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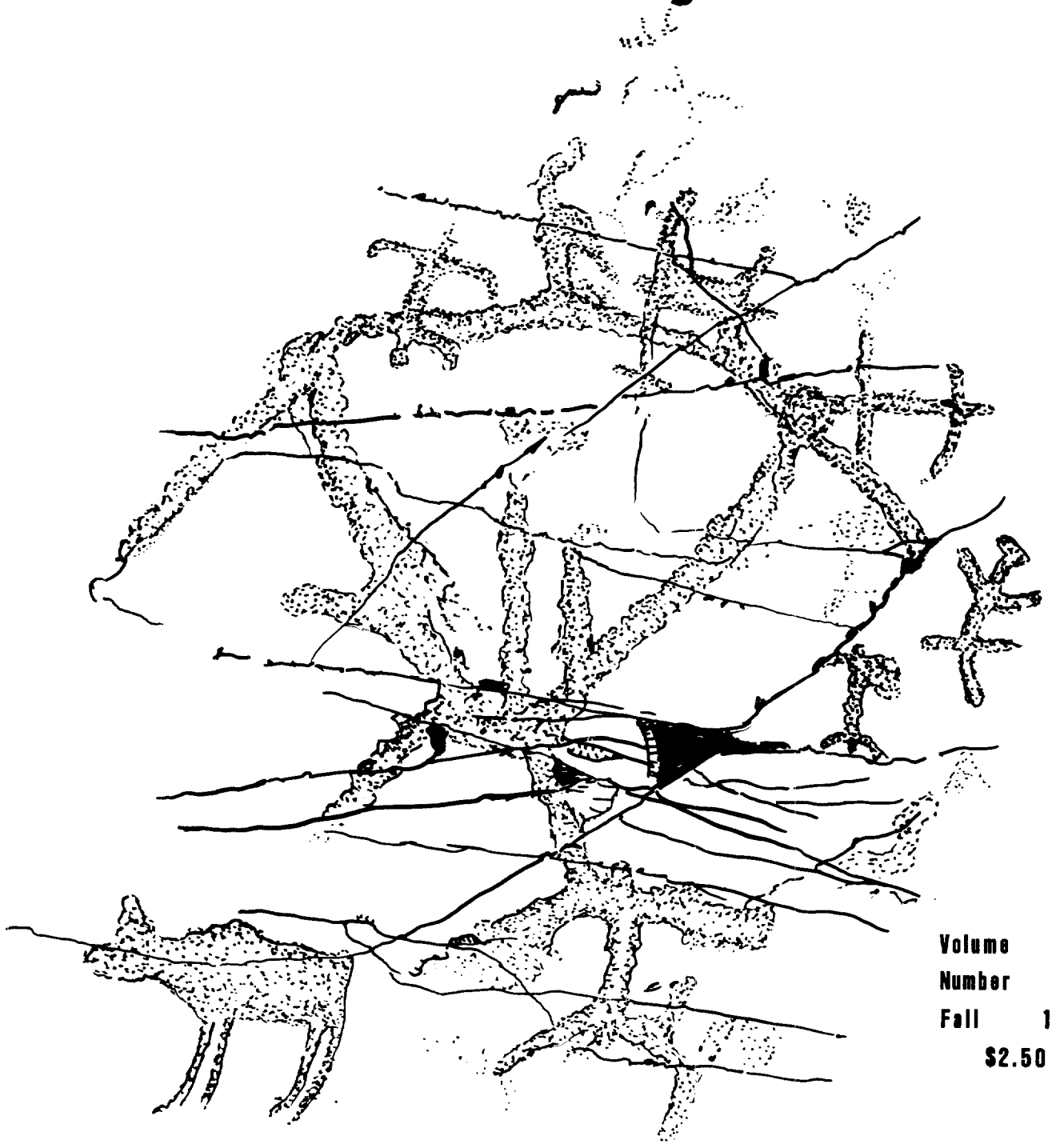

Volume 23
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MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Officers for 1983:

Permanent address of the Society:
Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.
Department of Anthropology
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Orono, Maine 04469

C O N T E N T S

Volume 23 Number 2 Fall 1983

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Maine is a bountiful state in its discovered and undiscovered archaeological sites. Both historic and prehistoric sites are well represented within our borders. The early historic use of our coast and major river systems has left us particularly rich in early historic forts, fishing villages, trading posts, small communities and more rarely, contact period Indian sites.

This last field season as well as past seasons, have seen many unique and important historic sites excavated and tested by various professional groups. We as amateurs in our field efforts, must recognize the importance of historically valuable sites and bring them to the attention of the professional community.

Richard "Dick" Doyle Jr.
President MAS

COVER--Representation and text by Mark Hedden

While a few objects recovered in archaeological excavations of graves and living sites may have been associated with shamanistic activities--such as pipes, stones that are unusual in shape or color, or skulls of animals that may have had special connotations for its former owner, there is one way to demonstrate a clear connection with shamanism in both the historic record and by analysis of the nature of the designs. These prehistoric remains are what we call petroglyphs.

Certain images found in Maine petroglyphs also appear as petroglyphs and as paintings on bark or wood from other areas occupied by Algonkian speakers from Nova Scotia to Alberta, Canada, and as far south as Pennsylvania. One early 19th century investigator among the Objibway and Chippewa tribes of the Great Lakes, Henry Rowe Scoolcraft, recorded many ideographs from the songboards of shaman initiates with explanations of their significance. In these ideographs, stylized human figures with broad shoulders, sometimes tapering to a point at the crotch or, alternately, narrowing at the waist and expanding below in an hourglass profile, are consistently identified as shamans or as the spirits of manitous who gave power to the shaman.

In Algonkian belief, power was not something internally generated, it was, rather, received from external sources by those who had made themselves worthy. The shaman sought to make himself a vessel for the manitous who gave power.

The petroglyph at Machiasport on the cover depicts just such a shaman or spirit figure. The birdlike head may express the power of flight associated with shamans. The lizardlike figures that impinge on the body outline probably represent the spirit familiars who help the shaman.

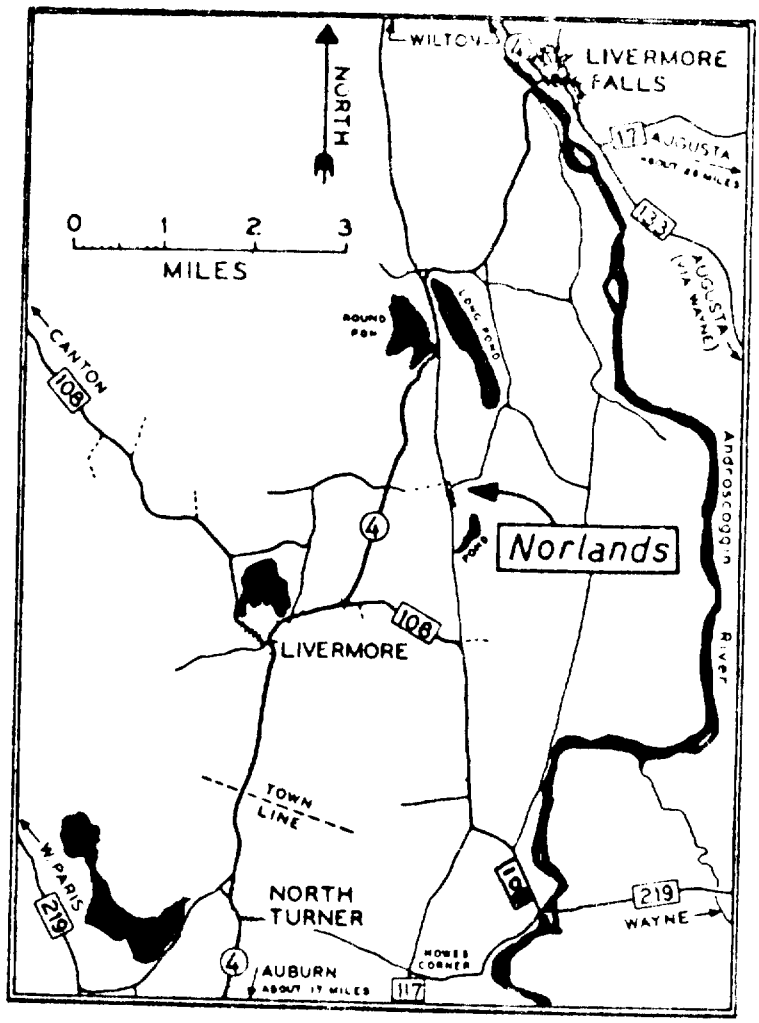
In a Penobscot story collected in 1914 by Fanny Hardy Eckstorm (1946:36), a shaman sits before a little fire in a lodge of interwoven branches. People outside hear the sound of wings and watch the "little hut bulge in places". One, peering through a crack, sees perhaps half a dozen of "what you fine em under old boat and in fork of tree" (spotted salamanders) standing up around the fire. The shaman was talking with them. That is, they were his familiar spirits.

Fanny Hardy Eckstorm, "Old John Neptune", University of Maine Press, Orono, 1946.

NOTE: The field research and analysis of the Machias Bay petroglyphs by Mark Hedden was funded through the Maine State Museum as part of the "12,000 Years in Maine" exhibit that is now in preparation.

NOTICE OF FALL MEETING

Date: Sunday, October 23, 1983.
Place: Library Building at the Norlands Farm/Museum,**
Livermore Falls, Maine. (See map below.)
Times: 10-11 A.M. Social hour and set up of displays.
11-11:45 A.M. Mr. Norman Buttrick: Excavations at the Norlands.
11:45-12:30P.M. Lunch. Bring your own. Dessert snacks, coffee, tea, and punch will be provided.
12:30-1P.M. Business meeting and election of officers.
1P.M. Dr. Alaric Faulkner: Excavations at Fort Pentagouet. Castine, Maine.



** The Norlands is a multi-building complex now used as a working farm/museum. It is the historic homestead of the Washburn Family who were prominent in 19th Century Maine politics. Tours of the farm are available at $3 per person.

Archaeological Fieldwork in Maine, 1983

This column regularly appears in the Bulletin in an effort to keep our readership up to date on ongoing archaeological projects in Maine.

Emerson (Tad) Baker and Ted Bradstreet have directed a successful eight-week excavation at Fort Western in Augusta. The principal objectives of the project were to relocate the footings of the palisade and block houses around the still standing barracks building. In addition the excavators recovered artifactual evidence of the presence of Cushnoc, a pilgrim trading post of the early seventeenth century, and scattered evidence of prehistoric Indian inhabitation on the site. The project was sponsored by the City of Augusta and the Maine Humanities Council.

Robson Bonnichsen is currently completing his third season with major NSF funding in the Munsungun Lake area. Preliminary reports are that more Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered.

Robert Bradley, aided by Chuck Rand and Neil DePaoli, are completing impact assessment survey at Pemaquid for the Maine Department of Parks and Recreation. Bob's survey work at the site, which has now extended over several seasons, will be used during future planning and construction of a major visitors' center at Pemaquid. The attention of our readers is drawn to Bob's report of last field season which is published in this issue.

Bruce Bourque has completed a short field-season of survey in Penobscot Bay, concentrating on the southwestern portion of the Bay. He has been busy planning the "12,000 Years in Maine" exhibit and editing the catalogue for that exhibit.

Norm Buttrick has completed a continuing education field school at the Norlands Foundation in Livermore. The field school included a dig on a nineteenth century farmstead, and has been enthusiastically received. Norm worked closely with Bob Bradley during the project. He will be a speaker at our fall meeting.

Alaric Faulkner has completed his second major field-season at Fort Pentagoüet, with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Ric's crew successfully completed excavation of a major section of the barracks and a workshop area this season. Ric will provide a report on his excavation to our fall meeting.

James Leamon of Bates College, Department of History, has finished his final season of work at the Clarke & Lake Site, in Arrowsic.

David Sanger has been involved in three survey projects this summer. Douglas Kellogg and Dave have focussed on continued survey of Maine's mid-coastal region for new sites and for coastal erosion inventory. This year geographic concentration has been the Muscongus and St. George River estuaries between Pemaquid Point and the Mussel Ridge Islands. Dave has also returned to interior Washington County to inspect site locations reported by a long-time collector in the area. Finally, he and Bruce Bourque are planning on an inspection of the southern coast of Maine for the coastal downwarping study of the Maine Geological Survey.

Arthur Spiess has completed many small field-checks for various construction projects, and concentrated his survey work on the Kennebec Valley. Test excavations were completed around Merrymeeting Bay in Topsham at several sites which have yielded everything from Early Archaic through Ceramic Period. At the time of this writing, work is ongoing at The Evergreens in Solon, Maine.

David Yesner has run another USM field school this season on Upper Flagg Island in Casco Bay. His crew has excavated a Middle Ceramic component in a shell heap composed principally of soft shell clam.

