# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Report on the Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey to Search for the 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Negew Trading Post Site Orono, Maine



Prepared for: Joint Standing Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs Maine State Legislature

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#### MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In April of 2015 the Joint Standing Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs of the Maine State Legislature requested the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) to investigate several archaeological localities in the vicinity of the Penobscot River that were believed to be of potential historic significance. The initial bill was sponsored by Representative Richard Campbell of Orrington at the request of Bucksport resident, Emeric Spooner. Mr. Spooner claimed to have identified three sites consisting of Norumbega, an associated wharf and a Native American burial site believed to be in the form of a stone canoe. The term Norumbega was used by mapmakers of the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, in particular, to represent much of New England and eastern Canada. Over time the term evolved to represent a hypothetical kingdom located in the general region of the Penobscot River. Archaeological examination of the localities by MHPC identified a probable 19<sup>th</sup>-century sheep pen at the proposed site of Norumbega. A 19<sup>th</sup>-century boat and railroad landing was identified at the proposed location of the Norumbega Wharf. The proposed stone canoe was determined to be a section of a 19<sup>th</sup>century agricultural wall or stone fence. The findings of the archaeological survey are reported in Smith (2016). The last of the sites proposed by Mr. Spooner was that of an historic trading post or truck house generally known by the name of Negew. The site location was proposed by Mr. Spooner from his interpretation of the Grandfontaine map of 1671, which showed the trading post on the west bank of the Penobscot River downstream of the Stillwater River and Ayers Island. The trading post's suggested location was later refined by Mr. Spooner as located on a wooded parcel immediately southeast of the foot of Union Street in the Town of Orono. This locality was based on his examination of LIDAR imagry that Mr. Spooner believed to show specific features of the trading post site.

Initial walkover of the area in 2015 by an MHPC archaeologist led the MHPC to conclude that the site identified by Mr. Spooner and the area as a whole had low potential for a trading post site due to a number of factors that included high and steep river banks and fast flowing water and rapids, none of which would have been conducive to landing watercraft and accessing such an establishment. If the trading post site was in this area, the chance of its presence as determined by MHPC was more likely in a large field immediately north of the site identified by Mr. Spooner. This recommendation was based on observation of a slightly lower, more accessible river bank, flatter, well-drained terrain and no disturbance from sand and gravel mining that characterized much of the west side of the river south of the foot of Union Street. Both the wooded Parcel A specified by Mr. Spooner and the field Parcel B to the north, however, were subjected to systematic archaeological testing in July of 2017. Examination in the field Parcel B identified a thin scatter of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century refuse, potentially resulting from the common practice of fertilizing with a mixture of manure and household waste. Also present in the field was a thin scatter of Native American lithics primarily consisting of flakes from the manufacture of stone tools and pieces of fire cracked rock used for cooking. Examination of the wooded Parcel A produced additional stone flakes from Native American tool making, but no Euro-American artifacts from the historic period. Testing of the two parcels failed to yield evidence of the 17<sup>th</sup> century trading post. The following report presents the results of the archaeological survey to search for the Negew trading post site. The cost of this project in Federal funds was approximately \$7,500.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

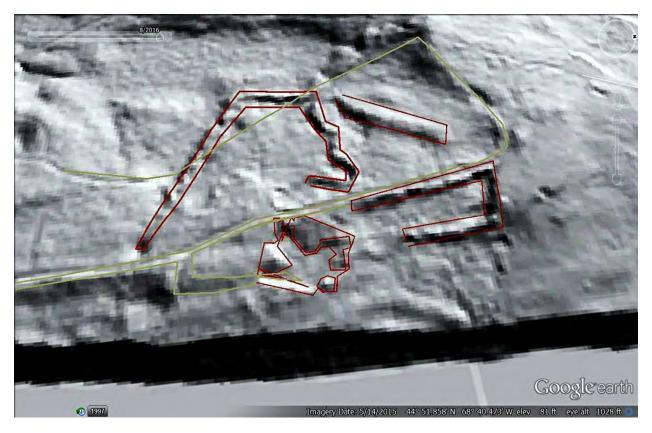
A map produced by Chevalier de Grandfontaine entitled *The River and Country of Pentagoet and Other Surrounding Places* (1671) depicts a European-style building that appears to be a little south of Ayers Island on the west side of the Penobscot River in the town of Orono. The post was known by the names of Quebiscuit (Kenduskeag) by Native Americans, Crowne's Point by the English who established it, and Negew by the French after the region was returned to France in 1670. During the French occupation Negew served as a subsidiary outpost to Fort Pentagoet in Castine.

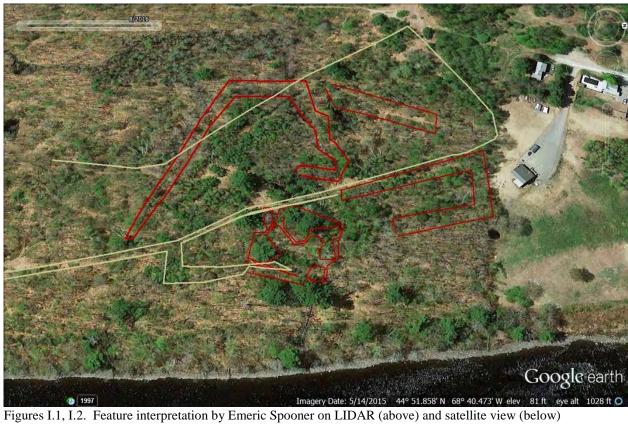
Based on his assessment of LIDAR imagry of the area (Figs. I.1, I.2), Bucksport resident, Emeric Spooner, proposed that the trading post site was located on a parcel of land in Orono (referred to in this report as Parcel A). Light detection and ranging (LIDAR) is an optical remote-sensing technique that uses laser light to densely sample the earth's surface, producing highly accurate measurements that are computer processed to create detailed topographic images. Low-resolution images are available on-line for many portions of the state.

An MHPC assessment of archaeological data collected from several 17<sup>th</sup>-century trading post sites (see Chapter 2) allowed for the creation of a predictive model regarding the physical characteristics of such sites. The model suggests the Negew post likely consisted of a cluster of two or three buildings resembling a small farm, since the traders would have had to be relatively self-sufficient and present for long periods of time. Functions served by the buildings would have included storage of trade items, store, dwelling, workshops and shelter for livestock and fodder. Fenced enclosures may have been present as well as a garden. The below-ground archaeological signature left by such an establishment would be dominated by small earthen features and items of material culture. With the possible exception of a small filled cellar or stones associated with a foundation, the nature of impermanent architecture and trading-post-related activities that created little ground disturbance would have left little trace of its existence on or at the modern ground surface.

Since such a post invited interaction with Native traders, the predictive model suggests it would have been located at a place that was easily accessed by both Natives and Europeans traveling by water in small boats and canoes. Desirable characteristics as determined by the MHPC, therefore, would have included ease of access from the river, amounting to a landing characterized by slow moving water and a relatively low river bank.

Portions of two parcels were chosen for the Negew archaeological survey (Fig. I.3 and I.4). Parcel A, located south east of the foot of Union Street in Orono (northeast portion of Tax Map 31, Lot 11) was the locality proposed by Mr. Spooner as being the specific location of the trading post. This area is wooded and characterized by a high river bank. Disturbance from past sand and gravel mining as well as well-worn ATV trails were noted in this area during initial walkover by MHPC staff and are visible in satellite and LIDAR imagery. Some of these features along with other features were highlighted in red and yellow by Mr. Spooner who interpreted them to represent roads and specific features associated with the trading post.





Parcel B, represented by the property of Anthony Nadeau at 112 Union Street (Tax Map 31-4, Lot 7) was also chosen for testing by MHPC staff, since this parcel appeared to have slightly more archaeological potential due to its location a shorter distance downstream of Ayer's island and its excellent view up and down the river. Other characteristics included a slightly lower river bank, relatively flat, well-drained landscape, and no indication of ground disturbance from sand and gravel mining.

The survey was conducted July 11-13, 2017 by MHPC staff archaeologists; William Burgess, Eric Trautman Mosher, Megan Theriault, and Leith Smith. Metal detectorists, Joshua Staples, Woody Carter and Cody Raven were invited to join in the survey in hopes that their more extensive ground coverage would help to determine if an early site was present on the parcels. Shovel testing in Parcel B (29 tests) identified a low-density scatter of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts consisting primarily of highly fragmented whiteware ceramics (1820+), brick and cut nails, all of which occurred within a silty sand plow zone. The distribution of the historic artifacts suggests their presence may be associated with agricultural manuring of the field. Also found in the field was a low density of Native American lithic debitage, flakes, fire cracked rock and a single sidenotched biface. Shovel testing in Parcel A (8 tests) found a continuation of Native American lithics and fire cracked rock, but no historic period artifacts.

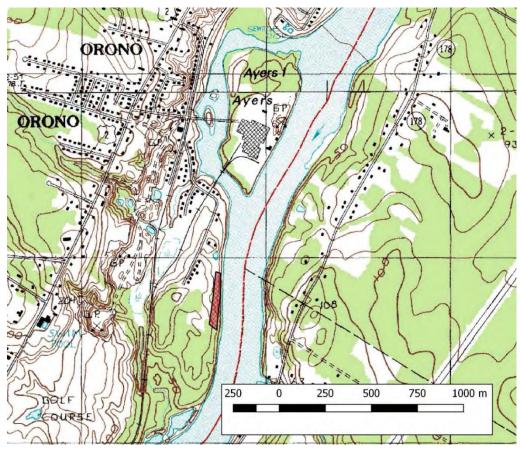


Figure I.3. USGS topographic map showing area surveyed for the Negew project on the Penobscot River.



