Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Vol. 6, No. 3

Massachusetts Archaeological Society

Follow this and additional works at: https://vc.bridgew.edu/bmas

Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons

Copyright
© 1945 Massachusetts Archaeological Society

This item is available as part of Virtual Commons, the open-access institutional repository of Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
CONTENTS

A Discussion of Some Sites in the Southeastern Coastal Area.
Charles F. Sherman ........................................... 33

Camp Sites in Southeastern Massachusetts.
Irving Studley ..................................................... 36

An Ethnological Introduction to the Long Island Indians.
Carlos A. H. Westez ............................................. 39

Why Use the Metric System of Measurements for Archaeological Purposes. William J. Howes ..... 42

Comments on Bullen's Review of "The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State." William A. Ritchie .... 43

An Indian Burial at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts.
Maurice Robbins and Ripley P. Bullen ................. 44

Membership List .................................................. 46
A DISCUSSION OF SOME SITES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL AREA

Charles F. Sherman

Thirty sites in the southeastern coastal area, from Duxbury to Wellfleet, have been selected and classified. These sites, which include two villages, 27 camps and one work shop, were occupied by six different tribes: the Accomack of Duxbury, the Patuxets of Plymouth, the Agawams of Wareham, the Manomet of Sagamore, the Cummaquids of Yarmouth and the Pamets of Wellfleet.

There is some question regarding the Accomacks and the Pamets, but I am convinced that these tribes occupied the sites mentioned.

Two classifications - villages and camps - were established on the basis of area and the number of fireplaces and stoned hearths; the work shop was identified by the amount of chips, a stone anvil, a few bases, only one of which was mixed with the chips, and no fires. A few clam shells and bone fragments were dumped over the edge of the small plateau upon which the shop was located.

Next we are faced by the question raised by Maurice Robbins (1) - "Are large sites the result of long periods of occupation by relatively small numbers of people, or are they large because of a relatively large population?" Evidence found in the two sites I have classified as villages leads me to believe that they were occupied over a long period of time, also, that quite a few people lived here. Both camps show a change in type of artifacts, pottery and food refuse. One of the two villages shows two different periods of occupancy. Both sites cover an acre or more, are situated on rivers about one mile from the bay, Cape Cod and Buzzards Bays, and both rivers are easily navigated by canoe. Both were situated on high ground at the edge of a swamp. One site was close to several springs, the other but one. The 27 classified as camp sites cover an area ranging from a hundred square feet to perhaps 1500. The number of fireplaces or stoned hearths are from one to eight. At some, considerable length is indicated for the period of occupancy, at others its length is hard to determine.

Each site considered in this paper has been excavated to some extent by the author.

No consideration is given fields where artifacts have been picked up surface hunting unless excavation had given evidence of a fireplace or hearth.

Of the 30 sites selected, 22 are at the edge of a swamp and the remaining eight are within one quarter mile of a swamp or swamps. There are few places in the area covered that are more than a mile from a swamp.

At sixteen of the sites, one or more springs are found at the edge of the camp or village. Ten of these sites are located on rivers that are or were easily navigated by canoes. Two are located on a pond to which their inhabitants could transport sea food by canoe, using a very short portage. Six are on small brooks, not deep enough for canoes. One site is about hundred yards from a river, now Cape Cod Canal. Five sites have no water communications but are within a mile of the shore, to which visits, necessarily on foot, must have been made, judging by the shells that were excavated. Six sites were located on high ground at the shore of the Bay.

Each of the 30 sites were on sloping ground, whether located on hill top or valley, regardless of soil conditions. Apparently greater importance was attached to drainage than to porosity of the soil. The following locations were recorded: seven sites are on an East slope, six on a South slope, five on a West slope, three on a North slope, two on a Southeast slope, three in valleys, and four on hill tops. The slope of the land on which the camp is located applies to the drainage and has little in common with the exposure. One site on an easterly slope has a ridge on both the North and South sides of the camp and is sheltered on the East by a thick swamp.

A swamp is one shelter that changes but little in the passing of time. It is not easily destroyed by fire and if the trees are cut for cord wood or other uses, in 30 or 40 years it will be reforested with a growth equal to the old trees, either from sprout wood or seedlings.

A light sandy loam seems to be most

popular for sites, for of the thirty, eleven are on sandy loam, six are located on sandy subsoil overlaid by various thicknesses of leaf mold, two are on both sandy loam and black loam, five are on black loam, and six on heavy black loam. The six sites on leaf mold and sandy subsoil were undisturbed by plow or cultivator. The black loam mentioned in conjunction with light sandy loam was evidently made so by constant occupation and the introduction of organic matter. The five camps on heavy black loam were in the inner edge of swamps. We will discuss these five sites later.

In determining the exposure and shelter of these camp sites, two factors were considered, high steep hills and thick wooded swamps. Woods, even though present at the time of occupation, if free of underbrush and low hanging limbs, would afford but little protection from the strong, cold winds of winter. From the writings we learn that the Indians had a habit of burning the woods in the spring and fall. They must have kept the underbrush, dead twigs and leaves on the floor of the woods burned, otherwise a fire accidentally started, with a strong wind would have burned for weeks, destroying all the woods in its path. Nine of the 30 sites have no shelter. Four have no exposure as they are in the inner edge of a swamp at the base of a 30 or 40 foot hill with a rise of from 30 to 45 degrees. Three sites have a West exposure as they are sheltered on the other three cardinal points. Three have a South exposure, one a Northwest exposure, two are exposed from South to West, six are sheltered on the East, one is sheltered on the North and one on the Southwest side.

Springs provided water for two villages and fourteen camps. Two camps probably obtained water from a spring pond. Seven camps had a river for water supply; while one camp was dependent on a section of river. Eight camps were dependent on swamp water. At sites on rivers, ponds, or swamps, water for cooking and drinking purposes could have been obtained by digging a shallow well.

An attempt was made to determine the principal occupation of the inhabitants of each site. It appears likely that hunting and fishing was the primary concern at two villages and twenty-seven camps. Two villages and sixteen camps were occupied by farmers. One camp was used by transients. One camp was a workshop. Seven seem to have been winter camps. One village appears to have been a permanent site. I am uncertain about the use of two camps. The hunting and fishing group is easy to establish, on the basis of the remains of various kinds of fish, shellfish, deer, birds and small animals. Farming sites are the most difficult to determine; Champlain's map helps with several. The land allotted to the earlycomers in 1635, one acre per person, man, woman or child, about 600 acres in all, was cleared land. Therefore, any site located in this area, providing the soil is suitable, has been classified as a farming site. The one camp classified as "transient" is at the head of a stream on a ten-foot embankment near a spring and swamp; from the Bay it is four miles by river, with a one-half mile walk along a brook and chain of swamps; overland to the Bay it is about two miles. Shells of clam and some fragments of bone were found here. This site would make good farm land but nothing has been found to indicate that it was so used.

