

Fort George Historic Properties Management Plan, Castine, Hancock County, Maine



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HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Fort George is a Revolutionary War-period fortification built by the British in 1779, located in the Town of Castine (the Town), Hancock County, Maine (Figure 1-1). Currently owned by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands (MBPL), it is managed and maintained under an ongoing agreement with the Town. Fort George was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1969 (Holmstrom 1969). The fort is a roughly square earthwork, measuring about 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) on each side, with bastions at the corners that project an additional 40 ft (12 m). In total, the fort encompasses an approximately 4.5-acre (ac) (1.8-hectare [ha]) area adjacent to Wadsworth Street, northwest of Battle Avenue.

This Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) provides a foundation for the planning and management of this significant historic resource. It includes a brief discussion of Fort George as it is in 2021, its significance, and provides interpretive themes to enhance and promote its educational and historical significance within the Town and the State of Maine. It provides a strategic plan that will enable the Town to help bring Fort George national recognition through better preservation (with an emphasis upon proactive stewardship), successful grant writing, engaging interpretation, and active marketing. Fort George is a nonrenewable resource, and the protection of the site's integrity and its archaeological resources should be top priority for future planning and management efforts.

This management plan is divided into 10 sections: an introduction and overview; articulation of a vision for the site; a cultural context for the site, with descriptions of the current conditions and threats; and the management plan, with in-depth discussions of interpretive approaches and potential funding sources.

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1.1 Planning Process

Development of this HPMP included shared opinions and insights from several important stakeholders, including the Town of Castine, the Castine Historical Society, the Wilson Museum, Friends of Castine Fortifications, and the MHPC. All helped to shape this HPMP and its recommendations.



1.2 Guiding Principals

Over the course of discussions with stakeholders, key principles were developed as follows:

- Fort George is recognized as both an archaeological and historic site;
- Preservation and protection of Fort George's integrity and archaeological resources are paramount to its survival and interpretation, as the site is listed in the NRHP (Holmstrom 1969) according to Criteria A and D of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 300101);
- Preservation, as defined by the NPS, is recommended as the preferred treatment for the present and future management and use of Fort George.
- Improved stewardship of Fort George will occur as a result of this HPMP; and
- Interpretation of Fort George will focus on heritage tourism opportunities, as well as use by the local community for events such as craft fairs, markets, and other gatherings.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective is to “enhance and promote the education and historical significance of the site within the context of the Town of Castine and the State of Maine.” Fort George is a popular tourist destination for visitors to the Town of Castine and is loved by residents for its role in the American Revolution. However, Fort George remains underutilized. A lack of interpretation on site inhibits its ability to appropriately tell its story. This HPMP establishes a strategic plan that outlines the practices deemed necessary to protect Fort George’s natural and cultural heritage, informs future management decisions, and that can be used as a continual reference point for evolving site operations and interpretation.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Town of Castine occupies a strategic location on Penobscot Bay. The main portion of the present town occupies an arrowhead-shaped peninsula, aimed south down Penobscot Bay, and connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. This peninsula is situated at the confluence of the Bagaduce River with Penobscot Bay, is bordered to the west by East Penobscot Bay, and to the south and east by the Bagaduce.

Native American use of the region dates back a millennium. In following their seasonal schedule, Native Americans spent winters deep in the interior and summers on the coast, travelling largely by canoe. They wisely avoided rough, open water, and preferred to keep close to interior waterways and protected stretches of coastline, portaging over land to avoid unnavigable stretches and to shorten their journeys. The mouth of the Bagaduce was a key location, permitting access to the relatively sheltered waters of upper Penobscot Bay, as well as the Bagaduce River, and facing the portage route across Cape Rosier (Figure 3-1). The location stood at the crossroads of “virtually all Indian traffic between the Penobscot River and the aboriginal fisheries lying to the east in the vicinity of Blue Hill Bay and Mount Desert Island” (Faulker and Faulkner 1987:1).

Europeans quickly recognized the economic and strategic significance of this crossroads location. Between the early seventeenth century and the end of the American Revolution, the Castine area was, at various times, controlled by the French, Dutch, and English. Known as Pentagoet, or Majabigwaduce, the area encompassed the present towns of Penobscot, Brooksville, and Castine.

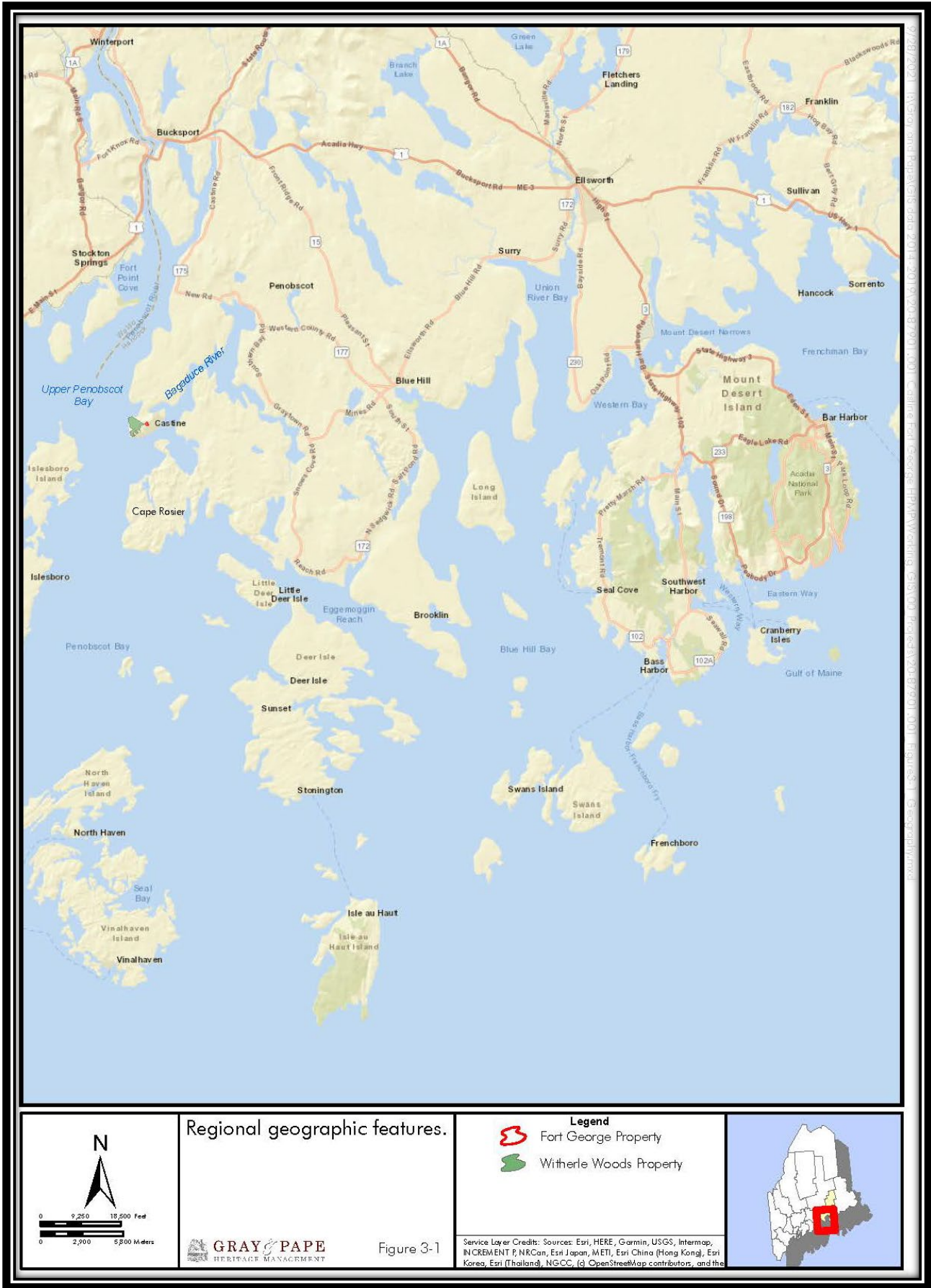
3.1 Pre-Contact and Contact Native American Context

The Pre-Contact past of the Native Americans of the region of Maine is divided into three major temporal archaeological periods:

- the Paleoindian period, ca. 12,500–9,000 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.);
- the Archaic period, ca. 9,000–3,000 B.P.; and
- the Ceramic (or Woodland) period, ca. 3,000–400 B.P. (Bourque 2001; Funk 1976; Haviland and Power 1994; Starbuck 2006)

Subsequent cultural developments fall within the historical period, with the earliest, ca. A.D. 1500–1750, known as the Contact period, when local Native American populations first came into contact with Europeans. Such interactions resulted in the near collapse of Native American traditional lifeways due to epidemic diseases brought by the Europeans, eventually coupled with the pressures of Euroamerican settlement and expansion.

The initial Native American occupation of coastal Maine could not have occurred prior to the withdrawal of the late Pleistocene Sea, ca. 13,000 B.P. (Bloom 1963; Kelley et. al. 1996). Following this withdrawal, and the establishment of regional biotic communities sufficient to sustain humans, small, highly mobile groups of hunters and gatherers entered the region. These people were adapted to life in a tundra and/or near-tundra woodland environment, and have been called by archaeologists the Paleoindian cultural people.



The period following the Paleoindian cultural period, but predating the use of pottery and horticulture, has been designated the Archaic cultural period by archaeologists. The cultural shift between the Paleoindian and Archaic cultural periods coincides with the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene geological epoch, as groups in regional residence adapted to a more modern, post-glacial, environment. Based on changes in material culture, the Archaic period has been subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods (Sanger 2006).

The Ceramic cultural period is the third major era of Pre-Contact Native American cultures. In other parts of the Northeast, this period is referred to as the Woodland period. This period originally was defined to include a broad area of the Northeast and focused upon the adoption of new technologies, such as ceramics, the bow and arrow, and horticulture involving exotic cultigens, like maize. However, it should be noted that horticulture was not universally adopted across the eastern regions of Maine and the Canadian Maritimes. As with the Archaic period, archaeologists in Maine have divided the Ceramic period into three stages, Early, Middle, and Late, which demarcate changes in technology, and subsistence and settlement patterns.

Sites from the Contact period are typified by traits of both Pre-Contact Native American and European traditions. By shortly after A.D. 1500, European fishermen were harvesting off the east coast of the Canadian maritime provinces (Whitehead 1992), allowing for the initiation of contact and trade with Native American inhabitants. It is unlikely that Europeans had regular contact with the Native American inhabitants of the Gulf of Maine coast until ca. 1600 (Bourque 2001). In 1604, French colonists attempted the first permanent European settlement in the Gulf of Maine, on St. Croix Island (Biggar 1936; Lescarbot 1968 [1609]), which is in the St. Croix River, just north of Passamaquoddy Bay. The Native American people of the Passamaquoddy Bay region were referred to by the French colonists as the "Etchemin", and can be considered the ancestors of the modern Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and possibly Penobscot tribal groups. The ancestors of the modern Mi'kmaq tribal peoples were referred to as the "Souriquois" by early French explorers. West of the Etchemin lands, perhaps beginning at the mouth of the Androscoggin River, early explorers identified another group, the "Almouchiquois" (Bourque 2001:105–107). Initial contacts between Europeans and Native American groups occurred along the coast, and at the mouths of major rivers or estuaries. As such, it is likely that European goods were either transported during seasonal rounds to interior occupation sites, or were traded to Native American tribal groups who did not utilize the coast in their seasonal rounds, long before they interacted with Europeans (e.g., Cox 2000; Cox and Bourque 1989). As European goods became more available, traditional Native American technologies gave way to new ways of life.

Many historical groups of Native Americans are recorded as present around the Castine peninsula, but few are recorded as living on the peninsula in more permanent settlements during the Contact period. The groups likely to have been in the area around the Castine peninsula include the Etchemin, the Canibas, and Maliseet. The Etchemins were first referred to as living in the Penobscot bay region by Champlain, as seen on his 1632 map (New York Public Library Digital Collections 1850) (Figure 3-2), and are recorded as trading partners with St. Castine, living on the Pentegoet River (Penobscot River), as late as 1694. The Canibas were first referred to as Native American peoples living around the Pentegoet River (Penobscot River) by the French in 1681, and may represent a group of western Etchemins. The Canibas may have been absorbed by the Abenaki, or simply known by the term Abenaki as used by Europeans, by circa 1723. After this date, this group is no longer referred to as a distinct Native American group. Maliseets were linguistically different from the Mi'kmaq and Canibas, and first appear in historical accounts in 1692. While primarily associated with the St. John River valley, some historical accounts and linguistic evidence indicates that they may have had a presence on the Pentegoet River (Penobscot River) (Bourque 1989), perhaps even on the Bagaduce River (Eckstorm 1978).

Eckstorm (1978) contends that the Etchemins living on the Pentegoet River (Bagaduce River) were ancestral to, or would later be considered as, Maliseets. The Abenaki peoples were recorded by Champlain as early as 1632 (Figure 3-2) (New York Public Library Digital Collections 1850) as a group of Native Americans living to the north and inland of the Etchemins and the Almouchiquois. In 1713, at the end of Queen Anne’s War between France and England, many of the Native American people of Maine relocated to Quebec and were subsumed under the umbrella term Abenaki by the Euroamericans living there. Those groups that remained in the region of Maine were redefined (by Euroamericans) as tribes, identified by the river valleys they lived in: Penobscot (Penobscot River), Passamaquoddy (St. Croix River and Passamaquoddy Bay), and Maliseet (St John River) (Bourque 1989).



Figure 3-2. Champlain’s Map of New France from 1632 (New York Public Library Digital Collections 1850).

No Pre-Contact Native American archaeological sites are known to be associated with Fort George or its immediate vicinity. Excavation at the southeast bastion of the fort by the Fort George Restoration Society beginning in 1955, however, hint at a possible Pre-Contact Native American presence in the form of a flat stone with a central scooped-out section (Portland Press Herald 1955a, 1955b). This description suggests a Pre-Contact Native American stone bowl or mortar. If this item was a Native American mortar, unless it was carried to the fort site in historical times, it could indicate a Pre-Contact Native American presence in the general vicinity of the fort.

The larger Castine peninsula has several archeological sites associated with coastal habitation by Pre-Contact Native American groups. In 1915, Warren Moorehead investigated shell midden (or shell heap) sites and recorded shell midden sites in the following locations (Moorehead 1922):

- At Fort Pentogöet;
- Near Castine Village;
- On Nautilus Island;
- On Cape Rosier;
- Near Henry Point; and
- At the Bagaduce River Narrows.

The shell midden at Fort Pentogöet supports occupations occurring from the Late Archaic to Late Ceramic period, and perhaps even the Contact period (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987). Shell-midden sites, containing similar Pre-Contact cultural deposits, are common around Penobscot Bay (Bourque 1995; Spiess and Hedden 1983). Evidence of cultural occupation earlier than the Late Archaic on coastal locations may have been lost to Holocene sea-level rise.

While shell midden sites are common and have been explored by archaeologists for well over the past 100 years, less is known about Native American use of the upland areas, such as the landscape within Fort George. Regional patterns of land use by Pre-Contact Native Americans in Maine and the Northeast region suggest that such landscapes would have been used for specialized resource procurement, as part of seasonal rounds, but are less likely to have supported occupation sites. As the Fort George location is less than 0.6 miles (mi) (1 kilometer [km]) from the coast, Pre-Contact Native American groups seeking resources are likely to have been able to visit from, and return to, a coastal camp site from this upland location within the same day. However, the potential that upland areas could be associated with ceremonial or other sites of cultural importance not related to resource gathering, like the M'd'angamak rock features associated with Dice's Head (discussed in Section 3.1.2 below), is less easy to predict archaeologically.

