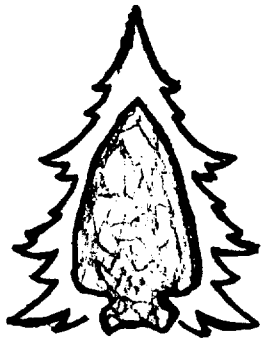


Maine <sup>Mackay</sup>  
Archaeological Society

BULLETIN



Spring  
1978

Vol. 18 No. 1

 Steve  
Husson

INC.

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Frances Soper . . . P.O. Box 435, Orland, Maine  
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SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Paul Husson . . . . R.R. #2, Box G14, East Holden, Me.  
SECRETARY: Robert G. MacKay . P.O. Box 133, Stillwater, Maine  
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EDITOR: Marshall L. Rice, Sr. . . . Deer Isle, Maine  
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ARTIST: Steven Husson . . . R.R. #1, Box 87A, Stetson, Me.  
PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Eric Lahti . . . . Rt. 4, Box 99, Skowhegan, Maine  
Richard Doyle, Jr..  
Bert Farmer . . . . 9 Middle St., Farmington, Me.

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TRUSTEES FOR THREE YEARS:  
(To October 1980) Jeffrey Smith, Jr.. Seal Harbor, Maine  
Kenneth Varney. . .  
TRUSTEES FOR TWO YEARS:  
(To October 1979) William Tufts, Jr.. P.O. Box 126, Madison, Maine  
Duluth Wing . . . . Maine Forst Service, Eustis, Me.  
TRUSTEES FOR ONE YEAR:  
(To October 1978) David Sanger . . . . 37 Forest Avenue, Orono, Maine  
Lloyd Varney . . . . 15 Elmwood Avenue, Waterville, Me.

Your Society is announcing a June 11 dig and workshop at Deer Isle, Maine. This will be on an island. Transportation from Deer Isle via boat will be provided. Old clothes, sweater or light jacket, lunch, drinking water or beverage, trowel or trenching tool or the like, will all be necessary. Boat will leave promptly for dig at 10:00 a.m., returning by 4:00 p.m.

Directions for reaching Deer Isle from Bucksport or Ellsworth areas: from Bucksport, follow Rt. #15 to Deer Isle; from Ellsworth, follow Rt. #172 to Blue Hill, then Rt. #15 to Deer Isle. From Deer Isle, follow Rt. #15 to Twins Service (Shell station), turn left and go 1.3 miles, where you turn right; go 4 miles, turning left across from the Sunshine Community Building; go about .3 miles and turn left to Heanssler's Wharf.

Please advise us if you plan to participate.

Marshall L. Rice, Sr.  
Deer Isle, Maine 04627

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Notice of SPRING MEETING

MAINE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION BUILDING  
35 Community Drive, Augusta

12:00-1:00 Lunch and set up of displays

1:00 -1:30 Executive Board Meeting

1:30 Speaker: Mark Barnes

Mr. Barnes will give an illustrated lecture on the sites which the National Register is funding. Mr. Barnes is an archaeologist with the National Register program in Washington. Developmental funds and the National Park Service go through Mr. Barnes' office, then out to the States. His office evaluates grants for the National Register program.

Coffee, tea, and refreshments will be served by our hostesses.

There will be tables for material displays. Bring your artifacts, fossils, bones, geology specimens, or things of historical-archaeological interest. You would be surprised at what your fellow members are interested in seeing.

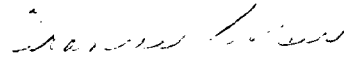
Come, bring a friend, and enjoy fellowship with us from 12 o'clock on.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Having been a member of this Society for a number of years, I have seen it grow in interest over the past four or five years. I feel the liaison between the professionals and amateurs has been greatly enhanced through the faithfulness of Bob and Jean MacKay; therefore, one of the largest contributions to the success of the M.A.S.

Our programs have been superlative in presenting the top speakers and their up-to-date finds; keeping us abreast with the latest news in the field of archaeology. I sincerely hope that I will be able to contribute something during my term that will continue the growth of this fine organization. The Bulletin has been very interesting and informative; Steve Husson is to be congratulated for his fine art work on the covers. The cooperation of all members will enable the M.A.S. toward continued success. I am looking forward to greeting you at our Spring meeting.

Sincerely,



Frances E. Soper

Frances Soper was born and has lived in Maine most of her life. She is married to Richard Soper, Sr., who, during his retirement, is proprietor of The Powder Horn gun shop. Dr. Richard Soper, research entomologist, working on the biological control of insects, and Brent Soper, papermaker for St. Regis are her two sons. Frances Soper has a variety of interests, among those are: amateur archaeology, geology and she is a naturalist. In addition to various interests, Mrs. Soper is quite civic minded as well. She has held several offices in her town; including sixteen years on the School Board and past presidency of the Orland Historical Society (presently vice-president). Travel and photography are two favorite activities. She has been an active member of the Orland United Methodist Church for forty-four years. She is a bookkeeper by trade. Mrs. Soper now resides in Orland.

"A VIEW FROM THE LAKE"

Dear Readers:

Sitting here in the lab, looking out across the lake, I can see, Othello, our large, black Labrador retriever gamboling in the snow. Just a few short days ago, Othello was fishing in the derby on an icy-clear lake. Probably, even as you are reading this, the big snows will have long since receded and the wishful signs of Spring will have successfully surrounded us.

As the time for a Spring meeting of the M.A.S. approaches, I can see the tabula rasa fast filling with messages for you. The first message is on behalf of all Society members. I would like to thank out-going president, Eric Lahti, for his fine contributions to the M.A.S. We will be looking forward to Eric's new programs. In a recent correspondence, Eric mentioned a book which he purchased and wishes to recommend to other Society members. The book is: A Field Guide to Conservation Archaeology in North America. It is written by McHargue and Roberts and may be purchased at Mr. Paperback for \$4.95.

A second message goes out to our new in-coming president. Mrs. Soper, welcome - it is a pleasure to have you.

A third message: The E.S.A.F. meeting this year is tentatively set for November 2, 3, & 4; at Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. More specific information will be available in the Fall.

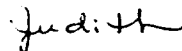
Marshall Rice reminds you that he is organizing a dig to go to White Island (Site ME 30-46) the first week after school closes in the Spring. All Society members are welcome to participate.

Plaudits to the many people who have contributed to the making of the Bulletin. Your time, efforts and talents are much appreciated.

When you go out into the field to excavate this Spring and Summer, remember Lord Byron: "The best prophet of the future . . . is the past." If, however, we don't correctly record the uncovered past, then the prophesies of tomorrow may be gone forever.

See you soon!

Sincerely,



Judith Husson,  
Assistant Editor

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Minutes of Trustees Meeting at the Silent Woman, Waterville, 28 August, 1977.

Present: Marshall L. Rice, Sr., Francis Soper, Lloyd H. Varney, David Cook,  
Eric R. Lahti, Jean T. MacKay and Robert G. MacKay.  
By Proxy - William Tufts, Jr., David Sanger and the Hussons.

Fall meeting: Date decided on at Spring Meeting is Sunday, 23 October, 1977.  
Place: Unity College, to include a visit to the Maine Tribal Unity  
Museum.

To open for displays 11:00 a.m., Trustees meeting to be held before  
the general meeting which will start at 1:30 p.m.

Hostesses: Sue Lahti, Chairman, Francis Soper & Jean T. MacKay.

Possible Speakers:

Mr. Eaton, Excavations in Jordan  
Dr. Bourque, on this summer's work at Turner Farm  
Mr. (Dr.?) Brooks, on the Belfast Fleet.

Nominating Committee proposed the following:

Mrs. Richard (Frances) Soper	President
David Cook	1st Vice President
Paul Husson	2nd Vice President
Kenneth Varney and Jeffrey T. Smith, Jr.	Trustees for three years

Discussion of the possibilities of an excavation on White Island  
the first week after school closes next spring. The site is Me  
30-46, and is in the southeast end of White Island.

More discussion of possibility of a museum building.

Delegates to Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting at  
Hartford, Connecticut, 3-6 November, 1977, Eric R. Lahti, alternate  
Robert G. MacKay.

All reminded that the mailing date for the Bulletin is 1 October, 1977.

Adjourned.

*Robert G. MacKay*

Robert G. MacKay, Secretary

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Trustees Meeting. Unity College, 23 October, 1977

Present: Lahti, Soper, Cook, Wing, Sanger, Tufts, MacKay and MacKay.

David Cook appointed to attend the Dicky-Lincoln hearing in Augusta, October 26th, and present a report of the Society's vote at the Spring meeting.

Lloyd Varney is laid up with a broken leg; however he has offered to go through the Exchange material and possibly brief some of the material.

Bert E. Farmer and Richard A. Doyle, Jr. were named to the Program Committee.

Annual Business Meeting.

Slate of Officers presented by the Nominating Committee:

President:	Mrs. Richard Soper
1st Vice President:	David Cook
2nd Vice President:	Paul E. Husson
Secretary:	Robert G. MacKay
Treasurer:	Jean T. MacKay
Editor:	Marshall Rice, Sr.
Assistant Editor:	Judith Husson
Trustees for three years:	Kenneth Varney Jeffrey Smith
Continuing Trustees for two years:	William Tufts, Jr. Duluth Wing
Continuing Trustees for one year:	David Sanger Lloyd H. Varney

Marshall Rice has offered his boat for a Society Dig on White Island (ME 30-46) the first week after school closes in the Spring.

Discussion of a building for the Society - suggestion made that we might consider going in with an Historical Society or other.

Meeting adjourned.

Mr. Ralph C. Bishop opened the Unity Tribal Museum both before and after the meeting.

Mrs. Nancy Eaton showed us slides of excavations in Jordan and the countryside.

Dr. Bruce Bourque showed slides of the Turner Farm and other coastal sites.

Mr. Steve Brooke, Conservator at the State Museum, showed slides of work on the "Defense" and some of t' problems in preserving artifacts.

Robert G. MacKay, Secretary

5 *Robert G. MacKay*

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Directors' Meeting: Husson College, Bangor

26 February, 1978

Present: Soper, Rice, Cook, Husson, Husson, Lahti, Smith, Sanger.

Treasurer's Report: \$525.00 in treasury now.

It was voted to hold the Spring meeting on 23 April, 1978 at the MTA building in Augusta. Lunch 12-1. Trustees meet at 1. Business meeting 1:30. Tentative program: Mark Barnes on National Historic Register, Dave Morse on Orland finds, Brooks Stoddard. Hostesses: F. Soper, M. Cook.

Dave Sanger mentioned Archaeological Workshop to be held in Augusta, Saturday April 22 from 9-3 at UMA. Dave Cook suggested setting up a table there to encourage people to join MAS and buy bulletins. He volunteered to check with Brooks Stoddard on this.

Directors discussed problems relating to site reporting. A committee was appointed to set up guidelines for site reporting and investigation. Committee: Eric Lahti (Chmn.), Dave Sanger, Dave Cook, Jeff Smith.

Judy Husson and Marshall Rice reported on need for new editor for bulletin.

Nominating committee was appointed: Marshall Rice (Chmn.), Dave Sanger, Dave Cook.

It was decided to mail out separate dues notices to members in arrears (Bulk rate), including notice of spring meeting and June dig at White Island (June 11.)

Northwestern University requested membership in MAS and back bulletins and will contact Jean MacKay.

It was voted to reimburse Steve Husson \$25.00 for the Spring bulletin cover. Society will ask him to submit three possible designs for permanent cover. Ideas for same may be submitted to Judy Husson.

Secretary to extend thanks to Paul and Judy Husson for use of Husson College facilities.

Margaret G. Cook, Secretary

*Margaret G. Cook*



## A REVIEW OF THE FALL E.S.A.F. MEETING

The 1977 E.S.A.F. meeting in Hartford, Connecticut had something to appeal to most interests; from complex theoretical lectures to a light-hearted and thoroughly fascinating discourse on Mayan pottery with its underworld gods. The weekend was well-spent and most worthwhile.

Tours were arranged to the American Indian Archaeological Institute, the Newgate Prison, and the Museum of the Albert Morgan Archaeological Society. He and I, along with Bob and Jean MacKay, opted for the A.I.A.I. Museum and Lab. Both facilities hold impressive collections from the Connecticut area. Included in the collections are a nearly complete skeleton of a woolly mammoth with a fluted point; discovered last summer at the Institute's dig. Their extensive field program and well-equipped laboratory attest to an aggressive fund raising program. This, however, is accompanied by a "hard sell" that to me clashed with the nature of archaeological work.

The Saturday morning program on Cultural Resource Archaeology was of particular interest to me. The emphasis placed on conservation archaeology, with a need for volunteer assistance in site survey and preservation, shows a developing trend. Several speakers emphasized the need for trained avocational archaeologists to aid professionals in identification and evaluation of sites before destruction. Destruction is occurring at an alarming rate; especially in more densely populated areas. I firmly believe that Maine should embark post haste on a formal training program that would allow us to meet this challenge before we too are in dire straits.

All in all the meeting was a valuable experience for the amateur and the professional alike. I would highly recommend attendance for anyone with a strong interest in the field of archaeology. The 1978 meeting is tentatively scheduled for Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, on November 2, 3, & 4. Hope to see you there. Here's to an early Spring!

Sincerely,

*Eric*

Eric R. Lahti  
E.S.A.F. Representative

Winthrop, Maine 04364  
October 26, 1977

To: Army Corps of Engineers

From: Maine Archaeological Society, INC.

This statement is to put the Maine Archaeological Society on record as being opposed to the Dickey-Lincoln Hydro-Electric project.

At the Society's semi-annual meeting (April 24, 1977), after hearing members of the St. John Archaeological Survey Team describe the approximate sites to be inundated, the Maine Archaeological Society voted, overwhelmingly to oppose this project.

The building of this dam would not only destroy the archaeological potential of the area, but also it would probably create a severe social and economic impact on the entire area.