Of the seven classified as "winter" sites, three have a south exposure, three a west exposure and the exposure of two cannot be determined. Five sites are located in the inner edge of swamps on heavy black swamp soil, with spring water, fuel, shelter and food at their door. Three are located on the outer edge of swamps with the same commodities as easily available. One village and possibly a second could have been used the year round. From the writings, we learn that the Indians had a habit of burning the woods in the spring and fall.

Although the second village is well sheltered at the present time by woods and heavy underbrush, it has been classified as "unsheltered." This is the one objection to calling this a permanent site. As before mentioned, each of these two sites is located on a river. A vast quantity of alewives go to the head of these rivers in the spring to spawn.

We found numerous mats and clods of fish scales at one of these villages. Most of the shell pits contained shells of but one species of bivalve either oyster, shore clam, sea clam, quahaug or scallop. Some pits also contained shells of weel, musel, and razor clam, fish bones, and turtle shell. At this site we found at first only sherds of steatite vessels, scattered every where. After two years of excavating at odd times, we finally found some sherds of plain pottery and one section of a long, straight rim very crudely made. We have not found any large sections or rim sherds of the better pottery. I have a one-pound tobacco box of plumbago that was excavated at this site. It, too, was scattered and most of the pieces had been worked down to various shapes. The steatite varied from a light gray greasy type to a harder dark gray with patches of shiny mineral I cannot identify. Artifacts at this site are mostly of the elongate type, side notched or corners removed (E34) (E35) (E70), one type (E39) one with a pointed base. Triangularoid types are conspicuous by their absence. Little quartz was used. Quartzite and fossilite were the stones most commonly used. There were also pieces of flint, jasper, and other stones, the names of which are unknown to me.

Several bone implements were found, of these, two were arrowpoints, one of which was manufactured from the wing bone of a turkey. One arrowpoint and three shucking knives, for opening shellfish, were made from the leg bone of a deer. Other finds include...
two axes, one net weight, one small sinker or plummet, one round abrading stone or hand hammer, and one sherd of steatite which had been rolled. Several small quartz pebbles, two rolled copper beads, one red clay trade pipe, a necklace of drilled canine teeth, some bone beads, bone awls or unbarbed fish hooks, two undrilled gorgets, and a small section of red clay from the stem of a pipe which was evidently of Indian origin. For years this site has been a Mecca for surface hunters. The location of these camps follows more or less the article "Site Characteristics in the Concord Valley" by the Chairman of the Research Committee, Benjamin Smith, Bulletin, Vol. V, No. 3. Artifacts are classified according to the accepted classification presented by Ripley P. Bullen and printed in Vol. IV, No. 3 of the Bulletin.

Plymouth, Massachusetts October, 1944
This paper is necessarily confined to a very small part of southeastern Massachusetts. It is limited to a few selected sites on two river systems—the Ten Mile River, in Attleboro, and the Taunton River in Taunton and surrounding towns. The only two sites at which excavations have been carried on will be described last. All artifacts from the other sites have been surface finds.

We shall first consider fifteen of the many sites on Ten Mile River, a slow, wandering stream, winding from north to south through low-lying country with many swamps and meadows. Occasionally there are bluffs or slight hills sloping back from the river. This river is joined by Seven Mile River and Bungay River, forming one river system which eventually empties into the Seekonk River, and so into Narragansett Bay, near East Providence. All of these sites therefore had easy communication with the ocean some twelve or fourteen miles distant. Although all sites are numbered according to the system used in the site survey of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, I shall use local names in this paper.

Hayward Field site is now the site of a city athletic field. It has been much disturbed by grading. It lies on a gentle eastern slope, near a large swamp. There was once a large spring just north of the site. A small brook flows south from the swamp to join the Ten Mile River. Surface finds include a pipe, a frog effigy, a gorget, and a hand hammer.

On the east bank of the Bungay River lies the Benefit Street site. At this point the bank rises quite sharply to a level tract occupied by two streets and a residential section. Here the west bank is low and swampy; the low swamp through which the river winds was evidently the flood plain of the river. Numerous specimens have been found in the various gardens now included in the high land of the site. Among the objects are a notched and polished gorget, a gouge, a pestle, a hand hammer, and a chipped hoe.

The General Plate site lies in an area which is noticeably low and flat, without any evidence of hills or even of a slight elevation. Because of disturbances consequent on development as a manufacturing and residential district, it is now difficult to outline accurately the area occupied by the Indians. Tradition tells of springs and a small brook here; a small swamp which is a tongue of a much larger swampy meadow still exists. Artifacts from this site include a pestle, polished gouge, gorget, grooved ax, muller, celt, and a chipped ax or hoe.

The Willet site is situated on a sandy hill, sloping gently to the river on the southeast side, and is not far from the shore of an extensive pond formed by the damming of the river. The area of the top of the hill, which is quite flat, is rather extensive. Here were found two chipped axes or hoes, a weight, and a knife. It should be said that many smaller artifacts have been found, but that only the unusual ones were listed by the collector.

On a ridge sloping sharply to the west bank of the Ten Mile River lies the County Street site. County Street now runs along the crest of the ridge. Specimens have been found for an eighth of a mile along the river in gardens between the street and the river’s edge. The whole area has been so changed by grading and building that exact location of the site is impossible. The land has an eastern slope to the river. A pestle, gorget, muller, notched weight and chipped hoe are among the specimens found here.

The Simmons site covers a series of flat-topped knolls on the north bank of the Bungay River. The general slope of the land is southward, toward the river. A swamp is found both to the east and the west of the site. Beaches, residences, and numerous roads now occupy the area. Part of it was once a ball field. Evidently the occupied zone represents either one very large site or a number of small ones grouped close together. Two chipped axes, a celt, a hoe, and three hand hammers were found here.

Across the river, and within a half mile, is the Horton Angel Factory site. Although the south bank is not as high here as the Simmons site, the northward-sloping surface lies several feet above flood level. This part of the river’s course leads it through an extensive marsh or swamp. High ground has been utilized for sites for factories and residences. Among the artifacts found are a chisel, a semi-lunar knife, and a grooved hammer.

City blocks, residences, and two of the main streets now cover the Bronson site. The Attleboro Museum stands on a part of it. The land slopes southwestward toward the
Ten Mile River, which was joined by a small brook fed by four springs. It seems likely that the Indians lived on the higher land above the springs, since back yards of residences located there have yielded a celt, a gouge, and a stone dish.

On the other side of the river, and nearly directly opposite the Bronson site, the land rises, forming a steep bluff. The Cliff Street site probably occupied the top of the bluff, from which there is an abrupt drop to the river on the northwest side. Most of the implements which have been found came from gardens on the top of this bluff. The County Street site is not far distant, and at the foot of the eastern side of the bluff. The highest land near the river is to be found on the top of the bluff. In the early days Attleboro’s water tower stood here and was supplied with water drawn from the river. The elevation was suitable for an Indian lookout.

