

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all answers in the space provided.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Maine Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Fluted Point Paleoindian Study Unit/Statewide Management Unit

C. Geographical Data

This multiple property listing incorporates any fluted point Paleoindian Sites within the boundaries of the State of Maine.

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

## E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

The Paleoindian period (ca. 11,000-10,000 BP) marks initial aboriginal use of the State of Maine. Glacial ice covered most of Maine until ca. 13,000 BP. Following the decay of this massive ice sheet, marine waters inundated much of south-central Maine, all of the present coastal areas, and well inland up the major river drainages in western Maine. As these marine waters regressed in response to isostatic rebound of the land surface, glacial and marine derived soils were open to vegetative colonization and, somewhat later, to colonization by faunal communities. Until floral and faunal communities became well-established, probably ca. 11,500 BP, human use of the State of Maine would not have been possible.

Paleoindian assemblages similar to those found in Maine have been identified in many parts of North and South America, generally dating between 11,500 and 10,000 BP. The diagnostic attributes of these assemblages include the fluted point; several other uniformly distributed tool types including spurred endscrapers, sidescrapers, and graters; the consistent use of high quality cryptocrystalline stone, often exotic (non-local), for toolmaking; and consistently high quality craftsmanship in lithic manufacture. The broad geographic distribution of Paleoindian materials, coupled with the paucity of well dated aboriginal materials known to predate the presence of fluted point using peoples, has led researchers to postulate a major and possibly culturally unique period of human expansion during the late Pleistocene.

Three events occurred during the late Pleistocene which are complexly interrelated. First, the climate changed quickly and radically, causing glacial melt and a continent-wide reorganization of floral and faunal communities. Second, the late Pleistocene is a period marked by the extinction of many species of fauna, some of extremely large size, that were not replaced by new types. During the last part of the period, fluted point-using Paleoindians appear over much of North and South America.

Many Paleoindian tools, particularly in the west where climatic and soil conditions are conducive to bone preservation, have been discovered in association with the remains of extinct fauna including mammoth. This association, coupled with the long-distance transport of high quality lithic material for tool-making characteristic of the period, has led researchers to characterize Paleoindians as free-wandering large game hunters. The broad geographic uniformity of Paleoindian assemblage attributes has suggested an equal uniformity in adaptive patterns.

Fluted points were first recognized as very "early" in the sequence of aboriginal occupation of the Americas in the 1920's when the Folsom Site in New Mexico was located and excavated. At that time radiocarbon dating was unknown, and the great antiquity of Paleoindian materials was not suspected. Subsequent to initial identification, Paleoindian materials were recognized in many other areas. In the west, an early form of fluted point, termed "Clovis" after the site of first discovery, was found in association with the remains of extinct megafauna. Folsom fluted points, associated

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with larger assemblages and bison kills, were thought to postdate the earlier Clovis assemblages. The early identification of fluted point assemblages in the west and their associated faunal remains has shaped the interpretive framework used in Paleoindian studies to the present. Importantly, Paleoindian regionalization within a restricted area that includes Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been noted (Spiess and Wilson 1987), based on the distribution of the limited number of known lithic materials utilized by Paleoindians for tool-making. Similar Paleoindian regionalization has been postulated for other areas in the northeast, including New York (Gramly 1988), the Great Lakes (Storck 1988), and the mid-Atlantic States (Meltzer 1984). The identification of Paleoindian use of specific regions allows researchers to examine the possibility of distinct regional adaptive patterns based on the structural properties of different environments as well as to examine change through time during the Paleoindian period.