David S. Cook  
1st Vice-President  
Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

DSC/sdb

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
424 TRAPELO ROAD  
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

NEDPL-R

29 December 1977

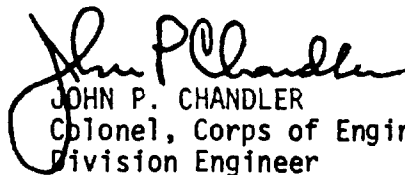
Mr. David S. Cook  
1st Vice President  
Maine Archeological Society  
Winthrop, Maine 04364

Dear Mr. Cook:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes Project. Please be advised that your comments will be addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and will be appended to that document.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement will be combined with the transmission line Environmental Impact Statement for the project and is scheduled for release during the summer of 1978.

Sincerely yours,

  
JOHN P. CHANDLER  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Division Engineer



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE DICKEY - LINCOLN  
SCHOOL LAKES AREA, NORTHERN MAINE

The Corps of Engineers, New England Division, has been assigned the responsibility of assessing the need for, and the costs of, a major hydro-electric project in northern Maine. The project would consist of two dams, one at Lincoln School and the other at the town of Dickey, on the St. John River. Behind these two dams would be flooded approximately 88,000 acres of terrain, much of it in an undeveloped state. The University of Maine, Orono, was awarded contracts to provide the Corps with basic data on the project area. One of these contracts was to locate, assess, and propose a mitigation plan for the archaeological and historic resources. The work was conducted in the summer and the fall of 1976 and it became Appendix D of the draft environmental impact statement released for comments in 1977. This paper is an abridged version of the longer report titled, "Cultural Resource Management in the Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes Area, Maine", prepared by D. Sanger.

Federal regulations specify phased research leading to final mitigation proceedings, should they be required. Phase 1 is basically a literature search; Phase 2 usually consists of reconnaissance level survey with limited testpitting; Phase 3 involves more detailed survey and excavation designed to assess the importance of the sites; and Phase 4 is the action taken to avoid damage (mitigation proceedings) in the event the project is funded for construction. The contract with UMO called for Phases 1-3 to be completed by the fall of 1976, a schedule that allowed too little time for a full and complete examination of the area, and thus it became necessary to propose a sampling technique. After some negotiation of terms, price, and report date the contract was signed and the pre-field planning began.

The literature search did not take long. Archaeologically the area was practically unknown. Warren K. Moorehead (1922:230-33) canoed down the St. John in June, 1914, and noted sites in the Seven Islands area and again at the mouth of the Big Black River, the largest tributary in the upper dam area. Some finds were made at the confluence of the Big Black and the Shield's Branch, but little else was to be found between Seven Islands and the mouth of the St. Francis River. In 1967, in response to an earlier assessment of the reservoir area, Wendell Hadlock, assisted by a crew of experienced woodsman and archaeologists from the Robert Abbe Museum, conducted a short reconnaissance. The large site at the mouth of the Big Black was tested under the direction of Alice Wellman and a few flakes and a fire hearth were exposed at Seven Islands. Hadlock concluded that the archaeological resources were minimal and that the area was relatively unsuited to Indian prehistoric occupation based upon his evaluation of the game hunting potential.

In 1973, I visited the area supported by a Faculty Research Grant from UMO. This brief visit was adequate to get an impression of the area, especially the problems of transportation. The area represented a logical continuation of research interests stemming from my 1967 field work in the Mactaquac Reservoir, the 1968 survey of the Tobique River (Sanger 1971), and the excavation of Cow Point (Sanger 1973), all on the St. John River system downstream of the Dickey-Lincoln (D-L) area.

An increase in information was required for adequate prefield preparation. Air photos provided by the Corps were examined from several viewpoints. Marshall Ashley of the School of Forest Resources (UMO) studied selected areas for indications of disturbance as revealed in the growth and cutting patterns. Harold Borns of the Department of Geological Sciences

(UMO) examined the photos in an attempt to reconstruct the geomorphology of the study area. The techniques and results are described in another paper (Ashley and others, 1978).

A literature search conducted by David Smith, of the Department of History (UMO), revealed that early settlement by Europeans avoided the D-L area, stopping at the St. Francis River. From Civil War times on, however, there was increasing activity in the form of lumbering and farming in support of the woods operation.

The archaeological contingent at UMO planned field strategy and began the extensive preparations that resulted in an orderly survey effort rather than a series of adventures. Robert MacKay (UMO) looked after a myriad of vital details to ensure that our field gear and all recording equipment was in perfect condition. Our major items of equipment included 3 vehicles (2 with 4-wheel drive) and three canoes (2 equipped with motors for upstream work) and assorted tents, excavation gear, and recording equipment.

An area of 88,000 acres is too large to cover extensively in a single summer, so a sampling procedure was invoked. A popular methodology consists of dividing the research area into equal units and selecting at random certain units for examination. This random testing procedure assumes that the subject, the sites, is randomly distributed throughout the study area. Prior experience in the Northeast indicates that this assumption is unwarranted. The experience has been that specific environmental features have significantly influenced prehistoric settlement. In the interior, likely areas are confluences of waterways, inlets and outlets and thoroughfares of lakes, and rapids requiring carries. Another attraction to prehistoric man was the presence of a scarce resource, such

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as high grade flint, suited for implement manufacture. These features were plotted on maps and they constituted "high potential" areas designated for testing. Just as the random testing method has drawbacks, the "high potential" search strategy has a flaw. If archaeologists look only where they expect to find sites it easily becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. Our final research plan was to minimize that risk by testing and searching areas of believed "low potential" as a test of the predictive model. We did not, however, feel justified in testing the "low potential" areas to the same degree of intensity as the "high potential" because of the shortage of time available to us.

Field work began in mid-June after the spring run-off. The crew consisted of myself as field director, assisted by R. MacKay. Roy Gardiner of Allagash hired on as "outfitter" and guide. The remainder of the permanent crew was made up of 6 undergraduate and graduate students at UMO, all of whom were field experienced and carefully selected for their ability to do archaeology and to maintain their equilibrium under trying conditions. Part time assistance was provided by Robson Bonnicksen (UMO) and Robert Bradley, historic archaeologist. Conditions during the summer of 1976 were anything but favorable and the crew bore up admirably. A canoe trip down the St. John is fun. Two months of slogging along the banks, being eaten by insects, and nearly always wet, is not much fun!

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t.  
Our plan was to conduct reconnaissance at both ends of the D-L area simultaneously. Bob MacKay and 2 students surveyed from the town of Allagash to Lincoln School, working out of Gardiner's camps. The remainder of the crew set up at Priestly Bridge at the North Maine Woods campsite. In the forenoon of the first day we drove in and set up camp. In the afternoon Roy Gardiner and I went upstream by canoe to examine Seven

Islands while Rob Bonnicksen and the remainder of the crew searched for sites around the campground. On our return I learned that 3 sites had been discovered. It seemed an auspicious beginning to find so many sites on the first day.

As it turned out we located quite a number of sites between Priestly Rapids and the upper end of the reservoir area. The sites were situated on narrow terraces affording a level camping area above normal summer high water. Many of these sites were eroded by ice and water and were revealed by the presence of fire-cracked rocks and flakes at the bases of the eroded cut-banks. Upon discovering a site the crew ascertained the length, breadth, and depth by testpits. We were surprised to find that many sites were situated with apparent disregard for features such as confluences and rapids. They seemed to represent largely suitable camping areas and were utilized in a sporadic way. This discovery caused us to change our field tactics and thus was developed the "bank walk" wherein crews of 2 would be assigned a several mile stretch to walk, examine, and shovel test any flat area suitable for camping. Our initial "high potential" areas for sites did in fact contain sites, but all too often lumbering activities had so altered the natural landscape that only a few traces of sites remained.

The major site in the D-L area seems to have been the Big Black site located at the mouth of the Big Black River. Known even before Moorehead's time, the site has been continuously looted by travellers on the river, who have dug for a St. John souvenir. The better part of a week was spent testing for undisturbed areas should further work be necessary. This site is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Upstream on the Big Black we surveyed to the Quebec border. The Big Black is a mixture of deadwater and quickwater with some fine "moose meadows"



between good fishing "holes". We located sites above the confluence with the Shield's Branch, including a very interesting site on a high terrace well up above the water. The landscape appears to have changed since Moorehead's time because the features he described are no longer visible.

The Little Black River heads up in Quebec but it is a smaller flowage than the Big Black. It is substantially disturbed and altered and the one site we located had barely any intact deposits. Many years of lumbering activity has also altered the mouth of the Little Black so that we were unable to locate the site suggested by the wigwam on Moorehead's map.

The confluence of the Allagash and the St. John must have had some important sites but only one was located. No sites were found between the town of Allagash and Lincoln School.

In addition to the systematic walking of the banks and testing likely-looking places, we evolved a systematic random testing program for those areas where there were no natural exposures to aid our search. Using the airphotos, test sections were identified at 400 meter intervals in the densely foliated areas. Each section was tested by 4 test pits spaced at 10 meter intervals along the bank. A large number of these pits was dug with negative results, and indeed, most of the test sections were in areas of anticipated low potential, so that the results were not altogether discouraging.

The field survey identified 37 prehistoric sites. Many of these were badly disturbed due to natural and cultural activities and it is certain that numerous sites have been lost. With the exception of the Big Black site, the sites were not large, although some did occur sporadically for a 100 meter or more strip along the water's edge. It is necessary to attempt an honest assessment of the cultural resources of an area and the completeness

of our inventory must be questioned. Given the time constraints and the ensuing limited testing design it seemed inevitable that sites were missed. If the project is funded for completion the resulting archaeological and other activities may be counted on to disclose new sites. It would be surprising, however, if the sites were large. Prime areas for buried sites would be the higher elevations that we could not adequately survey because of the time involved in digging "blind test pits" in the forested ridges. While the yield of such a testing program might be low in terms of site numbers, any sites in these habitats could be archaeologically most significant. A thorough program would involve at least another summer similar to 1976 in terms of time and manpower.

Field work in the D-L is not easy. The river and its tributaries form highways for travel at the proper water level, but during most of the summer that level is rarely present. In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of logging roads, a great convenience to the traveller. However, once an area is logged over the roads are no longer maintained, culverts wash out, and travel becomes difficult. Travel soon becomes the major consumer of time and energy. On occasions the work areas were so removed from the base camp that it became necessary to equip crews for days and nights away.

The artifact recovery was not high because time for extensive excavations was not available. The artifacts recovered were generally similar to those known further downstream on the St. John and in the Penobscot and Kennebec drainages, but there were also some unfamiliar specimens. Some sites showed local cobble reduction into tools while others demonstrated finishing work on bifaces. The largest and most diverse sample came from the Big Black site. None of the specimens could definitely be

1. assigned an age in excess of 3000 years. It is possible that the basal deposits in the deeper sites (nearly 1 meter) have a greater antiquity, but we did not recover diagnostic specimens. Another possibility is that the erosional cycle has been violent enough to destroy older sites. Finally, it is possible that older sites will be found in areas far removed from the current watercourses. There is always the possibility that the area was not utilized previously to 3000 years ago, but this seems relatively unlikely considering the 10,000 year tenure of man in the Northeast.

r There are no well developed cultural sequences for northern Maine and adjacent Canada, so that interpretation of the prehistory of the valley will have to await detailed excavations. A few fluted points of suggested PaleoIndian age are known from northern Maine but none come from the D-L area. Nor were there any large side-notched points or the distinctive ground stone implements of the Laurentian-Moorehead tradition. In New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, an unusual assemblage named the Tobique complex (Sanger 1971) was found in an environment very reminiscent of the D-L area. It is possible that similar artifacts will be found in the latter area, but the individual specimens are, in isolation, not sufficiently diagnostic. Most of the diagnostic projectile points were corner-notched and stemmed and similar to specimens found elsewhere in Maine dating to the ceramic period.

s  
p The acid soils of the D-L area result in little preservation of bone, so it is difficult to reconstruct aboriginal use patterns in the area. A certain amount of information can be gleaned from the general ecology of the area and the location of sites. The main mammal resources in the area today are deer, moose, bear, and beaver. There is evidence to suggest that deer came into the area in the last century replacing the caribou. Just

what the prehistoric situation was is unknown. Fish in the study area consist of trout and small "trash fish". The landlocked salmon are introductions dating back about 70 years. In general, that part of the St. John above Grand Falls lacks the rich fish resource of the lower reaches of the major rivers in Maine and New Brunswick. My evaluation of the resources of the D-L area is that of limited potential except in specific areas such as the flats at Seven Islands and the open valleys of the Big Black. This observation echoes that made by Wendell Hadlock (1968:11) in his report on the ecology of the area.

Given this apparent low carrying capacity it is a little mysterious that so many sites were found along the St. John. If the Indians were not there to make a living, then why were they there? In the Northeast archaeologists have implicitly assumed that sites represent basically habitation sites from which people hunted, fished, and foraged. That the prehistoric people travelled extensively is also taken for granted, but sites are rarely considered to have functioned largely in this context. Travel in Maine was largely by water rather than across the forests and bogs. The upper St. John offer<sup>s</sup> a superior travel route linking the St. Lawrence, Kennebec, Penobscot, and St. John river systems. The hypothesis, after reviewing the field evidence, is that the D-L area served primarily as a travel route, and not as a place for long term residence based on a stable local resource. Such a hypothesis helps to explain the location of sites on convenient flat spots all along the river, and not just at confluences. If this assessment of the archaeological resources of the D-L is correct, their main value lies in testing a more general hypothesis that in the Northeast there are areas serving vital functions that are not immediately involved in the food quest. Any balanced understanding

of the regional prehistory will have to include studies of these areas. It would not be surprising to learn that these temporary sites were as important to the Indians as the larger habitation sites.

The number of significant historic sites is limited. The historical records indicate that the most important recent activity in the upper St. John has been lumbering, and that from Civil War times onwards the Seven Islands region served as a hub from whence lumber crews departed for the winter's cutting. Today the houses and farm buildings are overgrown cellars, but at one time they were year round residences. They represent a unique combination of two major Maine enterprises - lumbering and agriculture - that are normally in some opposition regarding land utilization. At Seven Islands there was a symbiotic relationship; the farms looked after the horses and oxen used in the winter and provided winter fodder. In addition to the farms there were depots, or local headquarters, for timber contractors. Seven Islands could be reached by road from Ashland and Quebec and upriver from Allagash during the rise of water in the fall.

