Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Vol. 10, No. 4

Massachusetts Archaeological Society

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

Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons

Copyright
© 1949 Massachusetts Archaeological Society

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

The Herrecater Swamp Site, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts
Ripley P. Bullen and Edward Brooks ..... 81

Indian Place Names in New England
Myron O. Sleeper ................. 89

Cache Corner at Satucket
Raymond J. Seamans ............ 94

W. Elmer Ekblaw ................. 96

PUBLISHED BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Douglas S. Byers, Editor, Box 71, Andover, Mass.
William S. Fowler, Secretary, Attleboro Museum, Attleboro, Mass.
Winthrop F. Barden, Treasurer, 18 North Main Street, Attleboro, Mass.
The Herrecater Swamp site is located in the northeastern portion of Nantucket Island in an area known as Squam (Fig. 14). This site includes two areas of occupation. That they may be identified separately, one will be referred to as the Indian site, the other as the Colonial site.

The soil at the site consisted of blackish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm. thick, which rested upon yellow sandy subsoil. Tests which were made in two places revealed whitish sand and pebbles underlaying the yellow subsoil, as indicated on the west profile (Fig. 16). Over most of the excavated area, crushed shell was found mixed with the dark topsoil. This shell, while present from the surface down to the bottom of the loam, tended to increase in quantity towards the bottom of this zone. Rarely could this concentration be defined as a layer of shell. Small pockets of broken shell mixed with charcoal were occasionally found in the sub-

In certain areas, the dark dirt mixed with shell was separated from the yellow subsoil by another zone. In one case, this intermediate zone consisted of a layer of white sand, 5 cm. thick. In another area this was a brown zone, apparently composed of a mixture of loam and yellow subsoil. In two squares to the east of the main excavated area, where no shell was present, the dark topsoil, 15 cm. thick, was separated from the subsoil by a black greasy layer, 5 cm. thick. Chips and stone artifacts were fairly abundant in this greasy zone. While this greasy deposit may have represented a house floor, post holes were not found along the one excavated edge.

Horizontal distribution of 14 pits and 26 post holes is given in the excavation plan (Fig. 15). Pits varied from a maximum of 120 x 120 cm. in plan with a vertical depth of 55 cm., to 12 x 26 cm. in area and 8 cm. in vertical extent. Usually the top of each pit approximated a circle in shape. No function can be assigned to these features although their use as storage receptacles may be suggested. They usually contained midden refuse, black or brown dirt, charcoal, shell, animal bones, chips, and occasionally pottery sherds, bone awls, and projectile points.

A profile of Pit B, located between stakes AB9/10W and AB9/11W has been plotted.
Shell-tempered pottery is medium thick, measuring 5-8 mm., and brown to gray-brown in color. Shells or the scallop seem to have been preferred for tempering. Rim sherds from two vessels are illustrated. The first has a simple rounded rim which has been pinched or rolled outward slightly, so that it suggests an everted lip (Fig. 18, A). No evidence of a constricted neck is to be found in these sherds. This vessel is decorated by wide, shallow lines incised over a cord-malleated surface. The design consists of concentric lineal "V"s above two lines parallel to the rim. The second vessel has a simple, rounded, everted rim and a definite construction of neck (Fig. 18, B). Neck and shoulders are decorated with a

Pottery from this site may be divided into three groups by tempering material; shell-tempered, coarse mineral-tempered, and that tempered with shell and small rounded pebbles. In the latter case, these pebbles may be a natural inclusion in the clay. They may indicate a different source of clay than that used for other vessels, a lack of care in preparation of clay, or the intentional addition of sand.

Shell-tempered pottery is medium thick, measuring 5-8 mm., and brown to gray-brown in color. Shells of the scallop seem to have been preferred for tempering. Rim sherds from two vessels are illustrated. The first has a simple rounded rim which has been pinched or rolled outward slightly, so that it suggests an everted lip (Fig. 18, A). No evidence of a constricted neck is to be found in these sherds. This vessel is decorated by wide, shallow lines incised over a cord-malleated surface. The design consists of concentric lineal "V"s above two lines parallel to the rim. The second vessel has a simple, rounded, everted rim and a definite construction of neck (Fig. 18, B). Neck and shoulders are decorated with a
Fig. 16. Indian site: Profiles through deposits.
worked bone is represented by a basal fragment of a deer antler from which the rest of the antler has been removed by cutting and breaking, a piece of 'whittled' bone or antler, and several bone tools. The latter include a stubby awl, three narrow awls, a single-barbed bone point, and a spatulate tool (Fig. 18, D-G). The upper end of the latter has been ground to approach a spatula in form.

Illustrated is a "peg-shaped" specimen of bone (Fig. 18, C). Both articular ends have been ground down, nearly to the surface of the shaft. Dr. Bruno Oetteking, of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York City, has identified this bone as "from all appearance a phalanx of either digit III or IV of the right (or left) human hand".

One fragment of worked shell was found. It is about 3 cm. long and exhibits half of a hole, about 12 mm. in diameter.

