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Douglas S. Byers, Editor, Box 71, Andover, Massachusetts
A STUDY OF THE LONG ISLAND INDIAN PROBLEM

Chief Red Thunder Cloud
Catawba Nation, S.C.

My first encounter with a Long Island Indian took place in 1937, not on Long Island, but in the land of the Narragansetts, in Rhode Island. George Cuffee, the Shinnecock who first told me of his people, instigated in me a desire to visit Long Island and sojourn with its Indians.

Since July 19, 1937 I have been staying among them, working with them, socializing with them, going to school and church with them, listening to the tales of former tribal glory while entertaining them in turn with the history of my own people, the Catawbas. Among the Shinnecocks I stayed with were Charles Bunn, Vera Lee and Stella Arch. My Montauk acquaintances are Eliza Beaman, Ethel Butler, Pocahontas, Pharoah, Charles Butler, George Butler, Walter Haley, Helen Certain, Marguerite La Parte and Christopher Cuffee. Of my Matinecooc friends there are Myrtle Archer, Donald Archer, Lloyd Archer, Arrell Pearsall and La Roque Waters. My sole Poospatuck friend is James Philips, married to a Shinnecock. It is because I know these people, understand their problems and sympathize with their position that I undertake the following writing in their behalf.

The Long Island Indians, like many of their other brethren, have too long been the targets for the missiles of derision released at them by authors, poets, essayists and historians of a past and of the present era. Having just recently read the very splendid article by my good friend, Dr. Frank G. Speck, of the University of Pennsylvania, which appeared in the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, (1) and observing his defense of the Indians of Massachusetts, I have been inspired to attempt this writing on the problems of the Long Island Indians because their perplexities seem to conform to those confronted by the Massachusetts Indians as well as other eastern and southeastern Indian remnants.

Of the original 13 tribes of Long Island, nine still survive. Of these nine, four only are known to present day writers and judging from historical data, apparently three were known to writers of the middle nineteenth century. The four known groups are the Montauk, Shinnecock, Matineeco, and Poospatucks, while in scattered localities on Long Island are living the Massapequas, Nissequoicks, Setaukets, Merikos and Corchangs. As sufficient material is wanting on these five groups, attention will be concentrated on the four groups that are known. These bands exist in sufficient numbers to warrant recognition as Indians in the communities in which they abide. The Montauks, designated as the totem tribe of Long Island, live in three small settlements on eastern Long Island; Freetown, a suburb of East Hampton, Eastville, a suburb of Sag Harbor, and Shelter Island. They are without a tribal organization and number about 40 persons. Three miles west of Southampton, on the Shinnecock Reservation, a fertile 800 acre tract which lies off Shinnecock Bay, reside about 180 descendants of the Shinnecock tribe who have a regular tribal organization and govern themselves. In nearby Southampton, resides another Shinnecock band who number about 33 and who are all enrolled members of the tribe. Fifty miles west of Southampton, in the village of Bellport, may be found almost forty more Shinnecocks. Fifty-five miles west of Shinnecock on their 175 acre reservation at Mastic, dwell the 60 persons known as the Poospatucks. Thirty-five miles northeast of the Poospatucks, live the Matinecoos who are dispersed in the neighboring towns of Little Neck, Bayside, and Douglaston, while on the middle island route, in Roslyn are also more Matinecoos numbering about 100 all told. Long Island writers are loath to consider these people as Indians, but the ethnologist who is something more than just a writer sees in these people a new field for investigation (2). Gatschet, Mooney and Tooker, although giving scant notice to them, otherwise overlooked them and belittled their significance. The same pattern is followed by Long Island writers of today and unless they are challenged they


(2) Dr. Frank G. Speck and Dr. Lloyd G. Carr of the University of Pennsylvania while visiting with me in June expressed favorable comments on the Montauk Indians who reside two miles from my place in Three Mile Harbor.
will influence numbers of people as they have done in the bygone days.

Although some Negro blood has found its way into the ranks of the Shinnecocks and Poosepatucks its presence among the Montauks and Matinecoecs is negligible, and at a minimum. The Shinnecocks have been the hardest hit of these Long Island tribes, although there are many among them whose physical appearance is most definitely Indian but who are classed socially with those whose physical features show various extremities of mixture. Yet the ethnologist finds, even in the negroid types, traits and characteristics that are indigenous to the Indian. Even among the Montauk and Matinecoecs, where the people average full-blood types, there is a tendency on the part of writers and townspeople to call them mongrels and other unsatisfactory and ill-applied names—anything rather than speak of them as Indians.