COLONIAL PEMAQUID ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1982)

Robert L. Bradley, Maine Historic Preservation Commission

The Setting

The full development of Colonial Pemaquid has for several years been a high priority for the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation. This development, meant to upgrade the facilities, interpretation and appearance of the park for the visitor, has envisioned a number of major improvements, including a new park-wide sewerage system, buried power lines, a new museum/visitor center (or a retrofitting and relocation of the existing museum), erosion control on the shoreline along the Inner Harbor, and a new access road and parking area. Specifically, the plan has proposed that the existing road which bisects the park should be relocated to the east, parallelling McCaffrey's Brook and servicing a new parking lot and museum facility to the south of the cemetery.

The advantages of this approach are obvious. The existing road and central parking area are known to overlie several untested colonial structures, and the road partly overlies Structure 6, a purported mid-17th-century jail. Furthermore, the existing access and parking constitute a major visual intrusion which dominates the center of the park. Relocation of these modern but necessary landscape features to the east would greatly relieve these problems.

Although antiquarian and archaeological excavations have taken place at Pemaquid in several major episodes (1891-1910[1], 1923[2], 1965-1973[3], 1974 - present[4]), no work of any account has taken place east of the present road to McCaffrey's Brook and south of the cemetery. In 1968 Camp did partially excavate the cellar of Structure 15, but abandoned the project due to persistent water seepage (see fig. 1). Structure 18 was also tested in 1973. This work has not been published. The purpose of the 1982 survey, then, was to make a comprehensive subsurface examination of the whole area to ensure that the construction of the proposed road, parking lot, and museum would avoid archaeological resources which might be present (see fig. 2).

Local tradition has long held that there were numerous cellars on the eastern side fo the park. Cartland wrote in 1899:

> Mr. William Erskine when looking over the place with me a few years ago, said, "I have counted over seventy cellars on one street along that creek", pointing to the east side of the peninsula which is bounded by McCaffrey's creek[5].

Such is the unreliability of folklore. The only primary documentary source suggesting colonial activity in the area is a survey map prepared by Capt. Thomas Wells for Colonel David Dunbar in September, 1730 as part of the attempted resettlement of Pemaquid begun a year earlier (fig. 3)[6]. Wells referred to this document as "ane (sic) exact plan of the town"[7], which it may well have been in the sense of showing delineated house lots and roadways. However, the many lots shown west of McCaffrye's Brook, smaller than those along the Inner Harbor, should not be taken as a reflection of actual building and occupation in that area. Another primary source makes clear the fact that even by 1731 only eight houses had been built at Pemaquid, with fifteen more frames ready for raising[8].

During Camp's excavations of the 1960's, six of these Dunbarian buildings were identified, all but one of them close to the littoral of the Inner Harbor[9]. Furthermore, aerial photographs of colonial Pemaquid, made in the 1950's and early 1960's, clearly show most of the 17th- and 18th-century village structures as anomolies along the Inner Harbor before their excavation by Camp beginning in 1965. These same photographs, taken when the land west of McCaffrey's Brook was largely open hay fields, show only one anomaly. Finally, the present writer conducted reconnaissance survey in the eastern area in 1980. Although heavily grown up to alders by that time, it was easy enough to see that the area was plagued by surface groundwater in many

Figure 1: Structure 15 (February, 1969).
Note open terrain of the time.

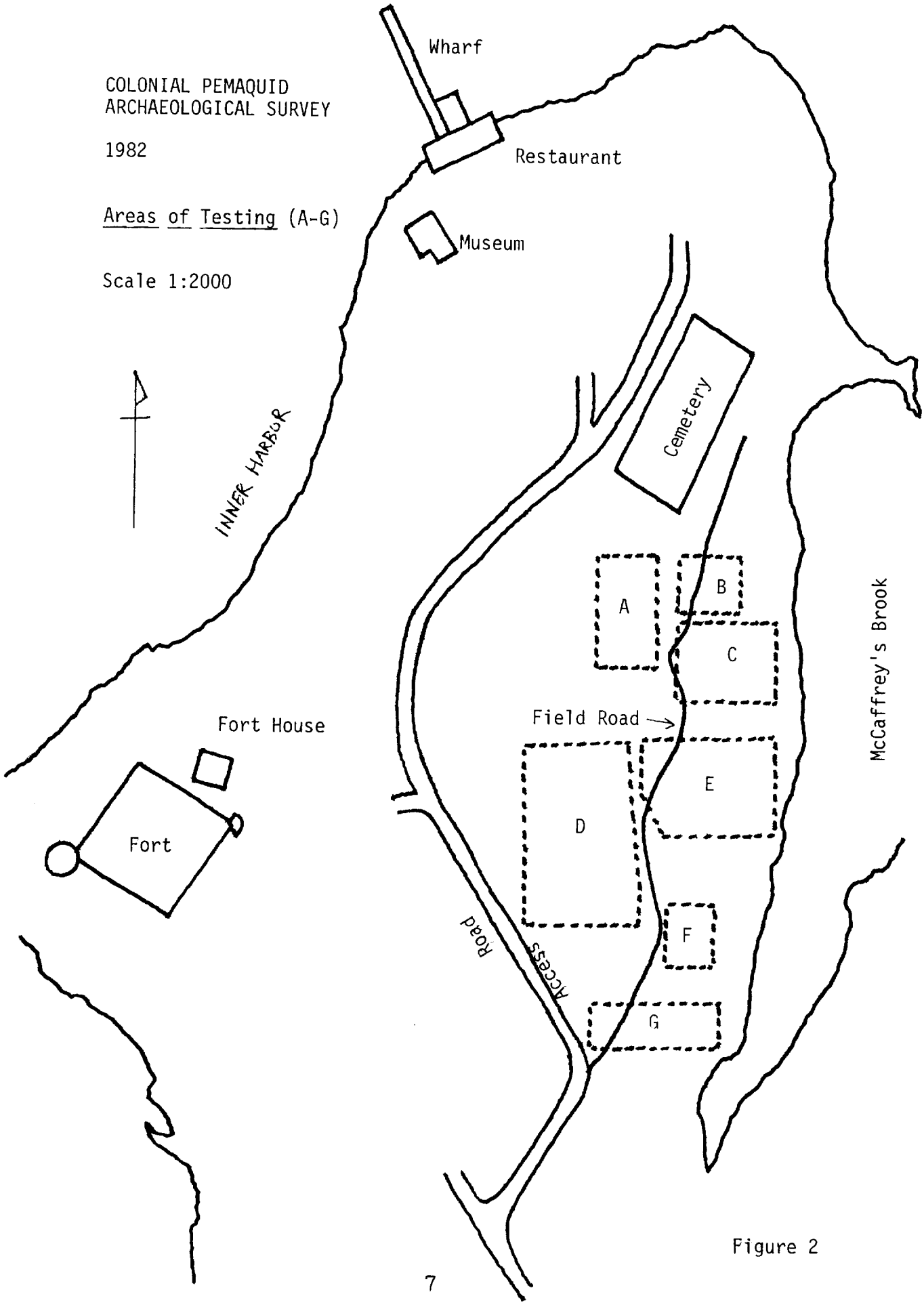

COLONIAL PEMAQUID
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1982
Areas of Testing (A-G)
Scale 1:2000
Wharf
Restaurant
Museum
Cemetery
INNER HARBOR
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Field Road
Access Road
McCaffrey's Brook
Fort House
Fort

Figure 2

places, alternating with large stretches of surface bedrock--both incompatible with the digging of cellars for houses. These factors, combined with the area's relative distance from the important anchorage and docks on the Inner Harbor, all strongly suggested that the eastern area would have been singularly unattractive for colonial occupation.

The 1982 Pemaquid Survey was therefore undertaken on the assumption that 17th-century occupation of the eastern area was nil, with minimal subsequent Dunbarian activity from 1729 to 1732.

Organization of the Survey

The present writer, as director of the 1982 survey, designed a budget totalling $14,280.00, not including his time donated by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. As is true for labor-intensive projects, most of this figure, provided by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation, covered salaries for an assistant director, a field surveyor, and seven experienced excavators. Funds were also set aside for equipment and artifact conservation, the latter conducted by the Maine State Museum.

Although field survey in the area was made difficult by thick alder growth, requiring many man-hours of clearing, the nature of much of the terrain (bog or bedrock) meant that some areas could be ruled out for more than cursory examination. In 1978 David Peck, surveyor, had imposed a 100-foot grid, oriented to magnetic north, upon the entire park, with periodic stations permanently marked by iron pins set into concrete flush with the surface. Peck's Station #35, situated 200 feet east of Station #1, was selected as the datum point for the survey, given its relatively central position within the area to be examined. Each excavated square was identified horizontally by the compass bearing of its northeast corner in feet from datum (i.e., 150N-25E). English measure, rather than metric, was employed because of its consistent use at Pemaquid since work commenced on the site.

Vertical control was provided for depth above or below datum for all excavated areas involving structural features, and contours were recorded for most of the rest of the area. This process indicated that the area is relatively level. As squares were excavated, measurements were made based upon depth below surface. Excavation was by units of 5-foot squares, generally excavated by halves as small trenches 5 feet by 2½ feet (fig. 4). This system allowed maximum flexibility. Excavation by trowel was by strata from topsoil/ploughzone to sterile subsoil or bedrock. For every square at least one plan and one profile were drawn (scale 1:12), with notes made on soils (by color according to Munsell charts) and on artifacts recovered by stratum. As squares were excavated, they were plotted on a master composite map of the entire survey area, located in the field laboratory (scale 1:120). The individual plans, profiles, and the composite map are available for study in the Colonial Pemaquid field laboratory. Before backfilling, a 1982 penny was placed as a record in most squares.

Results of the Survey

Based on the findings of the survey the subject area was subdivided into seven sub-areas.

AREA A:

In 1964 the private owner of the village site bulldozed an area between Stations #18 and #28 in order to collect topsoil to sell. This topsoil was redeposited in one or more linear piles south of the cemetery, and a small quantity was purchased by local residents, some of whom subsequently reported the presence of artifacts[10]. One of the aims of the survey was to relocate these deposits and sample (by shovel and screen) and evaluate them, as they represented a potentially valuable ex situ assemblage.

Within the survey area are several linear mounds of obviously redeposited soil, running north-south between 265N and 145N east-west between 5W and 80E. A small outlier is at 290N/120E. These features were sectioned in several places between 237.5N and 205N, 15E and 65E. In all cases the deposits were unstratified and were sterile, save for an occasional 20th-century artifact. It is clear that none of these mounds represent the 1964 topsoil; rather, they con-

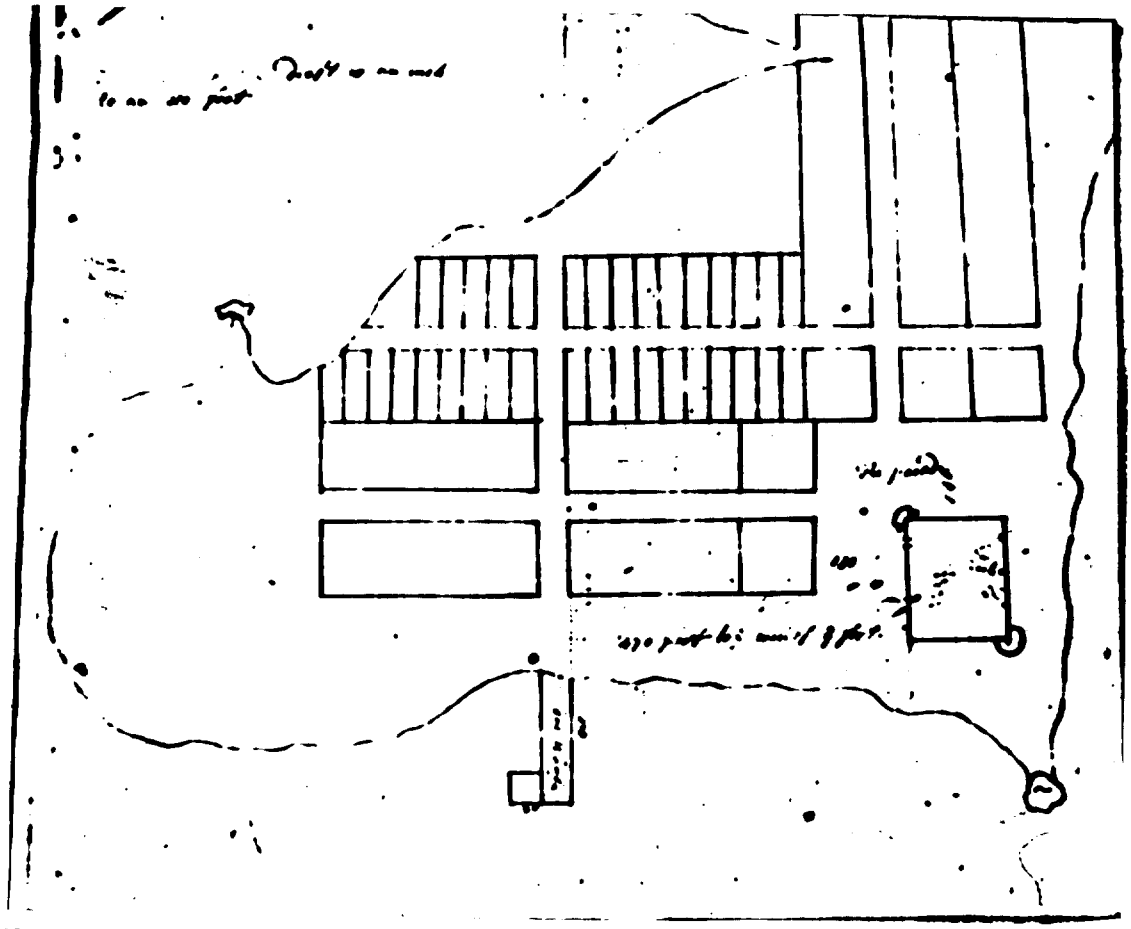


Figure 3: Wells' survey plan of Pemaquid (1730).

