

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**PEMAQUID ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE**

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

Historic Name: Pemaquid Archeological Site

Other Name/Site Number: ME 058-1

**2. LOCATION**

Street & Number: [REDACTED] Not for publication: X

City/Town: Village of Pemaquid Beach, Vicinity:       
Town of Bristol

State: ME County: Lincoln Code: ME 015 Zip Code: 04554

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

Ownership of Property  
Private:       
Public-local:       
Public-State: X  
Public-Federal:     

Category of Property  
Building(s):       
District:       
Site: X  
Structure:       
Object:     

Number of Resources within Property  
Contributing

17  
      
17

Noncontributing  
2 buildings  
1 sites  
     structures  
     objects  
3 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 17

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Contact: Early Relations Between Indians and Colonists in Northeastern North America, 1524-1783.

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**4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Certifying Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Commenting or Other Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

**5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

Historic: Domestic  
Commerce  
Defense

Sub: Village Site  
Trade  
Fortification

Current: Recreation and Culture  
Landscape

Sub: Museum  
Outdoor Recreation  
Park

**7. DESCRIPTION**

Architectural Classification:

Materials:

Foundation: \_\_\_\_\_

Walls: \_\_\_\_\_

Roof: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Description: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.**

## Property Location and History

Uncited documentation in this section is abstracted from Edwin A. Churchill's introductory essay in Camp (1975:ix-xix).



Pemaquid is located in a part of the Eastern Abenaki Caniba or Kennebec Indian homeland known as Sagadahoc. Although Europeans are known to have visited Sagadahoc during the 1500s, Pemaquid was first mentioned by name in records documenting the abortive 1607 English Popham Colony established farther west. Early 17th-Century records show that European sailors visited Pemaquid to dry fish, repair their ships, and trade with Indian people (Winship in DePaoli 1988:3). No European, however, is known to have remained permanently at the place until New England colonists erected their first houses at Pemaquid sometime around 1628.

As others would do throughout the colonial era, these first English colonists fished, farmed, and traded food and manufactured goods for furs with their Indian neighbors. Farther north and east, contending French colonists laid claim to the same region. Calling the area Acadia, they subsequently seized and settled Machias, Penobscot, and other more easterly English outposts shortly after England recognized France's right to settle Acadian land above Penobscot country in the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye in 1632.

Attracted by its capacious harbor and strategic locale, merchants like Abraham Shurt established enterprises at Pemaquid. Importing goods from England, Pemaquid merchants carried on a lively commerce extending from Virginia to Newfoundland. Occasionally victimized by marauders like the English renegade Dixy Bull, who pillaged the settlement in 1632, most Pemaquid traders supplied the needs of the new colony and its visitors as they illicitly smuggled firearms and other contraband periodically interdicted by Boston authorities to Indian customers and Acadian rivals Charles de Menou d'Aulnay and

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Charles de la Tour (DePaoli 1988:6). By mid-century, Pemaquid traders like Thomas Gardiner and John Earthy were successfully competing for Indian furs and pelts with Plymouth Colony traders at Cushnoc, French Acadian merchants at Pentagoet, and the many free traders living along the coast (DePaoli 1988:5).

The community was said to consist of less than thirty houses in 1664 when Charles II included Sagadahoc in his grant empowering his brother, James, Duke of York, to take other lands to the south in what was then the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Conquering the Dutch colony and renaming it New York during the summer of 1664, the Duke's men took control of Sagadahoc one year later. They evidently did not stay long. Unhampered by New York or Boston customs officials, Pemaquid traders like Gardiner and Daniel Denison continued to ply their lucrative illegal trade with their Indian and French Acadians (DePaoli 1988:9). In 1673, when Massachusetts Bay magistrates reasserted authority over Pemaquid, they found a community of from 150 to 200 colonists living comfortably in more than 40 frame houses.

Relations with Indian people deteriorated as English slave raiders attacked and plundered native communities in and around the Kennebec River. Pemaquid trader John Earthy averted war by promising to end the raids at a treaty held with the Indians in the town in 1674. Boston magistrates alarmed by the outbreak of hostilities with Indians near their own homes in 1675 finally brought matters to a head in Sagadahoc by ordering confiscation of Indian firearms and prohibiting their sale or maintenance. Defenseless and unable to provide adequately for their families without guns, embittered Indian people went to war against the English. Isolated and surrounded, Pemaquid settlers abandoned the town in August, 1676.

New Yorkers reoccupied Pemaquid as hostilities slowly wound down a year later. Building a wooden redoubt named Fort Charles on [REDACTED] they instituted an elaborate set of ordinances controlling trade and regulating relations with Indians. Settlers moving back to Pemaquid found their best lands taken up by the town's new administrators. To make matters worse, the New York magistrates monopolized the Indian trade and denied trading licenses to all but a few favored town residents. As DePaoli points out, this shift from private to state control transformed the Indian trade at Pemaquid from a commercial profit-making enterprise into a political strategy to draw Indian people living along the Kennebec and Penobscot away from French interest and into alliances with England (DePaoli 1988:11).