In the New England-Maritimes region, Wilson and Spiess (1988) have produced a chronological scheme for Paleoindian use of the region that includes three phases. The earliest phase involves an entrant or exploration stage. Since environmental conditions precluded human use of the region prior to approximately 11,500 BP, it is likely that fluted point-using peoples were the first people to settle here. While it is generally inadvisable to seek examples of unique archaeological events, the clean slate of human occupation in the region prior to the entrance of fluted point-using peoples provides a possible exception to the rule. To date a single site, the Dam site (36.17), may represent this early phase of the Paleoindian sequence here. Fluted points from the Dam site are typologically early in any sequence and are similar to Clovis points in the west. The sources of the lithic materials present in the Dam site collection are widely separated. Materials identified as coming from the New England-Maritimes region include Munsungan chert from northern Maine, Champlain Valley chert and Cheshire quartzite from Vermont and possibly chalcedony from Nova Scotia. Extra-regional materials include chert from New York and Pennsylvania. It has been hypothesized (Wilson and Spiess 1988) that Paleoindians made broad reconnaissance of unoccupied regions, "mapping" the location of lithic sources as well as other resources in order to determine the feasibility of settlement in a given area. The Dam site collection is suggestive of such exploratory behavior.

A second phase in the Paleoindian chronological sequence proposed for the New England-Maritimes region is a colonization phase. Colonization implies the occupation of a given space, or,

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as defined here, a region. Typologically, this phase is characterized by fluted points similar to those found at the Bull Brook site. These fluted points display many Clovis characteristics with the notable addition of the Folsom method of fluting by striking the channel flake from a prepared "nipple," a method generally producing a longer flute scar. Sites displaying this type of fluted point are found in Massachusetts (Bull Brook, Bull Brook II, Wapanucket), New Hampshire (Whipple and possibly others), and Maine (Michaud and Lamoreau). Isolated fluted points of this style are found in all of the aforementioned states as well as Vermont and in New Brunswick, Canada.

It is presently unknown whether or not Paleoindian peoples followed a geographically repetitive seasonal round at this point, or whether they practiced a focal or generalized subsistence pattern. It seems likely that the colonization phase was a period of cultural adjustment to the particular environmental characteristics of the New England-Maritimes region.

A third phase, characterized by increasing regionalization, is exemplified by sites related to the Vail and Debert assemblages. The distinctive fluted points in these assemblages are found largely in the northern part of the New England-Maritimes region, although scattered examples exist along the northern rim of Paleoindian distribution as far west as the Great Lakes region. This distribution is in sharp contrast to the very general distribution of fluted points typical of the colonization or Bull Brook phase of the sequence. In addition, the lithic sources utilized by peoples at Vail and Debert and related sites do not include the more southerly lithic sources utilized by Bull Brook related peoples. A northward population shift is postulated to coincide with a northerly shift of the treeline as ameliorating climatic conditions caused a closure of previously open forest and shifts in desirable game habitat.

This chronological sequence is still in the formative stages and it is anticipated that adjustments will be necessary as data accumulate. Nonetheless, it provides a framework for interpretation of new Paleoindian data and a basis for classifying Paleoindian materials. Several research themes are suggested by the concept of a Paleoindian chronology: 1) If evidence substantiates the attribution of certain sites to the entrant or exploration phase, what can we learn of the pattern of such behavior i.e., did Paleoindians make broad reconnaissance of unoccupied territory, "mapping" the location and nature of resources, or did they "creep" into unoccupied territory, edging cautiously into the unknown? 2) Can we see evidence of increasing regionalization beyond a simple difference in typological

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attributes of fluted points and the distribution of sites and lithic sources i.e., does the internal patterning of sites as well as the distribution of certain site types across the landscape for any phase suggest changes in adaptive patterns or other cultural traits? 3) Can we correlate fine-scale environment change with perceived range changes of Paleoindian groups? 4) Can we define the transition from classic Paleoindian to late Paleoindian and early Archaic more clearly. These questions and probably others still unprovoked remain to be answered. In the following several paragraphs a summary is provided of the currently known Paleoindian site types. At present there is no evidence of chronological change in Paleoindian site types that may possibly be used to to subdivide the current unitary concept of "Paleoindian site."