The Eden Factory site lies under eight to ten feet of fill on what was originally a gentle slope with a western descent to the river. Freight yards, sheds of grain companies, factories, garages, and houses are now found there. Doubtless the southern end of the site was bordered by a swamp which is still there, although somewhat reduced in size. If numbers of artifacts recovered are any basis for judging the extent of a site, then this one must have been extensive, as five hammers, two axes, two gorgets, three grooved weights, three millers, a gouge, a pestle, a knife, and a chipped hoe are recorded from here.

Down the river a quarter of a mile, on the same side, is the River Meadow site. The site, which sloped gently west, toward the river, was practically destroyed by construction of the road and the railroad. There appear to have been several sandy knolls here, before the railroad was constructed. Again the recorded artifacts are both numerous and varied in form. Celts predominate, but a muller, two pestles, two hoes, and a very unusual effigy of a wolf are attributed to this site.

Interest is attached to the Capron Park site, which is not on the river or a tributary as the other are, by reason of the fact that the traditional Indian trail to Cumberland Valley passes directly through it. A small pond hole and quite an extensive area of low swampy land adjoin the site. Not far distant is a small brook which flows from the swamp into the Ten Mile River. The land, which is in general quite flat and fairly high, is broken in places by low, mound-like hills. It is at present occupied by a city park and the remnants of a large farm.

The Olive Street site, on the eastern side of the Ten Mile River and perhaps a quarter mile below the River Meadow site, was also largely destroyed by railroad construction. The southern and western portions of the site were apparently on a tongue of land extending into a bend of the river and surrounded by swampy land. Boundaries on the north and east can never be determined. Originally a small brook flowed from a spring to the river. It seems probable that construction of the railroad overcast destroyed the best portion of the site, as it is said that skeletons were unearthed at that time. Unfortunately the remains were not saved, and there is nothing to determine whether or not they were those of Indians. Surface finds, which are numerous, include six chipped axes, three pipes, five celts, two knives, two hoes, two gorgets, a muller, a notched weight and a soapstone pot.

A small portion of this site was excavated in 1941 by the Attleboro group, but the area had been so disturbed by repeated plowing as to make it seem unwise to continue. We did, however, find evidence of camp fires, and we uncovered numbers of small artifacts, made mostly of felsite.

The Riverside Avenue site is probably larger than any that has been mentioned. It lies on the east bank of the Ten Mile River, below the Olive Street site and separated from it by an extensive marsh along the river. That portion of the area which is occupied by the site is a rather flat, even plain of light, sandy loam, lying well above flood level. To the south of the site a small brook flows into the Ten Mile River, at this point wider because of ponding by a dam farther downstream. Indians probably occupied an area of perhaps five acres, now traversed by streets and built up with residences. No less than thirteen axes, six celts, three gouges, two gorgets, two chisels, three polishing stones, a plummet, two hoes, two mullers, and two hoes have been picked up here besides many other less spectacular specimens that are too numerous to mention.

With the possible exception of one, all the sites discussed are river sites, situated on one river system. All are too much disturbed to be of much value for further excavation. They may, however, raise some questions for discussion which may prove interesting and perhaps valuable.

Next I would like to present two sites that are not so well known to me, lying in the Taunton River system, and two sites that have been dug by the Warren King Moorehead Chapter. For information on the sites on the Taunton River system I am indebted to Mr. Hallett, and I shall quote him verbatim.

"The Porter Farm site (M35/5) is not confined entirely to the Porter Farm, but occupies an area of five or six acres on both sides of the Hoosomuck River, where it crosses route 106 in West Bridgewater. It is clearly a large village site, the greater preponderance of material coming from a small sandy knoll immediately adjacent to
the river on the Porter Farm. There is another area of density, diagonally across the river to the northwest, on the Levy farm. This is also located on a small sandy knoll rising above the surrounding territory.

"The Hookomock, which rises about a mile above the site, is not a large river. Just north of the site the river is joined by Coossett Brook, which has its origin in Brockton. The Hookomock then flows toward Lake Nippenickett, in southeast Bridgewater, into which it drains. Less than one-half mile southward is the beginning of the extensive Great Cedar Swamp, which extends westward nearly to Watson's Pond and Lake Sebbaia, in Taunton.

"With the exception of the two small knolls mentioned above, the area is nearly level, rising as it leaves the river. This site is protected by a ridge not over thirty feet high, which lies to the northeast and affords very good shelter. The soil is light and is, today, completely cultivated. Just to the eastward is the village of Coossett which still retains the probable original name of the site.

"The Hookomock River was probably the principal route for travel to the southwest. Route 106, which leads easterly to Sachem's Pond in Bridgewater and to the Indian village of Satucket in east Bridgewater, may follow an Indian trail.

"The Seaver Farm site - Titicut - in Bridgewater (W40/3) covers an area of at least ten acres. It is undoubtedly the village of Titicut, mentioned by many of the early colonial historians. Literally thousands of specimens have been recovered over a long period of time, both from the surface, and by means of excavation.

"The site occupies an elbow in a bend of the Taunton River, and lies on an elevated plain on the north side of the river, which is approximately forty feet wide at this point. Directly across Beach Street, to the northward, is a swamp which extends north for about a mile on the watershed of a small brook that empties into the Taunton River at a point adjacent to the site.

"No shelter is afforded on either the east or northeast of the level plain on which the site is found, but across the river is historic Fort Hill, located on a ridge rising abruptly from the river for fifty feet. Although Fort Hill is partly wooded, specimens have been found there. Uniformly light soil is to be found throughout the site. The greater part of the area is cleared and intensively cultivated.

"The Taunton River was, of course, the principal highway of the Indians of this vicinity, but Gerald C. Dunn, in an article entitled "Indians in Bridgewater," BULLETIN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. III, pp.31-33, mentions the fact that Mr. Benjamin Ellis of the Scotland district of Bridgewater has traced the greater part of an Indian trail. This trail extended from Lake Nippenickett in southwest Bridgewater, southeast to this large village, a distance of about three miles. This trail very possibly may have extended farther south to the Assowampsett Pond region.

The Faulkner Spring site covered an area estimated at five to ten acres, a small part of which was dug by the Warren King Moorehead Chapter over a period of four years. An Army Camp which now occupies the site destroyed parts of several others. This was probably a village and seemingly was an ideal site.

The surface is flat, the soil a light sandy loam, well drained. The land slopes gently toward the southwest and southeast. A fairly high glacial ridge extended along the north side, opening slightly on the east, and appeared again on the west as a higher ridge. This formed a sort of crescent or horseshoe enclosing a broad level plain. At one time, in the distant past, probably several springs of which there is still evidence, were to be found within the area.

The stream entered Lake Winneconnet, which has an area of perhaps 200 acres and which today supports many fish, fresh water clams and flocks of wild ducks. This lake is only one half mile from the site. Only one mile away is the Great Cedar Swamp, covering parts of three or four towns. Two other large ponds on this same river are within a radius of a mile.

The location chosen for this site was admirably protected from cold winds. It was close to rivers, lakes and springs, nearby woods and swamps. The light, well drained soil was easily worked. Its hills were high enough to serve as watch towers.

