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MAINE ARCHEAOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Officers for 1982:

President David Cook; R.F.D.#2 Box 1300, Winthrop, Maine
04364. 377-2186.
1st V.P. Richard Doyle Jr.; 3 Yankee Dr., Yarmouth, Maine
04096.
2nd V.P. Jules Arel; R.F.D.#2 Box 274, Bangor, Maine.
Secretary Susan Lahti; R.F.D.#4 Box 1070, Skowhegan, Maine
04976. 474-5961.
Treasurer Margaret Cook; R.F.D.#2 Box 1300, Winthrop,
Maine 04364. 3772186.
Editor Eric Lahti; R.F.D.#4 Box 1070, Skowhegan, Maine
04976. 474-5961.
Ass't Ed. Arthur Spiess; R.F.D.#2 Box 236, Litchfield,
Maine 04350. 268-4769.

Trustees

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1984 Paul Husson; R.F.D.#2 Box G14, E. Holden, Maine
04429.843-6516.
Alaric Faulkner; R.F.D.#1 Box 195a, Winterport,
Maine 04496.
1983 Riley Sunderland; Windy Corner, Bar Harbor, Maine
04609.
Steven Cox; Maine State Museum, State House Sta.
#83, Augusta, Maine 04333.
1982 Arthur Spiess; R.F.D.#2 Box 236, Litchfield, Maine
04350. 268-4769.
Mark Hedden; Box 33, Vienna, Maine 04360.

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 the submission of articles and manuscripts are March 1st for the Spring issue and September 1st for the Fall issue.

Original manuscripts 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 ink.

Please send exchange bulletins to the Editor.

Permanent address of the Society:

Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.
Department of Anthropology
University of Maine at Orono
Orono, Maine 04469.

Cover: by Penny Mauro. Petroglyph figures from the
Hodgdon Site (69-4) Embden, Maine.

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is my pleasure to once again address you as your President. My two years in this office have been both rewarding and educational. The cooperation I have received from our membership, amateur and professional alike, has been outstanding. I have learned more than I have contributed and I am grateful.

The Summer of 1982 will provide some opportunity for your participation. If you want to become involved please attend the Spring MAS meeting as more information will be available at that time. Volunteer work, field school attendance, and active involvement in the MAS are all good ways to improve as an archaeologist.

The next few years will see an intensification of pressures, both natural and man made, on the archaeological resources of Maine and continued communication and cooperation between the various elements involved in the work of preservation is essential.

Indicative of the relationship between the amateur and professional in Maine is the activity of both types on the Board of Trustees of the MAS. The facilitating of such rapport is a major objective of the MAS and is a major accomplishment. In this effort we must continue to work.

The format of the Spring meeting will be slightly different than past meetings. In addition to the regular program we will have two shorter presentations on various topics in Maine archaeology. (See meeting notice below) It is hoped that the additional presentations will prove interesting to you and add to the value of the meetings. If you would like to participate by presenting a long or short program, please alert me to that at the next meeting.

For the last time as your President, I ask you to help in the important work of the MAS. I have every confidence that you will.

David S. Cook
President

NOTICE OF SPRING MEETING

Date: Sunday, April 25, 1982

Place: North Lown Room, Memorial Union, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Time: 10-11 A.M. Set up displays and social hour.

11-11:45 Mr. George Nicholas of the University of Maine will speak on his work at Bald Mountain and the Dickey-Lincoln Reservoir.

11:45-12:30 Lunch and Directors' Meeting.

12:30-1 P.M. Business Meeting.

1-1:45 David Cook, President of the Society will speak on the topic: "Indian Canoe Routes in Maine".

2-3 (tentative) Tour of the Anthropology Museum in South Stevens Hall.

TREASURER'S REPORT
February 15, 1982

Paid members: 163 Unpaid members: 78
Savings account #1 \$753.52
Savings account #2 \$535.03
Checking account \$528.10
Income, October 25-February 15 \$957.10
Expenses, October 25-February 15 \$117.17
(Mail, phone, bank charges,
meetings)

Margaret G. Cook,
Treasurer

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Fall Meeting, October 25, 1981 at University of Maine, Augusta.
Elections were held. The slate of officers presented by the
nominating committee was elected unanimously.

Old Business:

1. The canoe routes book should be finished by the end of the year.
2. The poster project is progressing.
3. President Cook requested amateur papers for the Bulletin and presentations for the meetings.

New Business:

1. A public educational colloquium will be held in December. Written statements encouraged c/o Ted Bradstreet.
2. There will be an expanded field school at Agry's Point this summer through UMA.

Program:

Dr. David Sanger of UMO spoke on the "Archaeology of Arcadia National Park", specifically discussing the Frazier Point, Fernald Point, and Isle au Haut Sites. A question and answer period followed.

Director's Meeting: February 7, 1982 at Waterville.

Director's present: Cook, Cook, Arel, Lahti, Lahti, Hedden, Cox, Sunderland.

The following topics were discussed:

1. Spring meeting.
2. Funding for the poster project.
3. methods to increase the active participation of amateurs in the Society and field work.
4. New membership categories.
5. Summer field schools.
6. Methods to keep collections from being dispersed and from leaving the state.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan A. Lahti

NOTES FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGY LABS

Arthur E. Spiess

This column is written to remind our readership that the laboratory work involved with quality research archaeology takes much longer than does the fieldwork. We do not simply hibernate during the winter, appearing again every summer to dig.

At the University of Maine at Orono, David Sanger has three masters-of-science candidates working on material from his Boothbay area surveys of the last two summers. This spring, Doug Kellogg will finish his thesis on site locations in the Boothbay area. We all know that most coastal sites are located on a generally southern aspect, often times near a freshwater source. Doug's results will tell us how often sites are found whose locations are not predicted by these two factors. Moreover, he has some surprising results on other factors that affect Indian site location and coastal site preservation. His thesis will lay the groundwork for a subsistence and settlement pattern analysis of the Damariscotta and Sheepscot estuaries. Two other students, Catherine Carlson and Tom Chase, are working on faunal remains from sites tested during the last two summers. Their data will be used to reconstruct the season(s) of site use and Indian economic life in the area.

Under the direction of Robson Bonnicksen, work is proceeding on material from excavations in the Munsungun Lake area, work which promises some very exciting results. Rob has discovered more site locations on the terraces above the modern lake level, some of which have yielded diagnostic artifacts. His work could contribute heavily to an understanding of culture-change and stone quarry use from Paleoindian times, through late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic occupations of the northern Maine woodlands. Also, Rob is proceeding with a nationwide educational effort under the auspices of the Early Man Institute at UMO. David Cook, Eric Lahti, and other teachers are working with Rob in developing curriculum materials for high school use, to spread the knowledge of Early Man across the United States and Canada.

Two major contract archaeology projects have been completed at UMO. In conjunction with Rob Bonnicksen's Munsungun-area work, under the field leadership of George Nicholas, was an examination of the archaeological potential of the proposed open-pit coppermine near Clayton Lake. Intensive fieldwork located three small sites, all of which are out of direct danger from the development of the mine. Perhaps the most interesting site is a small quarry on a bedrock knoll which is of unknown age. The site might have been a minor Paleoindian age quarry. David Sanger, with the assistance of Arthur Spiess and David Cook, lead a two-week archaeological examination of the Aroostook river near Ashland for a proposed hydroelectric development. Information from local collectors, in particular Mr. John Gibson and Mr.

David Dow, was critical to the success of our fieldwork, as was the examination of the area by a geologist named Steven Kite. The river upstream from Ashland is shallow, and runs through a broad, flat, silty riverbottom. Airphoto analysis by Kite's crew of geologists located many extinct river meanders that cut through the silty flatlands, land recently plowed as potato fields. We took the river channel maps to local collectors, who pinpointed for us areas of artifact concentrations in the plowed fields. We examined the erosion scarp of the modern river from canoes, and dug testpits. Apparently, we located about a dozen sites, some of which appear to have deeply buried components under up to six feet of silt. The potential in this area for horizontal site separation, as the river cut new channels across the floodplain, and for vertical separation in the deep silt, means that this stretch of river could hold the key to the prehistory of the flatlands of Aroostook County.

In the Augusta area, work at the Maine State Museum and Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been moving right along, too. Arthur Spiess and Bruce Bourque are putting the finishing touches on a paper, hopefully for publication in American Antiquity--the leading nationwide prehistory journal--dealing with the Early and Middle Archaic in western Maine. Work by Spiess, Bourque and Michael Gramly in western Maine over the past three years has located quantities of Early and Middle Archaic points, and many collectors have been extremely helpful in pinpointing findspots on our maps. The paper will discuss site locations only in general terms, so as not to compromise the site locations; but most importantly it will discuss some new findings that site locations of the Early/Middle Archaic were somewhat different from site location by later people. Middle Archaic occupation in western Maine is very heavy but it appears to have been centered on lakes, and to have made much less use of streams and rivers than did later peoples. Early Archaic in western Maine is present both in low altitudes and in the high altitude Rangeley Lakes area, but it is only about 1/20th as common as the Middle Archaic. Hopefully, reprints of this paper will be available toward the end of 1982.