What is the government's obligation should the dam be funded? Federal regulations are clear on this matter. Any hydroelectric project must be preceded by an examination of the archaeological remains, and those felt to be significant must be salvaged. The test for significance is National Register eligibility. The criteria for Register eligibility are not all that clear, and perhaps necessarily so given the great diversity of archaeological sites in the Nation. In order to be eligible for the National Register, archaeological sites should have the capacity to add significant data on the prehistory of the region. This significance is best expressed in terms of research potential, but because of the great disparities that exist in

the state of our knowledge from area to area, significance in one area may be substantially less in another.

The first step in developing an understanding of local prehistory is to work out the basic cultural chronology. There are essentially two ways to accomplish this task. One can arrange the finds with reference to other, better understood areas, by matching similar artifacts. This technique assumes that the sequence of events will be the same, or nearly so, in the two areas under consideration. The second method is sounder and relies on developing cultural chronology within the area utilizing stratigraphic and radiometric techniques. If this latter technique for chronology building is to be employed there must be sites in relatively good condition with preserved charcoal. The need for cultural chronology in the D-L region suggests that sites capable of providing data on chronology should be eligible for Register nomination.

A second criterion is that of providing information on how man utilized his space over time. Sites in a variety of micro-environments are needed. Therefore, we selected some sites that were scattered throughout the proposed reservoir area.

Finally, Register sites should be capable of answering questions of local or regional interest. A number of sites in the area have the potential to test the hypothesis developed earlier that in the Northeast there may be important areas that did not function primarily in the food quest. The upper St. John Valley may have served as an important communications route used by a variety of peoples travelling from the St. Lawrence drainage to the Kennebec, Penobscot and St. John.

Considering these three criteria, 9 sites were proposed as having National Register eligibility and therefore should have further work done

on them in the event the project is constructed.

The contract requested UMO to prepare a program for mitigating the loss of sites in the eventuality of final funding. There are few mitigation procedures open in the case of a hydroelectric project. Inundating the sites does not preserve them because the water action winnows away the soil and thus destroys much of the context of the artifacts and features. Retaining dams and coffer dams are prohibitively expensive and the sites in northern Maine cannot be moved en mass such as the Egyptian temples along the Nile. Unless the water levels can be held below site elevation, the only reasonable mitigation is excavation.

Once the eligible sites are determined the next step is to work out the scope, scheduling, and cost of the mitigation program. Decisions have to be made regarding the extent of excavation at each site; big sites may be sampled whereas smaller sites may be completely excavated. Excavation techniques vary considerably from archaeologist to archaeologist and for pricing a middle ground must be chosen between the time intensive precise measurement of every specimen and cruder techniques. Logistic problems are also taken into account in the estimates of time. Analysis time must be included as must the various supportive disciplines such as geology and paleoecology

Of the various historic remains in the D-L area the most significant, and the only ones judged eligible for National Register nomination, is the group at Seven Islands. National Register significance for historic buildings is a different matter than that for prehistoric sites because Register buildings may reflect architectural excellence and still lack a high degree of social significance. The Seven Islands group of buildings has no architectural significance because most are demolished, but the significance

measured socially is high. A well integrated program at Seven Islands could reveal many details about life in a northern Maine farming-lumbering community that are not currently available. A three way program of history, oral history or folklore, and historic archaeology is recommended. Logistical considerations are less in the case of the Seven Islands group because a camp could be established right at the sites.

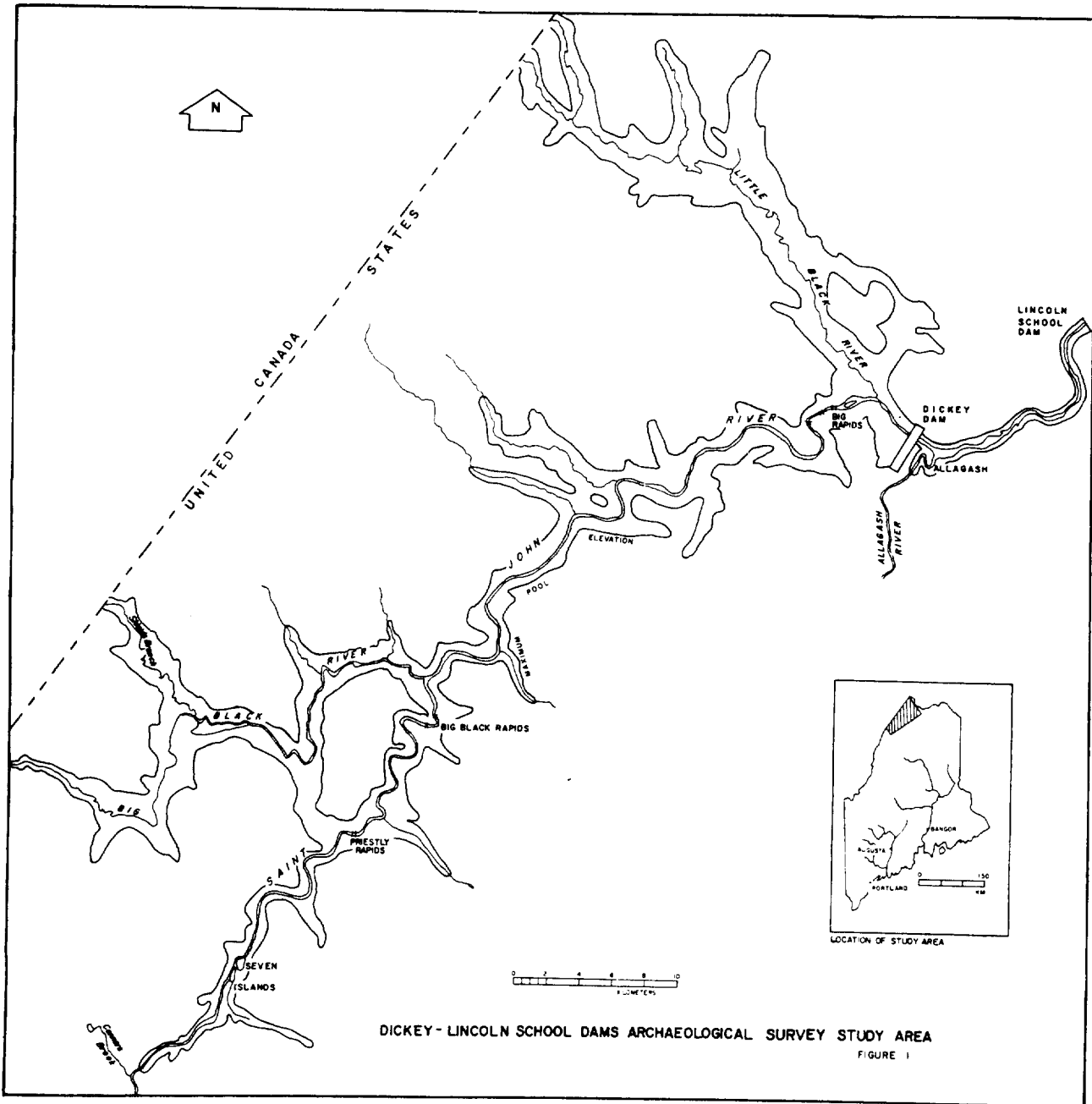
Federal regulations suggest that up to one percent of the total construction costs may be allocated to the archaeology and history of the impacted area. The estimated costs (in 1976 dollars) of salvaging the remains in the reservoir is \$800,000 exclusive of various indirect institutional costs and company profits. A more realistic estimate is over \$1,000,000 depending upon the value of the dollars at the time of construction.

The report "Cultural Resource Management in the Dickey-Lincoln School Reservoir Area, Maine" contains more details. The report has been deposited in many Maine libraries as Appendix D of the Environmental Impact Statement, or it can be obtained by contacting the Corps of Engineers at Waltham, Massachusetts. Once the various reviews of the impact statement are complete and all suggested changes taken into account, the recommendations for the cultural resources will become part of the construction plans.

I am frequently asked my opinion as to whether or not the dam should be built, and I invariably answer that I don't know. Having been a part of the impact statement process and listened to many discussions on the costs and benefits I am still of the opinion that a decision based on purely economic grounds is meaningless. The values I place on historical resources are not those of an energy expert, and I know of no way to equate the social value of history with kilowatts. I am glad I do not have to make that decision.



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## IROQUOIANESQUE POTTERY AT PEQUAWKET

Helen M. Leadbeater

I have a large, twenty year collection of flakes, scrapers, points, sherds, etc. from Fryeburg, Maine, but nearly all of it was performed a surface collection. Since the Indians chose excellent pots, which are presently heavily occupied or farmed, permission for collecting must be obtained from both renters and owners. (Such permission is often denied.) What information might still be learned below the disturbed surfaces can be discovered only with a careful, organized "dig" by a large group that could finish quickly and get out of the way of occupants or farmers.

Fryeburg is in the uplands, on the 44th parallel and near the White Mountains. The accompanying map shows why it was so favorable location for an Indian village, and why remains of Indian occupations are so much more abundant here than anywhere else in the immediate area - and, so far as I have been able to learn, anywhere in the Saco River drainage. The fact that some thirty miles of river travel could be avoided by the easy two mile portage route between site U and the Saco River, though very useful, was not as important as the thirty mile bend itself, which required no portage when canoeing the whole distance downstream. So tight a bend on a major river is unique. Nowhere else in New England is there such a super river highway through so compact an area - an area of ponds, lakes, natural meadows, woods, boglands, and the finest intervalle agricultural land of the valley. Eight mile long Lake Kezar could be reached by a very minor portage. People from farther down river, and those living at Lovewell Pond could use the portage from site WX when hunting, fishing, fowling, or gathering along this route.

My artifacts cover a long period of time, from pre-pottery items to the Iroquoianesque pottery which is the subject of this article. Fryeburg was intermittently occupied by a single compact village. We know that villages had to be relocated periodically when game and food supply became scarce, or when wars, pestilence, or other considerations dictated. In addition to Fryeburg's fourteen principal occupation sites, I estimate nine other smaller sites, such as J and K, which may represent contemporary use. Ten more have been noted, but their size and contents are practically unknown. Likewise, there are twenty-five others elsewhere in the upper Saco River drainage, down to and including Ossipee River and Lake. (George Chapman's collection from Conway Lake is an outstanding one.)

After my first two or three days of gathering, I kept separate the contents of each site, and in many cases, those of their subdivisions. As the collections grew, comparisons became possible: varieties and relative amounts of "flint" flakes and spalls, partially modified tools, sherds, scrapers, and also to a lesser extent, the regular points, drills, etc.; but in most cases their number had been depleted by arrowhead collectors.

Years ago I learned from an archaeologist that the amount of incised Iroquoian sherds here was very unusual. He was surprised and puzzled by their presence and decided they were probably made by

Mohawk captives taken during the Mohawk-Abenaki wars of the 17th century. However, by now I think that they have proved too numerous and too concentrated for that explanation. Counting nine from Conway Lake, sherds of at least 78 incised pots have been found. All but sixteen come from pond sites. The sixteen were found in four of the six riverine village sites at the Harbor which are peppered with cord wrapped stick or dentate sherds. Otherwise, the sites have yielded one cord wrapped paddle rim (CWP), a very occasional coiled, thick CWP body sherd, and Figs. 2 and 4, which are included in my illustrations because of MacNeish's descriptions of Iroquoian pottery. The locations of these riverine sherds show that they do not represent a village but are sites chosen at different times for a lone family hunting lodge in a no longer inhabited area. Such sites had been the best spots in the earlier villages. (In the late 19th century the head of each family at St. Francis had for his sole use a well-defined winter hunting acre far north of the St. Lawrence River, and there he had a hunting lodge to which he went every year.)

I believe that, at least in this area, the people using Iroquoian type pottery always placed their villages on ponds: Site 21-5 at Conway Lake, sites U, Y, WX, and V on Lovewell Pond. V may have been an extension of WX; and J on Pleasant Pond may have been too small for a village, perhaps being used in a hunting lodge manner from site Y, for trapping, ice fishing, or deer hunting. Also at Ossipee Lake there are signs of an Iroquoianesque pottery occupation. I have been told of two extensive artifact sites on Lake Kezar, but their contents are unknown, no identifiable collection seems to have survived, and a dam has raised the water level there.

INCISED. - I have illustrated sixty-three of the seventy eight known incised pots, with approximate diameters, and their site locations. The designs vary. Figs. 61 to 65 combine cordwrapped paddle edge with incised, and small punctates are used in Figs. 6, 42, 43, 52, 53, and 55. Nearly all the collared sherds show signs of castellations. Twenty show collar base notches or a punctate variation, but Figs. 7, 13, 42, 48, 53, and 68 are not notched. The notches on the exceptionally fine Fig. 8 are very unusual.

Figs. 4, 9, 17, 22, and 23 are definitely coiled ware. Many of the others are definitely of paddle and anvil construction, as are probably nearly all of them. Except for Fig. 15 (probably coiled), all have a grit filler much smaller than that used in dentate, coiled cordwrapped paddle, and regular cordwrapped stick sherds. Usually the grit appears inside, but little or none shows on undamaged exterior surfaces. When dry, they are hard and not brittle on the edges (which is true of nearly all varieties of sherd here). Scraping striations inside are very rare. Figs. 9, 44, 45, 50, 51, and 53 were incised by a sharp edge, producing a gashy effect. Figs. 9 and 60 have striations within the incised lines as though drawn down by a flat but slightly rough edge. The design of most of the others seems to have been formed (except for cross hatches) by pressure of a smooth flat edge. It seemed to me that all were much better productions than the incised sherds from Deer Isle (M.A.S. Bulletin, Autumn, 1976).

