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NOTA BENE:

Pagination error on pages 36, 37, 38, 39. They should be read as follows:

Page 36, followed by page 38, then page 37, followed by page 39, then page 40,



THE HEMENWAY SITE, M42/42, EASTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS\*

Frederick Johnson

The Hemenway site occupied the top of a knoll on property of Mr. Lawrence Hemenway in Eastham, Massachusetts. The knoll lies about two hundred meters east of the main road (Route 6). Hemenway Road leads off the main road about three quarters of a mile south of the Eastham Town Hall to pass through the site and end at the shore. The site was discovered in June 1935 when this road was being built.

The main axis of the knoll runs northeast and southwest, the highest part being in the northeast. Northeast of the knoll there lies a pond about thirty meters in diameter. This pond drains into a swamp which lies along the easterly and southerly sides of the knoll. Tradition has it that some six feet of peat had been excavated from this swamp so that now it is smaller than it was in aboriginal times. It is therefore possible that the knoll was once only approachable from the north.

The knoll is made up of three different deposits. A bed of grayish blue clay outcrops at the base of the eastern slope. The greater part of the knoll is composed of gravel of varying consistency. This gravel is to be found on the upper part of the eastern slope and on all other slopes except where depressions in it have been filled with sand. There is a depression in the gravel on the top of the knoll which extends to the south, getting wider and deeper as it approaches the swamp. This depression is filled with sand. In the sand, at the top of the knoll, the Indians buried their dead and discarded the refuse which was discovered when the road was out through the knoll.

Five or six skeletons were discovered by the workmen but no records of these were made and the well preserved bones were badly broken. Most of the fragments became the property of people in Eastham. One skeleton was left for the excavators to find. Mr. Howard Torrey, Dr. Carlton S. Coon and the writer noted a discoloration in the south bank of the road, which, upon excavation, turned out to be the top of a grave shaft. This discolored soil appeared as a very dark, almost black lens, which was composed of sand, and presumably, rotted vegetable material. It lay beneath the turf and below a layer of brownish, sandy soil called "topsoil" about twelve centimeters thick. The northern section of the lens had been destroyed by the road builders; what was found was roughly semicircular

in plan, measuring 187 cm. east and west by 56 cm. north and south.

The fill of the grave shaft was lighter in color than the lens. The skeleton was 104 cm. below the surface, occupying a space roughly 84 cm. east and west by 56 cm. north and south. The bones of this skeleton were unfortunately poorly preserved but most of the skull and large fragments of the pelvis, femora, and tibiae, together with other bones, were uncovered. The skeleton was flexed, lying on its left side, with the skull to the west. Much of the skeleton was covered with a strip of cedar bark; none of this bark was found beneath the bones.

In addition to bringing to light the skeletons, the road out exposed the deposit, Fig. 8. The deposit was most plainly marked on the north bank of the road, the remains on the south bank being thinner and less concentrated.

The excavation of the site was accomplished by stripping off the various deposits, beginning with the turf, in the areas indicated on the map, Fig. 8. The major part of the excavation was done on the northern side of the road where the deposit was removed and trenches some three feet deep were dug in order to determine the character of the underlying materials and to make certain that no graves were overlooked. Additional trenches were opened on the south side of the road and the whole area was prospected by a system of regularly located test pits, each measuring one meter square and at least one meter deep.

The principal deposit was a small, roughly oval-shaped shell heap 7 meters by 5.5 meters, Fig. 8. Surrounding and covering the shell heap was a deposit of sand called "topsoil". The sand of the topsoil was darkened by inclusions of charcoal and rotted vegetable material. This deposit contained a few artifacts, chips and fragments of shell. It was difficult to identify the edge of this deposit. On the north, east and west sides of the shell heap there was little of this topsoil. It did extend some 30 meters to the south of the shell heap. In the southerly locations, across the road, the deposit was thin and in some sections not identifiable.

The shell heap was 15 to 20 cm. thick in the central sections, feathering out to a few scattered shells at the edge. In one or

\*Published with the permission of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The site was excavated under the auspices of the Museum by Frederick Johnson who was aided by Mr. Henry Hornblower and two local workmen.



two places this edge was not clearly defined.

The eastern one-third of the shell heap was composed of finely broken sand clam, quahog, and razor clam shells in which periwinkle and snail shells were also found. These fragments were mixed in sandy black soil in which there was a noticeable quantity of charcoal and also bits of pottery and bone. The western two-thirds of the heap contained the whole shells of many loosely packed sand clams, razor clams and oysters. Some of the sandy black soil was present but, compared with the eastern section, there was less of it. The difference in the two sections of the heap was quite marked; in fact, it was believed, at first, that two distinct deposits of shells were represented at the site. In both the eastern and western sections there were small areas where but one type of shell was found. This seemed to be true particularly of quahog shells.

South of the shell heap, underlying the topsoil, there was a deposit which has been called "debris of occupation." This deposit was composed of dark colored, sandy soil which differs from the topsoil in that it was darker and contained more shell fragments, charcoal, chips and other evidence of human occupation. Although the boundaries were rather clearly marked along the road they were difficult or impossible to identify in areas to the north and so no attempt has been made to indicate them on the map.

Hearths number 1, 2, 4 and 5 were irregularly circular in plan. They were shallow, saucer-shaped depressions, varying up to 20 cm. deep, in the underlying soil. Hearths 1 and 2 were found beneath the debris of occupation; 4 and 5 were covered with the shell heap. The hearths contained a very fine grained, pinkish-yellow material, believed to be ash, and varying amounts of yellow clay. Except for Hearth 4 the ash lay upon the sand of the underlying deposits. This sand was gray in color, presumably from the leeching of materials from the hearths. In Hearth 4 the ash was separated from the grayed sand by a thin layer of shells.

Hearth 3 was discovered under the shell heap, Fig. 8. The surface of this hearth was a brownish clay some 3.5 cm. thick. Beneath this there was a layer of broken and burned shells about 2 cm. thick. In the northern half of the hearth the shells lay upon a layer of brownish clay which was about 6 cm. thick. In the southern part of the hearth the brownish clay appeared in two layers separated by a thin layer of burned shells. The bottom of the hearth contained a mixture of shells and clay.

The feature which has been called

Hearth 6 appeared as a layer of broken and disturbed clam shells about 20 cm. thick. These differed, in their appearance, from the deposit of the shell heap. Beneath the shells was a pit-shaped deposit of gray brown and dark colored sand some 67 cm. deep. This was surrounded by the yellow sand of the underlying deposit. Near the bottom of the gray-brown sand there was an extension of it to the north. This extension was circular in cross section and of unknown length for it gradually became replaced by the surrounding materials. This feature may not have been a hearth but rather a "gopher hole" made by some one who had prospected the site with a shovel.

Hearth 7 was covered with a layer of topsoil and debris of occupation which, in this section, may have been actually a habitation floor. The western part of the hearth contained fine, pinkish-yellow ash. Beneath the eastern section, reddish sand was encountered.

The area under which Hearth 7 lay was thought to be a floor, possibly even of a house, because the debris of occupation was particularly concentrated and it was packed as hard as the character of the material would permit. The deposit was composed of a little sand mixed in a relatively large amount of rotted vegetable material and a considerable quantity of charcoal. Some pottery and fragments of bone were also found in this deposit. The boundary of this supposed floor was quite distinct to the south and west but it did not extend beyond the margin of the shell heap to the east. It did reappear between the northerly projecting lobes of the shell heap. The northern boundary of the floor could not be distinguished from the topsoil surrounding the deposit.

One group of post holes were found south of the floor and a second group appeared under the northernmost lobe of the shell heap. These holes were filled with topsoil and fragments of clam shell. The tops of the holes were located at the bottom of the topsoil or under the shell heap, according to their location. The bottoms of these holes were about 30 cm. below the bottom of the deposit. Holes numbered 1, 3, and 8 were about 25 cm. in diameter and they were straight sided and vertical, looking suspiciously like the borings of a post-hole digger. The other holes were much smaller being between 7 and 15 cm. in diameter. These were rather irregular in shape and direction. It is quite possible that these were of aboriginal origin.

The material beneath the whole of the area occupied by the site was sand. For the most part this sand was yellow in color and it contained few, if any, pebbles. In some sections, pockets of light gray or grayish yellow sand of varying depths were noted. No explanation of this condition can be



offered with any confidence. It is possible that materials leeching from the overlying deposits have discolored this sand. However this hypothesis is not too satisfactory, for the discolorations underlay the shell heap, the floor, and the topsoil and were not correlated with any particular type of deposit.

