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INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

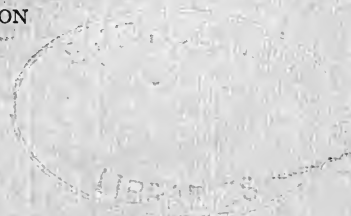


A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

VOL. II, No. 3

NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

1920



**Publications of the Museum of the
American Indian, Heye Foundation**

**THE GEORGE G. HEYE EXPEDITION
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Vol. 2

The Antiquities of Manabi, Ecuador: Final Report. By Marshall H. Saville. 1910. \$25.00.

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A MONTAUK CEMETERY
AT EASTHAMPTON,
LONG ISLAND

BY

FOSTER H. SAVILLE

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FOREWORD

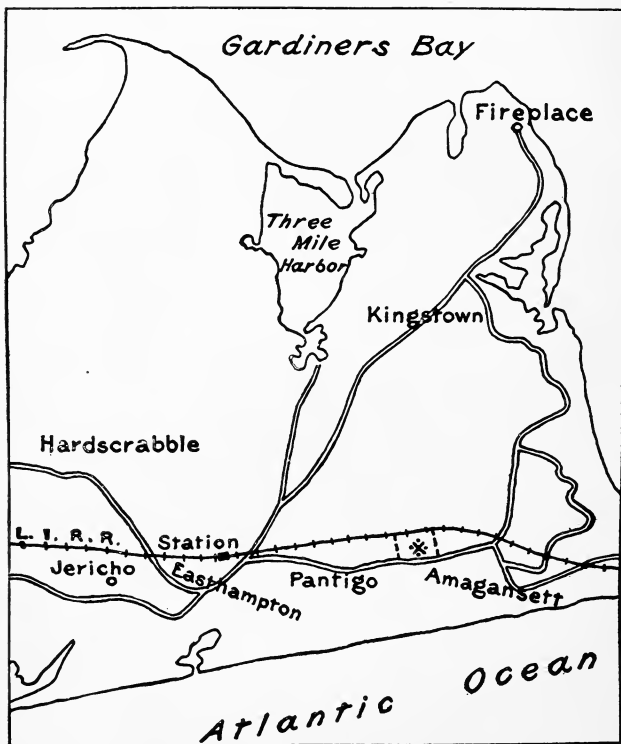


URING the summer of 1917, Dr Henry O'Brien, of Brooklyn, drew the attention of Mr Foster H. Saville, of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, to the fact that evidences of an Indian cemetery had been found near the town of Easthampton, on the southern shore near the eastern end of Long Island, New York. On investigation Mr Saville found that on the farm of Mr Frank N. Nelson, in excavating for the foundation of a chicken-house there had been uncovered in January, 1914, several human skeletons, with accompaniments.

Through the generosity of Mr James B. Ford, a trustee of the Museum, excavation of the site, which was found to be along the slope of a sandy knoll, was made possible. Permission to conduct the investigation having been courteously

66	MONTAUK CEMETERY
	<p>granted by Mr Nelson, work was commenced on October 22, 1917, and was terminated, owing to inclement weather, on December 17, after twenty-four skeletons and six fireplaces had been exposed. In 1918 the work was continued for ten days in May and five days in November, when it was finished. Fifty-eight burials in all were found: thirty-nine by the Museum expedition, seventeen by Mr Nelson when the original excavation for the foundation referred to was made, and two by Dr O'Brien at the same time. The accompaniments recovered include a large assortment of early Colonial material that had been traded with the Indians, one of the most interesting of which is a glass bottle on which has been scratched the name of Wabetom, a Montauk chief.</p> <p>Acknowledgments are due to Messrs Frank N. Nelson and Frank R. Worthington for the gift to the Museum of the objects found in association with the first skeletons unearthed, and also to Messrs J. Thomas Gardiner, Joseph</p>
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<p>Osborn, and Samuel Gregory, all of Easthampton, and to Mr Nat Booth of Southold, Long Island, for their assistance and interest in the investigation. The Museum is indebted also to Mr Reginald Pelham Bolton for the identification of some of the Colonial objects found associated with the graves, as well as for the survey on which the accompanying map (pl. II) is based. The pen-drawings reproduced in the paper were prepared by Mr William Baake.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GEORGE G. HEYE, <i>Director.</i></p>	
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EASTHAMPTON AND VICINITY

A MONTAUK CEMETERY AT
EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

BY FOSTER H. SAVILLE

HISTORY



ASTHAMPTON, the most easterly town on Long Island, New York, was first settled in 1648. The town includes the peninsula of Montauk and Gardiners island, as well as the hamlets of Amagansett, Devon, Naprague, Montauk, Freetown, Springs, Wainscot, Accabonack, Jericho, Georgica, and Appaquogue, in addition to other places still retaining a form of their Indian names, such as Copecs, Munchog, Wamponamon, and Pantigo.

The Indian cemetery herein described is situated about two miles east of the village of Easthampton, on the Amagansett road, on the upper part of what is

70	MONTAUK CEMETERY
	<p>locally known as Pantigo Hill (pl. 1). The meaning of the name <i>Pantigo</i> is obscure.¹ Regarding it, the late William Wallace Tooker wrote:</p> <p>“The early settlers frequently gave names to localities from some local happening. Among such names we find ‘Hard Scrabble,’ ‘Toilsome,’ ‘Scuttle Hole,’ ‘Whippoorwill,’ etc. Pantigo, supposed to be aboriginal, evidently belongs to the same class, and is probably the English ‘pant-I-go.’ In this derivation Hon. Henry B. Hedges, the East Hampton historian, concurs.”</p> <p>Mr J. N. B. Hewitt, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, however, kindly investigated the meaning of this name, with the following result:</p> <p>“It may be assumed that the name [Pantigo] is of Algonquian Indian origin, and allowance must be made for a marked measure of Anglicization, and a lack of knowledge of the historical reasons for its use must be admitted; nevertheless, we may conjecture that the name originally meant, the “tidal river or inlet which is crosswise or athwart the view.”</p> <p>If one stands at the summit of Pantigo hill, a view may be had of the Atlantic, and of Three Mile Harbor and Gardiners</p>
II	INDIAN NOTES

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Bay, and this fact seems to bear out the meaning of the name as suggested by Mr Hewitt, Three Mile Harbor being the tidal inlet referred to.