Work is proceeding rapidly on analysis and manuscript writing of the Turner Farm. Examination of the horizontal distribution of faunal remains on the Occupation II (Moorehead Phase) floor has revealed a "snapshot picture" of one and a portion of a second "living areas" (which may be tent or hut floors), each associated with a garbage dump immediately in front of what appears to be a shoreward-facing entrance. The faunal analysis manuscript is about 3/4 completed, and the manuscript dealing with stone and bone tools, stratigraphy and general site summary is approximately 1/2 completed. We hopefully will be able to go to press next winter.

Work under the direction of Steven Cox is proceeding on the Goddard site. Hopefully most of the laboratory work will be finished by this spring, and Steven will be able to write-up a Goddard site report next winter. The journal Man in the Northeast has scheduled publication of a preliminary report on the first season of excavation at the Goddard site by Bourque and Cox for their next issue. Keep your eyes open, it should be available by the time this Bulletin is mailed.

Last summer, Steve Cox completed a contract archaeology job on the West Branch Penobscot near Ripogenus Gorge, as part of the planning process for possible hydro dam construction. Dave Cook's canoe expertise was actively involved in the fieldwork and in the planning stage. He predicted that very little Indian travel would have used Ripogenus Gorge; and, therefore sites would be small, few, and far between. Steve found exactly what was predicted, despite very intensive testpitting. Only a few small scatters of flakes and artifacts were located, and careful excavation around them revealed them to be sites only the size of a desktop. Steve also searched possible ancient river terraces, again with the assistance of Steven Kite, for Paleoindian material, but without result. We have concluded that nothing archaeologically important will be damaged by dam construction.

Perhaps the most important current work, under the direction of Steve Cox, is the planning for a major exhibit called 12,000 Years in Maine, which should be the best exhibit of Indian and colonial culture in the northeast when it is completed. A great deal of basic research must go into planning such exhibits, so that false information is not presented to the public. Moreover, the design work involved sometimes must be innovative, and is time-consuming and difficult. Steve's job for this spring will be editing and writing some of the Museum catalogue for the exhibit. The catalogue is planned as a four-color glossy booklet, perhaps 50-100 pages in length, which will be the major statement for the interested public on Maine archaeology through the mid-1980's. Many plates of artifacts will be included, as well as hopefully an informative text with contributions from most of the professional archaeologists in Maine.

As part of the exhibit and catalogue work at the Museum, Mark Hedden has completed what amounts to the first comprehensive recording and cataloguing of petroglyphs at the Embden and Machiasport sites. Last fall a museum crew made careful silastimer and plaster casts of a portion of the petroglyphs. Mark has prepared carefully drawn reproductions of the petroglyphs at a wall-poster scale. (It may in fact be possible to reproduce these as posters in the near future.) His research into the mythology of eastern Algonkian Indians has also turned up some fascinating insights into the possible motivation for production of some of the petroglyphs, information that will hopefully be incorporated in the catalogue.

Analysis work at the University of Southern Maine has slowed considerably this winter, due to the absence of Dr. David Yesner, who is on leave to visit McGill University in Montreal.

R. Michael Gramly is now curator of Anthropology at the Buffalo Museum of Science, in snowy Buffalo, New York. However, he is continuing analysis work on the Vail site, and reports that he has found several more fragments of stone tools from different areas of the site that fit together. Apparently, this site is going to be a very fine record of activity within a Paleoindian occupation, but it will take several years to unravel the whole story. Please note that a preliminary article on the site was published last year in American Antiquity, and a popular article with color photographs was published in the fall issue of Archaeology magazine.

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE PROVINCE FORT SITE, WINDHAM, MAINE

Emerson W. Baker

On July 24th and 27th, 1981 test excavations were conducted on the site of the Province Fort (1744) in South Windham, Maine in order to pinpoint the location of the fort. These excavations, directed by Dr. Robert Bradley and the author, and assisted by Norman Buttrick and Mimi Orr were a follow up to attempts to locate the fort by Bradley in 1979.

Traditionally, the Province Fort is believed to have been located near the Parson Smith House, a mid-eighteenth-century farmhouse owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The Society is currently considering divesting itself of the Smith House, but before taking any action they wished to take steps to protect the site of the Province Fort. This could be done by including in any property transfer an agreement preventing the new owner or any future owner from disturbing the site. Before any such easement could be arranged, however, it was necessary to find the exact location of the fort so the specific area could be ear-marked for its protection. This necessitated the test excavations of 1979 and 1981.

Unfortunately, little documentary evidence survives concerning the Province Fort. It was built in 1744, and was used as a place of refuge by Windham residents until the end of the Indian Wars in 1760. After this the Fort was used for meetings and it was also used as the Congregational Church. In 1782 the fort was dismantled, and its timbers reused elsewhere. (Dole, 1935, pp. 27-30)

In 1764 the Parson Smith House was built near the Fort. According to Samuel T. Dole's Windham in the Past "the fort was fifty feet square with walls one foot thick". The fort was surrounded by a stockade, with the only entrance being through a heavy oaken gate. (Dole, 1935, p. 28)

A series of Test Pits and Shovel Test Pits were excavated south and east of the Parson Smith House. This contains the highest land in the area, and the documentary evidence suggests the Province Fort was located on the highest contour.

The excavated areas were located as follows: (all measurements use the south corner of the Parson Smith House as datum, and measure to the southeast corner of the pit.)

1979 Test Trench	5 ft. by 2.5 ft.	95 ft. E., 7.5 ft. N.
Test Pit 1	3 ft. by 3 ft.	154 ft. E., 29 ft. S.
Test Pit 2	6 ft. by 8 ft.	206 ft. E., 27 ft. S.
Test Pit 3	3 ft. by 3 ft.	142 ft. E., 22 ft. S.
Test Pit 4	3 ft. by 3 ft.	103 ft. E., 44 Ft. S.
Test Pit 5	3 ft. by 3 ft.	100 ft. E., 50 Ft. S.

Also: a series of Shovel Test Pits (STP 1, etc.) measuring 1 foot by 1 foot located as follows:

STP 1	240 ft. E., 0 ft. S.
STP 2	185 ft. E., 0 ft. S.
STP 5	135 Ft. E., 41 ft. S.
STP 6	103 ft. E., 35 ft. S.
STP 8	106 ft. E., 49 ft. S.
STP 9	109 ft. E., 43 ft. S.
STP 10	95 ft. E., 45 ft. S.
STP 11	78 ft. E., 45 ft. S.

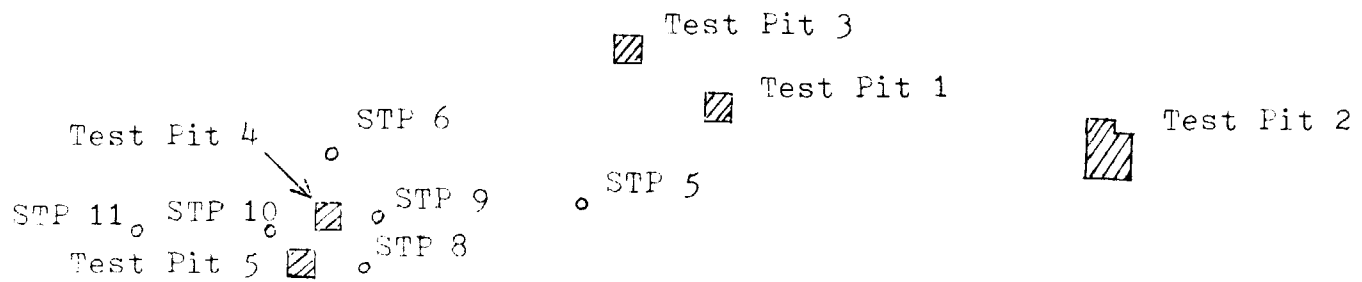
South Corner
Parson Smith House

■ 1979 Test Trench

○ STP 2

○ STP 1

∞



River Road

Test Excavations at the Province Fort Site, South Windham,
1979 and 1981

Scale - 1:300

■	1979 Test Trench
▨	1981 Test Pit
○	1981 Shovel Test Pit (STP)

The strata in Test Pit 1 consisted of seven inches of top soil, followed by sterile glacial till. The topsoil produced one piece of redware, two brown beer bottle fragments and several pieces of modern window glass.

Test Pit 2 showed a similar stratigraphy, and scarcity of artifacts. All that was excavated from this pit were several brick fragments and 1 slate pencil. The pencil may well be associated with an old school house which used to be across the street from the Province Fort Site. Test Pit 2 also produced a loose pile of small rocks. These do not appear to have been part of a feature, rather they seem to have been randomly deposited, perhaps thrown there from a garden.

