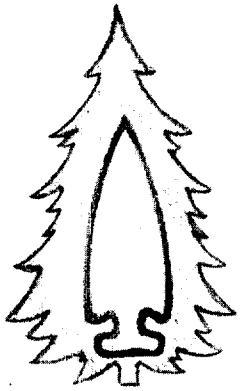
BULLETIN

Maine Archeological Society



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VOL 16 NO.1

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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DON'T FORGET THE SPRING MEETING
APRIL 25, 1976
University of Maine, FFA Room Memorial Union

Time: 12-4 P.M.
12-1:30 Lunch and Laboratory Open
1:30 Business Meeting

Speaker: Earl Shuttlesworth
Executive Director State Preservation Commission

Laboratory open after meeting

Coffee and refreshments served free by
Hostesses: Sue Lahti and Jean MacKay

Tables for display of your artifacts

Parking at rear of Memorial Union or rear of
South Stevens Hall

COME AND BRING A FRIEND

FALL MEETING

Carrabec High School, North Anson, 19 Oct, 75:

Directors Meeting:
Present: Lahti, Laselle, Wing, Soper, Rice, MacKay & MacKay.

Treasurer's Report read and accepted. On hand 27 April 75 -- $330.40, received from dues and back issues -- 124.00, on hand -- $454.40. Bill for Fall Bulletin, 15 #2, not received at this time.

Laselle presented his work on the Constituition, with suggested changes and the reasons. Secretary to prepare copies for each officer and trustee, also to get legal advice and steps for incorporation.

Discussion of cost of mailing ESAF publication which upped cost of each Bulletin from 18 to 26¢.

Discussed bulk mailing. Our mailing list at the moment is getting back near 200 and the difference can be mailed to one address. Decided to reapply to the post office by the Editor at his convenience. With bulk mailing the added ESAF weight does not become important.

adjourned 12:30.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Society meeting:
34 members and guests present.

As the Katakouans had interrupted a weekend campout, the order of the program was reversed to allow them to get back to camp.

Secretary and Treasurer's Reports read and accepted.

Nominating Committee of Sue Lahti, Clive Rice, and Clive Laselle submitted the following slate of Officers:

President, Eric R. Lahti
1st V.P., Eugene Laselle
2nd V.P., Donald R. Wood
Secretary, Robert G. MacKay
Treasurer, Jean T. MacKay
Editor, Marshall Rice
Ast. Ed., Judy Husson

Directors for three years;
Lloyd H. Varney
David Sanger

With no further nominations from the floor the above slate was seconded and passed.

As there was no further business the meeting was adjourned and the program turned over to Lloyd Varney and the Katakouans. This team presented a series of Indian dances. They are composed of members of Boy Scout Troop #436, Waterville, and has been coached by Lloyd. Their performance showed that a great deal of time and energy had gone into their preparation.

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At the conclusion of this, a major part of the audience visited the petroglyphs, of the Kennebec downstream from Solon. The bus was provided by Carrebec High School. The glyphs had been freshly chalked in that morning by Eric's group, and many photographs were taken. An area just downstream, the Hodgdin Site, is being excavated by students of the High School under the supervision of Eric. This is a thin habitation site with material indicating a relatively late occupation.

The Maine Archaeological Society

Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Pilot's Grill, 4 pm 25 Jan 76.

Present: Lahti, Laselle, Sanger, MacKay, MacKay, and by proxy - Rice, Husson, & Hutchins.

Item 1. It was decided to hold the Spring Meeting at the University of Maine at Orono on Sunday, 25 April 76. There will be a Trustees meeting in the Lab at 11:00 am. The Anthropology Museum and the Archaeology Lab will be open from 12 to 1:30 and again after the meeting. Business meeting at 1:30 and speaker at 2 pm in the FFA Room in the Memorial Union.

Item 2. Permanent mailing address. It was decided that the Department of Anthropology, UMO, would have the necessary permanence, interest, and would not depend on any individual member of the Society for continuity.

The Department has graciously consented to act in this capacity.

The Maine Archaeological Society
Department of Anthropology, S.S.
University of Maine
Orono ME 04473

Of course this does not replace the present address for the individual officers.

Item 3. The Constitution has been gone over several times and will go out to each officer and Trustee for their comments and suggestions. Please these along to the Secretary as soon as possible so that we may then present it for legal approval.

Discussed publicity for the Spring Meeting and that we should try for material on Historic Archaeology for the Bulletin.

Adjourned 5:30 pm.

Parking at rear of Memorial Union or behind South Stevens Hall.

Hostesses for Spring Meeting will be Sue Lahti and Jean MacKay.

There will be coffee and refreshments served free and ample time for lunch together.

Bring materials for display of identification, and look over the materials the University has in the Laboratory.

Come and bring a friend with you.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

This past year as your president has been most enjoyable and rewarding for me. Becoming acquainted with many of you has impressed my greatly with the vast array of talents and abilities we have within our society. My only regret is that in glancing down the membership list, too many of you are still just names. Hopefully, we may get together soon, perhaps at our Spring Meeting. See you there?!

In this letter I would like to acquaint you further with some of my thoughts concerning archaeology. First of all, I feel that archaeology is one of the few remaining fields where the serious amateur can make signigicant contributations to the state of the art. By this I mean actually doing archaeology, not merely collecting. To be sure, this involves some "work", such as record-keeping, classification of your finds, and also using a "system" in your excavation. In spite of this, in the long run I believe that you will find that this extra work will add immeasurably to the injoyment of your avocation. In addition, your collection becomes a valuable contribution to the archaeological record of the state. Even after we pass from the scene, we will leave to posterity more than just an old box of "arrowheads" to be sold at auction.

In light of the above, I would like to recommend to you a thoroughly readable and informative book, A Beginner's Guide to Archaeology by Louis A. Brennan. In it Dr. Brennan recognizes the abilities and encourages the potential contributions of the amateur. All in all, it is an excellent "how-to" book and I cannot recommend it too highly. It is presently available in paperback throughout the state.

Finally, as you know, our society has no home. I, as your president, need your ideas and recommendations as to whether we should attempt to find a new permanent base or continue to roam as we are presently doing. The society's collections are being held by the University of Maine for study and as a convenience to us. Should we try to find museum space where these may be displayed? If you have suggestions in this area, please contact me or any of the other officers and directors so we may act according to your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Eric R. Lahti

PUSHAW DIG

The Indians had camped next to the Pushaw Stream because the fishing was good. And they stayed for several thousand years.

A University of Maine anthropology professor, a group of associates and students have spent the summer scraping away the dirt covering the campsite and have learned a lot about the Indians who lived along the stream.

Professor David Sanger said the Indians who lived here were not the forebears of the Indian tribes who now live in Maine.

"In my opinion these people were not the ancestors of the modern Indians, such as the Penobscots," he said. "They came into this area from the Saint Lawrence Drainage about 5,000 years ago."

They found signs that many groups had lived in the area during these years. They came in at a time when the forests in Maine were changing their character, about 4,000 years ago. They stayed here until about 3,800 years ago and then all traces disappear and they seem to be replaced immediately with different tools and burial techniques.

Sanger thinks it took them some years to learn how to take advantage of the sea.

"It may be that some of the earlier people were not adapted to this coastal interim migration pattern," he said. "I think we are getting evidence of some of the very earliest people who came into Maine not being tuned in to the marine resources. I have a suspicion that the first of these people may not have been fully aware of the potential of the gulf of Maine.

"These people made use of inland resources. There was good fishing," he said. "They also went to the sea on occasion."

Perhaps the best part of the dig here is that it has never been disturbed. Sanger said there used to be many potential dig sites in Maine, but that most of them have been destroyed through construction or farming. Many of those left have been dug by amateurs. Sanger's site is on private property and has never been dug before.

It's a big site and it contains several components, each representing different people at different times. The first starts about 7,000 years ago and is right down on the glacial till. Then we come up to about 4,000 or 5,000 years ago, the so-called Red Paint people and the 3,800 years ago we have the Susquehanna. That goes to 2,000 years ago and then we have a break.

The site was found about five years ago and Sanger said work has been conducted slowly ever since. He estimates only about 15 per cent of the site has been dug.

"We are taking it apart very carefully, at our own speed," he said. "It figures to be one of the landmark sites of the northeast.

By Arthur Frederick
"Reprinted from Maine Sunday Telegram, September 14, 1975"

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PREHISTORY AND PALEO-ENVIRONMENTS OF THE MAINE - MARITIMES PROVINCES AREA

David Sanger
Department of Anthropology
and Institute for Quaternary
Studies
University of Maine (Orono)
1975

Introduction

This paper was originally read at the meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation held in Bangor, Maine, October, 1974. It was the lead-off paper in a session which reviewed the prehistoric events in the Maine - Maritimes area. The area includes the State of Maine and the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. As a region it has in common many critical resources for man and appears to have a somewhat similar culture history. This is not to say that the prehistoric cultures were identical; however, they are generally more similar to one another than they are like surrounding areas.

The Native Peoples

Just when the first Europeans arrived in the Maine-Maritimes area is not certain, but effective contact probably began in the 16th century. It was not until the beginning of the 17th century, however, after 100 years of trade, that the first known useful written records were made. During that 100 years a great many changes in the native way of life occurred. Consequently, it is only with considerable caution that we can extend into the prehistoric period the culture observed in the early 1600's. According to Bernard Hoffman (1955), the Maine-Maritimes area was occupied by two major Algonkian-speaking peoples. In Nova Scotia, PEI, and eastern New Brunswick there were the Micmacs. Western New Brunswick and eastern Maine was claimed by the Etchemins, while in extreme western Maine lived the Pennecooks. The Pennecooks were dispersed early, while the Etchemins became the Malecite, the Penobscot, and the Passamaquoddy.

These people were basically hunters and gatherers although some corn was apparently grown in extreme western Maine. With birch bark canoes these Indians moved around the area using a well-developed system of river routes and carries from one river drainage into another. For food they depended heavily on various anadromous fish which annually ascended the many rivers in great numbers to spawn. Supplementing these were large game animals, such as deer, moose, caribou and bear. Beaver was also an important source of food as well as fur. Where tidal and coastal conditions permitted, shellfish could be gathered in great quantities. Throughout the area where shellfish are found the soft shell clam, Mya arenaria, was the most heavily utilized. The basic shelter was a bark-covered conical hut. Our archaeological work indicates a diameter of less than 12 feet. According to the historical records, many of the Indians moved from coast to interior on a seasonal basis, spending the summers on the coast. The archaeological evidence indicates the reverse, a pattern which makes more sense given the environment of the area.

History of Research

Compared with many parts of North America, the prehistory of the Maine-Maritimes area is little known. There are a number of reasons for this: economically poor regions lacking adequate funding for "luxuries" such as archaeology; difficult terrain in which to work; and poor preservation due to acid soils and hard climatic conditions. These reasons and perhaps others, have combined to produce a history of research which explains to a large degree our limited state of knowledge.