The Long Island Indians are not as tenacious as their Massachusetts brethren, but there does exist a persistence and desire to be known as Indians, not only in the communities in which they abide, but to be recognized all over the island.

Sentimentalists help matters not at all. Since my seven years of residence among the Shinnecocks, sometimes for brief stays, other times for a year or more, I have read three or more obituaries of the "last full blood" Shinnecock. It seems to be quite the thing for these writers to list every deceased older Indian as the last full blood and to conclude with a pathos, bemoaning the fate of the tribe—quite nice reading of a sentimental nature, but hardly creditable for the persons who originate these stories.

In the unfortunate disaster of the Circassion that sank off Mecox Bay on December 28, 1876, ten Shinnecock men were lost.

Simultaneously the pens of writers, poets, journalists and sentimentalists, began to bemoan the perishing of the "last ten full bloods, the flower of their tribe." This was in 1876, yet in 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 other "last full bloods" have passed away. The object of these writers is quite obvious.

In the face of such harsh statements as the ones previously quoted, it is indeed not difficult to see or understand why the Shinnecocks are cold to any writer coming into their midst. Only patience and an explanation of what the ethnologist stands for could break down their barriers and result in the accumulation of data which will be forthcoming.

Written matter as bitter as this is predominant among Long Island writers, but before I say more let me quote the words of an accepted historian of Long Island. In the "History of Long Island" by Prime, 1845, page 119 we read, "And it may be added that by mingling with the African race whose condition in this country is even more depressed than their own, they have degraded instead of elevating their condition in the eyes of the community and stamped an
infrangible seal upon their condition. In the course of a few more generations, if they shall survive, all the characteristics of their aboriginal ancestry will be swallowed up and lost, in the predominant features of a less noble, but equally injured and depressed race. These mongrel people have no more right to these lands than the natives of Africa. It must indeed be confessed that if the Indian title was based on entire purity of aboriginal blood, it is already extinct for want of a claimant."

After reading these accounts I pondered. Mr. Stevens remarks are misleading. With his descriptions of windmills, old barns and colonial homes there is nothing with which to find fault, but with his discussion of the Shinnecocks, there is much to question and perfect grounds for challenge. If Stevens had sojourned among the Shinnecocks for a while instead of making an afternoon visit he would have written differently. Had he visited the Bunnes, Thompsons, Williams, Gardners (3), Beamans, Eleazars, Cuffees and others, then he would have seen Indian people. Perhaps he did see some of these Indians, and I wonder and even suggest that if Stevens had written fairly of the Indians, had he written accurately of them, possibly the subject of Indians would have detracted from the less interesting and less significant windmills, colonial homes and landmarks that he so lengthily dwelled upon.

Of Primes' statements there is much to contradict. His writing occurred in 1845 at a period when many Long Island tribes were still intact. It is doubtful if he spent any amount of time among the Long Island Indians, judging from the quality of his data.

These writers belong to the school that prepares data for months and even years. During that period much reference and copying is required, then, when this is accomplished, the writer drives out to one of the surviving Indian groups, spends a day among them, and as he thinks, has gained a lifelong knowledge of the Indians and the necessary material to complete his book.

The reading of historical Indian material is all very well and good. The ethnologist in his writing depends largely on it for his historical chapters. It is interesting to note the customs and habits by which the Indians survived but it is even more interesting to know of their survival today, their customs and habits of today, and how they survive in the midst of a culture that has brought about many changes in their own. These are the things with which the ethnologist is concerned and to which he is pledged.

The Long Island Indians have not become extinct, as writers would have us believe, but are very much alive and significant. It amuses me when I think of the Indian people still surviving on Long Island, people who have been mourned as extinct. I think of the many fine types still surviving; of the Archers, Pearsalls, Tredwells and Waters families of the Matinecoos; of the Wards, Maynes and Bracketts of the Poosepatucks; of the Brewsters of the Massapequas; of the Cuffees, Beamans, Bunns, Kellie's, Arches, Thompsons, Gardners, Smiths, Eleazars, Walkers, Williams, and Grippens of the Shinnecocks; of the Fowlers, Pharaohs, Joes, Butlers, and Halseys of the Montaucks, and of the fine Indian types that have passed on since I have been among them. Aunt Mary Emma Bunn, Aunt Rose Williams, Aunt Anna Kellie, Everett Lee, Earl Jackson, Gene Cuffee were all fine types of Shinnecocks who have passed away.

A federation, or League, if organized among the Island Indians, would work wonders and gain them recognition as it has among various southeastern Indian groups (4).