As I understand it, each of the Iroquoian towns had a slightly different pottery style. I once tried to match up the Pequawket incised designs with those given by MacNeish. As far as I could see, few, if any, were exactly the same; but they were greatly similar to Mohawk designs as well as to those of several other Iroquoian groups.

**CORDWRAPPED PADDLE (CWP).** - The two incised sherds from S were from a single hearth and no doubt stem from the village at Y, for otherwise S is a closed cordwrapped stick village. R is a little island even closer to Y; thus, Fig. 19 must also belong to it. Little else was found at R except about three quarters of this CWP and anvil ware pot whose paste and construction seem to be identical with that of Fig. 24. I have illustrated its cross section half size and sketched it. The grit is quartz. The clay contained fine mica, as local clay does, but as unworn exterior surfaces show only the mica, I believe the undecorated pot was dipped into a clay slip and then decorated by the small flat side of a paddle wrapped eight or nine loops of cord per two centimeters. Each time the paddle was pressed on, its angle varied slightly, but the general effect is of parallels all trending at a slight angle to the lip. All thin CWP sherds at the pond sites show this same angling and approximately the same number of cords per two cm. A number of other sherds show CWP below deep plain necks as Figs. 24, 55, and 75. Some body sherds like Figs. 50 and 54 also show CWP designs. Fig. 53 was made by a child, whose three small finger marks are deep inside and faint outside. The potter had trouble with the collar where a bit of filler stuck out. Scrape marks are on the neck; scrapes and digs on the body indicate smoothing efforts, and the inside is quite rough. I think the child let the pot dry out before rewetting or dipping the surfaces to smooth them and possibly add CWP on the body as mama did.

Except for S, all pond sites containing incised also have CWP ware; thin (anvil?), thick (coiled), and medium. As there is a general absence of plain body sherds at these sites, except those identifiable with cordwrapped stick at Y, dentate at U, and two collared pots at WX, it seems that Iroquoianesque pots here usually had CWP bodies.

However, there are also present coiled CWP sherds, and pots with CWP up to the lip, but with no collar. A large section of the round bottom of an excavated coiled pot, (alas, not unearthed by me) is entirely covered with CWP. These sherds were found with those of the incised anvil pot in Fig. 42. A medium thick coiled pot at U was covered with CWP and had round shallow punctates on its lip.

Did these thicker, and probably all, coiled pots belong to the same occupations as the incised ones, and were the types which I will next describe coeval with the incised? They all turn up only where incised is present, and vary slightly at each site. The evidence we have here comes mostly from surface collections. Chapman waded in water to recover artifacts because a dam raised the water level of Conway Lake. When the little brook was rerouted, it broke through the occupation site at WX. Newman, father and son, gathered from the brook, the surface, and no doubt, from some digging. The Ela father and son did considerable digging. Much of Y was bulldozed, and in one area the owner and a friend hoed out artifacts. None of these men had any reason to suspect that more than one occupation might

have been present. I was able to talk with all but one. They said that as they recalled, everything seemed to be together.

I am reasonably certain that these village sites were not concurrent although they were of the same era. Moreover, the presence of broken pottery at sites WX and U cannot be attributed to travelers' use of the portages, for it is recorded that the Indians (very sensibly did not carry pottery when traveling.

Besides the CWP pots above, there are a total of at least forty-four pots with various impressions, designs, and shapes which are certainly more related to Iroquoian incised than anything else around here, and are found only at pond occupation sites. Whether these fall into the New York Owasco I cannot tell by pictures and description. A few are included in my illustrations.

TINY CORDWRAPPED STICK (tiny CWS). - Several illustrations are included. The rim designs are not those of the prevalent CWS. Some are collared and apparently had delicate thin CWP bodies. Although more abundant at U, they are present at all pond sites. At Y there are also some thicker and rough surface pots with tiny CWS marks. There, also, the usual coiled CWS is represented by thirty-two pots, plus one with a chevron design. The only other chevron one found here was located at U. One of the usual CWS was at U, three at Conway Lake, but no signs of it at WX or V.

Fig. 30 illustrates another CWS oddity in which lines of small and close CWS are deeply impressed parallel to the lip and dragged downward a bit, leaving lands between as most incising does. These were at U and WX. A similar one, but not deeply impressed, was found at V. There is no evidence of gashes at collar bases, but the design is like that of Fig. 4 which is probably "drag and jab".

BEADY LOOKING decorations like Figs. 72 and 74 have appeared only at Conway Lake. The very straight line of Fig. 72 join the "bead" impressions exactly in their center. (However, such impressions were not made by trade beads.) On Fig. 74 are rows of unconnected tiny round shallow impressions.

SHALLOW ROUND PUNCTATE of a far larger size appears at Conway Lake and at U and WX. See Figs. 24 and 47. A perforation in both of these, in Fig. 25, and in one regular CWS rim found at Y, might, because of their positions, be hanging holes, suggested by the bales of European iron trade pots.

SMALL VARIOUSLY SHAPED PUNCTATE has turned up only at WX and on tiny ones, such as Fig. 6, found at the Harbor. The punctate on the lip of Fig. 55 is cored. That of Fig. 42 is paddle and anvil, its collar neatly incised. The collar base is not notched but closely incised. The shoulder decoration and neck plaits are punctate. A small collared plain bodied pot has punctates similarly placed on the neck. A small castellated collar is covered with little moon-shaped punctates. Also both collared and deep-necked uncollared pots are decorated by various punctate sizes, shapes, and designs. One pot with very wide (incised?) impressions has small punctates on a narrow land.

Did each of these various pottery traditions represent a gradual,

aid long term spread of New York influence from Owasco to Iroquoian times during which the local Indian villages were always at ponds? Or are they coeval at each site, the result of the great mixing of tribes because of six wars with English colonists from 1675 to 1763, and the French religious and war influences which brought tribes together in mission villages?

Each time the village returned after the peace there must have been an additional mixture, with more women potters bringing different traditions. At site U several pots seem to present a picture of neighbors experimenting with each other's pottery styles. Site U is the only pond site where dentate occurs. A rocker dentate everted rim, typically decorated over the lip and inside the rim, is made of the same very hard paste and anvil construction as the incised, collared Fig. 24. On that collar base are round shallow punctates where Iroquoians would have made gashes. Is this adaptation of the CWS deep round punctate? Also, (still Fig. 24) a dentate potter seems to have been trying out some features of her neighbor's CWS upstanding thickened rim with its deep punctates firmly binding it. She thickened her rim but make deep depressions below it, where they serve no purpose and weaken the pot. She carried her dentate up the rim and on to the lip, but by also carrying it on into the inside of the rim in the dentate way, she has everted it. The result is an ugly failure although the body is neatly covered with close parallels of dentate (by a check stamp?) unusual here, as is its interior channeling.

As mentioned, during this period (1675-1763) the Pequawkets were fighting the English a total of about thirty-nine years, and were at peace about forty-nine. Some Mohawks and other Iroquois tribes joined the French. King Philip's War was quickly over in southern New England but continued in Maine. Some Pequot survivors are said to have joined the Pequawkets. Other survivors fled from Massachusetts to New York and settled at Scaticook under Mohawk protection. They maintained friendship, hunted with, and intermarried with the eastern Indians and were so much in sympathy with them that the Scaticook population continually decreased as more and more removed to the French Mohawks and joined the Abenaki and French in the wars. In the 1690's the Sokoki (Connecticut River) joined the St. Francis mission in Canada.

When the Pequawkets joined in Queen Anne's War in 1703, they reportedly had a stockade fort and two hundred fifty good bark wigwams, presumably the same fort of 1700 situated where the Saco River went NNE, but "at a distance from the river" (apparently Lovewell Pond). About 1707 their chief was persuaded to remove his entire village, which included sixty men, to the St. Francis mission village for the duration of the war, where he remained eight years. After the peace he insisted on reestablishing Pequawket, but promised to bring back the whole village if war broke out. The Canadian officials' reports about this to the French King give us a glimpse of the mixtures of Indians in Canada and an idea of how new kinds of pottery could have come to Pequawket, especially after each war, for the Pequawket village did remove to Canada during wartime.

Many of those who had in 1707 gone to Canada from Pequawket were "scattered in various mission villages and a great number had died". The chief wanted to take with him "the Indians of St. Francis and Becancour who might follow him, and hoped that some Loups from

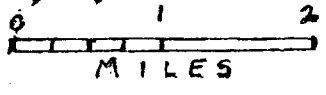
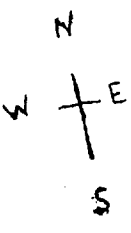
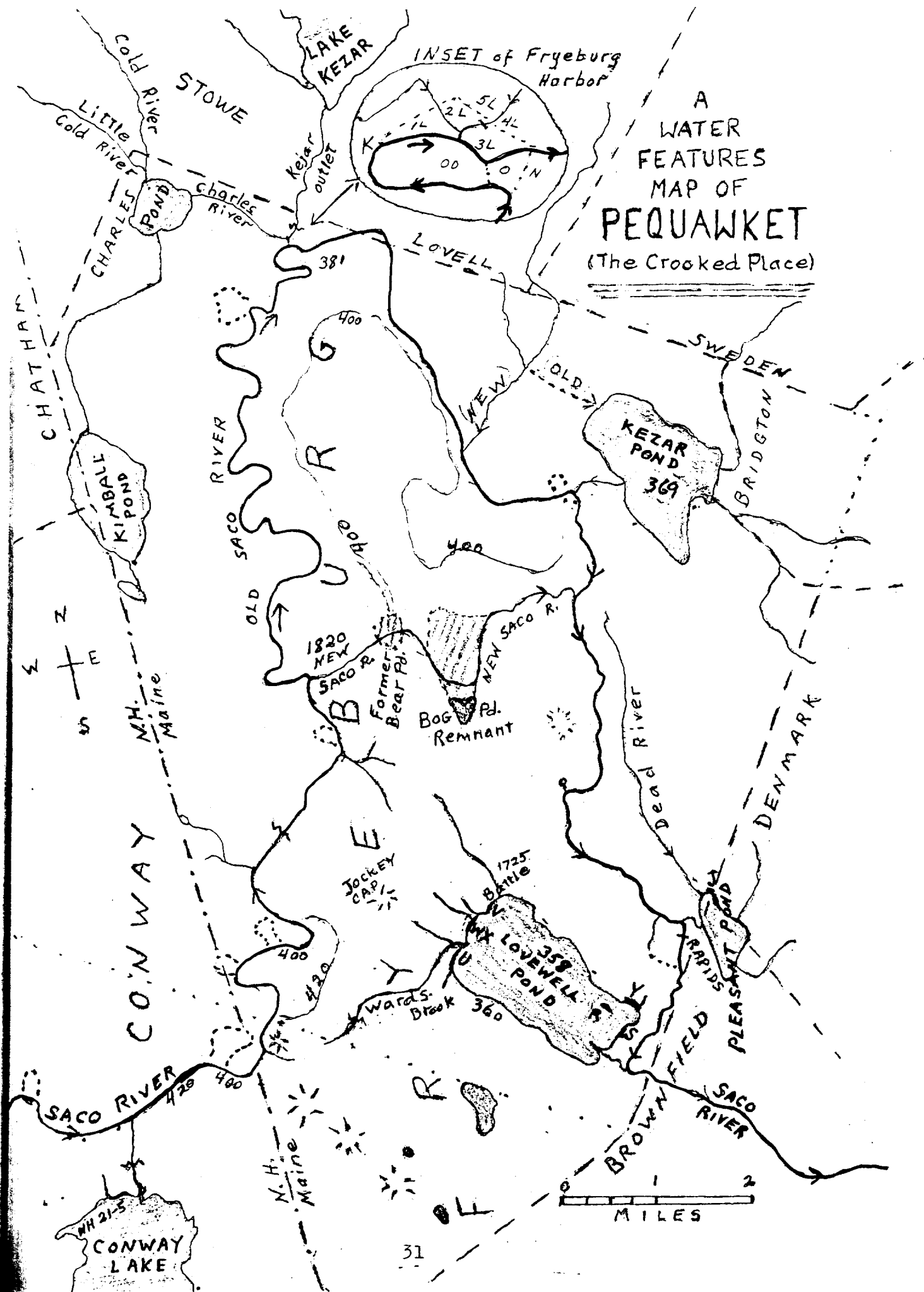
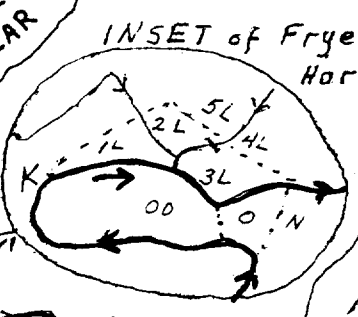
Orange would join him". In 1716 he had gathered about twenty-five men, including his family, and formed a village at Pequawket.

Ten years later those who had removed to Canada during "Lovewell's War" returned, and Pequawket had twenty-four men. (The sixty or eighty Indians in the famous battle of 1725 at Lovewell Pond was a combined war party. Probably a third were Pequawkets.)