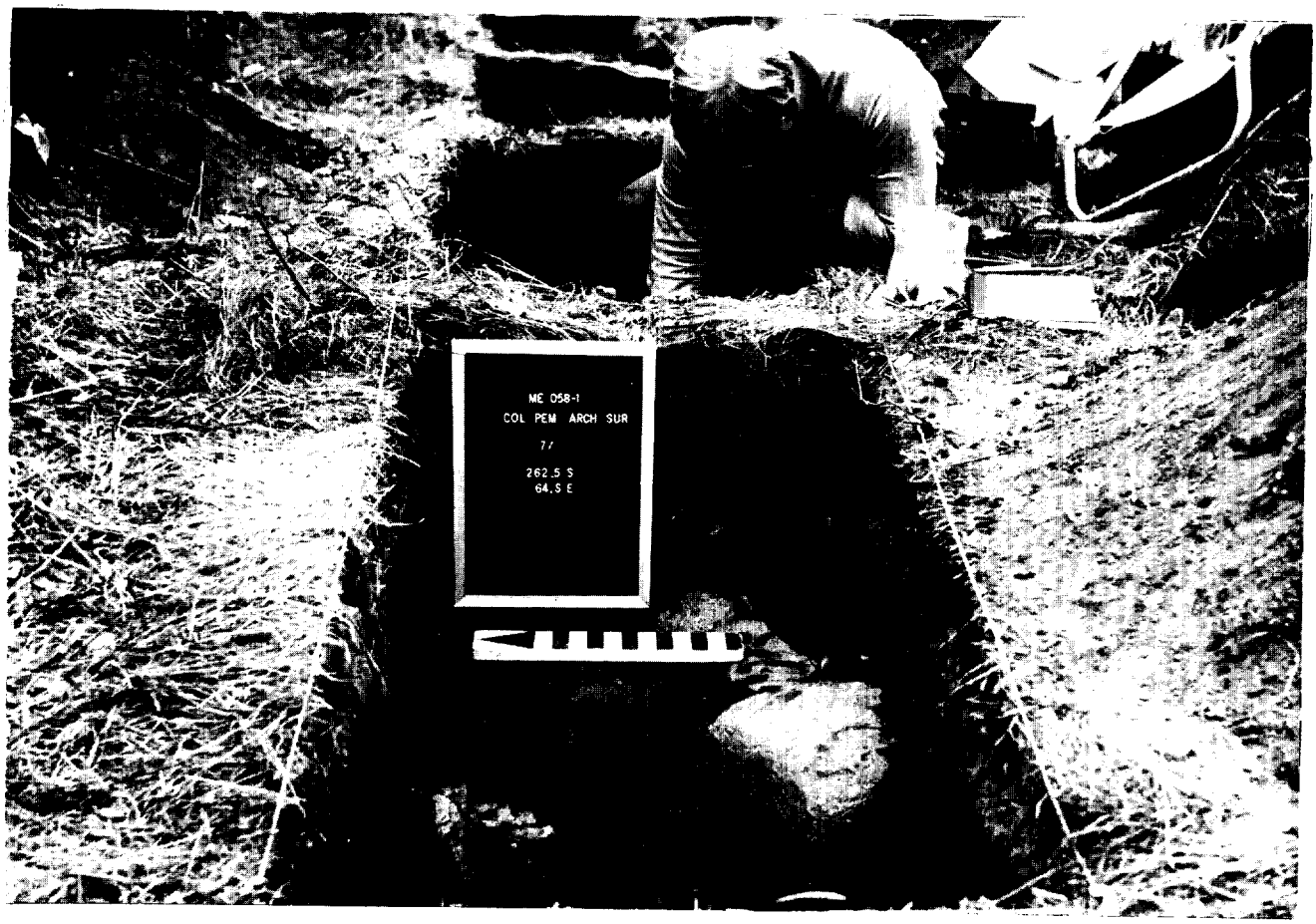


Figure 4: Typical trenches.

sist of back-dirt from Helen Camp's village excavations from 1965 to 1973.

The search for the 1964 topsoil was a failure. It must, however, be present in the vicinity. When construction takes place it must be closely monitored and artifacts salvaged should the 1964 deposits be encountered. Since the assemblage is already out of context, such a procedure would be satisfactory, given sufficient time and manpower.

AREA B:

Area B consists of text excavations in and around structure 18 (fig. 5), running north to south from 290N to 260N and west to east from 170E to 202.5E. The interior structure, lying some 80 feet S/SE of the south corner of the cemetery, was substantially tested by Camp in 1973, yielding virtually no artifacts[11]. The 1980 testing encountered a few pieces of daubing and a handful of brick fragments conforming in color and fabric with the bricks used in the construction of Pemaquid's Fort Frederick (1729). The cellar measures 20 feet (NW to SE) by 13 feet (NE to SW). Around the cellar, on three sides, is a mound of earth representing upcast during construction. However, there was no evidence that the cellar was ever stoned. This, and the dearth of artifacts, indicate that the building was never completed. It is reasonable to assign Structure #18 to the end of the Dunbarian period, that is, 1732 or 1733.

AREA C:

Area C covers a large part of the survey area running from the present field road to McCaffrey's Brook. Three series of trenches were excavated on an east-west axis: 200N/165E to 200N/250E, 150N/110E to 150N/150E, and 100N/110E to 100N/140E (fig. 6). Few artifacts were recovered, these being a mix of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century objects from the ploughzone. No features were noted, which is not surprising, given that in places the water table is within 24 inches of the surface.

AREA D:

Area D lies just to the east of the existing park access road. Trenching was conducted north to south from 35N to 150S, and west to east from 45W to 60E. Most of Area D features surface bedrock. In the northwest corner, however, lies Structure #15 (fig. 1). As noted above, the cellar of this structure was substantially excavated by Camp in 1968, but no testing outside of the interior was conducted. The 1968 work yielded just one sherd of 18th-century redware[12]. The 1982 testing investigated the ground immediately adjacent to the north and west corners of the cellar, which is stone-lined and is nearly square (17 feet by 16) with an 8-foot-long stone-paved bulkhead ramp. One-hundred-fifty square feet were excavated, yielding just 4 sherds of redward, 1 sherd of English saltglaze, 2 hand-wrought nails, and a bifacially-worked aboriginal felsite flake (in fill). The testing to the north of the cellar additionally uncovered a substantial scatter of charcoal and small pieces of partly-burnt wood. However this building functioned, it is certainly Dunbarian and could not have been lived in for any length of time, if at all, given the small assemblage of associated artifacts. Indeed, given the virtual absence of nails, it may be that only the cellar and frame were finished before it burned, possibly toppling northward. The cellar is constantly full of water, fed by springs; this, or the demise of Dunbar's resettlement scheme, would account for its abandonment/destruction before completion.

AREA E:

This area lies east of Area D and is bounded on its east side by McCaffrey's Brook. Trenches were excavated north to south from 45N to 65S and west to east from 60E to 250E. This large area, like Area C to the north, was devoid of structures. A fairly even scatter of artifacts in the ploughzone in the western part of the area was very limited in volume and were of Dunbarian date, save for three mid- to late 17th-century pipestem fragments.

AREA F:

This small area, lying south of Area E, was the focus for testing an anomaly in a 1961 aerial photograph of what was

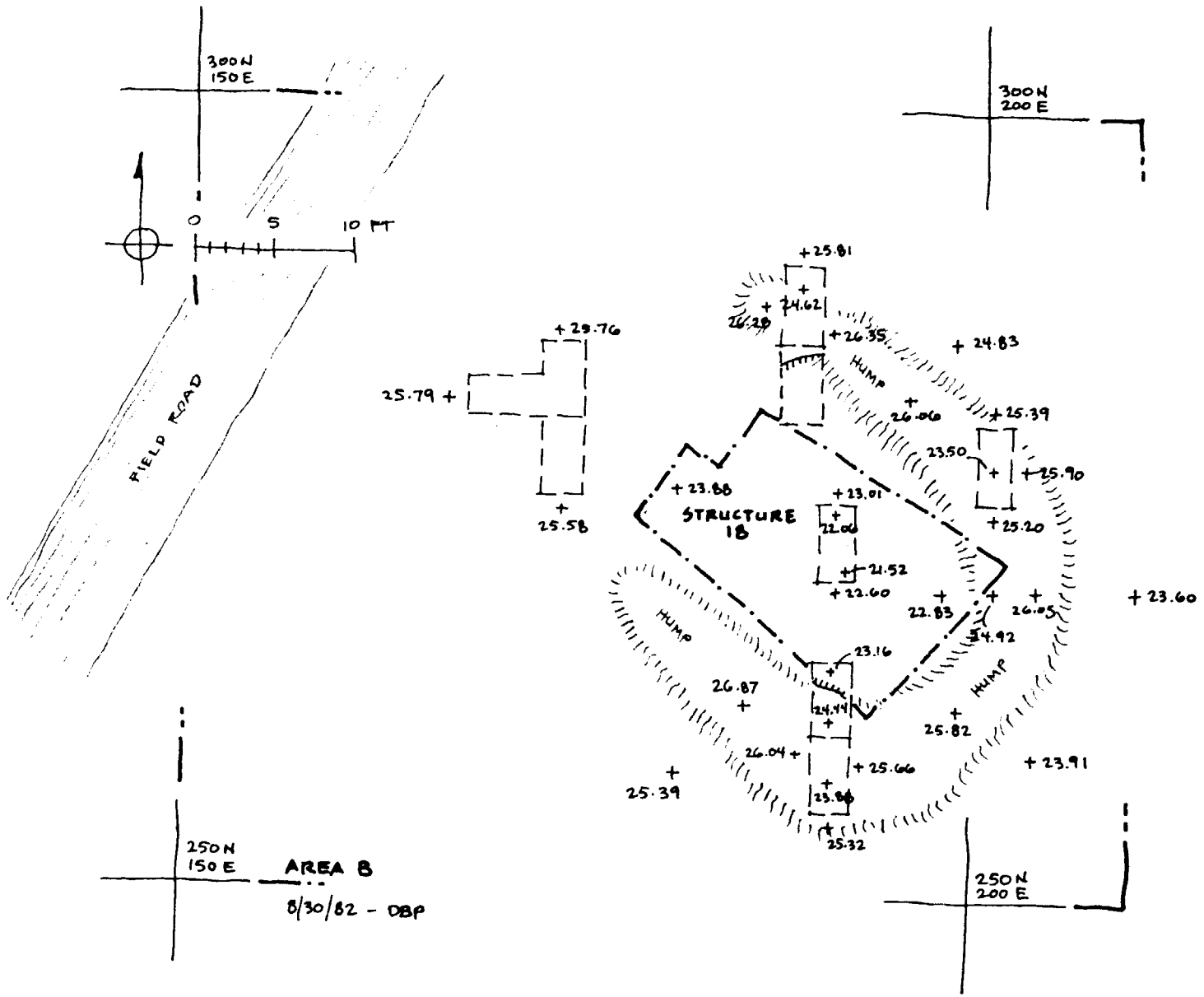

300N
150E
0
5
10 FT
FIELD ROAD
+29.76
25.79 +
25.58
300N
200E
+25.81
24.62
26.29
+26.35
+24.83
HUMP
26.06
+25.39
23.50
+25.90
+23.88
STRUCTURE
1B
+23.01
22.06
+25.20
21.52
+22.60
22.83
26.05
+23.60
24.92
HUMP
23.16
26.87
24.44
HUMP
25.82
26.04 +
+25.66
+23.91
25.39
23.86
25.32
250N
150E
AREA B
8/30/82 - DBP
250N
200E

Figure 5

Figure 6: Area C trenching.

then a hay-field. This anomaly (figs. 7 and 8), upon testing, proved to be a structure, numbered 16. It consists of a cellar hole, roughly 20 by 17 feet in dimension, which was never stoned and therefore never supported a building. The fill contained large rocks, a few bricks and fragments thereof, and a small number of Dunbarian period ceramic sherds. The rocks and bricks should not be seen as indicators of a finished building--they were simply what was used in the 1830's when this cellar, really nothing more than a large, squarish crater, was filled to level what was then sheep pasture. It would seem that Structure #16, like Structures #15 and #18, was never completed due to the collapse of Dunbar's enterprise in 1733.

