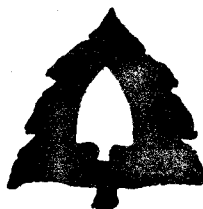
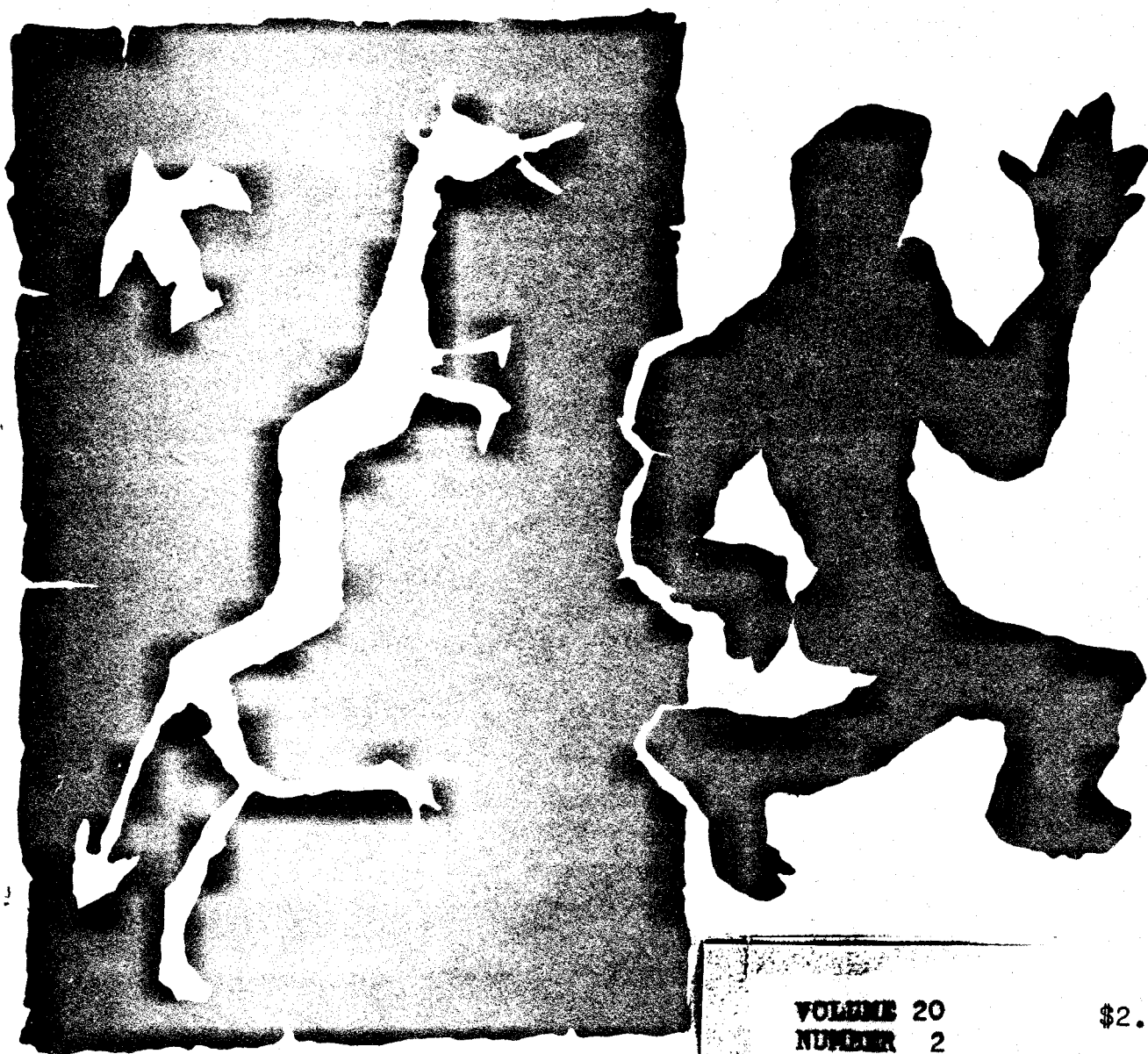


MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SOCIETY INC.



BULLETIN



VOLUME 20
NUMBER 2
FALL 1980

\$2.50

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Officers for 1980:

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Terms expire:

1982 Richard Doyle, Jr., 3 Yankee Dr., Yarmouth, Me. 04096.
Arthur Spiess, Maine Historic Preservation Commission,
State House #65, Augusta, Me. 04333.
1981 David Sanger, 37 Forest Ave., Orono, Me. 04473.
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Paul Husson, RR 2 Box G14, E. Holden, Me. 04429.
843-6516.
1980 Kenneth Varney, Box 105, Hampden, Me. 04444. 862-3825.
Riley Sunderland, Windy Corner, Bar Harbor, Me. 04609.

Permanent address of the Society:

Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.
Department of Anthropology
University of Maine
Orono, Maine 04473.

Cover By Penny Mauro. Petroglyph Figures from the Hodgdon
Site (69-4) Embden, Maine.

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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Any articles 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 the submission of manuscripts:
March 1st, for Spring issue.
September 1st, for Fall issue.

Original manuscripts for review for publication should be typewritten and single spaced with double spacing between paragraphs. Illustrations and photographs should be planned for half or full page reproduction. Line illustrations should be done on white paper with reproducible black ink.

Please send exchange bulletins to the Editor.

FALL MEETING NOTICE

Date: Sunday, 26 October, 1980.

Place: Winthrop High School, Winthrop, Maine.

Time: 11 A.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.

Program: Dr. David Yesner, archaeologist at the University of Southern Maine, will speak on "The Archaeology of Casco Bay". Question - answer session will follow.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

As you know the MAS adopted a new dues schedule at the 1980 Spring meeting. I would like to explain the reasons for this action particularly to those who were unable to attend the meeting.

Had we maintained the previous dues schedule into 1981 we would have been unable to publish two issues of the Bulletin. At current prices it costs us \$2.00 apiece to print 500 copies of the Bulletin per year. This means that we need an income in excess of \$1000 per year to maintain a slight cushion. The newly enacted schedule will produce about \$1250 per year at current membership levels. It is hoped that we can increase our numbers with our Fall 1980 membership drive. I urge the MAS membership to invite interested friends to join our Society. If you belong to an historic society, see that it joins the MAS as an institutional member. MAS membership is also a fine gift, and a bargain for all concerned.

The final and most important reason for the new dues schedule is that the role the MAS has played and will play in the future to advance sound archaeology in Maine is too important to be diminished.

David S. Cook

Minutes of Directors' Meeting.

