Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Vol. 8, No. 4

Massachusetts Archaeological Society

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PUBLISHED BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Among the archaeological collections of the North American Indian in the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, are to be found in eight "Monitor" or platform pipes. These pipes have been given to this museum by persons interested in making archaeological collections, without giving too much thought to acquiring data pertaining to the individual artifacts. Consequently, the information concerning these artifacts is meager, including in some instances only the general locality where the article was found. However, these bits of information and a study of the literature and collections of similar pipes in Massachusetts and adjacent areas, seem to manifest a cultural resemblance.

Joseph D. McGuire, in his treatise on Pipes and Smoking Customs of The American Aborigines, based on Material in The U. S. Museum, said:

There is no pipe more striking or better marked in its characteristics than the "Monitor", which is widely distributed in the eastern United States... This pipe is constantly encountered and has upon its surface the distinct striae of the steel tools with which it was made, leaving little doubt that it was a common form after the advent of the whites. (1)

Since McGuire's publication, much more research has been done on pipes of the American Indian. George A. West, in Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Indians, wrote that there seems to be little doubt that the "Monitor" or platform pipe in varying forms, had a wide distribution in the eastern part of the United States, and that they were made and used centuries before the arrival of white men. (2) Among the reasons for Mr. West's conclusions were: the wide distribution of the platform pipe, negative evidence in historical literature, and the absence of metal tool marks. (3)

As may be seen from the citations of the two writers, different conclusions were made concerning the age of the platform pipe. An examination of pipes which are finished with a high polish will, in many instances, reveal striae, which could be mistaken for steel tool marks, but could also have been produced by abrading stones. The fine striae produced in the manufacture of the pipes were not in many instances obliterated in the final process of applying the polished surface to the finished product. As many "monitor" pipes have been found under conditions that leave little doubt as to their use before colonial times, we may concern ourselves only with the problem of how late in prehistoric or colonial times these pipes were in use among the Indians of Massachusetts.

Dr. Willoughby included the platform pipe with other artifacts of the "Old Algonquian Group". He said:

The Platform pipe, ... is perhaps the most ancient New England form. Like many other types of artifacts common to the old Algonquian area they attained their highest excellence among the Great Earthwork Builders. (4)

The placing of the platform pipe with other artifacts assigned to the "Old Algonquian Group" may have been justified in view of the information available at the time of Dr. Willoughby's writing. It does seem, however, that the categorical placing of these pipes is not justified unless a sliding time scale can be applied to the "Old Algonquian Group" of New England. The first introduction of the platform pipe in western New England may have been at a time when the so-called "Old Algonquian" was the predominant cultural group. We have no reason to believe that this artifact was not in use among later cultural groups, and possibly diffusing northward at the time of early European explorations.

From an examination of charts in West's (map 2, page 361) and McGuire's (plate 1, plate 4) publications showing the distribution of the flat and curved-base platform pipes, it may be seen that except for a few isolated finds, the northeastern outer periphery is at the Merrimac River. These distribution charts were made from known collections in large institutions and thus the outer periphery may be extended as more information becomes available.

The eight pipes under discussion (Fig. 17) are similar in their general pattern. However, certain individual differences in the shapes of bowls and bases may be noted. Variation in this respect is quite marked in the pipes shown in Figure 17, 1, 2. The individual differences displayed by these two pipes appear to be accidental, rather than the result of intention on the part of the maker to create a rounded or curved base.

Figure 17, 1, is a pipe which was found on Nelson Island, Rowley, Massachusetts, by Mr. J. Hale, and deposited with the Peabody Museum (5) by J. F. Moulton, in 1864. We have no other information concerning this pipe, but it is believed to have been a surface find as artifacts from graves which have been deposited with the Peabody Museum have in all instances been noted as taken from burials. The frontal section of the platform has been broken. It is impossible to tell that this break occurred prior to the time of its discovery.

Figure 17, 2, shows a pipe which was taken from a grave in Salem during excavation for the foundation of the Adamanta Works. It was collected and given to the Museum by H. W. Peabody, in 1887. This pipe has a broken stem, but no marks showing an attempt to repair the break are present; it is assumed

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Fig. 17—. Platform pipes in the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts: 1, Nelson Island, Rowley, Massachusetts; 2, from grave in Salem, Massachusetts; 3, 4, from graves in Beverly, Massachusetts; 5, from a grave on the Burgess place, Beverly, Massachusetts; 6, presumed to be from vicinity of Leavitt Street, Beverly; 7, from Annisquam Diamond Cove; 8, from Treadwell's (now Perkins) Island, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Fig. 18—. Details of pipes shown in Figure 17, above: 1, incisions on lip and on side of platform of 2 above; 2, base of 3 above to show incised lines and drilled holes; 3 underside of 7 above to show unsuccessfully drilled hole broken through base.
by the writer that the pipe was broken before it was deposited in the grave. On the everted rim and one side of the platform base are to be found fine serrations which appear to have been incised for decorative purposes (see Fig. 18, 1). Adhering to the bottom of the platform and to the broken edge is a small quantity of iron oxide. As in the case of the previously described pipe, we have no other information concerning artifacts with which it may have been associated.