The Dr. Ford site is a new site, digging of which was begun in the spring of 1944 by the Warren King Moorehead Chapter. It lies on the shore of Lake Winneconnet. The site is very extensive but unfortunately it is much disturbed by plowing and by summer camps built along the lake shore. The land is a flat, gently sloping, rather sandy plain, on the north shore of the lake. The general slope is toward the southeast. A small brook, evidently the outlet of a spring, flows through the site, and a large brook or river enters the lake just to the northwest of the site. Not far away is the Great Cedar Swamp.

There seems to have been little or no natural protection on this site other than possible woods which may have extended to the lake shore.

The word "Winneconnet" is sometimes interpreted as the "land of the beautiful pines" and if correct this may have been wooded. There are still pines, in spots,
CAMP SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

edge. Many hundreds, perhaps thousands of artifacts have been found on the surface over a long period of years. The Attleboro group has uncovered over four hundred since spring.

Attleboro, Massachusetts
October, 1944

AN ETHNOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE LONG ISLAND INDIANS

Carlos A.H. Westez
(Red Thunder Cloud, Catawba)

Historians, poets and novelists have for many years presented their contorted opinions on the Indians of Long Island. The historians write that the survivors of the aboriginal groups are mixed to such a degree that they are no longer Indians. Novelists and poets prefer phrases like the following, "The Indians are gone, swallowed up by the winds and waves; their council fires burn no longer; they have perished; etc."

Persons who persist in writing the obituaries of the Long Island Indians are those who have never visited among the Indian survivors, who have never slept in their homes, and whose observations were made without even so much as a fireside chat with any descendants of the Long Island Indians.

The writer feels confident that his observations are just and his statements founded upon fact. Six years' residence among the Indians now living on Long Island has rewarded him with enough data to prove that the Long Island Indians survive and that they retain to some degree much of their folklore, herbal lore and persisting industrial processes which are of no small interest to the ethnologist. I have lived among them, worked with them, attended school with them, and consequently have had a chance to observe them and be sociable with them, thereby assuring myself that what I write has not been gained by hearsay nor solicited from taxi drivers in hasty visits to Indian settlements. My statements are the results of several years' contact with a people whom I know well and whom I am defending.

Long Island's celebrated ethnologist William Wallace Tooker did considerable work on the names used for Long Island by the Indians. His work, which was primarily etymological, but in which some ethnological notes are included, does not suggest that Indian survivors actually existed in his time. The work of Gatschet, Mooney and Harrington reveals some insignificant material on these people, some of it written in a derogatory style not typical of the tolerant ethnologist.

The Matinecoos, Poosepatuck, Shinnecocks, and Montauk are the four largest of the surviving Indian groups of Long Island, while representatives of the Setaukets, Nissequoises, Massapequas, Mattitucks, Merikos, and Corchaugs survive also. Mrs. Edna Bryant King, formerly of Setauket, but now residing in East Hampton, and one of the writer's sincerest friends, in speaking of her girlhood in Setauket remembers having Setauket and Nissequoie Indians as neighbors. Substantial evidence exists to support the fact that some of these people still hold forth in their ancient domains. As yet I am acquainted with only the Montauks, Matinecoos, Poosepatucks, and Shinnecocks. Therefore this article will treat with these only, as I do not want to fall into the category of those who make observations without contact.

The Poosepatucks and Shinnecocks, alone possess reservations. The Montauk, having been shamefully ousted from their ancestral lands at Montauk Point in 1679, now reside in Freetown and Eastville, suburbs of East Hampton and Sag Harbor, respectively. The Matinecoos reside chiefly on the north shore of Long Island in the villages of Little Neck, Great Neck, Bayside, and Douglaston, while on the Middle Island Road, in Roslyn, several more of the Matinecoos survive.

In order for the reader to more fully comprehend Long Island tribal dominions, it is, I believe, proper to include the territory formerly claimed by the four tribes in discussion.

The Matinecoos, the northernmost of the four tribes in question, claimed the land from Flushing through to Crow Harbor. Their villages were Flushing, Glen Cove, Glen Head, Great Neck, Little Neck, Bayside, Douglaston, Syosset, Huntington, Eastville, Cold Spring and Crow Harbor. Almost opposite Huntington, on the south shore, were located the Unaconcogues, or Poosepatucks, whose lands extended from Patchogue to
West Hampton. The Shinnecocks held sway from Canoe Place to Bridgehampton.

The Montauks, the tutelary tribe of the island, had villages from Bridgehampton to Montauk Point, occupying a section less significant, and astonishingly smaller than the above mentioned tribes. This seems strange in view of the fact that political pressure exerted by the Montauks was felt by the tribes near the western end of the island. Furthermore the expanse of territory occupied by them was meager in comparison with the lands occupied by their vessels.

Although the Montauk territory was smaller, its villages were more compact and amazingly powerful. Even though the number of their villages was smaller, their power was respected. For example, one Montauk village was as powerful as four of any of the villages of the above named tribes and more than able to look out for itself. One must consider the fact that the Montauk country was an island. They were repeatedly attacked from two points, the Narragansetts sometimes setting out from Watch Hill, and at other times attacking from Block Island. While I do not propose to ignore the fact that Narragansett raids persisted as far west as the Poosepatuck country, the heaviest attacks were felt by the Montauks.

Fate is indeed strange when one ponder the thought that the two more important tribes of Long Island are dispossessed, while two tribes of inferior prestige are owners of ample acreage.

The survival of such an Indian-like people as the Matinecoos is quite interesting when one considers their proximity to New York City. Their most remote settlement is Roslyn, which lies only one hour's ride from Manhattan. Their last sachem, the chief Wild Pigeon (James E. Waters) died in 1936 after fighting unceasingly against the proposal by the State of New York to remove them from their graves on Northern Boulevard in order to carry out plans for widening the boulevard. It was during this era that Chief Wild Pigeon declared his tribesmen to be an offshoot of the Narragansetts who, as he stated, left their old home of Rhode Island to settle in Little Neck, Connecticut, and finally crossed the sound to establish themselves in Little Neck, Long Island. As long as Wild Pigeon was alive the state hesitated about removing the graves, but with the death of their leader in 1936 the resistance of the tribe weakened, the graves were removed, and four of the Matinecoos compensated by the state.

The annual June meeting of the Shinnecocks and Poosepatucks has been until lately the only occasion for the Long Island Indians to come together socially. At the present writing I am unable to discuss the origin of these June meetings. It may be suggested that there is a possible connection with the former well known green corn dances of the eastern tribes and the origins of the spring now has the aspect of a church meeting. The Shinnecock meeting is held on the first Sunday in June; the Poosepatuck meeting follows on the second Sunday. Matinecoos, Montauks, Pequots, Poosepatucks, and Matinecoos arrive unannounced, although expected, and pay their respects to the deceased member. The situation holds the same among the other three groups.

