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and the lines are not rigidly straight. Because of the great unevenness of the marks, it is obvious that they were not made with a mechanically perfect tool. Finally, there is a scratch approximately 1.5 mm long leading into the top of the left-hand groove forming the nose.

Many other imperfections were noted and could be cited, but it was the unanimous feeling of those who microscopically examined the bone face that the work was not done with a modern-day tool, such as a file, but rather with a knife, perhaps, steel, but quite possibly stone.

There are a number of unanswered questions: Is this an effigy of a face? If an effigy, what does the face represent? If the item is a product of a Woodland Indian, why does the bone not show more decay, buried as it was in soil that must have often been wet from snow and rain? Does the face represent, or was it intended to represent, either a particular person, or, perhaps, a type of general facial appearance known to the carver? Finally, have any other such bone faces been found, the product of local native peoples?

The representation effigy carving, if such it is, is now on loan display at Bronson Museum and is available for examination by any interested person.

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#### PEMAQUID, MAINE: PRELIMINARY RECONSTRUCTION OF A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COASTAL COMMUNITY'S DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONNECTIONS

Neill DePaoli

The commercial development and settlement of seventeenth century Maine has, until relatively recently, been dealt with only sporadically. To a large degree, most of the research efforts have been undertaken by historians who have tended to focus on the larger, better documented communities such as Kittery, York, and Falmouth. Not surprisingly, little is known about the smaller, poorly documented fishing and trading outposts scattered throughout the Maine coast and the lower reaches of its major rivers. Increased efforts to document these peripheral communities have been undertaken by the Maine archaeological community in the last decade. These efforts have included excavations at Arrowsic, Damariscove, Pemaquid (Pemaquid Beach) and Ft. Pentagoet (Castine) (Figure 11).

This paper focuses on the English settlement of Pemaquid, Maine during the period 1650-1675, as represented through its material culture. The artifacts examined were limited to eight categories due to the large quantity of material recovered from the site. These are items traditionally associated with European-Indian trade: glass beads, clay tobacco pipes, iron kettles, cutlery, lead bale seals, European ceramics, spearpoints, and one exotic item. Particular attention was focused on the correlation between the English character of the settlement and the production sources of the recovered cultural material. Preliminary efforts were then made to reconstruct the trade networks used to transport these items to Pemaquid.

It became readily apparent the artifact assemblage excavated from Pemaquid was far from being uniformly English. Although the majority of the study group materials were of English manufacture, a considerable number of continental European items were also present. Contrary to the traditional assumption of the economic isolation of the English frontier settlements of northern New England, Pemaquid was part of an extensive trade network linking it with the region's native population, other Maine settlements (English and French), the commercial centers of southern New England, England and continental Europe.

The site of the seventeenth century English settlement of Pemaquid is located midway

up the Maine coast in the village of Pemaquid Beach. This small fishing and tourist community is located on the western shore of the Pemaquid peninsula at the mouth of the Pemaquid River. From this point, the Atlantic Ocean is only three miles to the south (Figure 12).