Charcoal from pits has been identified by Dr. Elso S. Barghoorn, Jr., of the Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., as oak and walnut.

Shells were chiefly those of quahog (Venus mercenaria), oyster (Ostrea virginica), and scallop (Pecten irradians), with which were mixed some shells of the common clam (Mya arenaria), the sea clam (Spisula solida), and the boat shell (Trepidula fornicata). A few mussel shells (Modiolus demissas plicatula) and those of the land snail (Anguispira alternata) were also found. Other food remains include bones of deer, dog, raccoon, meadow mouse, gull (probably Laughing), humpbacked whale, and those of unidentified birds and fish. These identifications were made by the late Dr. Glover M. Allen of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A few Colonial objects, fragments of glass and of iron, were found in the loam of the Indian site down to a depth of 18 cm.

The Colonial Site

Due south of the Indian site, and on the opposite side of the pond, indications of a deposit of shell appeared on the surface. Here there was a small area of level land in otherwise gently sloping terrain. Twenty-eight square meters were excavated and several test pits were dug in the immediate vicinity. A plan of the excavation in this area, called the Colonial site, is given in Figure 19. Shells were concentrated between stakes 43AB/9W and 44AB/9W.

Profiles showed a blackish-brown, sandy loam, 20-25 cm. thick, which rested on a yellow sandy subsoil. In this loam, from grass roots down to the top of the subsoil, were found many objects of European and Colonial manufacture mixed with fragments of shells. Many more of these artifacts were found in two large refuse pits to be described shortly.
Fig. 18. Miscellaneous artifacts from Herrecater Swamp Site.
### Projectile Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (cm.)</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Quartz</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5-6.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-6.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-7.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6.5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5-4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Stone Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Size (cm.)</th>
<th>Quartz</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude knives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetric trianguloid knives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumb-nail scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-faced scrapers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded-base drills</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtlebacks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitted hammerstones</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scored graphite</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment, drilled pendant</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment, drilled slate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestle, 25 cm. long, 6 x 6 cm. square in cross section, two edges and both ends pecked</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Stone Artifacts

A few Indian objects were also found. While these were associated with the Colonial and European material, they appeared to have a different concentration. An equilateral triangular point of felsite, 3 cm. long, was found in the grass roots of Square 15AB/9W at a depth of about 1.5 cm. Two projectile points, a small point with a tapering stem (rhombic) and a long point with side notches (Fig. 18, L), were found 14-15 cm. below the surface. A broken point of felsite, a piece of worked quartz, and a quartz point (Fig. 18, T) were found at a depth of 25 cm. lying on the subsoil. The concentration of these Indian specimens was in the lower part of the loam. Three other Indian artifacts, found in pits, are mentioned below.

Three pits were excavated. Of these, Pit B (Fig. 19) was small, measuring 18 cm. in diameter and 16 cm. vertically. It contained black dirt and fragments of shell. It may have been dug by Indians as it contained no Colonial artifacts. The other two pits, which contained Colonial objects, were much larger.

Pit A, which was 78 cm. across and measured 62 cm. vertically, was stratified into three zones. The lowest, about 20 cm. thick, consisted of ash and charcoal in which were some animal bones. The middle zone, also 20 cm. thick, was composed of clam shells mixed with ash. Apparently these shells had been dumped into the pit and a fire built upon them. The top layer, of like thickness, was comprised of ash and black dirt mixed with shells of quahog, oyster, and mussel, and with a profusion of Colonial objects.

The lowest stratum of this pit, which was 20 cm. thick, contained a profusion of loosely packed quahog shells, and bones of fish, animals, and birds. The animal bones were chiefly those of domestic animals — sheep, cow, pig, and house cat — and a few deer bones. Bird bones were identified as those of eastern duck (Somateria mollissima), a small duck (probably Teal), common stork (Phalacrocorax carbo), a small gull (probably Laughing Gull), brant, Canada goose, loon, and domestic hen. Fish bones include those of the sturgeon, sculpin, and unidentified fresh water fish. These bones were all identified by the late Dr. Glover M. Allen, to whom we are indebted.

Many specimens of Colonial and European manufacture were found in the loam and in the upper part of the pit itself. Such specimens...
include fifty fragments of white clay pipes, thirty-seven nails, six other pieces of iron, lead, crockery, glass, and a piece of chipped stone. In this pit, 45-54 cm. below the surface of the ground, were a bone handle, a spoon made of iron—a brass-like alloy—and a French coin dated 1719 (Fig. 21). In the disturbed subsoil at the bottom of the pit, at a depth of 76 cm., was a sherd of a steatite vessel. This sherd was not in close association with Colonial or European objects.

Some meters to the north of the area that included these pits, and near what may have been the edge of the pond, was a line of rocks that suggested a fallen fence or retaining wall. By means of a probe, a deposit of rocks was found and determined to be about 16 meters long with a vertical dimension of about a meter. Test work in this area produced fragments of glass, a broken gun flint, a large iron spike, and an iron hinge. At the eastern end, between rocks, was found a portion of a white cedar post, 6 x 9 cm., in cross section and 20 cm. long. Of Indian origin was an asymmetric stone knife.