The historians and would-be prophets of the Long Island Indians' fate would be amazed if they could view these people today. If this was possible they would see the Matinecock farmers on the north shore, the Poosepatuck fisherman still at work on Farge River, the Shinnecook hunters still roaming the woods adjacent to their reservation and the sturdy Montaucks, still the skilled bead-workers and craftsman as of old.

They would then know that the Indian on Long Island is still very much alive and exists in the very same areas in which he was originally found.

Catawba Lodge
Three Mile Harbor, Long Island
September, 1943

(3) Raymond Gardner, a Wampanoag from Mashpee, married into the Shinnecock Tribe. It is interesting to note that he and his wife and children make an annual trip to Mashpee and his marriage has resulted in some of the Mashpee people visiting at Shinnecook. Four of his children are familiar with some of the tales concerning Granny Squannit whom they say has one eye located in the middle of her forehead.

(4) The Nanticoke Indian Association of Delaware, Rappahannock Indian Association of Virginia, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, Inc., Rhode Island and the Nandeoumound Indian Association of Virginia.
The Stickney Site, Ballardvale, Massachusetts

Ripley P. Bullen and Arthur M. Hofmann

The Stickney Site, M-12/77, is located off Woburn Street in the Ballardvale section of Andover, Massachusetts (Fig. 3). It was tested by Hofmann in 1940 and 1941 with the result that a flake knife, a side-notched spear point or knife, a fragment of a spearpoint with corner-removed base, and the base of a drill (A, B, C, and D in Fig. 6) were found at a depth of from 5 to 8 inches. A further check in the spring of 1943 uncovered a quartz triangular point, the basal portion of another point, and two drills made of flakes (E, F, G, and H in Fig. 6) in association with what was taken to be colonial pottery.

An excavation appeared promising, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Jones of Andover, who own the land, graciously gave permission. Unfortunately the 1943 excavation did not come up to the expectations raised by the earlier tests. About 1325 square feet were troweled but only twenty-five specimens, including fragments, were found. However, it seems desirable to record this work in the hope that it may prove of help to others and be more enlightening in the future than it is now.

Between the Indian site and the brook to the southeast was found an early nineteenth cellar hole and well (Fig. 3). These were excavated and produced a great deal of interesting material. While this report is limited to the Indian site, this house, the probable source of pottery found with the Indian artifacts must be mentioned. Also there are the remains of a lumberman's shack nearby, dating from 1900, when the white pine was cut off. The present trees are chiefly pitch pine and birch, mostly of a scrubby growth.

The Indian site occupies only the very top of a small kame rising about thirty feet above the immediately surrounding lower land. To the west, the slope is gradual, but in the other three directions it falls off rapidly to brooks, swamps, and the outlet of Foster's Pond, all emptying into the Shawsheen River which flows north (Fig. 3). The soil consists of very sandy loam with a few pebbles.

The excavated areas and the previous tests are shown in Fig. 4. Some testing was done in the level land to the northwest but evidence of Indian occupation was not found.

In the excavations we found two layers of soil, disregarding the surface cover which consisted of pine needles, moss, and tufts of grass. The upper layer was brown in color and varied in thickness from three to five inches. Including the surface cover, the bottom of this brown layer was at a depth of about six inches over most of the site. Underneath the brown, was a yellow brown layer which was tested in two places where its thickness was found to be seven, and sixteen inches, respectively. There was no difference noted in these two layers except that of color which was presumably caused by the inclusion of more humic material in the upper layer. Under the yellow brown layer there was light gray sand and gravel.

Differences in the observed thickness of the upper brown layer seemed to correlate with slope wash, and the lack of firm surface cover to arrest erosion, rather than with any unconformity of the top of the yellow-brown layer. From the plan of the excavation (Fig. 4), it will be noticed that the slope is greatest to the west. Here the thickness of the brown layer...
increased substantially. In square J5W (using the northwest corner stake for square designation) the thickness of this brown layer increased at the rate of one inch per foot. At the northeast corner of the excavated area, square H5E, the brown layer was very thin and there was no surface cover so that the sand was exposed to erosion by wind and water. The division between the brown and yellow-brown layers was clear and showed a straight line in profile. In only a few places was there a mottled transition zone.

The Indian material, consisting of chips and a few artifacts, was found throughout the brown layer, everywhere mixed with sherds of china and crockery. This brown layer produced 73% of the chips and 97% of the sherds. Seventy, or 11% of the chips were in the yellow-brown layer between the pits located in the southwest portion of the site, 3% in the yellow-brown layer of square A1E, and the balance scattered in the yellow-brown layer. Of the thirty sherds (3%) in the yellow-brown layer, half of them were in square F1E, and the rest scattered.