Figure I.4. Shovel test locations in Parcels A and B on the west bank terrace of the Penobscot River.

The metal detecting survey identified a low-density scatter of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century objects in Parcel B that included an aluminum canteen, ash tray, Indian head penny and a button. This material likely derived from dropping and manuring activities. No finds were made in the wooded parcel with the exception of an ax head and mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century refuse dump on the river shore.

The absence of early historic or contact period artifacts demonstrates that the Negew trading post was not located in the areas tested, and as a result no further testing is recommended for these

parcels. If the trading post was originally sited in this general area, a more likely location in the opinion of MHPC, would be on the west channel opposite Ayers Island to take advantage of slow-moving water and easily accessed low river banks. Continued search for the site further downstream could focus on localities possessing favorable characteristics including easily accessed landings and an absence of rapids. Such a search should include contacts with local land owners to inquire if they have encountered historic artifacts.

## A. Project Location and Environmental Context

The survey was conducted on portions of two parcels (see Figs. I.3, I.4). Parcel B (Fig. 1.5) consists of a large, gently east-sloping landscaped (mowed grass) field situated between the west Penobscot River shore and the south end of Union Street in the Town of Orono. The property is accessed via a driveway for 112 Union Street. The river bank is fairly steep and stony, and rises approximately 25 feet (7.62 m) to the field. A spring and small excavated pond are present close to the southeast edge of the property. A shallow drainage gully from the pond extends southeastward into the adjacent woods and down the river bank. Parcel A (see Fig. 1.5) is characterized by gently eastward sloped landscape that is forested primarily with oak, maple, ash and white pine. The river bank is similarly steep and rocky, rising 30 to 35 feet (9 to 10.6 m) to the terrace crest. Obvious landscape disturbance in the northeastern portion of this parcel consists of areas of past sand and gravel mining and mining test sites, as well as well-established ATV trails. Avoidance of these disturbed areas limited testing in Parcel A to the terraces immediately adjacent to the river. Surficial deposits of both parcels are geologically characterized as Quaternary alluvium or till (Barns et. al. 1981).

#### **B.** Methodology

The reconnaissance survey of Parcel B consisted of the excavation of a series of shovel test pits (STPs) spaced at intervals of 10 meters and arranged in three, parallel north/south-oriented transects (see Fig. I.4). Transect 1, consisting of 10 STPs, started at the very southeastern corner of the Nadeau property and 2 meters west of the river bank crest. It extended northward (17° east of magnetic north) for 90 meters. Transect 2 (10 STPs) and Transect 3 (9 STPs) were located 10 meters and 20 meters westward, respectively, and were staggered by 5 meters. The same testing strategy had been planned for Parcel A, but initial laying out of transects revealed many areas of mining disturbance. An alternative strategy for Parcel A was a discontinuous transect of STPs that allowed avoidance of mining disturbed areas. Testing, therefore, focused on the terrace closest to the river and on a slightly higher terrace further west, and extended the full length of the area specified by Mr. Spooner. If initial excavation revealed immediate evidence of mining ground disturbance that was not apparent on the surface, the test was moved to another location.

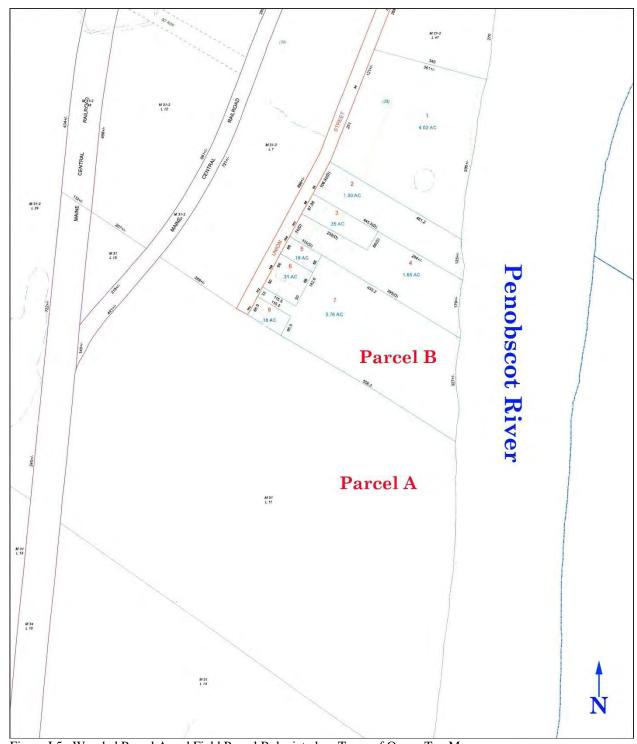


Figure I.5. Wooded Parcel A and Field Parcel B depicted on Town of Orono Tax Map

Excavation was conducted with shovels and trowels and proceeded by natural or cultural stratigraphy. Elevations were recorded in centimeters below surface (cm bs). All soil was sifted through 1/4inch mesh hardware cloth to recover cultural materials. Sifting was performed on tarps to facilitate backfilling and to minimize surface disturbance. Soil profiles and feature plans were documented with drawings and digital photography where appropriate. Cultural materials

were placed in labeled bags and then transported to the MHPC's archaeological laboratory in Augusta, where they were processed, catalogued and rebagged by provenience for long-term curation.

# C. Archaeological Characteristics of Trading Post Sites

Four 17<sup>th</sup>-century trading post sites have been archaeologically investigated in Maine. These consist of Cushnoc ca. 1628-1670 (Augusta), Nahumkeag ca. 1654 (at Agrey's Point in Pittston), the Clark & Lake trading post in Arrowsic (1650-1676) and Taconnet (ca.1653-1692), the Clark & Lake post at the site of Fort Halifax in Winslow. This work has shown that such establishments typically consisted of a small cluster of structures that served specific functions (as noted above) that included storage of trade goods, store, living quarters and work areas for artisans including smiths and coopers. Buildings were earth-fast (post-in-the-ground) or sat on stone foundations. These sites show that a variety of archaeological features and deposits can be present. These include post holes left from post-in-the-ground structures, stone foundation walls or piers, and a scatter of artifacts composed of ceramics, glass, architectural and personal items among others. Also present could be post holes from fences or timber palisades (stockades) that were sometimes erected around structures for protection. It is knowledge of such sites that allowed for a comprehensive predictive model of what would be expected at the Negew site

## D. Archaeological Potential of Parcel A and Parcel B

The general area initially identified by Mr. Spooner as containing the trading post site was subjected to a walkover survey by an MHPC archaeologist on October 16, 2015. This survey suggested that natural conditions of the area were not favorable for such a site due to a relatively high and steep river bank and swift flowing water and rapids. In addition much of the area was found to be severely disturbed by sand and gravel mining. If the trading post site was present in the area, the open field (Parcel B) east of the foot of Union Street was deemed by MHPC to be slightly more favorable due to no mining disturbance, a slightly lower river bank, relatively flat and well-drained ground surface and presence of a freshwater spring. The field (Parcel B) is located immediately north of the wooded area (Parcel A). The walkover showed Parcel A to contain a higher river bank, and disturbance from sand and gravel mining and from an extensive network of ATV trails. Due to the presence of such disturbed areas the Phase I survey focused on the northeastern corner of the wooded Parcel A, and on the open field (Parcel B) immediately north. Both parcels were determined by MHPC to have low potential for early historic resources and medium potential for prehistoric Native American resources before the archaeological survey was conducted.

# E. Interpretation of LIDAR Imagery by MHPC

Features identified by Mr. Spooner and marked in red and yellow in Figures I.1 and I.2 were interpreted by MHPC to represent areas of ground disturbance from sand and gravel mining, ATV trails and possible logging roads. These features were noted during the initial walkover of Parcel A by MHPC. A reexamination at the time of the survey emphasized the fact that these features were present over a large area that extended far from the river, an area much larger than would have been occupied by a trading post consisting of a few, small temporary buildings.

#### II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Background research for this project derives primarily from the work of the late Alaric Faulkner and Gretchen Faulkner, particularly their 1987 publication "The French at Pentagoet 1635-1674." In 1654 French Acadia was captured by an expedition led by Englishmen Major Robert Sedgwick of Charlestown and his son-in-law, Captain John Leverett. Captured outposts included the French fort on the St. John River, Port Royal and Penobscout (Pentagoet). In August of 1656 the English Council of State granted Acadia to Charles de La Tour, Sir Thomas Temple and William Crowne. La Tour quickly granted his property rights to Temple and Crowne in exchange for a 1/20<sup>th</sup> share of the colony's revenues. Temple and Crowne divided the colony into two districts; the first between the Muscongus and Machias Rivers to be governed by Crowne and generally referred to as Acadia, and the second east of the Machias River to be governed by Temple and known as Nova Scotia. Both men hired Boston merchants to help with management and business dealings. Of particular importance was harvesting of fish, timber and maintenance of active trade in furs with local Native populations.