The first historical record of Pantigo is found in a deed from William Edwards to his daughter, dated December 18, 1669,² in which is conveyed "all the Meadow ground at ackobonck and ackobonck neck and that Lott at pantego Robert Daiton Lying East and Mr Chatfield Lying west."

The Montauk Indians in early days had a burial ground on what is now Main street in the town of Easthampton, only a short distance south of the site of the church cemetery.³ During the smallpox epidemic which commenced in 1660 and continued for some years, various laws were enacted by the white settlers to prevent the spread of the disease among themselves. From these laws⁴ the following is extracted:

"It is ordered that noe Indian shall come to towne in to the street after sufficient notice upon penalty of paying 5s. or be whipped untill they

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72	MONTAUK CEMETERY
	<p>be free of the small poxe; but they may come when they have corn on the back side and call: and if any English or Indian servant shall go to their wigwams they shall suffer the same punishment."</p> <p>From this order it is evident that, being unable to use their old cemetery, the Montauk were compelled to establish a new one, hence it is probable that burials were first made on Pantigo hill at that time. None of the records of Easthampton, however, allude to such use of the site.</p> <p>A glass bottle of English manufacture, found in one of the graves, bears the name "Wobetom" scratched on its shoulder (pl. v). In the Easthampton Town Records, vol. II, p. 213 (Book G, p. 84), is an indenture dated July 25, 1657, conveying from the sachems of the Montauk Indians to the trustees of the town of Easthampton a large part of their land. Among the various signatures to this deed is "Wobetom, his mark X." It is thus evident that Wobetom was a Montauk chief. Thirteen years after the pur-</p>
II	INDIAN NOTES

HISTORY

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chase of Montauk, namely in 1670, a paper was negotiated by John Mulford, Ritчерd Straten, and Tho. Backer (Records of Easthampton, 1, p. 330) "wheare obadia the engiane was hiered to keepe the cattell att mantake A munth his munth being out we have hiered wabatiene the engien to keape a nother munth: for the same wages obadia kepte that is ten shillings by weak: he keerfully to kepe them beyond the forte pond he begining the 24 Day of this instant June 1670."

Again, in the same record (p. 381) is an agreement dated December 2, 1675, between some of the settlers and Indians to enter upon a whaling venture. In the document, among Indians enumerated, occurs the name "Awaupetun," and among the signatures thereto is "Wahpetum" X his mark & seale." As no similar name occurs in both parts of the document, it may be assumed that the two names pertain to the same individual, or Wobetom, especially as there is little consistency in the spelling of Indian

AND MONOGRAPHS

3

names at this period, not only on Long Island but throughout the colonies. The following extract is from the same records.⁵

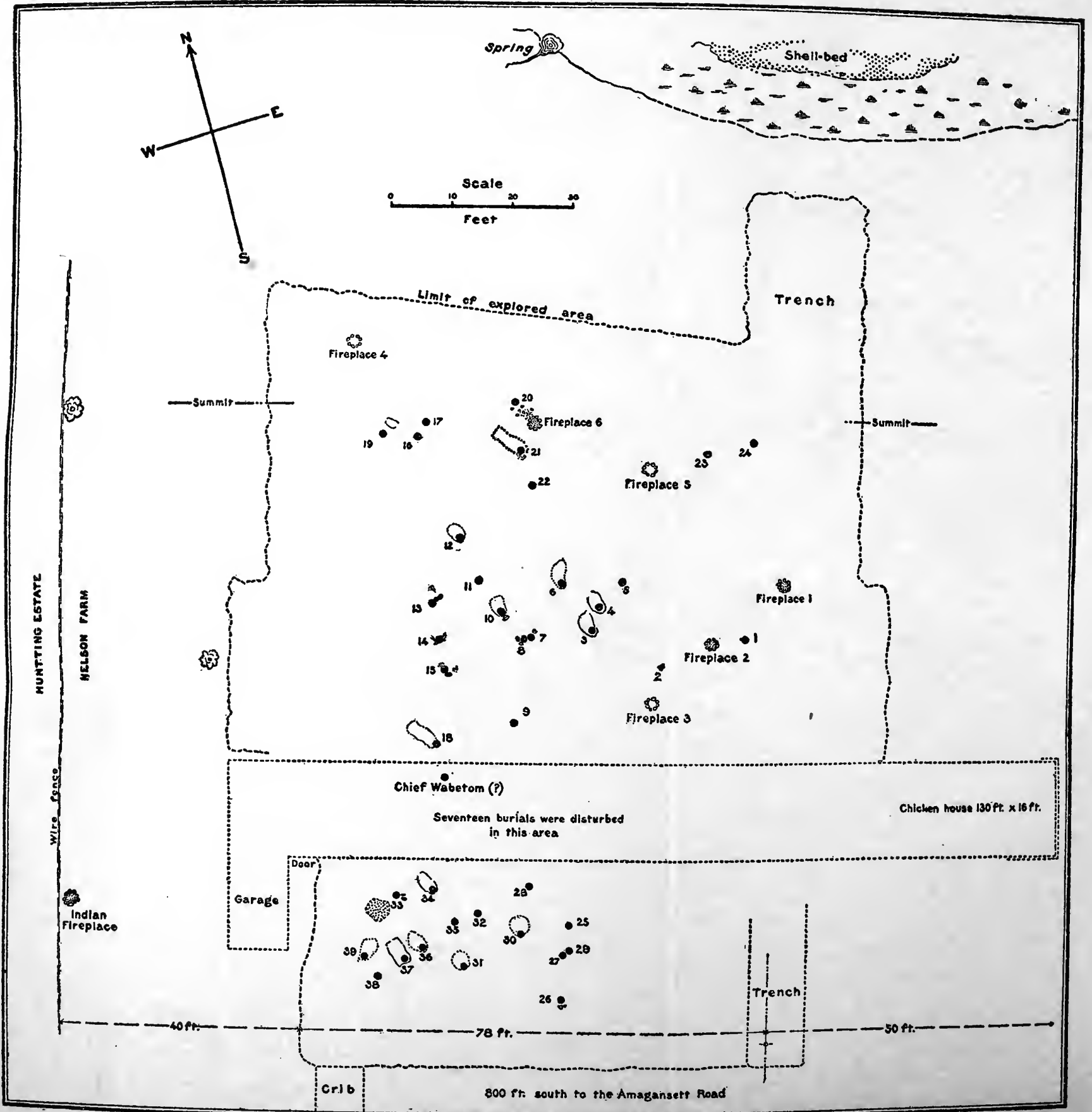
“This Indenture made this 12 day of August in the yeare of our Lord 1683 betwene Richard Stretton of Easthampton on ye one partie And John Indian sonn of Wobbeton on the other partie as witnesseth.”