Definitive Contact-period archaeological sites are rare in the region, although evidence of Native American camps or villages in relatively close association with the trading posts and Fort Pentogöet is present. Villages or camps are known to have been located at the Bagaduce River Narrows and in association with Walker Pond at the head of the river. Jesuit accounts indicate meeting Native Americans camping on the Castine peninsula in November 1611, possibly during a yearly round that included the peninsula. The shell midden at Fort Pentogöet returned radiocarbon dates from an occupation occurring sometime in the range of A.D. 1470 to 1610 (410 +/-70 B.P.), indicating a Late Ceramic to Contact-period occupation (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987).

3.1.1 Native Americans and the Penobscot Expedition

Natives Americans of the Maine region during the period of the Revolutionary War (ca. 1775–1783) often chose, or were asked (by General Washington), to remain neutral. However, during the Penobscot Expedition (1779), members of the Penobscot Tribe decided to aid American forces. The Penobscot indicated to General Lovell that the British (General McLean) had been treating them poorly.

From Lovells Journal:

July. Saturday, 24th. - ... This Evening we are at Anchor Under the Fox Islands nine miles from the Enemy at Magabagaduce, We are visited by some Penobscot Indians who are determined to proceed with us. they have been tamp'd with by Gen McLane but they wou'd not join him (Weymouth Historical Society 1881:107).

Forty-one Penobscot warriors joined the American army and were assigned to Adjutant General - Captain Jeremiah Hill of Biddeford, Maine (Massachusetts State Archive Collection 1609–1799). One of the warriors, known by the name “Short”, became the first person to die for the American cause.

From Lovells journal:

Sunday, 25. - Come to sail from Fox Island and reach Magabagaduce with a fair light Breeze about 12 o'clock when the wind blew pretty hard. the Transports came to anchor under Bragaduce cover'd by the Ship Sally Brigs Hazard & Active, about seven o'clock We attempted a Landing against a very high head of land cover'd thick with Brush & Trees. the wind blew so high We found if the first division landed they wou'd be in danger before the boats cou'd return and disembark the second, therefore the Gen sent conter Orders just as they receiv'd them they receiv'd the fire from the Enemy on Shore, who cou'd not be seen on acct of the thickness of the Brush. they returned with the loss of one Indian kill'd (Weymouth Historical Society 1881:107).

Other members of the Penobscot band of warriors lost their lives for the Americans or were captured by the British. The Penobscot people continued to aid the American forces even after the defeat. General Wadsworth, in a letter to William D. Williamson, dated January 1, 1828, said of the Penobscot Expedition of 1779- “Genl Lovell under the guidance and Assistance of the Indians made his way from the head of the Tide in the Penobscot over to the Kennebec.” (Maine Historical Society 1891:153)

3.1.2 Local Native American Nomenclature

Many of the place names that refer to the Castine peninsula and the Penobscot and Bagaduce rivers (see Figure 3-1) are derived from Native American names used to describe the landscape inhabited before the arrival of Europeans. These words and their meaning changed over time as they were adopted by French- and English-speaking people who visited or settled in the region. Three of the main words still used today that came from Native Americans are discussed below.

Majabiwaduce and *Bagaduce* are names that have been used to refer to the Castine peninsula, but likely refer more properly to the large bay above the Narrows on the Bagaduce River. Both are names that mean “the big tidal river.” Other meanings were dismissed by Erkstorm (1978) as inconsistent with known naming convention of regional Native American peoples. Based on information from Farther Baird’s 1611 (Thwaites 1896–1901) account of a trip to the Castine peninsula to meet with Native Americans. Baird related these were Etechemins, but Eckstorm (1978:196) identifies them as Maliseet people. Further, Eckstrom identifies the word given for the Bagaduce River as *Chiboctous*, a Maliseet and/or Mi’kmaq word meaning “the big bay.” At this time, Baird indicated that 80 canoes, a boat, 18

wigwams, and about 300 people were staying at the confluence of the two rivers (Castine Peninsula). The Abnaki name for the Bagaduce River appears to have been *Chebeguaduce*, with the same meaning of “big bay” or “big salt bay,” as related by Purchas (1625) (Eckstorm 1978). By the mid-1700s, European linguistic translations had changed *Chebeguaduce* to *Majabiwaduce* (Eckstorm 1978).

Pentagöet appears to be a French transliteration of the Abnaki term *Pentagwet*, meaning “at the falls of the river,” and referring to the tidal falls of the Bagaduce River at the Bagaduce Narrows. As early as Champlain’s 1607 (Champlain et al. 1607) map of the region (Figure 3-3), it appears to be used to describe the Bagaduce region, referring to the confluence of the Penobscot and Bagaduce rivers. Later, in the 1600s, the name became synonymous with the Penobscot River and the Bagaduce River (referred to as the Pentagöet and Little Pentagöet rivers, respectively). By the mid- to late 1700s, the name appears to have reverted to referring to just the Bagaduce area.

Penobscot appears to be a European transliteration of an Abnaki word for the height of land today called Dice’s (Dyce’s) Head. The word means “at the descending rock,” likely referring to the tidal falls on both the Penobscot and Bagaduce rivers near this promontory. Many early European travelers referred to the Castine peninsula as a place called *Penobscot*, while the Penobscot River was variably called the *Penobscot* or *Pentagöet* River (Eckstorm 1978).

Eckstorm (1978) speculates that the Native American naming conventions described above could be ascribed as *Penobscot*, for the Castine peninsula; *Pentagöet*, for the Bagaduce River Narrows; and *Chebeguaduce* (*Majabiwaduce*), for the salt bay above the Narrows.

The Castine peninsula and Dice’s Head are also associated with a prominent Abenaki cultural story involving Glusgehbeh (or Glooskap), a hero or demigod. During a moose hunt that started at Moosehead Lake, Glusgehbeh chased a moose calf to Penobscot Bay. Glusgehbeh leapt across the bay and the marks of his snowshoes, *Madagámoosuk/M’d’angamak* (“his snowshoes” and/or Glusgehbeh’s snowshoes”), used to be plainly seen on Dice’s Head. These snowshoe marks may have been destroyed in the Post-Contact historical past (Eckstorm 1978).



Figure 3-3. Champlain's 1607 map showing Pentegoet as the name of the Bagaduce River (red arrow) (Champlain et al. 1607).

3.2 Post-Contact Historical Context: European Settlement of The Bagaduce

Between the early seventeenth century and the end of the American Revolution, the Castine area was, at various times, controlled by the French, Dutch, and English. Known as Pentagoet, or Majabigwaduce, the area encompassed the present-day towns of Penobscot, Brooksville, and Castine. European occupation dates to 1629, when Isaac Allerton of the Plymouth Colony established a trading post known as Penobscot. The Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye gave the French control of the Penobscot River drainage in 1632 and, in 1635, they took possession of the Penobscot post and began construction of a stone fort they named Pentagoet (Figure 3-4). From 1635 to 1654, Pentagoet was operated by a French nobleman and entrepreneur, Charles d'Aulnay, and his creditors. Pentagoet defended local fur trading, timber harvesting, ship building, and agricultural endeavors (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:3).

In 1654, the English took the fort, as well as the rest of Acadia and, until 1670, operated the outpost as a fur trading post. In 1667, Acadia was given back to the French under the Treaty of Breda and, in 1670, Pentagoet was formally returned to the French. Pentagoet served as Acadia's capital until 1674, when Dutch raiders destroyed the fort. About 1677, Jean Vincent de Saint-Castin reestablished French control. He left the old fort in ruins and built a new habitation a short distance up the Bagaduce River. Saint-Castin and his sons controlled the area until 1713, when the Treaty of Utrecht ceded the territory back to the English. English settlement did not occur until 1759 and, by 1760, an outbuilding for an English homestead stood upon a portion of the ruins of Pentagoet (Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:3).

Permanent English settlement of the region followed the final expulsion of the French because of the 1763 Treaty of Paris. The area east of the Penobscot became part of the District of Maine, then a district of Massachusetts. The English referred to the Castine area as Maja-bagaduce, commonly written at the time as Majorbigwaduce, and often shortened to Bagaduce. The early population of the community is difficult to ascertain. One early historian claimed that 23 families settled in 1761, with an equal number arriving in 1762. By 1784, an additional 84 families had settled, bringing the total to 110 families (Wheeler 1896:25). Castine was originally part of the Town of Penobscot, incorporated in 1787, and was set off and incorporated as its own town in 1796. By 1800, the town's population numbered about 650.

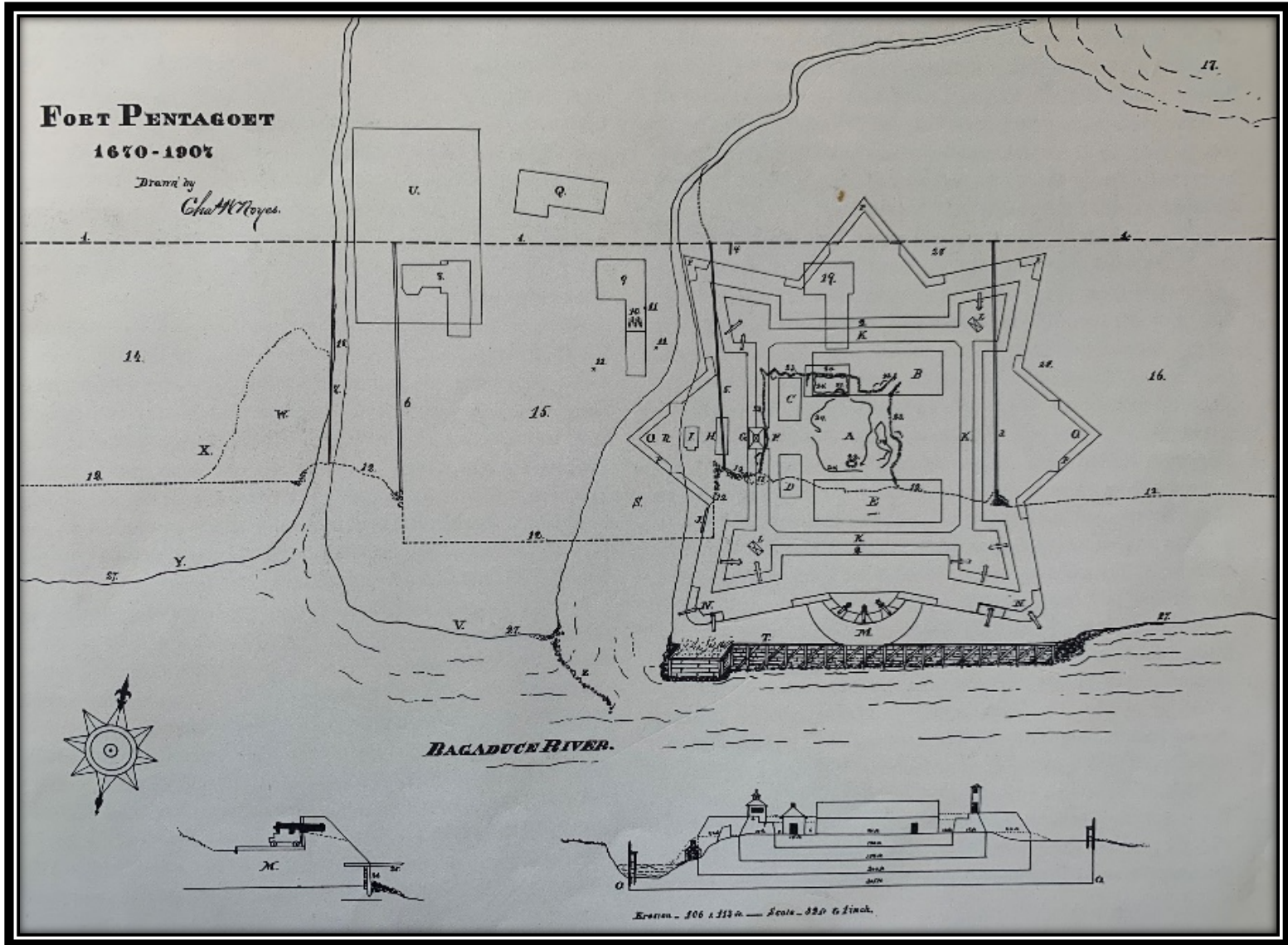


Figure 3-4. Hancock County Atlas, 1881 (Doudiet 1978).

3.3 Fort George and the Penobscot Expedition

In 1778, the British Secretary of State for colonial affairs, Lord George Germain, determined, for a complex set of political and strategic considerations, to establish a military base on Penobscot Bay. Conceived as a loyalist refuge to be known as New Ireland, this base would serve as a permanent settlement for loyalist refugees from the rebellious colonies, protect valuable sources of naval timber, and help protect Nova Scotia from American privateers. Germain ordered General Sir Henry Clinton in New York to establish a post on the Penobscot suitable for permanent settlement. In February 1779, Clinton assigned the task to Brigadier General Francis McLean in Halifax, a veteran officer, and ordered him to erect a fort on Penobscot Bay capable of containing 300–400 men. Clinton also directed McLean to consult with the most experienced naval officer in the area, Captain Henry Mowat (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904:392; Leamon 1993:104–106; New England Historical Society 2020).

On May 31, 1779, McLean sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, with 640 troops, 450 from the 74th Regiment of Foot (Argyle Highlanders) and 200 from the 82nd Regiment of Foot (the Hamilton Regiment), along with about 50–60 engineers and artillerymen, bound for the Penobscot. McLean brought only eight pieces of artillery, 4 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, and 2 four-pounders, to arm the fort. After his arrival, he informed Clinton of his intention to augment this artillery with guns from the three Royal Navy schooners and four transport vessels that remained to support the army troops after they landed. McLean's force arrived on the Penobscot on June 13, 1779, reconnoitered the area, and landed on June 16, meeting no armed resistance from the local militias (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904:458–461; Shaw 1953:85). On June 26, McLean reported to Clinton that:

the most advantageous part of the Peninsula being intirely [sic] cover'd with wood it became necessary to clear it before the intended fort could be mark'd out. This and the landing our [sic] Stores and Provisions has hitherto engross'd all our time, particularly the latter, which from the necessity of rolling it up a Steep hill, has proved very laborious. It is now finish'd, and we shall proceed to work immediately on the fort (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904:458).

Within a week of the British arrival on the Penobscot, word of the incursion reached Boston. The General Court of Massachusetts (the legislative body) resolved to send a force to drive out the enemy, without waiting for help from Continental forces. Many ship owners joined what appeared likely to prove a profitable enterprise, since the General Court agreed to insure all private vessels, reimburse all expenses, and forego its own claims to prize money. Brigadier General Solomon Lovell, of the Massachusetts militia, was named to command the land forces and Continental Captain Dudley Saltonstall was named commodore of the fleet, a division of command that, while typical of the period, would prove fatal to the expedition's success. On July 19, 1779, the expedition set sail for the Penobscot. On July 25, the American fleet, comprised of eighteen armed vessels and 21 transports carrying more than 1,000 troops, dropped anchor off the town of Bagaduce (Buker 2002:19–26; Leamon 1993:106–110).

