BULLETIN OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

VOL. XI
NO. 1
OCTOBER, 1949

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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.
Due to the illness of our Editor, Mr. Douglas S. Byers, this is a 16-page issue instead of the 32-page issue that was to be brought out at this time and this issue has not received the expert attention that it ordinarily would.
AN INDIAN BURIAL AT WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND

Maurice Robbins

On Saturday, May 14th, I received a call from the Providence Journal relative to the accidental discovery of an Indian burial at Gaspee Point, Warwick, Rhode Island. It was reported that Mr. John Pitman, who had a summer residence at Gaspee Point, had come upon the cranium of an Indian while digging a cesspool and desired that someone be asked to remove the balance of the skeleton.

Accordingly I visited the site on Sunday, May 15th, together with Mr. Karl Dodge of North Providence. We found that the home of Mr. Pitman had started a circular excavation at a point about twenty feet from his house. The excavation, about six feet in diameter, had been carried to about three feet, passing through a deposit of shell eighteen inches in thickness to yellow sand. In excavation Mr. Pitman had accidentally found a human cranium which he had removed.

The cranium, which was given to us, had been broken into several parts. The brain case was broken transversely across the top from the left eye opening to the right mastoid process. The facial bones had been sheared off, the upper jaw was in two parts, and the area about the foramen magnum badly broken. We found in the earth which had been excavated, the teeth, most of the facial bones and cranial parts, the bones of the right hand and wrist, the atlas, and several vertebrae. The lower jaw had been removed by Mr. Pitman and was also broken in discovery.

We found that the burial shaft existed to the northeast of the modern excavation. It was an oval shaft approximately one hundred centimeters long by ninety centimeters wide, the longer axis being from northeast to southwest. The shaft had penetrated the layer of shell, its floor being an inclined plane, seventy-five centimeters deep at the southwestern end and fifty-five centimeters deep at the northeastern end. When the shaft was refilled after the burial was made, the shell refuse had been thrown in first, so that a slightly thicker deposit of shell refuse rested upon the skeleton than on the surrounding surface. The head was to the southwest.

The skeleton lay face downward (the exact position of the cranium is unknown). The right arm was slightly flexed to the right of the skeleton and the right hand and wrist had been somewhere near the cranium but were disturbed in the removal of that part of the skeleton. The left arm lay to the left of the skeleton, the olecranon, six inches to the left of the left ilium and the distal ends of the ulna and radius rested upon the sacrum. The bones of the left hand and wrist were found beneath the pelvis. The rib cage was in articulate position, the sternum beneath the vertebrae. The lower part of the body had been rotated to the right and the legs were rightly flexed. The right leg lay over the left and the bones of the right foot and ankle were found in a vertical position in the earth. The bones of the left heel were nine inches from the end of the sacrum.

It had been reported that Mr. Pitman had found a number of implements with the skeleton. This was erroneous. We found a small triangular point of felsite above the skeleton, a few centimeters below the present surface. This point was probably a chance inclusion in the grave fill. I do not believe that there were any grave goods intentionally placed in the burial.

The skeleton is that of a young person probably between fifteen and eighteen years of age. The teeth are in excellent condition and were probably all present. The dentition and the presence of four unerupted wisdom teeth are a fair indication of age. Another indication of age is the condition of the long bones, the distal and proximal ends of which were separate from the main shaft. General size and weight indicate the sex to have been male.

There is a suspicious perforation of the right radius just below the elbow. Upon close examination I believe this injury to have been accomplished after burial either by rodents or by ourselves in the process of excavating.

The general impression one arrived at was that a young male had been hastily flung, face downward, in a grave dug into a refuse pit.

Attleboro, Massachusetts
May, 1949
THE BURGESS PASTURE SITE

William W. Whiting

We call this little camp The Burgess Pasture site because the land is owned by the Fred Burgess Heirs. This site is probably a part of the Nook Farm Village Camp. It is as it is only about seventy-five yards away. It is located on the same little spring brook where it takes a right angle turn to run down through the trout pools. This brook is the head waters to Wellingsley Brook or Hobahole Brook, and starts at the Nook Farm Site. There is a small swamp between this camp and the Nook Farm Site. This camp is on a knoll with a strip of flat land about that the land and thirty by forty feet with the northwest side and east side surrounded by a small hill now partially wooded by beechnut trees, making it ideal for winter camping as the sun lays right in there nearly all day long, and the Indian felt no shell on this side and east. They must have camped there for a long period of years as there was a tremendous amount of shell, and at the east end it was all scallop shell running about three feet deep.

There are really two separate sites at this camp, for at the base of the little knoll where the camp is the land makes off gradually to the meadow and the spring brook, and the Indians camped here extensively also. This lower site is protected in the same manner as the upper one was from the cold winds. The shell was just as deep here as it was in the upper site, but there were no scallop shells. As it makes off to the meadow near the brook it could not be dug far when we got down to the shell the excavated place would fill in with water. We think the land here must have settled away to a certain extent by the spring freshets since the Indians lived here.

We mentioned in the "Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society" Vol. VII, No. 2, January, 1946, on page 42, "Pits At the Nook Farm Camp Site" that we thought the whole Nook, taking in the trout pools, all the meadows around them, and the upper meadows may have been a lake at one time and that the land gave way at the lower end in some great freshet. If this should have been so, perhaps some of the Indians moved down to this lower site after it happened. We also mentioned in that article about the large amount of scallop shell in the upper site. The scallop shell is the only thing we have to bear out the theory that the upper site is of older origin than the lower for, as we stated in the article referred to above, shore scallops do not thrive extensively in the colder water on this side of the Cape, so they must have been getting them in some warm period many years ago. Of all the sites which we have dug in around Plymouth the upper Burgess site is the only one which had any extra large amount of scallop shell.