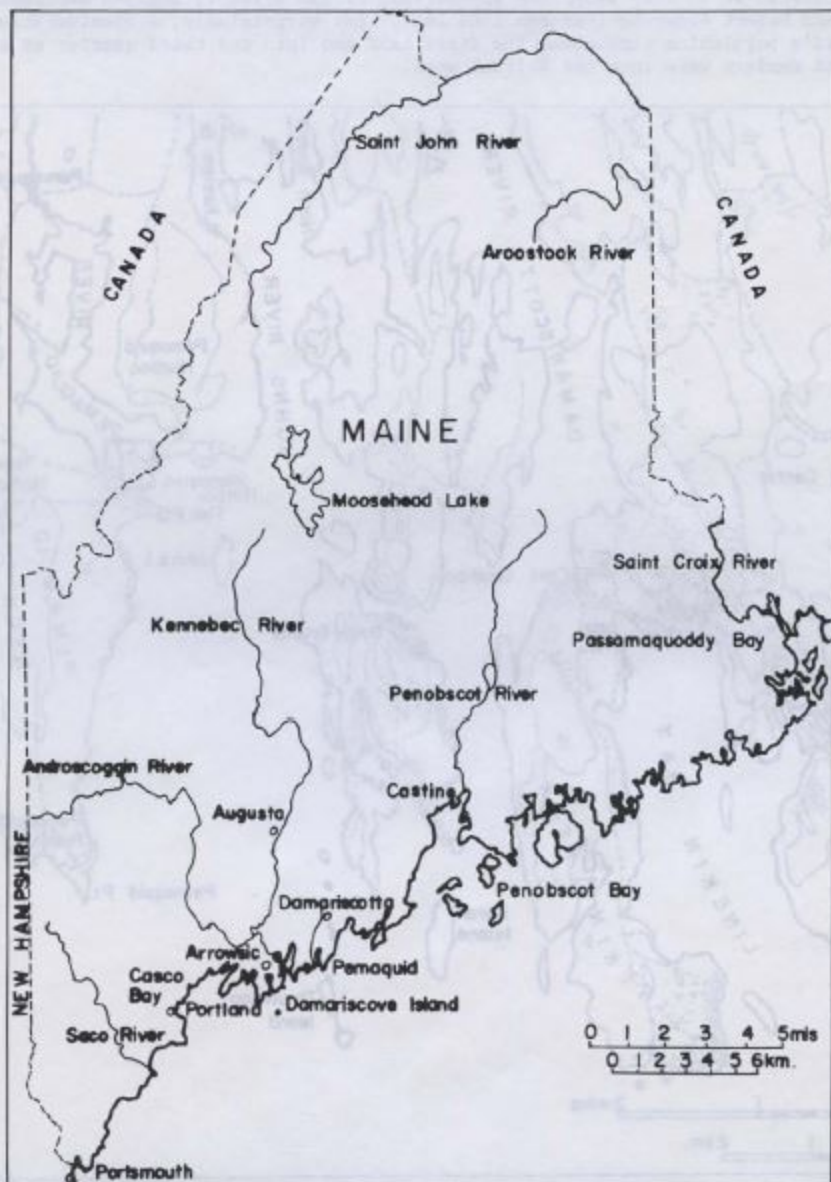


Figure 11. Map of Maine, after Sanger (1979:14).

The three forks were similar in shape and design although two were iron while the third was steel. All of the forks were two tined. The central portion of the fork stems consisted of a baluster and knob followed by a slightly tapering tang. These pieces probably date to the English Restoration (1660-1685). The small number of forks was probably due in part to the fact that this item was not in common use as an eating utensil until the early eighteenth century. Until then, the knife served the dual function of cutting and carrying food to the mouth (Phipps 1974:365).

The three spoons were latten (copper and zinc alloy). The earliest was the handle of an apostle spoon dating between the early and mid seventeenth century (Homer 1975:26). The other specimens were fragments of trifid spoons, a style that occurred between the mid-1660's and 1700 (Homer 1975). The first was the upper portion of a trifid handle. The tin washed handle expanded rapidly from a thin stem to a tri-lobed spatula-like end. The letters 'I P' (probably initials of the owner) were stamped near the end of the handle. The second example consisted of an unmarked double clefted trifid spoon handle.

#### AXES

The small quantity of axes (9 fragments) was quite surprising, considering seventeenth century Pemaquid's involvement in Anglo-Indian trade. Only one of the handful of remains

