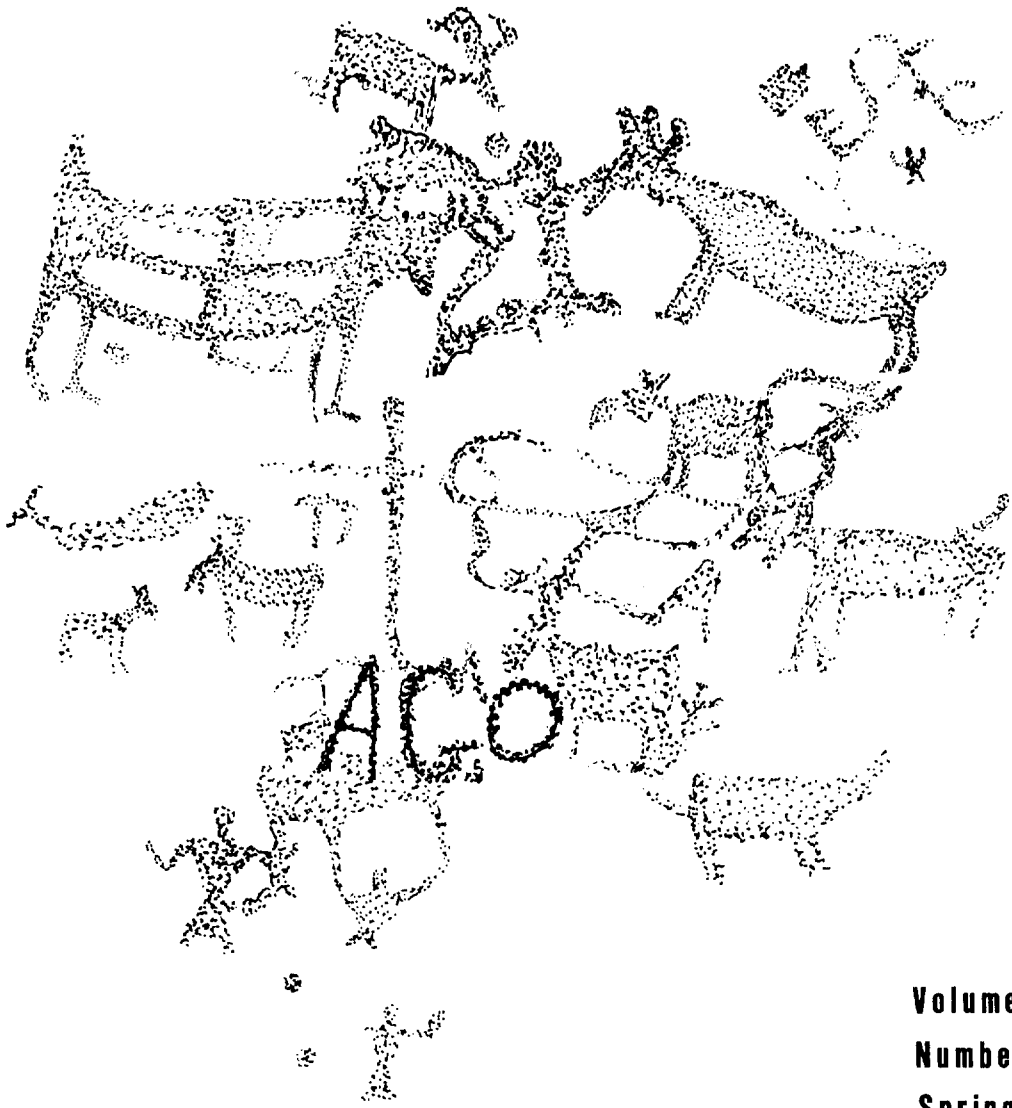
MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC. BULLETIN



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C O N T E N T S

Volume 23 Number 1 Spring 1983

Cover 2

Letter from the President.....3

Notice of Spring Meeting.....3

News and Notes from the Archaeology Labs.....4

Indian Pots: Some Experiments in Replication.....5

Replicating Indian Pots.....6

The Evergreens: 5,000 Years in Interior Northwest Maine.....9

Book Review.....27

Secretary's Report.....28

Treasurer's Report.....29

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.

COVER

The next several issues of the MAS Bulletin will feature covers illustrating petroglyph figures from Maine sites. These accurate renditions are produced by Mr. Mark Hedden, an expert on petroglyphs, who has done similiar work for the Maine State Museum. Mr. Hedden suggested using the Bulletin cover as the means to publish his work and the officers of the Society enthusiastically agreed. The following text by Mr. Hedden accompanies the cover of this issue.

Editor

Moose images stand out in this detail of petroglyphs at Clark Point, Machiasport. A bull and a cow face each other with a manlike figure between. In pictographs of British Columbia, the central figure has been identified as a being with special powers over animals. The large quantity of meat in a moose makes the animal synonomous with abundance in Abnaki stories. Micmac men did not attain full rights of manhood until they had killed a moose. The medeoulino (shaman) with a reputation for correctly predicting where moose would be found expected a gift of high value for his services. The red stained ledges at Clark Point may have had special significance. In a story recounted by Joseph Nicolar (1893:54), Klose-kur-beh with the aid of his dog kills a moose, leaving a mark for the people who came later to see. He throws the intestines to his dog across the river...

> "...so that the whole part did not break or disconnect but strung along the whole distance which can now be seen, resembling the intestines of an animal, with its white fat and blood on the ledges near the moose body, coming out where the dog is...All along the whole distance this mark can now be seen; according to modern measurements and reckoning a distance of seven miles, these intestines lay along the bottom of the sea which can be seen wherever the water is shallow enough...on the ledges and on the large and small rocks the whole way...."
>
> Joseph Nicolar "Life & Traditions of the Red Man" Bangor, 1893.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

As the new president of the Society, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members for their confidence and support.

I have benefitted greatly from the Society with its stimulating mixture of amateur and professional archaeologists. I hope to encourage the high level of cooperation and learning that both groups give to each other. Avocational archaeologists are the heirs to a long term tradition and should be encouraged to continue in the field. It is through their enthusiasm and efforts that many important discoveries are made and passed on to the professionals.

Our archaeological heritage is too valuable to be taken lightly. We must constantly work together to see that this heritage is preserved.

Richard "Dick" Doyle Jr.
President MAS

NOTICE OF SPRING MEETING

Date: Sunday, April 17, 1983.
Place: Bailey Hall Auditorium, University of Southern Maine, Gorham Campus.
Times: 10-11 A.M. Social hour and set up of displays.
11-11:45 Mr. James B. Petersen: Re-excavation of the Hornblower II Site on Martha's Vineyard.
11:45-12:30 Lunch. Bring your own. Dessert snacks, coffee, tea and punch will be provided.
12:30-1 P.M. Business meeting.
1 P.M. Dr. David Yesner: The Moshier Island excavation and associated house features.
Directions: Take Route 25 West from Westbrook or Route 114 North from Scarborough to Gorham. Bailey Hall is the first building on the left after entering the main Campus entrance off College Avenue.

News and Notes from the Archaeology Labs

This feature appears as a continuing effort to inform our readers of the ongoing progress of research and writing that occurs away from the public view, mostly during winter-time, and in as well-heated a location as we can find.

Robson Bonnichsen is continuing to work on the Munsungun project, and several other exciting projects out of state, that are a part of his Institute for the Study of Early Man. A major travelling museum exhibit, focusing on Munsungun Lake but presenting the concept and method of archaeology to the general public, is very near completion. Rob's Institute just issued another research report on the Munsungun work, this one on the 1980 field season. Eric Lahti of the M.A.S. authored a section of the report, which is available through the Institute of Early Man at Orono.

Bruce Bourque is currently busy writing chapters for a new popular review of Maine archaeology, a book to be published as the catalogue for the upcoming "12,000 Years in Maine" Museum exhibit. The book should be ready for press in about a year. The building of the exhibit is going to take several years. The Maine State Museum laboratory is also busy with the last round of work on the Turner Farm project: sectioning clam shells and other shellfish to determine the season of shellfish collecting at the Turner Farm. Bruce is continuing to write sections of the Turner Farm report when time is available, and Arthur Spiess is approximately 80% through the manuscript report on the faunal analysis.