In the nineteenth century several people made a good beginning. In the Maritime Provinces there were a number of naturalists whose general curiosity about their environment extended to the Indians and prehistory. The center for this activity was Saint John, New Brunswick, and the best effort of the time was that by G. F. Mathew, whose 1884 description of a shell midden excavation was superb. There were those interested in Maine. Notable among these was G. Willoughby, whose 1898 account of red-ochre graves was outstanding for its time.

The first 2 decades of the 20th century were memorable for the activities of W. K. Moorehead (1922) of the Peabody Foundation in Andover, Mass. Moorehead's "Force", as he called his crew, destroyed site after site in Maine in search of the fancy items in the red-ochre burials. More anthropological in emphasis was the work of Smith and Wintemberg in Nova Scotia shellmiddens, published in 1929. The Peabody Museum continued its work in the 1930's with excavations directed by D. Byers and F. Johnson, in the Blue Hill region of Maine, while members of the Robert Abbé Museum excavated sites in the Frenchman Bay area described by W. Hadlock (1939). Following World War II, the Peabody Foundation extended its range into the Maritime provinces with survey and excavation directed by Byers. In the 1950's the New Brunswick Museum got into the field archaeology business briefly when J.R. Harper was on their staff.

In the 1960's a major effort was made at the Paleo-Indian site at Debert, Nova Scotia. Supported by the NSF, Canadian and Nova Scotian governments, Byers directed a multi-disciplinary effort. A report on the archaeology was published in 1968 by G. F. MacDonald. Also in the 1960's the National Museum of Canada sent R. Pearson (1970) to work in the Maritimes during the summers.

Up until this point hardly any institutionally sponsored archaeology was carried out by local agencies. There were no archaeologists attached to local universities or to state or provincial agencies. Local museums occasionally sent out parties, but their limited resources and personnel problems prevented any long-range commitments. Only in Maine did an active amateur society develop, and that is relatively young.

In the middle to late 1960's, the picture began to change. The Nova Scotia Museum hired an archaeologist in 1968, and now 2 universities in that province have an archaeologist on staff. New Brunswick has a provincial archaeologist but still no full time university appointments. Prince Edward Island has yet to appoint an archaeologist. The University of Maine began a local commitment in 1966 and the State Museum followed in 1972. Finally, the National Museums of Canada have had an archaeologist working in the Maritimes, mostly New Brunswick, since 1966. For more detailed histories of research see Snow (1968) and Noble (1972).

This brief summary of the history of archaeology in the Maine-Maritimes area is not intended as an apology; nor is it intended to cast unfavorable light on those who did toil at working out the local prehistory. But it is important, I think, to recognize the lack of long-term commitment by local institutions, and the fact that for many years most of the effort was made by museums and foundations

located outside of the study area. There are many gaps in our cultural record and very few analyzed and published collections from which to construct a detailed sequence. Hopefully, this will change as more archaeologists elect to work here and gain a feeling for the area.

Geology and Paleo-ecology

Laurentide Ice covered the Maine-Maritimes area but by 13,5000 BP parts were free of ice. One thousand years later the whole area was ice-free, and by 11,000 BP there were no ice barriers of large glacial lakes which would have impeded man's immigration into the area. Sea levels were approximately 180 feet lower at 11,000 years ago (Borns 1971). With the exception of rising sea levels, most of the geological events of interest in this area were essentially over by the time of man's entrance.

The paleo-ecologic picture for our area is derived largely from palynological sources, although other techniques are currently being used. There are a great many published pollen diagrams for this area, but only a few have radiocarbon dates which allow us to correlate the pollen at a particular time with cultural events. Some diagrams have one or two dates, often bottom dates, and from these we have to extrapolate dates based on the assumption that the sediment accumulated at a constant rate. In 1969 Margaret Davis published an important paper based on her work in Connecticut. Backed by a large number of radiocarbon determinations, Davis presented a technique for working out the pollen accumulation rates, for a more accurate picture of the vegetation at specific times.

Recently, the same techniques have been utilized by Ronald B. Davis and Theodore Bradstreet of the University of Maine to establish the vegetation sequences in Maine. One diagram is completed and this is presented in a simplified form in Figure 1. Two other diagrams, also from Maine, are in process. In time we hope to have a detailed picture of past vegetation in Maine. A sediment core recently taken near the Debert site in Nova Scotia is being analyzed by Daniel Livingston (Duke University), and Robert Mott of the Canadian Geological Survey has recently described diagrams from New Brunswick. Until more details are available we will have to utilize the Moulton Pond diagram, bearing in mind that one core cannot "speak" for the entire area nearly as well as a number of local diagrams. However, the overall similarities between Moulton Pond and other diagrams suggest that we are not dealing with a unique record.

Moulton Pond is on the Bar Harbor road about 15 miles from Bangor. A 35 ft. sediment core was taken and dated by 16 radiocarbon dates, the oldest of which was 13,5000 BP. Pollen from 35 levels was counted and a manuscript detailing the procedures and the results is available (Bradstreet and Davis 1976).

It has been customary in this area to divide the pollen record into lettered zones following the example of Deevey in southern New England a number of years ago. In the Moulton Pond diagram the zones are established on different criteria and hence numbered.

Zone 1, following the retreat of the Glacial Ice by 13,500 BP represents a tundra up to about 10,000 BP. Trees are few and the sedges and grasses quite common. At about 10,000 BP, Zone 1 ends and a dramatic shift occurs with pine (mostly white) being the dominant pollen. Oak and birch increase in this period and reach a post glacial maximun about 7800 BP. Later in Zone II, from about 7000 BP to 5000 BP, hemlock increases markedly and hardwoods other than oak assume more importance. The closest modern analogs are with the Appalchian Oak and Northern Hardwood forests of the Berkshire highlands in southwestern Massachusetts, and the Pine-Northern Hardwoods and Conifer-Hardwood forests in the northeast corner of the lower peninsular in Michigan. Zone III - a hardwood conifer period - extends from about 5000 BP to the coming of the Europeans. Between 5000 and 4000 BP the diversity of species is great. The conifers, especially pine and hemlock, decline repidly, and their place is taken by hardwoods. Modern analogs are with forests in the Ontario-Quebec border region in the Ottawa area. Between 4000 and 3500 BP the highest correlation is seen with modern forest in Appalachian Oak and Northern Hardwood forests in central New England westward into the Catskills. There are also strong similarities in the Great Lakes area.

After 3500 BP the hardwoods start to decline, although beech is still high, but there are indications of an environmental deterioration reflecting, perhaps, a cooling trend with increasing spruce, alder, and hazel to the historic period.

The interpretation of these vegetation shifts is complex and climate may be only part of the story. For man, the critical thing is the vegetation and the game and vegetable resources. The tundra zone could have supported caribou and migratory birds which currently nest in the northern latitudes. No mammoths or mastodons have been securely dated to this period. The tundra zone coincides with our Paleo-Indian period.

The pine-oak forests may have had a relatively low carrying capacity for man as they would not have been particularly attractive to deer, moose, or caribou. This is not a Boreal Forest, as some have assumed; nevertheless, its productivity for man could not have been very high and the scarcity of "Early" and "Middle Archaic" remains is possibly related.

The begginning of the hardwood-conifer forest and Zone III about 5000 BP represents a much more productive forest with a southerly look. Animals such as the whitetail deer would have found this forest to their liking. A more northerly alder, become increasingly common.

The major shifts in the record as seen at Moulton Pond are at 10,000 BP with the dramatic demise of the tundra, a break at 5000 BP with a shift from conifer to hardwood domination, and another shift at 3500 BP when a record of environmental deterioration sets in. These dates also correspond with important cultural shifts in the area and the question of cause and effect becomes significant.

Many of the Indians of the Maine-Maritimes area depended heavily on the products of the sea, such as fish, sea mammals, and shellfish, and a detailed history of the water surrounding the area would be useful. Following a low-water period during the last glaciation sea levels rose steadily in the area as the water rose around the world. But the rise was not even throughout our area. In the Gulf of Maine, stretching from Martha's Vineyard to the Bay of Fundy, a unique situation resulted in a dramatic sea level rise and changes in the marine conditions. A geologist Douglas Grant (1970), has documented a sea level rise of about 1 ft. per 100 years in the Bay of Fundy at the eastern end of the Gulf of Maine. This rate is twice that recorded for the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. Grant attributes this rapid rise to increasing world-wide sea levels plus a marked increase in tidal amplitude in the Gulf of Maine. The tides in the eastern end of the Gulf of Maine are some of the highest in the world, and an amplitude of greater than 50 ft. has been recorded.

The Gulf of Maine is a cold body of water which rarely reaches comfortable swimming temperatures. One of the reasons for this is the tidal activity which keeps the water mixed so that a warm surface layer has no chance to develop. It is a very productive water body, however, supporting large numbers of fish, sea mammals, and birds. The history of the gulf undoubtedly played an important role in the development of local cultures, because this productivity may not be very old. The tidal range in the Gulf of Maine is controlled by the volume of water entering over the threshold known as George's Bank and Brown's Bank. According to Grand (1970) it was only after world-wide sea levels had risen high enough to cover the threshold that the tides began. In his estimation, the tidal variation we see today is almost entirely a product of the past 4000 years. Until then the Gulf of Maine was a near tideless body of water known as the DeGeer Sea, and its attractiveness for man was probably much lower. It is yet another aspect of the environment which we must explore in detail if we are to understand the adaptation of the Indians to the area.

In addition to the changing sea levels and the effects on the Gulf of Maine, we should consider that throughout the area drainage patterns have been altered to accommodate to sea levels. In an area heavily dependent upon anadromous fish, this could be a critical factor, because with substantially lowered sea levels the pitch of the lower courses of the rivers could have been such that some species of fish could not ascend to spawn. The changing river regimes may also have effected the development of bogs, that today are a significant aspect of our local environments.

Archaeologists working the Maine-Maritimes area have to consider carefully the form of past environments, because they are part of an equation which will eventually lead, I hope, to a better understanding of prehistoric man in the area. Archaeologists cannot assume that things were always as they are today, or that the differences were insignificant and therefore of little interest. The cost of reconstructing past environments is high, both in terms of money and of manpower, but the implications for archaeology are so great that we dare not ignore paleo-environmental reserch.