The Paleoindian period ends at the opening of the Holocene epoch, circa 10,000 BP. Geologically, this boundary marks a division between the last ice age and the present interglacial period. In Maine, the transition is characterized by stabilizing environmental conditions. The rapid changes, both in terms of climatic conditions and colonization by plant and animal communities (and later, human communities), that marked the terminal Pleistocene slowed and were replaced by the long period of gradual, almost imperceptible change that includes the present. Thus, Paleoindians flourished during a transitional period in earth's history, and many of their distinctive cultural traits did not survive beyond the geological boundary of that time. Remnant characteristics are seen in later inhabitants, suggesting that descendent populations survived the transition, in the process losing many of the distinctive characteristics of their forebears.

Confirmed Paleoindian habitation or special purpose sites are among the rarest archaeological sites in the Northeast. Thus, at this point in our research efforts, any site displaying definite Paleoindian cultural association and possessing a moderate degree of internal integrity has the potential for greatly expanding our knowledge of the Paleoindian period.

During the last ten years our knowledge of Paleoindian presence in the State of Maine has increased dramatically. Initially, when Paleoindian materials were recognized, they were fit into a generalized or normative Paleoindian framework suitable for establishing their contemporaneity and cultural affiliation with Paleoindian materials elsewhere. Today, that relationship is accepted and it is necessary to seek patterns of relatedness between Paleoindian groups on a large scale and to search for regional differences in the Paleoindian adaptive pattern.

Known Paleoindian sites in Maine display variability in size, intensity of use, lithic materials used for toolmaking, and

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geographic distribution. Yet with the exception of quarry-related sites, all appear to have been located in a similar physiographic situation. The absence of further use of these locations by later aboriginal peoples has provided Paleoindian researchers with an outstanding opportunity to analyze horizontal patterning on Paleoindian sites to a fine degree of resolution. In addition, the apparent Paleoindian preference for specific locational attributes in site selection has already yielded evidence of sites of the most ephemeral nature.

## F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Fluted Point Paleoindian Site

II. Description We are currently proposing only one site type: a general Paleoindian habitation/work area site type. Future definitive subdivision of Paleoindian site types is problematic given the present knowledge of the Paleoindian settlement pattern in the New England-Maritimes region. At present no formal subdivision is made for the more inclusive idea of a Paleoindian habitation or camp site. A general scheme, based on site size with some consideration of function, is presented here, with the expectation that it will be revised as additional data on the period accumulates. A list of suggested types and their currently known locational attributes is presented below.

### III. Significance

Paleoindian assemblages similar to those found in Maine have been identified in many parts of North and South America, generally dating between 11,500 and 10,000 BP. The diagnostic attributes of these assemblages include the fluted point; several other uniformly distributed tool types including spurred endscrapers, sidescrapers, and graters; the consistent use of high quality cryptocrystalline stone, often exotic (non-local), for toolmaking; and consistently high quality craftsmanship in lithic manufacture. The broad geographic distribution of Paleoindian materials, coupled with the paucity of well dated aboriginal materials known to predate the presence of fluted point using peoples, has led researchers to postulate a major and possibly culturally unique period of human expansion during the late Pleistocene.

### IV. Registration Requirements

While all Paleoindian materials of known provenience are deemed valuable to a comprehensive understanding of Paleoindian use of the State, not all sites are considered worthy of National Register listing. The following criteria delineate the minimum requirements for National Register listing of Paleoindian sites:

1. The site will be firmly identified as Paleoindian by the presence of at least one morphologically diagnostic artifact, or by a suite of high quality lithic material that were not utilized by later inhabitants of Maine.
2. There must be evidence that the site was utilized either for habitation or for specialized activity. Findspots of isolated tools are not eligible unless there is unequivocal evidence that the locality was more than the site of random discard or loss of a tool.
3. The site will display integrity of the Paleoindian assemblage. The site will lack contamination of the lithic assemblage by later habitation, or the materials of later habitation must be easily segregated on the basis of vertical or horizontal separation of components or, at the least, by raw material.