Steven Cox is in the middle of laboratory analysis on collections from two late Ceramic period sites near the Goddard site that were tested this summer. A report or series of reports on the subsistence and settlement patterns in Blue Hill Bay, incorporating the final report on the Goddard site, will be produced beginning late this winter and next winter.

Bob Bradley is busy working on several publications. One, co-authored with Art Spiess, will be a booklet length popular introduction to Maine prehistoric and historic archaeology designed for use in high schools and for distribution to the general public. Bob is also working on a major report on Pemaquid, and on a chapter for the Maine State Museum's catalogue.

Rick Faulkner, as usual, is totally involved in analysis, conservation, and writing on Fort Pentagoët.

Dave Sanger has just returned from a semester in Washington state, and is busy catching up on last summer's Washington County (Maine) area field work. Several of his students have completed or are nearing completion of master's theses dealing with the archaeology of the Boothbay area.

Arthur Spiess is writing a site report on the Kidder Point and Sears Island project of last summer. The manuscript should be completed by late spring and will hopefully go to press this summer. The site on Kidder Point appears to be a single component, circa 2,500 B.P., Early Ceramic seasonal summer campsite. Components of this age have been extremely rarely analyzed in the past.

David Yesner is back at the University of Southern Maine this winter, and deeply involved in the analysis of material from his excavations on Mosher Island and from his surveys of Casco Bay. Nathan Hamilton, who worked with him and who is now a Ph. D. candidate at the University of Pittsburgh, is nearing completion of a Ph. D. thesis focusing on the Great Diamond Island site. We hope that it will be available for publication in 1983.

Indian Pots: Some Experiments in Replication

INTRODUCTION - Arthur E. Spiess

Experimental archaeology is a subdiscipline of the field that has been little utilized in the Northeast. Experimental archaeology is essentially the replication of artifacts or other human activities and an attempt to learn more about them. At its most basic it is simply observational: doing something, then writing down what one has been able to learn by observing at a macroscopic level. At its most complex, experimental archaeology involves engineering, chemistry, and physics in an attempt to measure all of the parameters of an event.

Experimental archaeology includes making stone tools and observing and learning from that process, then cutting up elephants with stone tools and learning something about Paleo-indians, as in a recent Smithsonian Institution experiment. Much more complicated experiments include building dwellings, or in the case of a famous British experiment recreating an iron-age Celtic village and living in it for a long period of time without benefit of modern conveniences. In some cases reconstructed dwellings are burned or buried and then reexcavated to learn what survives. The possibilities for experimental archaeology are endless, but they must be done by keen observers who know what they want to learn.

Christine Moore, formerly of Bar Harbor, is a professional potter. Some time ago she was commissioned by the Abbe Museum to reproduce Indian pottery for exhibit, since whole and fresh-looking Indian pots are non-existant in Maine archaeological collections. Early in her project Christine read the article on Indian cooking methods that appeared in the Bulletin (21:1:8-13). She decided to experiment with local clay and some of the techniques recorded in historical accounts of Indian pottery, while practicing to make the pots for exhibit.

Her article is observational at the macroscopic level; and much more complicated scientific work can and has been done in laboratory situations. There is a place for such complexity, but the first attempt to work local clay into a local ceramic form is probably not it. Christine's words and pictures make it somehow much easier to think in terms of an Indian building a pot than would a sheet of laboratory data.

Replica Indian pots after firing.

REPLICATING INDIAN POTS

Christine Moore

Potters form a thread through history that is unbroken. Technique and methods of building may vary, but the medium--clay--binds them together. Modern day handbuilders have a special tie with antiquity in that they use similar methods, both building with their hands.

THE CLAY

Clay may be dug from a hillside exposure where it usually is chaulky looking and dry, looking much like the surrounding dirt. Clay of this type must be totally dried, pounded into a powder, and then mixed with water until it has a good building consistency. An alternative source--the one I prefer--is to find a spot where a stream cuts across an outcrop of clay. There the clay is fairly soft and can be rendered into a useable form without much work. In such wet situations, some of the mosses that are growing in the clay help to temper it. (In fact, the Chinese collect their clay and save it for the next generation because of the molds that form throughout the clay. Looking very reminiscent of Bleu Cheese, and smelling very must indeed, aged clay holds together much better than clay that is dried and rendered wet again, thus being void of organic material.)

Additives

Because perfect clay is hard to find, one can improve what one has by adding tempers. Throughout many aboriginal pottery sherds bits and pieces of granite, shell, and sand can be seen. Empty areas and impressions show where grasses, pine needles and various organic matter were mixed with the clay and then lost during firing.

Modern day potters add inorganic matter such as grit (clay that has been previously fired and crushed into small pieces) to cut down on shrinkage during drying and firing.

Organic matter such as grasses, leaves, bark, and hair can serve two purposes. First, they act as a binding agent--something for the clay to stick to as they form a webb of support through the wet clay stage. Not only does organic temper strengthen the vessel through the wet stage, it also makes the finished pot weigh less without giving up strength, since a handful of grass is lighter than the handful of clay that it is replacing. Perhaps the dead air space created in this way work much like insulation, advantages that could readily be applied to a cooking vessel.

Adding fat to the fire

In "Sagard's History of Canada" written in 1636, is a portion which reads: "The savages make them," (the pottery) "by taking some earth of the right kind, which they clean and knead with their hands, mixing with it, on what principle I know not, a small quantity of grease." Acting on this early account I decided to try an experiment of adding grease to clay.

I took a small piece of clay from a local streambed on Mount Desert Island and worked it into a useable form, by adding a little water and kneading it until the consistency was the same throughout. I then added about 15% grease from natural non-nitrate bacon. The grease was initially cold and hard but warmed up and was dispersed smoothly throughout the clay. After drying the piece, firing was done in our wood stove. The test piece was placed near the wood coals so that it would heat up slowly to avoid cracking from extreme temperature change. The piece soon began to smoke lightly. I moved it closer and closer to the coals and then at last placed it right in them. The smoking became profuse and faint flashes of fire began to dance across its surface. A thin white ash was noticable on the surface at that point.

The piece was pushed into the coals and left there for about three hours. At no time during the process did the grease sizzle or puddle nor did it move the clay particles so as to alter the original surface...at least not descernable to the human eye. During the process the surface of the clay body became black in spots, but though it was fired for three hours it did not vitrify (become mature).

Though this first experiment was interesting, I can see no obvious advantage in adding the grease.

BUILDING METHODS

The coil, paddle and anvil, and pinch methods are three building methods with which I am familiar, though I prefer and use coils extensively. Many assume that aboriginal potters rolled their coils in the hand or on some flat surface. Through years of coil building I have discovered an easier and more practical way to make coils: pinching the clay between my thumb and index fingers, producing a coil with a convex top and concave bottom. The advan-

Christine Moore removing replica pots from the fire.

tage to this method is that the coils stack up upon themselves much better than round coils. Moreover, to get to the finished product--a flat inner and outer surface--takes less time and is more sturdy with this method. I made a replication of a 500 year old Iroquois pot with this method which was fired, then broken. According to Arthur Spiess the break lines that occurred where the coils met were strikingly similar to sherd breaks noticed on archaeological collections (especially dentate stamped pottery from Kidder Point and the Goddard Site--A. E. S.).

CONICAL POTS

When I look at this type of pot I ask myself--as a potter--"How were they built?" Building a pot is no simple matter. They all grow (to my knowledge) from the bottom up. The shape of the pot tells me that the cone base was indeed formed in one piece by the hand and that the cone was then held in the lap--between the thighs--thus freeing both hands for the building process. The thick bottom would not collapse under the pressure of the legs, the potter would be comfortable on the ground, and the pot would be in a good position on which to work.

The possibility that conical bottom pots may not have been durable could be explained by the fact that the pots had uneven thicknesses. Thick clay has a tendancy to blow up during the firing process, expecially if any moisture is present. If a piece of clay is relatively thin, any moisture will have a chance to excape by the sides as the clay is heated. A thick piece may not be so lucky. As the clay fires from the outside and hardens, the moisture is trapped with no way to escape. A steam pocket developes and the clay breaks.

SEMI-GLOBULAR POTS

These pots look as though the construction process was managed by using the feet to hold the vessel. The arches of the feet form a soft circular spot that could hold and even turn a pot while building. Finger and palm marks can be easily seen on almost all pottery. It would be wise to look for toe and arch prints on the bottom of the globular pots. The scraping and finishing of the outside of the pot may have obscured many of these signs but I feel sure that there will be prints left on some area.