Figure 17, 3, illustrates one of three pipes taken from three graves on a gravel hill in Beverly, Massachusetts. Another pipe is shown as 4 of the same figure. The third pipe is unaccounted for. These two pipes (Fig. 17, 2, 4) are among the few exceptions wherein we have data regarding other objects found in association with platform pipes. An account of the excavation of the three graves was printed in the bulletin of the Essex Institute, Volume XVII, 1897, and has since been reprinted in The Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Volume VIII, No. 2, pages 22-25. The collections taken from these graves were not segregated, although we have information that of the three platform pipes, two came from one grave. We do not know that the two illustrated pipes are from the same grave. The pipe shown in Figure 17, 2, is also shown in Figure 18, 2, and here may be seen the incised decoration, and three holes which appear to have been bored on the frontal section of the platform as an attempt to repair the break. Both the frontal and mouthpiece portions of the platform are missing from the pipe illustrated in Figure 17, 4. From the present condition of this pipe it is impossible to ascertain its condition previous to its discovery, but there are no indications of repair.

Figure 17, 5, is a photograph of a pipe which was deposited with the Peabody Museum by Mr. A. K. Ober, in 1886. It was taken from a grave on the Burgess Place in Beverly, Massachusetts. This pipe is unbroken and is in a complete state of preservation. It has no decoration such as incised lines and serrations.

Figure 17, 6, shows a pipe which was also given to the Peabody Museum by Mr. A. K. Ober, in 1888. The notation accompanying this artifact reads as follows: "Found in a collection made by a Beverly man and quite probably one of a lot found where Leavitt Street was opened—at least certainly from that region." The mouthpiece and frontal section of this pipe are broken; two drill holes, one on each side of the mouthpiece end of the platform, may have been made in an attempt to repair the break.

The pipe illustrated in Figure 17, 7, was taken from Annisquam Diamond Cove by Fred Sherrard, about 1889, and received as a gift from Mrs. L. L. Lincoln, in 1919. This pipe is unusual in that its base is not flat, but is slightly bowed from one end of the platform to the other. It also shows an unsuccessful attempt to drill a hole in the stem (see Fig. 18, 3). After failing to drill the hole in the stem, the maker of this pipe successfully drilled a hole in the frontal section of the platform, thus reversing the position of the pipe when in use. This is of particular interest because it is thought by many archaeologists and by Mr. West that the boring of the bowl and the stem was completed before the pipe was worked down to its final size and shape. (6)

In Figure 17, 6, we show a small, slightly curved platform pipe. This was taken from Treadwell's Island, Ipswich, Massachusetts (now known as Perkins Island), by I. E. B. Perkins, and given to the Museum by Mr. Perkins, in 1922. This pipe was presumably taken from a large shell heap on this island. Other artifacts from this shell heap have been found in association with the European trade goods. Although a complete study of this site has not been made, there seems to be little justification for assigning the builders of this shell heap to a culture group preceding those of early historic times.

Dr. Willoughby figures platform pipes from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, all of which have been assigned to the "Old Algonquin Group". (7) Five of the twelve pipes illustrated were taken from graves. The other seven were surface finds, or taken from shell heaps. Other platform pipes among the collections of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, which are not featured by Dr. Willoughby, include the following: A platform pipe from Sayresville, Maine, collected in 1924, which was found six feet below the surface of the bed of the Mattawankeag River by persons who were shoveling gravel. One from Peach's Point, Massachusetts, collected by W. D. Crowninshield, previous to 1889. Another, which was found in Newburyport together with human bones by Jonathan Titcomb, in 1783, is figured in the first volume of the American Academy of Science in 1783. A platform pipe designated as probably from Massachusetts, 1792, which was collected by A. Colson, of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Other platform pipes which have been brought to my attention are: one from Harbor Island, Brooklin, Maine, and two others from Plymouth, Massachusetts. The platform pipe from Maine was found by Dr. E. E. Tyzzer on the eastern end of the island while he was excavating a shell heap. The pipe was found on the outer periphery of the shell heap in an eight- or nine-inch horizon of shells, and four or five inches below the sod area. Although this pipe is figured by Dr. Willoughby as a platform pipe, slight variations are found in the shape of the base, which is triangular in cross section.

