

**Archaeological Phase I Survey
Turtle Head Cove
Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites
MHPC #1342-10
Hampden, Maine**

Final Report

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by

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prepared for

City of Hampden
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Management Summary

During November and December 2011, In Depth Archaeology of Lewiston, Maine, conducted a Phase I Survey for archaeological resources on land proposed for a city park at Turtle Head Cove on the western shore of the Penobscot River, Hampden, Maine. The Phase I survey was conducted to determine if significant historical cultural resources might be present in anticipation of future improvements. It involved a thorough walk-over of the entire proposed project area and the delineation of the space into “Study Locus” areas for potential historic archaeological resources. The Locus areas were used to organize the surface area for testing and evaluation. Sub-surface testing was conducted in five Locus areas.

Results for Study Locus I and II, located on the east side of the project area nearest the Hamlin’s Marina suggested that the land form was modified by gravel mining and filling by earth moving equipment after the 1920s. Study Locus III, located in a clearing near the middle of the project area was, most likely, a building platform and structure location associated with the Sterns Lumber Mill during the 19th century. Study Locus IV retains evidence of the “modern steam sawmill” Sterns Lumber Mill built in the late 19th century, while Study Locus V, at the western most area of the project, contains the stone foundation of the steam sawmill built in the early 19th century owned and operated by Amos M. Roberts. The “Roberts Stem Mill and Wharf” was sold in 1863 to Daniel Sargent and Charles B. Sterns. Study Locus VI contains the tidal dam and the tidal sawmill built in 1802 by millwright John Parker on land originally deeded to Abner Crosby in 1784. Other Locus areas of historic interest are the log crib wharfs facing the Penobscot River and the log constructed bridge foundation along with the pier that supported the bridge that was the main route connecting the mill to the county road (Route 1A) over Wilkins Point.

Interpretation and recommendations for the project are that Locus I and II contain no items of historical interest with no further work needed. Locus III may contain items of historical significance and may be a contributing element to the main sawmill feature. Locus IV contains items of historical interest of the early and late 19th century and is a contributing element to the original steam sawmill and the tidal dam. Locus V includes the foundations of an early 19th century steam sawmill and maintains a high level of integrity and is considered historically significant and should be preserved. Locus VI includes a unique tidal dam and mill pond along with the potential evidence of a very early 19th century tidal sawmill. The tidal dam and tidal sawmill are considered historically significant and should be preserved. The log crib wharfs, the retaining walls around Tidal Head Cove, and the log bridge buttress are contributing elements to the main historic features of Locus V and VI. The completion of a Phase II Archaeological Survey is recommended if the major features and their contributing elements are to be impacted by development.

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Introduction

In Depth Archaeology conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey for historic resources within the proposed project boundaries of the Turtle Head Cove: Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites for the City of Hampden on the western shore of the Penobscot River, Hampden, Maine (Site Map 1 and 2). The survey was conducted by Principal Investigator Rick Morris during November and December of 2011. The project area is on the west side of the Penobscot River about 2.8 miles downstream from the center of Bangor and 2.5 miles from the Hampden town hall (Figure 1 and Site Map 1). The Turtle Head Cove project area is on 8.49 acres of land that is stretched on the shore of the river, generally located between Sucker Brook, the Hamlin Marina, and the waters of Turtle Head Cove and the Penobscot River. The project property was part of a 100-acre parcel that was deeded to Abner Crosby by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1784 (Knott 1944:8-9). Development of the area for a sawmill began in 1801 when the rights to the tidal mill site were sold (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 61:93-94). Sawmill activities continued on the Turtle Head Cove peninsula until the late 1920s. The east side of the project property was never part of the active lumber mill operation and on the 1902 USGS Bangor (Figure: 6) it is undeveloped. The area is labeled a “mining site” on the 1996 USGS Bangor map (Figure 7 and 8). The only vehicle or wagon access to the lumber mill was over Turtle Head Cove and across Wilkins Point to the county road, until the City of Bangor started mining gravel in the 1920s. As part of their mining operation, they built a route near the current Marina Road for access to the county road (Route 1A).

The project area was organized into 10 Study Loci (Site Map 2). The first Study Locus tested was located on the east side of the project area and next to the parking lot for the Hamlin's Marine (Site Map 3). The second location was just west of the first locus in a raised area with evidence of modern surface disturbance (Site Map 4). Locus III was near the center of the project area and appeared to be a large prepared building platform or staging area (Site Map 5). The fourth Study Locus covered the area downslope from Study Locus III and is, most likely, the location of the most recent mill operations of the Sterns Lumber Company (Site Map 6). The western most area of the project and at the end of the Turtle Head Cove is Study Locus V (Site Map 7). This locus includes the stone foundation of the earliest steam sawmill built on the property. Study Locus VI includes the remains of the tidal dam and the likely location of the tidal sawmill dating from the first decade of the 19th century (Site Map 8). Locus VII included the extensive log cribwork wharf system constructed in the early 19th century that borders the shore of the Penobscot River and the area around the original steam sawmill in Locus V (Site Map 9). The large log cribwork and wharf between Locus IV and the Penobscot River is recorded as Locus VIII (Site Map 10). The eastern most wharf and log cribwork known as "Long Wharf" is mapped as Locus IX (Site Map 11). The roadway and bridge that connected the mill and wharf area with the county road is recoded as Locus X (Site Map 12). The raised wagon road, by way of a heavy bridge, crossed Turtle Head Cove and Sucker Brook to Wilkins Point on a deeded right-of-way to the county road. Although the bridge is no longer there, the log cribbing, support embankment, and roadway remain.

Modern Environment

Turtle Head Cove is located in central Maine along the Penobscot River in the eastern part of the town of Hampden about 2.8 miles downstream from the center of Bangor and 2.5 miles from the Hampden town hall. The neighborhood has been known locally as “East Hampden.” The town was first called Wheelersbough when it was settled in the early 1760s. People have been actively using the river for shipping and log transportation since the late 17th century. The Penobscot River is over 109 miles long and is navigable for the first 75 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The project area is about 60 miles upriver from the coast and has an average tidal depth of 13.4 feet (NOAA.gov/tides09/tabeda.html). The elevation of the project area ranges from 5 to 18 feet above mean sea level. The plant and tree growth is all secondary growth of the volunteer variety as the project area was cleared of most natural vegetation when the mill was active. The landscape in the northeastern part of the project area (Locus I and II) was cleared in the 20th century for gravel mining. There is no evidence that the property was ever farmed. Surface observation suggest that the landscape of the project area is primarily a sand and gravel deposit formed thousands of years ago and subject to seasonal and event flooding. No evidence of bench or bedrock formations appears within the project boundaries. The western half of the project area was an active industrial area until the late 1920s. After the 1920s, the eastern half was a gravel mine.

Historic context

Benjamin Wheeler is considered the first settler in Hampden. He may have arrived as early as 1767. The area became known as Wheelersbouough, but the plantation incorporated in 1794 under the name Hampden (Williams, Chase & Company 1882:369). Abner Crosby and his family were some of the earliest settlers on the Wheelersbouough plantation arriving before 1784. The plantation was part of the Waldo Patent (Figure 2). The Crosby family name appears on four of the original lots and Abner Crosby was the owner of Lot 37 that contained Turtle Head Cove. Ebenezer Crosby owned Lot 36 to the south and Phillip Lovejoy Lot 38 to Abner's north (Figures 3 and 4). They originally settled on the land without clear title but were able to buy their lots from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1784. The lots were sold as 100 acre allotments (Knott 1944:8-9). Lot 37 was long and narrow with the short end facing the Penobscot River. This was a commonly shaped lot on the riverfront in Hampden, which provided many landowners access to the river. The lot extended from the river in a northwestward direction (Figure 4: Hampden Lots late 18th century: Penobscot County Old Brown Book, Page 15). Crosby's lot was different from the others in that it included the mouth and tidal area of Turtle Head Cove. It is not yet known how or when the cove received the name Turtle Head Cove, but it appears on a deed of 1801. In 1801, Abner sold "...all the water and mill privileges that belongs to me in Turtle Head Cove" for \$8 to James Drummond, a merchant from Bangor (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 61:93-94). In 1802, Drummond consolidated his ownership of Turtle Head Cove by buying from John Emery of Hampden for \$1 all rights and title of the water and flats of Turtle Head Cove. For this transaction, Drummond listed himself as a "mariner" and

shared the ownership with John Parker, a millwright from Georgetown, Maine. Parker, likely, was responsible for building the first tidal sawmill on Turtle Head Cove.

Georgetown on the Maine coast was founded in 1649 by Parker's ancestor, John Parker, and had a long tradition of tidal mills. At Georgetown, near the Kennebec River, they have an average 8-foot tide, while at Turtle Head Cove it averages around 13.4 feet (NOAA.gov/tides09/tabeda.html). In the 1802 deed Drummond and Parker obtained all of Emery's rights and title to the water and flats of Turtle Head Cove, "so that they the said Drummond and Parker shall have and enjoy all the privileges and advantages in improving said Cove necessary for the purpose of erecting and improving such mills as they the said Drummond and Parker may at any time here after think proper to erect in said Cove." In the deed Emery retains for himself, "the liberty of passing and repassing at high water with his gondals or other small boat or canoe in and about ... [through] the flood gates in Dam or Dams as they the said Drummond and Parker may here after erect across said Cove" (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 11:456-457). The tidewater mill that Drummond and Parker built was reported to have had a muley or up-and-down saw (Knott 1944:35).

After Drummond and Parker had built the tidal dam and sawmill they sold it to William and Charles Rice of Bangor. The traders from Bangor, who also bought several unrelated pieces of land and property from Drummond and Parker, sold the properties to a group of 11 people in 1818. The package of land and property included: "One undivided half of a Double Saw Mill situated in Hampden in said County at a place called Turtle Head Cove together with an undivided half of about three acres of land and a small house and other privileges..." (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 4:143). The

group of people buying the half share included Joseph Carr, Benjamin Gasland, James Bartlett, James Cosby, Robert Parker, Edmund Dolo, Asa Davis, Stephen Kimball, Israel Snow, John Wilkins, and Jackson Davis, all from Bangor. The other half share of the property was sold to Benjamin Hathorne and John Emery sometime after 1818. Hathorne and Emery seem to have added to the property by building a steam powered saw on the three-acre point of Turtle Head Cove some time before 1848. In 1848, Benjamin Hathorne sold for \$6,000: the rights to use the business name "Walter Brown & Sons", a fourth part of the Turtle Head Cove sawmill property (described in the deed as a steam sawmill and machinery), the "old tide-mill site" and privileges (including the pond above the dam and the land below to low water mark), the booms, wharves, easements, and privileges of the sawmill. Also included was a right-of-way for persons and team vehicles "to pass and repass" from the mill site over Wilkins Point to the new county road (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 227:452).

In 1853, the administrator for the estate of Benjamin Hathorne, Ichabad Bartlett, sold to Amos M. Roberts of Bangor, a merchant, the remaining property of the estate for \$9,500. Included in the transaction was the Hathorne or Emery Steam Saw Mill and about three acres of land, plus a boarding house and other buildings west of Turtle Head Cove. Also included was the old "Turtle-Head-Cove-Tide-Mill-privilege" and a right-of-way across Wilkins Point to the county road with all the rights of shore, flats, flowing, and passage belonging to the mill (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 235:424-429).

Roberts also bought a quarter share of the sawmill from Walter and Benjamin Brown (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 235:430). In 1854, Roberts added to his

holdings of the mill by buying a one-quarter share from Noah Emery (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 250:271-274) and another share from Daniel Stocker. In April of 1858, Roberts mortgaged a half part of the steam sawmill to the Eastern Bank of Bangor for \$15,000 (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 235:428). Roberts was president and director of the Eastern Bank and director of the Union Insurance Company of Bangor (Williams, Chase & Company 1882:460; Bangor, Brewer, Hampden and Veazie Directory 1867: 175-76). On the 1857 map, the mill site is labeled as the “Roberts Steam Mill and Wharf” and shows the dam and two buildings (Walling 1859: 43, East Hampden). The map also clearly shows that access to the mill is over Wilkins Point and across Turtle Head Cove on a bridge. The image of the mill from the same 1859 volume (Figure 9.) shows two buildings. The original sawmill building on the left has a tall brick chimney in its southwest corner, with an attached one story sloped roof structure over the boiler area. The main building is two stories with a gabled roof. Two openings at wharf level suggest that they are the lumber output doors for the two saws. The second building, partly obscured by a docked ship, is also a two story structure, but of a slightly different style. There appears to be a chimney attached to its northeastern corner of the building. The function is unknown but it is, most likely, a support building for the mill.

In 1863, Roberts sold the mill to Daniel Sargent and Charles B. Sterns of Brewer where they operated a sawmill under the name C.G. Sterns & Company. The Sargent and Sterns partnership bought the property by giving Roberts a mortgage of \$10,000 for “one undivided half share” for the property known as “Emery” or “Hathorne Steam Saw Mill”. They agreed to pay Amos Roberts \$10,000 in four equal payments of \$2,500

annually with an interest rate of 6% per annum. The C.G. Sterns & Company changed its name to “Sargent and Sterns” and then in 1864 the partnership was dissolved. From that time on, the mill at Turtle Head Cove was known as the Sterns Lumber Company. At that time, the mill had a 150-horse power steam engine that powered two saws, one being a gang saw. The mill needed a crew of 150 men to operate (Trickey 1976:86). On the 1902 USGS map the dam and wharfs area is clearly shown, as is the bridge across Wilkins point. Also shown are the two mill buildings (Locus IV and V) and two more buildings one of which is, most likely, located in Locus III. The only access road continues to be the bridge over Wilkins Point (USGS 1902: Bangor). The earliest postcard picture shows the old and new mill buildings (Figure 10). The original sawmill no longer has a chimney and the second building, present in the 1859 image, has been removed. A water and a bell tower are between the two buildings. In the next photograph (Figure 11), thought to be from the 1890s, the water tower has been shortened and a tree has grown next to the bell tower. Stacked next to the old steam mill building are piles of cut lumber but no sawdust pile and no chimney. In the log pond are two separate boom groups. One boom group contains normal length logs waiting to be hauled into the new sawmill, while the other appears to contain small waste pieces being collected near the gate of the dam to be released when the tide is right. This evidence would suggest that the old steam mill no longer has an operating steam boiler and may be used for storage and processing and that the log chute is now being used to send waste into the pond. A historic photograph taken from the Penobscot River side (Figure 12) at about the time confirms that there is no chimney at the older mill, but of note is the gatekeeper’s cabin/office atop the tidal dam. A final postcard (Figure 13) of

the Sterns Sawmill is from the first decade of the 20th century and shows several log booms waiting in the Penobscot River to go through the tidal dam to the log pond. Of great interest in this view is the apparent absence of the original steam sawmill building, suggesting that it was removed before the turn of the century.

In 1913, the ownership of the Sterns Lumber Company changed from members of the Sterns family to a group of new owners who continued to operate the mill under the Sterns name. The reorganized company was to be managed by John A. Smith and the Hampden mill was to be supervised by Thomas R. McDonough of Hampden. S.D. Benson, who had overseen the mill operation since the death of Samuel Sterns, was to retire. The operating mill had two band saws and a capacity of 100,000 board feet a day. During the height of the season, the mill employed from 100 to 125 men (Bangor Daily News, Commercial Section May 9, 1913). The Sterns Lumber Company continued to operate or control the sawmill site until 1920. In that year, they signed a five year lease with the Baker Lumber and Box company for use of the sawmill (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 950:185).

In 1922, the Sterns Lumber Company sold the land between Turtle Head Cove, the Penobscot River and east of the mill site for \$20,000 to the City of Bangor for the mining of gravel. This did not include the mill area or Turtle Head Cove. The mill had been leased to Barker Lumber & Box Company in 1922. The City agreed to build an access road two rod wide, and allow Sterns Lumber or their lessee to use it for “foot passengers, teams, vehicles and trucks...” In addition, the city would be allowed to use the “team bridge over Turtle Head Cove” as long as the city maintained the bridge. The City of Bangor could also use the “Long” or “Upper Wharf” located southeast of the

proposed gravel pit for landing scows and other vessels to remove the gravel from the gravel bank (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 950:184). In 1929, the Sterns Lumber Company sold the remainder of the Turtle Head Cove sawmill property to the Penobscot Development Company (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 1040:148). In 1952, after James Mooney became partner in the Sterns Lumber Company, a new retail lumber and building materials yard was built between Turtle Head Cove and the county road to Bangor (Trickey 1972: 86). This would have been partly on the property known as Wilkins Point and part of the right-of-way from the original mill site (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 327:366). In 1978, the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company of Bangor obtained an easement across the sawmill property for a planned power line and tower (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 2861:130). The power line route is near the early 19th century Wilkins Point right-of-way. The 1997 USGS map shows the areas in the project areas that were active mining zones (Figure 8).

Survey Methods

A walk-over of the project area was conducted to identify any surface indications that could suggest archaeological features, in addition to identifying the boundaries of the project area as presented in the proposed project map. After the walk-over and studying historic maps, the property was organized into 10 Study Loci (Map 2). Five loci were identified as having potential for sub-surface historic resources, two of the loci appeared to have had major changes to their landscape during the 20th century and had very little development, if at all, during the early or mid-19th century. Five additional loci were identified that exhibited characteristics of high historical interest, but they did not require archaeological testing or were difficult to effectively evaluate using test pits.

Included in these loci were the tidal dam, the log cribbing and wharf system, and the road and bridge embankment that provided the access to Wilkins Point and the county road.

Locations within each of the “Study Locus” designated for sub-surface testing were marked for test pit locations. Not all test pit locations within each locus were excavated. Sufficient test pits were dug in each locus to provide the necessary data to characterize the locus and provide the necessary information to form an evaluation of the potential for important and significant historic resources within the locus.

Each 50 by 50 centimeter test was aligned to magnet north and the northeastern corner of each test pit was recorded and mapped with a Topcon GPS field survey instrument and data collector. The test pits were dug by hand, using shovels and trowels, to a depth of 100 centimeters below the surface whenever possible. All soils removed from the test pits were sifted through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Soil profiles of each test pit were drawn, using a Munsell Soil-Color Chart. Test pit recording forms were filled out for each test pit and are included in Appendix III of this report. Artifacts recovered from the test pits were collected and later in the lab sorted, counted, photographed, and recorded for analysis. An artifact catalogue was produced using a Microsoft Access data base program and is included in Appendix IV of this report.

Locus I was on the eastern side of the project area (Site Map 3). The locus covered about 67 by 81 meters and is bound on the north by Sucker Brook, on the east by the Hamlin’s Marine parking lot and on the south by the Penobscot River and the remaining part of the wharf. To the west was Locus II. The surface of Study Locus I was

very smooth, suggestive of having been leveled by machinery some time in the recent past. Vegetation of grasses, plants, and young trees covered the area (Figure 14).

Locus II was west of Study Locus I and was marked by an uneven surface, suggestive of dumping activities (Figure 16). The size of the locus is about 54 by 93 meters (Site Map 4). On the north side is Sucker Brook and the tidal area of Turtle Head Cove, on the east is Locus I, on the south is the crib log structure of Long Wharf (Locus IX) and the Penobscot River. Towards the northwest is the large berm and bridge embankment of the historic access route for the sawmill over Wilkins Point (Locus X). On the southwest is Locus III.

Locus III is near the center of the project area separated from the main mill area by a roadway that comes from the Wilkins Point bridge, providing access to the sawmills and the Long Wharf area (Figure 18). On the north and east side are Locus II. The locus with a size of about 37 by 25 meters is a smooth and level area suggestive of a prepared building platform or staging area (Site Map 5).

Locus IV includes the most modern sawmill activity area. The updates to this section of the mill were completed in the last part of the 19th century and into the first decade of the 20th century. The locus is about 50 by 63 meters in size (Site Map 6). On the northern side are the log retaining walls of Turtle Head Cove and the historic access road from Wilkins Bridge to the dam and the old mill. On the east is the access road from Wilkins Bridge to Long Wharf and on the south is the large log cribbing system (Locus VIII) that formed a lumber staging area and loading wharf (Figure 20).

Locus V is the location of the original steam sawmill built in the 1830s or 1840s (Figure 22). The locus is about 28 by 29 meters in size (Site Map 7). Towards the north are the log retaining walls of Turtle Head Cove, the tidal dam, and the historic access road from Wilkins Bridge to the dam and Locus VI. To the south and west the steam sawmill is bordered by Locus VIII, a log-cribbing network that provided a staging area and loading wharf for the mill.

Locus VI, on the western edge of the project area, covers the tidal dam and the location of the original tidal mill built in 1802 (Figure 27). The locus is about 33 by 48 meters in size bordered on the north by a part of the tidal dam and on the east by the water and tidal flat of Turtle Head Cove and on the west by the water of the Penobscot River (Site Map 8). To the south of Locus VI is the log retaining wall and log cribbing of Locus VII that supported the early tidal sawmill and the later steam sawmill.

Locus VII is located on the southwestern edge of the project area, projecting into the Penobscot River. The locus includes the log cribbing structure that created an entrance to the tidal dam and a staging area for the collected log bundles waiting to be drawn into the log pond behind the dam. The log cribbing covers both the west and south sides of Locus V, providing a wharf for stacking and loading the lumber from the sawmill (Figure 29). The locus is about 55 by 20 meters in an “L” shape between Locus V and the Penobscot River (Site Map 9).

Locus VIII is located on the south edge of the project area between Locus IV and the Penobscot River. The locus includes the log cribbing structure that created a storage workspace area for the finished lumber being prepared for loading onto ships

and barges (Figure 30). The locus is about 33 by 78 meters bound by the water of the Penobscot River on three sides (Site Map 10).