FIRING

In looking at the sherds at the Abbe Museum

on Mount Desert Island one asks the question "Why are there so few Whole pots left?"

Every clay has a particular temperature at which it matures: at which it is fired hot enough to change chemically or to vitrify. The degree to which it hardens is its maturity. The local clay on Mount Desert Island matures somewhere around 1900°F., a temperature reached in an electric kiln. Though I don't know the temperature range of outdoor wood firings, I do know that it was not enough to completely mature the clay. Thus, aboriginal sherds are under-fired, making them weak and likely to crumble.

A PERSONAL EXPERIMENT IN ANCIENT METHODS

With cone 04 clay (1922 degrees heat required to fire to maturity) I built a replication of a 500 year old Iroquois pot. It has a collar, no castelations, and a bulbous bottom. Throughout the building process I added grease to the clay, always kneading it in thoroughly (about 2 tablespoons of grease to a handful of clay). The pot was kiln-fired neck down on a square tile (to allow ventilation). As the firing progressed the room became slightly smokey, but though I looked through the peep holes I could not observe any flashes of fire. After the cooling process, I removed the pot and discovered that the pot had a decided warp to the neck. I attribute this problem to the upside down firing and the high heat that was captured in the globe with insufficient ventilation. (The use of castellations may have elevated the pot and allowed the heat to flow more evenly.) The Indians would not have reached kiln temperatures, and I doubt that they would have had much trouble with warping.

The clay used was red--as become many clays that are fired in an electric kiln. In a natural firing it would have been a buff to reddish color, with splotches of black.

I tested the pot to see how it would hold water and it functioned well. I poured in water and watched the water level. At first the water level sank as the unglazed clay absorbed it. At saturation point it stopped and the level was maintained all day. The clay acted like a sponge: filling up and then holding the water in its cells. Next I dried out the pot and smeared the inside with grease. Subsequently, there was no initial water absorption and the water level held.

The next stage for the pot happened in the presence of Arthur Spiess and former curator of the Abbe Museum, Barbara Train. The pot was photographed, examined and then placed in a large plastic bag. It was then ceremoniously dropped on the grass to break it (which it did not). The cement walk was then tried, and the pot co-operated. The entire collar remained intact so I broke it with another drop. The broken pot revealed a surprise. At the Abbe Museum, Barbara Train and I had speculated about certain sherds that seemed layered. They were buff, reddish or brown on the outside, yet the middle was black--as though something were added to the clay and then a layer of clean clay placed on the inside and outside of the altered clay. When the experimental pot was broken it had the same black center, apparently attributable to the addition of grease. Someone more versed in chemistry could fill in the details and let us know just what has happened with the heat, grease, clay, and oxygen molecules.

A second reason for breaking the pot was to see where a handbuilt pot would break. The pot broke both along the coil lines and across them. There were finger prints on the semi-exposed coils.

The pot was then "aged" for two weeks (I buried the pieces and let them soak). The pieces were dried in the sun, the dirt was brushed off, and the pot "restored" with Duco cement.

A NOTE ON "DECORATION"

Many have thought that the decorations on aboriginal pottery are not functional. I do believe that surface decorations may stem from a need or purpose other than the artistic. Rocker stamping, push-pull and all of the surface incisions seem to be methods for making the pot easier to hold without it slipping through ones hands. Aboriginal cooking probably involved heavy use of grease. Anyone knows that a smooth surface, grease, and a breakable object don't mix. What were at first functional surface roughening, could then have developed into specific potter's marks that were beautiful as well as idiosyncratic identifiers or tribal identifiers.

Punctations, especially the alrge punctates distributed on the neck, may have had a function of holding on a vessel cover, perhaps with the use of small wooden pegs.

The Evergreens: 5,000 Years in Interior Northwest Maine

Arthur E. Spiess,
James B. Petersen,
and Mark H. Hedden

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

THE EVERGREENS SITE

The Evergreens site (Maine Archaeological Survey #69.6) occupies the bank of a silty, alluvial terrace at a bend in the Kennebec River at Solon, Maine (about 44°50'N., 69°45'W.). The site is today the location of a peaceful and picturesque commercial campground run by Mr. and Mrs. William E. C. Perry, Jr. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places of February 8, 1982. Archaeological collecting at The Evergreens is done solely with the permission of Bill and Ruth Perry.

An aerial photograph taken December 2, 1938 shows the site area in use as a hayfield, with a domestic structure at the north end of the site adjacent to the predecessor Route 201A bridge. Aerial photographs of 1969 show the terrace growing up to mixed deciduous and evergreen growth, an access road having been built, and a complex of three buildings having been placed near the riverbank toward the south end of the site. Today, the campground is comprised of tenting area, three cabins, a main lodge-dining hall, and a house. Vegetation cover consists of an open pine woodland with large oak trees bordering the riverbank. The cabins have been built on raised foundations, doing little damage to underlying archaeological deposits, but foundation construction for the house and hall first revealed the presence of site deposits to the Perrys.

The Evergreens have thrice been tested by archaeological excavation. The first test, in 1969, was directed by Mrs. Helen Camp for the Maine Archaeological Society. In 1971 a Maine State Museum crew, directed by Mr. Ronald Kley, dug a series of test trenches and testpits at the south end of the site. In the summer of 1981, Spiess verified previous accounts of site stratigraphy and extent with a series of small testpits. An excavation directed by Spiess in 1982 opened 26 square meters. To date, work at the site has excavated only 0.3% of the total site area.

The northern edge of the terrace on which the site sits is cut by a bridge abutment for U. S. Route 201A. The inland terrace boundary consists of a break in slope, with the land rising steeply to terrain controlled by glacial kame and esker deposits. The Kennebec River forms the western terrace boundary, and where it meets the raised glacial deposits it forms the downstream apex of the terrace.

The top one meter of soil on the site consists of a plowzone (approximately 28 cm. deep) overlying sandy-silt alluvium. The alluvial cap (including the plowzone) on the site is the cultural layer. Various archaeological tests, and mild erosion of the riverbank, have demonstrated that the cultural area of the site extends for the entire 495 meter (540 yard) arc distance from the Route

Figure 1. An aerial photograph of The Evergreens site terrace taken in 1969.

Figure 2. Detail of aerial photograph of Figure 1, south end of site, showing locations of previous excavations and 1982 excavation. 1: a complex of trenches and area excavations completed by the Maine State Museum, 1971. 2: block excavation led by Mrs. Helen Camp, 1969. 3: Spiess, 1982.

201A abutment to the downstream apex of the terrace. Testpitting has located the inland limit of cultural material distribution 65 meters (70 yards) inland from the bank top (break-in-slope) that marks the river's modern channel. Thus, total site area approximates 30,000m^2 in a curving arc 65 m. wide.

Underlying the alluvial silty-fine sand, at depths of 1-2½ meters, are sharp sands and channel-fill clays. It is probable that the silty fine sand alluvium on the site can be ascribed to the Embden formation, an internally well-drained and stable terminal Pleistocene outwash deposit (Theodore Bradstreet, pers. comm.). If such is the case, the terrace may have been available for settlement for 9,000 or 10,000 years. Relief on the alluvial terrace is limited to 1-2 meters, due to some relatively recent erosional channelling by floodwaters.

The silty-sand alluvium of the site contains a plowzone up to 28 cm. depth, as mentioned. Below the plowzone, color mottling is extensive: yellow, grey, black, and red of disturbed Ae and B soil horizons, charcoal, and fire-reddened soil. Features such as hearth bases are easily recognized. Areas of high feature concentration contain up to 450 cultural items (stone artifacts, pottery fragments, flakes) per square meter in about 75 cm. depth.

A bedrock outcrop extends into the river from the west bank, opposite the site. This bedrock outcrop creates a small rapid and marks a change in river regime. It would have provided a focus for fishing activity, and a motive for a break in a canoe trip.

Upstream from the site the Kennebec River Valley is deeply incised, with very high banks of glacial till on either side. Downstream from the site the river valley becomes broader and shallower while the river flowage becomes braided, winding around gravel bars and low, alluvial islands. Diagonally across the Kennebec to the south lies a much smaller terrace and bedrock outcrop which is the location of the Hodgdon Site (N.R. 4/23/80) (Lahti, et.al., 1981).