Present: Cook, Cook, Lahti, Rice, Sunderland, Spiess, Doyle, Farmer.

D. Cook reported on financial situation of MAS. He suggested funding one "Bulletin" through Maine Historic Preservation or Arts and Humanities. Dave Sanger offered to handle contacts. Marshall Rice suggested going to library rate for mailing bulletins.

Recommended membership schedule, effective January 1, 1981:

Student.....	\$5.00	Benefactor.....	\$75.00
Individual.....	\$7.50	Life.....	\$150.00
Family.....	\$10.00		
Sustaining.....	\$25.00	Institutional.....	\$10.00

Back issues of "Bulletin" will be sold for \$3.00 apiece.

Membership Drive: Dave Cook is to send membership appeals to colleges and universities in New England, historical societies in Maine, and school systems in Maine. He will investigate memberships for corporations. Permission to purchase stationery with MAS letterhead granted by Directors.

Art Spiess and Eric Lahti will investigate the Hinckley School as possible home and museum site for MAS.

Marshall Rice/ Dick Dayle: motion to transfer income from life memberships into general funds annually. Motion passed.

Art Spiess/ Dick Doyle: motion to change membership year to read from January 1 through December 31. Present members need not renew until fall 1980 for 1981. Motion passed.

Treasurer to send membership blanks to A. Spiess, M. Rice, R. Sunderland, D. Doyle.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Minutes of Directors' meeting and treasurer's report read and accepted.

Ted Bradstreet presented information on "Central Maine Inter-collegiate Archaeological Training Program" for summer 1980, consisting of a classroom archaeology course, supplemented by summer field school experience.

Dave Cook reported on status of Eckstorm canoe routes book. Projected publication date is in 1980 for first 1,000 copies.

Dave Cook presented membership schedule as recommended by Directors:

Student.....	\$5.00	Benefactor.....	\$75.00
Individual.....	\$7.50	Life.....	\$150.00
Family.....	\$10.00		
Sustaining.....	\$25.00	Institutional	\$10.00

Sue Lahti moved to accept, Art Spiess seconded. Motion passed.

Bob MacKay moved to allow Directors to organize fiscal year as they see fit. Dick Doyle seconded. Motion passed.

Other business: Marshall Rice suggested abandoning exchanges. Recommendation to be made at fall meeting. Martha Spiess suggested seeking write-up in "Maine Times" or the "Maine Paper" She also

...ered to do illustrations of artifacts to accompany Bulletin
members notify her. Eric Lahti asked for amateur con-
...ns to the MAS Bulletin.

Margaret G. Cook
Sec. Pro. tem.

THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

August 31, 1980

Minutes of Directors' meeting.

Present: Lahti, Spiess, Doyle, Cook, Cook

The nominating committee will present the following slate
of officers for 1981:

President: Dave Cook
First Vice-president: Judy Husson
Second Vice-president: Bert Farmer
Treasurer: Meg Cook
Secretary: current secretary Jeff Smith has resigned;
nomination will be made at fall meeting.
Trustees: Riley Sunderland, Ken Varney

Fund raising strategies, such as the production and sale
of an archaeological poster, will be proposed at the fall
meeting. The hiring of a part-time archaeologist with Maine
Historic Preservation Commission funds will also be proposed.

Membership drive will proceed in September and October.
Flyers will be mailed to school systems and historic societies
prior to the fall meeting to advertise the M.A.S. The society
will use M.H.P.C. slide/tape presentation to promote membership
and awareness.

The fall meeting will be held October 26, 1980 at Winthrop
High School in Winthrop, Maine.

David S. Cook
President

TREASURER'S REPORT

April 27, 1980

General Funds

February 10, 1980 on hand		443.50
Income from dues, gifts, interest		<u>157.35</u>
		\$590.85

Volume 20, No. 1, Spring 1980 (250 copies)

Printing	443.10	
Postage	23.62	
envelopes	<u>31.50</u>	
	\$498.22	= 800.63
ESAF dues	37.00	
stamps	15.00	
bank charge	1.00	
to petty cash	<u>4.00</u>	
	\$57.00	= \$43.63

onhand April 27, 1980

Savings Account

Balance February 10, 1980	\$208.10
Interest	<u>1.97</u>
Balance April 27, 1980	\$210.07

Margaret G. Cook
Treasurer**TREASURER'S REPORT**

August 31, 1980

General Funds

April 27 on hand	43.63
Income (dues, bulletins, interest)	<u>130.74</u>
	174.37

Expenses:

Postage, stamps	17.83	
Envelopes	.83	
To petty cash	<u>10.34</u>	
petty	29.00	= 145.37
		on hand August 31

Savings Account

Balance April 27, 1980	210.07
Interest	3.02
Deposits	<u>250.00</u>
Balance August 31, 1980	463.09

Margaret G. Cook
Treasurer

NEWS AND NOTES

From the Maine Historic Preservation Commission:

The 1980 field season continues to be a quite successful one.

Robson Bonnicksen (UMO) has been in the field in the Munsungan Lake region. He has done more extensive excavation on known sites during this field season than has heretofore been accomplished. Midway through the season he also reported discovery of several more small Paleoindian sites, some of which may be a late Paleoindian (Plano) type that is very poorly understood.

Bruce Bourque (Maine State Museum) has completed a successful season surveying Penobscot Bay just north of North Haven. Several well-stratified and well-preserved sites have rewarded his efforts. Bourque and Spiess are proceeding with writing a report on the Turner Farm excavation.

Steven Cox (Maine State Museum) is spending a second season at the Goddard Site near Blue Hill. A lot more late Archaic and Ceramic data are being recovered, but no further evidence of Norse contact.

Alaric Faulkner (UMO) has completed a second season of mapping and testing historic occupations on Damariscove Island.

R. Michael Gramley (Maine State Museum) is currently excavating at the Vail Site, Oxford County. He has recovered several hundred more Paleoindian artifacts and has managed to identify several discrete "loci", probably corresponding to individual camps.

David Sanger (UMO) has completed a second successful season of survey in the Boothbay area. He located several important stratified shell heaps. Perhaps most interesting, however, was a two-week excavation in a site near Pemaquid which is definitely an Indian camp dating around 1600-1610. Evidence of European contact is plentiful.

David Yesner and Robert French (USM) completed another successful survey season in Casco Bay, as well as a major excavation on Mosher Island. That site has yielded a very important Ceramic age stratified sequence of artifacts, bones, and features.

Arthur Spiess and Robert Bradley (MHPC) are attempting to do research while fighting off onslaughts of paperwork. Bradley is working on analysis and write-up of Pemaquid, while Spiess analyzes faunal remains from the Turner Farm, Goddard Site and elsewhere.