Apparently the most common objects in the Colonial site were white clay pipes, of which 213 fragments were found. Typical examples are illustrated in Figure 20. Most of these pipes are similar to the undecorated ones shown in the lower part of the illustration. According to Dunhill (The Pipe Book, Macmillan Co., New York, 1921) they are representative of the 18th century. On all specimens, the angle between the bowl and stem is like that shown in the illustration. Pipes of the 17th century usually have a greater angle. The flat base or barrel-shaped bowl, typical of 17th century pipes does not appear in the collection. None have a spur under the bowl, as is typical of later pipes. (All pipes found by Bullen at Black Lucy's Garden, a site dating between 1815 and 1845, had pronounced spurs. See Vol. VI, No. 2, this series.) Only two decorated pipe stems were found (Fig. 20, upper left). One pipe has a raised "PM" cast on a round boss on the right hand side of the bowl (Fig. 20, upper right). Two others have similar but indistinguishable maker's marks. One bowl bears an impressed or incised "WN".

Crockery is represented by 20 sherds which may be divided into two groups, earthenware and stoneware. Earthenware consists of a few sherds of the ubiquitous brown-glazed redware. Parts of three stoneware vessels are in the collection. These are all salt-glazed grayware. One is a thick vessel, brown and creamy gray in color. Another is a thin bowl, with sides 2-3 mm. thick, with both a blue and a raised floral design as decoration. Dark blue areas are enclosed by incised lines. The third is a mug with a blue and gray checkerboard design on the side and a brown line at top and bottom. Sides of squares of the checkerboard are outlined by incision. According to Walter A. Dyer (The Lure of the Antique, XX Century Co., New York, 1910, P. 300) pottery like the last two pieces was not made in England until about 1740. While the thick, brown, and creamy-gray vessel may date from the seventeenth century, we seem safe in assuming that the blue and gray ware, with raised decoration and incision around the dark blue areas, dates from the eighteenth century.

Objects of glass include a bead, found on the surface, and what may be the base of a goblet, found in one of the pits.
Conclusions

Iron objects include 54 hand wrought nails, two spikes, two knife blades, and some miscellaneous drilled fragments. Brass is represented by a perforated strip, part of a shoe buckle, and an undecorated clothing ornament. Three pieces of lead quarrels (used in colonial times for setting window glass) complete the inventory of metal remains. Due to wartime restrictions and the rationing of gasoline, work on this site was terminated in 1941. It is our opinion that further work should be done before definite conclusions can be reached. The following comments are pertinent to the work already accomplished.

A consideration of both projectile points and pottery from Herrecater Swamp suggests that occupation of that site may have begun earlier than the occupation at Squam Pond. It has been stated that the data available from the Herrecater Swamp site give only a slight suggestion that changes occurred in the shapes of projectile points as time passed. Perhaps this may be explain-
ed by the fact that the site has been plowed. It will be remembered that a few Colonial objects were found in the Indian site down to a depth of 18 cm. This would be about the right depth for the base of disturbance caused by plowing. If the site had been plowed, that would also explain the fact that fragments of shell were distributed from the surface downward and did not occur in a definite layer.

It is evident that a small Indian village was located at Herringater Swamp. The presence of what appear to be both "early" and "later" types of artifacts suggests intermittent occupation over a long time. Such a condition might also be explained by the persistence of so-called "early" forms until "later" times when "late" forms were introduced. This is known as "culture lag" and is a phenomenon observed among conservative people or in marginal areas such as Nantucket. It is also possible that the apparent mixture may be explained by plowing.

In spite of the fact that Indian artifacts were found in pits with Colonial objects, there seems to be some question of contemporaneity of use. Nantucket was settled by Whites in 1660. The scarcity of Colonial objects in the Indian site and of Indian objects in the Colonial site does not suggest continuous occupation from aboriginal into Colonial times. Objects which might be expected to be of interest and usefulness to Indians are either absent or rare. Such objects would be metal arrow points; gun flints, musket balls, wampum, trade beads, iron axes, etc.

Dates of manufacture have been given whenever possible under the description of Colonial artifacts. All of this material, with the possible exception of the spoon, is typical of the early and middle 18th century. No object, limited in its use to the 17th century, was found. This suggests an hiatus between Indian and Colonial occupation of the site.

Very likely a house was located nearby in the 18th century. There are strong indications for such a belief in the discovery of the stone wall and the large refuse pits containing 18th century debris. The French coin dates such occupation as post 1719. The digging of large pits for disposal of refuse and the use of the land for agricultural purposes by Colonists living at the site, would produce the mixture of Colonial and Indian artifacts found by excavation.