THE PERRY COLLECTION

Gardening, maintenance activities, and inspection of the riverbank have yielded a diverse collection of lithic and ceramic pieces to the Perrys. A thick, side-notched, bifurcate based quartz point (Figure 3J) seems a close analogue of points from John's Bridge, Swanton, Vermont, dating circa 8,100-7,900 B.P. (Thomas and Robinson, 1981: 5761). One of the oldest artifacts of recognizable cultural affinity in the collection is a chert side-notched endscraper (Figure 3E), reminiscent of similar forms in the Brewerton aspect, New York, circa 5,000 B.P. (Ritchie, 1965: 99-100; Ritchie and Funk, 1973: 91-93). Perhaps dating to between 5,000-4,000 B.P. are several small, crudely flaked contracting-stemmed points made on felsite or on quartz (Figure 3K). The point bases retain an unretouched striking platform, reminiscent of Occupation I and Occupation II material at the Turner Farm (Bourque, 1976: 22, 28, Plate II). Several pieces undoubtedly represent the Susquehanna Tradition (Figure 3I), circa 3,8000-3,000 B.P. as recognized in Maine (Bourque, 1976: 29, Plate IV; Bourque and Cox, 1981: 11, Plate I; Sanger, et. al., 1977: 465-467) and the broader Northeast (Dumais, 1978: 69-71; Dincauze, 1968; Turnbaugh, 1975).

A pair of broadly side-notched or expanding-stemmed quartz points seem to be cognates for specimens (Oxbow Type B) dated to 2,600 B.P. at the Oxbow site (Allen, 1980: 140-141, Figure 4; 1981, 39-40, Figure 14). There are also a series of triangular and stemmed points made of felsite, and "thumbnail" endscrapers made on fine-grained cryptocrystalline rocks that must date from the Middle and Late Ceramic Period, circa 2,100-500 B.P. (Bourque and Cox, 1981: 13; Dumais, 1978: 21, 31, Plate II; Sanger, 1979: 110).

Ceramics represented in the Perry collection from the site include forms attributable to the Early and Middle Ceramic Period. The earliest form is a corded (twined basketry or net im-

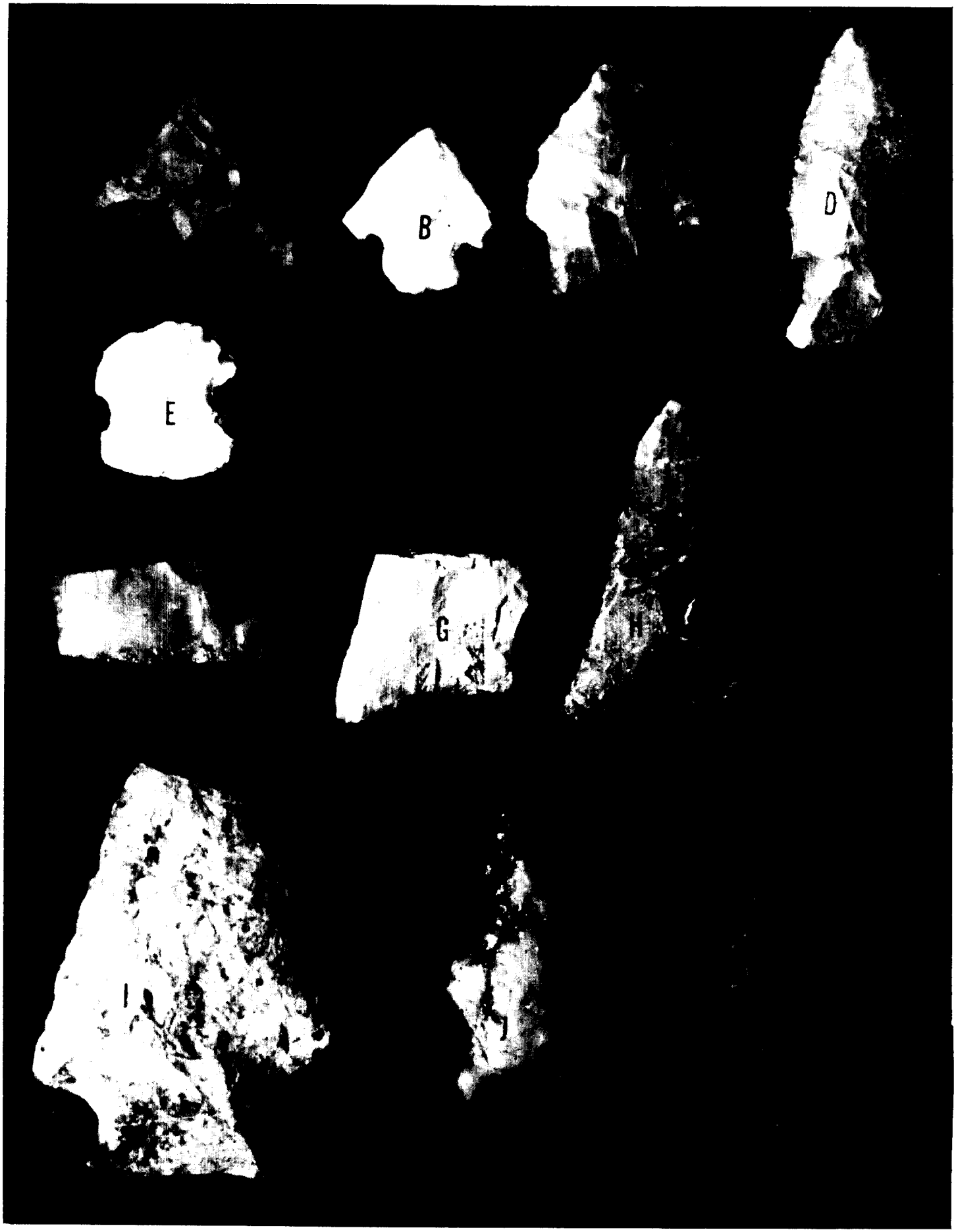

Figure 3. Artifacts from the Perry collection, 3c, d and 3g, h are about natural size. All others are about 1 1/3 natural size.

pressed) exterior/interior ware related to "Vinette I" ceramics as defined in the broad Northeast (Ritchie, 1965: 192-194; 1969: 223-224). Such ceramics have been recovered from both coastal and interior sites in Maine (Doyle, et.al., 1982) and have been dated to well before 2,000 B.P. at the Great Diamond Island site (Hamilton and Yesner, n.d.).

The majority of the ceramics in the Perry collection are attributable to the Middle Ceramic Period, however. These are characterized by dentate rocker, linear rocker, and pseudo-scallop-shell forms of decoration on smooth surfaced vessels. This combination of attributes is indicative of the period from about 2,100 to 1,600 B.P. as represented in Maine (Bourque, 1971: 194-196; Hamilton and Yesner, 1981; Sanger, 1971a: 16) and elsewhere (Allen, 1980: 37-40, Dumars, 1978: 71-72; Petersen, 1980: 37-40; Power, et.al., 1980: 45-46). Cord-wrapped stick impressed ceramics and other later forms are curiously rare or absent at the Evergreens site, although present at the nearby Hodgdon site (Lahti, e.at., 1981: 25-27).

Thus, the Evergreens has already demonstrated a minimum 5,000 year history of use, exhibiting cultural affiliations to the south (Susquehanna Tradition), west (Brewerton), and northeast (Oxbow site point styles) on the basis of lithic artifacts, and over an equally large area on the basis of ceramics. Most intriguingly, a large proportion (perhaps one third) of the point forms that should be "typeable" lack recognizable cognates in the known archaeological sequences from Maine and neighboring states/provinces.

For example, there are a pair of stemmed grey chert points which both exhibit bifacial basal thinning (Figure 3C & D).

The collection contains a pair of isoceles-triangular points of felsite (Figure 3G & H) which would be reminiscent of Levanna points (Ritchie, 1971), except for their exceptional size.

There is an exceedingly thin biface midsection (Figure 3F) made from a material that is visually identical to Ramah chert. Ramah chert's source is on the north Labrador coast, and it was imported into Maine only during two known periods of time - the Moorehead Phase, and late Ceramic Period (Bourque, 1976; Bourque and Cox, 1981: 16).