Crowne's western holdings included the fort of Pentagoet or Penobscot in present-day Castine on the Bagaduce River. To improve access to furs closer to the source, Crowne established a trading post or truck house up the Penobscot River probably by the latter 1650s. Over time the post came to be known by the English as Crowne's Point, as Negew after it was returned to the French in 1670 and as Kadesquit (Kenduskeag) by Native occupants. The post was occupied by four men throughout the year while under English control. Both the fort and trading post were leased to Boston merchants, Captain George Corwin and Joshua Scottow. The lease was transferred to Thomas Temple in 1660 for a period of four years, an action that eventually led to the loss of both properties to Temple.

In August of 1662 a contingent of 260 Mohawks arrived at Negew, pulled down the fence that likely consisted of a palisade and demanded trade (Faulkner and Faulkner, 1987). The post's master's complied and then were taken by the Mohawks to Pentagoet, where they again demanded trade, exchanging wampum and moose hides for a variety of goods including cloth, flour, peas, corn and prunes. After feasting on the fort's cattle, the Mohawks returned to Negew and plundered goods valued at £400. In the same year Thomas Breedon became governor of Nova Scotia and temporarily seized both Pentagoet and Negew from Temple. Temple regained control of the governorship only after promising to pay an annual fee of £600 to Thomas Elliott, who represented claims of ownership to the region going back to 1628.

The Anglo-French wars of 1666-67 resulted in the Treaty of Breda between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France in which Nova Scotia was returned to the French. Temple failed to hand over the province until 1670, when Hector Andigne de Grandfontaine was appointed governor of Acadia by Louis XIV. Temple vacated in July, leaving Grandfontaine to occupy the fort at Pentagoet. In 1671 Grandfontaine provided a report to Louis XIV that included a plan of the region complete with a detailed key. On the plan are depicted the locations of Pentagoet and Negew (Figs. II.1, II.2). The legend for Negew reads: "The house of Quebiscuit which the English started, which I have put a stop to and where I always have some men to prevent the English from coming into the river. There is in the surrounding area very good land, scarcely any other wood but oak. There is good fishing for salmon, eels and sardines

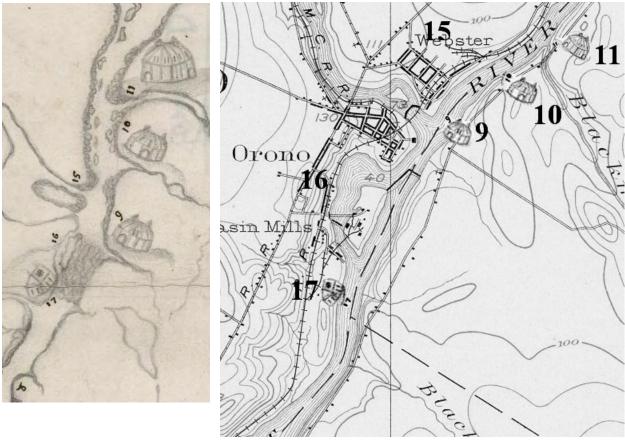


Figure II.1 (Left). Detail of the 1671 Grandfontaine map depicting the Negew trading post at no. 17. Figure II.2 (Right). Emeric Spooner's interpretation of location of Negew on a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> -century USGS topographic map.

and all other kinds of fish. There are also some waterfalls suitable for sawmills." Grandfontaine was recalled to France in 1673 and was replaced by Jacques de Chambly. A year later the fort at Castine was besieged and destroyed by Dutch Captain Jurrien Aernouts, who had joined with the English as a result of the Treaty of Westminster between England and Holland. The loss of the fort and a shift in French occupation of the region after this time likely resulted in the abandonment of the Negew trading post by 1674.

The project area likely was not impacted by Europeans until the latter 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as timber resources were exploited and milled on the river. The land probably came to be associated with parcels that stretched between Main Street and the river. Construction of a railroad line prior to 1859 would have bisected these lots. Removal of the timber probably encouraged use of the land for agriculture, an activity that would have been challenged by sandy river terrace soils. Assessment of historic maps (Walling 1859, Fig. II.3; Sherman 1875; Fig. II.4; USGS 1902, Fig. II.5; USGS 1946, Fig. II.6) shows that the river shore in the area of south Union Street was not occupied until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Observations of the present landscape suggest the west river terrace south of the foot of Union Street was mined for its deposits of glacial sand and gravel probably in the 1940s and 1950s based on the age of regenerated forest.

Alaric and Gretchen Faulkner conducted extensive documentary and archaeological research over many years in this region. Their interpretation of the Grandfontaine map placed the trading post of Negew at the foot of the rapids in present Bangor or possibly upstream in Veazie. Their reasoning was that the Europeans were unlikely to place the post above the rapids, since these presented a formidable barrier to the transport of trade goods upstream (Gretchen Faulkner pers. comm. 2016). The location of the archaeological survey reported herein was within the upper stretch of the rapids that start below the Stillwater River.

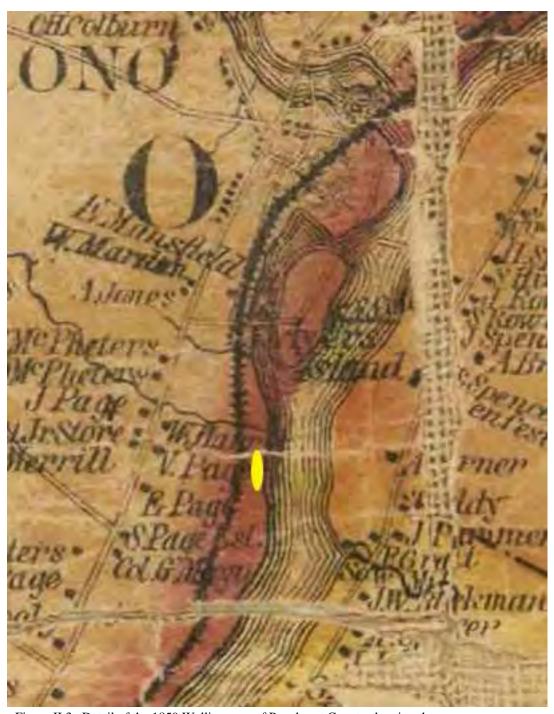


Figure II.3. Detail of the 1859 Walling map of Penobscot County showing the survey area

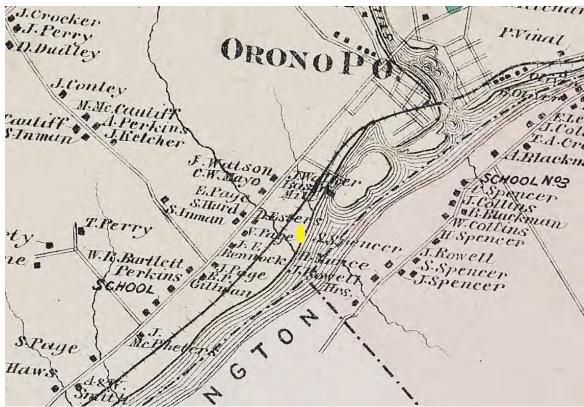
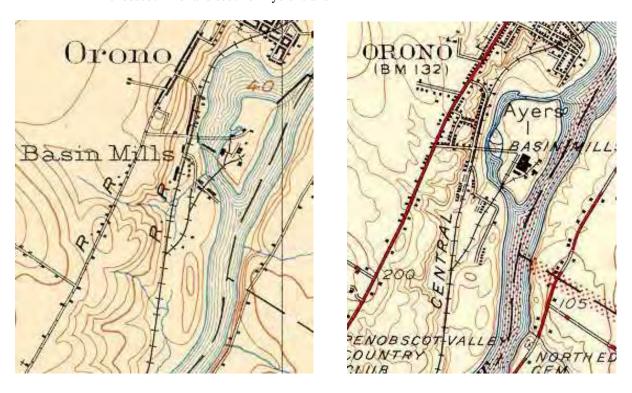


Figure II.4. Detail of the 1875 Atlas of Penobscot County showing the survey area on the west terrace of the Penobscot River and south of Ayers Island



Figures II.5 and II.6. Topographic maps of Orono in 1902 (left) and 1946 showing Union Street (right)

#### III. RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY RESULTS

#### A. Parcel B Shovel Testing

The reconnaissance survey commenced with the excavation of transect shovel tests in the landscaped field (Parcel B, see Fig. I.4, Fig. III.1). The 10 tests in Transect 1 closest to the river, revealed a plow zone of dark brown fine sandy silt or silty fine sand that averaged between 20 and 25 cm in depth. All artifacts were found in this soil and included a low density of prehistoric lithics consisting of debitage, flakes and fire cracked rock. Historic artifacts included fragmented ceramics (whiteware, yellow ware, stoneware) bottle glass, window glass, melted glass, brick, cut and wire nails, coal slag and charcoal. The B-horizon at the base of the plow zone consists of orangy brown silty fine sand that extended to a depth of 26 to nearly 60 cm bs. In some tests the upper portion of this soil was found to contain a very low density of small pieces of charcoal, potentially from initial land clearing. The underlying subsoil consists of pale yellowish brown silty fine sand and contained no cultural material. Features found in Transect 1 included plow scars at the base of the plow zone, as well as a single rectangular area of dark soil in the southwest corner of STP 1-9. This feature measured 7 in (18 cm) E-W, by 6.25 in (16 cm) N-S (Fig. III.2), but did not appear to be the remains of a timber post because there was no evidence of a backfilled hole that would have been dug for the post. The feature was left in place for potential later investigation.



Figure III.1. Excavation of Transect 1 looking upstream toward the south end of Ayers Island.