The Montauks are without a tribal organization and a leader although Chief Buckskin (Charles Butler) is recognized as chief by eastern tribes and is the Great Fire Maker in the Long Island Council of the Federated Eastern Indian League. Until just recently the only visible bond among these Long Island Indians was in the nature of funeral gatherings. If a Shinnecock dies, groups from the Montauks, Poosepatucks, and Matinecoos arrive unannounced, although expected, and pay their respects to the deceased member. The situation holds the same among the other three groups.

In June, of 1940, I made a trip to Shinnecook accompanied by G. Henry Babcock (Bright Dawn) a young Narragansett. The
Narragansett had in his mind a picture of
worn and that no tribal ceremonies were per­
appointed to see that no Indian regalia
was worn and that no tribal ceremonies were per­
formed. I do not mean to imply that the
church does not have a place in the meetings
of the New England Indians; it does indeed.
On Sundays, the church meeting is predom­
inant in the New England area, while Satur­
days are dedicated to Indian ceremonies.
Saturday meetings are not observed by the
Long Island groups.

The Montauk and the Shimneecoks
living only thirteen miles apart do not visit back and forth and know astonishingly
little about each other.

On August 26th, and 27th, the Long
Island Council of The Federated Eastern
Indian League held a Pow Wow at Three Mile
Harbor Long Island. The Narragansett In­
dians, led by Chief Night Hawk (Philip H.
Peckham), signed a treaty of peace with the
Montauks, led by Chief Bucksin (Charles
Butler). Indians of the Schaghticoke, Cheroke, Catawba, Matineco, Shimneecok,
Montauk tribes held the first Indian Pow
Wow in the history of East Hampton. It
marked the first time that the Narragansett Indians had been to East Hampton since pre
colonial times, that is, in a body. The Long
Island Indian Council also celebrated
American Indian Day on September 24th with
an Indian-style clam bake at which members
of the Shimneecok, Montauk, Matineec and
Catawba tribes were in attendance. Thus
the Long Island Indians are being united
socially again after a lapse of at least
one hundred years.

Inter-marriage among the descendants
of the Long Island Indians has not flourished
as is the case among the Pamunkey and
Mattaponi (1) of tidewater Virginia, two
bands who are almost as close together as the Shimneecoks and Montauk. There are a
few known instances of marriages between
Shimneecoks and Montauks, but no record of
any marriage between a Montauk and a
Poosepatuck. Inter-marriage between the
Shimneecok and Poosepatuck has taken place
to a slight degree, as has also been the
case between the Shimneecok and Matineec. The Matineec have also inter-married
slightly with the Poosepatuck, while there
are no records of inter-marriage with the
Montauk. Indians of the Apache and Wampan­
coc tribes have recently married into the
Shimneecok tribe.

Among the four tribes, industrial
survivals are very much of the same nature.
Basketry, the onetime important means of
livelihood among these Indians, survives
among the Matineecos, Montaus, and Shimneecoks, not as the great tribal industries
that they once were, but persisting through the
efforts of individuals or families in the
tribes. The basketry of these groups shows a similarity of patterns and is made
from maple or oak splints. The oak baskets
are the much more durable specimens. David
Kellis and family are the only people among the Shimneecok who still make baskets.

Beadwork is still perpetuated by the
Montauks, Matineecos and Shimneecoks. Beadworkers among the Shimneecoks are Anthony
Beaman, Raymond Gardner, Stella Arch, Lillian
Harvey, Lois Hunter, Reginald Gardner,
Ramona Gardner, Rodney Gardner, Julia Smith,
Juanita Smith, Marge Martinez, David Martin­
ez, Oseeola Martinez, and Henry Bees and family. Marguerite Fowler LaPorte, Pocahontas Pharoah, and Bob Butler are the only
beadworkers among the Montauks while Myrtle
Archer, Donald Archer, Lloyd Archer, and
Adella Santoya are the bead workers among the
Matineecos.

One of the most interesting of the indus­
trial survivals among the Poosepatucks,
Shimneecoks and Montauks is the oak scrub,
which is a type of brush made of oak splints
and employed as a kitchen handle. It is
very serviceable and neighboring whites
purchase many from the tribesmen year after year. Anthony Beaman, Doed Chiffer and David
Kellis are foremost among Shimneecok scrub
makers, while Montauk men who employ their
skill as scrub makers are George Butler,
George Fowler, Charles Butler, and Walter
Halsey. Scrubmakers among the Poosepatuck
are not numerous, Obediah Ward being one of
the few. Usually a Montauk scrub may be
distinguished from one of Shimneecok origin
because the Montauks usually make theirs
with a round handle, while the flat handle
is favored by the Shimneecoks. Each of the
three tribes claim that the scrub originated
among their own individual tribes; this
question is vast enough to result in a good
sized monograph. It is not known at the
present if the Matineec make scrubs or not.

The present-day status of the known
Long Island Indian groups is included here
to give the reader some idea of their
numbers and location.

The Montauk, the tutelary tribe of
Long Island, are numerically inferior to the
other three groups but not ethnologically
so. Many of the Montauk joined migratory
Indian groups as far back as 1751 and are
now located in various parts of the country.
Because only a small group is now to be
found on Long Island, writers declare that
the Montauk are vanishing. However, several
score are to be found in Brotherton, Wis­
conisin to which place their forebears re­
moved in 1837. Their population as a tribe
exceeds two hundred easily. They have ab­
sorbed considerable white blood and a slight

amount of negro blood but the Indian strain and characteristics are very predominant. The Montauks in the Eastville and Freetown settlements number over twenty-five.

The Shinnecock, numbering over two hundred on the reservation near Southampton, have become mixed to a considerable extent with negro blood; some white blood is also to be noticed. However, there are many among them bearing the unmistakable stamp of the American Indian and striving for recognition as such.

The Poosepatuck survivors have a large percentage of negro blood among them, but the Indian appearance likewise is to be easily seen among the more conservative of the band of thirty-four members.

The Matinecoc, on the north shore, survive to a number of approximately one hundred and fifty or more individuals. It appears that they have, for the most part, married with unspecified Indian groups and absorbed a moderate degree of white blood with a darker strain which is at a minimum.