This is the last mention of Wobetom, hence it is probable that his death occurred not long afterward.

Two English coins bearing the date 1728 were found with one of the burials at Pantigo, which suggest the ultimate period at which the cemetery was used, although, of course, a number of years may have elapsed between the date of the coins and the time they were deposited in the grave. If the burial accompanied with the bottle bearing the name of Wobetom was that of this chief, the cemetery was in use, in all probability, from the latter part of the seventeenth century to the early part, if not the middle, of the eighteenth century.







MAP OF THE PANTIGO CEMETERY

SKELETONS

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THE SKELETONS

Before systematic excavation was commenced by the Museum in October, 1917, Mr Nelson had uncovered seventeen skeletons while improving his land in January, 1916, and Dr O'Brien had taken out two others. These, with the thirty-nine found during the investigations by the Museum, give a total of fifty-eight. The burials were all found within an area approximately 105 feet north and south by 70 feet east and west (pl. II).

Of the thirty-nine burials of which accurate data were kept, thirty-seven were of adults and two of children; twenty-one were flexed and seventeen were interred in an extended position, while in one case it was impossible to determine the position, owing to the disintegrated condition of the bones. Thirty of the burials were directed eastwardly, six northeastwardly, and three southwestwardly. Twenty-one of the skeletons presented indications of having been wrapped in trade blankets or in

AND MONOGRAPHS

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other textiles, or in skin or bark, while in eighteen of the graves other accompaniments were found. A number of the skeletons were in poor condition, in many instances only traces of the bones being encountered, while others pulverized on exposure. Fortunately, however, it was possible to recover many of the bones of a number of the skeletons, including several of the skulls.

A description of the skeletons that were accompanied with artifacts follows. Unless otherwise noted, the skeletons are those of adults whose skulls were directed eastwardly. As the sand in which the interments were made had been greatly shifted by wind, the depth of burial should be regarded as approximate only and as in no wise significant. The measurement of depth in each case is from the surface to the uppermost part of the skull.

Skeletons 7 and 8.—This double burial consisted of an adult and a child, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beneath the surface, both flexed, with the adult directed eastwardly, and that of the child, which was eight inches to the

left of the adult skull, toward the south-east. Both lay on the right side and the two had been covered with a blanket. About the neck of the adult was a string of large, dark-blue, glass beads, while a necklace of large, faceted, amber-glass beads was in place on the child. Two inches from the back of the child's skull was a pewter dish, inverted, under which was a piece of woven fabric, while three inches to the right was another pewter dish. Ten inches to the right of the skull of the adult was a pottery vessel of unusual form (fig. 1, *a*). In the top of the receptacle was the base of a Colonial earthenware vessel with the edge ground. Under and around both skeletons were a large number of white, black, blue, and green glass beads, and some red glass beads with black ends, also three large, light-blue, glass beads, three melon-shaped, corrugated, glass beads, and twelve metal buttons. Eighteen inches above the burial was a white quartz arrow blank.

Skeleton No. 9.—Four feet below the surface, flexed, lying on its right side on a

blanket. Four inches east of the skull was a clay trade pipe marked "R. T." (pl. IX, *a*), as well as a fragment of an iron knife in a wooden handle (pl. XIII, *a*), and some small blue glass beads strung on a cord.

Skeleton No. 10.—Four feet below the surface, flexed on its right side on a piece of deerskin, and covered with bark and a blanket. Near the skull was a small deposit of red paint. Four inches from the right side of the skull was a clay trade pipe. Eleven inches beyond the skull was a glass bottle, as well as fragments of a pewter spoon. Six inches to the left of the skeleton was an iron kettle, containing a shallow one of the same material, in which was a small pottery vessel (fig. I, *b*). Under the leg bones was a double-toothed brass comb with a string of blue glass and copper beads (pl. XIV, *d*), two brass buckles (pl. XIV, *a, c*), twenty-five pieces of wampum, fragments of a wampum belt, and five copper beads. Scattered about the skeleton were a large number of strung blue

SKELETONS

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and white glass beads, also some of copper. Eighteen inches above this burial, or two and a half feet below the surface, was a white quartz arrowpoint.

Skeleton No. 13.—Four and one-half feet beneath the surface, flexed. Six inches to the right of the skull was a small green glass bottle (pl. iv, *b*), under which was a small pewter dish. Four inches farther was an iron dish, and touching this at the right was a brass one, bound with bark (pl. xi), and containing a silver-plated spoon. Under the spoon were fragments of textile, a piece of copper, and a brass thimble. Nine inches from the right leg bones was a piece of textile (the remains of a bag) on which lay a necklace of shell and copper beads, on one end of which was a brass ring containing strung white and black glass beads. Suspended from the ring is a small copper bell, attached to which is a small, round, brass box. Associated with this burial were a number of turtle-bones, a fragment of a wampum belt, and a large number of