We mentioned that we found two occupation levels at this lower site. After we got down through about one foot and a half of shell we found about four inches of sand and gravel, and then more shell. This condition ran through nearly the whole shell heap, but it may not have been a second occupation level, as this sand and gravel could have all accumulated in a few days when there had been one or two freshets. There is a long water shed to this spot, and there have been pretty big freshets down through there even in the past fifty years. In fact, we have a side brook running the whole length of the trout pools which is about one-half mile to take care of it. As that Mr. McGill said there is so much at times that it will not all pass through our pools and we have seen the time when this side brook could not pass it all, and it would fill the whole lower meadow and go over the tops of our lower pools.

How I found this upper Burgess Site is that some children went up there one day in the late nineteen twenties and dug little holes to play "roll-y polly." I happened through some time after this and noticed a few chips around the holes. This place had not been plowed in the past fifty years. When I saw the chips I thought if that many chips could come out from those little holes there must be plenty of Indian evidence there, so I got a shovel and soon found it to be so. After I dug there a few days on spare time, I found that besides the Indian middens and artifacts there was a lot of white man material such as broken up earthen glazed jugs and pots, some brown and some yellow.

When I found there was so much white man material there I thought I would like to find out the reason. My mother knew as much about the Nook as any one else around, as she lived in the house which is now the Nook Farm Dairy office when she was a little girl. She would be one hundred and two years old if she was now alive. It would bring it nearly one hundred years ago when she lived there, and she told me that an old Irishman by the name of McGill lived on that same spot at that time and that she had to go over there every morning to get milk. She said that Mr. McGill lived in a little house more like a shanty, and that it had a thatched roof, the same kind of a roof as the Pilgrims had on the first houses. She said that there was another old Irishman by the name of McGuire who lived not far away from McGill in the same kind of a shanty, but she did not tell me just the spot where McGuire lived.
THE BURGESS PASTURE SITE

Lower Burgess Site.

Figure 1

Upper Burgess Site

Figure 2

A Garnet, Felsite
B Garnet, Felsite
C Flint?
D Bone, Arrowhead?
E Colonial clay pipe bowl.
F Gray, Spearhead or Arrow
G Pockmarked projectile
H V groove to sharpen bone points
I Coin of James I. 1603-1625.
J Dark Purple Felsite
K Gray-Green Chert.

Other two coins very irregular.
Figure 3

Upper Burgess Site.

Figure 4
There is a small pond just north over the hill from the upper Burgess Site, or the McGill Site, as it is called, which is shown on the site map. This pond lays down in a valley and the children have always skated on it. Some have always called it McGill’s Pond, and some have called it McGuire’s Pond. My mother said this pond was made by McGill and McGuire. They used to go there and take peat out of the meadow and dry it and use it for their winters fuel, and finally they took so much peat out that they had made this little pond about two hundred and fifty feet long by seventy feet wide. There is a deep trench running from this pond by the east side of the hill, to the meadow which surrounds the trout pools. McGill and McGuire drained while they were getting the peat out. This trench is still there today but it is grown in with bushes, and it is blocked at the pond end.

At this time when my mother lived at the Nook Farm it was owned by Mr. Charles Burton who was a very esteemed man in the Town of Plymouth. He was superintendent of the public schools, and in later years he was also principal of the high school. I was told by Mr. Elmer Harlow who was Plymouth Town Accountant up to about four years ago, that he ran across some old records which gave Mr. Burton’s salary at one thousand dollars a year, which was considered big money in those days. He was also a well to do man financially. I understand that there is a portrait of him in nearly all the schoolsrooms in Plymouth. At that time Mr. Burton owned all of the Nook where the trout pools are besides the Nook Farm. He had hot houses, and my mother’s father took care of them for him. He had Mr. McGill and Mr. McGuire working on the land for him. He filled the whole Nook with little three inch half tile thinking he was going to drain the springs to the brook, but that didn’t amount to anything. I remember when they were building the trout pools they were all the time taking out those little tiles.

I do not know how long McGill lived on the Indian camp site before this time, or if he had any forefathers that lived there before him, but in digging out the site we found old scissors, old latches, hand made nails, old glazed pottery such as mentioned before and two small Dutch pipe bowls which were the off set type. There were quite a few other things which I have now forgotten. We placed no value on that material at that time, and so kept none of it except the two little clay pipe bowls, which I now have. We found five disks with irregular edges. They had a crown and some letters on them, but I thought they were not old coins as they were so very thin. I showed them to my brother, who collects old coins, and he did not think they were money, so I took them over to Major Kuhn, who was also a coin collector, and he was much interested in them and gave me a beautiful flint drill for them.

When I decided to write this paper I thought I would like to have them again and so got in touch with him, and offered to buy them, but he gave three of them to me. I must have lot the other two. He found that they were old Irish coins. This is the classification he sent me.

James I of England 1602 - 1625
Crown and harp, PRA (nco) ET. HTB (ernia)
RXK Obverse Crossed scepter in crown
IACD (bus) D (el) G (ratia) MAG (NUS)
James by the grace of God
King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

As I remember it, these coins were in the humus on top of the thick shell. This humus had particles of broken shell all through it. I suppose when McGill spaded or plowed up the soil he hit into the shell a little but, when we really got down into the shell it was solid.

I do not know how these coins got into this site as they are of such old origin, but am inclined to think that they were brought over from Ireland by McGill or some of his forefathers, perhaps they were in a bag or box with some other trinkets. As we found no contact material in the deep shell we do not think the Indians ever had them, and are inclined to agree with Dick Bont when he said if the Indians ever had them the first thing they would have done would have been to drill a hole in them and strung them to wear as an ornament, as we do not think they could have kept them any other way owing to the fact that they were so very thin and small. However, we will leave it to the reader to form his own conclusions about them.