A series of six "miniature" points exist in the collection, all less than one inch (2.5 cm.) long (Figure 3A & F). Three are of cherts probably not native to the State of Maine, one is of white and one of quartz crystal. Whether or not they all represent the same period of time, none have known analogues in Maine.

EVERGREENS SITE: RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

The prehistory of Maine and the broader Northeast is imperfectly known, even to the extent that we are not surprised when new "types" of points intrude on our consciousness. In fact, many cultural markers (tools that can be recognized as being consistently associated with a limited time period and/or geographic area) have never been found in a datable context in Maine. The potential for associating artifacts with features preserved below the plowzone is very great at the Evergreens, and the cultural debris appear to be scattered in non-homogeneous fashion over large horizontal spaces. Consequently, there is a reasonable chance of associating material culture items with each other and with radiocarbon dated features. Obtaining dates on the variety of previously unrecognized points found at the site would be most exciting and likewise useful in better understanding prehistory in local and broad regional contexts.

The Evergreens lies some 100 air kilometers from the coast. Thus, it is definitely "interior" rather than "coastal" in geographic placement. Its position on the river is approximately 20 km. downstream from a major canoe route "junction". Just to the north, the Dead River route leads westward through the Flagstaff basin, Chain-of-Ponds, over the height of land to the Chaudiére

River in Québec, and eventually to the St. Lawrence at Québec City. There are reasonable routes to the eastward via the upper Piscataquis River and Sebec Lake, the Sebasticook and Kenduskeag, and down into the Penobscot Valley at Howland or Bangor. Proceeding upstream on the main Kennebec takes the canoeist to Moosehead Lake. Thus, the site is well situated to record cultural use of the northwest Maine interior, as well as long-distance travel between the St. Lawrence and the Maine coast.

The Evergreens is far enough "interior" to reflect any differences between cultural use of the Maine coast and the Maine interior. The high percentage of "strange" points in the collection probably reflects our ignorance of interior Maine prehistory.

In contrast, the presence of points similar to those of Occupations I and II at the Turner Farm, and the apparent absence of Otter Creek points, may be evidence against the hypothesis that Otter Creek points are interior-oriented and contemporary with Occupations I and II, at least on the Kennebec River.

Similarly, we can gain insight into the northward, interior penetration of material culture of southern/coastal orientation. The presence of Vinette-I pottery at the site is a case in point, and secure radiocarbon dating would be interesting to compare with dates in southern New England and elsewhere in the Northeast for the presence or absence of "cultural lag".

The Evergreens is also a useful site to examine horizontal distribution questions, coupled with quantitative measurements of the amounts of archaeological debris since it appears that the site represents a series of partially overlapping activity areas. The good possibility of "horizontal" stratigraphy is especially significant in that this situation may ultimately permit differentiation of discrete occupations at the site.

1982 EXCAVATION

In the spring of 1982, Mr. & Mrs. Perry informed Spiess that they would like to build a garage adjacent to their house at the south end of the site, that the construction would require a small foundation, and that they would delay ground breaking until after we had had a chance to test the area.

Spiess realized that a small, systematic excavation would demonstrate how easily the site could answer some of the research questions posed above. The area to be disturbed for the garage was approximately 6 by 7 meters, its nearest point to the riverbank being about 20 meters. From previous testing on the site, it was thought that this location lay on the inland boundary of the site, that material culture would be sparsely distributed, and that features would be small and uncomplicated. We were right on only the first two suppositions.

A crew was hastily assembled, and arrangements made to pay meagre sums for expenses. Due to the pressure of other commitments, two short work sessions were scheduled in early July. The crew, most of whom are M.A.S. members, did a fine job on short notice: Deborah Eaton, Linda Fenlason, Scott Foyt, Mark Hedden, Eric Lahti, Henry Lamoreau, and James Petersen.

An L-shaped series of 2X2 meter squares was laid-out, with one end of the "L" perpendicular to the riverbank at the nearest end of the proposed garage to the river.

One by one meter quadrangles were excavated rapidly (trowel and shovel) through the plowzone, all backdirt being run through $\frac{1}{4}$" mesh screens. The plowzone/intact soil interface was scrutinized for features, which show up clearly in the fine, buff-tan silty soil of the site. Fire-cracked rock was quantified, debitage saved by one meter squares, and artifacts provenenced to the nearest centimeter.

Horizontal Distributions

The horizontal distribution of mapped rocks at the plowzone subsoil interface, features 1-4, lithic artifacts, potsherds and clay scraps is shown on Figure 5.

Figure 4. 1982 excavation looking south of west. River in background.

Artifact location is indicated by artifact number, and that number is circled if the artifact was recovered from the plowzone. The number of ceramic sherds is indicated in parentheses, while an asterisk indicates that at least one ceramic sherd was recovered in situ below the plowzone in that square.

All of this material shows a generally increasing frequency with proximity to Feature 3, but the distributions are not distinctly bounded. The debitage count distribution shows the same pattern: generally increased frequency near Feature 3, but no sharply defined bounds.

Several facts are of particular interest in consideration of distribution. Amorphous scraps of clay, averaging perhaps 1½ cm. diameter, and fired but not worked into coils for pottery, are found in two adjacent squares contiguous with Feature 3. Four sherds from one pot were recovered from four squares, two in the plowzone (Squares N0/E4 and N0/E3) and two in situ (at N3.04/E3.05 and near the center of square N0/E6). There is no evident patterning to lithic artifact distributions, except for the proximity of 4 artifacts in the plowzone of N0/E8 and N0/E9.

Otherwise, bifaces, chert scrapers, hammer-anvil stones, and cores are seemingly randomly distributed within the 12 square meters north and east of Feature 3.