Transect 2, located 10 m to the west and consisting of 9 tests, revealed a continuation of the dark brown silty sand plow zone that extends between 4 and 12.5 in (10 and 32 cm) in depth. Artifacts from this soil consisted of prehistoric lithics (debitage, flakes, fire cracked rock, and a complete side-notched rhyolite biface from (STP 2-8) generally associated with the Late Archaic to Terminal Archaic periods (ca. 3000-6000 BP (before present); Fig. III.3), and fragmented

historic ceramics (whiteware), glass, brick, tobacco pipe, nails and coal slag.



Fig. III.2. Rectangular feature in STP 1-9.

The sterile B-horizon in this transect was more varied, consisting of orangy brown, mottled

CM

Fig. III.3. Side-notched biface from STP 2-8.

orangy brown, medium brown or olive brown silty fine sand. Underlying subsoil consists of pale yellow silty fine sand. STP 2-1 encountered some stones that were introduced by land modification at the time that Anthony Nadeau's house was constructed. No cultural features were found.

Transect 3, located 20 m west of Transect 1, revealed similar soil profiles in general, but differed in that the Ap-horizon (plow zone) was olive brown in coloration in the majority of tests. Artifacts were similar in nature, consisting of a lower density of prehistoric lithics, and historic material that included fragmented ceramics (whiteware, yellow ware) glass, brick, nails and coal slag. STP 3-1 encountered a deposit of stones and mixed soil from landscape modification that extended to a depth of 56 cm bs. No cultural features were found.

Six bracket STPs were excavated between initial tests in Transect 1 to further examine areas where a higher density or specific types of artifacts had been encountered. These tests occurred at T1-2.5, T1-3.5, T1-4.5, T1-5.5, T1-9.5 and T1-10W (see Fig. II.2). These additional tests revealed soil profiles that were similar to the initial tests and similar artifacts that included Native lithics and fragmented ceramics (whiteware, yellow ware) window glass, brick and a single Prosser button (ca. 1840+). No features were found.

#### **B.** Parcel A Shovel Testing

The adjacent woods parcel was tested with a total of eight STPs that were located judgmentally along an upper and lower terrace overlooking the river (see Fig. I.4). The first test was located 18 m southeast of field STP 2-1 between two shallow drainage ditches. Soil here consisted of 11 cm of dark olive brown silty fine sand over olive brown silty fine sand that extended beyond a depth of 56 cm. Artifacts from both soils consisted of wire nails, window glass and a .22 cal.

bullet casing. The different soil here and presence of artifacts similar to those in the field suggested that this area was disturbed, potentially from sand and gravel prospecting. In fact, the next 45 m of terrace working southward was clearly disturbed and, therefore, was not tested.

The next six tests were placed further south in areas that appeared to be undisturbed from former prospecting activities. The last test was located 126 m south of field STP I-1. All of these terrace tests revealed similar soil profiles consisting of 10-16 cm of a dark brown silty fine sand A-horizon over a B-horizon of olive brown, orangy brown or yellow brown silty fine sand. The underlying subsoil of pale yellow silty fine sand was encountered at a depth of 14 to 30 cm bs. Three of these tests produced artifacts of Native American origin consisting of flakes and fire cracked rock. An eighth STP was placed further inland (34 m west of the river bank crest) to test an area that appeared to have been subjected to sand and gravel removal and that was surrounded by an earthen berm. It was noted that a large pine tree had been pedestalled by the former graveling activities. The STP revealed only pale yellow brown sand that had been identified as sterile subsoil in nearly all of the other STPs. No artifacts were found.

#### C. River Bank and Shore Walkover

At the end of the first day of testing the field crew conducted a walkover survey of the river bank and shore to search for objects of potential archaeological significance. A relatively low density of objects was found, consisting of iron spikes likely from cribs and wharves, broken bottle and table glass and whiteware and stoneware ceramics, auto parts, bricks and heavily oxidized ferrous objects. The highest density occurred below the north end of the field and most of the material appeared to date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **D.** Metal Detecting Survey

The metal detecting survey began in the field and covered the upper terrace, lower terrace and the area around the spring and pond at the field's south edge (Figs. III.4 and III.5). Detected



Figure III.4. Metal detector survey of the upper field terrace.

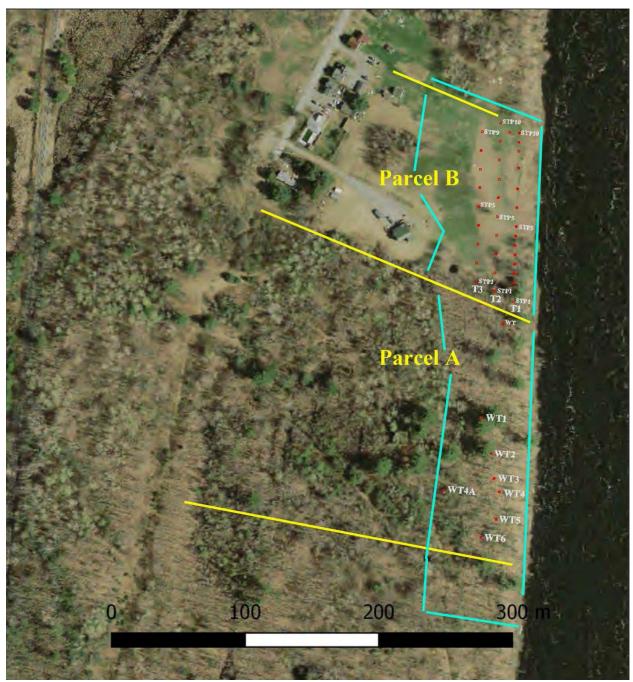


Figure III.5. Area covered by metal detecting survey as depicted in green.

objects were dug and assessed by the detectorists to identify function and determine age. Objects that were clearly of recent origin were reburied or saved to be discarded. Objects that were of potential significance to the survey were left in place and marked by the soil divot and/or a pin flag (Fig. III.6). Metal detected find locations were documented and items of specific interest were collected before the divots were replaced. Assessment showed the majority of objects to be insignificant field trash consisting of nails, beer can, aluminum canteen, aluminum ash tray, cuprous spoon bowl, 1865 Indian Head penny, cuprous knife hilt and a cast cuprous fitting possibly for watercraft. An object of specific interest is a probable watch fob of cast brass

embossed, "HBS 1913" (Fig. III.7). This may commemorate a graduation from the Harvard Business School that was founded in 1908.



Figure III.6. Divot with cuprous knife hilt found by the metal detector survey.

The metal detecting survey then extended along the terraces in the woods to be sure that area was investigated as well. Nothing but an iron axe head was found. The search then shifted to the river bank and shore. A refuse dump potentially dating to the 1940s or 50s was identified on the bank in the woods. Other miscellaneous objects were found on the shore, but the only one of interest is a two-part stamped cuprous button with a ferrous shank (see Fig. III.7). The face of the button displays the imperial double-headed eagle with the arms of Austria at the center. The inscription reads "ARCHID.AVST.DUX.BURG.CO.TYR.1780." This emblem imitates one side of a Taler coin that was minted as early as 1741. Starting in 1780 the coin commemorated the death of Maria Theresia Taler, the queen of Hungary and Bohemia and Archduchess of Austria. It is this popular inscription that continues to be produced on coins and buttons today. The style of the button suggests a latter 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date that would correspond with other glass and ceramic refuse found on the river bank and shore below the north end of the field where the button was found.



Figure III.7. Detected cuprous watch fob (right) and button (left).

#### IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An archaeological Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted to search for the potential site of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century trading post often referred to by the French name of Negew. The investigation focused on a stretch of terrace on the west side of the Penobscot River located a short distance south of Ayers Island in the town of Orono. The survey identified evidence of Native American occupation in the form of lithic debitage, flakes, cores, fire cracked rock and a side-notched biface in both the field Parcel B (Fig. IV.1) and wooded Parcel A (Fig. IV.2). The biface suggests occupation associated with the Late Archaic to Terminal Archaic periods, but occupation may be associated with other periods as well. The discovery of this material was not at all surprising since Native occupation is common to most river margins that are well drained and offer river access. This particular locality has been assigned prehistoric site number 74.175.



Figure IV.1. Field Parcel B shovel tests with Native American artifacts indicated in red.



Figure IV.2. Woods Parcel A shovel tests with Native American artifacts indicated in red.

The historic period is represented by a scatter of artifacts dominated by highly fragmented whiteware and yellow ware, brick, window glass and nails. The low density, scattered nature, and potential mid to latter 19<sup>th</sup>-century date of this material suggests it derived from agricultural fertilizing. This activity frequently combined household refuse with livestock manure, resulting in a common archaeological signature. Although no specific area of occupation was found, the locality was assigned historic site ME 327-004 to document the fact that this material was present. No artifacts dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or even 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were found, clearly showing that this area was not occupied during the early historic period and the Negew trading post was not located in the areas tested.

If the location of the structure depicted on the Grandfontaine map of 1671 is accurate, its true location must be further north between Anthony Nadeau's field and Ayers Island, or further south. The map depiction showing the post toward the base of the rapids suggests the post was located further south as suggested by Alaric and Gretchen Faulkner. Future efforts to identify the site should focus on river landings characterized by low banks and low flow velocity. Inquiries should also be made of local land owners living within this stretch of the river to learn if they have found materials that would indicate an early historic site.