INDIAN PLACE NAMES IN NEW ENGLAND

Myron O. Sleeper

There appears below a list of Indian place names gathered from various sources which are listed in the bibliography which follows. A letter has been assigned to each source, and that letter appears at the left of each name. In case the same form appears in more than one source, all are identified by letters which will refer the reader to the proper authority. A wealth of material of this nature is to be found in the records of the various towns of the Old Colony.

a-Acuksset - Westport, Mass.
a-Acushene - Dartmouth, Mass.
a-Anees - River in Dartmouth, west side of Point Peril
J-Acushnet, Achusmut - New Bedford
a-Agamenticous - York, Maine. Agamenticous River
a-Agawam & Seeawantic - Wareham, Mass.
a-Agawam - Ipswich, Mass.
a-Jagawam - place where fish of passage resort
i-Agawam - Springfield
a-Agawam - on Nantucket
a-Aquesog - up Androsacoggin River, between Brunswick and Lewiston, on southwest side of river
a-Amerasog - Androsacoggin River in Maine
h-Angawam - Ipswich
a-Aponet - near Dartmouth, Mass.
c-Aponet - Dartmouth, Mass.
c-Aponet River - Dartmouth, Mass.
a-Queaco - land comprising Swansey and Rehoboth, Mass., and Barrington, Warren, and perhaps Bristol, R. I.
Var.-Aquidneck, Aquidney, Aquidneck
i-Aquedoneck, Aquiday, Aquidneck

j-Aquinet - in Sandwich
a-Aquat - same as Acushena
j-Arrousic - island in mouth of Kennebec River
a-Ashumit - near Marshpee
j-Ashen, As-com-duck - ponds in Hubbardston
j-Ashenbuck - hill in Paxton
j-Assaw - North River, trib. to Sudbury, in concord
j-Asabet - stream at southeast corner of Berlin
a-Assawamps - in Middleboro, a neck of land between the ponds
g-Assinnip - Norwell - Rocky Water
a-Cansumpsett - land comprisin Swansey and Rehoboth, Mass., and Barrington, Warren, and perhaps Bristol, R. I.
a-Capawack - Martha's Vineyard
Var.-Capawack, also Nope
a-Capeog - island in Casco Bay, probably Great Chebeag
b-Casco - Paimouth, now Portland, Maine
c-Chabanonkomen - in Dudley, Mass.
d-Chebacco -Essex, also pond and stream in Hamilton
e-Chachucut - a neck of land in Rehoboth, Mass.
f-Changangum - south of Brookfield, Mass.
g-Chewackett - south part of Barnstable, Mass. - also Waquakut
h-Chequasket - Centerville, in Hyannis
i-Chocksett - Sterling
j-Coahasset - a small stream in Cohasset, Mass. - also Conahasset
k-Coasisit - 56 miles above Hadley, probably near Bellows Falls, Vt.
l-Coatuit - southwest part of Barnstable, Mass.
m-Coatuit - Halfway Pond, Plymouth
n-Coaxet - in Dartmouth, Mass.
-o-Cocheco - Dover, N.H.
p-Colchichewick - Andover, also brook from Great Pond to Merrimac River
q-Codsamnut - near Marshpee, Mass.
r-Cohamet - Taunton, Mass.
s-Cumlangdin - about eight miles from Casco, Maine
t-Conanticut - island in Narragansett Bay
u-Conilasset - Cohasset, a fishing promontory
v-Cookset - in Dartmouth, probably same as Coaxet
w-Copicut - elevation on north side of Cuttyhunk
x-Cowesit - neck of land next to Metapoiset, Mass. - also Towosset and Toweset
y-Cummaquid - Barnstable, Mass. - also Mattachisit
z-Cupheage and Pequonnock - Stratford, Conn.
a-Cushana - Dartmouth, Mass.
b-Cushenoc - on Kennebec River, Maine
c-Gequaquaset - Eastham, Mass.
d-Hassanamesett - Grafton, Mass. - also Hassansamisses
e-Hassansamissett - Oxford, place of small stones
f-Hassanamessett - Oxford, place of small stones
g-Hassanamesett - Oxford, place of small stones
h-Has-sa-na-mis-co - Grafton
i-Hockemock - meadows in West Bridgewater
j-Hockomem - down river from Hadley
k-Hockonom - northeast part of Yarmouth and Dennis, Mass.
l-Hockanum - near Hadley, Mass.
m-Kee - Westfield
n-Kickamuc - a neck in Bristol, R.I. Var.-Kekimuet, residence of Massasoit and Philip
o-Kitseaumut - in Sandwich, Mass. on Buzzard's Bay
p-Machemoodus - Haddam, Conn.
q-Maquiquit - between Casco Bay and Brunswick, Maine - also Mequait
r-Madakit - west end of Nantucket
s-Maguncaquequ - in Natick, place of great trees
-t-Magunkkauq - in Hopkinton, Mass. - also Magunkook
-v-Manahadoes - land on east side of mouth of Hudson River
w-Manahata - land on east side of mouth of Hudson River
x-Manamoomskadgin - Abington, place of many beaver
y-Maniquot - river through Braintree
z-Manomet - in Sandwich, twenty miles south of Plymouth, on Manomet River, on the south side of the Cape
{Manomet - "Is the name of a creek or river which runs through the town of Sandwich, into the upper part of Buzzard's Bay, formerly called Manomet Bay. Between this and Scusset Creek is the place which, for more than a century (1797) has been thought of as proper to be cut through" as Cape Cod Canal.
| j-Manomonack - pond in Winchendon |
| a-Manonacuset - near Manomet. (From which Scusset Creek may have been derived.) |
| j-Masackick - Longmeadow, Springfield |
| j-Washapog - Sharon |
| a-Masketuasah - brook east of Rehoboth, Mass. |
| j-Massapoag - pond in northeast Grafton |
| j-Massachusetts - Massachusetts, Blue Hills |
| c-Mattacuchet - between Barnstable and Yarmouth, Mass. |
| j-Mattakeset - Edgartown Bay |
| a-Mattakeset - Pembroke, Mass. |
| d-Mattaccasset - Duxbury, except the north-west part, now Pembroke, Mass. |
| c-Mattakeset - "Worn out planting grounds" |
| c-Mattabesick - Middletown, Conn. seat of Sachem Souheag |
| a-Mattacsees - north part of Yarmouth and Dennis, Mass. |
| a-Mattapan - Dorchester, Mass. |
| j-Mattapoiset - place of resting |
| c-Mattapuyst - residence of Corbitant |
| j-Maucehag - Oxford |
| c-Mavoishen - coastal territory of Maine containing nine or ten rivers from Saco on the west to east of the Hudson River. The name, corrupted to Mystic?) |
| j-Megonko - hill in east part of Hopkinton |
| j-Mo-min-i-mis-set - brook trib. to Ware River in New Braintree |
| a-Menis - in Nova Scotia |
| c-Minis - between Annapolis and St. John's River in Nova Scotia |
| j-Monotony - west part of Cambridge |
| a-Manunkatuck - Guilford, Conn. |
| a-Meshawn - in Provincetown and Truro, Mass. |
| a-Mettapoiset - extending along shore from Dartmouth to Wesappicoasset |
| a-Mettapoiset - Gardner's Neck |
| a-Mishawum - Charlestown, Mass. |
| g-Mishquashcut, also Musquashcut - place of red cedars or red shrubs, pond and brook in Cohasset and cove at the Glades, northeast point, Scituate |
| j-Mistic - Medford, Mass. (Is this a truly Indian name, corrupted to Mystic?) |
| a-Missassaquatec - Marshfield, Mass. |
| a-Modanezit - in northeast Woodstock, Mass. |
| a-Nomimissatet - several miles from Brookfield, Mass. |
a-Nobscusset - Dennis, Mass.
a-Nobscusset - northeast part of Yarmouth, Mass.