The British laid out their fort, originally called Fort Castine, but changed to Fort George in honor of King George III, slightly east of the highest point on the peninsula, and approximately 0.5 mi (0.8 km) uphill from the waterfront, on land owned by John Perkins, one of approximately one hundred civilians who volunteered to help with construction (Calef 1910:304).

As laid out by the British engineers, the fort consisted of earthen ramparts, or curtain walls, fronted by ditches, with projecting bastions at each corner. The corners were roughly oriented to correspond to the cardinal compass points. The northeast and southwest curtain walls measured 230 ft (70 m) in length, whereas the northwest and southeast curtains measured 225 ft (68.5 m), encompassing a space approximately 1 ac (0.4 ha) in extent. The four-sided projecting bastions featured two faces and two flanks, which could protect the curtain wall and adjacent bastions. The bastions were constructed of wide brick walls about 40 ft (12 m) apart (Wheeler 1896:73). The well was in the west bastion, and the magazine was placed in the south. The east bastion featured the highest earthworks, at approximately 20 ft (6 m), while the remaining earthworks measured about 10ft (3m) high (Doudiet 1978:26).

The first step in construction entailed digging the ditches that fronted the curtain walls. These ditches extended down to a ledge, with the earth piled on the inside of the ditch, behind a revetment of squared logs, to form the inner portion of the curtain walls. McLean planned the ditches to measure 20 ft (6 m) from their bottom to the top of the curtain walls (Wheeler 1875:158).

McLean had begun to place fraise (pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position) to deter attackers. Additional obstacles, apparently placed in the ditch, included abbatis and cheval-de-frise. These functioned like barbed wire, with sharpened stakes and tree branches slowing and delaying attackers. A 15-ft (4.5-m) wide gateway in the southeast curtain wall faced the town and harbor (Wheeler 1875:157). McLean apparently mounted his guns on raised wooden platforms within the bastions, *en barbette*, so that they fired over a parapet, rather than through an embrasure. This design exposed the gun crews to enemy fire, but may have been necessitated by the limited time, resources, and manpower available to McLean.

McLean also constructed a pair of batteries to protect the harbor. One of these was located about halfway up the slope near Dyce's Head, at the far western end of the peninsula. At the second, known as the Horseshoe Battery, McLean mounted his heaviest guns, the four 12-pounders. Captain Henry Mowat, in charge of the Royal Navy vessels, constructed a battery on an island fronting the south side of the passage into the harbor entry. McLean also "entrenched the border of the swamp" at the narrow isthmus connecting the peninsula to the mainland to prevent an assault from that direction (Buker 2002:13).

McLean received word of the American expedition on July 21 and, despite round the clock work, when the Americans arrived the fortifications were far from complete. McLean described the condition of the fort on July 21, just prior to the American's appearance, noting that work on two of the bastions had not yet begun, that the other two bastions and curtain walls stood 4 to 5 ft (1.2 to 1.5 m) tall and 12 ft (3.6) thick, while the ditch, in many places, was no more than 3 ft (1 m) deep. When the Americans hove into sight on July 24, the curtain walls and two of the bastions had been raised to 8 ft (2.4 m) in height. McLean had logs and fascines (rough bundles of brushwood) placed in the two open bastions as obstacles to attackers (Hyatt 1967:2). Mowat reported, years after the fact, that when the Americans arrived, the southwest curtain wall, facing the higher ground to the west, was "scarcely four feet high." The remaining three curtain walls stood only 3 ft (1 m) high. The south and east bastions facing the harbor were "quite open." Provisions were in the open, likely shaded under canvas, and the gunpowder was in covered holes. Only a single 6-pounder gun was mounted and ready for action (Mowat 1910:339).

Colonel Paul Revere, commander of the American artillery, observed the fortification on July 29:

That afternoon I had a fair view of the Enemy's fort with a good glass [telescope]; I could see that it was as high as a man's chin; that it was built of squared logs; was abetted; that they had begun to fraise it round the rampart; that it had two guns mounted which they fired in barbet (quoted in Hyatt 1967:2).

The buildings within the fort were largely uncompleted when the American forces arrived. On July 19, the powder for the artillery was brought into the fort from where it had been stored in a barn and was lodged in the magazine in the south bastion. Storehouses for provisions had been at least partially completed, as they were damaged by American artillery (Hyatt 1967:3–4).

The first American attempt to land upon the peninsula took place on July 25, when seven boats approaching the shore were turned back by British fire. The next day, Continental marines captured the British battery on Nautilus, or Banks Island, on the south side of the harbor, but militia troops failed to make a landing on the peninsula in the face of British fire. Finally, on July 28, an assault force of approximately 200 marines and 200 militiamen, landed before dawn on Dyce's Head, scaled the bluffs in the face of British fire, drove back the enemy, and secured the heights. General Lovell, commander of the American ground troops, praised his men, writing that "I don't think such a landing has been made since Wolfe," a reference to General James Wolfe's scaling of the cliffs west of Quebec in 1759. Unfortunately, Lovell failed to follow up his troops' dramatic success and assault the incomplete fort; instead, he stopped the assault, sent for the entrenching tools, and prepared for a siege (Buker 2002:35–44; Kevitt 1976:35).

McLean pulled his troops back towards the fort, believing that the Americans greatly outnumbered his forces. He stated, "I was in no situation to defend myself, I only meant to give them one or two guns. So as not to be called a coward, and then to have struck my colors." Surprised by the halt of the American attack, he threw his energies into strengthening his defensive positions, claiming that "every day the Americans delayed the attack was as good to him as another thousand men" (Wheeler 1875: 323, 332).

Once the Americans halted their attack, and began to dig defensive entrenchments, the action became a siege. The Americans built batteries to cannonade the British and periodic skirmishes occurred. Lovell and Saltonstall each urged the other to make a decisive assault, but both hesitated and delayed action. Over a period of two weeks, the Americans dithered, and McLean improved his defenses. Ultimately, on August 13, a formidable seven-vessel British fleet sailed into the bay. The Americans reembarked all their troops and equipment and fled up the Penobscot River on August 14, but adverse wind conditions forced many of the ships to be run aground and burned. By August 16, the entire American fleet, by one count amounting to 46 vessels, had been scuttled, burned, or otherwise destroyed. The sailors, marines, and militiamen slowly made their way overland to safety. The destruction of the Penobscot Expedition, the largest fleet of American vessels assembled during the Revolution, marked the worst disaster in American naval history prior to Pearl Harbor (Buker 2002:73–95).

Following the rout of the American forces, the British worked to complete Fort George. In October 1779, McLean reported that:

We have been solely employed in carrying on the necessary works for putting the fort in the best posture of defence possible. The interruption caused by the last visit of the rebels, and the consequent necessity of destroying a great part of what we had before made, depriving me of all hopes of finishing it entirely this season. We propose

beginning to hut the garrison as it will not be possible to finish proper barracks in time (quoted in Hyatt 1967:3).

At this date, the garrison's officers were apparently quartered in a barracks parallel to the northwest curtain wall, while the troops occupied temporary log huts built along the southwest curtain. Work continued in 1780. A description of the post in May 1780 described it as:

Regular with four bastions situated on a height which commands two rivers, mounting 18 pieces cannon disposed as follows. On the north bastion at the right, one of 12 lb., one of 8 lb. and one of 6 lb. Upon that of the left one of 12 lb. and one of 18lb. On the curtain which looks towards the west two of 6 lb., on that which looks toward the east two of 6 lb. One of 6 lb. on the south curtain. On the southern bastion is one of 18 lb. one of 12 lb. one of 9 lb. and one of 6 lb. On that of the S.W. the same number of cannon and the same calibre as those of the south east. Outside, the fort is provided with two mortars of 8 inches, 2 columns called Rey—Aux and two howitzers of three pounds (quoted in Hyatt 1967:3).

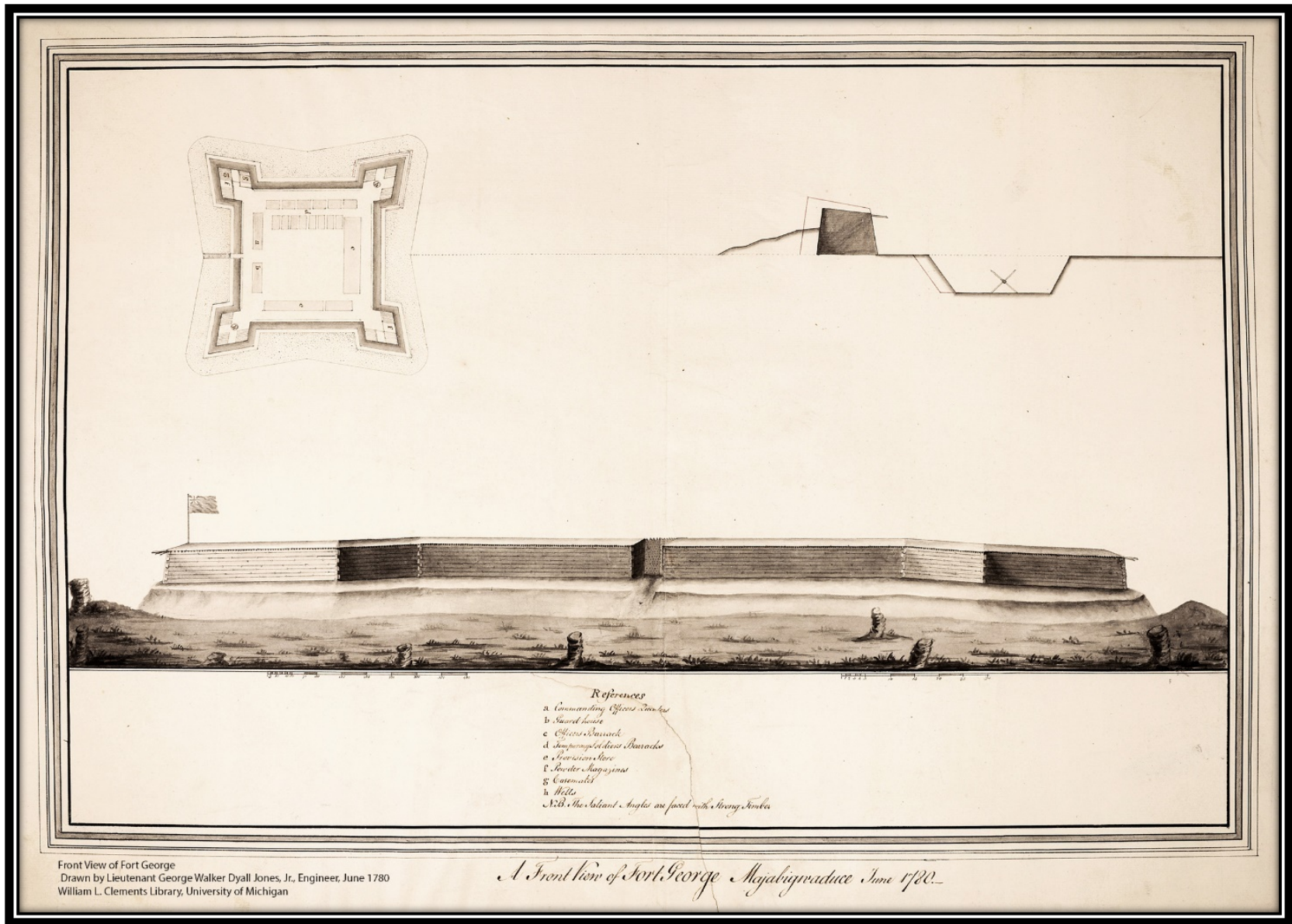
In June 1781, the troops were ordered to leave the huts and camp outside the fort, presumably because the huts were being torn down. The commanding officer reported that:

This fort will be six weeks hence, in exceeding good posture of defence, when the three principal bastions will be finished, with casemats [casements] in each of them, and a good ditch around the whole fort.... Before the end of September next, there will be eight rooms for officers, and good barracks for three hundred fifty men (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904:292).

The new officers' quarters occupied the site of the former enlisted men's huts, while the troops moved into the barracks previously occupied by the officers.

A drawing of the fort prepared by British engineer, Lieutenant George Walker Dyall Jones, Jr., in June 1780 (Figure 3-5) shows the finished appearance, or designed appearance, of the fort. It is an imposing structure, sitting atop a pedestal of earth behind its defensive ditch, and surrounded by cleared land. The deep ditch extends completely around the fort. Its bottom is filled with cheval-de-frise obstacles, consisting of wood frames fitted with wood spikes to block the advance of enemy troops. The outer face of the bastions and curtain walls fronting the ditch consist of a revetment comprised of eight courses of squared timbers, with dove-tailed joints at the corners. The logs appear to have been laid, or hewn, so that they presented a smooth surface, without hand or footholds, for attackers. The top of the revetment was studded with fraise, providing yet another obstacle to attackers. No indication of embrasures in Jones' drawing is present, suggesting that the fort's guns were mounted on platforms designed to permit them to fire *en barbette*, over the parapet. The fort's gate was recessed within the southeast curtain wall (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904).

Jones depicts the layout, or intended layout, of the buildings within the fort's interior but, unfortunately, includes no sketches that depict their appearance (see Figure 3-5). The commanding officer's quarters, and the guard house, flanked the entry, with the guard house to the east. Temporary soldiers' quarters, presumably the huts torn down in 1781, lined the southwest wall, while officers' quarters were located along the northwest wall, and storerooms for provisions along the northeast wall. Powder magazines were placed in the south and north bastions, and wells were dug in both the west and east bastions (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904).



In 1782, George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, declared Fort George “the most regularly constructed and best finished of any in America” (quoted in Hyatt 1967:5).

The British remained in Fort George until January 1784. For unknown reasons, no American official arrived to take possession of the fort and, the British commander, determined that this affront to his honor demanded a response, ordered the fort’s buildings burned and otherwise destroyed before the arrival of the Americans. Following the departure of the British troops, local residents scavenged the fortifications, removing brick and stone for their own uses. The brick commercial building at the southeast corner of Main and Water streets in Castine, was reportedly constructed from materials salvaged from Fort George.

In May 1786, a Massachusetts official described the fort, noting:

It appears that in each bastion of the fort, which the British troops built upon that land, there were arches and apartments of great thickness, and bomb-proof, in which there cannot be less than four or five hundred thousands of brick; That one Mr. Perkins is now pulling down these arches, and selling the bricks to the inhabitants of his property, as being on land belonging to him by possession (quoted in Hyatt 1967:6).

3.4 Fort George in the War Of 1812

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, American foreign trade prospered because of the nation's neutrality in the ongoing Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France. Both sides routinely violated American neutrality, stopping American vessels, seizing cargoes and crewmen, but Britain, because of the Royal Navy's command of the seas, was the worst offender. The American government sought to punish the British by passing a series of embargo acts between 1806 and 1808, but these hurt American shippers far worse than they did British consumers. Consequently, the embargo was extremely unpopular in coastal New England and, to both enforce the embargo and protect the coast from British incursions, the Federal government built about ten small gun batteries in the district of Maine, beginning in 1808 (Smith 2009:144).