AREA G:

Lying at the southern end of the survey area, just north of the junction of the present park road and field road, Area G included excavations running north to south from 242.5S to 272.5S and west to east from 20.5E to 154.5E. A series of trenches were dug from the edge of the field road two-thirds of the distance to McCaffrey's Brook. As elsewhere, virtually no cultural materials were encountered in the boggy ground nearer the brook. However, directly underlying the field road was Structure #17 (figs. 9, 10, 11). This structure consisted of a fully stone-lined cellar, measuring 20 by 12 feet, with a stone-lined, earthen-ramped bulkhead. A packed-clay and stone surface immediately adjacent to the southwest, may have been a chimney-base, but time precluded further investigation of this feature. Unlike Structures #15, #16, and #18, Structure #17 was not only fully built, but, judging from the volume of associated artifacts it seems to have been occupied for some years (see the next section of this report for a full list of these artifacts). The artifact sample was large enough to determine rough mean dates for its occupation, the mean ceramic date being 1739.38 and the Binford formula pipe-stem date being 1737.87. If the house was built between 1729 and 1733, then these data suggest an occupation lasting at least into the mid-1740's. Perhaps the building fell victim to one of the many Indian attacks on Pemaquid at just that time.

The Artifacts

The following is a complete list of the artifacts recovered at Colonial Pemaquid during the 1982 survey. For each type the first number is quantity of pieces recovered, followed by the number recovered from Structures #16 and/or #17, if any (the artifacts recovered from Structures #15 and #18 are noted in the previous section).

A couple of points need to be made here. First, while the assemblage represents the kind of variety to be expected on a site like Pemaquid, the quantity is surprisingly low. Although counts of 178 sherds of redware, 509 brick fragments, or 126 hand-wrought nails sound large, in fact these quantities are often routine for a single 5-foot square on many historic sites. A grand total of just 25 Kaolin pipe-stem fragments were recovered in 1982 from an intensively-surveyed area measuring some 800 by 500 feet. Work on the western side of Pemaquid since 1965 has yielded over 14,000 stem fragments. What this proves is that the eastern side of the peninsula was uninhabited throughout most of the past three and a half centuries (and indeed, in prehistory). The second point is that the assemblage is overwhenmingly 18th-century in date, so much so that there is no evidence for any 17th-century activity of any kind in the area.

Colonial Pemaquid (1982):
Total Artifact Count

CERAMICS

2 Bellarmine (Str. 17)
15 Hard White (1 Str. 16, 2 Str. 17)
4 Stoneware-19th-C (3 Str. 17)
4 English Saltglaze (1 Str. 17)
24 English Delft (21 Str. 17)
10 Creamware (5 Str. 16, 1 Str. 17)
20 Pearlware
1 Yellow-ware
13 Westerwald (11 Str. 17)
178 Redware, brown-glazed (4 Str. 16, 69 Str. 17)
5 Porcelain (2 Str. 17)

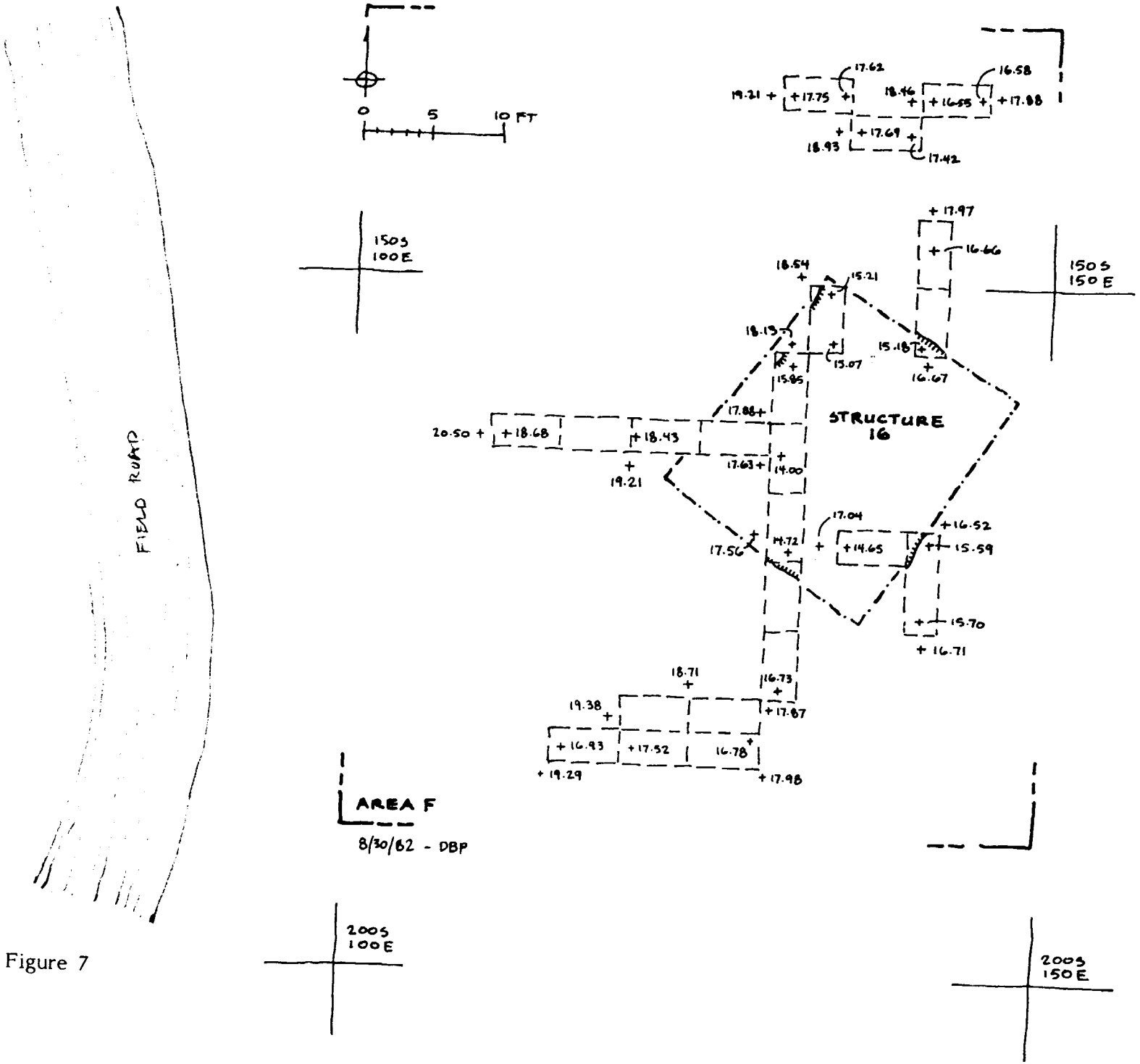

0 5 10 FT
FIELD ROAD
1505 100E
1505 150E
2005 100E
2005 150E
STRUCTURE 16
AREA F
8/30/62 - DBP

Figure 7

Figure 8: Structure 16, excavation.

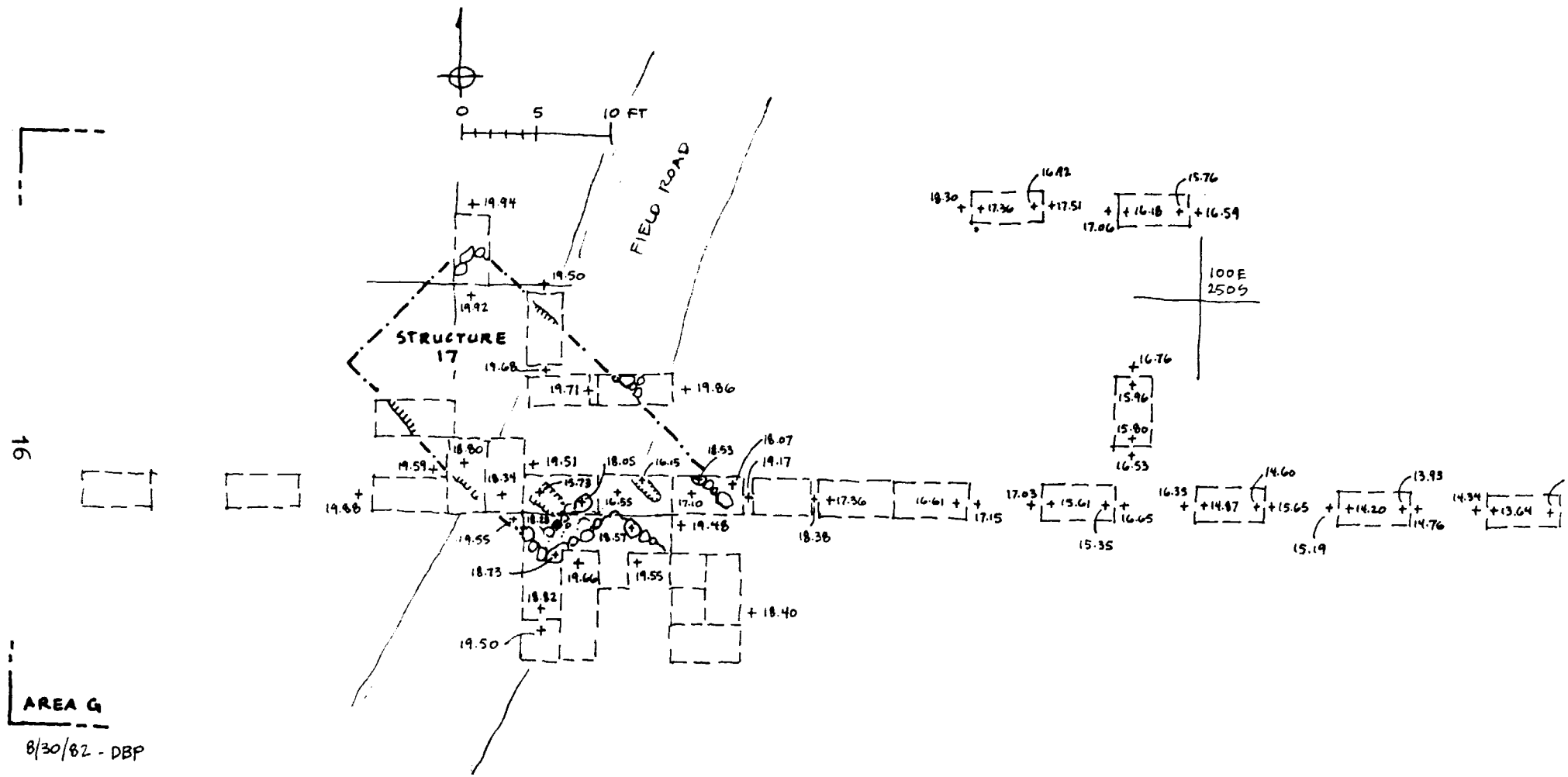


Figure 9

Figure 10: Structure 17, general view.

Figure 11: Structure 17, project director on bulkhead ramp.
Photograph courtesy of Perleston Pert,
Department of Educational and Cultural Services.

2 Staffordshire (1 Str. 17)

BRICK

509 Brick Fragments (37 Str. 16, 127 Str. 17)

CLAY PIPES

14 Bowl Fragments (9 Str. 17)
1 8/64" Stem Bore
2 7/64" Stem Bore
5 6/64" Stem Bore (1 Str. 16, 2 Str. 17)
13 5/64" Stem Bore (11 Str. 17)
4 4/64" Stem Bore (1 Str. 17)

GLASS

4 Wine Bottle Fragments - 18th-C
1 Wine Bottle Fragment - 19th-C (1 Str. 16)
3 Wine Bottle Fragments - 20th-C
10 Wine Glass Fragments - 18th-C (9 Str. 17)
2 Medicine Bottle Fragments - 18th-C
39 Window Glass Fragments - 18th-C (1 Str. 16, 19 Str. 17)
13 Window Glass Fragments - 19th/20th 20th-C

NAILS

126 Hand-Wrought-17th/18th-C (5 Str. Str. 16, 83 Str. 17)
8 Cut-19th-C (1 Str. 17)

ABORIGINAL

3 Felsite Flakes (1 Str. 17)
1 Quartz Flake

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Lead Whizzer (Str. 17)
1 Two-Tine Fork (Str. 17)
1 Porcelain Doll's Arm - 19th-C
2 Iron Fragments, Undiagnostic (, Str. 17)
1 Copper Fragment, Undiagnostic (Str. 17)
3 Lead Strips-Cames? (Str. 17)
1 Frizzen - 18th-C (Str. 17)
1 Iron Strap-Hinge w/Hand-Wrought Nail (Str. 17)
1 Lead Sprue (Str. 17)

FAUNAL

22 Clam Shells (1 Str. 16)
1 Mussel Shell
3 Perwinkle Shells
1 Oyster Shell
32 Bone Fragments, Undiagnostic (28 Str. 17)

Survey Conclusions

The eastern half of the Colonial Pemaquid peninsula south of the cemetery was not occupied in the 17th century. Starting in 1729 the construction of four buildings was begun. Three of these were never completed or occupied, while the fourth may have been finished around 1732 and occupied intil ca. 1745. Plans there may have been for a dozen or more houses in the area, but they never advanced beyond paper, and reports of 70 or more cellars along McCaffrey's Brook are the product of imagination.