J-Nochaukuck - East River at Westport
a-Nomquid - in Tiverton, R.I.

J-Nonotuck - Northampton
J-Nope - Martha's Vineyard, "it is believed that Nope was more properly the name of Gay Head."

C-Norombege - Penobscot, River and bay
a-Nunskateset - river in West Bridgewater, Mass. - also Nunskateaset

a-Nuckatatasset - Bridgewater, Mass.
a-Numquahquat - neck of land near Tiverton, R.I.

h-Nummestaguyt (Namasket) - Middleboro, Mass.
a-Ockonmakamesit - in Marlboro, Mass.
a-Pachet - a brook at Little Compton, R.I.

j-Packchoaq, Bogacchoaq - hill in south Sandwich, Mass.
J-Pakemit, Punkapog - Stoughton
a-Paomet - Truro and Provincetown, Mass.
J-Paomet - creek between Truro and Provincetown, Mass.

Ala-Passamanset - river in Dartmouth, Mass.
J-Paskohomuck - at foot of Mt. Tom, Eastham
h-Passonagesit, (Wessagusset) - Weymouth
a-Patuckquet - river at Providence, R.I.

Land between Patuckquet and Mohasauk rivers was granted to Roger Williams by Caumunicus - now Providence and North Providence, R.I.

I-Paucatuck - river, west bound of Rhode Island
a-Paugasset - North of Milford, Conn. - now Derby, Conn. - also Paugasset
h-Paukopunnakuk - Breakheart Hill, south of Plymouth

a-Pawpoesit - Poponesset, near Marshpee, Mass.

