Archaeological Survey of the York River Headwaters: A Community Approach for Identification and Management

by

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Final Report

REDACTED VERSION

A report prepared for the York River Study Committee under the direction of Ellen R. Cowie and Robert N. Bartone, Co-Principal Investigators, Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc., 382 Fairbanks Road, Farmington, Maine 04938

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological study of a section of the upper York River Watershed within the towns of York and Eliot was conducted in June, 2017 as a volunteer and public education-oriented project, conducted by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC). The work was undertaken under the auspices of the York River Wild and Scenic Study Act, which authorized the York River Study to develop a management plan for the York River Watershed and to evaluate its eligibility and suitability as a candidate for the Wild and Scenic River designation. The goal of the archaeological work was to determine the potential presence of significant archaeological resources in the 2050-acre study area, with the intention of identifying specific cultural resources that may possess Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). The archaeological study included background research, development of localized pre-contact and historic Euroamerican archaeological contexts, archaeological sensitivity modeling, a field inspection, and a four-day volunteer-oriented archaeological phase I survey. Field work included the excavation of 80 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits, and photographic and GPS recordation of historic features.

Twenty areas were identified as potentially sensitive for Native American archaeological sites, and additional locations were found to possess sensitivity for historic Euroamerican sites. While only nine areas of archaeological sensitivity were tested during the phase I survey, six pre-contact Native American archaeological sites were newly identified and six historic Euroamerican archaeological sites were investigated. The Native American cultural material includes lithic artifacts such as debitage, tools, a projectile point, and a sample of burned bone representing food remains. The projectile point is a Small Stemmed point of the Late Archaic tradition, and dates to approximately 5,000-4,500 B.P. The other pre-contact sites are of unknown date, however recovered artifacts are fairly typical of other near-coastal sites in southwestern Maine. Lithic materials include both locally available quartz and other materials from greater distances: rhyolites, chert, and Mistassini quartzite: that together demonstrate a far-reaching network of mobility, trade, and exchange. The historic Euroamerican sites include the remnants of 18th and 19th century dwellings, mills, and a small hydroelectric facility. These sites are representative of some of the earliest post-contact Euroamerican settlement in the upper watershed. The boundaries of the 19th-century community of Punkintown at the outlet of York Pond were also defined, and a selection of domestic artifacts and architectural remains were recovered.

Archaeological investigations at identified sites are preliminary, and are thus not sufficient to determine National Register eligibility. However, the Plaised and Emery dwelling sites of Punkintown and the second Frost mill site may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing resources to a wider Punkintown historic district. Although there is currently insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of Native American archaeological sites identified by this survey, collectively the rate of site identification within tested areas as well as a local record of identified artifacts from the York River watershed implies that the York River possesses potential significant pre-contact cultural resources.

Summary of Results

Acres Surveyed (walkover inspection): 835 acres

Test pits: 80 standard 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) shovel test pits

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (pre-contact Native American): 20

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (post-contact historic Euroamerican): 9

Designated Archaeological Sites: 12 (see table, below).

Pre-Contact Native American Sites	
Site Number	**Town**
1.13	Eliot
1.14	Eliot
1.15	Eliot
1.16	Eliot
1.17	Eliot
2.31	York
Post-Contact Euroamerican Sites	
Site Number	**Town**
ME 143-009 (Bartlett saw mill/hydro facility)	Eliot
ME 143-010 (Plaisted cellar hole)	Eliot
ME 143-011 (Emery cellar hole)	Eliot
ME 143-012 (Briggs cellar hole)	Eliot
ME 143-013 (Bartlett-Briggs grist mill)	Eliot
ME 143-014 (second Frost mill)	Eliot

Significant Finds (Artifacts):

Native American: Small Stemmed point dating to the Late Archaic period, ca. 5,000-4,500 B.P. from site 1.16. Mistassini quartzite flake and 19 fragments of calcined bone (plus additional debitage and core tools) from site 2.31. Lithic debitage (quartz, local rhyolite) and/or simple core tools (cores, wedges) from remaining sites 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, and 1.17.

Euroamerican: Staffordshire slip decorated wares, ca. 1665 to 1770, from sites ME 143-010 and ME 143-011 within Punkintown. Early 19th to early 20th century domestic artifacts (ceramics, vessel glass, kaolin pipe fragments) and architectural remains (brick, window glass, cut nails, wrought nail) also from sites ME 143-010 and ME 143-011.

The artifact and documentary collection from the York River Headwaters study will be permanently housed at the Brick Store Museum in Kennebunk, Maine.

Summary of Recommendations

For Native American (Pre-Contact) Resources:

Additional field inspection within properties with granted access that have not yet been inspected, in order to identify additional areas potentially sensitive for Native American cultural resources (archaeologically sensitive areas).

Additional archaeological phase I survey within the watershed, specifically within determined archaeologically sensitive areas in properties with granted access.

Archaeological phase II investigations of identified Native American sites to determine their extent and also their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Euroamerican (Post-Contact) Resources:

Additional field inspection within properties with granted access that have not yet been inspected, particularly in areas to the south of Brixham Road determined to be areas potentially sensitive for historic Euroamerican cultural resources (archaeologically sensitive areas).

Recordation of land use and secondary features associated with the Frost and McIntire garrisons, including evidence of landing construction and ditching/diking related to marsh/meadow management.

Additional archaeological phase I survey including subsurface excavation at site ME 143-014 (the Second Frost Mill/Punkintown Mill and associated cellar hole).

Pursuing NRHP designation for Punkintown.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) has assisted the York River Study Committee in the completion of an archaeological survey of a section of the York River Watershed in the towns of York and Eliot, York County Maine (Figures 1 and 2). The U.S. Congress passed the York River Wild and Scenic Study Act in 2014 which authorized the York River Study to develop a management plan for the York River Watershed and to evaluate the eligibility and suitability of the York River Watershed as a candidate for the Wild and Scenic River designation as established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

The York River Watershed is located in southern Maine in the towns of York, Eliot, Kittery and South Berwick, and overall, covers nearly 83 square kilometers (over 32 square miles) and includes several primary tributaries including Cider Hill Creek, Cutts Ridge Brook, Rogers Brook, and Smelt Brook. The headwaters of the York River begin at York Pond and the river flows ultimately into the Gulf of Maine. The watershed is home to a wide variety of natural resources including a large, intact coastal forest, a rare marsh-estuarine ecosystem which are home to a diversity of animal species including threatened and endangered species (NPS 2013). For the purpose of this study, a section of the watershed was identified as a high priority area for archaeological and architectural survey work, and includes a portion of the upper York River, encompassing the headwaters at York Pond and an approximately 830-hectare (2050-acre) area that includes a 400-meter (¼-mile) buffer on either side of York River to its confluence with Smelt Brook (see Figures 1 and 2).

The goal of the archaeological portion of the study is to determine the potential presence of significant archaeological cultural resources in the study area, with the intention of identifying specific cultural resources that may possess outstandingly remarkable value (ORV). Local support and public involvement are key components of a successful Wild and Scenic River designation and thus community participation and involvement has been an important facet of the study. The archaeological study included background research, development of localized pre-contact and historic Euroamerican archaeological contexts, archaeological sensitivity modeling, a field inspection, an archaeological phase I survey, and recordation of identified archaeological sites within the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) system. The phase I survey was conducted over four days between Saturday, June 24 and Tuesday, June 27, 2017, and utilized the assistance of 26 volunteers from nearby towns as well as three NE ARC staff and two local high-school aged interns.

The archaeological field work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (National Park Service 1991), and included the excavation of a total of 80 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits throughout nine areas defined as

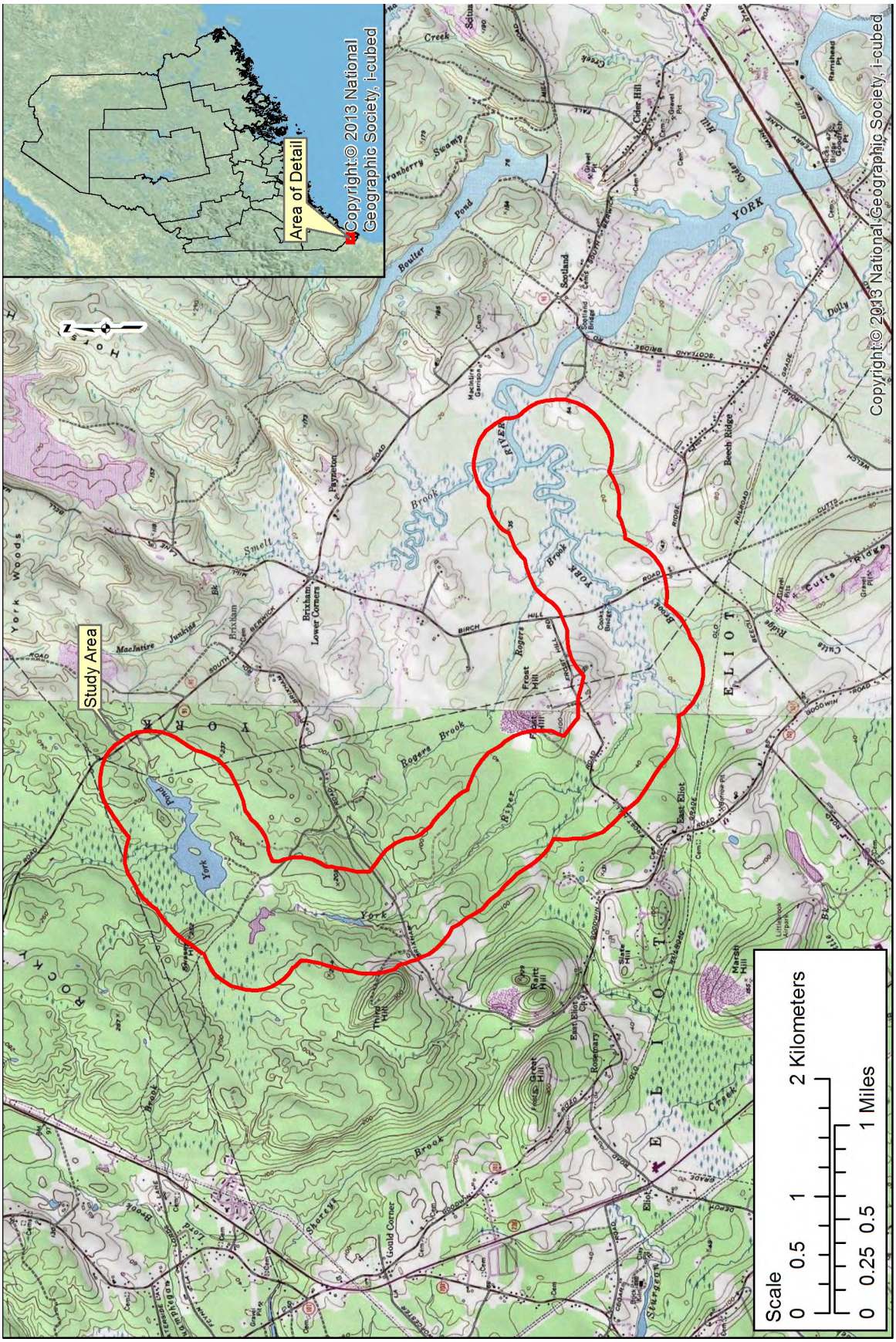

Figure 1. Topographic map showing the location of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

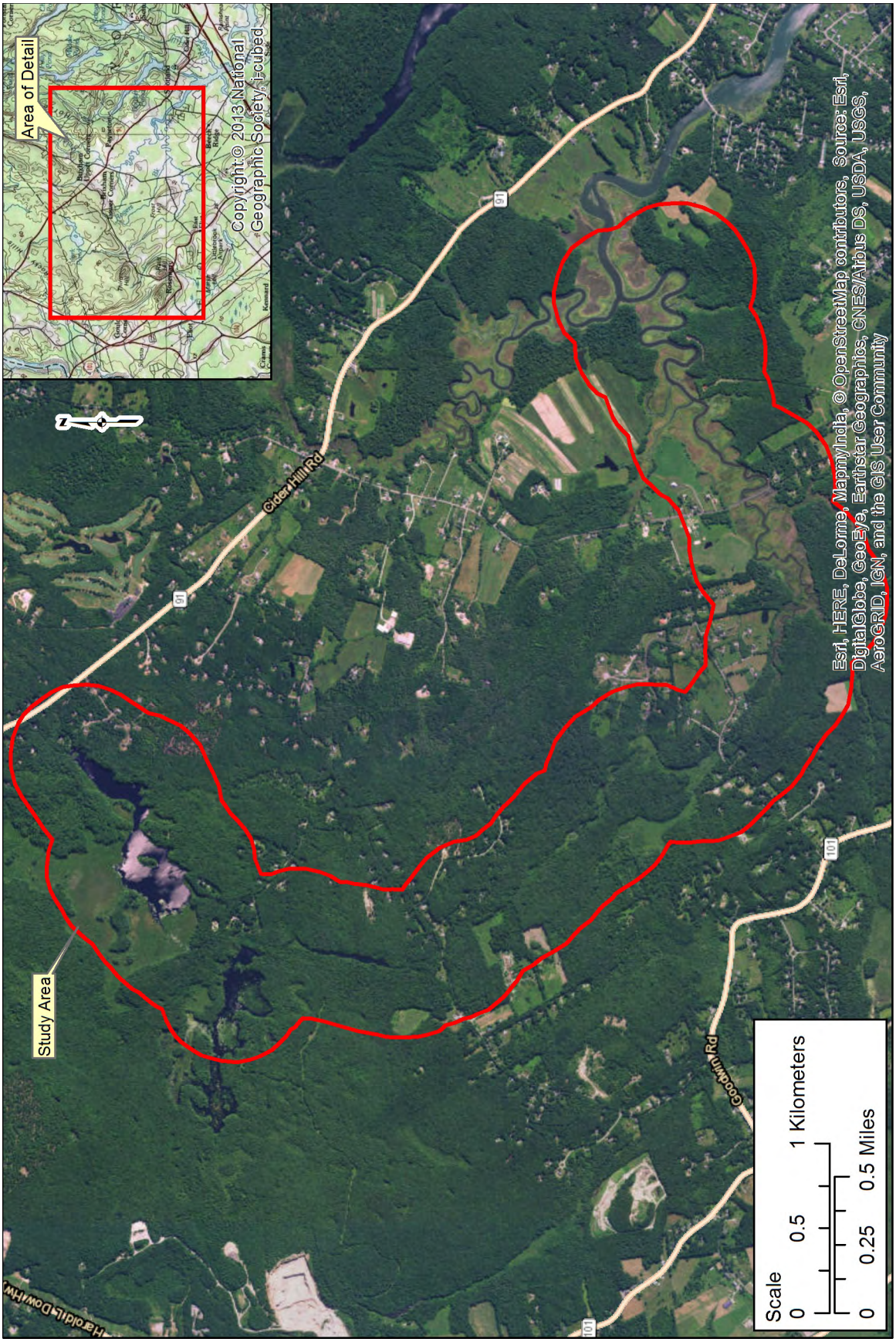

Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

archaeologically sensitive (ASAs). The field inspection and subsurface testing portions of the study have resulted in the identification of six pre-contact Native American sites and the definition of six 18th to 19th century Euroamerican sites (Figure 3). Standardized MHPC site forms have been filled out for each of these sites, and are appended to this report.

The pre-contact sites include sites 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, and 1.17 in the town of Eliot and site 2.31 in the town of York. Occupation and activity at each is mainly represented by a few pieces of lithic debitage and some simple tools including wedges and core fragments, although one temporally diagnostic projectile point – a Small Stemmed point dating to the Late Archaic period, ca. 5,000-4,500 B.P. – was recovered from site 1.16. The remaining sites likely date to the Late Archaic or possibly the Early Ceramic periods, although a Paleoindian period attribution is possible for sites 1.14 and 1.15. Additional pre-contact artifacts are recorded anecdotally in personal (project landowner) artifact collections, however as their provenience is not known they have not been designated as archaeological sites.

The six historical archaeological sites were identified as a result of the walkover field inspection, and include the Bartlett saw mill/hydro facility (ME 143-009), Plaisted cellar hole (ME 143-010), Emery cellar hole (ME 143-011), Briggs cellar hole (ME 143-012), Bartlett-Briggs grist mill (ME 143-013), and the second Frost mill (ME 143-014), all located in Eliot. Three of these are located in the area of Punkintown, a small community abandoned early in the 20th century, while the remainder relate to the activities of local, small-scale 19th century lumbering and milling industry along Brixham Road.

As noted, the survey was conducted with the intention of identifying specific cultural resources that may possess ORV, in order to evaluate the eligibility and suitability of the York River Watershed as a candidate for the Wild and Scenic River designation. The Plaisted and Emery cellar holes and the second Frost mill (sites ME 143-010, ME 143-011, and ME 143-014) may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing resources to a wider Punkintown historic district, and as such, may be regarded as possessing ORV. Archaeological investigations at the other identified sites have been preliminary, and are thus not sufficient to determine NRHP eligibility. While no singular Native American archaeological site is thus at this point understood to represent an ORV in its own right, the rate of site identification within tested areas - six sites found within nine tested archaeologically sensitive areas, for an identification rate of 66% - as well as a local record of identified artifacts from additional areas potentially located within the York River watershed, implies that the York River possesses significant potential for the identification of pre-contact cultural resources.

In addition, the identification and designation of these sites will aid in the management of these cultural resources, and will allow them to be more easily incorporated into an understanding of the pre-contact Native American and post-contact historic Euroamerican archaeological resources of Maine and the wider region.

Funds for this project were provided by the York River Study and the National Park Service under CFDA 15.962 – National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement

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Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the location of newly identified archaeological sites within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

by the U.S. Government.

Project funding also was provided through grants obtained by the York River Study from the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation and the York Community Initiatives Fund of the Maine Community Foundation.

Plans have been to permanently curate the artifacts and documentary collection, including digital and paper records associated with the study, at the Brick Store Museum in Kennebunk, Maine.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

General Environmental Setting

The York River is a relatively short waterway, measuring approximately 21 km (13 mi) in length. It rises in York Pond in Eliot, and flows in a southeasterly direction, joining the Atlantic Ocean in the town of York. The watershed of the York River covers approximately 83 square km (32 square mi), within the towns of Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick and York, and includes the mainstem of the river as well as various wetlands, ponds, and tributaries, the largest of which include Cider Hill Creek, Cutts Ridge Brook, Rogers Brook and Smelt Brook (Figure 4). The York River is tidal for over half its length, and possesses an extensive salt marsh estuary. However, the current study concerns only a 7.5 km (4.7 mi) section of the upper reaches of the river, beginning about 450 m (1,476 ft) downstream of the confluence with Smelt Brook. Only the lowermost portion of this section of the river, measuring approximately 2.0 km (1.2 mi), is tidal: roughly from Birch Hill Road eastwards.

The York River is situated within the South Coastal biophysical region, as defined by the Maine Department of Conservation (Maine Forest Service 2000) (Figure 5). This region parallels the Gulf of Maine in a 30-km (19-mi) wide band that extends from Kittery to Cape Elizabeth, and forms the northeastern extent of the Atlantic coastal plain. The coastline is characterized by large headlands, broad arcuate bays, and sand beaches, and the terrain is relatively flat, with elevations rarely rising above 30 m (100 ft) above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.). The highest elevations occur in the Horse Hills on a pluton located to the east of the York River headwaters, including Mount Agamenticus, located about 6.7 km (4.2 mi) northeast of York Pond, at 211 m (691 ft) a.m.s.l. The study area is located to the immediate west of this high ground, with much of the York River lying in a relatively low area – generally less than 30 m (100 ft) a.m.s.l. for much of its length – located between the Horse Hills and a series of low hills to the west in the town of Eliot, including Raitt Hill and Third Hill and extending northeastwards to form the Rocky Hills. These surrounding hills thus form the boundary of the York River watershed. To the west of the watershed is the Piscataqua River Valley, and to the east, the land drops down again to meet the coastal plain. There are numerous elevated ponds and lakes in the Horse Hills portion of the York River watershed, while the York River itself begins at York Pond and its associated wetlands, then passes through a landscape of rolling hills before opening out to low tidal salt marsh, the majority of which lies at less than 5 m (16 ft) a.m.s.l.

Bedrock in the region is composed primarily of low-grade metasedimentary rocks which have been intruded by large Mesozoic plutons composed of granite or syenite. As noted, one such pluton forms the high ground in the area of Mount Agamenticus and begins about a kilometer east of the study area. York Pond is located in an area of Devonian granite, granodiorite, and gabbro, and the remainder of the study area lies within a general band of Ordovician-Silurian gneiss and schist that extends in a northeasterly direction across the state (Osberg et al. 1985).

Within the South Coastal region, soils include sands from glacial-marine deltas overlying silts and clays from post-glacial coastal submergence (Presumpscot Formation), and varying depths of tills over bedrock. Within the study area, soils include frequently flooded sediments within the lower, tidal portion near the

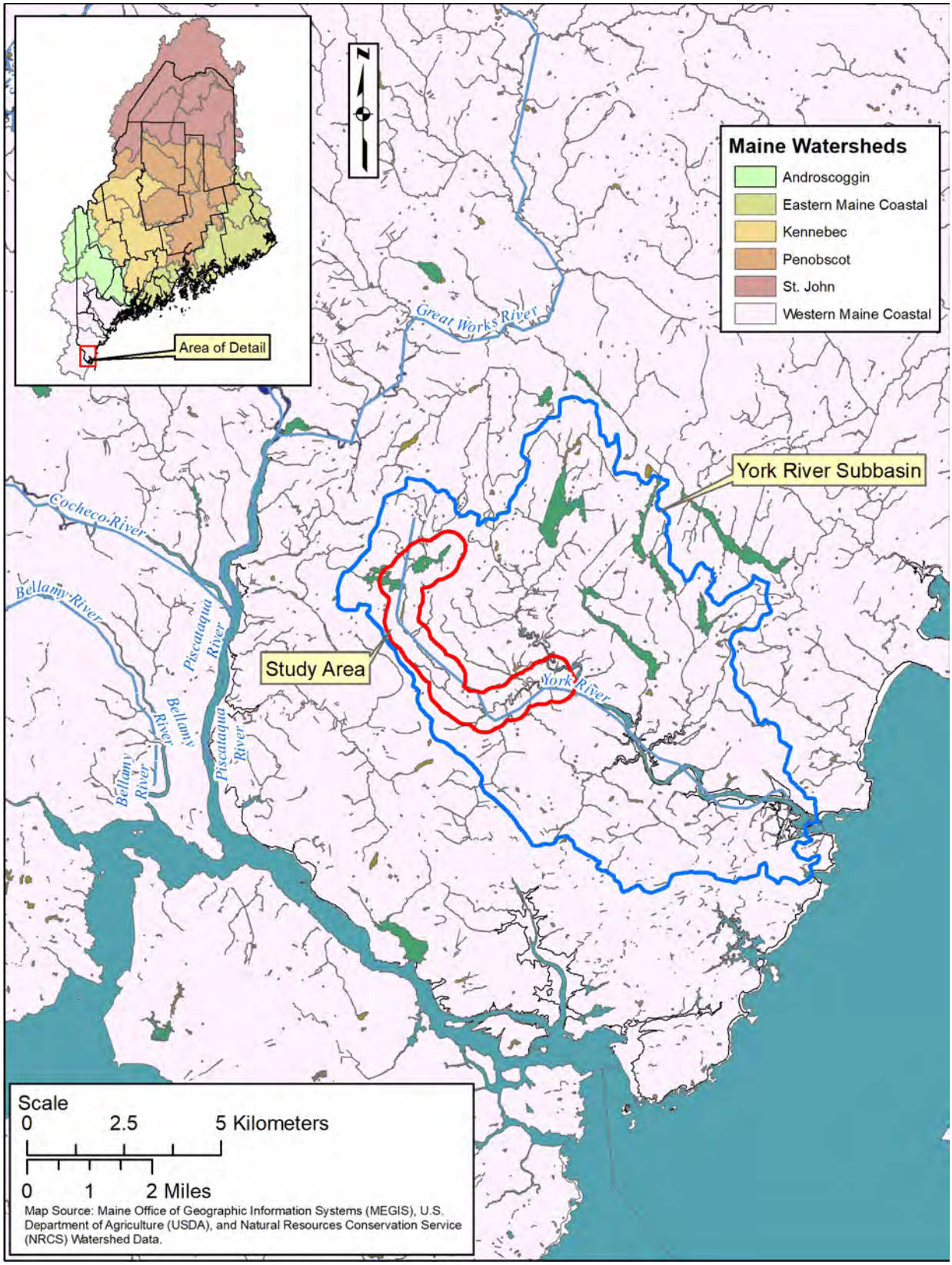

Figure 4. Map of the watersheds of Maine showing the location of the York River watershed in the towns of York, Eliot, Kittery, and South Berwick, York County, Maine.

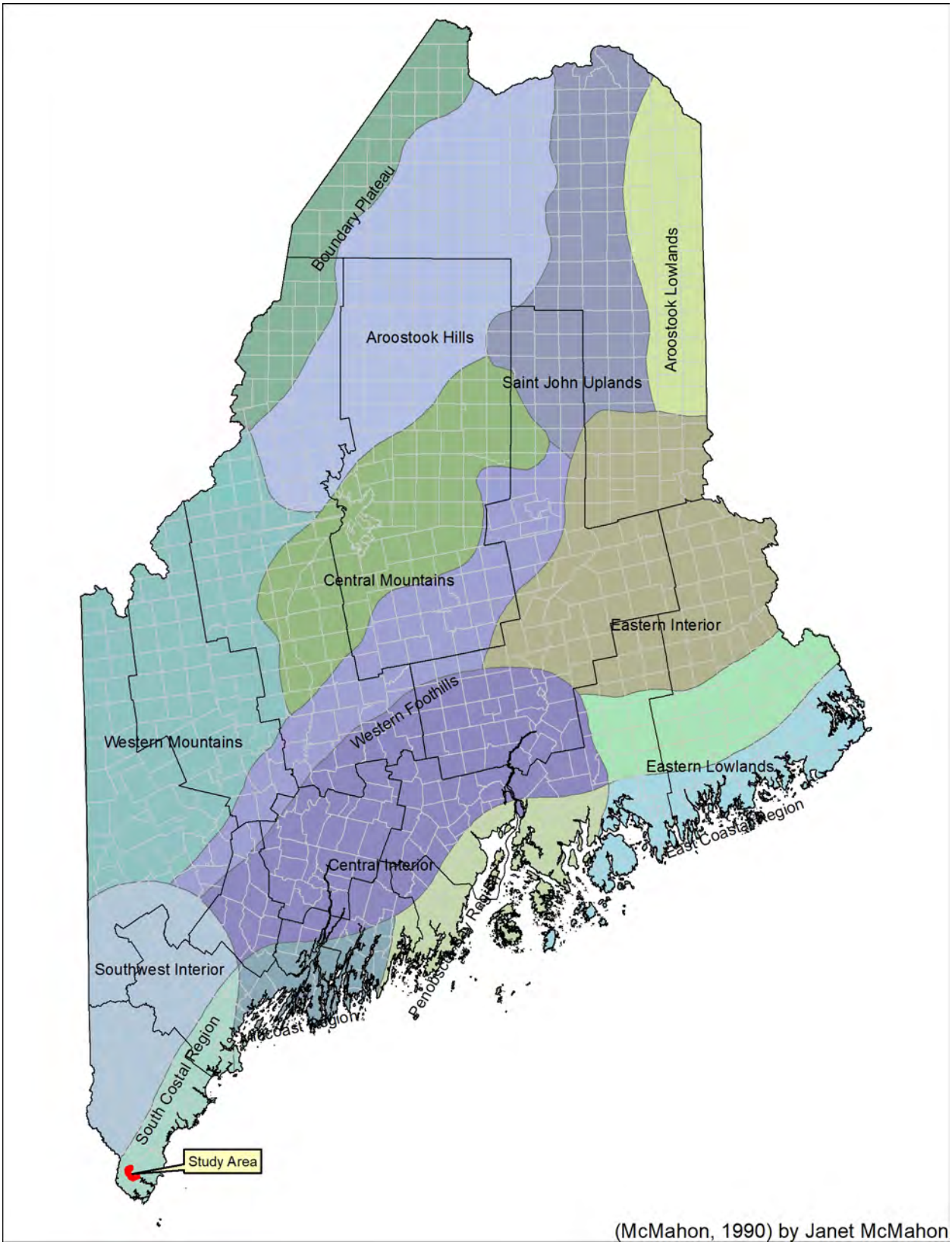

Figure 5. Map of the biophysical regions of Maine showing the location of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

York River-Smelt Brook confluence, and poorly drained glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine derivatives upriver. Small patches of well-drained sandy loam soils also lie adjacent to the river (USDA 2017).

The coastal zones of eastern New Hampshire and southwestern Maine currently possess climatic and vegetation patterns more analogous to southern New England than to the more northerly and interior portions of the respective states. The climate of the South Coastal region is the mildest in Maine, with 160-170 frost-free days, a mean maximum July temperature of 28° C (83° F), and a mean minimum January temperature of -10° C (14° F). At 114 cm (45”), mean annual precipitation is about average for the state, while snowfall is less than half the state average, at 140 cm (55”). Warm summer temperatures result in a relatively small moisture surplus and thus the region experiences relatively little coastal fog (Maine Forest Service 2000).

Environmentally-driven changes in the regional biota during the Holocene epoch have been undoubtedly important to Native American populations, with regional vegetation undergoing considerable change during the Postglacial era. The tundra and poplar-spruce-fir-birch parkland at the end of the ice age gave way to mixed forests of birch and poplar, then pine and some hardwoods by 10,000 B.P., and a dominance of hardwoods, mainly beech, from about 5,100 to 2,000 B.P. (Davis and Jacobson 1985).

The current vegetation of the South Coastal region resembles that of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and northern and southern forests overlap in the region. This biome transition gives the local area considerable biological diversity. Ecosystems that reach their northern extensions here include sandplain grasslands and oak-hickory forests, and climax forests consisting of hardwoods (red oak, white oak, white ash), hemlock, and white pine, while coastal red spruce, balsam fir and northern hardwoods (beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, and paper birch) increase east of Portland, while the largest coastal pitch pine communities in the state occur on excessively well-drained, nutrient-poor sandy soils in Scarborough, Kennebunk, and Wells. The region possesses the largest intact coastal forest in the area between Acadia and the New Jersey Pine Barrens (National Park Service 2013:7). Small stands of pitch pine-scrub oak and the state’s most extensive salt marshes are also located in this region (Beginning With Habitat 2017; Westveld et al. 1956).

As floral communities have developed and changed though time, so has the diversity and abundance of faunal resources. Various terrestrial fauna important to Native American and historic Euroamerican populations and still present in the area include eastern cottontail, various small rodents, gray and flying squirrels, porcupine and beaver; carnivores including coyote, river otter, skunk, mink, black bear, raccoon, and bobcat; and large herbivores including moose and white-tailed deer. As well as the overlap in forest zones, the presence of both salt and freshwater ecosystems within the York River watershed also contribute to the wide range of habitats present – including fringing marshes, salt marshes, tidal flats and tidal marsh estuary. These provide roosting and feeding area for wading birds and waterfowl, as well as spawning habitat, and a migration corridor within the Atlantic flyway. The State of Maine’s Focus Area of Statewide Ecological Significance document states that this ecosystem is a rare community, and that “The extensive York River Estuary is one of the Gulf of Maine’s least disturbed marsh-estuarine ecosystems and may be the most ecologically diverse coastal drainage for its size in the Gulf of Maine” (Beginning With Habitat 2017:3). The area has the greatest diversity of threatened and endangered species of any Maine region,

Figure 6. Aerial view northwest of the tidal portion of the York River, upstream of Scotland Bridge. The boundary of the study area is located in the midground of the photograph, just past the first oxbow. The York River can be seen bending to the left while Smelt Brook bends to the right. ASAs 19 and 20 are also visible as a wooded area with hayfields behind, just beyond the Smelt Brook confluence. Photograph courtesy of David J. Murray and the York River Study.

including the sharp-tailed sparrow, Blanding's Turtle, and spotted turtle, and numerous rare plant species (National Park Service 2013).

Study Area: Description

The study area, including up to 500 m (1,640 ft) from the York River, encompasses relatively varied topography and landscape. Within the bounds of the study area, the majority of land downstream of Cook's Bridge/Birch Hill Road is low-lying salt marsh that sits only a few meters above mean sea level (Figure 6). There are some gently rolling hills overlooking the river in this area, rising to about 10 m (33 ft) a.m.s.l., but the first hill of any significance within the study area is Frost Hill, which rises to approximately 37 m (120 ft). Immediately south of Frost Hill, and about halfway between Birch Hill Road and Frost Hill Road, the river begins to form distinct terraces above the salt marsh, backed by more gentle slopes of low hills.

The river narrows as it passes between the higher ground of Frost Hill and a series of unnamed hills in East Eliot, and forms a narrow freshwater wetland, rather than the tidal salt flats. Wetland areas continue to the north of Frost Hill Road but become less prevalent as the land rises towards a series of hills located just to the west of the study area, beginning with Raitt Hill (70 m [229 ft] a.m.s.l.). In the vicinity of Brixham Road elevations within the study area reach over 30 m (98 ft) a.m.s.l., and the York River takes the form of a deeply incised, narrow stream. York Pond, at the river's headwaters, sits in a wide basin or depression elevated at about 52 m (170 ft) a.m.s.l., surrounded by hills and knolls rising to up to 76 m (250 ft). Much of the northern portion of the study area surrounding York Pond also encompasses wide expanses of wetland.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

This chapter provides the historic background of human occupation of the local region, including Native American settlement and later Euroamerican colonization. For pre-contact or Native American history, a description of the major time periods is included, along with examples of archaeological sites in local and regional contexts that illustrate these occupations. These chronological descriptions are followed by a brief summary of previous archaeological work conducted in southern York County.

For post-contact or Euroamerican history, information is generally plentiful in terms of written historical documents and maps. A very brief history of the towns of York and Eliot is provided, followed by a more project-specific history of the study area.

General Native American Context

The pre-contact past of Maine can be divided into three major temporal periods: the Paleoindian period, ca. 11,000-9,000 B.P.; the Archaic period, ca. 9,000-3,000 B.P.; and the Ceramic (or Woodland) period, ca. 3,000-400 B.P. (Bourque 2001; Funk 1976; Haviland and Power 1994; Starbuck 2006) (Figure 7). Subsequent developments fall within the historic period, with the earliest portion, ca. A.D. 1600-1750, known as the Contact period, when local Native American populations came into contact with Europeans and experienced the near collapse of their traditional lifeways due to epidemic diseases and the pressures of Euroamerican settlement and expansion.

Paleoindian Period

The initial Native American occupation of southeastern and coastal Maine and New Hampshire could not have occurred prior to the withdrawal of the late Pleistocene DeGeer Sea, ca. 13,000 B.P. (Bloom 1963). Following this withdrawal and the establishment of regional biotic communities sufficient to sustain human life, presumably small, highly mobile groups of hunters and gatherers who were adapted to residence and subsistence in tundra and tundra-woodland environments entered the region during the Paleoindian period.

Although once rare and relatively poorly understood, regional Paleoindian sites are becoming well documented following recent work, especially throughout Maine and New Hampshire (Boisvert 1998, 1999; Bradley et al. 2008; Hudgell et al. 2011; Hudgell et al. 2017; Lothrop et al. 2011; Lothrop et al. 2016). The period is best represented by a few well-defined tools, often made of high quality stone, and small encampments or isolated artifact finds. The most commonly recognized artifacts are fluted projectile points, which are diagnostic of the early and middle portions of the period to ca. 10,000 B.P., followed by lanceolate, unfluted point types representing the later Paleoindian period. However, it is increasingly becoming possible to identify evidence of Paleoindian occupation even without these highly diagnostic projectile point forms, given intensive research into stone tool technology and site location, as well as the positive identification of increasing numbers of Paleoindian sites. Additional artifact types are now regarded as temporally diagnostic, such as certain types of scrapers and gravers, as well as basal thinning

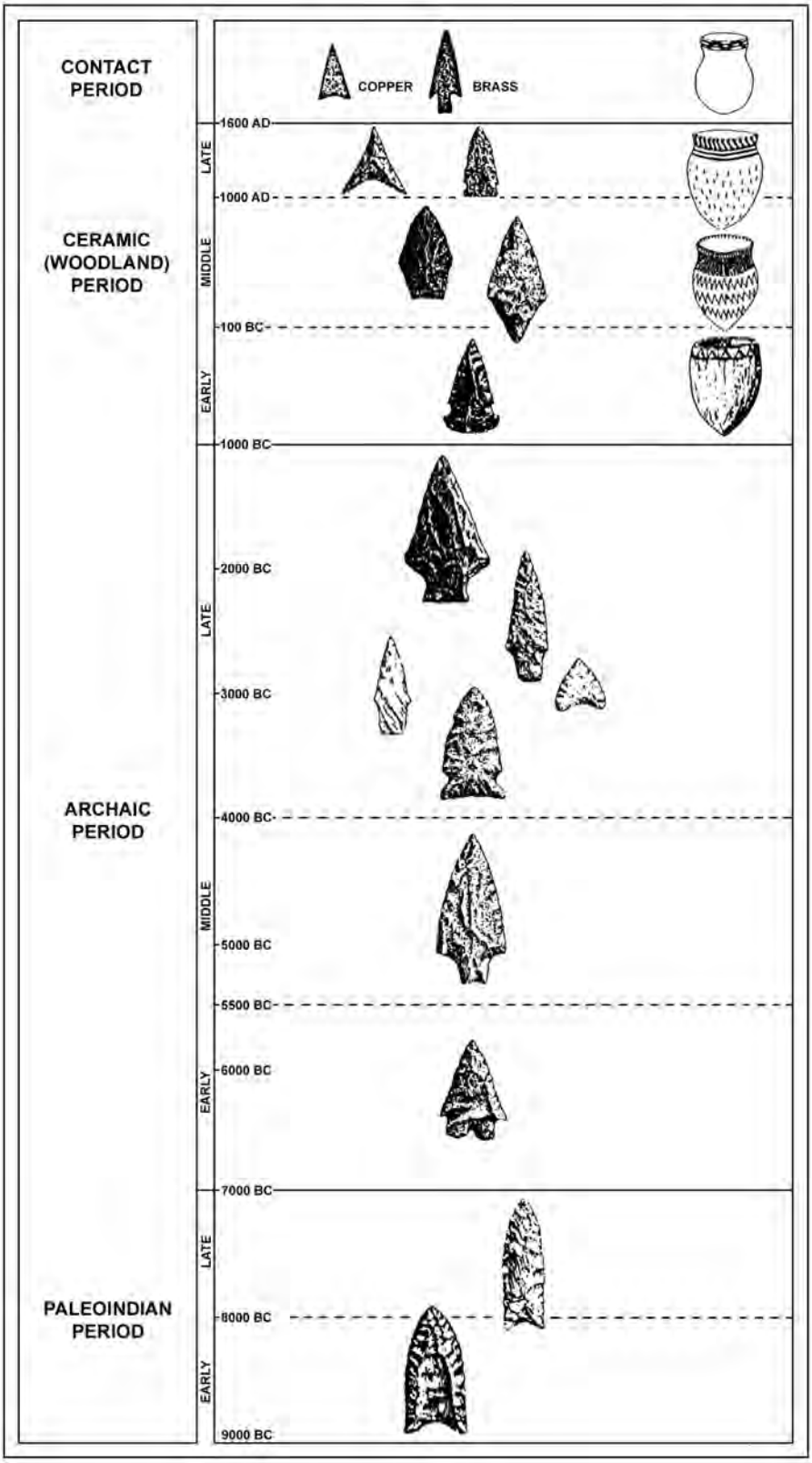

Figure 7. Cultural timeline for Native American history in the region.Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

and fluting flakes. The presence of certain lithic materials including Munsungan cherts and New Hampshire rhyolites is also commonly an immediate indication of a Paleoindian presence. Furthermore, Paleoindians are known to have preferred certain locations for their encampments: usually on sandy, well-drained soils and in strategic positions proximate to small (non-canoe-navigable) water sources (Spiess and Smith 2016).

Paleoindians entered the region from the south and west, likely following large game animals such as caribou or possibly mammoth and mastodon. Sea level was changing rapidly, and for most of the Paleoindian period was at least 50 m lower than modern levels: any coastal sites would thus be underwater, badly eroded, and/or beneath deep sediments today. Nevertheless, sites of the early and middle Paleoindian periods are known in southeast Maine, including York County (Table 1). The closest to the study area is the Neal Garrison site (site 1.8) in Eliot, located about 3.0 km (1.9 mi) west of York Pond. At least two sites are known on the glacial outwash sediments of the Kennebunk Plains and Wells Barrens: Spiller Farm (site 4.13), and Hedden (site 4.10). Potential Paleoindian occupations based on lithic material types and location include sites 3.06 in North Berwick and 3.07 in Sanford. Slightly farther afield are the Rusty Knoll Site (8.21) in Gorham; an isolated fluted projectile point in Boothbay (Bradley et al. 2008: 139-140); sites on the shore of Sebago Lake; a cluster of nine sites located in the vicinity of the Auburn-Lewiston municipal airport (Bartone et al. 2007; Bradley et al. 2008; Brigham et al. 2009; Hudgell et al. 2017; Spiess and Wilson 1987); the Whipple site in Swanzey, New Hampshire (Curran 1984, 1994), and Bull Brook, Massachusetts (Byers 1954, 1956; Grimes 1979; Robinson et al. 2009), as well as other sites throughout the wider region. In southeastern and central New Hampshire, individual fluted points have been found at the Neville and Smyth sites in Manchester, in the Piscataguog drainage, and near the outlet of Ossipee Lake (Starbuck 2006:29). Of particular note, the Lamontagne site in Auburn produced a radiocarbon date of 10,560±30 B.P. (12,555 cal B.P.), and is now one of the best dated Early Paleoindian sites in Maine (Hudgell et al. 2017).

Sites of the Late Paleoindian period are not as well known in local contexts, although site 7.55 on the Saco River in Hollis is a rare example, yielding a lanceolate projectile point and point fragments, scrapers, and faunal remains (Moore and Will 2002; see Table 1). The largest assemblage of Late Paleoindian artifacts known as yet in Maine was recovered from the Varney Farm site in Turner and included large side scrapers and very thin parallel or collaterally flaked projectile points (Cox and Petersen 1997; Petersen et al. 2000; Petersen et al. 2002). The nearby Beaver Pond site is smaller but possesses some similar artifacts (Bartone et al. 2007). Sites in, or proximate, to York County potentially possessing Late Paleoindian components include site 3.05 in Sanford and multi-component site 7.7 on the Saco River (see Table 1). The Lord-Collins site (3.12) in Sanford is another interesting locality which yielded an unusual, laurel-leaf shaped bi-pointed knife, which was recovered by a landowner from mixed deposits but which may be of similar date to other known regional Paleoindian period sites (see Table 1). Two non-fluted points are also known from the Merrimack drainage in New Hampshire (Starbuck 2006:29-30).