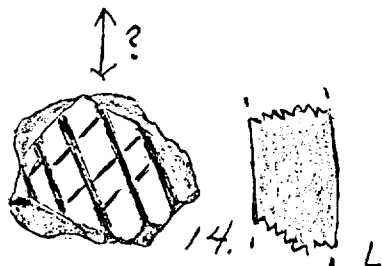
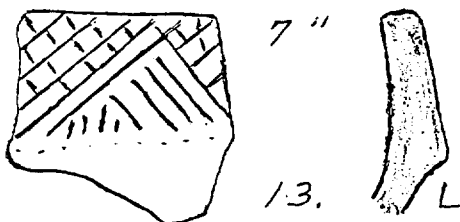
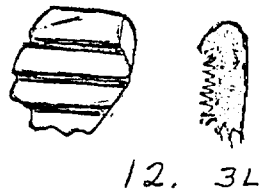
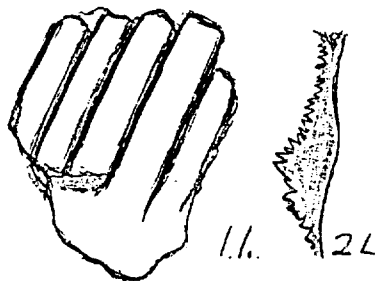
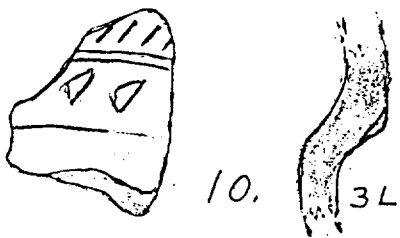
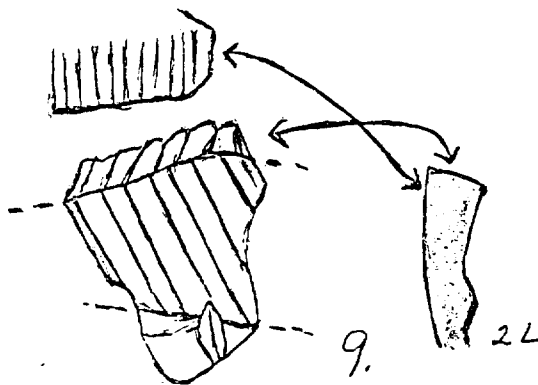
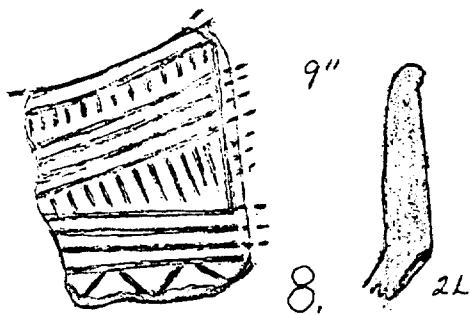
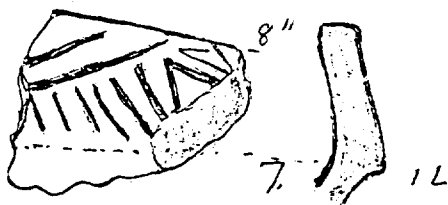
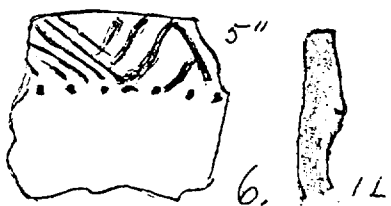
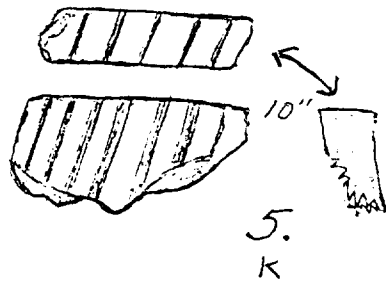
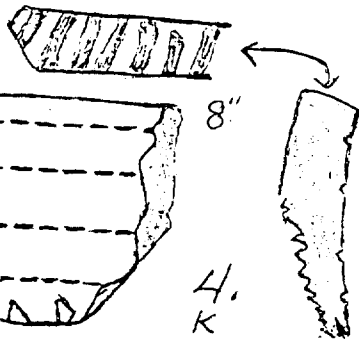
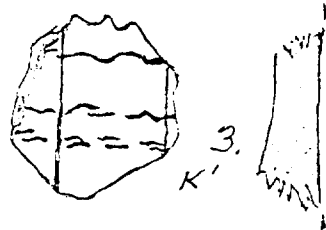
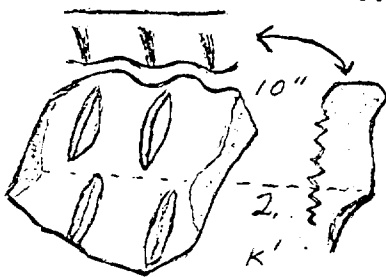
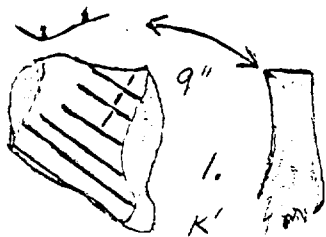
Does this history explain in part the unique pottery found in this area?

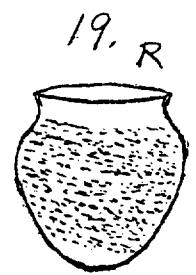
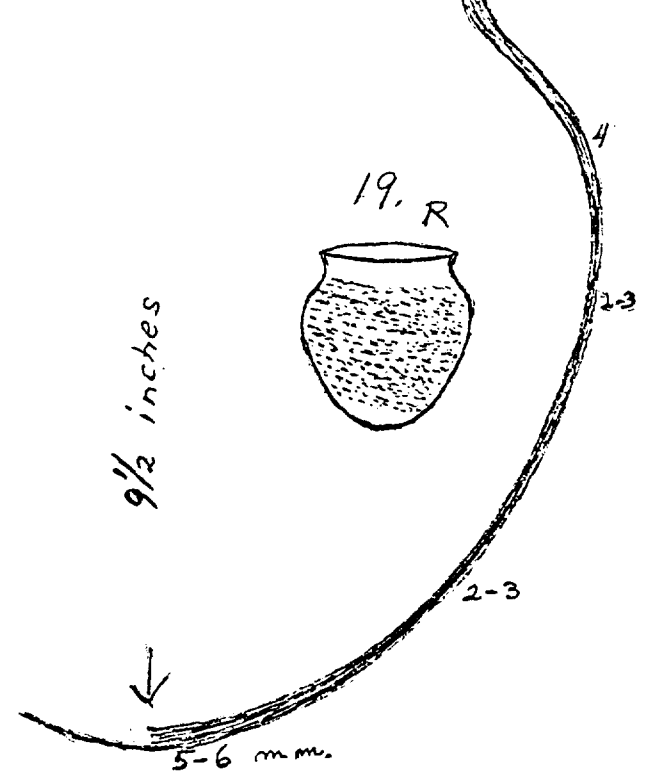
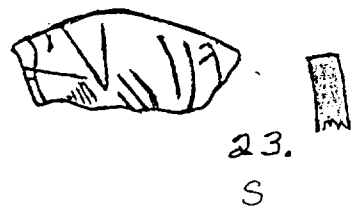
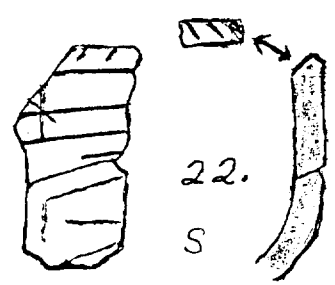
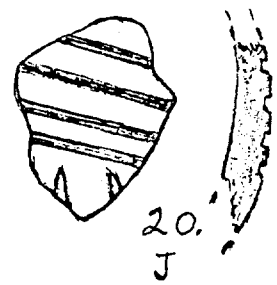
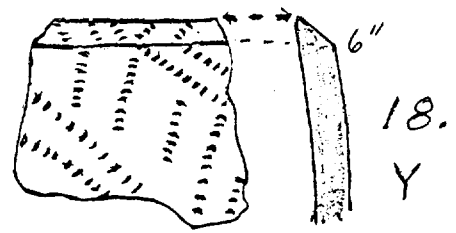
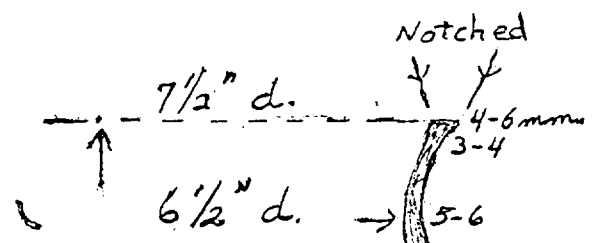
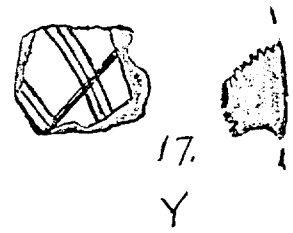
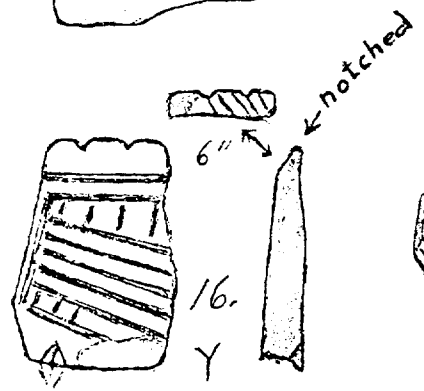
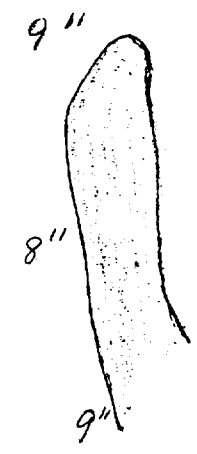
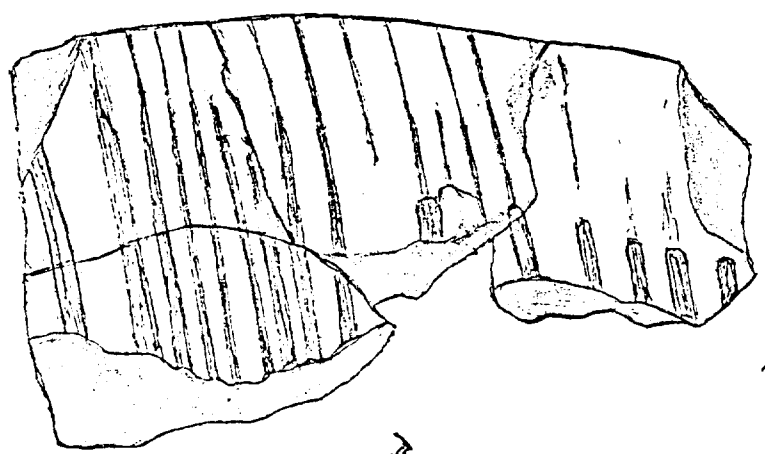


A  
WATER  
FEATURES  
MAP OF  
**PEQUAWKET**  
(The Crooked Place)