There was no correlation between the thickness of the brown layer and the occurrence of chips or sherds in the yellow brown. On the plan, the numbers in the centers of the squares give the total number of chips and sherds found for that square. It will be noticed that the chips are concentrated in two areas, among the pits to the southwest, and in the north, around square A1E. These seem to represent two areas of Indian occupation and, naturally, the areas where chips were found at the greatest depth.

The sherds, on the other hand, are more frequent near the center of the excavated area and to the north. Except in the latter case, the number of sherds does not increase when chips increase in number. The square in which the most sherds occurred in the yellow-brown layer, square F1E, is near the center of sherd concentration. The fact that the brown layer is not thin here, and that there are few chips suggests that there is no real association between the chips and the sherds.

Two types of pits were found in the site, shallow pits filled with charcoal, and deeper ones, presumably dug for storage. The location of these pits is shown on the plan (Fig. 4) and in three profiles in Fig. 5.

Pit 1 contained brown sand mixed with a little charcoal. Along the east edge were four small rocks, three of which were reddened as if by heat. The fill contained one chip and three sherds of red ware, one of which had black glaze still adhering to both sides. The deepest sherd was twelve and three-quarter inches below the level of the ground at stake H1W,

while the hump of ground over the pit made the actual depth two inches greater.

Pit 2 also contained brown sand mixed with a little charcoal, but the fill was noticeably more hard packed than the surrounding soft sand. There were a few bone fragments near its edge. The contents included six very small sherds of red ware found at depths between eight and fourteen inches, as well as two chips, one at eight and a half and one at fifteen inches in depth.

Pit 3 did not contain a homogeneous fill but had a layer of yellow-brown sand near the bottom. In the upper brown fill were four chips between eight and fifteen inches in depth, while in the lower brown, at twenty inches, was the fragment of a
Pits 4 and 5 were merely holes filled with brown sand without any detail worthy of comment. Pit 4 was fourteen inches in depth and contained three chips while Pit 5 was eight inches deep and contained one chip.

The charcoal pits were all similar to the one shown in profile (Fig. 5). With the exception of C-2 and C-3, whose tops seemed to start below the top of the brown layer, these charcoal deposits started just under the moss or grass. Their rounded bottoms varied from three and one half to sixteen inches in depth but eight inches was customary. The charcoal usually contained one or two chips and, in the case of C-7, two burnt fragments of turtle shell. C-5 contained some charred twigs and a small acorn as well as charcoal.

In square GO was found a post hole three and one-half inches in diameter, slanting down towards the east.

In square G2W were found three irregular deposits of white sand containing a little charcoal and three chips. These deposits started just below the moss roots and continued down to a depth of about nine inches. The surrounding sand was hard packed.

Two piles of small rocks were found. The one in square I3E (Fig. 4) consisted of seven broken rocks covering an area twelve by eighteen inches. Some of these rocks were reddened and a nail was found, nine inches deep, among them. They are suggestive of a support for a fence post or a "No Trespassing" sign more than of anything to do with Indians.

The other accumulation, just south of charcoal pit C-7, seemed more suggestive of Indian use. One stone showed just through the moss, but most were at the dividing line between the brown and yellow brown layers. All of them were broken and many were reddened, but there was no charcoal in direct association.

Some of the stones were as long as six inches but three inches would cover the maximum dimension of the majority. They irregularly covered an area of twenty-eight by twenty inches. Usually they were found with their flatter side up.

Twenty-four scraps of bone were found in the brown and ten in the yellow-brown layer. A fragment of a clam shell was found in square AO, three inches deep and in the brown layer. Two fragments of glass were found four inches deep in the brown layer. One in square B and one in square G1W. Two fragments of turtle shell were in the yellow-brown layer of square J3W.

Figure 6 illustrates all specimens sufficiently complete to indicate their type. They are further covered in the tabulation below. Besides these, two utilized flakes of sandstone, which may have been knives, and a pointed hammerstone of granite were found. They have not been illustrated.

In view of the small assemblage of points and drills there is very little that can be said about typology. It will be noted that the points tend towards the elongate form and that most of them have variations of a corner-removed base. The two small quartz trianguloids E and D, are divergent. E may well be a knife instead of a spear point. The appearance of the specimens made of argillite suggests poorer workmanship than that of the balance. However, that seems entirely attributable to the quality of the material.