Test Pit 3, located a few feet west of Test Pit 2, also failed to pick up eighteenth-century features. The topsoil reached a depth of eighteen inches before changing to sterile soil, but still few artifacts were recovered, and only one of these, a 5/64" pipe stem fragment is probably associated with eighteenth-century occupation of the site. One piece of brown-glazed redware and fourteen brick fragments could be from the Province Fort, but these artifacts are undateable. The two cut nails found are most definitely nineteenth-century.

The first three test pits proved disappointing. No eighteenth-century features were uncovered and almost no artifacts from this time period were found. Considering that the site has been continuously occupied since the middle of the eighteenth century, the number of artifacts from all time periods was surprising small. However, further testing in this general area, in Shovel Test Pits (STP) 1, 2 and 5 confirmed this data, as they produced a similar stratigraphy, with no features or artifacts.

Test Pit 4, located between these earlier pits and the Parson Smith House raised hopes that the Province Fort was in this area, but still failed to locate any features. While there was no indication of nineteenth- or twentieth-century occupation, two strata of completely undisturbed eighteenth-century artifacts were discovered.

Stratum I in Test Pit 4 was topsoil with all artifacts seeming to come from the third quarter of the eighteenth-century. The hand wrought nails and hand wrought spike predate 1790. These along with numerous brick fragments suggest a structure may have been nearby. All of the identifiable ceramics, Staffordshire (combed yellow slipware), English delft, and English saltglaze predate the American Revolution. The pipe stems, two 5/64" and one 4/64" seem also to agree with this time period.

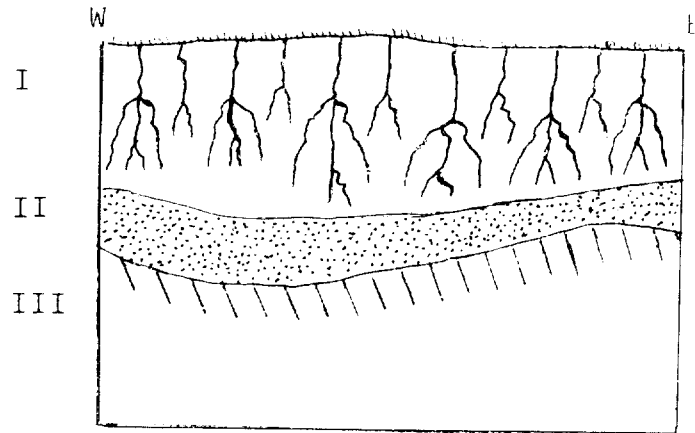
Still it is impossible to prove that this assemblage derives from the Province Fort, as it could just as well have come from the Parson Smith House. One artifact tends to suggest that this stratum was deposited after 1760, when the Province Fort ceased to be used as a dwelling. A piece of wheel engraved wine glass or tumbler glass was found in Stratum 1. This type of glass design was first used in the middle of the eighteenth century in England. They rarely show up on American sites before 1770, and usually come in contexts dating from 1780-1820. The earliest reference to these being imported to America comes in 1761, and if made in America by Stiegel, this glass would have to post-date 1763 (Noel-Hume, 1972, p. 194).

The large amounts of bone, almost all being pig or cow, suggests that

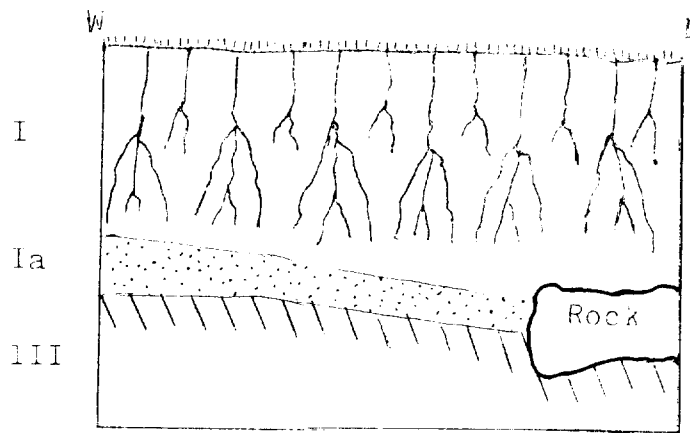
Province Fort Site (ME 483-1)
South Windham, Maine

Test Pit Profiles
July 27, 1981

Test Pit 4, Northeast Profile



Test Pit 5, Northeast Profile



1:12

Stratum 1 may be a kitchen midden.

Stratum II was a thin level of eighteenth-century materials in a sandy soil. Fewer artifacts were found here, but they still fit the same general time frame of Stratum I. There seems to be a difference in the types of ceramics in Stratum II, with only redwares and one piece of stoneware being found. Notable are the pieces of trailed slipware, typical of many eighteenth-century New England potters. Once again, the large numbers of domesticated animal bone suggests that this may be a kitchen midden, yet the ceramics imply that this deposit may have come from a different source.

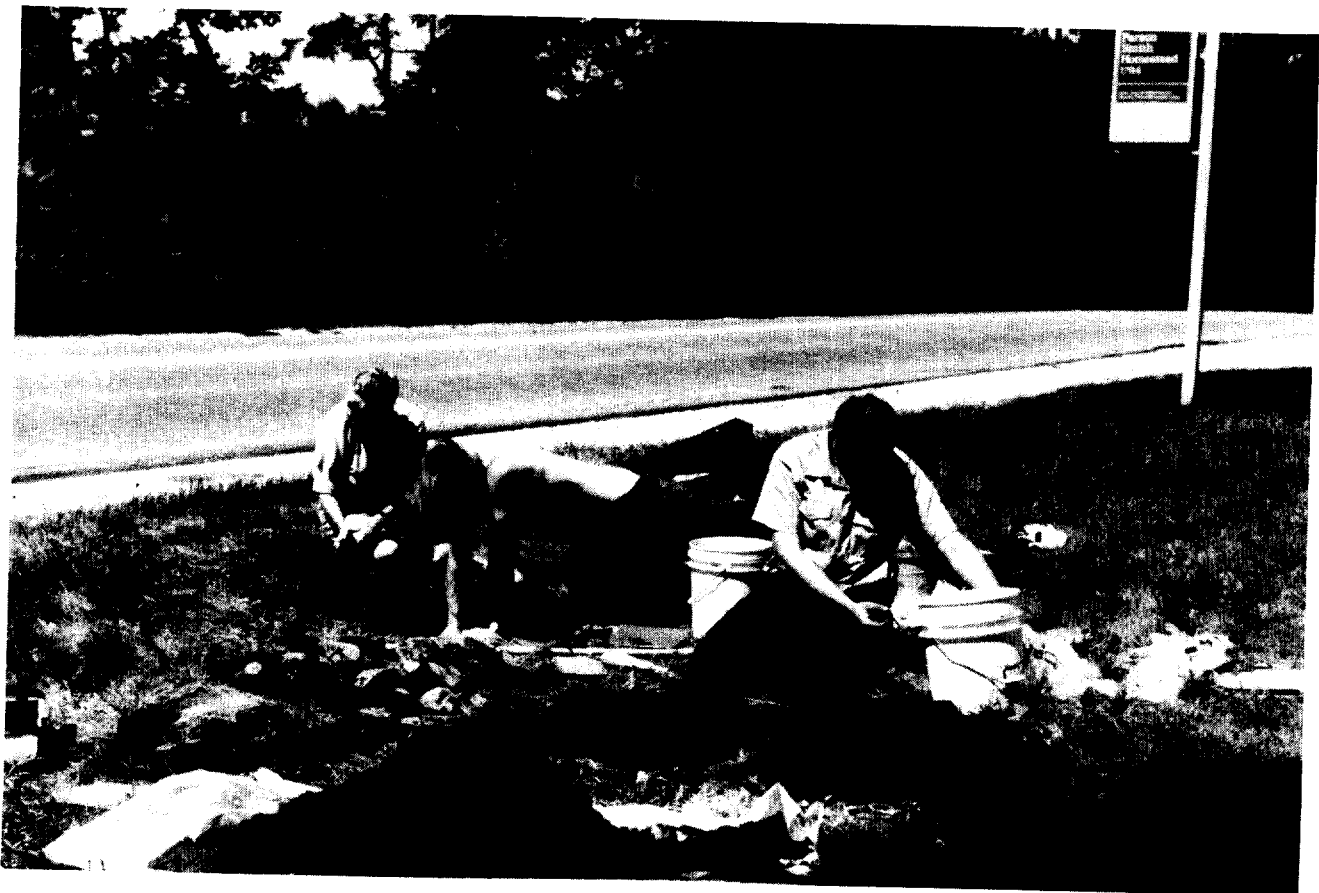
Stratum II may represent a kitchen midden or occupational debris from the Province Fort. The ceramics, while a small sample, do not show much variety and suggest local manufacture, and lower quality than those imported English ceramics found in Stratum I. Perhaps Stratum I comes from a slightly later dumping from the more prosperous residents of the Parson Smith House, deposited after the Province Fort was abandoned, or just after it was taken down in 1784.