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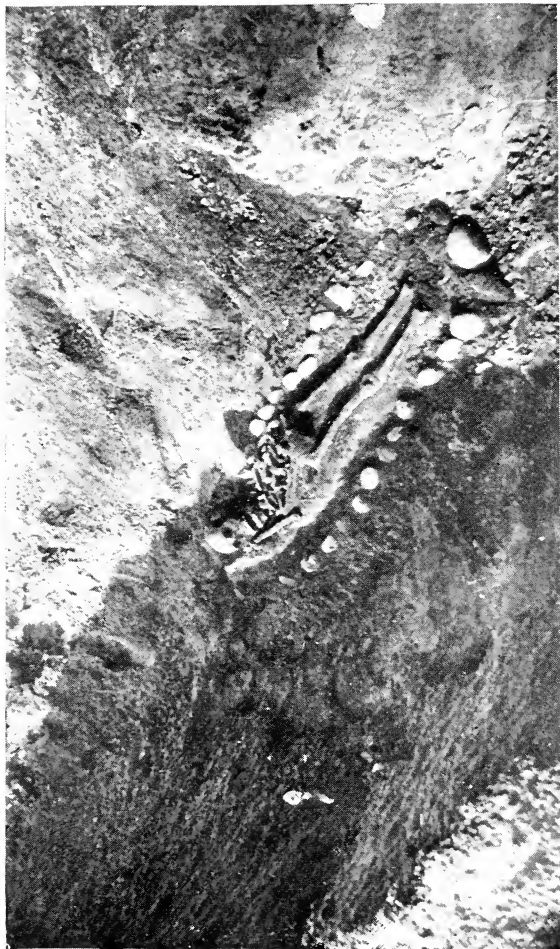
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blue, white, black, and green glass beads, and some copper beads (see pl. xv).

Skeleton No. 14.—Three feet below the surface, flexed. Above and around the skeleton were a number of blue, white, and black glass beads, also buttons of lead, black glass, and brass, and copper beads.

Skeleton No. 15.—Three and one-half feet below the surface, lying on its back, legs extended. On the breast was a long, cylindrical, shell bead (fig. 3, *a*). Twelve inches to the left of the skull were fragments of a pewter dish containing a silver-plated iron spoon (pl. xii, *b*), and a brass thimble and ring (pl. xiv, *b*). With this burial were beads of copper, as well as of black, blue, and white glass, mingled with lead and glass buttons.

Skeleton No. 19.—Three feet below the surface, on its back, extended, with the top of the skull directed toward the northeast. At the occiput was a trade pipe of clay (pl. ix, *b*); around the neck were a number of black glass beads and fragments of brass pins.



BURIAL 21, SURROUNDED WITH PEBBLES

SKELETONS

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Skeleton No. 21.—Four and one-half feet down, body extended on its right side, with right arm in front of face. Almost surrounding the skeleton, six inches distant, was an outline of small beach pebbles, the larger ones at the feet (pl. III). Above this burial were a great many fire-broken stones and much charcoal. Around and near the neck were numerous small glass beads; on the breast was a pin made from two English pennies, dated 1728, also a number of white and orange glass beads, and some metal buttons.

Skeleton No. 25.—Three and one-half feet below the surface, flexed, lying on a blanket. Around the remains were a number of pewter buttons, also numerous small black, blue, white, and yellow glass beads.

Skeleton No. 26.—Three and one-half feet deep, legs extended, hands under chin. Twelve inches to the left of the skull was an almost complete yellow china pitcher, three inches to the left of which was a mug of similar ware and

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color (pl. VII, *b*, *c*), and between the two a pewter spoon. On the right side of the skull was a razor-blade knife in a bone handle (pl. XIII, *d*), the blade resting against the frontal; at the occiput was a long metal tube (pl. XIV, *e*); under the chin a few black glass beads.

Skeleton No. 27.—A child, 2 ft. 9 in. beneath the surface, lying on its back, with legs extended. Near the chin were a number of black cut-glass button tops, a number of small white and dark blue glass beads, and some square white and pink barrel-shaped beads. Six inches above the burial were evidences of a fire, as the earth was discolored with small pieces of charcoal for an area of four by five feet. *Skeleton No. 29* was directly beneath this burial.

Skeleton No. 28.—Three and one-half feet down, on its back, with legs extended. On the skull was a cylindrical shell bead, four inches long, and a fragment of a metal kettle containing a short-handled spoon and a long-handled one of Sheffield plate marked "R. S." (See fig. 5).



BOTTLES OF DARK-GREEN GLASS
(Height of *a*, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.; *b*, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; *c*, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.)



GLASS BOTTLE WITH "WOBETOM" SCRATCHED THEREON
(Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

Under the bowl of the shorter spoon was a small, roundish, wooden box (pl. x, b; fig. 6), also a few small white and blue glass beads. Near the skull were a number of small, cylindrical beads of blue glass with white stripes. A number of pewter buttons were found near the skull.

Skeleton No. 29.—Four and one-half feet in depth, flexed, lying upon a piece of skin. Around the skeleton were a number of pewter buttons. (See Skeleton No. 27.)

Skeleton No. 30.—The conditions of this burial are identical with those of Skeleton No. 29, except as to location.

Skeleton No. 31.—Two and one-half feet below the surface, legs flexed, hands at chin. Near the skull were a few large, black glass beads, together with a few brass pins.

Skeleton No. 32.—Two and one-half feet down, facing east, legs extended, hands across the chest. Six inches to the right of the skull were two metal dishes. Under the skeleton was the shaft-end of a stone arrowpoint. In front of the skull

were traces of an iron implement, also an iron knife with a wooden handle (pl. XIII, *b*), and a spoon of Sheffield plate (pl. XII, *a*). Eighteen inches to the left of the skeleton was a small deposit of red paint.

Skeleton No. 33.—Three feet below the surface. The body lay on its right side upon a piece of fabric. The legs were extended, the hands across the chest. Six inches to the right of the skull were two iron dishes; near the left hand was an iron knife with an antler handle (pl. XIII, *c*). Eighteen inches to the left of the skeleton was a deposit of red paint covering an area of three square feet and of a maximum thickness of five inches.

Skeleton No. 35.—Two and a half feet beneath the surface, legs flexed, the hands under chin. The remains lay on the right side on a piece of fabric. In front of the skull were fragments of a pewter spoon, and six inches to the right of the skull were pieces of a small iron vessel. Ten inches above the cranium was a deposit of red paint.



AMBER-COLORED VENETIAN GLASS PITCHER
(Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

Skeleton No. 39.—Three feet down, lying on its right side on a blanket, legs flexed, arms crossed, and hands covering the face. Under the knees were a number of thicknesses of fabric, probably the remains of a blanket. Near the skeleton was a deposit of red paint.

