Nova Scotia
Department of Education
Nova Scotia Museum Complex

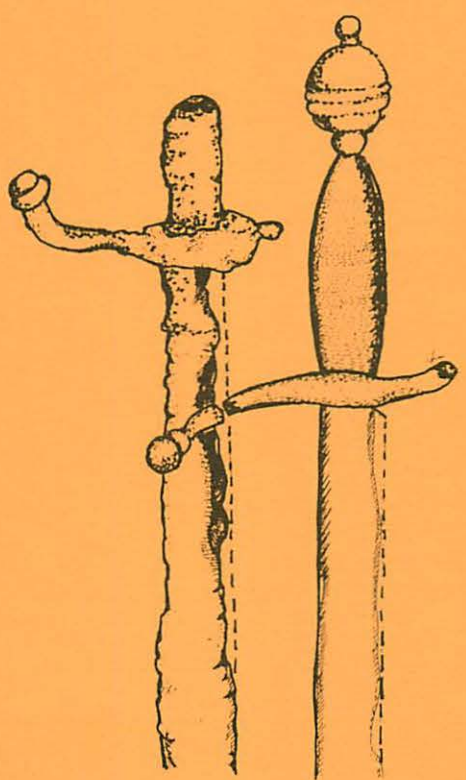
Curatorial Report Number 75

Nova Scotia: The Protohistoric Period 1500-1630

Four Micmac Sites
Oak Island: BlCu-2,3
Northport: BlCx-1
Pictou: BkCp-1
Avonport: BgDb-6

By Ruth Holmes Whitehead
February, 1993

Nova Scotia Museum
1747 Summer Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
B3H 3A6



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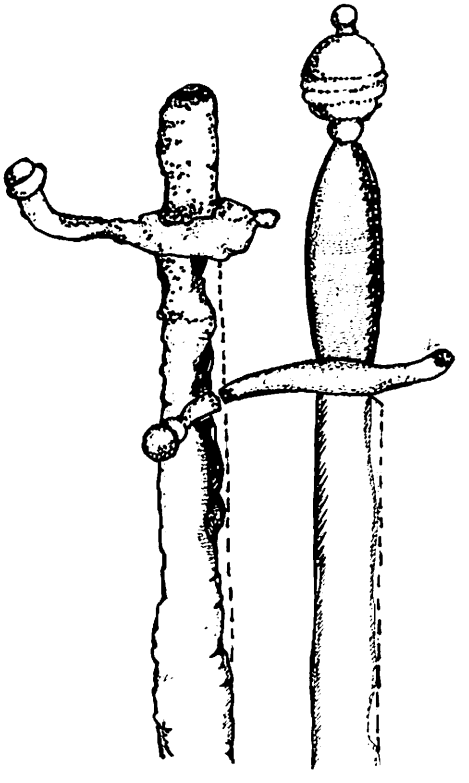

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Nova Scotia Museum *Curatorial Reports*

The Curatorial Reports of the Nova Scotia Museum Complex make technical information on Museum programs, procedures and research, accessible to specialist audiences.

This report contains the preliminary results of an ongoing research program of the Museum. It may be cited in publications, but its manuscript status should be clearly indicated.

In Memory of
Grand Chief Donald Marshall, Sr.