One curious feature of the underlying sand was that it included five artifacts and a large piece of charcoal below the surface, in what was apparently undisturbed material. In the case of the charcoal, 129 cm. deep at B on Fig.8, the knife 37 cm. deep at C, and a chip 154 cm. deep at D, it was noted that they are included in a kind of sand which is mottled with dark streaks. This lay between the road and the boundary A, where the change to yellow sand was quite abrupt. It may be hazarded that this area was the location of a large stump and that the piece of charcoal, some 9.5 cm. long and 2.3 cm. in diameter, is all that was left of it. The artifacts may have reached the depths mentioned by following down the root system as it decayed.

The other artifacts - three arrow points, E, 147.5 below the surface, F, 136 below the surface and G, 135.5 below the surface - are impossible to explain even tentatively, for they were found at these depths in yellow sand which showed absolutely no sign of disturbance or modification.

Excavations to the south of the road were not very productive. The debris of occupation continued to the south for some distance but its distribution was sporadic and not at all concentrated. In one section, noted on the map, Fig.8, a very small amount of refuse appeared in the form of a thin shell heap. From a test pit to the east of this, a few potsherds and a fragment of a pipe stem were obtained and another test pit to the southeast produced a few pieces of bone. In view of the poverty of the thin and sporadic deposit no further discussion seems necessary.

Only two artifacts were found during the removal of the turf. In the topsoil, fragments of trade pipes, and pieces of nails were discovered together with a crude chipped adz and one piece of pottery. In addition, the topsoil included fragments of bone, stone chips, and shells, some of which were whole. Below the topsoil, in the debris of occupation, eight small potsherds and a nail were the principal discoveries aside from stone chips, bone fragments and whole or fragmentary shells.

Most of the artifacts were found in the shell heap itself. Of these, pottery was the most numerous. About three hundred very small potsherds were discovered and these were distributed in all sections of the heap. Sections of two rims and the

sherds illustrated indicate the general type of pottery which was found at the site. One fragment of an aboriginal pottery pipe bowl and a section of pipe stem, are of particular interest. The pottery is of a type common to New England. It was not possible to determine the shape of the vessels. The two rims had plain lips and they were undecorated. The outer surface of one rim sherd had been decorated with incisions running horizontally about the pot, these being complicated by short vertical incisions. Over this, long, boldly drawn incisions divided the surface into large diamonds. The second rim sherd had a rough surface finish and four horizontal impressed lines, probably stamped with the edge of a scallop shell. Other sherds show rough cord marks, crude incisions and, possibly, impressions of coarse textiles.

The stone implements include a large chipped block, a hammer stone and a crude stone blade. In addition, there were many chips, cores and miscellaneous workshop refuse.

Two bone awls and a piece of worked bone were found in the shell heap. One of the most interesting pieces was a spatulate shaped implement made from whale bone about 20 cm. long, of unknown use. Other pieces of bone were evidence that the Indians killed the gray seal, porcupine and deer. Bones of the Indian dog were also common, along with bones of small birds which were unidentifiable. The presence of several pieces of unworked whale bone poses the question whether the Indians killed whales or simply used the remains of cetaceans which washed ashore. A sheep bone certainly of colonial origin was the most interesting bone from the shell heap. It was positively identified by Dr. Glover Allen.

Two beads complete the list of specimens from the shell heap. One is a wampum bead made of shell and is of the type made by the colonists, particularly the early Dutch, for trade with the Indians. The second bead was made of copper or brass. It seems probable that this also was of colonial origin.

Despite the paucity of artifacts, the Hemenway site is of some interest. The sheep bone and the "colonial" beads establish the fact that the shell heap belongs in the contact period. This supplies at least one date for the type of pottery which was discovered. This type of pottery is extremely common in southern New England. The age of the pottery is unknown but it has been found in prehistoric sites. As far as is known, it is not characteristic of the Iroquois or other culture complexes which are, theoretically, late arrivals in the region.

The site itself was a small one, having



one house, or possibly more, on the knoll. The inhabitants dumped their refuse in the place identified as the shell heap and probably they lived and had their workshops in the areas over which the debris of occupation was scattered. During the whole history of the site, wind-blown sand has settled over the top of the knoll and upon its southern slope. While the site was

occupied, this sand was mixed with shells, charcoal and other refuse. After the abandonment of the site, the sand continued to be deposited, so forming the topsoil. At various times this deposit was cultivated and the plowing caught up a few artifacts and other remains of aboriginal life from the lower levels and mixed them into the topsoil.

Andover, Massachusetts  
April, 1942.

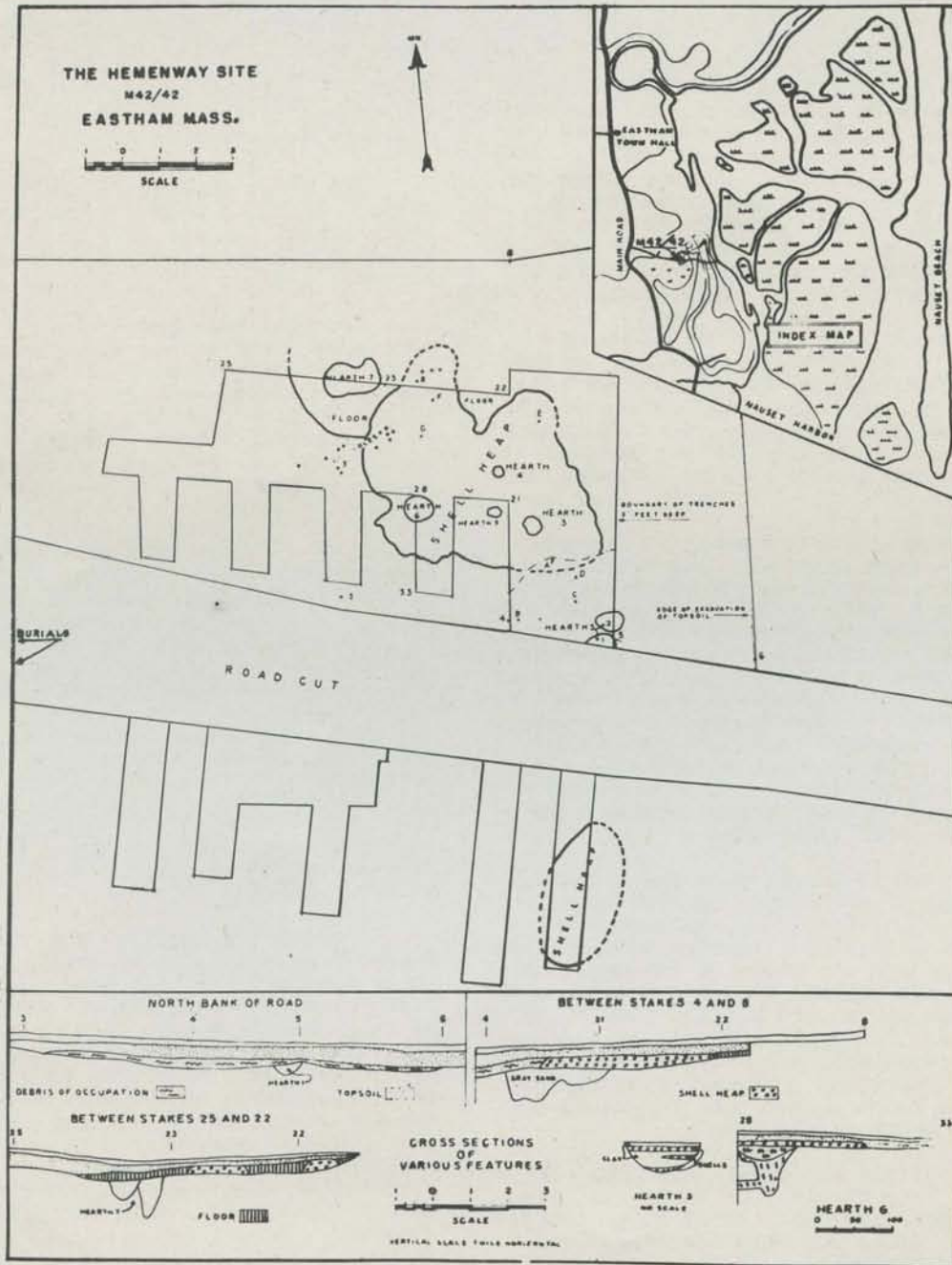


Fig. 8

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## INDIANS IN BRIDGEWATER

Gerald C. Dunn

The entire Bridgewater territory was inhabited by Indians prior to the arrival of the white man, but search has revealed no record of any graves in the town of Bridgewater itself, although Indian relics are commonly found even today, and it is evident that Indians were numerous in all parts of Bridgewater.