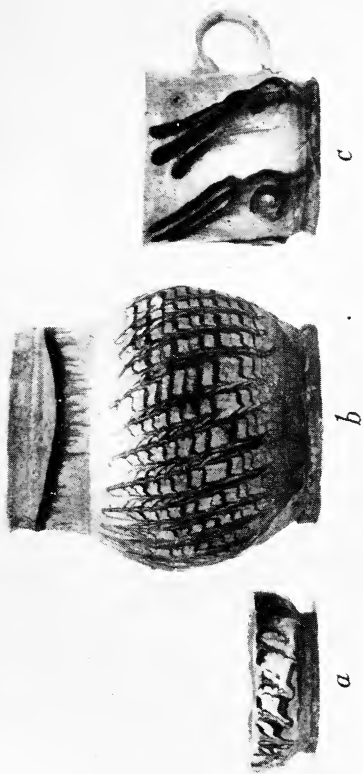
Besides the above objects found *in situ*, many were plowed up by Mr Nelson, leading to the discovery of the cemetery. The latter consisted both of articles received through trade with the English and those of aboriginal origin; among them were three clay trade pipes, four long cylindrical shell beads, a shell pendant drilled in two places for suspension, a conical shell pendant, a clam-shell containing some red paint, a small rubber of hematite and another of graphite, an iron thimble perforated for suspension, three flat metal ornaments, a small woven medicine-bag, two plated spoons, a round white crockery dish or porringer with handle (pl. VIII), a small amber-glass pitcher; the large green

glass bottle with the word "Wobetom" scratched on its shoulder, a fragment of an iron knife with a wooden handle, two flint scrapers, part of a pewter spoon, an arrowpoint, and numerous buttons of metal and glass, together with almost countless glass beads. The glass bottle with the name "Wobetom," Mr Nelson relates, was from a grave which contained also a Venetian glass mug and the china dish, but close examination was not made to determine whether any additional objects accompanied this burial. Although the grave cannot be positively identified as that of the Montauk chief, it was undoubtedly that of an important and wealthy individual, as is shown by the unusual articles buried therein. On the accompanying map (pl. II), this burial is referred to as that of Wobetom, with a query.

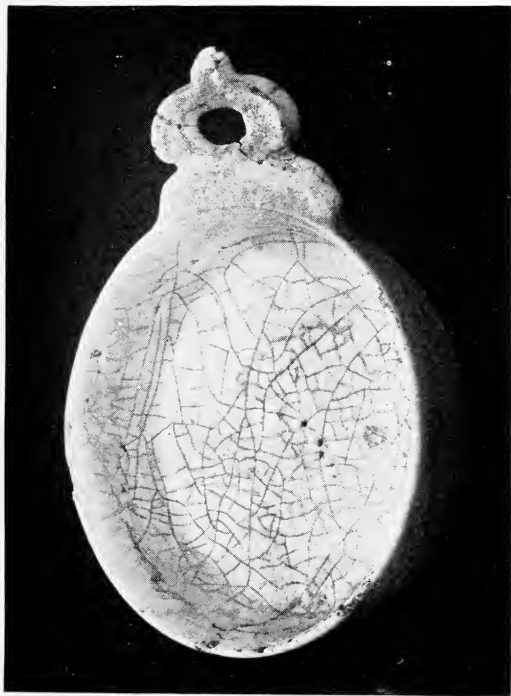
ABORIGINAL ARTIFACTS

STONE

The only stone objects exhibiting aboriginal workmanship are two small



POTTERY WITH YELLOW BASE AND BLACK COMB DECORATION; PROBABLY STAFFORDSHIRE
(Diameter: *a*, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; *b*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; *c*, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.)



PORRINGER OF WHITE CHINA

(Diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.)

flint scrapers and six crudely chipped arrowpoints, of which latter four are of white quartz and of the type usually found on Long Island. Other arrowpoints were found in the vicinity.

POTTERY

Two pieces of aboriginal pottery were found, and, strangely enough, only one



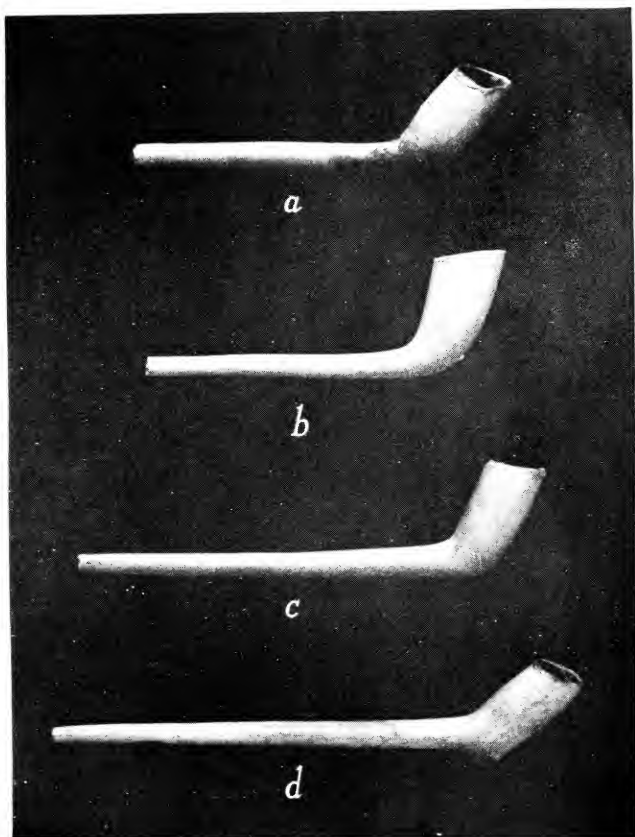
FIG. 1.—Pottery vessels. (Height of *a*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; of *b*, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.)

small potsherd. The larger vessel (fig. 1, *a*) is of coarse, light-brown ware,

cylindrical, with a flat base. Below the rim is a row of nodes, while at one side, directly on the rim, is a knob-like handle. The only ornamentation, in addition to the nodes, is a punctate one on top and at the end of each of the nodes, and also over the handle. This embellishment seems to indicate that it was applied with the end of a reed or a small bone.