And so I say to the historians, to the novelists, sentimentalists and poets, before you write again in your familiar style, before you pronounce without judgment, before you incorporate damaging beasray in your data, take a trip to the Indian settlements on Long Island where Indian people still reside. Take a trip, perhaps, to the Matinecoc tribe on the north shore and stroll down Old House Landing Road in Little Neck where you will meet the Waters women, or visit Roslyn where you may encounter Donald Archer who is not Sioux, but Matinecoc, or go on to the Poosepatuck Reservation at Mastic and look around well and you will see Poosepatucks. If you drive still farther out, into the Shinnecock Hills, and turn into the Reservation, you may chance upon Anthony Beaman and Eliza Beaman his Montauk wife, Charles Bunn, Lillian Lee, Ada Bunn, Edna Eleazar, Ernestine Walker, Claude Eleazar, Addie Gogshill, Seymour Eleazar, Elliott Kelils, Harry Thompson, Al Ashman, or the Gardener, Franklin, Randall and Carl children on their way home from school; you will know that you have seen Shinnecock Indians. Travel on to Sag Harbor, where you will see Walter Halsey in his yard, Sam Pharaoh walking up the road or Charles Butler on his way home from the farm of George Hand in East Hampton. Go on still further to Freetown, in East Hampton, where you may glimpse George Fowler setting traps, Len Horton tending his turkeys, Maria Horton and Marguerite LaPorte sitting on the porch. Take the winding road through the settlement where you will see Bob Butler shooting a bow, or Pocohantas Pharaoh in the yard; as the road leads out into the Three Mile Harbor Road, directly opposite, you will see George Butler making ax handles or scrubs and you will know that the Montauk Indians survive. After seeing all of these people you and many others will know that the Indian people of Long Island live on as testimony to their existence and as damaging evidence to those who lament their passing.

Catawba Lodge, Three Mile Harbor, L.I
September, 1844

WHY USE THE METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PURPOSES?

William J. Howes

To many who are interested in archaeological work but are untrained in its science, the question has been raised as to why the Metric System is used in place of the U.S. Standard foot and its component parts of twelfths, or tenths, hundredths, etc.

It can be conceived why it has been used for crania, dentistry, microscopic work; its literature, tabulation standards, etc., which have been set up as standards, have been the reason, or perhaps the line of least resistance, for the use of the Metric System.

The average person, in his student days, has learned the Metric System; most of us did so for the information it contained. In practical use in the United States, U.S. Standard feet and inches, or tenths and hundredths of feet have been the gauge of size and distance. In all Halls of Record of Registry of Deeds and especially in Land Court records, feet and tenths, and hundredths of a foot are the standard and acceptable units of measure. Why should it not be sufficient for archaeological work?

The person of average intelligence in this country probably uses U.S. Standard of measurements as his guide, not the Metric System. It is probable that only special groups are familiar with the Metric System. The fact that comparative rules appear in some of our periodicals shows the need to make measurements lucid to some readers. To many, this use of a foreign standard is in no sense necessary, particularly in most phases of archaeology. In science, mechanics, etc., the ability and progressiveness of our countrymen's works have amazed the world. Why should not our archaeological writers adopt American standards?

Holyoke, Massachusetts
February, 1944
COMMENTS ON BULLEN'S REVIEW OF "THE PRE-IROQUOIAN OCCUPATIONS OF NEW YORK STATE"

William A. Ritchie

For the purpose of clarifying certain highly important sections of my recent book, "The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State," I should like to reply briefly to Mr. Ripley P. Bullen's review which appeared in the July, 1944 issue of this Bulletin. Such an explanation may serve to render the work more useful to students of the northeast.

I am chiefly concerned with his remarks regarding the Archaic period, particularly the Lamoka Focus thereof. Admittedly this subject deserves a fuller treatment than the book affords. Bullen questions the typological resemblance of the northeastern to the southeastern Archaic congeries and states specifically that "the classification is presumably based on the premise that Lamoka is pre-agricultural." (p.63) He then attempts to refute my statements on this subject by alluding to (a) the large size of the village and the scarcity of shell debris, (b) the presence of a considerable number of mortars, mullers and cylindrical pestles, (c) what he assumes to be a close stylistic resemblance between the choppers of this site (and the entire Archaic period) and the single example of what I have identified as a hoe from the proved horticultural Owasco Aspect of the Late Prehistoric period.

On pages 322-323 of the book in question I have enumerated the many points of agreement between the Archaic manifestations in the northeast and southeast and referred to the concurrence of opinion in this classification expressed by Ford and Willey (American Anthropologist, Vol.43, No.3, Pt.1, pp.332-334) and Haag, who, intimately familiar with the Shell Mound material of the southeast, says explicitly, "The diagnostic traits of the Archaic pattern, as set forth by Ritchie [for the New York area], include most of the basic characteristics of southeastern shell heaps" (American Antiquity, Vol. VII, No.3, p.220). Further support is given the writer's conclusions by Webb and Haag, who state: "It is interesting to note the considerable correlation of this site [Lamoka Lake], which is regarded by Ritchie as the type site of the Archaic pattern of New York, with the shell mound complex of Green River, Ky., as manifested by the four sites used for comparison." (Webb, W.S., and Haag, W.S., Cypress Creek Villages, University of Kentucky Reports in Anthropology, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1940, p.102).

Considering Bullen's next item of disagreement, it may be stated that while shell remains were scanty at the Lamoka site, I have stressed, both in the book (p.296) and in the site report (p.113) the vast quantity of refuse bone uncovered, indicating in connection with the great number of hunting and fishing devices found, a major dependence upon animal food. I have also referred to both reports to quantities of carbonized acorn hulls, and suggested that these and doubtless other wild vegetal foods were the principal dietary items for which the stone grinding-tools existed.

A ready parallel is to be found among various California tribes, subsisting mainly upon acorn meal, which have employed the mortar and pestle (with some significant changes) since relatively remote prehistoric times, and no question has to my knowledge been raised concerning the pre-horticultural status of the Shell Mound people of the southeast Archaic horizon, who also had the mortar and pestle. When it is further recalled that stone grinding-tools constitute the bulk of the material of the ancient Cochise culture in the southwest, Bullen's objections on this ground disappear into thin air.

It is easier to comprehend Bullen's final point of issue, for there is at least a strong superficial resemblance between the single object identified as a hoe from the late Owasco congeries and the so-called choppers of the Archaic period. The brevity of my descriptive caption precluded reference to the thickness of the hoe and its peaked sides, as distinguished from the uniformly thin chopper with their invariably chipped edges. Dr. W.D. Strong has suggested to me the possible use of the chopper in scraping heavy hides, a logical explanation in many ways, explaining among other features the rounded or polished extreme lower edge, probably unifying the tool for further work.

As respects the possible persistence of Archaic groups into Late Prehistoric (Owasco times in New York, which Bullen hypothesizes (p.63), it can be said that such being the case some evidence of contact would be likely to occur on sites of both cultures. The presence of a small percentage of linked traits (indicated in the graphs on Plate 185 and tabulated on pages 328-340) strongly suggests some degree of continuity with quantitative change rather than the coexistence of two ethnic and cultural groups.

In conclusion, I should like, for the sake of accuracy, to make a few corrections of some importance to the utility of the
AN INDIAN BURIAL AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Maurice Robbins and Ripley P. Bullen

The home of Mr. Phillip J. Murphy, off Shipyard Lane in the town of South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, is located on the bank of the Appomansett River. This is part of the area known by the Indians as Acushnet. The district must have been fairly well populated if we may judge from the numerous sites and shell heaps, on one of which stands Mr. Murphy's house and those of his immediate neighbors.