(6) Mr. West, in writing of the process of boring the bowl and stem of the platform pipe, said, "Mr. McGuire was probably not aware of the fact that the Monitor Pipe was drilled and the bowl completed while the pipe was in the rough, and that it was worked down and polished after the drilling of the stem-hole. This is verified by the number of uncompleted pipes of this type found. And still another reason why it is thought that other drills than steel were used, in producing these wonderful stem bores, is the fact that in several Monitor Pipes, noted in this paper, a portion of a stone drill was broken off and remained in the cavity." West, 1934, page 157.

(7) Willoughby said, "Several have been taken from graves uncovered while excavating, but most of them are without special data except as to the general locality where found." Willoughby, 1935, page 90.
shape of the base gives the pipe an appearance of having a keel of very little depth. The shape of the bowl is four-sided, with rounded corners. Dr. Willoughby illustrates this pipe, but places it with the "Algon­quian Group in general". (6) The pipes from Plymouth are reported by Jesse Brewer in Volume VI, No. 1, Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. (9) Mr. Brewer mentions that the platform pipes, along with other implements, might be included in the "Old Algonquian Group", but states that "until more is known about the distribution of such material in Massachusetts, it seems better to simply offer this description as a record of what has been found." An examination of the artifacts illustrated in Mr. Brewer's paper, discloses that there are certain implements which could be assigned to the "Old Algonquian Group" following Willoughby's classification, but there are other implements such as the small triangular points and the polished stone tools which may be of a later culture group.

As may be seen from the material presented, the categorical assignment of platform pipes to any of the culture groups that may have inhabited eastern Massachusetts is supported by very little evidence in the form of other artifacts from the same cultural group. It would appear that the platform pipe diffused into Massachusetts from the westward in prehistoric times and arrived, or was in use, in Essex County, Massachusetts, prior to the historic period. In light of the finds at Harbor Island, Brooklin, Maine, and the burial from Plymouth, there is a possibility that this pipe was still in use, diffusing northward in the late prehistoric period. We must bear in mind the fact that most of the evidence for assigning the platform pipe to the "Old Algonquian Group" is very tenuous, as is our justification for assuming the platform pipe to be in use and diffusing northward in late prehistoric times. Until more archaeological research has been carried on in eastern Massachusetts and adjacent areas, the assigning of platform pipes to an aspect of a cultural group should be tentative.

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Bar Harbor, Maine
May 19, 1947

A STEATITE VESSEL AND OTHER ARTIFACTS FROM A HILLTOP CACHE
IN TRURO, MASSACHUSETTS

Ross Moffett

In the spring of 1946, three Truro boys, Russell Watts, Kenneth and Paul Mayo, digging for a play hut and striking what appears to have been an isolated pit, brought to light an interesting cache of Indian objects. Of the artifacts the most important item is a vessel of steatite. This somewhat uncommon find is deemed worth reporting, although, for scientific purposes, the information pertaining to it leaves much to be desired.

The scene of this discovery is near the knoblike top of the westermost of several jumbled, glacial sand hills that collectively form the ridge which rises steeply to the north of Smalls Swamp in the High Head, or Pilgrim Heights, section of Truro.

Along the northern border of the swamp is a narrow but deep shell heap, the Smalls Swamp site (M38-7), the north edge of which is only one-hundred feet from the boys' excavation. Nearby are three more shell heaps, the Rich site (M38-6), the Holden site (M38-21) and the Hillside site (M30-25).

Before going farther it seems best to give a summary of the data supplied by Russell Watts, the oldest of the boys. Translated into my own terminology, this is as follows: The steatite vessel was unearthed at a depth of about ten inches. Save for a hole in the bottom it was complete when uncovered. At the time, however, it was inadvertently thrown out with the shovel and further broken, one of the large

(8) Willoughby, 1935, p. 186, Fig. 107.

(9) Brewer, 1944, p. 15
fragments being afterwards misplaced or lost. In the
ground the utensil was right side up and rested on a
flooring of pebbles, some of the latter showing soot
blackening. Around the vessel and extending for two
feet, more or less, on all sides was "black dirt".
Reddish sand was below the stone flooring and also
above the "black dirt". The artifacts certainly in
close company with the vessel, some in it and others
beside it, consist of ten large felsite blanks. Addi-
tional objects, whose exact positions were overlooked
in the excitement of the moment, but which came from
the general digging of the small area of about four
feet across, are two felsite knives, four broken fel-
site blades, several chippings, a small limonite
pebble, two pitted stones, a celt-shaped stone,
three antler tips, teeth from a dog or wolf, a
few miscellaneous broken bones, and part of the jaw
of a deer.