At Fort Hill, in Titicut, directly across the Taunton River from the southwestern corner of Bridgewater, history and tradition both tell of a large Indian encampment in existence for many years and it is believed that there is an Indian graveyard close by, for history says, "The ground is very good on both sides of the river it being for the most part cleared. Thousands of men have lived there which died in a great plague not long since." The plague was undoubtedly smallpox which the Indians contracted after their contacts with the white men. They were not resistant to the disease and died like flies. The fact that the main camp was on the south side of the river, in what is now a part of Middleboro, may account for the lack of any known Indian burying ground in Bridgewater. A more recent bit of information that has come to light relates that Indian graves were found near the river bank on the location of the Old Bridgewater Fair Grounds. The Indians in this area were Wampanoags or Pokanokets. In the north part of old Bridgewater in what is now Brockton, Indian relics have frequently been found as well as the hearthstones of ancient Indian huts. Indians are said to have lived in the cave at Stone House Hill in the western part of Brockton and to have had huts in the valley of the Salisbury River opposite Campello.

It was from the Indians that the white men purchased the land covering the original territory called Bridgewater. Early records of the old colony court at Plymouth show that the inhabitants of Duxbury were granted a portion of land on the westerly part of that plantation. This grant was considered little more than authority to purchase the land of the Indians, which was done by Capt. Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, March 23, 1649, when Oueamequin Sachem, of the Country of Pocaonoket, gave the white men a deed to seven miles of the land to the north, south, east, and west from the Indian fishweir at Satucket, receiving in exchange nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins and ten and one half yards of cotton. The contract is said to have been made on what is known as Sachems Rock in East Bridgewater, a little south of the plant of the Carver

Cotton Gin Company. Later the white men secured confirmation deeds from Pomponcho, an Indian at Titicut, and from Joseph Wampatuck, an Indian, so that any discrepancies and debatable portions of the land were covered and the settlers had deeds covering every bit of the Bridgewater grant.

The Indian war known as King Philips war raged in the area. Indians burned the house and barn of Robert Latham in the east part of East Bridgewater. On May 8, 1676, three hundred Indians led by Tispaquin, made an assault on the east end of the town, but were repulsed. Fortunately a heavy rain saved the houses which the Indians had fired. Later two houses and a barn were burnt; in several attacks a total of thirteen houses and four barns were burnt by the Indians in this section of the town. Shortly after, expecting to meet reinforcements from Plymouth under Captain Church, a company of men set out from Bridgewater to Monponsett in Halifax, but came upon the Indians, defeated them, and took seventeen prisoners. On May 23, 1676, reinforced by forty men from Plymouth, Duxbury, and Marshfield, Bridgewater men planned to engage a force of one hundred Indians who were engaged in plundering at Titicut, killing cattle and horses. On July 31 of the same year, there was an engagement with the Indians near the Taunton River, in which some of King Philips friends and an uncle were killed, but from which King Philip himself escaped. Fighting continued to August 3, when Captain Church and his men returned to Bridgewater with one hundred seventy three Indian prisoners. The fact that an Indian guard was placed over them shows that many Indians remained friendly to the whites. In the morning, the prisoners were taken to Plymouth.

These Plymouth and Bridgewater men took part in the final battle in the great swamp at Kingston, Rhode Island in which King Philip was slain, as we remember it from our school books, by another Indian, and not by a white man.

The Titicut Indians or, rather, their descendants still held at least a part of their interests in this section, for in April 1707, David Charles, Isaac Wannoo, his wife Amey, Anthony Walnum and wife, Martha; Samuel Robbin and wife, Rebecca; Joseph Peter, his wife Bertha; children and heirs of Charles Ahas of Titicut, with the consent of their mother, Martha Ahas, leased land to set up iron works at Titicut at what is now Sturtevant's Pond, close to the corner of South and Green streets in Bridgewater,



granting permission to build a dam and pond on their land as soon as possible. This land is within a half mile of the Indian settlement at Fort Hill, in Middleboro, in existence in 1620, lying northwest of the camp, and across the river from it in Bridgewater. The Goodenough family now own the land on the north side of the pond thus made, and within the year they have found a number of arrow heads there while cultivating their fields. There, tradition has it, was the corn planting fields used three hundred years ago by the Titicut Indians. The late Senator Roland M. Keith, a member of the Goodenough family, states that an Indian mortar is buried beneath the steps of their home.

Records of Indian camps within the borders of Bridgewater are confined to tradition. The late Lyman J. Wilbur of Brockton built a camp on land purchased by him, but which had belonged to his ancestors, at Conant and Winter streets, on the north corner adjoining the State Farm sand pit. Mr. Wilbur stated that years ago relatives had told him that an Indian camp site was located on the former farm where his camp now stands. From this Indian camp, side paths ran out to Titicut, Gushee Pond in Raynham, Plymouth and northward.

The Gushee trail, he said, passed close to a large oak tree standing in the open, south of Winter Street and east of South Street, while the trail to the north went around Carvers Pond to the west, crossing Bedford Street and running along the ridge west of Bedford Street, passing to the rear of the house at the southwest corner of Bedford and Cottage streets. So much of the ridge has been destroyed by construction of the present cement road along Bedford Street that the trail is now nearly obliterated. Before the new road was built, the trail was well known to school children. It was supposed that it could be followed to Boston. The late Joshua E. Crane historian, also describes the Gushee and Bedford street trails as did Mr. Wilbur, but the account of the camp at Conant and Winter Street comes only from Mr. Wilbur.

Other Indian trails are known in Bridgewater. One led from Lake Nippenickett to the Gushee Pond area, and thence to the Taunton River, apparently ending somewhere near Fort Hill, probably on the northwest side. The corn planting fields were on the north. This trail is still in existence, at least in part, and may be found by going up Pleasant Street to the west and passing Pine Street on the left and in sight of Lake Nippenickett. The trail starts from Pleasant Street, just west of Pine Street, and is the first cart path into the woods. It goes into the Deadwood Swamp, crossing the swamp, a high area known as Jacobs Island, then across the swamp again to the east of Gushee Pond in Raynham, coming out finally along a woods road onto Spruce

Street, directly opposite the end of Pine Street, Raynham. This is not to be confused with Pine Street, Bridgewater, although they are both in the same section and Spruce Street Bridgewater connects the south end of the Bridgewater Pine Street, with the north end of the Raynham Pine Street. Boundary Post number 3, between Bridgewater and Raynham, is located where the Indian trail comes into Spruce Street. From there the trail followed along Pine Street, Raynham, in a southeasterly direction, eventually coming out on the bank of the Taunton River somewhere south of Green Street. Its terminus was apparently close to the old shipyard, at the locality known as Wonquonquay, across the river from William Taylor's orchard farm in North Middleboro. When the trail reached the Deadwood Swamp it divided, and a branch to the left went around the swamp, joining the other to the south of the swamp. The trail has been described in detail by Benjamin F. Ellis, of Scotland, who was born on Pine Street, Bridgewater, and whose whole life has been passed in that section. The Gushee trail, mentioned as passing the oak tree at South and Winter Street, going towards Gushee Pond, apparently joined or crossed the second trail.

The western and southern part of Bridgewater has been a fertile field for Indian relics. The farm lands of the late Benjamin Keith, in Scotland, and those of Benjamin Ellis, as well as the land along Lakeside Drive, east of Lake Nippenickett, have yielded arrow heads, hatchets, skinning knives, and other implements, as have the lands bordering the Taunton River and Sturtevant's Pond in that section.

Now after reading the preceding pages you will find that all the records point to the Indian Encampment at Fort Hill and that across the river or on the north side were the cornfields. It is probable that corn was planted there, but also at one time or another Indians also camped there. One of the most fruitful locations for relics has been land that was some years ago the farm of Mr. Chislem and is now owned by Russell B. Seaver. It is reported that literally hundreds if not thousands of arrow heads and knife blades have been taken from the surface there. The farm is known as Arrow Head Farm and is one of the best in the County, the land being deep, free from stones, well drained, and of a high degree of fertility. Corn grows in fine shape, as do other crops. Mr. Seaver has had the whole farm under intensive cultivation and has plowed up many arrow and spear or knife points. During the summer of 1937 the location of an ancient Indian camp site was discovered by accident at the very west limits of his fields. The area was some twenty four feet in diameter and three feet in depth. Distributed in the charcoal which marked the site of the camp fire were found pestles, broken axes, arrow and spear points



grooveless axes, a plummet, drills, rubbing stones, scrapers, and incompleated arrow points. A large amount of broken material such as axes, arrow and spear points, pestles and rubbing stones was also removed. The material used varies, some of it is hard, some soft.