These efforts met with mixed success. New Yorkers nevertheless evidently represented the most influential and fastest growing sector among the 300 or so permanent residents living in and around Pemaquid when the Crown consolidated New York, Massachusetts, and all provinces between into a single Dominion of New England in 1686. Dominion Governor Sir Edmund Andros visited Pemaquid as England and France drifted towards war in 1688. Rebuilding the towns dilapidated defenses, he sailed to the Penobscot River to force the region's ranking French

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administrator, the Baron Jean-Vincent Abaddie de Saint-Castin, to acknowledge English sovereignty. Neutral up until that point, the Baron evaded Andros and instead rallied Indian support against New England. Andros's own attempts to cultivate Indian support failed when native leaders meeting with him at Pemaquid during the summer of 1688 refused his offer of alliance. Returning to the town shortly after the European conflict known as King William's War spread to America in 1689, the Indians attacked, took, and sacked Pemaquid and its fort. The Massachusetts government, which reassumed authority over Sagadahoc when the Dominion of New England was dissolved following the Glorious Revolution of 1688, subsequently built a large stone fort at Pemaquid in 1692. Named Fort William Henry after the new English king, the post's erection consumed two thirds of the province's budget of L 30,000.

Garrisoned by 60 men, the post became the principal English bastion on the northern New England frontier. Indian people discouraged by the French failure to attack the post signed a truce at Pemaquid in 1693. Low prices offered to promote Indian support initially attracted Indian clients to the fort (DePaoli 1988:13). Most Indians stayed away after the post commander violated a flag of truce and seized influential Indian leader Bomaseen during a visit to the fort in 1694. On February 16, 1696, a new post commander ordered the murder of Indian leaders Edgeremmet, Honquid, and another man who had come to the fort with an offer to exchange prisoners. Later that year, between 500 and 600 Eastern Abenaki Indians from the Penobscot River and elsewhere accompanied by the Baron St. Castin and supported by three French warships attacked and seized Fort William Henry. Sending their prisoners back to Boston, the victorious force razed the fort and burned the Pemaquid settlement to the ground.

Pemaquid had been all but abandoned for 35 years when New England entrepreneur David Dunbar settled Scotch-Irish immigrants there to produce naval stores in 1729. Hoping to obtain a charter for a new colony in Maine called Georgia, Dunbar transported several hundred settlers to Pemaquid and erected a new post, named Fort Frederick, on the foundations of old Fort William Henry. The settlers built new homes in the old town site and constructed a new wharf. The settlement soon became the center of an ambitious colonial enterprise. Dunbar established six additional towns in the area.

Initially successful, Dunbar's "Georgia" soon failed. Little evidence of the limited trade carried on between visiting Kennebec and Penobscot Valley Indian people and townsfolk has been found (DePaoli 1988:15-17). Massachusetts authorities objected to the presence of an independent colony of "Irish" settlers on land in their province. In 1732, they obtained a Crown order forcing Dunbar to surrender his claim. The few colonists remaining at Pemaquid subsequently lived quietly in scattered settlements in and around the town. Occupied thereafter by garrisons of various size, Fort Frederick finally was abandoned in 1759 when British conquest of Canada ended hostilities with France in New England. In 1775, Bristol town

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magistrates supporting the revolt against Great Britain ordered the demolition of the old fort to prevent its reoccupation by British troops.

Pemaquid remained largely unoccupied throughout the 19th-Century as local farmers cleared fields for plowing by toppling stone walls and filling open cellar holes. Stimulated by John Johnston's historical research in the area (Johnston 1873) and inspired by a wave of antiquarian interest sparked by the Nation's centennial celebration in 1876, local residents took renewed interest in the site. Local folklore transformed fort ruins into the remains of Norse or Spanish settlements. Promoted as a nationally significant patriotic shrine by John Henry Cartland, whose turn-of-the-century excavations uncovered fortress foundations and other deposits, the fort site was acquired by the state of Maine in 1903. In 1908, state workers using Colonel Wolfgang William Romer's 1699 drawing of the ruins of Fort William Henry erected an accurate reconstruction of the post's large western stone bastion atop its foundations.

The site had long been the locale of patriotic observances when archeologist Warren K. Moorehead uncovered portions of paved streets and dug up at least five cellar holes during an unsuccessful attempt to discover evidence of Viking occupation at the site in 1923 (See Figure 7.4). Pemaquid had been lying largely undisturbed for more than four decades when Helen B. Camp began systematic archeological excavations at the site in 1965. Acquired by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation in 1969 after site excavations excited community interest, the locale was opened to the public shortly thereafter as Colonial Pemaquid State Historical Site.