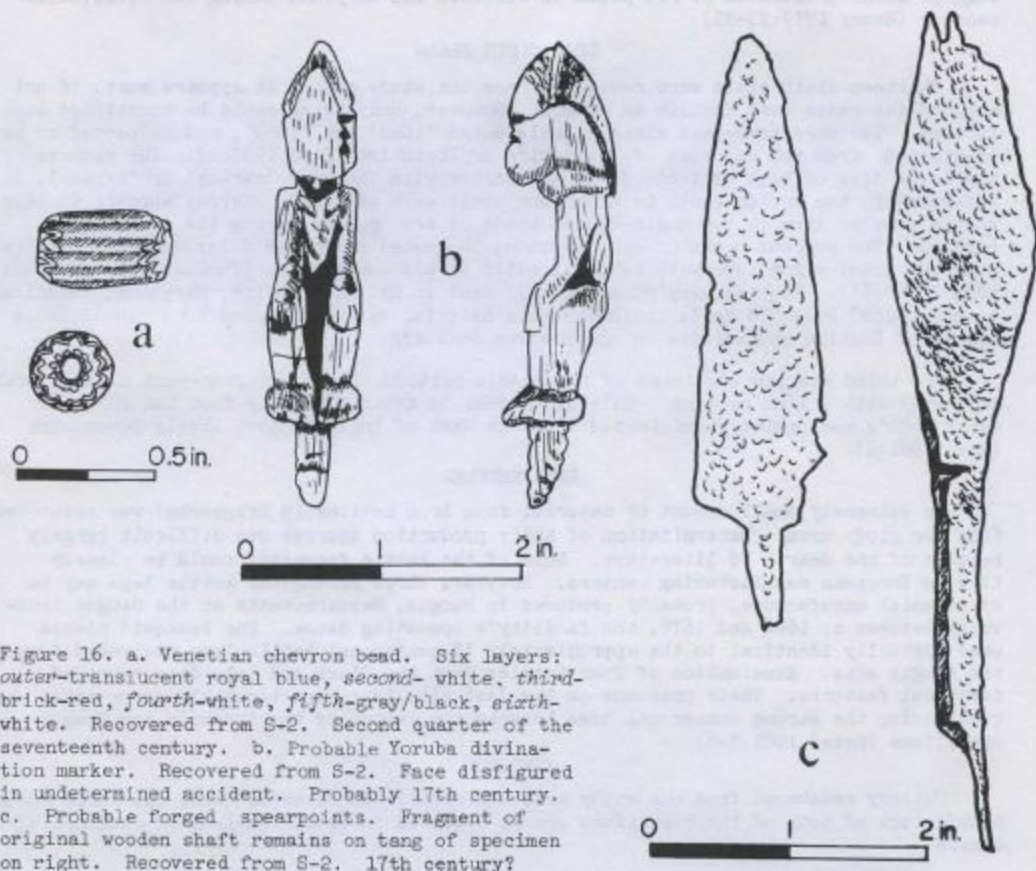


Figure 16. a. Venetian chevron bead. Six layers: *outer*-translucent royal blue, *second*-white, *third*-brick-red, *fourth*-white, *fifth*-gray/black, *sixth*-white. Recovered from S-2. Second quarter of the seventeenth century. b. Probable Yoruba divination marker. Recovered from S-2. Face disfigured in undetermined accident. Probably 17th century. c. Probable forged spearpoints. Fragment of original wooden shaft remains on tang of specimen on right. Recovered from S-2. 17th century?

was complete enough to warrant detailed examination. The axe was medium sized, measuring slightly less than 7 inches in length. The poll consisted of nothing more than a thin band which formed a triangular shaped eye. The upper portion of the back of the axe was battered, probably due to its use as a hammer. One side of the axe blade was marked with two recessed square cartouches. Preliminary examination dates this axe to the mid-seventeenth century. Several axes with similar square touch marks were recovered from two mid-seventeenth century Onondaga burials in western New York (James Bradley, personal communication, 1981). The axe may have been manufactured in the Basque region of Spain or in Germany, two important seventeenth century axe production centers.

#### GLASS BEADS

Equally surprising was the small number of glass beads. Only thirteen were recovered from the study area. Of these, only one could be attributed to a specific manufacturing source with some degree of confidence. This bead was a "chevron" or "star" bead, probably Venetian in origin and dating to the second quarter of the seventeenth century (Bradley, personal communication, 1981) (Figure 16a). The bead was drawn, and measured 7/16 inch in length and 1/4 inch in diameter. Under the Kidd's typology, the Pemaquid specimen was classified as a IVK4 star bead (Kidd and Kidd 1970:61, 82-83). To date, this example is only one of a handful of chevron beads recovered from seventeenth century English sites in New England.

The second category of beads included seven tubular opaque shadow blue Ia16 glass beads. These examples were drawn and had tumbled ends. They had an average length and diameter of 3/8 inch and 1/16 inch, respectively. This set and a single opaque white Ia5 version appear to be European counterfeits of the native wampum officially recognized by the English as currency in the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century (Gibson 1980:119). Although not clearly documented, production of the Pemaquid specimens likely occurred in continental Europe, particularly Italy or the Netherlands.

The final group of beads removed from the Lower Village study area consisted of five small opaque circular light aquablue IIa37 beads. These beads were also drawn and tumbled. Determining their manufacturing locale and date was difficult since the 'seed' bead was produced throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in several European locations.

The small number of beads found at Pemaquid is not an isolated phenomenon. Current research by James Bradley of the Massachusetts Historical Commission appears to indicate that this situation is common on pre-1675 English trading sites in New England. To date, excavation at the Clark and Lake Site have failed to turn up a single bead (Baker, personal communication, 1981). Few, if any beads, have been recovered in excavations at Plimoth Plantation, the Aptuxet trading post (Bourne, Massachusetts) and the Jiriah Bull site (South Kingstown, Rhode Island) (Bradley, personal communication, 1982). John Pyncheon, the primary English trader in the Connecticut River Valley in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, did not make a single reference to glass beads in his account books (Thomas 1979:375).

#### SPEARPOINTS

The two remaining artifact groups are the most intriguing. The first included what originally had been identified as the remains of two iron knives. After re-examination, it appears more likely these objects were spear points possibly intended for Anglo-Indian trade (Bradley, personal communication, 1981). The first specimen consisted of a medium length (4 1/4 inch), narrow, symmetrical blade that tapered to a slightly rounded point (Figure 16c, left). A tang extended from the opposite end of the spear point. Originally, the tang was probably hafted to a wooden shaft..

The second object was an elongated oval blade slightly less than 3 1/2 inches long (Figure 16c, right). A long, thin tang (2 3/4 inches) with a portion of the artifact's wooden shaft still adhering to it extended from the base of the blade.