While not an M.H.P.C. sponsored project, we can also report that Ted Bradstreet's fieldschool at Agry's Point in Pittston was a success. Ted's crew recovered evidence of both Indian and Colonial occupation.

News and Notes cont:

From Richard Doyle Jr.:

For a six week period, beginning June 6, 1980, a field survey of the Sebago Lake Region was undertaken as part of a more complete survey and testing effort in the next few field seasons. The survey was conducted by Nathan Hamilton, a Ph.D. student at the University of Pittsburg, Richard Doyle, an avocational archaeologist, Elaine Hamilton, and four students from the USM field crew. Funding was generously provided by the MHPC.

A total of sixteen sites were located on Sebago Lake and adjoining bodies of water. All sites were tested and recorded. Three received more intensive testing, these being various Archaic Period sites. Several of the visited sites were recommended for further testing in the future.

From Eric Lahti:

Work on the Hodgdon Site (69-4) was completed this past summer. Eric Lahti and Art Spiess spent two days in mid-June, with the assistance of Lynda and Betty Fenlason, on a final site clean-up. A small area pot-holed in the Fall of 1979 was salvaged and an adjacent undisturbed area was excavated. This work yielded an extremely interesting assemblage of late Ceramic Period and Historic Period artifacts. A site report has been prepared for future publication. The entire collection has been placed in the Maine State Museum through the generosity of Mr. William Hodgdon. This site has been placed on the National Register for its future protection.

A Letter From W.K. Moorehead: or How to Do Archaeology in 1920.

Arthur E. Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Warren King Moorehead was one of the foremost archaeologists working in the Northeast in the first quarter of this century. From 1912 to 1922 he surveyed and dug a considerable portion of the State of Maine under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. During the 1920's he directed the Lower Illinois Valley Survey for the University of Illinois.

Moorehead was known for his rapid excavation, generally by directing a crew of workmen armed with picks and shovels. His excavation techniques were certainly not the most careful of his day. Today, Maine archaeologists wince when they find that a site has been previously explored by him. However, Moorehead was responsible for a great deal of popular interest in archaeology, and the publicization of the "Red Paint" concept in Maine.

The following two pages are an unedited reproduction of a Moorehead letter to an unnamed graduate student. The letter must have been written after 1922, year of publication of Archaeology in Maine.

We shall not comment on the contents of the letter except to say that graduate students are no longer sent out to direct an excavation with a two-page letter of instruction. We agree with Moorehead that "any intelligent person can do it." However, Moorehead's two-page training has been replaced in modern archaeology by an informal apprenticeship arrangement where field techniques are learned from senior archaeologists by actually participating in excavation under their direction. Excavation techniques are much too complicated to teach verbally, let alone in writing. Field archaeology is, in effect, a trade that evolves slowly as each major excavation adapts to special problems and questions. This complex, evolving technique is passed on from generation to generation of archaeologists, often in recognizable "schools" or "styles."

Archaeology attempted without the years of hands-on training simply cannot produce the quality results which must be produced to justify digging an irreplaceable site. We encourage archaeologists, whether students, amateurs or professionals, to seek out field experiences; and we will make an attempt to provide such opportunities in the future.

Turn the page and read how it was in 1920.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE
LOWER ILLINOIS VALLEY

Warren K. Moorehead, Director
Jay L. B. Taylor, Engineer
B. E. Bradley
R. H. Hopper
C. C. Mosier
J. C. Patton
F. Van Horn

Aboard the TECUMSEH
ILLINOIS RIVER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EXPLORATION OF A VILLAGE SITE

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION OF THE GRADUATE STUDENT

I have asked Mr. Morey, Comptroller, to advance you \$250.00. I have asked that he send to Utica three of our steel shovels, two augers, our two stilson wrenches, and our steel sounding rod. You will buy two or three small hand-trowels (flat, called pointing trowels).

I enclose herewith two or three maps showing you how a field map is prepared, and also our report on the Archaeology of Maine. Mr. Cunningham, Director of Publication, will hand you our report on Cahokia. These two books and the maps are merely for your guidance. You will observe that the work is not complicated in Village Site exploration. You will attempt no mound work.

Your first duty is to put down what we call "test pits". You can use the auger for this purpose, being careful not to turn the auger if the bit strikes an object. If such is the case, reach down and hand trowel such object. A shovel is preferable to an auger for two feet. For a hole four feet in depth the auger is much quicker. Augers are not used in stony ground, but on the contrary where free soil (loam) exists.

The test pits are for the purpose of ascertaining where your Village Site is heaviest. If you find but a few lumps of charcoal or a few bones in a spot instead of a well defined ash pit, you will realize that you are not in a thickly inhabited portion of the Village, and you will move your men. As soon as you have put down an auger or shovel hole and found nothing you will fill same and tamp it so stock will not be injured.

When you have discovered evidence of Indian occupation such as pottery fragments, bones, broken stone objects, charcoal and ashes, mussel shells, etc., you will then take a sheet of coordinated paper and mark off a section, say twenty or thirty feet. The squares are too small for my purpose, so instead of calling a block ten feet, as is usually done, I call a block five feet. If your finds are numerous you can call two blocks ten feet. These coordinated sheets are ten little squares to an inch. As stated, do not use ten feet to an inch, but five feet, but I really prefer two and one-half feet. You can get this paper at the Book Store or Engineering Department.

Be sure and keep complete records of everything. That is, one day you are working through eight or ten, or even twenty feet of Village Site, put what you find in cigar or larger boxes or paper sacks, according to quantity, and write a label or tag for each lot, specifying that object was found in Square A, depth three feet, August 10th the following objects, etc. Our records are very important. If you find pottery a foot down and pottery deeper down be sure to note the difference in levels.

Don't be afraid to undertake this work as Village Site exploration is different from that of mounds and requires no special training, your main duty, as stated, being to carefully record your finds.

People will take relics who would not think of taking money, therefore, in case you should find any very interesting objects, get them to your living quarters as soon as pos-

sible. I would not encourage publicity until I arrive August 22nd. The more quietly you work the better. A great crowd of people interferes with the workmen and causes not only loss of time but loss of relics.

You will have to use your judgment, of course. Be especially nice to the gentleman who has out in the crops and Mr. Dellabaugh who is superintendant of the cement works. Any graduates of the University or prominent people treat well; but the general crowd, sight-seers, etc., who bother us a great deal, particularly when we find skeletons, must be handled tactfully but at the same time firmly.