who asked that this report be prepared

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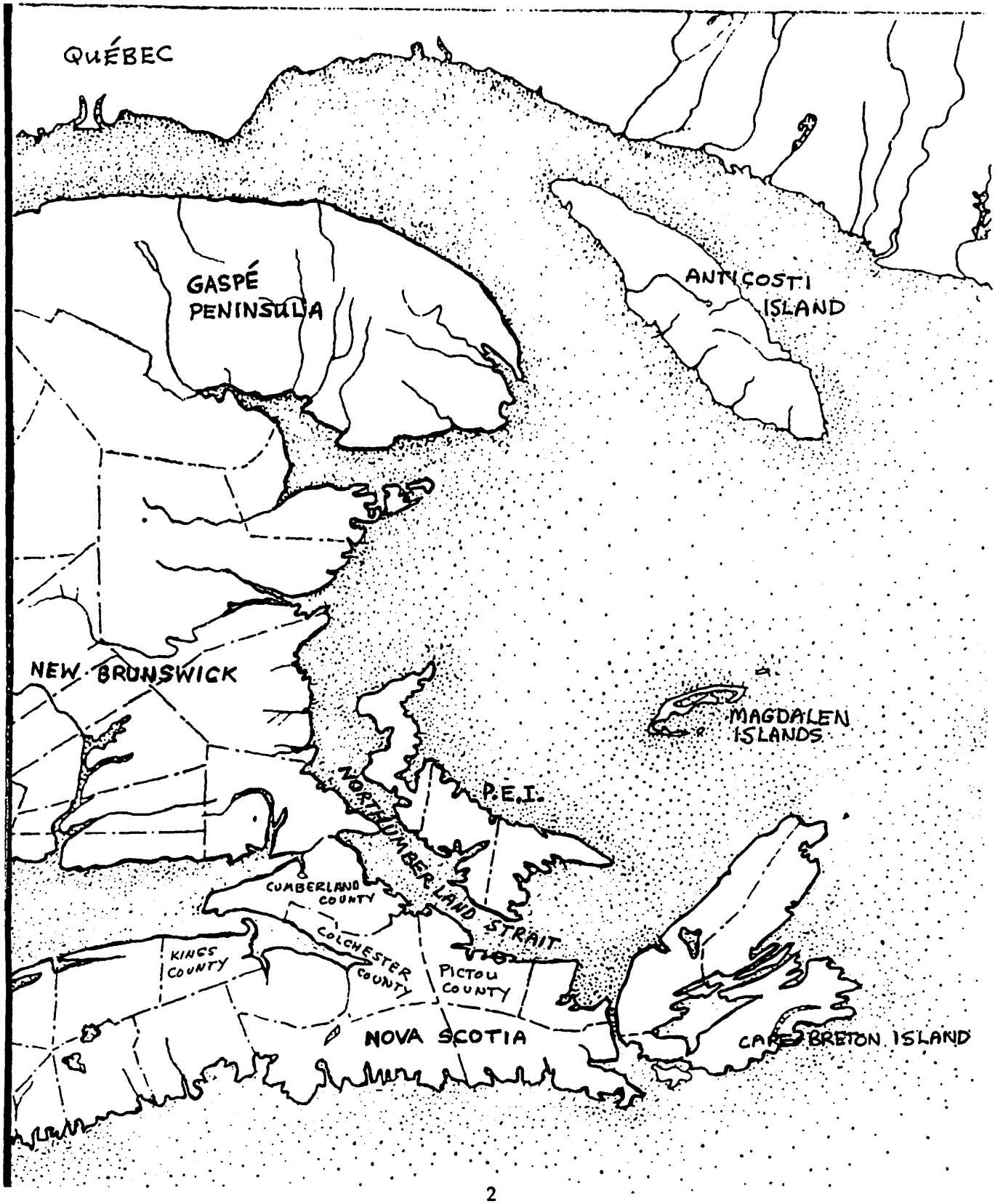
NOTE

As this report will show, as early as 1600 Micmac burial sites were being broken into—at first for their grave-gifts of valuable beaver furs. Later excavations were done by vandals and treasure-seekers, the curious, the collectors, or the scientifically minded. Other sites have been destroyed by development, or eroded out by processes of nature. Interference with human remains is a felony under the Criminal Code of Canada. Any accidental discovery of Micmac remains, such as the Pictou material, is now reported by the Nova Scotia Museum to the Micmac Grand Chief and Council, and the material reburied at an appropriate time and place of their choice.

Figure 1

THE PROTOHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Figure 2.
Map of Maritime Canada



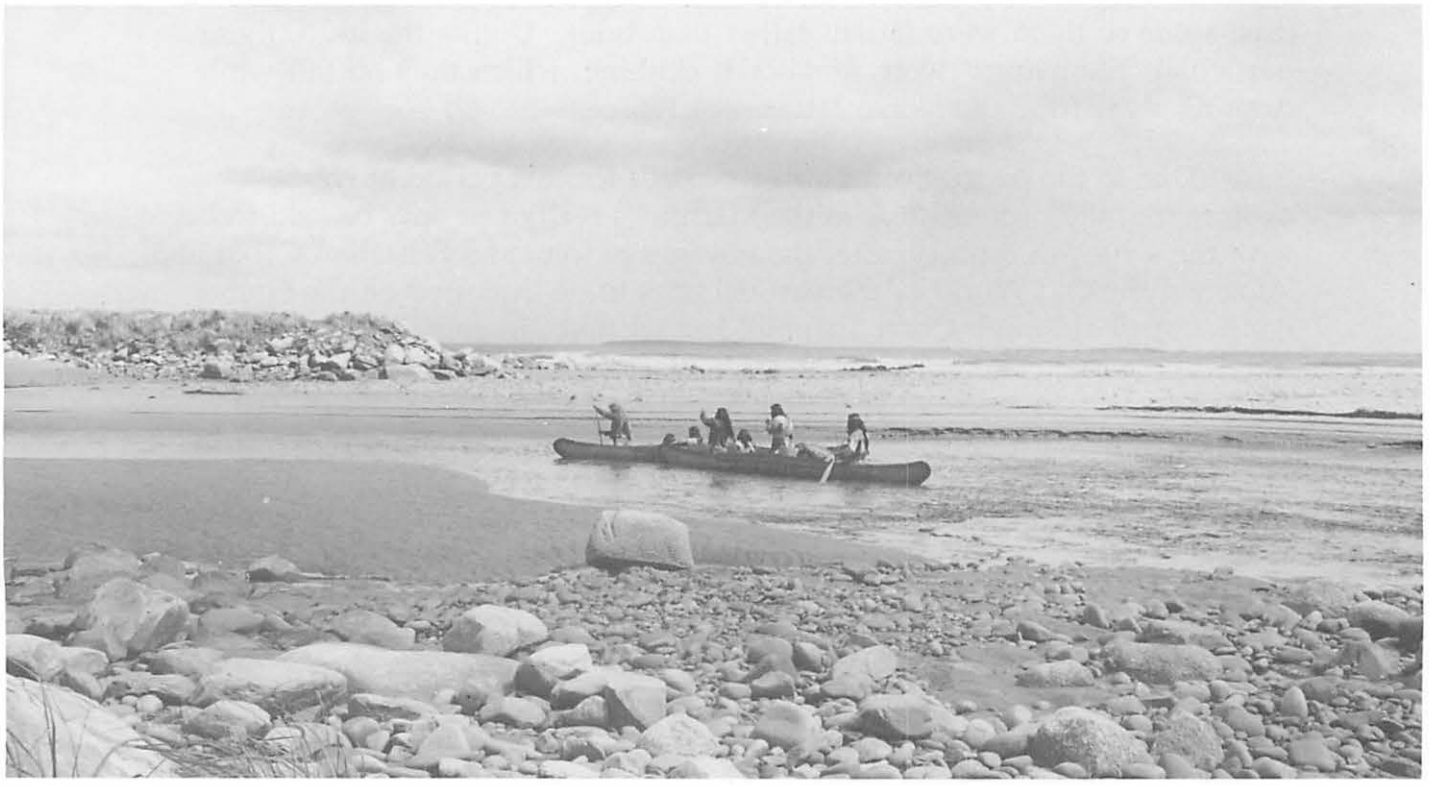
THE PROTOHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Technically, the protohistoric period in the Maritimes could be said to have begun about 1000 A.D., with the venturing of Norse ships into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Evidence for their presence in this area, however, is as yet sparse: the recovery from the L'Anse aux Meadows Norse site in Newfoundland of several butternuts, and a butternut burl worked with metal tools. (Wallace 1986:300) The butternut tree (*Juglans cinerea*) grows no further north than northern New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence River Valley, thus these specimens could have gotten to northern Newfoundland from somewhere in the Maritimes. Grapes mentioned in the Vinland sagas were possibly the species *Vitis riparia*,whose northern limit is also northern New Brunswick, or the St. Lawrence River Valley. (Wallace 1986:300) It should be remembered that the Labrador Current flowing through the Strait of Belle Isle between Labrador and Newfoundland would tend to funnel shipping from the L'Anse aux Meadows area right down into the Gulf, where it is noticeably warmer and abundantly stocked with fish, seals, walrus and whale.

