MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC. BULLETIN

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MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Cover: By Penny Mauro
Artist's representation of Petroglyph Figures from the Hodgdin Site (69-4) Embden, Maine.

REFERENCES CITED

Bourque, Bruce J.
1971 Prehistory of the Central Maine Coast. Ph.D dissertation, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts.

Cross, John R.
n.d. Prehistoric Pottery from the Turner Farm Site. Honors Thesis on File at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Fowler, William
1960 Ceramic development stages with some contemporaneous lithic traits. Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin 22(1):9-14.

EDITORIAL POLICY

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

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

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

Deadlines for submission of manuscripts:
March 1st, for Spring issue.
September 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 the Editor.

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ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

Date: October 28, 1979.
Place: Kominsky Auditorium, Husson College, Bangor, Maine.
Time: 11A.M.-12 Set up displays and social hour.
12-1P.M. Lunch-coffee and dessert snacks will be provided.
12:30 Trustees Meeting.
1:30 Business Meeting followed by program.

Agenda Items

1. Election of officers.
2. Decision on whether or not to apply for matching funds from the Maine Historic Preservation Office in the areas of publications and possibly the future aquisition of a building. If you are unable to attend the meeting and wish to comment on this topic, please forward your remarks to the Secretary to be read at the meeting.
3. Other business.

Program: Dr. Alric Faulkner, an historic archaeologist who holds a joint appointment with the Maine Historic Preservation Office and the UMO Department of Anthropology, will speak on early historic archaeology and this past summer's work on Damariscove Island.

Hostesses: Meg Cook, Sue Lahti, Olive Rice.

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

Minutes of Trustees Meeting. MTA Bldg, Augusta, 29 April 1979.

Present: Soper, Cook, J.Husson, P.Husson, Lahti, Rice, Smith, K.Varney, J.MacKay & R.MacKay. Guest, Art Speiss.

Voted to approve the Secretary's action in recording the Society's permanent office and its Agent with the Secretary of State persuant to the requirements of a new law pertaining to non-profit corporations.

Voted to accept Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission as an exchange. Their publication is "Notes on Virginia".

Discussed ESAF proposals relative to sales of their publications - agreed that it was not a practical investment at this time.

Guidelines Committee reported that it had updated the site reporting forms and that the whole subject would be brought up at the regular meeting .

Voted to pay $25.00 for the new cover design.

Voted to extend our thanks and appreciation to the State Historic Preservation Commission, Dr. David Sanger and the University of Maine for the new publication "Discovering Maine's Archaeological Heritage" which was distributed to those members present. It will be available from the Commission (242 State St., Augusta ME 04333) for $1.00.

Regular Meeting of the Society, MTA Bldg, 29 April 1979.
Secretary and Treasurer's Reports read and accepted.
President Soper announced the nominating committee for the Annual Meeting as Sue Lahti, Jeff Smith and Jean MacKay.
Then Called for vote of thanks to the Commission, Dr.Sanger and the UMO.
She then expressed appreciation to all those who had provided exhibits for the meeting.

David Cook then introduced Dr.Arthur Speiss, Archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Commission.

Art discussed the new publication that is intended as an update on Maine Prehistory and as an intermediate level text.

He discussed the functions of the SHPC and how members could assist in reporting and preserving our archaeological heritage. In turn, the SHPC may be able to repay expenses involved in some of this help, and may be in a position to help the Society with its publication costs. If the Society should have a building that qualified for the National Register and that the Society might consider for headquarters the Commission might be able to assist on a 50/50 basis of matching funds.

An open discussion period followed.

Full details will be available in a News Letter or in the Fall Bulletin.

R.G.MacKay, Secretary

Trustees Meeting at Pilot's Grill, Bangor, Sunday 16 Sept 79.

Called to order by President Soper at 3:15. Present - P.Husson, J.Husson, D. Cook, F. Soper, M.Rice, E.Lahti, R.MacKay & J.MacKay. By proxy - K.Varney & J.Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer Reports give.

Voted to bill delinquent libraries and museums again rather than drop them.

P.Husson and K.Varney appointed as Audit Committee to do the treasurer's books before transfer to new treasurer.

Dave Cook reported that he had run across some unpublished material of Fanny Hardy Eckstorm's in the UM Library. Some of which pertained to aboriginal and early historic canoe routes in the northeast. MacKay to investigate and get copies of the material if possible, and to check out publication rights. Also to get data on copyright laws in general.

Dave Cook to check further with State Historic Preservation Commission in regard to their offer of last fall for help in printing costs.

Paul Husson to check on availability of Husson for fall meeting(28 Oct).

Possible speakers for fall meeting: Bob Bradley, Rob Bonnichsen,& Alric Faulkner.

Nominating committee has prepared the following tentative slate for the Annual Meeting: Rresident, David Cook; 1st VP,J.Husson; 2nd VP, B.Farmer; Secretary, J.Smith; Treasurer, Meg Cook; Editor, E. Lahti; Assistant Ed, M.Rice,Sr., Trustees for three years, Richard Doyle and Arthur Spiess; for one year, Riley Sunderland.

Submitted by R.G.MacKay,Secretary

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as your president for the past two years. It has been a rewarding experience for me and the friendships we have established will remain as we work together to continue the high standards of the M.A.S.

The "Bulletin" is in the good hands of Eric Lahti and has presented a general view of what has been accomplished in the progress of archaeologically in our state.

I am looking forward to greeting you at our Fall Meeting and to extend thanks for your cooperation these past two years.

Frances Soper

From the State Museum

This season the Maine State Museum has been involved with two field projects. Robert Lewis and Bruce Bourque devoted six weeks to surveys in Northern Penobscot Bay, as part of the Museum's long term research project in that area of the coast. We located some sites new to us and gathered information on others, but did no excavating. We were surprised at the rapid rate of erosion in these relatively inshore areas.

Beginning in July, The Museum also fielded a crew at the Goddard site of Norse coin fame. The Project's field director is Dr. Stephen Cox, who has been a Research Associate at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History for the past two years. So far, the crew has not discovered any further evidence suggesting Norse visits to the Maine coast, though they have learned a good deal about the site's aboriginal inhabitants. Field work will continue through the end of September, but Steve will stay on at the Museum through the winter.

On the exhibits front, Dr. R. Michael Gramly has joined our staff to assist in planning a major prehistoric exhibit to be built here during the next few years. Michael comes to us from Harvard's Peabody Museum where he has been Research Assistant. He is also a Research Associate at the R. S. Peabody Foundation at Andover, Mass.

Dr. Arthur Spiess, Robert Lewis and Bruce Bourque will continue to work on the mass of data from the Turner Farm and other Fox Islands' sites through the fall and hope to have our report on preparation by New Year.

From the UMO Archaeology Laboratory

The 1979 field season was devoted to the continuation of established archaeological research programs. David Sanger, assisted by graduate students Mary Hancock and John Cross and a team of undergraduate students conducted testing and survey programs in the Booth Bay region. Several new shell middens with National Register potential were investigated. This work is being sponsored by a Sea Grant and the National Register Program. Dave trqveled to Europe on sabbatical leave during the last part of the summer.

From early June through mid-July, Rob Bonnichsen continued to investigate caves in the Pryor Mountains of south central Montana. This year ten students participated in the University of Maine and Alberta International field school. A grant from the National Geographic Society helped to support this research. The most significant discovery was at False Cougar Cave where a Pleistocene deposit was located that has yielded charcoal, remains of camel, horse and bison and

burned bone. This level is undoubtedly at least 11,000 years old, if not older.

During August, Bonnichsen implemented a survey and testing program in the Munsungun Lake region. Accompanied by graduate students Richard Will, Mary Hancock, and six other assistants, the Bonnichsen team tested thirteen sites. Two new Paleo-Indian sites were located that yielded lanceolate point forms. In addition several new extensive quarry sites were located.

Bob MacKay oversaw major rennovations in the archaeology laboratory during the summer.

STATE MUSEUM SEEKING DONATIONS OF ARTIFACTS

Groundwork is being laid for a comprehensive, permanent display of prehistoric and early historic artifacts in the new Maine State Museum at Augusta. Intact or restorable artifacts of fine quality are sought for possible exhibition. Nineteenth century or older baskets, clothing, weapons, and other handicrafts by native Maine populations are especially welcome. Early maps, neneteenth century photographs of Maine Indians, as well as hardware and furniture of the seventeenth century are needed.

The Museum is eager to receive artifacts with histories of ownership and reliable information about find-spots. Entire collections from single archaeological sites may also prove useful for the purposes of display.

Each year exhibits at Augusta are viewed by thousands of visitors, and traffic through the Museum can be expected to increase once construction is completed. The cooperation of all amateur archaeologists and historical societies with artifact holdings is required if the Museum is to offer the public a rich display that is both educational and exciting.

Persons interested in donating specimens should write directly to the address below:

Dr. Richard Michael Gramly
Exhibit Planner
Maine State Museum
Augusta, Maine 04333

All letters will be answered.

ANTHROPOLOGY SERIES "ODYSSEY" TO AIR ON PBS NEXT MARCH

Michael Ambrosino, creator of NOVA, the most successful science series on television, is producing the first American series on anthropology and archaeology for broadcast on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) next March. The 13-week program, called ODYSSEY, will feature a few of the fascinating stories about people living throughout the world today and people who preceded us hundreds and even thousands of years ago.

ODYSSEY is the first major television series the Humanities Endowment has supported in the area of anthropology and archaeology. "We consider this new series among the most important media projects the National Endowment has funded," said Joseph D. Duffy, chairman of the agency. "The programs will help millions of viewers to understand the similarities and differences between people around the world and how cultural influences and languages shape our lives and values."

ODYSSEY will take its viewers to all parts of the globe where human beings have left their mark -- the edge of the Arctic Circle and the jungles of Indonesia, the 12,000 foot peaks of the Peruvian Andes and a sunken Spanish galleon off the coast of Ireland.