Since 1965, specialists working at the site have continued testing site deposits while curating and studying the vast assemblage of artifacts stored in the Fort House, a late 18th-Century structure converted into the site's laboratory and storage facility. A large display collection is on exhibit in the park museum first established by the site's private landowner in 1965 prior to its acquisition by the state. Outdoor exhibits interpret the reconstructed fort area and several stabilized and clearly labelled exposed structure foundations. The state maintains a permanent staff at the park, which is carefully patrolled, maintained, and cherished as one of Maine's most significant historic properties (Beard and Bradley 1978).

#### Archeological Resources

An assemblage of over 40,000 artifacts and other archeological materials associated with intermittent English occupations at Pemaquid between 1628 and 1775 has been recovered from intact deposits within stone foundations of fourteen structures and the site of Forts William Henry and Frederick (Figure 7.3). Several buried stone-paved streets and the remains of two Indian people, an infant and an adult, buried together in a single grave also have been found. [REDACTED] the grave also contained two sheets of brass, five brass tubes, preserved

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pieces of bark, sinew, and a strip of leather radiocarbon dated 1630 +/- 90. Plans for reinterment of these human remains currently are being considered.

Household and craft objects identified in contemporary English townsites in such places as Massachusetts Bay and Williamsburg, Virginia dominate the site assemblage. Forty-four types of pots, plates, bottles, utensils, furnishings, and other household objects have been thus far identified by site archeologists. Redwares (Figures 7.22-7.23), tin-glazed earthenwares (Figure 7.24), and stonewares (Figures 7.25-7.26) dominate the site's varied ceramic assemblage (Figures 7.27-7.30). A substantial amount of glasswares (Figures 7.20 and 7.21) and utilitarian metalwares in the forms of iron cooking kettles and hooks, metal thimbles, pressing irons, buttons, drawer handles, latches, and hinges, latten, pewter, brass, and iron tableware, and other objects also have been found (Figures 7.31-7.32, 7.36-7.39).

Archeologists further have identified 22 types of hoes, fishhooks, horse shoes, files, and other craft and activity artifacts (Figures 7.31, 7.34-7.35), 20 types of shot, gunparts, and other military artifacts (Figure 7.33), 17 types of personal artifacts, pieces of coinage, and other materials (Figures 7.36-7.37, 7.40, and 7.41). Glass beads, European white clay tobacco pipes, scissors, mouth harps, iron axes, lead clothing seals marking trade cloth type and quality, and other materials traded to Indian people at Pemaquid and contemporary locales also have been recovered (Figures 7.19, 7.36-7.37, and 7.40).

Artifacts dating to the 17th-Century have been found in and around the foundations of nine buildings (Structures 1-7 and 10-11) and the site of Fort William Henry. Evidence of Fort Charles (1677-1689) has not yet been clearly identified. Fort Frederick foundations and Structures 8, 9, 12, 13, and 14 are known to contain objects associated with 18th-Century occupation. All archeological materials have been recovered from sandy topsoil strata overlaying clay subsoils atop granite and basalt bedrock. Bedrock exposures occur along the seaward edge of the site and at various points along the site's surface area.

### Property Types

#### General Habitation Sites

Large, Long-Term, Multiple Structure,  
Year-Round, Unplanned Town Buildings

Structure 5 (Seventeenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.9)

Earthenwares, redwares, delftwares, saltglazed stonewares, and quantities of fire-damaged window glass, a number of cut nails, European white clay pipestems, and an assemblage of iron fishhooks, knife blades, a mouth harp, pewter spoons, a foot scraper, buttons, strap hinges, pintles, and a two-tined fork



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were found within the stone foundations 11 inches below sod level. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were found to contain burned planks, fire-damaged delftware and redware sherds, bottle and window glass, cut nails, part of a wig curler, portions of an iron kettle, and nine European white clay tobacco pipes dating to the last quarter of the 17th-Century. Collectively, these findings indicate that Structure 5 probably was one of the town buildings burned in 1689 or 1696 (Camp 1975:8).

Structure 8 (Eighteenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.12)

Stonewares, redwares, glass bottle, goblet, and window fragments, metal strap hinges, knives, two-tined forks, pewter spoons, buttons, and portions of iron kettles found within the foundations of this structure and Structure 9 indicate that both buildings probably were 18th-Century residences (Camp 1975:18).

Structure 9 (Eighteenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.12)

See Structure 8.

Structure 10 (Seventeenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.13)

Two strata located within stone foundations of Structure 10 contain evidence of two episodes of site destruction. The lower level consists of a stratum of clay ranging from 6 inches to two feet in depth containing sun-dried bricks, European white clay pipestems, a bellarmine sherd, a sherd of sgraffito ware, a nine pound cannon ball, and an iron pintle, strap hinge, and fireplace hook. Underlain by an inch thick layer of charcoal, these deposits indicate that Structure 10 was burned sometime during the third quarter of the 17th-Century. The upper level, located from 20 to 38 inches below the sod level, contained fill associated with Structure 5 known to have been laid atop part of this structure prior to its own destruction in 1689 or 1696 (Camp 1975:7).