Whatever impact a Norse presence in the Gulf—over a possible three centuries—had on Native peoples of the Maritimes is not known. These earliest European explorers certainly encountered aboriginal peoples, and at least some of them were Indian rather than Inuit. Unlike the Inuit, these particular "Skraelings" wore untailored clothing, which they let fall while running away from the Norse. (Magnusson, Pálsson 1965:65-67)

Due to the paucity of historical records for this period of Norse exploration, the protohistoric in the Maritimes really can only be said to begin with the sixteenth century, after the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot had informed the Old World of the vast fisheries to be exploited on the Grand Banks. And although Chris Turnbull has written, "In some respects the sixteenth century should be labelled the 'lost century' in the Maine/Maritime region" (1984:7), knowledge of Native life takes a quantum leap with the opening of this era. For the first time since humans came into this continent, their actual words—rather than the mute speech of lithic fragments—are recoverable. With the beginning of the sixteenth century, a whole range of ephemera—thoughts, songs, stories, ways of looking at the world—can be accessed. It is a tremendous turning point. The ethnographic sources now available, combined with the archaeological information, deepen exponentially knowledge of the area. With the arrival in the New World of the written word, one can begin to put flesh on the bones of the archaeological evidence.

Figures 3-4



THE ABORIGINAL WORLD

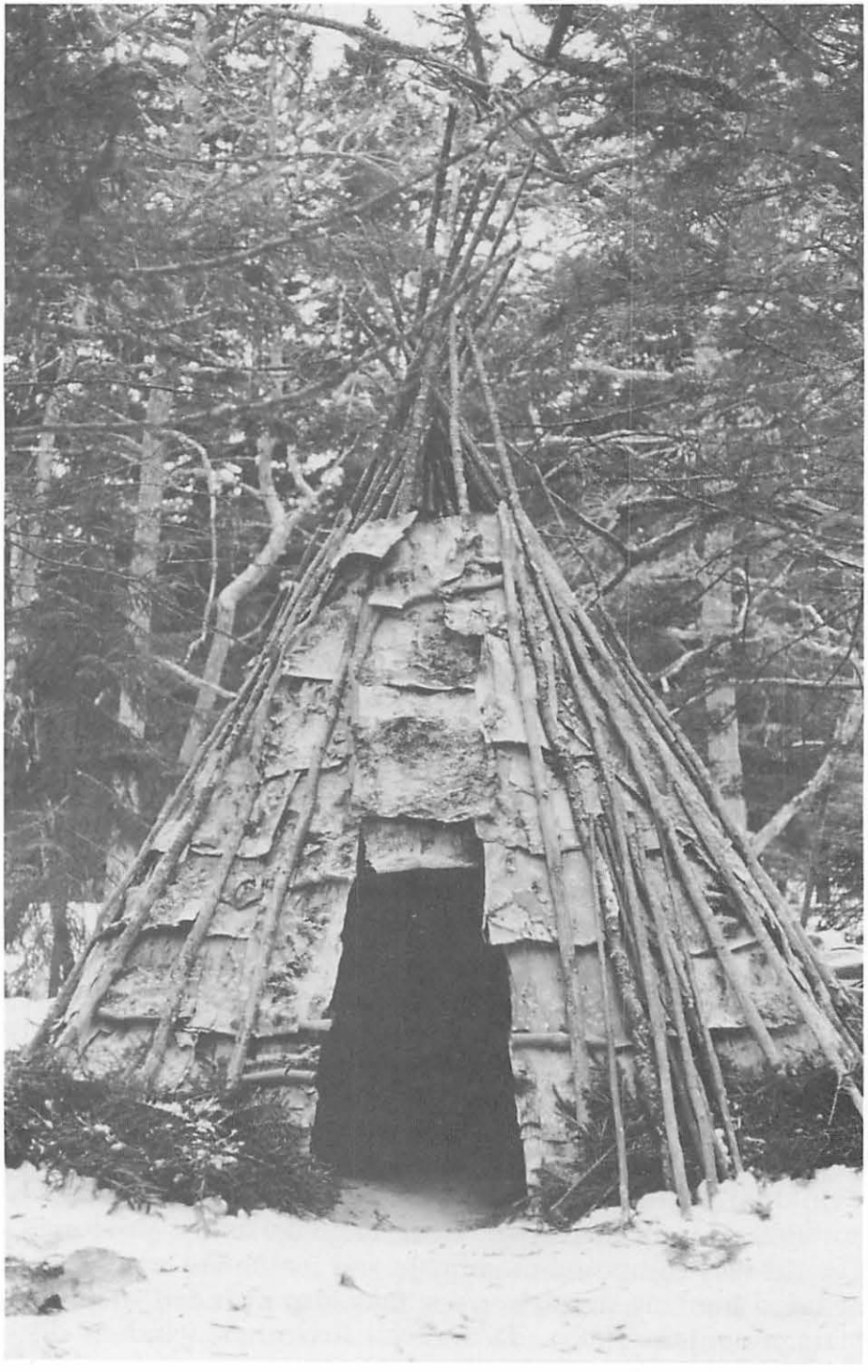
In the 1500s, when permanent European expansion into the New World began, two related groups of people were living in what are now the Maritime Provinces. These distant cousins and language-affiliates both called themselves *lnu'k*, 'people'. Today they are more familiarly known as the Micmac and the Maliseet. The name Micmac comes from their word *nikmaq*, meaning 'my kin-friends'; this was a form of greeting in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Maliseet derives from another Micmac term, *mali'sit*, 'they don't talk like we do'. The Maliseet referred to themselves, however, as *wulastuk kewiuk*, 'the people of the beautiful river', a reference to the St. John River which flowed through their territory. (Nicholas & Paul, personal communication, 1986)

Both Micmac and Maliseet were maritime peoples who hunted rivers and the sea as well as the land. Through voyaging, raiding and trading, they had explored the Gulf of Maine and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Their material culture was well-adapted from skin, stone, bone and wood to provide them with what they needed to survive. Long-established trade connections with other groups brought exotic materials, new ideas and innovations into and out of their home territories. Maliseet and Micmac saw themselves as kin-friends, children, of the Sun, whom they addressed as 'Grandfather'. The Sun had created the world long ago, and brought forth the People who lived in it.

> The father of the day can never fail us, he who makes every thing vegetate, and without whom cold, darkness, and horror would every where prevail...it is plain that we are thy children; for we can know no origin but that which thy rays have given us, when first marrying efficaciously with the earth we inhabit, they impregnated its womb, and caused us to grow out of it like the herbs of the field, and the trees of the forest, of which thou art equally the common father. (Maillard 1758:23-24)

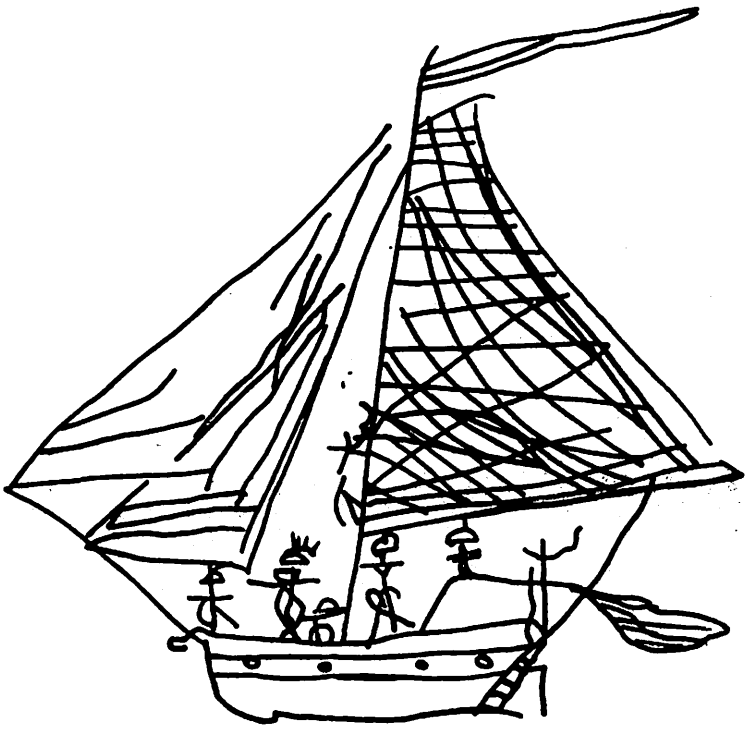
The Micmac and Maliseet lived in a world where all were "equally the common children" of the Sun, rather than in a world where man had been given dominion over all the earth. Their language and their stories show that this world was composed of animate and inanimate creation. Animate beings included humans, animals, trees; they also included such things as canoes, stars, mountains, lakes, decorative hair-strings, wind, or distinctive features of the landscape. All of these, denoted in language by the use of the animate ending, were seen as Persons, conscious entities, with whom one could have a relationship. Persons could become spirit-helpers, kin-friends, allies. Animate beings had *mn'tu*, Power.