If you find skeletons, as you may, and there are no people present, observe the following rules. Send a workman to town to buy some gunny sacks. Don't attempt to uncover the skeletons but put a gunny sack over the head or on such part as is exposed and immediately fill your pit. Tell your workmen to say nothing. When the pit is filled, set up a small stake with no mark on it. If there are people there, you probably will have to take the skeletons out, but do not do it unless forced to. If you take one out, uncover the whole thing first, brush it clean with a whisk-broom, take one or two pictures, then pack said skeleton in excelsior or newspaper in a cardboard carton and label it Skeleton 1, or 2 or 3, etc., such and such part of your Village. If there are objects with it note the positions in your field-notes. Avoid, if possible, passing around among people delicate shells, whole pots, or any other fragile objects. Of course the owner will probably have to see your finds, but do not make the mistake of showing the relics to everybody who calls, otherwise you will be much embarrassed in your living quarters.

If the site down river, which Mr. Prentiss can point out to you, produces little at first, do not be discouraged but continue working. Pay Mr. Prentiss something for going around with you. Employ two men, one of whom has a Ford and allow him extra for transporting you. I find that that plan is satisfactory. Allow him anywhere from \$1 to \$2 or \$3 a day extra to take you back and forth or move you to another site.

If you work on the island, see the gentleman who owns the corn. Mr. Prentiss will tell you his name, I have forgotten it. Pay him for what corn you dig up and assure him that I will adjust other matters as soon as I arrive.

The book sent you and the one Mr. Cunningham gives you are not for you to entirely read but just look over and see how Taylor and myself work Village sites. Any intelligent person can do it.

Always explain the nature of your work and the importance of scientific work, that it is not relic hunting, and we are not out to buy relics. Just use your common sense and you will get along all right.

If there is a heavy rain I do not attempt to excavate. You had better hold all the specimens or skeletons until I arrive. If you should have good luck and find more than can be conveniently placed in your room, arrange with the land-lord or land-lady to put them in a safe place. I do not know what the wages are around there but suppose you could get two men at \$3 or \$4 a day each. There is a good restaurant in Utica and room in a private house for about \$1 a day.

I trust you will be successful.

Waverly King Moorhead

THE SKOWHEGAN MARKER STONE

by

Edward J. Lenik

Archaeologists today tread on what is essentially the same soil traversed by man in the remote as well as the recent past. Curiosity urges us to find out about ourselves and our predecessors. We need to know who passed this way before us, who stayed on, and how they lived. When ancient routes can actually be determined, the land gains in significance and history.

In 1978, Maine historians John W. Briggs, White Nichols, and I, embarked upon another phase of my continuing project to survey and record ancient petroglyphs or rock art in the northeast. Our journey that year took us to several sites along rivers and lakes in central Maine. In the town of Skowhegan, we examined a very unusual and intriguing carved stone which may shed some light on man's previous movements and settlement in this area.

A gray quartzite boulder with carved designs lies in a field a short distance north of the Johnson farmhouse which is located on Route 104 or Middle Road, in Skowhegan, Maine. This boulder measures 120 centimeters in length and 90 centimeters in width and is partially broken. The stone was fractured by attempts to break it up in order to remove it and clear the field. The carved boulder is not in its original location. It was found approximately 35 to 40 years ago by Elmer and Sidney Johnson in a hayfield across the road, some 180 meters northwest of the farmhouse, and brought to its present location.

The Skowhegan stone contains four carved or incised designs (Figure 1). The designs are shallow in appearance. That is, they were cut very lightly into this tough artistic medium probably with sharp metal tools. The shallowness of the carvings, together with a growth of lichen over the stone, make the designs extremely difficult to see. The four designs are identified as follows:

1. A coat of arms or shield with two crossed swords. The shield measures 16.5 cm. across and 13 cm. from top to bottom.
2. An anchor with a winding rope.
3. An arrow.
4. A circular depression with a clear "punch mark" in its center. This concavity measures 25 mm. in diameter and has a maximum depth of 7 mm.

There are also several other small punch marks scattered over the face of the stone. The designs are generally well executed, neat, and well formed. This seems to indicate some degree of care in workmanship and execution. It is clear that much time and effort was expended in cutting each design.

Who carved the designs on the Skowhegan Stone, when, and why? What is their meaning or purpose? Unfortunately, we can only speculate on these matters. No documentary evidence, tradition, nor oral history with respect to this stone has come to light at this point. However, I would like to suggest two possible explanations of their meaning.

First, the designs on the stone may represent some sort of property survey marker. As noted previously, it was originally a solitary boulder located in an open field and thus could have served as a survey point. The punch mark might indicate an actual survey point, the arrow pointing in the direction of the property line, and the coat of arms and anchor

might be representative symbols of the property owner. Again, this is pure speculation which would require considerable research on boundary/survey markers and land ownership in the area.

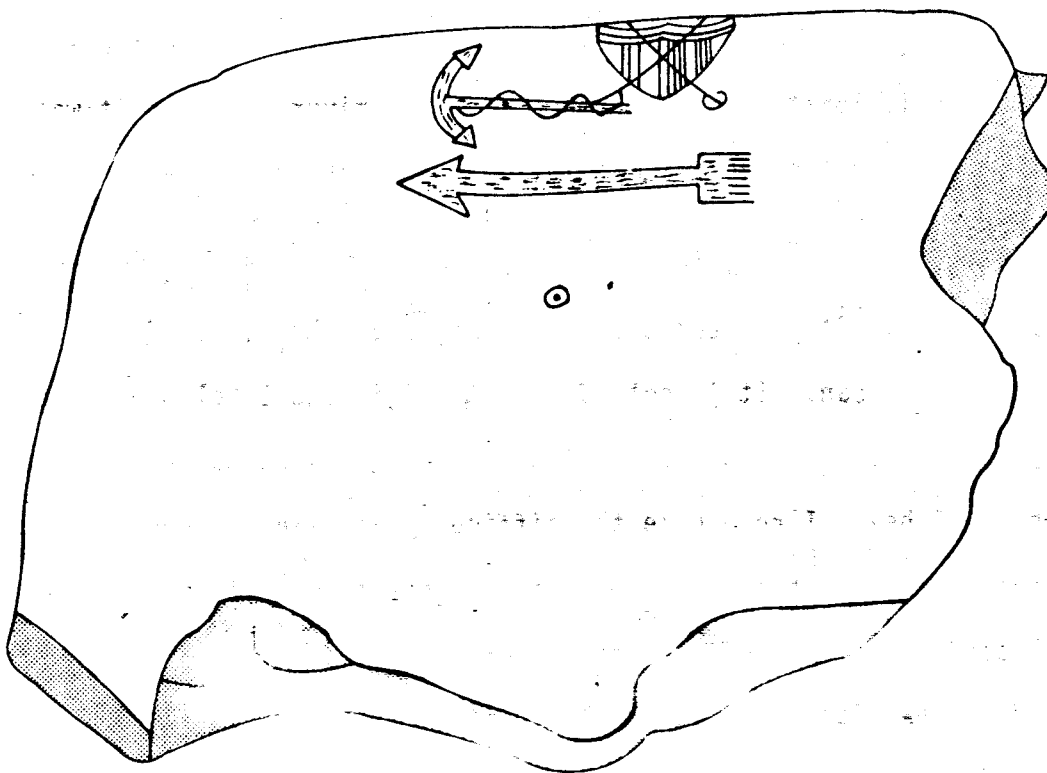
Another interpretation might be that the designs on the stone are related in some way to the "Arnold Trail." In the Fall of 1775, Col. Benedict Arnold, with a force of 1100 soldiers, attempted to cross 600 miles of wilderness through Maine and Canada to storm the British stronghold at Quebec. The route of this attacking force was up the Kennebec River, passing the town of Skowhegan on its tortuous journey. Although the Skowhegan Marker Stone is located some distance from the river, perhaps it was incised by a local resident or one of Arnold's men to mark the route and event. Again, this is purely a hypothetical construct.