The other earthenware vessel (fig. 1, *b*) is a small, cylindrical jar, also of coarse, light-brown ware, with a flattish base and a row of nodes beneath the rim. As a part of the rim is missing, it cannot be determined whether a projection had originally been provided for use as a handle, as in the case of the larger jar. Although different in form, both specimens seem to be of the ordinary quality of earthenware found on Eastern Algonkian sites.

The potsherd referred to is small, and of plain, coarse, brown ware.



WHITE CLAY TRADE PIPES
(Length: *a*, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in.; *d*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

SHELL

A conical shell pendant (fig. 2) was found by Mr Nelson at the time the cemetery was discovered. It is evi-

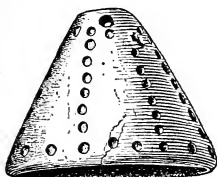


FIG. 2.—Shell Pendant ($\frac{3}{4}$).

dently made from an end of the columella of a large shell, possibly a periwinkle. It is perforated at the top for suspension, and ornamented with a band of circular dots around both top and base; these bands are connected by seven vertical rows of eight similar marks.

Another shell pendant fashioned from an East Indian money cowry (*Cypraea moneta* Linn.) is drilled in two places at one end for suspension.

Six tubular shell beads were recovered, of which examples are illustrated in

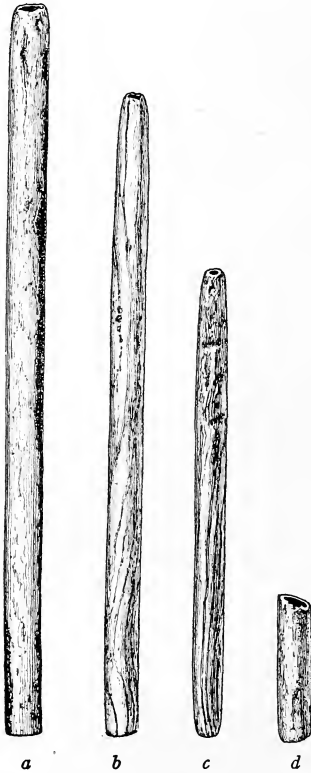
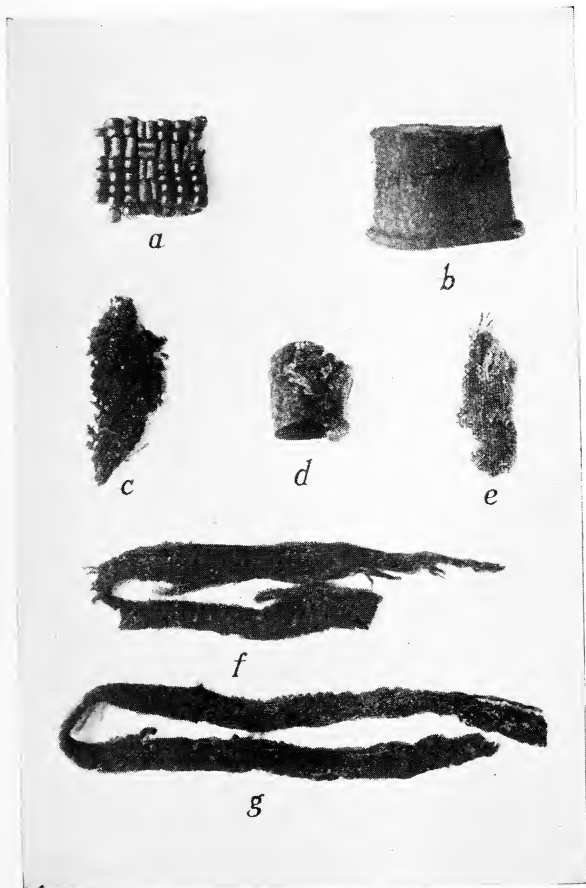


FIG. 3.—Tubular shell beads. (Height of *a*, $5\frac{3}{16}$ in.)



VARIOUS TRADE OBJECTS

fig. 3. A clam-shell containing traces of red paint was found in one of the graves.

As noted above in describing the graves, various strands and a few single wampum beads were found in association with the graves.

PIGMENTS

There was also recovered a small, triangular, hematite rubber, and in several of the graves was found some red oxide of iron.

TRADE ARTICLES

GLASS

Three glass bottles (pl. iv) had been deposited as burial accompaniments; they are all of dark greenish glass, and on the shoulder of one, as previously mentioned, is scratched the name "Wobetom" (pl. iv, c, and v).

The *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* (vol. iv, 1904, p. 213, fig. 2), and *The Collectors Manual* (p. 94,

fig. 131) contain illustrations of Dutch bottles used for "schnapps," which seem to be identical in form with the bottles herein mentioned, but they are also similar to so-called "sack" bottles which were manufactured at Chiddenfold, Surrey, England, in the eighteenth century, in imitation of those imported from Holland.

Among other objects unearthed by Mr Nelson is a small amber-colored glass pitcher decorated with a band of thread-like white glass on and below the rim. Through the courtesy of Mr Arthur S. Verney, of New York City, this specimen (pl. vi) has been identified as of Venetian origin of an early date.

Some black glass buttons with metal eyes, resembling in shape the present-day shoe-buttons, although about three times as large, were found.

Twenty-five varieties of trade glass beads were found with the burials at Pantigo. They include a string of large faceted amber glass beads, and a number of large green beads covered with pro-



BRASS KETTLE WITH BARK WRAPPING
(Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

jections, causing them to resemble blackberries in form. Other kinds include large black globular, white oval, tiny black cylindrical with red stripes, small red cylindrical, small yellow cylindrical with green stripes, small corrugated black melon-shaped ones, small pink barrel-shaped, and small red beads with black ends. The small and large round beads are white, green, blue, black, garnet, and red. There were also found a number of circular faceted black glass objects without perforation, but which had probably been used as inlays on a variety of buttons.