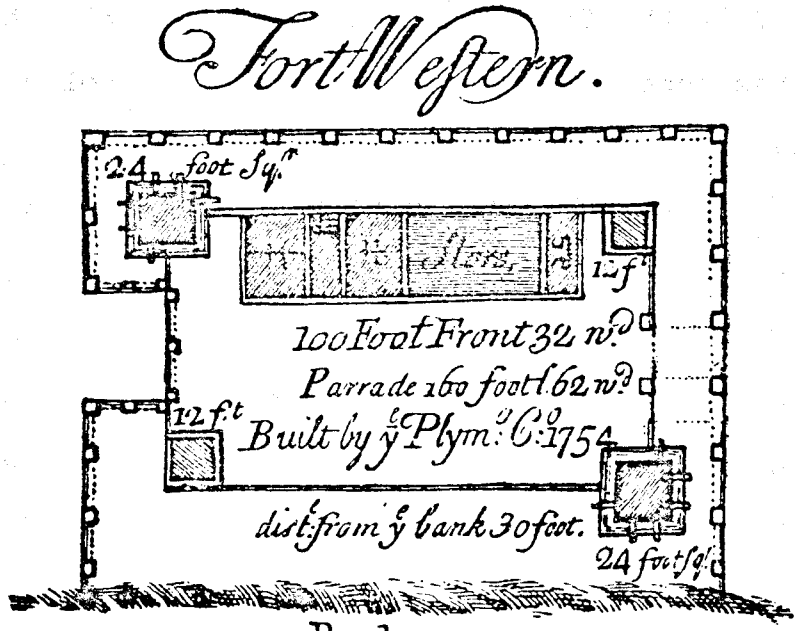
A TRAVEL GUIDE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEXICO. Robert D. Wood. Hastings House, Publishers, Inc., N.Y. 156 p. June 1979

An interesting listing of major sites and how to get there. Gives a short description of and references to each site. This would be a valuable guide if one were going to Mexico. It also contains general travel tips .

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT FORT WESTERN, AUGUSTA, MAINE

A Report to the Fort Western Long-Range Planning Committee

July 9, 1979



Plan of Fort Western

FROM A MAP ENGRAVED IN 1755 BY THOMAS JOHNSTON

Robert L. Bradley, Ph.D.
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
242 State Street
Augusta, Maine 04333

The following article consists of a report prepared by Dr. Robert L. Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to the Fort Western Long-Range Planning Committee. The report details Dr. Bradley's use of a mechanical back-hoe to excavate long, narrow test-trenches on the site of an early Kennebec Valley stockaded fort, built by Massachusetts in 1754 as a deterrent to French and Indian activities on the upper Kennebec.

It is important to note that use of a tool larger than a brickmason's trowel for archaeological excavation is very rare; but as this report graphically indicates, there are exceptional cases. The report also shows that in some projects the historical archaeologist is principally, even exclusively, interested in the identification of features, rather than the recovery of artifacts. Indeed, the recovery, identification, and long-term conservation of European artifacts pose enormous financial and technical problems for the historical archaeologist and allied scientists, to say nothing of what should be done with structural remains once exposed. A visit to Colonial Pemaquid in the near future will prove the enormity of the problems encountered in historical archaeology today. No historic site should be excavated today without carefully considering all of these factors, in consultation with colleagues and specialists.

At a meeting of the Fort Western Long-Range Planning Committee on January 31, 1979, the present writer suggested that the City of Augusta should plan the ultimate reconstruction of Fort Western's missing elements, placing them on the landscape in their precise historic locations. These elements include two blockhouses (the existing reconstructions are not sited historically), two watch-boxes, and inner and outer palisades. The justification for replacing these elements as historically as possible lies in the fact that the surviving Main Building, a National Historic Landmark, sorely needs them for proper interpretation.

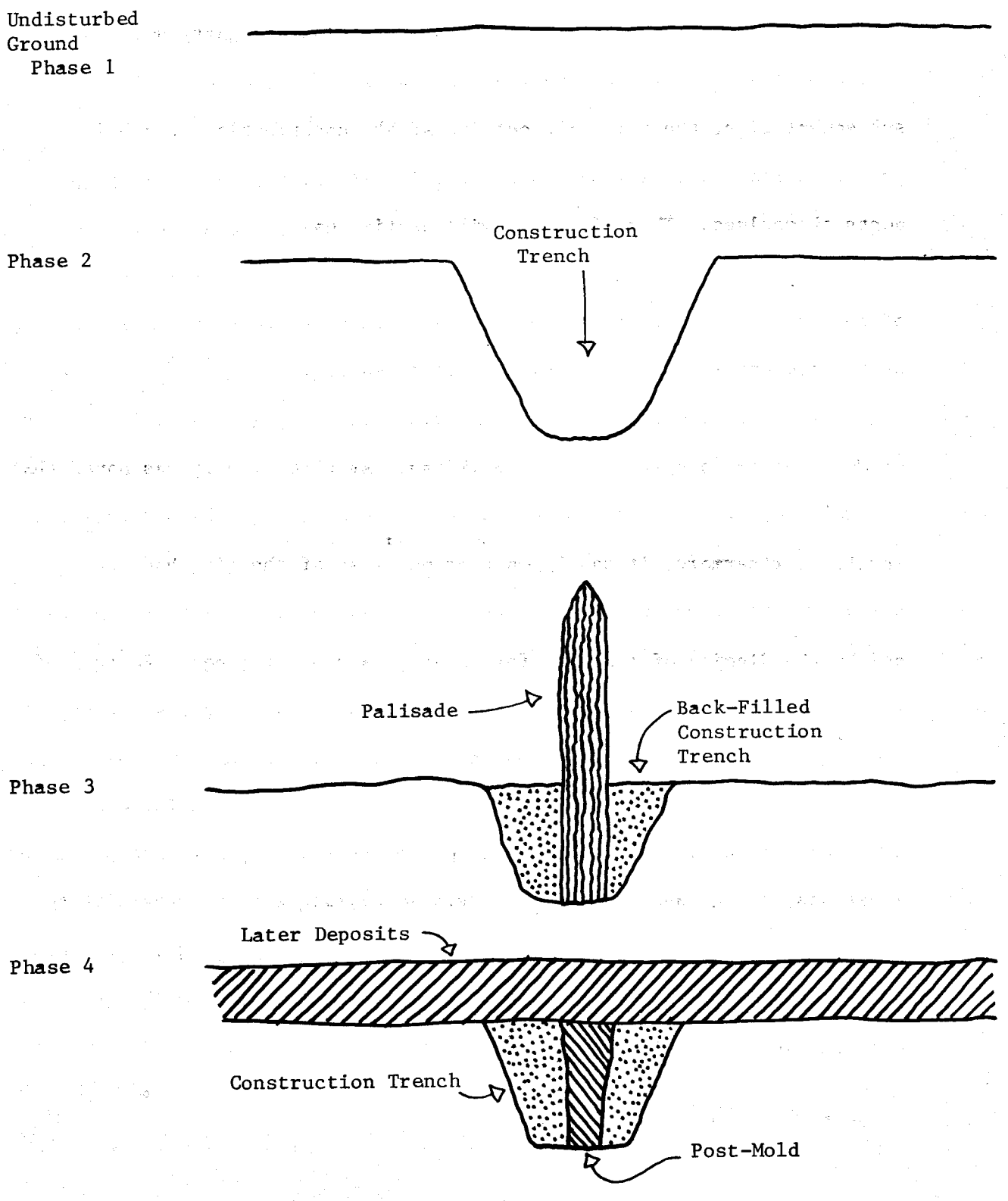
Before embarking on such a course, however, all sources of information for the 1754 installation had to be studied to ensure that future reconstruction be effected with the utmost historical accuracy. Fortunately, the original building contract issued by the Massachusetts authorities to Gershom Flagg survives, and it contains much detail in the form of specifications. In addition, several contemporary plans of the fort are available, the most accurate and detailed of them being that drawn by Thomas Johnston a year after the fort's construction. Although Johnston's dimensions accord with the measurements stipulated by Flagg's contract, it was considered important to attempt to verify the location of lost elements, in case the contract was not followed faithfully.

The only way in which to verify the locations of Fort Western's missing elements was to conduct test excavations on the site in an effort to identify features correlating with the inner and outer palisades. Given reasonable site integrity and the proper siting of test trenches designed to section the palisade lines, the outlines of the palisade construction trench and possible even the post-molds would be visible in the stratigraphy exposed by excavation.

The diagrams on the following page show the sequence of events which create such features. Phase I shows the undisturbed ground level before construction. A construction trench, 2 to 3 feet deep, is dug (Phase 2), and once the posts of the palisade have been positioned, this trench is immediately back-filled tightly to help in holding the posts upright (Phase 3). As the palisade rots and collapses (or is dismantled) at a subsequent time, the tell-tale outline of the construction trench is preserved along with a rough post-mold, if not the rotton bases of the posts themselves. These features will as time passes become ever more deeply buried by later strata (Phase 4). It was features and stratigraphy of this sort which dictated the test excavation strategy which was adopted by the present writer on the site of Fort Western.

Some years ago a largetree stump was removed from a point just south of Fort Western's surviving Main Building. At that time it was noted that several feet of 19th- and 20th-century deposits overlay the mid-18th-century level. Furthermore, it was known that portions of the site had been seriously disturbed during the past century by constuction of a shoe factory and by the digging of trenches for sewerage and water lines. Because of these known factors, and because it was not known what, if any, of the 1754 site survived below ground, it was decided that a methodology rarely used in archaeology should be employed. This methodology called for the use of a mechanical back-hoe for excavating narrow test trenches at predetermined locations, the excavation to be closely supervised and the back-dirt to be screened through quarter-inch mesh. Excavation conducted in this way would economically answer the questions posed by the site, while affecting a miniscule percentage of the potentially sensitive area.

EVOLUTION OF A PALISADE



The City of Augusta fortunately was able to make available a small back-hoe with a blade 20 inches wide. On June 21, 1979 the present writer, assisted by Sumner Webber and Robert Hotelling, directed the excavation of five test-trenches at previously selected locations. These trenches were designated A through E and were positioned as follows in relation to the south-west corner of the Main Building:

Trench A: 16 ft. S, 56 ft. W to 26 ft. S, 56 ft. W.

Trench B: 46 ft. s, 56 ft. W to 66 ft. S, 56 ft. W.

Trench C: 15 ft. S, 27 ft. E to 25 ft. S, 27 ft. E.

Trench D: 52 ft. S, 27 ft. E to 62 ft. S, 27 ft. E.

Trench E: 25 ft. N, 52 ft. E to 25 ft. N, 64 ft. E.