In Castine, Joseph Perkins, a prominent resident who owned the Fort George property, sold (April 1, 1809) the government 3 ac (1.2 ha) that contained one of these batteries, which overlooked the harbor entrance. By the end of 1809, work had been completed on "a small enclosed battery, with four heavy guns mounted." The battery, initially named Fort Porter, after the officer in charge of construction, Major Moses Porter, and renamed Fort Madison after the nation's president, consisted of a blockhouse, brick barracks, and a semicircular earthen battery mounting four, twenty-four pounder guns. The fort was termed a water battery, intended to combat enemy warships. Its landward defenses consisted only of a wooden palisade (Smith 1998:2-6; Thompson 1998:2).

Once hostilities broke out between the United States and Britain (1812), the Royal Navy blockaded the American coastline, forcing American shipping, including vessels from Penobscot Bay, to remain in port or be seized as prizes. An American frigate, *Adams*, sought shelter up the Penobscot after running aground on Isle au Haut, and a British force, previously dispatched from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to occupy Penobscot Bay, pursued her. On September 1, 1814, Lieutenant Andrew Lewis fired a single salvo from Fort Madison's guns at the advancing enemy fleet. Believing that he would soon be facing a force greater than his, he spiked the 24 pounders, blew up the fort's magazine, and retreated upriver to Bucksport. The British landed approximately 600 troops (out of a force of approximately 2,000) and took possession of the battery, as well as the Town of Castine, and the site of Fort George (Pearson 1913:xii-xiii; Smith 1998:14-15; Young 2014:19-21).

British commanders, Lieutenant General Sir John Sherbrooke and Rear Admiral Edward Griffith, issued a proclamation declaring that, having "taken possession of the country lying between the Penobscot River and Passamaquoddy Bay," all persons who remained quietly in their homes, pursued their usual occupation, surrendered their arms, and did not attempt to communicate with American forces, would enjoy the protection of the British. Castine, under the command of Major General Gerard Gosselin, was made the region's sole port-of-entry, and local vessels were permitted to engage in coasting trade. Penobscot Bay became a no-man's-land, with the west shore in American hands, the east shore occupied by the British, and the islands in the bay subject to the depredations of raiders and privateers from both sides (Clark 1890: 20-21; Young 2014: 71-73).

Throughout the British occupation, they maintained a sizeable force of approximately 2,200 troops at Castine, supported by several warships. The British repaired the damaged Fort George, enlarging the ditch, and using the earth to build up the curtain walls and bastions. They constructed new barracks within the fort's walls, as well as a cookhouse and two storehouses, replacing some of the buildings destroyed in 1784. Gun platforms were built to mount sixteen cannon and two mortars (Hyatt 1967:6).

The British seem to have considered Fort George adequate for its purposes and concentrated most of their construction efforts on building a series of small batteries on the peninsula that covered the approaches and protected the main fort from an assault from the north. This represents a significant change from the primary strategic concerns of the Revolution when the British sought to defend against a naval or amphibious attack. In 1814, their concern was an overland attack from the north, and the new defenses they constructed reflect this concern. In 1814, the British even excavated a canal across the isthmus that connected the peninsula to the mainland, effectively making Castine an island. This 0.25-mi (0.4-km) long ditch, some 10 to 12 ft (3 to 3.6 m) across and known as the British Canal, served as both a defensive moat and as a deterrent to British deserters (Wheeler 1896:51; Young 2014:86).

The Treaty of Ghent officially ended the hostilities in February 1815, and British troops left Castine on April 25, 1815. American troops took charge of Fort George in October 1815. Dr. William Ballard described the fort, noting:

The area within the ramparts of this fort is a square, the length of whose sides is fourteen perches [231 feet]. At each angle is a bastion, and probably at the completion of the work each bastion was intended to have constructed beneath it bomb-proof apartments. Beneath three of these, the works were once probably completed, but now have very much fallen into decay; now are to be discovered broken arches, and passages filled with rubbish. The British have partially cleared and repaired these. However, so slight were the materials with which they repaired, and so rapidly were their labors hurried forward, that they deviated in many points and lines from the original plan of the fortification, which was undoubtedly regular, but have produced works which can boast neither permanency or security. You here find parapets composed of a mixture of fascines and gravel, also barrels filled with sand, or any kinds of material at hand. So very hastily was this work repaired, that a regular force very little superior in numbers to the enemy once landed on the peninsula, would with little difficulty have carried it (Ballard 1886:279).

Ballard also described a blockhouse, erected by the British on the northwest corner of the peninsula, commanding both the Penobscot River and the isthmus connecting the peninsula to the mainland. Ballard stated that the blockhouse measured 20 square feet (ft²) (1.8 square meters [m²]) at the first story, with a projecting second story topped by “an area protected by continuing the sides of the building four feet higher as a parapet” (Ballard 1886:280).

Ballard’s account suggests that the British did little to improve Fort George during their occupation in 1814–1815. This conclusion is supported by the 1815 account of Lieutenant James Gadden, an American engineer. Gadden’s report provides the best available description of Fort George at the end of the War of 1812. Gadden noted that the fires set by the British upon their evacuation of the fort in 1784 destroyed all the wooden elements within the fort, including the arches over the bombproof apartments in the bastions and the exterior timber facing on the curtain walls. The destruction of the timber facing allowed the earthen parapets and ramparts to slump into the ditch. Gadden reported that the British had raised earthen and fascine parapets atop the damaged ramparts secured in place by gravel and “empty barrels filled with rubbish.” Gadden concluded that the British repairs had proven detrimental to the value and permanency of the fort (Gadden 1815:5).

Gadden provides one of the first descriptions of the buildings within the walls. Inside the northeast curtain wall stood a newly constructed wooden barracks measuring 140-by-35-ft (42.6-by-7.6-m) and

containing six rooms measuring 18-by-33-ft (5.4-by-10.0-m), capable of quartering two full companies with their officers [about 300 men]. The apartments under two of the bastions had been cleared out by the British and made bombproof by a covering of timber and earth. One of these included a well. Gadden noted that all the other batteries constructed by the British consisted of earthworks, with fascine revetments (Gadden 1815:5–6).

In 1896, local historian George Wheeler described the various fortifications on the peninsula (Figure 3-6). Wheeler devoted considerable space to Fort Pentagoet and Fort George, but also detailed various other batteries (Wheeler 1896:74–77). These included:

- North Point Battery: at the foot of the hill near the bridge crossing the British Canal (1779).
- Battery Gosselin: on the west side of the road near the top of the hill (1815).
- Battery Penobscot (Seamen’s Battery): near southwest corner of cemetery (1779).
- East Point Battery: square redoubt 0.5 mi (0.8 m) beyond cemetery near Hatch Point (1779).
- Westcott’s Battery: on mainland opposite East Point Battery (built by Americans in 1779).
- Half Moon Battery (Battery Furiense): toward Dyce’s head near Colonel Bolan’s carriage house (1779).
- Fort Madison: lower end of Perkins Street between Edwin Morey (east) and Thomas D. Blake (west) cottages (1809).
- Witherle Park: two small Revolutionary War batteries and remains of a blockhouse.
- Battery Griffith: near Wadsworth Cove (1814); irregular quadrilateral measuring 47 ft (14.3 m) to front and 90 ft (27.4 m) on sides, with 16-by-30-ft (4.8-by-9.1-m) barrack foundations.
- Battery Sherbrooke: in pasture north of Fort George; semicircular 150 ft (45.7 m) in extent, with 46-ft (14-m) redoubt.
- Nautilus Island: British battery captured by Americans in 1779.



Figure 3-6. British engineer corps map of the Castine peninsula in 1815, showing the layout of the village and the British fortifications (Bonneycastle 1815).

3.5 The Castine Fortifications After 1815

About 1818, a Board of Engineers surveyed the coastal fortifications in Maine and recommended the abandonment of the Castine fortifications and the fortification of the Bucksport Narrows. Accordingly, in March 1819, Federal troops were withdrawn from Castine, and Fort George ceased to serve a military purpose (Wheeler 1896:55).

As they did after the Revolution, local residents salvaged materials from the abandoned post for their own purposes. In July 1843, Lieutenant Engineer Isaac Stevens reported that the barracks, storehouses, and magazines had all been torn down or burned. Stevens reported that the “slopes of the embankment of earth are in intolerable condition. The stockade is gone – and at the entrance on the Eastern Front, much earth has been taken away for various purposes. Whenever earth is wanted for the repair of the streets &c, this work is resorted to” (Stevens 1843).

Stevens also reported on the condition of Fort Madison, which had been repaired by the British in 1814 and renamed Fort Castine. He reported the battery to be in “tolerable condition, the embankment of earth being quite good, and the walls needing only a thorough pointing and the laying of a few bricks, to put them in good repair.” The four, old 24-pounder cannon were still on the site, though the gun platforms “had got reduced to a small quantity of broken and decayed plank and timber.” The brick barracks was “in a wretched state” with the roof and a portion of the walls fallen in, and building materials being removed on a daily basis (Stevens 1843).

A variety of activities took place at Fort George after it ceased to serve as a military installation (Figure 3-7). At least two executions took place within the fort. In 1811, Ebenezer Ball and, in 1825, Seth Elliott, were hanged for murder. Happier occasions took place after the Civil War. As early as 1888, baseball games were played inside the fort, attracting crowds of several hundred who lounged on the earth embankments. Future stars who played games at Fort George included Louis Sockalexis and, possibly, Satchel Paige. The teams for both Eastern State Normal School, whose campus lay immediately south of the fort, and Castine High School practiced and played their home games at Fort George. The fort also supported other athletic activities. Between 1897 and 1923, two tees and two greens of the Castine Golf Course were located within the fort (Gregory 1985:9).

Fort George also hosted municipal pageants and parades, including celebrations for the Centennial of Maine Statehood in 1920.



Figure 3-7. Hancock County Atlas, 1881 (Doudiet 1978:24).

3.6 Current Conditions

Today, Fort George is a State park maintained by the Town of Castine (Figure 3-8). The State of Maine acquired the property in 1930, and the fort was listed in the NRHP in 1969. Archaeological investigations, and limited reconstruction of the bombproof apartments in the south bastion, took place in the early 1960s, with the reconstruction work being completed in 1969 (Holmstrom 1969).

Many of the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century fortifications, such as the ditch, curtain walls, and bastions, remain readily visible, with some level of integrity, though without most of their timber and masonry elements. None of the buildings within the fort remain extant. Erosion has softened their forms, reduced original heights, and filled in some of the ditch, but the overall character and unique features of the fortifications remain intact.

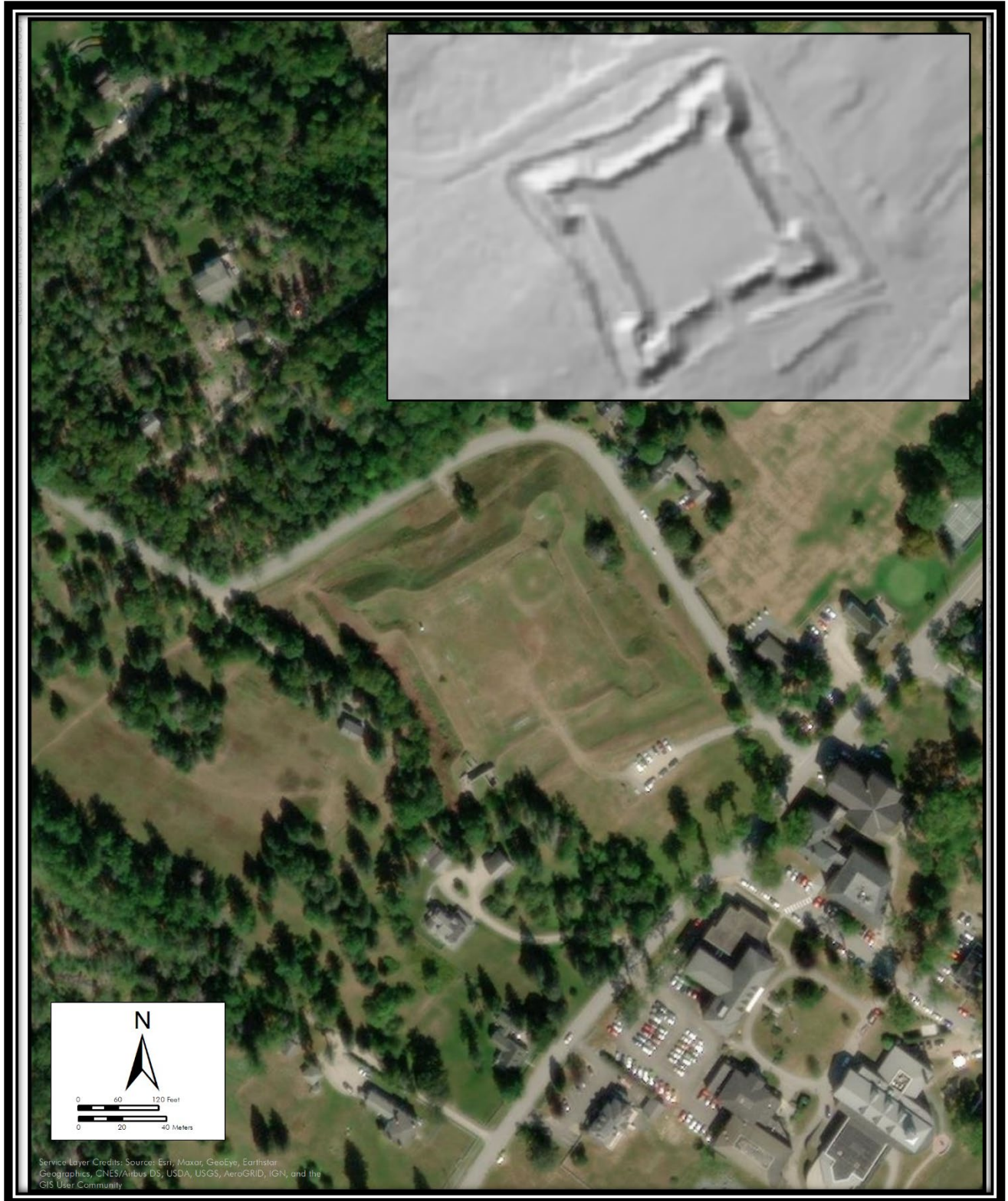


Figure 3-8. Current conditions of Fort George, Town of Castine, Hancock County, Maine, on a 2019 aerial photograph and 2019 digital elevation model.

4.0 OVERVIEW & ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

While Fort George has been the subject of archaeological interest for more than a century, only one series of formal archaeological excavations has been conducted at the fort.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Investigation of Fort George and Related Military Fortification

4.1.1 Archaeological Investigations at Fort George

Archaeological interest in Fort George appears to have begun as early as the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Dr. George Wheeler, author of two texts on the history of Castine in the late 1800s (1875, 1896), requested permission from the Witherle family to conduct excavations at the site. Wheeler had apparently conducted similar excavations at an unknown number of the other military earthworks around the Castine peninsula (Portland Press Herald 1955a). The Witherle family declined his request.