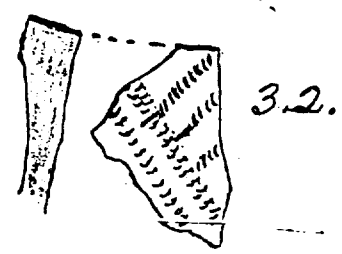
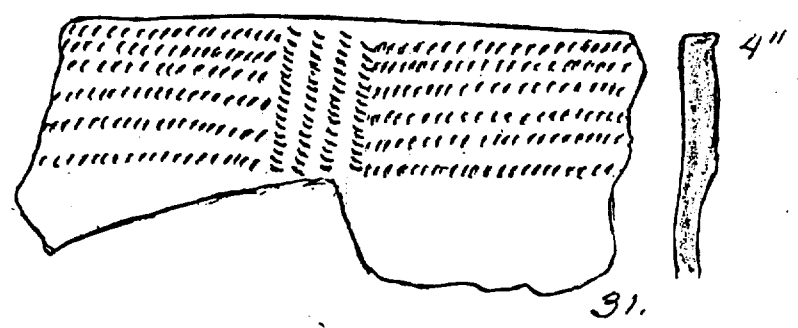
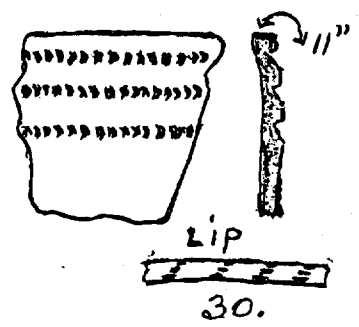
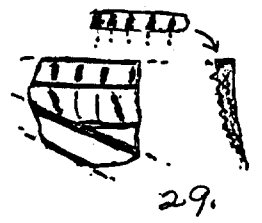
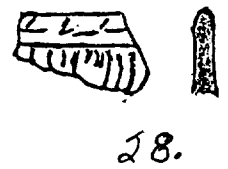
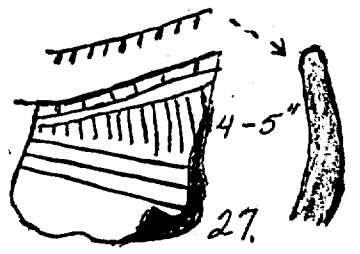
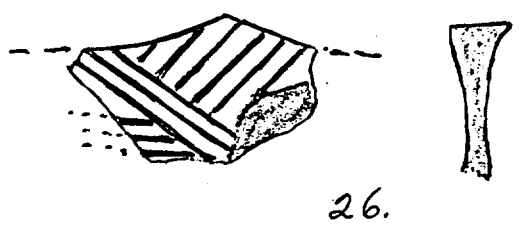
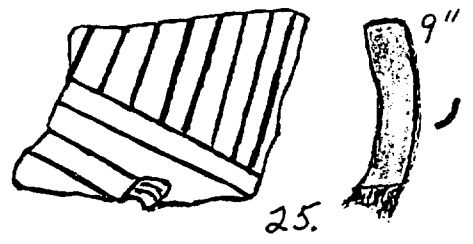
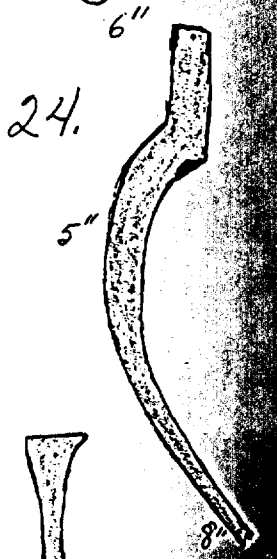
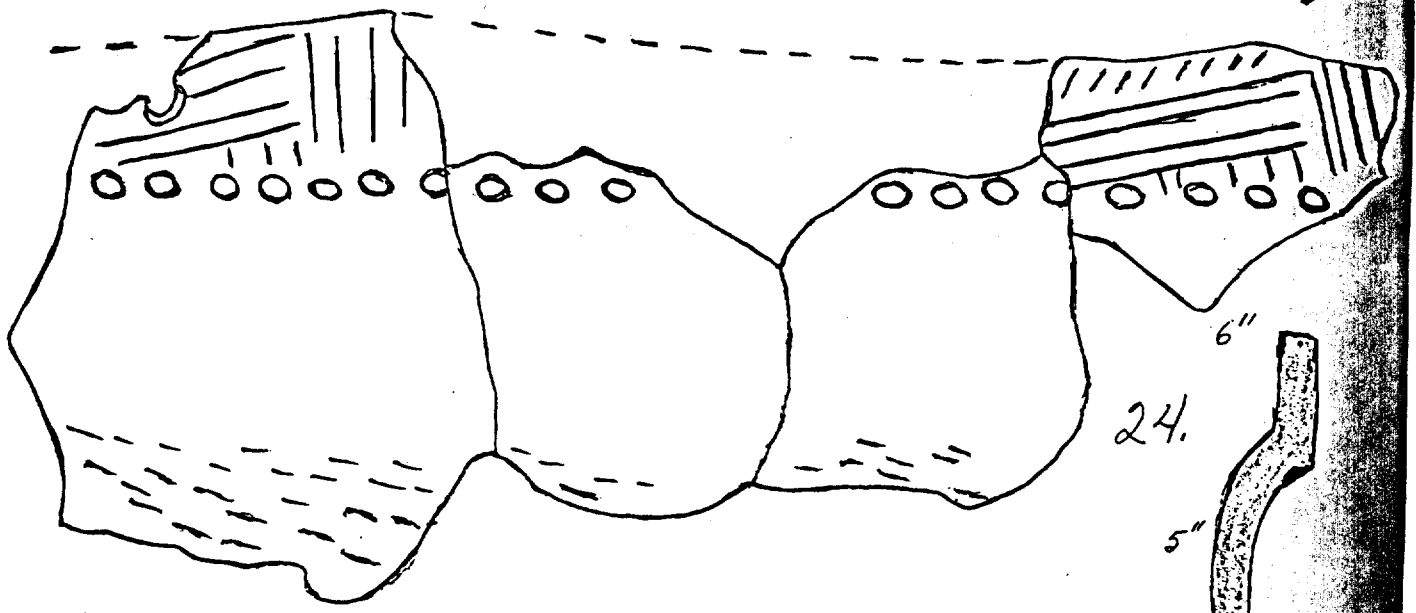
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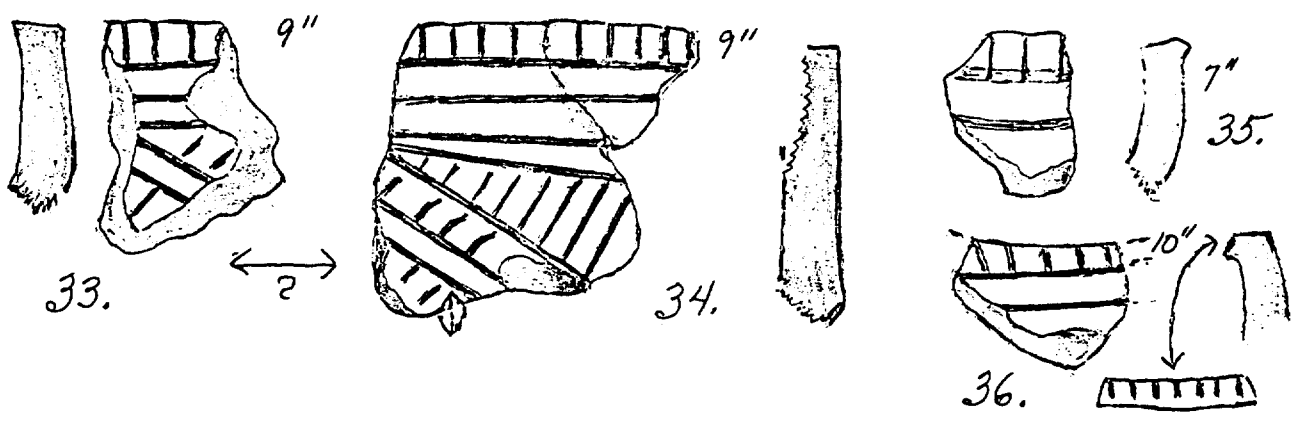


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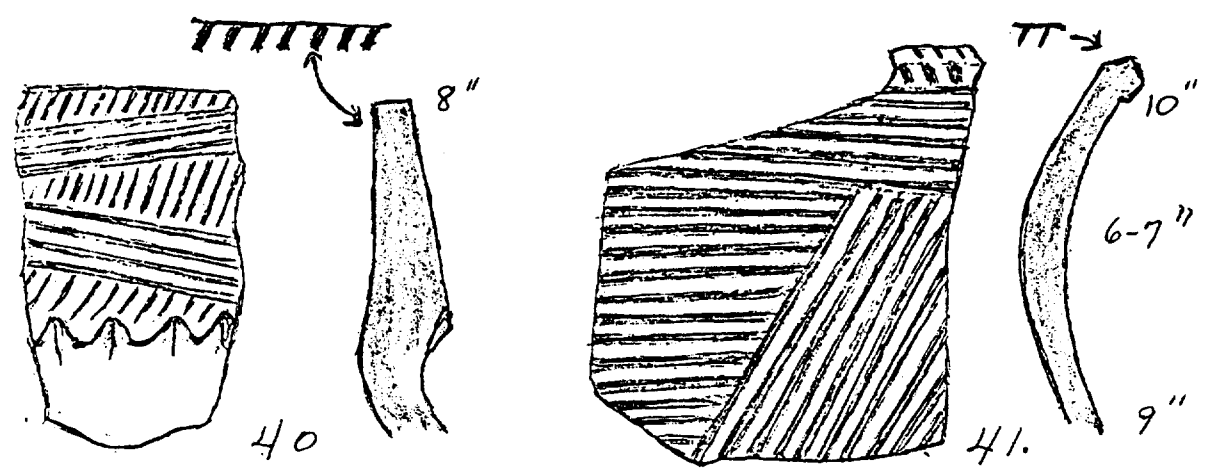
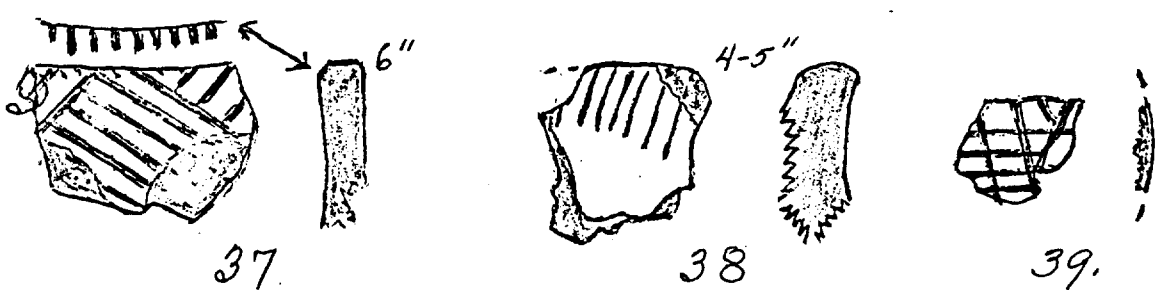
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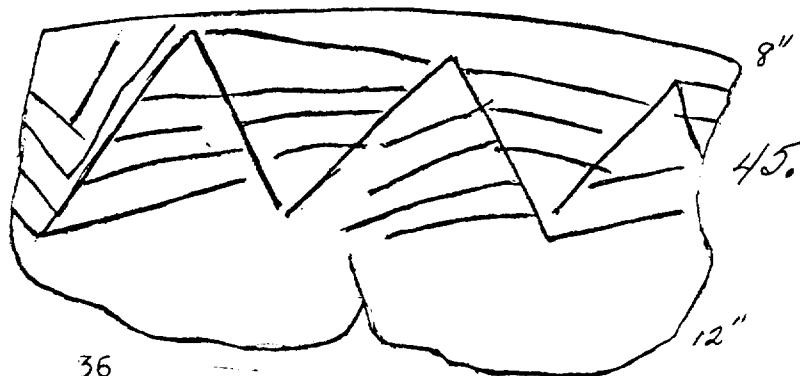
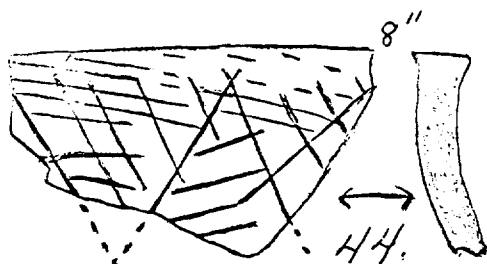
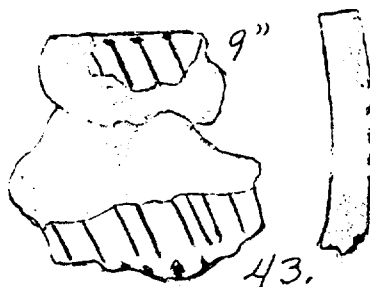
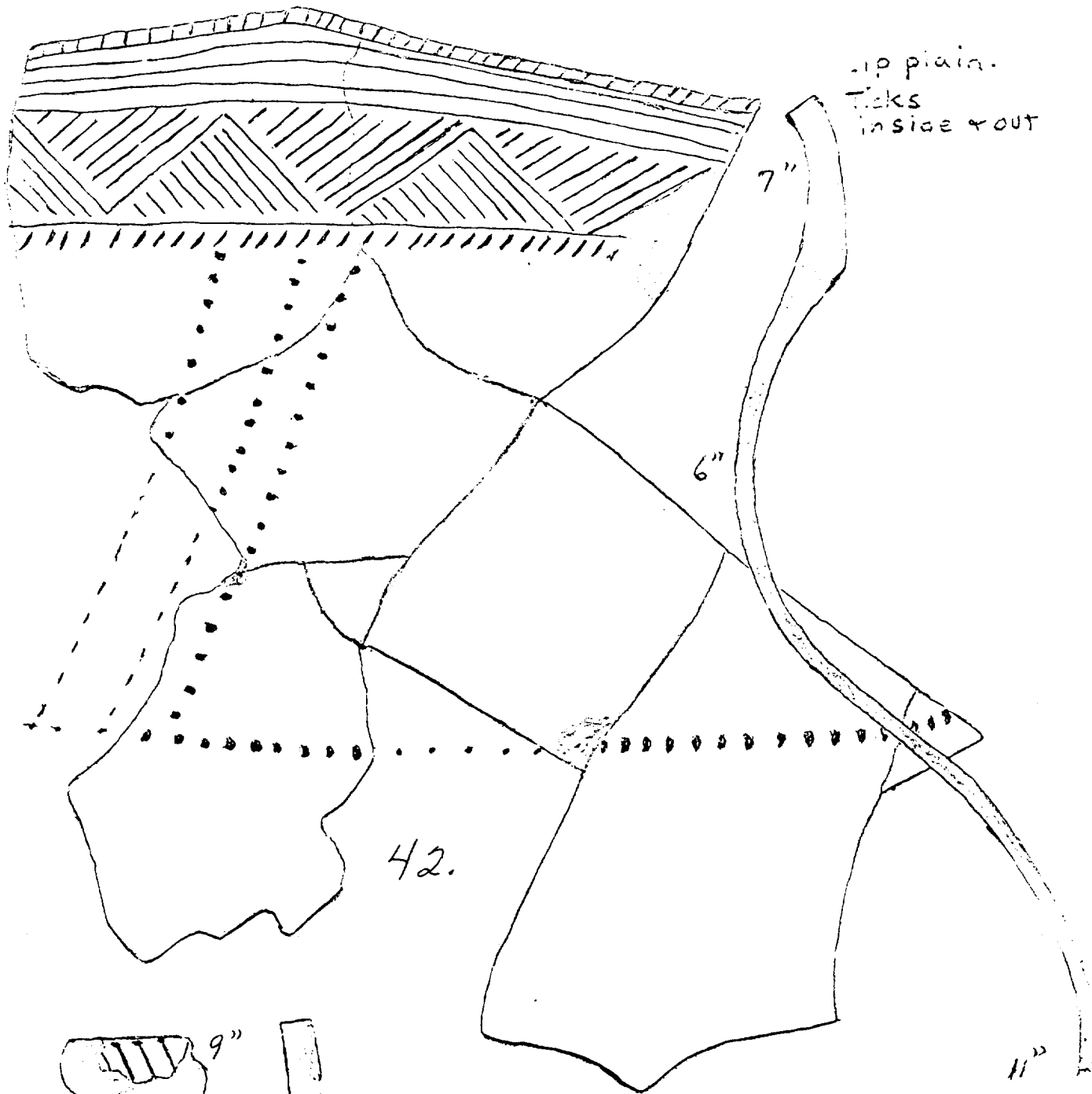