☒ See continuation sheet

☐ See continuation sheet for additional property types

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Large site or base camp. Several large Paleoindian sites, including the Vail site in Maine, the Bull Brook site in Massachusetts and the Debert site in Nova Scotia, are known in the region. These sites appear to represent places of whole band or multi-band aggregation, probably for an extended period of time (one or more months). The ability to aggregate in one location is dependent on the availability of resources sufficient to feed a large number of individuals. Thus, large sites probably represent places where game was plentiful, although the presence of game may have facilitated aggregation rather than provided the cultural reason for it.

Bull Brook, Debert and Vail are all located on sandy soils, the former two associated with wetlands and the latter associated with an intermontaine valley, stream and kettle hole. Caribou bone was recovered from the Bull Brook site, and a caribou hunting focus has been postulated for all of these sites (Gramly 1982; MacDonald 1985; Spiess, Curran and Grimes 1985).

Small Site: Small sites are representative of population dispersal, for which there are several possible explanations, any or all of which may be correct. First, the population may have dispersed in small family groups during seasons when resources were scarce or of low incidence in any one location. Second, task groups may have left a base camp to obtain or locate resources for a larger group. Third, small groups may have moved for social, political or ideological reasons that may not be visible archaeologically.

Paleoindian sites of small size include Bull Brook II, Dedic, Hanneman, Neponset and Wapanucket in Massachusetts, Whipple in New Hampshire, Michaud, Dam, Munsungan sites and small sites in the Magalloway Valley in Maine. The sites at the Chase-Munsungan Thoroughfare are quarry-workshop locations, and at present the size and composition of the groups who occupied them is unknown. Bull Brook II and the small sites in the Magalloway Valley are located in proximity to large sites, Bull Brook and Vail, respectively. It has been postulated (Spiess and Wilson 1987) that the smaller sites were occupied prior to the larger encampments, with inhabitants identifying resources that led to aggregation in the area. Alternatively, the smaller sites, particularly in the case of Bull Brook II, may represent special activity areas utilized during occupation of the large sites. Other sites, including Michaud, Whipple and Dam, have not been identified with a specific resource such as lithic material or in proximity to a large site. These sites may represent groups in transit between resources or social groups, task groups, or a dispersal phase in the settlement



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pattern where groups located resources on an encounter basis.

Most of these sites are located in sandy soils in proximity to some form of stream or wetland. On a macro-environmental level, they are located in diverse areas, some in the coastal lowlands and others deep in the interior. As more small Paleoindian sites are located, the following questions can be addressed:

1. Can we define the range of small types better, and correlate these findings with an overall settlement pattern.
2. Can we use the distribution of the sites to establish the range of sub-regional groups and the movement corridors within ranges.
3. Can we see chronological change denoted, among other things, by changes in the settlement system.

Ephemeral sites: Ephemeral sites (low to extremely low artifact density) display potential Paleoindian affiliation by virtue of their location on sandy soils adjacent to a wetlands despite a lack of diagnostic artifacts. At least three of these ephemeral sites are now known: 12.23 in Casco has yielded a diabase core and flake industry similar to that seen at the Michaud and Lamoreau sites; 36.6 in Leeds has yielded a chert endscraper with a spur on the bit characteristic of Paleoindian endscrapers; 51.3 in Farmington has yielded 22 chert flakes after complete excavation of the area. All of these sites occur in areas of duned sands. They are significant in that they provide examples of the lowest level of archaeologically visible site use by Paleoindians, and they can be used in the reconstruction of movement corridors within a Paleoindian range.

Isolated Findspots: Many examples exist of Paleoindian tools, principally the diagnostic fluted point, found on the ground surface with no associated assemblage site context. The presence of these tools appears to result from random discard or loss. The findspots themselves do not contribute information to an analysis of site types. However, the distribution of the tools across the landscape is significant in that they increase our knowledge of Paleoindian use of specific portions of the region for which there are no presently known sites.