In summary, it is clear that the designs on the stone were executed by a European/American. It is not of recent origin and I believe it was carved in the 18th or 19th centuries because the designs were covered with a heavy growth of lichen. I recognize the difficulty in using lichenometry to date rock art because of the sensitivity of lichens to variations in microenvironmental conditions. When a design is carved into a rock, a fresh surface is exposed to new lichen growth. However, the rate at which lichens recolonize this surface can be used as a measure of age. The growth rate is highly variable, depending on the species, rock type, and such environmental variables as water, warmth and light. The stone's location in a farmer's field indicates it was exposed to normal rainfall, sunlight, and temperature in the Skowhegan area. In general, lichen regrowth is quite slow and under these conditions I conclude the carvings are of some antiquity.

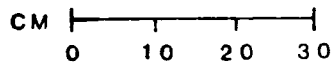
Edward J. Lenik
May 1980

MARKER STONE

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE



Scale



The Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory

Robert L. Bradley
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

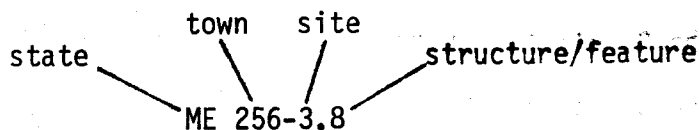
In the Spring 1980 issue of this bulletin reference was made to the Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory. This inventory, begun by the author when he joined the Commission staff in 1976, has been formalized and is now co-directed by the author and Dr. Alaric Faulkner of the University of Maine at Orono.

The goal of the inventory, as noted in the earlier article, is to catalogue at least superficially all of Maine's sites from the early 17th century on. The inventory currently contains some 500 sites, a misleading figure since some entries, like Colonial Pemaquid and Sheepscot, are archaeological districts containing the remains of whole villages with the sites of dozens of buildings. Each year several hundred new entries are added to the inventory.

There are fundamental differences between the historic and prehistoric survey inventories. Unlike the prehistoric inventory, many of the historic site entries are based at present on archival references rather than up-to-date field evidence. As time and resources permit, archivally identified sites are targeted in systematic regional surveys to determine their exact locations and states of preservation.

Numerical site designations are entirely different for historic sites as well. Instead of arbitrarily using 15-minute topographic quadrangles as the catalogue basis (as with the prehistoric survey), the basis for historic site identification is the town or township containing the site. Each of Maine's municipalities, both organized and unorganized, has been given a three-

digit code number. The reason for using this system is that Maine's historic settlement before, during, and after the Indian Wars has always been based on the concept of town. Conversely, this is not the case with prehistoric Maine. A typical designation carries the following components:



Thus, this would represent the eighth structure excavated in the third site identified in Machias, Maine.

The Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory relies to a great extent on the expertise of local historians and avocational archaeologists, and much of our data come from these sources. When the inventory directors are contacted by a member of the public, we send out our preliminary Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory sheet, reproduced here. Dr. Faulkner and I encourage readers to reproduce this form and send us information on historic sites, even if you are sure that we already have the information. In filling out the form, do not worry about questions that you cannot answer. Completed sheets can be sent to either of us:

Dr. Robert L. Bradley
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
242 State Street
Augusta, ME 04333

Dr. Alaric Faulkner
Dept. of Anthropology
Stevens Hall South
University of Maine
Orono, ME 04469

When we receive these forms we contact the person(s) supplying the information and schedule a field inspection. This is followed by the completion of a catalogue card, also reproduced here, at which time the site is added to the inventory and given a catalogue number.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
242 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04333

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

HISTORIC

SITE NAME (IF KNOWN) : _____
NEAREST VILLAGE/TOWN : _____
COUNTY : _____

SITE TYPE (S) : FORT HOUSE SETTLEMENT ENGLISH/AMERICAN
 INDUSTRIAL DUMP UNDERWATER FRENCH OTHER
APPROXIMATE AREA OF SITE: less than 1 acre 1-10 acres over 10 acres

APPROXIMATE PERIOD (S) : _____

CONDITION OF SITE : _____

ENDANGERED BY : EROSION CONSTRUCTION CULTIVATION VANDALISM

ANY PAST EXCAVATION? YES NO

IF YES: BY WHOM? _____

ANY ARTIFACTS AVAILABLE FOR STUDY? YES NO

DOCUMENTARY/ARCHIVAL INFORMATION (IF KNOWN) : _____

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS: _____

SITE LOCATION (DRAW SKETCH - MAP):

ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

YOUR NAME & ADDRESS : _____

ADDITIONAL PERSONS TO CONTACT : _____

Dr. Faulkner and I need the help of informed people like the membership of the Maine Archaeological Society in a long-term effort to survey all of Maine for colonial and later sites. Whatever data the readership of this bulletin can provide will be gratefully and confidentially received.