Figure 5

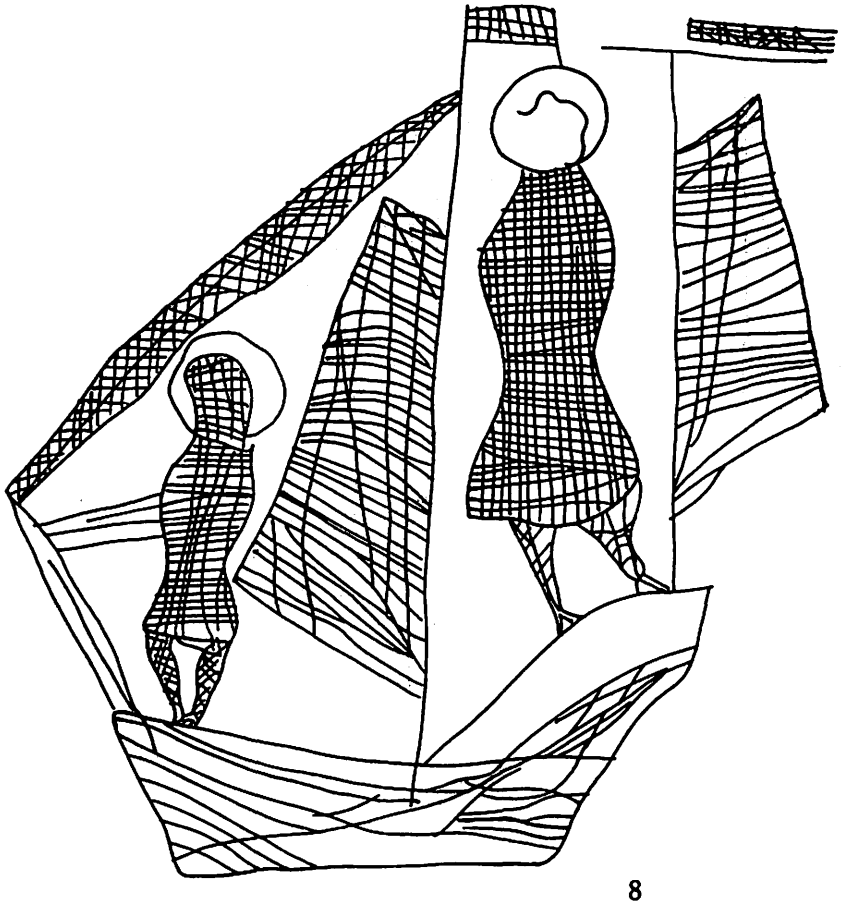


> In order to understand this world, it is necessary to know about Power....Power underlay the whole world; everything which had a form was a manifestation of Power....Power could take on conscious patterns as Persons. These Persons, whether human or otherwise, were then capable of using Power, as an act of will. Some human Persons did this exceptionally well; they became the Shamans, using Power for the benefit of their families, their bands. They could will their form to change, and it did; they willed animals to come to them to be eaten, or to travel in the world within the earth, and it was done. (Whitehead 1988:6-7)

This was the life of the People, both Micmac and Maliseet, before the arrival of European fishermen and explorers, fur-traders and missionaries. It was a way of life which changed drastically under the impact of that European arrival, but an understanding of it is vital to the interpretation of the more significant archaeological sites of the sixteenth century, discussed below.



Figures 6-7.
Micmac rock drawings of European vessels.
1888 tracings by George Creed, Nova Scotia Museum collection.



THE EUROPEAN PRESENCE

When did the first European ship's crew sight land in the Maritimes? David Quinn postulates that it was on the 1497 voyage of John Cabot. "Cape Breton, or an approximation to it, seems the least unlikely landfall, in spite of many other attempts to track down Cabot's course in detail to other parts of North America." (Quinn 1977:116)

> The fish at sea off the land were so numerous that they were the most noteworthy specific discovery (if they were not already known to Bristol fishermen). The coniferous forests were impressive. Fleeting forms seen on land suggested the presence of inhabitants, and the sailors discovered snares, a netting needle (a stick painted red or in a red wood), and a fire site, which appeared to confirm human occupation. (Quinn 1977:119)

Whether the human occupation was of Micmac on Cape Breton Island, or Beothuk in Newfoundland is still being argued. In 1501, the Portuguese made their first move into the region with the voyage of Gaspar Corte Real. This captain did not return, but one of his ships brought back to Lisbon fifty captured Natives who were sold as slaves.