The soil on the entire farm is very black, made so by working into the ground, by plowing and harrowing, charcoal from the fire pits that are to be found all over the farm. While plowing in November, four distinct rows of fire pits could be traced as the tractor plow turned over the sod. In many places, the plow at the depth of eight inches seemed scarcely to scratch the surface of these pits. It is possible that further examination of some of these areas may turn up more of the larger implements. Some of the skinners were found in a cache three feet below the surface. This was also true of three distinct groupings of knife blades. Scattered through the charcoal were pieces of bone that have been identified as deer bones.

Following the first excavation in May and June, boys in the neighborhood, knowing that digging had been going on, also started digging. They found quite a variety of implements including some very good arrow and knife points. The finest piece in the whole collection was a green axe in excellent shape, which is reported to have been sold. It was 7.25 inches long and 4 inches wide. All together some four hundred pieces, whole and broken, were removed.

Let us pause a moment and conjure up what this camp site may have appeared as to the first white men to see it. Located near the Taunton River with brooks and springs near, with trails radiating to the various ponds and streams of the vicinity as well as to other Indian camps along the river, it was an ideal situation. The soil was light and free of stones, a soil probably built up over a period of years by the silt deposits from the river at the flood stage. However, at the time the Indians settled on the spot to camp, the level of the river was far enough below the land level to remove dangers of floods.

Along the river we find men at work making dugouts, as in this section there was little birch bark of which to make canoes. The logs are on supports so that they can be worked on easily. The outer shaping is done with stone axes fastened to sticks, while the inner shaping is largely done by fire which is burning along the top of the log, burning out the center part. The charred interior is dug out with stone tools, probably scrapers, in the manner described by Champlain. In the river are fishweirs and the site of these weirs is marked by rocks which can be seen today. As we climb the path to the higher part we

see bark houses, some are dome shaped, and others semicylindrical. Posts are set in the ground for the frame work. In the center of the hut burns a fire, and scattered about are to be seen snowshoes, articles of clothing, and implements, such as bows, arrows, or spears. Outside we see pots, and a mortar for grinding corn, made from a log on end, with a hole in it. Baskets made of splints for gathering corn or beans, or for carrying other burdens are also in sight. The Indians we see are ferocious in aspect, with coarse black hair, big eyes and broad cheeks. Their clothes are of skins or made from the fibers of native plants such as dogbane, for they have not yet traded pelts or their land for the white man's cloth, rum or trinkets.

Fields of Indian corn, popcorn, and beans stretch away from the river. We are told of the use of fish in the hills to furnish food for the growing plants. Flat stones or shells attached to sticks or sticks alone serve as hoes in working around the hills to keep the weeds down. The corn in the summer was eaten by roasting or boiling, the kernels were also scraped from the green ears and prepared as a kind of soup. We are told that corn is the staple food, as it can be used in so many ways. When dried it is stored in caches in the ground and eaten in times of scarcity. The dried corn was ground in wooden or stone mortars with a stone pestle. Beans were combined with the corn to make succotash.

In our day, and to a great extent in the past years, our ancestors made the same good use of the corn plant. I have helped make corn husk mats and used corn cobs to smoke a ham, eaten succotash and relished it. On this same land and on land nearby corn is today grown for the city markets. Beans also are raised and fine crops secured.

But unfortunately the first white visitor left no such description. It must be pieced together from the meager remains in the ground and from scattered descriptions of these vanished people left by other visitors to nearby places.

East Greenwich, Rhode Island  
October, 1941



PROGRESS REPORT ON SITE M52/3, NANTUCKET, MASS.

Edward Brooks, Director

The work, during the 1941 season, on this site was about equally divided between those areas known as the Indian village and Contact Sites.

In the former, several sections were excavated with a view to determining the occupational boundaries. We were unsuccessful in this respect, as each excavated section yielded information to prove that the occupational area is larger than we had at first supposed.

In one of these sections, and at a depth of 18 cm. below turf level was found a lens of black greasy dirt that was 4 cm. deep. (This lens shall be referred to as "occupational dirt," to differentiate between it and the black top soil.) This condition led us to believe that we might have found a house floor; but we failed to find any post holes as substantiating evidence.

Excavation of the adjacent section to the north revealed that this "occupational dirt" continued, to become impregnated with broken shell and which increased in thickness in the eastern wall of the section. Along the eastern section wall this lens of "occupational dirt" and shell rested on an area of yellow subsoil and curving down to a depth of 20 cm. all but embraced that area. As time did not permit further excavation, we are not in a position to form any opinion on this stratification.

Each excavated section yielded stone and pottery specimens. There was little change in the types of stone artifacts found during the previous two seasons' work. Perhaps the most important of the stone artifacts was a large pestle. This implement is exceptional because up to the present time we have yet to hear of one being taken from other excavations on the Island. We have been asked, on several occasions, whether the Nantucket Indians were an agricultural people. We have no definite answer to this question; except to say that no trace of corn has been found in the excavated area; nor are there any surface indications in the immediate vicinity of the site to show that corn had been planted.

Perhaps the most important phase of the season's work with the material taken was that done in the Contact Site. It is situated on the slope of a low hill and directly south of the Indian village site; separated in part by an old pond bed, now grown thick with bushes. During the 1940 season, a trench 8 m. long by 2 m. wide was extended northerly and along the edge of a level piece of ground that merged gently with the natural slope of the hill.

With the thought that this level area might be that of a house floor we worked into it easterly from the southern end of last year's trench. A large pit was found, the fourth in that immediate vicinity, 3 m. wide 1 m. deep. It yielded a few Indian specimens but many of colonial manufacture. The most outstanding was a bronze spoon that had been washed in pewter. It has a round bowl, slightly larger than a fifty-cent piece; its slender tapering stem ends in the design of a strawberry. At the base of the stem and in the bowl are the letters JB and between them a small outline of a spoon, the initials and trade mark of the maker. The same initials have been crudely scratched on the reverse side of the bowl. Nearby was found a small, handmade, hexagonal cuff link of silver that is purer than sterling. There were many pewter and lead buttons as well. We wish to thank Mr. George Gebelein, well known silversmith of Boston, for the information that the spoon was probably made at about 1500 while the cuff link dates from about 1700. At a depth of 50 cm. and outside of the pit was a copper coin bearing the date of 1719 and the profile of Louis XV of France. We checked with the local collections and found no French coins among them; what there were, were of English and Spanish origin.

This pit contained many fragments of chipped stone, broken English clay pipe stems and bowls, rusty nails of various sizes and pieces of iron and brass. The bottom of the pit was filled with scallop shells, clam and quahog, which appeared to have been thrown in and not placed with the care apparent in the overlapping shell layer found in the pits of the village site. Bones recovered from the pit were identified by Dr. Glover M. Allen as belonging to salt and fresh water fish, domestic cats, hens, pigs, sheep, and cows, and eider duck. There were heavy deposits of ash and charcoal. Dr. Elso S. Barghoorn's analyses of the latter showed that the wood was oak and black walnut. We are at loss to know where the latter was obtained as we cannot find any evidence of black walnut on the island today. We found no post holes in the area excavated, nor any other evidence that any building had ever stood upon this spot, with the exception of the nails. We therefore arrived at the conclusion that it was but a dump, so turned our attention to a long line of stones further down the hill.

During last season's work a section was excavated at the extreme eastern end of this line of stones. From the confused array in which they lay, no comprehensive picture could be gained. Scattered around and between them were an assortment of nails, an iron spike, a broken gun flint and a stone knife of Indian manufacture. A small post



was vertically wedged between two stones, its top bruised and battered by the impact of some heavy implement; near it lay part of an iron hinge. This year approximately one quarter of the area, embraced by this line of stones was cleared of sod, disclosing the

outline of a wall 18 m. in length. As the season was rapidly drawing to a close we abandoned all plans of excavation but by probing with a rod and digging several test pits found sufficient evidence to believe that there is a house floor there.

A GRAVE IN MIDDLEBORO

William L. Greene

For two seasons members of the Middleboro Archaeological Society have been excavating a camp site on the northern shore of Lake Assawampsett about a quarter of a mile from its outlet, the Nemasket River. This stream, which finds its source in the six large lakes of the vicinity, connects with the Taunton River which carries its waters into Narragansett Bay.

The site is located on a sand plain approximately fifteen feet above the level of the lake. The plain appears to be composed of water laid sand on which there is a certain amount of drift sand.