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NUMBER	2. SITE NAME	3. SITE TYPE
	4. PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
LOCATION	5. STREET/HIGHWAY	6. CITY/TOWN	7. COUNTY
	8. UTM POSITION	9. ACREAGE <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 TO 10 <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 ACRES	
	10. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION		11. OWNER
REFERENCES	12. SITE CONFIRMATION <input type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by <i>(survey/investigator/date)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from literature <i>(source/page)</i>		
	13. BIBLIOGRAPHY		
COMMENTS	14. REMARKS/FIELD EVALUATION <i>(continue on back if necessary)</i>		
	15. RECORDED BY:	16. ADDRESS	17. DATE

The Maine Archaeological Survey for Prehistoric Sites

Arthur E. Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

The Maine Archaeological Survey consists of three complimentary sets of records kept by three Maine institutions concerned with prehistoric (Indian) archaeological sites in the state. The purpose of this paper is to explain the site numbering system used by the Survey, some of the site attributes that are recorded in the record files, and the survey results to date. A complimentary record, the Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory, is maintained by archaeologists interested in historic (Colonial) sites.

The Maine Archaeological Survey has evolved from an initial inventory of Maine archaeological sites done by Dean Snow (Snow 1969), the first professional archaeologist to hold a fulltime job in Maine. In many states of the union, archaeological sites are numbered consecutively by county as they are discovered. Snow reasoned that this method would not work well in Maine because of the size of some of our counties (for example, Aroostook County is approximately the same size as Connecticut). He thought that it would be much more manageable to number sites consecutively on each 15-minute scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic sheet that pertains to Maine. Thus site number 29-9, the Turner Farm, stands for the ninth site discovered and listed on quadrangle number 29, the Vinalhaven quadrangle in Penobscot Bay.

Out of Dean Snow's initial listing has evolved the site records maintained by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine at Orono. Orono records are kept on a form such as that shown on Figure 1, and are concerned with such things as site location, site size, geological context, artifacts recovered, ownership, and research potential.

When the Maine State Museum hired Dr. Bruce Bourque as staff archaeologist in 1972, the museum adopted the University's numbering system and began compiling data on sites that were located and/or excavated by the Museum. The Museum maintains its site data on computer-ready worksheets, ready for entry into a computer at some time in the future. Their computer catalogue will contain somewhat less information than that on the University site forms, but it will be easily edited and updatable periodically.

In 1978, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission hired Dr. Arthur Spiess as their staff archaeologist, and Historic Preservation began keeping a limited listing of sites. The Commission listing summarizes data on site eligibility.

for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are listed in any one of five categories: A) Sites listed or nominated to the National Register; B) Sites of a high potential for listing on the Register in the near future; C) Sites which are of a possible significance for listing on the register, but not a priority at the moment; D) Sites about which we have insufficient data at present; and E) Sites definitely not of significance for listing. Prehistoric sites that are definitely not of significance include those Indian sites that have been destroyed by erosion, development or pothunting. They may exist only as a scatter of artifacts along a beach at low water levels, for example.

At present (July 10, 1980) there are 1788 prehistoric sites: 26 have been listed or nominated to the National Register, 117 more are high priority for listing in the future. 474 sites are of possible significance for future listing. There is insufficient information on 629 known site locations to make a determination at present, and 542 sites are known that are definitely not of National Register significance.

At current rates of work, we are locating between 100 and 200 new sites each year, and nominating between 10 and 20 sites to the National Register. As a subjective impression based upon a knowledge of which areas of the state have been surveyed and which have not, we may now have listed approximately between 1/10 and 1/4 of the total number of sites that actually exist to be found.

Artifacts are worthless unless we know from where they came. The more detail that is recorded about their context, the more scientific information each artifact represents. This fact is the reason that well-planned excavations record artifacts on a site grid, record the kind of soil in which they were found and their association with features like hearths, housepits, groups of other artifacts, etc. The most basic information that must be recorded with an artifact is the site from which it came. IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY COLLECTOR LABEL HIS ARTIFACTS AND KEEP A RECORD OF THEIR ORIGIN. The simplest method of such record keeping is to write the Maine Archaeological Survey site number on the artifact with India ink. One cannot be called a collector until one's collection is organized and labeled. We would be happy to supply site numbers to anyone who wishes to label his artifacts. Simply write to:

Dr. Arthur Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State House #65
Augusta, ME 04333

Describe the site location or send a sketch map of the location, accompanied by your return address.

As stated above, the site numbering sequence is based on a numbered code assigned to topographic maps that cover the state of Maine. Topographic map number one is the Dover quadrangle in the southwesternmost corner of the state. Numbers are assigned consecutively toward the east along each tier of maps, as

shown in Figure 2. The last topographic map in the sequence is map #190, Grand Isle. Table 1 contains the names of 15-minute quadrangles and their associated numerical code.

Complications have arisen because the U.S. Geological Survey is beginning to replace 15-minute scale maps with four 7 1/2-minute scale maps. In cases where this replacement has occurred, the same numerical code is assigned to each of the four 7 1/2-minute maps, but they are also numbered A, B, C, D. A is the northwest quadrangle, B the northeast, C the southwest, and D the southeast. However, site numbers are assigned with reference simply to the whole 15-minute quadrangle. For example, there are NOT such site numbers as 17A-1, 17D-3, and so forth, but simply 17-1 and 17-3.

Figure 3 shows where known site concentrations exist in the state. There appear to be more sites on the coast than there are in the interior. This pattern reflects actual site concentration, as well as ease of site discoverability, and the amount of survey work that has been invested. The three quadrangles of highest-known site concentration are the Vinalhaven, Boothbay and Casco Bay quadrangles. All three are coastal. The Vinalhaven quadrangle has been the focus of work by Dr. Bruce Bourque, now of the State Museum, since 1969. The Boothbay Quadrangle is currently the focus of a survey project by Dr. David Sanger of the University of Maine at Orono, and the Casco Bay area is being surveyed by Dr. David Yesner of the University of Southern Maine.

High site concentrations in the interior also reflect concentrated survey effort. The Millinocket Lake quadrangle has been the focus of Dr. Robson Bonnicksen's research (University of Maine at Orono). The Norcross quadrangle reflects a survey by Mr. & Mrs. Robert MacKay late in the 1960's, done when lake levels had been lowered for dam repairs.

We anticipate that the coast of Maine will be substantially surveyed by the year 2000. Survey in Maine's interior will take us well into the 21st century.

Reference

Snow, Dean 1969 A summary of prehistoric sites in the State of Maine. Department of Anthropology, University of Maine at Orono. Mimeographed.

Table 1

The following is an alphabetical listing of all 190 U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute quadrangle maps for the State of Maine. Numbers following each name are Maine Archaeological Survey quadrangle numbers.