The base of a point, P in Figure 6, is through the moss, but most were at the dividing line between the brown and yellow brown layers. All of them were broken and many were reddened, but there was no charcoal in direct association. Two sherds of black-glazed red ware were found in the center, on top of one of the stones at a depth of three inches.

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The base of a point, P in Figure 6, is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig. 6</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Type(1)</th>
<th>Square</th>
<th>Depth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Spear</td>
<td>33E</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Spear</td>
<td>25E</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>7½ in.</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>5 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Point</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Point</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>2 in.</td>
</tr>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>K1W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Spear</td>
<td>21E</td>
<td>K1W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Drill</td>
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<td>K2W</td>
<td>8 in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
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<td>K4W</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Spear?</td>
<td>21A</td>
<td>A2E</td>
<td>9½ in.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

interesting. The workmanship of the base is identical with many found during the excavation of the Hofmann Site (W-13/43) (2). From the map (Fig. 3) it will be noticed that the Hofmann site is less than a half mile away from the Stickney Site. The similarity of the lower level of the Hofmann Site was very much alike points having a stem that joined the blade at a right angle. As well as the base (P), three blade fragments were found which could well have come from the Hofmann Site. They are similar in technique and shape and made from the same range of felsites. Of these four fragments, one was in the yellow brown, two at the dividing line, and the fourth in the lower brown fill of Pit 3. The points shown in J and L of Figure 6 are similar to specimens in the collection from the Hofmann Site. This suggests, and it is only a suggestion, that the Stickney Site is later than the lower level of the Hofmann Site.

The question of the possible association between the Indian material and the pottery of the white man requires a little discussion. The evidence has been given, but to make definite conclusions is not too easy. There is no question about the association in the ground, but there is some question as to when and how the materials became so intimately mixed.

The possibility that the pottery was introduced with manure, spread on the fields before plowing, appears to be the most likely. The land has been in the family of the present owners since Revolutionary times but there is no tradition of farming on the site nor of the existence of the cellar hole mentioned earlier. Archaeological evidence indicates that this house burned sometime around 1840. We know the site was lumbered in 1900, at which time it supported a good growth of white pine. If forty or fifty years would be required for this growth, then the last possible plowing date would be at about the same time as the abandonment of the house, or prior to 1850.

At some sites which have been plowed, the evidence in the form of parallel valleys at the bottom of the plowed zone and of spirally rolled turves which are seen in the profiles has been clearly obvious. Such is not the case at the Stickney Site. However, it seems likely that if the land were plowed at the same depth suffciently often, the plow marks would become obliterated.

None of the sherds in the yellow-brown layer are sufficiently below the dividing line to be conclusive as an argument against plowing. The sherds in the pits present a problem. Could they have gotten there from frost action? We do not know enough about frost action to answer this question. Another possibility is that the Indians may have left the pits open when they abandoned the site and part of the filling may have been due to plowing. The fragment of a clam shell cannot be used as evidence because fragments of clam shells were found in association with the cellar hole. The clam shell may have been introduced during the last plowing.

The pottery itself is not entirely conclusive because black-glazed red ware was made in Essex County from the seventeenth century on. It was made in England at an earlier date and might have been available to the last Indians camping here. The white, glazed ware cannot be distinguished from that found in the cellar and it is doubtful if any of it could be older than the Revolutionary period.

One thing seems certain. The site can not have been plowed since the charcoal pits were dug and filled with charcoal. However, in spite of the finding of chips in those deposits, there is no reason why these could not have been made by relatively recent campers. If the plowing of the site is admitted, then an Indian origin for those charcoal pits must be ruled out. This would not necessarily cast suspicion on the deeper storage pit which seems to be unquestionably of Indian origin.

There are other possibilities of disturbance. The kame is used today by turtles as a depository for their eggs. Some disturbance must have been caused by the lumbering operations. It may have been fenced for pigs or other domesticated animals. None of these possibilities would account for the even division line between the brown and yellow-brown layers and this must be accounted for because of the noticeable frequency with which chips and sherds occur at this line. This phenomenon is an argument in favor of plowing.

The authors are of the opinion that plowing is the only tenable theory as it accounts for the smallness of the sherds and their vertical distribution over the whole area. That the pottery is post-Revolutionary in date and introduced with the plowing seems to be a corollary.