On July 1st, 1941 the author was engaged in excavating a fire pit when he noticed further disturbance of an entirely different color below the fire pit. This lower disturbed area proved to be the grave.

As shown by the diagram, drift sand covered the grave and the fire pit had later been made in the drift sand. The grave lay at a depth of from thirty-seven to forty-two inches, although the outline could be traced at a depth of thirty inches below the surface.

As will be seen from the plan of the grave there are three caches: No. 1 contained seventeen points, nine white quartz and eight of other material; Cache 2, fifteen points, of which eight were of white quartz, two banner stones, and a gouge eighteen inches to the south; and Cache 3, three gouges and seven arrow points. Under and around the artifacts red paint was found, but no trace of skeletal material was encountered during the excavations.

Middleboro, Massachusetts  
October, 1941

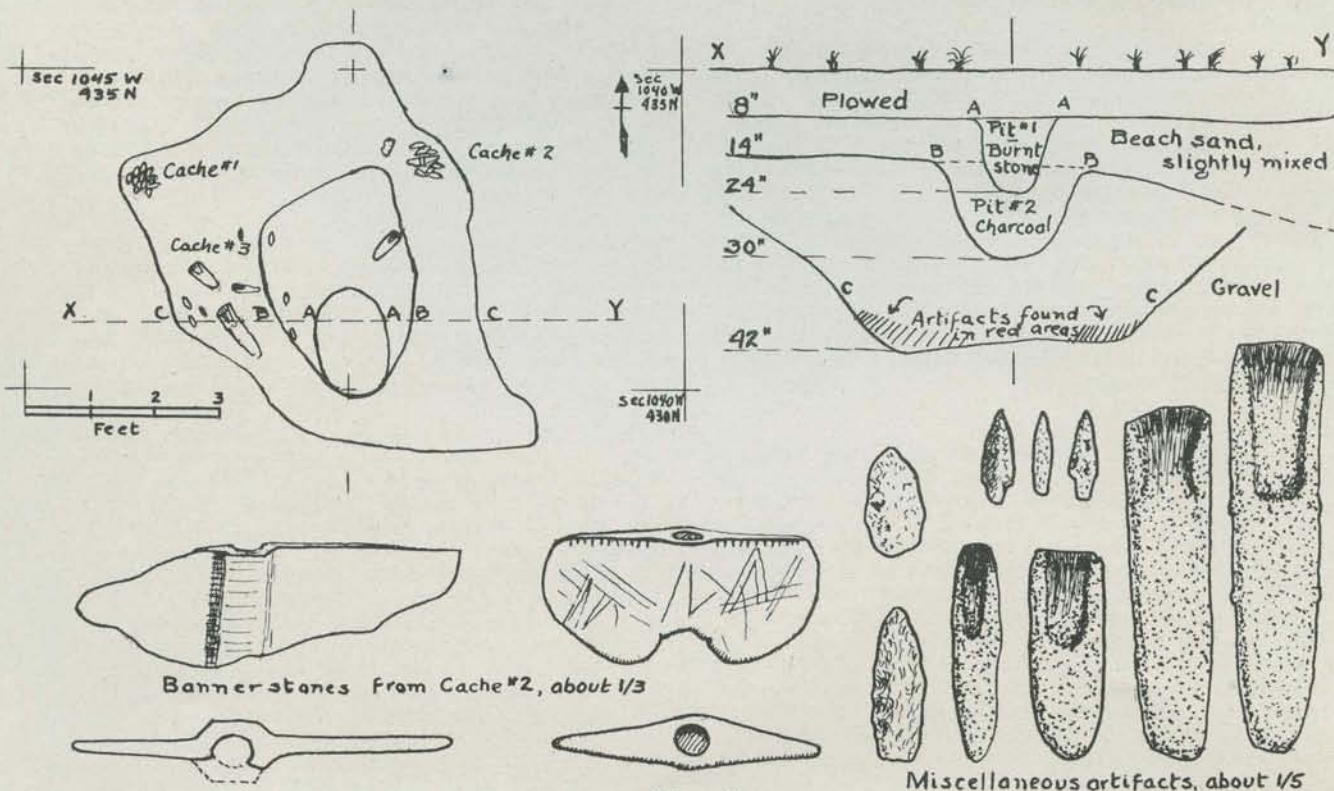


Fig. 9

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CHAMPLAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ENGLAND COASTS

Samuel de Champlain first came to the New World on a voyage through the West Indies and to the City of Mexico. It was doubtless as a result of his report on what he had seen that the King of France sent him in 1603 to the St. Lawrence, accompanying an expedition in search of a suitable place to settle. In 1604 he accompanied de Monts who established a short lived colony at St. Croix on an island in the mouth of the St. Croix River. After a bitter winter in which they suffered the loss of half the party, Champlain set out for the west, hoping to find a better location. Our narrative, which is taken from "Sailors Narratives of New England Voyages," with notes by G.P. Winship, Boston, Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1905, begins with the departure from St. Croix to coast the land to the west.

Many editions of Champlain's voyages are to be had. They differ widely in the accuracy of translation and interpretation. The best, that published by the Champlain Society, is uncommonly hard to get, but can often be obtained on inter-library loans.

Henry Howe's "The Sources of New England Indian History Prior to 1620" in the last number of this series, will give some background for this account.

DISCOVERY OF THE COAST OF THE ALMOUCHIQUOIS AS FAR AS THE FORTY-SECOND DEGREE OF LATITUDE AND DETAILS OF THE VOYAGE.

On the 18th of the month of June, 1605, Sieur de Monts set out from the Island of St. Croix with some gentlemen, twenty sailors, and a savage named Panounias, together with his wife, whom he was unwilling to leave behind. These we took, in order to serve us as guides to the country of the Almouchiquois, in the hope of exploring and learning more particularly by their aid what the character of this country was, especially since she was a native of it.

Coasting along inside of Manan, an island three leagues from the main land, we came to the Ranges on the seaward side, at one of which we anchored, where there was a large number of crows, of which our men captured a great many, and we called it the Isle aux Corneilles. Thence we went to the Island of Monts Deserts at the entrance of the river Norumbegue [Penobscot], as I have before stated, and sailed five or six leagues among many islands. Here there came to us three savages in a canoe from Bedabedec Point where their captain was; and, after we had had some conversation with them, they returned the same day.

On Friday, the 1st of July, we set out from one of the islands at the mouth of the river, where there is a very good harbour for vessels of a hundred or a hundred and fifty tons. This day we made some twenty five leagues between Bedabedec Point and many islands and rocks, which we explored as far as the river Quinibeguy [Kennebec] at the mouth of which is a very high island, which we called the Tortoise [Seguin Island]. Between the latter and the main land there are some scattering rocks, which are covered at full tide, although the sea is then seen to break over them. Tortoise Island and

the river lie south-south-east and north north-west. As you enter, there are two medium-sized islands forming the entrance, one on one side, the other on the other; and some three hundred paces farther in are two rocks, where there is no wood, but some little grass. We anchored three hundred paces from the entrance in five and six fathoms of water. While in this place, we were overtaken by fogs, on account of which we resolved to enter, in order to see the upper part of the river and the savages who live there; and we set out for this purpose on the 5th of the month. Having made some leagues, our barque came near being lost on a rock which we grazed in passing. Further on, we met two canoes which had come to hunt birds, which for the most part are moulting at this season, and cannot fly. We addressed these savages by aid of our own, who went to them with his wife, who made them understand the reason of our coming. We made friends with them, and with the savages of this river, who served us as guides. Proceeding farther, in order to see their captain named Manthoumermer, we passed, after we had gone seven or eight leagues, by some islands, straits, and brooks, which extend along the river, where we saw some fine meadows. After we had coasted along an island some four leagues in length, they conducted us to where their chief was with twenty-five or thirty savages, who as soon as we had anchored, came to us in a canoe, separated a short distance from ten others, in which were those who accompanied him. Coming near our barque, he made an harangue, in which he expressed the pleasure it gave him to see us, and said that he desired to form an alliance with us and to make peace with his enemies through our mediation. He said that, on the next day, he would send to two other captains of savages who were in the interior



hours later with two canoes, when he came sweeping entirely round our barque. Our savage could understand only a few words, as the language of the Almouchiquois (as this nation is called) differs entirely from that of the Souriquois and Etechemins. These people gave signs of being greatly pleased. Their chief had a good figure, was young and agile. We sent some articles of merchandise on shore to barter with them; but they had nothing but their robes to give in exchange, for they preserve only such furs as they need for their garments. Sieur de Monts ordered some provisions to be given their chief, with which he was greatly pleased, and came several times to the side of our boat to see us. These savages shave off the hair far up on the head, and wear what remains very long, which they comb and twist behind in various ways very neatly, intertwined with feathers which they attach to the head. They paint their faces black and red, like the other savages which we have seen. They are an agile people, with well-formed bodies. Their weapons are pikes, clubs, bows and arrows, at the end of which some attach the tail of a fish called the signoc [horseshoe crab], others bones, while the arrows of others are entirely of wood. They till and cultivate the soil, something which we have not hitherto observed. In the place of ploughs, they use an instrument of the very hard wood, shaped like a spade. This river is called by the inhabitants of the country Chouacoet.

