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death. At this place we stayed, and sent two Salvages to look the Inhabitants, and to inform them of our ends in coming, that they might not be fearefull of us (Ibid, pp. 127-128).

During the few days that the archaeological party was in the field they excavated a small area in which were found six skeletons. From the position of the skeletons and the interlocking of the bones of one skeleton with that of another, there is little doubt that all, with the exception of the burial here designated as number five, were made simultaneously.

Another member of the party, Mr. Caleb Cooke, described the skeletal material and the grave contents in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. 6, No. 11, pp. 185-186, as follows:

No. 1 of the photographs, in reality, consists of portions of two persons, one of them of middle age, the other, judging from the size and thinness of the pieces of the skull, that of a young person. This can be seen near the pelvis of the adult, and may have been a child buried in the arms or lap of its mother. Some of the bones of the legs of the adult are in reversed position, showing that in this case there was a reburial, or that they were not buried until the body had decayed, and at the burial of the others these were gathered up and placed with them, being laid in as nearly a natural position as possible. This body was placed in the grave with the head pointing in a northeast direction, while the rest were towards the southwest.

No. 2 was found on its back, and had the frontal portion of the skull badly crushed in. On the breast was found a shell of *Pyrula canaliculata* and under one side of the jaw a small dark mass which on examination proved to have been a pouch made of bear's skin, between the folds of which two bones, of some small mammal, the species of which has not yet been determined, were found. Embedded in this mass, on the outside, were several small copper tubes, one of them showing traces of the cord by which they were fastened to the pouch. Behind the ear were found several more of these tubes, making in all eight. These relics are evidently the remains of a pouch ornamented by these tubes, that was hanging at the neck when the body was buried. The tubes were from two inches and a half to three inches in length, and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter; they were made of very thin sheet copper, rolled up, with the edges just lapped, but not fastened.

Nos. 3 and 4 were facing each other, and with these nothing was found.

No. 5, which is not shown in the large photograph, but the position of which is seen in the stereoscopic picture, consisted of but a mere handful of bones, and was a little out of the line to the northeast of the others, its head about on a line with the pelvis of No. 4. Across the top of the head of this was found a stone pestle, six inches and three-quarters long, and at the side of the skeleton numerous pieces of pottery, consisting of a small cup nearly whole, which by careful measurements was found to contain just a gill when perfect, and the fragments of at least two other vessels, a small bell of European make, of a flattened globular form, thirteen-six-

teenths of an inch across by eight-sixteenths high, made of two pieces soldered together, two small blue glass beads, and two small polished jasper pebbles. The bell containing nothing to produce a sound, and the fact that only two beads were found, after a careful examination of the soil, lead to the supposition that these beads were once contained in the bell. With all of these bodies was found in varying quantities a dark red substance like ochre, which completely covered some of the bones.

These remains were found at a depth of from twenty to twenty-two inches, and had placed at both ends of each body a large rock upon which they were partly resting.

Burial No. 1 was removed from the site after it had been partially encased in plaster of paris and is now in the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts. As no records of the other skeletons are to be found in the reports or in the museum files, it is probable that they were reburied by the party of diggers upon completion of their work. Although four of the burials may have been made at one time, it does not appear that more than one can be said to have been a secondary burial.

Among the groups of the Eastern Woodland Indians secondary burials were common, but the frequency of such burials was much higher among those Indians which were living under an agricultural hunting economy or pursuing a hunting nomadic life. The Indians who supplemented an agricultural economy with hunting and fishing seasonally migrated to hunting territories to carry on these activities, and those individuals who had the misfortune to die in alien areas were returned to native lands where the spirit of the dead would be at ease.

The hunting nomadic Indians of northern New England and the Maritime Provinces also had their burial grounds to which they returned many of their dead. These burial grounds were near the areas considered to be the permanent homes of the tribes (Speck, 1940, p. 259). During the years of 1632 to 1650, Nicolas Denys lived at Saint Peters, in Cape Breton, and at Nepisiguit, New Brunswick, where he made the following observation of the burial customs of the Indians of that region (1672, p. 439). "The end of the year having passed, and the body dry, it was taken thence and carried to a new place which is their cemetery. There it was placed in a new coffin or bier, also of birch bark and immediately after in a deep grave which they made in the ground." The season of the year restricted the time of burial as it was impossible to bury their dead after the first hard freeze of fall. Le Clercq who also lived among the Indians of New Brunswick stated (1691, p. 302) that the Indians who died during the winter were enwrapped with care in barks painted red and black and then placed on the branches of a tree about which was built a small log enclosure. In the spring, young men took the body to the ancestral burial grounds, where it was interred with the usual ceremonies.