The 1982 survey proves that the subject area will be ideal for accomodating a new access road, parking lot, and visitor center, since there should be no difficulty in placing these new landscape features in such a way as to avoid damaging the four widely-spaced structures which have now been identified.

A final note. Our suspicions about the low level of use of the eastern area were founded on the observation that 17th- and early 18th-century houses in Maine were well nigh universally located not only close to the water, but within full view of docks and anchorages. Whatever the psychological implications of this phenomenon, early Euro-American settlers viewed their vessels as critical for livelihood, transportation, and escape from sudden danger. McCaffrey's Brook was not Pemaquid Harbor.

Addendum

It should also be noted that all four of the structures located and tested in 1982 are oriented on a NE-SW (or NW-SE) axis, which agrees with all of the other Dunbarian buildings found on the harbor side of Pemaquid. Clearly, then, they were not randomly placed on the landscape. Rather, they reflect the embryonic development of the village plan as designed by Wells.

Footnotes

1. Cf. Cartland, J. Henry, Twenty Years at Pemaquid: Sketches of its History and its

Remains Ancient and Modern (Pemaquid, 1914).

2. Cf. Moorehead, Warren K., "The Ancient Remains at Pemaquid, Maine: Some Observations", Old-Time New England, XIV, no. 3 (1924).

3. Cf. Camp, Helen B., Pemaquid Lost and Found (Pemaquid, 1967), Camp, Helen B., Archaeological Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine, 1965-1974 (Augusta, 1975).

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5. Cartland, J. Henry, Ten Years At Pemaquid (Pemaquid, 1899), 93.

6. Original copies of two Wells plans of Pemaquid reside in the Public Records Office, London. The first (C. O. 700, Maine/7) is entitled "A Draught of the land about Pemaquid River"; the second, reproduced here, is untitled but is of larger scale (C. O. 700, Maine/8).

7. Capt. Wells to Popple, Sept. 10, 1730, cited by Rand, Charles R., Dunbarian Pemaquid (Orono, unpublished M. A. theses, 1981), 98, 100, 106.

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9. Camp, op. cit. (1975), 4 and 6. These are Structures 8, 9, 12, 13, and 14, as well as the unpublished Structure 15, which is nearer McCaffrey's Brook than the others, but still roughly equidistant from the Brook and the Inner Harbor.

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11. Camp, Helen, Personal Communication.

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The Blue Hill Bay Survey

Steven L. Cox
The Maine State Museum

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Hill Bay Survey grew out of the Goddard Project, as an attempt to widen our understanding of late ceramic settlement in the region. A preliminary report on the Goddard site has been published (Bourque and Cox, 1981), and therefore I shall only briefly summarize our findings concerning that site.

The Goddard site is located at the northeast corner of Penobscot Bay, at the tip of Naskeag Point. Two amateurs from Massachusetts spent over two decades digging at the site, amassing in the process over 20,000 artifacts. The amateurs eventually donated their collections to the Maine State Museum, and Museum crews worked at the site in 1979 and 1980.

Although virtually every prehistoric culture known from central Maine is represented at the site, the major component was a large late ceramic village. Charcoal was relatively scarce at the site, but a series of three radiocarbon dates on late ceramic features range from 770 to 540 B.P. Typological evidence suggests that the late ceramic occupation probably began several centuries prior to the earliest radiocarbon date.

Faunal evidence indicates that the late ceramic occupation occurred during the summer and early fall months, probably June to October. Subsistence activities were primarily oriented toward marine resources, mainly seal and sturgeon. Terrestrial mammals, particularly deer and beaver, were of secondary importance but did provide significant additional food resources.

Aside from its productivity and size (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), the Goddard site was also particularly interesting in that the midden lacked significant shell deposits and the late ceramic lithic assemblage was characterized by a significant quantity of exotic materials. Exotics included Ramah chert, native copper and chalcedonies from various Bay of Fundy sources, New York cherts, and Pennsylvania jasper. Additionally, there were large quantities of Munsungun chert from north-central Maine sources over 200 miles by canoe from the site.

The Goddard site investigation raised a number of questions:

(1) What did the Goddard villagers do during the remainder of the year? Did they split up into smaller groups during the winter months? Was there year-round coastal occupation by at least a portion of the population?

(2) Why did the Goddard site lack shell? We suspected that the answer lay in the site's seasonality; that shellfish were not exploited during the warm weather months of the Goddard late ceramic occupation. As the first step in confirming this hypothesis, we needed to investigate contemporaneous shell midden sites, to determine if they differed in seasonality from the Goddard occupation.

(3) What was the nature of exotic raw material distribution during the late ceramic period? If exotics were being obtained during the summer, one might expect to see a higher percentage of exotics at summer sites like Goddard than at cold weather sites. Exotics should, however, be present in all late ceramic sites contemporary with the Goddard occupation if they were being distributed roughly equally throughout the population.

(4) Finally, the unstratified nature of the Goddard midden and the scarcity of charcoal at the site made it difficult to determine the late ceramic span of occupation at the site and technological changes within that span. Data from smaller sites of more limited duration could be used to

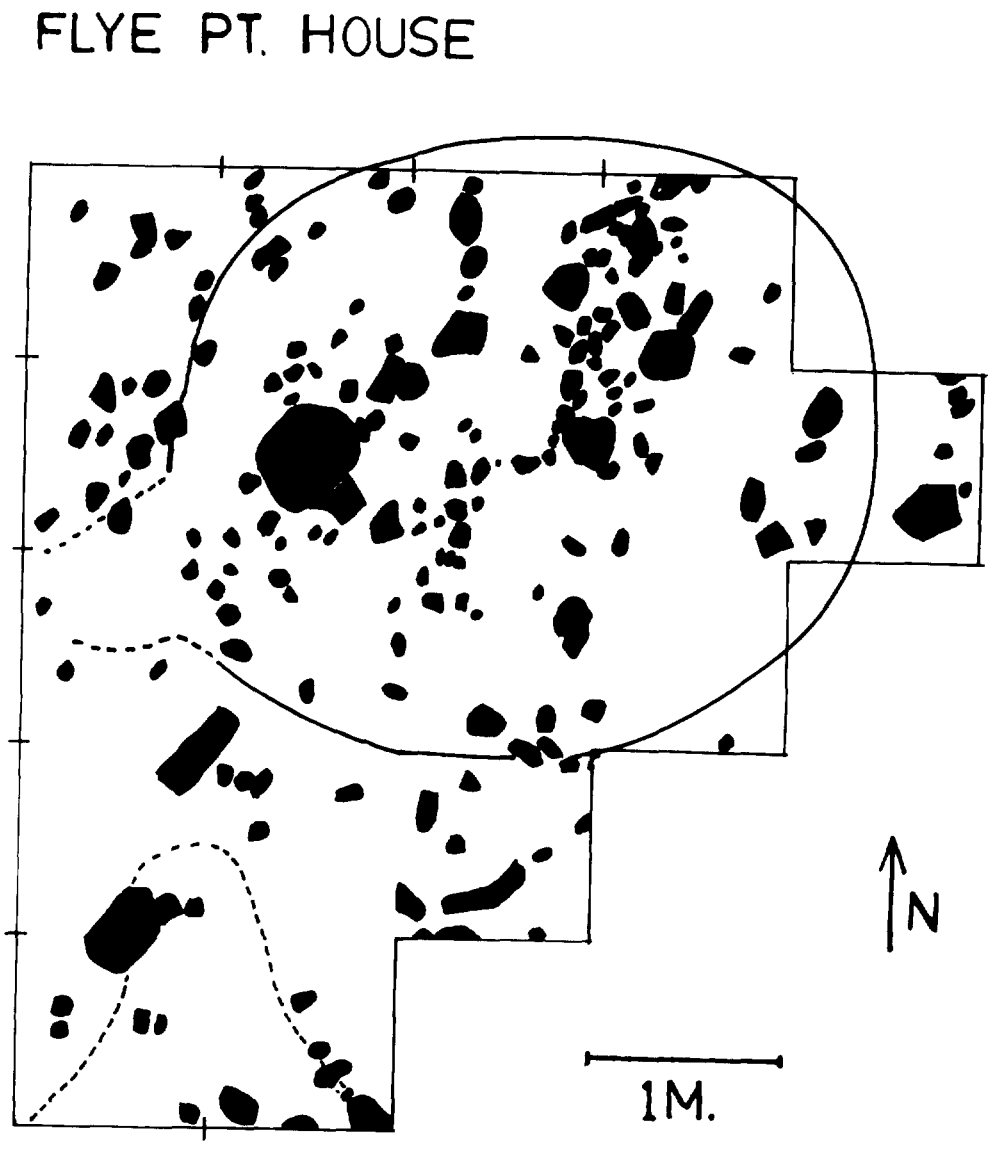

Figure 1. Preliminary map of the Flye Point-2 house.

THE SURVEYS

In order to at least begin to answer some of these questions, it was necessary to investigate other sites in the region which might date to the same time period as the Goddard late ceramic occupation. Accordingly, in 1980, the last year of the Goddard site excavations, a preliminary survey of Blue Hill Bay and Eggemoggin Reach was carried out. Emphasis during the survey was on locating sites containing late ceramic components.

A number of such sites were located, and several tested. This paper focusses on the site which received the most intensive investigation, Flye Point-2. Flye Point-2 is located on the next point north of Naskeag Point. Three 1-meter squares were excavated at this site during the 1980 survey. The tests were relatively productive, and suggested that the entire midden dated to the late ceramic period. In 1982 we returned to the site for a more intensive investigation.

FLYE POINT-2 (42.43)

The Flye Point-2 shell midden is a very large one, presently measuring approximately 170 meters long and 25 meters wide. We estimate that about half of the original midden has been eroded away. The midden is composed of soft shelled clam with a scattering of mussel, and varies between 5 and 40 cm. in thickness. Brush vegetation is presently encroaching onto the area of the midden, with a noticeable advance between 1980 and 1982.

Including tests in 1980, a total of 28 1-meter squares was excavated at Flye Point. Of these, 18 were in the central excavation area and the remainder were scattered around the site area in an attempt to determine site variability. The midden was excavated in 5 cm. levels, and all backdirt was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$" mesh screens. In the central excavation area, generally one quadrant per square was put through 1/8" mesh screen. Exact provenience of all artifacts was plotted, and flakes, undiagnostic ceramic sherds and all faunal remains were saved by 5cm. level. Numerous soil columns were also saved, generally running in transects across features.

The major component at Flye Point is a late ceramic occupation. A few hammerstones and adze fragments recovered during the excavations suggest a minor Archaic component, probably largely lost to erosion. Although no diagnostic Archaic artifacts were recovered by excavation, the landowner possesses a Susquehanna point from the site, and some of the adze fragments suggest a Moorehead phase component.

Features

The most important feature uncovered at the site was a house deposit in the central excavation area. A total of 18 contiguous 1-meter squares was excavated in and around the house, exposing over 90% of the house area. The house deposit consisted of a relatively shell-free gravel layer, up to 25 cm. thick in the house center. There was no surface indication of the house. The house limits were marked by a break in the gravel deposit, at times abrupt, and at times more diffuse, with gravel spilling over beyond what we interpret as the house margin. Thus, the reconstructed house plan shown here (Figure 1) is an approximation, but we think pretty close to reality. Obviously, the house limits which lie outside the excavation area are estimates.

The house appears to have been oval or subrectangular, measuring approximately 3.8X3.2 meters, with the long axis roughly parallel to the shore (east-west). The house was not dug down into the subsoil, although there may have been limited excavation of previous shell deposits during house construction. Shells were banked around the outside of the house (Figure 2). No definite post-molds associated with the house were discovered.