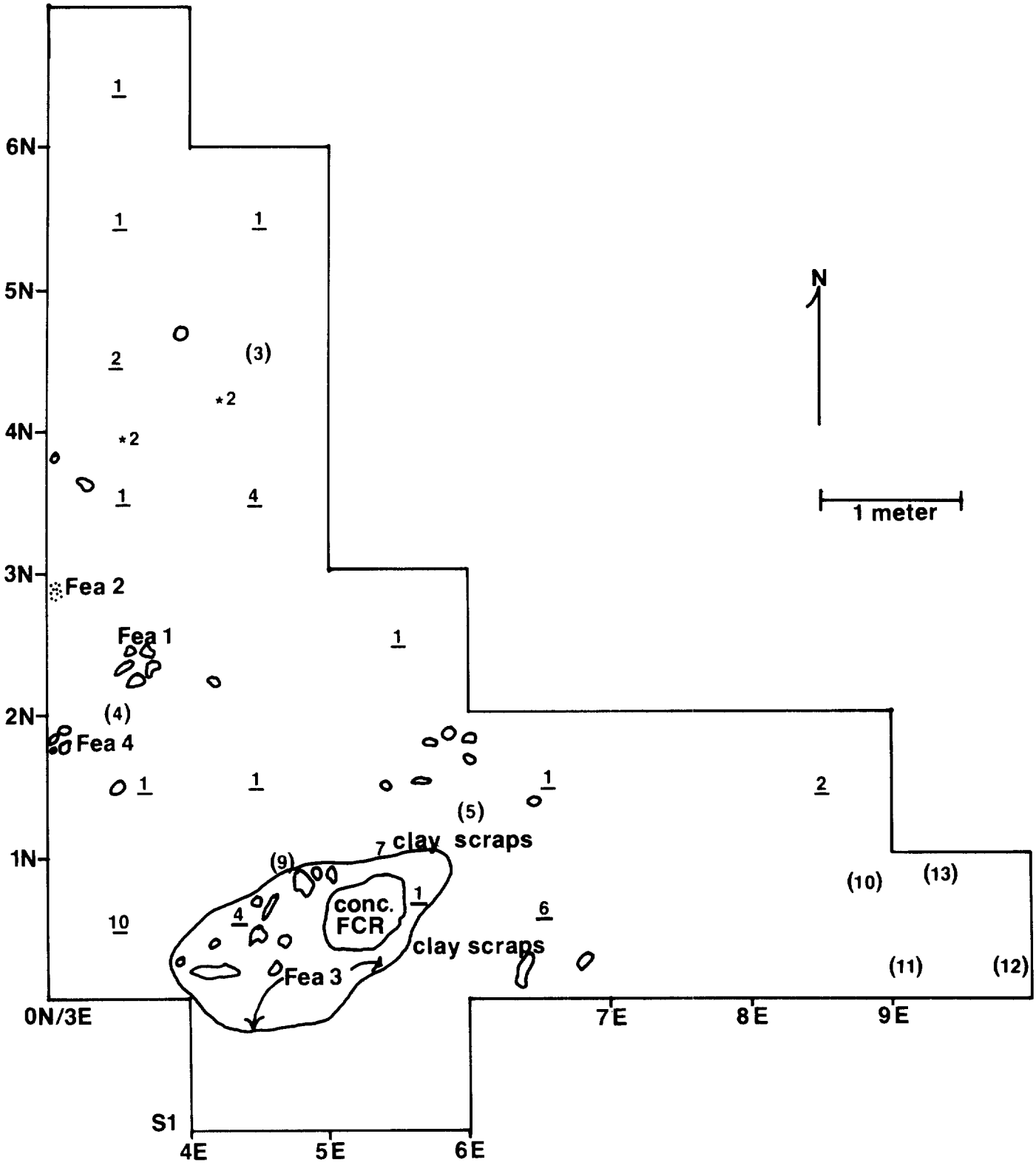

Figure 5. Distribution of rocks at plowzone/ subsoil interface, 1982 excavation. Feature locations indicated. Artifact location noted; those in parentheses were found in plowzone. Number of ceramic sherds in each 1 m. square indicated by underline.

Features

Feature 1 was a compact pile of five river cobbles centered at N2.40/ E5.60. The rocks were not fire-cracked and were not associated with any evident soil discoloration. The cobble pile extended for a depth of 10 cm. below the plowzone base with its largest rocks (mapped) forming a small circle. It is possible that this feature may have helped support a post of 5-10 cm. diameter.

Feature 2 was a concentration of charcoal stained earth and charcoal fragments underneath and around the charcoal, showing that a small fire had burned in situ. No rocks were associated with this charcoal, but the largest sherd of the smoothed-surface ceramic vessel (represented by 4 sherds) was in situ immediately adjacent.

Feature 3 is a huge, complex pit filled with fire-cracked rocks, and quarts of lump charcoal. It will be discussed in detail in a separate section below.

Feature 4 was a small pile of seven fist-sized waterworn cobbles in a 15 cm. diameter pile. None were fire-cracked, and no charcoal was associated. Feature 4 is similar in description to Feature 1, and about 35 centimeters south-west. Possibly it represents a second post-support.

Following our work, foundation excavation by mechanized equipment removed the alluvium to depths greater than 50 cm. Three more features were discovered, two away from the areas we had excavated. They all were hearths about 50 cm. diameter containing charcoal and fire-cracked rock. There were a few debitage fragments associated with these features, but no ceramics and no bifaces. One of the features was deeply buried (under 40 cm. of silt) in the N1/W8-9 area. Thus, this area of the site, area that is well away from the riverbank, had been used for hearth-centered activity over a long span of time. However, those activities generally resulted in a light deposit of cultural material. Many of these hearths may have served a "special purpose", rahter than being domestic cooking fires and activity centers.

Lithics

Four finished bifaces were recovered, all made of felsite, and all broken (Figure 6A-D). This distal end has been broken on three (69.6.10, 11, and 9), and the proximal end is missing on one (69.6.6). They are consistently long, narrow, and well flaked. The three specimens with proximal ends intact exhibit subrectangular or rounded, non-stemmed bases. Use-wear is difficult to detect on felsite, but all three proximal specimens seem to exhibit edge-grinding or dulling along the most proximal 2 cm. and the base. The rest of the edges, and the distal biface fragment, are all quite sharp. When complete these four specimens would have had length-width ratios of at least 3:1, and total lengths in the range of 7.5-10 cm. They could easily be an "assemblage" of tools made in one style, perhaps over a very short period of time. They may have functioned as general-purpose knives, hafted somehow.

A generally similar form of biface (or projectile point) has been recovered from other interior sites in Maine and New Brunswick (Hamilton, et.al., 1982; Sanger, 1971b; Wright, 1972: 66-67, Plate 27), but unfortunately, with generally uncertain temporal associations.

One felsite preform, begun on a thick pointed flake, was recovered (69.6.4).

Three fragments of felsite river cobble appear to have functioned as cores, or represent core fragments (69.6.8, 7, and 12). All three retain polished cobble cortex.

Three hammerstones were recovered. One is a baseball-sized granite river cobble, weighing about 2 kg. (69.6.13). One is a smaller granite river cobble (69.6.19) that has been split by impact, a portion of one "edge" being crushed. The third hammerstone (69.6.16) is a tear-drop shaped metasedimentary or basaltic cobble, with pecking wear on the narrow end.

Another elongated basaltic river cobble (69.6.15), trapezoidal in shape, has been crudely flaked along the narrow end into a wedge or dull adze.

One large (about 3 kg.) elongated river cobble, triangular in cross section, has apparently been used as an anvil

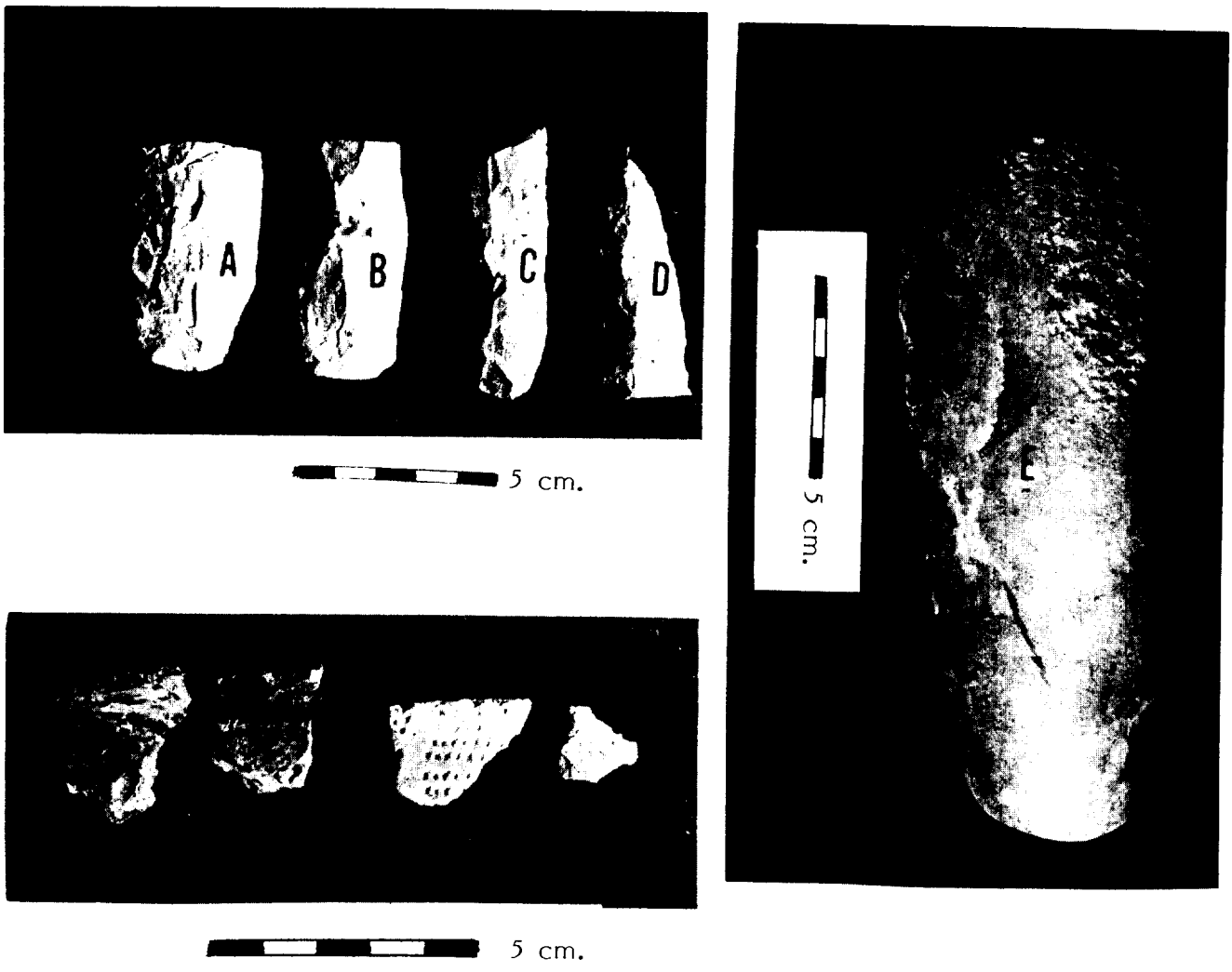

Figure 6. Lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered during the 1982 excavation.

or hammerstone (69.6.3). It has one unused flat surface, while the other surface exhibits a heavily pecked area concentrated along one end of the rounded ridge that forms the apex of the triangular cross-section. One of the long edges that run along the flat surface has been heavily flaked by blows directed from the flat surface toward the triangular apex (Figure 6E).