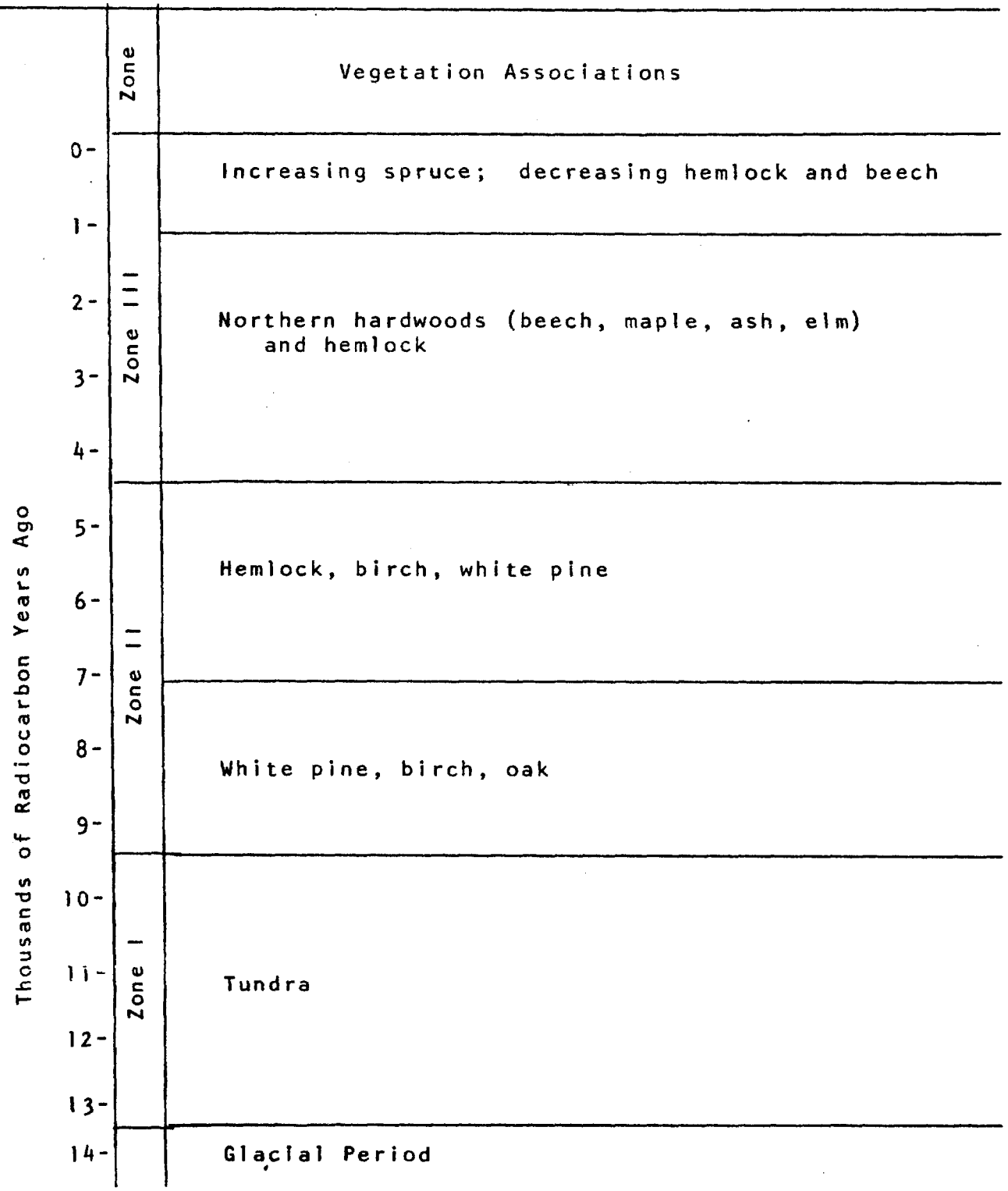
References cited

Figure 1

Summary of Past Vegetation Associations in Central Maine

Based on Moulton Pond Pollen Diagram

(Bradstreet and Davis, 1976)



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A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF AGRY'S POINT

PITTSTON, MAINE

by

Edward J. Lenik

Background:

In 1869, Joseph Williamson, a noted Maine historian, bibliographer and attorney, reported the existance of an unusual site along the Kennebec River near Pittston, Maine. In an article entitled "The Northmen in Maine", published in The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America, Williamson describes an early settlement at Agry's Point, the origin of which he ascribes to the Norse (Williamson 1869:30-31). Williamson's report reads as follows:

> "A few years since, I received from a reliable gentlemen of this state, an account of some vestiges of these early settlements. He informed me, in substance, that nearly half a century ago Mr. Francis Fuller, of Winthrop, Maine, stated that during the second or third year after the close of the French War of 1759, he went as a ship-carpenter's apprentice to the Kennebec, to assist in building a vessel for Dr. Silvester Gardiner; that the place selected for the

purpose was "Agry's Point," in what is now the town of Pittston, about three miles below the present city of Gardiner, where a small mill-stream, called the Nahumkeag, makes a confluence with the main river; and that the spot was then covered with large trees. In clearing a space for the shipyard, and in removing the underwood, the bottom of a brick chimney was discovered. Further examination brought to light the remains of thirteen other chimnies. "One", said Mr. Fuller, "I remember in particular. Within its limits grew a tree more than three feet in diameter. We had the curiosity to count the grains or rings of this tree, to ascertain its age, and found that they exceeded six hundred, thereby indicating that it was over six hundred years old. So we concluded a village had existed there, long before Columbus discovered America."

This interesting communication induced me (Williamson) to visit "Agry's Point", for the purpose of examining the locality and of conversing with the aged inhabitants of the vicinity, several of whom corroborated the statements of Mr. Fuller. The owner and occupier of the land stated that he had ploughed up bricks in a range from eight to ten rods long; and that the propri-

> etor of a mill, at the mouth of the Nahumkeag, had directed his attention to an excavation, then visible, where he had seen the remains of a regularly-defined cellar wall. One of the bricks has been preserved. It is of much larger size and of a lighter color than those manufactured in New England."

In the Fall of 1973, and again in the Spring of 1974, members of the New England Antiquities Research Association visited Agry's Point for the purpose of finding evidence of, and thus verifying, the ancient settlement reported by Williamson. A total of two days, October 7, 1973 and April 27, 1974, was devoted to this project, which included field reconnaisance and some test excavations.

More than 100 years have passed since Williamson's report of the brick chimnies of Agry's Point was published. During these years, the site has seen much of man and his activities - farming, ice harvesting, and mill operations. Admittedly then, NEARA's search for archeological evidence of the existance of the brick chimnies was a Herculean task. Nevertheless, the possibility that they existed was there. Since the ancient bricks were reportedly found in an area ranging some 165 feet, our attention was directed to this task; that is, finding some ancient bricks. The search was also directed toward locating any "old" foundations at the site which might have been part of the ancient settlement.

The Williamson quotation regarding Agry's Point, is an intriguing one. This respectable historian felt some ancient site existed there. NEARA would attempt to verify this story and his belief.

Location and Topography:

Agry's Point is located along the east bank of the Kennebec River in the town of Pittston, Maine, about three miles south of the city of Gardiner. The Point is a small peninsula that juts northwesterly into the Kennebec River and is bounded by Nehumkeag stream on its north side, and the River Road to the east.

This point of land consists of two flat terraces that lie well above the high-tide line of the Kennebec River. The first terrace is flat and rises some fifteen feet above the river. Beyond this the land rises moderately to the second terrace which is slightly rolling in nature and probably some thirty feet above the river. Agry's Point is a well-drained area for a settlement and provides a commanding view of the upper Kennebec.

Nehumkeag pond lies east of Agry's Point near the center of the town of Pittston. A small stream flows out of this pond and empties into the Kennebec River. This stream borders the north side of Agry's Point and is identified on present day maps as Morton Brook. However, local tradition refers to this brook as Nehumkeag Stream (Nichols 1973). Nehumkeag Stream would have been an excellent

source of fresh water to any settlement on Agry's Point and probably provided fish for food. In fact, during the 19th century, one writer indicated that "fish were so plentiful, especially alewives, in the brook running from Nehumkeag pond,....that for domestic use it was only necessary to shove them out into dishes." (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:715)

Agry's Point today is a dense and heavily overgrown area. Several varieties of trees are growing on the point and these are red maples, white pine, white birch, and Aspen. The hawthorne bush, with its sharply pointed needles, abounds in the area together with trout lily, Christmas fern and grass. The trees are not over thirty years old, indicating the area was clear in recent times.

Field Survey

The first step in our reconnaisance survey of Agry's Point was to examine the area along Nehumkeag Stream. During our two-day visit to the site the stream was flowing rapidly as we hiked along its bank from the River Road to where it empties into the Kennebec. At a point approximately forty feet above the mouth of the stream we encountered the remains of a dam. This consisted of the vestiges of an abutment on the south side of the stream which measured ten feet wide and fifteen feet high. A line of cut stone was also visible crossing the stream as well as the partial remains of a dam abutment on the northside.

A stone foundation was visible on the south side of the stream (on Agry's Point) a short distance down from the dam site. Several wooden timbers were found lodged in the stream bed, and cut and dressed stone was scattered throughout the site. A large grindstone with a square center-hole for a shaft was also found in the stream bed. Many bricks were found along both banks of the stream together with various bits and pieces of rusted iron, cut nails and spikes. These items appear to be of late 19th or early 20th century origin. It was obvious that the water from the stream was damned up and provided sufficient power to operate a mill of some kind.

The local history of the area indicates that a saw mill and a grist mill stood at the mouth of Nehumkeag Stream, and also a tannery. (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:713 and 719) The saw mill was probably built first in the latter part of the 18th century and may have operated in conjunction with the "boatyard" at Agry's Point mentioned by Williamson, or at the Reuben Colburn House, a short distance up the Kennebec River. Indications are that these mills were in operation during the first half of the 19th century. However, we found no evidence of a boatyard at Agry's Point.

Traces of several old roads were found throughout Agry's Point. One of these roads crossed Nehumkeag Stream near its mouth. The remains of a stone bridge abutment is clearly visible on the south side of the stream and an earth embankment and road bed on the north side.

A section of a road also paralleled the south bank of the stream. Two other sections of a road were found coming from the upper terrace to the center of the point at the lower level.

A trash dumping area was discovered immediately below the road bed at the edge of the north side of the stream. The steep bank in this area was eroding rapidly and the contents of the dump were revealed. We found brick fragments, glass, cut nails, plain white earthenware fragments and bottle fragments, all of which appear to be of late 19th century vintage.

The edge of the bank of Agry's Point along the Kennebec River was also eroding considerably and our search continued here. As we walked along the shore of the Kennebec River we found several trash dumping areas. Most of these contained building materials that were thrown down over the bank, namely, bricks, brick fragments, coal, coal ashes, cut nails, window glass and a few clay tobacco pipestem fragments. These items were also of late 19th or early 20th century origin, undoubtedly associated with the ice harvesting activity at the site.

Both the lower and upper terraces were examined carefully in our search for the fourteen ancient brick chimneys. Unfortunately, none were found. However, the large foundations of the ice houses were found together with rotting timbers and brick piles. We also located a small rectangular foundation which probably housed a steam engine,

the location of conveyors which brought the blocks of ice up from the river to ice houses, and the foundation of a reservoir or cistern on the upper terrace. Numerous items of building material and domestic trash were found scattered throughout the site, all of which were again of 19th and 20th century date. It was obvious that Agry's Point saw a great deal of activity associated with the harvesting of ice from the Kennebec River.