Archaic Period

Evidence of Archaic period occupations, ca. 9,000-3,000 B.P., is locally more common than that of the Paleoindian period. The Archaic period is generally subdivided into the Early Archaic, ca. 9,000-7,500

Table 1. List and Brief Descriptions of Known Sites Recorded in York County.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	1.1	400-003	South Berwick	Pre-contact, some Contact period?	Near the Hamilton House and outlet of Leighs Mill Pond, on Salmon Falls River, overlooking mud flats. Also a site directly opposite in NH.	Chert, quartz and rhyolite debitage; quartz endscraper; plummets; small quartz points.	
	1.2		South Berwick		Within the Great Works Regional Land Trust.		
	1.3		South Berwick				
	1.4	Chadbourne (Duck-Seal) site; 400-004	South Berwick	Archaic; Ceramic	Also 17th century material. Mansion house of a sawmill owner. With prehistoric material - light scatter. Great Works River.	Gouge. Three Ceramic period points: Ossipee hornfels, Saugus rhyolite.	
	1.6	Broadspear Site	South Berwick	Susquehanna (Late Archaic)	Narrow bench/terrace above Great Works River.	Small rhyolite "broadspear"; bifacial preform; debitage.	
	1.7		Eliot	Ceramic	20' terrace above Piscataqua River/Salmon Falls River/Cocheco River. Just south of mouth of Shorey Brook. Plow zone artifacts at terrace edge.	Pottery sherd, quartz and rhyolite flakes.	
	1.8	Neal Garrison Site	Eliot	Paleoindian	Northwestern end of a low ridge above the lowlands of the Piscataqua River.	Munsungan chert debitage; channel flake; tool fragments.	
	1.9		Eliot		On Piscataqua River, south of site 1.7.	FCR, debitage	
	1.10		Eliot	Late Archaic?		Projectile point, similar to Small Stemmed types.	
Yes			Eliot		Found in driveway of property off Odiorne Lane.	Plummet or net sinker.	
			Kittery		Surface collected gouge		
			Eliot		"Indian mound near the Eliot B. & M. Station", at the headwaters of Sturgeon Creek.	"Arrowheads", "Stone hearth 20 ft in diameter".	
		RHC-002P	Saco	Pre-contact	Goosefare Brook, Saco.	Five rhyolite flakes.	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
			Wells	Pre-contact	"Indian Dwelling" and "Indian camping places" in vicinity of Back Creek, near Parsons Beach Road.		
Yes	2.1		York	Ceramic	Group of four shell middens on north bank of York River, upstream of I-95. Completely eroded?	Faunal remains, pottery.	Will and Cole-Will 1986; Mercer 1897.
Yes	2.2		York	Ceramic	North bank of York River between Ramshead Point and Sewall Bridge. Two small shell middens, Mercer's "Group C". Mostly removed for golf club.	Thin layer soft shell clams.	
Yes	2.3	Sewall's Bridge	York	Late Ceramic, A.D.1550-1620	Native American ceramic pot recovered from underwater, under Sewalls Bridge.	2 large rim sherds of an Algonkian vessel, CP7.	
Yes	2.4		York	Ceramic	North bank of York River immediately downstream of Ramshead Point. Two small shell middens, Mercer's "Group B".	Hammer stone, barbed bone harpon, burials.	Will and Cole-Will 1986; Mercer 1897.
Yes	2.6		York	Historic?	South bank of York River upstream from Ramshead Point. Two small middens with possible 19th century attribution.	No prehistoric material; only glass, nails, "rotting leather".	
Yes	2.10		York	Late Archaic		Small Stemmed point.	

Table 1. Continued.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	2.13	RHP-046P	Kittery	Ceramic	Medium to large shell midden on Brave Boat Harbor.	Shell tempered pottery. Deer bone.	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
	2.14	RHC-010P	Kittery	Pre-contact	Brave Boat harbor; small knoll east of railroad.	Unidentified projectile point.	
	2.15		Kittery	Archaic	On Clarks Island.	Plummet; two celt preforms.	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.
	2.16		Kittery	late Middle to Late Ceramic	Shell midden on Jamaica Island.	Cord-wrapped-stick pottery.	
	2.17		Kittery	Late Ceramic	Shell midden on Clark's Island.		
	2.18		Kittery	Ceramic	Site on Clarks Island.		
	2.19	Shepard; Pettigrew	Kittery	Susquehanna (Late Archaic)	Spruce Creek, at base of eroding river bank. Near Gerry Cove. Early 1600s settlement nearby.	Two broad-stemmed points.	
Yes	2.20		York	Archaic?	Walkover survey, shoreline of Folly Pond.	Calcined bone from a feature: beaver, turtle. Chert preform; rhyolite biface and debitage; abrading stone; quartz debitage.	
Yes	2.21		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage.	
Yes	2.22		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage.	
Yes	2.23		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage.	
Yes	2.24		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage.	
Yes	2.25		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage, quartz biface.	
Yes	2.26		York	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage, quartz biface.	
	2.27	226-222, Lewis Road Homestead	Kittery	Late Archaic?	High ground between Spruce Creek and York Harbor. Native American artifacts in cellar hole.	Notched biface (point) fragment, quartz pebble tool, FCR.	
	2.29		Kittery				Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.
	3.2		Lebanon	Paleoindian?	Sandy landform at stream outlet on Northeast Pond. Fluted point and debitage found nearby, but possibly disturbed; only possible quartz debitage found in test pits.	Quartz debitage; possible paleoindian artifacts nearby?	
	3.3	Monticello #1	Berwick	Pre-contact	Adjacent to the Little River.	Quartz debitage	
	3.4	Monticello #2	Berwick	Pre-contact		Quartz debitage	
	3.5		Sanford	Late Paleoindian/ Early-Middle Archaic	North side of the Mousam River? Just to the north of the town of Sanford. Within CMP transmission line ROW.		
	3.6		North Berwick	Paleoindian?	Find spot.	Rhyolite flake	
	3.7			Paleoindian			
	3.8 to 3.11			Pre-contact			

Table 1. Continued.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	3.12	Lord-Collins Site	Sanford	Paleoindian?	Artifacts found by a landowner. Possible Late Pleistocene deposits.	Bipointed knife, scraper.	
	3.15		Sanford	Pre-contact			
	4.1			Middle and Late Archaic; Contact	On Bauneg Pond, Great Works River drainage.	Ground stone and flaked artifacts.	D. A. Hurd Library Artifact Collection.
	4.3			Pre-contact			
	4.8	Mousam River Bank	Kennebunk	Pre-contact	Under the Mousam River Bridge. Mixed prehistoric and historic materials.	Quartz debitage.	Maine Turnpike Widening Project
	4.9	Mousam River High Bluff	Kennebunk	Middle to Late Archaic	West of the Turnpike. Partially disturbed by original turnpike construction.	Quartz flake, worked slate. Edge ground whetstone. FCR.	
	4.10	Hedden	Kennebunk	Paleoindian	Located in sand dune terrain on the Kennebunk Plains.	Biface, endscrapers, gravers, limace, unifaces, utilized flakes, debitage (chert and rhyolite).	
	4.13	Spiller Farm	Wells	Paleoindian	Located at the head of two primary streams of the Meriland River.	Over 450 tools and 3500 debitage: Munsungan chert and Mount Jasper rhyolite.	
	4.14	467-010	Wells	Middle to late Ceramic	Historic site with a pre-contact component. Few artifacts.		
	4.15	Branch Brook Site	Kennebunk		On flat, sandy ground (outwash plain) above Branch Brook.	FCR; felsite debitage; felsite core fragment; quartz chunk.	PNGTS Pipeline, New Hampshire and Maine.
	4.16		South Berwick	Ceramic	Find spot. Not significant.		
	4.17				Find spot. Not significant.		
	4.18		South Berwick	Pre-contact	East bank of Great Works River. Sandy Presumpscot Formation terrace.	Calcined bone, FCR. Mixed with historics.	
	4.19		Kennebunk	Archaic	"Old Falls", Kennebunk Plains. On alluvial terrace.	"Stone rod".	
	4.20			Possibly Archaic	High outwash terrace overlooking Mousam River.	Quartz debitage.	
	4.21			Ceramic	On alluvial terrace downstream of Old Falls Pond Dam.	Grit-tempered pottery, calcined bone, rhyolite/quartz/chert debitage.	
	4.22			Late Archaic or Ceramic	High outwash terrace overlooking Mousam River.	Quartz debitage and biface - Small Stemmed preform?	
	4.23	Pickard site	Saco	Pre-contact	Saco River floodplain.	One flake, one piece of FCR.	
	5.6		Biddeford	Middle and Late Ceramic, Contact	Probably the village at the mouth of the Saco River visited by Samuel de Champlain.	Over 2000 pre-contact artifacts and 4000 faunal remains.	
	5.12	Saco River Site	Biddeford	Archaic; Early and Late Ceramic	North of river and west of turnpike. Stratified multi-occupation site in river alluvium.	Hearth features, FCR, charcoal, calcined bone, debitage, points.	Maine Turnpike Widening Project
	5.15		Biddeford	Late Ceramic	Possibly disturbed small shell midden.		

Table 1. Continued.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	5.19		Kennebunkport	Pre-contact	Surface collection on Stage Island beach.	Debitage, side notched biface; all volcanic.	Cape Porpus Archaeological Partnership
	5.20			Pre-contact	Knoll on Stage Island.	Quartz debitage, pebble hammerstone.	
	5.21			Pre-contact	North end of Stage Island.	Quartz debitage.	
	6.4		Waterboro	Archaic	Artifact recovered from borrow pit	Gouge	
	7.4	Limington Rips	Limington	Early and Middle Archaic, Late Ceramic	High terrace and glacial knoll above Saco River.	Pottery. Quartz scrapers, cores, flakes. Stone rods. Faunal remains.	Bonny Eagle project (FERC 2529)
	7.6	Quick Water	Standish	Late Archaic, Middle and Late Ceramic	Alluvial terrace of the Saco Rover, opposite the mouth of the Litte Ossipee River.	Pottery. Lithic tools, flakes, FCR; projectile points.	
	7.7	Little Ossipee North	Limington	Late Paleoindian; Early-Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Middle-Late Ceramic; Contact	Alluvial terrace of the Saco Rover, north side of the mouth of the Litte Ossipee River. Number of radiocarbon dated features.	Pottery. Lithic tools, debitage, FCR. Susquehanna point; stemmed projectile points, Levanna.	
	7.8	Little Ossipee Rips	Limington	Pre-contact	Adjacent to little Ossipee rapids.	Quartz scraper.	
	7.9	Little Ossipee South	Limington	Early to Middle Archaic; Early, Middle, and Late Ceramic	Alluvial terrace of the Saco Rover, south side of the mouth of the Litte Ossipee River. Alluvial site with multiple features.	Pottery. Tools, debitage, FCR.	
	7.10	Pine Glade	Limington	Pre-contact	Terrace of the Saco River.	Biface fragment.	
	7.11	North Wind	Limington	Early to Middle Archaic	Terrace of the Saco River.	Quartz and groundstone tools; slate chopper. Debitage.	
	7.12	Chartier Field	Standish	Early, Middle, and Late Archaic	On an alluvial point bar on the Saco River.	Argillite, chert, and quartz flakes and tool fragments, faunal remains.	
	7.13	Early Fall	Hollis	Late Ceramic to Contact	Maize, bean and squash cultivation A.D. 1380-1490. Late Pleistocene terrace above the Saco River. Multiple features.	Quartz tool fragment/graver. Pottery: multiple vessels.	
	7.14		Standish	Pre-contact	High terrace above the Saco River.	Quartz tools and debitage.	
	7.15		Hollis	Early to Middle Archaic; Ceramic	Low terrace above the Saco River.	Pottery sherds, FCR, faunal remains.	
	7.16			Middle and Late Archaic	Cut terrace and alluvial point bar on the Saco River. Some cultural features.	FCR, quartz flakes.	
	7.17			Pre-contact	Bedrock point and river terrace of the Saco River.	Quartz tools and flakes, FCR.	
	7.18		Hollis	Archaic	Two terraces above the Saco River.	Flakes, fragments, and faunal remains.	

Table 1. Continued.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	7.19		Hollis	Late Archaic	Terrace above the Saco River, directly north of the river gorge.	Quartz tools, flakes, FCR. Stone rod, projectile points (Squibnocket).	Bonny Eagle project (FERC 2529)
	7.20		Standish	Early to Middle Archaic; Ceramic	High terrace of glacial till overlooking the Saco River.	Flakes, fragments, FCR, faunal remains.	
	7.21		Standish	Archaic	High terrace of glacial till overlooking the Saco River.	Quartz tools, flakes, FCR, faunal remains.	
	7.22		Hollis	Archaic	Low alluvial terrace of the Saco River.	Quartz scrapers, flakes, FCR, faunal remains.	
	7.23		Standish	Pre-contact	High terrace overlooking the Saco River.	Quartz tools, flakes, FCR, faunal remains.	
	7.24		Standish	Pre-contact	High terrace overlooking Saco River.	Quartz tools, flakes, FCR.	
	7.25		Dayton	Pre-contact	Alluvial deposits and/or terrace of former channel of the Saco River.	Quartz debitage.	Skelton project (FERC 2527)
	7.26	Indian Cellar site	Hollis	Contact		Pottery, celt fragment, biface, chert, rhyolite and quartz debitage. Jesuit crucifix, gunflint.	
	7.27		Hollis	Pre-contact		Quartz tools and debitage; associated with 7.26?	
	7.28		Hollis	Pre-contact		Quartz tools and debitage.	
	7.29		Dayton	Pre-contact		Quartz tools and debitage.	
	7.30		Dayton	Pre-contact		Quartz tools and debitage.	
	7.31		Hollis	Pre-contact		FCR, quartz debitage.	
	7.32		Buxton	Archaic		Abrader, quartz scraper and debitage.	
	7.34			Pre-contact		Quartz flake.	
	7.35		Standish	Pre-contact	Adjacent to the Limington rapids on the Saco River.	Quartz core and flakes.	Bonny Eagle project (FERC 2529)
	7.37		Waterboro		Within CMP transmission line ROW. Off Shaker Brook, elevated landform overlooking flood plain.		
	7.38		Waterboro		Elevated landform overlooking flood plain.		
	7.39	Boothby Gravel Pit	East Limington	Late Archaic (Susquehanna)	West of Hardscrabble Road. Terrace above the Little Ossipee River. Single component, 3490 B.P.	Fire hearth, FCR, rhyolite debitage, Kineo rhyolite biface.	
	7.40		Hollis	Late Archaic	Surface find on a promontary near a wetland. May indicate a cache is nearby.	Polished greenstone gouge.	

Table 1. Continued.

In Water shed	Site #	Site Name or other #	Town	Temporal Affiliation	Description	Artifacts	Additional Notes
	7.46	Shaker Valley Cranberry Site	Waterboro	Middle to Late Archaic; Late Ceramic	Elevated landform overlooking flood plain of Shaker Brook, a tributary of the Mousam River.	Two ceramic vessels (fragments): one grit-tempered, one shell-tempered. Hornfels preform, Kineo biface fragments, diabase plummet, hammerstones. Debitage.	
	7.48		Hollis	Early-Middle Archaic to Middle Ceramic	Alluvial deposits and/or terrace of the Saco River.	Pottery, bifaces, ulu fragment, debitage, faunal remains.	Bar Mills project (FERC 2914)
	7.49		Buxton	Ceramic		Pottery, debitage, scrapers.	
	7.50		Buxton	Pre-contact		Quartz tools and debitage, wedge, biface fragment.	
	7.51		Buxton	Pre-contact		Hornfels debitage, drill fragment.	
	7.52		Hollis	Early-Middle Archaic to Middle Ceramic		Bifaces, pottery, debitage, faunal remains.	
	7.53		Hollis	Archaic		Quartz and hornfels debitage, ground stone fragment.	
	7.54		Hollis	Pre-contact		Small quantity of felsite, basalt, and PA jasper debitage.	
	7.55		Hollis	Late Paleoindian		Scrapers, lanceolate points, debitage, faunal remains.	
	7.56		Hollis	Ceramic		Pottery, anvil stones.	
	7.57		Buxton	Late Ceramic		Pottery.	
	7.59		Hollis	Pre-contact			
	7.62		Hollis		Gannet Tract LMFB		
	8.15		Saco	Pre-contact	Small plowzone site along Saco River east of the turnpike.	FCR, debitage.	Maine Turnpike Widening Project
	8.17	Spurwink, RHC-045P			Small shell midden at transition between salt marsh and uplands.	Rhyolite biface, quartz flakes, faunal remains.	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
	8.21	Rusty Knoll Site	Gorham	Paleoindian		Debitage: Mt Jasper rhyolite and smoky quartz; quartz unifacial tool.	
	8.31		Saco	Pre-contact	Landforms along Stuart Brook.	Quartz debitage and cores	

B.P.; the Middle Archaic, ca. 7,500-6,000 B.P.; and the Late Archaic, 6,000-3,000 B.P. The Late Archaic period is also frequently further subdivided to include the Transitional (or Terminal) Archaic period, ca. 3,800-3,000 B.P.

Interior settlements were focused along rivers and lake inlets and outlets (Spiess 1990), while coastal Archaic period sites are located on the coastal plain, but are less commonly identified (Reeve et al. 1993). Considerable sea-level change has occurred since deglaciation, including a highstand about 75 m in elevation above the current sea level soon after deglaciation, followed by a rapid fall in sea level as a result of crustal rebound to about 60 m lower than present at between 12,000 and 12,500 cal yr B.P. Since then, sea level has been rising, and as a result, many sites have been either eroded or submerged (Kelley et al. 2013). In particular, Early and Middle Archaic sites known to predate 5,000 B.P. are relatively rare (Maymon and Bolian 1992; Petersen 1991b; Petersen 1995; Petersen and Putnam 1992; Robinson and Petersen 1992; Robinson et al. 1992).

Early and Middle Archaic period sites in Maine often represent manifestations of the Gulf of Maine Archaic tradition and are typified by a quartz core and flake tool industry and ground stone tools such as fully channeled gouges and stone rods with few, if any, flaked stone projectile points (Robinson and Petersen 1992). Numerous Early Archaic period occupations are documented in southern New Hampshire, all less than 50 km (30 mi) from the York River, at the Neville, Smyth, and Eddy sites at Amoskeag Falls in Manchester; at Wadleigh Falls on the Lamprey River; and at Weirs Beach in Laconia (Starbuck 2006:42). The Neville site is regarded as a regional type site for the Middle Archaic period, and here Dincauze (1976) defined the two major projectile point styles (Neville and Stark) which typify the Middle Archaic period in the northeast. By the Middle Archaic, sizeable settlements are documented in New Hampshire, focused on waterways and lakes and thus likely reflecting a growing dependency on fish: such sites include the Amoskeag Falls sites as well as Sewall's Falls and Garvin's Falls in Concord, and likely a smaller occupation at the Brackett's Point site on Great bay (Valimont 2008). Lithic workshops away from rivers are also known within Belmont and Tilton (Dincauze 1976; Starbuck 2006; Winter 1975).

In comparison, Early and Middle Archaic period flaked stone projectile points are rarely recovered from Maine sites; however, they are most numerous in collections from the Sebago Lake Basin and from the lower Kennebec River Houdlette site complex in Dresden (Bourque et al. 2006: 310-312). Private collections from the Houdlette site complex contain numerous Early and Middle Archaic period projectile points as well as the thick quartz scrapers and quartz flake tools characteristic of the Gulf of Maine Archaic tradition. Sites are also known in the lower Androscoggin River in the vicinity of Brunswick, including the upper Ormsby site (15.51), which contained an Early Archaic period bifurcate-based projectile point, then the earliest evidence of Early Archaic period occupation of Maine, and cultural features dating to between ca. 8,580 and 9,800 B.P. (Bourque et al. 2006:312-314). A private collection from the Simpson site (15.53), located on the south bank of the Androscoggin River, contains 14 Middle Archaic period Neville and Stark projectile points, ten fully channeled gouges and five ulus (Bourque et al. 2006:312), and site 15.369 in Brunswick also produced Middle Archaic period artifacts (Cranmer et al. 1996). In the vicinity of the study area, site 3.05 in Sanford may have an Early or Middle Archaic period affiliation, while site 4.01 in the

Great Works River drainage and site 4.09 on a high bluff of the Mousam River in Kennebunk and sites 7.4, 7.9, 7.12, 7.15, 7.16, and 7.20 on the Saco River may represent Middle Archaic occupations (see Table 1).

The Late Archaic period (particularly ca. 5,000 B.P. onwards) is comparatively well represented throughout the northeast, including in coastal contexts. During this period, four distinct cultural traditions are recognized – Laurentian, Small Stemmed Point, Moorehead Phase (Maritime Archaic), and Susquehanna, mainly represented by distinctive tool technologies, as well as some burial practices. However, the significance of such variation is not fully known, and may relate to specific environmental adaptations, the movement of various groupings of people, or a mixture of the two (e.g. Snow 1980).

The Laurentian Tradition (ca. 6,000-4,500 B.P.) tends to be most commonly identified inland, and is regionally perhaps best known from sites in the Otter Creek Valley in southwestern Vermont and areas in New York state (Haviland and Power 1994). Projectile points typical of this tradition include Vosburgs, Otter Creeks, and Brewertons, and these have all been found from numerous locations on Sebago Lake (Yesner et al. 1985), and a possible Vosburg was recovered from the Kennebunk Plains (Spiess and Hedden 1990). Site 2.27 in Kittery yielded a notched biface and some quartz debitage from a Euroamerican cellarhole, and may represent a Laurentian site, while a plummet from site 7.46 (Shaker Village Cranberry Site) in Waterboro may be a Laurentian type (see Table 1). Otter Creek-like points are known from the Penobscot and Kennebec River drainages (Petersen 1991, Petersen et al. 1986, Spiess 2004) and at the Goddard site on the Hancock County coast (Bourque and Cox 1981), and a newly identified site on Lower Patten Pond in Ellsworth (Spiess pers. comm). In coastal New Hampshire, Brewertons were recovered from the Rocks Road and Hunt's Island sites at Seabrook Marsh (Greenly 1999; Starbuck 2006).

Coastal and estuarine sites are known from Massachusetts to Maine (Bourque 1995; Ritchie 1969; Robinson 1985; Spiess 1992), and belong to the "Small Stemmed Point" tradition, usually demonstrating a focus on marine resources: Small Stemmed sites are rare away from the coast. Examples include Occupation I at the Turner Farm site on North Haven Island in Penobscot Bay, which yielded clamshell, swordfish, cod and sea mink remains (Bourque 1995; Spiess and Mosher 2001). Small Stemmed points are present at the Seabrook Marsh sites (Hunt's Island, NH47-20; Rocks Road site NH47-21; and Seabrook Marsh NH47-22) on the New Hampshire seacoast (Greenly 1999; Robinson and Bolian 1987; Starbuck 2006) and at the Brackett's Point site on Great Bay (Valimont 2008). Radiocarbon dates for Laurentian and Small Stemmed Point sites overlap, from ca. 5,000 to 4,500 B.P., and may mean that two separate, contemporary populations occupied the region (Robinson 1996; Sanger 1996). However, as noted, both Laurentian and Small Stemmed artifacts were recovered from the Seabrook Marsh sites, muddying this explanation: at the Rocks Road site, 4,000 years of occupation from the Late Archaic into the Ceramic period is compressed with tight stratigraphy and a large number of overlapping cultural features (Robinson and Bolian 1987). In York County, Small Stemmed points or preforms are known from site 2.10 on the lower York River, and site 4.22 on the Mousam River in Kennebunk (see Table 1).

Throughout most of the Late Archaic period the inhabitants of the Gulf of Maine region practiced a ritualized form of burial ceremonialism, the Moorehead Burial tradition (more recently re-named the Maritime Archaic), characterized by specialized ground stone artifacts, large amounts of red ocher, and

the use of "cemeteries" or burying grounds. These burials are located near places with anadromous fish runs, therefore providing the resource potential to support large seasonal gatherings (e.g., Bourque 1995; Bourque and Cox 1981; Byers 1979; Petersen and Sanger 1986; Robinson 2001). Occupation II at the Turner farm site dates to this period (Bourque 2005). A small Maritime Archaic burying ground was also identified at the upper Ormsby site (15.51) in Brunswick, with 23 red ocher-filled pit features. Maritime Archaic sites are not particularly well known south of Merrymeeting Bay.

The Susquehanna tradition, within the "Transitional" or "Terminal" Archaic period ca. 3,800-3,400 B.P., is widely represented at both coastal and interior habitation sites in Maine and the Canadian maritime provinces (e.g., Bartone and Petersen 1994; Black 2000; Borstel 1982; Deal 1986; Petersen 1991a; Petersen and Sanger 1986; Sanger 1991; Smith 1926), but is probably best known from the coastal zone (Spiess 1991). For coastal regions, changes in faunal resource procurement practices include the abandonment of swordfish, a decreased emphasis on cod, the adoption of year-round deer hunting, and seasonal seal hunting (Spiess and Mosher 2001). Burial practices are also different, emphasizing inclusion of flaked stone, fewer ground stone tools, and less red ocher (Bourque 1995). Some researchers suggest that this may represent a migration of people from southern New England (Bourque 1975; Sanger and Bourque 1986). A cluster of at least six Susquehanna sites occurs at the mouth of the Androscoggin River in Merrymeeting Bay, including the probable ceremonial Indian Springs site (15.272) that yielded a cache of bifaces, two adzes, and a gouge (Bourque et al. 2006, Bourque and Wilson 1992). Susquehanna components are also present in southern New Hampshire at the Rocks Road and Seabrook Marsh sites, the Litchfield site, and the Neville site as well as slightly farther north and east at the Davison Brook site in Holderness and site 27-CA-60 on the Ossipee River (Robinson and Bolian 1987; Starbuck 2006).

Local Susquehanna sites include the Broadspear Site (site 1.6) in South Berwick, located on a narrow terrace above the Great Works River; site 7.39, the Boothby Gravel Pit Site in East Limington, located in a similar setting above the Little Ossipee River and dated to 3,490 B.P.; and site 2.19 (the Shepard and Pettigrew sites), consisting of two broad-stemmed points recovered from an eroding bank along Spruce Creek in Kittery (see Table 1).

Numerous archaeological sites in southern Maine and southeastern New Hampshire contain more general evidence of Late Archaic period cultural components, including locations along the Androscoggin River in Brunswick and Topsham (Cox and Wilson 1991, Cranmer et al. 1996; Hedden et al. 1997, Spiess 1992: 173-174; Spiess and Mosher 2006, Wilson and Spiess 1997), and around Great Bay and along the Piscataqua, Oyster, and Lamprey rivers in New Hampshire (Starbuck 2006; Valimont 2008). General Late Archaic type bifaces and preforms have been recovered from site 5.12 (the Saco River site) in Biddeford and site 4.01 on Great Works River, and various ground stone tools typical of Late Archaic components include gouges from site 1.4 in South Berwick and site 6.4 in Waterboro; a stone rod from site 4.18 in Kennebunk; an edge ground whetstone from site 4.09 on the Mousam River; and a plummet and two celt preforms from site 2.15 on Clarks Island in Kittery (see Table 1).

Ceramic Period

The Ceramic period, also known as the Woodland period elsewhere in New England, may also be divided into three subdivisions: the Early Ceramic, ca. 3,000-2,100 B.P., the Middle Ceramic, ca. 2,100-1,000 B.P. and the Late Ceramic, ca. 1,000-400 B.P. The introduction of ceramics in the Northeast is the primary distinction between Archaic and Ceramic period cultures (Petersen and Hamilton 1984). The Ceramic period can be further subdivided, on the basis of technological attributes observed on Native American pottery from dated associations (Petersen and Sanger 1991), into seven subdivisions (CP1-CP7).

Ceramic period sites are more numerous than Archaic period sites, possibly as a result of increasing populations as well as factors of archaeological visibility related to sea level rise (or coastal subsidence) in coastal settings. Sites attributable to the various subdivisions of the Ceramic period are numerous on the islands of Casco Bay (Hamilton and Yesner 1985; Yesner 1980), and west of the Kennebec drainage and particularly south of the Saco River hunting, fishing and gathering was gradually augmented by the adoption of horticulture (Bourque 2001; Cowie and Petersen 1990).

Along the coast, particularly in central Maine, more than 95% of marine pre-contact sites of the ceramic period are shell middens (Spiess 1990:118). While shell middens of earlier date may have existed, they have been destroyed by rising sea levels and coastal erosion. However, shell middens in Maine are least abundant in York County. A medium-sized midden is located on Brave Boat Harbor close to the Kittery/York line (site 2.13), while others are located on Clark and Jamaica Islands in Kittery (sites 2.17 and 2.16). At least eight "groupings" of middens were identified in the lower York River in the late 1800s, but only three remain (Mercer 1897; Will and Cole-Will 1986) (see Table 1). Nearby in Cumberland County, a small midden (site 8.17) is located on the Spurwink River in Scarborough, and a number of shell midden sites are present in the Brunswick area (e.g. Hamilton and Bampton 1994; Munn 1955; Tomaso and Hamilton 1990). Many of these sites likely contain Late Ceramic to Contact period components. Numerous local place names derived from Native American words may also suggest the location of Native sites, particularly of the Ceramic or Contact period given the nature of early Euroamerican exploration and documentation of contemporary Native communities. One example may be "Merrucoonegan", traditionally a canoe carrying place through a salt marsh between Harpswell Cove and Middle Bay Cove (Eckstorm 1941; Mosher 2005).

The Early Ceramic period, ca. 3,000-2,100 B.P., is the least well-known portion of the Ceramic periods in the region, although once thought rare, habitation sites of this period are becoming more widely recognized. A few sites along the Merrimack River in New Hampshire possess occupations of this date (e.g., the Smyth and Eddy sites and the Beaver Meadow site) (Starbuck 2006:78). Early Ceramic period sites are now known from a variety of coastal islands including the Knox site in eastern Penobscot Bay (Belcher 1989), Great Diamond Island in Casco Bay (Hamilton and Yesner 1985), numerous sites (e.g., 15.135, 15.231, 15.233, and 15.95) in the Brunswick area (Bourque et al. 2006), and several southwestern Maine interior sites (Doyle et al. 1982). Sites 5.12 and 7.9, both stratified multiple occupation sites on the Saco River, possesses early ceramic period components (see Table 1). South of York, temporally diagnostic Vinette 1 ceramics and a Meadowwood projectile point were recovered from the Hunts Island site at Seabrook, New Hampshire (Greenly 1999:7) and Vinette 1 ceramics were also identified at the Brackett's Point site on Great Bay (Valimont 2008).

The subsequent Middle Ceramic period, ca. 2,100-1000 B.P., is well represented in the region, primarily as a result of the excavation of numerous shell midden sites on the Maine coast (e.g., Belcher 1989; Bourque 1992 [1971]; Hamilton and Yesner 1985; Sanger 1988; Spiess and Hedden 1983), including the extensive oyster shells heaps in Damariscotta, considered the world's largest (Sanger and Sanger 1986). Pottery fragments are commonly recovered at both coastal and interior sites in Maine and the Canadian maritime provinces (e.g., Bartone and Petersen 1992; Belcher 1989; Bourque 1995; Cowie and Petersen 1999; Cox and Bourque 1989; Hamilton and Yesner 1985; Petersen et al. 1986; Petersen and Newcomb 1986; Petersen and Sanger 1986; Sanger 1988; Spiess et al. 1990). Middle Ceramic components appear to represent the peak of occupation at both the Hunt's Island and Rocks Road sites at Seabrook, New Hampshire, although the nearby Seabrook Marsh site was abandoned after the Late Archaic period, ca. 3,400 B.P., likely following an expansion of the marsh due to gradually rising sea levels (Greenly 1999; Kelley et al. 2013; Robinson and Bolian 1987). The accumulation of most of the soft shell clam valves at the Long Island North site (15.95) off Falmouth is attributed to the Middle Ceramic period (Doyle and Hamilton 1994), and Middle Ceramic period pottery was recovered from at least three sites in the Brunswick area (Grindle et al. 2010). Middle Ceramic components are likely present at sites 5.6, 7.6, 7.7, 7.9, 7.48, and 7.52, all located along the Saco River (see Table 1).

Late Ceramic period components are no less common than Middle Ceramic period components in Maine (e.g., Cowie and Petersen 1999; Cowie and Petersen 1990; Cox and Bourque 1989; Petersen and Sanger 1986; Rombola 1998). While some interior Maine sites (e.g., Cowie and Petersen 1990; Petersen and Cowie 2002; Spiess and Cranmer 2001) provide rare evidence of maize/bean/squash horticulture, archaeological evidence of Late Ceramic period horticulture on the coast is sparse. However, it has been identified at a substantial site in Biddeford (site 5.6) (Mack and Will 2000) and at the Early Fall site, 7.13, on the Saco River in Hollis, which yielded evidence of all three cultigens at a date of ca. A.D. 1380-1490 (Cowie and Petersen 1989). Horticulture was certainly an integral part of local lifeways during the Contact period, as evidenced by historic eyewitness accounts and as discussed further below. In Casco Bay itself, evidence is limited to the presence of pestles at Great Diamond Island (Yesner 1980).

Late Ceramic to Contact period Native American pottery and artifacts have been recovered from various sites in Brunswick (Grindle et al. 2010), including the Purinton House site (15.153) (Cranmer et al. 1992; Spiess 1997), the Rosie (15.231) and Mugford (15.233) sites (Cox and Wilson 1991), and the Long Island North site (15.95) (Doyle and Hamilton 1994). In York County, cord-wrapped stick pottery was recovered from shell middens on Jamaica and Clark Islands in Kittery (sites 2.16 and 2.17), and Late Ceramic period components are recorded at the Saco River Site in Biddeford (site 5.12) and the Shaker Valley Cranberry Site in Waterboro (site 7.46), as well as numerous sites on the Saco River (see Table 1). Two large rim sherds of a CP7 pot (A.D. 1550-1620) were recovered from the York River by a diver under Sewall's Bridge (see Table 1).

More general Ceramic period sites, often represented by a few sherds of non-diagnostic pottery, include site 1.4 (Duck-Seal site) in South Berwick; site 1.7 in Eliot; site 2.18 on Clarks Island, Kittery; and site 4.21 at Old Falls Dam in Sanford (see Table 1).

Contact Period

Sites of the Contact period are typified by traits of both traditional pre-contact Native American and European traditions. European fishermen were occasional visitors to the east coast of the Canadian maritime provinces shortly after A.D. 1500 (Whitehead 1992) and began to trade with the Native American inhabitants, but Europeans probably did not have regular contact with the inhabitants of the Gulf of Maine coast until ca. 1600 (Bourque 1989).

The first attempt to establish a permanent European settlement in the Gulf of Maine occurred in 1604 on St. Croix Island by the French (Biggar 1936; Lescarbot 1968 [1609]). The native inhabitants of the Passamaquoddy Bay region were referred to by the early French colonists as the "Etchemin", considered to be the ancestors of the modern Passamaquoddy, Maliseet and possibly Penobscot, and the "Souriquois", the ancestors of the modern Mi'kmaq. To the west of the Etchemin lands, perhaps beginning at the mouth of the Androscoggin River, lived the "Almouchiquois", who included the cultivation of crops in their subsistence practices (Bourque 2001:105-107).

Initial contacts occurred along the coast and major river estuaries, so it is likely European goods found their way into the hands of interior peoples long before they interacted with Europeans (e.g., Cox 2000; Cox and Bourque 1989). Slowly at first and then rather rapidly, traditional technologies gave way to European goods as they became more available. Native American burials from the early Contact period, containing European artifacts, are primarily known from the Canadian maritime provinces (Turnbull 1981; Whitehead 1992), but have also been found in Maine (Petersen and Blustain 2002).

Definitive Contact period archaeological sites are rare in the region, although a few are known in relatively local contexts: a tubular shell wampum bead was recovered from the Hunt's Island site at Seabrook in New Hampshire, and portions of the site may thus date to the Contact period (Robinson and Bolian 1987). The adjacent Rocks Road site is an excellent Contact period site, however, with artifacts including a French gunflint, copper arrow points, a sheet lead deer effigy, iron axes and knife handles, and both Native pottery and European ceramics: these items probably date from ca. 1600 to 1630 (Robinson and Bolian 1987). The Smyth site at Amoskeag Falls yielded numerous similar items of Contact period date, including brass and copper arrow points, a sheet brass "thunderbird", and an assortment of European goods that may represent trade with, or use by, Native peoples: gunflints, strike-a-lights, brass and wire scraps, kaolin pipes, and English ceramics (Starbuck 2006:94; Winter 1975:8). The Campbell site in Litchfield, New Hampshire also possesses a Contact period component, as do other sites north of York County on the Kennebec, such as the Norridgewock sites (Bourque 2001; Cowie 1998) and, even farther upriver, at Caratunk Falls and on Moosehead Lake (Hamilton et al. 1984). Contact period sites are also known along the Maine coast to the east and into Canada, but they are by no means common.

There is relatively little information concerning Native people in the York area at the time of European colonization. Documented early contacts between Native peoples and European explorers included John Verrazano in 1524, and Bartholemew Gosnold in 1602, both at the Nubble (Cape Neddick). In the latter of these encounters, Native peoples possessed some trade goods, dressed in European style clothing, and spoke some English (Banks 1931). Site 5.6 in Biddeford is a Middle to Late Ceramic period and Contact

period archaeological site probably representing the village at the mouth of the Saco River that was visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1605 (Mack and Will 2000) (see Table 1).

No Native people were living in the York region by the time of European colonization in the 1630s – most probably a result of a plague in the winter of 1616-17 (Ernst 1961). During his exploration of the York River (Agamenticus) in 1623-24, captain Christopher Leavitt described his findings:

> "There I think a good plantation may be settled for there is a good harbor for ships, good ground and much already cleared, fit for planting of corne and other fruits, having heretofore been planted by the Salvages who are all dead" (Ernst 1961:1-2).

Archaeology In York County

Long-term Native American occupation of the general region is very well documented, with approximately 200 Native American archaeological sites currently listed in the MHPC's site register for York County. Following a recommendation by Dr. Arthur Spiess of the MHPC, Table 1 represents the results of background research conducted for the York River Study, and summarizes many of the known sites in York County. While it does not provide an exhaustive list of sites within the Maine register, it does provide a useful summary of the types, temporal periods, and locations of many of the pre-contact sites currently known in York County and in the southerly portions of Cumberland County.

Sites representing all of the major pre-contact time periods have been identified in York County. Paleoindian and Early and Middle Archaic sites are generally few in southern Maine, but are better represented to the north and west and throughout New England and the Canadian Maritimes and Quebec. Immediately north of the County line, over 400 Native American sites are listed in the Maine site register for the Brunswick USGS 15-minute quadrangle, the largest number of sites of any Maine quadrangle; in comparison, there are at the time of writing 17 listed Native American sites in the Dover East quadrangle (containing Eliot and South Berwick) and 31 in the adjacent York Harbor quadrangle (based on the site numbers assigned to this study).

Until relatively recently, research in York County has received limited attention from "prehistoric" archaeologists (e.g., Spiess, Cranmer and Hedden 1990; Tomaso et al. 1990; Mosher et al. 1989; Cowie and Petersen 1988a, 1989). The first study was conducted in 1891 when Henry Mercer, from the University of Pennsylvania, surveyed the York River and recorded all of the shell heaps that he could identify – which totaled eight groupings (each group having a few proximate "heaps" within a radius of about 100 ft): three large sites, four "of insignificant size", and one that had been "obliterated" (Mercer 1897:113) (Figure 8). The largest deposit (heap) measured about "80 ft in length by 20 ft wide and 32 inches deep" (Mercer 1897:121), while the "obliterated" grouping originally included

> "about twenty heaps lying close together…had been obliterated (in 1890) in grading for Mr. W. M. Walker's new cottages by Steven's store, at which time…the workmen found among the heaps a skeleton buried in a sitting posture, between several large stones; and also, though not with the skeleton, a broken stone-scraper. (Mercer 1897:121).

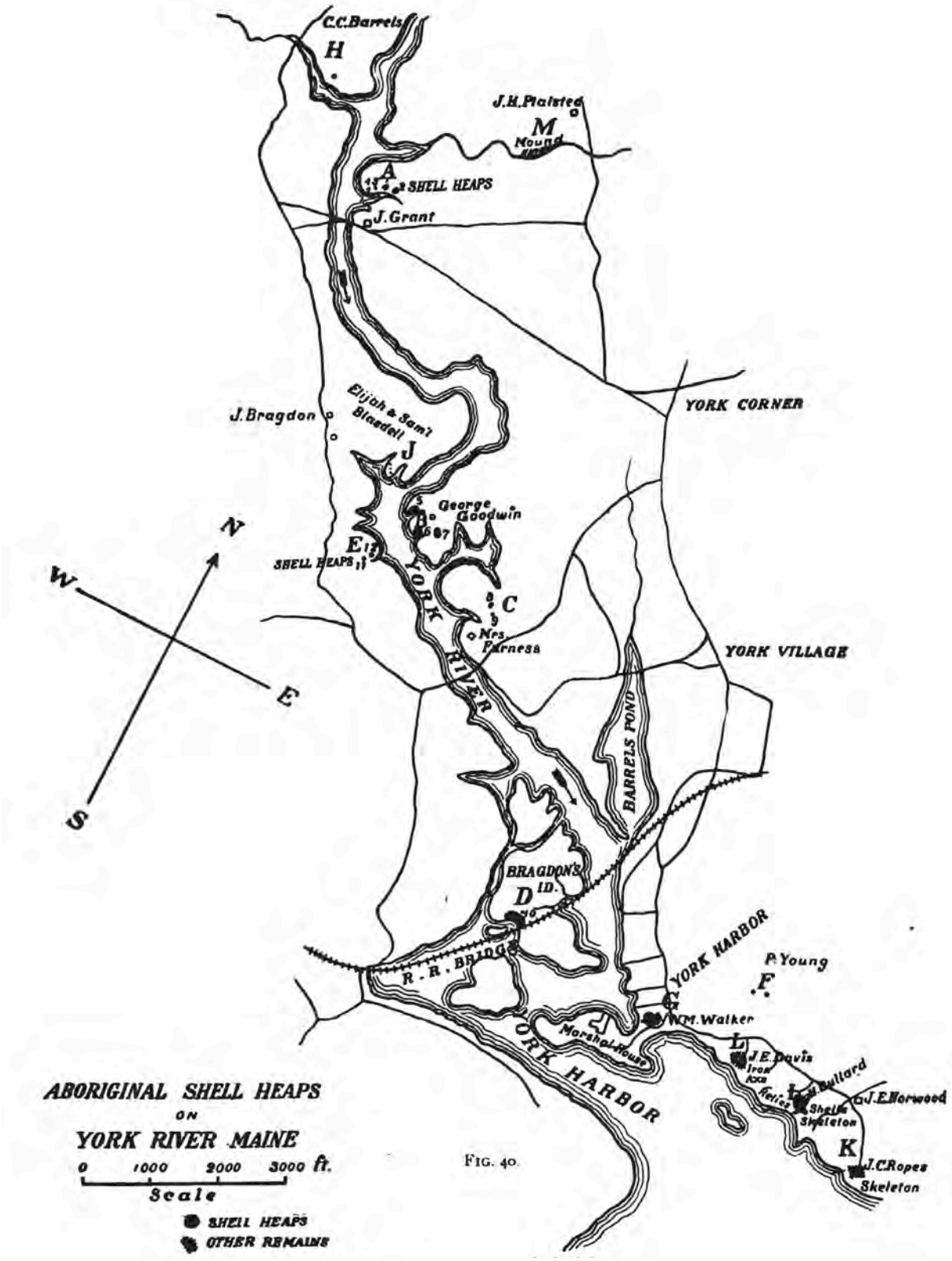

Figure 8. "Aboriginal Shell heaps on York River, Maine." (Mercer 1897:113, Fig. 40).

As many of these shell heaps are now lost, either through use as fertilizer and construction material or via erosion, Mercer's records and sample excavations provide an important resource.

Twenty years later, a field crew under the direction of Warren K. Moorehead canoed up the Saco River as far as Salmon Falls to search for "Red Paint" village sites (Moorehead 1922); however, after that, very little archaeology was conducted until the 1980s, following the advent of contract archaeology in the state and the implementation of state and federal environmental laws, beginning in the 1960s, which were triggered following rapid development in areas of southwestern Maine. Permit-related archaeology has included work conducted by the MHPC, as well as testing of portions of the Saco River by both the University of Maine at Farmington (Cowie and Petersen 1988a, 1989) and the University of Southern Maine (Hamilton and Mosher 1989; Mosher et al. 1991; Tomaso et al. 1990b) for Federal Energy Commission relicensing projects (see sites from the Bonny Eagle project, FERC #2529, Bar Mills project, FERC #2914, and Skelton project, FERC #2527, in Table 1): FERC projects have resulted in the identification of over 40 pre-contact sites along the Saco River.

More recent projects in the local area include archaeological survey for the York toll plaza on the Maine Turnpike (McPheters and Bartone 2017; Smith and Cranmer 2010) and work at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (Scharoun et al. 2010). Various investigations have been undertaken within the Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge (see Table 1). Some local archaeology that has taken place in York County is the result of federal and state grants, including Richard Will's canoe survey of the banks of the lower York River (Will and Cole-Will 1986), and ongoing projects such as those run on the islands off Kennebunkport by the Cape Porpoise Archaeological Partnership (see Table 1).