In October, 1944, workmen digging a trench beneath the Murphy home, came unexpectedly upon a human skull. Mr. Murphy, recognizing the importance of a burial, immediately stopped all work at that point and informed the Old Dartmouth Historical Society. This organization reported the burial to Mr. Ralph Metcalf and Mr. Arthur Kirby of New Bedford and Mr. Ernest Clark of Marion. They in turn notified Mr. Maurice Robbins and requested that the Massachusetts Archaeological Society remove and record the find.

On October 12, 1944, a party consisting of Mr. Earl Bryant, Mr. Ripley Bullen, Mr. Ernest Clarke, Mr. Arthur Kirby, Mr. Mason Phelps, Mr. Maurice Robbins, Mr. Elmer Rookwood, and Mr. Irvin Studley went to South Dartmouth and completed removal of the burial. Mr. Kirby and Mr. Robbins did the surveying; Mr. Bullen observed the excavating; Mr. Studley recorded the field notes; and the rest of the party took turns at excavating in the narrow trench in which it was necessary to carry out the work.

The grave was found in the northeast side of the trench (Fig. 1). The floor joint directly over the burial was used as a reference point for vertical measurements. The profile of the grave pit (Fig. 2) shows the relationship of the burial to the shell heap.

The burial shaft extended below the deposits of shell and black dirt into the top of the underlying yellow clay. It is presumed that the mixture of light-colored dirt, black dirt, and shell directly over the burial resulted from filling the grave after burial. The difficulties of working in a small trench under the house, and the limited extent of the area excavated, made it impossible to determine whether or not the grave shaft cut through the layer of concentrated shell. There were suggestions that such was the case.

The skull, which had been removed by the workmen, was broken into many pieces, some of which had been lost. The fragments, together with many of the small bones of the hands and wrists were turned over to the party by Mr. Murphy. The left scapula and the balance of the carpal and metacarpals were found in the loose dirt disturbed by the workmen. The rest of the bones were found in situ.

As the skeleton was exposed, it was found to be lying on its right side in a tightly flexed position with head to the west. The knees had been drawn up in front of the neck. The lower arms were crossed and the right elbow was between the knees. The distal ends of the left radius and ulna were found beneath the right scapula while the corresponding parts of the right arm bones were found lying on top of the left clavicle. Burial had been made in a small basin-shaped pit, approximately 90 by 60 cm. oriented with the major axis approximately east and west.

The only object accompanying the burial was a small soft-shell clam both valves of which contained a small quantity of what appears to be paint. The shell, which was found resting on the left ilium near the crest, may possibly represent the contents of a pouch, now disintegrated, which was carried at the waist. Included with the burial, probably by chance, were shells of clam (Mya arenaria Linn.), quahog (Venus mercenaria), oyster (Ostrea virginica), (1) fragmentary parts of a dorsal or side buckler of a sturgeon, (2) and several fragments of deer bone.

1 Kindly identified by Mr. William J. Olarke, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

2 Kindly identified by Mr. William Schroeder, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
The skull had been broken and many of the long bones crushed by pressure. Otherwise the skeleton was in excellent condition.

The length and heaviness of the bones suggest a tall, large-boned individual. Absence of the left parietal bone makes it impossible to establish the cephalic index, but a long-headed, dolichocephalic type is definitely indicated. The skeleton presents all classic male criteria as well as those usually associated with the American Indian. The latter include excellent shovel-shaped incisors, alveolar prognathism, very flaring and jutting malars, slight brow ridges (of the divided type), a fairly thick skull (5 mm. at the bulge of the parietal bone), relatively simple sutures, and a fair amount of tooth wear for the age at death (19 to 20 years). The skull also shows two so-called primitive or Australoid characteristics; no sill at the base of the nasal aperture and a strongly-depressed nasion. Squatting facets on both tibias suggest many hours spent squatting before the camp fire. The linea aspera is not pronounced, possibly as the result of walking with a bent-knee gait on the soft ground (as opposed to hard pavements).

From the closing of the epiphyses, the age of the individual at death may be confidently set at 19 to 20 years. The fact that both ends of the femurs are closed indicates an age of over nineteen. However, the distal ends of both radii and ulnae are not closed as they are supposed to be by the end of the nineteenth year. The epiphyses of the heads of the humeri close at twenty years and in this case one is closed and the other is not. As these epiphyseal closures are not supposed to be affected by sex or race, the individual was probably quite close to his twentieth birthday at the time of death.

Examination of the bones gives no evidence of the cause of death. Some abnormalities should be recorded. There is a supernumerary tooth in the upper jaw between the second and third incisors. There is an abnormality in the first sacral vertebra where it articulated with the fifth lumbar vertebra. The left side of the sacrum is higher than the right, resulting in an indentation of the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra. There is also a facet on the right sacral ala. This abnormality may not have caused any evident deformaty in life other than a scarcely noticeable stoop or bend. The skeleton also shows hyperextension of the left elbow resulting in a foramen in its olecranon fossa.

The condition of the skeleton and the situation of the grave suggests no great antiquity for the time of interment. No implements were found in the grave nor is any information available concerning implements associated with the accompanying shell deposits. Except for the clam shell containing paint, there is no data upon which to base an approximation of the time or cultural affinities of the burial.

The paint with its container appears to be an important and complicated trait. A similar receptacle was found by Mr. Leaman F. Hallett in a shell deposit at Sandy Neck in Barnstable, Massachusetts. The two are practically identical in size and both contain red, green, yellow, and blue pigments. From the close similarity of this trait a fairly close temporal and cultural relationship for these two shell deposits might be suggested.

December, 1944

---

Vol. 6 # 3
MEMBERSHIP LIST
THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

LIFE MEMBERS

HORNETOWER, HENRY, 2nd.
7 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

GARDEN, WINTHROP P.
198 So. Main St., Attleboro, Mass.

BROOKS, EDWARD
332 East 50th St., New York, N.Y.

BROOKS, LOUISE W.
Nantucket, Mass.

EYERS, DOUGLAS S.
Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

EYERS, MRS. DOUGLAS S.
Phillips St., Andover, Mass.

CHOATE, MAEPEL
770 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

HALL, LEAMAN F.
31 West St., Mansfield, Mass.

HOGES, WILLIAM J.
37 Harvard St., Holyoke, Mass.

HOGES, DR. HENRY F.
833 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N.J.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK
Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

KOPPINS, MAURICE
25 Payson St., Attleboro, Mass.

PEARSBY MUSEUM
Salem, Mass.

SMITH, BENJAMIN L.
64 Sudbury Rd., Concord, Mass.

WILSON, ROGER H.
392 No. Main St., Attleboro, Mass.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

KILLYN, HARRETT M.
Mt. Holyoke College, So. Hadley, Mass.

APPLETON, WM. SUMNER
141 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

SGE, AARON C.
72 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

LEABOR, DR. THOMAS

SARGOON, DR. ELSE S., JR.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

SNARES, J. EDWARD
18 West St., Wilford, Mass.

SNET, RICHARD H.
14 Hall St., Plymouth, Mass.