Two "scrapers" complete the lithic assemblage (Figure 6F & G). Both (69.6.1 and 2) are fashioned on flakes of the same high-quality, waxy lustre, golden-brown chert. This raw material can be visually matched to many specimens in the Vail site Paleoindian collection (pers. observ.). The first, 69.6.1 is a "thumbnail" endscraper, with a high-angle retouched working edge exhibiting step-flaking and some polish on raised surfaces. This type of wear pattern has been attributed by others (Tringham, et.al., 1974: 189-191) as scraping of hardwood or bone.

Specimen 69.6.1 is unusual not only in its raw material, but in the fact that the scraper edge has been retouched onto what appears to be the lateral edge of an oddly shaped flake. The ventral surface exhibits irregular flaking by heavy blows, which may ante-date the scraper retouch. The dorsal surface (Figure 6G) shows the termination of a long, parallel-sided rippling flake, very reminiscent of the channel flute of a Paleoindian fluted point. The heavy wear on the ventral surface may record the fracture or reuse of the original biface, perhaps as a wedge or piece esquillee (e.g., Lothrop and Gramly, 1982). Thus, it is possible that this scraper was made on a very much older tool fragment that was first used by Paleoindians. A Paleoindian presence at Solon is not necessarily implied.

The second specimen, 69.6.2 is a small, curved flake carefully retouched into a "concave side scraper". The curvature of the flake itself is used to produce a cutting edge identical in form to a metal crooked-knife blade, a tool used in traditional woodworking for everything from fashioning canoe parts to fine woodworking. Use wear along this edge is similar to that of the scraper (step flaking and polish), although the edge is much sharper.

In sum, the lithic assemblage appears to have been utilized for a variety of stone working, and wood/boneworking tasks. Notable absent are projectile points, either whole or broken.

Ceramic Remains

Approximately 40 ceramic sherds and fragments were recovered, including 10 specimens with some form of decoration. Most specimens were small and highly fragmented, but a minimum of three to four vessels were represented in the sample.

Several clear examples of pseudo-scallop-shell rocker stamped sherds and fragments were present, along with a few other possibly related pseudo-scallop-shell rocker stamped or dentate rocker stamped specimens. This group may represent one or two discrete vessels. Two rim sherds and associated body sherds/fragments represent a second, better defined vessel. The exterior vessel surface is smoothed, and it has a smoothed, slightly inverted lip. The 7-8 mm. thick vessel neck contains medium-sized quartz and feldspar temper. Exterior decoration is problematic, but appears to consist of one linear punctate (not round but rectangular), and simple linear (untoothed stamp) or pseudo-scallop-shell impressions under the rim.

A rim fragment of a third vessel was recovered from the feature fill of Feature 3: Upper. The lip is square, and smoothed. Exterior decoration just below the lip is unmistakable: an alternately notched pseudo-scallop-shell design, applied in rows. The sherd has split, so that its thickness cannot be measured; but the past and sand temper is fine, giving the impression that the vessel was originally thin. The fill surrounding this fragment has been radiocarbon dated (see below).

One gets the impression that the ceramic assemblage could well represent a limited time span in the early Middle

Ceramic Period. Although not well isolated in local contexts, pseudo-scallop-shell, dentate rocker and linear stamped ceramics have been recovered from a variety of sites in Maine and the broader Northeast, as noted above in the discussion of the Perry collection. These ceramic attributes represent a local manifestation of (a) widespread horizon style(s), which was (were) still utilized by aboriginal populations across the wide Great Lakes - St. Lawrence drainage and adjoining areas during the period from about 2,100 to 1,600 B.P. (Fitting, 1978: 49-51; Petersen and Power, 1982: 451-457; Ritchie, 1965: 205-208).

Clay Scraps

Approximately twenty scraps of unformed, partially fired clay were recovered within 50 cm. of the margin of Feature 3 around its eastern end. The largest is 4.6X2.1 cm., others are 2.5 cm. maximum. One large scrap has the clear image of a partial fingerprint baked into its surface. Evidently clay preparation, and/or ceramic manufacture, were activities associated with Feature 3: Upper.

A comparable association of clay manufacture scraps (again, some with clear fingerprints) with several features has been well dated to about 1,800 B.P. elsewhere in northern New England (Petersen and Power, 1981; 1982). Pseudo-scallop-shell stamped ceramics were also associated with these dated features.

Debitage

The debitage is uniformly of felsite, ranging from cobble/core reduction flakes to fine, biface retouch flakes.

Bone

Three scraps of bone were recovered from the plowzone, in poor state of preservation. It cannot be determined whether or not they are of prehistoric age. Not one scrap of calcined bone was recovered in the feature fill, which was carefully water washed and sorted on a screen. Since calcined bone does survive well on the Hodgdon site across the river (Lahti, et. al., 1981), it is presumed that bone was not discarded into any of the hearths in this area of The Evergreens site.

1982 Feature 3.

Feature 3 consists of a complex of two superimposed hearth construction episodes extending into N0E4, N0E5, and S1E4. Feature 3: Upper is a shallower, fire-cracked rock and charcoal basin of smaller size, built into the eastern end of the previously used, much larger fire-pit of Feature 3: Lower. The charcoal stained fill of Feature 3: Upper was clearly separated from the black rock fill of Feature 3: Lower by a 4 cm. thick lens of sterile, orange-tan silt. This silt must have been kicked or washed into the existing basin of Feature 3: Lower subsequent to its construction and before construction of Feature 3: Upper.

The 20 cm. plowzone disturbed a few centimeters of the upper-most Feature 3 fill, scattering a small proportion of the total fire-cracked rock into adjacent squares. Feature 3: Upper basin was almost straight sided, extending from the plowzone base another 17-19 cm. down to an almost flat bottom over a N-S width of about 55 cm. Feature 3: Lower was built in a sloping-sided basin about 90 cm. wide along the E4 line, and extending to a depth of 26 cm. below the plowzone base. Along its longest axis (grid, NE-SW) it was 2 meters long. Its deepest point was 60 cm. below modern surface.

The fill of Feature 3: Upper consisted essentially of a pavement of solidly packed, cracked and reddened beach cobbles. Lump charcoal was scattered among the baseball-sized cobbles. The pseudo-scallop-shell rim sherd, the only lithic, ceramic or bone scrap from the feature fill, was recovered amongst the rock fill, in charcoal, about 10 cm. below the base of the plowzone. (As noted

Figure 7. Figure 3 under excavation looking grid east. A propane gas line lies at the left. Feature 3: Upper, to the rear, has been completely excavated. Sterile silt separating Feature 3: Upper from Feature 3: Lower is still in situ. In the foreground is partially excavated basin of Feature 3: Lower.

above, fired clay scraps were found around the hearth margin!)

Feature 3: Lower must have required considerable labor to fill. The fill consisted of a thick layer of football-sized cobbles and bedrock slabs, more closely packed and not as commonly fire-cracked as Feature 3: Upper, with little charcoal between the rocks. However, a dark black charcoal level, continuous across the base of the feature, was located clearly underneath most of the rock fill. For whatever reason, rocks had been added to the pit after construction of the fire, perhaps after it had burned to coals.

Approximately 130 quarts of fill were removed from these features independently of removal of larger pieces of rock. This fill was water screened in $\frac{1}{4}$" mesh, some of it on window screen. Approximately 10 quarts of lump charcoal was recovered from the screening operation, the rest of the fill being fine silt and small fragments of cracked rock.