Of most significance to this report is Richard Will's survey, which attempted to relocate and assess the significance of the shell midden sites found by Mercer in the 1890s, and to test existing models of prehistoric site location along the York River and its vicinity (Will and Cole-Will 1986). Their survey extended along the river as far as Smelt Brook. As a result, three of Mercer's midden sites were identified, plus three find spots of isolated artifacts. Most of the sites recorded in 1891 have thus been destroyed: one landowner noted that about 3 m (10 ft) of shoreline have washed away in his lifetime (Will and Cole-Will 1986:17). The survey also included investigation of the shores of interior ponds in or adjacent to the York River watershed (Boulter, Scituate, Middle, Folly, and Chases), and also of relict terrace features along the southeastern edge of the Horse Hills. No cultural material was identified in these surveys: sites on the shores of interior ponds were thought to be submerged due to historic damming. This has since been confirmed following surface survey of the shore of Folly Pond following a drop in water level, which resulted in the identification of at least seven Native American sites based on the recovery of different loci of quartz debitage and a selection of bifaces (site 2.20 to 2.27; see Table 1).

General Historic Euroamerican Context

Introduction

In 1622, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a British naval and military commander, and Captain John Mason, a British sailor and colonizer of Newfoundland, received a land patent from the Plymouth Council for New England for the "Province of Maine", in the reign of England's King James. The original boundaries of the grant extended between the Kennebec and Merrimack rivers, and Mason acquired the area between the Piscataqua and the Merrimack, with Gorges retaining a claim to the northern part of the grant. Mason's portion became New Hampshire, and Gorges' portion, Maine (Figure 9).

Early settlement within, or relatively proximate to the York watershed was mainly along the lower reaches of the York River, as well as along the coast and along the Piscataqua River, which passes within about 5 km (3 mi) of the upper reaches of the York River. Settlements known locally as Agamenticus (York) and Piscataqua (Portsmouth) commenced in the immediate years following the grant. The present towns of Kittery, the Berwicks, and Eliot were originally part of the Piscataqua Plantation, with initial settlements at Quamphegan Falls, Spruce Creek, Sturgeon Creek and at Kittery Point, which in ca. 1630 collectively supported a population of about 200 people. The plantation on the east bank of the Piscataqua River was renamed Kittery in about 1647, and Kittery submitted to the government of Massachusetts ca. 1652: the Massachusetts Bay Colony purchased the Province of Maine from the Gorges descendants in 1677 (Figure 10) (Clayton 1880).

Settlement in the area was significantly affected by a long series of wars, however; beginning with King Phillip's War in 1675 and ending with the defeat of the French, ca. 1760. At times, conflict led to almost complete abandonment of the early settlements in Maine.

The history of the area of what is now York County is extensive and well documented, and will not be reiterated here. However, a brief introduction to the histories of the towns of York and Eliot is provided below to outline the earliest European settlement within, and close to, the boundaries of the upper York River Watershed and the study area.

York

The plantation of York was first settled by Europeans in 1624, and originally called Agamenticus, the Abenaki term for the York River. The name changed in 1638 to Bristol, after the home of its English settlers. A tract of land near the mouth of the York River was incorporated in 1641 by Gorges as the town of Agamenticus, and in 1642, by charter of King Charles I, Gorges replaced the town corporation with a chartered city to be a suitable capital for the Province of Maine, naming it Gorgeana. This became one of the first incorporated cities in America (Coolidge and Mansfield 1859:369-372; Varney 1886). At that time, the city had a population of about 250 to 300, with limits measuring seven miles inland and three in breadth, and the Agamenticus (York) River marking the southwestern boundary (Varney 1886): as far as Cape Neddick, and as far inland as the Horse Hills/Mount Agamenticus, and thus including the far eastern boundary of the study area.

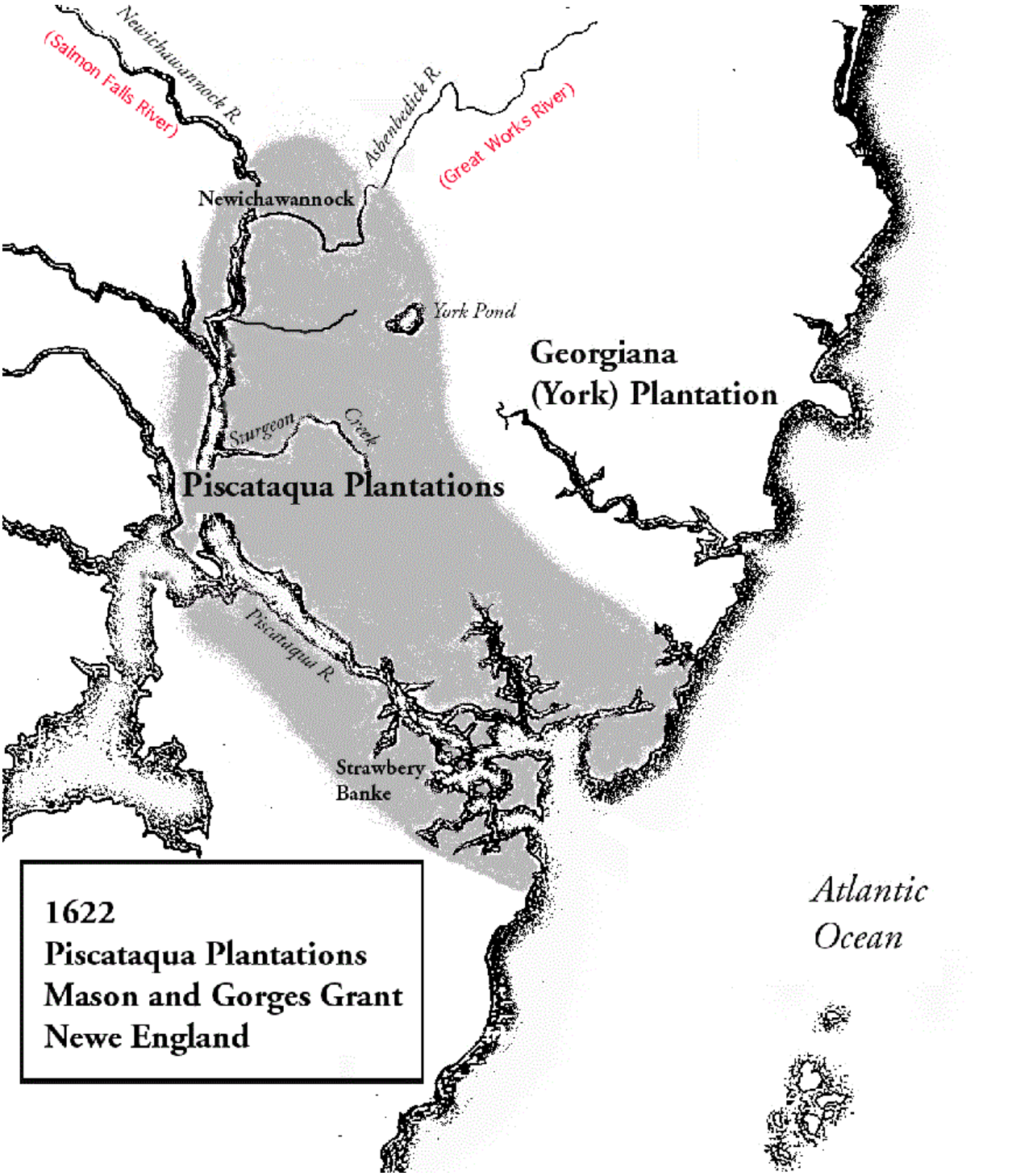

Figure 9. Sketch map of the area of the 1622 Gorges and Mason Grant. Courtesy of the Old Berwick Historical Society.

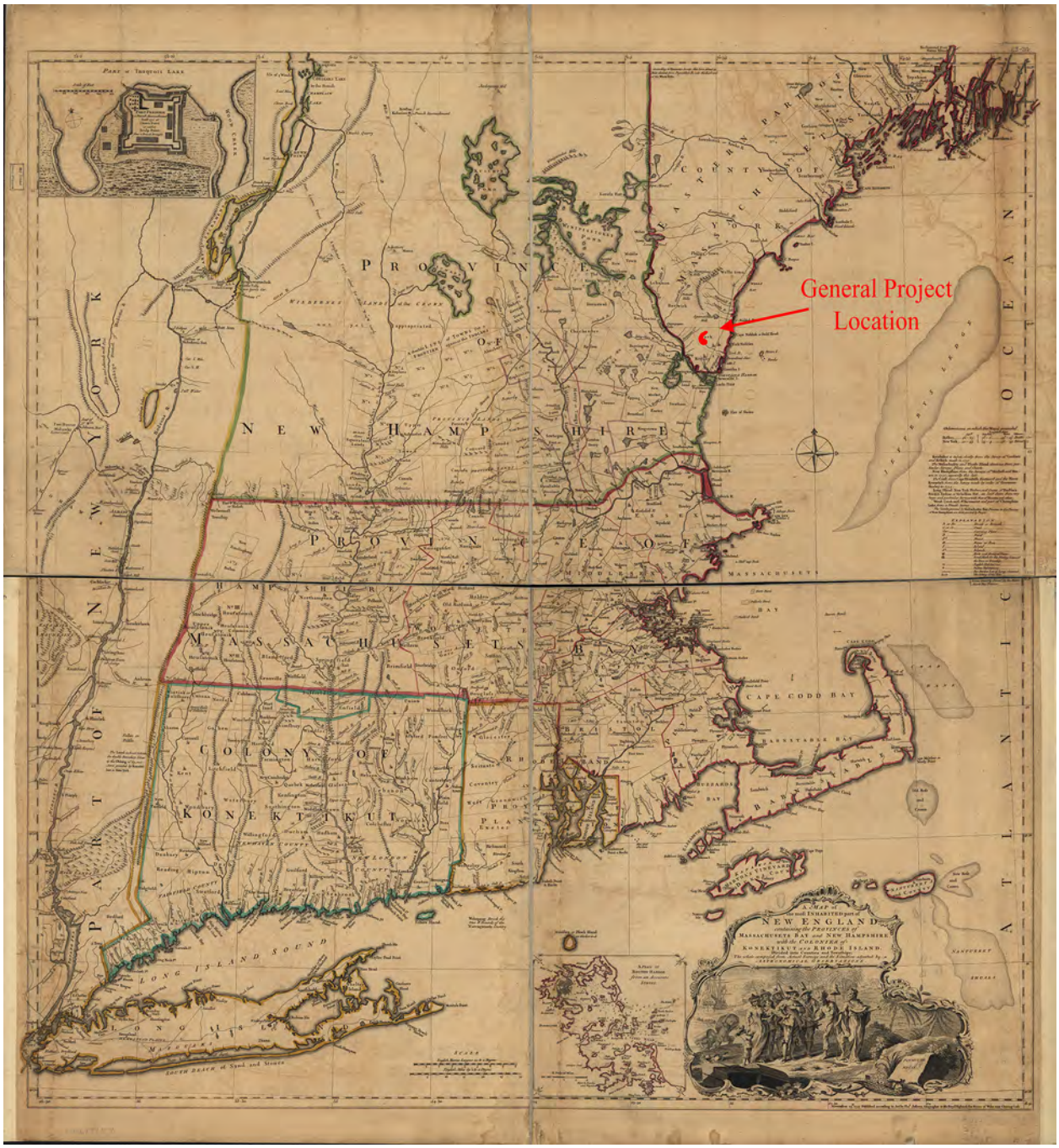

Figure 10. Thomas Jefferys "Map of the most Inhabited part of NEW ENGLAND". London, 1755. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Following Gorges' death in 1647, the inhabitants of Gorgeana, Kittery, Wells, and Isle of Shoals formed a confederacy, however Massachusetts extended jurisdiction over the province in 1652 and incorporated York from a portion of Gorgeana. This became the second oldest town in Maine after Kittery, incorporated two years earlier. Control passed back and forth until in 1677 Massachusetts purchased the entire province of Maine.

Control of the region was contested between New England and New France, inciting Native Americans to attack English settlements throughout the French and Indian Wars and other times of unrest, and numerous garrison houses were built throughout the 1700s, including McIntire's (MacIntire) garrison in York, Junkin's garrison in South Berwick, the Neal and Frost Garrisons in Eliot, and the Dennet Garrison in Kittery (Varney 1886). Closest to the project area, the Frost Garrison and House are located about 300 m (900 ft) to the east of the project area on Frost's Hill in Eliot. The complex was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, and includes a ca. 1733 powder house, a ca. 1738 garrison stronghold, and the later Frost home, constructed ca. 1778 (National Park Service 1971). The MacIntire Garrison (built ca. 1707) is located on Route 91 approximately 0.5 km east of the eastern extent of the study area, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1968 (National Park Service 1968). The Neal Garrison is located about 3.0 km (1.9 mi) west of York Pond, and is a historic Euroamerican archaeological site (ME 143-006), associated with the Neal family through documentary research and in secondary sources (Kellogg et al. 1997:22). In 1676, John Neal acquired a lot in Eliot, while the "Neal Garrison" is present on 1711 and 1722 lists of defensible houses (Stackpole 1903:177-180). The site is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP (Kellogg et al. 1997:42).

Despite periods of unrest, York prospered throughout the 1700s as a provincial capital and port. Agricultural products and lumber were shipped in exchange for sugar, molasses and other commodities from the West Indies. However, following the Revolution, President Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1807 crippled trade, as was the case for many coastal communities, and York would not again be prosperous until after the Civil War, when it became a tourist destination.

Eliot

Eliot was originally Kittery's North or Second Parish (also known as Sturgeon Creek and the "Garden of Kittery"), and was eventually incorporated as a town in its own right in 1810 (Willis 1897, Vol. 1:2). Many of the first settlers arrived under the Gorges and Mason grant in the years around 1632.

Fishing, farming and the mast trade sustained the settlements along the Piscataqua River, with a trading post, Newichawannock (Berwick) established in about 1630. The Piscataqua River was navigable along the whole length of Kittery, and saltwater marshes and fresh water meadows on the Piscataqua and its tributaries and also on the lower York River favored the establishment of farms, which increased the scope of the mast and lumbering trades. The first mills in the region were constructed on the Great Works River ca. 1634.

In 1633, New Hampshire Governor Walter Neale conveyed large tracts of land in Kittery, opposite Dover Neck (New Hampshire) to Thomas Commock and Thomas Wannerton. The Commock parcel was sold to

John Treworgy in 1637. Some of this property was purchased for British merchant Alexander Shapleigh, who had built the first house at Kittery Point in 1635 and thus immigrated to the area. Kittery was named by the Shapleighs after their manor house, near Dartmouth, England (Libby 1917). Sturgeon Creek became a focus of settlement, and by the 1650s, the Shapleigh family had built saw and grist mills on the creek, which are believed to have utilized tidal power in their mill operations. Early settlers included Nicholas Frost (ca. 1635), for whom Frost Hill is named, and other families including the Emerys (ca. 1652), the Heards, and the Bartletts (ca. 1713) (Varney 1886), which are names that reappear in the historical record for the study area, and also the ancestors of landowners still living in the area to this day.

Thomas Wannerton, the second grantee of land opposite Dover, conveyed a parcel containing a house and 30 acres with "pease and oates at Kittery" to Nicholas Frost in 1635, where Frost later "built a new house which he rented for a tavern and ferry house for Dover travel" (Libby 1917:91). In the same year, John Treworgy conveyed an unspecified marsh to Nicholas Frost. The Frost family continued to acquire land in Kittery and soon became established at the head of Sturgeon Creek. Nicholas' son, Charles, along with James Emery, Jr. and Noah Emery, built a saw mill on York Pond Brook (presumably the upper York River) in 1694 (Eliot Historical Society 1897).

A map showing the distribution and chronology of lots in the Middle Parish of Kittery (now Eliot) indicates the focus of early settlement along the east bank of the Piscataqua River, 1632-1700 (Figure 11) (Willis 1901, Vol. IV: 130-1). The map indicates eastern portions of the Middle Parish were largely uninhabited, but does not record the location of mill sites. Generally, the economy of Kittery's Second Parish thrived on fishing, farming, brickyards, and shipbuilding. However, a combination of factors, including increasing Euroamerican population within the varied industrial and geographic settings throughout Kittery, caused some disagreement between local inhabitants with regard fiscal and policy matters. Beginning ca. 1660, the State of Massachusetts had determined that Kittery required two parishes to enable proper governance; however Kittery's inhabitants believed that three parishes were needed. Each parish would possess a meeting house (a combined church/town hall) and a minister to aid with the needs and governance of the local populace. The 1st, or Lower Parish, was equivalent to modern Kittery; the 2nd, Middle Parish equates to modern Eliot; and the 3rd, Upper Parish equated with the Berwicks (South Berwick, Berwick, and North Berwick). In 1715, the Upper Parish separated from Kittery to become the Town of Berwick, making the 2nd Parish (Eliot) the new Upper Parish. In 1750, another third parish was included, in the area of Spruce Creek (Christian 2010).

Local people were not completely comfortable with these developments, in part due to accelerating changes in thinking following the ratification of the U.S. Constitution (which prohibited the government from establishing a single religious group or denomination; parishes were indeed based on religious control). Perhaps more notable was a difference in political mindset, based on the different occupations of the inhabitants of the parishes. The 1st and 3rd parishes (Kittery and Spruce Creek) were made up of a population of mechanics, traders, sea-faring men, fishermen, and a few farmers, while the Upper Parish (Eliot) was constituted mainly of farmers with a few mechanics. In their petition for separation of the Upper Parish from Kittery, in 1809, the inhabitants described themselves as the "civil industrious" – meaning hard

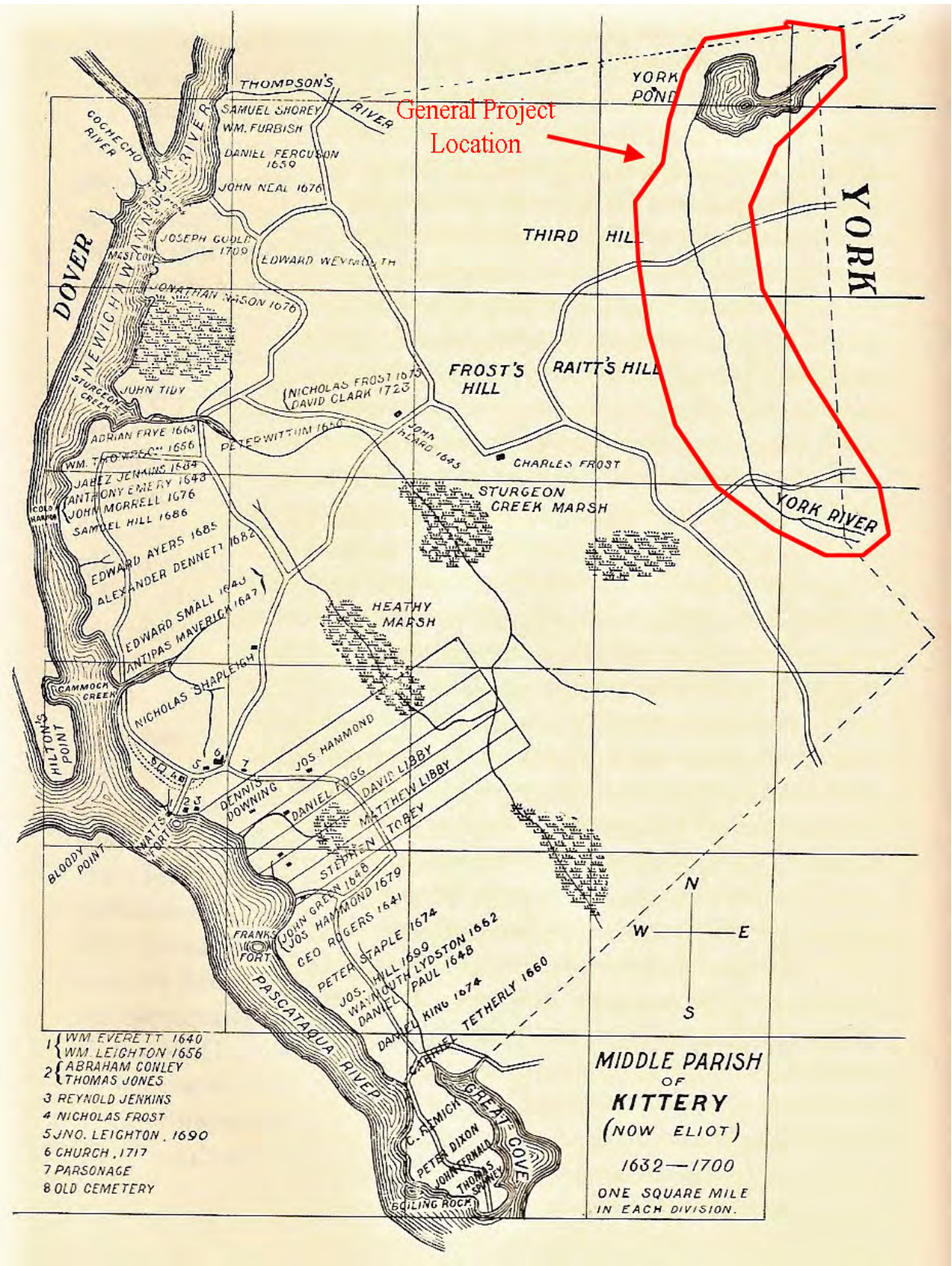

Figure 11. Map of the Middle Parish of Kittery showing the distribution and grantees of lots, 1632-1700 (Willis 1901. Vol. IV: facing 130).

working, ambitious, and inclined to work to immediately pay off parish debts (as opposed to the 1st and 3rd parishioners, who were apparently content to carry debts forward). In other words, the farmers of the Upper Parish petitioned for separation to obtain full control over their fiscal condition and policies. As a result, the Town of Eliot was formed in March, 1810 (Christian 2010).

Throughout the 19th century Eliot continued to develop, with farming, brickyards, fishing, and shipbuilding forming the basis of the local economy. A mill was built on Sturgeon Creek in 1816, using tidal power to saw lumber and process corn and wheat. Brickyards continued to be busy responding to local demand, with Roger's Brickyard providing material for construction of Portsmouth Manufacturing Company in South Berwick. Such businesses benefitted from the construction of railroads connecting Eliot and South Berwick to Portland and Boston, beginning ca. 1841. Shipbuilding continued, with the Hanscom Shipyard producing vessels mainly between 1847 and 1855, and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard especially as a result of the Civil War in 1861. Eliot Academy was founded in 1839, and by 1865, the town possessed eight school districts (Old Berwick Historical Society 2001).

Project-Related Historic Context

Punkintown

General Setting

The area familiarly known as Punkintown represents a rural neighborhood whose beginnings date to the mid-17th century when settlement at the head of Sturgeon Creek by the Frost family led to the observation of potential mill sites and timber reserves in the York Pond area.

The Frost-Emery saw mill built on the outlet brook of York Pond, ca. 1694, begins the narrative of Punkintown in local historic accounts. This outlet brook forms the uppermost portion of the York River, and in historic accounts, is referred to as both York Pond Brook and Stony Brook. Prior to 1694, the site of Punkintown, a rocky, marshy, somewhat hilly landscape, was on the margins of earlier 17th century settlements at Great Works, Salmon Falls, Dover Neck and Sturgeon Creek. The proximity of the trading post at Great Works to the York Pond area indicates trapping, hunting and fishing as the earliest Euroamerican activity in the eastern part of Eliot, while towards the end of the 17th century, the logging of white pine for ship masts and building material replaced the fur trade as the chief economic pursuit in this part of Eliot. The proximity of York Pond to travel corridors linking Dover, Portsmouth and York indicates timber reserves were tapped very early and extensively to supply the needs of shipbuilders and the commercial fishery along the Piscataqua and its tributaries, and the transport of ship masts to mast coves and landings on the Piscataqua River would have been achieved by ox teams.

Historic accounts note that granite quarrying was among the activities pursued by Frost and others at York Pond. Silas Weeks notes quarrying activity extended beyond the local needs for mill, dwelling and barn foundations, and suggests the possibility that Punkintown granite was used in the construction of the "original building at Berwick Academy" and further notes that quarrying activity continued into the early 20th century (Weeks 1996:2). Frank Parsons believed cut granite used in the construction of the Parker

dams downstream from Brixham Road came from Punkintown (Parsons 1990).

Freshwater meadow/marsh at York Pond provided a foothold for farming in this upland setting, and the establishment of a farm/hay depot provided a base for logging operations at the mill site. In such a setting, cattle were grazed and sheltered, and raised for draft, beef and tanned hides. Hay and potatoes were staple crops (Frost 1937). The late 17th century introduction of logging and lumbering, quarrying and farming at York Pond suggests the presence of a laboring population sufficient to carry out the work, and local factors such as soil quality, drainage, productive capacity of the mill site, and the reserve of merchantable timber determined the size and extent of the settlement at Punkintown. Cleared upland produced enough grain to warrant construction of a grist mill a short distance below the pond's outlet. On cleared land, farms increased hay and livestock production and permitted the cultivation of additional field and row crops, including orchards. Historic accounts (including deeds, below) indicate seven to eight families established permanent residence in the near vicinity of the saw mill.

Initial Land Grants and Early Saw Mills

Between 1640 and 1671, Nicholas and Charles Frost, and Anthony and James Emery received multiple grants of land in the eastern parts of Eliot. Anthony Emery received a grant from the Town of Kittery in 1651 that contained the phrase "at the third hill path". A Frost descendant states this parcel is the same described in a 1663 deed from Anthony to his son, James, as the marsh, or meadow and an adjoining 20 acres of upland near York Pond (Frost 1937:5). In 1669, the Town granted James Emery 50 additional acres of marsh adjoining the parcel inherited from his father, and in 1671, he was granted 50 and 45-acre parcels on the northwest side of the marsh at York Pond and on the south side of the marsh "neare the falls of a little brook yt runnes out of Yorke Pond" (Frost 1937:6; York Deeds V-107).

Much of the land (143 acres) described in these deeds was transferred to James' sons, Daniel and Job, in 1694. In the deed, James "reserves a liberty for Major Charles Frost and James Emery, Jr. to improve the lately built saw mill". James also granted to his sons his right in the mill, from Noah Emery, who with Major Charles Frost and James Emery, Jr. built/operated the saw mill (York Deeds V, F.1:107-108). The Index of Grantees for this volume of deeds lists Mesbech and Michael Farlo, Isaac Fellows and Roger Haskens as grantees with Daniel and Job Emery, presumably investors in the saw mill, or possessed of timber rights, or other form of involvement. Roger Haskens, Isaac Fellows and the Farlo brothers were among the grantees of title to the Town of Lyman, in 1688, which was subsequently settled by Roger Haskens and others (Williamson 1832, Vol 2:465). In 1713, Job's share, reserving 20 acres for himself, was transferred to his brother Daniel (York Deeds VIII F.52). James, Jr., the third brother and one of the builders of the saw mill, owned 20 acres on Stony Brook (York Pond Brook/the upper York River) and a share in the saw mill (Frost 1937:7). Daniel (1667-1751) married Margaret Gowen, a granddaughter of Nicholas Frost, and resided at Cold Harbor, or Mast Cove, at the home of his grandfather, Anthony. In 1722 Daniel willed to his sons Daniel and Simon land on York Pond and to Simon, one third part of his saw mill. Silas Weeks noted that remnants of the dam and spillway of the saw mill are present at the outlet of York Pond (Weeks 1996).

Frost states the first inhabitants of 'Emery Town' were probably Simon's sons, Stephen and Samuel Emery. Based on his research, Frost states that there were no houses in Emery Town before 1722 (Frost 1937:7). None are mentioned in deeds before that date. Daniel and Simon acquired an additional 100 acres on the east side of the pond from John Thompson in 1723 (Frost 1937:7). The 1724 Will of Major Charles Frost, Jr. gives to his son, Charles and his heirs, "my saw mill standing on York Pond Brook" (Frost, n.d.). The Will indicates an active saw mill as late as 1724 and also that the Frost family maintained an interest in the mill.

Silas Weeks notes that a second Frost dam was built downstream from the saw mill and was probably used as a grist mill. He also noted the nearby foundation of a "mill office, or a dwelling" and that the falls at the mill site were known locally as "Little Niagara" (Weeks 1996: 2). A copy of an 1872 map of Eliot, with later hand-drawn annotation, on file at the Eliot Historical Society shows the location of the mill site, and among other historic features in the vicinity of Punkintown, shows a hand-drawn road running east/west past the mill site over Stony Brook towards Punkintown (Figure 12). Historic accounts also describe a road on the west side of Stony Brook running from Punkintown down Stony Brook to Third Hill (Bartlett Hill) at Brixham Road (Parsons 1990). The longevity of the saw and grist mills at Punkintown is not clearly known, as they do not appear in the Industrial Census for 1850, suggesting both mill sites may have been abandoned by this time.

Development of Punkintown

Punkintown's later history is known through a compilation of local historical accounts, 19th century maps of the area, and an incomplete genealogical account of the Emery family. Newspaper articles based on interviews with Parsons, Weeks and other members of the Eliot Historical Society, together with a few early photographs of houses and individuals, and anecdotal accounts of the last individuals to have lived in Punkintown supply additional details.

As previously noted, the Frost-Emery saw mill attracted a few families who took up residence in the near vicinity. Quarrying activity and the grist mill, built some years after the saw mill, further encouraged settlement, as did the Punkintown Road, a travel link between Dover and York. Local historians estimate that 7-10 families lived in Punkintown during the peak years of saw mill production.

The many years of intermittent war strongly affected both the productive capacity of the mill and the number of settled families, however. The "Plaisted Garrison", a large, two-story dwelling built by the Emery family at Punkintown, would have served as a garrison at York Pond should it have been built before the end of the French and Indian War, ca. 1760 (note that a separate "Plaisted Garrison" was located in the town of Berwick). However an Emery Garrison does not appear in lists of garrisons in the vicinity of York Pond, as published in the "Old Eliot" series. The saw mill survived the conflicts: the saw mill belonging to John Emery is recorded in the 'List of Freeholders of Northerly Eliot' compiled in 1798, which describes his real estate as including 35 acres, 40 ft x 28 ft barn, and a two-story house. Daniel Emery abutted John Emery on the west with a farm of 16 acres. Daniel also owned an additional 141 acres, including 23 acres of salt marsh, two large barns, a two-story dwelling and two, one-story houses occupied by his sons, Daniel

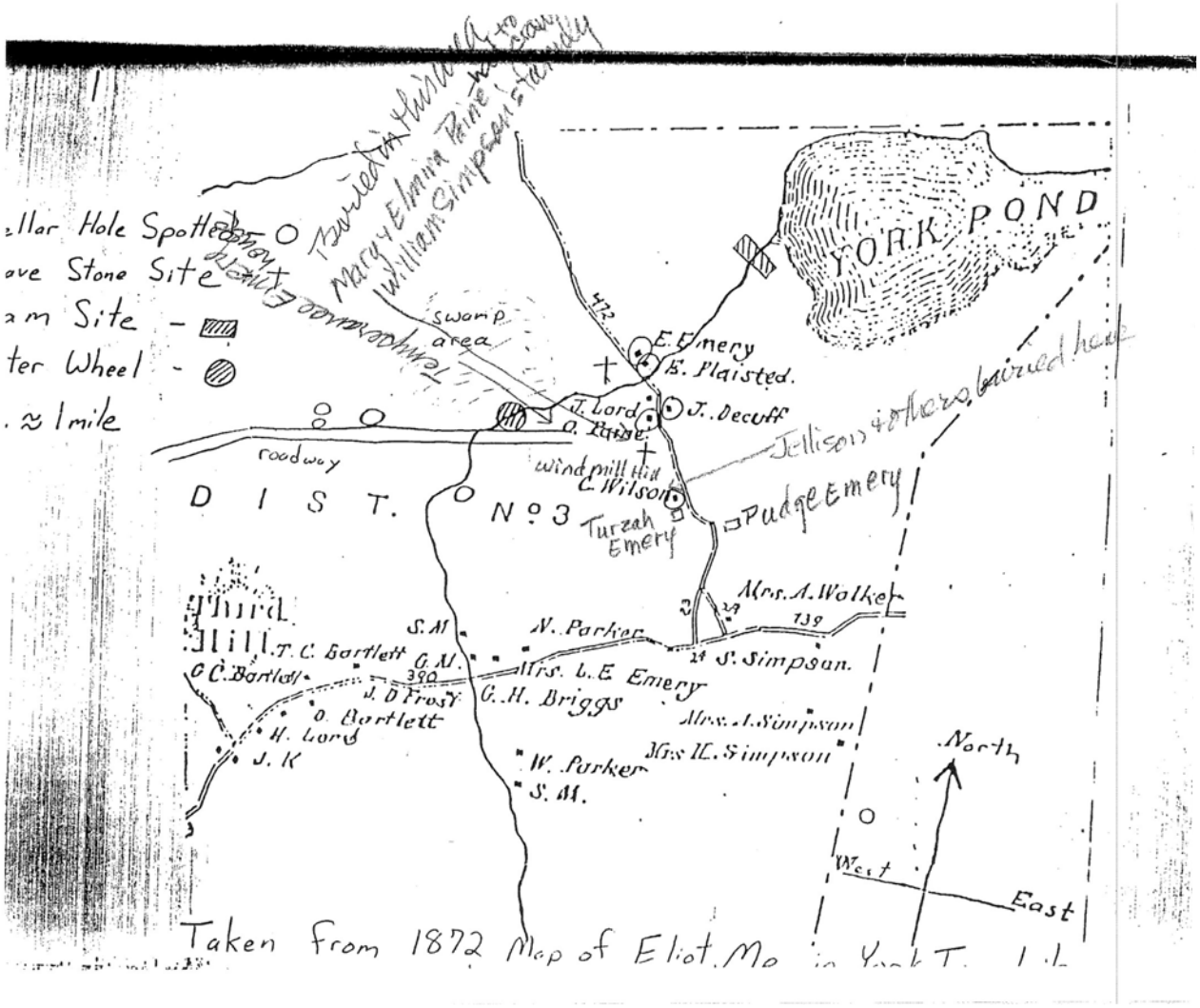

Figure 12. 1872 map, with hand-drawn annotation showing relative location of Frost's second mill site and east-west road over Stony Brook (Sanford & Everts 1872). Courtesy of Eliot Historical Society.

and Nathan. Samuel Emery and his son, Samuel, Jr. occupied small farms adjoining family members (Willis 1903 Vol. VI: 177).

Punkintown in the 19th Century

By the mid-19th century, as shown on maps of the period, the Simpson, Payne, Decoff, Plaisted, Wilson and Lord families had formed the neighborhood referred to as Punkintown (Figures 13 and 14). However, the 1850 agriculture and population census of Punkintown residents indicates a neighborhood in decline. The saw and grist mills had likely shifted to locations downstream to Barlett family holdings, discussed below. The 1850 Agricultural Census listed Ebenezer Plaisted and possibly Joshua Simpson as the only farms on Punkintown Road. Ebenezer Plaisted inherited all of Nahum Emery's real and personal estate, excepting six acres, in 1831, with the stipulation that he insure the support of Nahum's wife, Sarah, and Nahum's daughter, Eunice, to whom Ebenezer was married (York County 1831). In 1850, Ebenezer declared 20 acres of improved land on a 55-acre farm valued at 1500 dollars. He owned two cows, two oxen, six sheep and one pig, and produced nine tons of hay and modest quantities of corn, peas and potatoes (Agricultural Census 1850). The Population Census records that Ebenezer's occupation was a joiner, and his mother-in-law, Sarah, age 85 resided with his family, which included four older children: Sarah, 22, Mary, 20, Nahum, 18 (also a joiner), and William, 15.

Ebenezer's close neighbor, Enoch Emery, was a carpenter, with an estate valued at 300 dollars. He and his wife Rhoda had six children. Their two older sons were listed as laborers. Nearby was Rufus Emery, who reported no occupation, and an estate valued at 400 dollars. A son resided in the household and was employed as a carpenter.

Four other Punkintown households are listed in the 1850 population census. Peggy Warren, age 66, had an estate valued at 100 dollars. Residing with her were a son and daughter, Levi and Hannah, listed as 'idiotic'. A third daughter, Polly, was married to neighboring Oliver Payne, who was a farmer, with an estate valued at 180 dollars. Peggy was the daughter of Samuel and Eunice (Ferguson) Emery. She was married to Benjamin Warren and widowed in 1828. Another resident on Punkintown Road was Charles Wilson, age 26, a laborer, with an estate valued at 200 dollars. Three others resided with him; Mary Ann, 40, Washington Adams, 39 and 'insane', and Eliza Simpson, 6 months. The last Punkintown household listed in the 1850 census was that of Dependence Frost, a laborer, with his wife Jemima and six children. The value of his estate is not recorded.

In the 1860 Population Census, the number of households expanded by one: Alva Darling, age 54, is listed as a farm laborer with a personal value of 30 dollars, residing with a son, age 14 and a domestic named Georgiannah, age 19. Enoch Emery is listed as a farmer, as is one of his elder sons. Three other siblings are listed as 'factory operatives'. Peggy Warren and her two older children no longer resided in Punkintown, and the census indicates that Levi and Hannah had been moved to the "poorhouse". Ebenezer Plaisted is listed as a widowed carpenter, residing with his daughters, Sarah E., a domestic and Mary A., a seamstress, and his son William, also a carpenter.

In 1870, the Alva Darling and Dependence Frost households were gone, and an addition to the

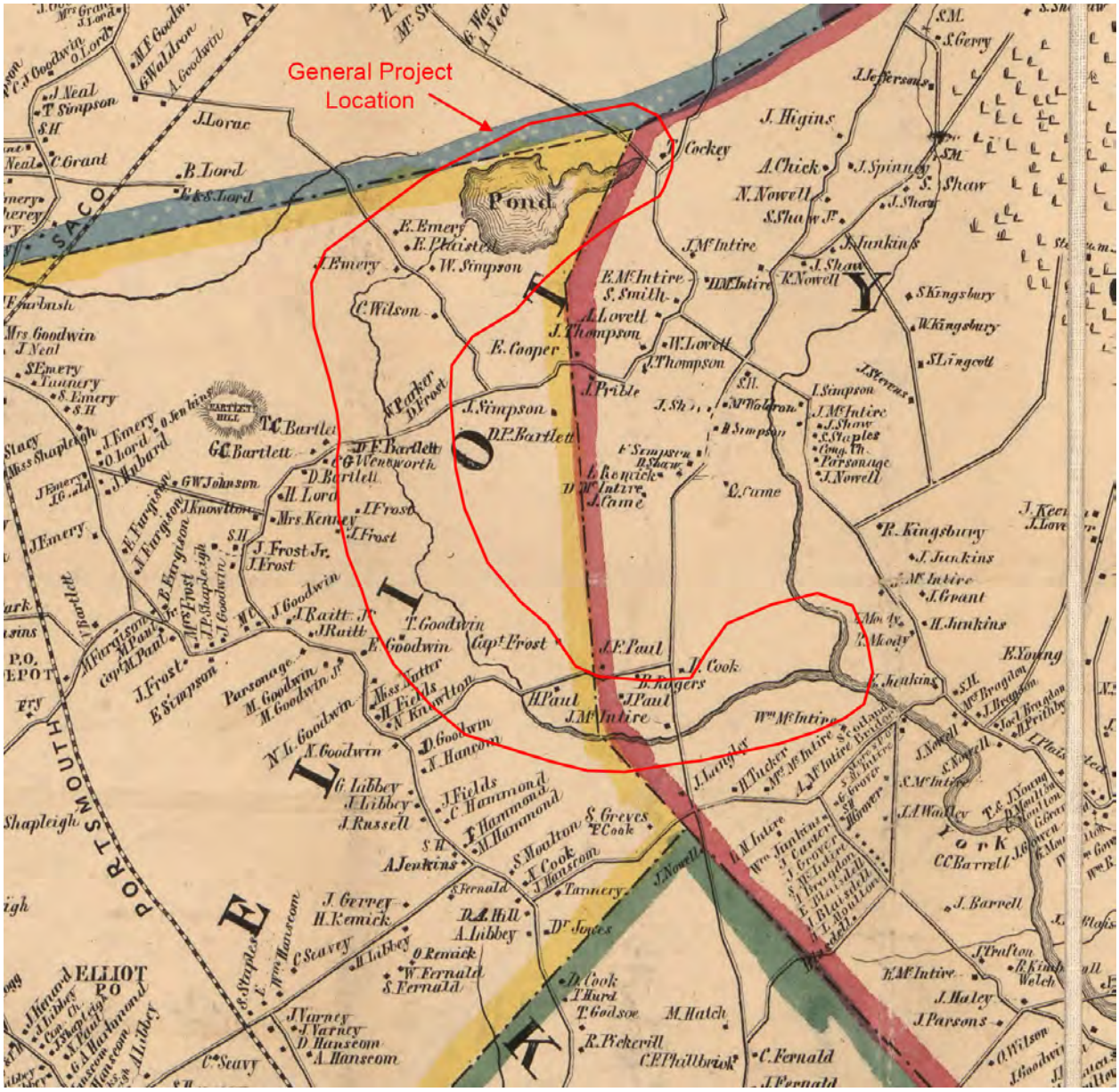

Figure 13. 1856 Chase map of northeast section of Eliot and northwestern section of York (Chase 1856).

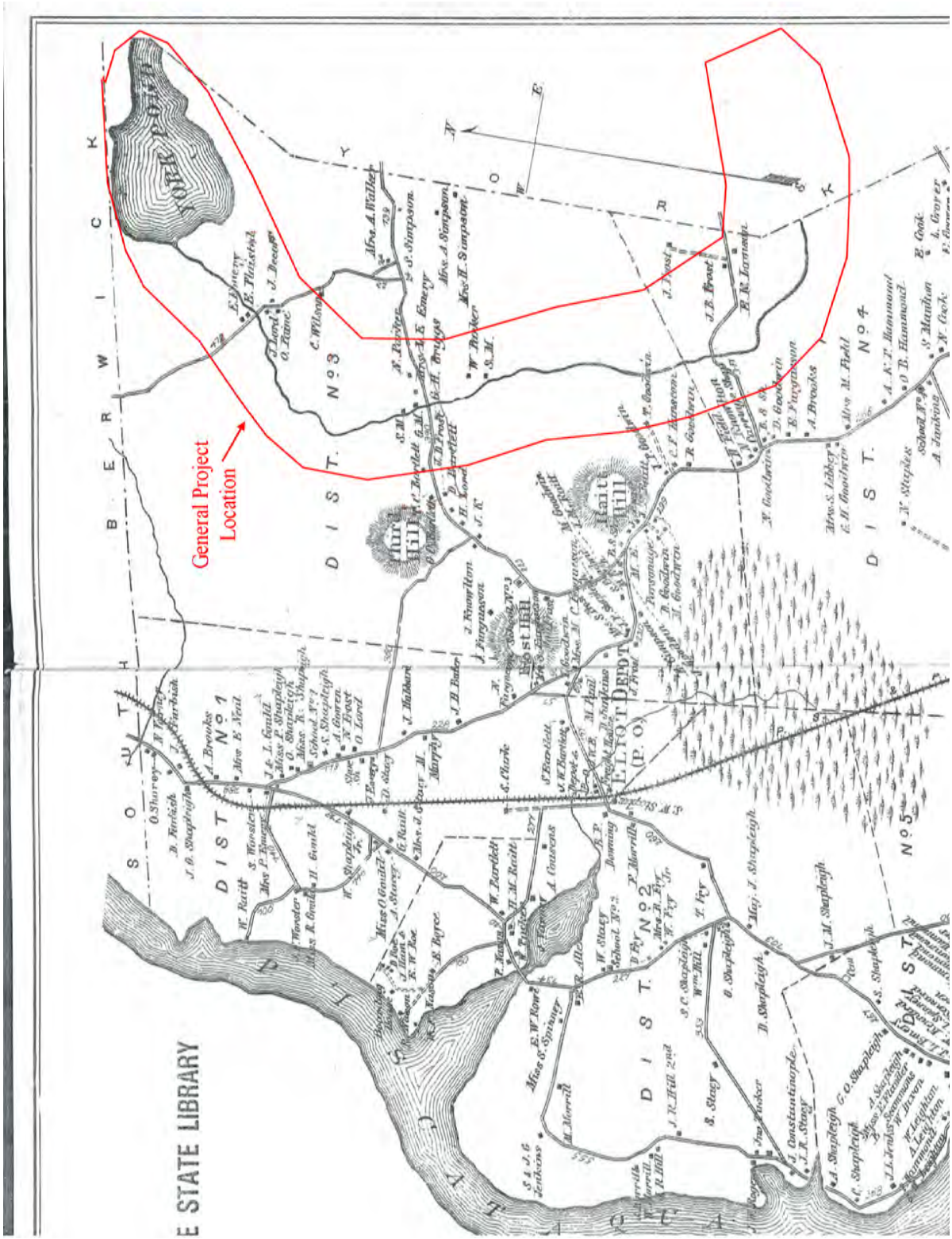

Figure 14. 1872 map of northeast section of Eliot (Sanford and Everts 1872).

neighborhood was James Decoff, from Nova Scotia, who married Enoch Emery's daughter, Nancy, and engaged in farming. The 1860 Population Census indicates he previously lived and worked on the Thomas Bartlett farm.