STON, HENRY
Cheyney Farm, Nibleboro, Maine

SOLTZ, MRS. FLORENCE
Mansfield, Mass.

BOWEN, ELISIE E.
13 Dean St., Attleboro, Mass.

SRAINBERG, MRS. FRANK A.
12 No. Main St., So. Hadley Falls, Mass.

BREW, J.O.

(s) Indicates members in service

GRIER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.

YER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.

YER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.

YER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.

YER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.

YER, JESSE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BRIGGS, L. CABOT
Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

BROWN, DONALD F.
39 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass.

GULLEN, RIPLEY P.

GULLEN, MRS. RIPLEY P.

BYRON, CHARLES E.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

CARLTON, W.R.

SHARD, CHESTER S.
16 Ware St., Cambridge, Mass.

SHARD, MRS. WALER G.

HENRY, HARRY A.
R.F.D. 133 School St., Hopkinton, Mass.

LAFLIN, WM., JR.
24 Mill St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST S.
Marion, Mass.

CLEW, PHILIP W.
2 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.

JOHN, CARLTON S.

DANOZOKO, EDWARD

HORNBLOWER, HENRY

ALLEN, LEIAI.T

ROOKS, LOUISE W.

ROOKS, EDWARD

HOES,

OHNSON

THOMAS E.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLDER, Garrison</td>
<td>So. Hadley, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Howard A.</td>
<td>70 Greenwood Ave., Greenbush, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLEBS, Louise M.</td>
<td>7 Holden St., Attleboro, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ame, William H.</td>
<td>76 No. Main St., So. Hadley Falls, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See, Mary</td>
<td>408 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, Richard T.</td>
<td>So. Main St., Cohasset, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METCALF, Ralph A.</td>
<td>442 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOFFETT, RICHARD</td>
<td>194 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, Roy E.</td>
<td>50 Avon St., Mansfield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy, Philip J.</td>
<td>Shinyard Lane, So. Dartmouth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOULTON, J. PURLEIGH</td>
<td>77 Lincoln Ave., Attleboro, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDWAY, WALLACE R.</td>
<td>West Newbury, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTIS, LEO D.</td>
<td>12 Clark St., Westfield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHELPS, MASON M.</td>
<td>So. Sudbury, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILLIPS, EUGENE</td>
<td>159 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIERCE, WILLIAM S.</td>
<td>14 Spooner St., No. Plymouth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLough, Dr. Harold H.</td>
<td>Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read, FAYETTE R.</td>
<td>34 Amherst St., Holyoke, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, WATKINS W.</td>
<td>40 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell, FORBES</td>
<td>Greenwich St., No. Andover, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwood, ALMER E.</td>
<td>166 Freeman St., Attleboro Falls, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodman, WALTER S.</td>
<td>Granville, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, John H.</td>
<td>131 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Howard C.</td>
<td>310 40th Place, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, CHARLES C.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 44, Plymouth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHENFIELD, ALFRED F.</td>
<td>Nantucket, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOFROS, MRS. ALFRED F.</td>
<td>Nantucket, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, JOSEPH A.</td>
<td>Woodbridge St., So. Hadley, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, E. SHELDON</td>
<td>56 Peck St., Attleboro, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town, R. A.</td>
<td>376 Main St., Easthampton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAW, W. J. R.</td>
<td>Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YERDEY, HOWARD</td>
<td>247 Summer Ave., Reading, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUFFS, ELMER E.</td>
<td>41 Payson St., Attleboro, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZITZER, DR. ERNEST E.</td>
<td>175 Water St., Wakefield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALENTE, FRANCIS J.</td>
<td>27 Green St., Wollaston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YODER, R.C.</td>
<td>3 Massasoit St., Plymouth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS, WILLIAM D.</td>
<td>27 Green St., Wollaston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YODER, R.C.</td>
<td>3 Massasoit St., Plymouth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS, WILLIAM T.</td>
<td>27 Green St., Wollaston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODBURY, EUGENE G., Jr.</td>
<td>3310 40th Place, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

- **BROOKLYN MUSEUM**
  - Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- **HAVERHILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
  - 240 Water St., Haverhill, Mass.
- **HOLYOKE PUBLIC LIBRARY**
  - Holyoke, Mass.
- **MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**
  - Springfield, Mass.
- **NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY**
  - 60 W. Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.
- **PEABODY MUSEUM LIBRARY**
  - Cambridge, Mass.
- **ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY**
  - Andover, Mass.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

BIDWELL, RAY W.
119 Nipmuc St., Glastonbury, Conn.

BLESSING, FRED
3155 14th Ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

BROOKS, PERRY F.
4 Middle St., W. Barrington, R.I.

BRYANT, EARLE Y.
57 Illinois St., Central Falls, R.I.

CRAIG, G.W.
3833 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

DAVENPORT, MARY
278 Central St., Central Falls, R.I.

DOUGLAS, KARL SISSON
15 Hanson St., No. Providence, R.I.

EASTON, GLOVER S.
Bridgton, Maine

LAVALLIE, MAURICE L.
154 Railroad Ave., Manville, R.I.

FORD, WILLIAM W.
South Paris, Maine

MACGOWAN, ERNEST S.
4112 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn

MACGOWAN, KENNETH
5451 Madison St., Paramount Pictures, Hollywood, Calif.

NEWTON, JOHN J.
Spartanburg, S.C.

STONE, CLAUDE U.
540 Linn St., Peoria, Ill.

SWANN, ISIDORE
Illinois State Geological Society,
Urbana, Ill.

FAMILY MEMBERS

BAGG, MRS. AARON C.
72 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

BOLZT, FRED S.
299 So. Main St., Mansfield, Mass.

BREWER, MRS. JESSIE
Cliff St., Plymouth, Mass.

BROOKS, MRS. MARGARET O.
4 Middle St., W. Barrington, R.I.

DODGE, MRS. KARL SISSON
15 Hanson St., No. Providence, R.I.

ELDRIDGE, MRS. ELIZABETH H.
Plymouth, Mass.

EVANS, MRS. ADA L.
104 Field St., Taunton, Mass.

FOWLER, MRS. WILLIAM S.
118 Central Park Drive, Holyoke, Mass.

HARLEY, MRS. LEMAN F.
51 West St., Mansfield, Mass.

HANSON, MRS. G.W.

HAYWOOD, MRS. F.O.
60 Lexington Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

HOUSEHOLDER, LAURA
Box 27, So. Hadley, Mass.

HOWE, MRS. HENRY F.
N. Main St., Cohasset, Mass.

HOWES, MRS. LILLIAN
37 Harvard St., Holyoke, Mass.

JUNIOR MEMBERS

BROOKS, G. GIFFORD
4 Middle St., W. Barrington, R.I.

FONTEAU, WILLIAM
36 Payson St., Attleboro, Mass.

HAYES, RICHARD
74 Rumford St., Mansfield, Mass.

ROBBINS, JEAN
25 Payson St., Attleboro, Mass.

VALENTE, WILLIAM
4 Bristol St., Mansfield, Mass.