The deposit of eighteenth century materials in Test Pit 4 led to planning Test Pit 5 nearby in the hopes of finding a feature that could be associated with the Province Fort, and thus pinpoint its location.

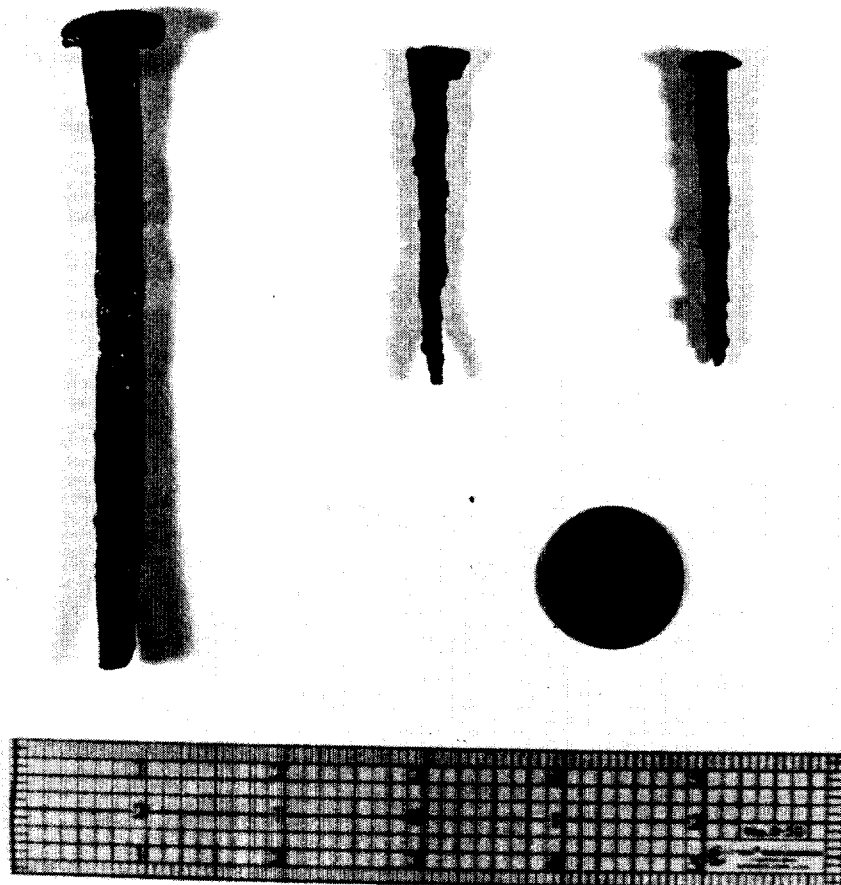
Stratum I of Test Pit 5 is topsoil, with an artifact assemblage quite similar to Stratum I in Test Pit 4. The similarity of finds and proximity to each other (three feet apart) indicates that they are part of the same deposit. Aside from a piece of modern beer bottle glass, the stratum completely lacked modern materials. Once again, a large number of ceramics was found. The majority of these were redwares, but almost 25 percent of the ceramics were imported from England or Germany. More hand-forged nails and a large deposit of brick fragments, as well as a fragment of crown type window glass (dating to the eighteenth century) raises the possibility again of a structure in this area. Still, the ceramics and domestic animal bones suggests that Stratum I is part of a kitchen midden.

Stratum II was not encountered in Test Pit 5, rather Stratum Ia, a deposit of charcoal, ash and brick, lay between Stratum I and sterile soil. Stratum Ia consisted of more undisturbed eighteenth-century artifacts. As in Stratum II in Test Pit 4, the ceramics in Ia were overwhelmingly redware, with two pieces of German Westerwald stoneware as the only imported ceramics.

The nature of this deposit raises the possibility that it may represent the fire place demolition of the Province Fort. In addition to the numerous brick fragments found in Test Pits 4 and 5, the charcoal and ash, and a large iron sheet (possibly part of a fire-back) encourage this belief. Unfortunately, no stone or brick footings were uncovered for the fireplace or foundation, so it is impossible to judge if this is from Province Fort demolition, or simply a deposit from the fireplaces of the Smith House. If Stratum Ia is a feature from the fort, then Stratum II in Test Pit 4 would be kitchen midden from the fort, and Stratum I would represent dumping by the residents of the Smith House to fill in the depression left by the dismantling of the fort in 1784. This interpretation, though it cannot be proven by the scanty test excavations so far carried out, seems likely, as it fits in with the differences in the ceramics in Stratum I, Ia, and



Work in progress on Test Pits 4 and 5. Note the close proximity to River Road.



A hand forged spike, two hand forged nails and a brass button, all eighteenth century artifacts from Test Pit 4 Stratum 1.

II. Further, this helps explain the presence of the wheel engraved glass in Stratum I, as it would be much more common in a 1784 context.

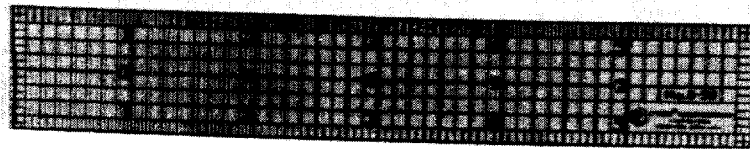
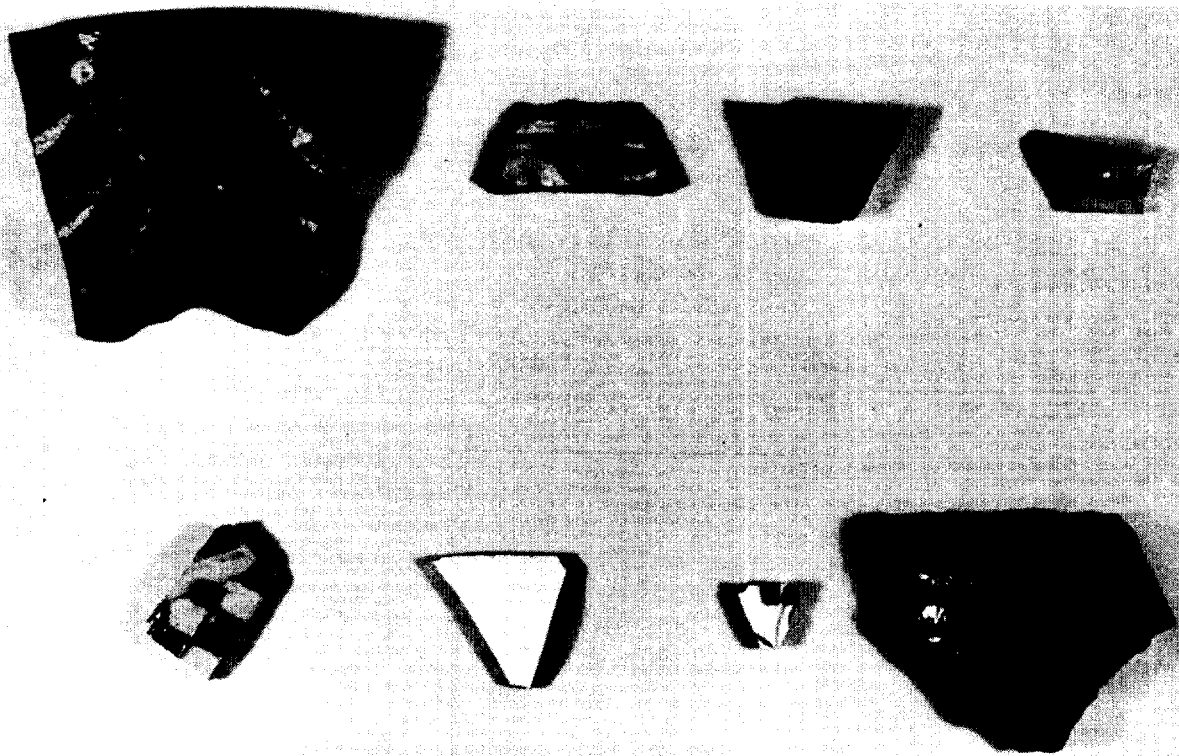
Test Pits 4 and 5 represent remarkably pure samples of refuse dating to the early resettlement period in Maine. It is rare that a site will contain so chronologically discrete an assemblage. All too often, many nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts and features will disturb a colonial site. The Province Fort site is important in that it represents in Test Pits 4 and 5 a typical collection of artifacts from the third quarter of the eighteenth century, in an undisturbed state. This is even more noteworthy considering the sites proximity to the Smith House and River Road, both potential sources of disturbance.