Punkintown Farms in the 19th Century

The 1860 Agricultural Census still listed Ebenezer Plaisted's farm as the only farm in Punkintown, except possibly the one owned by the Simpson family. Ebenezer had doubled his improved acreage to 40 acres, but his farm was not noticeably more productive than in 1850 and was valued 300 dollars less than the 1500 dollars recorded in 1850.

Five Punkintown farms are recorded in the 1870 Agricultural Census. With Ebenezer's farm still the most productive, his 14 improved acres, 36 acres of woodland and 20 unimproved acres indicates farming on the Punkintown Road remained little more than several, small-scale attempts at self-sufficiency. Ebenezer, Enoch and Oliver Payne did report income from orchard and forest products, which offset the lack of land available for crop farming. The combined amount of improved land on these farms, including Ebenezer Emery's farm, was 36 acres. The next census cycle, in 1880, indicates that there were no appreciable changes on the farms in Punkintown. The Emery and Plaisted farms remained about the same, although Ebenezer Plaisted had 52 acres of meadow/orchard/permanent pasture, having reduced his acreage in woodland and made improvements on previously unimproved land.

Mary A. Swasey, daughter of Ebenezer Plaisted, is listed in the 1880 Agricultural Census. Mary owned four acres of hay field and three acres of woods, which produced four tons of hay and 25 dollars of forest products. The population census indicates that Mary was married to O.D. Swasey, who was a house carpenter. They, together with Ebenezer's son, William, a house carpenter, resided with Ebenezer, who though he listed himself as a house carpenter was 87 years old and suffered 'general debility'. Both Ebenezer and Enoch Emery used some hired labor and likely depended upon the support of other working members of the household.

The last days of Punkintown still remain poorly understood. Information on file at the Eliot Historical Society indicates that in the late 1800s, the population declined to only a few remaining souls. A fire in 1916 burned the Plaisted homestead and may have destroyed others, although Frank Parsons stated that most of the other structures collapsed and became uninhabitable through disuse. USGS topographical maps indicate four structures in Punkintown, three east of the brook and one west, in 1893, and only one structure standing in 1916 (Figures 15 and 16).

Brixham Road/Third Hill

Early Settlement

The Third Hill, also known as Bartlett Hill, is about 3.2 km (2 mi) downstream from Punkintown. Brixham Road crosses the east-facing slope of the hill and descends into the Stony Brook (upper York River) drainage. James Heard was granted 129 acres on Third Hill by the Town of Kittery in 1674 (Frost

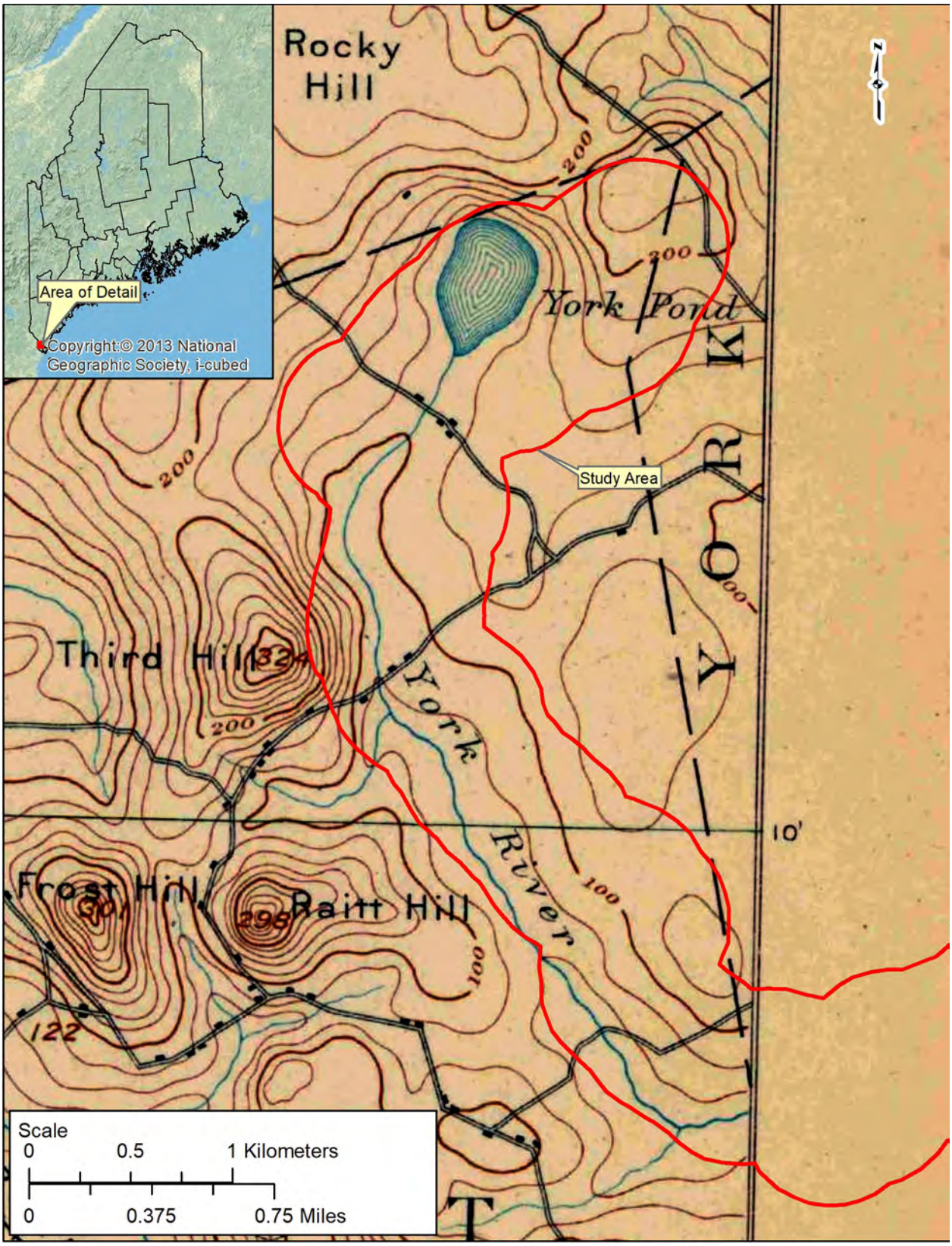

Figure 15. USGS map of a portion of the Dover Quadrangle, 1893.

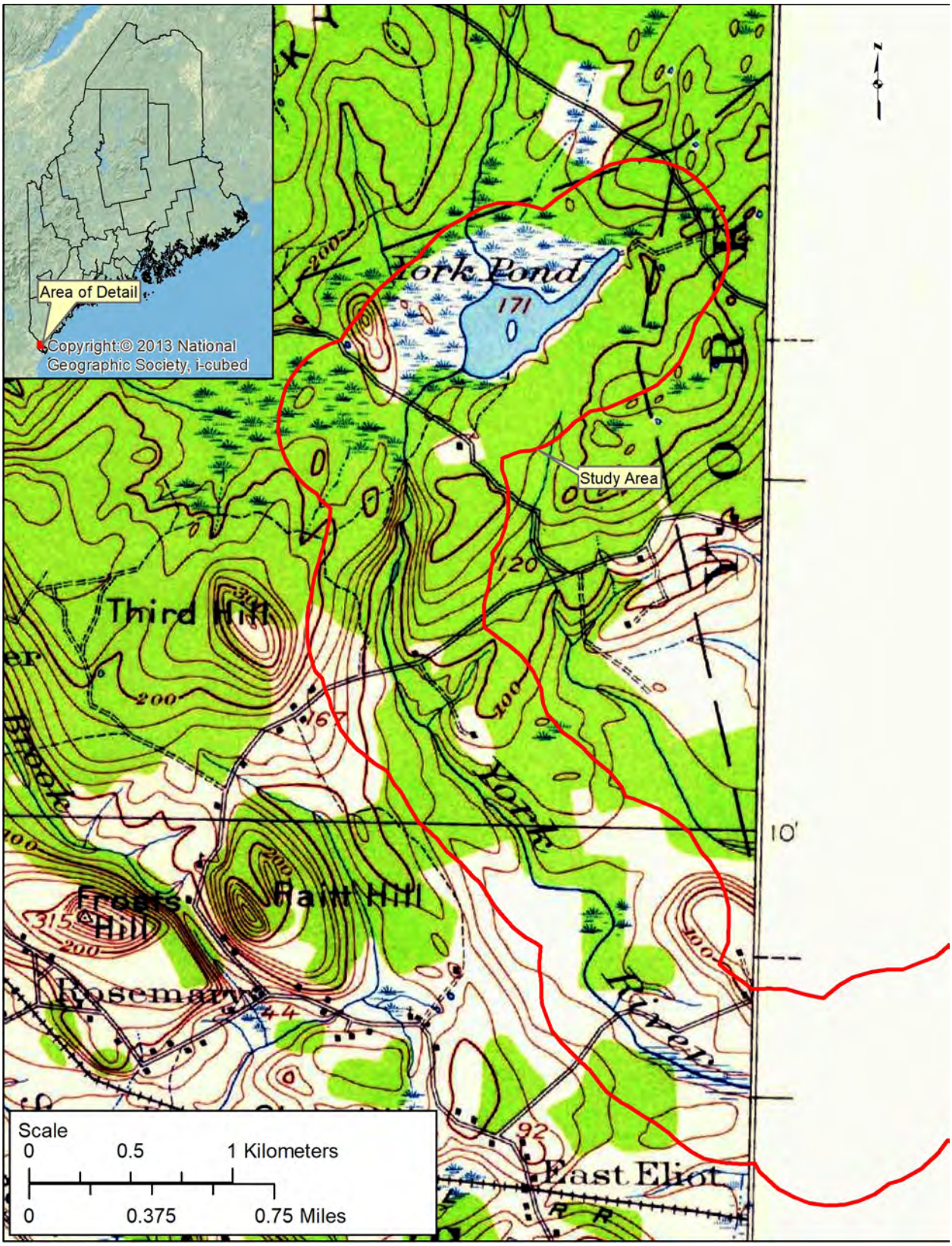

Figure 16. USGS map of a portion of the Dover Quadrangle, 1916.

1937:9, citing York Deeds V. XIII, 651). The parcel passed down through the family to James Heard, who willed the land in 1741 to his son-in-law, Nathan Bartlett, and likely a house lot to grandson, John Heard Bartlett, who built a house on Third Hill ca. 1750 (Frost 1937:9). Through Nathan's Will, dated 1775, John Heard Bartlett inherited the 129-acre farm containing "houses, barns, and other buildings, orchards and appurtenances…" (Willis 1902, Vol. V: 129). In a list of freeholders of 'Northerly Eliot' compiled in 1798, John's farm was listed to be of 110 acres, two houses, a 60 ft x 30 ft barn, and a 40 ft x 30 ft cider house. At this time, a one-saw saw mill stood on a ten-acre parcel on Stony Brook. The mill was owned by Jeremiah Bartlett, who also had a 48-acre farm (Willis 1903 Vol. VI: 177).

Farms and Mills

The Bartlett farm eventually passed to John Heard Bartlett's grandson, George C. Bartlett, who later divided his land between two of his sons, Thomas and Daniel. Thomas lived in the "old homestead" near Third Hill, and Daniel, also near Third Hill "where he had a good farm with large apple orchards" (Willis 1902, Vol. V: 189-190). The farms of George and his two sons are listed individually in the 1850 Agricultural Census. Collectively, the Bartletts had improved 100 acres of land. Daniel surpassed his father and brother in number of cows and tons of hay, sheep and pounds of wool. Thomas milked two cows, versus Daniel's five, and produced 12 tons of hay versus his brother's 40 tons. Thomas is also listed in the Industrial Census of 1850 as the owner/operator of a saw mill producing 60,000 ft of boards, and a grist mill with one run of stone producing 1200 bu. of meal, having a combined value of 1800 dollars (Industrial Census 1850).

However, the Kittery town history states that Daniel had the "grist mill on the stream that flows from York Pond" and Thomas owned a saw mill (Stackpole 1903:287). Weeks stated that the grist mill stood intact as late as 1920, and also noted the marked grave of Rufus Parker on the brook opposite the mill site. Parker and family members operated saw mills on Stony Brook below Brixham Road. Both Parsons and Weeks assert that the water power at the Bartlett saw mill, upstream of the grist mill, was utilized by the Bartlett family into the 20th century for the purpose of generating electricity for their large dairy operation. Parsons and Weeks describe the family's effort in the construction of dams and reservoirs above the mill to manage the flow of Stony Brook to limit idle time at the mills. The upper impoundment is presently known as the Heron Rookery and covers more than ten acres and is bounded on the east by the shoreline of Punkintown, marked by the Plaisted and Emery cemeteries. Weeks stated that a second Bartlett dam and spillway was built further downstream "as a holding impoundment to run the hydro unit", noting that the dam replaced an earlier dam (Weeks 1996: 2; Parsons 1990).

The sequence of dams and impoundments may also have been used for driving logs downstream to the saw mill. Logs were boomed on the impoundments, including York Pond, during the winter and driven over the dam or through gates in the dam during the high water in the spring. As the freshet subsided the Bartlett impoundments may have acted as a series of splash dams, where the release of water at the dam would flush the logs into the impoundment below, a practice commonly employed by lumbermen in settings similar to those on Stony Brook.

The George, Daniel and Thomas Bartlett farms are recorded in the agriculture censuses for the years 1850-1880 and appear to be the most prosperous farms on Third Hill and along this section of Brixham Road. James W. Bartlett, who was later to inherit the homestead, engaged with his brother Sylvester to carry on a large retail beef business, selling from carts in nearby towns (ca. 1855-1870s). They also wholesaled cucumbers and made apple cider vinegar on the farm (Willis 1909. IX, No. 3:11). The 1880 Agricultural Census indicates a farm of 163 acres, valued at 7000 dollars. James milked six cows, that produced 725 lbs. of butter and 360 lbs. of cheese. He remained involved in beef production, produced 300 bu. of apples and managed a market garden selling 425 dollars worth of produce. The Eliot Business Directory on the 1872 map of Eliot lists Sylvester Bartlett as a butcher and Thomas C. Bartlett, farmer and miller, while the 1880 Population Census lists Thomas C. Bartlett as a farmer, age 75. His son, Horace, living within the household, is listed as a farmer and operator of the saw mill. George H. Briggs is recorded in 1872 directory as the proprietor of the grist mill. Briggs appears on agriculture and population censuses beginning in 1860. He had a small farm of 25 acres, and notably, a value of 'home manufacture' of 3000 dollars. Parsons noted that Briggs "was known for his work at furniture graining" (Parsons 1990). The 1860 Population Census lists George as a mechanic. In 1870, he is listed as a painter and in 1880 as a farmer. The Briggs farm appears to have been part of the Bartlett family prior to 1860 (see Figure 13).

Weeks describes three additional mill sites downstream from Brixham Road, two of which were built by the Bartlett family and later acquired by the Parker family. Parsons stated the Parker dams were built by Daniel Bartlett in the early 1800s to supply power to saw mills. Both Weeks and Parsons note an early cellar hole and the burial markers of Able Parker and Ebenezer Bartlett in the near vicinity of the former mill sites. The lower or second Parker saw mill had been in operation as late as 1900 (Weeks 1996; Parsons 1990). Finally, near the edge of the Eliot and York town line is a mill site Weeks attributes to the Frost family, constructed some time after 1732 when the family dwelling on Frost Hill was built (Weeks 1996).

IV. METHODOLOGY

Background Research

Background research was required in order to construct the environmental and historical setting of the study area, and as such, considered varied sources. For environmental and physiographic information, maps, aerial photographs, geological reports, soil studies and both current weather patterns and paleo-environmental studies were utilized. These factors are applicable to all past settlement in an area, as human lifeways, past and present, are better understood in relation to the environmental conditions and topographic settings in which they occur. This information is also relevant in that it supplies information bearing on the presence or absence of archaeological sites in a given area, as well as the condition of preservation at such sites.

Additional resources pertaining to pre-contact Native American occupation, both local and regional, included review of the MHPC state files to identify recorded sites within the study area and broader York River Watershed. In-house resources, including archaeological reports concerning investigations in the local area and wider region, and other such gray literature, were also utilized.

Historic Euroamerican background research was largely confined to information supplied by the Eliot Historical Society, the MHPC, the Maine State Library, and archaeologists Dr. Emerson (Tad) Baker and Stefan Claesson. Background research pertaining to the area of Punkintown and northerly sections of the York River (Stony Brook) from Brixham Road relied a great deal on historic accounts by Frank Parsons, Silas Weeks, Edward Vetter and Dr. John Frost, and various other documents compiled by Connie Weeks of the Eliot Historical Society. Included in this material are anecdotal accounts of individuals and families residing in Punkintown, early deeds and settlement information, and a compilation of accounts relating to dams and mills. Additional information was obtained from federal population, agriculture and industrial censuses, and further reading of texts utilized by previous authors, specifically, the York Deeds, Stackpole's history of Kittery and the periodical, "Old Eliot". A comprehensive chain of title and genealogical study of the area known as Punkintown is not within the scope of the present study, and additional research is necessary to fill the significant gap between the period of early grants and the mid-19th century.

Archaeological Sensitivity Modelling

Native American (Pre-Contact) Archaeological Sensitivity

Archaeological sensitivity modeling was conducted to establish the sensitivity for potential Native American archaeological sites to be present within the study area. Archaeological sensitivity modeling throughout northern New England is typically based on generalized environmental variables, following known and expected patterning of site location. In Maine, two non-quantified predictive models can locate more than 99% of the prehistoric habitation sites in the state (Spiess and Smith 2016):

1. Paleoindian sites tend to be located on well-drained sandy soil proximate to small water bodies, not accessible by canoe.

2. The majority (90%) of later (Early Archaic onwards) pre-contact habitation sites are located on level landforms adjacent to canoe-navigable water.

Note that these apply to interior habitation sites, rather than coastal sites or specialist task-related sites such as quarries, petroglyphs, and cemeteries, each of which have their own related models. The models utilized here are those most appropriate for upper estuaries, rivers, ponds, streams, and lakes in the state, and are applicable to the York River study area.

The modelling was achieved via GIS-based analysis and map review, and constructed utilizing digital data sets and environmental factors including 2 ft and 10 ft contours (obtained from the Maine Office of GIS, equivalent to roughly 0.6 and 3.0 m contours), soil maps, and rivers/ streams/surface water/wetlands/ floodplain area and applied 100 m (328 ft) buffers. Maps of the study area were thus constructed defining the following areas:

- Areas of less than 8% slope.
- Areas within 100 m (328 ft) of a stream, river, or wetland.
- Areas with well-drained and fine-grained soil.

Areas with overlapping sensitivity factors - i.e., level and well-drained/not rocky and close to water - were thus defined as potentially archaeologically sensitive for the presence of Native American archaeological sites. Numerous such locations were identified within the study area (Figure 17).

Historic Euromerican (Post-Contact) Archaeological Sensitivity

Sensitivity for potential historic Euroamerican sites was derived utilizing available historic maps and other background research, including information provided by Tad Baker and Connie Weeks, as listed above.

Modelling was achieved via GIS-based analysis and map review, largely utilizing digitally available topographic and historic maps and aerial photographs, as well as information concerning previously identified historic resources, including both accurate GPS data and less specific sketch maps or verbal/ written descriptions from landowners and local historians. Where possible, maps were georeferenced to gain an accurate idea of the alignment of modern versus 18th or 19th century roads, structures, and features.

Based on a combination of general background research and analysis of historic maps, five general areas were identified as potentially sensitive for historic Euroamerican archaeological remains: 1) Punkintown, 2) York River at Brixham Road and Third Hill, 3) the general area of the Frost Garrison/Mill, 4) Birch Hill Road, and 5) a single farmstead overlooking the confluence of the York River and Smelt Brook (Figure 18).

Field Inspection

Sensitivity modelling provides only a model of potential locations of archaeological sites, and a field inspection of the study area is generally necessary to ‘ground-truth’ the results of the model, as well as to further assess the potential for Native American and/or significant Euroamerican occupations.

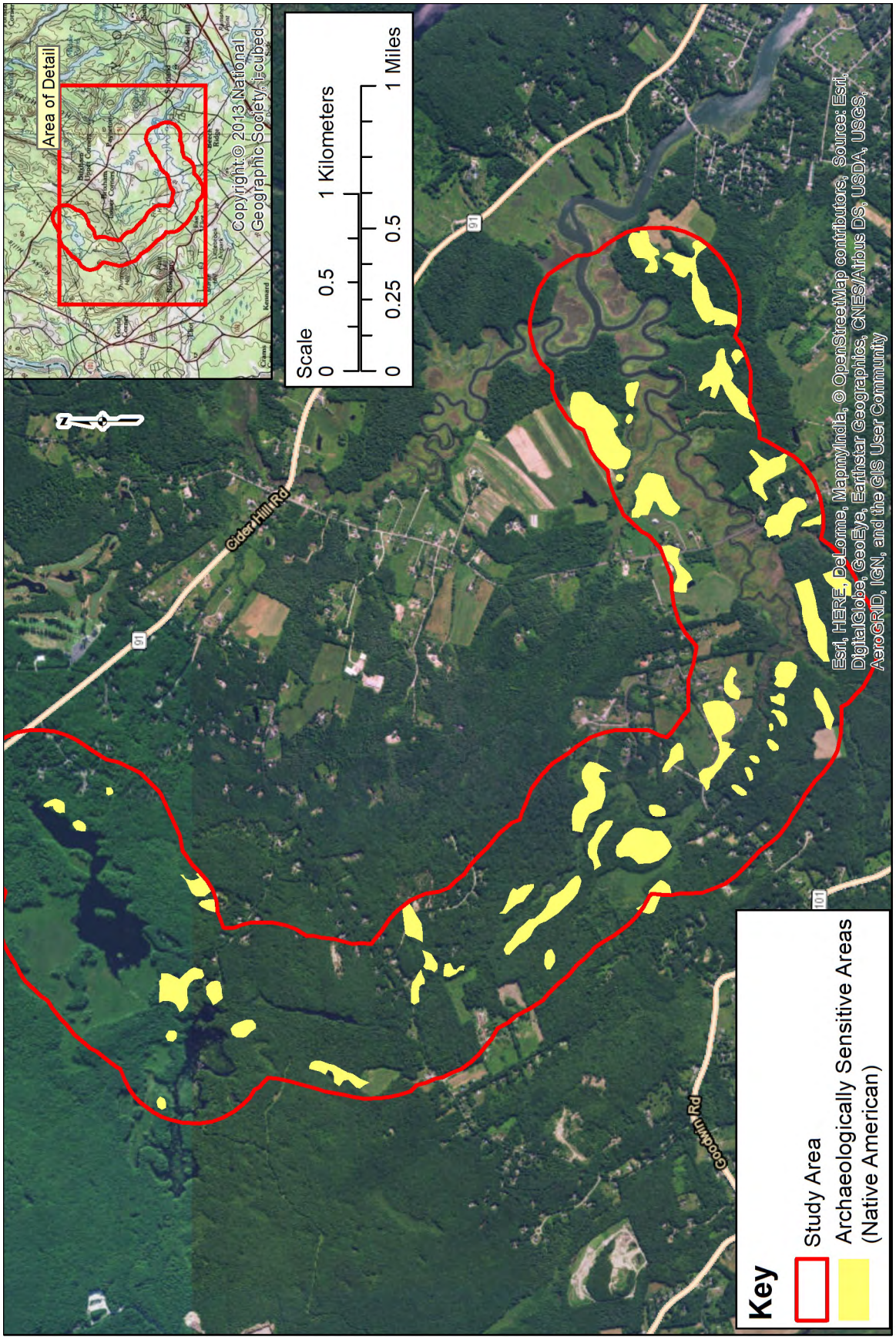

Figure 17. Aerial photograph showing the location of areas defined as potentially archaeologically sensitive for Native American sites within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

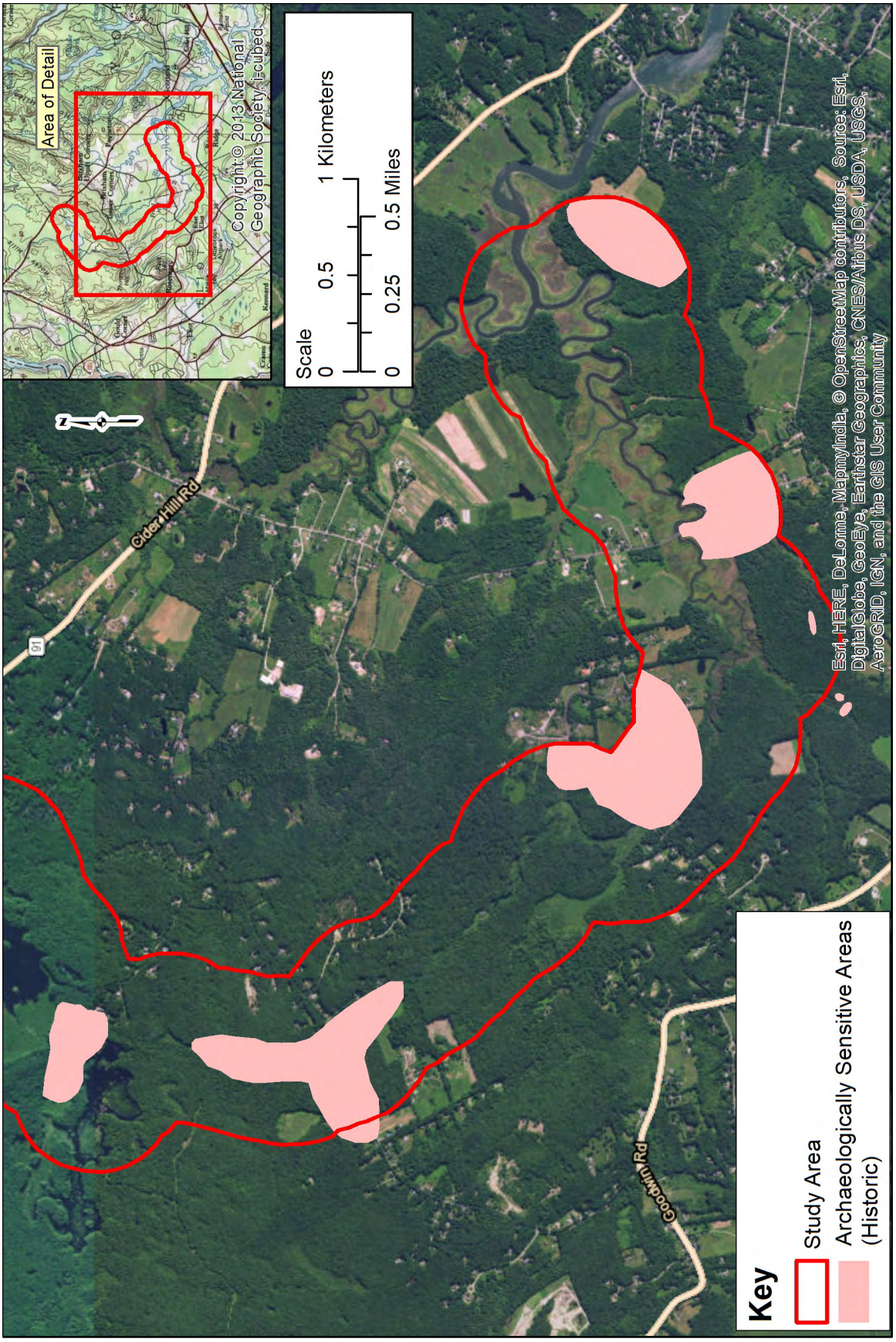

Figure 18. Aerial photograph showing the location of areas defined as potentially archaeologically sensitive for historic Euroamerican sites within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

For example, areas may possess features adding to or detracting from archaeological sensitivity, namely distinct landforms and microtopography (knolls, terraces, levees, swales, rock outcrops, areas of poor drainage) as well as aspects of recent disturbance (erosion, construction, roads, gravel extraction, etc.), that are not always visible at the coarse scale of desk review. For historic Euroamerican sensitivity, the field inspection may potentially also be further refined with the use of additional historic map data as well as other documentary evidence such as historic photographs and deed research.

Archaeological Phase I Survey

Archaeological phase I survey work within archaeologically sensitive areas and/or in proximity to historic features was conducted under the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation (44 FR 44716). The survey utilized a systematic sampling strategy, including the excavation of standard sized 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits situated along sampling transects at 5.0-m (16-ft) and/or 10.0-m (33-ft) sampling intervals. In the case of historic cellar holes, transects were placed parallel to, and within a few meters of, the structure, but were not placed inside any of the structures. This is a common method enabling sampling of any areas of trash disposal, which tend to be at the rear of dwellings, as well as being close enough to capture any remnants of dismantled or collapsed structures.

Test pits were hand excavated by arbitrary 10 cm (4 in) levels within natural soil strata from the highest point downward, until sterile soils were reached. All excavated sediments were screened through 6.4 mm (1/4 in) hardware cloth, with any cultural material recovered bagged and labeled according to unique transect and test pit number, and depth below the ground surface. Field provenience numbers, or "pn" designations, were assigned to a particular test pit for cultural remains from each 10 cm (4 in) arbitrary excavation level, or any other more discrete provenience. For instance, all artifact classes (e.g., lithic debitage, lithic tools, ceramics, metal, etc.) from a level share a unique "pn" for that particular test pit and level. This unique "pn" number therefore identifies all associated cultural remains from a common provenience. Test pit forms were also completed for each test pit and test unit to record artifact and provenience information. The sediment profile of each test pit was measured and schematically drafted, and a written description of each profile was recorded in the field (Appendix I).

A field provenience number (pn) was also assigned to each test pit for GIS mapping purposes. All transects and individual test pits were mapped in the field using a sub-decimeter accurate Trimble GeoXH GPS device. Historic features were also mapped using the GPS device. Surveyed areas were mapped in detail with all excavations and natural features noted on aerial photos and sketch maps. Detailed notes about area specifics such as the nature of the topography, stratigraphy and any recovered cultural remains were recorded in a daily log kept by the Field Director. All aspects of the field work were recorded in digital format.

Laboratory Methods

After the completion of the phase I survey field work, all artifacts, records and other samples were

returned to the laboratories of the NE ARC. Digital information from the GPS and digital cameras was downloaded onto the NE ARC server. All cultural remains were processed under the direction of the Laboratory Director in conjunction with the Principal Investigator and Field Director. After being brought to the lab, artifacts were organized by provenience and inventoried; the records and bags containing the artifacts were checked against each other in order to ensure accuracy of the provenience data. Discrepancies were corrected and the field provenience inventory forms were entered into a computer database program (Microsoft Access) (Appendix II).

Wet and dry cleaning methods were employed for artifacts as appropriate. Generally faunal (bone) specimens and metal items were air-dried and cleaned with soft brushes while lithic materials and historic artifacts such as glass and ceramic were cleaned with water and brush then air-dried. After cleaning and initial processing, all artifacts/samples were catalogued.

Artifacts that underwent processing in the laboratory were first sorted into artifact or descriptive classes (e.g., architectural debris, bone, ceramic, glass, lithic debitage, lithic tools, metal, etc.), and other descriptive information was also included, such as material, decoration, functional category, type, portion, size and temporal attribution, where applicable. For most artifact classes, counts were minimally attained, while some artifacts/samples were weighed and sized as well. Those artifacts not collected in the field as they were obviously younger than 50 years were also catalogued, but noted as "discarded" in the field. In terms of curation, as part of a sampling procedure that was designed to reduce unnecessary redundancy and result in a collection of appropriate and manageable size that still has maximum research, interpretation, and heritage value and potential, certain non-diagnostic, redundant historic Euroamerican artifacts were catalogued and discarded in the field. This included material that was not temporally diagnostic and occurred in large quantities; samples of each were, however, retained for curation. For this project, the only artifact type thus treated was small brick fragments.

All catalogue information was directly entered into a computer database (Microsoft Access) program (see Appendix II). The catalogue and provenience databases were linked, queried and checked then printed on acid-free archival paper.

All field and lab records were presented on acid-free paper, organized, scanned, then prepared for curation in standard acid-free boxes. Digital data has been copied onto DVD for curation.

Project collections will be prepared for curation in compliance with specifications outlined in the "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR Part 79) as well as the guidelines of the MHPC. NE ARC will assist the Study Committee to select an appropriate repository for items recovered during the survey. Artifacts collected from private property are the property of the landowners but the NE ARC and the Study Committee will attempt to have significant collections as donations in kind, if deemed appropriate. Archaeological collections include artifacts and samples recovered from survey and excavations, as well as associated field and lab records and documentation generated during the course of the project. Photographic and historical documentation are also included. Printed matter will be on acid-free paper, and all digital material including GIS data will also be curated as part of the collection.

All identified archaeological resources have been documented within the MHPC system, which

consists of populating standardized archaeological site reporting forms. Six pre-contact Native American sites and six post-contact Euroamerican sites were identified, and the resultant 12 MHPC site forms are included herein as Appendix III of this report. All artifacts and records associated with the project will be permanently curated at the Brick Store Museum in Kennebunk, Maine.

V. FIELD WORK AND RESULTS

Field Inspection/Walkover Survey

Introduction

Following the methodology outlined previously, numerous locations within the bounds of the study area are potentially sensitive for the identification of Native American or historic Euroamerican archaeological sites. However, the entirety of the study area was not available for access, given the large number of different landowners along the York River and proximate areas. Therefore, only approximately half of the areas defined as potentially sensitive could be 'ground truthed' during the field inspection.

Nevertheless, as a result, a total of 27 areas were confirmed or identified as having potential for the location of archaeological sites. Some areas are topographically distinct and have been numbered and designated as archaeologically sensitive areas (ASAs), and are listed as ASAs 1 through 22 (Figure 19). Five other areas, of which Punkintown is one, represent wider general areas of sensitivity, and were not given a specific ASA number designation: these are the areas illustrated in Figure 18. Twenty areas (ASAs 1 through 10, 14 through 22, and Punkintown) possess sensitivity for Native American archaeological sites, and nine areas (ASAs 8, 11, 12, and 13, and five areas illustrated in Figure 18) possess sensitivity for historic Euroamerican archaeological sites. Note that ASA 8 and the area of Punkintown are sensitive for the presence of both pre-and post-contact archaeological resources.

Pre-Contact Native American Sensitive Areas

The pre-contact walkover survey was conducted by NE ARC Project Director/Prehistoric Archaeologist Dr. Gemma-Jayne Hudgell on May 15th and 16th, 2017. This focused on areas determined to be potentially sensitive for pre-contact Native American archaeological sites.

The survey was conducted within those property parcels for which permission had been granted for access, although other parcels could often also be assessed if there was a clear view from a proximate accessible point such as a road/drive or an adjacent property with permission. Some parcels awaiting landowner contact were assessed if the property demonstrated apparent public use due to the presence of pathways combined with a lack of "posted" signs and presence of "welcoming" signs (e.g., "Please take out your litter! Thank you!").

A number of parcels that had been granted permission were further investigated to search for archaeologically sensitive landforms that may not have been "picked up" by the desk-based sensitivity model. Reasons for the model to "miss" certain ASAs stem from factors that may not easily be mapped at

REDACTED

Figure 19. Aerial photograph showing the location of areas defined as potentially archaeologically sensitive following walkover survey within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

the scale initially used for the model, such as the presence of small or seasonal watercourses, small pockets of well-drained soils, and spatially restricted landforms.

Nineteen pre-contact ASAs were identified during this portion of the field inspection. Additionally, while not specifically intending to identify historic Euroamerican ASAs, any such sensitivity was noted and mapped during the pre-contact walkover inspection. This included the identification of three areas of historic sensitivity, as well as a number of features located at, or in proximity to, Native American ASAs. These historic features and ASAs included old trackways, potential habitation sites, bridge abutments, possible wooden structural remnants, and dumps.

In addition, NE ARC Historical Archaeologist Stephen Scharoun conducted a field assessment of the study area on May 24, 2017, during which he identified areas of Native American sensitivity in the general vicinity of Punkintown. Overall, then, a total of 20 areas of Native American sensitivity have been identified and/or confirmed through field inspection. These are listed and briefly described in Table 2, and mapped in Figure 19.

It should be noted that large portions of the project area possessing desk-identified ASAs have not been inspected, and thus there likely remain large tracts of archaeologically sensitive property within the bounds of the project. In addition, the desk review did not pick up all of the ASAs that were identified in the field inspection, and thus archaeological resources could potentially be present in other areas that remain uninspected. Figure 20 shows the status of property access as of June, 2017 combined with areas inspected to date via walkover.

Post-Contact Euroamerican Sensitive Areas

Unlike most Native American archaeological sites, historic Euroamerican structures and features can often be identified on the basis of field inspection, for example determining the presence or absence of a structure such as a cellar hole. Given that phase I archaeological survey focuses on resource identification, the field inspection portion of the project is thus sufficient for many of these types of above-ground historic Euroamerican resources. This section of the report is therefore more intensive for the historic Euroamerican resources within the study area.

NE ARC Historical Archaeologist Stephen Scharoun conducted an archaeological field assessment of Punkintown and portions of the York River (Stony Brook) between Punkintown and Brixham Road on May 24, 2017. As previously noted, five general areas were identified as potentially sensitive for historic Euroamerican archaeological remains: 1) Punkintown, 2) York River at Brixham Road and Third Hill, 3) Frost Garrison/Mill, and over the Eliot line in York, 4) Birch Hill Road, and 5) a single farmstead overlooking the confluence of the York River and Smelt Brook. In addition, ASAs 8, 11, 12, and 13 were identified during the May 15-16 walkover. However, landowner permission and time constraints limited the May 24th walkover to Punkintown and sections of the York River off Brixham Road.

The results of the May 24th walkover include an aerial view showing GPS locations that identify features of historic interest (Figures 21 and 22), a table describing each feature (Table 3), and photographic documentation. Six historic Euroamerican sites were also identified (ME 143-009 through ME 143-014),

Table 2. Archaeologically Sensitive Areas Identified Following Field Inspection of the York River Headwaters Study Area in the Towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

ASA	Sensitivity	Level of Sensitivity	Property	Town	Property Owner	Permission	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Artifacts/Features
1	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 60 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	High, level knoll directly overlooking York River and wetlands. Elevated about 5 m above river. Unnamed tributary to both sides of knoll. Also historic dump on knoll, and snowmobile bridge abutments at river.	Modern refuse in historic dump. Remnants of modern wooden snowmobile bridge.
2	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	60 x 80 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar landform to ASA 1, but level area is larger in extent.	
3	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 50 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar to ASAs 1 and 2. The high, level landform to the rear of the defined ASAs is testable, but further from the river.	
4	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 50 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar to previous ASAs, but slightly narrower, ridge-like. Tributary to east side.	
5	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 30 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Small, level, knoll-like terrace directly overlooking York River. Steep bank cut straight down to river. Elevated about 2 m above river. Tributary to west side; stream outlet at east side.	Possible LFCR and possible quartz LDEB eroding at mouth of stream outlet.
6	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 60 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Typical of broad, relatively level to gently sloping areas back from the river's edge. Landform slopes gently down towards river. Discontinued trackway leads to river; earthen berms over boulder abutments at old crossing.	
7	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 100 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Wide, flat, level low knoll/terrace, directly overlooking York River. Steep embankment down to river.	Possible structural remnants in river: could be natural trees growing perpendicular to each other.
8	Native American; historic Euroamerican	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	100 x 200 m	South of York River and north of unnamed stream	Extensive, wide, flat, level terrace, forms a point just north of confluence with a large unnamed stream. Eastern extent overlooks mud flats and a possible structural remnant.	Remains of wooden structure - possibly a landing - is buried about 30 cm deep in mud flat. Made of small logs and poles.

Table 2. Continued.

ASA	Sensitivity	Level of Sensitivity	Property	Town	Property Owner	Permission	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Artifacts/Features
9	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 400 m	Immediately south of confluence of York River and unnamed stream	Flat, wide, level, terrace about 2 m in elevation above York River. Overlooks mud flats and stream confluence. Smaller unnamed stream forms eastern edge of ASA: landform beyond remains sensitive but different landowner (no permission as yet). Eastern extent has more standing water: soil change?	Landowner notes "prehistoric artifacts found on property".
10	Native American	Moderate	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 50 m	South of York River and north (west) side of Cutts Ridge Brook	Relatively long, narrow, fairly flat ridge-like knoll overlooking Cutts Ridge Brook and associated wetlands. Higher elevation wetlands to rear of ASA (northwest).	Mid century fenceline (galvanized and barb wire) runs along property boundary and leads from ASA 9 to ASA 10.
11	Historic Euroamerican		**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 100 m	South side of York River, at least 250 m back from river	Old trackway runs roughly east-west. Numerous apple trees, some berberis/other ornamental shrubs. Various flat, level areas appropriate for building. Some rocks present.	Modern orange tarp, unburned faunal remains (skull, probably cow). No visible cellarholes, structural remnants, stone walls, but some rocks are present.
12	Historic Euroamerican		**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 15 m	South side of York River; west side of unnamed drainage. About 400 m from York River.	Historic dump. Refuse dumped over edge of embankment into stream area. Has been part excavated/picked. Select bottles lying out for collection.	Late 19th-mid 20th century glass, bottles, metal vessels, oil cans, ceramic tableware, ceramic ornaments, some metal hardware, tools, machinery parts, bedsprings, etc.
13	Historic Euroamerican		**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	10 x 50 m	South side of York River; both sides of unnamed drainage. About 500 m from York River.	Old road/trackway and bridge berm. May be snowmobile trail.	Stone abutments associated with western end of bridge berm.
14	Native American	Moderate	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 30 m	North (east) side of York River, just north of Frost Hill Road.	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above wetland.	Stone wall remnants in the general area, possible heated rock (not cracked, only reddened) partially buried near center of landform.

Table 2. Continued.

ASA	Sensitivity	Level of Sensitivity	Property	Town	Property Owner	Permission	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Artifacts/Features
15	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	100 x 200 m	North of confluence of York River and unnamed tributary; north of Frost Hill Road.	Island-like low, wide knoll (up to 4 m in elevation above river) just north of the confluence of the York River with an unnamed tributary. Western portion of knoll is most level, and has a trackway leading from the south.	Recent fill has been used to create a causeway access at southern extent of the ASA.
16	Native American	Moderate	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	30 x 40 m	West of confluence of York River and unnamed tributary; north of Frost Hill Road.	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above wetland.	
17	Native American	Moderate	**REDACTED**	York	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	20 x 20 m	North side of York River, immediately east of Rogers Brook	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above salt marsh, overlooking river/brook confluence.	
18	Native American	Moderate	**REDACTED**	York	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	15 x 30 m	North side of York River, 250 m upstream of Smelt Brook	Terrace like landform overlooking salt flats. Elevated about 1-2 m above flats. Thickly vegetated with juniper, bushes.	
19	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	York	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 100 m	North side of York River, 200 m upstream of Smelt Brook	Low-lying terrace landform overlooking salt flats. Open, vegetated with pine.	
20	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	York	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	50 x 300 m	North side of York River, east of Rogers Brook	Agricultural fields overlooking York River and confluence with Rogers Brook. Some plowed. Gently rolling, dry landforms.	
21	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	10 x 30 m each	Northeast side of York Pond	Series of high knoll landforms, 10-15 m above pond, directly overlooking York Pond.	
22	Native American	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	30 x 80 m	Northeast side of York Pond	Large, wide, flat-topped knoll landform, 10-15 m above pond, directly overlooking York Pond.	
Punkin-town	Native American; historic Euroamerican	High	**REDACTED**	Eliot	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	400 x 150 m overall	Southwest of York Pond, forming outlet of pond	Series of relatively level terrace and low knoll landforms adjacent to outlet stream of York Pond (York Pond Brook/Stony Brook/upper York River).	Cellar holes, dry-laid stone foundation remnants and walls, Pumkintown Road trace, Plaisted and Emery cemeteries, granite quarry.