The next day Sieur de Monts and I landed to observe their tillage on the bank of the river. We saw their Indian corn, which they raise in gardens. Planting three or four kernels in one place, they then heap up about it a quantity of earth with shells of the signoc before mentioned. Then three feet distant they plant as much more, and thus in succession. With this corn they put in each hill three or four Brazilian beans, which are of different colours. When they grow up, they interlace with the corn, which reaches to the height of from five to six feet. They keep the ground very free from weeds. We saw there many squashes, and pumpkins, and tobacco, which they likewise cultivate.

The Indian corn which we saw was at that time about two feet high, some of it as high as three. The beans were beginning to flower, as also the pumpkins and squashes. They plant their corn in May, and gather it in September.

We saw also a great many white nuts, which are small and have several divisions. There were as yet none on the trees, but we found plenty under them, from the preceding year. We saw also many grape-vines, on which there was a remarkably fine berry, from which we made some very good verjuice. We had heretofore seen grapes only on the Island of Bachhus, distant nearly two

leagues from this river. Their permanent abode, the tillage, and the fine trees led us to conclude that the air here is milder and better than that where we passed the winter, and at the other places we visited on the coast. But I cannot believe that there is not here a considerable degree of cold, although it is in latitude  $43^{\circ}45'$ . The forests in the interior are very thin, although abounding in oaks, beeches, ashes, and elms; in wet places there are many willows. The savages dwell permanently in this place, and have a large cabin surrounded by palisades made of rather large trees placed by the side of each other, in which they take refuge when their enemies make war upon them. They cover their cabins with oak bark. This place is very pleasant, and as agreeable as any to be seen. The river is very abundant in fish, and is bordered by meadows. At the mouth there is a small island adapted for the construction of a good fortress, where one could be in security.

On Sunday, the 12th of the month, we set out from the river Chouacoet. After coasting along some six or seven leagues, a contrary wind arose, which obliged us to anchor and go ashore [Wells Neck] where we saw two meadows, each a league in length and half a league in breadth. We saw there two savages, whom at first we took to be the great birds called bustards, to be found in this country; who, as soon as they caught sight of us, took flight into the woods, and were not seen again. From Chouacoet to this place, where we saw some little birds, which sing like blackbirds, and are black excepting the ends of the wings, which are orange-coloured, there is a large number of grape-vines and nut-trees. This coast is sandy, for the most part, all the way from Quinibequey. This day we returned two or three leagues towards Chouacoet, as far as a cape which we called Island Harbour [Cape Porpoise] favourable for vessels of a hundred tons, about which are three islands. Heading north-east a quarter north, one can enter another harbour near this place, to which there is no approach, although there are islands, except the one where you enter. At the entrance there are some dangerous reefs. There are in these islands so many red currants that one sees for the most part nothing else, and an infinite number of pigeons, of which we took a great quantity. This Island Harbour is in latitude  $43^{\circ}25'$ .

On the 15th of the month, we made twelve leagues. Coasting along, we perceived a smoke on the shore, which we approached as near as possible, but saw no savage, which led us to believe that they had fled. The sun set, and we could find no harbour for that night, since the coast was flat and sandy. Keeping off, and heading south, in order to find an anchorage, after proceeding about two leagues, we observed a cape on the main land south a quarter south

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one called Marchin, and the other Sasinou, chief of the river Quinibequey. Sieur de Monts gave them some cakes and peas, with which they were greatly pleased. The next day they guided us down the river another way than that by which we had come, in order to go to a lake; and, passing by some islands, they left, each one of them, an arrow near a cape [Hockamock Point] where all the savages pass, and they believe that if they should not do this some misfortune would befall them, according to the persuasions of the devil. They live in such superstitions, and practice many others of the same sort. Beyond this cape we passed a very narrow waterfall, [Hell Gate] but not without great difficulty; for, although we had a favorable and fresh wind, and trimmed our sails to receive it as well as possible, in order to see whether we could not pass it in that way, we were obliged to attach a hawser to some trees on shore and all pull on it. In this way, by means of our arms, together with the help of the wind, which was favourable to us, we succeeded in passing it. The savages who were with us carried their canoes by land, being unable to row them. After going over this fall, we saw some fine meadows. I was greatly surprised by this fall, since as we descended with the tide we found it in our favour, but contrary to us when we came to the fall. But, after we had passed it, it descended as before, which gave us great satisfaction. Pursuing our route, we came to the lake [Merrymeeting Bay], which is from three to four leagues in length, where there are some islands, and two rivers enter it, the Quinibequey coming from the north north-east, and the other from the north west, whence Marchin and Sasinou were to come. Having awaited them all this day, and seeing that they did not come, we resolved to improve our time. We weighed anchor accordingly, and there accompanied us two savages from this lake to serve as guides. The same day we anchored at the mouth of the river, where we caught a large number of excellent fish of various sorts. Meanwhile, our savages went hunting, but did not return. The route by which we descended this river is much safer and better than that by which we went up. Tortoise Island before the mouth of this river is in latitude  $44^{\circ}$ ; and  $19^{\circ} 12'$  of the deflection of the magnetic needle. [Real latitude  $43^{\circ} 42' 25''$ .] They go by this river across the country to Quebec some fifty leagues, making only one portage of two leagues. After the portage, you enter another little stream which flows into the great river St. Lawrence. [This refers to the route via the Dead River and the Chaudiere - that followed by the Arnold expedition to Quebec] This river Quinibequey is very dangerous for vessels half a league from its mouth, on account of the small amount of water, great tides, rocks and shoals that are there outside as well as within. But it has a good channel, if it were well marked out. The little of the country which I have seen,

along the shores of the river, is very poor, for there are only rocks on all sides. There are a great many small oaks, and very little arable land. This place abounds in fish, as do the other rivers which I have mentioned. The people live like those in the neighbourhood of our settlement; and they told us that the savages who plant the Indian corn dwelt very far in the interior, and that they had given up planting it on the coasts on account of the war they had with others, who came and took it away. This is what I have been able to learn about this region, which I think is no better than the others.

On the 8th of the month, we set out from the mouth of this river, which we could not do sooner on account of the fogs. We made that day some four leagues, and passed a bay, where there are a great many islands. From here large mountains [the White Mountains, visible from Portland] are seen to the west, in which is the dwelling place of a savage captain called Aneda, who encamps near the river Quinibequey. I was satisfied from this name that it was one of his tribe that had discovered the plant called Aneda, which Jacques Cartier said was so powerful against the malady called scurvy, of which we have already spoken, which harassed his company as well as our own, when they wintered in Canada. The savages have no knowledge whatever of this plant, and are not aware of its existence, although the above-mentioned savage has the same name. The following day we made eight leagues. As we passed along the coast, we perceived two columns of smoke which some savages made to attract our attention. We went in the direction of them and anchored behind a small island near the main land [Prout's Neck] where we saw more than eighty savages running along the shore to see us, dancing and giving expression to their joy. Sieur de Monts sent two men together with our savage to visit them. After they had spoken some time with them, and assured them of our friendship, we left with them one of our number, and they delivered to us one of their companions as a hostage. Meanwhile, Sieur de Monts visited an island, which is very beautiful in view of what it produces; for it has fine oaks and nut-trees, the soil cleared up, and many vineyards bearing beautiful grapes in their season, which were the first we had seen on all these coasts from the Cap de la Hève. We named it Isle de Bacchus. It being full tide, we weighed anchor and entered a little river [the Saco], which we could not sooner do; for there is a bar, there being at low tide only half a fathom of water, at full tide a fathom and a half, and at the highest water two fathoms. On the other side of the bar there are three, four, five, and six fathoms. When we had anchored, a large number of savages came to us on the bank of the river, and began to dance. Their captain, whom they called Honemehin, was not with them at the time. He arrived about two or three



east of us, some six leagues distant [Cape Anne]. Two leagues to the east we saw three or four rather high islands, and on the west a large bay. The shore of this bay, reaching as far as the cape, extends inland from where we were perhaps four leagues. It has a breadth of two leagues from north to south, and three at its entrance. Not observing any place favourable for putting in, we resolved to go to the cape above mentioned with short sail, which occupied a portion of the night. Approaching to where there were sixteen fathoms of water, we anchored until daybreak.