A series of Shovel Test Pits were placed around Test Pits 4 and 5 in hopes of identifying a definite feature of the fort. These 6 pits produced almost no artifacts and no features, but more brick fragments were found, reinforcing the theory that the Province Fort's chimney was in the area of Test Pit 5.

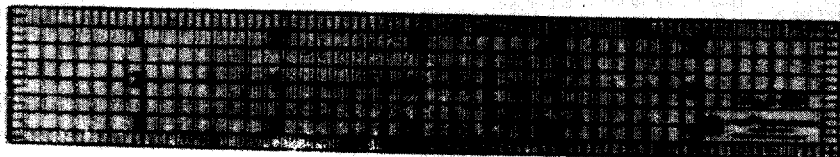
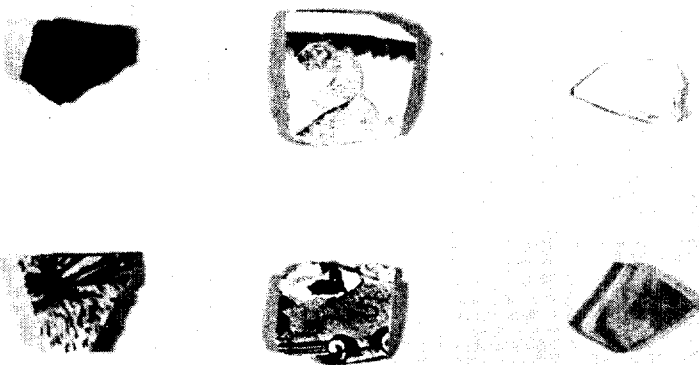
The results of these test excavations still raise the question of the exact location of the Province Fort. Areas to the east, north, and west of Test Pits 4 and 5 were tested, but the structure did not seem to extend in these directions. Tentatively then, the fort is located mostly to the south of the possible fireplace in Test Pit 5. This means that most of the fort is probably under River Road.

This interpretation agrees with the one map reference to the fort. A map of the first division of Windham shows the fort in a little profile sketch. (Maine Historical Society, maps, Cumberland County 17:1.) The fort is located along the front of the lot, where the road ran in the eighteenth century. This makes good sense, for the closer to a road, the quicker people could reach safety in the fort in time of emergency. In later days, the widening of the road must have simply covered most of the fort. The possible chimney base, located only 10 feet from River Road, appears to have been positioned, according to the sketch, either as a central chimney in the middle of the fort, or at the back end. Archaeological testing so far implies that the chimney was at the rear, but either way, a large part of the fort would lie under River Road.

It should be emphasized that these results are only tentative and cannot be proven unless a definite structural feature is uncovered. Further test excavation in the vicinity of Test Pit 5 might confirm these theories. The author feels that at this time further work is not called for, unless the site is endangered by road widening. The Province Fort site has most likely been located. The nature of the site, particularly the extensive range of artifacts from a short eighteenth-century occupation, makes the fort site an ideal control site, one that should be protected for future generations of Maine's archaeologists to explore.



Eighteenth century ceramics from the Province Fort Site. Top row: (left to right) two examples of trailing slip redware, Jackfield type earthenware and Staffordshire (or combed yellow slipware). Bottom row: Westerwald, English saltglaze, blue and white delft and tin glazed redware.



Top row: (left to right) Lead glazed redware, blue and white transfer print pearlware, undecorated creamware. Bottom row: Mocha pearlware, transfer printed hard white and engraved wine glass (possibly made by Stiegel).

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Dr. Robert Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for his advice and Dr. Arthur Spiess of MHPC for his analysis of the faunal remains from the Province Fort Site. Thanks also to Arthur Gerrier of The Maine Historical Society for his help in locating documents on early Windham.

Appendix

The following is a catalogue of artifacts recovered during the 1979 and 1981 test excavations at the Province Fort Site.

1979 Test-Trench, Stratum I	Test-Pit 3, Stratum I, continued...
1 piece, Staffordshire earthenware	13 brick fragments
2 pieces, tin-glazed redware	1 white clay pipestem fragment, 4/64" bore diameter
1 piece, transfer-printed hard white	
1979 Test-Trench, Stratum II	Test-Pit 4, Stratum I
4 nails, hand-wrought	1 undecorated brass button
3 nails, cut	1 hand-wrought spike
1 piece, Westerwald	5 nails, hand-wrought
4 pieces, Staffordshire earthenware	10 pieces, lead-glazed redware
1 piece, undecorated creamware	4 pieces, tin-glazed redware
2 pieces, Jackfield type redware	1 piece, unglazed redware
8 pieces, redware	1 piece, Staffordshire earthenware
1 piece, blue and white transfer-printed pearlware	1 piece, English delft, blue on white
3 pieces, undecorated hard white	1 piece, English delft, light green
5 pieces, transfer-printed hard white	1 piece, English white saltglaze
1 piece, mocha hard yellow	2 pipe-stem fragments, 5/64" bore
3 white clay pipe bowl fragments	1 pipe-stem fragment, 4/64" bore
1 white clay pipe bowl, 5/64" bore diameter ("L/L" on spur)	1 pipe bowl fragment
1 white clay pipe bowl fragment ("TD")	2 fragments, green wine bottle
30 brick fragments	2 fragments, green window glass
2 fragments, green window glass	1 fragment, engraved wine glass (Stiegel glass?)
1 fragment, clear glass tumbler	35 brick fragments
1 fragment, English flint	1 deer humerus fragment
Test-Pit 1, Stratum I	1 pig jaw fragment (from an old pig)
1 piece, unglazed redware	Numerous cow bones
2 fragments, brown beer bottle glass	Test-Pit 4, Stratum II
2 fragments, green window glass	1 nail, hand-wrought
Test-Pit 2, Stratum I	9 pieces, redware, trailing slip
1 slate pencil	7 pieces, redware, lead-glazed
7 brick fragments	3 pieces, redware, unglazed
Test-Pit 3, Stratum I	1 piece, stoneware
1 nail, hand-wrought	2 pipe-stem fragments, 5/64" bore
1 nail, cut	1 pipe bowl fragment
	1 fragment, green window glass
	1 possible sheep bone
	Numerous cow bones, including 1 bone from an animal between 15 and 18 months old.

Test-Pit 5, Stratum I

8 nails, hand-wrought
1 object, iron, 2 links (probable strap handle)
6 pieces, Staffordshire earthenware
1 piece, saltglaze stoneware (w/mark from handle)
2 pieces, English white saltglaze
3 pieces, lead-glazed redware
22 pieces, tin-glazed redware
5 pieces, redware, trailing slip
1 piece, redware, trailing slip w/mend hole
3 pieces, unglazed redware
4 brick fragments
1 fragment, crown window glass
1 fragment, brown beer bottle glass
2 pipe-stem fragments, 5/64" bore
2 pipe-stem fragments, 4/64" bore
1 pipe bowl fragment
1 young horse upper molar
1 rib bone, possibly sheep or deer
Numerous cow bones

STP 6, Stratum I

1 fragment, iron strap
8 brick fragments

Test-Pit 5, Stratum IA

1 fragment, cast iron sheet (fire-back?)
1 piece, Westerwald mug (burned)
1 piece, stoneware (Westerwald?)
7 pieces, redware chamber pot
6 pieces, redware bowl
4 pieces, tin-glazed redware
5 pieces, lead-glazed redware
3 pieces, redware, trailing slip
2 pipe-stem fragments, 5/64" bore
1 fragment, green bottle glass
1 clamshell (possible quohog)
Some unidentified mammal bones
Numerous brick fragments

STP 2, Stratum I

1 fragment, slate pencil
6 brick fragments

STP 4, Stratum I

1 brick fragment

STP 10, Stratum I

1 piece, redware, trailing slip
3 brick fragments

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A Skeleton in Armor:
An Unknown Chapter in Maine Archaeology

Arthur E. Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

As part of research with Steven Cox and Bruce Bourque for the upcoming Museum exhibit, I have been gathering information on the history of archaeology in Maine. We were surprised to learn that Major John Wesley Powell, explorer of the Colorado River, and director of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, summered in Brooklin near Blue Hill for many years. Major Powell very much enjoyed the scenery, Maine humor, and digging in our shell heaps. For several years one of his assistants, Frank Cushing, ran a small-scale excavation program in the area. One of their most interesting finds was a skeleton in armor, buried in one of the shell heaps. We refer you to the newspaper accounts, reproduced below, for the details, as well as a lesson in how reporters sometimes distort seemingly simple scientific fact.