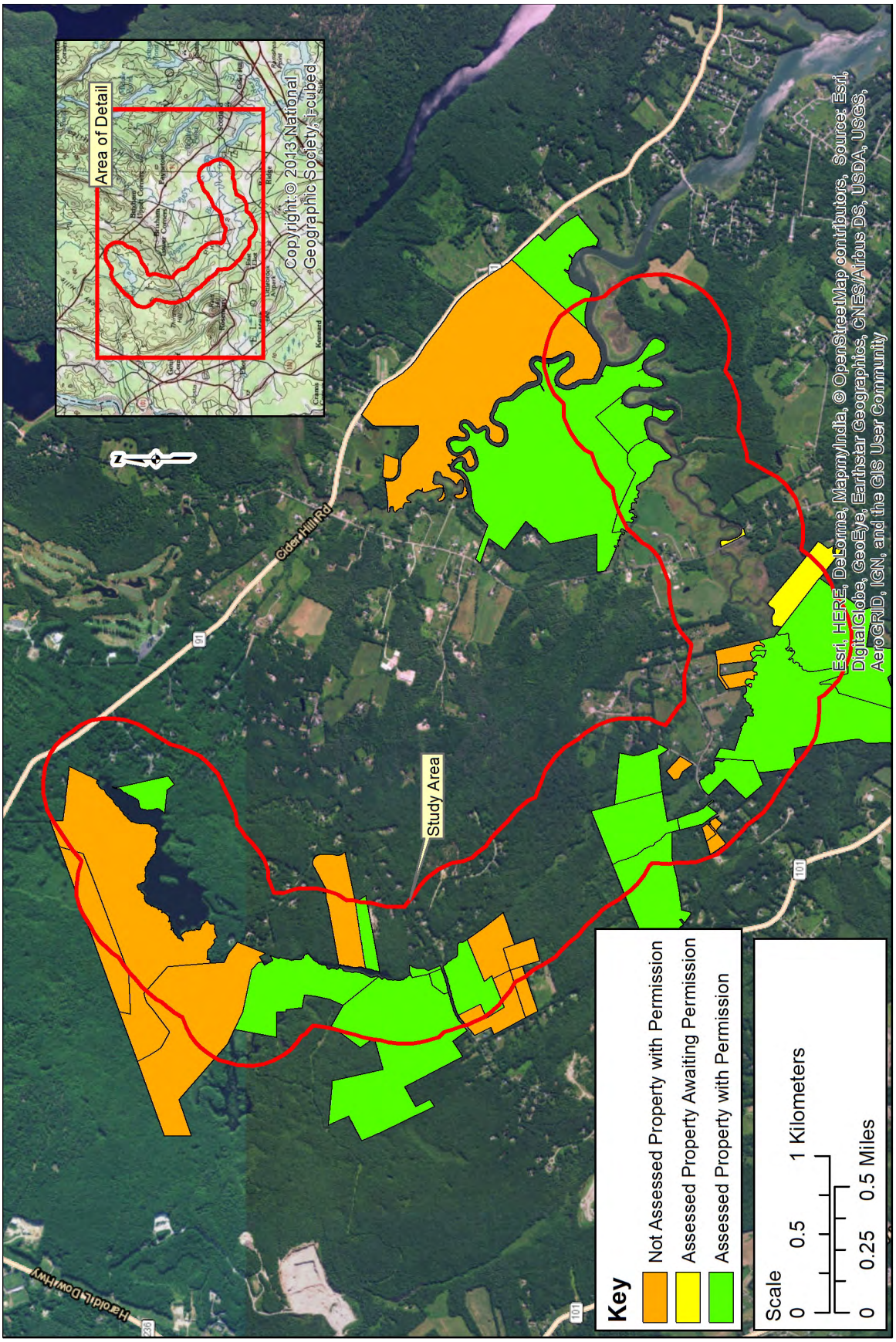

Figure 20. Aerial photograph showing the current status of property access and areas inspected to date within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

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Figure 21. Aerial photograph showing the location of historic features observed during the walkover inspection of the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

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Figure 22. Aerial photograph showing the location of historic features observed during the walkover inspection of the Brixham Road area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Table 3. Historic Features Identified Following Field Inspection of the York River Headwaters Study Area in the Towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

GPS Point	Description	Estimated Size	Comments
H-1	Stone-lined well	1.0 m diameter	Near Plaisted cellar hole
H-2	Small stone-line cellar, partial berm, brick	Total area 20 m x 30 m, cellar hole approx. 3.0 m x 5.0 m	E. Emery
H-3	Large cellar hole	5 m x 15 m	E. Plaisted
H-4	Stonework of barn/outbuilding	Undetermined	E. Plaisted
H-5	NW corner barn, NE and SE eividence of walls	Undetermined	E. Plaisted
H-6	NE corner of barn/shed	Undetermined	E. Emery
H-7	SE corner of H-6	Undetermined	E. Emery
H-8	Cemetery	30 m x 30 m	Emery family
H-9	Mill stone 'slough offs', 30 m from cemetery	Drill holes: 5 in x 1 ¼ in; 4 ½ in x 1 ¼ in	Two hemispherical slabs with quarrying marks
H-10	Granite quarry	10 m x 10 m	Small bedrock outcrop with evidence of widespread quarrying activity
H-11	Plaisted cemetery, on elevated terrace margin overlooking wetland/outlet of pond	Undetermined	
H-12	Mill, remnant stonework,	Undetermined	2nd Frost dam (S. Weeks file), probable grist mill
H-13	Small cellar hole adjacent to mill	Approx. 3.0 m x 5.0	
Punkintown Road	Photograph shows NW view		From site of former DeCoff dwelling
H-14	Possible cellar hole, adjacent to former DeCoff dwelling	Undetermined	
H-15	Briggs cemetery, Brixham Road		George H., d. 1903; Hannah, wife, d. 1878; George W., d. 1863
H-16	Large stone-lined cellar with possible center chimney fall	Approx. 20 m x 20 m	Briggs
H-17	Stone-lined well	1.0 m diameter	Briggs
H-18	Large stone-lined foundation of barn	Undetermined	Briggs
H-19	Dam/mill, 1st mill site north side Brixham Road	Undetermined	Bartlett/Briggs
H-20	2nd mill/dam north side Brixham Road	Undetermined	Concrete with penstocks. On older Bartlett mill site, remnants of older saw mill adjacent to structure housing waterwheel.

as detailed below. The walkover of Punkintown was greatly aided by Ron Chrapek, the current resident of the farthest west property on Punkintown Road, whose knowledge of the location of historic features such as the cellar holes of the Emery and Plaisted families, evidence of barns and outbuildings, their family cemeteries and other points of interest was very helpful. He also pointed out the mill site that Silas Weeks referred to as the site of the second Frost mill.

Punkintown

General Description

The section of Punkintown west of the stream contains the majority of historic features identified during the walkover. Though the neighborhood extended east of the brook along Punkintown Road, modern construction and landscape modification has diminished archaeological integrity of the historic landscape and has eliminated at least one dwelling site, as confirmed by the current landowner of the former Decoff house site.

Punkintown Road west of the former Decoff house (to west of Ron Chrapek's house) is lined on both sides by largely continuous stone walls. The road has been discontinued beyond the Decoff site and is a grassy, eroding dirt track that gradually slopes towards a pedestrian bridge over Stony Brook (Figure 23). The bridge is about 65 m (213 ft) south of the outlet of the pond. Stony Brook/the upper York River in this area follows a slightly modified channel which possesses dry-laid stone walls at its banks (Figure 24). Below the bridge, the brook flows into a low, marshy area that opens up onto a body of water known as the Heron Rookery, formerly the reservoir behind the upper Bartlett dam. Punkintown Road and accompanying stone walls continue in a broken, northwesterly direction on the other side of the bridge, passing on the right, the structural remains of the Enoch Emery and Ebenezer Plaisted homesteads. These remains are situated on rising, relatively level terrain less than 50 m (164 ft) from York Pond's outlet (Figure 25).

Beyond the structural remains of the Emery and Plaisted farms and northeast of Punkintown Road the terrain slopes relatively steeply into wooded upland forming the western shore of York Pond. On the west side of the road, the land borders the Heron Rookery and the topography grades from a somewhat elevated and relatively level lobe of land, to lower, marshy and uneven areas bordering the Heron Rookery. A seasonal stream crosses under Punkintown Road, 100 m (328 ft) or more beyond the cellar holes, and drains into the Rookery pond.

East of Stony Brook

The foundation remains of a structure are located a short distance west of the site of the former Decoff house (H-14) (see Figure 21). Historic maps do not indicate mid-19th century inhabitants between Decoff or Simpson and Stony Brook, and thus this may be a building other than a dwelling. The structure is represented by a section of dry-laid stone wall with an intact corner (Figure 26). Landscape modification makes archaeological integrity questionable without subsurface testing.

A short distance east of these structural remains, an abandoned road joins Punkintown Road from the southwest. The road is similar in width to Punkintown Road and stone walls line both sides of the road,

Figure 23. View northwest of Punkintown Road and approach to bridge over York River, or Stony Brook, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 24. View northwest of the upper portion of the York River at the outlet of York Pond, known historically as Stony Brook, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

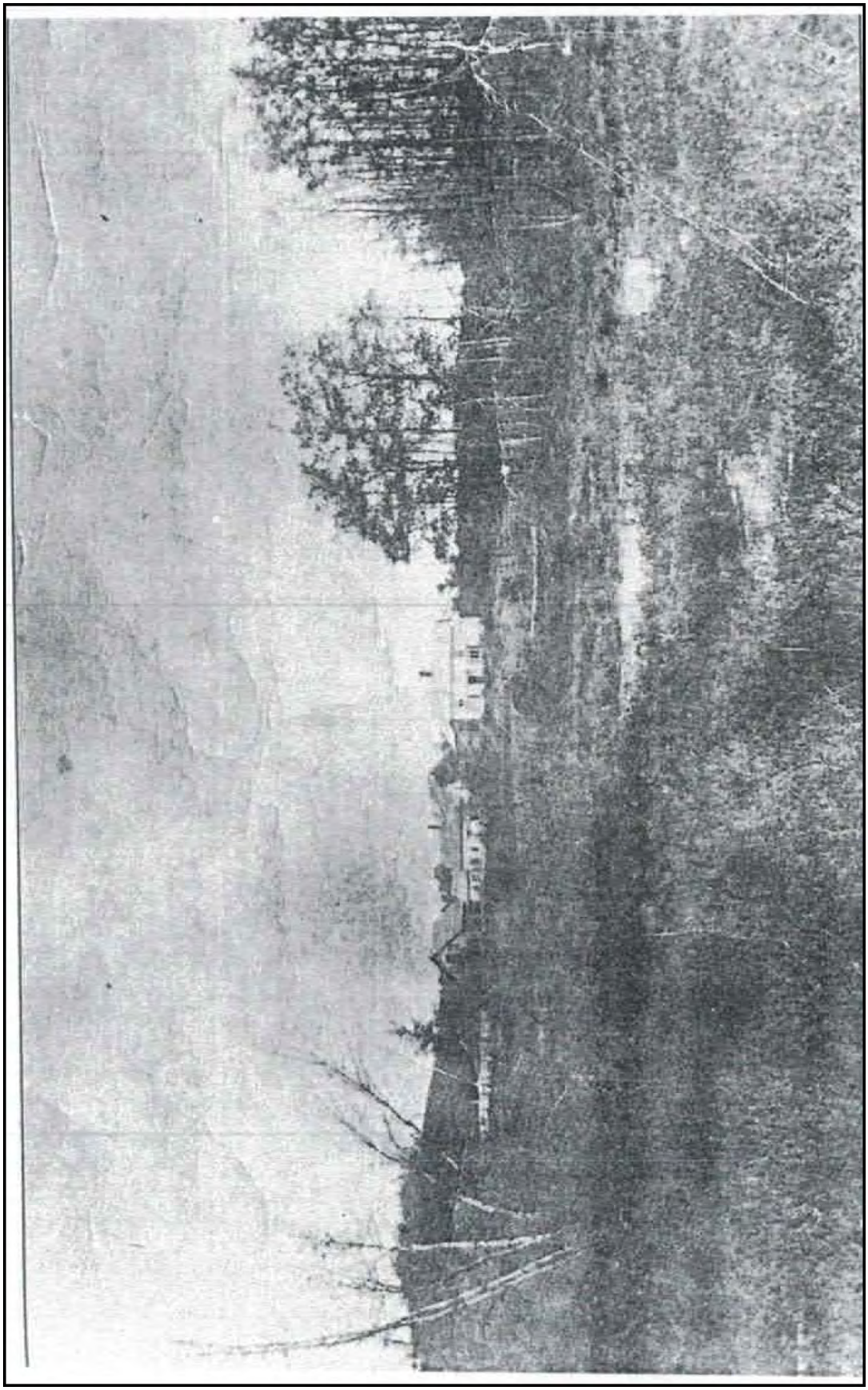


Figure 25. Early 20th century view north showing the Plaisted and Emery houses, from Punkintown Road in the general vicinity of the former Decoff place (courtesy of the Eliot Historical Society).

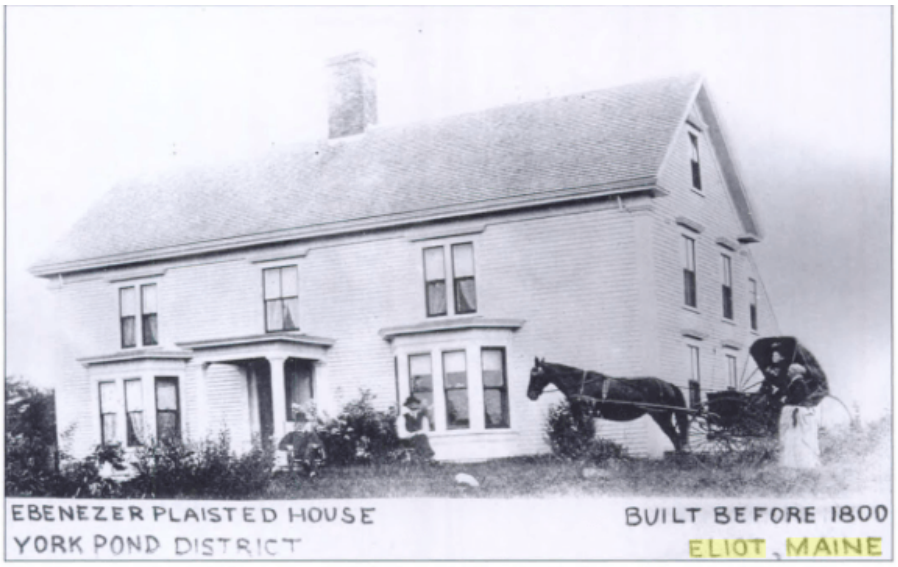
Figure 26. View northeast of stonework related to unidentified structure, possibly a dwelling adjacent to former Decoff place, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

which is partially obscured by forest growth and under water beyond the first 50 m (164 ft). The road comes from the general direction of the 'second Frost Mill' and likely represents the eastern terminus of the road, shown drawn on the 1872 county map crossing Stony Brook at the mill site (see Figure 12). Ron Chrapek recalled that on the other side of the mill, a short distance to the west was a well preserved cellar hole. Time did not permit exploring west of the mill site, but traces of the road may be visible west of the brook, along with possible bridge abutments, culverts, or fording place. Further exploration may also discover that this road joins the wagon road: Frank Parsons noted the wagon road once ran on the west side of Stony Brook from Brixham Road to Punkintown.

Plaisted Cellar Hole and Stone-Lined Well (ME 143-010)

A covered, stone-lined well (H-1) (see Figure 21) was identified during the walkover (Figure 27). The well is about one meter (3 ft) in diameter and is located a few meters north of a large, irregularly shaped cellar hole (H-3) (see Figure 21) identified on historic maps and other documents as the Plaisted house, or sometimes referred to as the Plaisted-Swasey Garrison (Figure 28). The cellar hole, approximately 2.0 m (6.5 ft) deep, is almost totally obscured by fallen trees, brambles and woody undergrowth. Much of the foundation stone has been removed causing slumping and erosion of the foundation walls. Brick and brick fragments were observed at a tree throw at the east end of the cellar hole. It is estimated that the former cellar is contained within an area measuring 5 x 15 m (16 x 50 ft) (Figure 29). The cellar hole and associated features were designated historic site ME 143-010.

Figure 27. Stone-lined well associated with the former Plaisted house, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.



The Ebenezer Plaisted House was built before 1800 in the York Pond district of Eliot. This area was known as Emery Town and later Punkintown. A 1916 fire burned several houses in the area. Later, in 1922, a tuberculosis epidemic plagued the district. (Courtesy of the Estate of C. Edward Bartlett Jr.)

Figure 28. Historic view of the Plaisted house, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Courtesy of the Eliot Historical Society.

Figure 29. View of the Plaisted cellar hole, site ME 143-010, indicating heavy vegetation and compromised integrity of structural remains, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Emery Cellar Hole (ME 143-011)

About eight meters (26 ft) west of the Plaisted cellar hole is a smaller one, attributable to Enoch Emery, as inferred from historic maps (H-2) (see Figure 21). The cellar hole measures approximately 3 x 5 m (10 x 16 ft) and appears to be less disturbed than the Plaisted cellar hole. Dense undergrowth surrounds and partially obscures the walls of the cellar, which retains sections of intact, dry-laid stone walls. A berm extends out from the cellar about 2 m (6.5 ft) on the north and west. The berm is about one meter (3 ft) high and is faced by large, split granite blocks and boulders. Stonework along the west side of the berm suggests an entry way into the house that faces the road; the road is located less than 5 m (16 ft) to the west (Figures 30 and 31). The cellar hole and associated features were designated historic site ME 143-011.

Barns and Outbuildings

Behind each of the cellar holes are foundation remains of barns and related outbuildings. Sections of walls are only barely visible on the surface, but are seen to extend about 30 m (98 ft) north beyond the Plaisted cellar hole and about 8 m (26 ft) north of the Emery cellar hole. An 8 m (26 ft) section of a west wall with an intact northwest corner was observed behind the Plaisted cellar hole. About 10 m (33 ft) north of this wall section is a small, rectangular stone foundation, measuring approximately 4 x 4 m (13 x 13 ft). Several large granite pieces lie immediately west of the enclosure, suggesting additional structural remains.

Foundation remains north of the Emery cellar hole consist of two sets of remains. Closest to, and possibly attached to the house are the surface remains of a structure measuring 5 x 5 m (16 x 16 ft). Ten meters (33 ft) beyond this structure are the relatively intact foundation walls of a structure of undetermined dimension. Visible sections of the structure measure 5 x 10 m (16 x 33 ft) (H-6 and H-7) (see Figure 21). An interior wall, 2 m (6.5 ft) from the west wall, forms a small enclosure within the larger structure (Figure 32). Foundation remains, flush with the ground surface, extend from both the southwest and southeast corners of this structure to a distance of about 5 m (16 ft). Preliminary interpretation is that it may have been a barn associated with the Enoch Emery place, or was possibly another dwelling site.

No additional historical features were observed beyond the foundation remains on the east side of Punkintown Road.

Emery Cemetery

The Emery cemetery is located at the western extent of a lobe of relatively elevated land near the edge of the Heron Rookery impoundment, and to the southwest side of Punkintown Road. The cemetery is located approximately 40 m (131 ft) southwest of the road. The cemetery measures approximately 30 x 30 m (98 x 98 ft), and is defined by three standing granite corner posts (H-8) (see Figure 21). A fourth corner post is lying nearby. Within the bounds of the cemetery are various pieces of cut stone slabs, boulders and some linear depressions suggestive of graves, but no identifiable headstones were observed (Figure 33).

Plaisted Cemetery

Near the edge of the impoundment overlooking the Stony Brook confluence with the Heron Rookery

Figure 30. View of the Emery cellar hole, site ME 143-011, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 31. View of stonework-facing of berm at Emery cellar hole. Cellar hole obscured by vegetation located in background, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 32. View southeast of stone foundation of barn or possible dwelling near the Emery cellar hole, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 33. View west towards the Heron Rookery showing two corner posts and interior section of Emery cemetery, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 34. View southeast of the Plaisted cemetery, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

impoundment is the Plaisted cemetery (H-11) (see Figure 21). The small fenced plot is on an elevated terrace at the eastern extent of the lobe of land, and is located approximately 50 m (164 ft) south of Punkintown Road. The cemetery exhibits a dry-laid, cut granite retaining wall at its base fronting the stream. Headstones are still present within the cemetery, including a central obelisk. The cemetery is bounded with granite posts and iron fencing (Figure 34).

Mill Stone Slough-Offs and Granite Quarry

About 40 m (131 ft) south of the Emery cemetery is an interesting pair of crescent-like granite slabs that represent the waste pieces, or slough-offs, discarded in roughing out a mill stone from a large boulder (H-9) (see Figure 21). Drill marks were noted, measuring 3 cm (1¼ in) wide and 11-13 cm (4½ - 5 in) deep (Figure 35). A scatter of brick fragments and piled stone were observed nearby. Structural remains were not identified on the west side of Punkintown road, however.

South of the mill stone 'slough offs' is a small granite quarry (H-10) (see Figure 21). The quarry is contained within an area measuring about 10 x 10 m (33 x 33 ft), and is represented by bedrock outcropping exhibiting drill marks, split slabs and large irregularly shaped blocks (Figure 36). Evidence of quarried boulders and discarded pieces of granite were observed throughout the general area.

Figure 35. View of "slough-offs" (waste pieces) discarded in mill stone manufacture, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 36. View south of small granite quarry, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Dam Remnants

Stonework was observed at the outlet of York Pond that probably represents remnants of a dam and a stone wall forming the eastern bank of the stream bed are features previously identified as the dam and spillway of the Frost-Emery saw mill. Similar sidebank stonework at the bridge crossing is likely to represent later efforts of reconstruction, in an area where early bridge abutments might be expected to remain as originally set.

Potential Mill Site (ME 143-014)

Locating the mill site below the dam forming the Heron Rookery impoundment was a goal of the walkover. Stony Brook was running fast and very high on the day of walkover, due to the recent breaching of a beaver dam that clogged the outlet of the pond.

The volume of water over the low concrete dam and around it did not permit closer inspection. The rapid-running network of braided streams below the dam caused some delay in locating the mill site. The mill site described by Silas Weeks as Frost's second mill site (late 1600s-early 1700s) was located on a falls, referred to as 'Little Niagara' (H-12) (see Figure 21). The mill site was designated historic site ME 143-014, and is presently known by the intact stonework of mill dam abutments, traces of intact stonework below the dam, and also a small, stone-lined cellar hole (H-13) (see Figure 21), approximately 2.5 m x 3.0 m (8 x 10 ft) in size, located on an elevated terrace margin immediately below the dam, suggested in historic accounts as the mill office or dwelling (Figures 37 and 38).

Brixham Road Area

General Description

Portions of the York River, or Stony Brook, in the Brixham Road area were explored during the walkover. The George Briggs cemetery, cellar hole, well and barn foundation were identified. These features are located in a wooded area adjacent to Brixham Road, a short distance upslope from the brook. The former Briggs place (originally Bartlett) is on the south side of the road, 100 m (328 ft) or so from the Bartlett farm. The Briggs cemetery (H-15) (see Figure 22) is a small family plot that contains the graves of Briggs, his wife, Hannah and possibly a son, named George W. (Figure 39). The cemetery is about 15 m (50 ft) from the road and a short distance upslope from the large, stone-lined cellar hole of the Briggs house (H-16) (see Figure 22). The cellar hole measures a little over 20 x 20 m (66 x 66 ft) and contains what is likely a center chimney fall (Figure 40). Five meters (16 ft) off the southeast corner of the cellar is a stone-lined well, one meter (3 ft) in diameter (H-17) (Figure 41; see Figure 22). Another large, stone-lined foundation lies just downslope from the cellar hole (H-18) (see Figure 22). The dry-laid stonework is well preserved and appears to have a wide entry into the structure on the down slope side (Figure 42). The structure was probably a barn, but as it was built by the Bartlett family, it may have served as a cider house, several of which of similar dimension are recorded in the general area, or it may have served some other function associated with the farm.

Figure 37. View west of dam and mill remains of 'second Frost mill', site ME 143-014, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 38. View north of a small, partially collapsed cellar hole below mill site (in left background), with remnant stone wall behind intact north wall of cellar hole, in the Punkintown section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 39. View west of Briggs cemetery, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 40. View east of the Briggs cellar hole, site ME 143-012, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 41. View of stone-lined well adjacent to the Briggs cellar hole, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 42. View south of large stone foundation of probable Briggs barn, or other large farm building, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

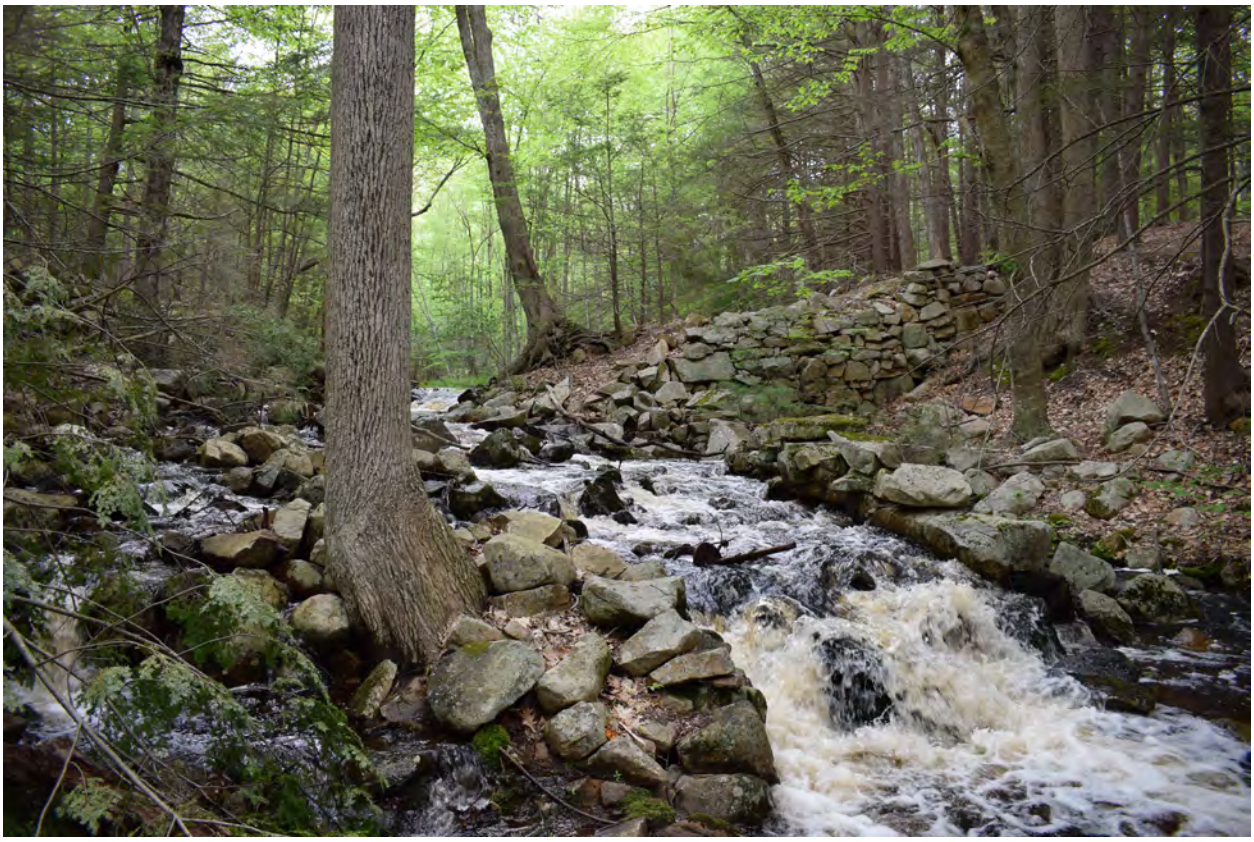


Figure 43. View north of remnants of dam and mill site of former Bartlett-Briggs grist mill, site ME 143-013, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Bartlett-Briggs Grist Mill (ME 143-013) and Bartlett Saw Mill (ME 143-009)

Across Brixham Road and up the west side of the brook is the site of the Bartlett-Briggs grist mill (H-19) (see Figure 21). The site is represented by minimal, but intact stonework of the mill and dam (Figure 43); it has been designated historic site ME 143-013. No attempt was made to locate the Rufus Parker grave marker on the other side of the brook. The second Bartlett mill site was identified approximately 200 m (656 ft) upstream of the grist mill site (H-20) (see Figure 22), and has been designated site ME 143-009.

As noted in the Project-Related Historic Context section of this report, the water power at the site (ME 143-009) was utilized by the Bartlett family into the 20th century, most recently to generate electricity for the dairy farm. The present dam is of concrete construction with penstocks. One penstock leads underground to a standing structure constructed of concrete block over a partial stone foundation. The building contains a waterwheel, and likely represents the farm's hydro facility (Figures 44-46). A second penstock off the dam presently takes the flow of the stream, as the gate is closed on the penstock leading underground towards the hydro facility. Immediately to the south of the structure on the elevated terrace of the brook are the timber remains of the Bartlett saw mill. The building, partially obscured by thick vegetation, has collapsed and has been abandoned for some time. Observed were a turbine, large circular saw, other ironwork and piles of weathered building debris (Figures 47 and 48).

Figure 44. View south of concrete dam and penstocks at the former Bartlett saw mill site, site ME 143-009, showing mill building/hydro facility in background, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 45. View north of concrete block and stone structure housing Bartlett's hydro facility, site ME143-009, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 46. Interior view of concrete block building at Bartlett mill site, ME 143-009, showing water wheel and other machinery, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Impoundments

About 100 m (328 ft) upstream from the concrete dam is a breached earthen dam and the marshy basin of an earlier impoundment. The flow of the brook is now contained within an elongated impoundment that extends upstream beyond the limits of the walkover; this is a lower Bartlett mill pond that begins about 200 m (656 ft) south of the Heron Rookery impoundment (see Figures 21 and 22). The section of brook between the breached dam and the concrete dam appears to have been straightened (Figure 49). The surrounding terrain is thickly wooded, however, the trace of a former road between the earthen and concrete dams is visible. The road may be a section of the wagon road that ran up the west side of Stony Brook to Punkintown.

Approximately 400 m (1,312 ft) of the west bank of the brook below Brixham Road was explored in the late afternoon. Evidence of mill activity was not observed, and the Parker mills and the associated cellar hole and grave markers reportedly on the opposite side of the brook were not located.

Summary

As a result of the walkover, six historical archaeological sites were designated: the Bartlett saw mill/ hydro facility (ME 143-009), Plaisted cellar hole (ME 143-010), Emery cellar hole (ME 143-011), Briggs

Figure 47. General view southwest of remains of Bartlett saw mill, site ME 143-009. Gulley in foreground suspected as tail race of saw mill, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 48. View of collapsed section of Bartlett saw mill, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 49. View south from the breached earthen dam showing concrete dam of Bartlett mill in background, in the Brixham Road section of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

cellar hole (ME 143-012), Bartlett-Briggs grist mill (ME 143-013), and second Frost mill w/cellar hole (ME 143-014). These features together with associated features indicate the potential for subsurface archaeological resources of historical significance.

Phase I Survey

Introduction

Archaeological phase I survey was completed by NE ARC with assistance from interns and volunteers over four days between Saturday, June 24 and Tuesday, June 27, 2017.

As well as archaeological sensitivity, a number of factors influenced the best choices for archaeological phase I survey (excavation) location, including permission, access/parking, and size of the ASA (i.e., proposed number of test pits in an area). Not all ASAs could be reached during the four-day survey, as they are quite widely spaced. Nevertheless, substantial coverage of the study area was obtained, including a variety of landforms throughout the project length. Areas tested within the survey included ASAs 3, 7, 8, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 22, and the area of Punkintown (which did not receive a numbered ASA designation) (Table 4; see Figure 19).

A total of 80 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits were excavated, and a number of historic features were mapped and photographed. Numerous test pits yielded historic Euroamerican cultural material, particularly within the area of Punkintown, as expected. This material is almost all 19th century in date, and includes architectural remains, domestic trash, and personal and farm-related items. The majority comes from designated historic Euroamerican sites ME 143-010 and ME 143-011 (contexts associated with the Plaisted and Emery cellar holes).

Eight test pits and surface collection within five archaeologically sensitive areas – Punkintown, ASA 3, ASA 5, ASA 19, and ASA 21 – yielded unequivocal Native American cultural material, including debitage (waste flakes from stone tool making), lithic tools, and calcined (burned) bone. Additional possible Native American artifacts were recovered from ASA 22. The locations of these artifacts and potential artifacts have been designated as six newly identified Native American sites, including five in the Town of Eliot – sites 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16 and 1.17 – and one in the Town of York, designated site 2.31 (see Figure 3).

Discussions with local landowners also yielded other Native American artifacts, which may potentially be from sites within the project area, although their provenience is not clearly understood. These artifacts are also discussed below.

A total of 26 volunteers visited the project over the four days, and assisted with excavations. Volunteer efforts accounted for 187.5 person hours of fieldwork: far more than half of the total person hours utilized for the phase I survey. Many volunteers returned for multiple days of work. The survey owes its success to this substantial effort from the local community, also including information provided, and access granted, by numerous local landowners. Committee members of the York River Study also visited the excavations and participated in the fieldwork, and following a visit to the Punkintown excavations on June 24th, an

Table 4. Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas in the York River Headwaters Study Area in the Towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

ASA	Sensitivity	Property	Town	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Phase I Transects	# Test Pits	Phase I Results
1	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	50 x 60 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	High, level knoll directly overlooking York River and wetlands. Elevated about 5 m above river. Unnamed tributary to both sides of knoll. Also historic dump on knoll, and snowmobile bridge abutments at river.	none		
2	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	60 x 80 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar landform to ASA 1, but level area is larger in extent.	none		
3	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	50 x 50 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar to ASAs 1 and 2. The high, level landform to the rear of the defined ASAs is testable, but further from the river.	T12, T13	5	Native American site identified (1.16): rhyolite stemmed projectile point (1)
4	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 50 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Similar to previous ASAs, but slightly narrower, ridge-like. Tributary to east side.	none		
5	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 30 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Small, level, knoll-like terrace directly overlooking York River. Steep bank cut straight down to river. Elevated about 2 m above river. Tributary to west side; stream outlet at east side.	none - surface collected		Native American site identified (1.17): LFCR (1) and quartz debitage (1) eroding at mouth of stream outlet.
6	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	50 x 60 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Typical of broad, relatively level to gently sloping areas back from the river's edge. Landform slopes gently down towards river. Discontinued trackway leads to river; earthen berms over boulder abutments at old crossing.	none		
7	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	50 x 100 m	South side of York River, downstream of Frost Hill Road	Wide, flat, level low knoll/terrace, directly overlooking York River. Steep embankment down to river.	T16	4	no site identified
8	Native American; historic Euroamerican	**REDACTED**	Eliot	100 x 200 m	South of York River and north of unnamed stream	Extensive, wide, flat, level terrace, forms a point just north of confluence with a large unnamed stream. Eastern extent overlooks mud flats and a possible structural remnant.	T14, T15	10	no site identified
9	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	50 x 400 m	Immediately south of confluence of York River and unnamed stream	Flat, wide, level, terrace about 2 m in elevation above York River. Overlooks mud flats and stream confluence. Smaller unnamed stream forms eastern edge of ASA: landform beyond remains sensitive but different landowner (no permission as yet). Eastern extent has more standing water: soil change?	none		

Table 4. Continued.

ASA	Sensitivity	Property	Town	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Phase I Transects	# Test Pits	Phase I Results
10	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 50 m	South of York River and north (west) side of Cutts Ridge Brook	Relatively long, narrow, fairly flat ridge-like knoll overlooking Cutts Ridge Brook and associated wetlands. Higher elevation wetlands to rear of ASA (northwest).	none		
11	Historic Euroamerican	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 100 m	South side of York River, at least 250 m back from river	Old trackway runs roughly east-west. Numerous apple trees, some berberis/other ornamental shrubs. Various flat, level areas appropriate for building. Some rocks present.	none		
12	Historic Euroamerican	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 15 m	South side of York River; west side of unnamed drainage. About 400 m from York River.	Historic dump. Refuse dumped over edge of embankment into stream area. Has been part excavated/picked. Select bottles lying out for collection.	none		
13	Historic Euroamerican	**REDACTED**	Eliot	10 x 50 m	South side of York River; both sides of unnamed drainage. About 500 m from York River.	Old road/trackway and bridge berm. May be snowmobile trail.	none		
14	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	20 x 30 m	North (east) side of York River, just north of Frost Hill Road.	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above wetland.	none		
15	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	100 x 200 m	North of confluence of York River and unnamed tributary; north of Frost Hill Road.	Island-like low, wide knoll (up to 4 m in elevation above river) just north of the confluence of the York River with an unnamed tributary. Western portion of knoll is most level, and has a trackway leading from the south.	T11	5	no site identified
16	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	30 x 40 m	West of confluence of York River and unnamed tributary; north of Frost Hill Road.	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above wetland.	none		
17	Native American	**REDACTED**	York	20 x 20 m	North side of York River, immediately east of Rogers Brook	Low-lying, dry area slightly elevated (1 m) above salt marsh, overlooking river/brook confluence.	none		

Table 4. Continued.

ASA	Sensitivity	Property	Town	Size (approx.)	Location	Description	Phase I Transects	# Test Pits	Phase I Results
18	Native American	**REDACTED**	York	15 x 30 m	North side of York River, 250 m upstream of Smelt Brook	Terrace like landform overlooking salt flats. Elevated about 1-2 m above flats. Thickly vegetated with juniper, bushes.	none		
19	Native American	**REDACTED**	York	50 x 100 m	North side of York River, 200 m upstream of Smelt Brook	Low-lying terrace landform overlooking salt flats. Open, vegetated with pine.	T18, T19	12	Native American site identified (2.31): quartz, chert, and quartzite lithic debitage (4), quartz lithic tools (2), calcined bone (19)
20	Native American	**REDACTED**	York	50 x 300 m	North side of York River, east of Rogers Brook	Agricultural fields overlooking York River and confluence with Rogers Brook. Some plowed. Gently rolling, dry landforms.	T17	6	no site identified
21	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	10 x 30 m each	Northeast side of York Pond	Series of high knoll landforms, 10-15 m above pond, directly overlooking York Pond.	T7, T8	10	Native American site identified (1.14): quartz tool (1)
22	Native American	**REDACTED**	Eliot	30 x 80 m	Northeast side of York Pond	Large, wide, flat-topped knoll landform, 10-15 m above pond, directly overlooking York Pond.	T9, T10	11	Native American site identified (1.15): quartz tool (1) and tool fragment (1)
Punkintown (no ASA # defined)	Native American; historic Euroamerican	**REDACTED**	Eliot	400 x 150 m overall	Southwest of York Pond, forming outlet of pond	Series of high, level knolls overlooking York Pond, its outlet, and associated wetlands. Numerous cellarholes and structural remains related to historic settlement. Also road trace and cemetery.	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6	17	Numerous historic artifacts recovered; historic sites documented. Native American site identified (1.13): lithic debitage (12) including quartz and rhyolite
							Total:	**80**	

Figure 50. View north of edge of ASA 3 landform within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note steep slope down to intermittent drainage at left of the photograph. Wetland associated with the York River is visible in the left background.

article has appeared in the York Weekly and on Seacoast Online. A list of volunteers and landowners is provided in Appendix IV.

Areas of Native American Archaeological Sensitivity

ASAs 3, 5, and 7

ASAs 3, 5 and 7 are situated in similar settings. A group of ASAs (1 through 7) are located along the south side of the upper York River, to the southeast of Frost Hill Road, with each ASA formed by a distinct, lobe-shaped knoll landform, directly overlooking the York River (Figure 50). This portion of the river is a small channel passing through a narrow wetland (about 30 m [98 ft] in width). These knolls are relatively flat-topped and most are elevated approximately 5 to 10 m (16 to 33 ft) above the level of the river, and are separated from each other by small or intermittent drainages, all unnamed. They tend to level out towards the rear (away from the river and towards the southwest) and form a relatively homogenous, largely level, high landform that is essentially the gentle slope of a low hill. As the knolls are quite high and distinct, many of the drainages are relatively deeply incised. ASA 5 is a lower, level bench-like portion of one of

these lobate knolls. All are located within an area of pine forest with very little underbrush.

Of this set of knoll landforms, only ASAs 3 and 7 were sampled with shovel test pits. ASA 3 was tested with five 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits, four placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along transect T12, and one at 5 m (16 ft) perpendicular to T12 (designated T13), while ASA 7 was tested with four pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along a single transect, T16.

In both areas, test pits were excavated to maximum depths of between 20 and 40 cm (8 and 16 in) below ground surface, and exhibited a natural "A", "B", "C" forest soil sequence of very fine silty sand sediments. These corroborate the USDA soil description for each area as Buxton silt loams, 3-8% slopes, which are deep but relatively poorly drained soils formed on coastal plains from glaciolacustrine deposits derived from siltstone and/or fine-silty marine deposits.

A single artifact, a complete projectile point, was recovered from the "B" soil horizon within test pit T12 P1 (ASA 3). This find has been designated Maine pre-contact archaeological site number 1.16, and is described further, below. No artifacts were recovered from ASA 7.

Although ASA 5 did not receive subsurface testing, artifacts of potential Native American affiliation were recovered during the field inspection. ASA 5 is a lower landform than the other sensitive areas identified in the vicinity, and is instead a terrace-like area or low, flat-topped knoll situated only 1.5 m (5 ft) above the level of the York River, and directly adjacent to it. Small drainages are located to either side of the landform, and the flat area measures approximately 20 x 30 m (66 x 98 ft). The northern edge of the landform forms the current river embankment, and the river is eroding and slightly undercutting this bank. Two possible artifacts were recovered from this eroding embankment, including possible debitage and fire-cracked rock, and have been designated as Maine archaeological site number 1.17. These are described in more detail below.

ASAs 3, 5, and 7 are located within property [redacted]

ASA 8

ASA 8 is the last sensitive area identified along the banks of the York River within property [redacted] It forms the eastern foot of the low hill, and includes a wide and relatively level set of terraces elevated approximately 3 m (10 ft) above the York River. Beyond this landform, to the east, the river opens out into a tidal reed marsh. At the edge of the marsh on the southern bank of the river, immediately to the east of ASA 8, are the remnants of a possible wooden landing, formed from bundled branches with clearly cut ends (Figure 51). Vegetation in this area is still mainly mature pine forest, with occasional deciduous trees.

The ASA was tested with ten 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T14 and T15, placed close to the edge of the landform directly overlooking the river and marsh (Figure 52). Test pits were excavated to maximum depths of between 25 and 37 cm (10 and 15 in) below ground surface, and exhibited a natural "A", "B", "C" forest soil sequence of very fine silty sand to silt loam sediments, with an intermittently present albic layer between the "A" and "B" horizons, and increasing in pebbles and cobbles with depth. This area is also mapped as Buxton silt loams, and is corroborated by the archaeological testing.

No artifacts were recovered within ASA 8.

Figure 51. View east of reed marsh and York River beyond the edge of ASA 8 landform within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note partially buried cut branch “landing structure”.

Figure 52. View north of crew and volunteers excavating along transect T14 in ASA 8, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the reed marsh beyond the edge of the landform.

ASA 15

ASA 15 is a large, wide, low landform located immediately to the north of the confluence of the York River with an unnamed brook. Both the river and the brook form extensive wetlands in the low areas to either side of the raised ASA. ASA 15 slopes gently upwards from these wetlands reaching a maximum of about 3 m (10 ft) in elevation above the wetlands. The ASA is located within [redacted] owned by [redacted], and was accessed from the south via an artificial causeway constructed from gravel and fill (Figure 53). The area is vegetated with mixed woodland with thick, brushy undergrowth.