In a book entitled Tidewater Ice On The Kennebec, author Jennie Everson indicates that Agry's Point was the site of the "Independent Ice Company". (Everson 1970) The operations of this ice company commenced around 1872 and continued until 1920 when the harvesting of river ice ceased. The photographs published in this book give a vivid picture of the enormous size of the ice houses and the number of people who lived and worked in the area. Harvesting ice was a tremendous industry at Agry's Point for fifty years and employed a large number of people.

Archeological Excavations:

Several test pits were excavated at Agry's Point in a further attempt to find some trace of the ancient bricks or brick chimneys. The area selected for testing was the northernmost section of the point which appeared to be undisturbed and was immediately outside the area of the ice house. Also, five depressions were noted just outside the north side of the icehouse foundation and a test pit was excavated in one of those depressions.

A total of eleven (11) test pits were dug at the northern tip of Agry's Point. (See Figure 1) These test pits measured one foot x one foot and varied in depth from fourteen to eighteen inches. The soil stratigraphy or profile in test pits numbers one through ten consisted of black rich topsoil measuring eight inches in depth. Directly underneath the topsoil we encountered a fine brown loam which was essentially sterile or devoid of artifacts.

Numerous artifacts were encountered in test pits 1 through 10. All artifact recoveries were made from the topsoil with only one exception. A chip or flake of worked felsite was found in the brown soil layer of test pit number 9. The tally of artifacts from the topsoil consists of twenty machine cut nails, one wire nail, one five inch machine cut spike, two fragments of red brick, one iron bolt, three fragments of cast iron, two pieces of iron hardware (function unknown), one fragment of strap iron, two bone fragments, three worked felsite flakes and one core, and four small pieces of Indian pottery.

Test pit number eleven was dug along the edge of the bank. The top fifteen inches of this pit consisted of dumped fill or trash consisting of black soil, coal, and ashes. Four cut nails and one (1) clay tobacco pipestem were recovered from this upper layer. Underneath the fill, the soil was again brown sandy loam and contained one fragment of glass which was probably intrusive.

No evidence of an ancient European settlement or brick fireplaces was found in these test excavations.

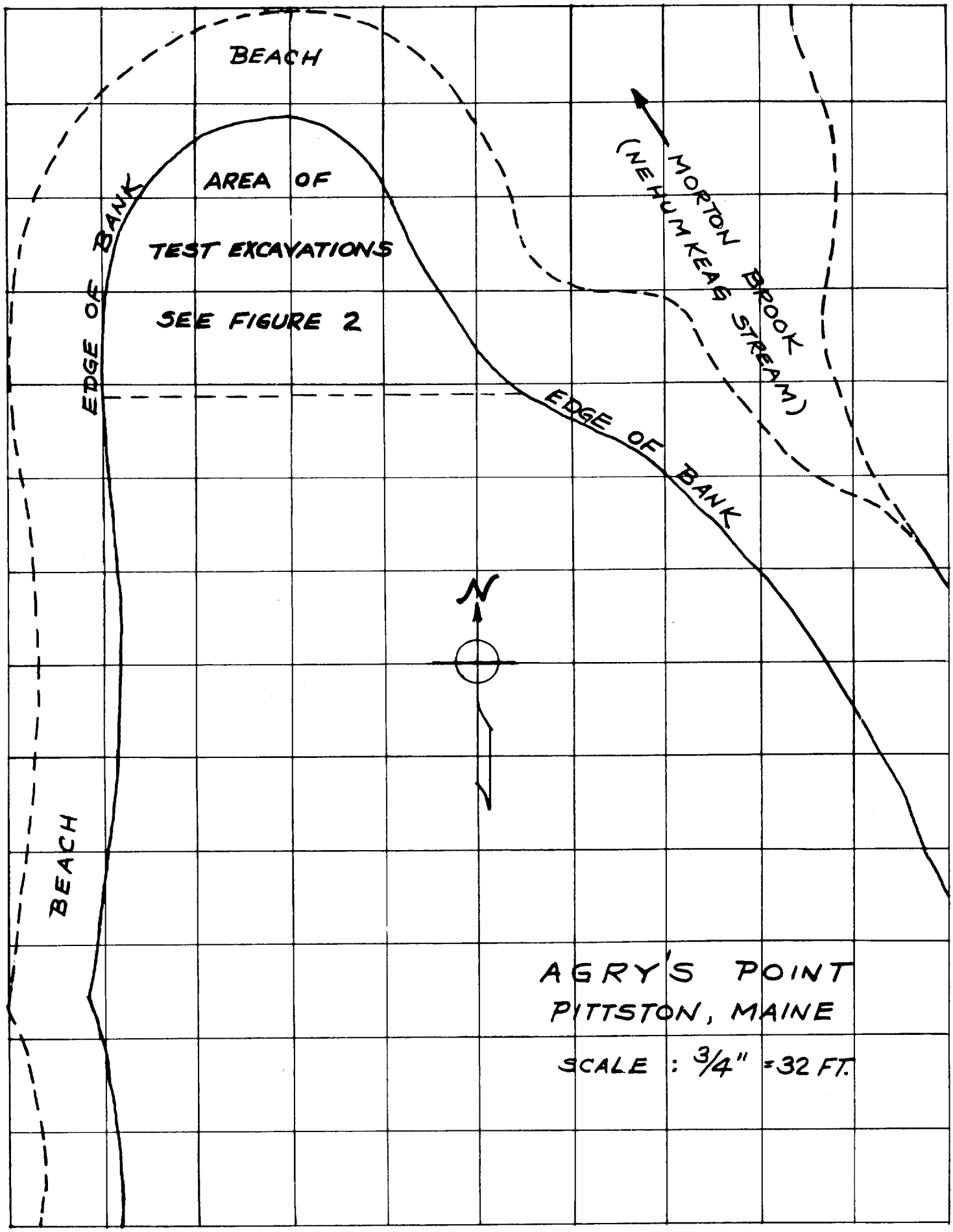
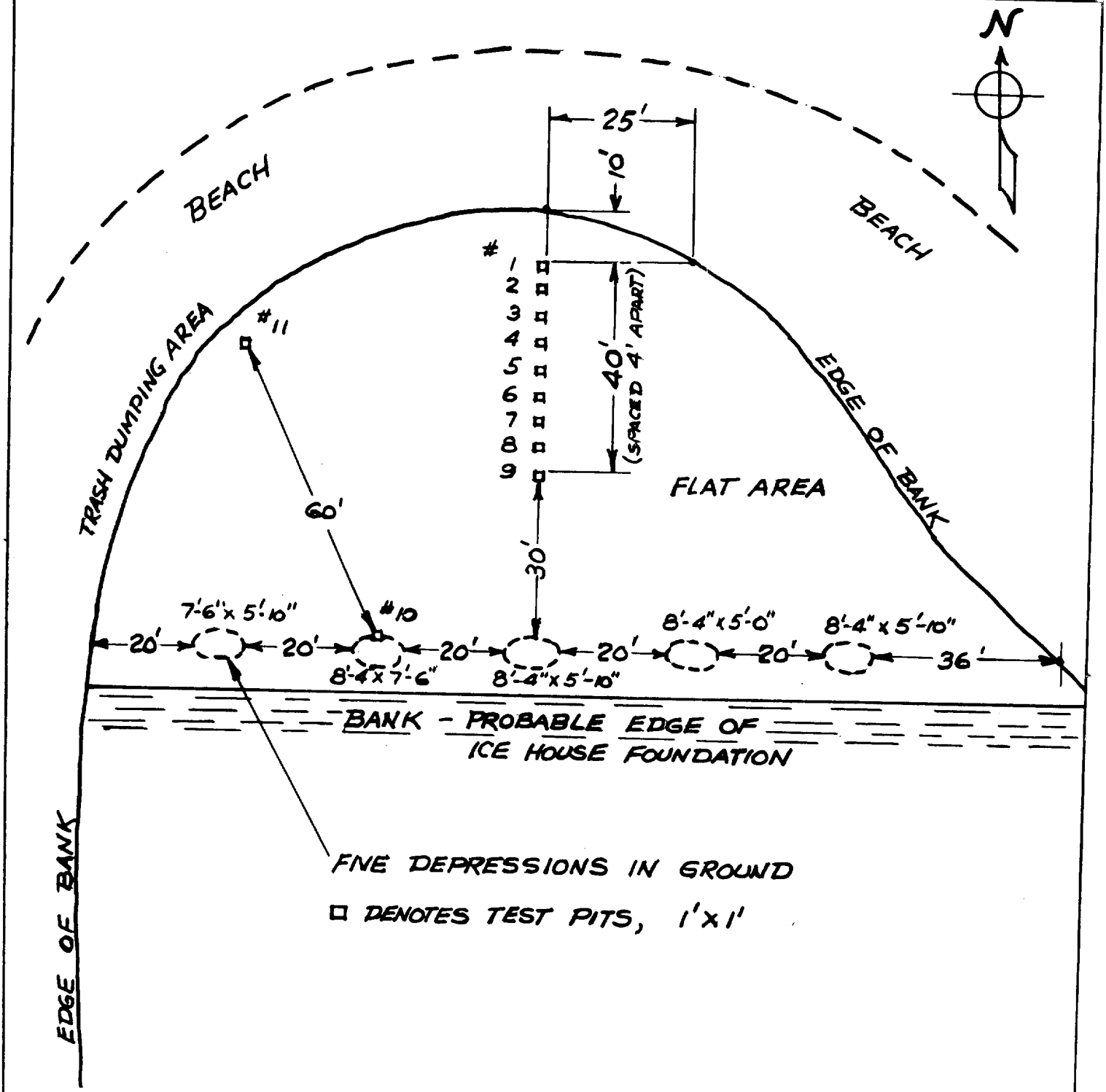

BEACH
AREA OF
TEST EXCAVATIONS
SEE FIGURE 2
EDGE OF BANK
EDGE OF BANK
(NEHUMKEAG STREAM)
MORTON BROOK
N
BEACH
FLOW
KENNEBEC RIVER
AGRY'S POINT
PITTSTON, MAINE
SCALE : 3/4" = 32 FT.

FIGURE 1



PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF
AGRY'S POINT
PITTSTON MAINE
SCALE: 3/4" = 20 FT.
44° 11' 20" NORTH LAT.

FIGURE 2

Artifacts:

The vast majority of the artifacts recovered from Agry's Point were of late 19th century origin. However, the Indian pottery and chips plus one fragment of a clay tobacco pipe bowl give us a brief glimpse of early occupation at the site.

The pipe bowl fragment was found on the surface just below the edge of the bank along the Kennebec River. (See Figure 3) This fragment undoubtedly came to light as a result of the erosion of the bank in this location. Tentative identification based on the shape of the bowl would place this artifact in the period 1600 to 1650.

The analysis of the Indian artifacts indicates that the worked flakes and core are felsite. Four fragments of Indian pottery were also recovered from the site. These sherds are thick, coarse, and grit tempered. The largest fragment appears to be of a dentate design while the others are plain. This pottery probably belongs to the Middle Woodland Period, A.D. 1000.