The author wishes to thank Anthony Nadeau for providing access to his property and for going out of his way to enable the survey to occur. Also to be thanked is Jim Kaiser, who provided permission for testing on the wooded parcel. Finally, specific thanks are due to the metal detectorists who interrupted work schedules, braved hot and humid weather, and went to considerable effort to assist with the site search. It is hoped that this combined effort will be commonplace in the future.

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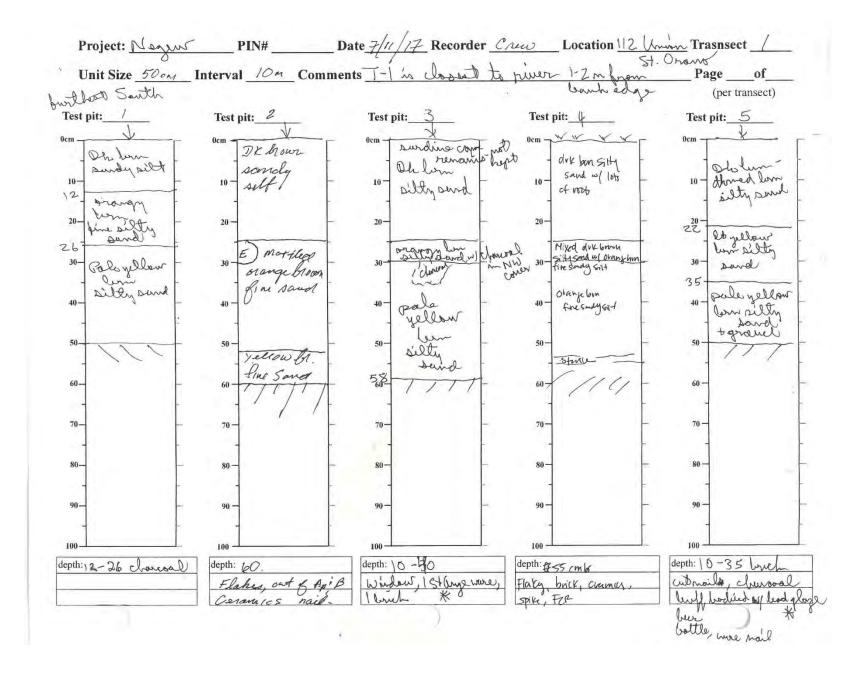
1946 Topographic Map of the Southwestern Portion of Orono. University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections.

#### Walling, H. F.

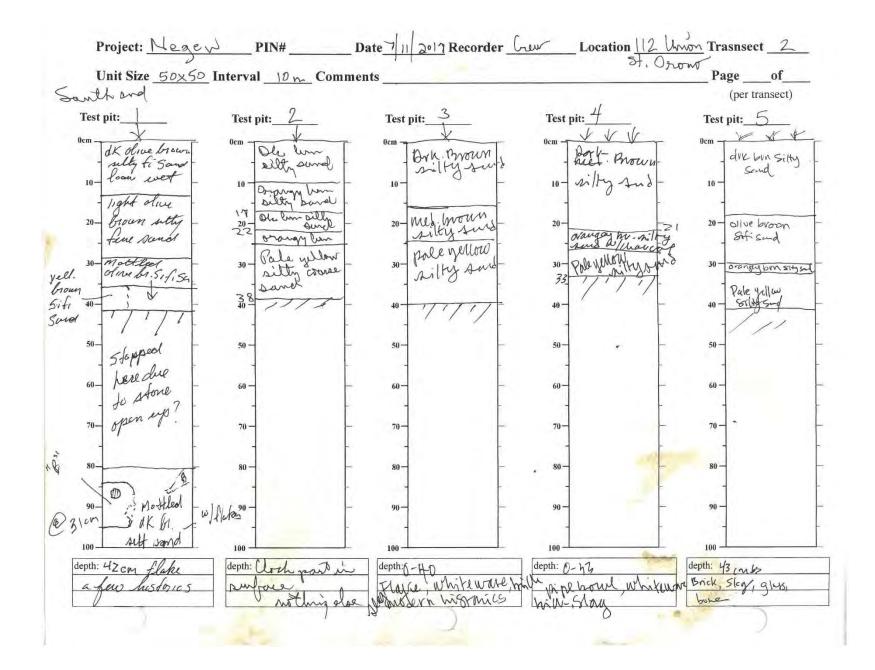
1859 Topographical Map of the County of Penobscot, Maine, Under the Direction of H. F. Walling. Lee and Marsh, New York.