The area was tested with five 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits placed at 10-m (33-ft) intervals along transect T11, which was positioned in a north-south orientation along a trackway following the most level portions of the landform. Test pits were excavated to 20-40 cm (8-16 in) below ground surface, and exhibited a natural "A", "B", "C" forest soil sequence of very fine silty sand sediments, becoming increasingly compact and silty with depth. This area is also mapped as Buxton silt loams.

No artifacts were recovered within ASA 15.

ASAs 19 and 20

ASAs 19 and 20 are both located near the eastern extent of the study area, on the north side of the York River just upstream of the confluence with Smelt Brook (see Figure 6). ASA 19 is a relatively low, level, terrace-like landform immediately overlooking an extensive salt marsh through which both the York River and Smelt Brook meander. The landform is elevated about 1 m (3 ft) above the marsh and is currently occupied by a mixed mature forest of mainly pine, with shagbark hickory along the landform margin. This property is [redacted] owned by [redacted]

ASA 20 is located on the set of landforms that "backs" the ASA 19 landform. These are a set of gently rolling low knolls and swales that ascend to the northwest of the relatively flat ASA 19 terrace. ASA 20 is currently in use as a hay meadow, with planted fields (corn, vegetables) farther back from the river edge. [redacted]

ASA 19 was tested with 12 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T18 and T19, placed parallel to the edge of the landform and within 5 m (16 ft) of the edge of the marsh (Figure 54). Test pits were excavated to 22-40 cm (9-16 in) below ground surface, and exhibited a thin organic "Ao" soil layer atop an "Ap" plow zone extending to approximately 18-21 cm (7-8 in) in depth, which directly overlay an undeveloped and compact "C" horizon. All sediments were very fine silty sands, corroborating the USDA soil description of the area as Buxton silt loam.

ASA 20 was tested with six 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits placed at 10.0-m (33-ft) intervals along one transect, T17, placed within approximately 20 m (66 ft) of the southern edge of the landform (Figure 55). Test pits were excavated to 20-33 cm (8-13 in) below ground surface, and exhibited similar stratigraphy to ASA 19, absent the "Ao" organic layer. Sediments were very fine silt loams, and corroborate

Figure 53. View northwest of ASA 15 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the artificial causeway and extensive wetland area to left of the photograph.

Figure 54. View south of crew and volunteers excavating along transect T18 in ASA 19, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the salt marsh beyond the edge of the landform.

Figure 55. View west of volunteers excavating along transect T17 in ASA 20, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

the USDA soil description for the area as Scantic silt loams, 0-3% slopes, which are deep but relatively poorly drained soils formed on coastal plains from glaciolacustrine deposits derived from siltstone and/or fine-silty marine deposits.

A total of six Native American artifacts were recovered from ASA 19, including two lithic tools (both cores/core fragments) and four flakes representative of stone tool manufacturing activities. In addition, 19 fragments of calcined bone, recovered from the same strata, likely represent food remains and suggest subsistence processing activities. These were all recovered from the plow zone within test pit T19 P3, and constitute a single newly identified Native American site, designated Maine archaeological site number 2.31 (Table 5). This site is discussed in more detail below.

One Euroamerican artifact was recovered: a small fragment of white-bodied earthenware with plain glaze, from the base of the plow zone within test pit T18 P5 (ASA 19) (Table 6). This is not regarded as significant, as small, broken artifacts, often pieces of domestic ceramics, are commonly found in plowed field contexts, as they find their way into barnyard compost heaps as trash, and thence are spread on fields.

No artifacts were recovered from any of the excavations within ASA 20. Landowner [redacted] showed us a small collection of artifacts, however these are not thought to be from the area of ASA 20. These are described in a later section of this report.

Table 5. Pre-Contact Native American Cultural Material Recovered from Phase I Survey of the York River Headwaters Study Area in the Towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Provenience				Lithic Tool				Possible Lithic Tool	Lithic Debitage					Possible Lithic Debitage	Fire Cracked Rock	Possible Fire Cracked Rock	Bone	Grand Total
				Core	Core Fragment	Projectile Point	Wedge	Core Fragment	Flake				Fragment	Flake				
Site #, Area, Test Pit, Depth (m bs), Stratum				Quartz	Quartz	Rhyolite	Quartz	Unidentified	Rhyolite	Chert	Quartz	Quartzite	Quartz	Rhyolite			Burned	
Site 1.13	T1 P2	0.2-0.3	B						1				1					**2**
(Punkintown)	T1 P2 Total								1				1					**2**
	T1 P3	surface							2						2			**4**
		0.1-0.2	A											3		3		**6**
	T1 P3 Total								2					3	2	3		**10**
	T4 P2	0.1-0.2	A/B						2		2							**4**
	T4 P3	0.1-0.2	A										1					**1**
Site 1.13 Total									***5***		***2***		***2***	***3***	***2***	***3***		***17***
Site 1.14 (ASA 21)	T8 P2	0.2-0.25	C				1											**1**
Site 1.14 Total							***1***											***1***
Site 1.15 (ASA 22)	T9 P1	0.2-0.3	B/C				1											**1**
	T10 P4	0.2-0.3	B					1										**1**
Site 1.15 Total							***1***	***1***										***2***
Site 1.16 (ASA 3)	T12 P1	0.1-0.2	B			1												**1**
Site 1.16 Total						***1***												***1***
Site 1.17 (ASA 5)	Surface	-									1					1		**2**
Site 1.17 Total											***1***					***1***		***2***
Site 2.31 (ASA 19)	T19 P3	0.1-0.2	AP	1	1					1	2	1					19	**25**
Site 2.31 Total				***1***	***1***					***1***	***2***	***1***					***19***	***25***
Grand Total				**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**19**	**48**

Table 6. *Historic Euroamerican Cultural Material Recovered from Phase I Survey of the York River Headwaters Study Area in the Towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.*

Site/area, Test Pit, Depth (m bs), Stratum					EUROAMERICAN																																										
					ARCT	CERAMIC																							GLASS										METAL							Bone	Grand Total
					Brick	CW	Earthenware (white-bodied, unidentified)									Ironstone		Kaolin		OT	Pearlware			Redware					BT	LT	Melt		MI	Vessel			Window		SC	CN	HA	NA	UK	WI	WR		
Stratum						12	6	7	12	13	17	22	29	38	42	12	13	1	4	65	12	13	22	10	67	68	70	73	wt	cl	cl	lg	lg	cl	lg	og	lg	og	br	fe	fe	fe	fe	fe	fe	UB	
ASA 19		T18 P5	0.1-0.2	Ap					1																																						1
ASA 19 Total									1																																						1
Punkin town	Cemetery	T5 P1	0-0.1	A	2													1									1								1					4							9
			0.2-0.3	B	1																																2										3
		T5 P1 Total			3													1									1								1		2			4							12
		T5 P4	0-0.1	A																				5	7																						12
	Cemetery Total				3													1						5	7		1								1		2			4							24
	Heron Rook.	T6 P2	0.1-0.2	A																	1		1																								2
		T6 P3	0.2-0.3	B																				1				1																			2
	Heron Rookery Total																				1		1	1				1																			4
	Plaisted	T1 P1	0.1-0.2	Ap	15											1																															16
			0.2-0.3	Ap/b	13																																										13
		T1 P1 Total			28											1																															29
		T1 P2	0-0.1	A	1					1																						13								42	1						58
			0.1-0.2	A	16				1											1				6		4						2				2				7					1		40
			0.2-0.3	B	1																			10		2						3								6							22
			0.3-0.38	B																				1								3								3							7
		T1 P2 Total			18				1	1										1				17		6						21				2				58	1				1		127
		T1 P3	surface																					1																2			1				4
			0.1-0.2	A	1																															1											2
		T1 P3 Total			1																			1												1				2			1				6
	Plaisted Total				47				1	1						1				1				18		6						21				3				60	1		1		1		162
	Emery	T2 P1	0-0.1	Ap	42	3			1			1												2		3		6									2			2	1		1				64
			0.1-0.2	Ap	7				3															2										1			1										14
			0.2-0.3	B	4																					3																					7
			0.3-0.4	B	1																																										1
		T2 P1 Total			54	3			4			1												4		6		6						1			3			2	1		1				86
		T2 P2	0-0.1	Ap	8	2	1	1			1		3	2	2	12	1	2	1	1	1			3		3		2	1	2			1	5	14				1	11			3	1		1	86
			0.1-0.2	Ap	3				6	4			1		2		1					2	1	1		4				2				2	1			2				2					34
			0.3-0.4	Ap/b																											1						1										2
			0.4-0.5	B	1																																										1
		T2 P2 Total			12	2	1	1	6	4	1		4	2	4	12	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	4		7		2	1	4	1		1	7	15		1	2	1	11		2	3	1		1	123
		T3 P1	0-0.1	A																																					1					1	2
	Emery Total				66	5	1	1	10	4	1	1	4	2	4	12	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	8		13		8	1	4	1		1	8	15		4	2	1	13	2	2	4	1		2	211
	Stream Bank	T4 P1	0.1-0.2	Ap																				1																2							3
			0-0.1	Ap/b																																				4							4
		T4 P1 Total																						1																6							7
		T4 P2	0.1-0	A																																				1							1
			0.1-0.2	A/B	1																																										1
		T4 P2 Total			1																																			1							2
		T4 P3	0.1-0.2	A	1																			2																							3
	Stream Bank Total				2																			3																7							12
PunkintownTotal					118	5	1	1	11	5	1	1	4	2	4	13	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	35	7	19	1	9	1	4	1	21	1	8	16	3	6	2	1	84	3	2	5	1	1	2	413
Grand Total					118	5	1	1	12	5	1	1	4	2	4	13	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	35	7	19	1	9	1	4	1	21	1	8	16	3	6	2	1	84	3	2	5	1	1	2	414

ARCT=Architectural

Ceramic
CW=creamware
decoration:
1=decorated pipe bowl
4=undecorated pipe stem
6=plain, maker's mark
7=burned
10=unglazed
12=plain
13=blue shell edge
17=blue herringbone edged
22=blue hand painted
29=blue transfer print
38=banded factory made slipware
48=sponge decorated
65=Staffordshire-type slipware
67=clear glaze
68=brown
70=mottled brown
73=black

Glass
BT=button
LT=lighting
Melt= melted
MI=mirror
cl=clear
lg=light green
og=olive green
wt=white

Metal
SC=Shell casing
CN=cut nail
HA=hardware
NA=nail (unid. type)
UK=unknown
WI=Wire
WR=Wrought nail
br=brass
fe=iron

Bone
ub=unburned

Figure 56. View west of York Pond and landform margin of ASA 22, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

ASAs 21 and 22

ASAs 21 and 22 are part of a series of small, high knolls directly overlooking York Pond (Figure 56). These high, relatively rocky landforms extend along the southeastern side of the easternmost section of the pond. ASA 21 is one of the first high and level landforms to the southwest of a drainage and low marshy area that forms the head of the pond, and is constituted of a level knoll top measuring approximately 15 x 30 m (50 x 100 ft) and raised about 6 m (20 ft) above the pond level, as well as an adjacent saddle landform situated immediately to the southwest and about 2 m (6 ft) lower. ASA 22 is located to the southwest of ASA 21, and is a more extensive landform, being a wide, flat-topped knoll, measuring approximately 40 m (131 ft) wide at the widest part and extending at least 100 m (328 ft) along the shore of the pond, with steep margins that drop at least 10 m (33 ft) to the current water level. The landform pinches out towards the west, and is backed by a dry gully that likely once held a seasonal stream. Both ASAs are located within [redacted] owned by [redacted].

A total of ten test pits were used to sample ASA 21, with five placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along transect T7, positioned on the higher landform, and another five at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along T8, on the saddle landform (Figure 57). Testing in ASA 22 included a total of 11 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits, placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T9 and T10. Both transects were place roughly parallel to the shoreline, with T10 ending close to a rocky outcrop at the southwestern extent of the landform.

Test pits were excavated from 21 to 45 cm (8 to 18 in) below ground surface, and exhibited a natural "A", "B", "C" forest soil sequence of fine sand, becoming increasingly rocky with depth. Test pits were

Figure 57. View north of volunteers excavating along transect T8 in ASA 21, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. York Pond is visible at the left of the photograph.

terminated either in sterile "C" soil or on bedrock. Two types of soils are mapped in the area: Lyman-rock outcrop complex, 3-8% slopes, which are formed on hills from a parent material of loamy supraglacial till; and Hermon very stony fine sandy loams, 8-15% slopes, which are formed on moraines from sandy-skeletal supraglacial till. Both types are excessively drained. The test pit soil profiles corroborate these soil types.

One Native American artifact was recovered from ASA 21: a broken quartz pebble that appears to have been used as a wedge. These were recovered from the base of the "B" soil horizon within test pit T8 P2. This area is thus designated newly identified Native American site number 1.14, and is discussed in more detail below.

Within ASA 22, two Native American artifacts were recovered: another quartz pebble wedge from test pit T9 P1, and a tool fragment, possibly from a ground stone implement, from test pit T10 P4. Both were recovered from the "B" soil horizon. This area is designated newly identified Native American site number 1.15, and is described in further detail, below.

Punkintown

The area of Punkintown is sensitive for both historic Euroamerican and earlier, pre-contact Native American sites, although it was not given an ASA number. Essentially, the designated ASAs within the

study area are all individual landforms, while the area of Punkintown includes a number of separate landforms, and thus technically includes a number of sensitive areas. It is thus described here as a larger, general area. The area included in these investigations is within property [redacted].

Punkintown is located at the southern end of York Pond, where the York River (also known historically as Stony Brook or York Pond Brook in these upper reaches) forms from the pond outlet. York Pond sits in a low basin, and is surrounded by higher landforms, many of them bedrock controlled. The landforms in the general area of Punkintown include stream terraces adjacent to the York River, and gently rolling knolls back from the river; this landscape extends for approximately 400 m (1,312 ft) north to south, and is bounded by York Pond to the north, and a wetland/impoundment known as the Heron Rookery Pond or Bartlett Upper Mill Pond to the south (Figure 58). Note that a lower Bartlett mill pond is present beginning about 200 m (656 ft) downstream, and forms the impoundment of the first Bartlett mill, site ME 143-009. This relatively narrow neck of land also extends about 500 m (1,640 ft), west to east, including both sides of the York River, and rises again at either end: to Swasey Hill in the northwest and to a series of more gently rising hills along Brixham Road to the east.

Testing within Punkintown focused on both historic features and on specific landforms potentially sensitive for Native American occupation. A total of 17 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits were placed along six transects, T1 through T6, and all at 5-m (16-ft) intervals. Transects T1 to T3 were placed specifically to sample Euroamerican structures: T1 (three test pits) was placed adjacent to the Plaisted cellar hole; T2 (two test pits) adjacent to the Emery cellar hole; and T3 (a single test pit) within an area outlined by a barn foundation. Transects T4 to T6 were placed in areas of Native American sensitivity: T4 (four test pits) on a terrace landform overlooking Stony Brook; T5 (four test pits) on an elevated knoll adjacent to the Plaisted cemetery and immediately overlooking the outlet of Stony Brook into the Heron Rookery; and T6 (three test pits) on a low landform directly overlooking the Heron Rookery (Figure 59).

Test pits were excavated from 25 to 70 cm (10 to 28 in) below ground surface (T2 P2 is deep), and exhibited generally sandy loams representing a natural “A”, “B”, “C” forest soil sequence. Test pits were terminated in an undeveloped and culturally sterile “C” horizon of fine sand with increasing gravel, pebbles and cobbles with depth, and occasionally also terminated on large boulders. All test pits corroborated the soil descriptions for the area, which include well-drained Becket fine sandy loam, 15-25% slopes, which forms the soil in the majority of the area, as well as Brayton and Westbury very stony fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes, along the stream terraces. These soils formed on hill and till plains from coarse-loamy lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss, and are fairly poorly drained, although drainage is assisted by the copious rocks and gravel at greater depths. The area of the Plaisted cemetery (transects T5 and T6) is mapped as Madawaska fine sandy loam, formed on streams and terraces from coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from slate; this is a well drained soil.

Test pits throughout the area, particularly along transects T1, T2 and T3, yielded large quantities of historic Euroamerican remains, as will be described later in this report. Four test pits (T1 P2, T1 P3, T4 P2, and T4 P3) also yielded unequivocal Native American cultural material, including lithic flakes and

Figure 58. View south of the Heron Rookery impoundment, Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 59. View south of volunteers excavating along transect T5 in Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the Plaisted cemetery in the foreground. The Heron Rookery impoundment is visible in the background.

fire-cracked rock. These remains have been designated newly identified Native American site 1.13, which is described in more detail, below.

Native American Site 1.13

Newly identified Native American site 1.13 is located in the area of Punkintown, on the western side of Stony Brook (the York River) within the property of [redacted] (Figure 60; see Table 5 and Figure 3). The site as currently understood is constituted of two artifact loci, located approximately 40 m (131 ft) apart – Locus 1 at UTM coordinates [redacted] and Locus 2 at [redacted], at elevations of approximately 52 to 54 m (170 to 175 ft) a.m.s.l. Locus 1 of the site is situated on a relatively level landform about 75 m (246 ft) to the south of York Pond and 50 m (164 ft) west of the York River, while Locus 2 is situated on a stream terrace directly overlooking the York River, and about 80 m (262 ft) south of York Pond (Figure 61). Locus 1 is also situated in the same area as historic site ME 143-010. The site area is vegetated with mature mixed woodland with brushy undergrowth.

The site was identified via the recovery of Native American artifacts from four test pits: T1 P2, T1 P3, T4 P2, and T4 P3. Artifacts were recovered from “A” and “B” soil horizons and from 10 to 30 cm (4 to 12 in) below ground surface. Soils are pebbly sandy loams, derived from glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits.

REDACTED

Figure 60. Aerial photograph showing archaeological phase I survey transects in Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the two loci of newly identified Native American site 1.13.

Figure 61. View west of crew and volunteers excavating along transect T4 within Locus 2 of newly identified Native American site 1.13, located in Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note Stony Brook (York River) in the foreground.

Locus 1

Locus 1 was identified via the recovery of artifacts from two test pits along transect T1, which was placed to sample the Plaisted cellar hole, ME 143-010. The transect consisted of three test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals. Test pit T1 P2, placed [redacted] yielded two pieces of debitage, while T1 P3, [redacted] yielded five more pieces of debitage and five pieces of fire-cracked rock (Figure 62).

The Locus 1 debitage includes six rhyolite specimens and one quartz specimen. Rhyolite is a volcanic material, and the sample from Locus 1 includes two types: one artifact is a small flake of a fine-grained, flow-banded variety, possibly from Vinalhaven or from the Mount Jasper source in Berlin, New Hampshire. This artifact is a bifacial thinning flake, meaning that it was produced as a waste product during the final stages of manufacture of a bifacial artifact, probably a projectile point or knife. The second variety of rhyolite is coarser grained (it may even be a diabase: these rock types tend to grade into each other) and probably comes from an unrecorded, relatively local source. This coarser material accounts for five specimens, of which two do appear to be true flakes – i.e., possessing flake morphology (bulbs of percussion, platforms), while the remaining three, while of the same material and of similar shape and size, are difficult to differentiate from naturally frost-shattered material. All of these coarser specimens are much larger than the flow-

Figure 62. Lithic artifacts recovered from Locus 1 of newly identified Native American site 1.13, located in Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top row, left to right: rhyolite flake, pn 54-1; quartz flake, pn 54-2. Middle: diabase flakes, both pn 6-1. Bottom: diabase flake pn 5-1.

banded flake, and most likely represent early stages of stone tool manufacture, such as gathering and testing of material from a nearby frost-shattered boulder.

The final piece of debitage from Locus 1 is a single quartz fragment. Fragments are pieces of debitage produced in the process of lithic reduction, but that do not demonstrate the morphological characteristics of flakes. They often include flake shatter, which are blocky broken pieces, but can also include broken pieces of true flakes. Quartz often possesses a coarse crystalline structure, and if worked, the material will often break along the relatively straight edge of a crystal plane, rather than forming the smooth, conchoidal (literally, "like a conch shell") fracture surfaces typically seen with fine-grained material (especially visible with flint or volcanic glass). Thus, quartz debitage is often a mixture of identifiable flakes and less well defined fragments. Quartz is a ubiquitous material throughout the region, and can be found as seams in bedrock outcrops or as loose rocks and pebbles in most areas of New England.

Five more lithic artifacts were recovered, and appear to be fire-cracked rock. This is a type of Native American artifact produced incidentally through the use of stones to bound fire hearths or to assist cooking. Fire-cracked rock is easiest to identify in certain contexts, such as in association with definite hearths or areas of ash and charcoal disposal, but is not always easy to define where such "features" are not present. Unfortunately, no Native American hearth or trash disposal features were identified during the limited testing of this area. Fire-cracked rock is generally defined on the presence of irregular fractured surfaces, and often reddish coloring. Two of the recovered artifacts do appear to be fire cracked, while another three may also be, but are less distinctive.

Locus 2

Locus 1 was identified via the recovery of artifacts from two test pits along transect T4, which consisted of four test pits at 5-m (16-ft) intervals, placed to sample a stream terrace overlooking the York River. The positive test pits, T4 P2 and T4 P3, were thus spaced 5 m (16 ft) apart: T4 P2 yielded four flakes (two of rhyolite and two of quartz), while T4 P3 yielded a quartz fragment (Figure 63).

The rhyolite flakes are small, relatively late stage reduction flakes, similar to the small rhyolite flake from Locus 1. The two quartz flakes both possess good flake morphology, and may also represent relatively late stage reduction activities. The quartz fragment, recovered from five meters (16 ft) away, may be from a separate, earlier stage of reduction.

Summary

No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Rhyolites and quartz were both used throughout all time periods of Native American occupation in southern Maine, and cannot be used to suggest a particular cultural affiliation for the site. Site 1.31 can thus only be defined as of general pre-contact date.

The clustering of artifacts within two areas led to the designation of two separate artifact loci; however the site landforms have only been sparsely sampled, and thus it is not known if these loci represent distinct activity areas – there may be other artifacts, representative of more intensive activity, elsewhere within the area of Punkintown. Furthermore, it is difficult to estimate the size of the site, as it is not known if other artifacts are present in subsurface contexts in the area.

Figure 63. Lithic artifacts recovered from Locus 2 of newly identified Native American site 1.13, located in Punkintown, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top row, left to right: rhyolite flakes, both pn 61-1. Middle row: quartz flakes, both pn 61-2. Bottom: quartz fragment, pn 112-1.

However, as only a small sample of artifacts was recovered, it is likely that the site represents a relatively small encampment, rather than a large village. The recovered items are representative of a few episodes of artifact manufacture or refurbishment – such as the production and/or sharpening of a bifacial knife or projectile point – as well as activities associated with afire hearth, probably including cooking. As artifacts were recovered from two "loci", it is possible that the site was occupied on multiple occasions, but it is not possible to further define site activities or use at this point in the investigations.

Native American Site 1.14

Newly identified Native American site 1.14 is located within ASA 21, at UTM coordinates [redacted] within the Town of Eliot, on property owned by the [redacted] Figure 64; see Table 5 and Figure 3). The site is located at an elevation of approximately 54 to 57 m (177 to 186 ft) a.m.s.l. on a saddle landform situated to the southeast of York Pond, and is elevated approximately 4 m (13 ft) above the current water level of the pond (Figure 65; see Figure 57). The site is currently vegetated with deciduous woodland, brushy undergrowth, and blueberries.

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Figure 64. Aerial photograph showing archaeological phase I survey transects in ASAs 21 and 22, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the location of newly identified Native American sites 1.14 and 1.15.

Figure 65. View west of York Pond from newly identified Native American site 1.14, located in ASA 21, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Testing of ASA 21 consisted of 10 test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T7 and T8. The site was identified via the recovery of a single Native American artifact from test pit T8 P2. This was recovered from the base of an intact, developed "B" soil horizon/top of a "C" horizon at approximately 20 to 25 cm (8 to 11 in) below ground surface. Soils are sandy, overlying a bedrock-controlled landform, and are derived from a glacial moraine. As only one test pit yielded artifacts, the full extent of the site is not known.

The artifact is a small, broken quartz pebble that appears to have been used as a wedge (Figure 66). Quartz was occasionally used by Native Americans to manufacture projectile points, but was more commonly utilized for cutting or scraping tools, and other similar ad hoc items. Wedges are fractured pieces of stone which provide a useful, relatively heavy duty sharp edge that can be used to split wood, bone, and antler in the process of making tool and projectile shafts, pegs, needles, and other such items.

These artifacts are not temporally diagnostic, and wedges can be found in sites from any time period. Similar artifacts were recovered from site 1.15, located about 75 m (246 ft) to the southwest in ASA 22, and also site 2.31, located within ASA 19. However, wedges do tend to be somewhat more common in sites dating to the Paleoindian period, ca. 11,000-9,000 B.P. The position of the site, on an elevated, strategic landform overlooking a pond and containing well drained, sandy soils, is typical of the types of locations preferred by Paleoindian peoples. However, with the limited amount of work conducted in the area to date, this conclusion is tenuous.

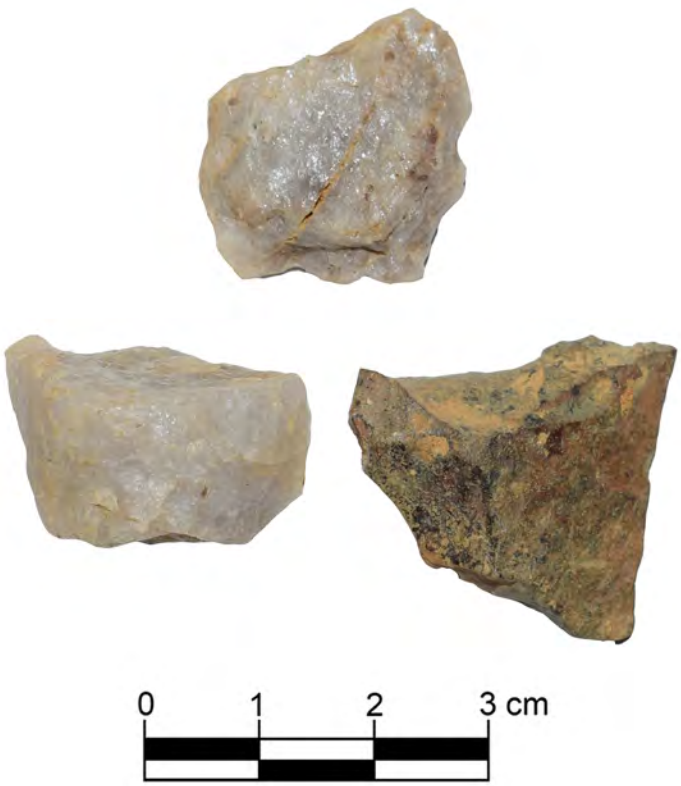

Figure 66. Lithic artifacts recovered from newly identified Native American sites 1.14, located in ASA 21, and 1.15, located in ASA 22, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top: quartz wedge, pn 117-1, recovered from site 1.14. Bottom, left to right: quartz wedge, pn 16-1, and tool fragment, pn 68-1, recovered from site 1.15.

Native American Site 1.15

Newly identified Native American site 1.15 is located within ASA 22, at UTM coordinates [redacted] within the Town of Eliot (see Table 5 and Figures 3 and 64). The site is located at the southwestern extent of a wide, flat-topped knoll, at an elevation of approximately 57 m (186 ft) a.m.s.l. and about 5 m (16 ft) above the water level of York Pond. The high landform is backed by a dry gully that likely once held a seasonal stream (Figure 67). The landform terminates about 10 m (33 ft) to the southwest of the positive test pit with a rocky outcrop.

ASA 22 was sampled with 11 test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T9 and T10. The site was identified via the recovery of two artifacts: a quartz wedge from test pit T9 P1, and a tool fragment from T10 P4 (see Figure 64). These were both recovered from an intact "B" soil horizon at 20-30 cm (8-12 in) below ground surface.

The wedge, pn 16-1, is very similar to pn 117-1 recovered from site 1.14, located on a nearby saddle landform about 75 m (246 ft) to the northeast. The tool fragment, pn 68-1, is of an unidentified material, possibly a fine-grained volcanic, and appears to be a medial fragment of some form of ground stone

Figure 67. View south of crew and volunteers excavating along transect T10 within newly identified Native American site 1.15, located in ASA 22 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. York Pond is visible to the right of the photograph, and a deep, dry gully to the left.

implement. It possesses one sharp, possibly beveled edge, and has two transverse fractures that have also removed the opposite edge (see Figure 66). It may be the midsection of a relatively thick projectile point or knife, or may even be a piece of some form of effigy. Its purpose or cultural affiliation is unknown.

Given the proximity of sites 1.14 and 1.15, as well as their placement on similar landforms and similarity of their artifacts, the sites may be related. However, given the small sample of artifacts recovered from each site, the precise nature of site use and occupation cannot be determined: for example they may represent campsites, task-specific activity areas, or the location of individual discarded tools.

Native American Site 1.16

A Native American projectile point was recovered from subsurface testing within ASA 3 (see Table 5 and Figure 3). This find has been designated as a newly identified Native American site, 1.16. The UTM coordinates for the site are [redacted], and it is located within the Town of Eliot at approximately 8 m (26 ft) a.m.s.l. on property owned by [redacted] (Figure 68).

The site is situated on level ground on top of a lobate knoll that rises about 6 m (20 ft) in elevation

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Figure 68. Aerial photograph showing archaeological phase I survey in ASA 3, and surface collection in ASA 5, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the location of newly identified Native American sites 1.16 and 1.17.

Figure 69. View east of crew and volunteers working at positive test pit T12 P1 at newly identified Native American site 1.16, located in ASA 3 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

above the York River and associated wetlands. The knoll top measures approximately 25 m (82 ft) in width, extending back with a gentle slope upwards away from the river to meet a more homogenous elevated landform. The other landform margins to the west, north, and east drop steeply to seasonal drainages and to the York River. The landform is vegetated with mature pine and fir with no underbrush.

ASA 3 was sampled with five test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T12 and T13. The projectile point (pn 20-1) was recovered from an intact, developed "B" soil horizon within test pit T12 P1, at a depth of between 10 and 20 cm (4 and 8 in) below ground surface (Figure 69). Soils are a fine silty sand derived from glaciolacustrine or marine deposits. No other artifacts were recovered from the four other test pits placed on the landform, and thus the size of the site cannot be determined at this stage of the investigation: the point may represent a single lost or discarded artifact, and thus an isolated find, or may represent part of a small encampment.

The artifact is a projectile point, probably a small spear head, manufactured of a dark-colored coastal rhyolite. This type of material outcrops at numerous locations along the Maine coast and demonstrates great variety, however a possible source is a quarry of black rhyolite with white phenocrysts located at Duck Harbor on Isle au Haut (Brigham pers. comm.).

The point is typical of the Small Stemmed Point (or Narrow Point) tradition of the Late Archaic period,

Figure 70. Native American projectile point (pn 20-1) recovered from newly identified Native American site 1.16, located in ASA 3 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

ca. 5,000-3,500 B.P. (Figure 70). In southern New England and New York, this tradition dates to the slightly later portion of this range (4,500-3,500 B.P.), while east of the Kennebec, artifacts may date as early as 5,000 B.P. Evidence of the Small Stemmed Point tradition is known from sites along and near to the coast, including Turner Farm (North Haven Island), the Davis-Tobie site on the estuary of the Sheepscot River, and Seabrook Marsh in New Hampshire. However, very little evidence of the tradition has been found far above the tidal estuaries of the region (Bourque 2001:50). Artifact pn 20-1 is therefore quite representative of the tradition, having been recovered from a landform overlooking the tidal limits of the York River.

Native American Site 1.17

This Native American site is located within ASA 5, at UTM coordinates [redacted] within the Town of Eliot (see Table 5 and Figures 3 and 68). The site is located at an elevation of approximately 6 m (20 ft) a.m.s.l. on property owned by [redacted] and includes a terrace-like area situated adjacent to and approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) above the York River (Figure 71).

Two possible artifacts were recovered: one piece of potential quartz debitage and one piece of fractured rock that appears to have been fire-altered (Figure 72). Both were recovered from surface contexts in the area of a small stream outlet that is cutting into the eroding bank.

Figure 71. View north of terrace landform at newly identified Native American site 1.17, located in ASA 5 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. The York River and its associated wetlands are visible at the right of the photograph.

Figure 72. Lithic artifacts recovered from newly identified Native American site 1.17, located in ASA 5 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top: quartz flake, pn 28-1. Bottom: fire-cracked rock, pn 28-2.

Figure 73. View west of terrace landform at newly identified Native American site 1.17, located in ASA 5 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note undercut embankment where an ephemeral stream enters the York River.

The stream located to the eastern edge of the ASA enters the York River in the area of the undercut bank (Figure 73). Most of the bank is sandy, but the stream has eroded and cleaned some of the sand to show gravel and stones. Some of these stones are fractured, and may represent fire-cracked rock. Some quartz pebbles and fractured quartz were also present, and at least one piece may be a poor quality flake. These artifacts are typical of the types of items and materials found in local sites, especially including the other newly identified sites in the study area. Site 1.17 may thus be a similar small, pre-contact encampment of unknown cultural affiliation. Unfortunately, there was insufficient time available to perform subsurface testing in this area, and so the size and further nature of the site is not known.

Native American Site 2.31

Newly identified Native American site 2.31 is located within ASA 19, at UTM coordinates [redacted], within the Town of York, and at an elevation of approximately 5 m (16 ft) a.m.s.l., on property owned by [redacted] (Figure 74; see Table 5 and Figure 3). The site is located on the north side of the York River approximately 250 m (820 ft) upstream of the confluence with Smelt Brook, on a relatively level, terrace-like landform raised approximately 1 m (3 ft) in elevation above an extensive salt marsh (Figures 75 and 76). The site area is vegetated with mature softwoods and some shagbark hickory along the landform margin.

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Figure 74. Aerial photograph showing archaeological phase I survey transects in ASAs 19 and 20, within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the location of newly identified Native American site 2.31.

Figure 75. View east of ASA 19 and newly identified Native American site 2.31 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 76. View east of site landform at newly identified Native American site 2.31, located in ASA 19 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note the York River and extensive salt marsh to the right of the photograph.

Figure 77. Lithic artifacts recovered from newly identified Native American site 2.31, located in ASA 19 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top row, left to right: two quartz flakes, both pn 172-3; Mistassini quartzite flake, pn 172-4; chert flake, pn 172-5. Bottom, from left to right: quartz core, pn 172-1; quartz core fragment/wedge, pn 172-2.

ASA 19 was sampled with 12 test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along two transects, T18 and T19. The site was identified on the basis of a collection of Native American artifacts recovered from a single test pit, T19 P3, including two lithic tools, four pieces of debitage, and 19 fragments of calcined bone (Figure 77). All were recovered from plow zone contexts at a depth of 10 to 20 cm (4 to 8 in) below ground surface. Soils are a fine silty sand derived from glaciolacustrine or marine deposits.

The two tools are both quartz cores or core fragments. The smaller of the two, pn 172-2, may also have been used as a wedge, and is similar to the artifacts recovered from site 1.14 on York Pond. Cores are artifact types that represent an early stage of the stone tool manufacturing process, and essentially represent the result of working down a chunk of raw material to remove flakes. Flakes, in turn, are usually viewed as a waste artifact as they are produced when making chipped stone tools such as projectile points: however, flakes possess sharp edges, and can be used for cutting and slicing activities, often with little to no further modification. Four flakes were recovered, including two of quartz, one of a brownish-gray chert, and one of a very fine-grained quartzite.

While the quartz material is undoubtedly from local contexts, the quartzite likely comes from the Mistassini source in Quebec, located about 725 km (450 mi) north of York. Chert is also not likely from

local contexts – major sources with brownish gray coloration are known in Maine along the Dennys River and near Edmunds close to the far eastern coast, and the Wassataquoik source in northern Penobscot County. Other varieties of this color are known to outcrop along the shores of Lake Champlain in western Vermont (Brockman and Keegan 2016; Georgiady and Brockman 2002). All of these sources are in excess of 320 km (200 mi) from the site. The stone materials therefore demonstrate an extensive trade network, and/or a wide reaching understanding of regional lithic sources.

A total of 19 fragments of calcined (burned) bone were also recovered. All are small, less than 1 cm in size, and many are unidentifiable, although all appear to be from a medium to large mammal. One specimen was positively identified as a sesamoid (ankle) bone of an adult male white-tail deer by Dr. Arthur Spiess of the MHPC. Some long bone fragments are also present. This is likely the remains of an animal hunted and consumed, and is thus representative of subsistence practices.

The recovery of these artifacts from a relatively tight cluster (within 10 cm [4 in] depth and 50 x 50 cm [20 x 20 in] horizontally), as well as the presence of burned bone and some apparent heat (potlid) fractures on the chert flake, suggests that this was possibly the location of a cultural feature, likely a hearth. No discoloration (reddening) of the soil or charcoal that would typically be expected with such a feature was present, however. As the site sediments include a somewhat leached plowzone, this suggests that the feature was disturbed and mixed into the surrounding soil during historic plowing of the landform.

No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and thus the age of the site is unknown. However, "exotic" lithic materials such as Mistassini quartzite and cherts were utilized during the Ceramic period, ca. 3,000-400 B.P.

The site appears to represent the remains of a small encampment where artifact manufacture and subsistence resource processing took place. Site size cannot be estimated, as artifacts were recovered from only one test pit.

Additional Native American Artifacts

Information gathered from local informants during the study is worthy to note, particularly as it suggests that additional Native American sites may be present within, or close to, the study area.

Potential Site: ASA 9

There is anecdotal evidence of the presence of a Native American site within property [redacted] in Eliot, [redacted]. Stefan Claesson of the York River Study Committee contacted a number of landowners during the initial stages of the project, and spoke to [redacted] found "prehistoric artifacts" on their property, but that the collection had been lost in a house fire. Unfortunately, there is no record of any description of these purported artifacts, and thus it cannot be determined what type of items they represent – or indeed, if they were cultural. Given that projectile points and ground stone tools such as celts, gouges and plummets are some of the most easily

Figure 78. View south of ASA 9 within the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Note York River and salt marsh in the foreground.

identifiable objects, and are thus commonly collected by the general public, it is likely that the "prehistoric artifacts" were a collection containing these types of implements. Property [redacted] was surveyed during the field inspection portion of the archaeological study, and found to be sensitive for the presence of Native American sites, subsequently being designated ASA 9 (Figure 78). The area is certainly a good spot for a site – on a dry, fairly sandy, level, terrace type landform immediately overlooking the York River salt marsh and a confluence with an unnamed brook (see Figure 19). However, it was not possible to test the landform during the subsurface phase I survey of the study. As the cultural attribution of the "artifacts" remains unknown, as well as a precise location of their recovery, no site number was assigned to ASA 9.

Potential Site: [redacted] Collection

Landowner [redacted] at property [redacted] in York [redacted] possesses a small collection of lithic artifacts. [redacted] is well known in the community, having been a recent owner of much of the land containing Punkintown, and an advocate for local historic preservation. Although uncertain, it is possible that the artifacts in the collection were recovered from [redacted].

Figure 79. Lithic artifacts in the [redacted] collection. Top left: partially flaked pebble netsinker or plummet. Top right: English gunflint. Bottom row, left to right: possible Late Archaic Brewerton point of white chert; unidentified Late Archaic or Middle Ceramic period lanceolate point of weathered gray chert; Terminal Archaic Genesee point of mottled tan chert.

Figure 79 shows the existing collection, while Figure 80 is a copy of a handwritten note stored with the collection. The three projectile points in the existing collection appear to date to the Late to Terminal Archaic period. The first is a weathered and re-worked side notched point that may be related to Laurentian tradition Brewerton types (ca. 6,000-4,000 B.P.). The second, a narrow, weathered point, is similar to Turner Farm Occupation II styles (later Small Stemmed tradition, ca. 4,500-4,300 B.P.), or may be a Laurentian type: Lamokas occasionally approach this size and shape (Ritchie 1965:51). It is also similar to styles identified on the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, that date to the Middle Ceramic period (ca. 2,100-900 B.P.). The third point is a broad-bladed chert Genesee point of the Terminal Archaic period Susquehanna tradition (ca. 3,800-3,400 B.P.). One artifact made on a partially flaked river cobble appears to be some sort of plummet or net sinker: while these were used throughout the Archaic and Ceramic periods, given the apparent Late

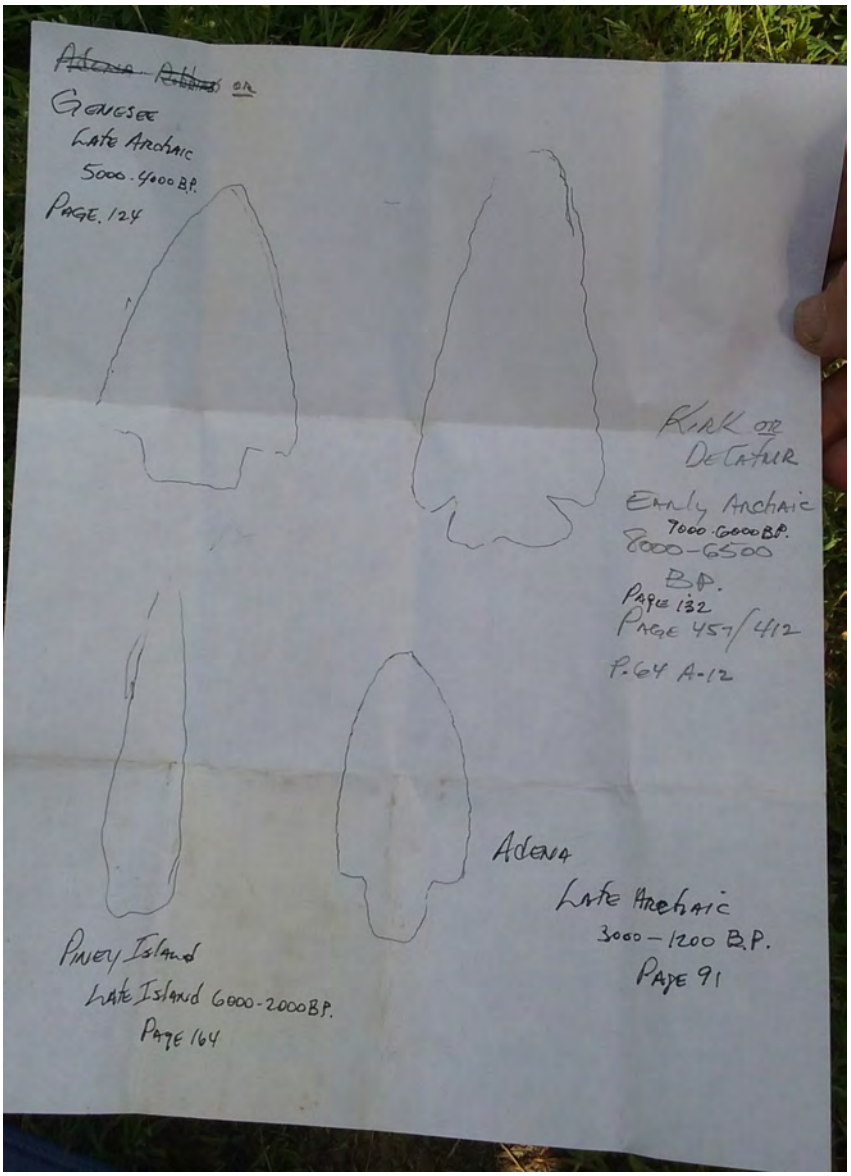

Figure 80. Hand written notes accompanying the [redacted] collection, suggesting additional artifacts that may once have been included.

or Terminal Archaic affiliation of the other artifacts, this may also possess a similar affiliation.

The remaining lithic artifact in Figure 79 is a gunflint, dating to the early European occupation of the area: flintlock firearms were developed in the 1600s, and in the U.S., were still used up to the Civil War. It is of a gray, translucent flint that probably came from southern England. Flint pebbles and nodules from the Upper Cretaceous chalks of Europe occur offshore and at many seaports along the Atlantic coast of North America, where they were brought as ship's ballast. Isolated pieces imported from Europe as ready-made gunflints are also occasionally identifiable.