the following average measurements, length $7/16$ th of an inch, diameter $3/16$ th of an inch, and the discoidal beads are $6/16$ th of an inch in diameter and $3/16$ th of an inch thick. With the discoidal beads there may be seen several thin dark beads of mussel shell which are of the same diameter as the white beads but are all slightly less than $1/16$ th of an inch thick. Neither type of bead is finely finished, as very little attention had been given to polishing the outer surfaces: from this evidence one may conclude that they were manufactured in prehistoric times. However, the perforations do not appear to have been made with stone drills as they are neither large in proportion to the diameter of the bead, nor do they taper -- features characteristic of holes in prehistoric beads.

The other grave goods found in association with the two strings of beads unquestionably place the grave and its contents in the early historic period. It thus appears that the owner of these beads made the traditional type of discoidal wampum after the introduction of steel tools. It is very unlikely that wampum had monetary value at the time when these beads were made. It is probable that they were used solely for personal adornment.

The small beads shown in Plate III, a, are European glass beads, ovoid in shape, and averaging three-eighths of an inch in length. They are similar to great numbers which were used as trade goods throughout the Atlantic seaboard regions in the early colonial period. It is impossible to establish a date, other than an approximate one, for the introduction of glass beads to this region. It is evident from Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation (1856, p. 127) that glass beads were readily accepted by the Indians in exchange for furs and other trade goods in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and there is no doubt that the frequent visits of fishing, trading, and exploring parties of the sixteenth century were responsible for the introduction of many varieties of glass beads.

Dr. Willoughby (1935, p. 275) observed that:

Many glass beads have been found in New England graves. Among the oldest of these may be mentioned an oval or lenticular form about three eighths of an inch or less in length, having the appearance of white porcelain. These are usually accompanied by a much lesser number of the same shape in dark blue or black. They are found throughout most of the coastal region and were probably obtained from fishing and trading vessels. Sometimes occurring with them are blue or white globular beads of relatively the same diameter (about one eighth of an inch) and occasionally also a few small tubular beads.

The beads found at Revere are oval in form, and occur in both white and dark blue, in disproportionate numbers. Comparison of them with Dr. Willoughby's above description shows that they are similar in all respects.

Dr. Willoughby mentioned the occurrence of blue or white globular beads with the oval type. Beads of this description which were found in the Revere grave excavated by Mr. Vickary are shown in Plate III, a. Although they are not a part of the lot purchased from Mr. Vickary, they were accompanied by a note which stated that they were found by Mr. Vickary with the other grave offerings reported in this paper.

Soon after the introduction of glass beads they readily became a medium of exchange greatly desired by the natives, and we may conclude that certain standards of value must have been established for glass beads. Historical information regarding the value of glass beads is lacking for this area, but Mr. Orchard gives an interesting standard of trade values for a small variety of bead which he obtained at Fort McPherson on Peel River in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Orchard states (1929, pp. 88-89):

Two beads marked a, of the type known to the manufacturers as "Cornaline d'Aleppo"...and to traders of the North as "Hudson's Bay beads," have an exchange value of six beads for one made beaver [a prepared pelt ready for shipment]. A transparent green glass bead (b) and one of the opaque yellow glass (c) were of the same value. A light-blue bead (d) had a value of three for a skin, and three others (e-g) two for a skin. Bead f is transparent amber in color; e and g are blue transparent and blue opaque respectively. Specimen h, a large bead of opaque glass, pale-blue in color, was the most expensive in this group, as the trader exacted two skins.