Summary and Conclusions:

No evidence of an ancient European settlement or the fourteen brick chimneys as reported by Williamson, was found at Agry's Point. The extensive development of the site, particularly during the late 19th century would have virtually wiped out any traces of earlier foundations or chimneys.

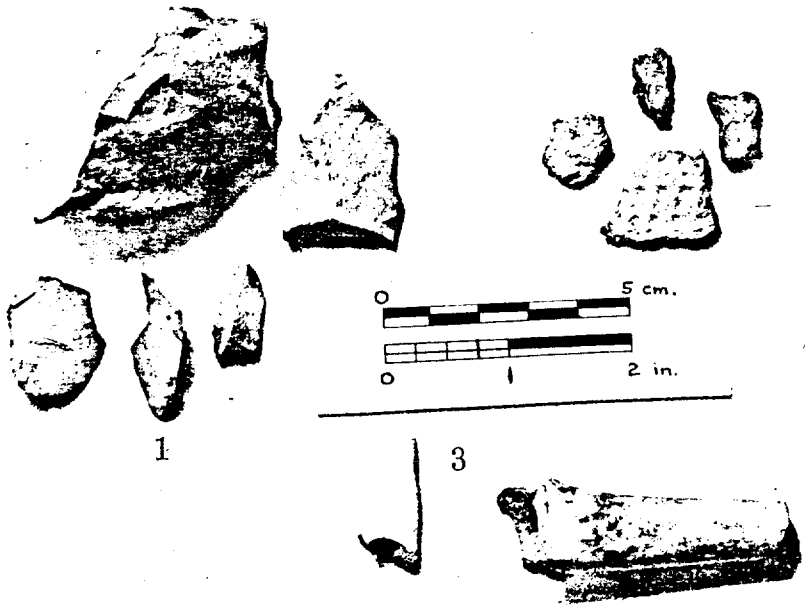


FIGURE 3: ARTIFACTS FROM AGRY'S POINT

However, the archeological evidence gained from this preliminary survey sheds new light on man and his activities in this area. The site was obviously an excellent one for a settlement. The area was flat and well drained, and the Kennebec River provided ease of transportation and food. The nearby Nehumkeag Stream was an excellent fresh water source and also food supply. In short, the site contained all the necessary ingredients for man to live and survive.

The preliminary survey of Agry's Point has revealed that Indians lived there and took advantage of its excellent natural features. The evidence indicates that European settlers arrived in the 18th century, cleared the land of timber, and harnessed the water power of Nehumkeag Stream. Soon the land was farmed and mill activity developed. Finally, the resources of the Kennebec River were again utilized and developed in the late 19th and early 20th century with the establishment of the ice industry at the site. In short, the evidence indicates that Agry's Point was an attractive area for many people and many activities over a long period of time.

Unfortunately, the question still remains as to the location, nature and origin of the fourteen brick chimneys reported by Williamson. Documentary research and field work will continue in an attempt to answer these intriguing questions.

Edward J. Lenik
Archeologist
May 1974

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archeological survey of Agry's Point would not have been possible without the interest and active support of John W. Briggs, Historian, of the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation. It was John who found the Williamson reference to the site which provided the stimulus to begin the work. We are grateful for his tremendous energy in researching the site and his desire to find the answers.

Special tribute and thanks must also go to the NEARA members and friends who journied to Agry's Point to begin this work. Those participating in this project were Harold Brown, Marjorie Chandler, Frank Lenik, Clarence and Laura Linder, Mead Stapler and Robert Stone. We are indebted to this dedicated group of researchers.

Edward J. Lenik
Archeologist
May 1974

OIL RUBBINGS OF PETROGLYPHS

ERIC LAHTI

During the past summer a chance encounter with Louise and Malcolm Loring from Oregon added a fascinating new dimension to my interest in petroglyphs. The Lorings have traveled extensively across the United States in pursuit of their hobby, a study of petroglyphs. In the process they have developed an extremely accurate and relatively simple means of recording.

They have found that an oil rubbing has several advantages over a photograph. First of all, one gets a direct impression of the petroglyph which removes much of the human error that is involved when one "chalks in" the lines that have been pecked into the rock. Many times it is extremely difficult to determine which lines are the result of weathering and which are man-made. Secondly, the rubbing records not only the petroglyph, but also the texture of the rock and the peckmarks. These are virtually impossible to show in a photograph and are particularly important if one is comparing the techniques used in forming the petroglyph. Thirdly, this method allows one to have one's cake and eat it too. The finished product is a true-to-life rendering which makes a fascinating wall hanging. In this way one may take his find with him and still leave the original for others to enjoy.

The technique discribed by the Lorings is as follows:

Materials required:

1. Cotton cloth (old bedsheets are ideal). It should be washed and ironed.
2. "Speedball" soft brayer.
3. Unthinned artists oil paints in tubes. Pick your favorite colors.
4. Whisk broom to clean debris from the petroglyphs.
5. Roll of masking tape.
6. Turpentine to clean brayer and palette.
7. Palette, a foil coffee cake pan taped to a short board is ideal. Also tape a double thickness of cloth on one end of the board upon which to clean the edges of the brayer.

The procedure: Clean the area, that is to be recorded with a whiskbroom. Tightly tape a piece of cloth over the chosen area, leaving a border if possible. If the cloth is not tight, the rubbing will be distorted as the cloth stretches. Place a small dab of paint on the palette and roll out until the brayer is evenly coated. Be sure to wipe the edges of the brayer on the cloth taped to the palette to prevent dark lines from appearing on the rubbing. Next roll lightly over the entire area to be

recorded to outline the design. Repeat the process until the petroglyph is sharply outlined on your rubbing. The roller should be worked in all directions to insure that each detail is picked up. Once the masterpiece is completed, remove the cloth from the rock and hang to dry at home. It may be ironed on the back, stiffened with spray starch, and framed.

Caution: Do not thin paint as it will bleed through the cloth onto the rock leaving permanent stains. In any case, it is a good precaution to tape a piece of saran wrap under your cloth to prevent accidents. Extreme care should be taken to avoid defacement of the features. One should avoid walking on the petroglyphs, especially with hard soled shoes or shoes with nails. Be sure to clean up any messes and pack out all litter.

In addition to the rubbings, the Lorings keep an extensive notebook describing locations, techniques, and any other pertinent information concerning the site. Keeping such records is always good practice in archaeology.

Introduction to Artifact Photographs

The following photographs are included to acquaint the reader with the range of artifacts found in the Maine-Maritimes area. The selection is not exhaustive, nor are the most elaborate pieces illustrated. Our intent is not to present an esthetic display of aboriginal art, but rather to provide a series of reference photographs.

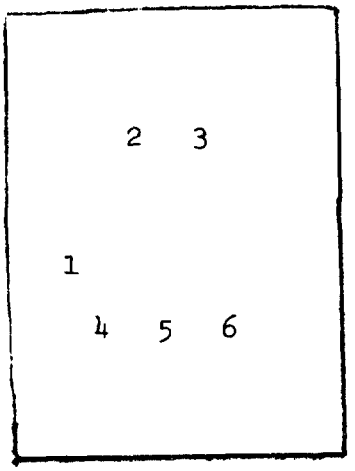
For each photograph we have indicated a culture name, if one exists, and a time range. Given the elementary knowledge of Maine and Maritime provinces prehistory this is not an easy task. The placing of cultures into named groupings should be a final, not an initial, stage of research, but for convenience of communications archaeologists commonly attach names. All too often these names become rigidified and actually hinder the understanding of prehistoric cultures. Terms like Laurentian and Susquehanna are not adequate for this area and they will change in time. Less specific are terms like Paleo-Indian and Ceramic period.

We also caution against the acceptance of statements which describe artifact function. Many of the common names for artifacts may have nothing to do with actual use. For example, the commonly used words "projectile point" frequently include artifacts which would appear to make very poor spear or arrow heads. Unless one has some definite evidence of how an artifact was used it is better to employ non-functional terminology. In this example, "stemmed biface" indicates that the tool is chipped on both faces (the flat surfaces) and that it has a stem or tang. Other archaeologists might call the same artifact a projectile point. It is with this problem in mind that we have provided an "Inferred use" catagory, to stress the fact that we do not know in many instances exactly how an implement was used. It is difficult to ascribe a precise function to items found in burials, especially in the red-ochre graves of the Laurentian Tradition. In such cases it would seem better to describe artifacts according to their form or method of manufacture.

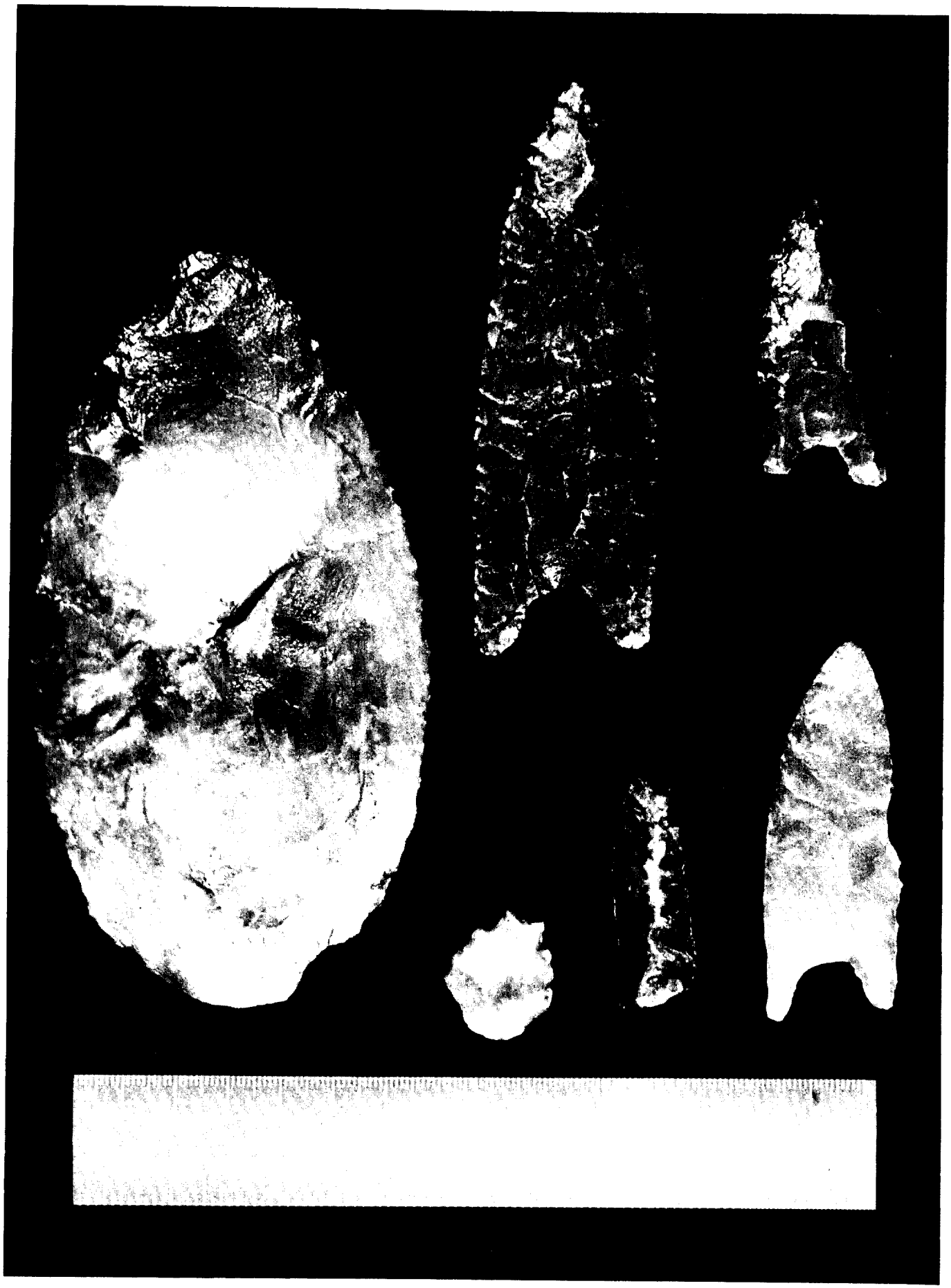
PALEO INDIAN

10,000 - 11,000 years ago

All specimens from Debert, Nova Scotia. Photographed from casts supplied by the National Museums of Canada.