Allagash, 180	Allagash Falls, 172
Allagash Lake, 152	Amity, 138
Anson, 69	Arnold Pond, 99
Ashland, 166	Attean, 115
Augusta, 37	Baker Lake, 151
Bangor, 73	Bar Harbor, 44
Bath, 15	Beau Lake, 187
Beaver Pond, 160	Belfast, 40
Berwick, 3	Bethel, 33
Biddeford, 5	Big Lake, 95
Bingham, 86	Blue Hill, 42
Boothbay, 16	Boyd Lake, 90
Brassua Lake, 117	Bridgwater, 159
Brooks, 55	Bryant Pond, 34
Buckfield, 35	Bucksport, 56
Burnham, 54	Buxton, 7
Calais, 96	Caribou, 176
Casco Bay, 9	Castine, 41
Caucomgomoc Lake, 142	Chain Lakes, 100
Cherryfield, 60	Chesuncook, 143
Churchill Lake, 153	Clayton Lake, 161
Columbia Falls, 61	Cupsuptic, 82
Cutler, 63	Danforth, 125
Deer Isle, 30	Depot Lake, 169
Dixfield, 50	Dover, 1
Dover-Foxcroft, 89	Eagle Lake, 182
Eastport, 80	Ellsworth, 58
Errol, 64	Farmington, 51
Firsh Roach Pond, 119	Fish River Lake, 173
Forest, 126	Fort Fairfield, 177
Fort Kent, 188	Freeport, 14
Frenchville, 189	Fryeburg, 21
Gardiner, 25	Gardiner Lakes, 79
Gorham, 32	Grand Isle, 190
Grand Lake Seboeis, 156	Gray, 13
Great Pond, 75	Great Wass Island, 46
Greenlaw, 165	Greenville, 104
Guilford, 88	Hardwood Mountain, 150
Harrington Lake, 133	Houlton, 149
Howe Brook, 158	Island Falls, 147
Jo-Mary Mountain, 120	Katahdin, 134
Kellyland, 113	Kennebago Lake, 83
Kennebunk, 4	Kezar Falls, 11
Kingfield, 68	Kingsbury, 87

Lead Mountain, 76
Lincoln, 108
Little East Lake, 178
Long Pond, 116
Mars Hill, 168
Mattawamkeag, 123
Milan, 47
Millinocket Lake, 155
Moose Bog, 98
Mooseleuk Lake, 164
Musquacook Lakes, 163
Necatous Lake, 93
Norridgewock, 52
North Conway, 20
Norway, 22
Oquossoc, 65
Orono, 74
Passadumkeag, 91
Petit Manan, 45
Pierce Pond, 102
Poland, 23
Portland, 8
Ragged Lake, 132
Robbinston, 97
Rocky Brook, 186
Round Pond, 171
Saint Francis, 181
Saint Zacharie, 139
Saponac, 92
Scraggly Lake, 111
Sebec, 106
Seboomook Lake, 130
Seven Island, 170
Shin Pond, 146
Skowhegan, 70
Smyrna Mills, 148
Spider Lake, 154
Square Lake, 183
Stetson, 72
Stratton, 84
Telos Lake, 144
The Forks, 103
Tug Mountain, 77
Umsaskis Lake, 162
Vanceboro, 127
Vinalhaven, 29
Watte, 112
Waterville, 53
Winn, 109
Wiscasset, 26
York, 2

Lewiston, 24
Little Bigelow Mountain, 85
Livermore, 36
Machias, 62
Matinicus, 19
Mattawamkeag Lake, 137
Millinocket, 122
Monhegan, 17
Moosehead Lake, 118
Mount Desert, 43
Newfield, 6
Norcross, 121
Norris Brook, 140
North East Carry, 131
Old Speck Mountain, 48
Orland, 57
Oxbow, 157
Penobscot Lake, 129
Phillips, 67
Pittsfield, 71
Portage, 175
Presque Isle, 167
Rangeley, 66
Rockland, 28
Rocky Mountain, 179
Rumford, 49
Saint John Pond, 141
Sandy Bay, 128
Schoolic, 107
Sebago Lake, 12
Sebac Lake, 105
Second Lake, 81
Sherman, 136
Skinner, 114
Small Point, 10
Spencer Lake, 101
Springfield, 110
Stacyville, 135
Stockholm, 184
Swans Island, 31
Tenants Harbor, 18
Traveler Mountain, 145
Tunk Lake, 59
Van Buren, 185
Vassalboro, 38
Wabassus Lake, 94
Waldoboro, 27
Wesley, 78
Winterville, 174
Wytovitlock, 124