Andover, Massachusetts
December, 1943

(2) A report on the Hofmann site is in the hands of the Editor of American Antiquity. Hofmann read a paper on this site at the April 1943 meeting of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. For an illustration of this type of point the reader is referred to page 13 of the October, 1943 Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, covering a deposit of spearpoints from nearby Foster's Pond.
AN INDIAN GRAVE IN CHATHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Frederick Johnson

In July, 1935, some workmen accidentally discovered an interesting and important Indian burial in Chatham, Massachusetts. That part of the grave which lay in the trench which was being dug was practically destroyed before the men realized what they had found. Most of the remaining section of the grave was removed by an extremely ignorant and dishonest antique dealer. The following information, wrung from this man, is the result of a series of interviews held during the month following the discovery. It represents all of the reasonably trustworthy information which was obtainable at the time. Because this grave is unusual for this region I am recording what little we know of it.

The trench in which the grave was discovered was two meters wide. The limits and characteristics of the grave, as it appeared in the trench are unknown. The remainder of the grave was removed from a "jog" in the side of the trench (Fig. 7). The "jog" was about one hundred fifty centimeters square. No descriptions of what may have been the grave shaft were obtainable.

Five skeletons, lying about one meter deep, were recognized by those who removed them. The dealer's drawing of these skeletons (Fig. 7) shows their position, but the particulars of the orientation are uncertain. Skeletons A, B, C, and E were adults; D a very young child. Since all the bones had been put in one box it was impossible to determine the distribution of the skeletons of different sex. Four males, one female and one unidentifiable skeleton are represented in the remains which were rescued. In sorting and counting the bones I found that six skeletons were represented. The provenience of the sixth is unknown. It may have come from the "jog" or the fragments may have been picked up in the dirt after they had been thrown out of the trench.

One skeleton, a middle aged male, was buried in red ochre. All witnesses say that there was a large quantity of this about the skeleton. Unfortunately we do not know which of the skeletons lettered in Figure 7 represents the red ochre burial. In addition to the ochre, a large quantity of decayed wood was found about the graves. Some of this was saved. This wood, the original location of which is unknown, is apparently the remains of thick slabs or boards which had been included in the grave. The wood has been colored by contact with red ochre. Pottery fragments were said to have been discovered during the excavation, but these have changed hands and are now scattered and lost.

Two specimens were found in the dirt thrown out of the trench. Nothing is known of their location. Figure 8, a and b, show the obverse and reverse of a fragment of a bone comb. The second specimen is illustrated in Figure 9. Both these specimens have been made of a wall of bone about 2 millimeters thick. The bone is curved from side to side. The late Glover Allen tentatively identified the bone as part of the jaw of a black fish. The comb, Figure 8, has been decorated with a conventionalized human figure on both faces. The lines are incised into the bone. Note on the reverse (b) the central dot on the "face" and "body"
and the two diagonal incisions on either side of the head.

The second specimen, Figure 9, is incomplete and it is not possible to identify it. Aside from the possibility that this is a second comb, it has been suggested that this is a "rocker" or dentate stamp. The curved and notched edge on the lower right side of this specimen can be made to reproduce the impressed zig-zag lines found commonly on pottery in the region.

A few graves of this sort have been discovered in Massachusetts. The first record of one may be found in Mourt's Relation, 1620. Records of others have been published and some are known, but not described in print. The identity of these graves is not yet clear. It is to be hoped that more of these graves will be found and that in this happy event adequate records will be kept and eventually published.

Andover, Massachusetts
December, 1943
A CACHE OF RUBBING STONES

W. W. Whiting

While digging test holes at the Nook Farm Camp Site (1), M-41/9, Plymouth, Massachusetts, an interesting discovery, in my opinion, was the finding of a cache of eight closely piled, oval-shaped stones under the occupation dirt in the sub soil. Their entire weight was fifteen and one half pounds, or about two pounds each.

The top layer of humus was eight inches in depth. The top stones in the cache were five inches into the sub soil. Therefore, the top of the pile was thirteen inches below the surface of the ground. This would leave the cache below the plow level, and consequently it had never been disturbed.

The stones had all been used for some rubbing or scrubbing purpose. The flatter sides of most of them showed much use, and the oval edges of some also showed use. One was white quartz, the others were of a granite nature, but they all were of different textures.

They looked like pit stones and probably came from a sand bank. These round and oval-shaped stones are found very frequently around camp sites. They evidently were brought to the camps for some specific purpose. Some have called them puddling stones, for use in puddling the clay for pottery, while others have claimed they were for games.

Could this cache have been a kit for rubbing down and polishing pestles, axe blades, celts, gorgets, and other smooth surfaced implements after they had been pecked into shape? They were all of different textures, the roughest one for the first use and so on until the craftsman came to the stone of the finest texture for the finishing-up work. The oval edges could have been used for rubbing down the grooves in implements.