Locus IX is located on the southeast side of the project area between Locus II and I and the Penobscot River. The locus includes the log cribbing structure that created a wharf and a small cove. The structure was known as the “Long Wharf” (Figure 31 and 32). The locus is about 45 by 107 meters in size, including the wharf and the cove (Site Map 11).

Locus X is on the northwest edge of the project area bordering Turtle Head Cove. Locus X is about 20 by 55 meters (Site Map 12). The locus includes the log cribbing structure that was created to support the bridge that crossed over this part of the cove to Wilkins Point and then out to the county road (Figure 33). It also includes the raised wagon road that was the overland route to the sawmill from the early 1800s to the 1920s.

Results of the Phase I Survey

Study Locus I

During the investigation of Locus I (Site Map 3), three test pits were completed. The pits were spaced 20 meters apart in an east to west line. Results from the pits were all similar and consistent with surface observations. The three pits were excavated to a depth from 80 to 100 centimeters below the surface. All contained a topsoil layer of 5 to 7 centimeters thick. Test Pit 2 contained a single modern wire nail in this top soil layer. The top soil was not well developed and lacked the silty-sand that would be expected in a river basin. This would suggest a relative modern origin of the landform and is

displayed in the Test Pit (Figure 15). Artifacts found in the soils below 45 centimeters in Test Pits 2 and 3 were a brass shot gun shell base and a circular steel washer. The artifacts were, most likely, manufactured in the 20th century and along with the consistent river cobbles further support the interpretation that landscape formation in Locus I was developed during the 20th century. The landscape is likely the result of gravel mining activities begun by the City of Bangor in the 1920s after the Sterns Lumber Company sold the eastern part of their land on Turtle Head Cove to the city (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 950:184). The 1997 USGS Bangor Map indicates this area was used for mining (Figure 8). No further test pits were excavated in the locus.

Study Locus II

Locus II was located on the east side of the project area and west of Locus I. During the investigation of Locus II (Site Map 4), three test pits were completed. The pits were spaced 20 meters apart in an east to west line. Results from the pits were all similar and consistent with surface observations. The three pits were excavated to a depth of 100 centimeters below the surface. All contained topsoil layers from 5 to 8 centimeters thick and the Test Pit 5 was typical of the group. The top soil was not well developed and lacked the silty-sand that would be expected in a river basin.

Additionally, on the surface were fragments of asphalt and concrete creating a very irregular surface. Recovered from the excavations at various depths was a mixture of cement fragments and asphalt pieces. Pieces of roofing tarpaper were recovered from over 70 centimeters below the surface. The artifacts recovered were, most likely, manufactured in the 20th century and along with the inconsistent river cobbles further

support the interpretation that landscape formation, like Locus I, was developed during the 20th century. The current landscape is likely the direct and indirect result of gravel mining activities begun by the City of Bangor in the 1920s when the Sterns Lumber Company sold the eastern part of their land on Turtle Head Cove to the city (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 950:184). No further test pits were excavated in the locus.

Locus III

Locus III was located near the center of the project area between Locus II and IV. During the investigation of Locus III (Site Map 5), one test pit was completed. The pit was placed near the center of the space that appears to have been a building platform. The surface is reasonably level, firm, and ringed by larger trees. Results from the excavation of the pit were consistent with surface observations. The pit was excavated to a depth of 100 centimeters below the surface (Figure 19). The topsoil layer, Stratum I, from 5 to 8 centimeters thick, contained one wire nail 4.5 inches long. Stratum II, a dark brown soil, contained aqua window glass fragments, 4 fragments of aqua bottle glass, a key-wind top strip can opener, several pieces of a hand-cut leather belt or strap, and a white clay smoking pipe stem fragment (Figure 40). Stratum III, a yellowish brown soil of fine sand with grit, was about 10 centimeters thick and contained no artifacts. The final stratum was consistent to over 70 centimeters, contained no artifacts and was, most likely, an undisturbed composite of sand and river cobbles. The domestic artifacts recovered from Stratum II were manufactured in the 19th century and may represent the activities related to a domestic building such as a boarding house or an eating area for the men working at the lumber mill. It was reported that in 1865 there

were 150 men working at the mill (Trickey 1976:86). On the 1902 USGS map for the area, it shows a building at this location (Figure 6).

Locus IV

Locus IV is located near the western edge of the project just east of the stone sawmill foundation in Locus V and downslope from Locus III. During the investigation of Locus IV (Site Map 6), two test pits were completed. The pits were placed 10 meters apart in the area, most likely, to retain integrity of the steam sawmill that was built and operated here in the 19th and early 20th century. North of the test pits is an area that has been disturbed by a modern two-track road that traverses the project area from east to west to allow recent access from the Hamlin's Marine parking lot to the point of Turtle Head Cove. Part of this disturbed area was also the route used historically to access the sawmill and the tidal dam from the county road over the Wilkins Point Bridge. Historic photos (Figure 11) and evidence on the log retaining wall of Turtle Head Cove suggest that a log ramp and aerial passage was in place on the retaining wall to feed logs from the Turtle Head Cove log pond over the wagon road to the second story of the sawmill.

Results from the excavation of the pits confirmed the depth of the historic foundation and were consistent with surface observations. The pits were excavated to a depth of 90 and 110 centimeters below the surface. In Test Pit 8, beginning at 15 centimeters below the surface, a group of scattered red bricks was encountered (Figure 19). The pit would go on to contain 108 artifacts most of which were 19th century building material. Most notable among the building materials was a fragment of black roofing slate with a nail hole in it (Figure 39). Other interesting material includes a

fragment of a flat file (Figure 43) and a fragment of clear chimney glass. The artifact-rich layer, Stratum III, continued to a depth of about 38 centimeters below the surface. In the northeastern corner of the test pit, the edge of a cement foundation or pillar was encountered. The cement extends to a depth of 85 centimeters below the surface and faced toward the southeast. The location and size of the cement would suggest that it was part of a foundation or structural support system that was part of the newest addition to the sawmill. The cement foundation was likely constructed at the end of the 19th century or early 20th century. The test pit may have encountered a builder's trench associated with the construction effort that installed the cement. The second test pit in Study Locus IV contained artifacts in the second stratum from 5 to 25 centimeters below the surface. Artifacts recovered included seven cut nails (Figure 41), a piece of aqua window glass, a leather fragment, and three pieces of roofing slate. The final soil layer encountered in the test pit was a light yellowish brown with sand, gravel, and coble, suggesting it was undisturbed soil and part of the original gravel bar. In between the two pits was exposed a section of red bricks that is, most likely, part of a wall from the boiler house building present in the 1890s photograph of the mill (Figures 10 and 11). Evidence from the test pits and surface observation suggest that, at least, one substantial complex structure once occupied the area. Historic evidence suggests that there was a building in this location from the 1850s until the late 1920s. Walling's 1859 map of East Hampden shows a structure in this location (Figure 5). Additional photographs of the mill taken in the last years of the 19th century suggest there were several buildings in the area of Locus IV. The buildings included a brick boiler house and a main sawmill building with several attachments (Figure 12). A fragment of a

yellow brick made by the “Portland Stone Works/Portland, Me” was found on the surface (Figure 34). Although the building space was remodeled and upgraded several times over those years, the function of the buildings was always industrial, ranging from a support structure of the first steam mill (Locus V) to the location of the most modern mill. The size of the structure was limited to the area between the access road on its north, the original steam sawmill on the west, and the wharf structure on the south. The main sawmill structure may have been about 80 by 60 feet in size, while the brick steam plant may have been about 60 by 50 feet size.

Locus V

Locus V is located on the western edge of the project boundary just west of Locus IV and south of the tidal dam in Locus VI. During the investigation of Locus V (Site Map 7), two test pits were completed. One test pit was placed inside the stone foundation of the original structure, while the other test pit was located in a cleared area near Turtle Head Cove. Test Pit 10 was located within the stone foundation that was the focus of the steam sawmill. The stone foundation system covered an area of approximately 20 by 8 meters (60 by 25 feet). The foundation’s main function was to support and hold the machinery of the steam sawmill so it could operate. The foundation does not directly reflect the size of the building that protected and covered the machinery.

The long side of the foundation runs east to west facing the Penobscot River. The northern side of the foundation has been disturbed by a modern two-track road, obscuring and covering the edge of the foundation with fill. The eastern edge of the

foundation has also been impacted by slope wash and tree growth within the foundation. The southern foundation wall is in very good condition. The western side of the foundation is more complex, as it appears to be a large berm, but is the remains of the steam boiler. The body or framework of the boiler was constructed of red brick.

The walls of the stone foundation are constructed of hand-selected slabs of local bench rock. The rock slabs are from two to over 10 centimeters thick and from 10 to 30 centimeters long. They were hand stacked without mortar, creating walls about 60 centimeters wide and 110 centimeters tall or about 12 to 15 courses high. The space between the stones has been pointed with mortar at several times over the years with different types of mortar. Some of the mortar being used was quite hard while other was a soft basic lime-based mortar.

The steam engine boiler extends across the western edge of the foundation area. The remains of the boiler are a visible rubble pile of 4 meters wide and 9 meters long. It appears that the boiler tubing and the cylinder/piston have been removed; leaving the bricks that provided the body of the boiler. The historic image of the mill in 1859 (Figure 9) shows that the chimney was located at the northern end, while a later 1890s picture (Figure 11) suggests that the chimney was removed and the steam sawmill no longer used. At the southern end of the boiler is a small stone foundation, similar to the construction of the main foundation. The small foundation has four wrought iron bolts imbedded in the stacked stone (Figure 23). The $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts have been cut off to remove the machinery that was mounted there. The removed machinery was, most likely, some part of the steam motor, perhaps an anchor for the piston. Near the bolts, a sample of the surface materials was cleared, revealing part of the brick structure.

Near the center of the foundation complex two pieces of cut granite are still in their original placement. They are both about 80 centimeters (2.5 feet) wide and thick and about 180 centimeters (6 feet) long (Figure 21). Quarry marks can be seen on the stone (Figure 46). They each have two iron bolts embedded in them. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts were wrought iron and threaded at the end (Figure 45). The bolts held brackets that supported the crankshaft for the spinning flywheels that powered the belts that then moved the saws. The bolts on one granite foundation were bent over when the crankshaft brackets were removed, while the other granite had its bolts cut off. The cut granite was installed on a specially constructed hand-laid stonewalls without mortar. The two parallel walls, built to hold the granite, were not “keyed” with the main east to west wall that runs the length of the building. This was most likely so that the vibration of the machine did not affect the integrity of the main foundation section. The “I” shape foundation sections constructed between the granite formation supported a working platform. Rough logs to be cut were brought into the mill from the log pond (Turtle Head Cove) on the north side of the building. The finished lumber was brought out the south side of the mill to be stacked and loaded from the wharf onto ships. On the eastern side of the foundation area is a laid brick floor area, which was, likely, a specialized workspace within the sawmill building.

The test pit was placed on the west side of the one of two granite cross members that supported the crankshaft and flywheel of the steam motor. The pit was 50 by 100 centimeters in size and went to a depth of 110 centimeters below the top of the granite support beam (Figure 24). Fill inside of the foundation began at about 48 centimeters below the top of the beam. The fill was excavated in two layers with the top 37

centimeters labeled Stratum I, while the remainder was labeled Stratum II. The excavation was stopped at 110 centimeters below the top of the slab when a level-laid stone floor was encountered. This would have been the bottom of the flywheel pit, indicating that the wheel was about 6 feet high. Artifacts recovered in the test pit include 77 total artifacts. No artifacts were recovered from the top surface layer. Artifacts recovered from Stratum II include 19 cut nails (Figure 36), 9 wire nails, 24 fragments of window glass, a tip of a hand forged wrought iron hook (Figure 35), 5 roofing slate pieces (one with a nail hole) (Figure 44), and 6 pieces of a patent medicine bottle produced by Dr. J. Hostetters Stomach Bitters (Figure 42). This brand of stomach bitters was very popular in the last half of the 19th century, when the herbal mixture was being produced with 47% alcohol (Fike 2006:36).

North of the foundation is an area that has been disturbed by a modern two-track road that traverses the entire project property from east to west, allowing modern access from Hamlin's Marine parking lot to the point of Turtle Head Cove. Part of this route was also used historically to access the sawmill and the tidal dam from the county road over the Wilkins Point Bridge. Historic photos and evidence on the log retaining wall at the high water mark of Turtle Head Cove suggest that a log ramp (Figure 26) was in place on the retaining wall to feed logs from the log pond across the wagon road to the sawmill. A 6 inch hand-made nail was recovered near the log ramp (Figure 38). The size of the structure was limited to the area between the access road on its north and the wharf structure on the south. The structure may have been about 40 by 60 feet in size. Historic evidence suggests that there was a building here from, at least, the early 1840s until the 1890s. Although upper parts of the building were likely remodeled

and upgraded several times over those years, the stone foundation appears to have not changed.

Locus VI

Locus VI is located on the western edge of the project boundary just north of Locus V. The locus includes as much of the tidal dam that is located in the project area. Also included in Locus VI would be the location of the tidal sawmill which was, most likely, near the shore of the Turtle Head Cove peninsula. The dam was about 20 feet thick and 130 feet long, built of a log cribbing method similar to that used for building the wharfs. The log cribbing goes to an unknown depth being covered with mud during low tide. The cribbing was formed by a simple stacking of the logs in a squared fashion, leaving a row of empty square chambers between the crossed logs. The chambers were then filled with rubble. The rubble fill was, most likely, from the dredging of the mouth and pond area of Turtle Head Cove. The logs in the cribbing are from 25 to 50 centimeters in diameter and have a length of 3 to 7 meters. The crossing points of the logs are notched and pegged. The pegs were placed in pre-drilled holes. The pegs are wood, brass, and wrought iron. The lower and interior logs appear to be wood-pegged (Figure 28), while the logs nearer the exterior and surface are more likely to be metal-pegged. This would suggest several stages of construction and repair over an extended time period. The wooden pegs are, most likely, from the earliest construction activity, followed by the brass and, lastly, the iron. The dam would have had a tide gate to allow the tide to enter the cove and be closed to hold the water. The water wheel for powering the sawmill may have been a horizontal water wheel installed at the base of the water flow. The wheel may be still in place under many layers of mud. The mill may have been

located on the dam or extended on the piers over the water. In the 1890s photograph (Figure 12) there is a small building on the dam that is most likely the gatekeeper's office.

Locus VII

Locus VII was located at the western side the project area between Locus V and the Penobscot River. During the investigation of Locus VII (Site Map 9), no test pits were attempted. The main feature of the locus is the log cribbing that formed a breakwater for the sawmill and a wharf for the loading of finished lumber. The log structure was also used to prepare the raw logs floating in the river to enter the log pond behind the tidal dam. The log cribbing goes to an unknown depth with evidence at low tide that it may extend into the river another 10 to 15 meters. The cribbing was formed by a simple stacking of the logs in squared fashion, leaving a row of empty square chambers between the crossed logs. The chambers were then filled with rubble. The rubble fill could have been from dredging Turtle Head Cove, the Penobscot River, or ballast from ships. Even though interesting and historically significant artifacts may be found within the fill of the log cribbing, their origin would be unknown and their contribution to the history of the sawmill minimal. The surface of the log cribbing was prepared for a working surface to be used for stacking and loading the finished lumber. The current remaining surface of the wharf area is covered with low brush and small trees. The logs in the cribbing are from 25 to 60 centimeters in diameter and have a length of 5 to 15 meters. The crossing points of the logs are notched and pegged. The pegs were placed in pre-drilled holes. The pegs are wood, brass, and wrought iron. The lower below surface pegs and the pegs near the dam appear to be wood, while the

pegs nearer to the current surface are more likely to be out of metal. This would suggest several stages of construction and repair over an extended time period. The wooden pegs are, most likely, the earliest construction activity followed by the brass and, lastly, by the iron. The construction and changes in shape of the wharf is depicted on the historic maps of Turtle Head Cove.

Locus VIII

Locus VIII was located at the western side the project area between Locus IV and the Penobscot River. During the investigation of Locus VIII (Site Map 10), no test pits were attempted. The main feature of the locus is the log cribbing that formed a working surface and wharf for the loading of finished lumber onto ships. The log cribbing goes to an unknown depth with evidence at low tide that it may extend into the river at considerable depth, another 5 to 10 meters. The cribbing was formed by a simple stacking of logs in a squared fashion, leaving a row of empty square chambers between the crossed logs. The chambers were then filled with rubble. The rubble fill could have been from dredging the Penobscot River or ballast from ships. Although interesting and historically significant artifacts may be found within the fill of the log cribbing, their origin would be unknown and their contribution to the history of the sawmill minimal. The surface of the log cribbing was prepared as a working surface to be used to stack and load the finished lumber. Currently, the surface of the wharf area is covered with low brush and small trees.

The logs in the cribbing are from 25 to 60 centimeters in diameter and have a length of 5 to 15 meters. The crossing point of the logs are notched and pegged. The

pegs were placed in pre-drilled holes. The pegs appear to be brass and wrought iron. No wood pegs were observed in this log cribbing section. The use of brass and iron pegs may suggest several stages of construction during the lifetime of the wharf. The construction and changes in shape of the wharf is depicted on the historic maps of Turtle Head Cove.

Locus IX

Locus IX was located at the southeastern side the project area between Locus II and the Penobscot River. During the investigation of Locus IX (Site Map 11), no test pits were attempted. The main feature of the locus is the log cribbing that formed a working surface and wharf for the loading of finished lumber onto ships. The wharf was referred to in a 1922 deed as the “Long or Upper Wharf” (Penobscot County, Book of Deeds 950:184). The log cribbing goes to an unknown depth with evidence at low tide that it may extend into the river at considerable depth, another 5 to 10 meters. The cribbing was formed by a simple stacking of logs in a squared fashion, leaving a row of empty square chambers between the crossed logs. The chambers were then filled with rubble. The rubble fill may have been from dredging the Penobscot River or ballast from ships and barges. Although interesting and historically significant artifacts may be found within the fill of the log cribbing, their origin would be unknown and their contribution to the history of the sawmill minimal. The surface of the log cribbing was prepared for a working surface to load the finished lumber onto waiting ships and barges. Currently, the surface of the wharf area is covered with low brush and small trees and the docking cove is filled with silt and slope wash.

The logs in the cribbing are from 25 to 60 centimeters in diameter and have a length of 3 to 15 meters. The crossing points of the logs are notched and pegged. Most of the pegs were placed in pre-drilled holes, while some may have been driven like nails. The pegs appear to be wrought iron, some being 60 centimeters long. No wood pegs were observed in this log cribbing section. The shape of the wharf is depicted in the 1902 USGS map as forming a long and narrow platform and larger cove than is evident today (Figure 6).

Locus X

Locus X was located at the north side the project area between Locus IV and III and the water of Turtle Head Cove. During the investigation of Locus X (Site Map 12), no test pits were attempted. The main feature of the locus is the log cribbing that formed the foundation or pier that supported the span of the bridge. The bridge connected the mill road with Wilkins Point and on to the county road. The other feature is the raised roadway that leads from the bridge to the mill areas. Two railroad spikes (Figure 37) were found on the edge of the road near the bridge, but no historical records were found to suggest that a rail line had ever been installed on the bridge or roadway. The log cribbing and support bracing for the foundation continues to an unknown depth with evidence of, at least, two construction episodes. Like the cribbing found in wharfs, the foundation for the bridge was formed by a simple stacking of logs in a squared fashion, leaving a row of empty square chambers between the crossed logs. The chambers were then filled with rubble, most likely, dredged from Turtle Head Cove. Although interesting and historically significant, the origin of the artifacts found within the fill of the log cribbing would be unknown and their contribution to the history of the sawmill

minimal. Currently, the surface of the foundation and bridge pier is still the hard-packed surface of the roadway.

The logs in the cribbing are from 25 to 60 centimeters in diameter and have a length of 5 to 10 meters. The crossing point of the logs are notched and pegged. The pegs were placed in pre-drilled holes. The pegs appear to be both wooden pegs and wrought iron. The bridge was in use from the early part of the 19th century until near the mid-20th century. It served as the land access to the mill until the 1920s when an additional roadway was built by the City of Bangor.

Summary and Recommendations

Historic research directed the focus of the areas that contained the most potential for important 19th century historic resources. Historic maps suggested that about half of the project area was never developed in the 19th century and that in the mid-20th it was used as a gravel mine. The property called Turtle Head Cove is part of the natural seasonal drainage of Sucker Brook into the Penobscot River. The wet land area of Turtle Head Cove was partly created by tidal activity and the construction of the tidal dam around 1802. The cove may have been dredged historically to expand the storage capacity and effectiveness of the tidal sawmill.

Ten study loci were established to focus the Phase I survey and help determine if significant historical and cultural resources might be present in anticipation of future improvements. The locus areas were used to organize the surface area for testing and evaluation. Sub-surface testing was conducted in five locus areas. Results for Study Locus I and II, located on the east side of the project area nearest the Hamlin's Marina,

suggested that the landform was modified by gravel mining and filling by earth moving equipment after the 1920s. Study Locus III, located in a clearing near the middle of the project area, was, most likely, a building platform and structure location associated with the Sterns Lumber Mill during the 19th century. Study Locus IV retains evidence of the “modern steam sawmill” Sterns Lumber Mill built in the late 19th century, while Study Locus V, at the western most area of the project, contains the stone foundation of the steam sawmill built in the early 19th century owned and operated by Amos M. Roberts of Bangor, Maine. The “Roberts Stem Mill and Wharf” was sold in 1863 to Daniel Sargent and Charles B. Sterns. Study Locus VI contains the tidal dam and the tidal sawmill built in 1802 by millwright John Parker on land originally deeded to Abner Crosby in 1784. Other locus areas of historic interest are the three log crib wharfs facing the Penobscot River and the log constructed bridge foundation that provided the main overland route, connecting the sawmill to the county road (Route 1A) over Wilkins Point.