Colburn Wood, Jr., did a great deal of digging at this site with me. We found an old stone floor on the upper side of the site just under the hill on the northwest side. We think this was the floor to McGill’s shanty. Colby was doing most of the digging at this time and he said some of the stones were all he wanted to lift, and he was a very strong boy at that time. These stones were all field stones, and were all flat on the top sides. Under the stone floor was Indian occupation dirt and shell. Colby found a beautiful polished bone awl under this floor. He also found a piece of a gorget there that fitted on to a piece which I had found out in the main shell heap, so I gave him my piece and still he does not have the whole gorget.

There were quite a few arrow heads, knives and scrapers found at the two sites. Also a very small broken axe with only the blade and a part of the groove. There were several pieces of worked plumbago in both sites.

Jesse Brewer dug at this site several times with me. He loaned me his catalogue a few days ago and I ran across a notation in it about one of the times he dug there on March 16, 1935. It mentions he got one good hammerstone, one beaver tooth, one rubbing stone, five arrow points and quantities of broken deer bones. He also mentions that I got one beautiful white quartz point and several broken ones that day.
I dug out at the Nook Farm Site a large nearly round garnet colored felsite stone flecked with small white crystals. This stone had a collapsed ceramic pot near it. It had many pieces of stock flaked away from it. It weighed forty-eight pounds. I mention this stone because I found a knife scraper of beautiful workmanship from stock from this same stone at this upper Burgess Site. We speak of this because it helps to tie in the Burgess Site with the Nook Farm Village Site. The knife scraper had probably been knocked out of it for thumb and finger grips, one on each side. I have a few other artifacts in my collection which came from stock from this stone.

One peculiarity about this site is the fact that we found very few Indian clay pot-shards. We cannot quite account for this. Perhaps most of it had gone back to nature.

There was a cache of five scrapers, one snub-nosed white quartz and four felsite. There were also four small clay pot-shards which all fitted together found under the old stone floor. We think the scrapers may have been in a clay pot and it had all deteriorated except the four small sherd.

There were two dark felsite leaf shaped knives found together in the shell heap, one perfect and extra good, the other had a part of the butt end broken off. These were from the upper site also. There was a piece of a rare type ceremonial stone made of black soapstone, with the most perfect hole drilled through it lengthwise which I have ever seen. The same kind is shown in Charles C. Willoughby's book "Antiquities of the New England Indians" on page 62, Fig. 39, artifact E. This one looks as if it would be exactly the same as the Willoughby one if it was whole. The one in the book was found in Massachusetts. This broken ceremonial stone came out of the thick shell in the lower site.

There was also a beautifully flaked yellow jasper trianguloid found in the second layer of shell at this lower site. It measured one and three-quarters inches long by one and one-half inches wide. I mentioned in my catalogue that there were many deer bones found near this artifact.

William Wood has a butterfly banner stone in his collection which was found in a load of sand and gravel that was taken from the little sand bank where the rise is between the lower and upper sites. This may have come from a grave. There were two fire pits on the top edge of this sand bank although the upper shell heap did not reach out here. The banner stone did not have a hole drilled through it. It shows a little pecking on one side where the hole should have been, and on the other side it shows where they had just started to drill it, although the drilled place was much smaller around than the holes that these banner stones usually have. The hole they started to drill was but 3/16 inches in diameter. Otherwise it was fully made and polished.

The illustrations are of some of the better artifacts from both sites.

Conclusion

It might be advisable for archaeologists to think twice before calling an Indian site a contact site, for when the early settlers came here many of them picked the same locations which the Indians had used before them. Places such as the Burgess Site with shelter from the cold winds of winter and easy access to good drinking water. Also, do not take too much notice of a few colonial artifacts in the ground for the farmers kept pigs in the barn cellars and quite a few things were thrown in there with the garbage, even to an occasional solid silver spoon and some things got in there from the barn itself, such as worn out tools and brass from old harnesses, and so forth. This material got into the manure and was spread over the ground, and then was plowed under. I have one little colonial silver spoon which I found on the upper Nook Farm Site and I think it got there in just this way.

I want to thank Major Kuhn for the valuable help he gave me about the coins, and Colby Wood for loaning me the bone awl and gorget. I also want to thank Charlie Sherman for making the illustrations, and William Wood for doing the illustrations of the butterfly banner stone.

Plymouth, Massachusetts
January, 1949

LATTEEN SPOONS FROM THE OLD COLONY

Percy E. Raymond

Common or kitchen spoons of five materials were available in early Colonial times. The cheapest, often homemade, were those of wood or horn. Next in price were those of pewter, and, somewhat more expensive, but stronger, are those made from sheet-brass, or latten. These are the ones which have survived about Plymouth. Soil conditions
seem to have been unfavorable to the preservation of the others. Iron ones are not considered here.

The recent announcement by Plimoth Plantation, Inc. of their plans to rebuild the original settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts, has brought a further demand for information regarding the Pilgrim Fathers and their possessions. Through the kindness of Henry Hornblower, President of Plimoth Plantation, Inc.; Sidney Strickland, architect for the project; and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, I have been permitted to study their collections of spoons. There are altogether about three dozen, some entire, some fragmentary. The majority were found at three Pilgrim House-sites: that of Governor Josiah Winslow, at Green Harbor; that of John Howland, at Green Harbor; and that of an unidentified Pilgrim, at Oak River.

Knowledge of the various types of metal spoons may be helpful to the archaeologist in dating sites. Reciprocally, dates acquired by the archaeologist from other sources may greatly help the student of spoons. Some of the general facts may be listed:

1. Nearly all spoons made before 1650 have fig-shaped bowls. The round-bowed Dutch is the chief exception.

2. All spoons made before 1650 had slender stalks. The more slender, and the more nearly hexagonal they are, the earlier. Some with stalks circular in section were made during the 16th and 17th centuries.