> There is no doubt they coasted a part of Labrador, Newfoundland, and some considerable part of the mainland. They found no remarkable products except the massive conifers from which masts could be made. They landed at least once and on one such occasion were met by a large number of Indians; this is likely to have taken place south of Cape Breton, where the Indians would have come to the shore for the summer fishing and gathering. [In Nova Scotia, the Indians lived on the shore most of the time anyway.] Probably they were Micmac, though just possibly from a more southerly Algonkian tribe. (Quinn 1977:123)

English records indicate that expeditions to fish and explore were sent out from Bristol in 1501 and 1502. The 1502 voyagers brought home three Natives to the court of Henry VII. "The captives appear to have been Indians rather than Eskimo," says Quinn (1977:126), "and they are likely to have been Micmac or other mainland Algonkians...." The French now entered the new-world fisheries. "The year 1504 sees the first datable voyage from Normandy. Probably the Bretons began their activity within a short time afterwards, though how long it was before they were followed by the French Basques is not yet known." (Quinn 1977:131) Captain Thomas Aubert of Rouen in 1509 brought back to France seven Natives whom he had captured at sea in their canoe.

Figure 8

> They speak with their lips, have no religion, and their canoes are made of the bark of a tree. With one hand a man can place it on his shoulders. Their arms are large bows with strings of gut or sinews of animals, their arrows are of reeds pointed with a stone, or fish-bone. (Eusebius, *in* Howley 1915:8)

Who were these canoeists, six men and a boy? Their bark canoes and "fish-bone" arrow points are a clue. Champlain's accounts of his voyages down the New England coast between 1604-1607 report that south of Cape Ann the "Armouchiquois" Natives made boats of dugout logs, rather than birchbark. "We had heretofore not seen any of this kind." (1936, I:338) Perhaps one can infer from this that Aubert's captives were picked up no further *south*than Maine or New Hampshire.

A *northern* limit can also be postulated: Champlain and others report that the people of Maine pointed both their arrows and spears with a certain "fish bone". (Lescarbot 1968, II:244; Josselyn 1833:303) Such bones, according to Lescarbot, were actually the "tails of a certain fish...like to a crayfish lodged within a very hard shell, which shell is of the greatness of a dish, a long tail, likewise hard (for it is shell and sharp)." (Lescarbot 1968, II:244) This 'fish' is the Horseshoe Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*), an identification confirmed by Champlain's description (1922, I:358), and drawings of the creature on his maps of 1612 and 1632. These crab tails are incredibly strong and would have made excellent arrow or spear points. The Horseshoe Crab's most northern range is the Gulf of Maine, on the U.S. side, restricted from further advance by the cold water at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. Derek Davis, of the Nova Scotia Museum, says that at least one [dead] Horseshoe Crab has been found washed up on Cape Sable Island, and that others, also dead, have been reported along the shores of southwestern Nova Scotia from time to time. (1987: personal communication)

So were Aubert's captives from somewhere along the coast of Maine? Are they northern New England Natives raiding into the Maritimes? Or are they Micmac who have acquired such crab-tail points in trade with Maine? Or is the fish-bone reference erroneous? One can see here both the fascination of ethnographic detective work, and its pitfalls, especially in the early years of reporting. However, as David Quinn points out, "From the point of view of the sources on which it is founded, the history of North America emerges from its dark ages some time in the second decade of the sixteenth century. Even if thereafter it continues to have problems of defective or contradictory evidence, they are less fundamental than they had been between 1000 and 1510." (Quinn 1977:136)

The Portuguese as well as the English continued to send fishing vessels to the Grand Banks in the years that followed. "It is probable, from the extent to which Portuguese nomenclature is to be found on maps of what became Labrador, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, that many Portuguese vessels were coming to the area....some of these ranged the coasts." (Quinn, 1977:131) A Portuguese colony under Joam Alvarez Fagundes, of Viana do Castelo, is said to have been established on Cape Breton Island about 1521. A patent to settle was granted him by the Portuguese king on 13 March 1521, with a license to operate soap-factories, making use of oil supplied by the great fisheries, and wood-ash readily available from the great forests. (Harrisse 1892:174,183-188) "Because they lost their ships there was no further notice of them except from some Basques who continued to seek and barter on that coast the many things to be had there." (Sauer 1968:50)

Evidence for this first putative colony, and resultant Portuguese contact with Micmac, is suggested by several documents. The more substantial proof is the occurrence of Micmac place-names on the Lopo Homem map of 1554. (Ganong 1964:165-171; the Homem maps of Lopo and his son Diogo show the first appearance of the Bay of Fundy, "dating back at least to 1554, and...probably over thirty years earlier.")