Interpretations and recommendations for the project are that Locus I and II contain no items of historical interest with no further work needed. Locus III may contain items of historical significance and may be a contributing element to the main sawmill feature. Locus IV contains foundation elements of the sawmill and items of historical interest of the late 19th and early 20th century sawmill activity and is a contributing element to the main steam sawmill and the tidal dam. Locus V includes the foundations of an early 19th century steam sawmill and maintains a high level of integrity and is considered historically significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and should be preserved. If the feature will be impacted by development, it should be recorded with a Phase II Archaeological

Survey. Locus VI includes a unique tidal dam and mill pond. In addition, there is the potential for evidence of a very early 19th century tidal sawmill. The tidal dam and tidal sawmill may be unique for being the farthest inland on the Penobscot River and perhaps all of Maine. Research questions that could be explored are the transition from tidal sawmills to the earliest steam mills and the viable use of tidal power. The tidal dam and tidal sawmill are considered historically significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and should be preserved. If the feature will be impacted with development, it should be recorded with a Phase II Archaeological Survey. The log crib wharfs (Locus VII, VIII, IX), and the log bridge foundation and pier (Locus X) are contributing elements to the main historic features in Locus V and VI. If they are to be impacted by development, a Phase II Archaeological Survey should be conducted which could include elements of architectural evaluation and recording.

Table of Recommendations

Phase I Archaeology Survey, Turtle Head Cove, Hampden, ME

Locus	Features	Active Date Range	Recommendations if area is to be disturbed
I	none	Mid to late 20 th century	None
II	none	Mid to late 20 th century	None
III	Building platform	Mid half 19 th century to early 20 th century	Contributing element to sawmill site, Phase II Archaeological Survey
IV	Building foundations, sawmill	Mid half 19 th to early 20 th century	Contributing element to sawmill site, Phase II Archaeological Survey
V	Machinery and building foundations, steam sawmill	1840s to late 19 th century	Potentially eligible for listing on the National Register, Phase II Archaeological Survey
VI	Tidal dam and tidal mill	1802 to early 20 th century	Potentially eligible for listing on the National Register, Phase II Archaeological Survey
VII	Log cribbing and wharf	1802 to early 20 th century	Contributing element to tidal dam and steam sawmill, Phase II Archaeological Survey
VIII	Log cribbing and wharf	Mid 19 th to mid 20 th century	Contributing element to sawmill site, Phase II Archaeological Survey
IX	Log cribbing and wharf	Late 19 th to mid 20 th century	Contributing element to sawmill site, Phase II Archaeological Survey
X	Log cribbing, road and bridge pier	Early 19 th to mid 20 th century	Contributing element to tidal dam and sawmill site, Phase II Archaeological Survey

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Appendix I

Turtle Head Cove
Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites
Hampden, Maine

Site Maps

Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

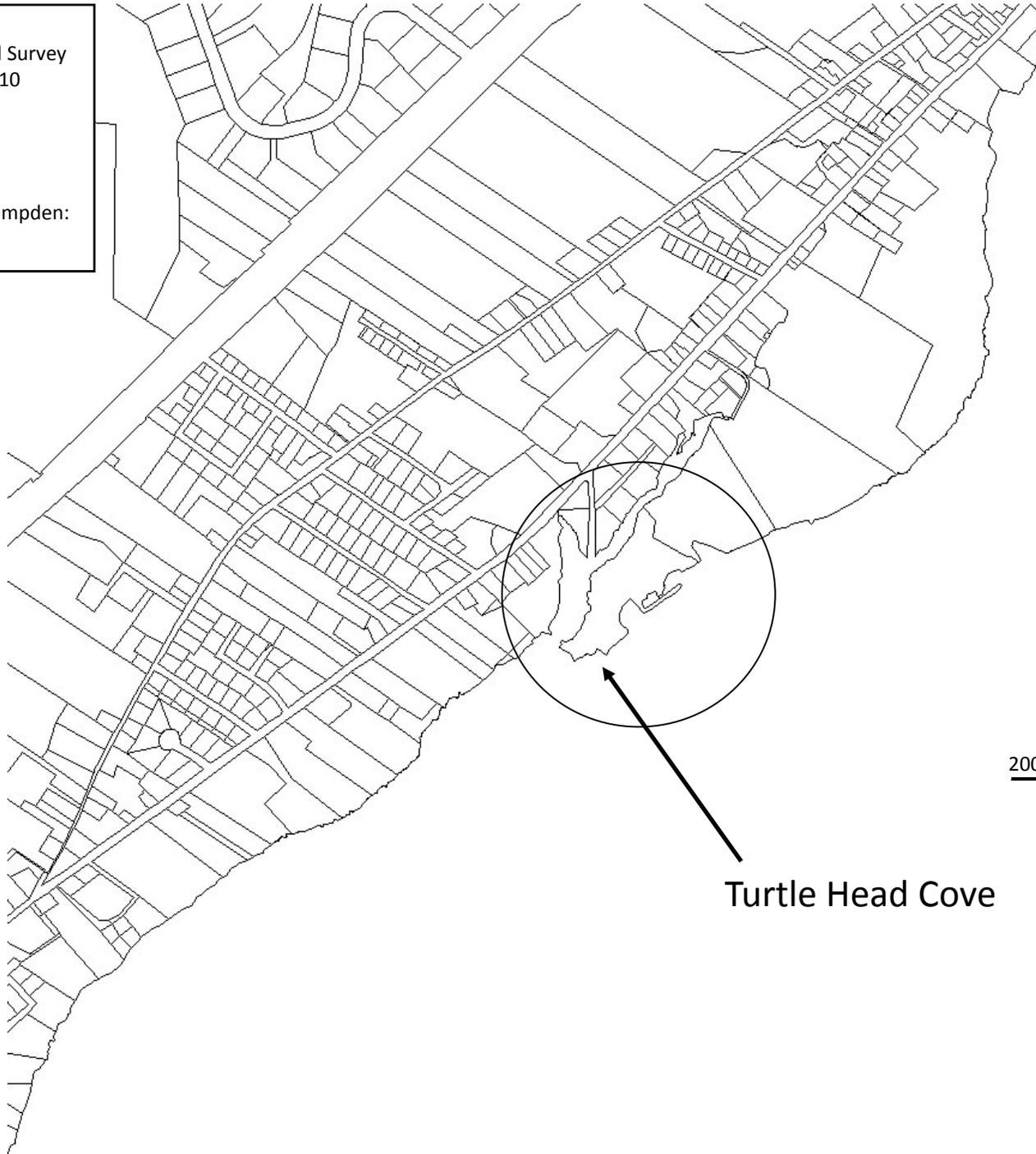
In Depth Archaeology

Rick Morris

February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



200 meters

Turtle Head Cove

Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

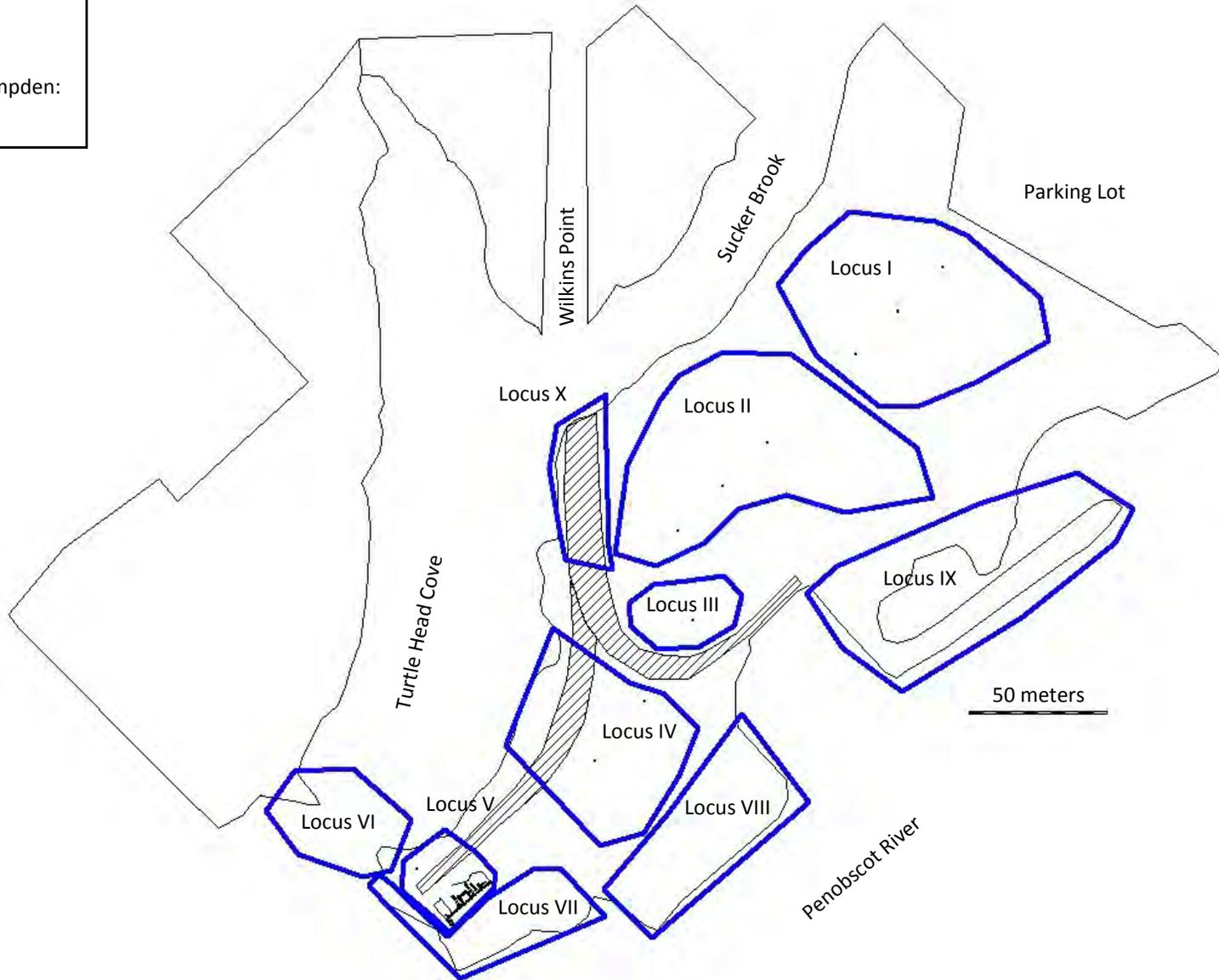
In Depth Archaeology

Rick Morris

February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

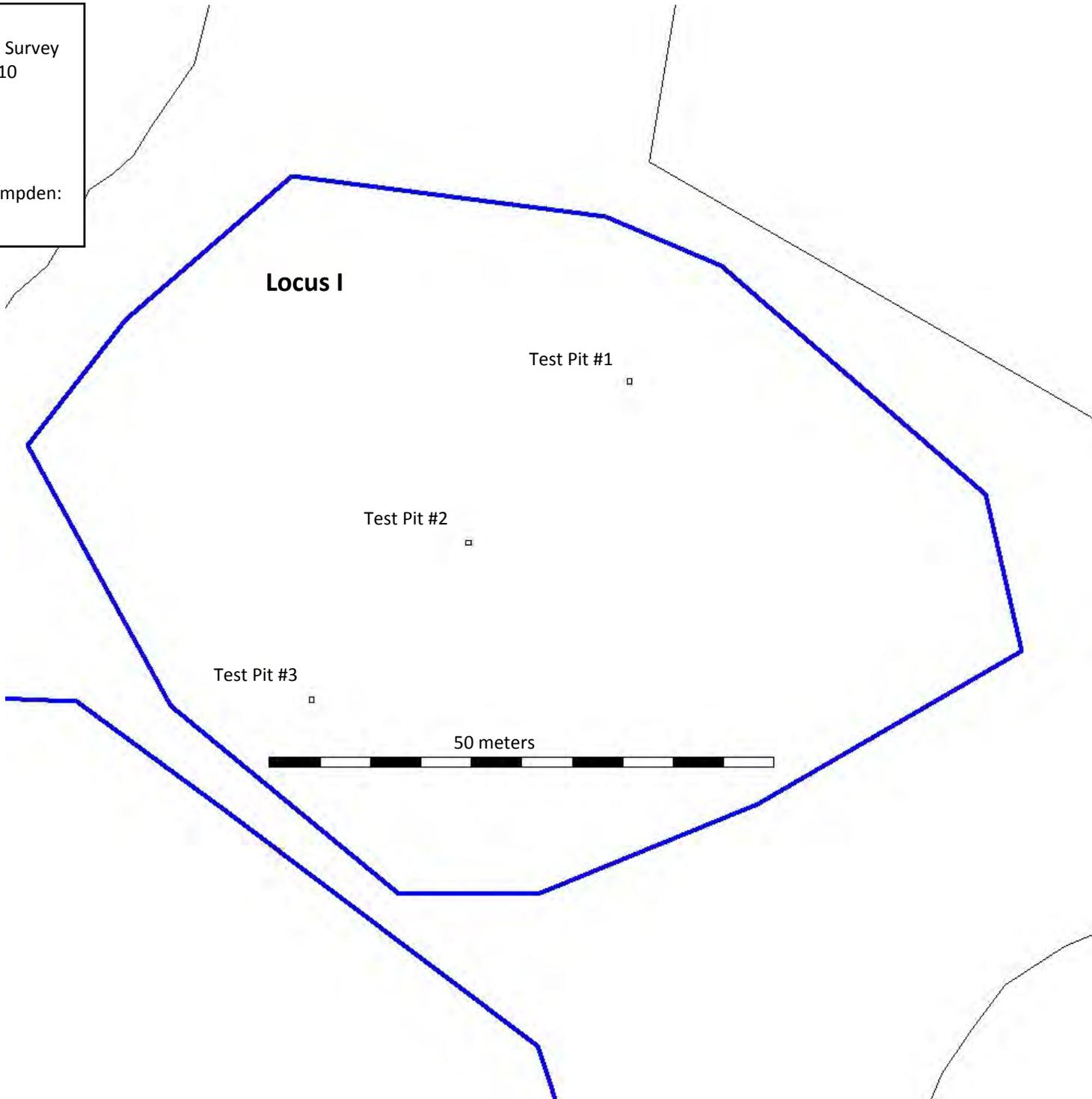
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Rick Morris

February 2012

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Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

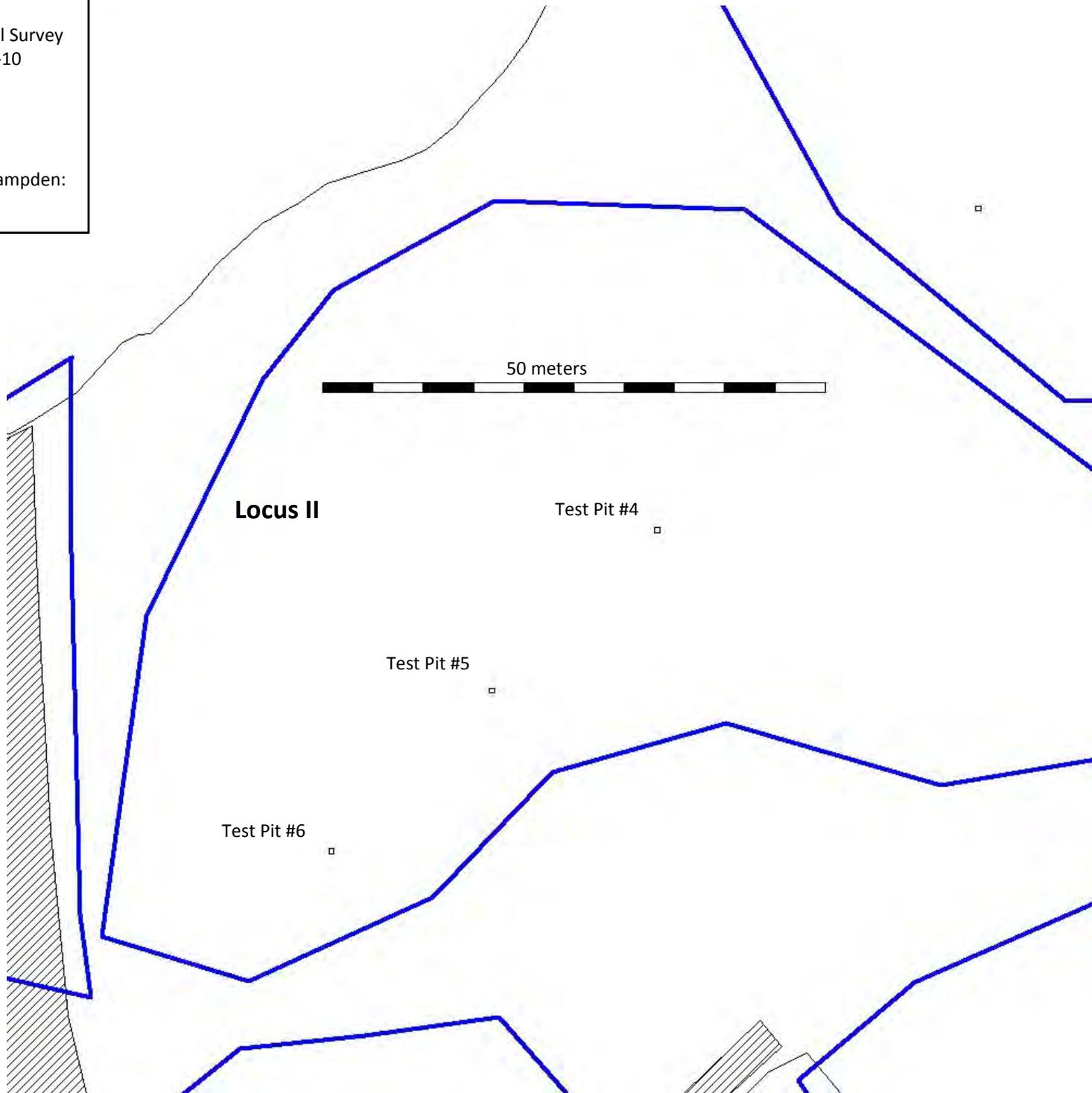
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Rick Morris

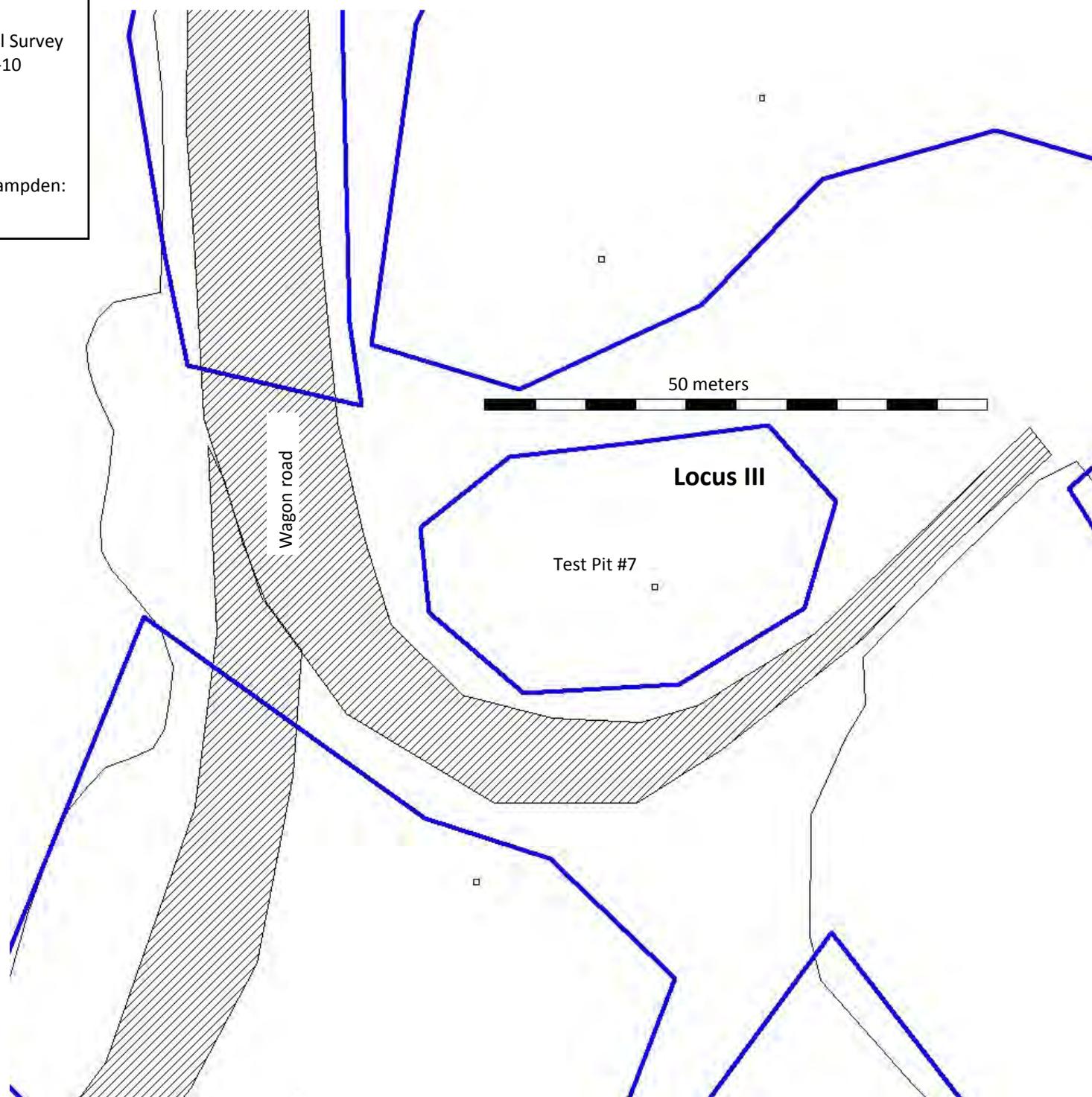
February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove
Phase I Archaeological Survey
Project: MHPC #1342-10
Hampden, Maine
In Depth Archaeology
Rick Morris
February 2012
Base map- Town of Hampden:
Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