3. Spoons with broad flat stalks or thick, heavy stalks are post-1650.

4. The narrower the front of the bowl, the later the spoon.

5. Rat-tail spoons are post-1650. The tail is found where stem joins bowl.

6. The tinning of brass spoons is said to have begun "about the middle of the 17th century." We need information.

7. Few spoons made before 1650 bear their owner's initials.

8. Most pewter and latten spoons bear the maker's mark or "touch" inside the bowl near the stem. To read the mark, hold the upper end of the stem toward you.

9. Most of these marks are useless, because not registered. A few from 1660 onward bear dates.

10. Square-topped, shield-shaped touches are post-1650.

11. The circular touch with spoons in it was used almost entirely on latten examples. It is supposed to have appeared about 1660, but there is no proof of it. The circular touch with keys belongs to pewter spoons and its use began as early as the 17th century.

12. There was no silver-plating before 1760.

13. Slipped-in-the-stalk, or slip-top spoons were made from about 1650 to 1700. In this form the upper end of the stalk bears no knop [knob], but is obliquely truncated, as though planed off. It is difficult to obtain. The stalk is hexagonal in cross section.

14. Seal-top spoons have about the same range in dates. In these, the terminal knop is flat and seal-shaped. Silver spoons of this type did in some cases have seals engraved on them.

15. Puritan spoons were made from about 1660 to 1675. These spoons had a flat stalk which was rectangular in section with rounded end. The bowl was oval, and there was a short V-shaped tail where stem joins bowl.

16. Pied-de-biche, or trifid spoons were made in England from about 1663 till about 1700. The stalks were flat, rectangular or six-sided in cross section, and terminated in a broad flat end which was square or straight end. The bowl was oval, and there was a short V-shaped tail where stem joins bowl.

17. Wavy-end spoons were made from about 1690 to 1750. Many families had their own molds so their use continued throughout the 18th century. The stalk was half-round in section and flat beneath. The terminal was flat, with a median tongue.

The best reference book is:


Governor Josiah Winslow site

Four sorts of spoons are represented in the collection of seventeen found at the Winslow site. One "slipped-in-the-stalk" and two "seal-tops" are complete. The "Puritan" is represented only by handles and one bowl, the "Tri-fid" or "Pied-de-biche," by one partial stalk. All have been tinned, hence all are presumably later than 1650, and probably made before 1680 or 1690. The dates when certain types of spoons came into "style" and went out are known approximately, but the colonists probably took what they could get, and were little concerned with changing fashions.

The slip-top was an ancient, conservative, type of spoon. The one recovered (Fig. 6) should have been made long before 1650, but since it is tinned, it probably was not. Most specimens of this type made after 1650 have a broad flattened stalk and
an elliptical bowl. This one has a fig-shaped bowl, 2-5/16 inches in greatest width. The stalk is flattened, 1/4 inch wide at the upper end, but is six-sided, not rectangular in section. It was probably made in an old mold. The touch is not clear. Malcolm Bell figured a similar tinned specimen, as fig. 5, pl. XVI, in his book, "Old Pewter."

The two complete seal-tops are so dissimilar that they must be described separately. The bowls are both bad in an old mold. Showing that they had been used for stirring food in an iron skillet or shallow kettle, not merely for conveying corn-meal mush to the mouth from a wooden or pewter bowl.

One (Fig. 5, at left) has a fig-shaped bowl, originally about 2-3/8 inches long and about 2 inches wide. The stalk is flattened, rounded at the sides, 5/16 inches wide at the bowl and 3/16 at the knop. The over-all length is about 7-5/8 inches. The baluster below the seal is vertically grooved but not melon-like. The touch is excellent, with two spoons between I and W. This is not recorded by Price for Seal-tops, but he does show it as occurring on latten slipped-in the stalks and the ones with sitting lion-knops.

The other seal-top (Fig. 5, right side) is about 6-3/4 inches long, the bowl oval, not fig-shaped, about 2-1/4 by 1-7/8 inches. The handle is wide and flat, but six sided. The knob below the seal is melon-like. The whole ornament at the top has been filled nearly flat at the back. The touch is obscure, but of the "spoon" type. This is obviously a very late seal-top, the only one I know which does not have a fig-shaped bowl.

The collection contains two other badly worn fig-shaped bowls, both undoubtedly from seal-tops. One has the I W touch, the other a more elaborate one, not shown by Price. A third fragment shows little wear. It is a fig-shaped bowl with about 1-1/2 inches of flat stalk, and bears the touch shown by Price on page 37, a heart with the initials G P in the center, surrounded by the words DOUBLE WHITE.

There are three or four fragments of the upper ends of seal-tops. One is of particular interest, because it has been converted into an implement of some sort (Fig. 6 at right). It is 4-3/16 inches long, the stalk flattened, six sided, the greatest width 1/4 inch. It has been filed. The edges to a rather blunt point. I am inclined to think it was used as a fork, as broken spoon handles sometimes were. Or it may have been a skewer. The seal-top made it especially well adapted for pushing with the palm of the hand. I like to think of some Pilgrim housewife puncturing a ham with it and inserting cloves, preparing a feast on some great occasion. But perhaps it had no more romantic use than pushing a hole through deer skin, in the making of moccasins or breeches.

A complete tinned "Puritan" stalk (Fig. 6, at left) is 4-1/2 inches long, apparently broken off at the bowl. It is rectangular in section, 3/8 inch wide at the top and 5/16 wide at the bowl end. The back of the upper end shows the typical three nicks, the lateral ones short and shallow, the median one longer and deep. The collection contains two other parts of stalks, which do not differ materially.