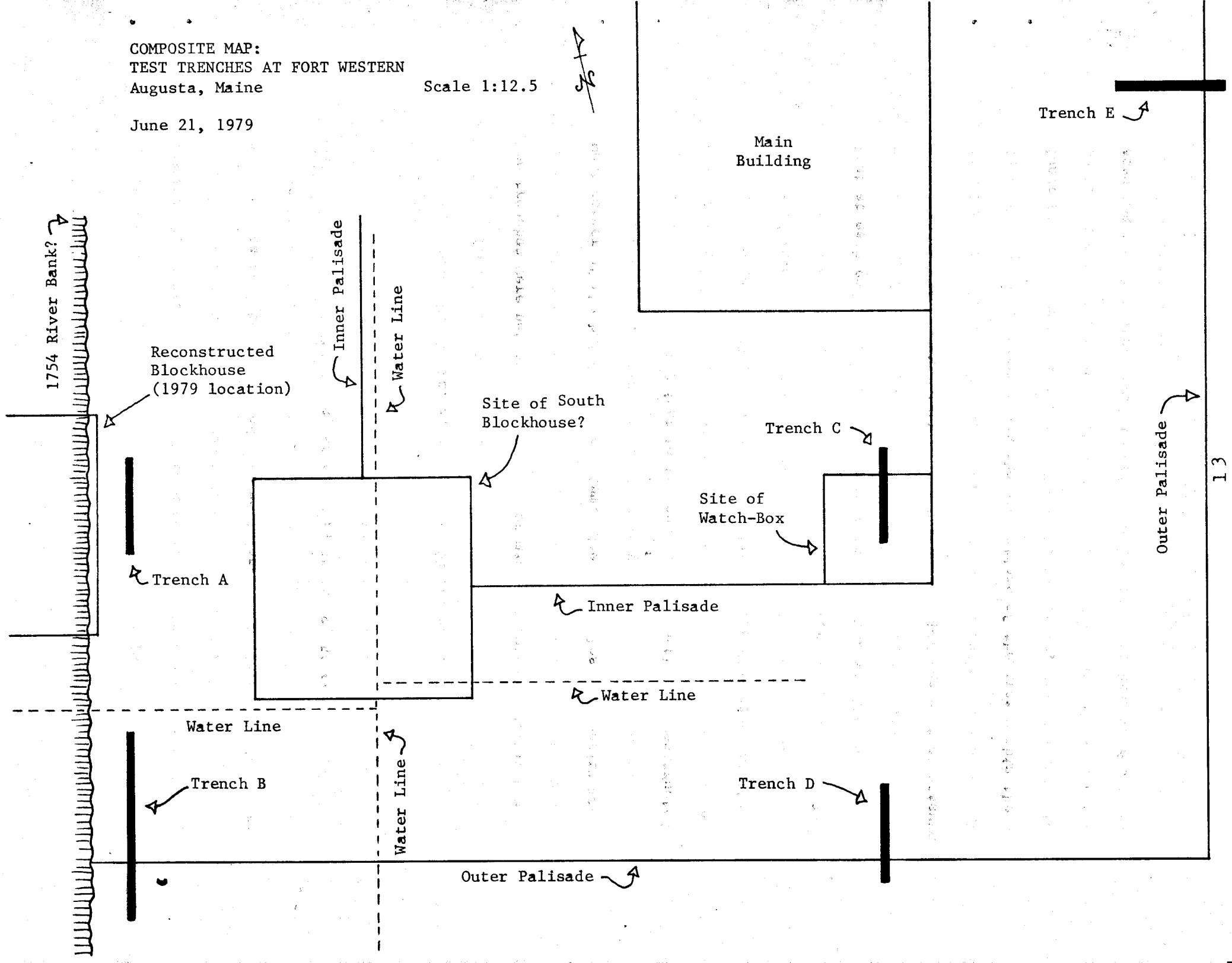
The trenches were not oriented to true or magnetic north. Instead the southern wall of the Main Building was used as a base-line, with the south-west corner of the building as a datum. See the enclosed composite map which locates the five test-trenches relative to the Main Building.

Trench A was located just to the east of the southern reconstructed blockhouse (1979 location). It was designed to clarify an ambiguity in Johnston's plan of 1755. This ambiguity lies in the dimensions of the "parrade" which the delineator recorded as measuring 160 feet by 62. Since the Main Building measures 100 feet long, there must have been 30 feet at each end of the building between the building and the inner palisade. Note that the 12-foot watch-boxes are out of scale in the 1755 plan. The ambiguity is seen in the width of the "parrade". Did the 62 feet measure from the west side of the Main Building, or did it include the building? On surviving contemporary plans the proportions of the area within the inner palisade imply the former. Trench A, therefore, was positioned to section the construction trench and footings of the south blockhouse site, assuming that the inner palisade adjacent to the river bank was built 62 feet from the west wall of the Main Building.

COMPOSITE MAP:
TEST TRENCHES AT FORT WESTERN
Augusta, Maine

Scale 1:12.5

June 21, 1979



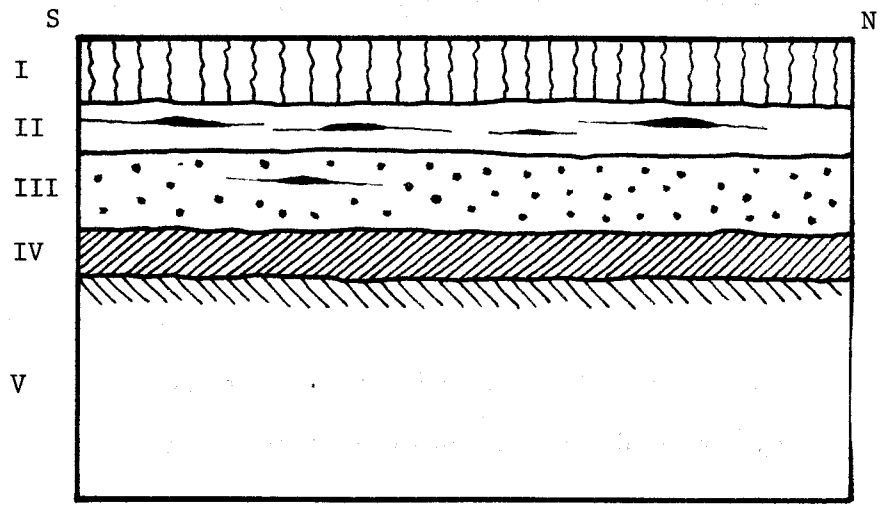
The stratigraphy in the sections of Trench A showed not the slightest trace of blockhouse construction and indeed evidenced no features whatever. From surface to natural deposit the strata here are as follows (see profile). Level I here was 11 inches deep, consisting of 20th-century gravel fill. Level II was 7 inches thick and amounted to gravel and clay fill with coal ash in lenses and scattered scraps of shoe leather; this deposit, largely deriving from industrial activity (Taylor Shoe factory) was created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Level III was about 12 inches thick and was very similar to level II, being composed of grey coal ash and pieces of coal in gravelly clay fill dating from the earlier 19th century. Level IV, 6 inches thick, represented the occupation of the site in the 18th century and consisted of dark brown soil with carbon and small fragments of faunal remains. Three feet below the 1979 surface was level V, a natural deposit containing yellow sand with admixed clay, predating human activity on the site.

Because no features were encountered in the Trench A sections, the inference is that Johnston's 62 feet across the "parrade" included the 32-foot width of the Main Building. Assuming that this is so, Trench A would thus be located some 16 feet west of the site of the southern block-house. Verifying this by testing to the east of Trench A will be difficult because of the pavement on Bowman Street and above all because of the water lines which have caused disturbance in this area (see composite map). In due course, however, this effort should be made by means of controlled area excavation (see Conclusions). The only other means of positively determining the site of the southern blockhouse is by identifying the position of the top of the river bank in 1754, indicated by Johnston a year later as being 30 feet from the inner palisade. Whether the bank has been cut back by erosion or added to by land-fill should be determined.

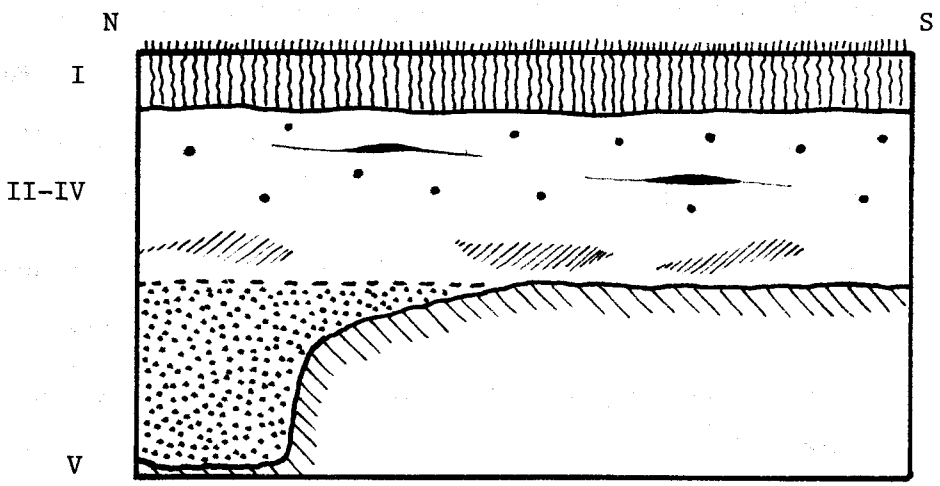
STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILES

Scale 1:30

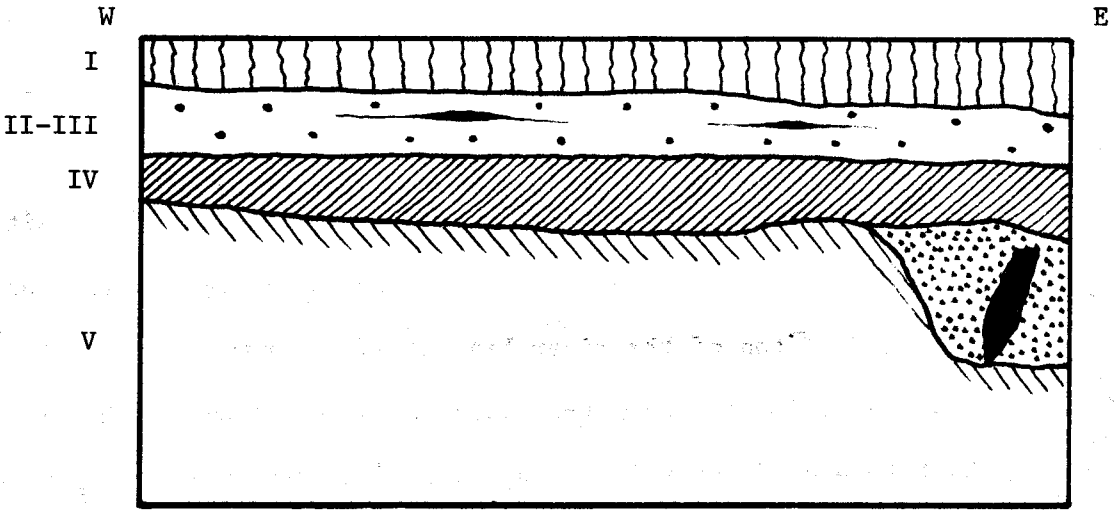
Trenches A & B
West Profiles



Trench C
East Profile



Trench E
North Profile



Trench B was positioned 20 feet to the south of Trench A and was intended to identify the construction trench of the outer palisade as it neared the river bank. As in Trench A, there were no features identifiable in Trench B, the stratigraphy being the same. (Note that only the northern half of Trench B's west wall was profiled; the stratigraphy was identical to the south.) The only explanation for the failure to locate the line of the outer palisade at this point is that the outer palisade was located more than 30 feet from the inner palisade on the south side of the fort. Further test-trenching should verify this.