An extension of the gravel deposit at the western end of the house suggests the presence of an entrance there. Just to the north of the entrance (outside the house) there was a hearth marked by fire-cracked rocks, charcoal and burnt bone. Late ceramic artifacts were associated with the hearth, but it is not clear whether the hearth was associated directly with the house occupation.

Within the house, there was a rock-lined hearth pit on the northern side, with abundant charcoal and burnt bone in association (Figure 3). The house wall just to the north of this hearth was not excavated, and it is possible that a second entrance exists there. House entrances facing away from the water are a common feature of previously excavated ceramic period houses. We hope to extend the excavation north in 1983 to determine the exact northern limit of the house.

Extending south from the hearth there was an irregular line of rocks which appeared to divide the house into two halves. A possible second line of rocks parallels it to the west. About a meter south (shoreward) of the house a large trench-like pit may have been associated with the house. Discovered in 1980, this pit contained a rich assortment of late ceramic materials, including 5 stone points.

Artifacts

Over 600 artifacts were recovered

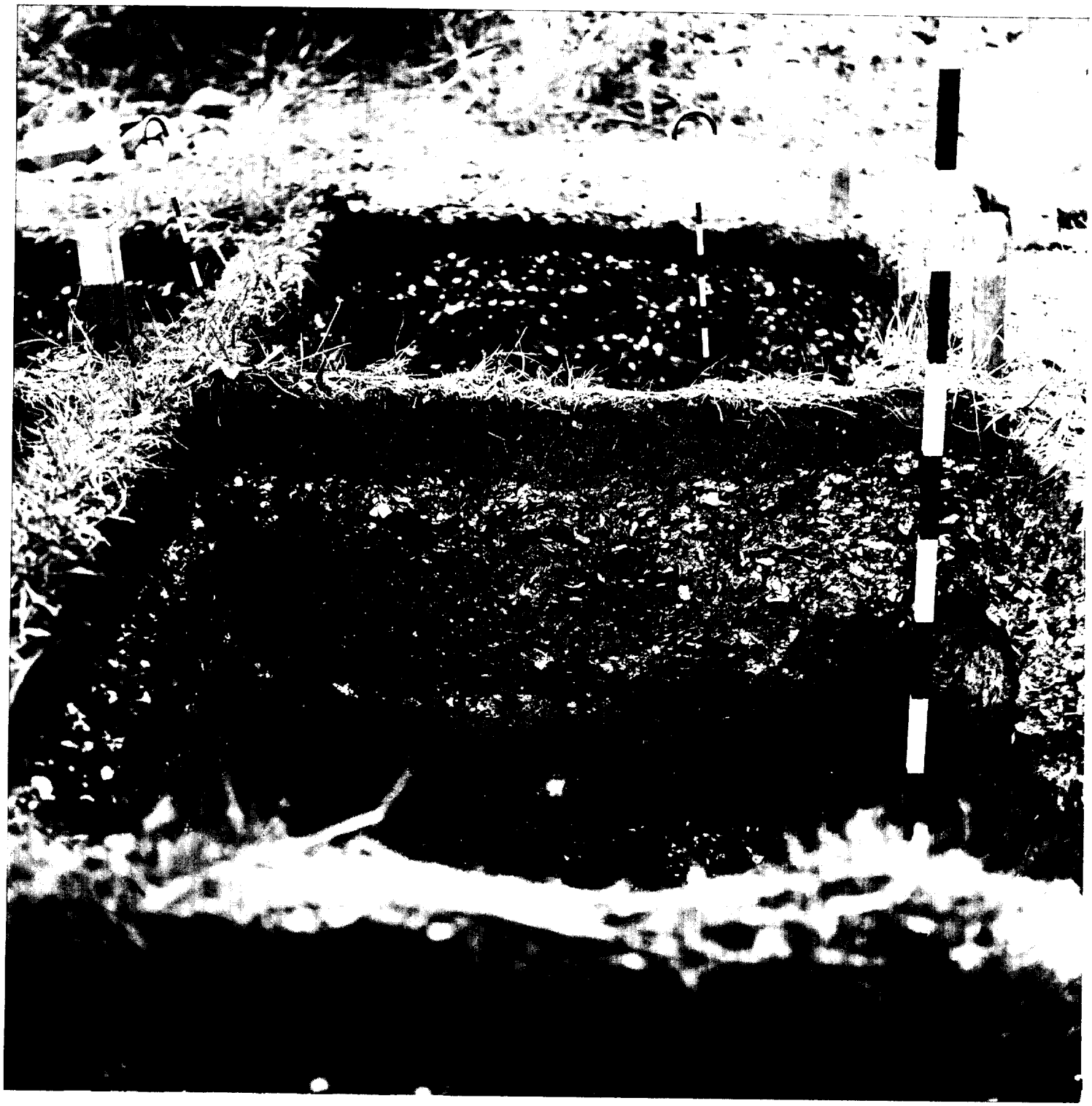

Figure 2. The gravel floor (left)/shell midden (right) interface marking the limit of the house is visible under the chaining pin in this stratigraphic section.

Figure 3. Rock-lined hearth located in the north side of the house. Note that the arrow points north: curving line of rocks toward south easily recognizable on Figure 1.

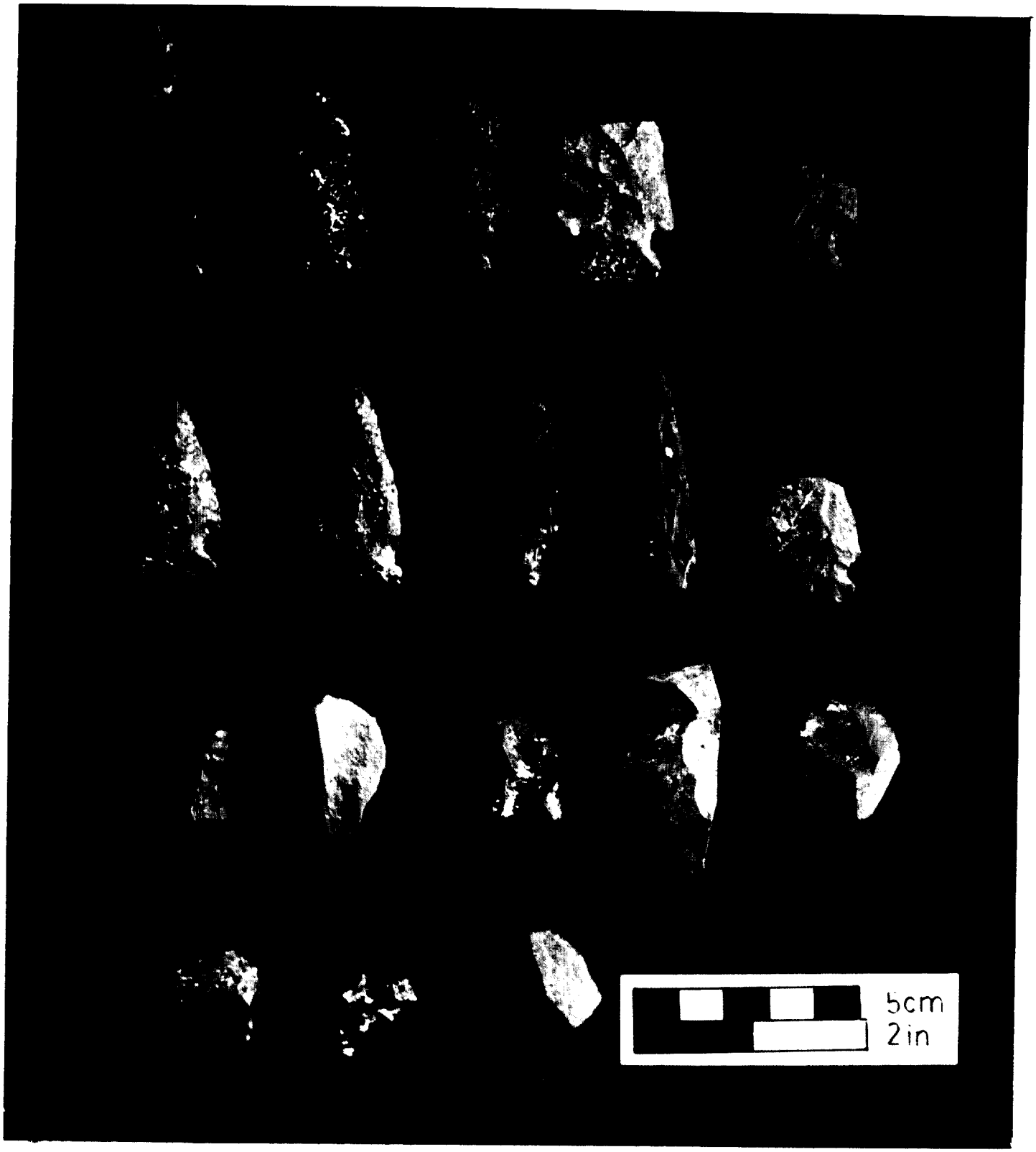

Figure 4. Flye Point-2 lithic artifacts. The points in the top row are all from the house.

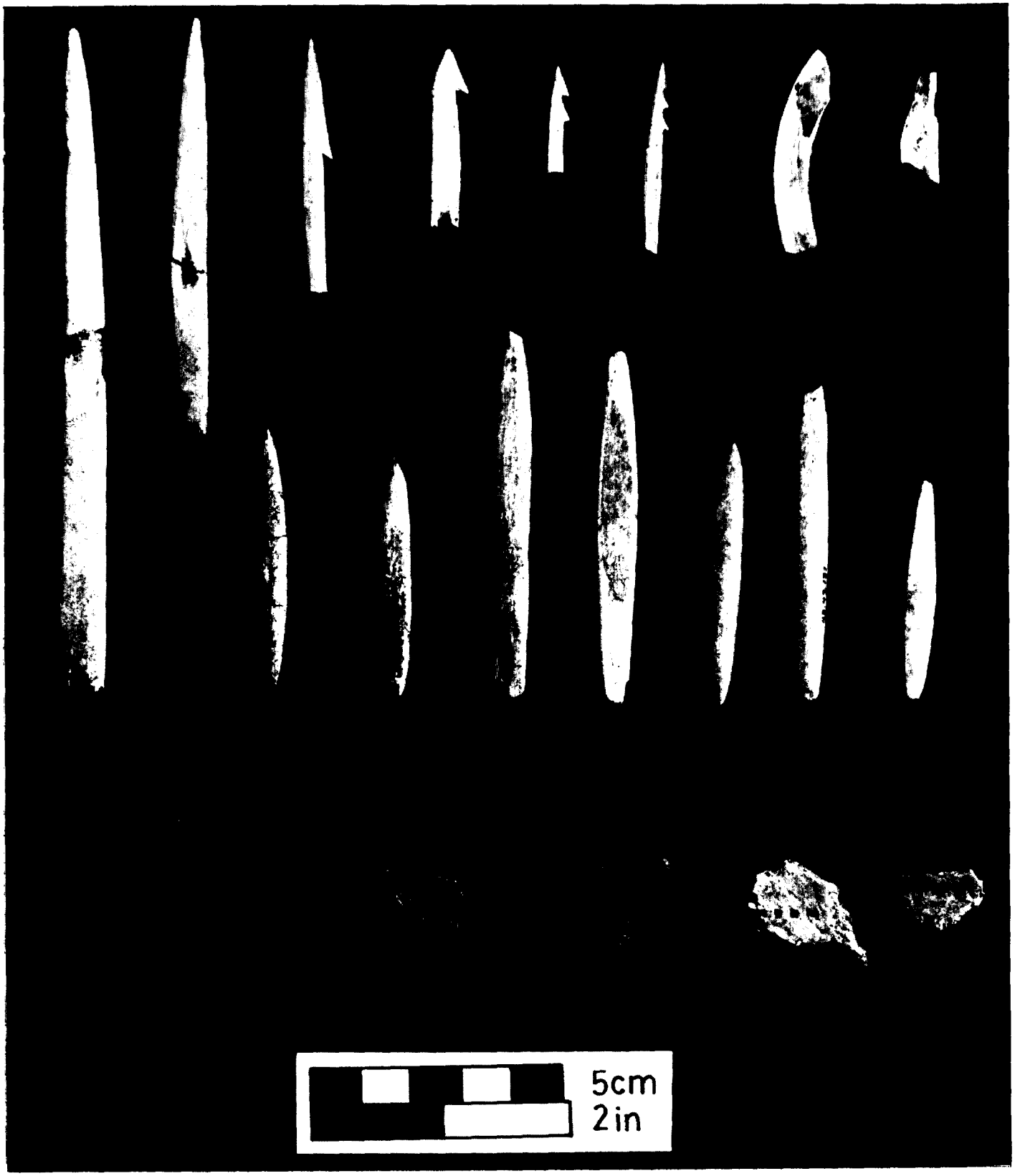

Figure 5. Flye Point-2 bone artifacts and ceramic sherds. (The two dentate-stamped sherds at lower right are shell-tempered, and come from the pit located in front of the house. They are believed to be Late Ceramic in age.)

from the Flye Point excavations. Artifacts from the house deposits include notched points, endscrapers, numerous bone points, bone bodkins, needles and awls, and a shell-tempered cord-wrapped stick impressed pottery sherd. Notched points from the house are illustrated in Figure 4, row 1. The points in row 2 are from the pit south of the house. The scrapers in the lower two rows are from both the house deposits and the surrounding shell midden.