Structure 11 (Seventeenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.14)

A stone foundation and adjacent shallow stone-lined well have been found at this locale. Remains of logs laying above the cellar's clay base and planks beneath the structure's foundation stones probably served to raise the structure above the water table. Bricks, sherds of redware, delftware, stoneware, Buckley ware, sgraffito, a glass wine bottle dating to 1710, 71 European white clay tobacco pipes, a three pound cannon ball, and some iron slag found in the clay, beach sand, and rock fill placed in this cellar generally indicate a 17th-century occupation.

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**Structure 12 (Eighteenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.15)**

Although site records for excavations at this locale have been lost, its alignment with nearby Structure 8 (see above) indicates that it also was an 18th-Century residence (Camp 1975:19).

**Structure 13 (Eighteenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.16)**

Forty eight gunflints of types commonly associated with French and British settlements, 1,621 pieces of lead bird shot, four lead sprue strips, glass trade beads, European white clay tobacco pipestems, a metal jetton, and an assortment of ceramics dating to the 18th-century indicate that the occupant or occupants of this structure may have been involved in the Indian trade (Camp 1975:20).

**Structure 14 (Eighteenth Century Dwelling)  
(Figure 7.17)**

Evidently another feature excavated by Moorehead, fill deposits located within the unusually deep cellar hole at this locale indicate that it was utilized during the 18th-Century (Camp 1975:22).

**Specific Economic Activity Sites****Single Function, Small, Manufacturing and Processing Site****Structure 3 (Forge)  
(Figure 7.7)**

This foundation area contains the only dense concentrations of iron slag, metal scrap, and burned earth thus far identified in the site area. Containing ceramics and glassware dating to the 17th and 18th-Centuries, this structure probably represents one of several iron forges known to have operated at Pemaquid (Camp 1975:10).

**Multiple Function, Small, Long-Term, Commercial Site****Structure 2 (Tavern)  
(Figure 7.6)**

Structures S-2 and S-2A probably represent the remains of John Earthy's tavern. Licensed in 1674, the tavern evidently was established in a building constructed years earlier. The older portion of the site, S-2A, was found to contain European white clay pipestems found in early 17th-Century French sites in Acadia and New France. Discovery of a large assemblage of late 17th-Century artifacts, including 43 percent of all wine bottle fragments (n=2,546), one third of all ceramic sherds (n=5,055) found at the site, and a substantial number of glass beads, gunflints, musket balls, fishhooks, scissors, and other

commercial merchandize suggest that the later portion of the structure probably was Earthy's tavern and trading post (Camp 1975:14-15).

Structure 4 (Fort)  
(Figure 7.8)

Small pieces of brick, charcoal, nails, European white clay tobacco pipe stems, and redware, majolica, and olive oil jars found near a stacked pile of 108 cannon balls and half of a piece of bar shot have been identified as the remains of the fortified trading post known as Shurte's Fort when it was built in 1630. Pillaged by Dixy Bull in 1632, this truckhouse was destroyed in 1676 (Camp 1975:11).

Military and Government Properties.

Structure 1 (Customs House)  
(Figure 7.5)

Stoneware, redware, and slipwares sherds, portions of an iron kettle, a type of scissors made for the Indian trade, a five-legged iron kettle made at Saugus Ironworks in Lynn, Massachusetts, a large key, European white clay tobacco pipestems, and cut nails were found in deposits representing back-fill from Moorehead's excavations in 1923 within stone foundation walls at this locale. The absence of domestic artifacts in this Structure suggests its possible identity as the Customs House known to have been built by New York authorities in 1677 (Camp 1975:12-13).

Structure 6 (Jail)  
(Figure 7.10)

This small structure consists of two small enclosures and a line of charred stakes representing remains of a small palisaded enclosure. The small size of these enclosures, the general paucity of cultural deposits in most areas of the foundation, and its location near Structure 7, whose foundations are believed to have supported a town administration building (see below), suggest that Structure 6 may have served the community as a jail (Camp 1975:17).

Structure 7 (Town Building)  
(Figure 7.11)

Two sealing stamps, one made of silver and bearing the initials DH (possibly Dennis Hegeman) and the other of brass initialled MG, have been found with a bellarmine medallion fragment, a large iron scythe blade, some strap hinges, latches, a barrel padlock, a nose auger, and a Massachusetts silver pine tree sixpence (dated 1652 and possibly struck as late as 1682) were found below remains of burned walls and timbers within this stone foundation. Presence of these seals and absence of domestic debris suggest that this may have been a formal administration building.