This theory seemed so plausible that the cache was taken to Mr. James A. White who carried on a stone monument business, which was established eighty years ago in Plymouth, Massachusetts. After Mr. White looked at the stones, he went to a shelf and took down seven carborundum stones, all of different textures, and explained that they were his kit for rubbing down and smoothing stone. Then he went on to say that he used a piece of pumice stone for the last of the smoothing work, and to bring out the high polish, felt and putty powder were used. Mr. White also stated that in his opinion the method of smoothing and polishing stone had not changed materially since the days of the Indians. Perhaps the Indians used soft leather and some substance like clay for the high polish work.

The opinions in this article are not claimed to be facts, although they are verified by a man who has had considerable experience at smoothing down and polishing stone. Still, if they are wrong, it is hoped that they may help to bring to light the true use of these stones.

Plymouth, Massachusetts
December, 1943

(1) The Nook Farm Camp Site is one of the largest Indian camps in Plymouth. It is rich in shell pits from which many artifacts both of stone and of bone have been taken. There are also many fire pits and a myriad of post holes. These post holes interlap so much that it seems impossible to determine the outline of any individual hut. Many hundreds of artifacts have been found on this site in years past, and one Indian grave has also been excavated here.
EXCAVATING WITHOUT DAMAGING PROPERTY

Jesse Brewer

My reason for making out this report in this form is that when our Society was first organized, I had a feeling that one of our most important functions was to teach. The uninformed amateur, pot hunter, and commercial hunter of Indian artifacts, should be taught that what they were doing was of little educational value, and harmful to the work and efforts of sincere archaeologists.

During the last three years, I have had a feeling that reports and articles in our Bulletin are in most cases too technical for a good amateur that had no contact with professional archaeologists, or had not been fortunate enough to see a real dig in operation.

First be sure to get permission from the owner of the property that you wish to do your work on.

Mr. William W. Whiting of Plymouth and I got a three-years' permit to work a site, on condition that we leave the property as we found it each time we did any digging.

To comply with this request, we used a large square of canvas; this was spread at the end of our first marked-out square, tight up to the edge. Then we carefully took up the sod from a seven-foot square, piling half on each side of the square. When we had the sod off, we both worked in the square, taking the soil out evenly over the whole square to a depth of two inches. This loose dirt was thrown upon the canvas. Careful measurements, drawings, and records were made of all artifacts, pits, hearths, and in fact of everything of interest. This method was used until the square was completely exposed.

After taking our notes, checking measurements, and making sketches, we refilled the square and relaid the sod. This was enough to keep us busy a full afternoon, as Saturday afternoons were the only time we had to work. Each week was a new dig and a new section, each joining the other so that in time we have a straight trench, seven feet wide, straight through the site.

All of the following notes and diagrams are taken from a report that I have not as yet finished, nor will be able to do so for some time, but feel that this will be enough to be of some help to others.

Section 1, Trench 1

The site is covered with heavy grass sod, but very good soil to work from the sod roots down. There is no natural gravel stone in this soil. The depth of loam from surface to broken shell is about one foot, and six inches of black loam and broken clam shell almost all of which represents shells of sea clams.

No. 1-2-3. Were three arrowheads, felsite grey, all had corners broken off. Depth, ten inches.

No. 4. Nice pieces of graphite, soft and good quality, at top of subsoil. Depth, eighteen inches.

No. 5. Good large quartz, "flinty type" green, at top of the subsoil. Depth, eighteen inches.

No. 6. Nice piece of graphite, at top of subsoil - so far these pieces show signs of rubbing.

No. 7. This shell pit was of great interest to me for the reason that the bottom and for about one third of the way up from the bottom it was tiled with sea clam shells placed in tiers around the pit; the inside of the shells against the walls of the pit. This pit was perfectly round, twelve inches deep and eighteen inches across, and contained some fragments of deer bones, quite a number of flakes, some fine grey ash, both sea clam shells, and at the bottom there was the lower jaw bone of a skunk - teeth perfect.

No. 8. This hearth was about twenty-four inches across, very nearly round, about eight inches deeper at the center than at
the edges. The stones in this pit were all broken slabs of sandstone and must have been carried there from some other location as the stone native to this location is granite. These slabs had been broken into pieces square and oblong, weighing from five to eight pounds. There were only a few fragments of bone, ash, a few flakes, and some clam shells.

No. 9. A small pit filled tight with unbroken shore clam shells one foot deep and ten inches across; at the bottom was some ash, a quantity of charcoal - some pieces as large as an egg, and the vertebra of a large fish in the clam shells. The flakes were plentiful in this site; we dug up about one quart - no more than 10% white quartz.