Trench D likewise attempted to locate the line of the outer palisade 30 feet south of the inner palisade, but the site of the recently-demolished Taylor Shoe factory was encountered near the southern end. This 19th-century construction obliterated the Colonial level.

Trench C was located south of the Main Building in the area which contained the fort's southern watch-box. The stratigraphy here was very different from that in Trenches A, B, and D (see profile). Here there was 9 inches of turf and topsoil (level I), above 30 inches of unstratified fill, mostly of 19th-century date (corresponding to levels II and III in Trenches A and B), and patches of soil deposited in the later 18th century (corresponding to level IV). Levels II, III, and IV here were not clearly differentiated principally because of the outer root system of a large tree which stood until a few years ago just to the west of this trench. However, at the northern end of the trench was a clear feature cut into natural deposit (level V). While the natural deposit south of this feature was 36 inches below turf, it was some 69 inches below turf beneath the feature. What is represented here is a Colonial construction trench which was dug into the natural deposit to a depth of some 30 inches from the mid-18th-century ground level. The feature should not be the construction trench of the inner palisade south of the Maine Building, since it is only

about 16 feet distant (the 12-foot watch-box would thus have stood just 4 feet from the Main Building). Rather, it is probably related to the north wall of the southern watch-box which must have been located at this point (see Composite Map).

Trench E was sited to the east of the Main Building and was intended to section the line of the outer palisade. The latter, according to Flagg's contract and Johnston's plan, was erected 30 feet from the building. The stratigraphy here, undisturbed by trees and 19th-century construction, was very clear. Level I was a recent stratum of densely-packed gravel, implaced as a parking surface, 7 to 12 inches deep. Levels II and III could not be differentiated, but they derived as elsewhere from the 19th century and consisted of a stratum 7 to 11 inches deep, grey in color, composed of coal ash and coarse gravel (pebbles) with admixed scrap shoe leather. Level IV was of 18th-century date and, as in Trenches A and B, consisted of dark brown soil 6 to 12 inches thick. Below this was level V, natural deposit. Cut into level V at the east end of the test-trench was a feature directly below level IV and extending into level V to a depth of 19 inches (50 inches below the surface). This feature is the 1754 construction trench of the outer palisade and it should be noted that it was located exactly 30 feet from the Main Building. Within the feature were found an English Kaolin pipe-stem with bore diameter of 5/64", in accordance with the mid-18th-century date of the site, as well as the bottom of a wooden post fashioned from a coniferous (?) tree. This piece of wood, possibly a surviving piece of the palisade, was turned over to the Maine State Museum for conservation and specie identification. Flagg's contract, however, did not stipulate what type of wood to be used, nor do his bills indicate species supplied.

CONCLUSIONS

The one day of test-trenching on the site of Fort Western was a success in that it positively located the position of the outer palisade to the east of the Main Building and probably also of the watch-box to the south. These positions indicate that Gershom Flagg followed the building contract precisely in those dimensions and that Thomas Johnston's plan accurately reflected this. The trenching, through negative evidence, implied the site of the southern blockhouse, but failed to locate features relating to the outer palisade to the south. Further testing may be desirable to locate these elements without question.

Although identifying the site of the 1628 trading post at Cushnoc was not a goal of this project, it needs to be noted that none of the test-trenches exposed strata, features, or artifacts of 17th-century date. This is not to say that the Cushnoc post did not predate Fort Western on the site, only that it was not located beneath the southern or eastern vicinities of the 1754 fort.

If those involved with the planning and implementation of development at Fort Western agree that the accurate reconstruction of all lost elements is ultimately a logical course of action to place the surviving Main Building within its proper context, the test-trenching of June 21, 1979 will prove to be of value. Not only have the original sites of several missing elements been located, but also the stratigraphy of the site has been effectively sampled. The data contained herein will be of use in planning future construction. As time and funds permit and needs dictate, substantial area excavations to recover artifacts and identify additional features prior to construction would certainly be adviseable. The present writer and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission stand ready, as in the past, to advise those involved with Fort Western on the proper preservation or recovery of the site's archaeological resources.

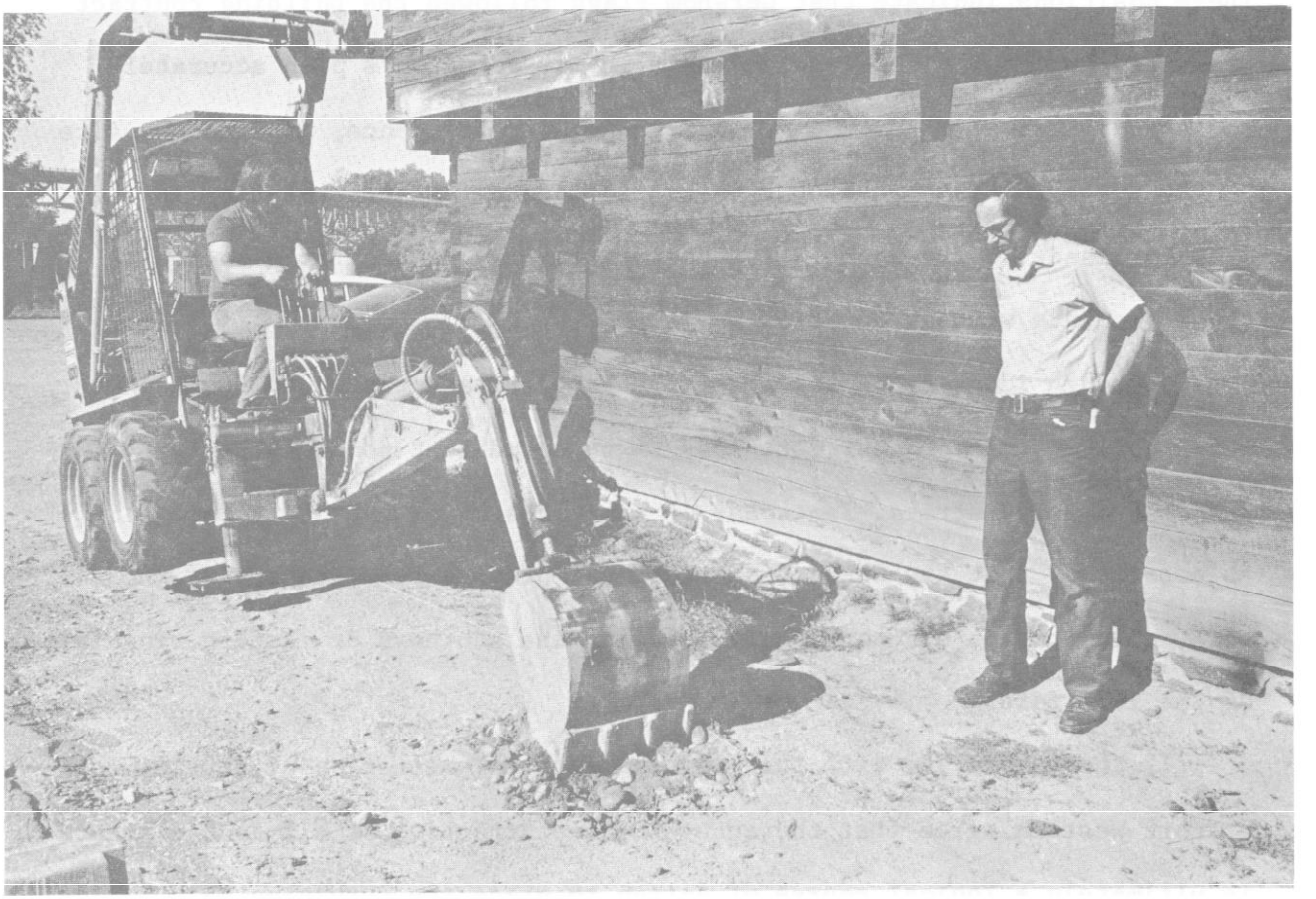


FIGURE 1. Backhoe beginning trenching operations on Trench A.

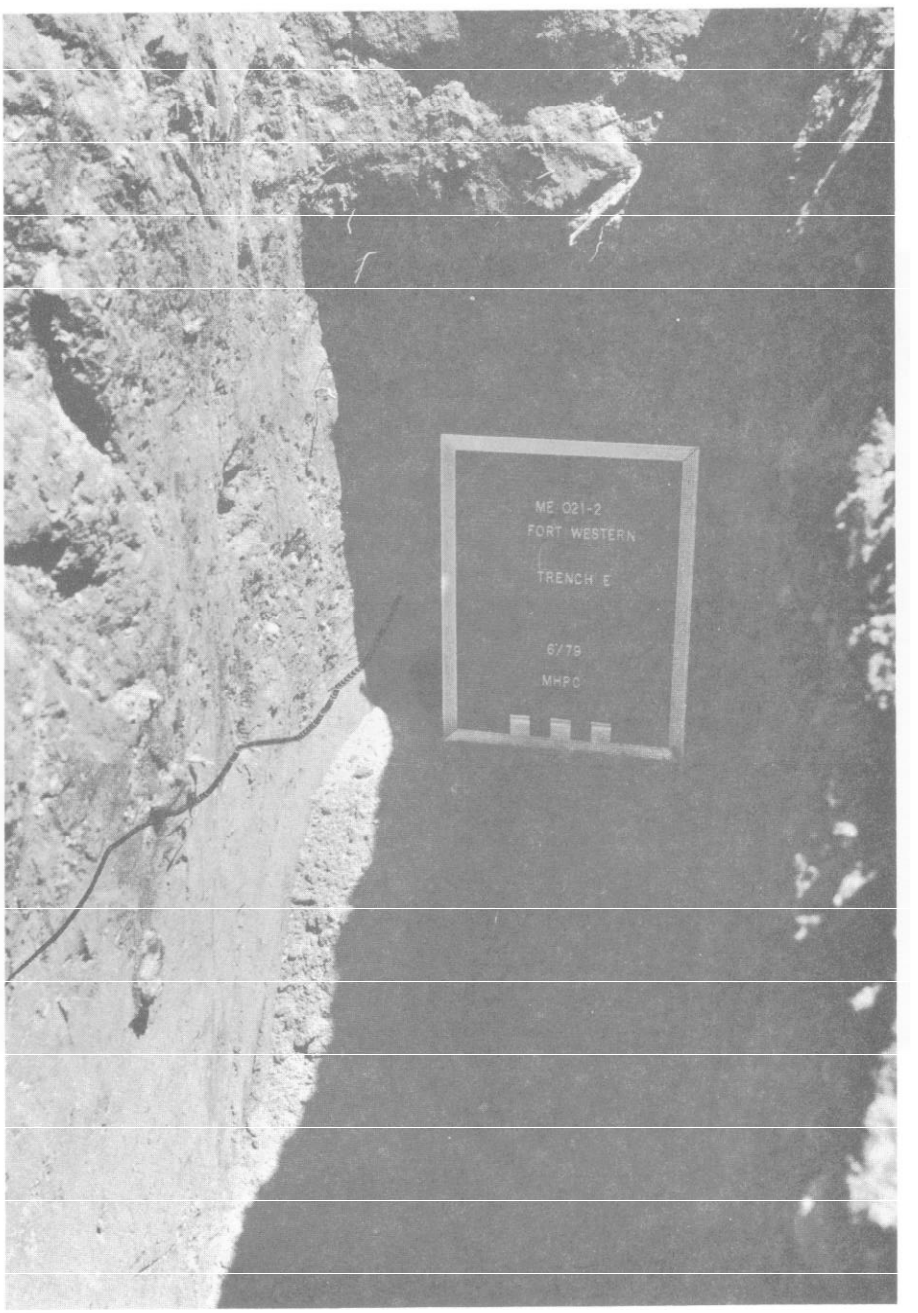


FIGURE 2. Trench E stratigraphy. Line demarcates the cultural strata (I-IV) from sterile stratum V.