J-Pawtucket - adjoining Wamesit, Chelmsford
a-Pawtuxet - Plymouth, Mass. - also Pauquet, probably that part in immediate vicinity of Plymouth Rock. Part of Plymouth was called Apau

J-Pecowasit - brook in Longmeadow
a-Pejepscot - Brunswick, Maine - also Pochepscutt and Bejepscutt

J-Pentucket - Haverhill
i-Pequannox & Cupheage - Stratford, Conn.

a-Pepoquaduck - opposite Portland, Maine - also Purpoquaduck and Perpuckauck

J-Petapaway - Grafton
a-Petasquamsac - (somewhere in Narragansett territory)
J-Psyquage - Athol
J-Pigusset - Watertown
J-Pimaeposee - at Manomet Creek, Sandwich, place of provisions

a-Piscataqua - river at Portsmouth, N.H.

a-Piscataqua - Portsmout, N.H.
a-Pocasset - in Sandwich, Mass.
a-Pocasset - in Tiverton, R.I. - also Pancatasset and Pokesett

J-Pochausuck - near Westfield
J-Pochet - Island in Pleasant Bay, Orleans
a-Pochet - an Island at Eastham, Mass.
a-Pocomptuck - Deerfield, Mass. - also Pocomptuck
a-Podunk - in East Hartford, Conn.
J-Podunk - pond in Brookfield
a-Pomeraug - Woodbury, Conn.
a-Pomasticut - hill in Stowe
a-Pocurahunkanoah - Cuttyhunk, the island
c-Poo-cut-oh-hunk-un-noh - signifies a thing that lies out of the water
a-Poppesquash - a neck in Bristol, R.I.
a-Potanumquag - or Nauset, in Eastham, Mass. - also Potanumquag and Potanumquag
J-Potanumquag - west side of Chatham Harbor
J-Powow - stream trib. to Merrimac at Amesbury
a-Punkapog - Stoughton, Mass. - also Pakemit
a-Punkateese - Tiverton, R.I. - also Pancateast
d-Punkatoseett - same as Punkateese - res. of Capt. Benjamin Church in 1681
a-Punckankanit - Wellfleet, Mass. - also Punnukkanit
a-Pyquag - Wethersfield, Conn.
J-Quafricanquen - Newbury
J-Quagana - hill in Littleton
J-Quansigomog - Hopkinton
a-Quaquergaug - east side of Taunton River, called "the Falls." - also Quequechand
C-Qulebequess - river east of the Penobscot, in Maine
J-Quinebaug - stream in Charlton and Dudley and Brimfield, rising in Sturbridge
J-Quinepoxit - river in Holden and pond in southwest Princeton
a-Quinipiac - New Haven, Conn.
J-Quinshapage - Mendon
J-Quinsigomond - Worcester, also lake on east side of town
a-Quoobog - Brookfield, Mass.
a-Quonekticut - the Connecticut River, called Fresh River by the Dutch
a-Quontisset - in southeast Woodstock, Mass.
a-Seaconet - Little Compton, R.I. - also Seconnet - called Sogkonate by Col. Benjamin Church
a&c-Sagadechoc - Kennebec River in Maine
a-Sagadassquash, Saquish - in Plymouth Bay - also b-Sagadassquash and Sagawaus - also d-Sagawaus "clams"
J-Sagatabesocot - hill in Worcester
a-Sapokonas - brook in Eastham, Mass., at place called by the natives, Tuttomnest
a-Satuit - in Marshpee, Mass.
J-Satuit-Seteaset - Scituate, Cold Brook
J-Saughtucket - Bridgewater; a-Saughtucket, West Bridgewater
h-Saughtucket - all of Duxbury, 7 miles square
a-Saugus - Lynn, Mass., also J-Saugus
a-Saukacak - west part of Harrich, Mass.
a-Sconicutt - Fairhaven, Mass.
h-Scook - small rocky pond near Manomet Point, Plymouth
C-Scusset - Creek, Massachusetts Bay end of Cape Cod Canal
a-Seeconnet, Montaup and Pocasset formed what now is called Bristol County and part of Newport County in R.I.
c-Seconnet - five leagues southwest of Apooneganset
J-Seacon - the wild goose
a-Sellican - Rochester, Mass. - also river, also Sippican, Sepean
a-Senectacac - east of Penobscot River, Maine
a-Seteaset - Scituate, Mass. - also Satuit, "Cold Brook"
J-Shababkin - hill in Stowe
a-Shaonet - Warwick, R.I. - also Showamet and Shawo-coneck
C-Shawakto - river at Saugus, Maine
a-Shawme - Sandwich, Mass.
a-Shawmet - Boston, Mass.
a-Shawmut - Boston, a spring of water
J-Shawahine - Billerica
a-Signenot - (somewhere in Nova Scotia)
J-Skeekeset - Wellfleet
a-Sokones - in Falmouth, Mass.
a-Soppaenog - west of Mendon, Mass.
d-Souhegan - in the east part of Duxbury, Mass.
a-Sowams - Bristol County, R.I. - also Pokanoka
a-Squaw - Northfield, Mass.
J-Squannacook - river rising in Townsend, trib. to Nashua River.
J-Squannakonk - swamp in east Rehoboth, site of Annawam's Rock - also a-Squannacunk
a-Sucoones - Falmouth, Mass. - also Sokone, Sukunasset, Sukunisset, Soconasset
J-Swamscot - river trib. to Piscataqua, Exeter, N.H.
J-Taconic - hill in Sheffield
a-Tatamquak - near Warwick, R.I.
J-Tatt - Dedham
a-Tatticat - Taunton River, also town on river - also Tetiquet, Testicut, Teightaquid
a-Toocock - falls on Kennebec River in Maine also Taconick
a-Towwooset - same as Coweset
J-Towtaid - Leicester
e-Tunk - (Land beyond) hill country in Hanson, Mass.
a-Tunxs - Farmington, Conn. west of river
a-Tuttomnest - territory from north limit of Nauset to Sapokonas the English "Bound Brook"
J-Umpachene - stream trib. to Konkapot, New Marlboro
J-Uncataquisset - Milton
J-Uncoa - Fairfield, Conn.
a-Wagassussit - north of Norwich, Conn.
J-Wacantuck - Uxbridge
a-Wakouquet in Marshpee, Mass.
J-Wamesit - in Lowell, east of Concord and on Merrimac, also falls on Concord, 100 rods from Merrimac.
Site of Belvidere Village, Lowell
J-Wanassaquatucket and Mooshausick Rivers - at Providence, R.I.