In one report, Vikings and the First Cursade are mentioned, implying a date of 1,000 years for the skeleton. Careful reading of the most detailed account shows where the misconception arose: Frank Cushing guessed that the oldest material in the shell heap was, perhaps, 1,000 years old. The skeleton evidently dates from the early 17th century, with probable military-issue halbred and blunderbuss. I'm only a prehistorian, but I don't think that blunderbusses were used on the First Crusade.

We have copies of the illustrations referred to in the Inquirer article. They were poor pencil sketches of amorphous lumps of rusty metal - difficult to decipher and not worth reproducing here.

Large museums being what they are, this material may or may not still be locatable in the Smithsonian collection. We will certainly find out!

The New York Journal; October 1, 1899

A skeleton in armor dug up a week ago on the Maine coast recalls Longfellow's famous poem bearing that title. The discovery which inspired those verses was the skeleton and armor of a Viking, discovered at Fall River, Massachusetts, nearly a century ago.

The skeleton in armor found lately at Brooklin, Maine, just south of Bar Harbor, was dug up by Professor Cushing and Major Powell, of the National Museum, Washington. The set of armor in this case appears to be of the old French pattern of the first Crusade, nearly a thousand years ago.

How the French warrior got to these shores at that period adds another mystery to American history that may well inspire antiquarians to further research.

The place where this skeleton was found was a prehistoric Indian burying ground. Near by lay the bones of an Indian chief, about the neck of which were strings of beads and wampum. Near at hand were many tomahawks, arrows and spears, showing that the chief was one of high rank.

Professor Cushing believes that the fact that the Frenchman was buried beside the chief shows that he had lived with the tribe, and by his skill in battle had become a chief among them. He may have been the sole survivor of some early French exploring expedition, of which no historic record remains.

The Boston Record, 1899

SKELETON

In Armor in Maine Indian Cemetery

Prof. Cushing Finds Savage Relics 1000 Yrs. Old

Ellsworth, Me., Sept. 20--Some important finds have been made during the past summer by eminent ethnologists, who have been searching for Indian relics in the vicinity of Brooklin, on the coast of Maine. Engaged in the work were Prof. Cushing and Maj. Powell of the national museum at Washington, and to that place will go the important relics unearthed by them. Prof. Cushing is an authority on N. American Indians and their habits. He has made it his life study, having lived many years among Indians, studying their language and becoming chief of one tribe. This has aided him in his work, which is the study of extinct tribes by means of excavations in various parts of the country. He has spent at least 3 mos. each year for the past 5 yrs. at Brooklin, which he has found a fertile field for his researches. He is now preparing to build for himself a stone house on the site of an ancient Indian village.

Many of Prof. Cushing's most important finds have been on the islands in Eggmoggin Reach, which were favorite haunts of the Indians before the French drove them back into the forests. The principal work this year has been on Tirie's and Campbell's Islands. To many of the relics found, Prof. Cushing gives a date as remote as 1000 years.

SKELTON IN ARMOR

One of the most interesting finds this year on Campbell's Island was the skeleton of a Frenchman in complete armor of steel, laid apparently with the greatest honor, beside a chief of the tribe, with all the accoutrements of warfare. The body of the Indian chief had been buried with great care, and the skeleton was in a fair state of preservation. It was sewed up in birch bark, and about the neck were strings of beads and wampum. Near at hand were an unusual number of tomahawks, arrows, and spears, showing that he chief was a powerful man in the tribe.

The fact that the armored Frenchman was buried with honors beside a distinguished chief leads Prof. Cushman to believe that he probably had lived with the tribe, and by his presence in battle, become a chief among them.

Prof. Cushing says the search this year has been unusually successful, and the collection in the National Museum will be enriched by many valuable relics.

ETHNOLOGICAL FINDS IN MAINE

Ellsworth, Me., Sept. 20--Important finds have been made this summer by eminent ethnologists, who have been searching for Indian relics near Brooklin, on the coast of Maine. Prof. Cushing and Major Powell, of the National Museum at Washington, have been at work, and to that institution will go the important relics unearthed by them.

The Philadelphia Enquirer; October 15, 1899

A prehistoric race inhabiting the shores of Maine--a race antedating the Algonquin Indians many years--is the important announcement that Frank Hamilton Cushing, the eminent ethnologist, of the Smithsonian Institution, makes as the result of his exploration during the past summer on a small island on the eastern coast.

A few weeks ago the public appetite for that which smacks of the unusual or the romantic was whetted by news of the finding on one of the Maine islands of a skeleton in armor, buried with all the evidence of rank accorded by Indians to their dead chiefs, and side by side with the skeleton of an Indian chief. The discovery directed public attention to a work which has been carried on quietly for a few summer months during each of the past three years on the coast of Maine by well-known ethnologists connected with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

In the minds of these experts the discovery of the skeleton in armor is of much more importance to the ethnological world

than other discoveries made within the past few weeks in the same vicinity, which not only throw new light on the habits and customs of the Indians of the eastern coast of New England, but go back to a time still more remote, and indicate that a far earlier and a very different people, perhaps the progenitors of the Eskimos of the present, lived here.

FAVORITE INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

The scene of the research is Campbell's Island, in Eggemoggin Reach, near the little town of Brooklin, itself the site of many an early Indian camp. The spot is ideally beautiful, and small wonder that the earliest inhabitants of this region sought it out as a site for a village, to be followed years later by the Algonquin tribes, which in turn made way for the whites, who now, in their turn, seem in danger of being crowded out by that new product of modern civilization--the summer tourist. For within sight of the island on which within the last month have been found evidences of a prehistoric race on the shores of the mainland and near by Deer Isle, which raises men to sail cup defenders, cluster the small cottages of the summer visitor, while a few miles to the eastward pile up majestically from the sea the bold mountains of Mount Desert Island, behind which nestles gay Bar Harbor.

The work of investigating the ethnological researches of the coast of Maine was inaugurated by Major J. W. Powell, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, who has given it much of his personal attention. It is now under the direct supervision of Frank Hamilton Cushing, for twenty years connected with the Bureau of Ethnology, whose study of Indian life has earned him a widespread reputation. Discussing his work in Maine Mr. Cushing said:

WHAT MR. CUSHING IS DOING

"At the beginning of the work several stations of shell heaps were explored, principally on the mainland at Tibbett's shore and near Babson's Landing, at Brooklin, and on Torrey's Islands, in Eggemoggin Reach. In all were found scant evidence of permanent occupancy. Nearly every spot explored showed evidence of mere temporary but often repeated occupancy, evidently during the fishing and clam gathering seasons, by Indians of the interior, undoubtedly, as judged by the art remains, and especially by the pottery, found, the direct ancestors of the Abenakis, whose remains are now scattered in small colonies about Maine.

"The remains found in the places mentioned dated from a period certainly not less than a thousand years down to the time of the French occupation one hundred and fifty to two hundred years ago. The shell heaps were not deep or extensive, but some were two strata, in the surface deposits fragments of French pipes, European hatchets, copper kettles, etc., occurred.

"In none of the places on the mainland was there indication of a single permanent village or residence of the ancient Indians, consequently interments did not occur. On the larger of the two Torrey's Islands somewhat different remains were found. Below the superficial strata was another, in which traces of two or three burials were found--one an almost perfect skeleton, though very fragile, evidently that of a woman.

TRACES OF ALGONQUIN'S PREDECESSORS

"The art objects found in connection with these remains differed somewhat from those of all other camps, and indicated, to my mind, a far earlier period and a different people occupying the site. Among the art objects discovered in this connection a greater similarity to Esquimau form of weapon and hunting gear could be seen, and the occurrence invariably of red paint in connection with the skeletons, and several other signs which have been observed and admirably recorded by Dr. Willoughby, of Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., in connection with his somewhat extensive explorations in the interior of Maine. I believe the ancient camps which he explored and which very much resemble those here, are the traces of the earlier Beotuks, who were probably the predecessors of the Algonquin Indians of Maine, and possibly the aborigines of this coast and a limited interior.

"In the limited amount of work I have done this summer I have explored only two points--in reality portions of one camp--on Campbell's Island, further around the end of Deer Isle than the other islands explored. But, although some two thousand or three thousand relics were found in the first two summers, nearly an equal number has already been found in the last few weeks in this one ancient station.

WAS A PERMANENT CAMP

"What is entirely new in relation to this is that it was undoubtedly a permanent camp, or village, and there is evidence that as such it was occupied at two different and quite widely separated periods--one prehistoric and of quite remote time, the other coming down to the earliest period of French exploration.

"The evidence that this was at both times a permanent settlement may be found in the fact that not only were there evidences of several interments, but there was a far larger number of ceremonial appliances. The same thing is shown by the tools, among which were several ice picks, or chisels, of both stone and horn, which indicate that the people passed the winter here and used the chisels in cutting through the ice on Eggmoggin Reach and the little tidal river that inclosed their island home.