From my later examination of the dug-over
ground, some further light is thrown on the situa-
tion in which these articles were found. By that
time, however, the excavation had been enlarged to
an area of about nine feet in diameter, and it was
no longer possible to check with definiteness on
most of the points in Russell's account. — The
reddish sand proved to be a natural deposit, in
the circle of the excavation having an average thick-
ness of around twenty-four inches. It rested on the
light yellow sand making up the mass of the hill.
At the surface was a thin peaty soil, which appeared
to have formed since the hill was last farmed.
It seemed very probable that the stone flooring under
the artifacts was a patch of natural gravel, since
natural gravel did show at about the same level in
the north face of the excavation. The pebbles
said to have been removed from the flooring were
still in a pile alongside. They no longer exhibited
any effects of fire, and it was plain that they had
not been exposed to intense or prolonged heat such
as hearth stones ordinarily undergo. From the
fact that fragments of antler and bone were recovered
it might seem that the "black dirt" was a small
amount of earth scraped up from some midden and
thrown over the cache, but, against this, it is to
be noted that no broken shell or other sign of midden
material was to be found in the disturbed sand.

Second, several possibilities lie in this dark deposit hav-
ing been the old sod thrown in first in filling the
supposed pit. Whatever its real nature, however,
the dark stratum probably is to be credited with the
preservation of the organic materials.

It seemed certain that the surface of Indian
days had been entirely removed from the top portions
of the hill by erosion incidental to the former
cultivation. This erosion is of interest on
two counts. First, it indicates that the cache was
once farther below the surface than the ten
inches reported. Considering the one foot or more
of sterile topsoil over the shell heap at the foot of
the hill, one might guess this original depth to
have been in the neighborhood of eighteen inches.
Second, since chippings underly virtually the whole
section of High Head, erosion, rather than any over-
sight of the natives, probably explains a failure
to connect the area of the find with surface evid-
ces of camping on the hilltop.

A few small chippings were the only Indian
materials salvaged as a result of troweling the sand
turned over by the boys. However, a felsite blank
and a felsite arrowpoint were uncovered at a depth
of sixteen inches in an intact portion of the red-
dish sand. It seemed moderately probable that these
two artifacts were items displaced from the cache
through some old disturbance, such as the uprooting
of a tree, a hole dug by some farmer, etc. Of this
there was some vague evidence.

The premise that the articles at hand came
from a situation or feature constituting a pit has
been somewhat reservedly broached at the outset.
Taking into account the gaps and uncertainties in the
evidence, this seems the most plausible interpreta-
tion coming to mind. In Figure 19, G, an attempt
has been made to show a cross section of this hypo-
thetical pit. In this, parts in heavy outline may
be said to represent the field of positive knowledge;
parts in light lines knowledge at second hand; while
the broken lines are purely conjectural, a-b to show
the ancient surface, arbitrarily placed eight inches
above the present ground level, and c-d and e-f to in-
dicate the pit walls.

Description of Artifacts

Steatite vessel

As much of this utensil as is available at the
present writing is depicted in Figure 19, A, and it
will be necessary to remark only on those particulars
not clearly brought out in the drawing. The bottom
is flat, the side wall featured is nearly straight,
the wall to the left slightly incurving near the
top, and the wall to the right deeply undercut.
In shape, the vessel is somewhat trianguloid, the
end opposite the lug being the widest. The overall
length is 9-1/2 inches, and the maximum width
probably about 7 inches. The inside depth of the
complete side is 2 inches, but the missing side was
much shallower. The wall thickness where the broken
side turns in to the bottom is 1/2 inch. The bottom
is thin, being in one place only 1/16 inch thick.
Opposite the lug are two holes for the repair of a
crack. These are cone-shaped and drilled from the
outside, with spiral striations showing, apparently
from a stone drill. The signs of original working
show polishing and also scraping or cutting with
a sharp stone, with marks of the latter visible over
both the outside and inside surfaces, but being
especially noticeable around the lug. To be re-
marked is the absence of signs of pecking. The rim
section missing in the drawing is the part lost after
the finding. The edges of the old break in the bottom
are worn and weathered, and by art or design, it appears that the vessel was damaged
before being placed in the ground. Outside surfaces
of the utensil are well blackened from fire. Micro-
scopic examination of the powdered steatite indicates
a pure talc, with the exception of a few flecks of
a chloritic mineral.

Save for this vessel no steatite to my know-
ledge has come from any of the High Head sites. This
is not surprising since the nearest places at which
this rock was quarried in prehistoric times are in
the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, one hundred
and twenty miles distant.

Felsite blanks.