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Many Paleoindian tools, particularly in the west where climatic and soil conditions are conducive to bone preservation, have been discovered in association with the remains of extinct fauna including mammoth. This association, coupled with the long-distance transport of high quality lithic material for tool-making characteristic of the period, has led researchers to characterize Paleoindians as free-wandering large game hunters. The broad geographic uniformity of Paleoindian assemblage attributes has suggested an equal uniformity in adaptive patterns.

As Paleoindian data accumulate, several general research themes must be addressed for the period. First, does the widespread and almost simultaneous appearance of fluted point assemblages across two continents signal large scale and rapid movement of people, or does the appearance of Paleoindian materials mark the diffusion of a very successful technology to indigenous, perhaps low density populations? (These populations are not presently visible archaeologically.) Second, we need to seek the factors, cultural or environmental, that spurred either large scale population expansion or rapid technological diffusion, coupled in either case with dramatic population increase. Third, while the inter-relationship of environmental change, faunal extinctions and the appearance of Paleoindians during the late Pleistocene has received much attention in the literature, no definitive explanations have as yet been forthcoming. This important topic must be continually addressed, for it is likely that the answers to the former questions are directly linked to such an understanding. Finally, as noted earlier, Paleoindian assemblages from a broad geographic area share many characteristics. Does the apparent uniformity in lithic technology and possibly lithic procurement strategy connote an equal uniformity in the Paleoindian adaptive pattern and cultural system? These questions are general, yet each Paleoindian site that is excavated and analyzed contributes valuable information toward answering them. Most fluted point Paleoindian habitation sites, on the other hand, share one or more locational attributes. A significant association has been made between Paleoindian sites and sandy, well-drained and sometimes duned soils, usually near an area of wetlands. The Michaud, Lamoreau, Dam, and possibly Vail and related sites are located in such areas. Outside of Maine, the Debert site in Nova Scotia, the Bull Brook, Bull Brook II, Dedic, Wapanucket and Neponset sites in Massachusetts, and the Whipple site in New Hampshire are located on sandy soils associated with an area of wetlands. These areas, apparently never used by later aboriginal inhabitants of Maine, often offer high visibility of archaeological

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remains for several reasons: 1) they are easily recognized on soils maps; 2) deposition subsequent to Paleoindian habitation on these sands has often been limited to minor reworking of the surface sand itself; 3) once cleared of vegetation, the sands move in the wind, uncovering cultural materials that were not deeply buried. The only known Paleoindian sites in the New England-Maritimes region that do not at least partially fit this model are the sites at Munsungan associated with quarry activity. That sites of different size and function occur in similar physiographic situations is noteworthy, and we must allot continuing survey effort to such places.

These are the only criteria presently available that can be used to predict Paleoindian site locations. Research themes that address the identification category include the following:

1. Can we further refine the locational attributes of known Paleoindian habitation sites so that:
  - a. we can understand why such locations were favored;
  - b. we can address the issue of movement patterns on a large scale (i.e., if Paleoindians always camped on sandy soils, can we reconstruct the corridors of movement between sites, ultimately being able to follow small groups, meet others, and reconstruct location specific activities);
  - c. we can understand differences in site types (large, small, special purpose), particularly in terms of correlations between site type and micro/meso environmental conditions;
  - d. we can identify additional settlement criteria allowing more focussed and efficient survey for Paleoindian sites.
2. Can we refine the locational attributes of quarry/workshop sites so that we can predict the location of others.
3. Can we localize quarry locations at the outcrops.
4. Can we find any patterning in the distribution and location of isolated fluted point findspots.
5. Are there soil types and locations that have been missed in the search for Paleoindian sites? It is most likely that such locations would be identified by amateurs or during the course of general archaeological survey, for the criteria for identification of such sites are presently unknown. Paleoindian immigration into the recently deglaciaded Northeast marks the first human presence in the State of Maine. Environmental conditions at the time of their arrival and during their residency in the State were

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significantly different than those experienced by later aboriginal inhabitants and during the past 400 years of expanding European dominance of the area. The study of Paleoindian use of the State of Maine provides a baseline for the examination of human adaptation here, both in terms of specific cultural approaches and in terms of human response to environmental conditions.