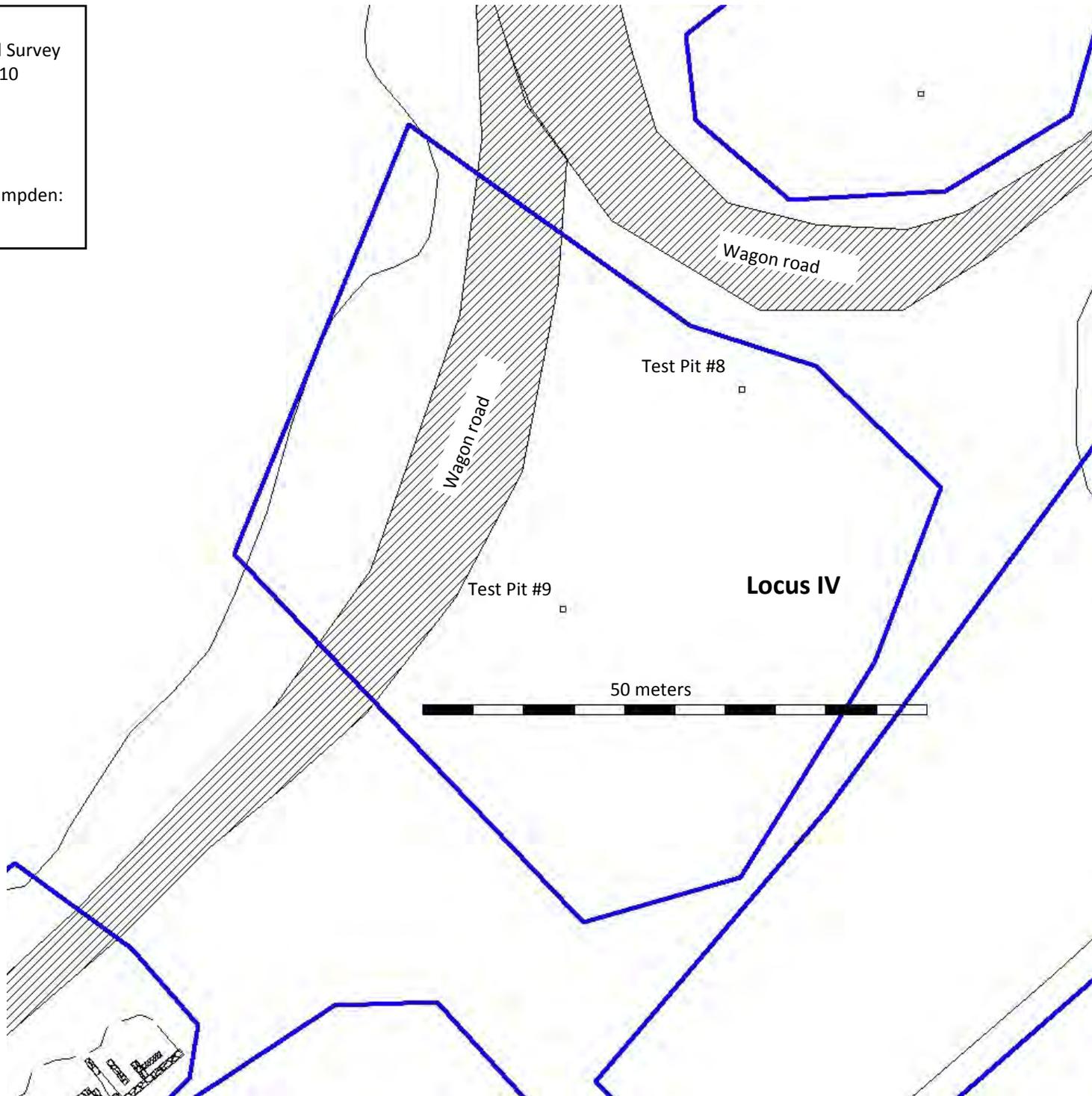
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Rick Morris

February 2012

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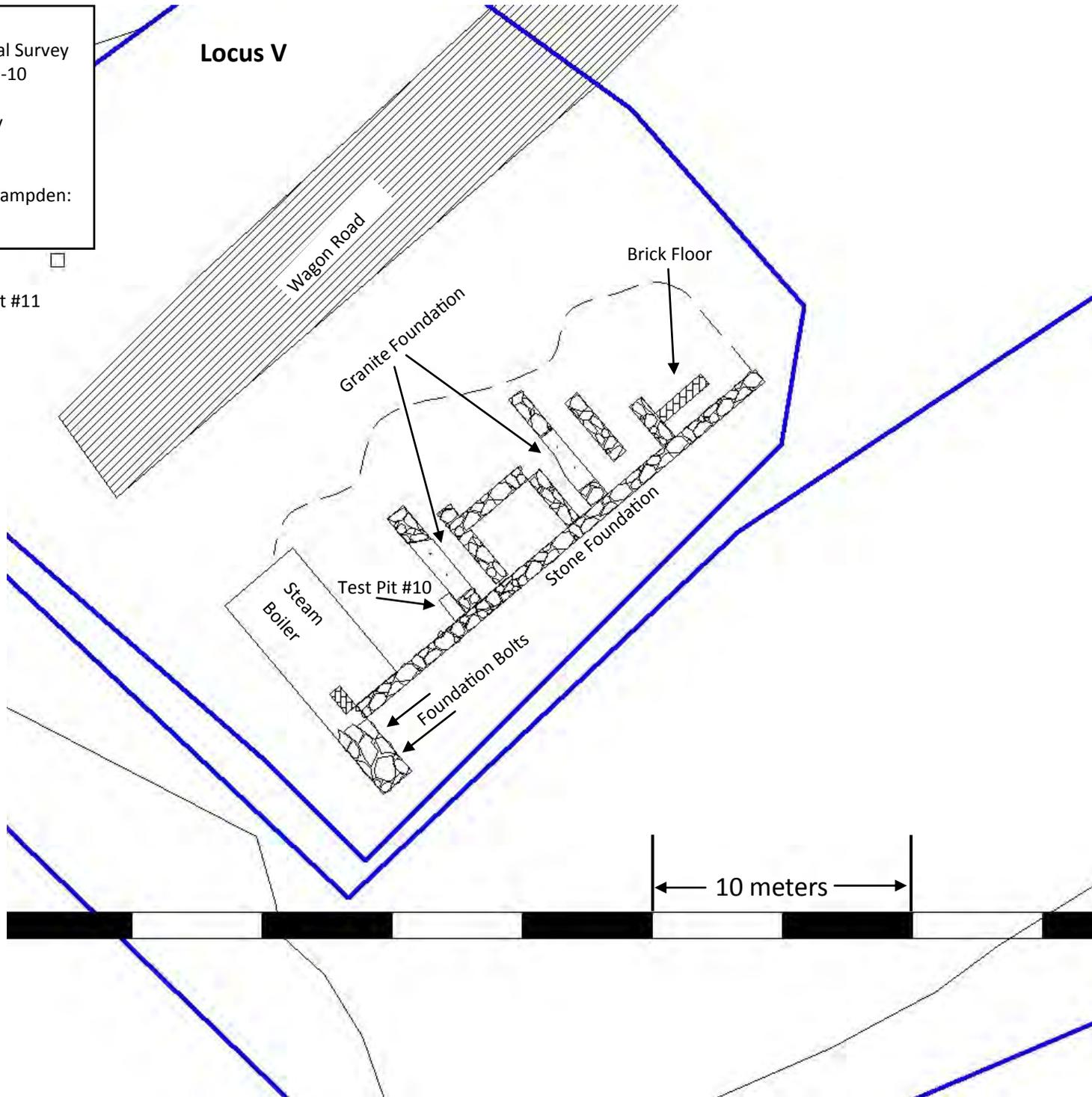
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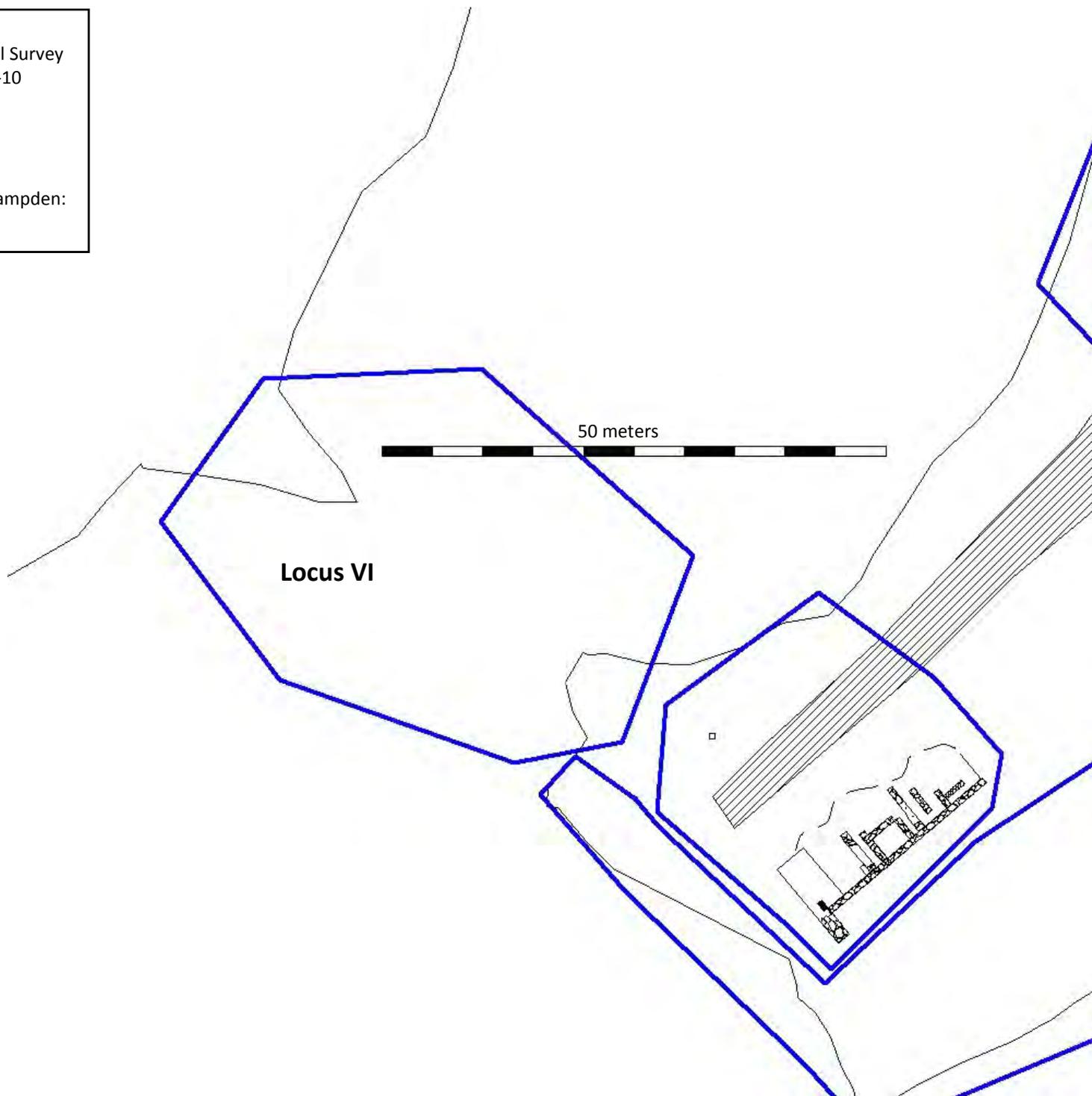
Turtle Head Cove
Phase I Archaeological Survey
Project: MHPC #1342-10
Hampden, Maine
In Depth Archaeology
Rick Morris
February 2012
Base map- Town of Hampden:
Parcels 2010

Locus V

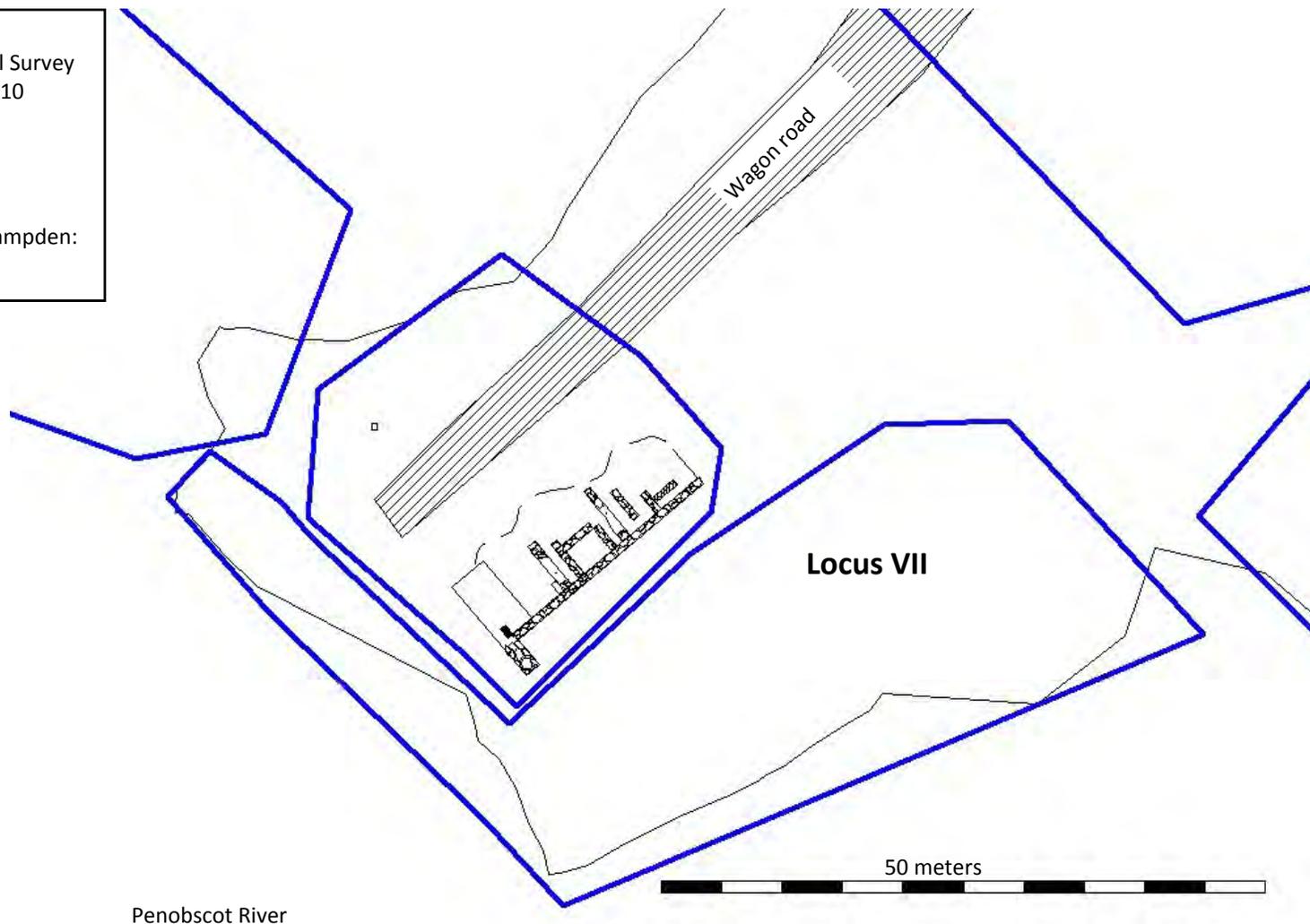
Test Pit #11



Turtle Head Cove
Phase I Archaeological Survey
Project: MHPC #1342-10
Hampden, Maine
In Depth Archaeology
Rick Morris
February 2012
Base map- Town of Hampden:
Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove
Phase I Archaeological Survey
Project: MHPC #1342-10
Hampden, Maine
In Depth Archaeology
Rick Morris
February 2012
Base map- Town of Hampden:
Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