Archaeological interest in Fort George was again aroused after the property the fort is located on was given by the Witherle family to the State of Maine. With the passing of Amy Cate Witherle in October 1949, the fort was devised to the State of Maine. After this became known, interested locals advocating for the preservation of the fort formed the Fort George Restoration Society (FGRS). The membership of the FGRS drew the attention of State officials to the historical significance of the fort and convinced the State Park Commission and the State Legislature to allow archaeological investigations to begin at the fort, under the guidance of State Archaeologist, Wendall Hadlock. Mrs. Charlene C. Devereaux' recollections (n.d.) indicate that investigations began in 1959. However, two articles (held in the MHPC files) clipped from the Portland Press Herald indicate that these initial investigations occurred in 1955 (Portland Press Herald 1955a, 1955b). These articles indicate that a meeting took place between Maine State Park Commissioner, Charles Braford; State archaeologist, Wendell S. Hadlock; and Charlene C. Devereaux as, head of the FGRS, on May 16, 1955, at the fort (Figure 4-1). The FGRS began excavations that year in the southeast bastion (Figure 4-2), where a brick-and-stone archway was exposed at the surface of the earthworks, apparently the only stonework visible at the surface of the fort at that date. Many of the notes concerning the archaeological investigations identify the bastions differently than one would if looking at Fort George's orientation from an aerial perspective, where the bastions line up well with the four cardinal compass directions of north, east, south, and west. Instead, many of the extant notes and recollections of the excavations refer to the east bastion as the southeast bastion, the south as the southwest, the west as the northwest, and the north as the northeast bastion. The opening in the east (southeast) bastion was first thought to be the entrance to dungeons or underground passageways. Research into the history of the fort by Hadlock indicated this archway provided access to one of the fort's powder magazines. Devereaux noted that during these initial excavations "we tossed the earth hither and yon, as none of the volunteers had any knowledge of systematic excavation"(Devereaux n.d.). However, they were "careful not to disturb anything resembling a wall of any brickwork" (Devereaux n.d.). The excavations were halted when wooden elements of the powder magazine were encountered. According to Devereux, the findings of this season were significant enough for the Park Commission to secure funding for additional investigations.



Viewing Fort George Cave-In

State Park Commissioner Charles Bradford, wearing hat, and Mrs. Henry Devreux, head of the Fort George Restoration Society, confer with Farnsworth Museum Director Wendell S. Hadlock, third from left, and amateur explorer Roy Bowden, Castine, at mouth of recent Fort George cave-in. They think further checking will reveal passageways under the ancient fort, once controlled by the British and now a state memorial. (By Staff Photographer Moore)

Figure 4-1. Photograph from the Portland Press Herald (May 17, 1955) of the meeting between the Fort George Restoration Society members; State Archaeologist, Wendell Hadlock; and Maine State Park Commissioner, Charles Bradford, concerning the initiation of archaeological investigations at Fort George (Portland Herald Press 1955a).



Figure 4-2. View to the east of the east (southeast) bastion of Fort George prior to the 1955 excavations. The Castine Normal School can be seen in the background.

Devereaux's narrative of archaeological work indicates that work recommenced in the summer of 1960, after the State legislature allocated more funds to the investigations. However, these excavations are documented to have actually occurred in 1962. These investigations were led by Hadlock, who hired David Oxtan to run the Fort George investigation. Debbie Harry, Oxtan's niece, and Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux, were excavation crew members that season. Debby Harry's field journal, a copy of which is held by the MHPC, indicates that she worked on the fort during summer 1962. What both Devereaux's and Harry's accounts agree on was that the majority of work conducted that season was in the south (southwest) bastion (Figures 4-3 to 4-10). Devereaux recounts finding hand-forged nails, musket shot, bomb or cannon-ball fragments, bottle fragments, coins, and buttons from all the known regiments stationed at the fort. Devereaux indicates that these artifacts were tagged, numbered (and presumably catalogued), and taken to the State capitol to await the building of a Fort George museum on site. A paper by an unknown author (possibly Devereaux), written in 1964, indicates that through map research, the two wells, planned by the British for the fort in the north (northeast) and south (southwest) bastions, were identified; however, historical maps indicate the wells were located in the west and east bastions. Through dowsing and excavation, the well in the west (northwest) was physically located. After the archaeology work ended that year, stone masons from Blue Hill were hired to restore the brick and stonework the archaeologists had uncovered (Figure 4-11 to 4-13). No indication has yet been found as to whether these restorations were based on historical fact or physical evidence correct for Fort George.

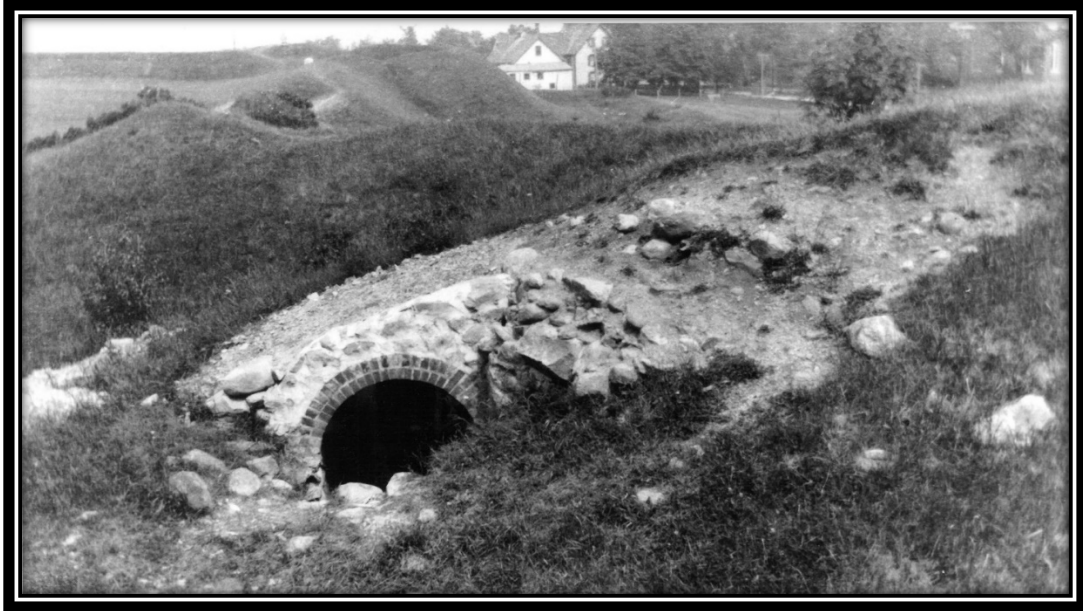


Figure 4-3. Photograph of the south (southwest) bastion between 1912 and 1914 showing the state of the bastion prior to the 1962 State of Maine-funded archaeological excavations of Fort George (Files of the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands).





Figure 4-5. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine-funded archaeological excavations of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort (Files of the Castine Historical Society).





Figure 4-7. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine-funded archaeological excavations of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort (Files of the Castine Historical Society).





Figure 4-9. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine-funded archaeological excavations of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort (Files of the Castine Historical Society).



Right to left, individuals include Henry Deveraux, David Oxtan, and Charlene Devereaux.



Figure 4-11. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine Park Commission-funded restoration of the stone and brickwork of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort.

This appears to have occurred after completion of that year's archaeological excavations. Compare this photograph to Figure 5-6 for a view of the same location during the archaeological excavations (Files of the Castine Historical Society).



Figure 4-12. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine Park Commission-funded restoration of the stone and brickwork of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort.



Figure 4-13. Photograph of the 1962 State of Maine Park Commission-funded restoration of the stone and brickwork of Fort George, in the south (southwest) bastion of the fort. Work pictured is on the vaulted brick magazine (Files of the Castine Historical Society).

The 1979 State archaeological site form for Fort George, indicates the Park Bureau (a later incarnation of the Park Commission) held some type of records for the 1962 excavations helmed by Hadlock. However, the notes now kept by the Bureau of Parks and Lands (the current political incarnation) amount to a set of 21 photographs of the 1962 excavation, three photographs of the 1962 restoration efforts, 16 photographs of the 1966 restoration work, and a copy of Debby Harry's journal of the 1962 excavations; no detailed notes or maps of the excavations have yet been located in the Bureau of Parks and Lands files. If detailed notes, plans, or maps were kept by Oxtan, as Hadlock's crew chief, their location is now lost. If such notes existed, they would have had the potential to contain much valuable information related to the archaeological story of Fort George. The Castine Historical Society holds approximately 38 photographs that appear to relate to the 1962 excavations. Figures 4-4 to 4-13 are examples of these photographs. While some duplicates are present, between the photographs from the Castine Historical Society and those from the Bureau of Parks and Lands, at least 47 unique photographs showing the 1962 excavations are present. Based on Harry's journal, additional information may be gleaned from these photographs. Devereaux states that detailed notes of the excavations had been kept "from the beginning" (1962?) that were "precise enough so that one can pin-point where everything was found" (Devereaux n.d.) and that sketch maps had been made of the walls that were uncovered. If so, the location of these notes, like Hadlock's team, are unknown.

Devereaux's notes indicate that over "the next few summers" archaeological excavation continued, but not always under the same supervision from the "Augusta office", though it is unclear if she meant the State Archaeologist's office or the Park Commission office. It appears unlikely that these excavations were done under trained archaeological supervision. In 1963, field notes by Devereaux (Castine Historical Society files) indicated excavations continued, with a small crew of volunteers (possibly from

the FGRS) presumably in the south (southwest) bastion. As with the previous excavations, the focus seems to have been to uncover more of the fort's masonry walls. Some restoration work was also done by the FGRS during this period.

Archaeological digs continued in 1964 under the supervision of Hadlock. Notes by an unknown director(s) of the fieldwork indicate that a trench was excavated outside of the fort to attempt to identify the original road to the fort but was not definitively found. Otherwise, work appears to have continued in the south (southwest) bastion. An excavation trench through the southeast earthen curtain wall of the fort showed a 5.5-ft (1.7-m) profile consisting of alternating deposits of fill and logs. The logs ran parallel to the orientation of the earthwork wall. Archaeological excavation notes on file with the MHPC appear to have been recorded by one more individual, with archaeological training, as they do contain some relevant details on the type of work being done and the results. Masonry work continued alongside the archaeological work this year, as well. Work in 1964 may have included a metal-detection investigation of the fort's parade ground conducted by Hadlock, but no field notes were either made or kept of Hyatt's work (notes on file with the MHPC).

Newspaper articles from 1965 (Bangor Daily News 1965) and field notes (author unknown) held by the MBPL indicate that the Park Commission again sponsored archaeological excavations at Fort George that summer under the supervision of Hadlock. The focus again was to uncover masonry walls in the bastions, with the primary focus being the north (northeast) bastion. Excavations were planned for depressions on the parade ground, but notes do not indicate if these were completed. Restoration work was done concurrently with the archaeological excavations. It is unclear if any official excavation occurred after this date.

It seems Devereaux expected the State and Hadlock to begin full restoration activities, including construction of an onsite museum to house the artifacts recovered, but this work was never accomplished. A set of photographs kept by the Maine State Bureau of Parks and Lands indicates restoration efforts were ongoing in the north (northeast) bastion in 1966 (Figure 4-14). This is supported by an article in the Bucksport Free Press (1966), which includes photographs of restoration efforts in the west (northwest) and south (southeast) bastions, where the article indicates a cannon was to be placed. Notes with the photographs appear to indicate that the reconstruction of the south (southwest) bastion was designed to reflect the fort in 1814, while the reconstructions of the north (northeast) bastion were designed to represent the fort in 1779. While some files of the MBPL indicate that the Maine State Park Commission had contacted researchers at Fort Ticonderoga in 1965 regarding the methods used to construct forts ca. 1779, no evidence has been found to indicate whether the reconstruction work was historically accurate or appropriate. Files held at the Maine State Museum demonstrate that Hadlock oversaw the purchase of older (perhaps period-appropriate) bricks for the reconstruction effort.

During the 1958–1959 fiscal year, the State of Maine allocated \$2,000 to the Park Commission for improvements to the Fort George State Memorial. The 1964–1965 budgets indicate that money was requested for Fort George for fiscal year 1963–1964, and an additional \$853 to \$1,990 was set aside for 1964–1965. The intended purpose of these funds is unknown, but given the dates of the archaeological excavations, they may have been for that purpose.

The only other known archaeological investigation at Fort George was conducted by Stephen Hyatt. At some date, possibly in 1964 (as indicated in Unknown 1964 on file with MHPC), Hyatt found metallic artifacts eroding at the surface of the fort near the entrance and at the baseball field. Using an early type of metal detector, he located many more metal artifacts, including British and American uniform buttons, coins, and even scraps of papers wrapped around buttons from the 1814–1815 occupation

of the fort. His collection of artifacts was donated to the Castine Historical Society in 2002 (Castine Visitor 2003) and a catalogue lists these in Appendix A.



Figure 4-14. Photograph of the 1966 State of Maine Park Commission-funded restoration of the stone and brickwork of Fort George, in the north (northeast) bastion of the fort (Files of the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands).

4.1.2 Archaeological Investigations of Military Earthworks and Landscapes Related to Fort George

A letter from Mr. Charles Hall, held by the Castine Historical Society, indicates that in 1981 the Castine Historical Society was seeking to gain access to Fort Sherbrooke for purposes of an excavation. A group of five photographs on file at the Castine Historical Society appear to show a society visit to an earthwork

in early 1981. Mr. Hall's letter mentions a rock with inscribed initials near Fort Sherbrooke, and a photograph in this group shows society members inspecting a rock and a detailed photograph of an inscribed rock. This indicates that Castine Historical Society members visited Fort Sherbrooke, but whether any excavations occurred is unclear.

In 2001, the Maine Coast Heritage Trust (MCHT) had their Witherle Woods property archaeologically surveyed by Alaric Faulkner from the University of Maine at Orono Anthropology Department (Faulkner 2002). This investigation consisted of two parts. The first was a pedestrian survey of Witherle Wood and much of the rest of the Castine peninsula to identify known fortifications and other key landmarks. Coordinates for each landmark were accurate only up to 6.5 to 9.8 ft (2.0 to 3.0 m). The second was the creation of a 3.3-ft(1-m) contour interval map of sensitive areas or landmarks within the Witherle Woods, keyed to sixteen stations laid out by the MCHT. Mapping the entire Witherle Woods was beyond the scope of the investigation and approximately 1/5 of the woods was surveyed and mapped.

The 2001 survey included review of five historic maps that depicted a number of military features within Witherle Woods (the Woods). These included the 1779 American army's supply road, redoubt, and defensive earthworks; the 1814 British Furieuse batteries and their associated ammunition shed or barracks; the 1814 British Blockhouse location on Blockhouse Point; the 1815 British Blockhouse near the modern-day reservoir building; and the 1814/1815 system of British supply roads that later became the route of carriage roads through the Woods (Faulkner 2002).

The search for these features found that the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping inadequately depicts the microtopographic landforms that exist within the Woods, indicating that they could not contain the level of detail needed to identify archaeological resources related to the historical use of the area. The pedestrian survey found the likely location of the 1779 American redoubt, the possible foundation footings of the 1815 Blockhouse, stone footings of an unidentified structure, and portions of the artillery and other roads, as well as stone walls thought to demarcate property boundaries. In addition, numerous depressions were identified in the vicinity of the reservoir building that were interpreted as bomb craters from 1779. Some stone walls that were mapped appear to align well with property lines as indicated on the 1817 map. Two detailed contour maps were made: one of the area around the reservoir building, and one around Blockhouse Point.