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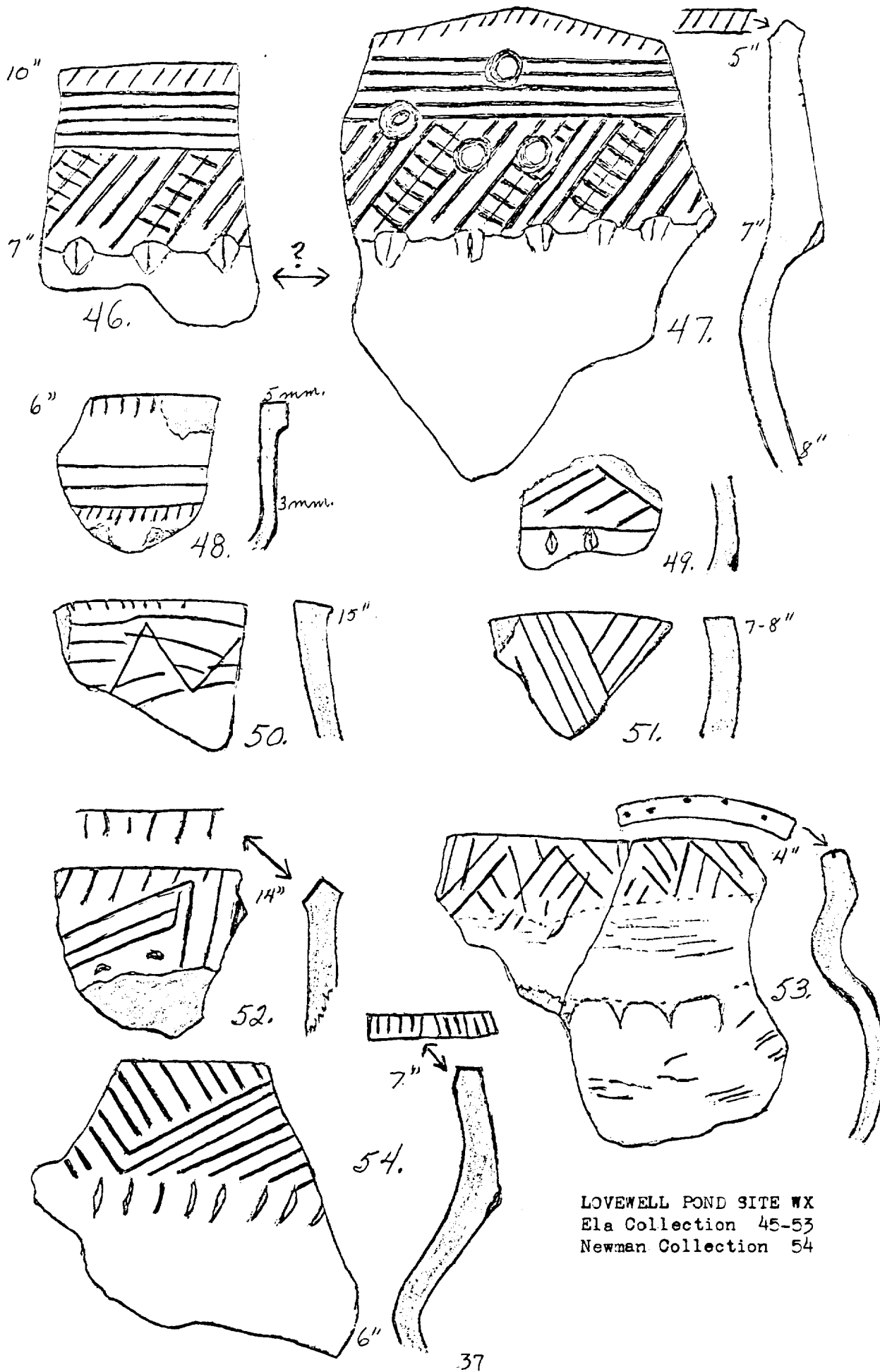
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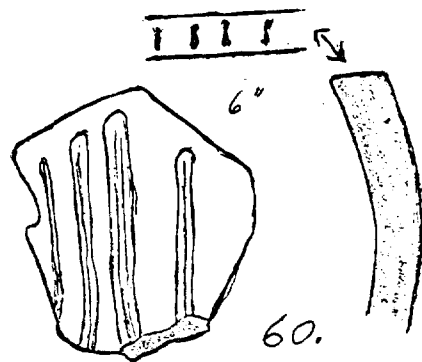
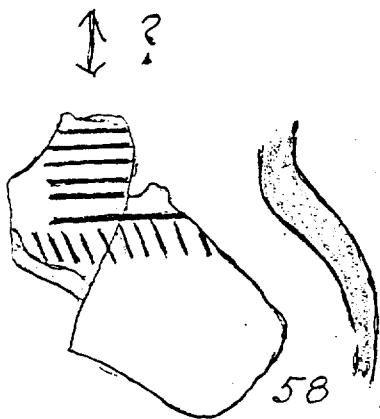
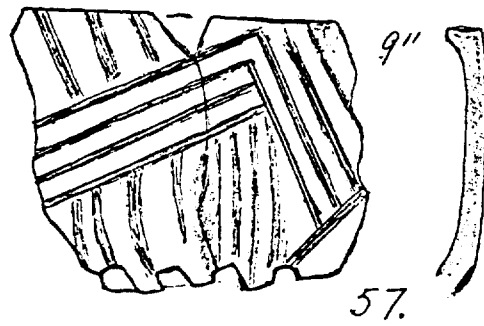
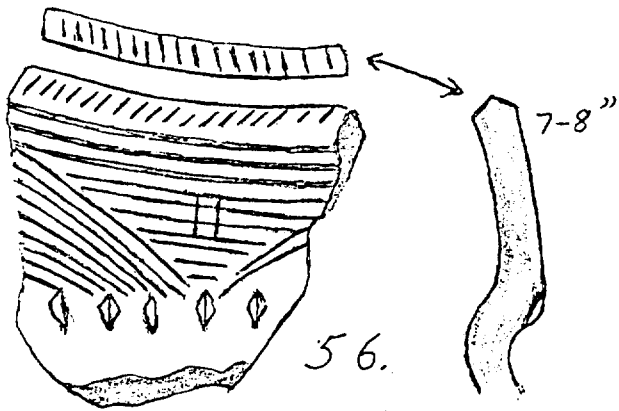
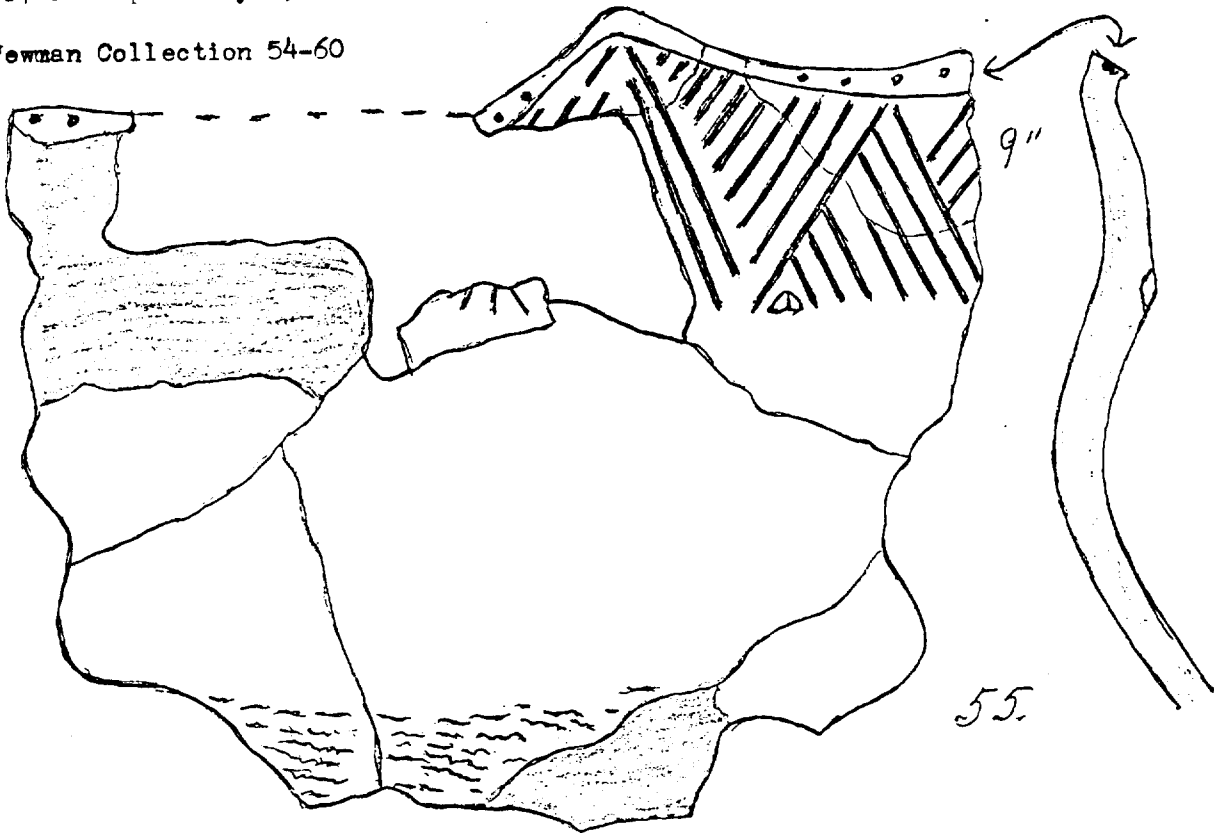
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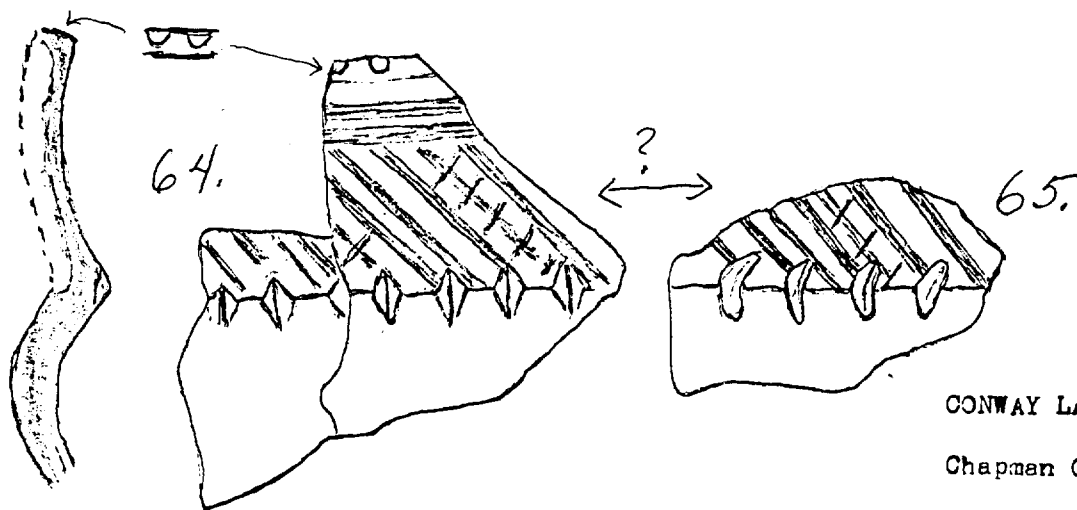
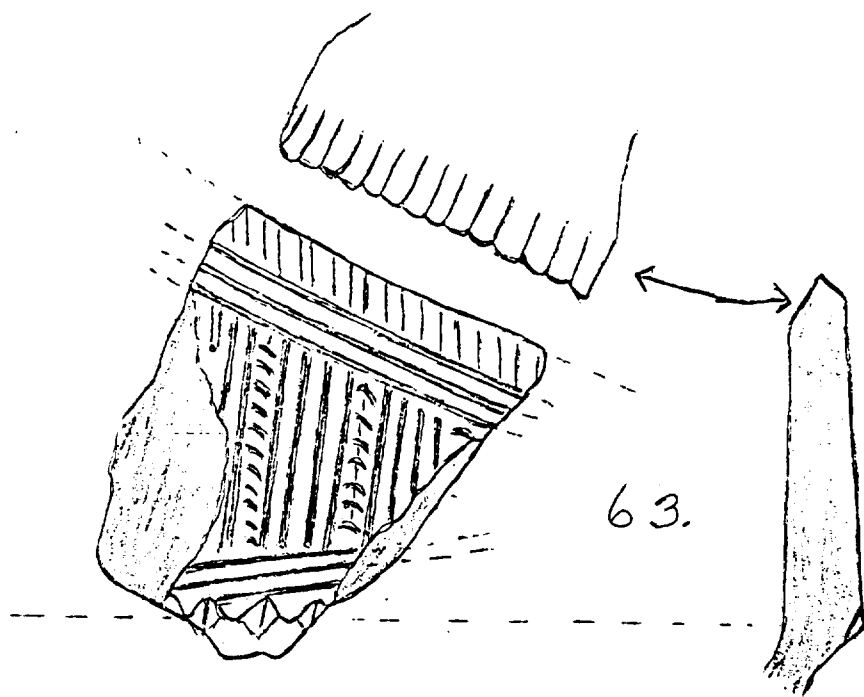
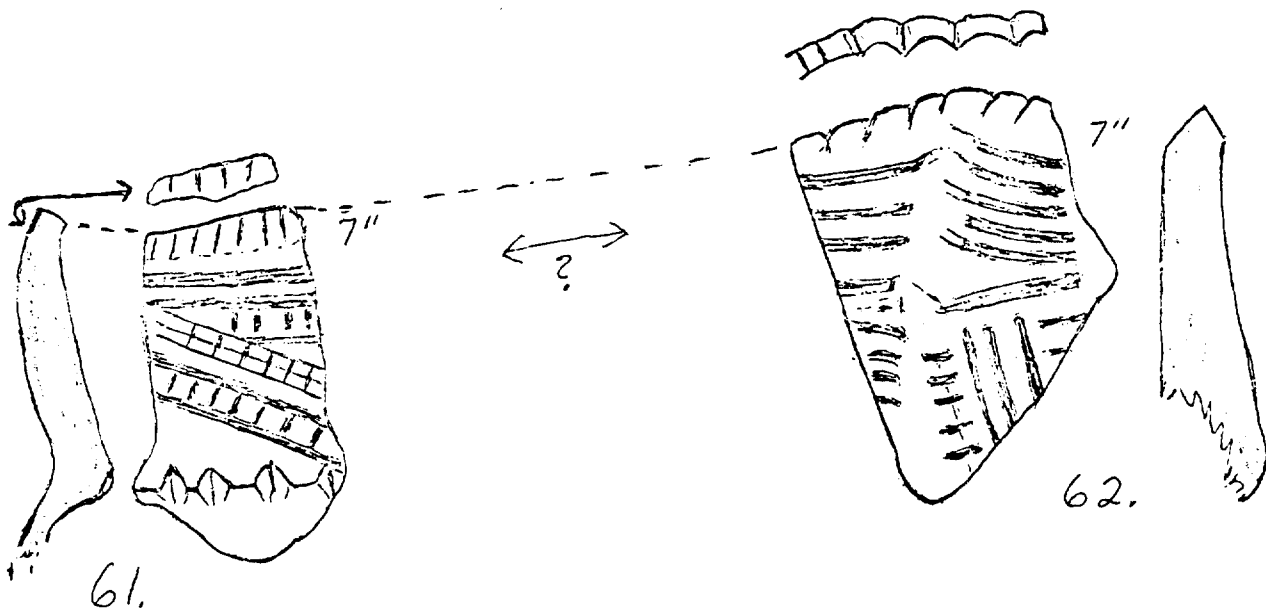
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LOVEWELL POND SITE WX  
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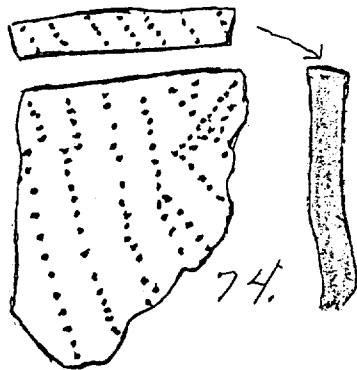
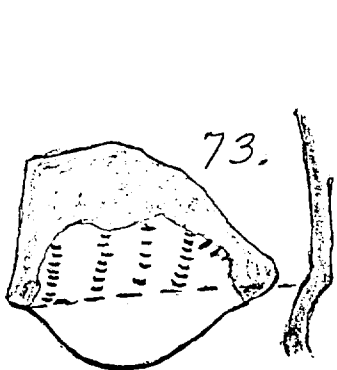
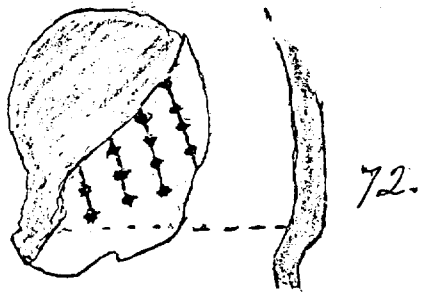
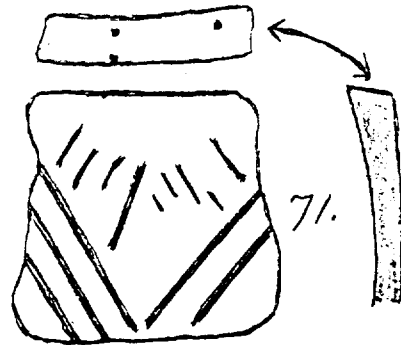
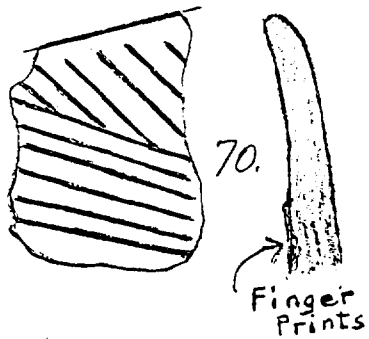
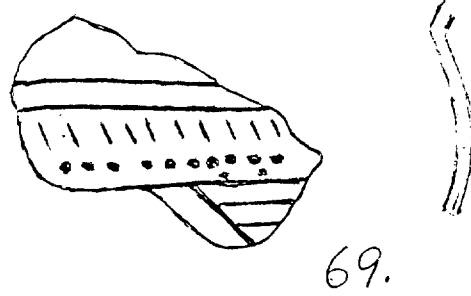
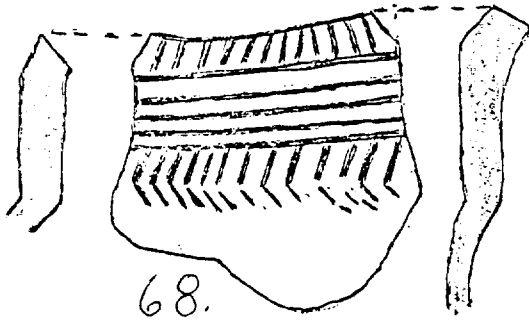
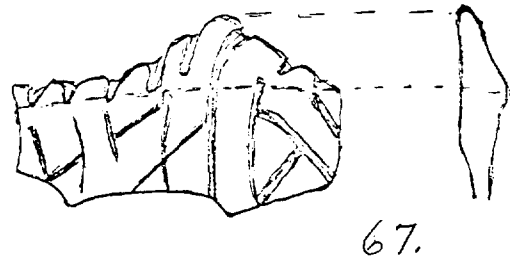
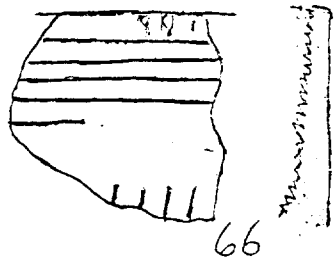
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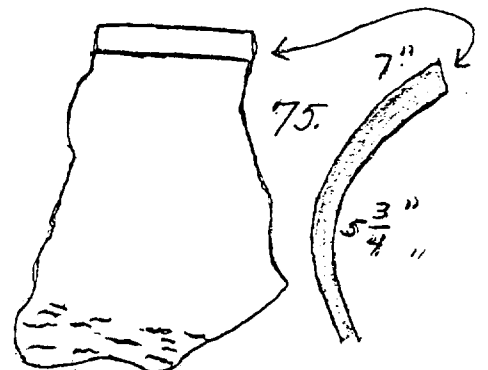