Approximately half of the late ceramic lithic artifacts are made of a dark green phenocrystic felsite, probably from the Kineo-Traveller series around Moosehead Lake. The quantity of this material at the site, together with the fact that all of the preforms and cores in the collection are made from it, suggest that it was acquired locally in the form of beach cobbles. Between 15 and 20% of the lithic artifacts are made of chert, probably Munsungun chert, and two scrapers are made of probably Bay of Fundy chalcedony. Other volcanics, quartz and quartzite make up the remainder of the lithic assemblage.

The Flye Point artifact assemblage is particularly striking in its domination by bone artifacts (Figure5). Approximately 80% of the artifacts from the site are made of bone, and unbarbed bone points in a variety of forms and probably functions make up about 50% of the artifact total. The few barbed bone points from the site are all very small. Unusual bone artifacts include a probable comb handle with an incised plant-like design (Figure 6) and a closed socket projectile point base, possibly a toggling harpoon. Ceramics were relatively scarce both within the house and over the site as a whole. Pottery recovered exhibits attributes which we regard as belonging to the recent end of the late ceramic sequence. Shell temper is used exclusively. Rimsherd wall thicknesses are consistently thin and paddling and smoothing as part of the finishing process is well established. Rimsherds have short neck profiles and smoothed-over, undecorated lips. Cord wrapped stick impressing is the primary decorative technique, although some experimentation with punctation, fabric impressing and dentate

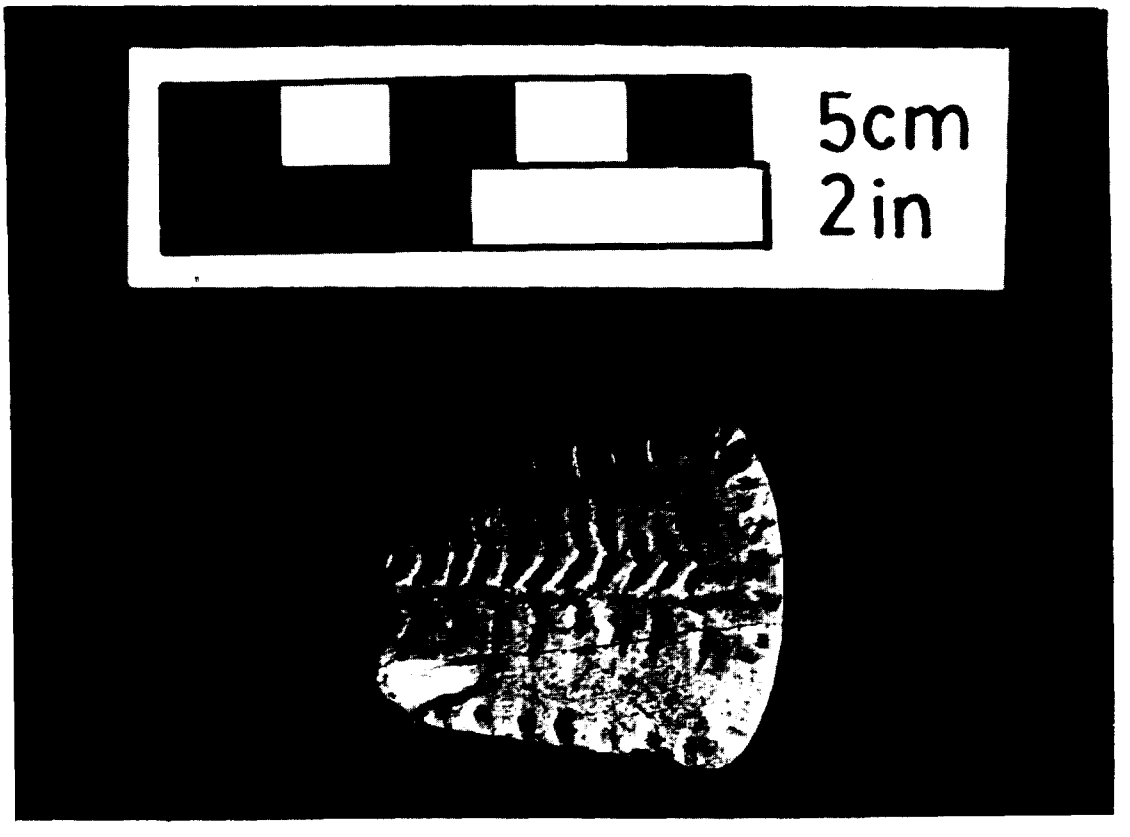

Figure 6. Decorated bone handle fragment.

stamping is evident. Cord thicknesses on the CWS impressions are exceptionally fine averaging about 7/10 of a mm.

Subsistence/Seasonality

One of the primary goals of the project was to recover data on seasonality and subsistence from late ceramic shell middens. Fortunately, the Flye Point midden proved to be rich in faunal remains, allowing a relatively high degree of conficence in reconstructing subsistence patterns and seasonality at the site. The following discussion is based on a preliminary analysis of the Flye Point faunal remains by Dr. Arthur Spiess.

The faunal collection from Flye Point is dominated by small fish bone, with flounder (Microgadus) making up about 90% of the fish brought back to the site. A preliminary estimate of the total number of flounder recovered in the excavations gives a minimum of 1,900 individuals, of which 40-50% came from the house deposits. Other fish species represented include cod, tomcod and sculpin.

Other species represented by at least two individuals in the faunal sample include moose, deer, seal, sea mink, beaver, domestic dog, small alcids and ducks. There were very few seal bones and no sturgeon remains, a marked contrast to the Goddard assemblage. It appears that moose and flounder were the primary food species. Virtually all of the mammal bones were highly fragmented and polished, probably from dog ingestion, and this fact plus a high Canis bone count suggests that the dog population, and by inference possibly also the human population, were under dietary stress.

All seasonality information, including tooth sections (one each moose and grey seal), species availability, medullary bone presence/absence, flounder vertebrae sectioning, and clam shell sectioning, indicate a cold season occupation at Flye Point, probably January-March. This is in accord with the evidence for dietary stress, our expectations concerning seasonality of shellfish exploitation, and the observed differences between the Flye Point and Goddard faunal assemblage.

Dating

Several radiocarbon dates have been obtained on the late ceramic occupation at Flye Point. A sample obtained in 1980 from the base of the shell midden in association with undecorated shell tempered ceramic sherds returned a date of 670±90 B.P. (Beta-2627). Three samples of charcoal from around the hearth in the interior of the house were submitted following the 1982 field season. One of these samples returned a modern date, and subsequent inspection of charcoal from the area of that sample suggested root contamination. The other two samples, from 1-2 meters away from the contaminated sample, produced dates of 420±60 B.P. (Beta-5919) and 490±90 B.P. (Beta-6333). Careful inspection of these samples produced no evidence for contamination, and while the dates are somewhat later than expected, we presently see no reason to reject them.

Thus, a span of occupation on the order of 700-400 B.P. is suggested by the absolute dates from the site. This would put it at the recent end of the Goddard site occupation, a placement which is supported by a preliminary comparison of Goddard and Flye Point ceramics (Mark Hedden, personal communication, 1983).

Summary

Flye Point-2 represents one option within the late ceramic winter settlement pattern. We cannot hope to understand the full range of late ceramic settlement options until many more sites have been investigated, including interior sites. However, we see in Flye Point a winter complement to the Goddard summer/early fall occupation. Marine resources in the form of fish, particularly flounder, continue to provide an important resource base, although terrestrial mammals such as moose appear to be more important than during the summer. Since flounder move to deeper water during the winter, they were presumably taken with hooks or traps in the deeper channels of the Bay rather than with projectile weapons.

Flye Point does provide supporting evidence for our hypothesis that shellfish were exploited in the cold weather

months during the late ceramic period. Exotic lithics are present in small quantities, but again, full understanding of distribution patterns awaits further investigation and more samples.

We regard the Blue Hill Bay Survey as a promising beginning in understanding late ceramic cultural systems within the region. We further suggest that surveys such as this, focussed on a single slice of time or a single problem, are a useful alternative to the more traditional broadly-based survey which attempt to document all sites within a region.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Blue Hill Bay Survey was made possible by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Mr. Robert Smith generously provided us permission to excavate the Flye Point sites on his property. I am particularly grateful to my 1982 field crew, Stephen Bicknell, Diane Kopec, Anita Crotts, and Joan Mancuso. I've never had a finer crew, and it was a real pleasure to work with them.

A Case of Fraud

Arthur E. Spiess
May, 1983

You can't fool all of the people all of the time, or so the saying goes. But there has been an archaeological hoax that has gone undetected here in Maine for at least 45 years. In fact, it may never have been detected, except that the author has been collecting obscure references to Maine archaeology for the past few years.

Several years ago, I read an article from a 1930's Maine newspaper which discussed a collection of strange artifacts from the Norridgewock area. A photograph accompanying the article showed several dozen "copper" stemmed spear points that were unique in shape. I filed the data in my memory as a curiosity, thinking that they might be fakes. But I did not want to categorize them as such without further evidence.

Just recently, I read an article from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin from the early 1960's which described a collection from the Kennebec River in Maine that had been "acquired" by a Massachusetts collector. The collector focused on an illustrated series of stemmed brass spear points, without naming the collector or mentioning much about the collection provenience.

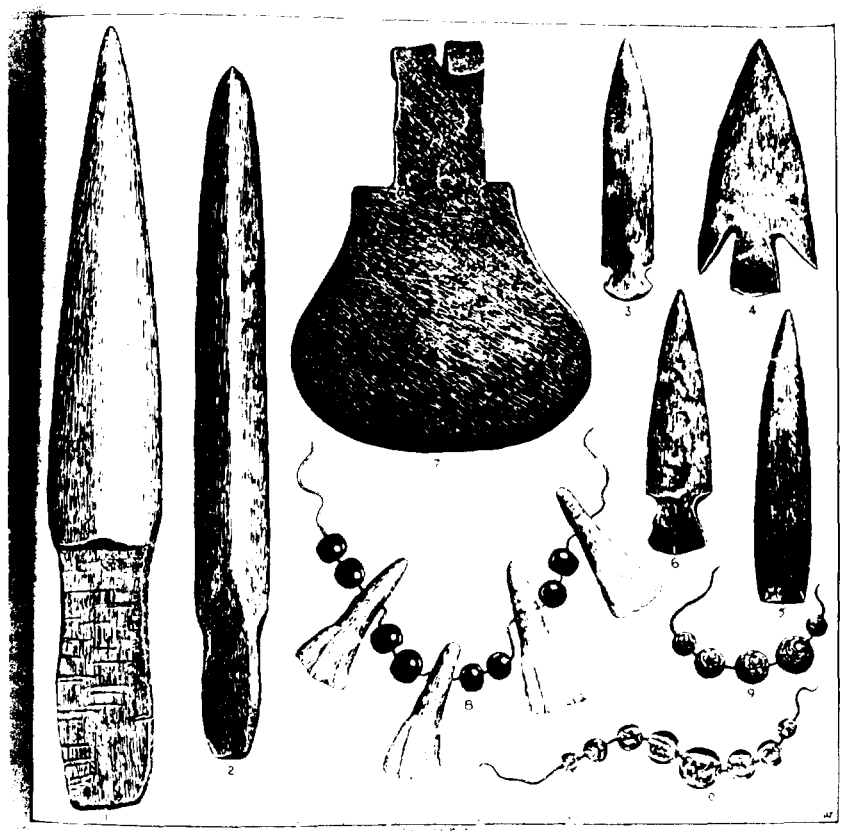
I thought they looked familiar and hauled out the old newspaper clipping. Low and behold, both articles illustrated some of the same pieces.

The final clue in this story came in an article by Douglas S. Byers about some stone structures at The Forks on the Kennebec River. Byers had published the article in the Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin in 1953. In this article he described two slab stone structures, and convincingly interprets them as lime kilns dating to the middle third of the nineteenth century. (If they are of prehistoric Indian manufacture, then they are absolutely unique in all of northeastern North America.) However, Byers quotes an account by a Madison resident named William Brown, that when Carl Weston of Anson entered these structures shortly after their discovery, he dug from the wall a red paint encrusted leaf-shaped point about 3 inches long of the type commonly found in Red Paint cemetaries. This report, according to Byers, is the source of the association of these structures with the Red Paint people.