4.1.3 Assessment of Previous Archaeological Investigations of Fort George

Based on the available documentation (notes at MHPC and MBPL), it appears that Fort George was archaeologically investigated as many as five separate occasions, in 1955, 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965. These excavations were primarily sponsored by the State Park Commission and were performed by a mix of local volunteers and professionals hired by the State of Maine Archaeologist's Office. The main focus of these excavations appears to have been to uncover the masonry in at least two of the fort's bastions, with the intention of restoring this masonry work. Restoration efforts ran concurrent with the archaeological efforts from 1962 and into 1966. The excavations of 1962 and 1965 were undertaken under the supervision of at least one professional archaeologist; however, it is doubtful that these excavations would meet modern archaeological standards. It is unclear if Hyatt's metal-detection investigation in 1964 was directly associated with the archaeological investigations. In the absence of field notes or other documentation, none of these previous excavations provide significant information about the archaeological story of the fort. Restoration efforts appear to have consisted of masonry repair work to the stone and brick structures in the south (southwest) and north (northeast) bastions, designed to represent the fort at the periods of 1814 and 1779, respectively. Again, it is unclear whether this work was based on historical evidence relating to Fort George's construction history. If detailed notes

and/or artifacts can be located from the 1955–1965 excavations and the restoration efforts, they would add greatly to the archaeological understanding of the fort.

Further compounding the lack of a significant archaeological record for these past excavations is the apparent fact that at least two, if not all four, bastions of the fort were excavated, fully as in the case of the south (southwest) and north (northeast) bastions, or to some unknown extent. As such, the archaeological record of these two bastions has been significantly disturbed. The east bastion was excavated to some unknown extent and may be minimally disturbed. Devereaux's notes indicate that a well was found during excavations in 1965 in the (north) northeast bastion; however, all other historical records indicate the well was located in the west (northwest) bastion. This may indicate that the west bastion was also excavated, yet no other records have been identified to suggest that excavation occurred. If the east and west bastions were not fully excavated, they may represent the only bastions with any significant archaeological integrity. Furthermore, this integrity may only be good for revealing what materials were left in place upon the fort's abandonment.

The fort's western well, supposedly found in 1965, was reported to have been filled in and left unexcavated. Consequently, the well could represent a significant archaeological feature of the fort, with deposits that may date from the fort's initial construction through its military use and into the period after it ceased to serve a military purpose.

The parade ground within the earthen curtain walls has long been used for recreational activities. As Hyatt's 2003 parade ground investigations indicate, it has been easy to locate artifacts at or near the surface of the parade ground (Hyatt 2003). While this area has apparently not been the focus of previous archaeological investigations, with the possible exception of Hyatt's metal-detection efforts, deposits may have been heavily compromised by recreational activities; avocational explorations, particularly those by metal detectorists; and vandalism. Nevertheless, the parade ground within the fort's interior likely holds more significant archaeological data than the bastions, as this is where the fort's buildings stood and where the main activities of daily garrison life occurred. In contrast, the bastions served specific functions, largely limited to the protected storage of munitions.

Given these factors, it is possible that significant archaeological deposits may still exist in the east and west bastions; the fort's well, or wells; privy areas, if these can be identified, and the parade ground.

4.1.4 Artifacts Recovered from Archaeological Investigations

Currently, the only known artifacts associated with Fort George are held by the Castine Historical Society. These artifacts come from three sources: a 1999 donation of artifacts recovered from the P. Tanney Field near Fort George, Hyatt's metal-detection artifacts from Fort George donated in 2002, and artifacts from Fort George donated in 2007. Together, these total 387 objects, which are predominately metallic since the majority were recovered through metal detection. Given the quantity of metal objects in the artifact assemblage, it is likely that significant disturbance has been done to the archaeological record of the fort. The artifacts Hyatt donated were previously organized into framed containers for sale, before they were donated to the Castine Historical Society; as such, they are listed by the frame in which they are located. Appendix A as a list of these artifacts.

According to Hadlock's files at the Maine State Museum concerning Fort George, he turned over the artifacts collected during the State-run archaeological digs ($n=227$), and their associated provenience cards, to Stephen Hyatt, who was an anthropology professor at the University of Maine at Orono on September 13, 1969. Currently, it is unclear if the artifacts Hyatt donated are the same artifacts that

Hadlock entrusted to him, but it is clear that the 1969 inventory and from Hyatt's 2002 donation that they do not match for all items. Specifically, Hyatt's 2002 donation is made up almost completely of metallic artifacts, whereas the 1969 inventory lists many nonmetallic artifacts. This inventory is also provided in Appendix A.

4.2 Potential Future Archaeological Research

Based on the available data from previous archaeological investigations at Fort George, as well as the history of the fort, Gray & Pape has compiled a prioritized list of potential future archaeological research. Since much of the fort has been disturbed by previous archaeological excavations and other uses over its nonmilitary lifetime, little in the way of intact archaeological deposits through which to derive additional data on the fort and its inhabitants may be present. Given this limitation, any program of archaeological investigation of Fort George should be minimalistic in nature to provide maximum in situ preservation of the fort's archaeological deposits, while still providing valuable information to tell the Fort George archaeological story. In addition, because the property is listed in the NRHP, all archaeology conducted on the site must follow the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983).

Archaeological research goals for Fort George should include:

1. *Understanding the construction techniques used during the period of its use as a military installation.* While historical maps and accounts describe the fort and its construction, more may be learned about how the fort's construction evolved over the period of its use, the exact nature of the nonearthen portions of its defenses, and the internal layout of the buildings that once occupied its interior.
2. *Understanding the human story of the fort's inhabitants.* Details of the daily lives and work of the garrison are not recorded in the written record; these could be illuminated through additional archaeological research.
3. *Understanding the historical use of the fort after the end of its use as a military installation.* Potential exists for identification of archaeological evidence associated with activities and uses of the fort not well documented in written records.

To accomplish these research goals, several investigation methods are recommended:

1. *Geophysical survey of Fort George.* A geophysical survey, using ground-penetrating radar and/or other appropriate geophysical techniques including resistivity or magnetometer, could be employed to map subsurface deposits within the fort and its earthworks, without the need for excavation. This type of investigation has the potential to answer research questions relating to the first of the above goals and can help focus subsequent investigations that seek to address the other two themes. It can provide a picture of deposits within the parade ground area that may locate the buildings and structures that once occupied that space. It may also determine differences in the fort's deposits relating to separate periods of construction and occupation. It is possible that the areas of previous archaeological excavation could be identified, as well. This investigation can provide a baseline for planning future archaeological investigations and excavations directed towards the research goals.
2. *Archaeological excavation within the Fort George parade ground.* Ideally, working off the results of the geophysical survey, a goal-orientated and planned archaeological program of excavation could produce results that would answer questions associated with all three research goals. Through scientific archaeological excavation, much may be learned about the fort's inhabitants and the activities that occurred within the fort, both while it was a military installation and after.

3. *Archaeological excavation of the west (or northwest) bastion.* Based on available records, this is the only bastion that was not fully excavated during previous archaeological excavations. As such, it may be the only bastion that can provide information on the construction of the fort's bastions. Reportedly, this is the bastion that also contains what may have been the fort's only well. As the well was reportedly filled in, it may represent a time capsule of archaeological deposits.

Additional recommendations, tangential to the archaeological research goals, include preparation of a detailed survey of the current condition of Fort George to serve as a baseline for future planning of archaeological and other activities. Identification and detailed mapping of all military earthworks, roadways, and features related to Fort George during its use as a military installation, are also needed to better assist the overall interpretation of the Fort George site. Location of all extant historical structures, used in either British occupation periods, should also be included. Inclusion of Faulkner's 2001 mapping efforts should be included in any future mapping of the historic landscape, although the features mapped in that survey should be remapped, with equipment capable of producing results in the submeter accuracy range. Statewide LiDAR information produced by the Maine Geological Survey can also be used as a baseline to accomplish Faulkner's recommendations that a higher degree of topographic accuracy is needed to properly characterize and identify historic features within Witherle Woods, as well as across the rest of the Castine peninsula. All mapping data should be compiled into a central mapping program, such as a geographical information system (GIS), that can be used for planning, investigations, and interpretations. Other archaeological resources, less tangible than the earthworks, but associated with Fort George, may also be present in the surrounding landscape. These would add to the overall archaeological story. These include:

- The campsites of the British 74th and 82nd Regiments, as well as the Engineers' camps outside the fort, as shown on the Jones 1779 Map;
- The 1779 British Sailor's Redoubt;
- The American Army fortifications and campsites,
- The locations of British and American burial sites from 1779,
- 1779- and 1815-era pallisade and similar fortifications.

Finally, the artifacts collected from, or in association with, Fort George currently housed at the Castine Historical Society should be analyzed, identified, and assessed for conservation needs to produce a better dataset of artifactual information available to researchers and the public, alike. This information can be used to provide information important for all the above research goals. Selected artifacts from this collection could be put on permanent public display to further promote the Fort George archaeological site.

5.0 INTERPRETIVE THEMES

5.1 Primary Themes

The two major military campaigns associated with Fort George, the British occupation of Castine from 1779 to 1784, including the Penobscot Expedition of 1779, and the British reoccupation of Castine in 1814–1815, should be the primary focus of interpretive efforts. The fort was constructed in 1779 as a military fortification, withstood an American assault, and was reoccupied by the British in 1814. The military history of the site constitutes its principal historical significance and must be given primacy.

5.1.1 The Penobscot Expedition

The primary interpretive focus at Fort George should continue to be the 1779 construction of the fort by British forces, the ensuing Penobscot Expedition, and the subsequent British occupation of Fort George and the Penobscot region until 1784. These events are of far greater historical significance than any other potential interpretive themes. Multiple major themes can be effectively addressed within this overarching story. This includes the reasons behind the British decision to occupy the locations, which permits exploration of the strategic location occupied by Penobscot Bay, the threat that American privateers represented to British supply lines, and the British desire to provide for colonists who remained loyal to the British Crown. The design and construction of Fort George affords an opportunity to address the science of military engineering and the design of fortifications. A fuller story can be told of the American response to the British presence, including not only the disaster of the Penobscot Expedition, but also the expedition's successes, such as the successful amphibious landing under fire, capture of the western highlands from the British while they occupied a superior battlefield position, and an equally successful embarkation of troops and supplies. It is possible to honestly address the failings of the Penobscot Expedition, while exploring the thin line between success and failure.

5.1.2 War of 1812

Interpretation of Fort George during the War of 1812 may best focus on the British response to a different threat than that offered by the Americans during the Revolution. During the Revolution, the American threat was a naval one that came up Penobscot Bay. British defenses at Castine, accordingly, were oriented to repel a seaborne assault. During the War of 1812, the British clearly perceived the threat to Castine as originating from up the Penobscot River. The gun emplacements they constructed in 1814 were clearly sited to defend against a land attack thrusting south down the peninsula. This shift in focus may be used to explore the development of Midcoast Maine in the thirty-five years since the Penobscot Expedition. The region was no longer a remote wilderness, with travel and communication confined to rivers and bays. Instead, an increased regional population within this specific locale represented a potential threat to the British that had to be defended against.

Another significant theme associated with the War of 1812 could be the widespread opposition to the war within maritime New England as a broader region. Ship owners and merchants suffered economically during the run up to the conflict, and after the beginning of hostilities and the imposition of a British blockade. The British focus on a land-based threat to Fort George, as evidenced by the construction of gun emplacements designed to defend against a land attack, may reflect a recognition that coastal communities economically dependent upon maritime trade did not represent the same level of threat as inland communities. Fort George, thus, represents a local case study that sheds light on the greater historic experience of the War of 1812 within maritime New England.

5.1.3 British Occupation and Interaction within the Town

The growth and development of the Town of Castine can be directly related to the British occupation. Accounts and mapping from the period around 1779 indicate only 6–7 structures/families on the peninsula when the British land. By the time they leave in 1784, 38 families are living on the peninsula. That is a 443 percent increase in roughly a 5-year period. This is obviously at least partly due to Tories resettling near the fort.

To further this interpretive theme, numerous accounts exist of soldiers/officers from Halifax coming to the Town over the summer to attend plays and vacation in the vicinity. This can certainly provide levity towards the British pastime in Castine and the role which it played in long-term settlement and use of the peninsula.

5.1.4 Military History Interpretive Opportunities

Fort George is the single-most important location for the interpretation of the military history of the Castine peninsula, but a number of other locations and sites could be linked together by means of a walking trail and interpretive signage to provide a more comprehensive interpretation. This would provide visitors with a fuller understanding of the strategic significance of Castine and the details of the military campaigns and complement existing signage already present in the Town of Castine.

If the history of the Penobscot Expedition remains the primary interpretive focus, a walking trail extending from Dyce's Head Lighthouse, where visitors can get a good sense of the terrain that confronted American troops in 1779; through the Maine Coast Heritage Trust's Witherle Woods Preserve, which contains the location of American entrenchments, camps, and batteries; to Fort George, the primary British fortification, can convey the full sense of the campaign to visitors. A trail, with interpretive panels, could address the strategic significance of Castine, the American amphibious assault in the face of British fire, the American advance through the woods and their failure to assault Fort George immediately, the ensuing siege, and the American retreat and defeat. It seems possible that the occupying forces at Fort George were the last British troops to withdraw from the United States in January 1784, after the end of the war, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. If this can be verified by official military documents or other primary resources, then Castine and Fort George would be the site of the official end of the Revolutionary War.

Other interpretive opportunities associated with the military history of Fort George include development of accurate GIS mapping that locates military emplacements, camps, burials, batteries, and fortifications associated with both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The locations of many of these sites are known, but some are located on private property and are not publicly accessible. Development of a comprehensive GIS would facilitate the preservation and protection of both publicly and privately held sites. It would provide a powerful graphic tool for preparation of maps and other interpretive materials addressing Castine's military history and would facilitate potential future interpretation of these sites.

William Hutching's eyewitness account of the event of the Penobscot Expedition (Cayford 1976), recounts that the British used the Hatch family barn as a hospital. Those who died at this hospital were buried on "the lower side of the road". The 1815 Bonneycastle map (see Figure 3-6) of Castine and the British fortifications indicates two buildings on the east side of the village (within the modern boundaries of Court Street, Spring Street, Water Street, and Dyer Lane) used by the British as hospitals. The 1881 Colby map of Castine indicates that at least one of the buildings in this same area of the village was owned by the Hatch family (S.F. Colby & Co. 1881). This suggests that the Hatch family barn used during the Penobscot Expedition was also in this general location. If this supposition is correct,

it is likely that a British burial ground is nearby. The reference to “the lower side of the road” by Hutching could mean the location of the modern Castine Cemetery, as this is located on the opposite side of the road from the Hatch barn and is somewhat topographically lower. An anonymous and untitled document from 1964 (possibly by Devereaux) held by the Castine Historical Society, indicates that a British burial ground related to the Revolutionary-era occupation is in an “iron-staked outline in the present spruce grove.” On another location, Devereaux claims to have found the location of the British cemetery, in the vicinity of the fort, in a 75.00 to 100.00 ft² (22.86 to 30.48 m²) area. The precise location (or locations) referred to is unclear, but suggests a demarcated cemetery. This information suggests that the likelihood of British burials related to the 1799 Penobscot Expedition within the town are high. Efforts should be made to identify these sites so that they can be preserved and commemorated.

5.2 Other Interpretive Themes

5.2.1 Native American Stories

While the military history of Fort George should remain the primary interpretive focus at the site, a number of other themes represent fruitful areas for interpretation. The Native American history of the Castine peninsula is long and extensive. Exploration of this theme permits an examination of Castine’s role as a cultural crossroads from the Pre-Contact period to the War of 1812. It also allows discussion of the important role that Penobscot tribal members played in the Penobscot Expedition and the sacrifices they made for the American cause.