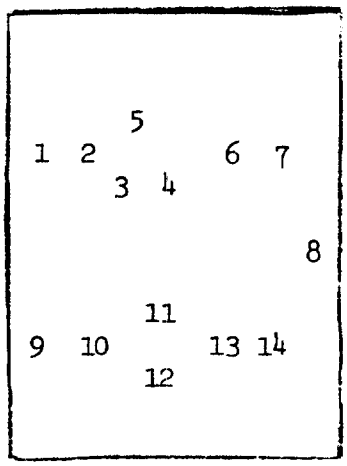
Number	Artifact Class	Inferred Use
1	Non-stemmed biface	Knife
2,3,5	Fluted biface	Spear points
4	Graver	Engraving tool
6	Drill	Drill



LAURENTIAN TRADITION

5000 - 3500 years ago

Ground Stone Artifacts

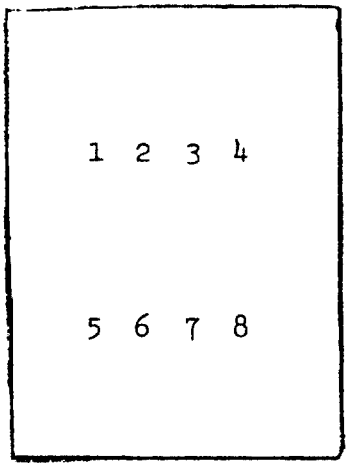


Number	Artifact Class	Inferred Use
1	Perforated abrasive	Rubbing stone
2	Plummet	Fish line weight
3,4	Plummet	Net weights
5	Slate Ulu	Knife
6,7	Slate points	Spear points
8	Slate point	Ceremonial burial item
9,10,12	Gouges	Woodworking
11	Celt	Adze, woodworking
13	Rod	Gouge sharpening stone
14	Celt	Ax

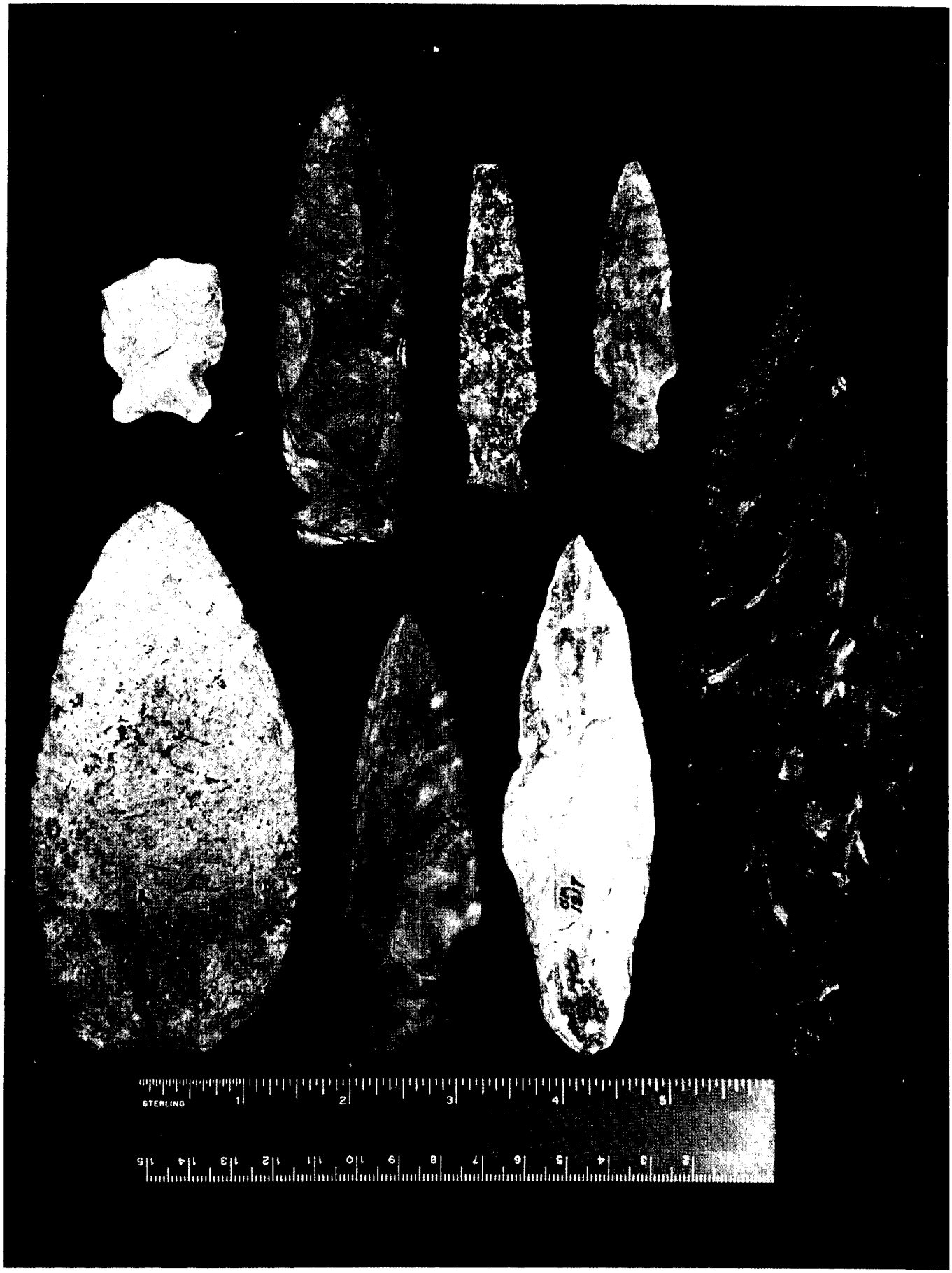
LAURENTIAN TRADITION

5000 - 3500 years ago

Chipped Stone Artifacts

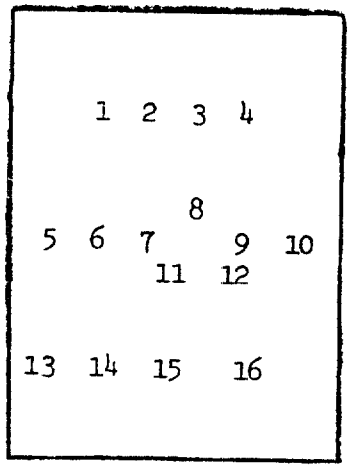


Number	Artifact Class	Inferred Use
1,2	Side-notched bifaces	Spear points
3,4	Stemmed Bifaces	Spear points
5	Non-stemmed biface	Knife
6,7	Stemmed bifaces	Knives (Burial items)
8	Stemmed biface	Knife (Burial item of Ramah Quartzite from Labrador)