FIGURE 3. Screening backdirt for artifactual material. Author is working at the table in background.

Editor's Note: The following two articles are a continuation of a seriesof reports by Dr. James L. Swauger of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. Dr. Swauger surveyed alleged petroglyph sites in Northern New England in the Fall of 1978.

The "Brentwood Prints"--A Non-Petroglyph Site, Rockingham County, New Hampshire

Location

The "Brentwood Prints" site is by the side of the road just west of the home of William H. Burtt on Great Hill Road near Brentwood, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. It is 2.05 mi. (3.3 km.) southeast of Brentwood, 1.9 mi. (3.1 km.) north-northeast of Kingston (Fig. 1). It is 2.0 in. (5.1 cm.) west of the 71° 00" eastern border of the Haverhill Quadrangle 15' Topographic sheet, 2.7 in. (6.8 cm.) south of the 43° 00' northern border of the sheet.

People and Procedure

On 14 September 1978, my wife, Helen P. Swauger, and I drove to the Burtt farm and spoke with Mr. and Mrs. Burtt. Mr. Burtt led me to the stone where I took photographs, a print of one of which is Fig. 2 here.

General Description

Fig. 2 portrays the "petroglyphs," their configuration and size, and the boulder they are on. In her "The Brentwood Prints," Newsletter of the New England Antiquities Research Association, 5, 1, March 1970, page 24, two illustrations, Gertrude B. Johnson described the stone as "igneous... small grained; the intrusion...basalt." I have no quarrel with that.

Comment

It was the Johnson article that aroused my curiosity and led me to study the site. She distinguished three features: a footprint and two hands "Above and to the left of the footprint."

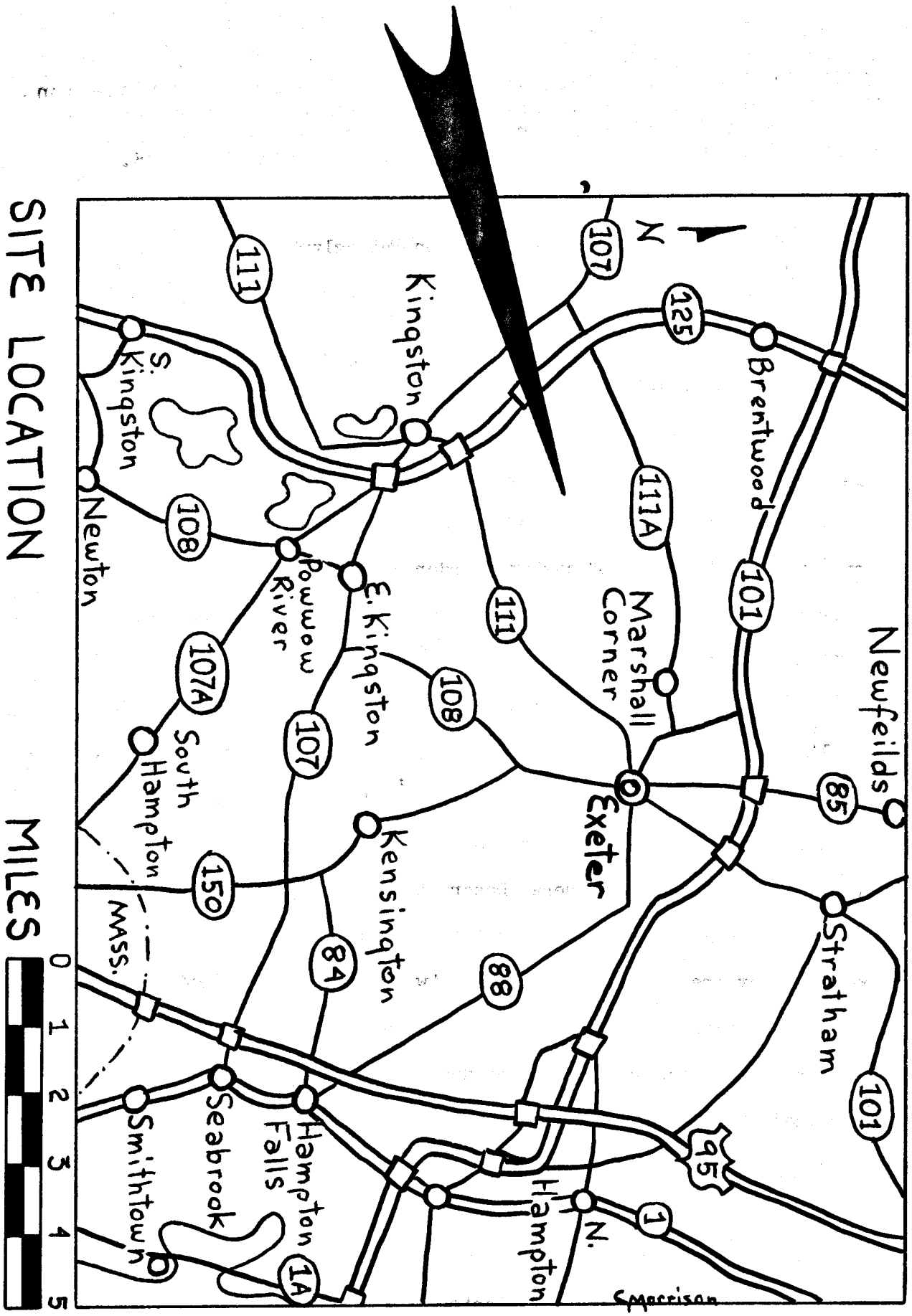

SITE LOCATION
MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5
N
Kingston
S. Kingston
Newton
Powwow River
E. Kingston
South Hampton
Mass.
Kensington
Exeter
Marshall Corner
Brentwood
Newfeilds
Stratham
N. Hampton
Hampton Falls
Seabrook
Smithtown
107
111
125
111A
101
85
108
107A
150
84
88
95
1
1A
Spaccrison

fig. 1

In my judgment, these are not man-made features. Johnson said "the intrusion bearing the print appears to be basalt." I agree that the "footprint" is an intrusion, but I found no sign that it had been shaped by human manufacture. Nor did I find traces of such manufacture on the two "Handprints." I cannot bring myself to accept these three features as man made. I think they are natural and that their provocative and misleading forms are due to shaping by nature, not by people.

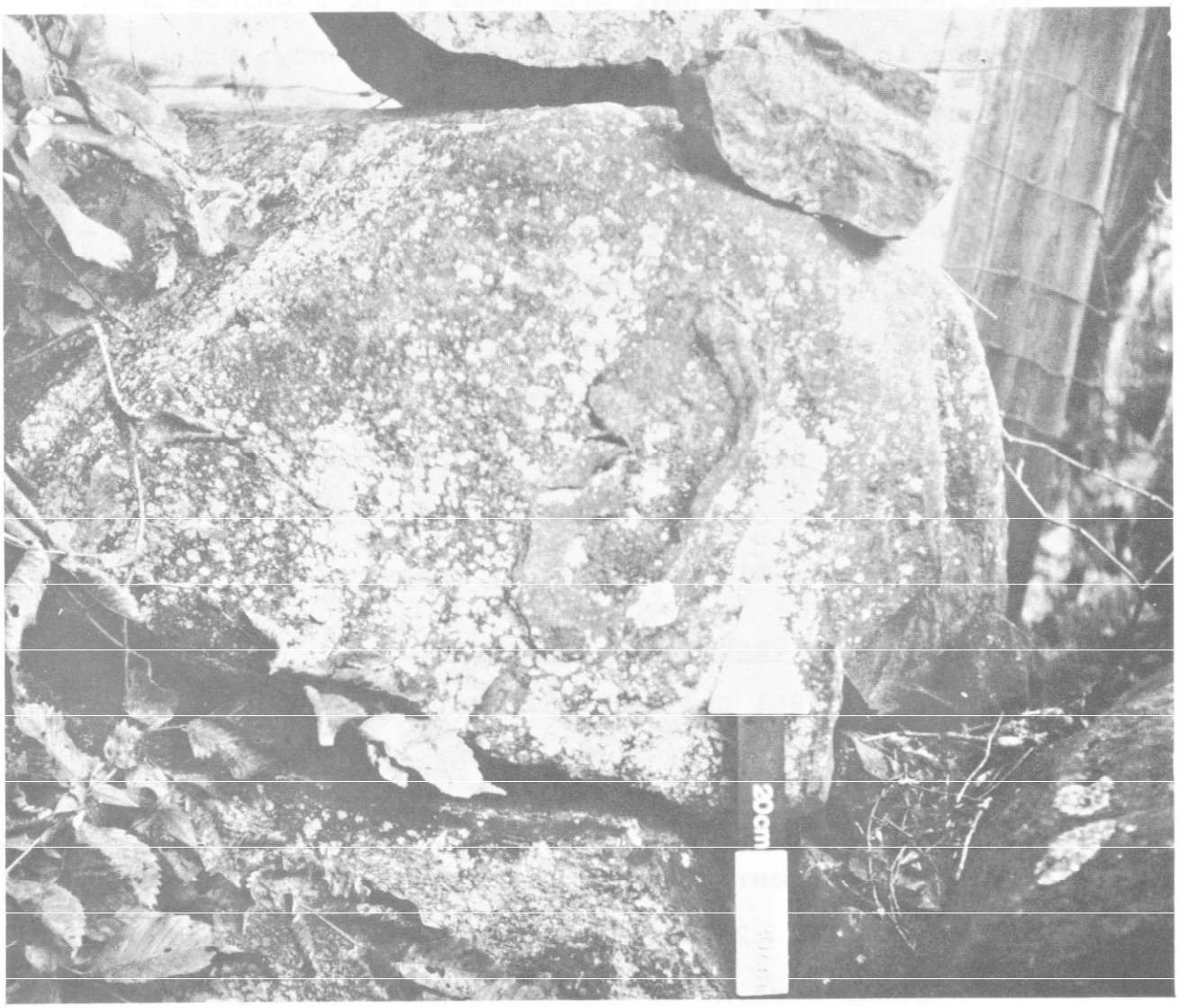


fig. 2

The Milo "Snowshoe Tracks"--

A Non-Petroglyph Site, Piscataquas County, Maine

Location

The phenomena that have been held to be snowshoe track petroglyphs in Milo Township, Piscataquas County, Maine, lie on the south side of the Derby to Dover-Foxcroft road, 2.1 mi. (3.3 km.) west-southwest of Derby, 12 mi. (30.0 km.) east-northeast of Dover-Foxcroft from the point where the Dover-Foxcroft road meets the road going north to Goffs Corner. (Fig. 1) It is 1 in. (2.5 cm.) west of the 69° 00' eastern border of the Dover-Foxcroft Quadrangle 15' Topographic sheet, 1.6 in. (4.7 cm.) south of the 45° 15' northern border of the sheet. The site is on land owned by Robert Strout, who lives north of the road a bit northeast of the site.