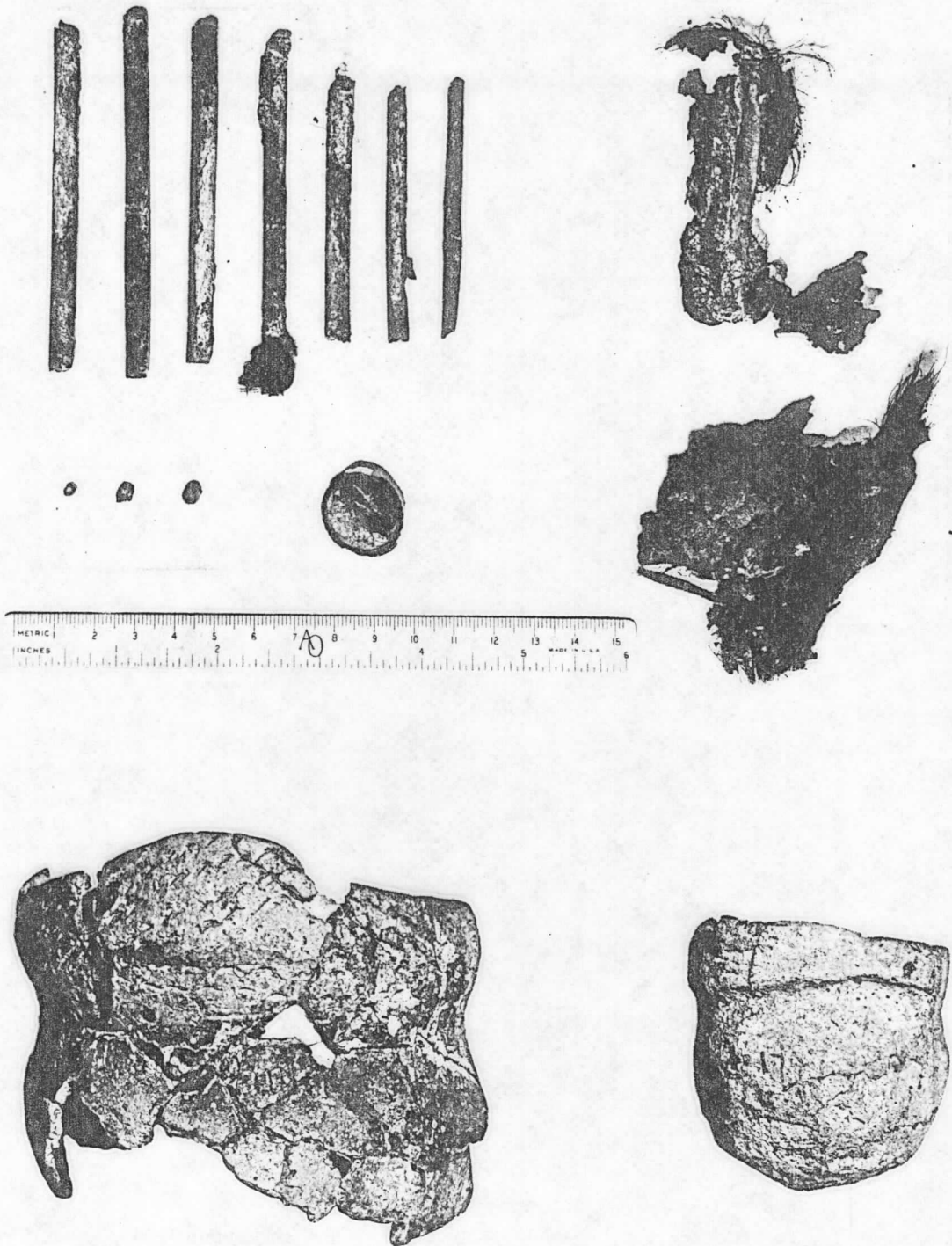
It is most interesting that in this Revere site we have the two traditional types of shell "wampum" and also two of the earliest types of European trade beads corresponding to Willoughby's description quoted above.

The small Indian-made pot shown in Plate III, c, is in reality a reconstruction about a large potsherd which is indicative of the size and shape of the original pot. The potsherd was from a globular vessel $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with a diameter of 9 inches. The neck was slightly constricted and long in proportion to the total height of the vessel. The collar was Iroquois-like, had four well-defined castellations, and appears to have been applied as a separate piece of paste after the vessel had been shaped.