The handwritten note accompanying the collection illustrates two of the artifacts in the existing collection, plus two others not present (see Figure 80). These notes identify the Genesee point, and suggest

that the long, lanceolate point may be a Piney Island type, also of the Late Archaic period, ca. 6,000-2,000 B.P. Two additional points are illustrated: a "Late Archaic" (actually Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland) Adena type, ca. 3,000-1,200 B.P., and an Early Archaic Kirk [corner-notched] or Decatur type, ca. 9,000-6,500 B.P. (dates as listed in the hand-written notes). The notes also demonstrate that the typological information was retrieved from a book, as page numbers are given; but the volume is not identified.

As the provenience of these artifacts has not been recorded, they cannot be assigned a site number. However, it is completely reasonable that they may have been recovered from the York River watershed, given the identification of other Late Archaic period sites in the region, and including newly identified Small Stemmed tradition site 1.16 located within the study area close to the Eliot/York town line.

Historic Euroamerican Sites

Six historical archaeological sites were identified as a result of the walkover field inspection, and have been described previously. These are the Plaisted cellar hole (ME 143-010), Emery cellar hole (ME 143-011), and second Frost mill and cellar hole (ME 143-014) in the area of Punkintown, and the Briggs cellar hole (ME 143-012), Bartlett-Briggs grist mill (ME 143-013), and Bartlett saw mill/hydro facility (ME 143-009) off Brixham Road (see Figures 3, 20, and 21, and Table 3).

Given that more information can potentially be garnered via walkover survey from historic Euroamerican sites versus pre-contact sites (with the exception of plowed field surface collection for the identification of Native American sites, which was largely not possible within the study area), subsurface testing for the project was weighted more heavily towards areas possessing the potential for Native American site identification. Rather than site identification, subsurface testing for Euroamerican sites was focused instead on gathering additional information from known sites. As the project had a substantial volunteer component, the Euroamerican sites chosen for testing were those with the most potential for artifact recovery and also for relatability between the volunteers and the recovered artifacts.

Two sites were sampled with shovel test pits: the Plaisted and the Emery cellar holes (sites ME 143-010 and ME 143-011), as well as an outbuilding thought to be associated with the Emery property. These were chosen as it was thought that the domestic and farm-related artifacts likely to be recovered would offer a context relatable on an individual level: to guess which artifacts were used by which people in the historic record, and also to be able to recognize such artifacts without immediate expert help. More general testing was also conducted in the wider area of Punkintown with the hope of identifying further Euroamerican and possibly Native American artifacts.

As noted previously, subsurface testing within Punkintown (including the area of the Plaisted cemetery) focused on both historic features and on specific landforms potentially sensitive for Native American occupation, and included a total of 17 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals along six transects, T1 through T6 (see Figure 60).

Of the 17 test pits excavated, only four (T4 P4, T5 P2, T5 P3, and T6 P1) were sterile. A total of 413 Euroamerican artifacts were recovered, including architectural debris, domestic ceramics and glassware,

metal hardware, some tobacco pipe fragments, and two pieces of animal bone (likely food remains). This total accounts for almost all (99.8%) of the historic Euroamerican artifacts recovered during subsurface testing for the entire project – the only other artifact was a small piece of undecorated white-bodied earthenware (likely a fragment of tableware) recovered from test pit T18 P5 within ASA 19, as described previously (see Table 6). A Native American site, 1.13, was also identified on the basis of 17 artifacts from four test pits, also as described above (see Figure 60).

As expected, the majority of Euroamerican cultural material was identified in the vicinity of cellar holes (along transects T1 and T2). Transect T1 tested the Plaisted cellar hole, ME 143-010, and T2 tested the Emery cellar hole, ME 143-011, with T3 sampling an outbuilding associated with it: the results of these excavations are described below (see Figure 60). Although not specifically placed to sample any structures, some of the remaining test pits also yielded historic Euroamerican artifacts: these are described by location at the end of this section.

Plaisted Cellar Hole, ME 143-010

The Plaisted cellar hole was sampled with three test pits: T1 and T2 placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals about 5 m (16 ft) to the rear of the cellar hole, and T1 P3 placed perpendicular to them, another 5 m (16 ft) to the northwest (Figure 81). A total of 162 artifacts were recovered, at least two thirds of them (n=108, 66.7%) are architectural remains relating to the structure itself. Twenty-one pieces of melted glass may include some window glass. The reminder are domestic ceramics (n=28), vessel glass (n=3), and two more metal items (see Table 6).

Architectural Remains

These include 47 fragments of brick, 60 cut nails, and one wrought nail (Figure 82). Nails can be temporally diagnostic as the method of their manufacture changed through time. The earliest type, hand-wrought nails, may date from 1790 or earlier, though use of them continued into the 19th century in lesser numbers. Cut nails are fashioned by machine from sheets of metal, and nails of this type were used throughout the 19th century. The heads of cut nails were not applied by machine until sometime after 1815, and for several years after that they exhibited a “waist” or pinched area below the head. Most of the machine cut nails exhibit characteristics of post-1830 manufacture, possessing machine-made heads and lacking the diagnostic indentation below the head (Miller et al. 2000). While none were recovered from the York River study, machine made wire nails have round rather than square shanks, and are commonly found in North American archaeological contexts from about 1885 onward. The preponderance of machine cut nails over wire nails indicates that the material behind the cellar hole represents building construction and/or maintenance that occurred from ca. 1830 to ca. 1890.

Although no artifacts were specifically identified as window glass, some of the melted glass may be representative of this artifact type. All 21 pieces of melted glass are light green in color (Figure 83).

Figure 81. View southeast of crew and volunteers working at test pits T1 P1 and T1 P2 at the Plaisted dwelling site, located in the Punkintown portion of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. The cellar hole is at the rear of the photograph, and is obscured by brush and undergrowth.

Domestic Artifacts

Most of the domestic artifacts are ceramics. Twenty-four are redware fragments, including 18 with no glaze, and six with brown glaze. However, some of the unglazed pieces are fragments missing surfaces; two of these pieces may instead be small brick fragments. One (pn 54-22) is a large, thick base sherd. Redware was typically utilized for utilitarian wares such as storage containers, mixing or storage bowls, and milk pans. Redware is unfortunately difficult to date as it has a long history of manufacture with little change in style over time.

A few other ceramic fragments were recovered, representing table or teawares. These include two pieces of white-bodied earthenware (plain, and blue shell edged), one ironstone fragment with plain glaze, and one piece of "other" ceramic (pn 53-27), which may be a piece of Staffordshire slipware, dating to ca. 1665-1770 (Figure 84). As many more ceramics were recovered from the Emery cellar hole, these ceramic types and their decoration are discussed in more detail with that site, below.

Three pieces of olive green vessel glass were also recovered, and are probably from a wine or liquor bottle; they are most probably of mid-19th century attribution.

Figure 82. Select nails recovered from the Plaisted dwelling, site ME 143-010, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. All were recovered from test pit T1 P2. Top: single wrought nail, pn 53-24. Remainder, all cut nails, pn 52-23.

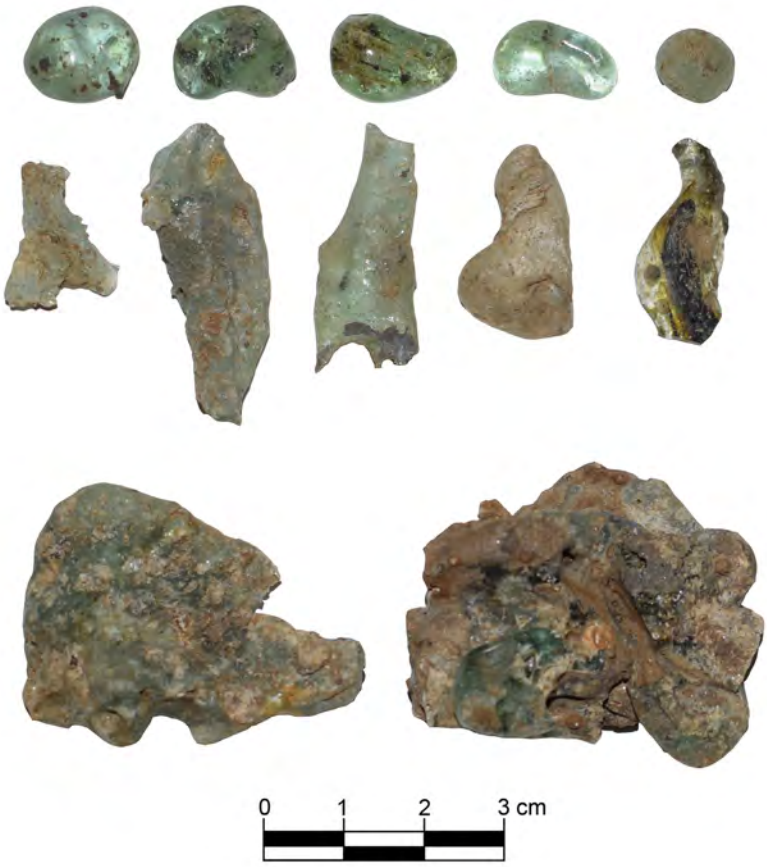

Figure 83. Select melted glass recovered from the Plaisted dwelling, site ME 143-010, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. All pn 52-25, recovered from test pit T1 P2.

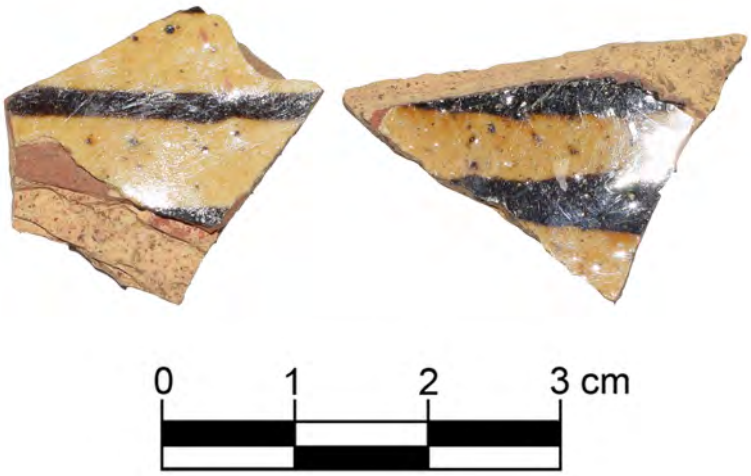

Figure 84. Two sherds of possible Staffordshire slipware recovered from the Emery and Plaisted dwellings, sites ME 143-011 and ME 143-010, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Left: pn 53-27, recovered from test pit T1 P2 at the Plaisted cellar hole. Right: pn 152-33, recovered from test pit T2 P2 at the Emery cellar hole.

Figure 85. Cast iron possible stove fragment, pn 5-23, recovered from the Plaisted dwelling, ME 143-010 (test pit T1 P3) in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Two additional items were recovered, both metal: one piece of iron hardware, probably a piece of a hinge (pn 52-24), and one 12 cm long piece of cast iron that also may be hardware, or a stove part (pn 5-23) (Figure 85).

Summary

While the count of artifacts recovered from the vicinity of the Plaisted cellar hole, ME 143-010, is not low (162 items), few domestic artifacts were found, and the material is mostly architectural debris, including a proportionately large quantity of brick, cut nails, and melted glass.

The Plaisted house burned in a fire in 1916, however it is not known for how long it was occupied up until then. Ebenezer Plaisted is still listed in the 1880 Population Census, aged 87 and suffering from "general debility", and living with his daughter, Mary Swasey, and her husband O.D. Swasey; they were still farming into the 1870s. The recovered artifacts certainly fall within the middle 19th century, with none definitively later than about 1880.

The cut nails are indicative of construction activities occurring between about 1830 and 1880. Although the precise date of construction of the Plaisted house could not be confirmed via background research, it could have been built as early as the 1790s, when the adjacent Emery farm is listed. The cut nails thus

Figure 86. View south of crew and volunteers working at test pits T2 P1 and T2 P2 at the Emery dwelling site, ME 143-011, located in the Punkintown portion of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. The cellar hole is at the rear of the photograph, and is obscured by undergrowth, although an earthen berm at the rear of the cellar hole is visible.

do appear to represent some later construction or maintenance. Almost all of them (58 out of 60) were recovered from T1 P2, and given that the building burned, this could represent a location where a pile of boards or a wall section ended up. The melted glass, all from the same test pit, certainly demonstrates the heat of the fire, and some may represent window glass.

Emery Cellar Hole and Outbuilding, ME 143-011

The Emery cellar hole was sampled with two test pits, T2 P1 and T2 P2, again placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals about 5 m (16 ft) to the rear of the cellar hole (Figure 86). Test pit T3 P1 was placed within the outline of an outbuilding located about 20 m (66 ft) to the west (Figure 87; see Figure 60). A total of 210 artifacts were recovered, with only two from the outbuilding area (a piece of iron hardware and a fragment of unburned bone) and the remainder from behind the cellar hole. These include 87 architectural remains (66 brick fragments, 15 nails, and six pieces of window glass), 80 ceramic sherds, 30 pieces of domestic (vessel or lighting) glass, seven metal artifacts, three fragments of kaolin tobacco pipes, and one more piece of unburned bone (see Table 6).

Figure 87. View southeast of crew and volunteers working at test pit T3 P1 at the Emery outbuilding/barn site, located in the Punkintown portion of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. A portion of the barn foundation is clearly visible.

Architectural Remains

Again, the nails are mostly machine cut, with two corroded specimens that were not identifiable: as noted, these date from ca. 1830-1880.

Eight pieces of window glass were recovered. Brecause of the small pieces and sample size, it is difficult to determine their method of production and age; however, they are most likely cylinder glass. Early American glass manufacturers were producing glass window panes by the late 18th century, initially using the crown technique, which pre-dates 1820 (Stelle 2001). Such early panes tend to exhibit a high degree of distortion, and are of variable thickness. The subsequent cylinder method, which continued to about 1920, produced straighter distortion lines, and a more uniform thickness. Finally, plate glass was produced via a method known as casting, which resulted in glass with low factors of distortion. Although plate glass was first developed in Europe in the late 17th century, it could only be afforded by the very wealthy, and did not become commonly available until machine production began ca. 1917 (Dungworth 2011; Stelle 2001).

Other artifacts possibly related to structural remains include a single iron screw and a small hinge fragment, the latter recovered from the outbuilding area (Figure 88). The hinge piece is relatively small and

Figure 88. Hinge fragment, pn 158-21, recovered from the Emery outbuilding (test pit T3 P1) in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

thin, so is more likely related to furniture or cabinetry than a door; it has a small brad or tack still adhering to it as well.

Domestic Artifacts

Most of the remaining artifacts are related to domestic activities. Ceramics and glass are particularly useful items from domestic historic period sites. They help to establish chronologies as styles changed over time and as fragile objects, they have relatively short life spans but they are quite durable as discarded, broken pieces in the ground. They tend to have low "recycle" capabilities; if damaged, the vessel is usually discarded and not re-used. This high likelihood of being broken and discarded not long after manufacture adds to their usefulness as chronological markers. Ceramics and glass are associated with specific activities related to food ways including how food was prepared, served and consumed. They may also reflect expressions of culture, ideology, social class and gender identity. Because certain styles or types were more desirable and costlier than others, they can provide insight into consumer-related issues as well (Deetz 1996; Dutton 1989; Klein 1991; Miller 1980, 1991; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Spencer-Wood and Heberling 1987).

Ceramic specimens include 29 redware sherds, 14 ironstone sherds, four pearlware, five creamware and one classified as an "other" ceramic that may be a Staffordshire type slipware (or banded yellowware). Additionally, 28 sherds are broadly classified as white-bodied earthenware sherds; these fit along the creamware-pearlware-whiteware-ironstone continuum but are small or lack definitive attributes.

While the sherds were not analyzed by vessel type, the redware sherds again appear to come from various vessels that were likely used for food storage and processing, such as jugs, milk pans and crocks (Figure 89).

The creamware, pearlware, ironstone and white-bodied earthenwares primarily represent refined table

Figure 89. Select redware ceramic sherds recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top: handle fragment with brown glaze, pn 104-22, from test pit T2 P1. Bottom: lip fragment with some brown glaze, pn 153-22, from test pit T2 P2.

and teaware vessels, used for serving meals and tea or other beverages. While quite fragmentary, the sherds appear to represent plates, bowls and probably teacups or tea bowls. A few sherds may less likely be from utilitarian vessels such as chamber pots. Many of these sherds (n=43) were recovered from a single test pit (T2 P2).

In terms of dating the ceramics, five plain creamware sherds which exhibit very light yellowish color glazes were recovered (Figure 90). In the initial period of creamware production, when it was imported from England (from about 1780 to the 1800), it was a relatively expensive ware, but by the early 19th century it was overshadowed by pearlware and whiteware it was no longer as costly or desirable. Creamware, which was often plain or undecorated, continued to be produced throughout the 19th and into the 20th century when it took the form of more utilitarian vessels such as washbasins and chamber pots. Pearlware, including all six sherds classified as such from the study (four from the Emery cellar hole, two from transect T6), dates from ca. 1780-1840s; it also usually took the form of table and teawares (see Figure 90).

The production of whitewares and ironstone began in the early 1800s, and it became more common and popular during the 1820s and later, continuing into the 20th century (Figure 91) (Hume 1982; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1991; Miller et al. 2000). The plain white-bodied earthenwares (Figure 92) can also only be attributed to the general 19th century but other potentially early ceramic ware types include two relatively small yellow-bodied sherds (one from the Plaisted cellar hole, as noted above) that may be Staffordshire slip decorated wares, which may date from ca. 1665 to 1770 (see Figure 84); however given their small size, these may alternatively be 19th century brown slip banded yellowwares, although no other yelloware was recovered from the project. Notably, there were also no porcelain sherds recovered. Porcelain in early to mid-19th century contexts is generally a costly ceramic type, and its suggested absence in Punkintown may indicate a lack of availability, means, or desire to purchase and use it: we certainly know

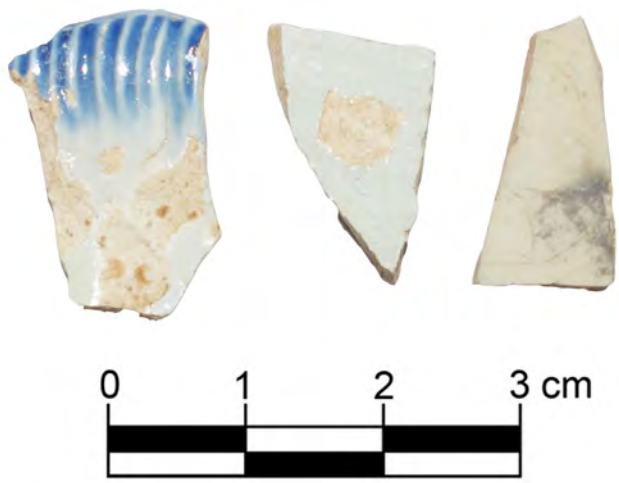

Figure 90. Select pearlware and creamware ceramic sherds recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. All were recovered from test pit T2 P2. Left to right: shell-edged blue pearlware pn 153-25; plain pearlware pn 152-24; plain creamware pn 152-23.

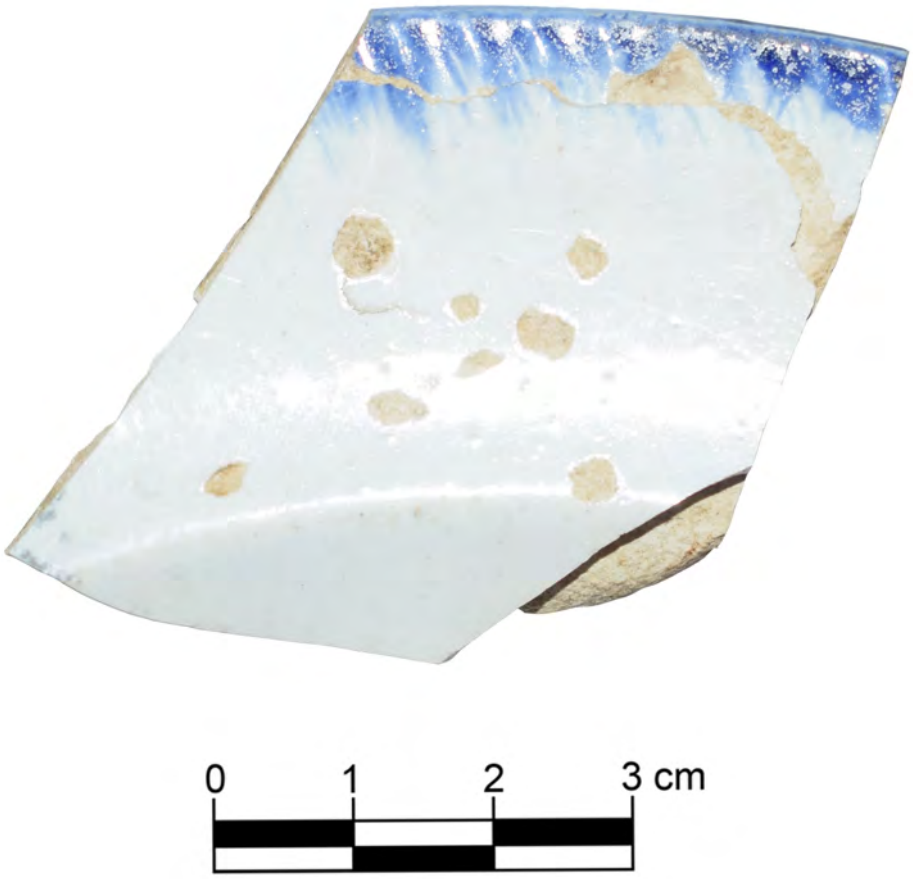

Figure 91. Select ironstone ceramic sherds recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. All were recovered from test pit T2 P2. Conjoining artifacts pn 152-26 and 153-23, shell-edged blue decoration.

Figure 92. Select white-bodied earthenware sherds showing varied decoration styles, recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. All were recovered from test pit T2 P2. Top, left to right: factory made banded slipware, both pn 152-27. Second row, left: embossed rim, pn 152-25, and shell-edged blue, pn 153-24. Third row: transfer printed blue of various patterns, let pn 152-29, right pn 153-28. Fourth row: sponged blue, left pn 152-28, right pn 153-27. Bottom: base sherd with maker's mark, "PW & Co.", pn 152-31.

from the 19th century agricultural censuses that the families living in Punkintown were of limited means.

A few of the table and teawares have decoration styles that were popular throughout the 19th century, including blue shell-edged and blue cord/herringbone edged sherds (see Figures 90, 91, and 92); some of these are embossed and some are not, and dates range between 1820 to 1895. The earlier edged wares were recovered from T2 P2 along with later styles as well. Several blue hand-painted and transfer-printed sherds were recovered, in both light and dark shades. These sherds were too small to determine dates beyond general 19th century. Four blue sponge decorated and two factory made slip banded whiteware or ironstone sherds are more definitively attributable to the mid-to late 19th century. Decal and gilt decoration along with the porcelain are conspicuously absent, as expected for subsistence farming families, which along with cost or availability factors also help confirm a pre-1890 attribution for the ceramics.

The creamware and pearlware were British imports, along with at least some of the less diagnostic ironstone and white-bodied unidentified earthenwares. It wasn't until around 1870 that American potteries making refined earthenwares began to grow, and up to that point, most refined ceramics came from Britain. By 1900, American manufacturers produced much of the ironstone and whiteware ceramics sold in the U.S., especially those with minimal decoration, along with Rockingham and yellow-wares (Venable et al. 2000).

The collection of glass vessels and other non-window glass is very fragmentary and includes four pieces of lighting glass, probably from the chimney of a kerosene lamp; 23 general vessel glass body fragments that probably include a number of bottle fragments, but that cannot be more specifically classified; and one small piece of melted glass. All of these items lack defining characteristics or attributes that would enable classifying by type or date.

Personal and Miscellaneous Artifacts

A few personal items were also recovered, including three kaolin clay tobacco pipe fragments, a white glass button and a glass mirror fragment (Figure 93). Miscellaneous items include two pieces of unidentifiable hardware; four pieces of corroded and thus unidentifiable metal, a wire bucket handle, and piece of unburned bone (likely the remnants of a cut of meat).

Kaolin clay tobacco pipes were used from colonial times to about the turn of the 20th century. Two of the pipe fragments are undecorated stems, but one is an elaborately decorated bowl fragment (Figure 94). The pipe stems have a bore of 5/64", placing them in the date range ca. 1710-1800 (Hume 1982:298), while the general shape and decoration of the bowl fragment suggests it dates to approximately 1790-1820 (Hume 1982:303).

Summary

The count of artifacts from contexts relating to the Emery cellar hole, ME 143-011, is similar to that from the Plaisted cellar hole, however the contents are quite different. Quite a few brick fragments were recovered, but not that many nails; and domestic artifacts are better represented.

Figure 93. White glass button, pn 152-37, recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011 (test pit T2 P2) in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

Figure 94. Select kaolin tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the Emery dwelling, ME 143-011, in the Punkintown area of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine. Top: decorated pipe bowl fragment pn 152-35; middle and bottom: pipe stem fragments, both pn 152-36. All were recovered from test pit T2 P2.

In terms of architectural remains, the nails and window glass are all mid-19th century in date (after about 1830), and so suggest slightly later modification or maintenance of the original structure. Historic records demonstrate that the Emery farm was built prior to 1798, as in that year it was described as including a 40 x 28 ft barn (about 12 x 8 m) and a two-story house. The barn is represented by the low stone structural remnants to the rear and side of the cellar hole (see Figure 87).

The domestic items certainly attest to a late 18th century initial occupation, followed by ongoing use through the 19th century. The earliest ceramics date to the late 1700s or early 1800s (the possible Staffordshire slipware and the pearlware), as do the kaolin pipe pieces, with the remaining ceramics all pre-1890 in date. The Emerys are still listed in the Population Census of 1880, but the house was likely abandoned not many years after.

Overall, the artifacts recovered from this area are typical of the domestic aspects of a small farm. The table and tea wares and personal items were of fashionable decoration, but relatively inexpensive, and no pricy wares (such as porcelain or gilt decoration) were present. However, it is difficult to provide a well-rounded commentary on the status and activities of the dwelling's occupants given the limited testing of the area: only pieces of a few vessels were recovered.

Non-Site Areas within Punkintown

Plaisted Cemetery Area

In the area adjacent to the Plaisted cemetery (transect T5), two test pits yielded a total of 24 artifacts, mostly fragments of utilitarian redware ceramics (n=13), including both glazed (clear and mottled brown) and unglazed specimens. Another domestic artifact, a fragment of light green vessel glass, was recovered, as was a small piece of a kaolin pipe stem (5/64" diameter bore) (see Table 6 and Figure 59).

Architectural remains were also recovered, including three brick fragments, four cut nails, and two pieces of light green window glass. While no structures were mapped in this specific location, perhaps these relate to a small outbuilding once located near here.

Heron Rookery

Transect T6 was placed on a low landform overlooking the Heron Rookery impoundment (Figure 95). Two test pits yielded a total of four artifacts, including two fragments of pearlware, and two of redware (see Table 6). The pearlware included one fragment with plain glaze and another with a blue hand painted design. These artifacts fit in with the general date of activity within Punkintown, but as no structures are mapped in this particular area, their attribution or owners cannot be determined. These items may represent the remnants of picnicking in this attractive spot, however.

Figure 95. View south of the low landform overlooking the Heron Rookery impoundment, located in the Punkintown portion of the York River Headwaters study area in the towns of York and Eliot, York County, Maine.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Native American Sites

The six newly identified pre-contact sites located within the study area include sites 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16 and 1.17 in the town of Eliot and site 2.31 in the town of York. All were identified on the basis of small quantities of artifacts, which is mainly reflective of the limited testing conducted within each archaeologically sensitive area. Occupation and activity at each site is represented by a few pieces of lithic debitage and some simple tools including wedges and core fragments, plus a sample of calcined animal bone from site 2.31. Only site 1.16 is of known temporal affiliation, based on the recovery of a Small Stemmed point dating to the Late Archaic period, ca. 5,000-4,500 B.P. The remaining sites likely date to the Late Archaic or possibly the Early Ceramic periods, although a Paleoindian period attribution is possible for sites 1.14 and 1.15. Additional pre-contact artifacts are present in the personal collections of local landowners, and are recorded anecdotally, including additional Late and Terminal Archaic period projectile points potentially recovered from the vicinity of York Pond - however as their provenience is not known, these have not been designated as archaeological sites.

Given the relatively low counts of artifacts from each site within the York River study area, all of them appear to represent small encampments, task specific activity areas, and/or locations of individual lost or discarded items. None of the sites appear to represent a large habitation such as a village – such sites might be possible in the vicinity of the tidal portions of the watershed, as evidenced by the record of numerous shell middens further downstream (many of them now destroyed). However, all of the sites are typical of archaeological manifestations of Native American lifeways in southwestern Maine, in terms of both potential temporal affiliation, and of artifacts recovered. These newly identified sites have yielded rhyolite, chert, and quartzite lithic material, but quartz is dominant at most locations: this fits a local pattern, as evidenced in Table 1. As illustrated by artifact counts from the Bonny Eagle project on the Saco River in northeastern York County, quartz flakes and fragments are by far the most commonly identified lithic artifacts in the local area: accounting for 92% of the total debitage recovered from the 22 sites identified as a result of that project (Cowie and Petersen 1989).

The degree of archaeological testing conducted thus far is insufficient to determine if any of the sites are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, given the paucity of temporally diagnostic artifacts and low artifact counts, no singular Native American archaeological site is at this point understood to represent an ORV in its own right. However, the rate of site identification within tested areas - six sites found within nine tested archaeologically sensitive areas, for an identification rate of 66% - as well as a local record of identified artifacts from additional areas potentially located within the York River watershed, implies that the York River possesses significant potential for the identification of pre-contact cultural resources.

Historic Euroamerican Sites

Six historical archaeological sites were investigated as a result of the archaeological study. These include previously known sites, as well as sites known through documentary and local informant information: the Plaisted cellar hole (ME 143-010), Emery cellar hole (ME 143-011), second Frost mill (ME 143-014), the Bartlett saw mill/hydro facility (ME 143-009), Briggs cellar hole (ME 143-012), and the Bartlett-Briggs grist mill (ME 143-013), all within the town of Eliot. The first three are located in the area of Punkintown, while the remainder relate to the activities of 19th century small industry (lumbering and milling) along Brixham Road.

The Plaisted and Emery cellar holes and the second Frost mill (sites ME 143-010, ME 143-011, and ME 143-014 respectively) may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as contributing resources to a wider Punkintown historic district, and as such, may be regarded as possessing ORV. Punkintown represents a small farming community abandoned early in the 20th century, and is essentially a "time capsule"-type resource. The presence of structural remnants representing various industrial, domestic, and farm-related features of this community, combined with the presence of a variety of associated artifacts from surface and subsurface contexts, demonstrate a high degree of integrity, while historic background research enhances the archaeological context of the deposits.

Occupation in the Punkintown area began in the late 1700s following the construction of a saw and grist mill at the outlet of York Pond. Associated quarrying for granite was also important, for both mill stones and structures and later, for dwellings, and likely also as a resource utilized as a building material elsewhere in Eliot and nearby settlements. Population and agricultural censuses dating to the 19th century indicates that farming was undertaken by the residents of Punkintown, but this barely surpassed a subsistence level, other than perhaps the larger farm of Ebenezer Plaisted: most heads of household were listed as carpenters, rather than farmers. Nevertheless, the settlement took a downhill turn after about 1850, following the establishment of the Bartlett mills farther downstream. It may be that the Bartlett dams raised the impoundments of the lower and upper Bartlett mill ponds to such a level that they encroached on farmlands belonging to Punkintown residents upstream. Punkintown slowly deteriorated, leaving its occupants with an increasingly hardscrabble existence. The remaining residents were marginal to society, including older folks and others listed as "insane", some of whom eventually moved to the local poorhouse. By the early 20th century, the majority of the settlement was abandoned, and structures collapsing or burned in the 1916 fire that destroyed the Plaisted house.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The NE ARC has completed an archaeological survey of a portion of the York River Watershed, the goal of which was to determine the potential presence of significant cultural resources that may possess Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). This archaeological study will in turn aid in the evaluation of the eligibility and suitability of the watershed as a candidate for the Wild and Scenic River designation.

The archaeological study included background research, development of localized pre-contact and historic Euroamerican archaeological contexts, archaeological sensitivity modeling, a field inspection, and a four-day volunteer-oriented archaeological phase I survey. Field work included the excavation of 80 0.5 x 0.5 m (20 x 20 in) test pits, plus photographic and GPS recordation of historic features.

The work ultimately resulted in the identification of six previously unknown pre-contact Native American archaeological sites, and the investigation of six 18th to 19th century historic Euroamerican sites. Anecdotal evidence for additional Native American archaeological sites potentially located within the York River Watershed is also recorded herein. The positively identified sites have been recorded within the MHPC system, and the associated site forms are provided as Appendix III of this report. As a result, maps generated via the MHPC state site files will now show a total of 12 newly recorded sites within the upper York River watershed.

The Native American sites yielded artifacts typical of regional pre-contact occupation, including debitage, tools, a projectile point, and a sample of burned bone representing food remains. The projectile point is a Small Stemmed point of the Late Archaic tradition, and dates to approximately 5,000-4,500 B.P. The remaining sites did not yield temporally diagnostic material, but likely date to the Late Archaic period through the Ceramic periods. Two sites may possess a Paleoindian cultural affiliation based primarily on their location. In addition, a total of 23 areas were defined as potentially sensitive for the identification of Native American archaeological sites. Only nine of these were sampled during the phase I survey, however this resulted in the identification of the six sites noted above. While none of these newly identified Native American sites is currently understood to represent an ORV in its own right, the relatively high rate of site identification, combined with local anecdotal evidence, suggests that the overall watershed possesses significant potential for the presence of pre-contact cultural resources.

The historic Euroamerican sites are representative of some of the earliest post-contact Euroamerican settlement in the upper watershed. The 19th century community of Punkintown at the outlet of York Pond was also better defined, and a sample of domestic artifacts and architectural remains were recovered that help provide a picture of life on the 19th century. The Plaised and Emery dwelling sites and the second Frost mill site (historic sites ME 143-010, ME 143-011, and ME 143-014) may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as contributing resources to a wider Punkintown historic district, and as such, may be regarded as possessing ORV. Archaeological investigations at the other identified sites have been preliminary, and are thus not sufficient to determine National Register eligibility.

It is recommended that the York River Study Committee and communities of the York River Watershed work to continue the important task of identifying cultural resources in the watershed. The protection of

these unique and rare archaeological resources documented in this report will be an important goal for the York River Study Committee, the Towns in the watershed, and the communities that live there. Specific recommended tasks include:

For Native American (pre-contact) resources:

- Additional field inspection within properties with granted access that have not yet been inspected, in order to identify additional areas potentially sensitive for Native American cultural resources (archaeologically sensitive areas).
- Additional archaeological phase I survey within the watershed, specifically within determined archaeologically sensitive areas in properties with granted access.
- Archaeological phase II investigations of identified Native American sites to determine their extent and also their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

For historic Euroamerican (post-contact) resources:

- Additional field inspection within properties with granted access that have not yet been inspected, particularly in areas to the south of Brixham Road determined to be areas potentially sensitive for historic Euroamerican cultural resources (archaeologically sensitive areas).
- Recordation of land use and secondary features associated with the Frost and McIntire garrisons, including evidence of landing construction and ditching/diking related to marsh/meadow management.
- Additional archaeological phase I survey including subsurface excavation at site ME 143-014 (the Second Frost Mill/Punkintown Mill and associated cellar hole).
- Pursuing NRHP designation for Punkintown.

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APPENDIX I: TEST PIT SEDIMENT PROFILES

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T1 P1
Area/Locus: PLANTED CLEAR | PN Area: PN1 | PROV#: 1 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: TWS JAS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.24.17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	A HORIZON	DK BR SANDY LM
2	PN2 – BRICK + CLAM SHELL	TAN SANDY LM
3	PN3 – BRICK	
4		GRAVEL-SAND + STONE
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*:

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER PHASE I | State Site #: | Test Pit: T1 P2
Area/Locus: Furnishing | PN Area: 51-100 | PROV#: 51 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: KRW PAS CAD | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6-25-17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	PN 52	PN# 52 nails, ceram, glass
2	PN 53	PN 53 nails, ceram, glass
3	PN 54	PN 54 nails ceram, glass LDEB (2)
4	PN 55	PN 55 NAILS, CERAM, GLASS (this could have been worse talks as it had to get off the porch in this level & disturbed walls of level above)
5		Ended at 38-39 cmbs due to being at rock tramel
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

A1 dk br FSL
B Brn FS w p+k.

Comments*: TP PN # 51
L1 is typically A horizon
L1→L2 is a flat rock(s) based in a line, possible structure foundation
L3. got into B1 STRAT, and found one rhyolite flake and one piece of quartz (questionable LDEB)
(OVER)

Number of bags: 5

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T1 P3
Area/Locus: PLANTED CLEAR | PN Area: | PROV#: 4 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.24.17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	METAL, FLAKE, BRICK (PN 5)	DARK BR. SANDY LOAM
2	LOTS, GLASS (PN 6)	DK ORANGE SANDY LOAM
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*: PN 5 probably all from level 1 so grouped together — looks like multiple on PN sheet.

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T2 P1
Area/Locus: CLEAR, GRASS | PN Area: 101-150 | PROV#: 101 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: | Recorder: GJH | Date: 6/24/2017

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	PN 102 CERAM, GLASS, METAL, ARCT	A 0-22
2	PN 103 CERAM, ARCT, GLASS	10 YR 3/2 v dk gb FSL
3	PN 104 CERAM, ARCT	B 22-35
4	PN 105 ARCT	10 YR 4/6 dk yl br
5		
6		C 35-38
7		gravelly, sandy, FS
8		10 YR 5/6 yl br
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*:

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER I | State Site #: | Test Pit: T2 P2
Area/Locus: CHURCH COLONY | PN Area: 151-200 | PROV#: 151 | Feature #(s): —
Supervisor: GJM | Exc. Team: CHURCH, MUNSTER | Recorder: GJM | Date: 6/24/2017

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Level	PN's / Artifacts
L1	PN 152 CERM, METL, BONE, HAND-WROUGHT METL
2	PN 153 METL, CERM, METAL GLASS
3	NPK
4	PN 155 MINER/FLINT, GLASS
5	PN 156 CERM
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

Soil Descriptions

Ap – 0-33cm
10 YR 3/3 dk br.
FSL

B N 33 – N 60 cm (mottled 7.5 YR 5/8 st. br. w/ tap)
FSL

C 60-70cm
10 YR 6/8 br. y/w.
FS w. pebbles.

Comments*: No PN 154.
Historic Manufact plow + B horizon. B may be mixed.
See PN sheet for artifacts.

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER I | State Site #: | Test Pit: T3 P1
Area/Locus: Plantation | PN Area: | PROV#: 157 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJM | Exc. Team: HXD, FG, TK | Recorder: HXD | Date: 6/24/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Level	PN's / Artifacts
L1	PN 158 METL, BONE
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

Soil Descriptions

A 0-30
VFSL

B 25-30
VSFL

Comments*:

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T4-P1
Area/Locus: Plantation | PN Area: | PROV#: 9 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.24.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Level	PN's / Artifacts
L1	PN 10. METL
2	PN 11. METL, CERM
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

Soil Descriptions

ORGANIC
BL. SDY LOAM
BR. SDY LOAM

Comments*:

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T4 P2
Area/Locus: Plantation | PN Area: 51-100 | PROV#: 59 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: KRW, RAS | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6/24/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Level	PN's / Artifacts
L1	PN 60 METL
2	PN 61 LDEB, METL
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

Soil Descriptions

A DK. BR. F.S.
AB interface @ 29 cmbs
DKBR BROWN C.S.

Comments*: 59 = PROV. # FOR THIS T.P.
60 = one nail
61 : (4) LDEB, (1) BRICK

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Project York River Study State Site # Test Pit T4P3
Area # PN Area UMF # 111 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team Inv, EAC Recorder EAC Date 6/25/17

PN's/Artifacts, by level (see codes below)

Soil Descriptions

A – 10YR 2/2 – 3/3 dk brn to very dark brown organic sandy loam
B – 10YR 4/6 dk yellowish brn sandy
C – 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn sandy

Artifact Codes

CERAMIC ABO	PTRY	LITHIC DEBITAGE	LDEB	BONE	BONE		
CERAMIC EURO	CERM	LITHIC FCR	LFCR	FLORAL REMAINS	FLOR		
GLASS	GLAS	LITHIC TOOL (FLAKED)	LTFL	SHELL	SHEL		
METAL	METL	LITHIC TOOL (GROUND)	LTGR	OTHER ORGANIC	ORGO		
SYNTHETIC	SYNT	LITHIC UNMODIFIED	LUNM	SOIL (FEATURE FILL)	FEAS		
OTHER HISTORIC	OHIS	LITHIC OTHER	LOTH	SOIL (OTHER)	SOIL		

Provide comments on: 1)Artifacts re 2)Soil: color, texture, inclusions staining, mottling & 3)Disturbance and context.

Comments: LDEB – possible qtz frag L.2 – Pr
CERM – redware L.2

Number of bags: 1

Project York River Study I State Site # Test Pit T4P4
Area # PN Area UMF # 113 Feature #(s)
Supervisor Exc. Team KP Recorder KP Date 6/24/17

PN's/Artifacts, by level (see codes below)

Soil Descriptions

A – 3/3 dark brown to very dark brown
B – organic brown loam
C – dark yellowish brown sandy; yellowish brown sandy loam

Artifact Codes

CERAMIC ABO	PTRY	LITHIC DEBITAGE	LDEB	BONE	BONE		
CERAMIC EURO	CERM	LITHIC FCR	LFCR	FLORAL REMAINS	FLOR		
GLASS	GLAS	LITHIC TOOL (FLAKED)	LTFL	SHELL	SHEL		
METAL	METL	LITHIC TOOL (GROUND)	LTGR	OTHER ORGANIC	ORGO		
SYNTHETIC	SYNT	LITHIC UNMODIFIED	LUNM	SOIL (FEATURE FILL)	FEAS		
OTHER HISTORIC	OHIS	LITHIC OTHER	LOTH	SOIL (OTHER)	SOIL		

Provide comments on: 1)Artifacts re 2)Soil: color, texture, inclusions staining, mottling & 3)Disturbance and context.

Comments: No presence of artifacts. Many thick roots and rocks.

Number of bags: 0

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River 1 State Site # Test Pit T5P1
Area/Locus Cemetery PN Area PROV# 106 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JK HD Recorder JK Date 6/24/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

PN 107 Green Glass Bottle
PN 108 Black Glass

Soil Descriptions

A 10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown
B 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown
C 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown

all FSL w silty in top, ed in sand w pebbles.

Comments* Right next to cemetary

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER 1 State Site # Test Pit T5P2
Area/Locus PN Area 51-100 PROV# 56 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team KRW ROS Recorder KRW Date 6/24/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

NAR

Soil Descriptions

A – Brown fine sand
B – yellowish brown fine sand
C – light yellow brown sand

Comments* #56 is the TP prov.#
NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River Study | State Site #: | Test Pit: T 5 P 3
Area/Locus: | PN Area: | PROV#: 57 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: ERC SMA | Recorder: ERC | Date: 6/25/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A		A – 10YR 2/1 – 10YR 2/2 fine sandy loam
B		B – 10YR 4/3 sandy loam
C		C – 7.5YR 4/6 sandy w/ pebbles & water

Comments*: NCM
1 pc of charcoal noted

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River 1 | State Site #: | Test Pit: T5 P4
Area/Locus: | PN Area: | PROV#: 109 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: ERC, CR | Recorder: GJH | Date: 6/24/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A	PN 110 CHEM	A 10YR 3/4 d yl br FSiL
B		B 10YR 4/4 d yl br FSiL
C		C 10YR 5/6 yl br FSiL

Comments*: Terminated on impacted gravel / fill

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T6P1
Area/Locus: | PN Area: S1-100 | PROV#: 58 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: KAW KAS | Recorder: KAW | Date: 6/24/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A0		
A	NAR	10YR 4/6 DK YBR F.S.
B		2.5Y 5/6 L.O. Brown F.S.
C		2.5Y 6/8 O. Brown C.S.

Comments*: PN 58 = TP PROV #
N.A.R.