Of the eleven blanks recovered, seven are
definitely leaf-shaped, three show an unsuccessful
attempt at this shape, and one is rectanguloid.
A selection from the blanks is represented in Figure
19, J-M. In length they range from 3 inches to
5-1/2 inches, with the majority being closer to the
last figure. With one exception, thicknesses are
rather extreme, and vary from 1-3/16 inches to 1-5/8
inches. Working consisted of splitting fairly large
pebbles and roughly blocking the fragments into
shape. Because of this coarse technique the end
profiles tend to be rhombic and diamond-shaped, rather
than double convex. Although these objects, if found
singly, might pass for rejects, the circumstance of their
being deposited together and with other arti-
facts would seem to indicate that they were not
viewed in such a light by their original owners.

In comparison to the general run of blanks
and rejects from the High Head sites, the present
articles are larger and the chipping is more element-
ary. Their character, however, suggests a prob-
able intention to develop them into some of the
elongate knives or spearpoints common to the region.

Other chipped artifacts.

The leaf-shaped felsite knife is shown in
Figure 19, G. This artifact is somewhat plano-
convex, with a decided hump on one side, centered
midway between the tip and base. The thickness here
is 11/16 inch. The edges near the tip and at the base are sharp.

The triangular felsite knife represented in Figure 19, D, also tends to be plano-convex, the hump in this case being near the base. The extreme thickness is 3/4 inch. This piece differs in appearance from the other felsite implements; it is gray from weathering and all edges are smooth. It has, in fact, the usual aspect of an artifact that has lain on a bare surface for some time and become sand-blasted. For this reason one may suspect that this knife became involved in the digging merely by chance.

Of the four broken felsite blades, two are shown in Figure 19, G, H. The fragments suggest leaf shapes, and they seem to have been broken in process of chipping.

The projectile point, Figure 19, B, is a fine example of felsite chipping; at point of greatest thickness it measures only 3/16 inch. It may be recalled that this was found in the later investigation in a position which precludes its certain inclusion in the list of cache objects.

All of the implements under this heading are typical of sites on High Head.

Other stone artifacts.

The limonite pebble shown by Figure 19, E, bears no sign of working. Scrapings from this stone when mixed with oil produce a dark, reddish brown paint. Such small pebbles leaving a brown streak are not uncommon in the shell heaps at Smalls Swamp.

One of the pitted stones is represented by Figure 19, G. The pit, pecked in the flat, fractured surface of a corner broken from a dark coarse-grained pebble, has a diameter of 1-1/2 inches and a depth of 7/16 inch. The bottom of the pit seems to be slightly worn. Unfortunately the other pitted stone of the cache is not present for description. Small, usually flatish, stones having a pit in one face have come from all of the shell heaps in the vicinity of this find.

The celt-shaped stone, Figure 19, H, is of a hard schistose rock and is little if at all modified from its natural state. The larger end shows some signs of abrasion and also a small area of polish. Whether by coincidence or intent, the small end of this stone fits perfectly in the pit of the stone described above, as does also each corner of the larger end when held obliquely. Experimenting from this lead and using the two stones as mortar and pestle, it was found that a small limonite pebble could be reduced very quickly to a fine powder. This has led me to conclude that the three articles noted in this section probably comprise a paint-making set.

Further Comments

Of the purpose behind the caching of these artifacts on the hilltop nothing can now be known with any degree of certainty. To say that they were hidden simply for safe keeping and thereafter forgotten is perhaps the most likely interpretation. The more remote contingency of a burial pit seems also to merit some passing mention. At first glance this might appear to be ruled out since no human relics were detected, although there were fragments of bones of deer and other game animals. However, the latter were probably in the thin stratum of dark material, whereas a burial would have had to be in the glacial sand, a poor preserving matrix. The fact that most steatite vessels retrieved whole or nearly whole have come from graves, taken with the old, possibly intentional break in the bottom of the present one, is suggestive of a burial. It would seem then, that while there is no positive evidence of a grave, the possibility of one can not be categorically denied. This possibility may be something to keep in mind since similar caches should come to light in the future. Before leaving this thought it may not be amiss to recall the remarkable grave caches reported by Dr. William A. Ritchie (1914) from finds made by Mr. Roy Latham at Orient, Long Island. On one sandy hilltop were a number of individual burial pits, each holding, along with "a dark material, not charcoal", an "average" of one steatite vessel, one knife, one each of dark and red pigment stones, and eight quartzite arrowpoints. All of the vessels had been "killed", usually by breaking the bottoms. From the text, it appears that the skeletons had entirely disintegrated. As to whether this has any bearing on the Truro find the reader may judge for himself.