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**Forts William Henry and Frederick  
(Figure 7.18)**

Massive stone foundations associated with fortification walls and fort buildings have been excavated at the documented locales of both forts. Substantial assemblages of artifacts dating to the 17th and 18th-Centuries also have been recovered during excavations of several stone structural foundations along the fort's western wall [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] based on Wolfgang Romer's earlier mentioned 1699 drawing of the ruins of Fort William Henry, is a 25 feet high circular flanker with a diameter of 35 feet surmounted by a crenelated parapet (Beard and Bradley 1978:7.2).

**Spiritually Significant Areas.****Mortuary Site**

Two properties representing two spiritually significant property types have been identified at the Pemaquid Archeological Site. Both are mortuary sites. The single primary interment containing the remains of an Indian adult and an infant radiocarbon dated 1630 +/-90 mentioned earlier presently are in storage at the Maine State Museum in Augusta (Camp 1975:75-77). Plans currently are being considered for reburial of these remains.

Multiple interments comprising nearly 70 graves marked with stones dating from the late 18th to early 20th-Centuries and an undetermined number of other unmarked graves are located in the non-contributing Pemaquid Cemetery [REDACTED].

**Site Integrity**

Densely settled over a small area and burned and abandoned three times during its early history, Pemaquid contains an unusually extensive, intact, and well preserved body of archeological data. Sequential reoccupation episodes often are marked by clearly discernable strata within structure foundations. Local residents filling structure cellar holes to clear fields for plowing inadvertently often sealed and protected their deposits. Burning and the deep burial of many deposits in sealed wet clays beneath the site's water table has preserved substantial amounts of wood, leather, and other perishable materials usually not found in archeological contexts.

Archeological site surveys funded and administered by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation have shown that fully 50 percent of known town deposits and 90 percent of the total fort area remains in situ. Continuing efforts of local citizens, scholars, and preservationists have protected and preserved this unique site for more than one hundred years. Plowing, shallow excavations made during road construction, and limited landscape grading represent the only disturbances of topsoils in most areas of the site. Although antiquarians searching for Viking Ruins, Spanish fortresses, or patriotic inspiration have damaged the

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site in some places, such disturbed areas are limited in extent and generally well documented. Recognized throughout New England as one of Maine's most historic locales, public interest in Pemaquid has preserved the park area from development, sparked reconstruction of Fort William Henry's bastion, and supported systematic archeological survey, curation, and interpretation since 1965.

#### Present Appearance

Pemaquid Archeological Site deposits are located in Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, a state-owned park devoted to protecting and interpreting resources associated with the history of the Pemaquid settlement. All park lands are maintained by a permanent staff. Outdoor interpretive site areas are well marked and stabilized. Portions of park property known to have high potential to contain intact archeological deposits are maintained under sod or in uncultivated lightly wooded areas. Systematic soil management efforts limit erosional damage in the site area. All artifacts recovered from site deposits since 1965 are curated on-site in the Fort House Archeological Laboratory. A professionally managed display collection is exhibited in the park's Colonial Pemaquid Museum.

**Section 7 Figures**

- Figure 7.1: USGS Boothbay Quad Map Showing Pemaquid Archeological Site.
- Figure 7.2: Aerial View of the Pemaquid Archeological Site (in Camp 1975:5).
- Figure 7.3: Pemaquid Archeological Site - Site of Central Village and Forts.
- Figure 7.4: Map of Warren K. Moorehead's Excavations at Pemaquid, 1923 (in Moorehead 1924).
- Figure 7.5: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 1 (Customs House) (in Camp 1975:13).
- Figure 7.6: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 2 and 2a (Tavern) (in Camp 1975:15).
- Figure 7.7: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 3 (Forge) (in Camp 1975:10).
- Figure 7.8: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 4 (Fort) (in Camp 1975:11).
- Figure 7.9: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 5 (17th-Century Dwelling) (in Camp 1975:8).
- Figure 7.10: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 6 (Jail?) (in Camp 1975:17).
- Figure 7.11: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 7 (Town Building) (in Camp 1975:16).
- Figure 7.12: Plan Views - Pemaquid Site Structures 8 and 9 (18th-Century Dwellings) (in Camp 1975:18).
- Figure 7.13: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 10 (17th-Century Dwelling) (in Camp 1975:7).
- Figure 7.14: Plan View - Pemaquid Structure Structure 11 (17th-Century Dwelling) (in Camp 1975:9).
- Figure 7.15: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 12 (18th-Century Dwelling) (in Camp 1975:19).
- Figure 7.16: Plan Views - Pemaquid Site Structures 13-A and 13-B (18th-Century Dwelling) (in Camp 1975:21).
- Figure 7.17: Plan View - Pemaquid Site Structure 14 (18th-Century Structure) (in Camp 1975:22).
- Figure 7.18: Excavations at the Fort Site, Pemaquid (in Camp 1975:xx).