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Although not minimally necessary criteria for eligibility, the following factors will enhance the significance of a site:

1. The presence of intact features such as hearths, post molds, and caches;
2. The presence of preserved organic remains, including bone, plant remains and charcoal; and/or
3. The presence of meaningful horizontal or vertical distribution patterns.

The Vail site and associated "killing ground" was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an individual listing (Jan. 23, 1980). The Fluted Point and Windy City sites (154.14, 154.16) are listed on the National Register (Sept. 6, 1979) as contributing properties to the Chase Lake-Munsungun Lake Thoroughfare Archaeological District. The Lamoreau site has been nominated to the National Register accompanying the Fluted Point Paleoindian Multiple Property Listing. The Michaud site, Dam site and Atkins site have been completely excavated and are no longer eligible to the National Register.

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

Paleoindian sites in Maine have been located to date under the auspices of several different projects. Chronologically first was Robson Bonnicksen's survey [REDACTED] et. al. 1982), which resulted in the location of two confirmed Paleoindian sites (154.14 and 154.16). Several other sites in this vicinity have been identified as probable Paleoindian sites, although they lack diagnostic artifacts. The two confirmed sites are presently only partially excavated, but they have yielded evidence of multiple lithic reduction episodes, suggesting that the sites functioned in part as quarry workshop locations. It appears that stone was removed from several outcrop locations, at distances of from 1 to 8 km from these sites, reduced into cores or large flakes at the outcrop, and subsequently brought to quarry workshops for further reduction into tool preforms or finished tools. Quarry locations at nearby chert outcrops have been located, but currently no single locus at a quarry has yielded a firm Paleoindian association. Both confirmed workshop sites are located on a kame terrace that was close to the level of water [REDACTED] at the time that the sites were [REDACTED]

☒ See continuation sheet

#### H. Major Bibliographical References

Bonnicksen, Robson, E. Lahti, B. Lepper, R. Low, J. McMahon, and S. Oliver

1982 Archaeological Research at Munsungun Lake: 1981 Preliminary Technical Report of Activities. Quaternary Institute, University of Maine at Orono.

Gramly, Richard Michael

1982 The Vail Site. Bulletin of the Buffalo Museum of Sciences 30, Buffalo, New York.

1984 Kill sites, killing ground, and fluted points at the Vail site. Archaeology of Eastern North America 12:101-121.

1985. Report on archaeological survey, salvage, excavations and reconnaissance in Oxford and Franklin counties, Maine. Report on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☒ State historic preservation office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency

- ☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

#### I. Form Prepared By

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occupied. The criteria used to predict site location in this survey, other than proximity to chert outcrops, are unclear from the reports published to date.

A number of surveys for Paleoindian sites have been conducted by R. Michael Gramly [REDACTED], following the identification of diagnostic Paleoindian tools in an amateur's collection from that area (Gramly 1982;1984;1985;1988). In the early 1980's, Gramly found the Vail site when he was shown the stone tools collected by Francis Vail from a spot [REDACTED]. Gramly subsequently excavated the Vail site, recovering approximately 4,000 tools from eight or nine loci. Continuing survey of the area has revealed at least eight more Paleoindian sites in the vicinity, all of them smaller than the Vail site. Significantly, Gramly located two kill sites close to the Vail site, represented only by fluted points and distal fragments of fluted points, several of which were later refit to bases from the Vail site. In addition, a stone structure, interpreted as a meat cache, was identified at the Atkins site, a site located less than 1 kilometer from the Vail site. Both the presence of killing grounds and a stone cache associated with Paleoindian sites [REDACTED] enhance our understanding of the Paleoindian adaptive pattern in Maine, for neither has been previously recorded east of the Mississippi River.