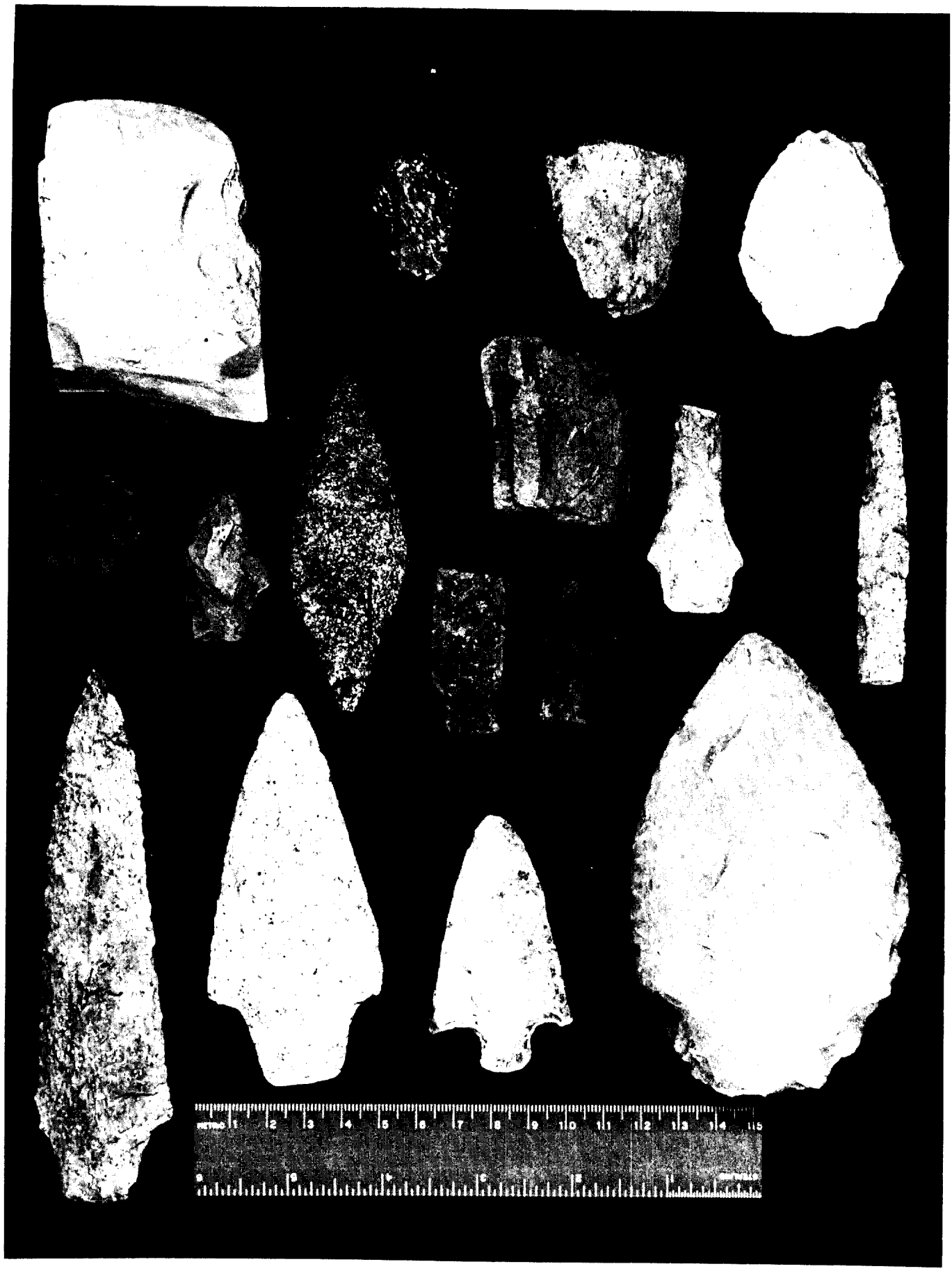

STERLING

SUSQUEHANNA TRADITION

3500 - 2000 years ago

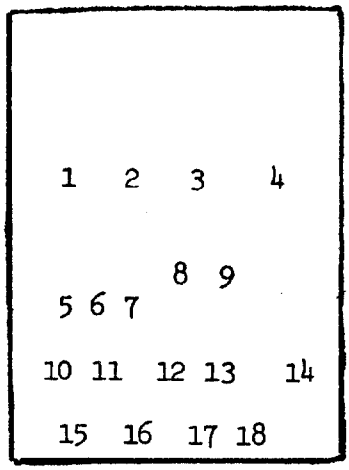


Number	Artifact Class	Inferred Use
1	Celt	Ax
2-4	Unifaces	Hide scrapers
5-7	Stemmed bifaces	Spear points
8	Atlatl weight	Spearthrower weight
9	Drill base	Drill
10	Drill	Drill
11,12	Stemmed bifaces	Spear points
13,14	Stemmed bifaces	Knives
15	Stemmed biface	Spear point
16	Non-stemmed biface	Knife

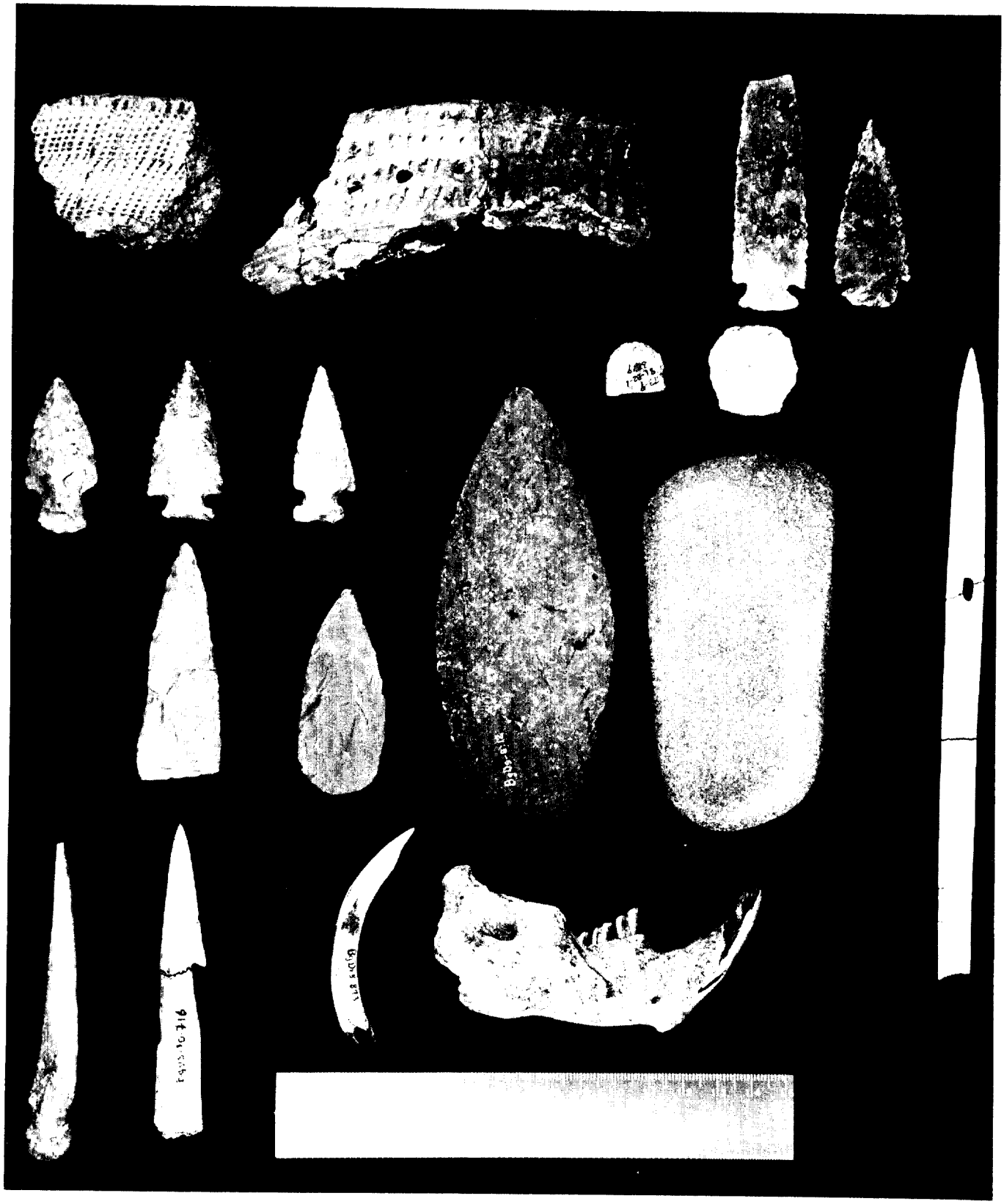


CERAMIC PERIOD

2000 - 500 years ago



Number	Artifact Class	Inferred Use
1	Dentate stamped pottery	Vessel
2	Cord wrapped stick pottery with punctates	Vessel
3,4,6	Corner-notched bifaces	Arrow point
5	Stemmed biface	Arrow point
7	Side-notched biface	Arrow point
8,9	Unifaces	Hide scrapers
10,11,12	Non-stemmed bifaces	Knives
13	Celt	Ax
14	Needle	Weaving
15	Awl	Perforating
16	Bone point	Harpoon or spear head
17	Modified beaver tooth	Knife
18	Modified beaver tooth in jaw	Knife or chisel



KETTLE BURIALS

Pictou Nova Scotia, Canada

Since there were two illustrations mentioned and both were omitted we must apologize now for the omission in this issue of FIG # 6. The printer told us the reproduction would be too poor. However, FIG # 7 with explanation appears here.

FIG 7: Line drawing of some of the artifacts recovered from Grave Pit.

2

a. Fragment of woven bulrush mat

b. Fragment of woven bulrush mat

c. Soft basket

d. Birch bark dish

e. Adj

f. Burial Pouch

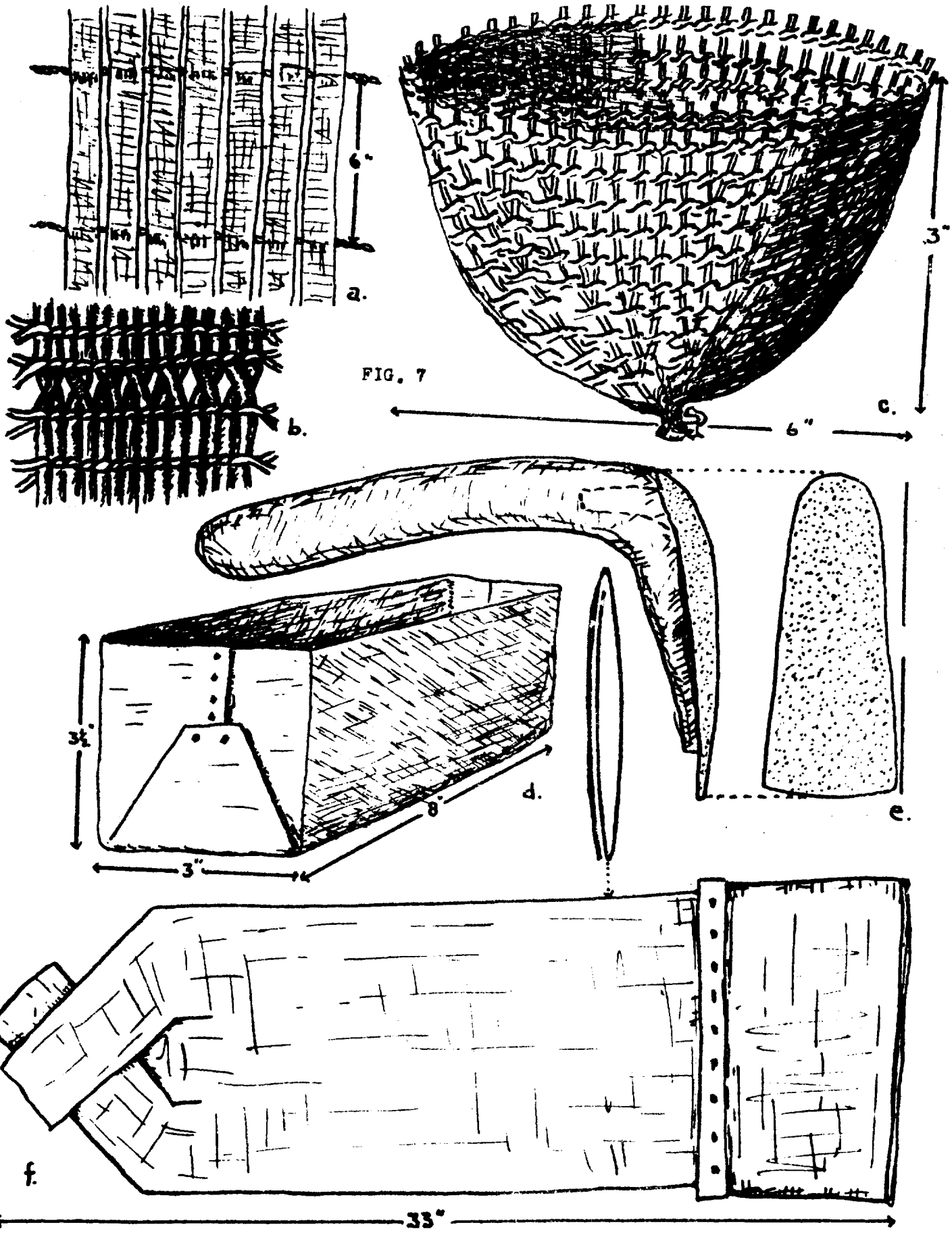


FIG. 7

CATALOGUING ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS

Bruce J. Bourque
Maine State Museum
Augusta, Maine 04333

Archaeologists, both amateur and professional, are usually involved to some extent in the discovery, collection and analysis of prehistoric artifacts. We place a high value in our artifact collections because they represent a lot of hard work and because our artifacts are ancient and rare. But beyond the intrinsic interest and value of artifact collections we realize that, as Carl Guthe put it "the historical significance of an object lies not in itself alone but also in the information relating to it". Therefore, we attempt to recall as much about each find as we can: the site, stratum or level, its association with a pit or with other artifacts, etc. However, as time passes, and collections grow, our memories begin to grow unequal to the task of remembering all the important details. A point from an island in Penobscot Bay is confused with a similar one from the Kennebec River, or one which we have not examined recently becomes lost but is not missed. And finally, after we are gone, our memories go with us. In realizing these things, most of us sense the need for some form of record which will help us, and those who follow us, to recall all the important facts about each artifact in our collections.