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- Figure 7.19: Indian Trade Goods found at Pemaquid (in Camp 1975:49).
- Figure 7.20: Glass Wine Bottle, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:24).
- Figure 7.21: Wine Glass Stems, Bottle Necks, and Lead Cames and Glass Quarrels from Casemate Windows, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:25).
- Figure 7.22: Redware Pot, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:26).
- Figure 7.23: Redware Pottery, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:27).
- Figure 7.24: Tin Enameled Ware, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:28-29).
- Figure 7.25: Bellarmine Stoneware Jug, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:31).
- Figure 7.26: Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:33).
- Figure 7.27: Miscellaneous Ceramics, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:34-35).
- Figure 7.28: North Devon Gravel-Tempered Pot, ca. 1640, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:36).
- Figure 7.29: Staffordshire-Type Slip Plate, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:37).
- Figure 7.30: Sgraffito Ware, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:37).
- Figure 7.31: Iron Tools, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:38-39).
- Figure 7.32: Iron Door Hardware, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:40).
- Figure 7.33: Fire Arms and Ammunition, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:41).
- Figure 7.34: Horse and Ox Artifacts, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:42).
- Figure 7.35: Fishing Gear, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:43).
- Figure 7.36: Household Items, Pemaquid Site (Camp 1975:44).
- Figure 7.37: Household Items, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:44-45).
- Figure 7.38: Iron Cooking Kettles, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:46).
- Figure 7.39: Tableware, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:47).

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- Figure 7.40: Coins, Bales Seals, Wax Stamps, and Cuff Links, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:48).
- Figure 7.41: Miscellaneous Items, Pemaquid Site (in Camp 1975:50).



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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X Statewide:     Locally:    

Applicable National

Register Criteria: A     B     C     D X

Criteria Considerations

(Exceptions): A     B     C     D     E     F     G    

NHL Criteria: 6

- NHL Theme(s): I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations  
 D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations  
 2. Establishing Intercultural Relations  
 a. Trapping and Fishing for Newcomers  
 e. Defending Native Homelands  
 f. Defending Native Religious Systems  
 h. New Native Military Alliances  
 i. Trade Relationships  
 3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest or Accommodation  
 a. Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples  
 b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements  
 c. The New Demographics  
 d. Changing Settlement Types

Areas of Significance: Archeology/Historic-Aboriginal

Period(s) of Significance: Early 17th to mid-18th Centuries  
(c. 1628-1759)

Significant Dates:

- 1628 A reference stating that settlers had been living at Pemaquid for three years in the February 28, 1631 Massachusetts Bay Company patent granting the place to Robert Aldworth and Gyles Elbridge represents the first unequivocally documented record of permanent English settlement at Pemaquid.
- 1665 Granting the Sagadahoc Region to the Duke of York, Charles II makes Pemaquid part of New York.
- 1673 Massachusetts reasserts its control over the area and includes Pemaquid within a reorganized Devonshire County.
- 1674 A treaty with Indian people from the Kennebec and Androscoggin Valleys held at Pemaquid averts a war nearly brought on by English slave raids upon their communities.

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- 1676 Pemaquid settlers abandon the town in August as hostilities associated with King Phillip's War spread into Northern New England. Indian people burn the abandoned buildings shortly thereafter.
- 1677 New York authorities reclaiming Sagadahoc build a wooden redoubt at Pemaquid and name it Fort Charles.
- 1689 A large Indian force supported by the French attacks, takes, and destroys Pemaquid shortly after King William's War breaks out.
- 1692 Massachusetts Governor Sir William Phips builds a stone fortification called Fort William Henry on the site of the earlier redoubt. Phips expends two thirds of the total provincial government budget (L 20,000) to construct the fort and support its garrison of 60 men.
- 1696 Soldiers at the fort kill Indian leaders Edgeremmet and Honquid, murder another, and capture a fourth Indian man during discussions to arrange a prisoner exchange held under flag of truce at Pemaquid on February 16th. A force of 500 to 600 Maine Indian warriors accompanied by the Baron St. Castin and supported by French warships subsequently takes Fort William Henry and burns Pemaquid on August 13th.
- 1729 Massachusetts entrepreneur David Dunbar establishes his colony of Georgia at Pemaquid and erects Fort Frederick atop the ruins of Fort William Henry.
- 1731 Massachusetts authorities successfully thwart Dunbar's attempts to obtain a Crown grant for his colony. Although Dunbar and most settlers subsequently leave Pemaquid, a garrison remains at Fort Frederick.
- 1759 Fort Frederick is abandoned shortly after British seizure of New France ends hostilities brought on by the Seven Years War in New England.
- 1775 Bristol town leaders direct the militia to demolish Fort Frederick on May 30th to prevent its use by British troops.