Gramly surveyed most of [REDACTED], largely identifying additional Paleoindian sites on an encounter basis. Because the fire-quarried deposits that comprise [REDACTED] had been reworked by water and ice action following the flooding of the area by dam construction in the early part of the twentieth century, many Paleoindian materials were visible on the surface. Gramly attempted 100% coverage of the area by walk-over survey, particularly when artificial lake levels were low.

Two Paleoindian sites, the Michaud and Lamoreau sites (Spiess and Wilson 1987) have recently been identified and excavated in Maine as part of project-specific archaeological survey conducted by Maine Historic Preservation Commission personnel for the Maine Department of Transportation. Archaeological survey was required when a connector road was proposed between [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Paleoindian artifacts and lithic debris were recovered from an area of duned sand plains in the road construction area (the Michaud site). The site proved to be a small habitation site, particularly significant because of the intact horizontal distribution of most of the cultural material. The Lamoreau site, a probable hunting stand associated with the Michaud encampment, was located during surface reconnaissance of the Michaud site vicinity. It is situated

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overlooking a bog and stream and the sand plain on which the Michaud site is located. A close relationship between the two sites has been established based on similarities in lithic materials and manufacturing techniques. Both sites are located in sandy soils of marine deltaic origin.

The most recent Paleoindian site investigated in Maine is the Dam site, a site that was initially identified when a hunter recovered several stone tools of probable Paleoindian association in a sandy field [REDACTED]. Excavation of the site by Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Maine State Museum personnel revealed a small habitation site comprised of three or four loci and including most Paleoindian tool types. The variety of lithic material obtained from geographically distant sources at the site is astonishing. The location of the site on a sandy surface is significant, for it substantiated the impression that many Paleoindian sites in Maine are located on sandy soils, generally away from major river drainages but often in association with an area of wetlands.

As the correlation of Paleoindian sites and sandy soils became apparent, an informal survey plan was developed by Arthur Spiess of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to examine areas of exposed sandy soils in South-Central Maine for additional Paleoindian sites. Henry Lamoreau, an avid avocational archaeologist, walked over potential areas, locating the evidence of a totally disturbed Paleoindian site [REDACTED] and a possible small Paleoindian site (Casco).

Spiess and Wilson (1987: Chapter 7, Appendix 3) have reviewed site location attributes for Paleoindian sites and isolated fluted point findspots in the New England-Maritimes region. Fluted point findspots do not appear to share any locational attribute patterning. The presence of isolated fluted points on the landscape is currently interpreted as a product of random discard or loss. While there is no evidence to refute such an interpretation, it is important to integrate the locational attributes of each fluted point findspot, information on fluted point manufacturing attributes, and raw material into an inventory so that the issue of patterning can be continually addressed.

Most fluted point Paleoindian habitation sites, on the other hand, share one or more locational attributes. A significant association has been made between Paleoindian sites and sandy, well-drained and sometimes duned soils, usually near an area of wetlands. The Michaud, Lamoreau, Dam, and possibly Vail and related sites are located in such areas. Outside of Maine, the Debert site in Nova Scotia, the Bull Brook, Bull Brook II, Dedic, Wapanucket and Neponset sites in Massachusetts, and the Whipple



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site in New Hampshire are located on sandy soils associated with an area of wetlands. These areas, apparently never used by later aboriginal inhabitants of Maine, often offer high visibility of archaeological remains for several reasons: 1) they are easily recognized on soils maps; 2) deposition subsequent to Paleoindian habitation on these sands has often been limited to minor reworking of the surface sand itself; 3) once cleared of vegetation, the sands move in the wind, uncovering cultural materials that were not deeply buried. The only known Paleoindian sites in the New England-Maritimes region that do not at least partially fit this model are the sites at Munsungan associated with quarry activity. That sites of different size and function occur in similar physiographic situations is noteworthy, and we must allot continuing survey effort to such places.

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