5.2.2 Loyalist Stories

On the opposite side of the political divide, Fort George offers an opportunity to discuss and interpret the neglected and often-slighted loyalist side of the American Revolution. The British occupation of Castine sought to provide a colony for loyalists displaced from rebellious colonies. The plight of these refugees may be effectively explored at Fort George and throughout Castine.

5.2.3 Fort George as Community Resource

After the British abandoned Fort George in 1784, and again in 1815, residents of Castine salvaged bricks and other building materials from the fortifications. A commercial building in the Town is reportedly built from bricks scavenged from the fort’s bastions. This highlights the fact that important masonry and timber components of the fort were deconstructed, complicating archaeological investigation and interpretation. Interpretation of these events can contribute to a better understanding of Castine’s position in the late-eighteenth century—a small, isolated community whose residents spared no effort to secure their lives and livelihoods.

5.2.4 Sports

Castine residents have used the interior of Fort George as an athletic field for well over a century. Historical photographs from the mid-1880s show baseball being played within the fort’s walls, and the history of the Town’s teams is well documented. The fort was incorporated into the Castine Golf Club for a number of years, with both tees and greens being located on the embankments or in the fort’s interior. More recently, soccer games have been held in the interior of the fort. Interpretation of the use of Fort George as an athletic field would permit exploration of the role that baseball played in the community life of many small towns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Castine has strong connections to this broader history, beyond fielding a team for many years. Noah Brooks (1830–1903), a journalist and writer who grew up playing an early form of baseball in Castine, wrote one of

the earliest novels about the game, *Our Base Ball Club and How It Won the Championship* in 1884. Louis Sockalexis (1871–1913), a Penobscot tribal member who played professional baseball for the Cleveland Spiders between 1897 and 1899, is documented to have played in or for Castine. Honoring Sockalexis' connections to Castine also restores Native Americans to the community's history and offers a valuable correction to the notion that Native American peoples simply disappeared from the region.

5.2.5 Community Center

The Town of Castine has used Fort George as a gathering point, or village green for many years. Historical photographs document the Town's use of the space for celebrations and festivals, including the 1920 statehood centennial celebrations. The earthworks served as grandstands for spectators. Interpretation of Fort George as a community athletic field and gathering spot will help weave the site into the long-time fabric of the Castine community and demonstrate the site's significance and centrality to the community beyond the Revolution and the War of 1812.

6.0 KNOWN & ANTICIPATED IMPACTS TO FORT GEORGE'S CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.1 Ownership and Management

The most significant impact to the cultural resources that comprise the Fort George property stems from the tangled lines of authority for the preservation, maintenance, development, and interpretation of the site. This situation is a direct result of the historical split between the State's ownership and the Town's management of the property.

In late 1949, Amy Cate Witherle bequeathed Fort George to the State of Maine for use as a park. Because the State Park Commission lacked the funds to develop and maintain the property, in 1950 the Town of Castine was granted the "right and privilege of using the ... property in common with the Maine State Park Commission for recreational and park purposes...." This agreement stated that the Park Commission was not obligated to perform any maintenance or repairs and that the Town was "bound to keep and maintain said property ... at its own expense." The agreement was to be renewed every five years, which last occurred in 1981.

The 1981 agreement states that the Town shall have jurisdiction over operation of the property "primarily for outdoor recreational and historic purposes," which are defined as "ball paying, visitation and related or substantially similar uses." Under the terms of the agreement, the Town shall operate, maintain, and administer the property and any facilities "in a manner so as to present an attractive, safe and inviting appearance to the general public, in the opinion of the State." The Town bears the full expense, or non-Federal share, for the cost of maintenance and improvements. The agreement makes no specific mention of the maintenance or preservation of the historic earthworks or the interpretation of the fort as a historic site, rather it specifies that the Town is responsible for rubbish collection and maintenance of a turf baseball field. The agreement clearly privileges recreation over historic preservation or interpretation, though the State must approve any proposed facilities to assure that the historic integrity of the property is not compromised. The 1981 agreement was to be automatically renewed after ten years. No written evidence has been located to indicate that the agreement was renewed or remains in effect.

As a result, the State has no fiscal responsibility for the maintenance, development, interpretation, or promotion of Fort George, though it does have the right to approve any actions proposed by the Town. The Town, which has the right to operate and maintain the property, has limited funds and cannot afford a broad program to promote and interpret this significant historic site. Consequently, Fort George exists in a state of limbo, owned, but not funded, by the State, and managed by a small town that lacks the funds needed to adequately showcase and promote the resource.

6.1.1 Solution

The simplest solution to the issue of ownership and management would be negotiation of a new agreement between the State and the Town that more equitably distributes responsibility for the site. Placing the financial responsibility for the maintenance, operation, interpretation, and promotion of a historic site that is of statewide, if not national, significance upon a town with a population of less than 850 guarantees that the site will never be interpreted or promoted to its full potential. At a bare minimum, the State should assume financial responsibility for promotion of the site, including construction of directional signs on United States Route 1; promotion of Fort George at other Midcoast

State parks and historic sites, such as Fort Knox, Colonial Pemaquid, Fort Edgecomb, Fort Popham, and Camden Hills; and inclusion of Fort George in tourism promotional materials and social media.

Additionally, the agreement between the State and the Town should be modified to reflect current realities, rather than the circumstances that existed when the initial agreement was drafted in 1950. For example, the existing agreement requires the Town to maintain a ball field within the fort—a clear reference to the past, in which the fort was used as a baseball field. Unfortunately, as times have changed, little demand exists within the community for a ball field. Nevertheless, the Town is required to maintain a field at considerable expense. Recent infestations by grubs have largely destroyed the turf and, because the fort sits atop the Town’s aquifer, pesticides cannot be used to control the grubs.

6.2 Vandalism

According to Town officials, vandalism is not a significant impact at Fort George. However, past examples of vandalism have been recorded. In 1968, a troop of boy scouts from Orono camped at the fort without State permission, broke parts of the reconstructed fort, and dug a 5-by-4-ft (1.5-by-1.2-m) diameter deep hole in the corner of the fort by the granite monument (as related to the Maine State Park and Recreation Commission by Ivan A. Bowden, Ranger II, stationed at the fort). Additionally, accounts of vehicles being driven into the fort and tearing ruts into the ground surface are known, which not only affects the ball field, but can also damage archaeological resources buried beneath the ground surface. Additional accounts of gatherings and parties being held within the bastions, resulting in damage to the earthworks and the timber and brick elements of the bastions, have been noted. The vandalism that occurs appears to be largely opportunistic and inadvertent, not the result of a conscious effort to damage or destroy property.

6.2.1 Solution

As an open site, easily accessible to the public at all times of the day and night, minimizing or eliminating vandalism within Fort George will largely depend upon creation of a community-wide sense of ownership and pride in the site. Special efforts should be made to engage with the Maine Maritime Academy, whose campus is located adjacent to the site, to ensure that students are informed about the significance and importance of the site and its past. Additional protection measures may include video monitoring of the premises, the installation of a perimeter fence and gates, or consistent patrolling of the property.

6.3 Damage to Earthworks

As an earthen structure, Fort George is susceptible to erosion and damage resulting from both the natural elements and human action. The earthworks are currently fully accessible to the public. The site’s low visitation numbers mean that erosion resulting from foot traffic is not presently a significant threat, but this could change if visitation increased.

6.3.1 Solution

Although specific approaches to earthworks management differ based on individual conditions, the following management fundamentals apply to every situation:

1. A thorough inventory of existing conditions and an accurate base map provide clear graphic information about the location, complexity, physical context, and condition of an earthwork or earthworks system;

2. Resource monitoring establishes a baseline condition and measures the success of a management strategy. This consists of establishing a protocol for conducting a reconnaissance over the property in order to identify potential issues before they become problematic. This protocol may include a quarterly, bi-annual, or at most annual reconnaissance of the property at large.

The existing conditions can be established as follows. This task requires an interdisciplinary team, with expertise in mapping (e.g. surveyors); earthworks identification (e.g., historians who know the military context of the site and earthworks construction); plant identification (e.g., field botanist); and natural systems management (e.g., ecologist). The inventory survey involves mapping the complete system of earthworks and collecting locational data with the aid of a survey-grade global positioning system (GPS) unit. Attributes to be recorded during the survey, which are most likely written descriptions linked to points and lines, include information on the type of construction, the feature's length, height, and width, as well as the predominant ground cover. Damage points should also be located; special note should be taken of eroded places, active animal burrows, wind-thrown trees, or evidence of human digging. This is done in conjunction with a vegetation sampling and condition assessment, which is mapped at regular intervals along the earthworks. A natural systems expert will define the ecological setting of the earthworks and evaluate the potential for natural disturbances that will affect management decisions. The resulting map serves as the basic tool for monitoring and recording the condition and management of the earthworks. For ease of data compilation, the map data should be loaded into a GIS program as a separate layer. As a key to successful management, the map and the GIS should be updated regularly. Ideally, an early spring or late fall inspection, when vegetation is at its lowest extent, will be tied to the monitoring effort and be programmed into the site's annual maintenance plan.

Additional protective measures should also be established to prevent further man-made erosion. These are as follows:

1. Signage at the parking area, as well as throughout the property requesting the public to stay off of the earthworks will be vital to prevent foot traffic erosion;
2. The development of clearly defined pathways for visitors to circumnavigate within or around the perimeter of the historic fort and not on the earthworks themselves;
3. Construct bollards at the fort entrance to prevent vehicular access within the fort;
4. Implementing a proper grass cover strategy, as defined by the NPS (n.d.)
5. Minimize mowing or ground-cover maintenance on the earthworks.

7.0 SITE PROTECTIONS

Several important laws and policies protect the fort from further destruction.

7.1 Maine Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

In October 2015, the MHPC issued “Heritage for the Future, 2016–2021 Edition: Maine’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.” The Plan provides direction and guidance on preservation decision making; coordinating Statewide preservation activities; and communicating preservation policy, goals, and values. The Plan does not contain specific actionable recommendations, but it does emphasize the importance of education and outreach, objectives that may be effectively undertaken at Fort George. Fort George can be used a laboratory for public education in the history of the American Revolution, as well as the history of historic preservation and archaeology.

7.2 Maine State Laws

Several State laws are possibly relevant for the management of Fort George. These laws are largely concerned with monitoring or controlling land use and development. It is unlikely that any planned preservation activities at Fort George would trigger these laws, but site managers should be aware of their existence.

The Site Location Development (Site Law) requires review of developments that may have a substantial effect upon the environment.

The Land Use Planning Commission Statute is the land use law that created the Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC). The LUPC only has jurisdiction over unorganized and deorganized areas, and is, therefore, not applicable to Fort George or Castine.

7.3 Local Ordinances

The Castine Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) provides a legal framework for the protection of the historic, architectural, and cultural heritage of significant areas, landmarks, and sites in Castine, while accepting as appropriate new construction that is compatible. The intent of the ordinance is to safeguard, in the face of intensified growth pressures, the structures and areas that give beauty and pleasure to residents, attract visitors and new residents, give the Town its distinctive character, and educate the community about its past.

The HPO has adopted by reference applicable Federal standards and guidelines, including *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (36 C.F.R. Part 68 in the July 12, 1995 Federal Register), and *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (36 C.F.R. Part 67). Any proposed activities at Fort George should be coordinated with the Castine Planning Board, though compliance with applicable Federal standards should assure compliance with the HPO.

Fort George, Fort Madison, Fort Griffith, Fort Gosselin, and Fort Sherbrooke constitute Resource Overlay Protection Districts 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 in the “Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Castine” (2020). Accordingly, any proposed actions within Fort George should be coordinated with the Castine Planning Board

The “Castine Comprehensive Plan Update” (2010) provides a written embodiment of the collective view of Castine’s future. It serves as a guide for managing change, not as a zoning ordinance. The Plan notes that a “chronic shortage of funds makes maintenance of public sites more difficult”. The stated goals for historic and archaeological resources do not address this issue, but recommend that the Town continue to work with the MHPC to identify resources eligible for listing in the NRHP, and to continue implementation of the Town’s Historic Preservation Ordinance (Castine 2010:115–116).

7.4 The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Fort George is listed in the NRHP (Holmstrom 1969). Because of this, it is afforded review and protection in federally funded or permitted activities under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966. This means nearby construction or development activities will need to be carefully reviewed for potential negative impacts to the remaining historic fabric of Fort George.

7.5 The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation

These are the Federal government’s standards to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our nation’s irreplaceable cultural resources (NPS 2017). These standards are used by regulatory agencies, property owners, and stewards to make essential decisions about which features of the historic resource should be saved and which may be changed. Any work at Fort George will comply with these standards (NPS 2017).

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken following the NPS guidelines for unanticipated discoveries (NPS 2017:28).

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE USE AND RESEARCH AT FORT GEORGE

8.1 Preservation Recommendations

The NPS has established four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties, such as Fort George: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction .

1. *Preservation* focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and the retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.
2. *Rehabilitation* acknowledges the need to later or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
3. *Restoration* depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.
4. *Reconstruction* recreates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Preservation is recommended as the preferred treatment for the present and future management and use of Fort George. Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features, rather than upon extensive replacement and new construction.

Given the current physical condition of Fort George, the fact that the property was significant over an extended period of time, the level of knowledge available regarding the past appearance of the property, and the high costs associated with restoration or reconstruction, preservation appears the most logical and cost-effective treatment approach. Since Fort George presently consists, largely, of earthworks, development of a Sustainable Earthworks Management Plan constitutes the most important step towards assuring future preservation of the property.

The following list are recommendations to guide future decisions regarding the protection, preservation, and long-term management of Fort George.

- **GOAL 1: To protect and preserve the physical earthworks and related features of Fort George**
 - *Strategy A: Determine the current condition of Fort George*
 - Complete an inventory of existing conditions as outlined in Section 6.3.1.
 - Compare the existing conditions of Fort George earthworks and features with their historical development and historical contexts.
 - *Strategy B: Protect and preserve the earthworks and related features*
 - Use archaeological and historical data to guide decision relating to the protection and preservation of the earthworks and features.
 - Identify areas of the earthworks and features that require stabilization.
 - Implement a proper grass cover strategy as defined by the NPS (n.d.).
 - Minimize mowing or ground-cover maintenance on the earthworks.
 - Monitor stabilization efforts once they are completed and repeat, if necessary.
 - *Strategy C: Encourage public access, consistent with preservation.*
 - Limit public access to a single public-access entrance.
 - Construct bollards at the entrance to prevent automobile access within the fort.

- Consider fencing around the perimeter of the property.
 - Establish security or monitoring measures.
 - *Strategy D: Develop physical facilities and programs for public enjoyment and education*
 - Create additional interpretive signage.
 - Create viewing platforms to prevent people from walking on the earthworks.
 - Create clearly delineated pathways for people to follow.
- **GOAL 2: Create a permanent means to implement protection and preservation of Fort George and its physical earthworks and features.**
 - *Strategy A: Create the institutional leadership.*
 - Address the ownership of Fort George.
 - Develop or promote the management of Fort George by a not-for-profit organization.
 - Strengthen the relationship with the Friends of Castine Fortifications
 - *Strategy B: Develop funding stream*
 - Raise funds to support the stabilization, grass cover program, and/or vegetation removal.
 - Raise funds to develop a security or monitoring program.
 - Develop a financial plan, which will continue to provide funds for site maintenance.
 - *Strategy C: Engage public support for Fort George preservation*
 - Create a website specifically for the fort.
 - Create tour brochures.
 - Create publications, presentation, media, etc. to share on Fort George history.
 - Develop volunteer programs to integrate the public into Fort George preservation.
- **GOAL 3: Protect Archaeological Resources**
 - Develop an archaeological sensitivity map of Fort George.
 - Conduct archaeological investigations before the installation of signage, viewing platforms, bollards, or other site disturbance activities.