CONWAY LAKE: N.H.21-5  
 Chapman Collection 61-75



CONWAY LAKE SITE N.H. 21-5

Chapman Collection 61-75



## WERE THE ENGLISH THE FIRST TO DISCOVER AMERICA

by Bert E. Farmer

There are even in these times of Scientific marvels things for which no routine explanation exists. This is a story about one of these finds. It is the story of a coin almost a millenium in age with no adequate scientific or historic explanation of how it may have migrated across three thousand miles of ocean.

The story really begins almost a thousand years ago when the coin was minted, but for now let's return to 1953 when two amateur achaeologists, Mr. Guy Mellgren and Mr. Ed Runge, discovered on the Goddard Farm in Brooklin, Maine, a unique habitation site of primative man during what was probably the early ceramic period.

The Goddard Farm, as it is now known, was not one of the typical shell middens that dot the Maine Coast by the hundreds, but a unique habitation site. It is unique because, although some shells and birds were discovered with the fossill remains, seal bones were the most abundant bone specimens. The site was therefore a nomadic hunting station, with seals the predominant prey.

After some study and detailed analysis, the hunting station appears to have been used intermittantly for eight hundred or a thousand years. Birds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and occassional deer or whale supplemented the hunt. This occupation was from the mid woodland to the late ceramic period extending into the late ceramic or European contact period. More detailed study will have to take place, but to quote Maine's resident archaeologist, Dr. Bruce Borque "it's one of the most interesting sites yet discovered on the Maine Coast - sort of the mother lode." Simply stated it just doesn't resemble

a kitchen or shell midden because of the abundance of seal remains.

For almost twenty years, from 1953 until 1972, Guy Mellgren and Ed Runge spent their summers on the tip of Naskeag Point in Brooklin, Maine, trying to determine some of the habits and life style of the semi-nomadic amerinds who inhabited this unique site. Their excavations began in earnest in 1956, and summer after summer the data and artifacts piled up. Then in 1961 on a hot August afternoon, a round object, neither bone nor shell, was found. It appeared to be metal, but was not green like oxidized native copper. It was round and somewhat irregularly shaped. As the dust and humus were cleaned off, definite markings became visible. A coin perhaps?

The artifact was sent off to the A.N.A. - American Numismatic Association - for identification. To some on the dig this find was met with some apprehension, for the coin was found about twelve inches down in the shell and bone refuse. If proven colonial, it would date the site much later than previously supposed.

When the report from the American Numismatic Society came back, it was brief and to the point: the coin was identified as English, minted between 1134 - 1154 A.D., therefore dating the site well before the colonial period. But that left the enigma of how the coin got there in the first place.

The A.N.A.'s dating of the coin places its minting in the middle of the twelfth century, which was during the reign of Henry the Second, infamous as the monarch feuding with Sir Thomas Becket. The coin, itself a dreitas, was from one of the thirty-seven officially sanctioned English mints. Coining money in those days only required permission of the king, the equipment, registration of the design, and the silver bullion.

In 1154 A.D. Henry the Second became the resident monarch of England. He had previously resided in France in the province of Aquitaine. In Hume's History of England, written in 1755, he quotes from an earlier source now since lost: " the first act of Henry's government was that he paid all the mercenary soldiers with coin of the realm and dismissed them and sent them abroad." Although the specific names and nationalities of these mercenaries are not known, it is a fact that there were among them Danes, Goths, Swedes, and Norwegians, better known by the collective term Vikings. Not only were they fine soldiers, but traders and explorers as well.

Most of Henry's soldiers were paid with coin from the county Warwickshire. The Goddard site coin was possibly minted there, though there are insufficient identifying marks left to be one hundred per cent certain.

The medieval history of the twelfth century is not well recorded but well recorded facts are interspersed with speculation as to how the coin came to Naskeag Point. Once the little silver coin migrated to the soldier's homeland in his polk (pockets were not invented yet), it could have taken many generations for it to cross the Atlantic. In those days coins were collected for their intrinsic value only, and were used until either worn out or lost. Although the most famous voyages were made to America (vineland) circa 1000-1050 A.D., the western most settlement of Greenland maintained contact with Norway, and somewhat irregularly paid her taxes to the Pope of Rome. Then in 1350 deputy bishop Ivar B'ardarson of Greenland found the western settlement in Greenland deserted except for wild horses and cattle. Many explanations have been offered, but the mystery survives to this day. The point is our coin must have made landfall in Greenland before this date.

That the Vikings made landfalls on American shores has some basis of fact both archaeologically and in Icelandic literature, notably in the Flatybok Saga and in the saga of Eric the Red. However, evidence of contact with the Vikings along the Maine Coast, either written or artifactual, is scarce and inconclusive. Two examples - the Spirit Pond Runestones and runes carved on Grand Manana - are still the center of heated debate among scholars. Time and scientific tests may prove some points regarding their authenticity, but for now they are curios.

The Goddard site on Naskeag Point was probably selected very carefully by primitive man. It is on the extreme tip of Naskeag Point in Brooklin, which is a peninsula extending out into Blue Hill Bay and pointing southerly toward Jericho Bay. The surrounding islands offer protection from the harsh climate of the open sea. Off to the east Mount Desert Island looms majestically. On the southeast, Swans Island; on the southwest, Deer Isle is separated from the mainland by Eggemoggin Reach, due south is Isle au Haut. The quarry hunted seal, whale, etc. had to escape when being chased between islands and thorough fares - perfect ambush places for a prehistoric hunter armed with bone tipped harpoon and spear.

Naskeag Point may well have served briefly as a trade center between East and West. As late as 1567 in a work by Absalon Pederson Beyer of Bergan, Norway, he quotes from an earlier source saying that the Greenland Colony had paid its taxes and tributes in sable, marten, deer, black bear, and lumber, of which none is found in Greenland or Iceland at all. The timber the Vikings would have cut and taken themselves, but the pelts and furs were most likely traded from the Amerinds. When a Viking grave was excavated on the Karlsefni farm at Lysefjord in 1930 by Danish archaeologists Paul Nyrlund and Aage Røussell, a large lump of anthracite coal was discovered. Geologists say a small deposit near Pawtucket, Rhode Island, produced the specimen. The last two recorded voyages to vineland were in 1347 and 1364, and even these dates are disputed. Our silver coin could have migrated on any one of these stormy voyages, but certainly at no later date.

In the Abanaki language, Naskeag appropriately enough means, "place at the end." Fannie H. Eckstrom states that "no Penobscot can define it." So no clues regarding its use are buried in its name and left for posterity.

One last curious fact lends interest to the Goddard site. A common grave was found on Naskeag Point containing the remains of eleven bodies, all apparently either died or were killed at the same time. Is it possible that we have evidence of a twelfth century skirmish, with a lone silver coin giving small but mute evidence of one to the first times when East met West?

So now we have seen how a small coin of English origin and almost one thousand years old has given a new insight into Maine Archaeology. However, time, more research in the field, and a sharp look-out for medieval artifacts that can be attributed to specific sites will contribute to a greater knowledge of European contact before Columbus.

Notes and Further reading:

My most sincere thanks to Dr. Bruce Borgue and his staff at the Maine State Museum for background information and preparing the illustrations.

Standard Catalogue of British Coins  
B.A. Seaby 1966

Hume's History of England  
Reprinted 1888

Explorations in America before Columbus  
H.R. Holland Twayne 1972

The Norse Discoverers of America  
G. Hardy Oxford 1922

Viking Settlers in Greenland  
P. Nyrlund Cambridge 1936

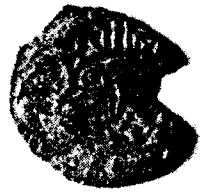
**Note:**

Obviously, Maine archaeologists, both professional and amateur, are concerned about the proper preservation of valuable sites like the Goddard site mentioned in this article. In this case the property is posted against trespass.

We strongly urge those who are interested in Maine's ancient history to respect and protect this and other archaeological sites from vandalism and unsystematic excavation.

Bert E. Farmer  
Bruce J. Bourque





# HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Since World War II archaeology in America has seen the emergence of an entirely new area of scholarly research and public concern. As the level of interest in *Historical Archaeology* has risen many members of state, provincial, and local archaeological societies have been drawn to the discipline. A survey of recent issues of such journals as the *Bulletin of the New York Archaeological Association*, *The Kiva* (Arizona), the *Florida Anthropologist*, *Southwestern Lore* (Colorado), or the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* clearly demonstrates this trend. Unfortunately until now those interested in Historical Archaeology had to contend with widely scattered, frequently out of print, materials.

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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:

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