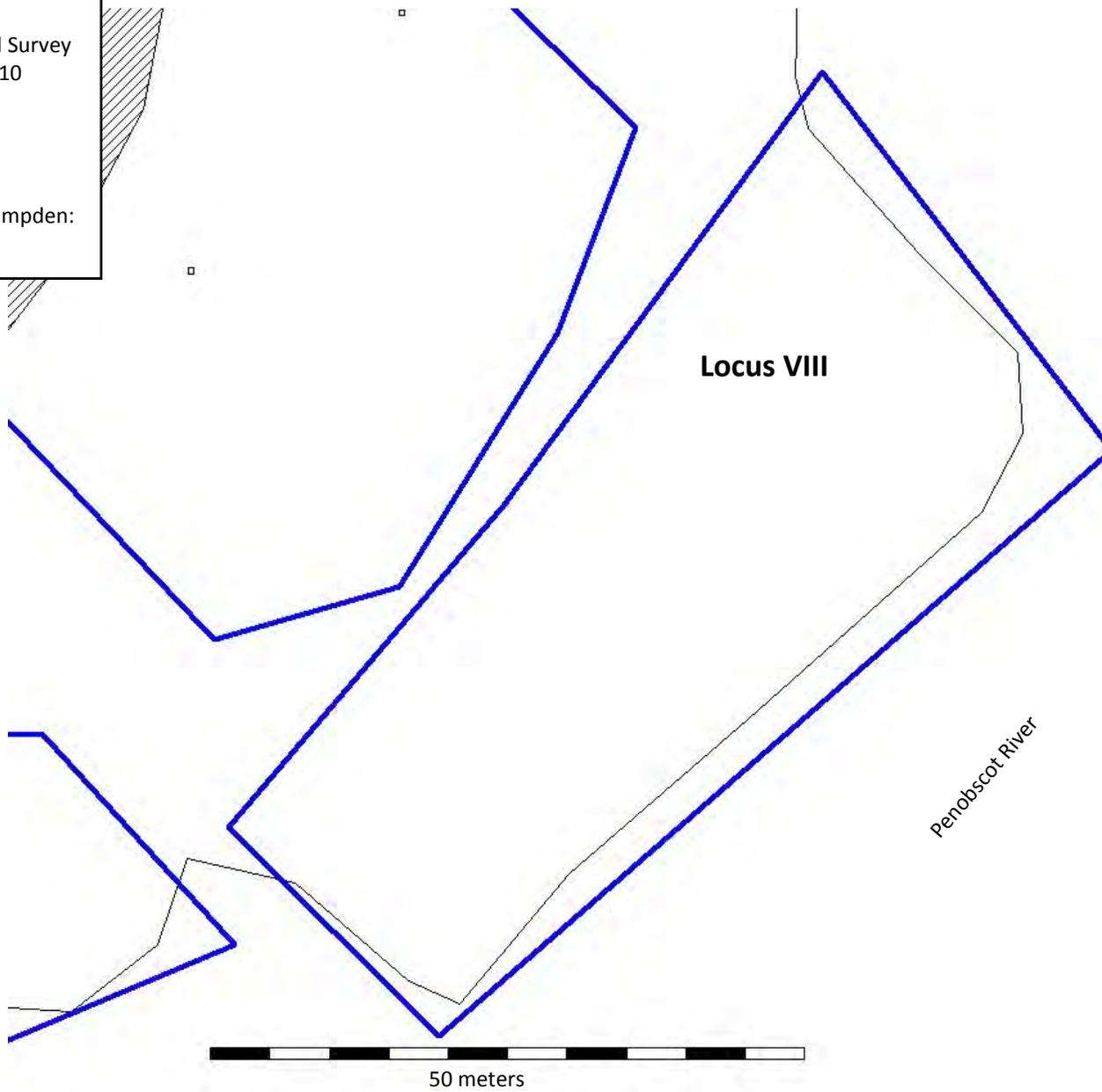
In Depth Archaeology

Rick Morris

February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

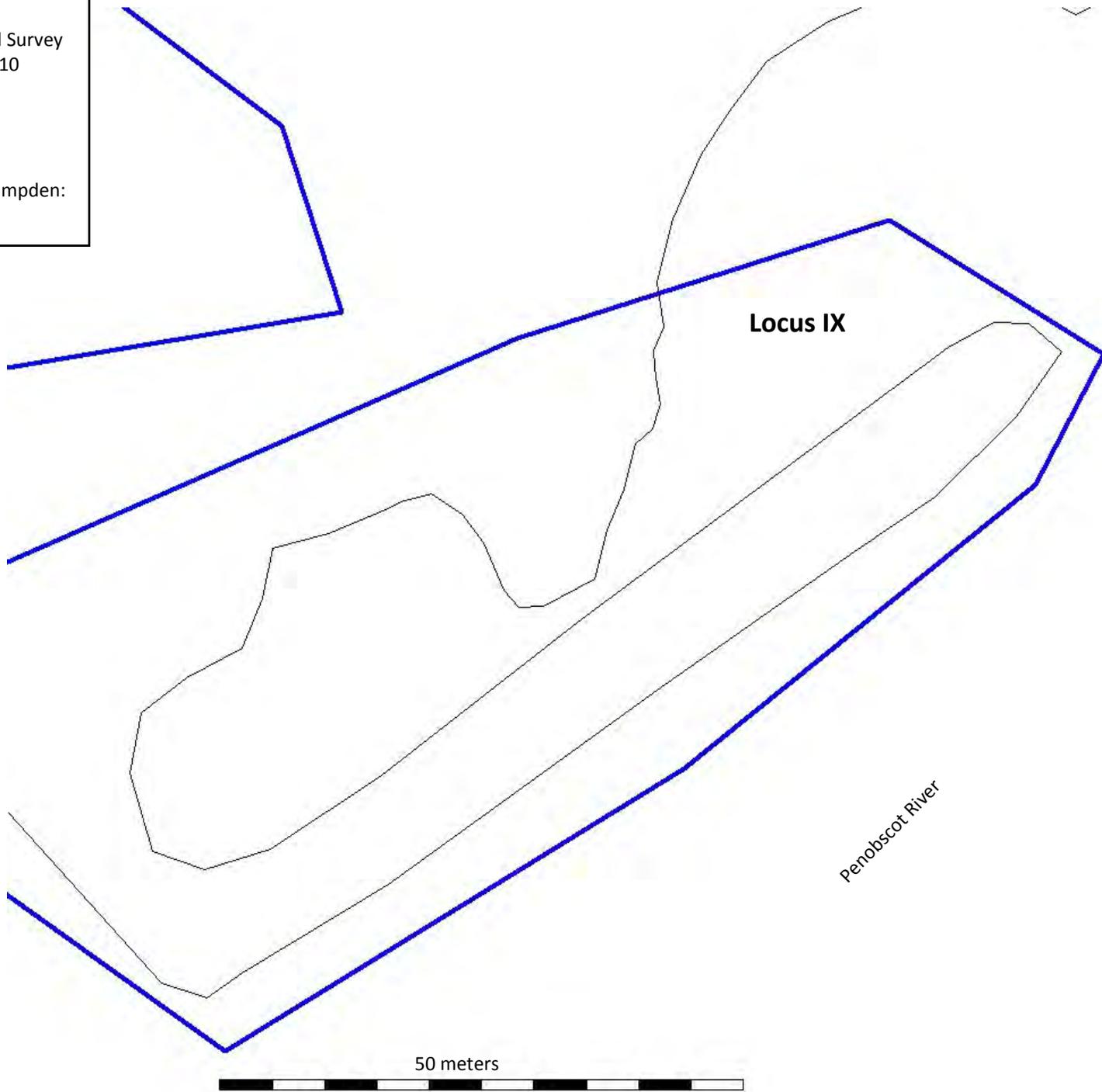
In Depth Archaeology

Rick Morris

February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



Turtle Head Cove

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Project: MHPC #1342-10

Hampden, Maine

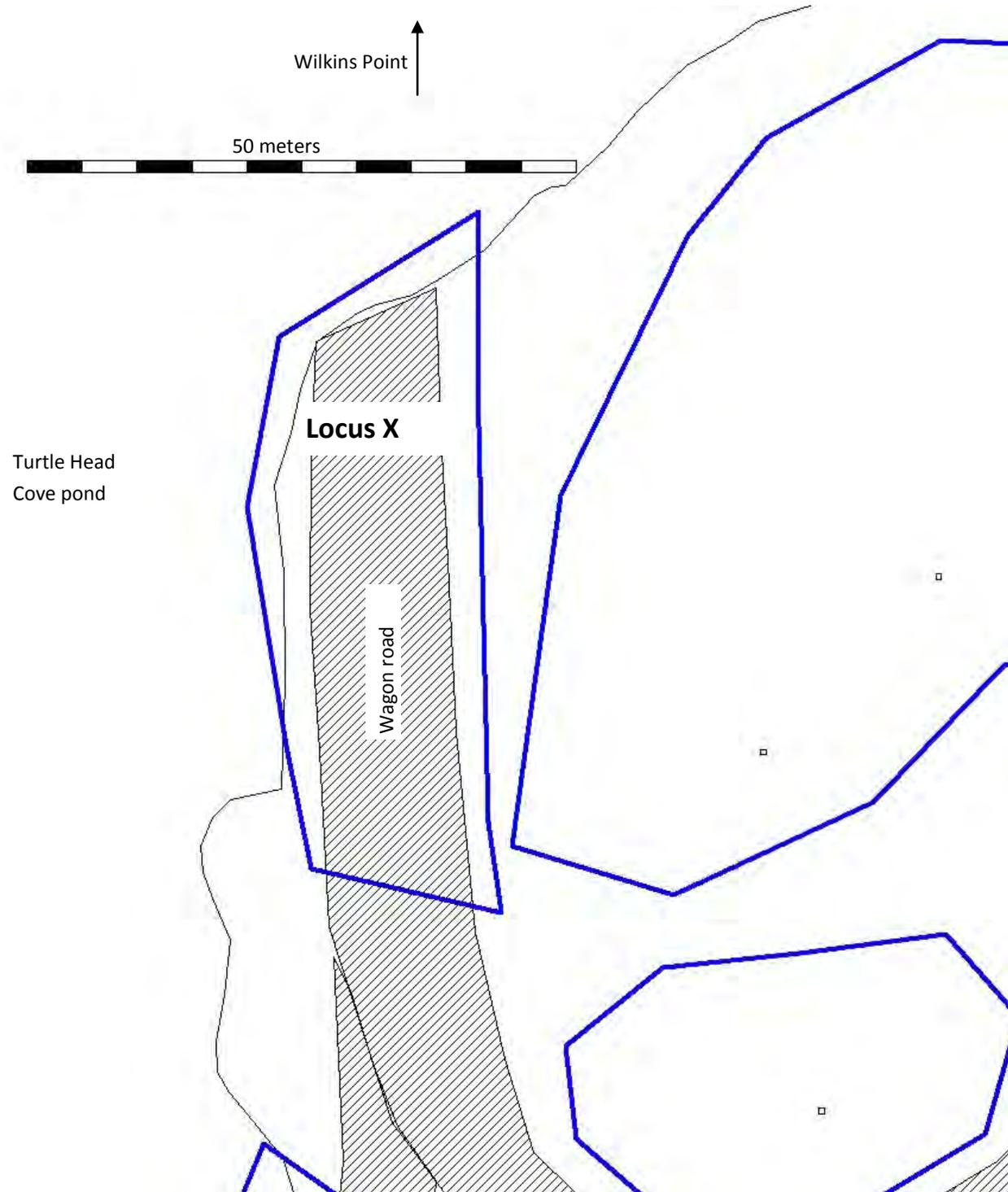
In Depth Archaeology

Rick Morris

February 2012

Base map- Town of Hampden:

Parcels 2010



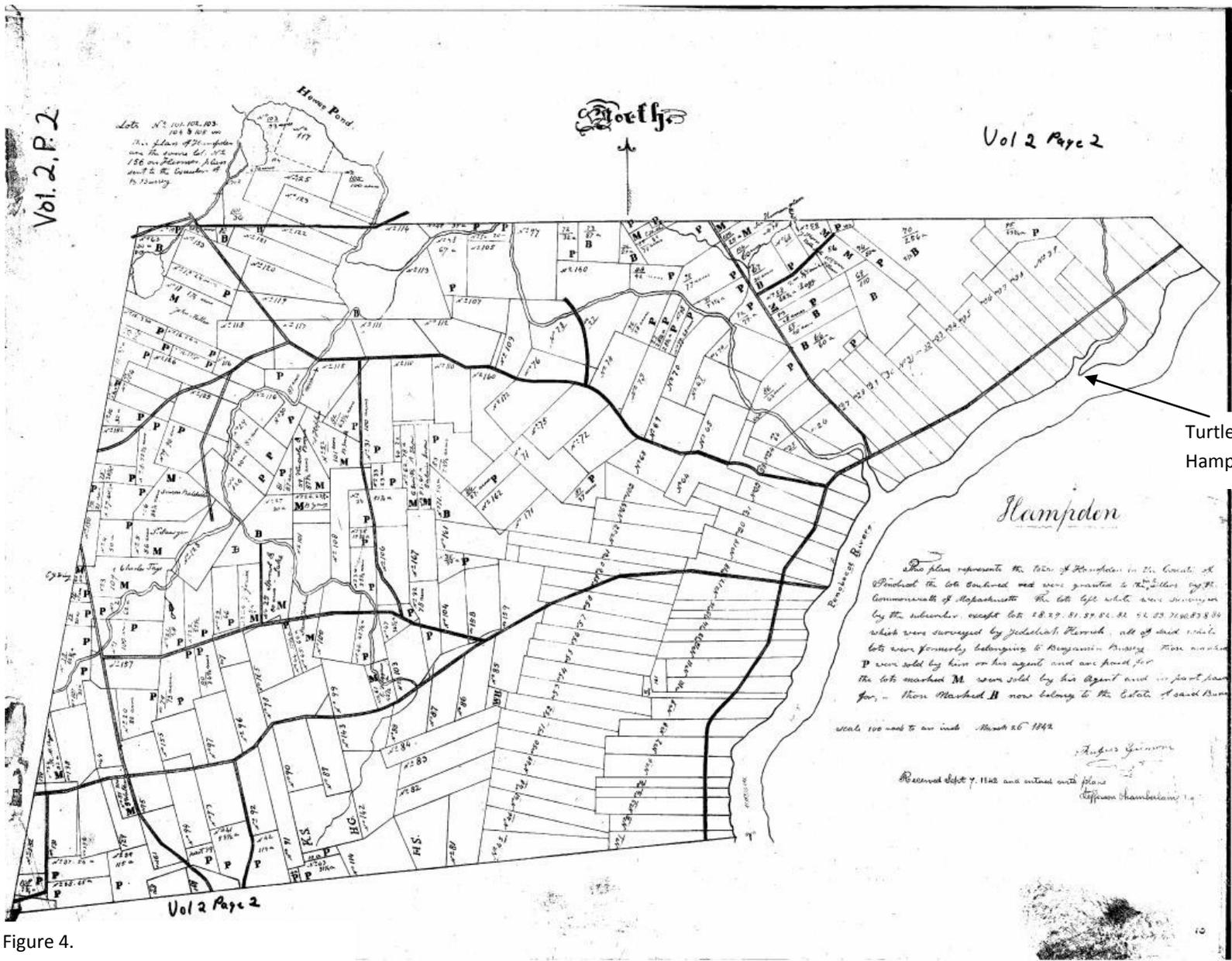
Appendix II

Turtle Head Cove
Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites
Hampden, Maine