POTTERY

Among the objects gathered are three pieces of coarse pottery with a yellow base color and a black combed decoration (pl. VII). They consist of a fragment of a pitcher with the handle missing (*b*), a mug (*c*), and the base of a vessel the top of which has been ground off (*a*). We are informed by Mr Reginald Pelham Bolton that fragments of

similar ware, which is probably Staffordshire, have been found at old Colonial sites about New York City.

Plate VIII illustrates a white porringer of Dutch design and of early Delft manufacture.⁶

There were also found six white clay pipes (pl. IX), of the type generally traded to Indians by the early colonists. With the exception of one of the pipes (*a*), which is stamped with the letters "R. T.", they are unmarked. According to Barber⁷ these were probably made by Richard Tyler, a celebrated pipe-maker in the vicinity of Bath, England, during the early part of the seventeenth century.

TEXTILES

Many fragments of textile were found, most of which consist of a blanket-like material, but there were also recovered a coarse homespun cloth, fragments of coarse and fine homespun linen, and a cloth of fine twined weave (pl. X, *c*, *e-g*). The sole of a moccasin was found, but its poor condition prohibited identifica-



BRASS SPOONS

(The length of *a* and *e* is $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.)

tion of the leather. Fragments of skin and leather were unearthed from the graves, but whether the latter were of Indian tanning is not determined.

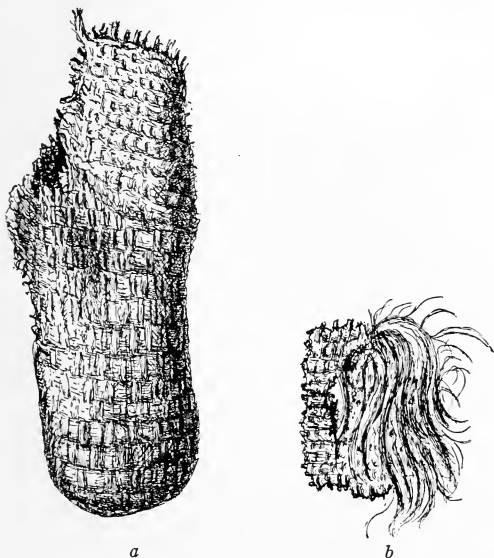


FIG. 4.—Part of a medicine-bag of cloth. (Length of *a*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

A small medicine-bag of homespun cloth was among the objects recovered

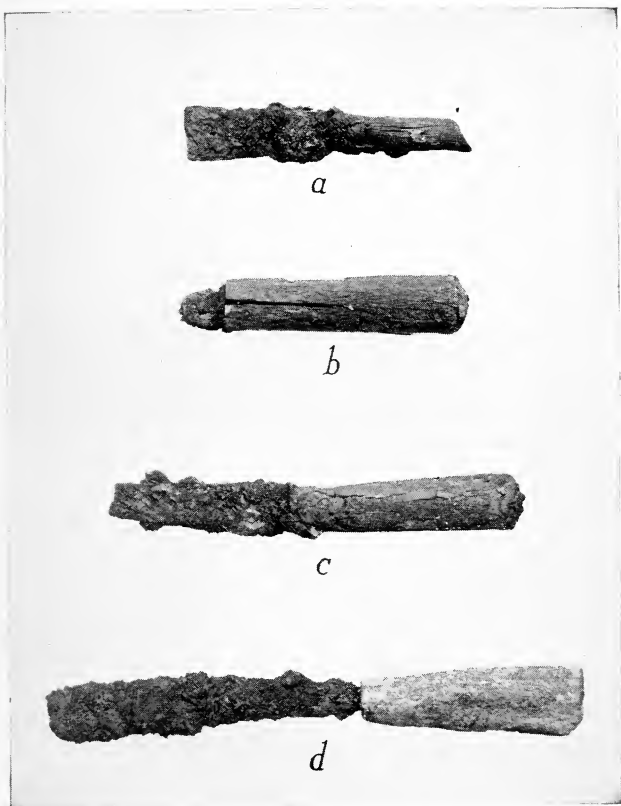
from the graves; its end was broken off, but attached to it are some strands of human hair (fig. 4).

METAL

Kettles.—Five metal kettles of the type often traded to the Indians in old Colonial days were recovered, four of which are of iron and the other of brass. The brass kettle (pl. XI) has been carefully covered on the rim and the base with a wrapping of bark, and when found contained a silver-plated metal spoon similar to those to be described.

Spoons.—One of the small iron kettles (fig. 5) contained two brass spoons, one of which is silver plated. Besides the spoons enumerated, five others were found (pl. XII). These are all of brass, with traces of silver plating, and are of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century manufacture.⁸ They may be described as follows:

(a) Trefoil spoon with the hallmark in the bowl, reading "Double plate" in a circle, inside of which are the initials



KNIVES

(The length of *a* and *b* is 4 in.)

"R. S."; probably manufactured by Richard Sheffield about 1660.

(b) A slip-end Puritan spoon, the hallmark not being legible.