There is also an elliptical bowl, with a fragment of the stalk retained (Fig. 7, at left). It might, from its shape, belong either to a trident or a Puritan spoon, but since it has no trace of a rat-tail, it undoubtedly belongs in the latter category.

The one fragment of a trident (Fig. 6, second from left) is the upper part of a handle, rounded at the end, with two shallow notches. The length is 3-1/2 inches, and it is 3/4 inch wide at the top. It is unusually thin and flat, just like a smaller spoon of the same age. Mr. Price calls this type the "Puritan emerging into the Pied-de-biche." It is not older than 1663.

The "R M" Site at Eel River

The material from this site is fragmentary, consisting chiefly of parts of handles. All the material shown on Figure 8 is from this site. The largest piece is the bowl of a tinned seal-top spoon (Fig. 8, at left) retaining 2-1/2 inches of the stalk. The bowl is typically fig-shaped and bears a good touch with the initials R T at the bottom. The stalk is 1/4 inch broad at the bowl end, flattened, six-sided and maintains the same width throughout its length. It obviously belongs to the late group, probably after 1650.

There is one fragment of the common seal-top (Fig. 8, top, middle) and a second smaller and more interesting one (Fig. 8, top, left, Fig. 7, center). This is of what Price calls the "short type," with only a plain ball and an annulus below the seal. The seal is oval, not circular, and the fragment of stalk remaining is slender, rounded polygonal. This is obviously part of a spoon like those shown by Price as figs. 1 and 3 on his plate VII. He dates them in unqualified terms as late 16th or early 17th century. In slenderness of stalk and simplicity of knob this is totally unlike any other seal-top found in the excavations, and is undoubtedly much older than any of the tinned specimens. An early 17th century date is probable.

The Worcester Historical Society has a splendid example of this sort of spoon. It is exactly like the ones shown by Price in the figures cited, and bears the same touch, a fleur-de-lis. This is the Paris mark.

There is another "short" spoon in the Pilgrim Memorial Hall. It is about 5-3/4 inches long, the unusually narrow fig-shaped bowl badly worn. It bears the "three-spoon" touch none too well preserved. The badly
corroded stem is a little flatter than that of the specimen in Worcester.

There are two slipped-in-the-stalk handles, one 7/16 inches wide at the upper end, 1/4 inch wide there. Both are somewhat irregularly bordered, six sided. The shorter one is 5/16 inches wide at the upper end, 1/4 inch at the broken one. The upper end is sliced more obliquely than are most specimens, giving the end a more finished appearance. Price figures a spoon with a similar stalk as his fig. 8, pl. IX and includes it in the group of late 16th or early 17th century.

The remaining fragments are two most per plexing stalks (Fig. 8, objects on either side of the slip-top). Neither shows any definite upper terminal, although one is 3-5/8 inches long. It is 1/4 inch wide throughout its length. The other broke off just at the junction with the bowl, and is 7/16 inches wide there. Both are somewhat rounded diamond-shaped in section, the width greater than the thickness.

Stalks with diamond section are unusual in England. Price records only five, four of them being on spoons made in the 16th or 15th century. One, which has a globe-knop, is of the second half of the 17th century. It is tinned, which the present specimens are not, and, further, it is unique. These stalks are not, therefore, of any present help.

John Howland Site

An especially well preserved seal-top found here was illustrated in the Boston Transcript, August 27, 1938. Fragments of other seal-tops, all of the usual "long" type were found. The complete specimen is unusual in that it shows an embryo rat-tail, This is merely a slightly raised equilateral triangle. The touch, a crown above a heart, surrounded by the words DOUBLE TINNED, was seen by Price on a trifid-end spoon. The date would therefore be after 1650.

At Pilgrim Hall is another seal-top with the same sort of pseudo-rat-tail. It bears one of the "three-spoon" touches, and was found at the old Hayward house at Bridgewater.

Spoons at Pilgrim Hall

Three of these, the "short" seal-top, the John Howland spoon, and the Hayward spoon have already been mentioned. There is also a tinned seal-top with an unusually wide stalk which was found at East Bridgewater in a well which has not been used since 1700.

There are three or four other seal-tops; one has the three-spoon touch with the words DOUBLE WHITE, another the two-spoon touch with the initials I B. This latter touch is recorded by Price as occurring on trifids, hence is post-1660.

More unusual is a six-inch seal-top which has a remarkably small seal, a small quadrilateral ornament, and below this, two annuli instead of the usual one. It was found in an old house at Plymouth. It will be noted that the "fork" shown on Figure 6 (at the right), also has two annuli.

Unique is a yellow slipped-in-the-stalk found in the subcellar at the site of an old house in Kingston. The bowl is typically fig-shaped, 2-3/8 x 2 inches, and the 4-1/2 inch stalk is six-sided, flattened, with a uniform width of 1/4 inch. The touch is shield-shaped, with the initials D B below the date, 1667. This is undoubtedly a previously unknown touch of a spoonmaker, Daniel Barton of London, who got into trouble with the Worshipful Company of Pewterers in 1687, because he began making spoons with some sort of an engine, probably a press. He was warned to stop this new practice, but managed somehow to appease the authorities. It is curious that the only known example of this sort should turn up at Kingston, Massachusetts.

Summary

This study seems to show that the seal-top was the favorite base-metal spoon of the Pilgrims. It was more slender and fragile than the Puritan or the trifid, both of which were to be had at the period, 1650-1675, at which time most of the spoons so far found seem to have been made. The two "short" seal tops are the oldest found, and may have been made and used before 1650.

The Eel River site was abandoned before 1660, hence the presence of a tinned specimen there is of interest, since it indicates that the tinning process was in use considerably before that date. The most surprising fact learned is that slip-tops with fig-shaped bowls continued to be made till near the end of the 17th century.