Figures



Figure 1.
Turtle Head Cove
Hampden, Maine



Turtle Head Cove
Hampden, Maine

Figure 4.
Hampden 1842
Penobscot County
Plan Book 2 Page 2

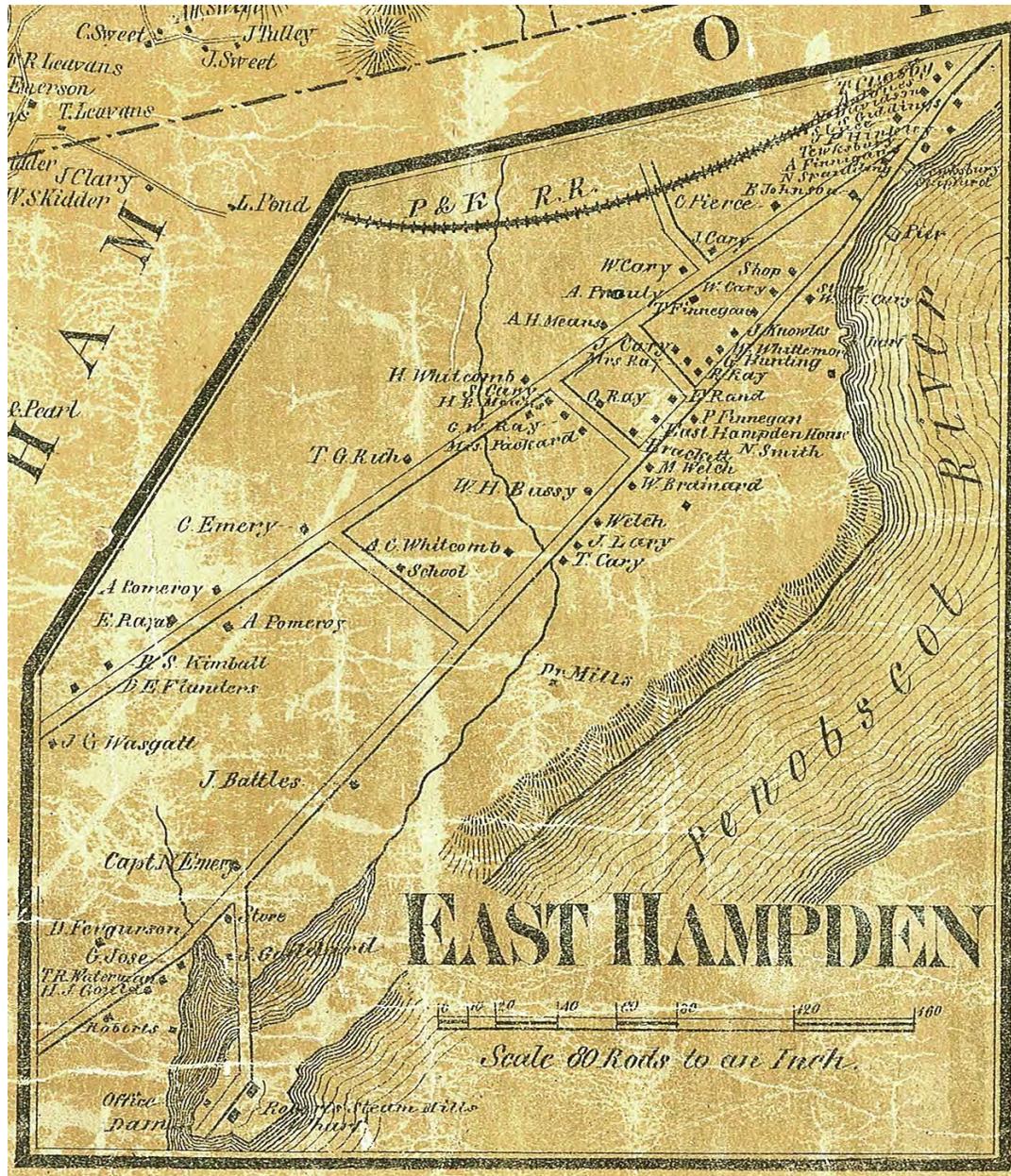


Figure 5.
 East Hampden
 Roberts Steam Sawmill
 Walling 1859:43



Figure 6.
 East Hampden
 USGS 1902: Bangor

Turtle Head Cove
 Hampden, Maine

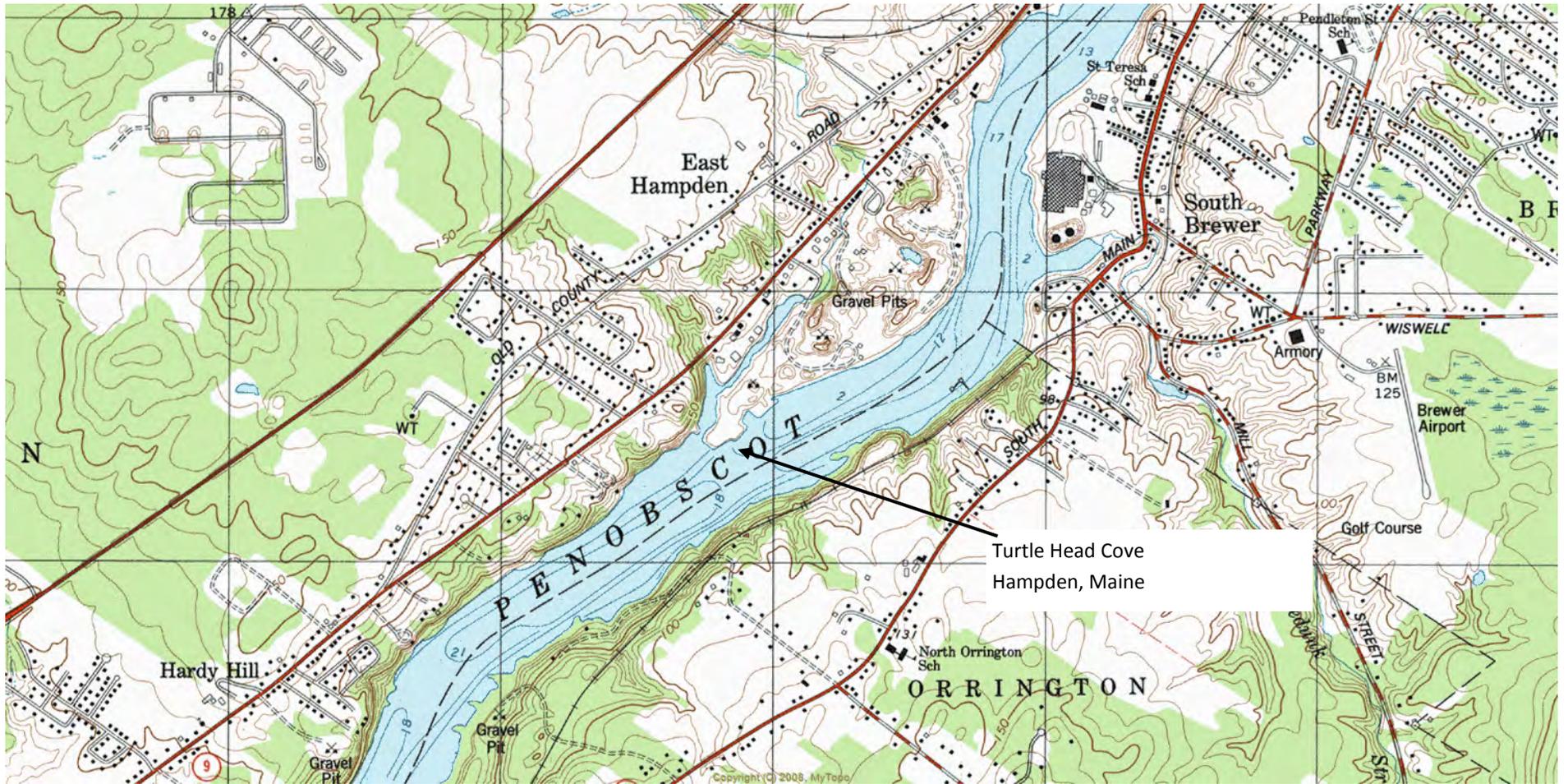


Figure 8.
East Hampden
USGS 1996: Bangor



Figure 9.
A.M. Roberts & Son, Steam Mills
East Hampden, Maine
Walling 1859:43

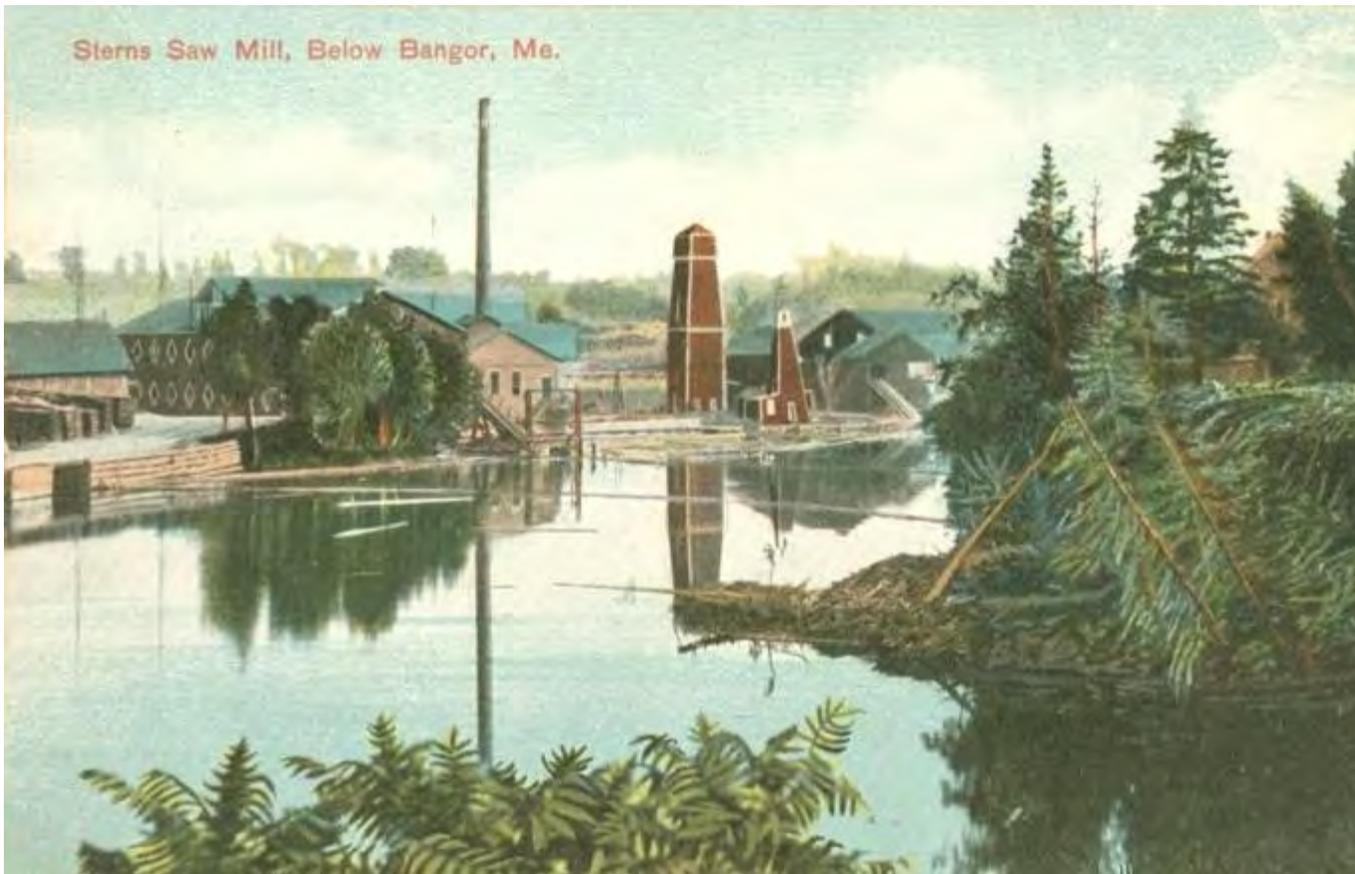


Figure 10.
Sterns Saw Mill
original postcard
1890s

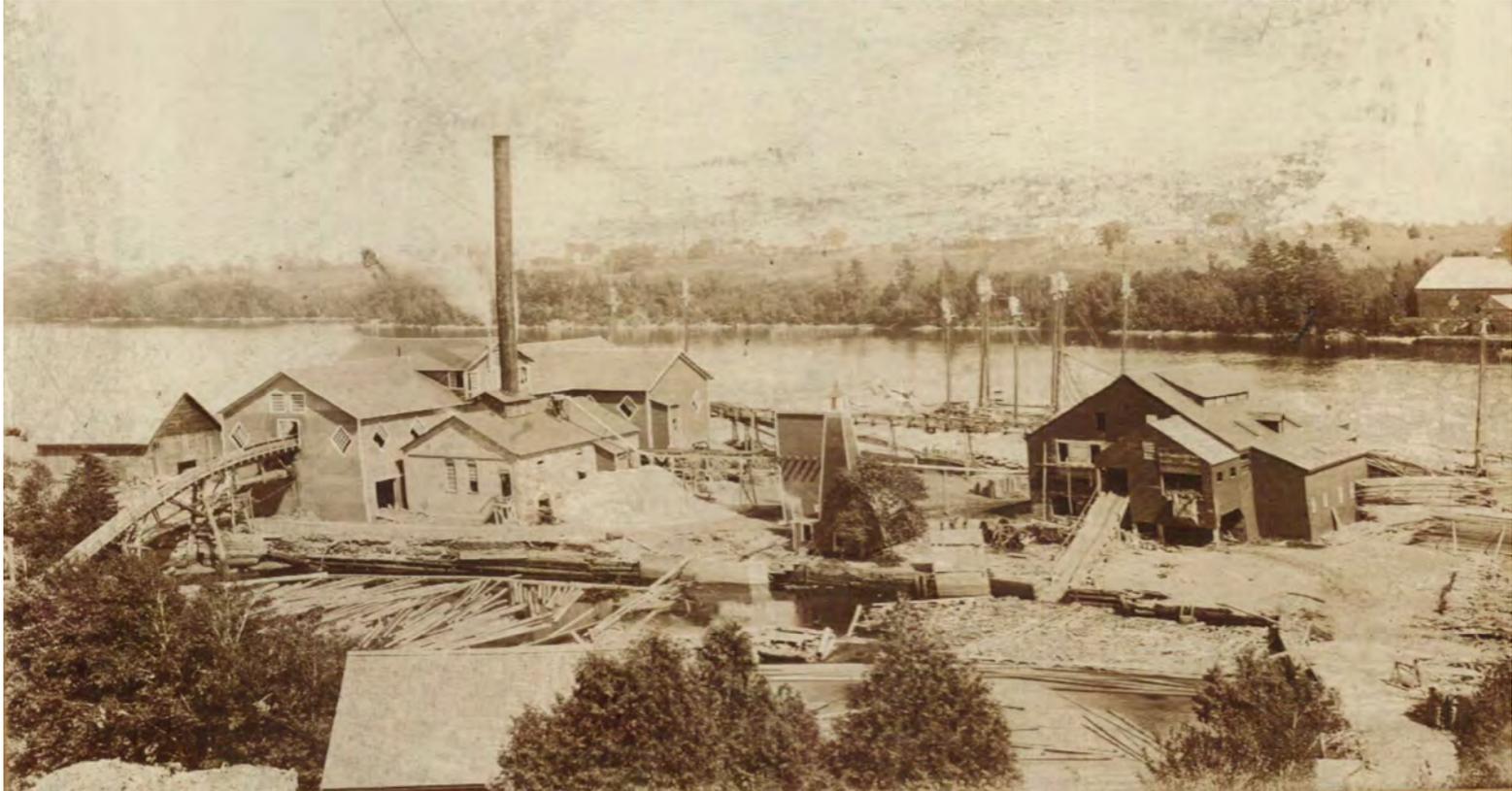


Figure 11.
Sterns Saw Mill
Original photograph 1890s
Courtesy of Sterns Lumber Company
Hampden , Maine



Figure 12.
Sterns Saw Mill
Original photograph 1890s
Courtesy of Sterns Lumber Company
Hampden , Maine

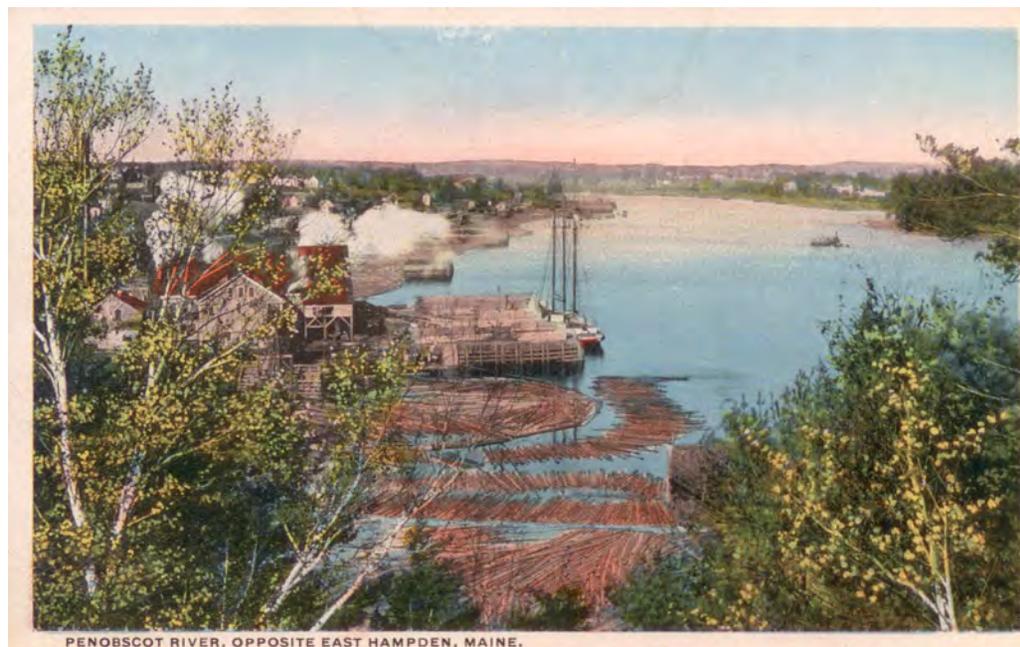


Figure 13.
Sterns Saw Mill
original postcard
1910s



Figure 14.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus I, overview



Figure 15.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus I, Test Pit 3



Figure 16.
Turtle Head Cover
Locus II, overview



Figure 17.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus II, Test Pit 5



Figure 18.
Turtle Head Cover
Locus III, overview



Figure 19.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus III, Test Pit 7

Lo-
cus
III



Figure 20.
Turtle Head Cover
Locus IV, overview



Figure 21.
Turtle Head Cover
Locus IV, Test Pit 8



Figure 22.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus V, overview



Figure 23.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus V, boiler and
machinery foundation



Figure 24.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus V, granite foundation



Figure 25.
Turtle Head Cover
Locus V, Test Pit 10



Figure 26.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus V, log ramp for steam sawmill



Figure 27.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus VI, overview,
Turtle Head Cove tidal Dam,
at low water



Figure 28.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus VI, overview,
Turtle Head Cove tidal Dam,
at low water



Figure 29.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus VI, overview,
Turtle Head Cove tidal Dam,
wood peg



Figure 30.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus VII, overview



Figure 31.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus VIII, overview



Figure 32.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus IX, overview
view east, upriver



Figure 33.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus IX, overview
view west, downriver



Figure 34.
Turtle Head Cove
Locus X, overview



Figure 35.
Brick, Portland Stone Works, Portland, Maine



Figure 36.
Hand-made wrought iron hook



Figure 37.
Cut nails



Figure 38.
Railroad spikes



Figure 39.
Cut nail



Figure 40.
Slate roofing tile



Figure 41.
Pipe stem



Figure 42.
Cut nails



Figure 43.
Patent medicine bottle fragment.
"Dr. J. Hostetters Stomach Bitters"



Figure 44.
Flat file.



Figure 45.
Roofing slate



Figure 46.
Foundation bolt.



Figure 47.
Quarry marks on granite block

Appendix III

Turtle Head Cove
Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites
Hampden, Maine

Test Pit Excavation Forms

Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # ST2015 mill Date 28 Nov 2011

Excavation Team R Morris

Test Pit# 1 Locus 1 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 3

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 22 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 77 NE: 82

Center: 0 Center: 79

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 76 SE: 79

Features in Test Pit ∅

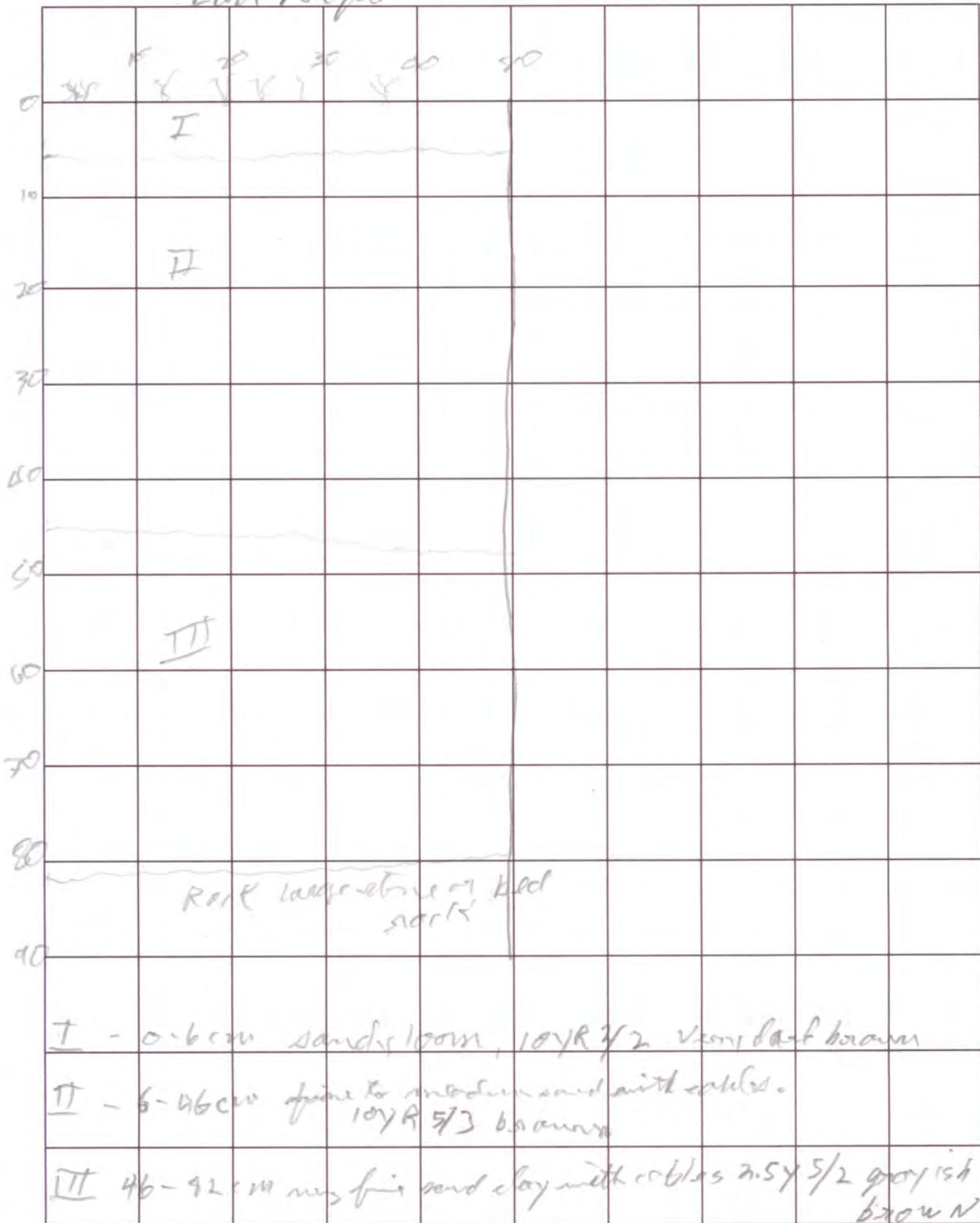
Artifacts content no artifacts

Your impression of what you are excavating concrete fill, leveled surface
large rocks at bottom of pit.
soil was very firmly compacted suggesting
of construction pit or use by heavy machinery

Project Hampden Site # 572ms / mill Test Pit # 1 Locus # 1

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

East Profile



Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # 5700NS Mill Date 28 Nov 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 2 Locus 1 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 4

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 80 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 80 NE: 80

Center: _____ Center: 80

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 80 SE: 80

Features in Test Pit ∅

Artifacts content wire nail in Stratum I

metal ring/disk in Stratum III

Your impression of what you are excavating construction fill and the

first two Stratum, gravel base in Stratum IV

Stratum III is construction fill with waste
materials or evidence of burning before construction
activities. Stratum IV may be indistinct gravel

from river banks.

Project Hampden Site # Stanns Mills Test Pit # 2 Locus # 1

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

Egg Profile

	0	10	20	30	40	50			
0		I							
10		II							
20									
30									
40		III							
50									
60		IV							
70									
80									
		I top soil silty loam 10YR 3/3 dark brown							
		II 0-10 cmbs small to medium sand with gravel's and cobbles. 10YR 5/3 brown							
		III 31-45 cmbs silty loam 10Y 2/1 black							
		IV 45-90 sand, gravels, cobbles, 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray							

Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # 5 Terns Mill Date 29 Nov 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 3 Locus 1 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____

Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 5

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs

Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0

NW: 100

NE: 100

Center: 0

Center: 100

SW: 0 SE: 0

SW: 100

SE: 100

Features in Test Pit ∅

Artifacts content in Stratum II several possible flint, and a small ball

Artifacts found only in Stratum III, shot gun shell brass base, unknown metal fragment -

Your impression of what you are excavating _____

I top soil

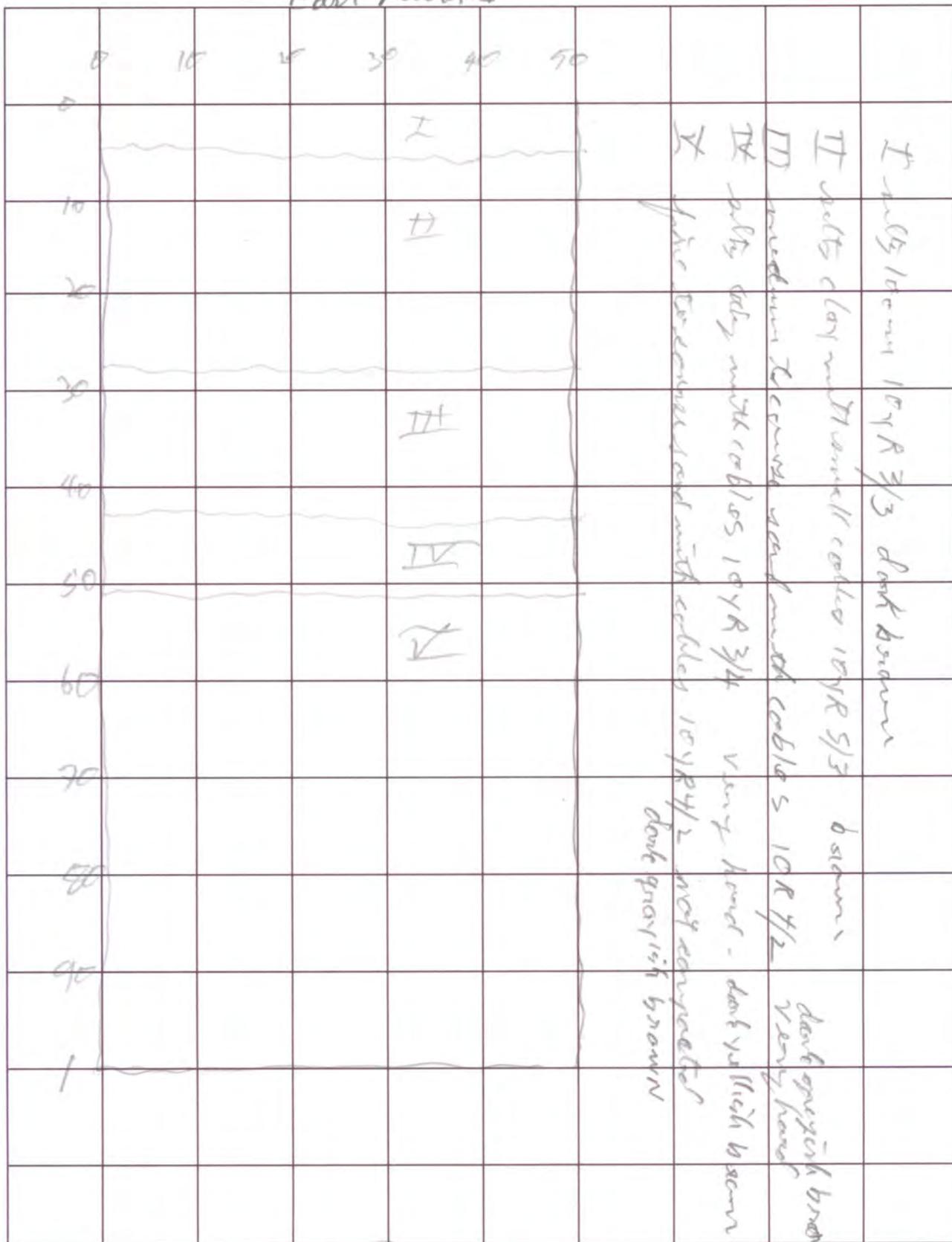
II clay fill

III + IV are very hard surface maybe continuous fill of
debris on surface. It is sandy coarse beach sand.

Project Hampden Site # 57 11/11 Test Pit # 3 Locus # 1

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

East Profile



Test Pit Form

Project Hempden Site # 5 Steans Mill Date 1 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 4 Locus 2 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 4

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 100cm NE: 100cm

Center: 0 Center: 100

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 100 SE: 100cmbs

Features in Test Pit ∅

Artifacts content Stratum III brick fragments, asphalt
concrete

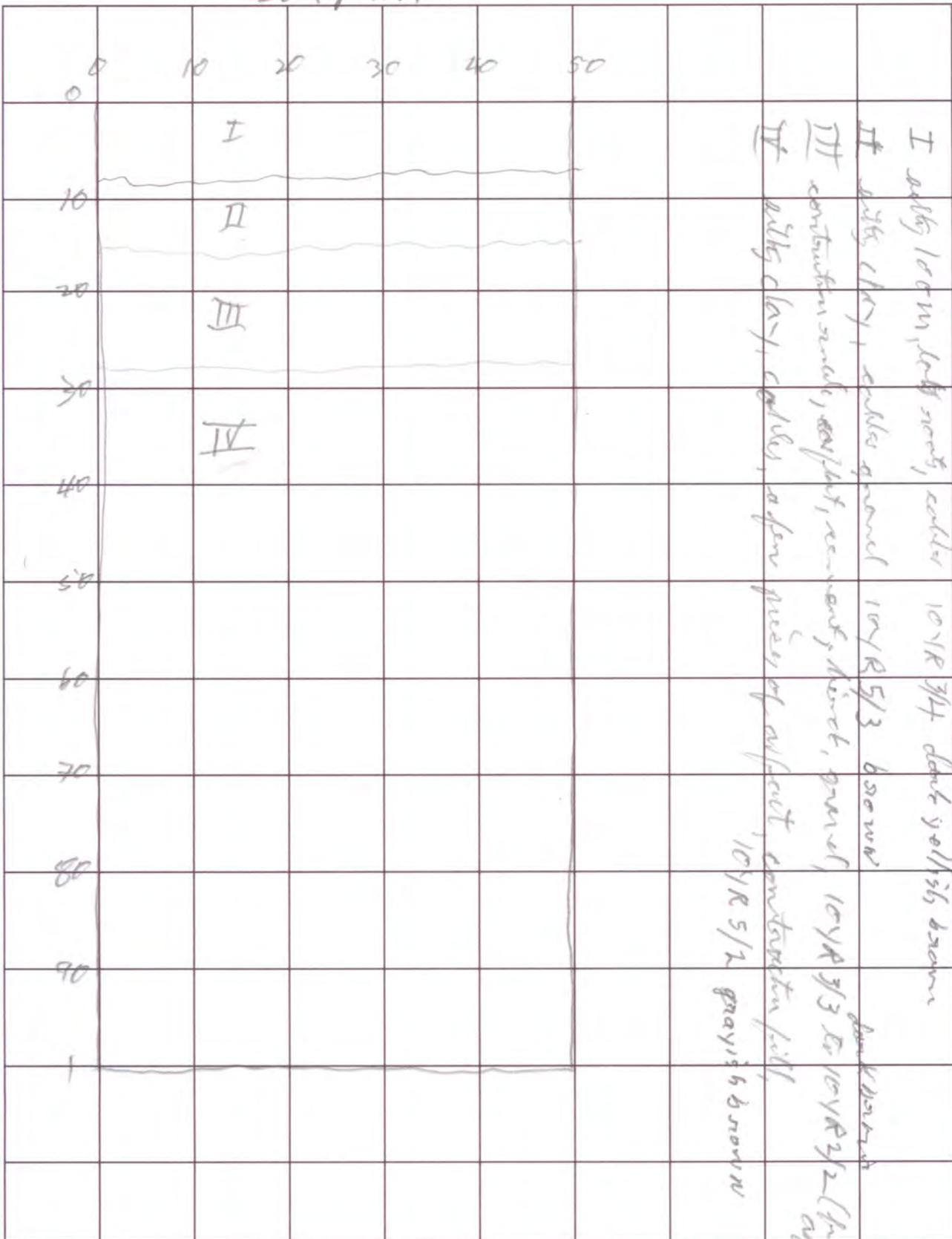
Stratum IV nail, asphalt fragments

Stratum II 5 nails, brick & cement fragments, coal, slate
fragment

Your impression of what you are excavating construction: full throughout
Stratum III lots of asphalt, cement rubble
Stratum IV encountered large piece of
asphalt at 1m in floor of Test pit.