> They are therefore not only highly interesting in themselves, but also constitute the most ancient native Indian place-names recorded for any part of Canada....Second, their very existence on so ancient a map indicates for him who collected them a contact with the Indians far more lasting and intimate than was possible to the usual explorer of the sixteenth century, suggesting rather some contemporary settler there. Such settlers we know only in the group which followed Fagundes....(Ganong 1964:171)

William Ganong provides a gloss of the Micmac terms on the Homem map: *mededequa, taesco, magaracade, pescagudique, xaracada* (or *xoracade*), *argomis*. For *xoracade*, which in Micmac orthography would be *solakati* or *sulakati*, Ganong suggests "mussels place", *sules* being Micmac for a mussel—plural *sulesk*. (Ganong 1964:171-175) The termination *akati* means "place of whatever", and by implication, "place where whatever is found or acquired", not "place belonging to whatever." A typical Micmac practise was to name locales after particular resources available there, and Ganong felt that Sulakati was a place where the People went to get mussels.

But <u>does</u> Sulakati mean "mussels place"? Seventeenth-century Micmac, according to Lescarbot, did not eat this food: "they have a superstition that they will not eat mussels." (1968, III:172) So what is Sulakati? This particular place-name was still known to the Micmac in the late nineteenth century, as "Soolakade - the silver-place"; it was Mira, Cape

Figure 9 A fish-smoking rack

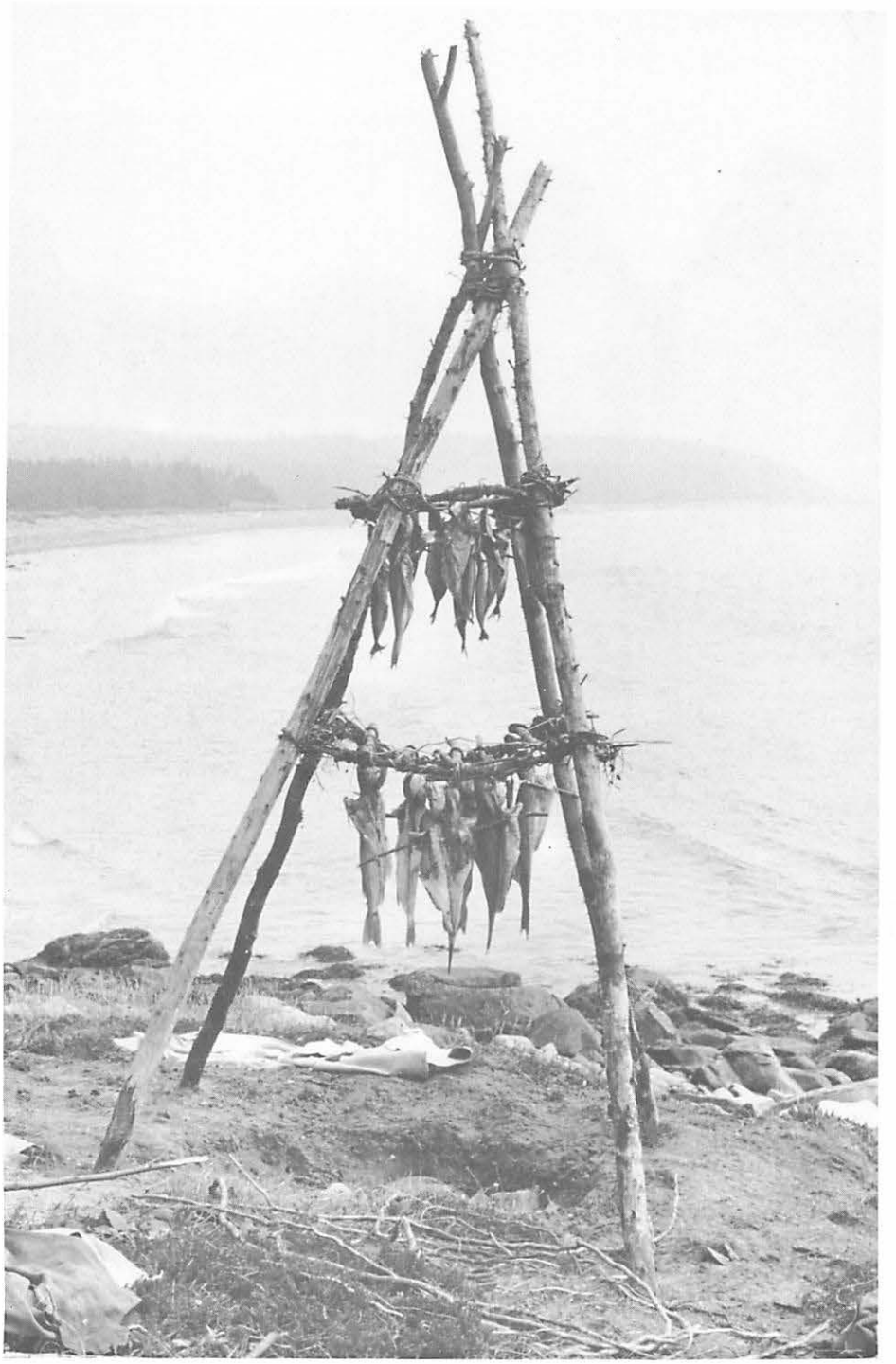


Figure 10

Breton Island. (Rand 1902:189) The morpheme *su*, plural *sul*, in Micmac refers to silver, to metal, to copper, to "cents, change, coppers". If this metallurgical sense is applied to the translation of *sulakati*, as Rand's definition suggests it should be, perhaps it derives from the fact that Sulakati in Cape Breton had become by 1524 a place of meeting with Europeans for trade, a place where copper cooking pots in particular—the most sought-after trade items—were acquired. As Nicholas Denys reports, "Above everything the kettle has always seemed to them, and seems still [in 1672, when he was writing], the most valuable article they can obtain from us." (1908:441) Perhaps a place of trading with the Portuguese was thus named after the most valuable commodity to be got there.