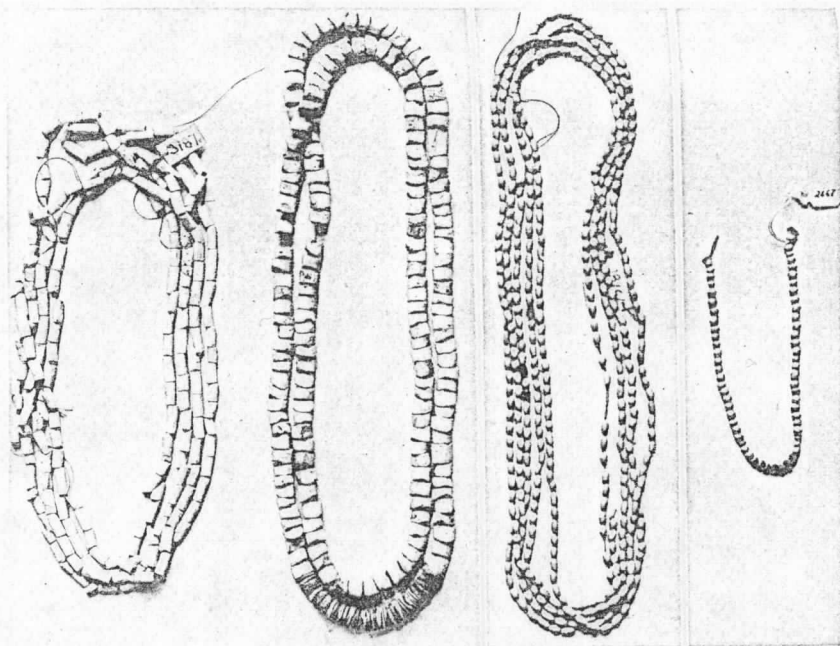
Except for cord impressions on the body of the pot all decorations are confined to the collar, and consist of pairs of parallel lines separated by short incised vertical markings and triangular punctate markings on the lower edge of the collar which give a scalloped appearance.

The outer surface of this vessel is

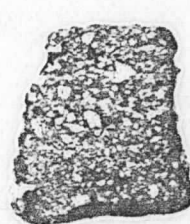
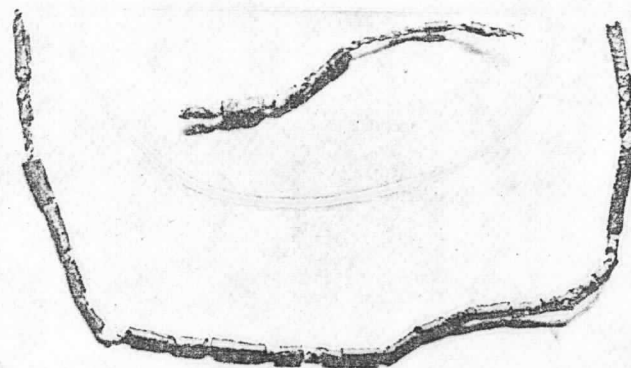
2. extensively the material for the manufacture of both colors of wampum, although other shells of a suitable nature, such as the columellae of the conch, were used for the white beads."



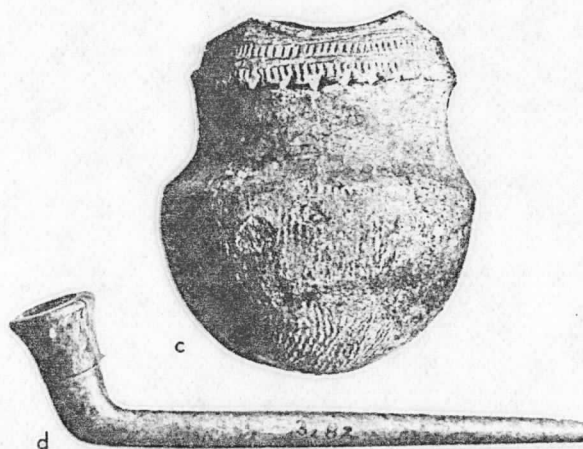
Objects from the grave in Marblehead. Remains of bearskin pouch at upper right with Burial 2, others with Burial 5. Pottery is shown one-half natural size.



a

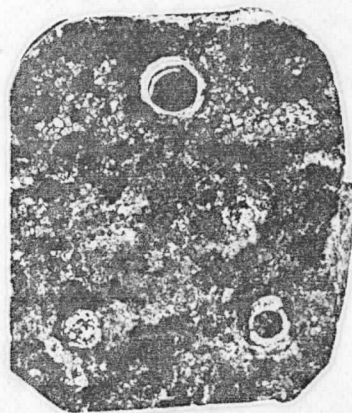


b

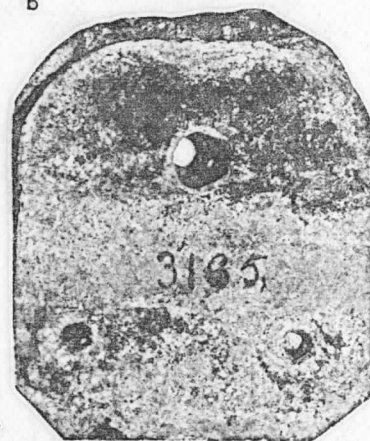


c

d



e



Objects from Burials at Revere and Ipswich Beach: a, beads from Revere; b, objects from the burial at Ipswich Beach; c, d, small pot and pipe, Revere; e, ears of a kettle, Revere.