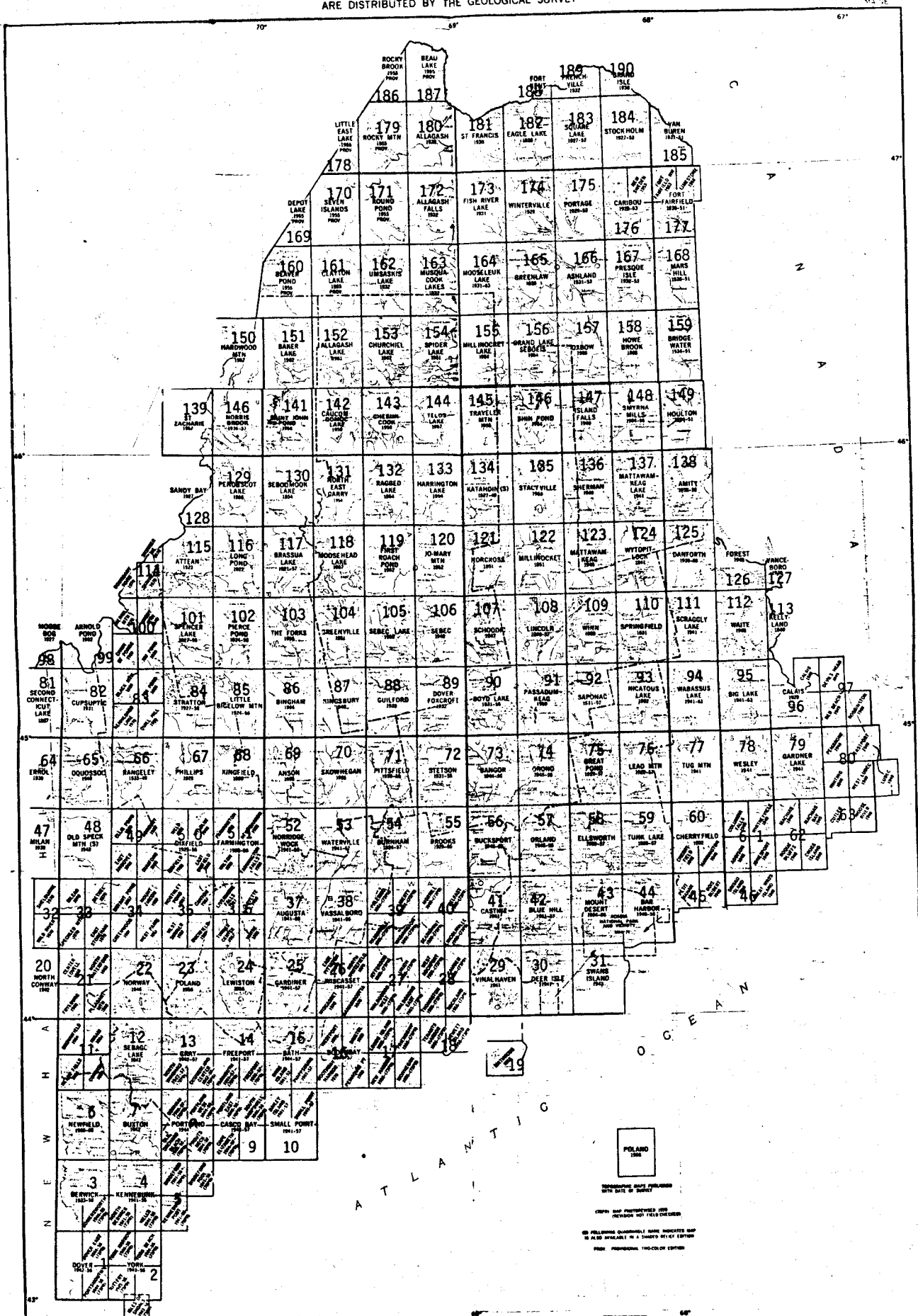
Figure 1. Data sheet for Maine Archaeological Survey records at the University of Maine at Orono.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. ME ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY # _____ 2. Map _____ 3. County _____
4. Town _____ UTM: 19/ / _____ Elevation _____
5. Location _____
6. Previous designations for site _____
7. Owner _____ 8. Address _____
9. Previous owners, dates _____
10. Present tenant _____
11. Attitude toward excavation _____
12. Description of site _____
13. Length _____ 15. Width _____ 16. Depth _____
17. Cover _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____
21. Previous excavation _____
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits, hearths, etc. _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials _____
29. Artifacts _____
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references _____
32. Sketch or map _____ 33. Date _____
34. Recorded by _____ 35. Photos _____

Figure 2. Maine Archaeological Survey quadrangle numbers.

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 ORDER MAPS BY NAME'S PRINTED IN BLACK AND BY SERIES DESIGNATION
 ALL MAPS SHOWN ON THIS INDEX
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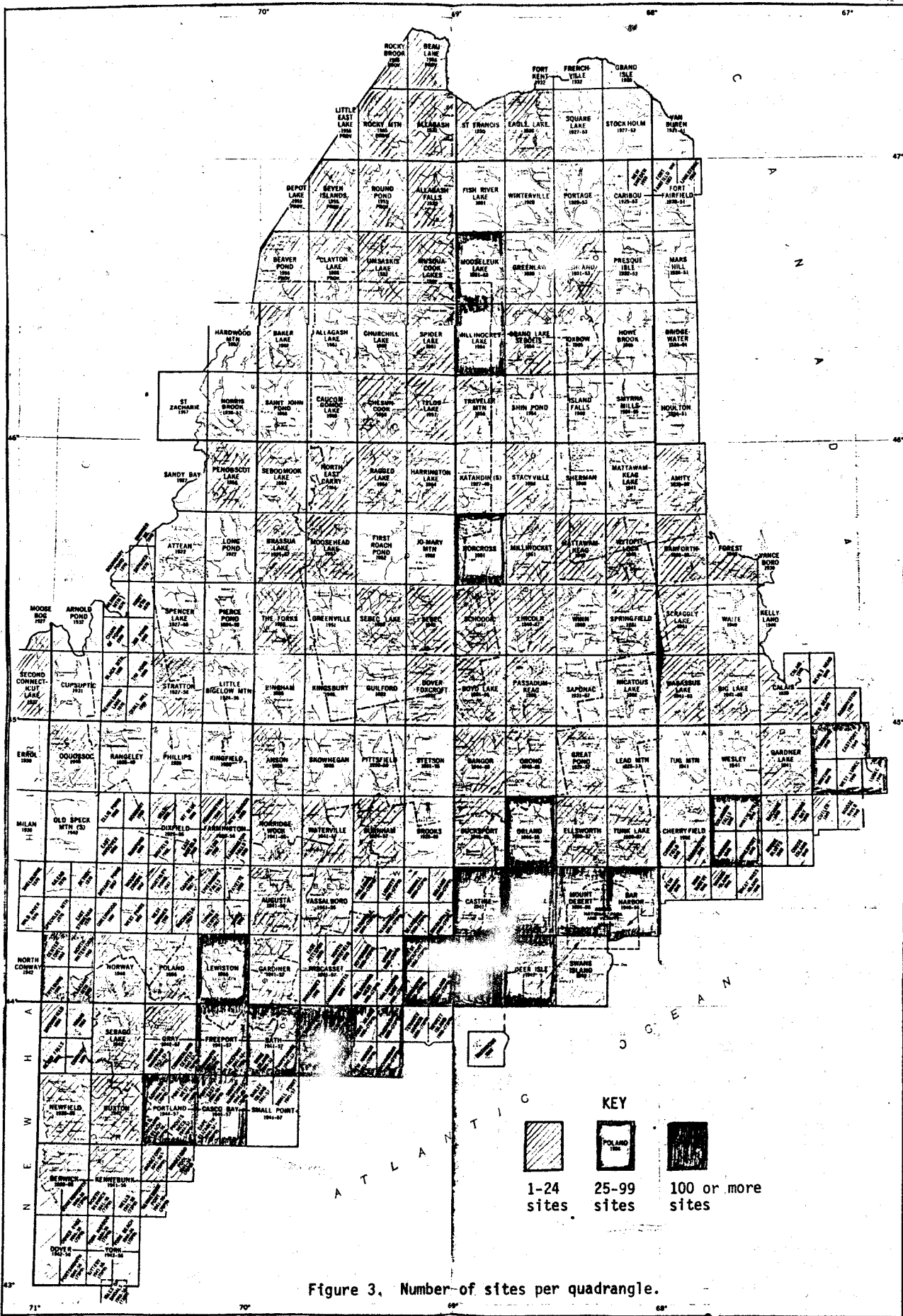


Figure 3. Number of sites per quadrangle.