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Eastern Abenaki and British

Architect/Builder: N/A

National Historic Landmark Data Requirements	Facet I.D.1: Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact.	Facet I.D.2: Establishing Intercultural Relations.					Facet I.D.3: Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation.	Facet I.D.4: Native Contributions to the Development of the Nation's Cultures.												
<p>Pemaquid Archaeological Site Bristol, Maine</p> <p>NHL Significance Criterion: 6</p> <p>Theme I: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations.</p> <p>Sub-Theme I.D: Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations.</p> <p>Preparers: Robert L. Bradley &amp; Robert S. Grumet Date: March 20, 1992</p>	Sub-Facets	I.D.1.i: Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments.	I.D.2.a: Trapping and Fishing for Newcomers.	I.D.2.b: Whaling and other Maritime Activities.	I.D.2.c: Military Scouts.	I.D.2.d: Guiding Explorers Across New Territories.	I.D.2.e: Defending Native Homelands.	I.D.2.f: Defending Native Religious Systems.	I.D.2.g: Introductions to Foreign Religious Systems.	I.D.2.h: New Native Military Alliances.	I.D.2.i: Trade Relationships.	I.D.3.a: Transfer of Technology to Native People.	I.D.3.b: Forced and Voluntary Population Movements.	I.D.3.c: The New Demographics.	I.D.3.d: Changing Settlement Types.	I.D.4.a: Transferring Native Technology to Newcomers.	I.D.4.b: Native Roles in Decorative and Fine Arts, Literature, and Music.	I.D.4.c: Native Roles in the Development of Humanism, the Social Sciences, and the Law.	I.D.4.d: Native Roles in the Changing Images of America.	
Properties proposed for NHL designation <u>must</u> :																				
1. have landowner nomination consent.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
2. possess intact deposits associated with property types that have yielded or are capable of yielding information sufficient to identify:																				
A. period or periods of occupation or utilization.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
B. sociocultural affiliations of site occupants.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
C. site functions.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Properties possessing these attributes <u>should</u> yield or possess the potential to yield information capable of:																				
3. establishing site activity scheduling.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
4. revealing intrasite variability.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
5. identifying relationships with other locales or communities.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
6. revealing environmental information.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
7. representing thematic values presently not represented or under-represented in the NHL thematic framework.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
8. representing cultures not presently represented or under represented as NHLs or as properties within existing NPS system units.			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					

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**State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.****Historic Context Summary Statement**

Regional Historic Context: "Historic Contact Between Indians and Colonists in the North Atlantic Region, 1524-1783," in Vol. 1, pp. 36-49.

Sub-Regional Historic Contexts: "Maine," in Vol. 1, pp. 50-58; "Anglo-Indian Contact in the North Atlantic Region," Vol. 1, pp. 112-114.

**Significance and Thematic Representation**

Contributing archeological properties within the Pemaquid Archeological Site conform to National Historic Landmark Program significance criterion 6 by yielding or having the potential "to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States" (35 CFR Part 65.4) by providing archeological information of national significance associated with the following NHL thematic elements:

**Facet I.D.2: Establishing Intercultural Relations.**

Documentary data link 24 NHLs and NPS park units in the Northeast with this facet. Archeological investigations document aspects of sub-facets associated with this facet at six of these properties; Boughton Hill, Fort Christina, Fort Stanwix National Monument, Fort Ticonderoga, Old Fort Niagara, and Printzhof. Nearly all properties nominated in the Northeast Historic Contact Theme Study possess archeological values documenting below listed facets. Four nominated properties, Cushnoc, Norridgewock, Pemaquid, and Pentagoet, are associated with the establishment of intercultural relations in northern New England. Two of these properties, Cushnoc and Pemaquid, exemplify Anglo-Indian relations in the area. Only Pemaquid contains the remains of a large English town occupied throughout the early period of contact on the Maine Coast along the frontier separating French Acadia from New England. The first and most important early center for intercultural relations between Indian people and English settlers in Maine, the large amounts of artifacts and other materials preserved in Pemaquid Archeological Site fieldstone foundations, cellar-holes, chimney-bases, hearths, and other features have yielded and have the potential to yield nationally significant information associated with each of the below listed sub-facets:

**Sub-Facet I.D.2.a: Trapping and Fishing for Newcomers**

Many documents chronicling the earliest relations between Indians and Europeans along the Maine coast record instances of trade in fish and furs. Much of the evidence for this early trade is summarized in DePaoli (1988). As DePaoli points out, discoveries of glass beads and large bore European white clay tobacco pipes

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dating to the first quarter of the 17th-Century and a lead cloth seal bearing the date 1610 in and around Pemaquid provide tangible evidence of this chronicled trade (DePaoli 1988:3).