People and Procedure

On 22 April 1961 Dr. Donald Baird, Geology Department, Princeton University, sent me a copy of field sketches made at the site by Mr. G. L. Kinney in 1953, together with the following information:

> Milo, Me. 200-yard trail of snowshoe-shaped tracks running over a knoll north of the Dover-Milo road. Informant: G. L. Kinney,

231 French St., Bangor, Me, 1953.

Mr. Kinney's diagrams enclosed.

Figs. 2 and 3 are copied from Mr. Kinney's 1953 diagrams.

On 8 September 1978, my wife, Helen P. Swauger, and I were in Bangor, Maine, where we found Mrs. G. L. Kinney at 4 North Park Street. Mr. Kinney had died, but Mrs. Kinney remembered the site well and had visited it several times. She gave us general directions for reaching it and marked its location on the topographic sheet.

The Dover-Foxcroft road was recently relocated, and the site is on the southern side of the road rather than the northern. This was corroborated for us by Ronald Strout, grandson of the owner, who came by to see what we were doing.

We did some minor excavation to make sure the units we selected for comparison with Kinney's diagrams were properly exposed, performed the comparison, and photographed.

General Description

Figs. 2 and 3 copied from Kinney's diagram are reasonably reliable as a record of the site's contents, and Figs. 4 and 5 are illustrative of the shape and size of two representative elements at the western limit of the site.

Comment

In my judgment the "Milo Snowshoe Tracks" were not man-made but are natural formations, oblong features weathered from the rock of the site. The opinion was corroborated by the opinions of Ronald Strout and my wife. I saw no evidence of human working on any of the elements and so informed Mrs. Kinney, a disappointment to her, but my appraisal after observation.

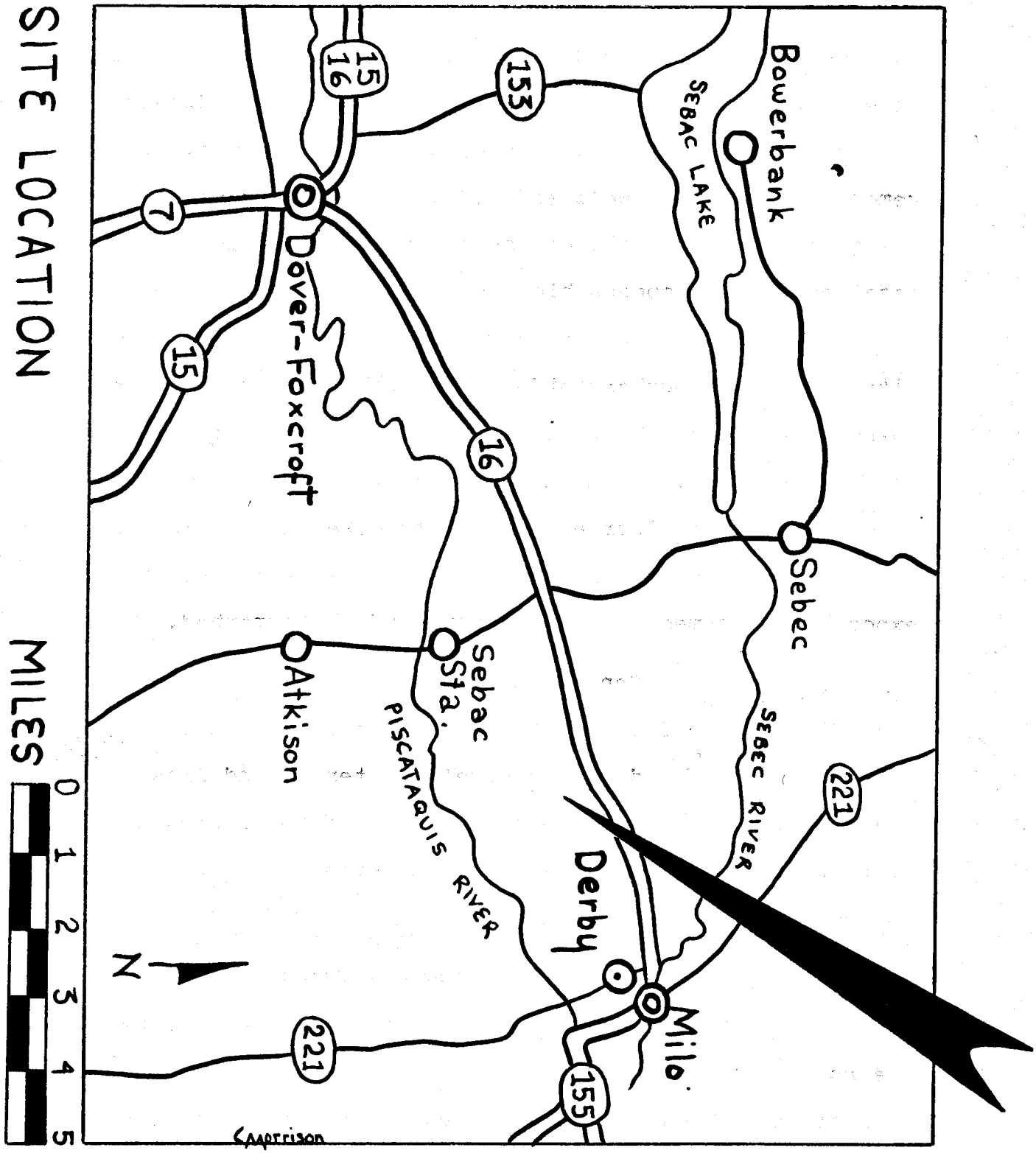

SITE LOCATION
MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
N
15
16
153
7
15
16
221
221
155
Dover-Foxcroft
Bowerbank
Sebec Lake
Sebec
Sebec River
Sebec Sta.
Piscataquis River
Atkison
Derby
Milo
Guilford

fig. 1

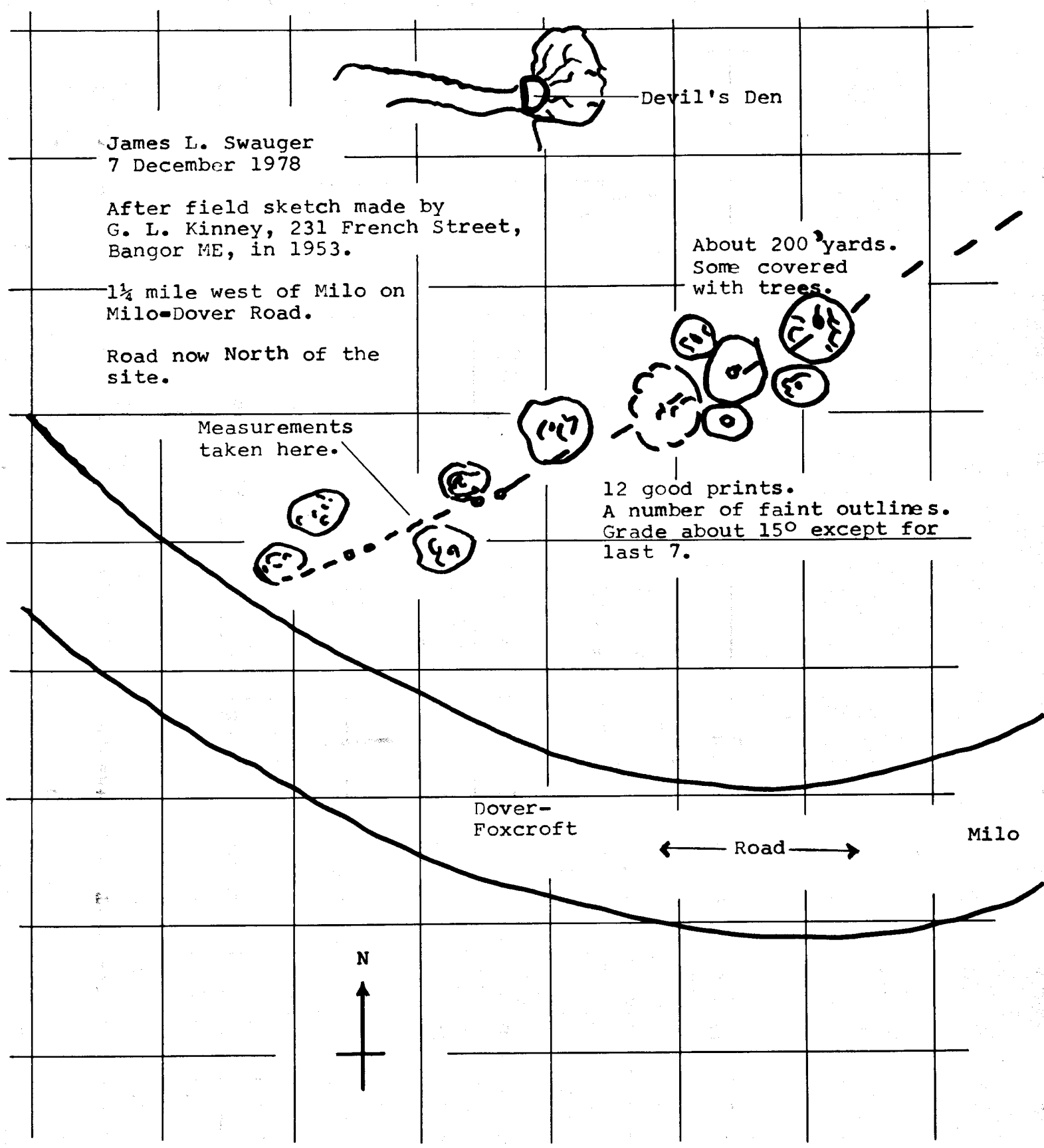

Devil's Den
James L. Swauger
7 December 1978
After field sketch made by
G. L. Kinney, 231 French Street,
Bangor ME, in 1953.
1¼ mile west of Milo on
Milo-Dover Road.
Road now North of the
site.
About 200 yards.
Some covered
with trees.
Measurements
taken here.
12 good prints.
A number of faint outlines.
Grade about 15° except for
last 7.
Dover-
Foxcroft
Road
Milo
N

fig. 2

11 prints in 100 yards evenly spaced measured 4½' center to center.