Fig. 5. Two tinned seal-tops from the Win­slow site, with an older untinned specimen belonging to the author between them. Note the seal, the melon-knop below it, then the upper annulus, the four-faced flowered ornament, and the lower annulus.
The northernmost part of Cape Cod exhibiting signs of considerable prehistoric occupation is the promontory like, glacial formation of High Head, in the town of Truro (Fig. 10, No. 25). In the six miles of dune sands which extend from this region to the extreme end of the cape, only one ancient location has been recorded; a surface site (M-38-20) apparently used only on occasion and by small parties. As though to compensate for this general neglect of the dune country beyond, the Indian traces at High Head are of a substantial nature. For not only several important shellheaps are here, but the whole area of approximately one square mile which constitutes the head is underlain with chippings and other evidences of stone working. Of the shellheaps of this locality, two have already received comment in this publication. (1) This paper con-
times with still another such site.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Hillside site (M-38-25) is on a sheltered southeasterly slope, some 300 feet directly west of Smalls Swamp, a large kettle hole near which most of the shellheap life of High Head was settled. As closely as can be determined, in the plowed and disturbed condition of the hillside, the site originally comprised sundry thin shell accumulations grouped around two rather small sections of like deposits which were thick enough to have largely escaped the plow. Only one of these latter areas will be here reviewed. However, most of the artifacts and other matters of interest that were within this particular area are thought to be accounted for by present data. Whether this portion of the site was culturally identical with other occupied parts of the hillside can not be said for a lack of pertinent information. And the state of the site is now such that evidence more than is mentioned herein will hardly be forthcoming.

A small amount of the excavating to be considered was done in 1945, when a large, shallow, trench like pit was in part investigated. While few artifacts were discovered at the time, it seems worth noting that in the uphill part of this pit a six inch layer of gray transported clay was interposed between the surface zone of plowed and mixed loam and shell and the lower fill of discolored sand. Mindful of the fact that an extensive lens of such clay had already been dug through at a nearby site without much profit, no particular importance was then attached to this stratum, and most of it was left in place. As will presently be seen, this last may have been unfortunate.

When work was resumed, in March 1947, it became apparent that a considerable amount of undisturbed camp material lay under the plow line and just to the south of the above pit. But in the meantime, it need hardly be said, this pit had not been entirely left alone, and no trace of its clay layer remained. From this later date excavating was continued, off and on, until a section of about 350 square feet was uncovered, comprising nearly all of the midden that could be found under the plowing. Little was discovered on the periphery of this area, however, most of the artifacts having been concentrated in the general vicinity of a burial to be later described.

An idea of the strata encountered and the order of their overlapping is given in the accompanying east-west cross section (Fig. 10, No. 2). Supplementary notes follow:

1. Layer A was a loose textured dark loam, the zone of plowing and recent slope

2. Layer B was straw colored sand. Whether this portion of the site is now such that evidence more than is mentioned herein will hardly be forthcoming.

3. Layer C was of shells closely packed in a large kettle. While this stratum appears as a thin line in the drawing, to the north it increased in thickness to 12 inches at one point, at which point it rested directly on the yellow glacial sand. The number of artifacts in this layer also was negligible. Its maximum thickness was 11 inches. This clay, which was without artifacts, will be dealt with more fully in connection with the burial.

4. Layer D was of transported gray clay of the kind already mentioned. Its maximum thickness was 11 inches. This clay, which was without artifacts, will be dealt with more fully in connection with the burial.

5. Layer E was of brownish black sand and, save for its color, barely different from layer C. It measured 10 inches through its thickest part. Like layer C, it yielded a number of artifacts. (6) Layer F was of dirty yellow sand and without artifacts. It seemed of little consequence and soon pinched out as the midden thinned to the west.

In this later digging two additional pits were found. One measured 40" in depth and contained a bone awl, a quartz point, and some potsherds. Since the top of this pit extended at least to the disturbed upper layer and the fill was mottled with clean sand, this depression may have been the work of some farmer with a spade. The other pit was smaller and filled with oyster shells. Somewhat unaccountably, no evidence of a hearth or fire bed came to light.

BURIAL

This interment was in the bottom part of the blackish sand (Layer E), where the latter came in contact with the clay. Closely flexed and laid on its left side was the skeleton of an adult, the head orientated to the west and twisted to an unnatural position, being upright and facing the north. This disarticulation may have been partly due to the fact that a chunk of burned granite was directly under the skull. As will have been noticed, the burial was rather shallow, the right scapula being only 17 inches below the surface, and the cranium still less deep. There were no accompanying artifacts. No derangement attending the burial could be detected in the enclosing brown sand, nor was there any disturbance of the yellow sand below the normal bottom line of the midden.

time of the burial was indicated by its position. It may well have been that this material was originally spread up over the burial. If so, it washed off before the area was finally sealed over by the gradual accumulation of later strata. While the clay had both its greatest width and greatest thickness in a section through the burial, it was traced along the front of the brown sand to a point ten feet south of the skeleton.

Some hypothetical remarks may be ventured concerning the process by which this last act was accomplished. It is not unlikely that the body was simply placed on the old surface near the aggregation of dark sand and the latter raked over it, the clay then having been dumped on the downhill side and possibly also on top of the lightly covered remains. Lending weight to this are three facts that are recalled, namely, that the enclosing sand had its greatest thickness in a section through the burial, that the underlying yellow sand had not been scooped out, and that the clay was rather closely juxtaposed to the torso. In reality, the burial area must once have had the aspect of a low mound.