On the next day we went to the above mentioned cape, where there are three islands near the main land, full of wood of different kinds, as at Choüacoet and all along the coast; and still another flat one, where there are breakers, and which extends a little farther out to sea than the others, on which there is no wood at all. We named this place Island Cape, near which we saw a canoe containing five or six savages, who came out near our barque, and then went back and danced on the beach. Sieur de Monts sent me on shore to observe them, and to give each one of them a knife and some biscuit, which caused them to dance again better than before. This over, I made them understand, as well as I could, that I desired them to show me the course of the shore. After I had drawn with a crayon the bay, and the Island Cape, where we were, with the same crayon they drew the outline of another bay, which they represented as very large; here they placed six pebbles at equal distances apart, giving me to understand by this that these signs represented as many chiefs and tribes. Then they drew within the first mentioned bay a river [the Merrimac] which we had passed, which has shoals and is very long. We found in this place a great many vines, the green grapes on which were a little larger than peas, also many nut-trees, the nuts on which were no larger than musket-balls. The savages told us that all those inhabiting this country cultivated the land and sowed seeds like the others, whom we had before seen. The latitude of this place is 43° and some minutes. Sailing half a league farther, we observed several savages on a rocky point, who ran along the shore to their companions, dancing as they went to inform them of our coming. After pointing out to us the direction of their abode, they made a signal with smoke to show us the place of their settlement. We anchored near a little island, and sent our canoe with knives and cakes for the savages. From the large number of those we saw, we concluded that these places were better inhabited than the others we had seen.

After a stay of some two hours for the sake of observing these people, whose canoes are made of birch bark, like those of the Canadians, Souriquois, and Etechemins, we weighed anchor and set sail with

a promise of fine weather. Continuing our course to the west-south-west, we saw numerous islands on one side and the other [Boston Harbor]. Having sailed seven or eight leagues, we anchored near an island, whence we observed many smokes along the shore, and many savages running up to see us. Sieur de Monts sent two or three men in a canoe to them, to whom he gave some knives and paternosters to present to them, with which they were greatly pleased and danced several times in acknowledgment. We could not ascertain the name of their chief, as we did not know their language. All along the shore there is a great deal of land cleared up and planted with Indian corn. The country is very pleasant and agreeable, and there is no lack of fine trees. The canoes of those who live there are made of a single piece, and are very liable to turn over if one is not skilful in managing them. We had not before seen any of this kind. They are made in the following manner. After cutting down, at a cost of much labour and time, the largest and tallest tree they can find, by means of stone hatchets (for they have no others except some few which they received from the savages on the coasts of La Cadie, who obtained them in exchange for furs), they remove the bark, and round off the tree except on one side, where they apply fire gradually along its entire length; and sometimes they put red-hot pebble-stones on top. When the fire is too fierce, they extinguish it with a little water, not entirely, but so that the edge of the boat may not be burnt. It being hollowed out as much as they wish, they scrape it all over with stones, which they use instead of knives. These stones resemble our musket flints.

On the next day, the 17th of the month, we weighed anchor to go to a cape we had seen the day before, which seemed to lie on our south-south-west. This day we were able to make only five leagues, and we passed by some islands covered with wood. I observed in the bay all that the savages had described to me at Island Cape. As we continued our course, large numbers came to us in canoes from the islands and main land. We anchored a league from a cape [Brant Rock Point], which we named St. Louis, where we noticed smoke in several places. While in the act of going there, our barque grounded on a rock, where we were in great danger, for, if we had not speedily got it off, it would have overturned in the sea, since the tide was falling all around, and there were five or six fathoms of water. But God preserved us, and we anchored near the above named cape, when there came to us fifteen or sixteen canoes of savages. In some of them there were fifteen or sixteen, who began to manifest great signs of joy, and made various harangues, which we could not in the least understand. Sieur de Monts sent three or four men on shore in our canoe, not only to get water, but to see their chief, whose name



was Honabetha. The latter had a number of knives and other trifles, which Sieur de Monts gave him, when he came alongside to see us, together with some of his companions, who were present both along the shore and in their canoes. We received the chief very cordially and made him welcome; who, after remaining some time, went back. Those whom we had sent to them brought us some little squashes as big as the fist, which we ate as a salad, like cucumbers, and which we found very good. They brought also some purslane, which grows in large quantities among the Indian corn, and of which they make no more account than of weeds. We saw here a great many little houses, scattered over the fields where they plant their Indian corn.

There is, moreover, in this bay a very broad river, which we named River du Guast. [Charles River]. It stretches, as it seemed to me, towards the Iroquois, a nation in open warfare with the Montagnais, who live on the great river St. Lawrence.

\* \* \* \* \*

Continuation of the Discoveries  
along the Coast of the Almouchiquois,  
and what we observed in detail.

The next day we doubled Cap St. Louis, so named by Sieur de Monts, a land rather low, and in latitude  $42^{\circ}45'$ . The same day we sailed two leagues along a sandy coast, as we passed along which we saw a great many cabins and gardens. The wind being contrary, we entered a little bay [Plymouth Harbor] to await a time favourable for proceeding. There came to us two or three canoes, which had just been fishing for cod and other fish, which are found there in large numbers. These they catch with hooks made of a piece of wood, to which they attach a bone in the shape of a spear, and fasten it very securely. The whole has a fang-shape, and the line attached to it is made out of the bark of a tree. They gave me one of their hooks, which I took as a curiosity. In it the bone was fastened on by hemp, like that in France, as it seemed to me, and they told me that they gathered this plant without being obliged to cultivate it; and indicated that it grew to the height of four or five feet. This canoe went back on shore to give notice to their fellow inhabitants, who caused columns of smoke to arise on our account. We saw eighteen or twenty savages, who came to the shore and began to dance. Our canoe landed in order to give them some bagatelles, at which they were greatly pleased. Some of them came to us and begged us to go to their river. We weighed anchor to do so, but were unable to enter on account of the small

amount of water, it being low tide, and were accordingly obliged to anchor at the mouth. I went ashore, where I saw many others, who received us very cordially. I made also an examination of the river, but saw only an arm of water extending a short distance inland, where the land is only in part cleared up. Running into this is merely a brook not deep enough for boats except at full tide. The circuit of the bay is about a league. On one side of the entrance to this bay there is a point which is almost an island, covered with wood, principally pines, with sand-banks, which are very extensive, all about. On the other side, the land is high. There are two islets in this bay, which are not seen until one has entered, and around which it is almost entirely dry at low tide. This place is very conspicuous from the sea, for the coast is very low, excepting the cape at the entrance to the bay. We named it the Port du Cap St. Louis, distant two leagues from the above cape, and ten from the Island Cape. It is in about the same latitude as Cap St. Louis.

On the 19th of the month, we set out from this place. Coasting along in a southerly direction, we sailed four or five leagues, and passed near a rock on a level with the surface of the water. As we continued our course, we saw some land which seemed to us to be islands, but as we came nearer we found it to be the main land, lying to the north-north-west of us, and that it was the cape of a large bay, containing more than eighteen or nineteen leagues in circuit, into which we had run so far that we had to wear off on the other tack in order to double the cape which we had seen. The latter we named Cap Blanc [Cape God] since it consisted of sands and downs which had a white appearance. A favourable wind was of great assistance to us here, for otherwise we should have been in danger of being driven upon the coast. This bay is very safe, provided the land be not approached nearer than a good league, there being no islands nor rocks except that just mentioned, which is near a river that extends some distance inland, which we named St. Suzanne du Cap Blanc [Wellfleet Harbor] whence across to Cap St. Louis, the distance is ten leagues. Cap Blanc is a point of sand, which bends around towards the south some six leagues. This coast is rather high, and consists of sand, which is very conspicuous as one comes from the sea. At a distance of some fifteen or eighteen leagues from land, the depth of the water is thirty, forty, and fifty fathoms, but only ten on nearing the shore, which is unobstructed. There is a large extent of open country along the shore before reaching the woods, which are very attractive and beautiful. We anchored off the coast, and saw some savages, towards whom four of our company proceeded. Making their way upon a sand-bank, they observed something like a bay and cabins bordering it on all sides. When they were about a league and a half from us, there came to them a savage dancing all over,

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as they expressed it. He had come down from the high shore, but turned about shortly after to inform his fellow inhabitants of our arrival.