I thought that the names sounded familiar, so I dug out my newspaper article again. Sure enough, there were two photographs, one of William Brown and one of Carl Weston.

Aha!, thought I. One suspicious claim might in fact be a mistake, or some rare find. Two highly suspicious claims by the same two gentlemen constitute a pattern which must point to "hanky panky". When the collection of these two gentlemen was acquired by an enthusiastic but unsuspicious out-of-state collector, apparently in exchange for some of Uncle Sam's best printing work done with green ink, an act very near criminal fraud occurred. The evidence is all circumstantial, of course, but here are the details anyway.

The original newspaper article appeared in the Portland Sunday Telegram and Sunday Press Herald, January 23, 1938. The headline is "Two Maine Men Unearth Relics From Site Where Indians Ambushed Foes From North". Apparently, this story formed part of the early journalistic experience of a young outdoor writer, since the by-line reads "Gene L. Letourneau". Below the headline occur three photographs. On the upper left is William Brown of Madison, standing next to a glass-fronted display case in which can be seen some stone artifacts, and at least a dozen strings of beads strung on some form of well-preserved cordage. In the photograph in the upper right is Carl Weston of Anson holding "two important relics from his collection". Mr. Weston appears as a bearded and somewhat disheveled character with a distinct, wild-eyed appearance. One of the objects he is holding appears to be a circular stone disk approximately a foot in diameter. In the article it is described as having 56 notches around the circumference and as having been used as a calendar and sun-dial by the Indians of Norridgewock. (No such object has ever been recovered from any other aboriginal context in



"Copper" or "Bronze" artifacts and beads as illustrated in Barton's article.

New England.) The third photograph is a lay-out of several dozen objects. Thirty-two are side-notched or stemmed lancelet points. They are described in the article as being made of copper. None of the stem forms are familiar to this author, even amongst ground slate bayonette stems. They vary widely in shape and appear to be idiosyncratic interpretations of "what a stem might have looked like". There are three apparently metal bracelets, and several other objects. There also appear to be two small triangular points in the photograph, also probably of metal. It is the author's opinion that if anything is genuine, then these two points are.

The article states the following facts: at the time of writing, William Brown was 71 years of age and Carl Weston was 67. Mr. Brown had been practicing law in Madison for 29 years. He credited Mr. Weston with the sharpest eyes of any collector on the Kennebec, and with having found a cache of copper points. The points were discovered by Mr. Weston below the normal pool elevation of the impoundment behind the Madison dam

during a period of its repair and consequent low water levels. The first point was supposedly discovered by Mr. Weston imbedded in ledge and the rest of them appeared upon a diligent search of the area. Mr. Brown's collection is not as extensive as Mr. Weston's, and Mr. Weston's contains over 1,000 items. One of the objects in Mr. Weston's collection is apparently described as a Spanish pike spear of bronze bearing the inscription "1614". Mr. Weston believes it was part of Captain John Smith's (an Englishman!) expedition along the Maine coast. Mr. Brown is credited with having collected since he was a boy and having found many artifacts up and down the Kennebec River. Both gentlemen are credited with unearthing "hundreds of articles, including prayer beads, trinkets, and pieces of weapons" from the Indian village at Old Point (Norridgewock). Mr. Weston is credited with finding a "sun-stone" on Barton Hill not far from Madison which weighed over 100 pounds. The stone "apparently a monument to the great spirit, can be turned at angles to the sun so that it reproduces a dog face or an owl". Mr. Weston is reported to have carried it home.

It seems possible that only one of these gentlemen was doing what we might call creative archaeology. The evidence clearly points in that gentleman's direction; and it is possible that the other one was duped.

Being an aspiring outdoor writer, and apparently having no other fish stories to tell that day, Mr. Letourneau took the evidence of the cache of the metal spear points, one of which was stuck in the ledge, and turned it into a magnificent story of an invading band of Indians coming down the river and being ambushed in the gorge at Madison. The invading Indians, of course, were the ones that carried the superior weapons technology in the form of metal points.

Douglas Byers article on the stone structures at The Forks is a classic attempt by a professional to debunk a popular pseudo-archaeological myth ("Red Paint Tombs in Maine", Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin, 1953"). He relates a story of how in 1935 a gang of workmen gathering rocks for a new highway foundation dug into an old rock pile in the middle of a pasture. After they had removed a few cartloads of field-stone from a large pile in a field cleared of rocks, they uncovered a quarter of a structure laid up in dry stone masonry. The pile turned out to be circular in form, approximately 12 feet high, roughly cone-shaped, with a small door at the base and an interior chamber. A local merchant who had lived in the area for 70 years could not recall any story about the structure. There was evidence of burning around the door of the structure, including a slag and burned slate deposit in the interior. There was red ash and cinder but no red ochre in test-pits dug in front of the door.

It must have been briefly after its discovery that Mr. Weston made his foray of discovery to the inside of the structure.

Byers makes a convincing case that an answer to the "mystery" can be found in the 1838 report of Charles T. Jackson, State Geologist who visited The Forks and examined the ledge of limestone in the vicinity. Laboratory analysis of the rock showed that it was suitable for producing hydraulic cement, a process which involved high temperature firing of the limestone. Mr. Jackson encouraged farmers in Maine to process useful limestone on their property by building their own kilns and burning their own lime or cement. He supplied them with descriptions of kilns suitable for the purpose and of the necessary techniques. During Jackson's experiments, he noted that if the limestone from The Forks were not burned at the proper temperature, it turned to a dark green glassy-like substance. Dr. Jackson's plans for home-built cement or lime kilns fit closely the dimensions of the structure at The Forks, with the exception that The Forks' example has no flue above the firing chambers and that it was filled with loosely laid slabs of stone. It is apparent that the landowner in the mid-

nineteenth century, a Mr. Foster, failed to copy the design of the kiln properly. When he made his first attempt at firing, he produced slag rather than the desired lime product. Byers comments that it is a small wonder that Foster heaped field stones over the structure and decided to forget about it.

The final data that we have on this whole affair is George H. Barton's article, "Unique Artifacts from Maine" which appeared in the Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin in 1962. Barton states that the collection was amassed through both surface hunting and excavation. A great many of the artifacts are listed as coming from "Old Point". The collection contains glass beads of various sizes, shapes and colors, drilled moose teeth "of aboriginal origin" having been used as spacers between some of the beads. (It is not stated upon what material these items have been strung, and how it survived burial in the Maine ground. Or, if the string had not survived, how the excavators knew that the moose teeth were interspersed regularly between the glass beads.) The illustrated specimens have a strong resemblance to the strings of beads hanging in Mr. Brown's glass-fronted display case. Barton submitted some of the metal points in his collection for spectrographic analysis, and it was found that they contained silver, tin, phosphorous, and some other impurities, indicating that the material was a poor quality of bronze, suggesting European origin. Barton did us a favor with his analysis, and had he known more more about archaeology, he may have realized what he had. In no authenticated case do we know of prehistoric or early contact period people using bronze in any form. Native copper was used, and it includes a few impurities such as silver and arsenic upon occasion. The European trade metal that was most often re-worked into native form was sheet copper or brass, often from kettles. Both the native copper-work, and the work done with European sheet copper, principally consisted of cutting and cold hammering thin sheets of the material, follwed by filing it into sharp, small triangular point forms. The bronze points in the Barton collection, the same ones illustrated in the newspaper article, appear to have significant thickness as if they were cast or filed from a thick sheet of bronze.

Barton also illustrates from the collection a series of pendants, some carrying designs which do not fit native art styles as I know them.

The real shame in this whole story is that there are what appear to be real prehistoric and possibly some real contact period artifacts in the collection. We can be sure that many of these were obtained by destroying an otherwise valuable archaeological site or sites, and they have since been mixed with what are almost certainly a large number of fakes. Thus, even if we had the collection to study, any piece that was unique would be suspect immediately of being a modern "interpretation". Thus, the collection appears to have lost most of its value.

I would be amused to learn what Mr. Barton paid for his prize.

Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1982

Edited by James Sproull Thomson and Callam Thomson. Historic Resources Division, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. 203 pages, with illustrations.

Available for $2.95 plus $1.10 postage from

Newfoundland Museum, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1C 1G9

Reviewed by Arthur E. Spiess

This volume has a great deal to offer the student of Maine archaeology. For example, we are all aware that Ramah chert was an important trade item at several times in Northeast prehsitory. Much of the research reported by this volume deals with the cultures at the source end of the Ramah chert trade. And, of course, it is always interesting to see the styles of artifacts found in a neighboring culture area.

Specifically, there are three areas of direct interest to Maine archaeologists. The Maritime Archaic period in Labrador overlaps our Middle Archaic and Moorehead Phase periods. The development of an arctic maritime adaptation by the Maritime Archaic, the burial of their dead with grave goods closely paralleling the Moorehead Phase, and the heavy use of Ramah chert late in the Maritime Archaic sequence (Rattler's Bight phase,c irca, 4,500-4,000 B.P.), all have direct application to Maine. In fact, the Ramah chert points buried in Maine Moorehead Phase cemetaries are probably Rattler's Bight phase points manufactured in Labrador.

New information on the Maritime Archaic includes the discovery of longhouses at several sites, some up to 7X17 meters. Workers in the Labrador area are beginning to speculate on a more complex social organization for these people than previously suspected; however, we have no comparable structures in Maine. For example, the Turner Farm has yielded Moorehead Phase activity pattern data that seem to indicate smaller structures. Moreover, Maine Moorehead Phase hunters concentrated on whitetailed deer, swordfish and codfish, virtually ignoring sea mammals. The Labrador Maritime Archaic people must have hunted seals, walrus and caribou. (They may or may not have also fished for codfish.) In any case, there is a common religious expression in Maine and Labrador, and close trade ties that need investigation, even if there are not parallels in subsistence and settlement.

The second period of common interest is the last millenium of prehistory, when the Ramah chert trade again flowed south to Maine (e.g., information from the Goddard Site). At this time, Labrador was home to the "Point Revenge" Indians, an Indian adaptation to the wooded portion of the coast. These people seem to have hunted seals as part of their annual round, and they made heavy use of Ramah chert. As Loring's article in this volume points out, we still do not know whether or not Point Revenge is directly ancestral to the modern Naskapi.

A variety of articles in this volume contain information on the Beothuck of Newfoundland, and on Indian occupation of the last 1,000 years on that island. The corner-notched stemmed point forms made by these people are certainly distinctive. In contrast, the Point Revenge side-notched point styles are more familiar to Maine archaeologists. This reviewer believes that he has seen occasional Point Revenge or related points, made of Ramah chert or Mistassini quartzite, in Maine collections. This, it appears that New

foundland has had a relatively isolated cultural development for some time, while there has been culture contact between Quebec-Labrador and Maine.

Labrador archaeology is, of course, dominated by Eskimo cultural traditions. There is ample evidence, touched upon briefly in this volume, that the Late Dorset Eskimo were the residents in the Ramah Bay area during Point Revenge times. Yet both Point Revenge and Late Dorset Eskimo made heavy use of Ramah chert, meaning that there must have been frequent trade contact between Eskimo and Indian, or some arrangement for free access to the chert quarries.

Cox's discovery in the Goddard Site collection of a reworked Dorset Eskimo burin-like-tool emphasizes the impression that the origin end of the later Ramah chert "pipeline" that led as far south as New England was controlled by Eskimo.

Eskimo ancestors may also have affected Maritime Archaic Ramah chert procurement. Sometime around 3,800-3,700 years ago, Pre-Dorset Paleoeskimos moved down the Labrador coast from the north. The recognizable Maritime Archaic disappears from Labrador at this time, although it survived for another 300-500 years in Newfoundland (without Ramah chert). Coincidentally, or perhaps not, the Moorehead Phase in Maine was supplanted by the Susquehanna Tradition about the same time.

Many of the reports in this volume contain tidbits of information pertinent to these problems.

This volume is also of great interest to northeast historic archaeologists, and those interested in the contact period, for it contains two articles on the Basque Whaling presence in Red Bay, Labrador in the 1650's. The report by Ringe is a "nautical archaeology" progress report on the excavation of the San Juan, a vessel that sank about 1565. Jim Tuck's article describes progress on related terrestrial excavation of the shore whaling stations from that period.

Although not an introductory textbook, this volume would still be a good starting point for any Maine-based archaeologist wishing to expand his/her reading horizons.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE PREHISTORY

THROUGH MAY, 1983

Arthur E. Spiess

This bibliography is substantially more complete than one published in the Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin in 1982 (22:1:28-136). It contains a few corrections from that listing, plus articles from the Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society Bulletin, other state societies that have printed articles pertaining to Maine, as well as a variety of both obscure and glaring omissions in the last effort.

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It is anticipated that further bibliographical publications can be supplements to this work.

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