It remains to touch on the cultural implications suggested by the artifacts alone. As already foreshadowed in the section of artifact descriptions, with the exception of the steatite vessel, the implements appear to conform to the general archaeological climate of the region in which they were found. The archaeology of High Head has been outlined to some extent in a previous article in this publication (Moffett, Jan. 1946, pp. 17-20), and it will suffice here to say, in the absence of more particularized and localized classificatory terms, that these ancient traces represent a relatively early manifestation of the Coastal Aspect. There is little evidence of a protohistoric state, although this is present a few miles to the south. It would seem, therefore, that these cached artifacts with which this paper has been concerned are, with some confidence, to be attributed to an early rather than a late cultural state of the prehistoric people of lower Cape Cod.

Provincetown, Mass.
June 1, 1947
Squam Pond is a small body of water located on the northeastern shore of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts (Fig. 20). It is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of beach. This pond usually covers an area about 100 feet north-south and 200 feet east-west but its area and the depth of water vary with the amount of precipitation and evaporation (Fig. 21, A). Occasionally storms force sea water over the beach and into Squam Pond. In Indian times this pond may have been open to the sea and may have supplied shell fish to those residing on its shore.

Excavation disclosed two areas of occupation: the first is a thin shell heap located about 40 feet from the shore of the pond; the other, some 40 feet further to the east, comprised several stone hearths. The latter were located between present normal high water and an older, lower shore of the pond. Over 500 square feet of the shell heap were excavated and several of the stone hearths were investigated. The latter work was done at a time when the water in the pond was unusually low.

The shell heap consisted of an irregularly shaped deposit which reached a maximum thickness of 6 inches. In general the shells were broken into small pieces, presumably by trampling, but in places whole shells were found in the lower portions of the deposit. This shell layer was covered by loam which varied in thickness from 9 to 11½ inches. Below the shell was yellow sandy subsoil with a heavy clay content. Chips and artifacts of stone, sherds of pottery, fragments of food bones, as well as wood ashes and charcoal were found not only mixed with the shell layer but also below it.

About sixteen pits were found. Most were round. They varied from 4 inches in diameter and 4 inches in vertical dimension to 17 inches in diameter and 12 inches in depth. One was 28 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep while the largest was 68 inches across and 3 feet deep. Pits contained, variously, black dirt, ashes, charcoal, sherds, deer bones, and shells. One pit, 5 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, was lined with oyster shell in which was found a large stone. Another pit, 11 inches wide by 17 inches long and 9 inches deep, was filled with shell; in the top of this pit there were five big stones. Ash was found around and below these stones indicating they had been used as a fireplace. Postholes were located near the rims of several pits.

About thirty circular depressions or filled holes, found in the subsoil, were considered to be postholes. These varied from 2 to 4 inches in diameter and from 4 to 12 inches in vertical dimension. They were usually filled with black sand and broken shell. When these postholes were plotted on a chart they did not produce meaningful patterns.

A hearth which measured about 4 x 6 feet was found in the center of the excavated area. It was constructed of beach stones among which was included a large pitted hammerstone. Under this hearth was found several sherds of pottery.

The shells of the heap were chiefly those of the oyster (Ostrea virginica, Gmelin) with which were mixed some shells of the soft shell clam (Mya arenaria, Linne), quahog (Venus mercenaria, Linne), scallop (Pecten irradians, Lamarck), channeled whelk (Busycon canaliculatum, Linne), and boat shell (Crepidula fornicate, Linne). Marine snails were represented by Nassarius trivittatus (Say) and Polygyra thyroides (Say) and land snails by Angulospira alternata (Say).

Food bones, found both in shell and below, included those of the Virginia deer (Odocileus virginianus borealis), loon (Gavia immer), gray seal (Halichoerus grypus), turtle, and unidentified fish bones. The most plentiful bones were those of the deer. The loon was represented by a frontal bone and the gray seal by two canine teeth. One large bone fragment was from the rib of a Blackfish (Globicephala melania).

The stone hearths were located some 50 feet to the east of the shell heap in an area now only accessible at times of low water. Three hearths were partially excavated and others were located nearby. They were separated from each other by about 6 feet. As will be observed in Figure 21, these hearths, which measured approximately 4 x 6 feet, were irregularly shaped deposits of cobblestones. In each hearth there appeared to be three or four
were phery of the hearths. Places in fewer numbers. A great deal of ash and charcoal were found among and below the rocks and at the periphery of the hearths.

Fig. 21—. Stone hearths at Squam Pond.

The use to which these hearths were put by Indians must remain conjectural. Absence of associated shell fragments seems to preclude the possibility that they were used for opening or cooking shell fish. They may have been used for firing pottery. Their location so close to water suggests that they may have been used for sweat baths.