**Sub-Facet I.D.2.e: Defending Native Homelands**

The remains of two forts, discoveries of quantities of ordnance, and the occurrence of numerous fire-damaged artifacts within strata often clearly demarcated by layers of charcoal and debris within many house foundations excavated in Pemaquid mutely testify to well chronicled Indian efforts to defend their Sagadahoc homeland. European records show that Indian people travelling to treaty meetings periodically held at Pemaquid worked to establish amicable relationships with their English neighbors in efforts to protect their people's lives, lands, and livelihoods. The breakdown of these relationships directly contributed to English abandonment of Pemaquid in 1676, 1689, and 1696. Indian warriors from the Penobscot and Kennebec Valleys devastating Pemaquid's back settlements cut the settlement off and compelled its inhabitants to abandon the place in 1676. Indian forces of up to 600 men cooperating with the French took and destroyed Pemaquid in 1689 and 1696. Continued Indian resistance to English expansion in Sagadahoc after 1696 played a part in preventing New England settlers from reestablishing another town on the spot until 1729.

**Sub-Facet I.D.2.f: Defending Native Religious Systems**

Discovery of the grave containing an Indian adult and infant buried with funerary furniture in flexed positions radiocarbon dated to 1630 +/-90 shows that Sagadahoc's original people continued to practice traditional mortuary rituals during protohistoric times. The presence of brass sheets and tubes in the burial shows that Indian people also incorporated new materials into their mortuary observances at this time.

**Sub-Facet I.D.2.h: New Native Military Alliances**

Discoveries of differing types and amounts of Indian trade goods associated with different periods of English occupation in Pemaquid reflect the vagaries of alliance strategies between Indian people, French settlers, and the various English governments claiming sovereignty over Sagadahoc during the Historic Contact period. Enmeshed in a complex web of interlocking relationships stretching beyond northern New England, Indian and English people frequently met at Pemaquid to establish or maintain peaceful relationships. Archival and archeological records documenting Pemaquid's destruction in 1676, 1689, and 1696 reflect breakdowns of such alliances. Discoveries of ceramics and other objects of French origin in Pemaquid deposits further corroborate written records documenting French support during the 1689 and 1696 attacks and other examples of Indian ability to establish and maintain alliances with French Acadians during the 17th-Century.

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**Sub-Facet I.D.2.i: Trade Relationships**

As mentioned earlier, Pemaquid had become a favored trading site for Indian and European people along the Maine Coast by the first quarter of the 1600s. English settlers moving to the first permanent colony in Sagadahoc during the late 1620s were attracted to the locale in part by opportunities offered by the fur trade there. The already mentioned extensive assemblage of glass beads, European white clay tobacco pipes, iron axes and scissors of types often traded to Indian people, gunflints, lead shot, gun parts, mouth harps, glass wine bottles, and other artifacts found in site deposits corroborates extensive written records of subsequent trading activities in Pemaquid. Further research may more fully show how discernable temporal, qualitative, and quantitative differences in this assemblage reflect specific documented differences in socio-political or economic relations between and among Indian and English people at Pemaquid.

**Facet I.D.3: Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation.**

**Sub-Facet I.D.3.a: Transfer of Technology to Native People**

Pemaquid site deposits constitute the best documented and largest extant assemblage of artifacts representing European technology in northern New England. Studies by Neill DePaoli (1979 and 1988) have assessed the general affects of technological transfer on Indian people at Pemaquid. Further studies of archival and physical evidence associated with the Pemaquid Archeological Site have the potential to yield new insights into changing processes of technology transfer to Indian people in northern New England during the Historic Contact period.

**Sub-Facet I.D.3.b: Forced and Voluntary Population Movements**

**Sub-Facet I.D.3.c: The New Demographics**

**Sub-Facet I.D.3.d: Changing Settlement Types**

Archival and archeological research can reveal new information on the affects of Pemaquid on changing Indian settlement movements, patterns, and types on the Maine coast along the Acadian-New England frontier between the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers. Extant records show that most Indian people moved away from the immediate environs of Pemaquid sometime after English settlers established permanent settlements there in 1628. Indian people subsequently periodically visited Pemaquid for trading or diplomatic purposes. Evidence of Indian reoccupation at Pemaquid following English abandonment of the place from 1696 to 1729 has not been found.

Existing records indicate that war and epidemic disease periodically devastated Sagadahoc Indian communities throughout the Historic Contact period. Although they continued to periodically move to small camps on or near the coast, English settlement at Pemaquid and other coastal locales probably played a major role in compelling most Indian people surviving the wars

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and epidemics to transfer many settlement-subsistence activities to portions of the Kennebec and Penobscot Valleys. Future research may more clearly assess Pemaquid's role in changing settlement patterns in the region by providing significant new information on the impacts of economic competition, technological change, epidemic disease, land sales, emigration, and other demographic factors.

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

## Key Citations

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Other pertinent sources are cited in "Maine," Vol. 1, pp. 56-57 and "Anglo-Indian Contact in the North Atlantic Region," Vol. 1, pp. 113-114 and listed in the Bibliography, Vol. 1, pp. 337-432.



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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # \_\_\_\_\_
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency: Maine State Museum, Augusta, Maine;  
Fort House Archeological Laboratory and Colonial  
Pemaquid Museum, Colonial Pemaquid State Historic  
Site, New Harbor, Maine
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other: Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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