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River Study | State Site #: | Test Pit: T6 P2
Area/Locus: York River | PN Area: | PROV#: 154 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: ERC, ERC, SMA | Recorder: ERC | Date: 6/25/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A A/0	A – 10YR 2/2	a brown, organic loamy
B	B – 10YR 5/8	yellowish brn sandy loam
C	C – 10YR 5/4	yellowish brown silty sand

Comments*: whole zone in w 2 – PN 159

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T6 P3
Area/Locus [illegible] PN Area [illegible] PROV# 7 Feature #(s)
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team TWS, Recorder TWS Date 6.24.17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A°		DK BR ORGANIC
A		DK BR SANDY LOAM
B		YELLOW BR SANDY LOAM
C		
L1		
2		
3	RED WARE 1 IN 8	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T7 P1
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area 161 PROV# 161 Feature #(s)
Supervisor BJH Exc. Team BRK TRB Recorder KPW Date 6/25/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A		
B	NAR	A - DK BR VFS
C		B - YL. BR FS
		C - DL. BR FS w/ lots of pebbles
L1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T7 P2
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area 151-200 PROV# 160 Feature #(s)
Supervisor BJH Exc. Team JCB, JCH Recorder KPW Date 6/25/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A		A - DK BRN V.F.S.
B		A1 & C - Gray VFS
C		B - YELLOW BRN F.S
		C - OLIVE BRN F.S
		w/ lots of pebbles
L1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments* TP was flipped to the west

NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T7 P3
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area 101-150 PROV# 114 Feature #(s)
Supervisor BJH Exc. Team SMA, DBH Recorder KPW Date 6/25/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
A		
B	NAR	A - DK BR. V.F.S.
C		B - YELLOW BRN F.S.
		C - OLIVE BRN F.S
		w/ lots of pebbles.
L1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T7 P4
Area/Locus: ASA 21 | PN Area: 51-100 | PROV#: 62 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: RAS, JHK, JAT | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - very thin Dk Brn VFS.
Many Altec. VFS
B + yellow brown FS
C - olive brown FS.
w/ many pebbles

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T7-P5
Area/Locus: ASA 21 | PN Area: 12 | PROV#: 12 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: TWS, HXD | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.25.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
ORGANIC
2/1 BLK
LT. YEL BR. 6/4
YELLOW 7/8

Comments*:

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T8 P1
Area/Locus: ASA 21 | PN Area: 101-150 | PROV#: 115 | Feature #(s): 0
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: RAS SMA | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - DK BRN VFS
B - ORANGE BRN VFS
C - OLIVE BRN. FS
w/ lots of pebbles

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T8P2
Area/Locus: ASA 21 | PN Area: 101-150 | PROV#: 116 | Feature #(s): 0
Supervisor: JGH | Exc. Team: DBH, JHK | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): PN 117 QUARTZ

Soil Descriptions:
A - DK BR VFS
B - YELLOW BROWN. VFS
C - OLIVE BROWN FS
w/ pebbles

Comments*: PN 117 - QUARTZ LDEB, OR POSSIBLE UFLS
DIG CREW DID NOT KNOW EXACT
LEVEL WHERE FOUND, THEY SAID
3 BUT L.3 IS C STRAT.

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T8 P3
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area 101-150 PROV# 118 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team BRK, TRB Recorder KRW Date 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes) | Soil Descriptions

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Level	PN's / Artifacts	Soil Description
0	AO	L1	NAR	
10	AE	2		GRAY ALBEC
20	B	3		B- Y. BRN VFS
30		4		
40	C	5		C- OLIVE BRN FS
50	BEDROCK	6		
60		7		
70		8		
80		9		
90		10		
100		11		
110		12		
120		13		
130				

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T8 P4
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area PROV# 13 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team HXD, JAT Recorder HXD Date 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes) | Soil Descriptions

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Level	PN's / Artifacts	Soil Description
0	AO	L1	NAR	1 layer brown
10	AE	2		2 layer very Pale brown
20		3		
30	C	4		3 layer very PALE brown
40		5		
50		6		
60		7		
70		8		
80		9		
90		10		
100		11		
110		12		
120		13		
130				

Comments*

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T8 P5
Area/Locus ASA 21 PN Area PROV# 14 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JRB, SCH Recorder Date 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes) | Soil Descriptions

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Level	PN's / Artifacts	Soil Description
0	A	L1	NAR	10YR 5/3
5	B	2		10YR 5/8
10		3		10YR 5/8
20	C	4		
30		5		
40		6		
50		7		
60		8		
70		9		
80		10		
90		11		
100		12		
110		13		
120				
130				

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T9 P1
Area/Locus ASA 22 PN Area PROV# 15 Feature #(s)
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team RL, DL Recorder TWS Date 6.25.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes) | Soil Descriptions

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Level	PN's / Artifacts	Soil Description
0	AO	L1		5YR 2.5/1
10	B	2		10YR 4/6
20	C	3	Q LTPL (1) PN 92-16	10YR 4/7
30		4		
40		5		
50		6		
60		7		
70		8		
80		9		
90		10		
100		11		
110		12		
120		13		
130				

Comments*

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T9 P2
Area/Locus: ASA 22 PN Area: 51-100 PROV#: 64 Feature #(s): Ø
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: DBH, JHR Recorder: KRW Date: 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
GRAY V.F.S. ALBEC
YELLOWISH BRN VFS
OLIVE BROWN FS w/ LOTS OF PEBBLES

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T9 P3
Area/Locus: ASA 22 PN Area: 51-100 PROV#: 63 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: BRR TRB Recorder: KRW Date: 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - DK BR VFS
B - Y. BR VFS
C - O BR FS w/ pebbles
lots of pebbles

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T9P4
Area/Locus: ASA 22 PN Area: 151-150 PROV#: 122 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: DBH BRR TRB Recorder: KRW Date: 6-25-17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
ALBEC - Gray V.F.S.
B - yellowish Brown V.F.S
C - Olive brown F.S w/ lots of pebbles

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T9 P5
Area/Locus: ASA 22 PN Area: PROV#: 121 Feature #(s): Ø
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: DL/RL Recorder: DL Date: 6/25/17

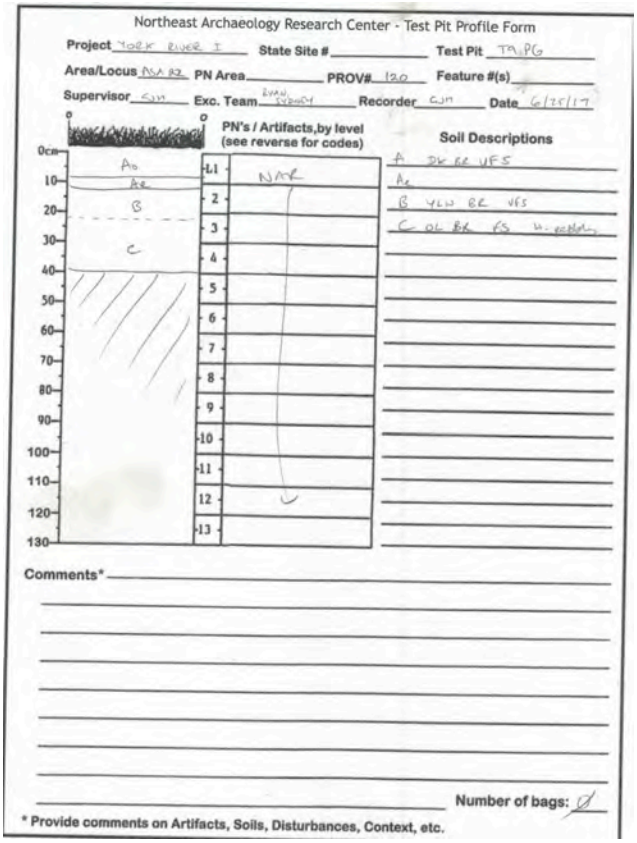
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
AO - ROOT MAT & SILTY LOAM
ALBAC - GRAY/BROWN S Sa
B - F S Sa w/ LARGE ROOTS, & ASSORTED GRAVELS & COBBLES FEWER ROCKS @ B/C TRANSIT
C: F Si Sa w/ >25% ROUNDED GRAVELS @ BASE

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River I State Site # Test Pit T10PG
Area/Locus ASA 22 PN Area PROV# 120 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team RMA, LEBOW Recorder GJH Date 6/25/17

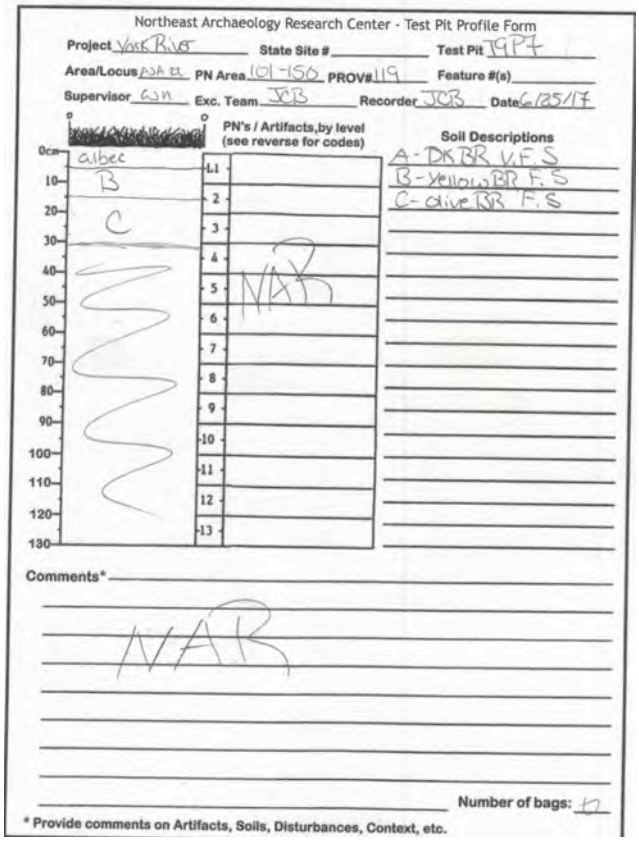
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions: A DK BR VFS; Ae; B YLW BR VFS; C OL BR FS w. pebbles

Comments*

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T9P7
Area/Locus ASA 22 PN Area 101-150 PROV# 119 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JCB Recorder JCB Date 6/25/17

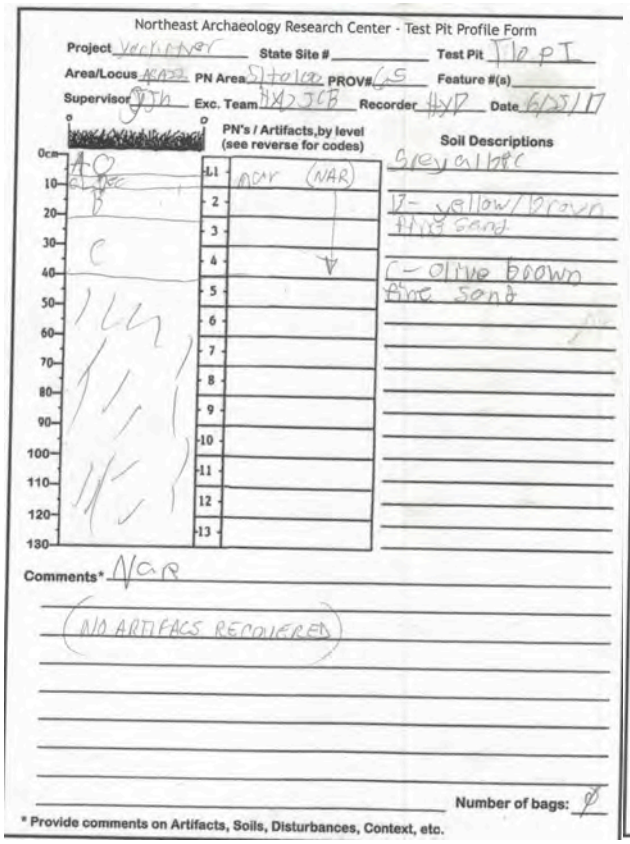
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): albec; NAR

Soil Descriptions: A - DK BR V.F.S; B - yellow BR F.S; C - olive BR F.S

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 17

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T10 P1
Area/Locus ASA22 PN Area 51 to 100 PROV# 65 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team HYD, JCB Recorder HYD Date 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR (NAR)

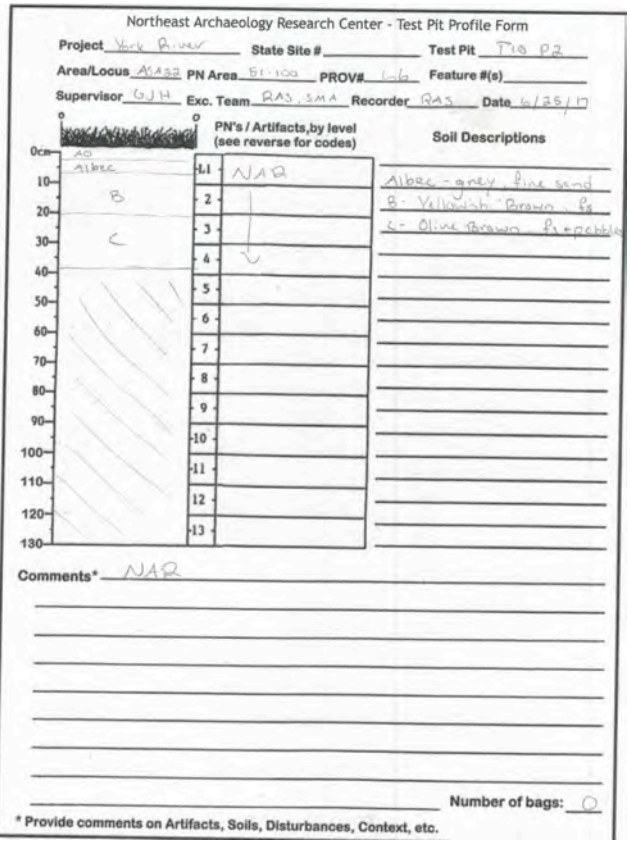
Soil Descriptions: Grey albec; B - yellow/brown fine sand; C - olive brown fine sand

Comments* NAR

(NO ARTIFACS RECOVERED)

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T10 P2
Area/Locus ASA22 PN Area 51-100 PROV# 66 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team RAS, SMA Recorder RAS Date 6/25/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions: Albec - grey, fine sand; B - Yellowish Brown, fs; C - Olive Brown, fs + pebbles

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T10 P3
Area/Locus: ASA22 | PN Area: | PROV#: 17 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: JHK, TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.25.17

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	A°	L1: NARR	5YR 2.5/3
10–30	B		5YR 4/4
30–130	C		7.5YR 5/6

Comments*:

Number of bags:

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T10 P4
Area/Locus: ASA22 | PN Area: | PROV#: 107 | Feature #(s): Ø
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: DL/LL | Recorder: DL | Date: 6/25/17

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	A0 / A1B1C		A0 - DARK BLK/BROWN ORGANIC/ROOT MAT
10–30	B	L3: PN 68 @ 10TH	A1B1C - GRAY FISL LOAM
30–130	C		B - FISA SA W/ ASSOCIATED GRAVELS & COBBLES YELLOWISH BROWN
			C FISSA OLIVE BR W/ SUBANGULAR PEA GRAVELS.

Comments*:

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River I | State Site #: | Test Pit: T11P1
Area/Locus: ASA15 | PN Area: | PROV#: 124 | Feature #(s): Ø
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: JMT/NJ | Recorder: JMT | Date: 10/26/17

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	A0	L1: NAR	A0 10YR - 2/2
10–30	B		B 10YR 4/3
30–130	C		C 10YR 6/4
			VFSIS

Comments*:

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T11P2
Area/Locus: ASA15 | PN Area: | PROV#: 69 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: HXD, TWS | Recorder: HXD | Date: 6/26/17

Depth (cm)	Soil Horizon	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	A0	L1: NAR	B- 10YR 4/3 Dark brown Very fine
10–30	B		C- 10YR 5/3 brown
30–130	C		Very fine sand

Comments*: A-Strat* sifted off by logging

Who the HELL TAUGHT HUNTER TO PRINT??!! There was no A-STRAT because a logging operation has ripped it off. KRM

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T11 P3
Area/Locus ASA16 PN Area 101-150 PROV# 1-3 Feature #(s)
Supervisor JH Exc. Team JHK JAT Recorder JHK Date 6/20/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A-vfs-s:H 10YR 3/3 D.BR
B-vfs-s:H 10YR 4/3 D.
C-vfs-s:H/c/10y 10YR 5/
few stones on all levels

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T11 P4
Area/Locus ASA15 PN Area 151-200 PROV# 162 Feature #(s)
Supervisor JH Exc. Team RAS SMA Recorder RAS Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A: vfs-s:H 10YR 3/3 D.BR
B: vfs-s:H 10YR 4/3 D.BR
C: vfs-s:H/clay 10YR 5/3 BR
few stones on all levels

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T11 P5
Area/Locus ASA 15 PN Area PROV# 18 Feature #(s)
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team TWS, TRS Recorder TWS Date 6.26.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

10YR 2/1
10YR 4/6

Comments*

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T12 P1
Area/Locus ASA 3 PN Area PROV# 19 Feature #(s)
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team TWS, TWS, JMK Recorder TWS Date 6.26.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

5YR 2.5/2 MEDIUM ORGANIC
5YR 3/3 SANDY CLAY
5YR 4/6 YELLOW SANDY CLAY

Comments* PN 20, LTFL

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T12 P2
Area/Locus ASA 3 PN Area PROV# 125T Feature #(s)
Supervisor JKT Exc. Team HXD Recorder HXD Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A - 10YR 3/2
B - 10YR 5/4
C - 10YR 6/4

Comments*

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T12 P3
Area/Locus ASA 3 PN Area PROV# 163 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JMT/WL Recorder JMT Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A - 10YR 3/3 Dk Br-VFS
B - 10YR 4/6 Dk Yel Br-VFS
C - 10YR 5/6 Yel Br-VFSS

Comments*

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T12 P4
Area/Locus ASA 3 PN Area PROV# 71 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JHK JMT JKD Recorder JHK Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A - 10YR 3/3 Dk Br-VF
B - 10YR 6/6 Dk Yel Br-V
C - 10YR 5/6 Yel Br-V

Comments*

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T13 P1
Area/Locus ASA 3 PN Area S1-100 PROV# 70 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team RAS SMA Recorder RAS Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A - Fs silt 10YR 3/2 Dark Br
B - vfs silt 10YR 5/4 Yellowish
Burn - Fs silt 7.5YR 3/4 Dark
C - vfs silt 10YR 6/4 Light

Comments*

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T14 P1
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 21 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team RAS, TAS Recorder RAS Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - 10YR 2/2 very dark
B - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish
C - 10YR 5/2 Grey brown
All are very fs
C is very compact

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River I State Site # — Test Pit T14 P2
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 164 Feature #(s) —
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JJ,JJ,JS Recorder GJH Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
Ao 0-7cm
10 YR 2/2 v dk br
VFSiS
B 7-22cm
10 YR 4/4 dk yl br
VFSiS
C 22-33cm
10 YR 5/2 gr br
VFSiS
v. compact

Comments*

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River Phase I State Site # Test Pit T14 P3
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 72 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team SMA HXD Recorder SMA Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
7.5 YR 3/2 dk br vfsis
10 YR 3/6 dk yl br vfsis
2.5 Y 4/4 el br vfsis

Comments*

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T14 P4 ?
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area 1-50 PROV# 73 Feature #(s) 1
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team TMK, TWS Recorder TWS Date 6-26-17

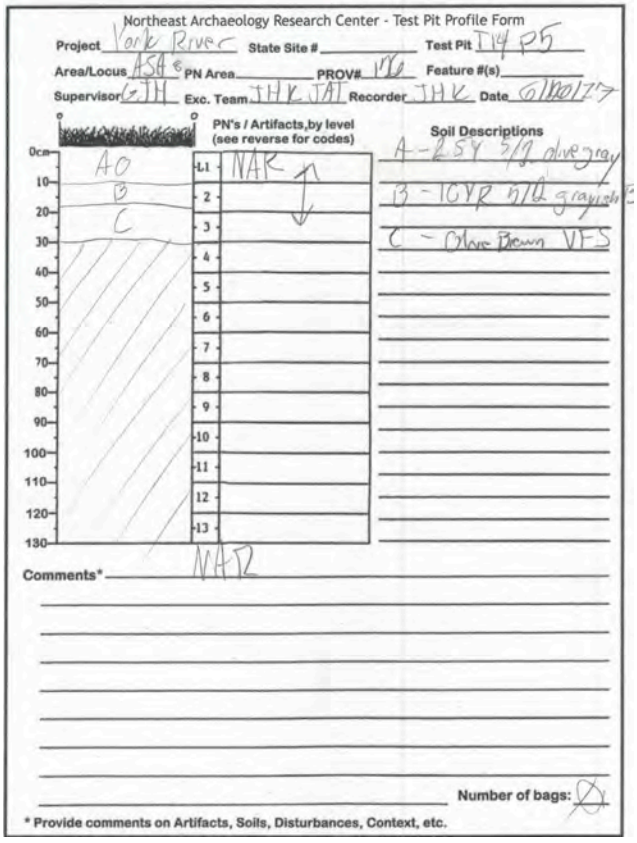
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): —

Soil Descriptions:
7.5YR 2.5/1
10YR 5/6 - SLIGHTLY MOTTLED
10YR 5/5

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T14 P5
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 166 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JHK JAI Recorder JHK Date 6/20/17

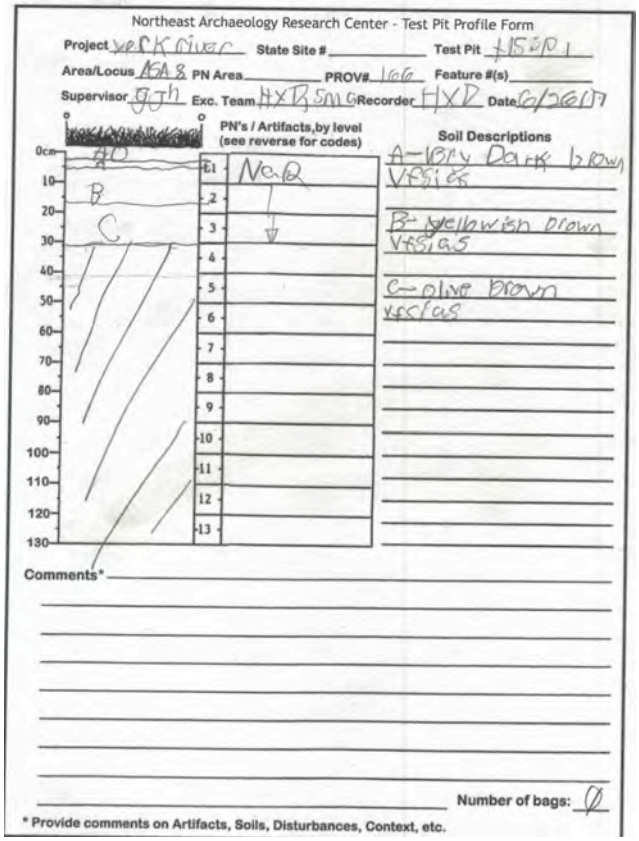
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - 2.5Y 3/2 olive gray
B - 10YR 5/2 grayish
C - Olive Brown VFS

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T15 P1
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 166 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team HXR SMG Recorder HXR Date 6/26/17

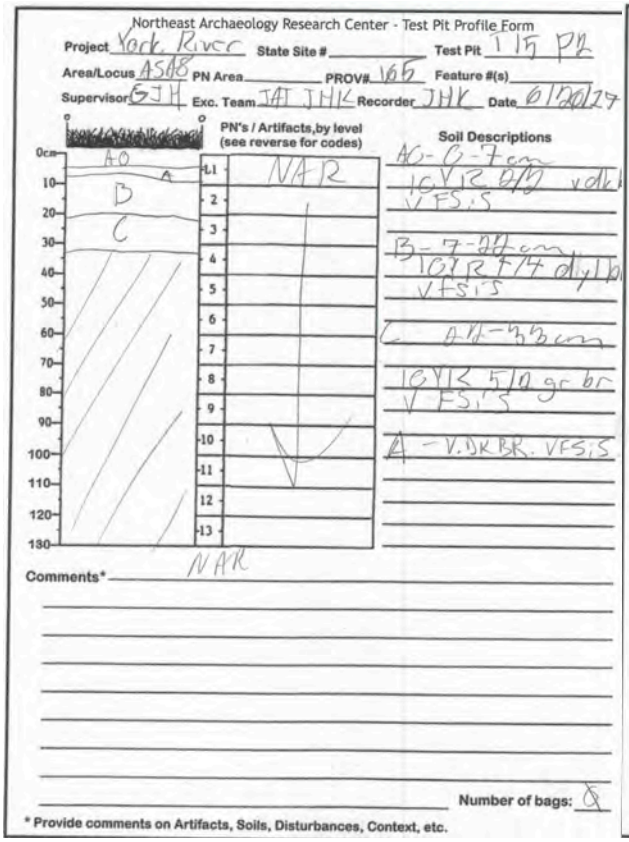
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - 10YR Dark brown VFS; GS
B - Yellowish brown VFS; GS
C - olive brown VFS/GS

Comments*:

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T15 P2
Area/Locus ASA8 PN Area PROV# 166 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JAI JHK Recorder JHK Date 6/20/17

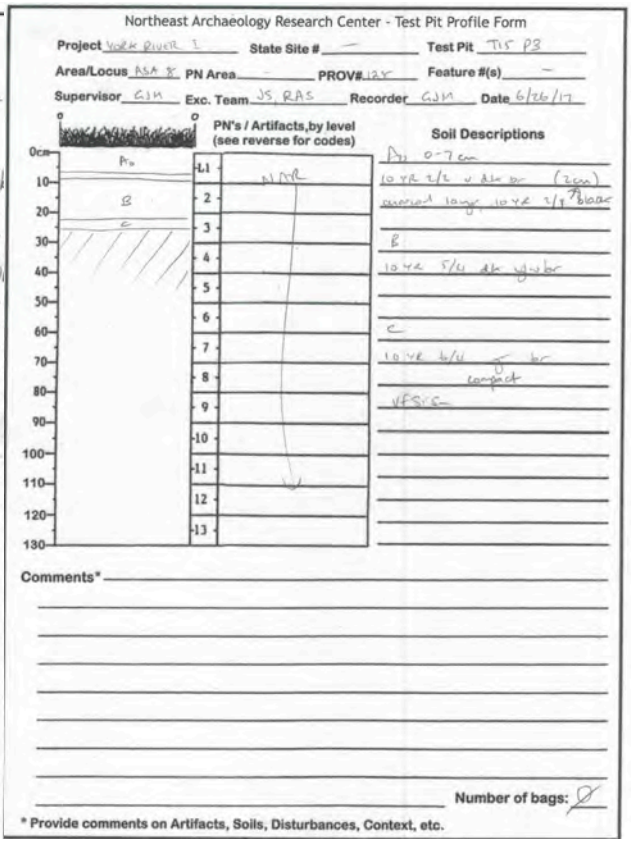
PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A0 - 0-7cm 10YR 2/2 vdkbr VFS; S
B - 7-27cm 10YR 5/4 dk yl br VFS; S
C - 27-33cm 10YR 5/2 gr br VFS; S
A - V. DK BR. VFS; S

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.



Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River I State Site # — Test Pit T15 P3
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area — PROV# 125 Feature #(s) —
Supervisor GJM Exc. Team JS, RAS Recorder GJM Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A: 0-7cm 10YR 2/2 v dk br (2cm) overlaid long. 10YR 2/1 black
B: 10YR 5/4 dk yl br
C: 10YR 6/4 br compact VFS; S

Comments*:

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River I State Site # – Test Pit T15 P4
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area – PROV# 127 Feature #(s) –
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team JJ, JJ, JS Recorder GJH Date 6/26/2017

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
Ao 0-6 cm
10 YR 2/2 v dk br
B 6-31 cm
10 YR 5/4 dk yel br
C 31-36 cm
10 YR 6/4 gr br
VFSi Sa
compact

Comments*

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project York River State Site # Test Pit T15 P5
Area/Locus ASA 8 PN Area PROV# 22 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team RAS, TAS Recorder RAS Date 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - B. silt dark brown
b - vfs silt yellow brown
c - vfs silt/clay grey/olive

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T16P1
Area/Locus ASA 7 PN Area 51-100 PROV# 74 Feature #(s)
Supervisor GJH Exc. Team KEW, RAS Recorder KEW Date 6-26-17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A - Y.Br. VFSiS.
B - Y.Sh.Br. VFSiS.
C - Ok.Br. V.F.SiS

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project YORK RIVER State Site # Test Pit T16 P2
Area/Locus ASA 7 PN Area PROV# 23 Feature #(s)
Supervisor TWS Exc. Team JRS, TWS Recorder TWS Date 6.26.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): —

Soil Descriptions:
A 10YR 2/1
B 7.5YR 4/4
C 7.5YR 5/2

Comments* NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River I | State Site #: — | Test Pit: T16 P3
Area/Locus: ASA 7 | PN Area: — | PROV#: 167 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: JK, JT | Recorder: GJH | Date: 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A0 10YR 2/2 v dk br vfsi s
B 10YR vfsi s
C 10YR vfsi s

Comments*:

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T16 P4
Area/Locus: ASA7 | PN Area: | PROV#: 75 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: JMA HXD | Recorder: | Date: 6/26/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
A- v dkbr vfsis
B- grey-brown vfsis
C- grey vfsis

Comments*:

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P1
Area/Locus: ASA 20 | PN Area: | PROV#: 24 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: SC, TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.27.17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
7.5YR 3/3
2.5YR 4/3 W/ORGANIC MATERIAL
2.5YR 4/4
10YR 6/2

Comments*:

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P2
Area/Locus: ASA20 | PN Area: | PROV#: 129 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: MT KS TJT NC | Recorder: MT | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes):

Soil Descriptions:
AP- 10YR 4/3 dkbr
C- 10YR 5/3 brown
VFSIL

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P3
Area/Locus: ASA20 | PN Area: 50-100 | PROV#: 76 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: RAS, SMA | Recorder: RAS | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions: AP- fs, irregular shape 10YR 4/3 Brown. C- vfs, clay, 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray

Comments*: NAR, C is a mottled wetland clay

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P4
Area/Locus: ASA20 | PN Area: 50-100 | PROV#: 77 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: RAS, SMA | Recorder: RAS | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR

Soil Descriptions: AP- fs 10YR 4/3 Brown C- vfs, clay 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P5
Area/Locus: ASA20 | PN Area: | PROV#: 130 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: JMT, EJS, MJ | Recorder: JMT | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions: AP- 7.5YR 3/3 DLBr C- 10YR 4/4 DkYlsh Br VFSIL

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T17 P6
Area/Locus: ASA20 | PN Area: 163 | PROV#: 168 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: SSC, TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): L1 NAR.

Soil Descriptions: Ap 10YR 4/3 brown VFSiL C 10YR 6/2 lt br gr VFSiC

Comments*:

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T18 P1
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: 51-100 | PROV#: 78 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GWH | Exc. Team: RAS, SMA | Recorder: RAS | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
AP- fs 10YR 4/3 Brown
C- vfs clay 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T18 P2
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: 151-200 | PROV#: 167 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GWH | Exc. Team: RAS, SMA | Recorder: RAS | Date: 6/27/17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
AP- fs 10YR 4/3 Brown
C- vfs clay 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T18 P3
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: | PROV#: 25 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GWH | Exc. Team: [illegible] | Recorder: JMT | Date: 10-27-17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes):

Soil Descriptions:
Ao-
Ap- 10YR 3/4 DK brown
C- 10YR 5/2 gray/tan

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T18 P4
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: | PROV#: 132 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GWH | Exc. Team: JMT/ML/BZ | Recorder: JMT | Date: 10-27-17

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes): NAR

Soil Descriptions:
AP- 10YR 4/4 DK Yish Br
C- 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown
VFSIL

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T19 P5
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: | PROV#: 26 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6.27.17

Depth (cm)	Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	AO		AO
10–20	AP		AP - 10YR 3/4
20–30	C	L1: CERAMIC SHERD? PN 27	AP 10YR 5/2
30–130			

Comments*:

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER | State Site #: | Test Pit: T19 P6
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: | PROV#: 131 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS | Exc. Team: TWS | Recorder: TWS | Date: 6/27/17

Depth (cm)	Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	AP	L1: —	7.5YR 3/4
10–30	C	2: —	10YR 5/4
30–130			

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River | State Site #: | Test Pit: T19 P1
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: S1-100 | PROV#: 79 | Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: RAS, SMC | Recorder: RAS | Date: 6/27/17

Depth (cm)	Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	AO		AP - fs 10YR 4/2 Brown
10–20	AP	L1: NAR	C - vfs, clay 10YR 6/2
20–130			light brownish grey

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER I | State Site #: | Test Pit: T19 P2
Area/Locus: ASA19 | PN Area: S1-200 | PROV#: 170 | Feature #(s): Ø
Supervisor: GJH | Exc. Team: KRW, TWS, SMA | Recorder: KRW | Date: 6/27/17

Depth (cm)	Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0–10	AO		
10–20	AP	L1: AP	AP-BROWN VFS:S.
20–130		2: C	C-LT BROWNISH gray VFS.S.

Comments*: NAR

There was no evidence of a B-STRAT. All plow zone to the mottled C, dense compacted silt. Completely void of any pebbles/cobbles.

Number of bags: Ø

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T19 P3
Area/Locus: ASA19 PN Area: PROV#: 171 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: KRW TWS Recorder: KRW Date: 6-26-17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1		Ap: Brown VFSiS
2	PN 172	C: Lt. Brownish Gray VFSiS
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*: PN 172: BONE (18)
LTFL (2)
LDEB (4)
FLOR
Everything was found in L.2. but L.1 & L.2 is an old plow zone so it's all mixed up. Maybe a wedge and maybe a Mistassini Chert flake.

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River State Site #: Test Pit: T19 P4
Area/Locus: ASA19 PN Area: SP. 100 PROV#: 80 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: RAS, SMA Recorder: RAS Date: 6/27/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	NAR	Ap - Ls. 10YR 4/3 Brown
2		C - vFs/clay 10YR 6/2
3		light brownish gray
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: YORK RIVER State Site #: Test Pit: T19 P5
Area/Locus: ASA19 PN Area: PROV#: 81 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: GJH Exc. Team: KRW/RAS Recorder: KRW Date: 6/27/17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	NAR	Ap: Brown VFSiS
2		C: Lt. Br. Gr. VFSiS
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project: York River State Site #: Test Pit: T19 P6
Area/Locus: ASA19 PN Area: PROV#: 82 Feature #(s):
Supervisor: TWS Exc. Team: TWS, SMA Recorder: TWS Date: 6.27.17

Level	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
L1	—	AP: BR VFSiS
2	—	C: LT. BR. GR VFSiS
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

Comments*: NAR

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

APPENDIX II: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

SITE	AREA	Test Pit	Level	Stratum	Provenience Number	Artifact Catalog #		Material Description	Primary Description	Sec_DESCRIPTION	Count
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	Surface		5	1	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Flake	rhyolite	2
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	Surface		5	2	Native American	Fire-Cracked Rock			2
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	2		6	1	Possible	Lithic Debitage	Flake	rhyolite	3
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	2		6	2	Possible	Fire-Cracked Rock			3
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	1	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Flake	rhyolite	1
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	2	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Fragment	quartz	1
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 2	2	A/B	61	1	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Flake	rhyolite	2
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 2	2	A/B	61	2	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Flake	quartz	2
1.13	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 3	2	A	112	1	Native American	Lithic Debitage	Fragment	quartz	1
1.14	ASA 21	T 8 P 2	3	C	117	1	Native American	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	wedge	quartz	1
1.15	ASA 22	T 10 P 4	3	B	68	1	Questionable	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	core fragment		1
1.15	ASA 22	T 9 P 1	3		16	1	Native American	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	wedge	quartz	1
1.16	ASA 3	T 12 P 1	2		20	1	Native American	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	projectile point	rhyolite	1
1.17	ASA 5	Surface			28	1	Native American	Lithic Debitage	flake	quartz	1
1.17	ASA 5	Surface			28	2	Unassignable	Fire-Cracked Rock	fire-cracked rock	quartz	1
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	1	Native American	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	core	quartz	1
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	2	Native American	Lithic Tool (Flaked)	core fragment	quartz	1
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	3	Native American	Lithic Debitage	flake	quartz	2
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	4	Native American	Lithic Debitage	flake	quartzite	1
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	46	Native American	Bone	unanalyzed	burned	19
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	5	Native American	Lithic Debitage	flake	chert	1
2.31	ASA 19	T 19 P 3	2	AP	172	51	Native American	Floral Remains	charcoal	plain	
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	2		6	21	Euroamerican	Glass	bottle	olive green	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	2		6	22	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris			1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris			1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	23	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	6
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	24	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	10
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	3	B	54	25	Euroamerican	Glass	window glass	light green	3
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 2	2	A/B	61	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris			1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 3	2	A	112	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4 P 3	2	A	112	22	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris			1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	Surface		5	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	Surface		5	22	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 3	Surface		5	23	Euroamerican	Metal	unidentified	iron	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 1	2	Ap	2	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		15
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 1	2	Ap	2	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	ironstone	plain	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 1	3	Ap/b	3	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		13
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1 P 2	1	A	52	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		1

SITE	AREA	Test Pit		Level	Stratum	Number	Catalog #		Material Description	Description	Sec_DESCRIPTION	Count
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	1	A	52	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	shell edge-blue	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	1	A	52	23	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	42
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	1	A	52	24	Euroamerican	Metal	hardware	iron	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	1	A	52	25	Euroamerican	Glass	melted	light green	13
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		16
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	plain	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	23	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	7
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	24	Euroamerican	Metal	wrought nail	iron	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	25	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	6
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	26	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	4
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	27	Euroamerican	Ceramic	other	slipware	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	28	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	olive green	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	2	A	53	29	Euroamerican	Glass	melted	light green	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	4	B	55	21	Euroamerican	Glass	melted	light green	3
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	4	B	55	22	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	3
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 1	P 2	4	B	55	23	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4	P 1	1	Ap/b	10	21	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	4
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4	P 1	2		11	21	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	2
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4	P 1	2		11	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	1
ME 143-010	PUNKINTOWN	T 4	P 2	1	A	60	21	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		42
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	plain	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	23	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	24	Euroamerican	Metal	hardware	iron	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	25	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	26	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	27	Euroamerican	Ceramic	creamware	plain	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	28	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	underglaze painted-blue	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	29	Euroamerican	Metal	unknown	iron	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	30	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	black glaze	6
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	31	Euroamerican	Glass	window glass	light green	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	1	Ap	102	71	Noncultural	Shell	non-cultural		
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	2		103	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		7
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	2		103	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	plain	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2	P 1	2		103	23	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	2

SITE	AREA	Test Pit	Level	Stratum	Provenience Number	Artifact Catalog #		Material Description	Primary Description	Sec_DESCRIPTION	Count
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 1	2		103	25	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	clear	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 1	3		104	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		4
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 1	3		104	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 1	4		105	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 1	4		105	51	Questionable	Floral Remains	charcoal	burned	
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	121	Euroamerican	Glass	mirror	light green	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	122	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		8
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	123	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	11
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	124	Euroamerican	Metal	unknown	iron	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	125	Euroamerican	Metal	wire	iron	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	126	Euroamerican	Metal	armament	brass	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	23	Euroamerican	Ceramic	creamware	plain	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	24	Euroamerican	Ceramic	pearlware	plain	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	25	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	other-embossed rim	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	26	Euroamerican	Ceramic	ironstone	shell edge-blue	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	27	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	[factory-made] slipware-banded	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	28	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	sponged	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	29	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	transfer printed-blue	3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	30	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	burned, unidentifiable	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	31	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	decorated other	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	32	Euroamerican	Ceramic	ironstone	plain	12
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	33	Euroamerican	Ceramic	other	slipware	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	34	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	black glaze	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	35	Euroamerican	Ceramic	kaolin	decorated pipe bowl	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	36	Euroamerican	Ceramic	kaolin	undecorated pipe stem	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	37	Euroamerican	Glass	button	white	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	38	Euroamerican	Glass	lighting glass	clear	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	39	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	clear	5
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	40	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	light green	14
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	46	Euroamerican	Bone	unanalyzed	unburned	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	1	Ap	152	51	Questionable	Floral Remains	charcoal	burned	
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	brown glaze	4

SITE	AREA	Test Pit	Level	Stratum	Provenience Number	Artifact Catalog #		Material Description	Primary Description	Sec_DESCRIPTION	Count
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	23	Euroamerican	Ceramic	ironstone	shell edge-blue	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	24	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	shell edge-blue	4
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	25	Euroamerican	Ceramic	pearlware	shell edge-blue	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	26	Euroamerican	Ceramic	pearlware	underglaze painted-blue	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	27	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	sponged	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	28	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	transfer printed-blue	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	29	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	plain	6
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	30	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	light green	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	31	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	clear	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	32	Euroamerican	Glass	lighting glass	clear	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	33	Euroamerican	Glass	window glass	olive green	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	34	Euroamerican	Metal	nail (unknown type)	iron	2
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	2	Ap	153	35	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		3
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	4	Ap/B	155	21	Euroamerican	Glass	window glass	light green	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	4	Ap/B	155	22	Euroamerican	Glass	melted	clear	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	4	Ap/B	155	51	Euroamerican	Floral Remains	charcoal	burned	
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	5	B	156	22	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 2 P 2	5	B	156	51	Euroamerican	Floral Remains	charcoal	burned	
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 3 P 1	1	A	158	21	Euroamerican	Metal	hardware	iron	1
ME 143-011	PUNKINTOWN	T 3 P 1	1	A	158	46	Euroamerican	Bone	unanalyzed	unburned	1
NONSITE	ASA 19	T 18 P 5	2		27	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	earthenware (whitebodied)	plain	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	1	A	107	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	kaolin	undecorated pipe stem	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	1	A	107	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	yellow to brown glaze with mottling	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	1	A	107	23	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		2
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	1	A	107	24	Euroamerican	Metal	cut nail	iron	4
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	1	A	107	25	Euroamerican	Glass	vessel	light green	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	3	B	108	21	Euroamerican	Architectural Debris	brick		1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 1	3	B	108	22	Euroamerican	Glass	window glass	light green	2
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 4	1	A	110	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	5
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 5 P 4	1	A	110	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	clear glaze	7
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 6 P 2	2	A	159	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	pearlware	underglaze painted-blue	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 6 P 2	2	A	159	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	pearlware	plain	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 6 P 3	3		8	21	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	unglazed	1
NONSITE	CEMETERY	T 6 P 3	3		8	22	Euroamerican	Ceramic	redware	black glaze	1

APPENDIX III: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORMS

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APPENDIX IV: LANDOWNERS AND VOLUNTEERS

York River Study Area: Landowners

The following landowners kindly gave permission for archaeological work to be conducted on their property, or allowed access through their property to a project property:

Arthur Bartlett
Edward Bartlett
John and Cheryl Bartlett
Ronald and Linda Chrapek
Elaine Dunton
Mary Fecteau
Suzy Hawes/Hawes Family Revocable Trust
Mary Jasper-Cate
Nancy and Joseph Kashmer
Timothy and Mary Pat Kingsbury
Mark and Brenda Lyman
Michele and James Meyer Revocable Trust
Christine A Sangalang
Harvey and Lorraine Smith
State of Maine Fish and Wildlife
Swanick Builders LLC
Marcia Swanick/Swanick Family Trust
Jennifer and Ross Thierren
Town of Eliot
Sylvia Kaye Warner
Connie Weeks
York Land Trust
Lynn Zacharias

York River Study: Project Visitors and Volunteers

The following individuals helped out with archaeological fieldwork, or visited the project:

NE ARC Interns
Jocelyn Korpaczewski
Ryan Stuart

Volunteers
Billy Celon
Joanna Buckley
Jenn Thierren
Wendy Linares
Samantha Curran
Mischa Landgarten
Eva Thierren
Sam Thierren
Charles Rockwood
John Saucier
Terri Stevens
Tom Buchanan
Dave Halliwell
Ryan King
Dawna Lamson
Rob Lamson
Kaitlyn Perham

York Study Committee Members
Judy Spiller
Jenn Hunter
Charles Ott

Students/Schools
Jordyn Thomas
Hunter Dyal
Sydney Auclair

Media
David Ramsay (Seacoast Online)