Pottery from the site at Squam Pond includes both shell-tempered and mineral-tempered wares. All pottery was of medium thickness, measuring 5-9 mm. in this respect. Fragments of what appears to be scallop shell were used as temper for the shell-tempered pottery. Crushed quartz which varied from coarse to medium coarse in size was used as temper for mineral-tempered wares.

All rim sherds of shell-tempered ware had flat rims and a slight suggestion of an everted lip. One vessel had a plain, undecorated surface. Another was decorated with pseudo-fingernail imprints. A third is illustrated (Fig. 22, A). The flat rim was pinched outward a bit. Over the horizontal rows of fingernail marks on the side, there was a row of shallow impressions, 7 mm. in diameter, made with a hollow circular tool producing a pseudo-punctated effect.

Most of the mineral-tempered vessels were undecorated and had simple rounded rims (Fig. 22, B). Sometimes the rim was pinched outward a little. One sherd had smoothed-over impressions of a cord or textile-wrapped paddle on both its outer and inner surfaces. The outer surface was further decorated by means of narrow incised lines, 1 mm. wide. The rim is now lacking, but it seems quite likely that one line was parallel to the rim and that the others met it at an angle of about 30°.

We show an illustration of the most highly decorated mineral-tempered vessel (Fig. 22, C). Surface decoration consists of rectangular dentate imprints applied over a smoothed-over, cord-malleated surface. The width of the upper panel between the four lines of dentate impressions was 6 cm. at the top and 4 cm. at the bottom of the panel. The rectangular dentate imprints were 1½ x 2 mm. in size.

The slightly everted rim of this vessel was flattened and bore similar dentate imprints as decoration.

Stone specimens are illustrated at about one-half their natural size in Figure 22. Frequency of the several forms and an indication of the material from which they are made will be found below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECTILE POINTS</th>
<th>Fig. Felsite Quartz Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triangular, under 1&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangular, over 1&quot;</td>
<td>I-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Lanceolate</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner-notched, small</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner-notched, large</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-notched, small</td>
<td>E-G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-notched, wide, small</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-notched, bifurcated</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-notched, straight base</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With tapering stem</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With straight-sided stem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongate, suggestion of side notches</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECTILE POINTS</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER STONE ARTIFACTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triangularoid flake knives</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetric triangular knives</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large ovate knives</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate knives</td>
<td>W-X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongate drill</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifaced scrapers</td>
<td>Q-R</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtleback scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drilled pendant</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Traprock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially drilled stone</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Traprock (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL OTHER STONE ARTIFACTS | 16 | 1 |

The work at Squam Pond was done during the seasons of 1935-1938. Unfortunately, due to the vicissitudes of time, very little data is available pertaining to the vertical location of specimens. However, such information has survived in respect to a few of the stone implements and it seems worthwhile to include it here.

One of the small corner-notched points (Fig. 22, D) and one of the large equilateral triangular points (Fig. 22, E) were found in the top of
Fig. 22--. Specimens recovered at the Squam Pond Site
the shell heap. Two of the elongate points (Fig. 22, 0) were found on the subsoil below shell. One of the asymmetric trianguloid knives (Fig. 22, 1) and three of the small side-notched points (Fig. 22, E-Q) were found on the subsoil. The drilled stone specimen (Fig. 22, F) was found below shell at the edge of a fireplace.

The above data are not statistically valid but it seems fair to point out that side-notched points have been found deeper than corner-notched points at other sites in eastern Massachusetts (Sullen, "An Indian Site in Andover," this series, Vol. VII, No. 2). Data from other sites also suggest, as do these from Squam Pond, that elongate straight-sided points and asymmetric trianguloid knives may be relatively early.

While the quantity of stone artifacts found is not large, it has some interesting implications. The relatively small number of artifacts made from quartz is to be noted. In this respect the collection from Squam Pond differs from collections from many of the sites in southern Massachusetts. Over half the projectile points are triangular in shape and tend to be large. Some, not illustrated, are very large. The side-notched point with straight base is of the type which in New York State is representative of the Point Peninsula Focus (Ritchie, The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State, Pl. 71, Nos. 11-12). Very few stemmed points are included in the collection. Comparison with other sites in eastern Massachusetts indicates that the major occupancy of the site at Squam Pond appears to be relatively late.

Among chipped implements other than projectile points the inhabitants of the site at Squam Pond seem to have emphasized large and heavy cutting tools (Fig. 22, Q-R, W-X, V, and Z). This would seem to suggest a need for such tools which is not accounted for by the presence of deer bones. Possibly these cutting tools were used to cut up stranded whales which are suggested by the presence of a rib of the blackfish.