When the adventurers asked them, by signs, whence they obtained this metal, one of them made answer by digging a hole in the ground, and pointing to the main; from which it was understood that the adjacent country contained mines of copper. In the course of almost two centuries (1798) no copper has been there discovered.

Martin Pring, at Edgartown, 1603.

"They (the natives) were adorned with plates of copper."

Also same volume. The Elizabeth Islands were called Poo-cut-oh-hunk-un-noh, Nashawena, Pasque, Naushon, Nenimisset, and Peniquese.

Bibliography

a-Baylies, Francis 1866
An Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth. With corrections, additions and index by Samuel G. Drake, Boston, Mass.

c-Belknap, Jeremy 1794

d-Winsor, Justin 1849

e-Litchfield, Henry W. 1909
Ancient Landmarks of Pembroke, Pembroke, Mass.

f-Barr, John S. 1833

h-Thacher, James, M.D. 1835
History of the Town of Plymouth. Boston, Mass. 2nd ed.

g-Deane 1831

i-Palfrey, J. G. 1873

j-Barber, John Warner 1859
Historical Collections (Mass.) Worcester, Mass.
CACHE CORNER AT SATUCKET

Raymond J. Seams

The Satucket River twists reluctantly across East Bridgewater from Robin's Pond to its absorption in the Taunton River. Three miles along its tortuous course, it makes a half-circle through rich farmland. Hereabouts, on either side of the stream, the plow regularly exposes multiple evidence of a one-time considerable stone age village.

In the spring of 1945, I first explored my scene of concentrated destiny in the vicinity. Near the edge of a bluff which rises an abrupt fifteen feet above the boggy margin, I discovered an old thing with a new look. It was a 2/₃ inch leaf-shaped blade of red felsite, free enough of patination to have been only yesterday percussioned into form. Scarcely had contemplative fingers begun to search the reverse side of the artifact for unsightly knots, when, just across a furrow, dawned a find in all respects strikingly similar. Now rooted to the spot, lest a move change my luck, I spied an incredible triplet. These proved to be all for the present. With fine self-control, I put down the urge to dig up barehandedly that section of an embryonic corn field. Promising myself a harvest after the harvest, I departed with what faith loudy shouted was less than half a loaf.

A few weeks later, stealthy scrutiny between the rows revealed an additional four of like manufacture. Two, however, featured a patinated dark porphyritic felsite. All seven finds had cropped up within a radius of four or five feet.

Summer waned, and the farmer cut corn, plowed, and enriched in rapid succession. Stepping gingerly upon the nestly dressed payoff area, I barely caught a glint of bright red felsite. Released from the earth, it grew over 3½ inches, scraping stone when disinterred. This was it! I plunged my hands into the heavenly mixture of dirt and matter and brought up seven more tangent trophies. Five were of the same red stock, two were of coal black porphyritic felsite, embedded with white crystals. Within an hour, I was in the arena with digging implements, permission to excavate, and a wide-eyed helpmate. We fanned out to a depth of two feet, but there were no strays. The tractor had reached into the yellow strata below the ten inch top soil and resurrected the cache intact.

Further investigation disclosed in situ three caches of five blades each. These storage places were 1½-16 inches beneath the level, the blades in contact, superimposed. The hoards were enclosed in yellow clay in which no pit outline could be discerned. The materials represented in each group were miscellaneous, but the artifact type was constant. Cache B was five feet south of the eight (Cache A) made manifest emmasse by the plow. Cache C lay roughly three feet west of B, and D occurred two feet west of C, lined with B and C. The location of the seven original surface finds indicates they, too, had been placed together. Their center of distribution (E) was about ten feet west of A and seven feet northwest of D. Another two were dug here at shallow depths. A grassy area, two feet wide, along the edge of the declivity was neglected lest the embankment be broken down, but a recent plowing has cut into this and rescued, between D and E, another trio. The cached blades recovered from this favored corner now number thirty-five.