Project Hampden Site # Stearns Mill Test Pit # 4 Locus # 2

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Test Pit Form

Project Hampton Site # steps 21116 Date 1 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 5 Locus 2 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel _____ Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 3

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 100 NE: 100

Center: 0 Center: 100

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 100 SE: 100

Features in Test Pit ∅

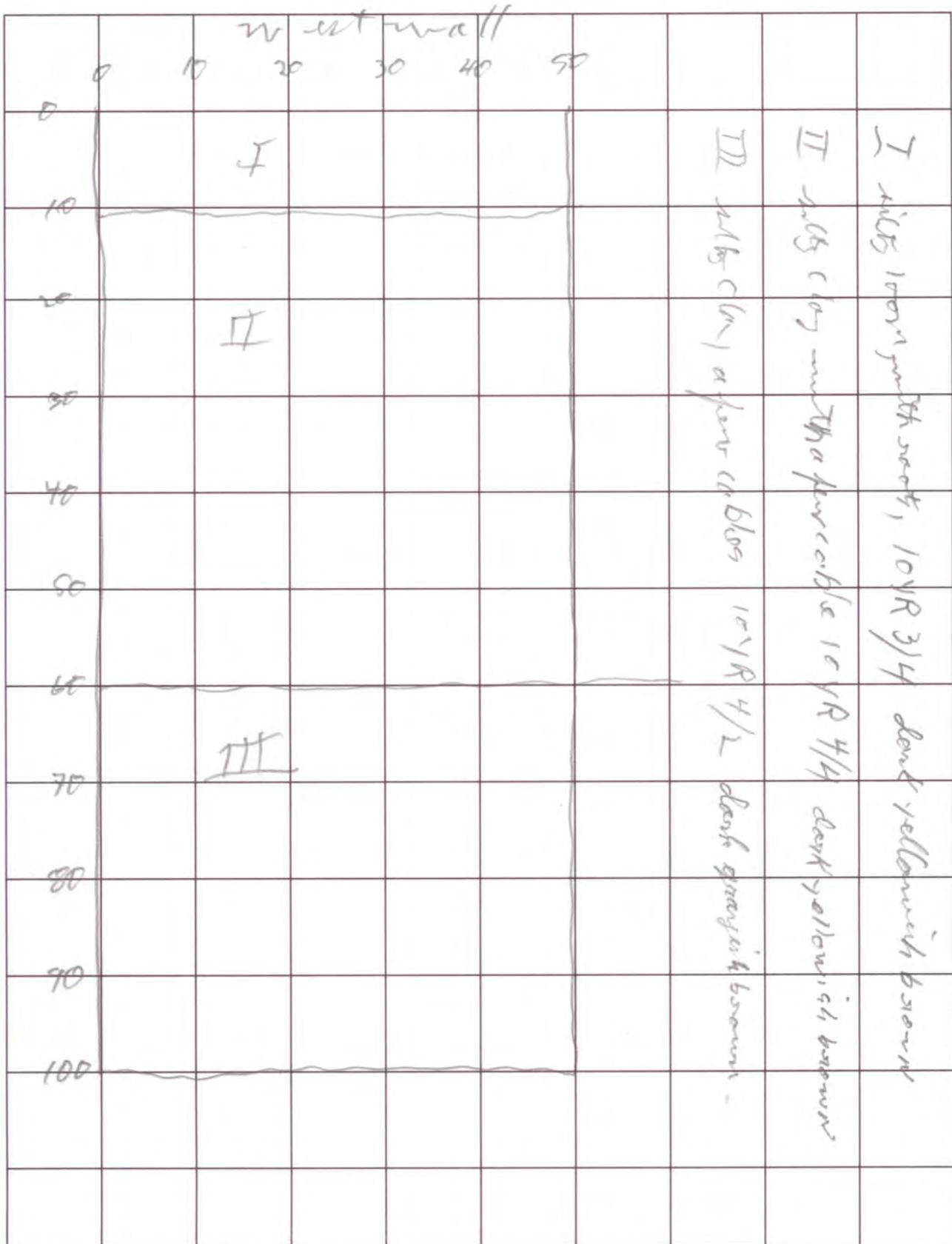
Artifacts content 3 stratum II interstratum stone
Stratum - below 70cm Brown bottle glass

Your impression of what you are excavating _____

construction fill at least appears construction
fill, disturbed soil for full depth of Test pit.

Project Hayden Site # 5 Teens mills Test Pit # 5 Locus # 2

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Test Pit Form

Project Hampton Site # 570115 Mill Date 2 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 6 Locus 2 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____

Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 6

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs

Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0

NW: 100

NE: 100

Center: 0

Center: 100

SW: 0 SE: 0

SW: 100

SE: 100

Features in Test Pit ∅

Artifacts content in Stratum II more soil + metal fragment, red brick, Tan paper

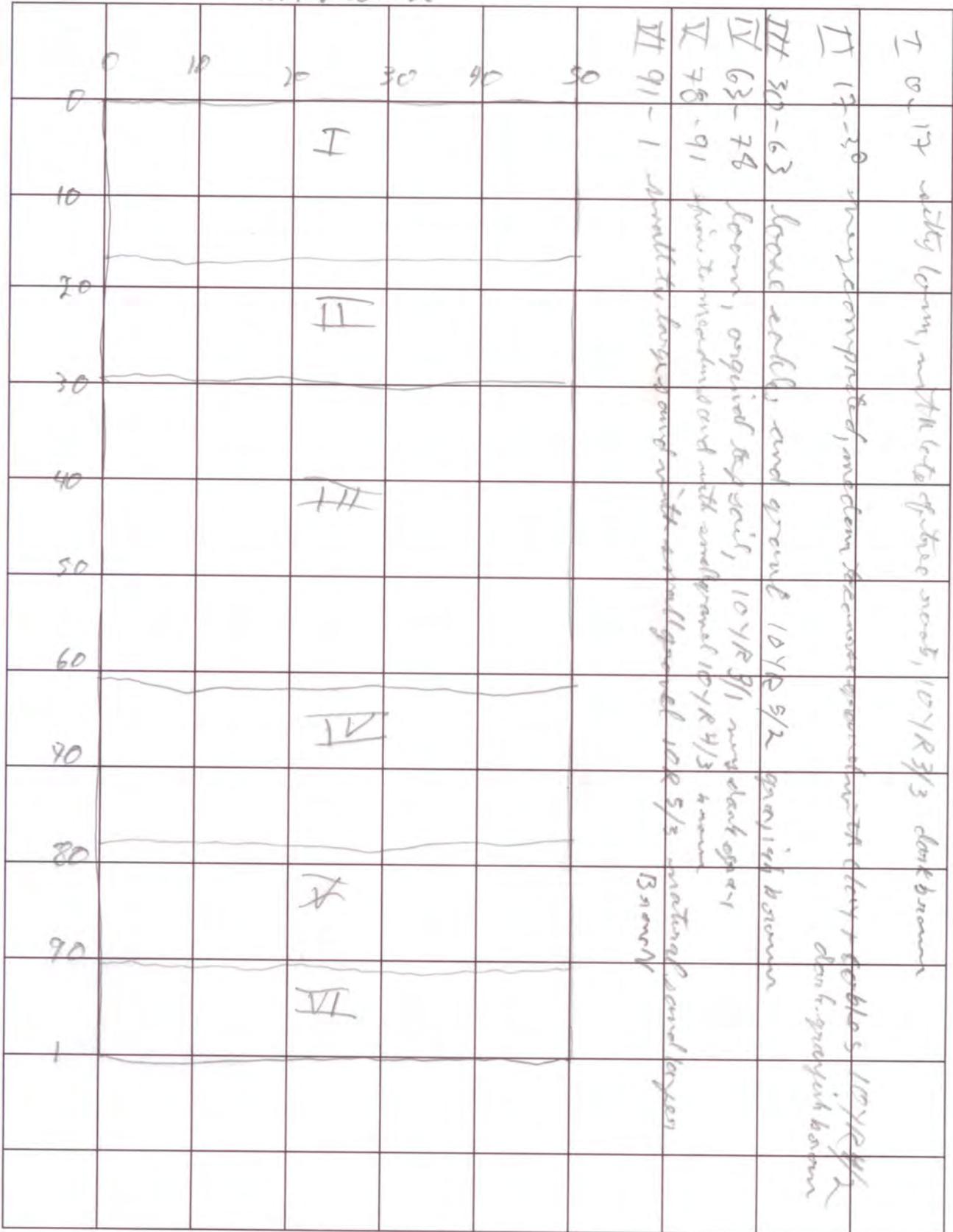
Your impression of what you are excavating Stratum I, II, III are

fill strata from construction activities, Stratum IV
may be original ground surface before the gravel
pit activities of the 1930s, & the artifacts may be from the
last occupation of the Mill

Project Hampden Site # 97-0011 Test Pit # 6 Locus # 2

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

East Profile



Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # 97 years mill Date 2 Dec 20 11

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 7 Locus 3 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel _____ Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 4

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 100 NE: 100

Center: 1 Center: 100

SW: 2 SE: 3 SW: 100 SE: 100

Features in Test Pit 1 yard hole

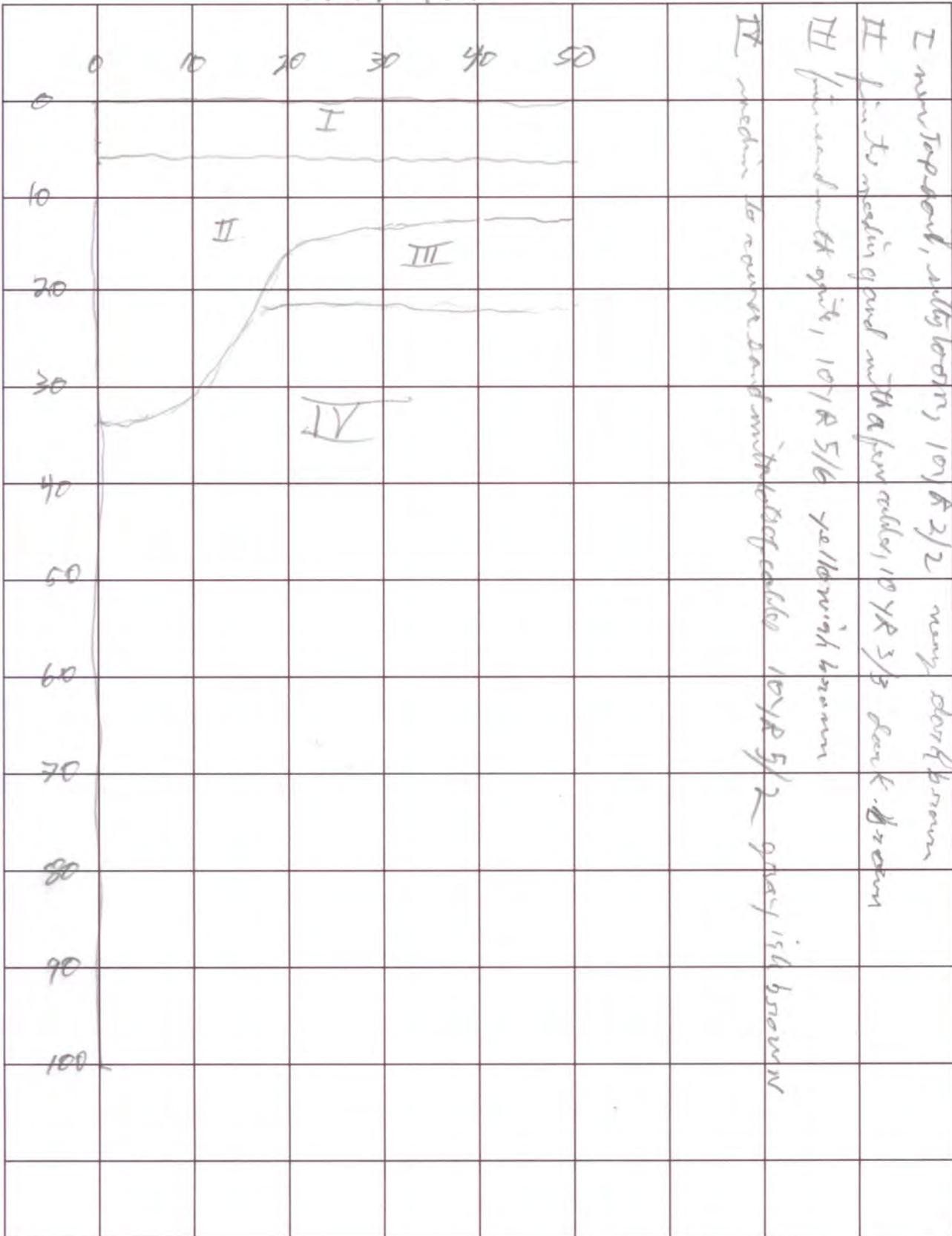
Artifacts content Stratum I wire Nail,
Stratum II, leather belt fragments 6, square bottle glass 4,
can turn key, window glass 1, clay pipe stem,

Your impression of what you are excavating in floor of old farm.

Stratum I is new top soil, Stratum II is occupation
deposit, the dip in Stratum II in NW corner may be part
hole or structural feature, artifact more found in Stratum II.
Stratum III may be remain of sub soil, Stratum IV is original
gravel river deposit.

Project Henderson Site # 9/2011's mill Test Pit # 7 Locus # 3

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Test Pit Form

Project Hanysdon Site # 372249 11111 Date 3 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 8 Locus 4 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 5

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 100 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 100 NE: 100

Center: 0 Center: 100

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 100 SE: 100

Features in Test Pit 1

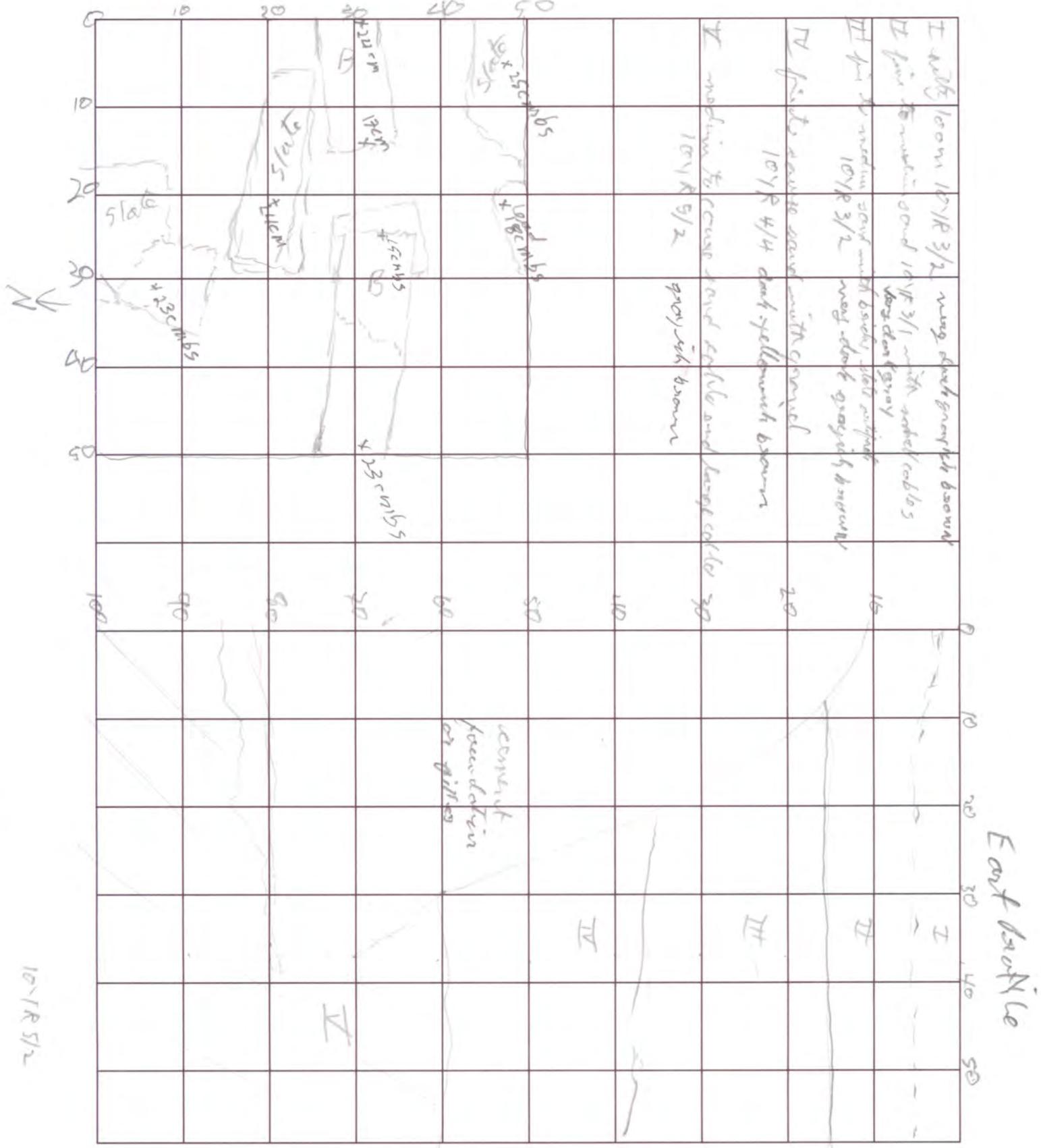
Artifacts content 5 Stratum II red brick fragments, 3 iron nails,
9 Stratum III 10+ nails, red brick fragments, white
ware ceramics, window glass, 3 bottle base fragments,
slat of roofing slate, mortar fragments, flat pipe, chimney
glass fragment.

Your impression of what you are excavating _____

15cm by red bricks at 23cm roofing slate, To NE corner
encountered cement block-possible foundation, excavated
TP maybe in builders trench of foundation or built up
fill after removal of building.