There are still a few points in respect to the clay. Whether this material had any ceremonial significance in a burial otherwise so unpretentious is to be doubted. But at any rate, it is obvious that once in place this deposit served a useful purpose, in that for some time after the interment it constituted a retaining wall which kept the sandy covering from washing from the burial. The clay itself, since there is none at Highland, was doubtless brought either from the ocean cliff at Highland Light or from a bay cliff near Corn Hill. Each of these exposures is three miles from the present site. Finally, it is to be noted that considerable iron oxide had leached from the clay, staining from two to four inches of the underlying light sand to a bright orange.

The human relics were not removed from the ground without appreciable breakage, which was due as much to the extremely wet condition of the bones and their matrix, as it was to actual decay. Such anatomical comment as seems warranted from one little informed in the subject is as follows: The skeleton is that of a person not beyond middle age, judging by the openness of the skull and the moderate amount of wear on the teeth. Of the latter, all are present and without sign of disease. A cephalic index within the medium range is indicated. That the individual was tall is obvious from size of the long bones, the femur, for instance, each measuring 19 inches in overall length. It may be added that this skeletal material has been given to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

**COMMENT ON THE ARTIFACTS**

While a few of the chipped implements are thin and well made, notably those shown in Fig. 9, Nos. 2, 11, 13, the general run of work in this class is mediocre. In the ground, the various types were more or less haphazardly mixed. It will be recalled that layers C and E were the main artifact yielding deposits. However, the quarts points represented in Fig. 9, Nos. 1, 12, 13 were in the underlying yellow sand. The long stemmed point denoted by Fig. 9, No. 18 came from the plowed loam. Nevertheless, this last object not only seems typologically old, but it is the only felsite piece showing marked effects of weathering.

Where the term trianguloid appears in the listing of the chipped specimens, the sides of the blade were considered as straight, or approximating the sides of a true triangle. Where the terms ovate, lanceolate, and elongate were used the blade sides were judged as excursive. However, the terminology is intended to be descriptive rather than anything else. To present the material in such a way that it can be reclassified, if necessary, would seem advisable. This has been attempted.

So far as present knowledge goes, most of the bone and antler artifacts shown in Fig. 10 have no close typological counterparts among implements of the same materials from other local shellheaps. Nos. 17, 19 are the exceptions to this.

Consisting of 65 specimens, potsherds were nearly as plentiful as stone implements. But the sherds are often small, and in several instances there are several fragments from the same pot. In hardness, the examples vary from those that can be scratched with the fingernail, to those having a hardness of from three to four of the scale. Mineral tempered sherds have an angular aplastic derived from granite, both quartz and feldspar being always recognizable, and sometimes mica in addition. Depending more or less on the wall thickness, this mineral tempering is medium to coarse. In the latter case the largest grains tend to be about 5 mm. across. A burned and fractured condition of the tempering crystals is in evidence. That the vessels were formed by a coiling or aplicing process is occasionally to be seen (Fig. 10, Nos. 12, 13). Of special interest is the sherd represented in Fig. 10, No. 11. This last specimen is taken to be transitional, in that it combines a decorated exterior with what (after experimenting with patent clay) appears to be a somewhat smoothed over, cord surfaced interior.

To classify the pottery in accordance with currently held opinion on eastern Massachusetts ceramics (1), fully ninety per cent seems to be Early Intermediate. Included here are all of the mineral tempered sherds, with the exception of two that are cord sur-


### Artifacts

#### Work in Stone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Figure 9</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chipped, lengths under 65 mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, stem contracting to straight base</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, stem as wide as blade</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, long tapering stem</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, tapering stem (1)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, straight stem</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid, shallow side notches</td>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate, stemmed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 Felsite, 1 Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate, shallow side notches</td>
<td>11-13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate, asymmetrical</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Felsite, 1 Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed base, round corners</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Chert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous small stemmed</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous knives</td>
<td>17-19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipped, lengths 65 mm. and over.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianguloid (dubious)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Limonitic shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate, double pointed</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongate, double pointed</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate to Elongate, straight bases</td>
<td>23, 24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate to Elongate, base type uncertain</td>
<td>25, 26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 Felsite, 1 Quartzite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongate, long tapering stem</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long straight stem</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemmed, thick amorphous blade</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallow side notches</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous knives</td>
<td>31, 32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 Felsite, 1 Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick like, sharp tip, heavy base</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Felsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stone work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammerstone</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plummet</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whetstones</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Slate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Nos. 6-9 appear to be knives shortened by re-flaking.
Worked antler tips
Antler flakers
Large worked antler, (possibly moose)
Large worked deer antler
Awl, dog ulna
Awls, sharpened splinters
Rush matting needle
Awl, or dagger
Bead, canine tooth

Mineral tempered rim sherds.
Flattened lip, outside and inside plain, gray to tan
Flattened and striated lip, outside obscure stamping, inside plain, gray
Flattened and notched lip, outside horizontal and oblique dentate, inside plain, gray
Rounded and notched lip, outside horizontal and perpendicular scallop shell, inside plain, gray
Narrow obliquely notched lip, outside horizontal dentate or scallop shell, inside plain, tan
Narrow lip, outside horizontal stamping, inside plain, gray

Mineral tempered body sherds.
Outside rocker stamping, inside plain, mottled gray and tan
Outside scallop shell, inside smoothed cord malleations, tan
Outside cord malleations, inside plain, gray
Both outside and inside cord malleations, (Vinette 1), reddish
Both outside and inside plain, reddish