15 prints found over 300 yards. All in same direction of Trail--Snow and Trees prevented careful search

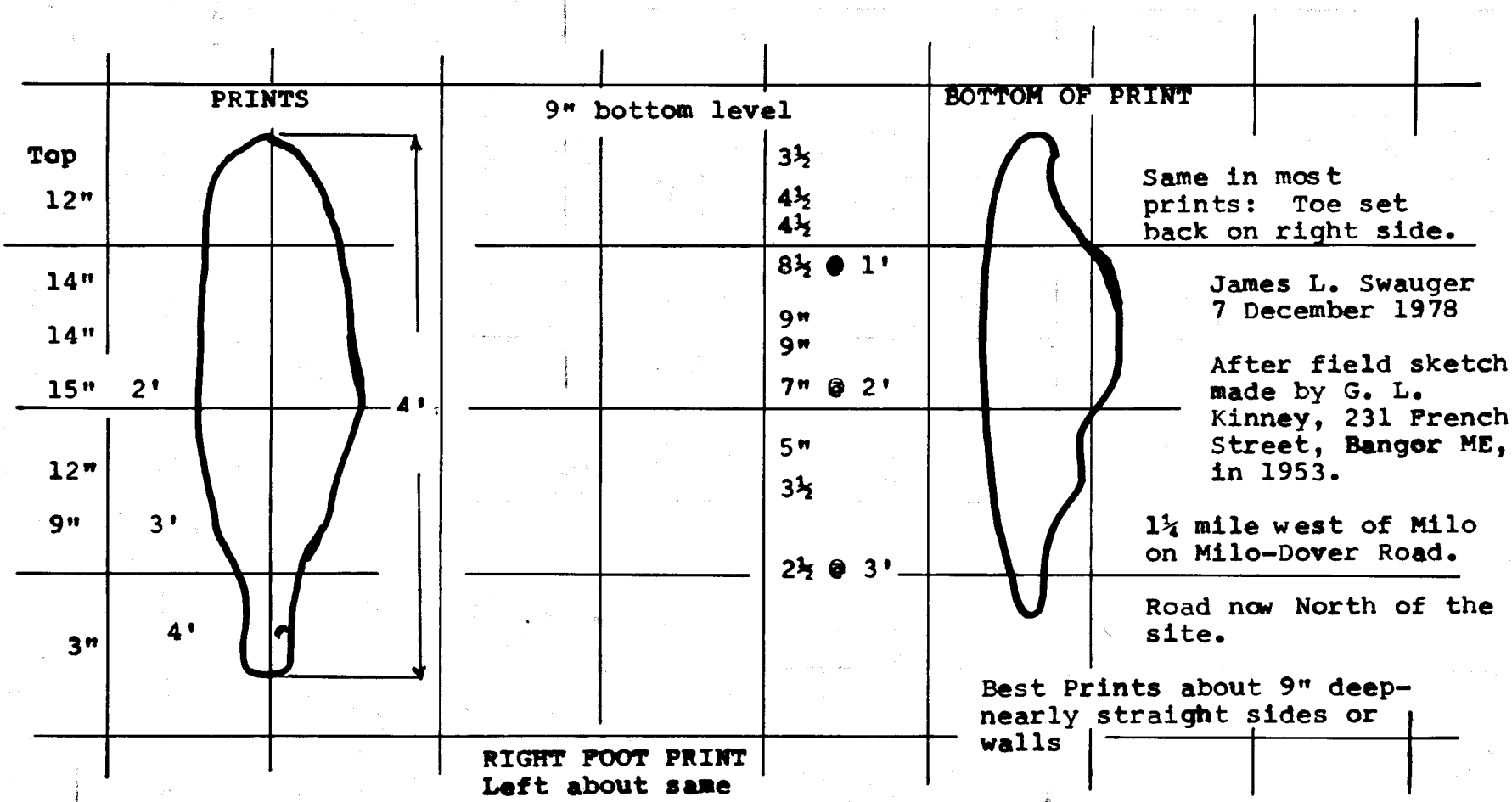


fig. 3
29

fig. 4

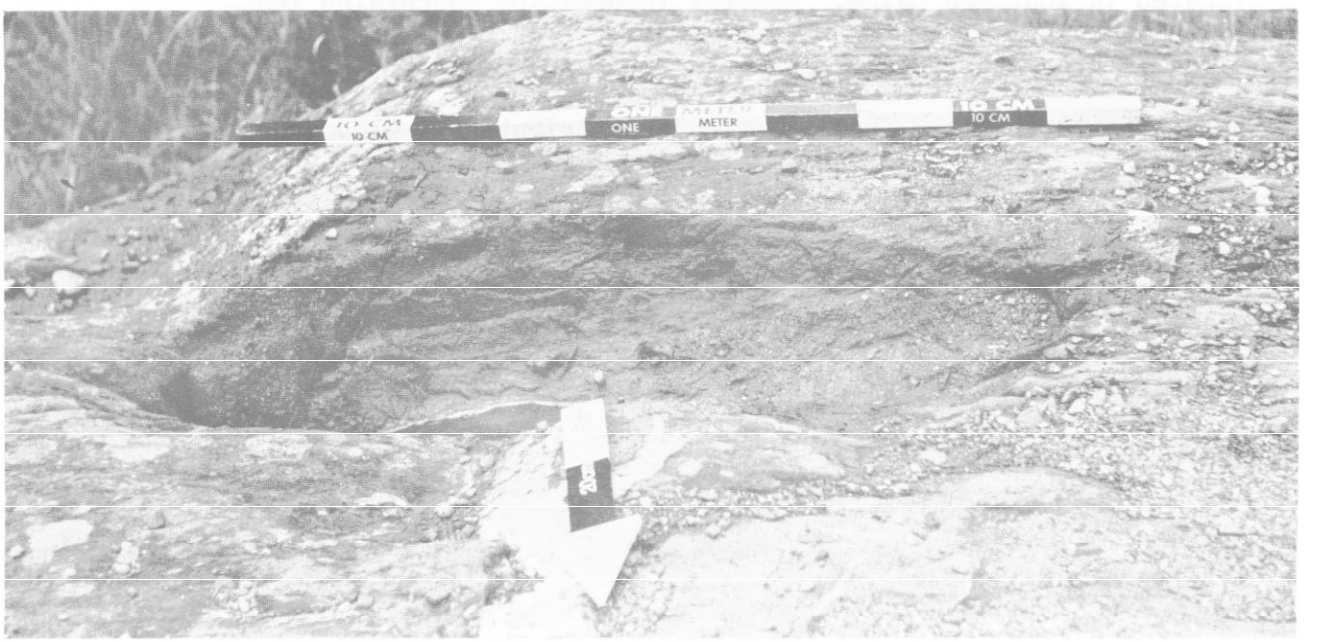


fig. 5

PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM TWO MAINE SITES

by Richard Will

Introduction

Very little emphasis has been placed on the analysis of prehistoric ceramics found in Maine sites. While this artifact class is frequently used as a criterion for distinguishing Ceramic Period sites from Archaic Period sites, there has been only limited research towards establishing local or regional ceramic chronologies (for example Bourque 1971, Cross n.d., and Fowler 1960). Part of this dilemma is because no general attributes have been chosen or agreed upon by investigators to describe prehistoric Maine wares. This is a prerequisite before any artifact comparisons can be made from one or more archaeological sites.

In this paper, prehistoric pottery is discussed from two sites located in southern Maine. General information concerning these sites is presented below. Pottery sherds are described with respect to eight attributes. These particular attributes were chosen because they could be easily recorded without the aid of any sophisticated equipment, and because they are relevant to ceramic research in general. While no attempt is made here to develop a detailed chronology for either site, a few comparisons are presented between the sites in the conclusions.

Site descriptions

The Woolley Site is a large prehistoric shell midden situated on the western shore of Basin Cove, South Harpswell, Maine. High tide is generally 1.5-2 meters below the midden. Much of the surrounding shore

is composed of grey shale ledges which extend under parts of the midden, and out into silty-mud clam flats. Vegetation on the site is composed of grasses, goldenrod and milkweed. Alders and a marsh are located to the north of the site.

Thirty-five square meters of the site were systematically excavated during the 1971 and 1972 summer months. At that time, the midden was about 15 meters wide, and approximately 130 meters long. An unknown portion of it had been eroded away along the shore edge. Midden thickness varied from 0.2-1.2 meters.

Four cultural stratigraphic units were observed in the midden deposit. From top to bottom these included: crushed shell mixed with humus (Unit IV), whole shell mixed with humus (Unit III), whole shell without humus (Unit II), and dark humus (Unit I). Unit IV averaged about 30 centimeters thick. Unit I was only 5-10 centimeters thick. The two cultural units sandwiched in between Units IV and I were each about 20 centimeters thick.

Artifacts and faunal material were recovered from all four stratigraphic units, although Unit II contained less than the others. Pottery sherds were abundant but very few of them could be fitted together. The majority of the projectile points were found broken. One point base from Unit III was side-notched. All were manufactured from green rhyolite. Several short bone awls and modified beaver incisors were also recovered. Fauna including moose, white-tailed deer, beaver, woodchuck, black bear, wolf, domestic dog, grey fox, lynx, mink, harbor seal, Canada goose, comorant, extinct great auk and sturgeon were identified from their bone remains.

The Bald Head Site is located on a peninsula in Merrymeeting Bay, Bowdoinham, Maine. It lies about 19 miles due northwest of the Woolley Site.

Vegetational cover on the site consists of a mature stand of white pine. Ferns and other shade-adapted plant species compose the understory. Two small animal burrows intrude into the site.

Unfortunately, much of the site was excavated unsystematically during the 1968 and 1969 summer months. The cultural deposits were distributed over approximately 500 square meters. They were present just below the sod mat in the leached, grey soil horizon. This varied in depth from 6-15 centimeters below the surface. In addition to nearly one thousand pottery sherds, side-notched and small triangular projectile points, and chert flakes were abundant. Four hearths were also uncovered.

Rim sherd descriptions

Tables 1 and 2 present information on rim sherds retrieved from the Woolley and Bald Head sites. They are keyed to illustrations in either Plate 1 or 2. Plate 1, figures A-G, and Plate 2, figures A and B, depict rim sherds from the Woolley Site. Plate 2, figures C-I, represent sherds recovered from the Bald Head Site. Each figure includes a front view and cross-section of the sherd in question. Although many sherds were collected from both sites, only representative examples were selected for description and illustration. Rim sherds are discussed because they possess the greatest amount of variability in shape and decoration. These attributes and others became significant for intrasite and intersite ceramic comparisons.