The next day, the 20th of the month, we went to the place which our men had seen [Nauset Harbor] and which we found a very dangerous harbour in consequence of the shoals and banks, where we saw breakers in all directions. It was almost low tide when we entered, and there were only four feet of water in the northern passage; at high tide, there are two fathoms. After we had entered, we found the place very spacious, being perhaps three or four leagues in circuit, entirely surrounded by little houses, around each one of which there was as much land as the occupant needed for his support. A small river enters here, which is very pretty, and in which at low tide there are some three and a half feet of water. There are also two or three brooks bordered by meadows. It would be a very fine place, if the harbour were good. I took the altitude, and found the latitude  $42^{\circ}$ , and the deflection of the magnetic needle  $18^{\circ}40'$ . Many savages, men and women, visited us, and ran up on all sides dancing. We named this place Port de Mallebarre.

The next day, the 21st of the month, Sieur de Monts determined to go and see their habitations. Nine or ten of us accompanied him with our arms; the rest remained to guard the barque. We went about a league along the coast. Before reaching their cabins, we entered a field planted with Indian corn in the manner before described. The corn was in flower, and five and a half feet high. There was some less advanced, which they plant later. We saw many Brazilian beans, and many squashes of various sizes, very good for eating; some tobacco, and roots which they cultivate, the latter having the taste of an artichoke. The woods are filled with oaks, nut-trees, and beautiful cypresses, which are of a reddish colour and have a very pleasant odour. There were also several fields entirely uncultivated, the land being allowed to remain fallow. When they wish to plant it, they set fire to the weeds, and then work it over with their wooden spades. Their cabins are round, and covered with heavy thatch made of reeds. In the roof there is an opening of about a foot and a half, whence the smoke from the fire passes out. We asked them if they had their permanent abode in this place, and whether there was much snow. But we were unable to ascertain this fully from them, not understanding their language, although they made an attempt to inform us by signs, by taking some sand in their hands, spreading it out over the ground, and indicating that it was of the colour of our collars, and that it reached the depth of a foot. Others made signs that there was less, and gave us to understand also that the harbour never froze; but we were unable to ascertain

whether the snow lasted long. I conclude, however, that this region is of moderate temperature, and the winter not severe. While we were there, there was a north-east storm, which lasted four days; the sky being so overcast that the sun hardly shone at all. It was very cold, and we were obliged to put on our great-coats, which we had entirely left off. Yet I think the cold was accidental, as it is often experienced elsewhere out of season.

On the 23d of July, four or five seamen having gone on shore with some kettles to get fresh water, which was to be found in one of the sand-banks a short distance from our barque, some of the savages, coveting them, watched the time when our men went to the spring, and then seized one out of the hands of a sailor, who was the first to dip, and who had no weapons. One of his companions, starting to run after him, soon returned, as he could not catch him since he ran much faster than himself. The other savages, of whom there were a large number, seeing our sailors running to our barque, and at the same time shouting to us to fire at them, took to flight. At the time there were some of them in our barque, who threw themselves into the sea, only one of whom we were able to seize. Those on the land who had taken to flight, seeing them swimming, returned straight to the sailor from whom they had taken away the kettle, hurled several arrows at him from behind, and brought him down. Seeing this, they ran at once to him, and despatched him with their knives. Meanwhile, haste was made to go on shore, and muskets were fired from our barque: mine, bursting in my hands, came near killing me. The savages, hearing this discharge of fire arms, took to flight, and with redoubled speed when they saw that we had landed, for they were afraid when they saw us running after them. There was no likelihood of our catching them, for they are as swift as horses. We brought in the murdered man, and he was buried some hours later. Meanwhile, we kept the prisoner bound by the feet and hands on board of our barque, fearing that he might escape. But Sieur de Monts resolved to let him go, being persuaded that he was not to blame, and that he had no previous knowledge of what had transpired, as also those who, at the time, were in and about our barque. Some hours later there came some savages to us, to excuse themselves, indicating by signs and demonstrations that it was not they who had committed this malicious act, but others farther off in the interior. We did not wish to harm them, although it was in our power to avenge ourselves.

All these savages from the Island Cape wear neither robes nor furs, except very rarely: moreover, their robes are made of grasses and hemp, scarcely covering the body, and coming down only to their thighs. They have only the private parts concealed with a small piece of leather; so likewise the women, with whom it comes down a little lower behind than



with the men, all the rest of the body being naked. Whenever the women came to see us, they wore robes which were open in front. The men cut off the hair on the top of the head like those at the river Chouïacoet. I saw, among other things, a girl with her hair very neatly dressed, with a skin coloured red, and bordered on the upper part with little shell-beads. A part of her hair hung down behind, the rest being braided in various ways. These people paint the face red, black and yellow. They have scarcely any beard, and tear it out as fast as it grows. Their bodies are well-proportioned. I cannot tell what government they have, but I think that in this respect they resemble their neighbours, who have none at all. They know not how to worship or pray; yet, like the other savages, they have some superstitions, which I shall describe in their place. As for weapons, they have only pikes, clubs, bows and arrows. It would seem from their appearance that they have a good disposition, better than those of the north, but they are all in fact of no great worth. Even a slight intercourse with them gives you at once a knowledge of them. They are great thieves and, if they cannot lay hold of any thing with their hands, they try to do so with their feet, as we have oftentimes learned by experience. I am of opinion that, if they had any thing to exchange with us, they would not give themselves to thieving. They bartered away to us their bows, arrows and quivers, for pins and buttons; and if they had had any thing else better they would have done the same with it. It is necessary to be on one's guard against this people, and live in a state of distrust of them, yet without letting them perceive it. They gave us a large quantity of tobacco, which they dry and then reduce to powder. When they eat Indian corn, they boil it in earthen pots, which they make in a way different from ours. They pound it also in wooden mortars and reduce it to flour, of which they then make cakes, like the Indians of Peru.

In this place and along the whole coast from Quinibequy, there are a great many siguenocs [horseshoe crabs], which is a fish with a shell on its back like the tortoise, yet different, there being in the middle a row of little prickles, of the colour of a dead leaf, like the rest of the fish. At the end of this shell, there is a still smaller, bordered by very sharp points. The length of the tail varies according to their size. With the end of it, these people point their arrows, and it contains also a row of prickles like the large shell in which are the eyes. There are eight small feet like those of the crab, and two behind longer and flatter, which they use in swimming. There are also in front two other very small ones with which they eat. When walking, all the feet are concealed excepting the two hindermost, which are slightly visible. Under the small shell there are membranes which swell up, and

beat like the throat of a frog, and rest upon each other like the folds of a waist-coat. The largest specimen of this fish that I saw was a foot broad, and a foot and a half long.

We also saw a sea-bird with a black beak, the upper part slightly aquiline, four inches long and in the form of a lancet; namely, the lower part representing the handle and the upper the blade, which is thin, sharp on both sides, and shorter by a third than the other, which circumstance is a matter of astonishment to many persons, who cannot comprehend how it is possible for this bird to eat with such a beak. It is of the size of a pigeon, the wings being very long in proportion to the body, the tail short, as also the legs, which are red; the feet being small and flat. The plumage on the upper part is gray-brown, and on the under part pure white. They go always in flocks along the sea-shore like the pigeons with us.

The savages, along all these coasts where we have been, say that other birds, which are very large, come along when their corn is ripe. They imitated for us their cry, which resembles that of the turkey. They showed us their feathers in several places, with which they feather their arrows, and which they put on their heads for decoration; and also a kind of hair which they have under the throat like those we have in France, and they say that a red crest falls over upon the beak. According to their description, they are as large as a bustard, which is a kind of goose, having the neck longer and twice as large as those with us. All these indications led us to conclude that they were turkeys. We should have been very glad to see some of these birds, as well as their feathers, for the sake of greater certainty. Before seeing their feathers, and the little bunch of hair which they have under the throat, and hearing their cry imitated, I should have thought that they were certain birds like turkeys, which are found in some places in Peru, along the sea-shore, eating carrion and other dead things like crows. But these are not so large; nor do they have so long a wattle, or a cry like that of real turkeys; nor are they good to eat like those which the Indians say come in flocks in summer, and at the beginning of winter go away to warmer countries, their natural dwelling place.

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The return voyage, which took one week was by way of Island Cape and Chouïacoet where they met Marchin, whom they expected to meet at Lake Quinibequy. This man gave de Monts a young Etechemin captive. At Quinibequy they learned of Waymouth's visit to the coast. They went to St. Croix via Monhegan and Isle a Haut, arriving on August 2nd.