No. 10. A small fire pit fourteen inches across, round, made of small location pebbles, mostly round and small; pit contained ash only.

Section 2, Trench 1

No. 1. Red, nicely flaked concaved scraper, seven eighths of an inch wide at the cutting edge, and one and six-eighths of an inch long, three-eighths of an inch wide at the top of the stem; this tool was probably made for hafting, depth 10 inches from surface.

No. 2. Small grey arrowhead, corner broken off; one foot deep.

No. 3. Three pieces of graphite, one good sized piece and two flakes, very hard texture.

No. 4. Large arrowhead, grey, very thin, wide triangular, with one corner gone.

No. 5. Nice piece of graphite at top of subsoil, very soft and much rubbed.

No. 6. Fine red arrowhead, triangular, one inch wide at the base, and one and seven eighths inches long, very sharp edges, probably never used; depth ten inches.

No. 7. Small shell pit full of shore clam shells; flakes, and small pieces of bone in the center of this pit. Crushing down the clam shells was a square piece of broken sandstone, the same as in fire earth. This piece probably weighed about seven pounds.

No. 8. Oval pebble, three inches long, two and one-half wide, showing pecking on one edge; may have been used for rubbing as it has a very smooth surface.

No. 9. Oval pebble highly polished; two and one-half inches long, two inches thick; one flat side.

No. 10. Broken arrowhead, grey, poor, twelve inches deep.

No. 11. Grey perfect, triangular, concaved base, one inch across base, one and onequarter inches long.

At least a quart of flakes, about 5% white quartz. This was a wonderful day to dig; we could work in comfort and enjoy it.

Section 3, Trench 1

No. 1. Nice piece of graphite, good quality, having two rubbed edges; at a depth of eight inches.

No. 2. Triangular but grey felsite; one foot deep.

No. 3. Beautiful, grey and yellow quartzite arrowhead, one and one-half inches long, and three-fourths inches across the concaved base, thin and sharp; ten inches deep.

No. 4. Large broken point, grey, very thin, especially fine flaking.

No. 5. Small pit fourteen inches across, ten inches deep; piece of graphite, two pieces of pottery two inches below subsoil level, some shell and flakes; earth black and sticky, scattering of charcoal, quite a few fish bones, and also what I thought to be a lot of goose bones - too short for turkey, part of a turtle shell, and at the very bottom a perfect rib of a deer. This was curved around the east side of the pit bottom.

No. 6. Triangular point of flinty quartzite, one and one-quarter inches across the base, one and three-fourths inches long; just a fair specimen.

No. 7. Leaf shaped, stemmed arrowhead, one and one-quarter at the shoulders, three eighths stem, two inches and three-eighths over all, good point.

No. 8. Fine large broken point nicely worked (Told Bill to take care of it; perhaps we
would get the base.)
No. 9. Two feet west of point No. 8 we found one of the best and widest bases I have seen in local stuff. It was a pippin. I said "Haul out that point and try it." Believe it or not, they matched up perfect, making a specimen that is quite out of the run of the mill in these parts.
No. 10. Crude broken large white quartz, triangular point; one foot down.
No. 11. Large circular ash pit, width 24 inches, eleven inches depth below subsoil level; the first two inches was clear ash, the most highly colored I have ever seen, orange, grey, brown, and black. There were a few pieces of bone, some burned, in the ash at the depth of twenty-six inches from the surface. On the north side were three stones touching each other, the center one was a fine specimen, but it now has a large flake broken off one end, taking off part of the groove. The pit was three inches deeper to the bottom, full of clear black ash, and one small piece of deer bone. At the very bottom imbedded in the east wall was a very fair grooved axe seven inches long, three and one-half inches wide at edge and head. It was the first axe Bill has ever found, and it sure made him feel good. We wondered if there could have been any special reason for the axe being where we found it, as I feel sure it did not fall into the pit and get lost for it was bedded into virgin soil of the side wall pointing north to south, thin edge up.

Not wishing to make this article too long and tiresome, I hope it might be of interest to some of our new members; wishing every member of the Society a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Plymouth, Massachusetts
December 25, 1943
Reprints

The following scale of prices applies to orders of 100 copies of reprints made at the same time that the BULLETIN is run. Reprints cannot be made after the BULLETIN has been run. These prices are for reprints with self covers.

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The Faulkner Spring report has just been released and is available to members at $1.00 regardless of the publication price.

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(Larry would be glad to hear from any of the members of the Society.)