The sherds are analyzed with respect to eight attributes. These include: provenience data (whenever it is applicable), rim shape (the rim is defined as the top surface of a vessel), neck shape (the neck refers to the area on a vessel immediately below the rim),

kind of decoration, color, wall thickness, kind of temper (the temper refers to non-clay particles present in the sherds) and temper size. These attributes were selected because they were easily observed on all of the rim sherds.

Conclusions

Sherds from the Woolley Site possess a considerable amount of variation for all of the eight factors recorded. Unit I contains sherds with little or no decoration. When decoration is present, it usually consists of something other than cord-marked impression. The vessel necks are frequently straight, and all ware is grit-tempered.

Several different decorative techniques are expressed on sherds from Unit III. These include: cord-marking , rocker-stamping, stick gouging and possibly shell impressing. Rims tend to be flat, however, there is more variability in neck shape. Pottery from this level is also grit-tempered.

Rim sherds from Unit IV are different from specimens recovered from deeper units. These differences include characteristically thinner walls, linear incised decoration and shell temper.

In contrast, rim sherds from the Bald Head Site as a group exhibit variation on a general theme. Rims are either flat or rounded, and necks are either straight or slightly everted. All of the decoration consists of cord-marked impressions. Neck decoration is arranged according to several basic patterns. The most common among these consists of a row of right diagonal cord-marks located near the rim. These are followed by a ring of holes. Rows of horizontal cord-marks appear below this. Feldspar occurrs as the principle tempering mineral, and the grains are usually no more than 2 millimeters long.

Pottery from the Woolley Site encompasses the range of all four ceramic developmental stages outlined for New England (Fowler 1960:11). Some of the Unit I sherds are classifiable as Stage 1 ware. The pottery from Unit IV is similar to that described for Stage 4. Sherds from Unit III fit into Stages 2 and 3.

The Bald Head Site does not contain wares that can be fitted into all four stages. The pottery from this site contains features of both Stage 2 and 3 ceramics.

There are two problems associated with using an evolutionary framework of ceramic development, however. First, an assumption is made that there are acceptable absolute dates for all of the pottery types. This is not the case. Second, synchronic cultural variation rather than the elements of time and culture change may be responsible for some of the differences observed in the prehistoric ceramics. Before any chronological or developmental framework can be accepted, more basic work is required for developing systematic descriptions of pottery morphology, decoration and technology. In addition, careful chronological control must be achieved.

A very special thanks goes to Rebecca Cole for editorial comments and typing of this manuscript.

Editor's Note: Richard Will is a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maine at Orono.

Table 1. Rim sherds from the Woolley site.

Illust. number	Provenience	Rim shape	Neck shape	Decoration
Plate 1, Fig. A	Unit I	slightly rounded	straight	none
Plate 1, Fig. B	Unit I	corrugated	slightly everted	horizontal impressions (perhaps cord-marks) on rim, and vertical ones on exterior
Plate 1, Fig. C	Unit I	flat	straight	vertical cord-marks on exterior
Plate 1, Fig. D	Unit III	flat	straight	horizontal rows of cord-marks on rim and left diagonal rows on exterior
Plate 1, Fig, E	Unit III	slightly rounded	mod. everted	right diagonal cord-marked rows on rim, vertical rows on interior and exterior, horizontal rows down on exterior
Plate 1, Fig. F	Unit III	flat	slightly everted	criss-cross impressed pattern on rim may have been produced by twig, row of deep impressions on exterior, below are horizontal sets of impressions perhaps made by "toothed" shell, also on interior as vertical rows
Plate 1, Fig. G	Unit III	flat	slightly everted	rocker stamped rim and exterior
Plate 2, Fig. A	Unit IV	flat	slightly everted	linear incision encircling rim
Plate 2, Fig. B	Unit IV	flat	slightly inverted	alternate sections of vertical and horizontal linear incision on exterior

Table 1 continued: Rim sherds from the Woolley Site.

Illust. number	Color	Thickness	Temper	Max. temper size (length)
Plate 1, Fig. A	light reddish-brown throughout	10mm	feldspar	5mm
Plate 1, Fig. B	lead grey ext. med. brown int.	8mm	feldspar and granite	4mm
Plate 1, Fig. C	dark brown throughout	7mm	feldspar	3mm
Plate 1, Fig. D	med. Brown ext., black int.	8mm	mica and feldspar	5mm
Plate 1, Fig. E	grey and brown mottled ext., med. brown int.	9mm	mica and feldspar	2mm
Plate 1, Fig. F	brownish-grey ext., reddish-brown int.	10mm	feldspar	3mm
Plate 1, Fig. G	light grey ext., dark grey int.	10mm	mica and quartz	3mm
Plate 2, Fig. A	grey-brown ext., reddish-brown int.	4mm	quartz and shell	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. B	med. brown ext., ash-grey int.	4mm	quartz and shell	1mm

Table 2: Rim sherds from the Bald Head Site

Illust. number	Rim shape	Neck shape	Decoration
Plate 2, Fig. C	rounded	slightly everted	a row of right diagonal cord-marks on both rim and neck, ring of holes spaced 1cm apart on body
Plate 2, Fig. D	flat	straight	a row of right diagonal cord-marks on both rim and neck, ring of holes spaced 2.5 cm apart on body
Plate 2, Fig. E	rounded and tapered	slightly everted	horizontal and vertical rows of cord-marks on ext.
Plate 2, Fig. F	flat	slightly everted	rim is impressed with horizontal row of cord-marks, row of right diagonal cord-marks on neck, followed by series of circular holes spaced 3cm apart horizontal rows of marks below this
Plate 2, Fig. G	rounded	slightly everted	vertical row of wide cord-marks on upper ext. horizontal row of marks and ring of holes below
Plate 2, Fig. H	flat	slightly everted	rim is cord-marked with criss-cross pattern neck decorated with row of left diagonal cord-marks ring of holes spaced 2cm apart below this
Plate 2, Fig. I	rounded	slightly everted	upper ext. is decorated with a row of left and right diagonal cord-marks followed by row of vertical ones

Table 2 continued: Rim sherds from the Bald Head Site.

Illust. number	Color	Thickness	Temper	Max. temper size (length)
Plate 2, Fig. C	med. brown ext., dark ash-grey int.	9mm	mica and feldspar	3mm
Plate 2, Fig. D	med. brown throughout	8mm	granite and feldspar	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. E	med.-dark brown ext., dark grey int.	5mm	mica and feldspar	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. F	lead grey - med. brown throughout	6mm	feldspar	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. G	med. brown throughout	10mm	feldspar	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. H	med. brown ext., dark ash-grey int.	11mm	mica and feldspar	2mm
Plate 2, Fig. I	med. brown throughout	6mm	feldspar	2mm

Plate 1 A-G are rim sherds from the Woolley Site (about 2/3 natural size).

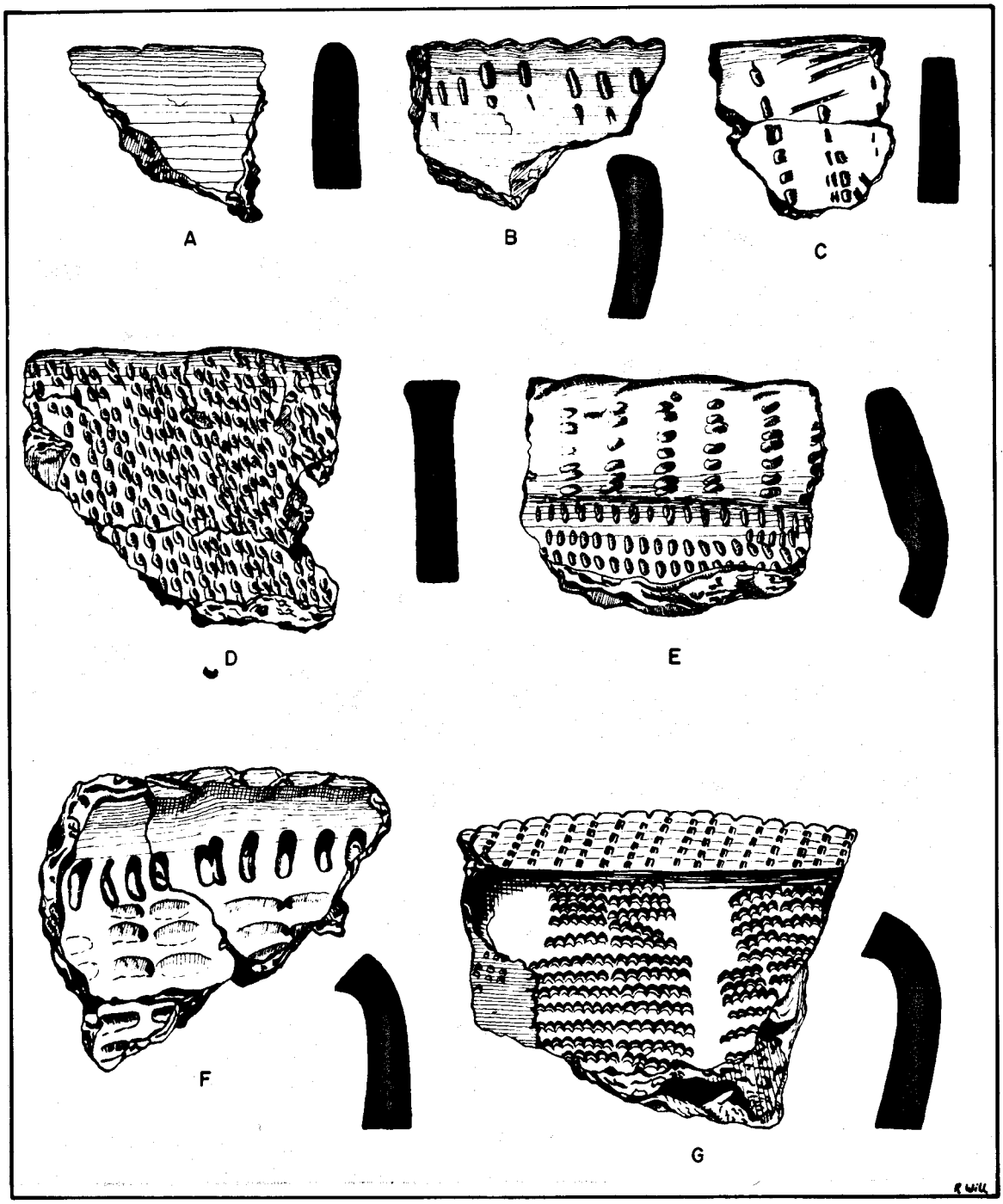


Plate 2 A and B are rim sherds from the Woolley Site; C-I are rim sherds from the Bald Head Site (about 2/3 natural size).