Shell tempered body sherds.
Outside cord malleations with perhaps incised grooves, inside plain, gray
Outside cord malleations, inside plain, reddish
Outside cord wound stick, inside channelled, reddish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Figure 10</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worked antler tips</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antler flakers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large worked antler, (possibly moose)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large worked deer antler</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awl, dog ulna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awls, sharpened splinters</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush matting needle</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Shape and Antler Description   |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Flattened lip, outside and inside plain, gray to tan | 1-4       |
| Flattened and striated lip, outside obscure stamping, inside plain, gray | 5 |
| Flattened and notched lip, outside horizontal and oblique dentate, inside plain, gray | 6 |
| Rounded and notched lip, outside horizontal and perpendicular scallop shell, inside plain, gray | 7 |
| Narrow obliquely notched lip, outside horizontal dentate or scallop shell, inside plain, tan | 8 |
| Narrow lip, outside horizontal stamping, inside plain, gray | 9 |

| Shape and Pottery Description  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Mineral tempered rim sherds.   |
| Flattened lip, outside and inside plain, gray to tan | 1-4       |
| Flattened and striated lip, outside obscure stamping, inside plain, gray | 5 |
| Flattened and notched lip, outside horizontal and oblique dentate, inside plain, gray | 6 |
| Rounded and notched lip, outside horizontal and perpendicular scallop shell, inside plain, gray | 7 |
| Narrow obliquely notched lip, outside horizontal dentate or scallop shell, inside plain, tan | 8 |
| Narrow lip, outside horizontal stamping, inside plain, gray | 9 |

| Mineral tempered body sherds.   |
| Outside rocker stamping, inside plain, mottled gray and tan | 10 |
| Outside scallop shell, inside smoothed cord malleations, tan | 11 |
| Outside cord malleations, inside plain, gray | 12 |
| Both outside and inside cord malleations, (Vinette 1), reddish | 14 |
| Both outside and inside plain, reddish | 15 |

| Shell tempered body sherds.     |
| Outside cord malleations with perhaps incised grooves, inside plain, gray | 14 |
| Outside cord malleations, inside plain, reddish | 15 |
| Outside cord wound stick, inside channelled, reddish | 16 |
faced both outside and inside. The prevailing ware, it may be said, is what one would expect with the present assemblage of stone implements.

Only six examples are not conformable in the above class. However, these odd sherds are of considerable interest from the fact that they suggest cultural stratigraphy. Unfortunately the positions occupied by five of these sherds were ambiguous, since they came from the dubious eastern part of the black earth layer. Some light, however, is thrown on the pottery sequence for this region by late excavations at the nearby and much deeper Smalls Swamp site. Wherever Early or Vinette 1 type sherds were found at the latter site, they were associated with sherds of mineral tempered Early Intermediate; and wherever any kind of shell tempered pottery was unearthed at the same site, it was at higher levels and unaccompanied by mineral tempered sherds. Although Smalls Swamp is incomplete, it offers ground for inferring, (1) that at Hillside Vinette 1 is not older than other pottery, and (2) that as concerns the main period of occupation at Hillside the shell tempered sherds probably represent an isolation from the later horizon. It is thought that a fuller clarification of the points involved here may come from further investigation of the few local sites that are plainly stratified.

COMPARISONS

The present site naturally invites comparisons with other shellheaps at High Head. In many respects Hillside bears a broad likeness to all of its neighbors. The presence of such pottery as has herein been classified as Early Intermediate, a preference for somewhat long and narrow shapes of projectile points, and an acquaintance with the plummet, may be said to general characteristics of all the sites of this vicinity. But when one attempts to establish a more particular identity as regards any one of the other sites, perplexities are at once encountered. In the chipped stone category, for instance, a feature that tends to isolate the present site is the much larger than usual proportion of bases that are unmodified or only slightly modified. Then there are at Hillside double pointed spearheads, a trait which has not been found elsewhere at High Head. In this connection, still more important is Hillside's lack of certain chipped stone traits to be expected in this section. Examples of the latter which come to mind are: triangular points (save for one specimen of dubious intent), points having narrow or well defined side notches, and quartz points of a heavy, stubby, stemmed or corner removed type. A considerable use of both bone and antler likewise separates the present site from the other locations, except for Smalls Swamp, a site to which reference has already been made. But as has already been intimated, bone and antler artifacts from Hillside do not equate typologically with the known implements of the same materials from any other local site. The practice of importing large quantities of clay would seem to be an important non-artifact trait, and in this there is a more definite link between Hillside and Smalls Swamp. All in all, it appears that the site here featured had somewhat more in common with Smalls Swamp than with any other High Head shellheap. Yet as concerns these two sites there is sufficient disagreement, in stone work especially, as to seemingly preclude their concurrent use.

As a matter of fact, perhaps the main value that should be attached to the foregoing comparisons, beyond their pointing out some difficulties involved therein, lies in their suggestion of something of the manner in which the ancient tenancy of this particular region took place. They seem to indicate that, instead of being unified and uninterrupted, the Indian occupation was irregular; most likely successive bands, differing slightly from one another in their material culture, reached this isolated position on Cape Cod from time to time, and each in turn after a period withdrew, leaving the locality for a while again uninhabited. Such a discontinuous peopling of the section, over a span of perhaps a few hundred years, would explain the diversity within a limited range that has been disclosed.

SUMMARY

The evidence acquired from the portion of the Hillside site herein reported consists in the main of the following: a burial of the flexed type, accompanied by a mass of transported clay; a stone plummet; chipped projectile points of forms tending to be long and narrow; implements of bone and antler; and pottery, for the most part mineral tempered and often plain or decorated with scallop shell or similar means of indenting. To judge from the small size and lack of any great depth of the midden, it seems that the excavated section was the location of only one or two huts. While the site may have been used transiently in relatively late times, as is evinced by the meager presence of shell tempered pottery, the principal inhabitation appears to have taken place at some time between the pre-ceramic and the prehistoric periods. To place the site more exactly is hardly possible at the present date. The site may be said to represent one of several variations of chronologically intermediate, cultural manifestation accounting for most of the Indian vestiges in the limited area coming within the scope of this paper.

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