8.2 Develop a Sustainable Earthworks Management Plan for Fort George

Historic military earthworks typically survive as rounded linear mounds of earth in a forested or park-like setting, which bears little resemblance to their historic battlefield condition or setting. Therefore, the primary goal for interpreting earthworks has been to reinforce the essential qualities of the earthworks themselves, such as height and form, rather than to reconstruct an accurate battle scene. Defining interpretive pathways and viewing platforms allows visitors to see over tall earthworks, as well as understand the physical context of the larger battlefield landscape, which may be more important to the interpretation of the battle than the individual earthworks themselves. Establishing the baseline condition of the earthwork is essential to be able to monitor change to measure success (no erosion) by establishing continuous, sustainable cover and to identify and correct problems in management approaches (e.g., visitor access), maintenance practices, or vegetation composition before erosion occurs.

Earthworks monitoring not only helps evaluate the success of a particular maintenance regime but also advances the science of earthworks management overall by adding to the pool of knowledge about

successful practices. Sharing this information helps managers in other cultural landscapes conserve fragile battlefield resources.

A Sustainable Earthworks Management plan, as described in the NPS resource (NPS n.d.), should be created for Fort George.

This plan should address four general principles for the ongoing protection, sustainability, interpretation, and monitoring of earthworks:

1. Protect and preserve earthworks;
2. Use sustainable practices that consider minimal impact to the resource and the health of the associated ecological system;
3. Present earthworks clearly and legibly to the public; and
4. Monitor earthworks to achieve preservation goals.

Protecting and preserving earthworks requires controlling erosion, which in turn requires maintaining a protective vegetative cover or erosion-controlling sod, preventing human impact, and minimizing natural damage.

Sustainable practices should be both environmentally and culturally sensitive and supportable over the long term. A goal of sustainability is to require less human intervention, applying sustainable practices to earthworks should present fewer opportunities to initiate erosion by human impacts.

8.3 Research Opportunities

Fort George may be used as a starting point to tell many different stories related to local, regional, and national history. The national significance of Fort George is associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The Castine Historical Society has assembled a large collection of materials related to the fort's military history and subsequent use. As a result, the history of the site, and particularly of the Penobscot Expedition, is exceptionally well documented and copies of the most significant materials are held by the Castine Historical Society.

The primary research goal associated specifically with the Fort George site is the implementation of a comprehensive archaeological program, including remote sensing, to document the physical structures that comprised the fort and the material life of its garrison. Archaeological investigations conducted in the 1960s appear to have been fairly narrowly focused on the fort's bastions, largely ignoring the interior of the fort. Documentary evidence indicates that the area within the walls included several generations of quarters, storehouse, and administrative buildings. Those standing at the end of the revolution were burned by the departing British troops, while those rebuilt by the British in 1814–1815 appear to have been salvaged and scavenged for their building materials by local residents after ca. 1820.

The archaeological remains of these buildings should be evident within the existing fort. Locating these remains will help to confirm or refute the accuracy of historic maps and plans, and will furnish evidence on the life of the British troops that garrisoned the fort.

The principal goal of research efforts outside the confines of Fort George should be to accurately locate and record, using GPS and GIS, other fortifications, gun emplacements, and military facilities on the Castine peninsula. Creation of a GIS with this locational information will draw attention to these historic sites and facilitate their preservation and interpretation. It may also be used to help convey the extent of

the British and American military presence on the peninsula and its strategic significance to both nations during the two periods of conflict.

8.4 Future Uses

Fort George is a significant historical resource worthy of preservation and promotion as a historic site. The stories that may be conveyed at the fort encompass the history of Castine, the region, and the nation from the time of the American Revolution to the present. Preservation and protection of this resource is a significant priority. The site is not immediately threatened by vandalism, erosion, or physical deterioration, but efforts must be made to secure the site and protect it from damage resulting from unrestricted public use.

The site is not well interpreted at present. Interpretation improves public appreciation and support. It is important that visitors understand the history of the site, gaining an understanding of how it came to be, its importance and unusual features, and why its preservation and maintenance are important. Interpretation can be a highly effective advocacy tool for a site and the organization that manages it. Site interpretation and public education opportunities should be considered and designed for the unique characteristics of each historic resource. They also should be coordinated with existing and planned heritage tourism goals of the site and community.

A variety of ways exist to present a historic resource so that people can understand and learn from it. Examples of interactive activities include study tours, reenactments, demonstrations, interactive kiosks, archaeological digs, celebrations, and lectures. The next step is presenting the historic resource so visitors can have satisfying experiences. These experiences can be emotional, physical, intellectual, or inspirational. A person's response and connection to the resource is often the most important element in the long-term protection of the resource. Creating a positive, memorable response for visitors will translate to a positive response to preservation and history.

Improved and augmented interpretive signage may be used to provide more information to visitors about Fort George and its historical significance. Signage may also provide information on the details of the fort's construction. Development of a walking tour that links Fort George with the Revolutionary War American positions to the west, and the bluffs north of Dyce's Head where the Americans landed, will enhance visitor understanding of the entire campaign.

8.5 Summary

The immediate needs of the Fort George preservation plan are relatively simple to implement because this is an earthwork fort. Inappropriate plant coverage should be removed. Walkways and viewing areas should be created. Bollards should be constructed at the entrance of the fort to prevent vehicular access and signage should be present throughout the site to remind pedestrians to stay off the earthworks. Once the site is more actively managed and inviting to the public, current vandalism and other threats to the site should diminish. Development of more elaborate public-outreach programs will depend on securing financial support, but that should be forthcoming through growing public interest generated by the early process of making the park more accessible.

Ownership and management of the fort needs to be conducted in partnership with a determination of who will take the lead in the improvement of the site, its appropriate interpretation, its long-term maintenance, and its financial support. It is likely vital for a not-for-profit organization, such as the Castine Historical Society, to be integral in the partnership. The not-for-profit manager of the site can

then design improvements to the fort, which are controlled by Federal, State, and local regulations, as well as professional archeological ethics and practices. The not-for-profit organization can use its 501(c)3 tax-exempt status to raise money from foundations, corporations, and individual donors to carry out the work.

9.0 POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

1772 Foundation Grants for Non-Profits - <https://www.maine preservation.org/grant-programs-2020/2019/9/23/1772-foundation-grants-for-maine-historic-preservation-projects>

American Battlefield Preservation Planning Grants - <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/battlefields/battlefield-planning-grants.htm>

Maine Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants - <https://www.maine.gov/mhpc/programs/grants>

Save America's Treasures Grants - <https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/sat/>

Morton-Kelly Charitable Trust Grants - <https://www.morton-kelly.org/>

National Trust Preservation Funds - <https://forum.savingplaces.org/build/funding/grant-seekers/preservation-funds>

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APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG



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Artifacts Given to Stephen Hyatt in 1969 by Wendell Hadlock

Artifacts	Count
Buttons	17
Wooden buttons	5
Glass button	1
Silver button	1
Brass button	1
Button cap	1
Buckles	4
Oval brass belt buckle	1
Musketballs	10
Cannon ball fragments	4
Cannon ball	1
Civil war era bullets	2
Minie-ball	1
Rifle bullet	1
Rifle cleaning rod	1
Pieces of lead	3
Hinge	1
Nails	47
Fancy trapping, brass overlaid with silver	1
Three prong screw driver	1
Awl and screw driver	1
Grait	1
Shovel	1
Horse shoe	1
Barrel hoop	1
Knife	1
Parts of locks	3
Part of lock with nail still in it	1
Insignia	1
Piece of iron pot	1
Razor blades	2
Unidentified metal	2
1896 US dime	1
3 cent pieces	2
English axehead	1
Flint for flint lock of a gun	1
Pipe stems	26
Spikes	19
Pieces of pottery	7
Bone	8
Clear glass	1

Artifacts Given to Stephen Hyatt in 1969 by Wendell Hadlock

Artifacts	Count
Colored glass	38
Dark green bottle glass	52
Melted glass	1
White china	1
Total	278

Artifacts Held in Curation by the Castine Historical Society

Donation	Artifacts	Count
P. Tenney Field	Mortar Fragments	3
	Cannon Ball Fragments	1
	Grape Shot	3
	Shoe Buckles	2
	Lead Sinker	1
	Musket ball	3
	Pipe fragments	4
	Base of wine bottle	1
	Fort George Hyatt	
FRAME #1 Historic Military Button	US Button	1
	British 62nd Regiment Button	1
	British Button 1814	2
	US Military Button	2
	British Military Button	1
	British Civilian Button	1
	British Army Button	1
	US Infantry Button	1
	Germany Hessian Button	1
	British Civilian Button	1
	US Military Button	1
	British 63rd Regt Button	1
	France Civilian Button	1
	British 62nd Regt Button	2
	US Infantry Button	1
FRAME #2 military buttons	US Infantry Button	1
	US Light Artillery Button	2
	George Washington Button	1
	British 62nd Regt Button	1
	British 74th Regt Button	1
	US Infantry Button	1
	British 62nd Regt Button	1
	US Light Artillery Button	2
	US Army Button	1
	US Artillery Button	1
	British 62nd Regt Button	1
	British Royal artillery button	1
	British 29th Regt Button	1
	British Army Button	1
	British Army Button	1
British 62nd Regt Button	1	

Artifacts Held in Curation by the Castine Historical Society

Donation	Artifacts	Count
FRAME #3 The coins of ft georg	British 4 Pence, 1710	1
	British 6 Pence, 1757	1
	British 3 Pence, 1682	1
	British Farthing, 1746	1
	British Farthing, 1749	1
	British Farthing, 1754	2
	British Half Penny, 1771	1
	British Half Penny, ND	1
	British Half Penny, 1733	1
	British Half Penny, ND	1
	British Half Penny, 1749	1
	French Liard, 1774	1
	Spanish 2 Reales, 1761	1
	Spanish 2 Reales, 172?	1
	French 2 Sous, 1789	1
FRAME #4 Buckles	Shoe and Knee Buckles	7
	Strape Buckle	1
	Waist Buckle	1
	Musket Sling Buckle	1
	Small Buckles	3
	Cartidge Box Buckles	2
FRAME #5 Misc. Artifacts	Brass Spigot	1
	Lock	1
	Key	1
	Buckle Fragments	4
	Harness Buckles	3
	Shoe Buckles	1
	Harness Buckle	1
	Tent Grommet	1
	Tent Rope Tightener	1
FRAME #6	Chin Strap Scales	6
FRAME #7 Bone and Repousse Buttons	Bone Buttons	5
	Repousse Button	1
	Button Parts	4
	Repousse Button	1
FRAME #8 Musket Parts	Musket Swivel	1
	Trigger guard fragments	3
	Ramrod Pipes for Musket	3
	Escutcheon for Brown Bess	1
	Butt Plate for Brown Bess	1
	Frizzen Spring	1

Artifacts Held in Curation by the Castine Historical Society

Donation	Artifacts	Count
	Lock Plate of Musket	1
	Side Plates of Musket	2
	Butt Plate Fragment	1
	Belt Hook for Bayonet Scabbard	1
FRAME #9 Misc. Artifacts II	Brass Drawer Pull	1
	Shoe Buckle	1
	Cartridge Box Buckles	2
	Lead Pencils	1
	Baling Seal #63	1
	Shoe or Boot Heal Plate	1
	Spoon Handle	1
	Table Knives	2
	Bone Handle	1
FRAME #11 Misc. III	Hammer Head	1
	Cabinet Latch	1
	Hammer	1
	Washer	1
	Ox Shoe	1
	Cabinet Hinge	1
	Nails and Spikes	6
FRAME #12 Misc. IV	Unknown Use	1
	Brass Grommet	1
	Hem weight	2
	Unknown Use	1
	Brass Ring	1
	Musical Tuning Device	1
	Waist Buckle	1
	Waist Buckle	1
	Kilt Buckle	1
	Early Civilian coat button	1
	Brass disk with 42	1
	Early Civilian coat button	1
FRAME #13 Misc. V	Brass Tube With Initials WM	1
	Belt Hook for Bayonet Scabbard	1
	Fragments of Gunners Quadrants	1
	Iron Ring	1
	Buckle	1
	Iron Ring	1
	French Gun Flints	3
	English gun flints	1
	French Gun Flints	1

Artifacts Held in Curation by the Castine Historical Society

Donation	Artifacts	Count
FRAME #14 Misc. VI	Lead Cap for Musket Flint	1
	Lead Poker chip	1
	Fish Line weight	1
	Musket Stripping Tool	1
	Straight razor blade	1
	Device for Holding Maps and Charts	1
	Buckle for Musket Sling	1
	Key	1
	Pocket Knife	1
	Pocket Knife	1
	Engllsh Musket Flint	1
	French Musket Flint	1
	English Gun flints	1
FRAME #15 Buttons	United States Artillery	1
	British 62nd Regiment Button	1
	British Royal Navy	1
	US Regiment Artillery	1
	British Royal Marines	1
	British Royal Navy	1
	US Civiian	1
	British Royal artillery button	1
Hessian Infantry	2	
FRAME #16	46 misc buttons, US and British	46
FRAME #17 Misc. VII	Bomb Fragments	13
	swivel gun cannon balls	8
	Grape Shot	2
	3 1/2 cannonballs	3
	Door Hinge part	1
	Axe	1
	Cooking Pot Fragment	1
	Bottle frag	7
	Crinkle edge creamware frag	10
	British Ordinance brick	1
	Iron Butt end of musket	1
	Metal Fragment with 2 holes (brass)	1
	Iron "Bullet shaped"	6
	Mounted Pieces (2) Paper found wrapped around button	2
	Fragment ice crepers Iron	1
16" wood wedge	1	
Small glass piece	1	
FRAME #18	24 Misc Buttons	24

Artifacts Held in Curation by the Castine Historical Society

Donation	Artifacts	Count
FRAME #19	Early Pipe Bowl	1
	Pipe Bowl and Stem	1
	Pipe Bowl	1
	Pipe Stem "Glasgow"	1
	Thimbles	2
	Bird Shot	1
	Buck Shot	1
	Musket Balls	1
	Key Hole	1
	Draw Pull	1
	Grape Shot	6
Fort George 2007		
	Nails/Spikes	6
	Iron Cleaned Marine Boot Heal	1
	Strap Hinge	1
	Misc. Iron Fragments	
	Iron Pot With Copper/Brass Nails	1
	Round Ferrous Object, Possible Bell	1
	Belt Buckles	5
	Crotal Bell	2
	Buttons	9
	Inscribed Brass Ring	1
	Brass Cane Tip, Possible Officers	1
	Coins, Unidentified	5
	Pewter Spoon Fragment	1
	Square Nail	3
	Porcelain Willow Ware Fragment	1
Brass Button	1	
Total		387



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**APPENDIX B: DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE
HISTORY OF FORT GEORGE (DIGITAL FILES)**



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