Rocks and cobbles picked by hand from the Feature 3 fill were weighed in the field on a Hanson 25 lb. kitchen scale, accurate to one ounce. A total of 514 fragments weighing 454½ lbs. (247 kg.) were recorded.

After it became clear that we were dealing with two separate and consecutive feature construction episodes, the later one clearly associated with pseudo-scallop-shell pottery, charcoal samples were collected with clear provenance to the Upper and Lower features.

The samples were carefully labelled to avoid confusion, since they were so closely related. A subsample of each was submitted to Beta Analytic with the following results:

Beta-5152 Feature 3: Upper N0/E5 2360±60 B.P.
Beta-5153 Feature 3: Lower N0/E4 1730±60 B.P.

Clearly the radiocarbon ages do not reflect the clear stratigraphic relationship between the features. Whether Feature 3: Upper was constructed hours, days, or years after Feature 3: Lower is unknown. Upper, however, should date (within acceptable error) the same age or younger than Lower.

Beta Analytic was contacted, rechecked their records, and ruled out a mix-up in their laboratory. More charcoal has been sent to them in an effort to resolve the controversy.

Dates on pseudo-scallop-shell impressed ceramics in New England are rare, but they seem to date between 2,100 B.P. and 1,600 B.P., as noted above. Thus, the average of these two dates (roughly 2,000 B.P.) would be acceptable for the time of formation of both the Upper and Lower Feature. However, to accept this average, we must believe that radiocarbon dating is relatively imprecise, that the standard deviation (± figure) is meaningless, and that any given date might be off by 200-500 years.

On the other hand, if the method is accurate, then either 1) the Upper sample must be contaminated by older carbon, and both features date to roughly 1,700 B.P.; or 2) the Lower sample is contaminated by younger carbon and the features date approximately 2,350 B.P.

Option 2 is, apparently, not a readily acceptable date for pseudo-scallop-shell pottery. Yet, it is much easier to imagine contamination by younger carbon (as in situ burning of tree roots by forest fire after Feature formation) than by older. About the only source of older carbon we can envisage would be the use of old driftwood in the fire of the Upper feature, but we doubt that wood would survive 600 years in Maine environments. At present, the issue is unresolved.

Interpretations

The lack of calcined bone in the feature fill, including samples screened on window mesh, indicates that this area of the site was not the location of domestic activities including eating and food refuse disposal.

Feature 3: Upper seems associated with ceramic manufacture, although perhaps not exclusively. Feature 3: Lower has no obvious functional clues, but it was huge, and was designed to generate and then retain a massive heat load. In this sense it can be regarded as "special purpose". In any case it certainly was not a domestic hearth. It may have been a sweat lodge; if associated Features 1 and 4 were structural supported bases.

The artifact assemblage distributed around the four excavated features can be interpreted as single component (early Middle Ceramic). Beside pottery manufacture, activities in the area certainly included stone working, wood/bone working, and either the breakage or replacement of broken "knives". A perspective on these activities could be gained by excavating nearby, particularly on the crest of the levee towards the Kennebec River.

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The Vail Site: A Paleoindian Encampment in Maine

Richard Michael Gramly

Bulletin of the Buffalo Museum of Natural Science, #30. 1982. 169 pp.

Reviewed by Arthur E. Spiess

This book is available from the Maine Archaeological Society or the Buffalo Museum of Natural History for $12.95.

Mike Gramly has accomplished the near impossible: a detailed site report that is useful to the professional archaeologist, enjoyable reading for the interested public, produced within two years of the close of a major excavation. Although the Vail site collection will serve as the basis for many detailed future studies, this book contains all the information needed to begin arguing about the more interesting aspects of Paleoindian life in northern New England. More importantly, all of Mike's own ideas are presented in language that can be followed by the interested layman, and he has managed to segregate most of his detailed data into tables which can be ignored if the reader wishes. Enough photographs are included, including one of a reconstruction painting of the Vail site done for the Maine State Museum, so that the book could be used as a text for an advanced high school or an introductory college course. Gramly is to be commended for mastering the most difficult of all writing tasks, the presentation of one's work for popular consumption.

The Vail site, located in the northwest corner of the state of Maine, was the location of a series of hut or tent sites along the edge of the valley. In the middle of the valley, Gramly found what he reasonably reconstructs to be the ambush site or killing ground of a small-bodied-size herd of animals, probably caribou. For the first time in North American archaeology the kill site was related to the camping site by portions of fluted points that fit to make whole points. If it is not already, the Vail site will shortly become the most famous Paleoindian site in the eastern United States, eclipsing the Debert and Bull Brook sites. A portion of the credit, of course, goes to Mike Gramly for timely publication, and an interesting analysis of the data. A portion of the credit also goes to blind luck for having preserved the site, and to Mr. Francis Vail and others for bringing it to the attention of Mike when he was working for the Maine State Museum and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

Most excitingly, Gramly uses his collection of 10,000 artifacts, including points, scrapers, borers, wedges, broken artifacts, flaking debitage, a host of less well-known tool types, and their distribution in and around the hut floors, to develop arguments about human behavior at the site. For example, from the relative lack of flaking debris he concludes that the people who used the site had not recently visited a chert quarry source, and that they were making the most use of what chert they had with them. Mike uses the numbers of stone tools distributed among the eight living floors to guess at the number of families who used the site, and the number of times they returned to the site, which must have been a seasonal encampment. Mike's reconstructions, and the implications for Paleoindian social organization, seasonal cycle, and so forth will be the subject of much professional discussion as I have stated. But at least his hypotheses are exciting and are clearly and logically stated.

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from a sample of charcoal dug from the single fire-pit that was still preserved on the site. The charcoal was separated in the laboratory and sent to two different radiocarbon dating labs. One lab dated the sample at 10,300 years and another at 11,120 years. Standard deviations on the dates are 90 and 180 years respectively, so that there is no possibility of the dates overlapping statistically. These dates will provide another major focus for controversary, since the 11,000 year date is among the oldest Paleoindian dates ever obtained in North America on fluted point related materials. Mike argues that modern humic acid contamination, and the failure of standard laboratory procedures to remove it, caused the youngness of the 10,300 year date. This reviewer is inclined to believe Gramly's arguments on the subject, and to accept the circa 11,000 radiocarbon year age for

the site. If the age is correct then there is some possibility that the fluted point making adaptation that we call "Paleoindian" originated in the eastern United States between 12,000 and 11,000 years ago.

The Vail site report should be read by everyone who is interested in Maine archaeology in general, and will be read by many people who are interested in early man across the New World.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Directors' Meeting: February 13, 1983

Directors Present: Doyle, Doyle, Cook, Cook, Hedden, Lahti, Sunderland, Rice, Spiess, Spiess, and Cox

The Directors voted to:

1. Purchase 25 copies of The Vail Site for sale to membership. Cost to MAS $259.00.

2. To administer MHPC funds for the Peterson Pottery study with 6% of the total amount accruing to the MAS to cover overhead.

3. To re-join ESAF at a cost of $37.00. We need a volunteer to attend the Spring '83 ESAF Meeting and report on same to MAS in Fall '83.

4. Adopt the new format for the covers of the MAS "BULLETIN". Mark Hedden and Muffy Spiess have created a series of cover designs based on Indian petroglyphs found in Maine.

5. Award the Milo Printing Company the job of printing the Spring '83 "Bulletin" based on a bid from that company that showed a potential saving in our publishing costs.

6. Receive from the MHPC for sale to members and non-members alike 300 copies of "The Young Site" by Chris Borstel; $5.00 for members, $7.00 for non-members. Proceeds to go to the MAS Treasury.

David S. Cook,
Secretary
The Maine Archaeological Society

TREASURER'S REPORT FEBRUARY 28, 1983

Subscriptions for 1983:	PAID	IN ARREARS
	Individuals 122	Individuals 27
	Institutions 28	Institutions 7

Checking Account	$518.20
Savings Account #1 (Life Memberships)	803.78
Savings Account #2	673.54
Income, September 10, 1982 - February 28, 1983 (dues, interest, sale of bulletins, books)	1,425.74
Expenses, September 10, 1982 - February 28, 1983 (printing, postage, supplies, dues, books)	1,136.99

Treasurer's note: Dues cards are no longer being mailed out. Your cancelled check is your receipt for dues payment.

Margaret G. Cook,
Treasurer
Maine Archaeological Society, Incorporated