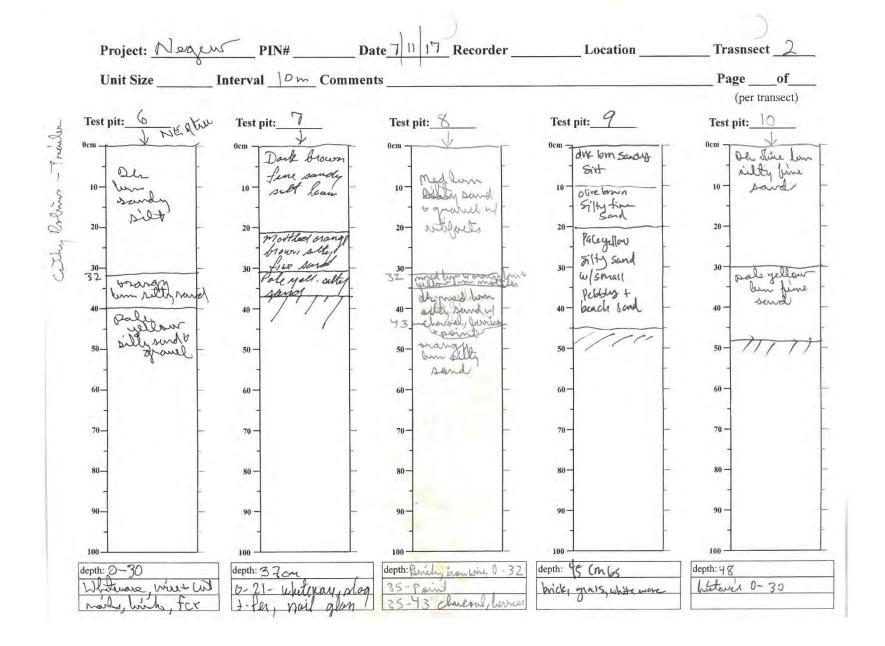
# APPENDIX A

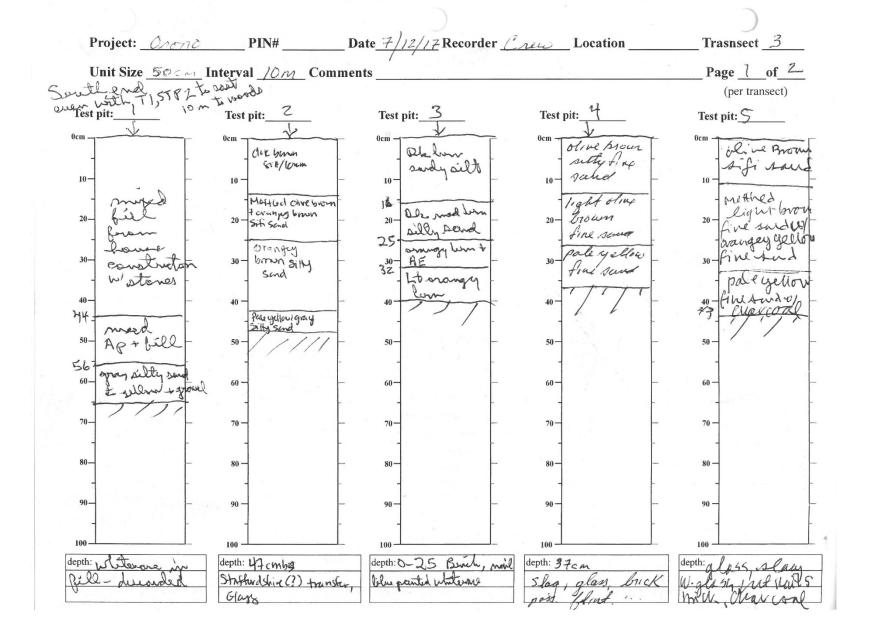
**Shovel Test Pit Profiles** 

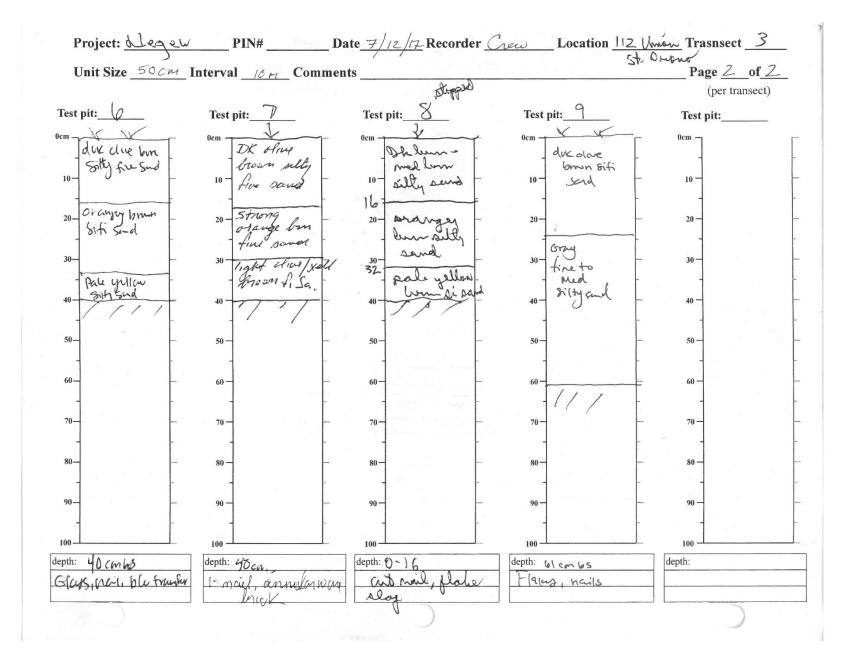


Unit Size	Interval	Comments			Page 2 of 2
Test pit: 6  DK drue BR, Sifi Sand	Test pit:	ned	dik med bon Soity Sand	Test pit: 9  Ocm  Dh med lum silty sund	(per transect)  Test pit: 10  Ocm Light  Med Angur
onange Br. 20- fi Sand. Yell. Brown 30- Pine Sand	20 - 23 - It area is the 12 - 23 - 24 is the 12 - 20 - 20 le	rond 30	Strong brown Med Junion Stiff and Churton forticts	Food 30 - 27	20- 29- 30-////
50—	50 - 60 -	// 6	Strong brun Stipt Sand wxxxdwl E" and churcual Pale gellon Stilly Sand	50- 18 ar N	Slow plant aross.
70— - 80— - 90—	- 70 80 90	- 70 80 90 -		of the part of 27 cmbs dut ag feat.	70- at 25 cm
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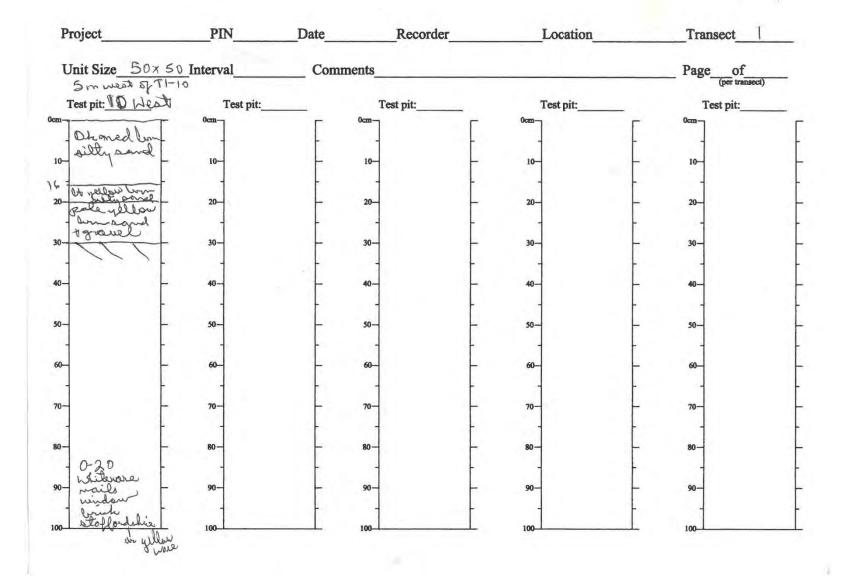








Brachets of TI 3,5,10 Location 112 Union Transect 12 Recorder Project Negew PIN Date / Unit Size 50x50 Interval 5/10 m of (per transect) Page\_ Comments Test pit: 4.5 Test pit: 9,5 Test pit: 2.5 Test pit: 3.5 Test pit: 5.5 prix Brown silly soils willots of poots dive prowe Dh lun Oh lin sity send CIVK ofive Si fine Sand silty brown sifi sand 10weed in 20- dk olive Br. 5.17 Sand small Pebbuy francey forough silty prangulum orangy brown Silly sand med copraid pulyellow Silly and Pole Vellang fully soud Pale yellow Paleyeurocine fire said pale yellow om silty 50-50-50-50sund 60-60-60-70cut nui | FC12 white wave white wave Windows Jacs) 90-Maha 380M Both - disjurded 100-47 cm 45



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30- Pale yell Sifty & Sa	30 - Sifi sond	30 Pole yellow	30	30 - yell Nows
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50—	50	50-	50 —	50 —
1	+	-	- 4A-test in	+
60—	60 —	- 60-	60- graveled	60 —
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70-	70 —	70-	70- Pale yellow	70 —
+ +	4			-
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90-	90 —	90-	90 —	90 —
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Justest		18m SE 172 5TF	I'm field	(per transect)
Test pit:	Test pit:	Test pit:   A	Test pit:	Test pit:
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setty sand	30	[ 30 ]	30	30
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		12/ car shell		

## APPENDIX B

## **Artifact Catalog**



## Orono 74.175

	_									
Provenier	ice Cod	le:	1	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP5.5		
Stratum:	Olive	brown silty fine	e sand		Depthcm:		000-012	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption			Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	3	Fire-cracked F	Rock						10000000	2
	2	Fire-cracked F	Rock							4
	1	Debitage								2
	4	Debitage								2
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	3 9	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP2.5		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-028	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	4 5	Site:	74.175	Area:	WT	Unit: #Type!		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		000-030	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	8	Fire-cracked R	ock							2
	9	Debitage								1
	10	Debitage								2
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	5 5	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP2		
Stratum:	A hor	izon			Depthcm:		000-025	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	12	Debitage								1
	15	Debitage								1
	13	Debitage								2
	11	Pottery, indete	ermina	te						1
		2.37								1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	6 S	ite:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T3STP5		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		000-032	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	16	Fire-cracked R	ock							1
Proveniend	ce Code	2:	8 5	ite:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP4.5		
Stratum:	Dk bro	own silty fine sa	nd		Depthcm:		000-012	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	otion			Po	rtion	Condition	Quantity	
	17	Debitage								1
	18	Debitage								1

Provenien	ice Cod	le:	11	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP9.5		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-028	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iptio	n		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	23	Fire-cracked I	Rock							1
	22	Fire-cracked I	Rock							2
	21	Debitage								1
	19	Debitage								1
	20	Debitage								3
	24	Mammal Bon	е					Calcined		1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	15	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T2STP8		
Stratum:	B hor	izon			Depthcm:		035-035	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iptio	n		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	25	Side-notched	Poin	t		C	omplete			1
	26	Seed								25
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	19	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T3STP6		
Stratum:	Dk ol	ive brown silty	fine s	and	Depthcm:		000-032	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption	n		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	27	Core								1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	20	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T3STP4		
Stratum:	Olive	brown silty fine	e san	d	Depthcm:		000-026	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption	ń		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	28	Debitage								1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	22	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP4		
Stratum:	Ap				Depthcm:		000-030	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	31	Debitage								1
	29	Fire-cracked F	lock							3
	30	Debitage								2
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	23	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP3.5		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		000-038	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descr	iption	1		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	32	Fire-cracked R	lock							2
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	25	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T3STP8		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-016	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ptior	1		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	33	Debitage								1

Provenien	ce Cod	e:	27	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP8		
Stratum:	Ap				Depthcm:		000-021	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Des	cription	1		Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	34	Debitage								1
	35	Core								1
	36	Debitage								13
	37	Debitage								1
	38	Debitage								1
	39	Debitage								1
	40	Fire-cracked	d Rock							6
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	28	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP7		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		005-028	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Des	cription	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	43	Fire-cracked	d Rock							3
	44	Fire-cracked	d Rock							1
	42	Debitage								2
	41	Debitage								1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	29	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T2STP6		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-030	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Des	cription	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	45	Fire-cracked	Rock							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	30	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T2STP3		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-016	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Des	cription	1		Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	46	Debitage								1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	31	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T2STP1		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-029	Feature:		
Catalog#		Artifact Des	cription	1		Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	51	Debitage								1
	52	Fire-cracked	Rock							2
	50	Debitage								1
	49	Debitage								1
	48	Core								1
	47	Debitage								20
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	33	Site:	74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP10		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		000-029	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Des	cription	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	53	Debitage								1

Provenien	ce Cod	e:	34 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP9		
Stratum:	Ap ar	nd B		Dept	hcm:	000-027	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	54	Debitage						20-1111	3
	55	Fire-cracked	Rock						1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	35 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP3		
Stratum:	Ap ar	d B		Dept	hcm:	010-040	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	56	Debitage							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	36 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T3STP9		
Stratum:	Dk ol	ve brown silty	fine sand	Dept	hcm:	000-024	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	57	Debitage							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	37 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP6		
Stratum:	A hor	izon		Dept	hcm:	000-015	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	58	Fire-cracked	Rock						3
	62	Debitage							2
	61	Debitage							1
	59	Debitage							2
	60	Debitage							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	46 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Woods by	big p Unit: #Type!		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B		Dept	hcm:	000-020	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	63	Debitage							2
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	47 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP8		
Stratum:	Stron	g orange brow	n fine san	d Dept	hcm:	031-050	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	64	Fire-cracked	Rock						1
	65	Debitage							1
	66	Debitage							3
Proveniend	ce Cod	e:	48 Sit	e: 74.175	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T1STP2		
Stratum:	B- fine	e sand		Depti	hcm:	025-052	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Desc	ription		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	67	Fire-cracked	Rock						2
	68	Debitage							5
	69	Debitage							1