In the course of the digging, a few scattered chips were noted, none of which were correspondent to the cache materials. Thus, the blades were evidently produced elsewhere. Two structures of large burned stones, without significant inclusions, came to light; and the only irrelevant artifact was a small, shattered tool of quartz having a well worked convex edge. Surface artifacts, within a radius of one hundred feet have been rather uncommon. The writer has recorded two sandstone "hoes," one drill, a smub nosed quartz scraper; and no less than six of that class of small, corner-notched tools which are fondly referred to by many as "rotary projectile points," but are described by Professor Willoughby as "bevelled knives."

Considering the blades as a whole: The dimensions (in inches) of the largest are 3 7/16 x 2 3/8; of the smallest, 2 x 7/8; the average length is 2.46; width 1.4; thickness 5/16. The materials are as follows:

- Unpatinated red felsite (16), unpatinated black porphyritic felsite (6), patinated porphyritic felsite (5), patinated red felsites of various textures (5), pink jasper (2), grey argillite (1).

The outer freshness remarkable in twenty-two cases might be attributed to the clayey character of the treasury, were it not for the random intermingling, in the undisturbed clusters, of patinated specimens of identical felsites. In a majority of instances, the edge of greater curvature is sharper and of better workmanship, yet practically devoid of a pressure retouch. The blade least in size is also unique in being entirely pressure-flaked. From every aspect, the blades are unused; and most, if not all, are quite certainly unfinished. Nevertheless, as shown in the type specimens illustrated, there is a tendency toward basal specialization, and basal thinning is generally well pursued. It is the unfounded theory of their current custodian
that these artifacts were intended to be finished singly, as needed, for cutting tools, and adapted to fit that particular haft in which a blade had been rendered useless.

The circumstances of its discovery combine with its intrinsic excellence to invest the collection with unusual romantic and archaeological interest. Through its medium is established a slender tie, centuries long, with some earthly pilgrim for whom oblivion must otherwise be complete.

Whitman, Massachusetts
December, 1948

Fig. 22. Points from the Satucket Cache
Scale approximately three-fourths.
An active life, devoted to the understanding of man's surroundings, came to an end with the death of W. Elmer Ekblaw, on June 5, after a long illness. Dr. Ekblaw, one of the founders of our Nipmuck Chapter, and President of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society from October, 1946, to October, 1948, had been connected with Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, since 1924. He had held the posts of Honorary Fellow in Geology, 1924-26; Associate Professor of Geography, 1926-28; Professor of Geography, from 1928 until his death. At the time of his death he was Professor of Anthropogeography and Biogeography. He had been Research Associate of the American Museum of Natural History in the period 1917-23.

Born in Rantoul, Illinois, Dr. Ekblaw attended Austin Preparatory College, in Effingham, Illinois, and the Y. M. C. A. Night School in Chicago. He then went to the University of Illinois, specializing in Geology, and receiving the A.B. degree in 1910. He served as an Instructor there from 1910-13. In 1912, he received the M.A. degree from the Graduate School. He was Fellow, 1917-19. He was as energetic at the University as he was in later years, for he was Editor of "The Daily Illini," the student newspaper, and in 1910, with C. F. Williams, was responsible for introducing the annual Home-Coming, or Alumni Day, which brought graduates back to the campus in the Fall, when the University was in operation, rather than at June Commencements, when under-classmen had left. This was so successful that the practice has spread to many other schools and colleges.

From 1913 to 1917, he was with Donald Macmillan on the Crocker Land Arctic Expedition, serving as geologist and botanist. The Expedition explored large portions of the Arctic, including northern Greenland, Grant Land, and Ellesmere Land. In the two latter areas Dr. Ekblaw made special surveys. With Captain George B. Comer he excavated Eskimo middens at Umenak, a site that had been occupied continuously for many centuries, and from which a large collection of objects was obtained. His rich store of knowledge of the Arctic was evident in two papers which he published in our Bulletin: "Distribution of Settlement Among the Polar Eskimo," Vol. VIII: 3, 39, and "Significance of Movement Among the Polar Eskimo," Vol. X: 1, 1.

Probably few members of the Society ever realized Dr. Ekblaw's intense interest in birds. This hobby brought him such recognition that he came to be an authority on the bird life of Worcester County. For many years he contributed a column on bird lore to the Worcester Sunday Telegram under the pseudonym "Wake Robin." He also contributed articles about weather conditions. He served the Worcester Natural History Society as Secretary for 15 years.

The King of Sweden presented him with the Order of The North Star two years ago, in recognition of his work in promoting good relations between the United States and Sweden.

Dr. Ekblaw belonged to many scientific groups, including several state Archaeological societies, the American Anthropological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, the Association of American Geographers, the American Association of Professional Geographers (of which he had been President), and others in the fields of Ornithology, Ecology, Mammalogy, and Meteorology. For many years he served as Associate Editor or Editor of the Journal of Economic Geography.

We shall never forget that Dr. Ekblaw took office as President of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society at a time when we had not recovered from the effects of the war. By his vitality and force he breathed new life into it, and re-established many committees which had lain dormant during the war. During his terms we laid the firm foundation on which we now build.