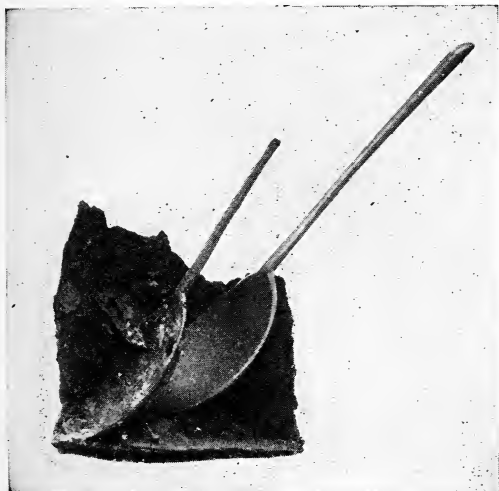
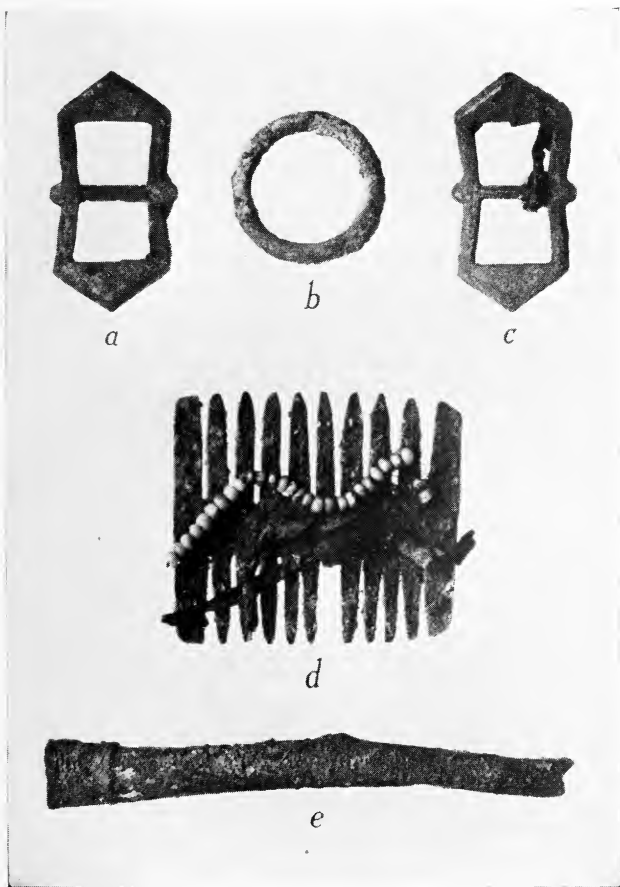


FIG. 5.—Small iron kettle with two brass spoons.

(c) Trefoil spoon, the hallmark in the bowl showing a bird with the letters "W. W."

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	<p>(<i>d</i>) Seal-top, with baluster ornament, the bowl of which has been ground down. The hallmark is defaced.</p> <p>(<i>e</i>) Seal-top, with baluster ornament, the hallmark in the bowl being a lion rampant with crown above and the initials "T. C."</p> <p><i>Pewter.</i>—There were also found two shallow pewter dishes, fragments of two pewter spoons, and some buttons of the same material.</p> <p><i>Knives.</i>—Parts of four knives similar in type to table knives of the present time were recovered (pl. XIII). One of these (<i>a</i>) has a fragment of its wooden handle attached; two others, (<i>b</i>, <i>c</i>) have their original bone handles, while the fourth (<i>d</i>) has a handle evidently made from a deer antler.</p> <p><i>Buttons.</i>—Several kinds of metal buttons were found, mostly of the disc type, made of pewter. There are also in the collection hemispherical buttons of brass and pewter.</p> <p><i>Beads.</i>—A number of copper beads, both barrel-shaped and cylindrical, were</p>
II	INDIAN NOTES



VARIOUS TRADE OBJECTS

(Diameter of *b*, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

encountered; some of the latter were made from copper fragments, and in one piece of beadwork formed a cross design (pl. x, *a*) surrounded with globular black glass trade beads. Some small cylindrical brass beads were recovered.

Miscellaneous.—Among other metal objects were brass thimbles used as ornaments (pl. x, *d*), a pair of brass buckles (pl. xiv, *a, c*), a fragment of a small silver religious token, two English pennies of the date 1728, and the handle of a brass spoon that evidently had been cut from part of a kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE OBJECTS

A fragment of a woven black-and-white glass bead belt was found, likewise a fragment of another woven belt consisting of the same type of black glass beads with small brass cylindrical ones (pl. x, *a*), as above mentioned.

A comb (pl. xiv, *d*), evidently cut from a fragment of a brass kettle, was discovered, and on top of it was a string of

blue glass beads and also a couple of deerskin thongs, one of which has a barrel-shaped copper bead attached to it.

A small wooden box, with the remains of its cover in place, was found without

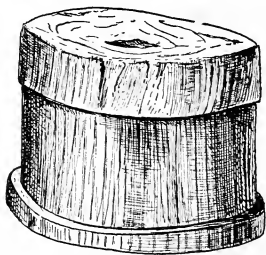


FIG. 6.—Wooden box (five-sixths actual size).

contents (pl. x, *b*; fig. 6). This receptacle had probably been circular, but was misshapen when recovered.

About nine inches from the legs of skeleton No. 13 was an ornate neck-piece in a bag, composed of barrel-shaped copper beads alternating with cylindrical beads of shell (pl. xv). At the bottom of this strand is a pendant consisting of a brass ring in which black and white



A BAG AND ITS ACCOMPANIMENTS FOUND IN GRAVE 13

FIREPLACES

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glass beads have been strung, completely filling it. Pendent from the bottom of this is a copper tinkler containing an iron pellet, below which is attached a small, circular, brass box.

FIREPLACES

Six fireplaces were discovered in the northern, eastern, and southeastern parts of the burial-ground, the whole forming an angle with its apex toward the east (pl. II). As the fireplaces were much alike, a description of No. 1 will serve the purpose of all. This was eighteen inches below the surface and consisted of about forty bowlders, averaging perhaps twenty pounds in weight, much discolored by fire and arranged in the form of a circle. The fireplaces were three feet in diameter and eighteen inches in depth, and contained twelve inches of ashes and charcoal. On removing the stones, some of them crumbled, having been disintegrated by fire. Fireplace No. 4, the diameter of which was six inches greater, contained fifteen inches

AND MONOGRAPHS

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	<p>of ashes and charcoal. Around and beneath the stones of all, the earth had been hardened by the fire. No graves were found beyond the northern and eastern limits of the fireplaces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Wallace Tooker. The Indian Place Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent, with their Probable Significations. New York, 1911, p. 176. 2. Records of the Town of East-Hampton, vol. I, p. 320, Sag Harbor, 1887. 3. Plan of the Town of East-Hampton, 1651. East-Hampton Town Records, vol. II, p. 13. 4. East-Hampton Town Records, vol. I, p. 201 (Book 2, pp. 27, 30-31). 5. Ibid., vol. II, p. 132 (Loose leaf 16-28). 6. James Ward, Historic Ornaments, p. 74. London, 1896. 7. Edwin A. Barber in <i>American Antiquarian</i>, vol. II, p. 6. 8. Wilfred Joseph Crips, Old English Plate, p. 279, London, 1914.
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