Unearthed Maine Indian site boon to archeologists

By Donald J. Frederick National Geographic Society

AZISCOHOS LAKE: Maine: A paleo-ludian site almost 11,000 years old, complete with a hearth and thousands of stone tools, has been ercavated in a dry lake bed in western Maine. Discovery of a nearby killing ground where animals were speared by the In-dians makes the site on remote Ar-scording to archeologist Richard Mi-chael Gramily of the Maine State Muse-um, who directed the ercavation. "Similar paleo-Indian habitations

um, who directed the excavation. "Similar palee-Indian babilations have been found in the East, but they've never been accompanied by a killing ground," he explained. The hunning area.yielded four com-plete fluted or grooved spear points "in ministarp condition" and the sections of six more.

THE INTREPID hunters built their first fires in the area in the shadow of a waning ice age. Most of the great ice sheets had retreated to central Canada 11,060 years ago, although scattered remnants may have lingered in the lighlands arcound the site. Gramiy pointed out that the climate at the 1,600-foot-high encampment, surrounded even today by wild hilly country, was comparable to the weath-er encountered at 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the Rockies or similar mountainous re-

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'The mine is one of the only ancient Indian subsurface working areas yet found in North America, and is a striking example of the ingenuity of these early people."

- Richard Gramly

35 F in the area. So why did these early people return again and again after wintering else-where? Abundant game was one at-

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gions in Alaska. "We can now infer," he said, "that no part of the eastern United States was off limits to these prehistory to peoples just because of a harsh environment." Supported by the National Geograph-ic Society, the archeologist uncovered nore than 13,000 stone artifacts shared into tools such artifacts shared into tools such artifacts hared into tools such artifacts. In the star, Atmost half of them minit, hrives, "There art number of artifacts leads Gramly to believe that the habitation mountain river valley in ancient times - was occupied by perhaps one or two cocasions. The visits may have contin-ued on and off for as long as 100 years. BITTER WINDS and blinding snows devoured them. . But there was another reason the In-dians were drawn to the valley. They wanted to replenish their tool kits. Just 20 miles north of the site, Gramhy found Ledge Ridge, a rocky forested outcrop yielding a fine grade of stone. "There's no question that the stone BITTER WINDS and blinding snows drove the hunters from the region in the colder months, just as they do most modern-day visitors. During a harsh winter the temperature can plunge to -

used to manufacture the tools at the habitation site came from this ridge," he said. "It's just a question of time un-til we can find the workshops?" Last year the archeologist had great Mount Jasper, a smalt mountain rising above the mill town of Berlin, N.H. Indians began digging into a cilif maar Jasper's summit 7.600 years ago. They were after rhyolite, an igneous rock prized for making tools such as knives, spear points, drills and scrapers. Chunks of rhyolite weighing as much as 20 pounds were broken off the main mass with the aid of heavy greenstone hammers.

BY THE TIME generations of these primitive miners had exhausted the rich source of stone centuries later, they had tunneld 30 feet into the montain. The pillar of rock that they wiskly left to support the roof of the mine still stands near the entrance. "The mine is one of the only ancient found in North America, and is a stirk-ing example of the ingenuity of these early people," observed Gramly. The earliest craftsmen shaped the stone on the creat of the mountain. Lat-

stone on the crest of the mountain. Later workshops were situated on the banks of the Dead River several hun-dred feet below. Gramly and his team found prodi-gious amounts of worked stone at these lower workshops. In one 30-square foot area, more than 100,000 pieces were

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recovered. But exploring the rugged, wooded terrain from top to bottom wash't easy. As the archeologist put it, "On this site we learned our three R's very quickly - roots, roccs, and raw knuckles." The hard work turned up about 400 finished tools at Mount Jasper, and promised new insights into ancient travel pat-terns.

The first people to mine the moun-tain stayed in the area, whereas later Indians ranged widely throughout what is now New England. Said Gramly: They stopped at other lithic source areas, made new tools of other rocks, and by the time they re-turned a year or more after wondering the northern woods, they discarded some of their hedly batterer wondering the northern woods, they discarded some of their hedly batterer wondering the northern woods, they discarded some of their hedly battered tools at Mount Jasper. Similary, I feel hat as other ancient stone sites are discou-ered, we'll find stone from Mount Jasper at some of them."



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