Comparison of the specimens from the site at Squam Pond with those from the Hornblower shell heap on Martha's Vineyard (Byers and Johnson, Two Sites on Martha's Vineyard, Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Andover, Vol. I, No. 1) indicates what seem to be significant differences. Pottery at Squam Pond, while in the same tradition, was more highly developed. Triangular points averaged larger in size and were relatively much more abundant at Squam Pond. Small corner-notched points, like those found at Squam Pond, were not present at Hornblower while points with a corner-removed stem, present at Hornblower, were not found at Squam Pond.

Corner-notched points are known to be relatively late and corner-removed points to be relatively early in northeastern Massachusetts (Sullen, "The Foster's Cove Site" and "An Indian Site in Andover", this series, Vol. VII, No. 2). These facts suggest that occupation of the site at Squam Pond on Nantucket was later, on the average, than that of the Hornblower shell heap on Martha's Vineyard.

New Members

Active

Richard W. Staples
West Bridgewater, Massachusetts

William A. Eldridge
East Lynn, Massachusetts

Andrew A. Dietlin
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Junior

Peter A. Engstrom
East Bridgewater, Massachusetts

Neil E. Engstrom
East Bridgewater, Massachusetts

Miss Helen E. Robbins
Attleboro, Massachusetts

Institutional

Huntington Free Library and Reading Room
New York, New York
The volume entitled "Man in Northeastern North America", long awaited by a host of anthropologists, archaeologists, and related tribes of scientists, has recently come from the press. Dedicated to Dr. Frank Gouldsmith Speck, it is written by twelve men and women who have given to their chapters many months of thought and labor, as well as long prior years of study, experience, and investigation. That five years have passed since the inception of the project is not consequent upon negligence, indifference, or procrastination, but upon the vicissitudes and exigencies of the great war.

The book, which has been carefully written, edited, and printed, constitutes an invaluable addition to the literature upon our American aborigines, particularly those of our own Northeastern section, about which so much has already been written, but of which so little is well known. It forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the land and life of those aborigines that is not only authoritative but compact and inclusive enough to be well-nigh encyclopedic in its usefulness. It constitutes a review of current knowledge and a threshold as well as imetus to further progress in its field. Because of its usefulness as a reference and as a summary and analysis of material, ideas, and hypotheses it will form a valuable addition to the libraries of those who will wish to own it.

As is always to be expected when so many separate authors combine their knowledge and the results of their distinct investigations in one volume, there is little uniformity of style, or treatment, or extent of detail. In spite of this, the volume does achieve, to a noteworthy degree, integrity and authenticity beyond any similar volume that the reviewer has previously undertaken to appraise, and he has reviewed a considerable number of such cooperative publications in the long course of his editorial work. There is some overlapping of material, some discrepancies and disagreements, even some apparent contradictions, but in a field so often obscure by uncertainty, lack of definite proof and tangible evidence it would be strange if they did not occur.

The opening chapter "Environment of the Northeast" by Douglas S. Byers, represents a careful and exhaustive study of all elements of the "natural" environment - location, geomorphology, terrain, climate, vegetation and wild life; except, incidentally, he does not discuss soils, probably because he considers them of only incidental importance in the Indian way of life. His chapter summarizes, correlates, and evaluates just about all that has been written and published upon the several elements of environment, without including details or digressions not definitely germane to his field. His sense for geographic fact and principle and his use of the geographic discipline are sound and critical, from the reviewer's point of view, his chapter is one of the best in the book.

In giving the first chapter its due meed of praise and approval, the reviewer would not and does not disparage any of the rest; it is only that he does not feel competent to judge them so critically. They are all vitally important, all interesting, all essential parts of the presentation, and all valuable for reference, for stimulation of further research, and for knowledge of the native peoples and their customs. The reviewer is particularly interested in Frederica de Laguna's chapter on "The Importance of the Eskimo in Northeastern Archaeology" because of his long sojourn with the Polar Eskimo, and his participation in the Thule excavation by Captain George E. Comer which afforded the first clue to Eskimo cultural chronology; "The Culture of the Northeastern Indian Hunters: A Descriptive Survey", by Regina Flannery, and "The Culture of the Northeastern Indian Hunters: A Reconstruction Interpretation", by John M. Cooper were also of interest to the reviewer because of their geographic significance. In places, "environmentalism" seems carried farther than the reviewer feels it safe to go, though he himself a confirmed environmentalist.


Taken as a whole, the volume justifies unqualified approval. With due regard for the fact that developments since the papers were written have in some cases already produced evidence which makes it necessary to interpret facts in a somewhat different light or to modify hypotheses presented in the volume, its general high value and usefulness more than compensate for any repetitions, discrepancies, or minor deficiencies that a captious critic might emphasize, and for any contradiction or disagreement consequent on the multiplicity of authorship. In summary, then, it is an excellent book.
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