"In the older of the two strata on this island--strata that are in most cases so merged as to be almost indistinguishable--the art remains partook to some extent of the nature of those on Torrey's island. They seemed to represent a sort of transition from a blended Esquimau and Indian art--Possibly Beotuk--to the purely Algonquin style of art and decoration.

"Although these earlier remains have the advantage in antiquity and rarity among museums, nevertheless the objects and burials in later strata proved of much more interest.

"THE SKELETON IN ARMOR"

"One skeleton was discovered, buried prone, after the fashion of the whites, and lingering about the upper part of the skeleton were plates of iron or steel, very much rusted, covering the breast and part of the head in such wise as to indicate that the person there buried--whether Frenchman or Indian--was buried in armor of the period. This was made still more clear by portions of the blade and ornamental ball and spike of a halberd, or battle axe, and the muzzle and a good part of the barrel of a bell mouth blunderbuss.

"That these were French remains was clearly indicated by the presence of an iron hatchet or so-called tomohawk, punched with the Jesuit trading sign of a Maltese cross in the earlier fashion, that is, with five dots, which distinguished it from the later French trading sign of the cross marked by four triangular punches.

"The hatchet, therefore," continued Mr. Cushing, "not only aided in identifying the remains as those of a Frenchman, but the method making the cross with dots also fixed the period as the earliest of French exploration. To find further evidence to the same effect it is only necessary to examine the remains of copper kettles found in the same strata. In every case these had been carefully cut up, so that only fragments were found--plates, the raw material of the symbolic copper tubes and other valued paraphernalia, which in remoter days were made by our **latest** Indian tribes from Lake Superior copper. The old cooking pots of earthenware were still kept in service, as evidenced by several complete but much shattered relics, while these copper vessels which much later replaced the earthenware among the Indians had been used in every case as above described.

EVIDENCES OF INTELLIGENCE

"Until this year the art objects and implements found in this vicinity were crude in design and workmanship, and seemed to indicate a very low order of savage people, but this year many of the objects found are of much finer workmanship, which leads me to say that it is not safe to

infer from the first remains of people found that they were of low order, as further researches may show, as in this instance, that they were of great intelligence, or in an advanced state of savage cultivation.

"A particularly fine piece of workmanship found was one calumet, by the decoration of which it is clear it had been widely circulated among the Angonquin tribes from far down the middle Atlantic coast to this remote northern point. The decorated squares upon one face indicate the number of sanctions by which it had been received in treaties, while the waving lines on the other side tell the story of its trail from one tribe to another."

Another relic highly prized by Mr. Cushing, and of importance to the ethnological world is a harpoon of elk horn, tipped with flint, showing the prehistoric form of the harpoon almost identical with the iron point harpoon now used by the Esquimos, and heretofore believed to be of comparatively modern form.

The illustrations presented hereiwith show a few of the most interesting relics found by Mr. Cushing.

Illustration B.--No. 1 is a grooved ax of perfect form, the first of its kind ever found. No. 2 is a ceremonial war club, and is another valuable relic. No. 3 is a flint knife of fine workmanship. No. 3 is a fetich, or "tide stone," worshipped by the Indians. No. 4 is an adze, to which Mr. Cushing has attached a handle with spruce root to illustrate method and use. No. 5 is a tool used for fashioning arrowheads, knives, etc., of flints. No. 6 shows method of attaching handle. No. 7 is a cutting knife of flint, a particularly fine specimen. It was used by the Indians in cutting hides and skins, and is the early prototype of the present "round knife" of the harnessmaker. No. 8 shows stone hammer. No. 9, hammer with handle. No. 10 is a piece of a copper kettle, punched to be used as an ornament. No. 11 is the horn and flint harpoon referred to above. It is remarkably well preserved. No. 12 are stone ice picks, which helped to establish the fact that tribes lived upon the island in winter as well as summer. No. 13 are beaver tooth knives, and No. 14 is a modern Indian knife, with curved point, which follows closely the form of the beaver tooth knives.

In illustration A, No. 1 are the remains of the armor found on the skeleton as described above. The piece shown is the upper part of the breast plate, and the hollow shown in the illustration was where it fitted the neck. The armor was incrustated an inch thick, and fell apart when disturbed. The piece shown is one of the largest preserved. No. 2 is the remainsof a bell mouth blunderbuss, found with the skeleton in armor, and No. 3 is the tomahawk, well preserved, by which the date was approximately fixed. No. 4 shows pieces of the

skull of the Frenchman. No. 5 is the calumet which Mr. Cushing considers the most valuable of his finds, and No. 6 are calumets of less value. No. 7, three-barbed fishhooks; No. 8, arrow punch, and No. 9, stone chisel.

An interesting relic found at Brooklin this summer by N. V. Tibbetts, of Washington, D. C., a cottager, is shown in another illustration. It is an iron tomahawk with the French trading mark of the maltese cross marked with the triangular punches as described above. It is not as old as the one found with the skeleton in armor.

Mr. Tibbetts was clambering down a steep incline and took hold of an old stump to steady himself. The stump crumbled in his hand, and the tomahawk was disclosed embedded in the heart of the tree. The part of the wood around the tomahawk seemed to have been preserved by the iron rust, and Mr. Tibbetts has it with the tomahawk firmly embedded in it.

ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE BASIN SITE

Phippsburg, Maine
by Harold E. Brown

The Basin Site is an almost landlocked cove on the west side of Phippsburg above Sebasco. The Basin Site extends along the north side of the Basin for several hundred feet just in from the narrow entrance. There are other smaller shell deposits on the shores of the Basin.

The shell heap extends in some places fifty feet inland and is five feet deep in some areas. An unusual number of animal bones are mixed with the shell, preserved by the lime. Almost all the animals represented still exist in the area. The only exceptions are the sea mink and the great auk which are now extinct.

Identification of mammal remains was done by Dr. Joseph L. Waters. Dr. Raymond Paynter, Division of Birds, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, aided in bird identification. Smithsonian Institute zoologists helped with some difficult animal identifications.

The shells and bones give an idea of the protein diet of the Eastern Woodland Indian. A number of mammals common to the region were not found in the assemblage. Certainly these other animals were eaten but their remains were not found or identified.

MAMMALS

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*): Deer represented by far the greater number of bones found. Over twenty individuals were identified but the number could have been much larger as Dr. Waters examined less than half the bones found. Most of the deer were two to four years old. Quite a large number of deer still frequent the area.

Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*): Bear are no longer found in the immediate vicinity but are seen within forty miles of the Basin. Teeth, jaws and bones of two bears were found.

Moose (*Alces alces*): Moose are still occasionally seen in the Basin area. Jaws and bones of two individuals were found.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*): Raccoon are very common in the area.

Sea Mink (*Mustela macrodon*): This large mink, with reddish fur and a white V on its chest, has been extinct since early in this century. The author saw one on Westport Island in 1918.

Indian Dog (*Canis familiaris*): From the number found (6) dog was occasionally an item of diet.

Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*): Apparently a fairly common source of meat. Very common today on off-shore ledges.

Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*): Probably can still be found in the area but very rare.

Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*): Very common now and probably then.

Beaver (*Castor canadensis*): Very many incisors, worked into tools were found. Beaver can still be found in local streams.

Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*): Still a very common mammal.

Among the mammals not found are: otter, red, gray and flying squirrel, hare and cotton-tail rabbit. These are all found in the area in the present time.

TURTLES

Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*): Still a very common species. Occasionally found in brackish water. Easily taken when laying eggs.

BIRDS

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*): Very common during spring and fall migrations.

Brant (*Branta bernicia*): Very common off-shore in the fall. Much rarer now.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): Fairly common spring, summer and fall.

Old-Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*): Common off-shore at all times.

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*): Common along shore at all seasons.

Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*): Numerous bones of this extinct species were found. These would be taken during spring and fall migrations. This could be an indication that at least some of the people living here stayed during the winter.

Some common birds were not identified. Great Blue Heron, Ruffed Grouse, Black Duck and many other common species were not found. However, bird bones are easily broken and hard to identify.

FISH

Sea Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*): All were large adults, probably harpooned or netted during the spring spawning run.

Striped Bass (*Roccus saxatillis*): Taken during the spring spawning run. Winnegance Creek, within two miles of the site, was up to one hundred years ago an important striped bass fishery.

Fish bones were common in the site but were much broken and difficult to identify.

SHELLFISH

The Basin Site being a shell midden, indicated that shellfish formed a major portion of the diet of the inhabitants of the site. The lime in the shell also helped to preserve the bones and bone tools. Identification by Harold E. Brown.

Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*): By far the most common shell. The lowest layer of shell was composed of very large quahogs. They seemed to have been laid with the convex side up perhaps so that the edges would not cut the feet of the inhabitants. After a time the quahogs were replaced by long clams, probably because of a lowering of the water temperature which occurs periodically. There were in some places as many as five separate strata of alternating Venus and Mya. Sometimes the strata were separated by a stratum of white sand. Perhaps this indicates a scarcity of both species for a time. Today both species are found in the area but the long clam is about the only species east of the Kennebec. Very few Venus were found in Georgetown shell middens and sites to the eastward.

Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*): The second most common shell. Formed alternate strata with Venus. The top stratum was almost wholly this species, very much crushed by cultivation in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Blue Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*): Probably much more common than appears because delicate shells are easily broken into unidentifiable fragments.

Ribbed Mussel (*Volvella plicatulus*): Although some shells of this species were found they were probably not eaten as they are inedible.

Surf Clam (*Spisula solidissima*): Found at extreme low tide.

Northern Moon Shell (*Polinices hero*): Very many of these were found.

Waved Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): Apparently an important item of diet.

Oyster Drill (*Urosalpinx cinerea*): Apparently not often eaten.

Common Periwinkle (*Littorina litorea*): Many thousands found.

Boat Shell (*Crepidula fornicata*): Quite a few of these were found.

Little Chink Shell (*Lacuna vincta*): Too small to be an item of diet. Probably from animal or fish stomachs.

One species of shell now common to the Basin is the Bay Scallop (*Pecten irradians*). No specimens of this species were found. No Virginia Oysters were found although it is reported that they were once found in the New Meadows River. No lobster or crab shells were noted. Probably their delicate shells were easily destroyed.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE PREHISTORY
THROUGH 1981

Arthur E. Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

This bibliography is an attempt at comprehensive coverage of all published material on Maine prehistory through 1981, except for newspaper accounts, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin, and the Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin. (Manuscript reports of archaeological surveys performed for the Maine Historic Preservation Commission are not included.)

This work is an expansion of a bibliography begun by David Sanger and Robson Bonnichsen in 1978. It includes a few articles dealing with New Brunswick prehistory that are directly relevant to Maine.

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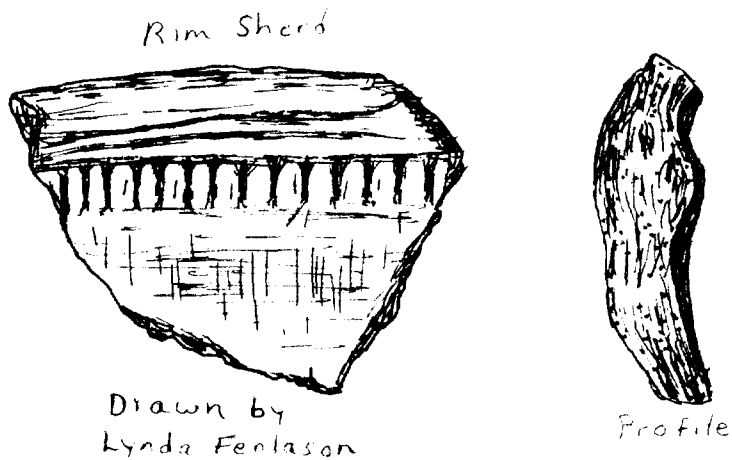
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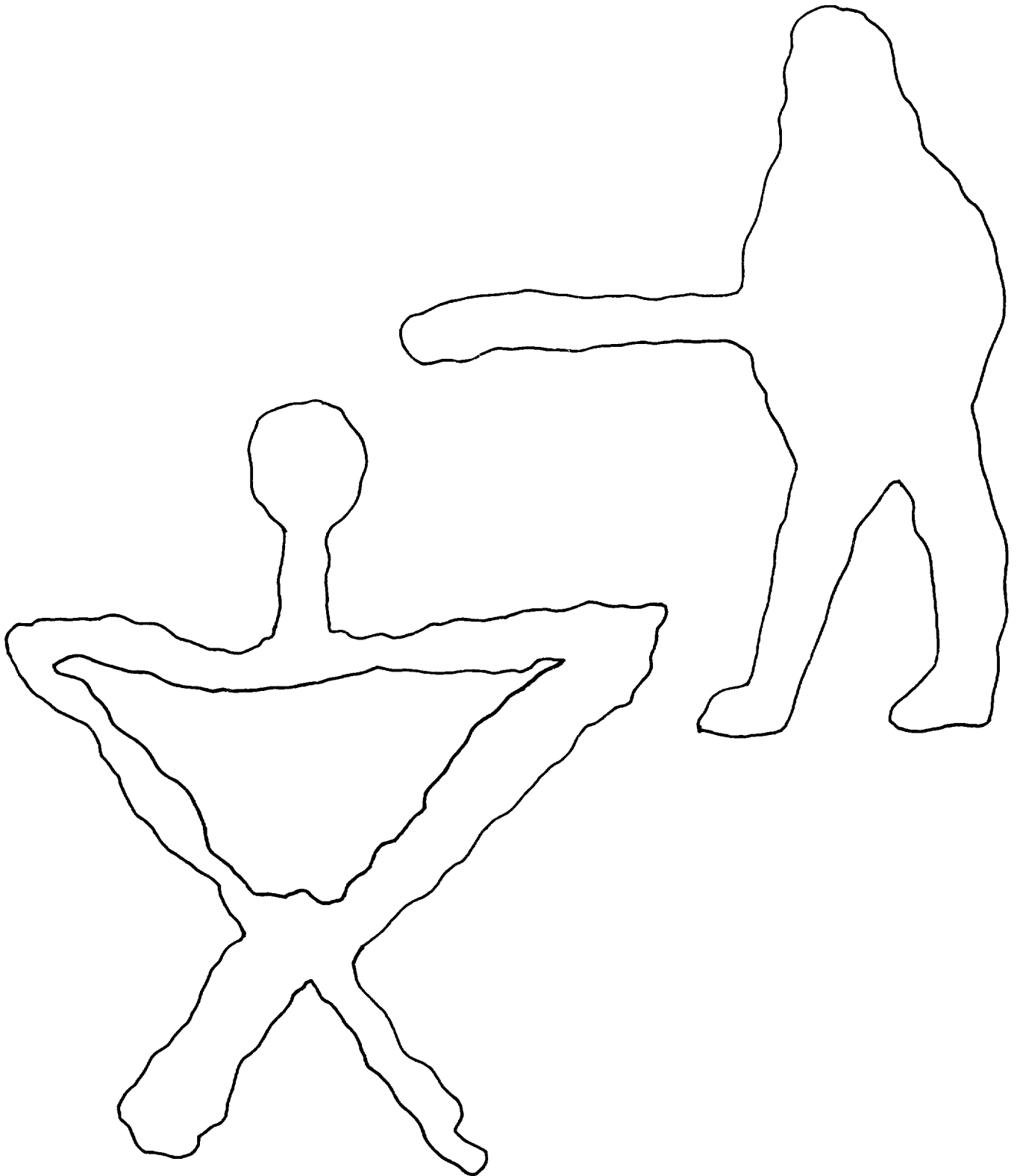
* These items are available in the Maine State Library.



SUMMER FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES

As of mid-February, all fieldwork plans are tentative because of budget uncertainties emanating from Washington. A poll of the archaeologists planning fieldwork this summer has revealed the following opportunities:

- 1) Theodore Bradstreet, University of Maine at Augusta, plans to run his field school for academic credit for 6 weeks or more, beginning in late June. The field school will focus on a dig at Agry's Point, Pittston. Please contact Ted for more details at P. O. Box 182, Albion, Maine 04910.
- 2) Arthur Spiess plans to run a major "salvage" excavation on Kidder Point, Searsport, in preparation for Department of Transportation construction of a causeway to Sears Island Cargo Port development. The dig will be running from about May 17th through June, probably 7 days a week. Volunteer labor will be welcomed, although we must ask you to spend no less than 6 consecutive days in the field at any one time to dig. Two days consecutively at a minimum will be requested for helping with screening, etc. Any less of a commitment means that it will take more time to familiarize you with our recording techniques than would be practical. The dig will be run using precise excavation techniques designed to answer several specific research questions. If you might not want to dig, we can certainly use help washing and cataloguing in a field lab. There will be a certain maximum number of people easily managed on site. Dr. Spiess reserves the right to make work assignments, and the dig is not planned as a fieldschool with formalized instruction. Please contact Arthur Spiess, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol Street, Augusta, Maine, in writing in April for details.
- 3) Dr. Steven Cox plans to do more fieldwork in the Blue Hill area, although not at the Goddard site. He states that he could use a limited number of trained volunteers with the ability to commit several weeks to the project.
- 4) Dr. Alaric Faulkner will be digging at Fort Pentagouet, Castine. He is looking for a limited number of trained volunteers who have an interest in historic archaeology. Prospective volunteers should be able to donate 3 or more continuous weeks of time between May 24th and July 17th. Volunteers will be accepted by application in writing to Dr. Alaric Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine 04469.



Petroglyph figures from Machiasport, Maine (Me. 62-1). Drawn by Lynda Fenlason from photographs. (not to scale)