Project Hampden Site # 5 Steins Mill Test Pit # 8 Locus # 4

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # Station 5 Mill Date 4 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 9 Locus 4 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50cm Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 3

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 90 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 90 NE: 90

Center: 0 Center: 90

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 90 SE: 90

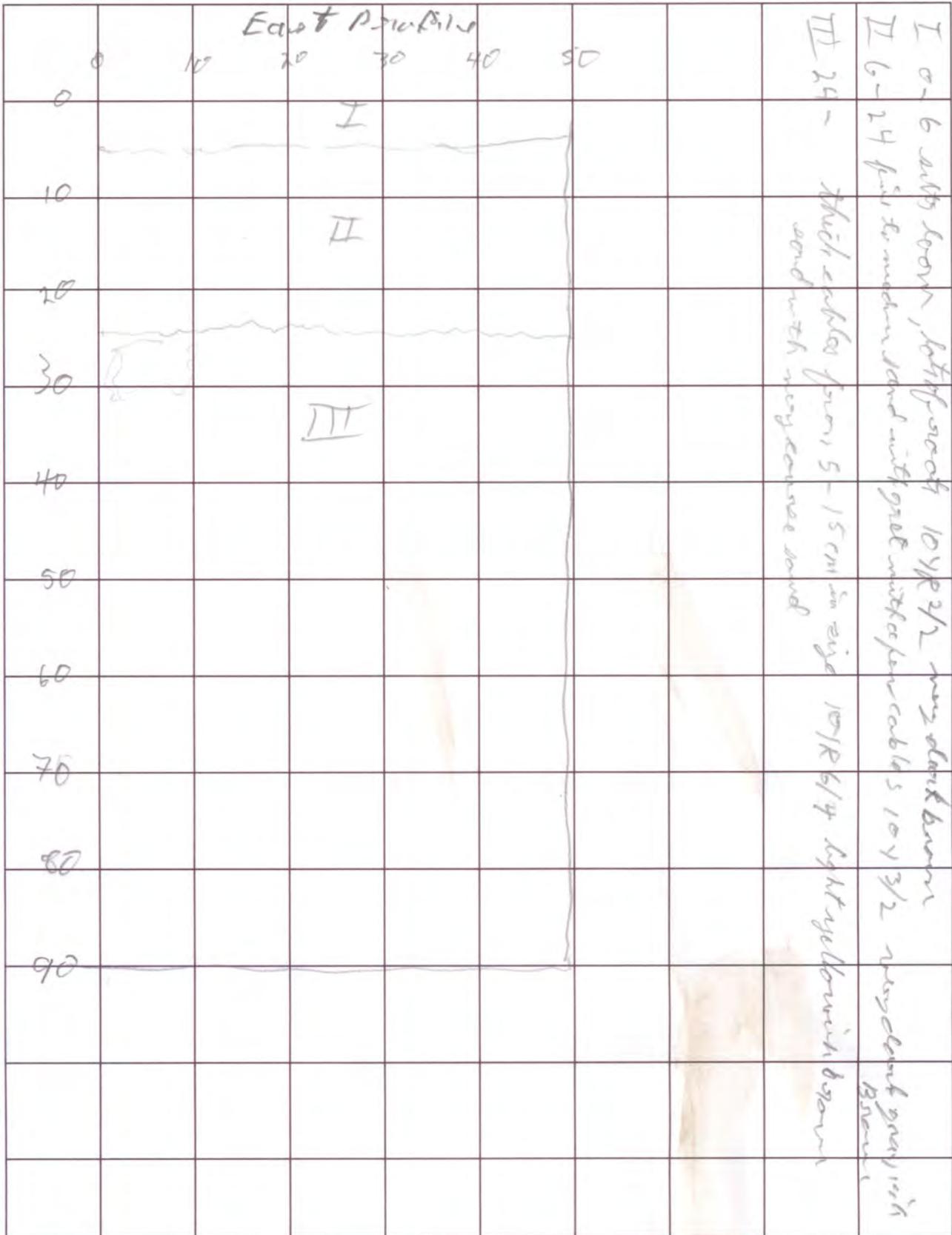
Features in Test Pit Ø

Artifacts content Stratum I - no artifacts
Stratum II nails, metal fragment, modern glass,
roofing slate, ant leather -
Stratum III no artifacts

Your impression of what you are excavating top soil with stratum I
is covered Stratum II with artifacts. Stratum II is on
top of cable stone structure. Stratum III appears
to be undisturbed since cables.

Project Hampden Site # _____ Test Pit # 9 Locus # 4

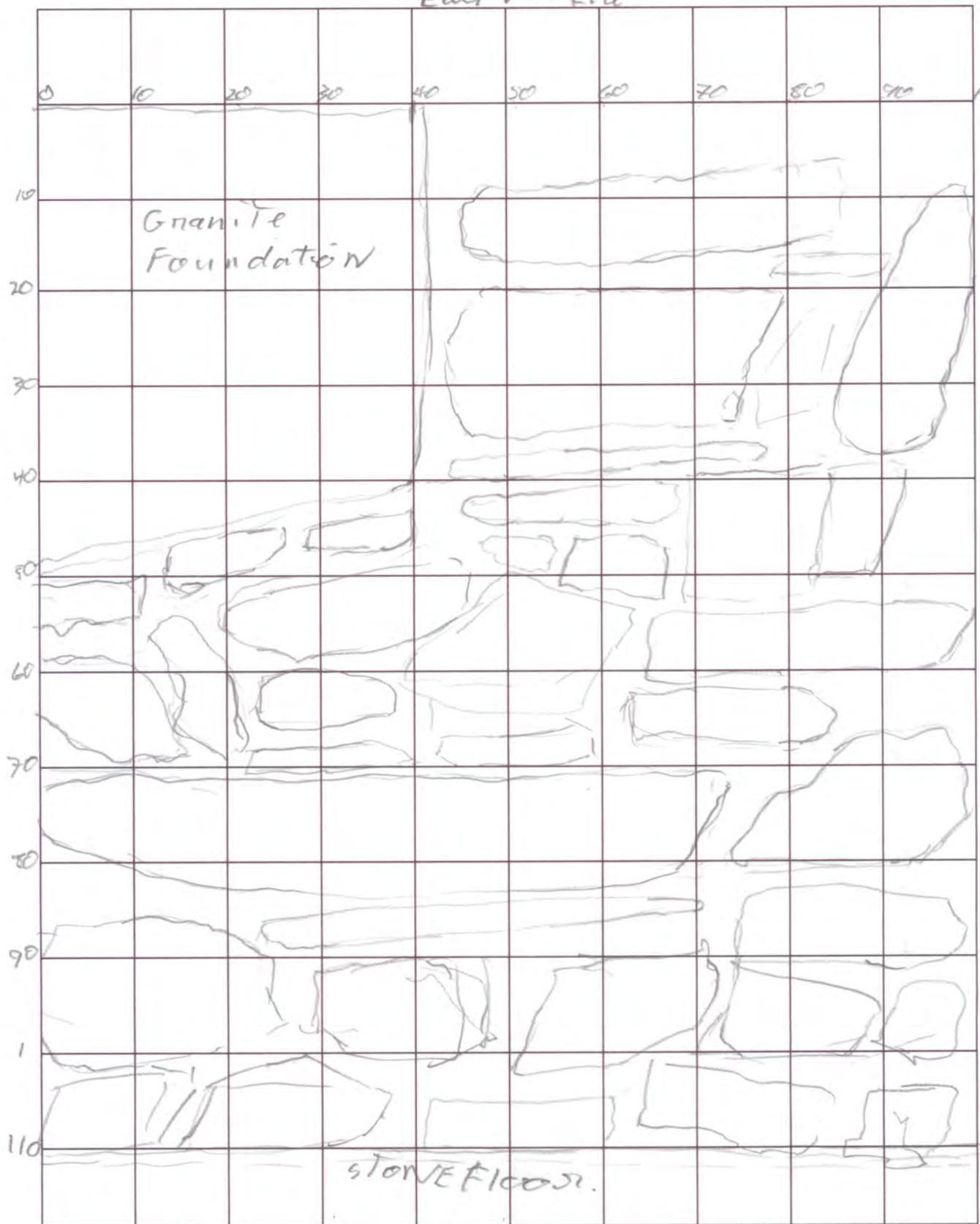
Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Project Hamden Site # Stein Mill Test Pit # 10 Locus # 5

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____

East Profile



Test Pit Form

Project Hampden Site # 5 stars mill Date 21 Dec 2011

Excavation Team R. MORRIS

Test Pit# 11 Locus 5 Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____
Pit size 50x50 Excavation methods: Shovel Trowel Other _____
Screen size 1/4"

Number of Stratum in Test Pit 2

Beginning depth (NE corner) 0 cmbs Ending depth (NE corner) 90 cmbs

NW: 0 NE: 0 NW: 90 NE: 90

Center: 0 Center: 90

SW: 0 SE: 0 SW: 90 SE: 60

Features in Test Pit Ø

Artifacts content Stratum I cut with perforated metal
rod handle fragment

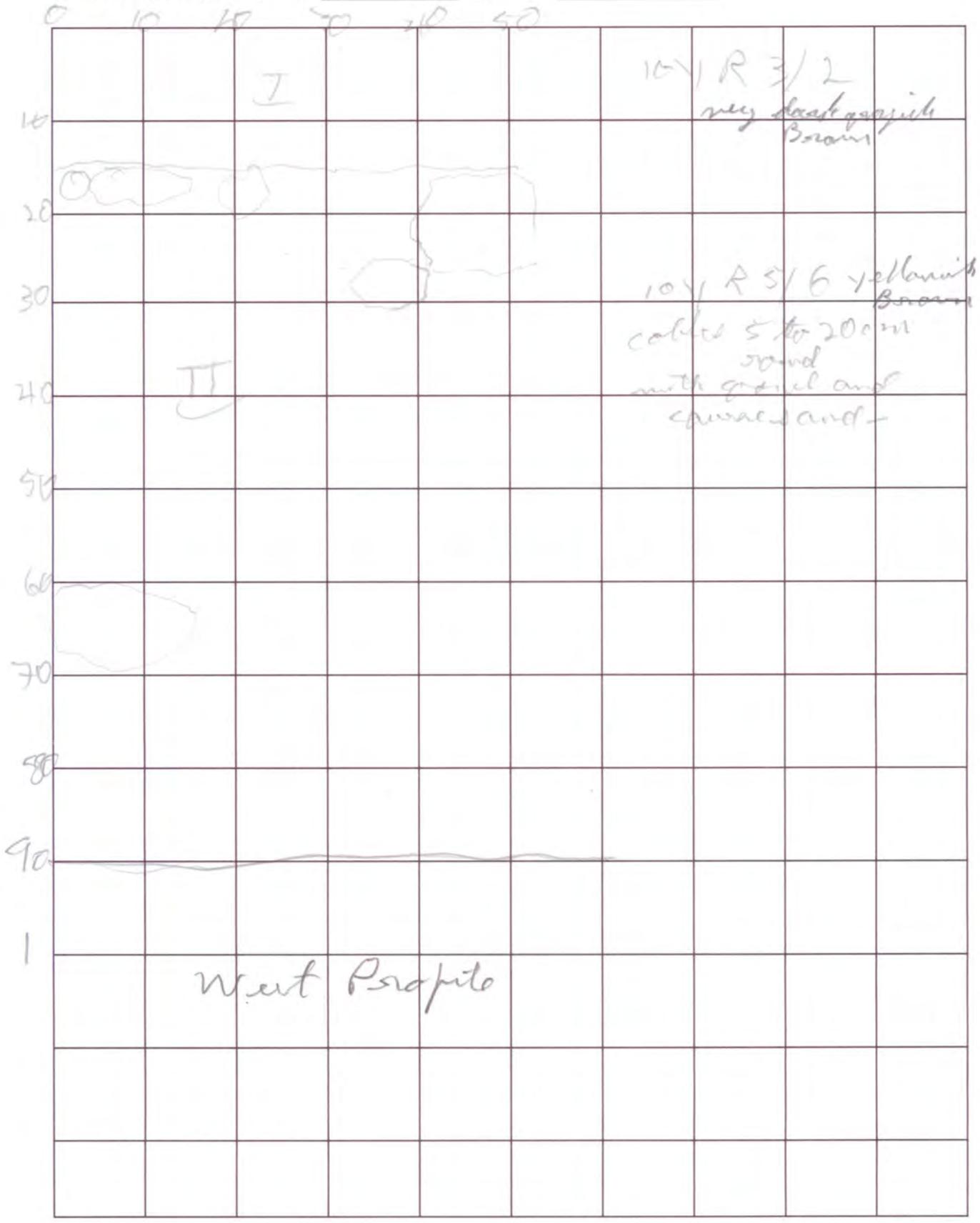
Stratum II no artifacts

Your impression of what you are excavating Stratum deep soil over 40
Top of local river bed, sand bar,

Project _____ Site # _____ Test Pit # 11 Locus # 5

Hampden

Grid location: North/South _____ East/West _____



Appendix IV

Turtle Head Cove
Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites
Hampden, Maine

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalogue, Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites, Hampden, ME

Locus	Test Pit	Stratum	Depth cm	Catalog No	Material Class	Material Specific	Form	Color	Count	Description
1	02	I	00-08	0.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail, wire, 3 inches long
1	02	III	31-45	2.00	metal	ferrous	unidentified	natural	1	metal, round washer possible, 9/16 inches off center hole in center
1	03	III	28-43	3.00	metal	brass	shell	natural	1	shot gun shell brass, most likely paper body, center firing cap, has been smashed, cannot read
1	03	III	28-43	3.01	other	unidentified	unidentified		1	unknown item oval with center mark on both sides
2	04	II	08-15	4.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail, wire, 2.5 inch finish nail
2	04	II	08-15	4.01	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	3	nails, cut, fragments of unknown length
2	04	II	08-15	4.02	metal	ferrous	nail	natural	1	nail, fragment unknown type
2	04	II	08-15	4.03	organic	cement	cement	natural	1	cement fragment, mixture with small stones
2	04	II	08-15	4.04	organic	cement	mortar	natural	1	mortar, hard Portland style mortar with small fragments of red brick
2	04	II	08-15	4.05	ceramic	brick	brick	red	4	bricks, red small fragments
2	04	II	08-15	4.06	organic	asphalt	asphalt	black	3	asphalt fragments
2	04	II	08-15	4.07	organic	coal	coal	black	1	coal fragment
2	04	II	08-15	4.08	organic	slate	roofing	black	2	slate fragments, black, cut corner of roofing slate
2	05	II	11-60	5.00	glass	glass	bottle	brown	1	glass, bottle fragment, brown beer bottle style
2	06	I	00-17	6.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail, wire, 4 1/8 inches long
3	07	II	06-22	7.00	metal	ferrous	key	natural	1	key wind key for side or top strip can, method of open sardine cans invented in 1866 and used by fish cannery in Eastport, Maine (Rock 1988:66-67)
3	07	II	06-22	7.01	glass	glass	bottle	aqua	4	bottle glass, small fragments, aqua color
3	07	II	06-22	7.02	glass	glass	window	aqua	1	glass, small fragment of window glass, aqua color
3	07	II	06-22	7.03	organic	leather	unidentified	natural	6	leather fragments, possible belt tip with cut pattern, harness strap size but might be other function at lumber mill
3	07	II	06-22	7.04	ceramic	ball clay	pipe	white	1	pipe stem, white ball clay, stem fragment 1 1/8 inches long, bore hole 3/32 inch
2	06	IV	63-78	8.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	2	nails, wire, one 4 inches long, one 3 inches long
2	06	IV	63-78	8.01	metal	ferrous	unidentified	natural	1	metal fragment unknown

Artifact Catalogue, Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites, Hampden, ME

Locus	Test Pit	Stratum	Depth cm	Catalog No	Material Class	Material Specific	Form	Color	Count	Description
2	06	IV	63-78	8.02	ceramic	brick	brick	red	3	brick red, small fragments
2	06	IV	63-78	8.03	organic	mortar	mortar	white	1	mortar, hard, Portland, small fragment
2	06	IV	63-78	8.04	organic	other	roofing	black	6	Tar paper, small fragments
3	07	I	00-06	9.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail wire, 4.5 inches long
4	09	II	06-24	10.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	2	nails wire, 3 and 2 inch long nail
4	09	II	06-24	10.01	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	7	nails, cut, two 5 inches long, one 1 3/8 and one 2.5 inches long, three fragments
4	09	II	06-24	10.02	metal	ferrous	unidentified	natural	1	metal fragment, unknown
4	09	II	06-24	10.03	glass	glass	window	aqua	1	glass, window aqua, small fragment
4	09	II	06-24	10.04	organic	leather	unidentified	natural	1	leather fragment, unknown part of a belt or strap, 3/16 inch thick by 2.5 inches long
4	09	II	06-24	10.05	organic	slate	roofing	grey	3	roofing slate, small fragments
5	11	I	00-14	11.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	2	nails, wire, 2.5 inches long
5	11	I	00-14	11.01	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	4	nails, cut, one 3 inches long and one three fragments
5	11	I	00-14	11.02	metal	ferrous	bolt	natural	1	bolt, square head 1 inch, cut or broken
5	11	I	00-14	11.03	ceramic	brick	brick	red	5	brick, red, fragments
4	08	II	05-16	12.00	ceramic	brick	brick	red	1	brick, red, half brick, 3 7/16 inches wide, 1 15/16 inch thick
4	08	II	05-16	12.01	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail, wire 3 inches long
4	08	III	16-35	13.00	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	2	nails, wire, 3 1/8 inches long
4	08	III	16-35	13.01	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	2	nails, wire, 1 1/2 inches long
4	08	III	16-35	13.02	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	1	nail, wire, unknown length
4	08	III	16-35	13.03	metal	ferrous	unidentified	natural	1	metal, possible sheet metal
4	08	III	16-35	13.04	ceramic	brick	brick	red	1	brick, red, fragment
4	08	III	16-35	13.05	ceramic	white ware	unidentified	plain	1	white unimproved earthen ware, plain, very small fragment
4	08	III	16-35	13.06	glass	glass	window	aqua	3	glass, window, aqua small fragments
4	08	III	16-35	13.07	glass	glass	bottle	aqua	1	glass, bottle fragment, aqua small fragment
4	08	III	16-35	13.08	glass	glass	bottle	clear	2	glass, bottle clear small fragments

Artifact Catalogue, Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites, Hampden, ME

Locus	Test Pit	Stratum	Depth cm	Catalog No	Material Class	Material Specific	Form	Color	Count	Description
4	08	III	16-35	13.09	organic	mortar	mortar	natural	6	mortar fragments of soft lime based
4	08	III	16-35	13.10	organic	slate	roofing	black	55	roofing slate fragments, one piece has a cut corner and a hole
4	08	III	16-35	13.11	organic	mortar	mortar	natural	3	mortar fragments with stone and mortar
4	08	III	16-35	13.12	organic	mortar	mortar	natural	11	mortar fragments with soft lime based
4	08	III	16-35	13.13	ceramic	brick	brick	red	2	brick fragments, red, 3 5/8 wide, 1 7/8 inch thick the other is 3 1/8 inch wide and 1 13/16 inch thick
4	08	III	16-35	13.14	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	6	nails, wire, one 4 1/8 inch, 3 inch, 2.5 inch long, 2 5/8 inch, 1.5 inch long and one fragment
4	08	III	16-35	13.15	metal	ferrous	washer	natural	1	washer fragment for a 1/2 inch bolt
4	08	III	16-35	13.16	glass	glass	window	aqua	3	window glass, aqua small fragments
4	08	III	16-35	13.17	metal	ferrous	file	natural	1	flat file fragment, 1/4 inch thick, 1 3/8 inch wide
4	08	III	16-35	13.18	metal	lead	sheet metal	natural	3	sheet fragments of lead foil or sheet
4	08	III	16-35	13.19	glass	glass	lamp	clear	1	chimney glass fragment, clear small fragment
5	10	II	85-110	14.00	glass	glass	window	aqua	24	window glass, small fragments, aqua
5	10	II	85-110	14.01	glass	glass	bottle	amber	6	glass, bottle, fragments of amber patent medicine panel bottle with a pushup, two piece mold, on side panel "S..."
5	10	II	85-110	14.02	ceramic	brick	brick	red	5	brick, red, small fragments
5	10	II	85-110	14.03	organic	unidentified	stone	brown	1	stone, cut stone fragment, sandstone, shaped square corner
5	10	II	85-110	14.04	ceramic	white ware	unidentified	plain	1	ceramic, small fragment of white improved earthen ware, plain
5	10	II	85-110	14.05	organic	slate	roofing	black	5	slate fragments, roofing slate with nail hole in one piece
5	10	II	85-110	14.06	metal	wrought iron	hook	natural	1	wrought iron, tip of hook, hand-made, grain of iron very visible
5	10	II	85-110	14.07	metal	wrought iron	bolt	natural	1	bolt, 5.5 inches long, 7/16 inch thick, no head, threaded
5	10	II	85-110	14.08	organic	mortar	mortar	white	1	mortar, lime based with very fine sand, chunk 4 by 3

Artifact Catalogue, Parker and Sterns Sawmill Sites, Hampden, ME

Locus	Test Pit	Stratum	Depth cm	Catalog No	Material Class	Material Specific	Form	Color	Count	Description
										cm
5	10	II	85-110	14.09	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	8	nails, cut, 5 inches long, machine cut, not clinched
5	10	II	85-110	14.10	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	1	nail, cut, 3 1/4 inches long, machine cut, not clinched
5	10	II	85-110	14.11	metal	ferrous	nail cut	natural	10	nails, cut, fragments, no length
5	10	II	85-110	14.12	metal	ferrous	bolt	natural	1	bolt fragment, 7/16 inch thick, with washer
5	10	II	85-110	14.13	metal	ferrous	nail wire	natural	9	nails, wire 2.5 inches long more or less, most fragments
5	10	II	85-110	14.14	metal	ferrous	bolt	natural	1	large bolt, very rusty, 1 1/4" with large nut, cut off end
5	10	II	85-110	14.15	metal	ferrous	washer	natural	1	washer round, 7/8 inch hole
5	10	II	85-110	14.16	ceramic	brick	brick	red	1	brick, red broken, plain, 2 1/8 inch thick, 3 9/16 inch wide
8		surface	00-00	15.00	organic	slate	roofing	black	2	slate fragments, cut for roofing, cut corners and nail hole, round hole
10		surface	00-00	15.01	metal	ferrous	spike	natural	2	spikes, railroad spike, 5 3/4 inch long, 5/8 inch square, machine made
5		surface	00-00	15.02	metal	ferrous	nail hand	natural	1	nail, hand-made, 6 inch long fragment, 3/8 inch square
5		surface	00-00	15.03	metal	ferrous	chain	natural	1	chain link, broken, machine made, not hand forged
5		surface	00-00	15.04	metal	ferrous	chain	natural	1	chain link or strap end, maybe part of machinery
4		surface	00-00	15.05	ceramic	brick	brick	yellow	1	brick red/yellow, very weather worn, 2 1/2 inch thick, 3 7/8 wide, "... ? CO./ ... LAND"
4		surface	00-00	15.06	ceramic	brick	brick	yellow	1	brick, red/yellow, very weather worn, 3 5/8 inch wide, 2 3/8 thick, "P.S. W .../ NO.../POR..."
5		surface	00-00	15.07	ceramic	brick	brick	yellow	1	brick, red/yellow, very weather worn, 2 5/8 inch thick, "... 1"