Provenience Coo	le: 49 Site: 74.175	Area: Woods	Unit: #Type!		
Stratum: Dk ol	ive brown- olive brown silty fine Depthcm:	000-020	Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Description	Portion	Condition	Quantity	
70	Fire-cracked Rock				1
71	Debitage				1
Provenience Cod	e: 50 Site: 74.175	Area: Lawn	Unit: T1STP2		
Stratum: Mott	led olive brown silty fine sand Depthcm:	029-042	Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Description	Portion	Condition	Quantity	
72	Fire-cracked Rock				3
73	Debitage				3
74	Debitage				2



## Negew 2017

Provenien	ice Cod	e:	1 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP5.5		
Stratum:	Olive	brown silty fine	sand	Depthcm:		000-017	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	2	Brick, America	n red, whole	e or fragment					3
	3	Iron, indeterm	inate						3
	5	Earthenware, I	ndetermina	te (missing glaze)					1
	4	Whiteware, pla	ain						2
	1	Pipe stem, pipe	e clay						1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	2 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP2.5		
Stratum:	Ap			Depthcm:		000-028	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	7	Window, Flat g	lass indeter	minate including	pla				5
	6	Earthenware, I	ndetermina	te (missing glaze)					2
Provenien	ce Cod	e;	3 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	MD	Unit: T5STP1		
Stratum:				Depthcm:		000-020	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	8	Ash Tray							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	4 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Woods	Unit: T1STP4		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B soils		Depthcm:		000-030	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	9	Earthenware, I	ndetermina	te (missing glaze)					1
	10	Iron, indetermi	inate						3
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	5 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP2		
Stratum:	A hor	izon		Depthcm:		000-025	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	13	Nail, machine o	cut commor	square head					1
	17	Stone, worked							1
	16	Whiteware, pla	iin		В	ody			1
	14	Whiteware, bla	ick transfer	print	В	ody			1
	12	Whiteware, pla	iin		Ri	im			1
	11	Window, Flat g	lass indeter	minate including	pla				1
	15	Stone, worked							1
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	6 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP5		
Stratum:	Ap an	d B soils		Depthcm:		000-032	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	otion		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	20	Nail, machine o	ut common	square head					2

	19	Whiteware-glazed with annular painted bands Body	1
	21	Nail, wire	1
	22	Window, Flat glass indeterminate including pla	1
	23	Window, General flat glass aqua tint	1
	25	Clinker/Slag	1
	18	Brick, American red, whole or fragment	2
	24	Tableware, Machine made plain	1
Provenienc	e Cod		
Stratum:	Aqp	Depthcm: 000-025 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion Condition Quantity	
	30	Earthenware, Indeterminate (missing glaze) Body	2
	29	Clinker/Slag	2
	26	Whiteware, hand-painted blue Body	1
	27	Brick, American red, whole or fragment	6
	28	Iron, indeterminate	1
Provenienc	e Code	e: 8 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Lawn area Unit: T1STP4.5	
Stratum:	Dk bro	own silty fine sand Depthcm: 000-026 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion Condition Quantity	
	33	Earthenware, Indeterminate (missing glaze)	1
	32	Brick, American red, whole or fragment	1
	31	Button, four-hole, glass	1
Provenienc	e Code	9 Site: ME 327-004 Area: MD Riverbank Unit: EU	
Stratum:	Surfac	Depthcm: Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion Condition Quantity	
	34	Button, one-piece, brass	1
Provenience	e Code	e: 10 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Lawn area Unit: T2STP10	
Stratum:	Dk oli	ve brown silty fine sand Depthcm: 000-030 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion Condition Quantity	
	42	Whiteware, plain	2
	41	Glass, Indeterminate	1
	46	Nail, machine cut common square head	1
	45	Window, General flat glass aqua tint	2
	36	Earthenware, Indeterminate (missing glaze) Body	1
	38	Pipe stem, pipe clay	1
	39	Window, Flat glass indeterminate including pla	2
	40	Jar, Machine made embossed	1
	35	Nail, indeterminate square	12
	43	Brick, American red, whole or fragment	2
	44	Iron, indeterminate	1

	37	Pipe Bowl, pipe	cla	y						1
Provenience	e Cod	e:	11	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP9.5		
Stratum:	Ар				Depthcm:		000-028	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descrip	tion	n		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	47	Staffordshire Pla	ain			В	ody			1
	48	Nail, machine co	ut c	commor	square head					1
	49	Brick, American	red	d, whole	e or fragment					1
	50	Glass, Indeterm	ina	te						1
	51	Whiteware, plai	n			R	im			1
Provenience	e Cod	e:	12	Site:	Me 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T2STP9		
Stratum: (	Olive	brown fine sand			Depthcm:		000-023	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	tior	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenience	e Cod	e:	13	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	MD	Unit: T5STP2		
Stratum:					Depthcm:			Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	ior	1		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
		Watch fob		č.		,		Condition	Quarterly	1
Provenience			14	Site:	Me 327-004	Area:	MD	Unit: T5STP3		
Stratum:					Depthcm:			Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	ior	1		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	53	Belt Buckle, bras	SS							1
Provenience	Cod	e:	15	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T2STP8		
Stratum:					Depthcm:		035-035	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	ior	1		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	54	Spoon					1001		S. S	1
Provenience			16	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	MD	Unit: T5STP4		
Stratum:					Depthcm:			Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	ion	1		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenience	Code	e: :	17	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP2		
Stratum: [	Dark b	prown silty fine sa			Depthcm:			Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descript	ion	ı'		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	57	Bottle, Machine	ma	ade plai	n					1
	58	Whiteware, red	tra	nsfer pr	rint	Ri	m			2
	59	Brick, American	red	l, whole	or fragment					2
	55	Earthenware, Inc	det	ermina	te (missing glaze)	Во	ody			1
	56	Window, Flat gla	iss	indeter	minate including	ola				1

Provenien	ce Cod	e: 18 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T2STP5		
		ark brown silty fine sand	Depthcm:			Feature:		
	197	Artifact Description	5-51-51-51-11		ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Catalog #	62	Mammal Bone		-	ortion	Green	Quantity	3
	60	Iron, indeterminate				dieen		1
	65	Whiteware, plain						1
	63	Window, Flat glass indetern	ninate including	nla				1
	64	Glass, Indeterminate, Plain	illiate ilicidulig	рia				1
	61	Brick, American red, whole	or fragment					12
Provenien			ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP6		12
Stratum:	Dark	olive brown silty fine sand	Depthcm:		000-032	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	67	Whiteware, dark blue trans	fer print	В	ody			1
	66	Nail, wire						1
Provenien	ce Cod	e: 20 Site:	Me 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP4		
Stratum:	Olive	brown silty loam	Depthcm:		000-026	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	70	Glass, Indeterminate						1
	72	Gun flint, "English"						1
	73	Whiteware, plain		В	ody			1
	69	Brick, American red, whole	or fragment					4
	74	Window, General flat glass	aqua tint					2
	68	Clinker/Slag						9
	71	Iron, indeterminate						4
Provenien	ce Cod	e: 21 Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T2STP4		
Stratum:	Ар		Depthcm:			Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	82	Pearlware plain		В	ody			1
	83	Whiteware-glazed with ann	ular painted ban	ds B	ody			1
	76	Whiteware, plain		В	ody			3
	79	Whiteware, red transfer pri	nt					3
	75	Brick, American red, whole	or fragment					6
	77	Nail, indeterminate square						1
	81	Earthenware, Indeterminate	e (missing glaze)	В	ody			1
	80	Pipe Bowl, pipe clay						1

78 Clinker/Slag

Provenien	ce Cod	e:	22 Site	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP4		
Stratum:	Ap silt	y fine sand		Depthcm:		000-030	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	85	Spike, machin	e cut						1
	86	Earthenware,	Indetermi	inate (missing glaze)	) В	ody			1
	89	Redware ungla	azed		В	ody			1
	84	Brick, America	in red, wh	ole or fragment					7
	88	Pearlware, mo	olded (oth	er)	Ri	im			1
	87	Creamware ge	eneral		В	ody			1
Provenien	ce Code	e:	23 Site	: ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP3.5		
Stratum:	Ap/B			Depthcm:		000-038	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	90	Nail, machine	cut comm	on square head					1
	95	Pearlware, ha	nd painted	d underglaze blue	Ri	im			2
	91	Whiteware, sh	ell-edge b	olue, unscalloped, si	mp Ri	im			1
	92	Brick, America	n red, wh	ole or fragment					2
	93	Whiteware, re	d transfer	rprint	Ва	ase			1
	94	Whiteware, pl	ain		В	ody			1
Provenien	ce Code	21	24 Site	: ME 327-004	Area:	Woods, ex	plor Unit: EU		
Stratum:	Dark o	live brown-ligh	nt olive br	own silt Depthcm:		000-056	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	99	Nail, indeterm	inate squa	are or wire					3
	98	Nail, wire							2
	100	Window, Gene	eral flat gl	ass aqua tint					23
	101	Bullet Casing							1
	97	Spike, cast							1
	96	Nail, wire							7
Provenien	ce Code	2.5	25 Site	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP8		
Stratum:	Ap			Depthcm:		000-016	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	102	Hardware, oth	er iron						1
	104	Iron, indeterm	inate						1
	103	Nail, machine	cut comm	on square head					1
Provenien	ce Code	9:	26 Site	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T3STP7		
Stratum:	Dark o	live brown silty	fine sand	Depthcm:		000-015	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption		Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	109	Brick, America	n red, wh	ole or fragment					1
	108	Strap							1