However, many collectors are under the impression that such records are difficult to create and maintain. They realize that <u>all</u> the important information cannot be written on the artifact and feel that any other system would require either special training or laborious filling out of forms. Actually,

this is not the case. In the paragraphs that follow, I would like to acquaint those who do not have a written record of their collections with some of the basic procedures used by the Maine State Museum and the University of Maine to record their collections.

As stated above, all the information pertaining to an artifact cannot be written on the artifact itself. Therefore, this information is usually recorded on a separate sheet, or in a notebook of some sort. Each artifact is described in one place, under a numbered heading. In order to avoid confusing records and artifacts, the same number is placed on the artifact. There is no single standard system of numbers used by the profession. Each institution designs a numbering system which meets its needs. Some systems include numbers and letters, some use only numbers.

While there is no necessary relationship between the number used and the information listed under it in the catalogue, some systems find it convenient to "code" certain information in the catalogue numbers. For example, at the Maine State Museum, rather than start our catalogue with the number "1" for the first artifact acquired and proceeding to larger numbers thereafter, we have developed a three part numbering system in which each artifact number has coded within it the site number for the site from which it came. Some examples are given below:

29.9.5 Fifth artifact recorded from site #29.9 in the state site inventory

4.45.104 One hundred and fourth artifact recorded from site 4.45

This system allows us to identify artifacts from the same site at a glance, and since our catalogue is compiled according to site number, we can easily find where, in the first example, sites from U.S.G.S. quadrangle 29 are listed, and proceed to the ninth site where we will find listed all the artifacts from that site in our collections.

Other catalogue numbering systems contain considerably more coded information. The Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Maine at Orono, for example, often includes such data as site number, square number and even level number in the catalogue number assigned each artifact. In addition, some catalogue numbers include the date of acquisition for each artifact or group of artifacts.

For the amateur who may have a small collection from an even ~~small~~ smaller number of sites, cataloguing systems need not be as elaborate as those used by large institutions. Even a single number assigned to each artifact is a great improvement over no catalogue at all. However, here in Maine, professionals have developed a system for numbering sites which has made it possible for us to keep a single set of site files throughout the state. Both the State Museum and the University of Maine include the site number in their artifact catalogue numbers.

I invite those with collections from Maine to contact one of these institutions for site numbers for their sites. If no number has been assigned, this can be done quickly when you call or wite. If you wish to develop your own system of site designations, so be it. However, I suggest that in order

4.45.104 One hundred and fourth artifact recorded from site 4.45

of numbering from that used statewide in order to avoid possible future confusion.

Once a catalogue has been established, entries for new artifacts are made as soon as possible, often in the field as they are discovered. This technique insures the most complete recording of data. The types of data which should be recorded during the excavation of a site are described in archaeological handbooks such as those listed at the end of this article.

Turning to the problem of actually writing numbers on artifacts, most institutions simply print them in India ink using a fine pen. At the Maine State Museum we use crow's quill pens because they permit the use of small letters, and because they are cheap. If used on stone, pens will wear quickly and must be replaced frequently, so economy should be a consideration. I would not suggest the use of expensive drafting pens no matter how well they write. If the printed numbers are to remain visable, the artifact must be clean and dry. Dark or porous materials may require the application of a small patch of white acrylic paint before numbering, and soft specimens or those which will be handled frequently require a thin coat of clear lacquer or nail polish over the dry ink. Place catalogue numbers in a visable but obscure place: inside pot sherds, along the broken edges of chipped stone artifacts, etc.

The ownership of prehistoric artifacts carries with it the responsibility for preserving not only the specimens but also their historic significance, in the form of information

about their origins. If this responsibility is not recognized by present collectors, our ability to learn about Maine's past will deminish rapidly, and we will be left with large collections of relatively meaningless "things". Artifact catalogues are an inexpensive and effective means of fulfilling this responsibility.

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Editorial

Spring is again rolling around with great expectations in the air, I'm sure. I for one am looking forward to continued excavation in some old sites and have the hope of beginning our excavation in a new area. Looking backward, it is easy to see past mistakes, most of which could have been avoided if only time had immediately been taken to record pertinent information from notes. Procrastinaion is the thief, not only of time, but also of memory. Keep handy your notebook and pencil, as I will mine, and perhaps we shall all benefit from doing so. With spring come mosquitoes and black flies, the bane of every digger's life while in the field. Between the dirt, sweat and bug repellents we certainly are a mess, yet, somehow, with careful bookkeeping and analysis, order will reign.

In the past I have excavated some test plots in a great many shell middens here on the coast. Most of them had been dug to some extent (I dislike "patholed"). The word patholed in my mind means dug at random as opposed to orderly excavation. To be sure, the areas already dug may be void of any artifacts, but in redigging I find many which have been missed. A scientific approach is virtually useless since both stratification and location of artifacts have been disrupted; however, bearing that in mind, with the obvious probability that any previous digger neither covered all the area nor dug the full depth of the midden there is probably something left to be salvaged. One should proceed as if he were the first ever to see the place. Careful layout of a grid, and full depth digging will generally pay dividends. Any area which shows promise should be reported to the University of Maine Anthropology Department, or the State Of Maine Museum. Remember there are restrictions against digging on State property, and permission should, of course, always be obtained before excavating on private property.

We hope this Bicentennial Year will bring forth some new find in Historic Archaeology. Since our society is not wholly dedicated to Prehistory, we will appreciate any news item or article which you may send.

This issue contains an article on Agry's Point area of Pittston on the Kennebec River. This early site, although not overly productive, gives us an insight into past history of the area.

Since our last issue with the article on petroglyphs, we have had inquiries as to the location of any more in Maine. The only others we are sure of are at Birch Point, Machiasport, Maine. (Again remember that permission should be obtained from an owner before crossing private property.) If anyone knows of other petroglyphs in Maine, please advise us of their whereabouts so we may inform others who are interested.

Some years ago while looking over the books on Archaeology in a local library I came across two volumes by Warren K. Moorehead, one of which was autographed and had been donated by him. In the book was a loose sheet of paper from the boarding house where he stayed while excavating in the area. On the paper was an original poem in his handwriting. As I thought it might interest you, as it did me, I have included it in this issue.

A word of explanation is in order. The Wardwell mentioned on the heading was a boarding place on Verona Island where Mr. Moorehead stayed while excavating in the area.

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With thanks to Dr. Bruce Borque of the Maine State Museum, we hope the question of "How To Catalogue Your Artifacts" has now been answered satisfactorily. We hope to have an answer on Lithic materials in our fall issue. The person who is working on this subject has been overburdened with work, and for this reason we hope you will bear with us until then.

Please send any questions in care of the editor.

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Books of Interest

Books of interest which have recently been added to the editor's library and which he would recommend are:

Ancient Man in North America
H. M. Wormington

I have found this to be a fine reference volume expecially pertaining to fluted points, and very helpful in view of The Paleo materials which have recently been brought to light in the North East.

Monuments in Cedar
Edward L. Keithahn

A fine volume about Totem Poles and The Northwest coastal Indians.

Indian Arts & Crafts
Marjorie Miller

This book fits nicely into these days when crafts are so much in vogue.

The Wardwell

P. H. WARDWELL, Proprietor

BUCKSPORT, ME., _____ 191

To James S. Leeds —

I give to you these relics, here
And while they're Indian — have no bear.
The hatchet owners long since dead
As are all men who used paint — red.

And now, please bear this in your mind
No history of them you'll find;
In all the oldest, musty, tomes
There is no record of these stones.

The opening of the pits you've seen
You saw the stones — 'twas not a dream
Don't speak of them in lightest airs —
For they are surely grave affairs!

DEED FOR MANHATTAN – 1649

EXTRACT FROM DEED CONVEYING PORTION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND, NOW NEW YORK CITY, 1649, WITH INDIAN AND DUTCH SIGNATURES

On this day, the date underwritten, appeared before the noble lords the Director General and the Council Megtegichkama, Otseyochgue and Wegtakockken, the right owners of land lying on the North River of Netherland on the east shore called Ubiequaeshook, in the breadth through the woods, till a certain Kil called Seweyrut, diverging at the East River; from thence Northward and Southward to a certain Hill named Rechawes, the same land lying betwixt two Kills, one-half woods, and betwixt the North and East Rivers; so that the Western half to the aforesaid is still remaining; and the other Easterly half, with a South and North direction, middle through the woods, the aforesaid owners acknowledged, that with the consent of the Chief Sachem, they have sold the parcel of land, and all their oystering, fishing &c., unto the noble Lord Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General of New Netherland, for and in consideration of certain parcels of merchandize, which they acknowledge to their satisfaction to have received into their hands and power, before the passing of these presents, viz:

6 Fathom cloth for jackets, ...	6 Addices,	10 Harrow teeth,
6 do sewant (wampum)	6 Axes,	2 lbs. lead,
6 Kettles,	10 Bells,	2 lbs powder,
		2 Cloth coats,
10 Knives,	10 Corals or beads,	1 Gun.

In consideration of which the before-mentioned owners do hereby the said land convey, transport, and give over to the aforesaid noble Lords, the Director General, and his successors, in full, true and free ownership.

Witness these presents, by them respectively signed in the Fort Amsterdam, in Netherland, the 14th day of July A° 1649

The mark of

Ubequa...

The mark of Pouupahan Seioghe...

The mark of Wegtakochken.

P. L. Van Dincklagen

La Montagne

Adriaen Keysersz (?) / Steversen

attest by me,

Cornelis Van Tienhoven

Secr.

The Mark of Mechtogukama (?)

attested by the Chief Sachem

Carnegie Institute 4400 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213 Telephone: 412 622-3243

Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Craig C. Black, Director

19 September 1975

Mrs. Bradford Jellison
R 4, Box 57
Bangor, ME 04401

Dear Alice

I would very much appreciate insertion of the following in the Bulletin and/or Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of your state and a copy of the issue or issues bearing the insertion:

Following publication of his ROCK ART OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY, James L. Swauger, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, is expanding his study of American Indian petroglyphs and pictographs to include those occurring in all states east of the Mississippi. He would like to hear from others interested in these phenomena and will much appreciate any information sent to him.

Thank you,

James L. Swauger
(Dictated but not signed)

JLS:jq

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