	107	Nail, machine cut common square head		1
	106	Brick, American red, whole or fragment		1
	105	Whiteware-glazed with annular painted bands Rim		1
Provenience	Code	27 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Law	n area Unit: T1STP8	
Stratum: /	Ap dar	k brown silty fine sand Depthcm: 000	-031 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion	n Condition Quantity	
	113	Nut		2
	110	Glass, Indeterminate		1
	112	Bolt		1
	114	Spike, machine cut		1
	118	Brick, American red, whole or fragment		3
18	115	Tableware, Machine made plain		1
	117	Lamp, Mold blown		1
i i	116	Bottle, Machine made embossed		3
13	111	Nail, machine cut common square head		3
Provenience	Code	28 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Law	n area Unit: T1STP7	
Stratum: A	Ap/B	Depthcm: 005-	-028 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion	Condition Quantity	
	120	Brick, American red, whole or fragment		2
	121	Pearlware plain Body		1
	119	Nail, machine cut common square head		1
Provenience	Code	29 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Law	n area Unit: T2STP6	
Stratum: A	Aр	Depthcm: 000-	-030 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion	Condition Quantity	
13	123	Earthenware, Indeterminate (missing glaze)		1
	126	ron, indeterminate		1
	122	Nail, wire		1
1	125	Nail, machine cut common square head		3
3	124	Clinker/Slag		2
4	127	Earthenware, Indeterminate (missing glaze) Body		1
1	130	Brick, American red, whole or fragment		3
Í	128	Stoneware Refined other Base		1
1	129	Whiteware, sponged Body		1
Provenience	Code	30 Site: ME 327-004 Area: Law	n area Unit: T2STP3	
Stratum: A	р	Depthcm: 000	0-16 Feature:	
Catalog #		Artifact Description Portion	Condition Quantity	
1	131	Bottle, Mold blown embossed		1
1	135	Brick, American red, whole or fragment		3
1	134	Whiteware, plain Rim		1

	133	Clinker/Slag						2
	132	Brick, American red, whole or	fragment					1
Provenien	ce Cod	e: 31 Site: N	IE 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T2STP1		
Stratum:	Ap		Depthcm:		000-029	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
catalog ii	138	Nail, machine cut common sq	uare head		OT CIOT	Serialities	Saditaley	1
	137	Rivet	aure mean					1
	136	Brick, American red, whole or	fragment					1
	139	Whiteware, black transfer prin		В	ody			3
Provenien	ce Cod		IE 327-004		Lawn area	Unit: T2STP7		
Stratum:	Dark	prown fine sandy silt loam	Depthcm:		000-022	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
catalog ii	142	Window, General flat glass aq	ua tint		010011	Condition	Quartite	1
	146	Nail, machine cut, indetermin						2
	145	Brick, American red, whole or						1
	143	Whiteware, red transfer print		В	ase			1
	141	Bottle, Mold blown plain			p			1
	140	Iron, indeterminate						4
	147	Whiteware, plain						2
	144	Clinker/Slag						3
Provenien	ce Code	e: 33 Site: M	E 327-004	Area:	Lawn area	Unit: T1STP10		
Stratum:	Ap/B		Depthcm:		000-029	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Description		Р	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	148	Window, Safety glass						1
	151	Glass, Indeterminate, Plain						1
	156	Glass, Indeterminate						1
	160	Bottle, Machine made plain						2
	159	Nail, machine cut common squ	uare head					3
	158	Clinker/Slag						2
	157	Window, General flat glass aq	ua tint					1
								1
	155	Coal						1
	155 154	Coal Staffordshire Plain		В	ody			1
			fragment	В	ody			
	154	Staffordshire Plain	fragment	В	ody			1
	154 152	Staffordshire Plain Brick, American red, whole or	fragment	В	ody			1
	154 152 149	Staffordshire Plain Brick, American red, whole or Asphalt	fragment		ody			1 3 1
Provenien	154 152 149 153 150	Staffordshire Plain Brick, American red, whole or Asphalt Nail, wire Whiteware, plain	fragment E 327-004		ody	unit: T1STP9		1 3 1
Proveniend Stratum:	154 152 149 153 150 ce Code	Staffordshire Plain Brick, American red, whole or Asphalt Nail, wire Whiteware, plain		В	ody	Unit: T1STP9 Feature:		1 3 1

	161	Nail, wire								1
	164	Clinker/Slag								5
	162	Nail, machine cut, i	ndeterm	inate head						3
	165	Whiteware, plain								3
	163	Bottle, Machine ma	ade plain		L	ip				1
	167	Whiteware, flow bl	ue or flo	w black	R	im				1
	166	Window, General f	lat glass	aqua tint						1
Provenien	ce Cod	e: 35	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn are	a Unit:	T1STP3		
Stratum:	Ap/B			Depthcm:		010-040	Feature:			
Catalog #		Artifact Description			P	ortion	Condition		Quantity	
	170	Window, General f	lat glass	aqua tint						1
	175	Wood, unworked f	ragment							13
	174	Window, Flat glass	indetern	ninate including	pla					2
	173	Glass, Indetermina	te							1
	171	Whiteware, plain			В	ody				1
	169	Brick, American red	l, whole	or fragment						1
	168	Staffordshire Plain			R	im				1
	172	Figurine, porcelain								1
Provenien	ce Code	36	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit:	T3STP9		
Stratum:	Dark o	olive brown silty fine	sand	Depthcm:		000-024	Feature:			
Catalog #		Artifact Description			P	ortion	Condition		Quantity	
	182	Bottle, Mold blown	plain							1
	179	Nail, machine cut c	ommon :	square head						2
	176	Window, Flat glass	indetern	ninate including	pla					1
	178	Bottle, Machine ma	de plain							1
	181	Nail, wire								2
	177	Window, General fl	at glass	aqua tint						1
	180	Iron, indeterminate								1
Provenien	ce Code	37	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: 1	Г1ЅТР6		
Stratum:	A hori	zon		Depthcm:		000-015	Feature:			
Catalog #		Artifact Description			P	ortion	Condition		Quantity	
Provenien	ce Code	38	Site:	ME 327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: 1	T2STP8		
Stratum:	Ар			Depthcm:		000-032	Feature:			
Catalog #		Artifact Description			P	ortion	Condition		Quantity	
	189	Bottle, Machine ma	de plain							1
	183	Brick, American red	, whole	or fragment						1
	184	Shoe/boot leather								1
	185	Nail, wire								5

186	Iron, indetermina	te					1
187	7 Window, Flat glas	s indeterr	minate including	pla			1
188	Brick, American re	ed, whole	or fragment				1
Provenience Co	ode: 39	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP5		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Description	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
190	Shoe/boot heal pl	ate					1
Provenience Co	ode: 40	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP6		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Description	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
191	Belt Buckle, brass						1
Provenience Co	ode: 41	Site:	Me 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP7		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Description	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
192	Knife					23-22-24	1
Provenience Co	ode: 42	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP8		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Descriptio	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
193	Knife						1
Provenience Co	de: 43	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP9		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Descriptio	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
194	Band						1
Provenience Co	de: 44	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: Lawn	Unit: T5STP10		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Descriptio	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
195	Spoon						1
Provenience Co	de: 45	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: MD	Unit: T5STP11		
Stratum:			Depthcm:		Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Descriptio	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	
196	Band						1
Provenience Co	de: 46	Site:	ME 327-004	Area: Woods	Unit: T1STP3		
Stratum: Ap-E	3		Depthcm:	000-020	O Feature:		
Catalog #	Artifact Descriptio	n		Portion	Condition	Quantity	

Provenien	ce Cod	e:	47 Site:	ME:	327-04	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T	1STP8	
Stratum:	Strong	g orange browr	fine sand		Depthcm:		031-050	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenien	ce Cod	e:	48 Site:	ME:	327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T:	1STP2	
Stratum:	B- fine	sand			Depthcm:		025-052	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenien	ce Code	e;	49 Site:	ME:	327-004	Area:	Woods	Unit: T	1STP5	
Stratum:	Dk oli	ve brown/ olive	brown silty	y fine	Depthcm:		000-020	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	cription			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
Provenien	ce Code	e:	50 Site:	ME:	327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T:	1STP2	
Stratum:	Mottle	ed olive brown	silty fine sa	nd	Depthcm:		029-042	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	199	Tableware, Inc		plain						
	197	Iron, indeterm	inate							
	198	Bottle, Machin	ne made pla	in						
Provenien	ce Code	30	51 Site:	ME :	327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T	1STP	
Stratum:	Ap an	d B			Depthcm:		000-020	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			P	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	203	Nail, machine	cut commo	n squai	re head					
	204	Bottle, Mold b	lown plain							
	200	Yellow ware p	lain			В	ody			
	209	Glass, Indeter	minate							
	201	Rockingham								
	205	Brick, America	n red, whol	e or fra	gment					
	206	Redware plain	lead glazed			В	ody			
	208	Window, Gene	eral flat glas	s aqua	tint					
	202	Whiteware, pl	ain							
	207	Nail, hand-forg	ged rosehea	d						
Proveniend	ce Code	e:	52 Site:	ME 3	327-004	Area:	Lawn	Unit: T	1STP5	
Stratum:	Ap and	d B			Depthcm:		010-035	Feature:		
Catalog #		Artifact Descri	ption			Po	ortion	Condition	Quantity	
	210	Nail, wire								
	211	Redware plain	lead glazed	Ę.		В	ase			
	212	Nail, machine	cut commo	n squai	e head					
	213	Bottle, Machin								