A second piece of evidence for an intensive Portuguese presence in the 1520s can perhaps be found in the writings of Jacques Cartier. On his 1534 voyage, Cartier entered and named Baie Chaleur, in present-day New Brunswick. There he was greeted by a vast crowd of Natives.

> There were more than forty or fifty boats, of which one group approached this point, and a great number of these people leaped ashore with a great shout, and made signs to us to land, holding up skins on the ends of sticks....they ordered two of their largest boats to follow us, to which joined themselves five others of those who were coming from the sea, and all drew near our boat, leaping and making signs of gladness and of their wish for friendship, saying in their tongue, *Napeu, ton damen assur tah*, and other words which we understood not. (Lescarbot 1968, II:45)

This group, "making signs that they had come to barter with us", were not speaking Micmac alone. Only one word in that string is Micmac: the first word, *nape'u*. It has meant man, male, cock—as in cock-partridge, cock-pheasant. Today it means "rooster." (Bernie Francis, 1986, personal communication) The other words appear to be a Portuguese pidgin. (Prins, Whitehead n.d.)

These Micmac are clearly accustomed to trade with Europeans; they know that furs are a valued commodity, and they seem to be doing their negotiations in a mixture of Micmac and Portuguese. The Fagundes colony left no other trace of itself except for the reference to "lost ships". The Maritime coasts, however, continued to be frequented by Basque traders, "seeking and bartering". Of all the "many things" to be found there, the major items of trade were furs and hides: beaver, otter, marten, moose, etc. The Frenchman Etienne Bellenger reported than on one of his later voyages—undertaken in 1583 for the Cardinal of Rouen—he had clashed with a group of Micmac, yet come home with a rich load of furs.

> He had traffique with them in divers places and for trifles, as knyves, belles, glasses, and suche like smale marchaundize which cost hym but Fortie lievers which amount but to fower Poundes Englishe he had by waie of traffique comodities that he sould in Roan at his retourne for Fower hundreth and Fortie lieverers. Theis were some of the Comodities which he brought hoame from thence & showed them at his howsse. 1. Buff hides reddie dressed upon both sides bigger than an Oxe. 2. Deere skynnes dressed well on the inner side, with the hayre on the outside. 3. Seale skynns exceeding great dressed on the innerside. 4. Marterns enclyning unto Sables. 5. Bevers skynnes verie fayre as many as made 600 bever hattes. 6. Otters skynnes verie faire and large. 7. A kynde of liquid muske or sivet taken out of the Bevers stones. 8. The fleshe of Deere dried in the sunne in peeces a foote Long. 9. Divers excellent Cullors, as scarlet, vermillion, redd, tawny, yellowe, gray and watchett [blue]. (Quinn 1962:339-340)

This is quite a profitable trade: four hundred livres over his original investment of forty livres' worth of knives, bells and mirrors. Undoubtedly there were more ships and men involved in such ventures than Bellenger and the Cardinal of Rouen.

Bellenger's contact with Native groups was prolonged enough for him to take careful note of their dress and fire-making kit, but he did not spend much time in any one location. He traded and moved on. Captain Savalet, the Basque fisherman encountered by Marc Lescarbot in 1607 somewhere along the coasts of Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, had been coming to catch and dry fish in the area since 1565. For forty-two years the Micmac had had a summer-long contact with Savalet.

> Finally, we arrived within four leagues of Canso, at a harbour where a fine old sailor from St Jean de Luz, named Captain Savalet, was fishing....This worthy man told us that that voyage was his forty-second to these parts, and one must remember that these Newfoundlanders make but one a year. He was wondrous content with his fishing, and told us that he caught daily a good fifty crowns' worth of cod, and that his voyage was worth to him ten thousand francs. He had sixteen men in his employ, and his vessel was of eighty tons' burden, and able to carry one hundred thousand dry fish. He was at times troubled by the savages encamped there, who too boldly and impudently went on board his ship, and carried off what they listed. To stop this he threatened them that we should come and put them, one and all, to the sword if they did him injury. This frightened them, and they did not do him so much harm as they would otherwise have done. However, every time that the fishers arrived with their boats laden with fish, these Indians chose whatever they thought good, not bothering themselves with the cod, but taking whiting, bass, and halibut, which here in Paris would be worth four crowns or more....And it would have been difficult to prevent this impertinence, inasmuch as one would have been forced to remain constantly under arms, and work would have been at a standstill. (Lescarbot 1968, II: 352-353)

These two accounts give a vivid picture of the type of contact which was occurring throughout much of the sixteenth century, both through the fur-

Figure 11

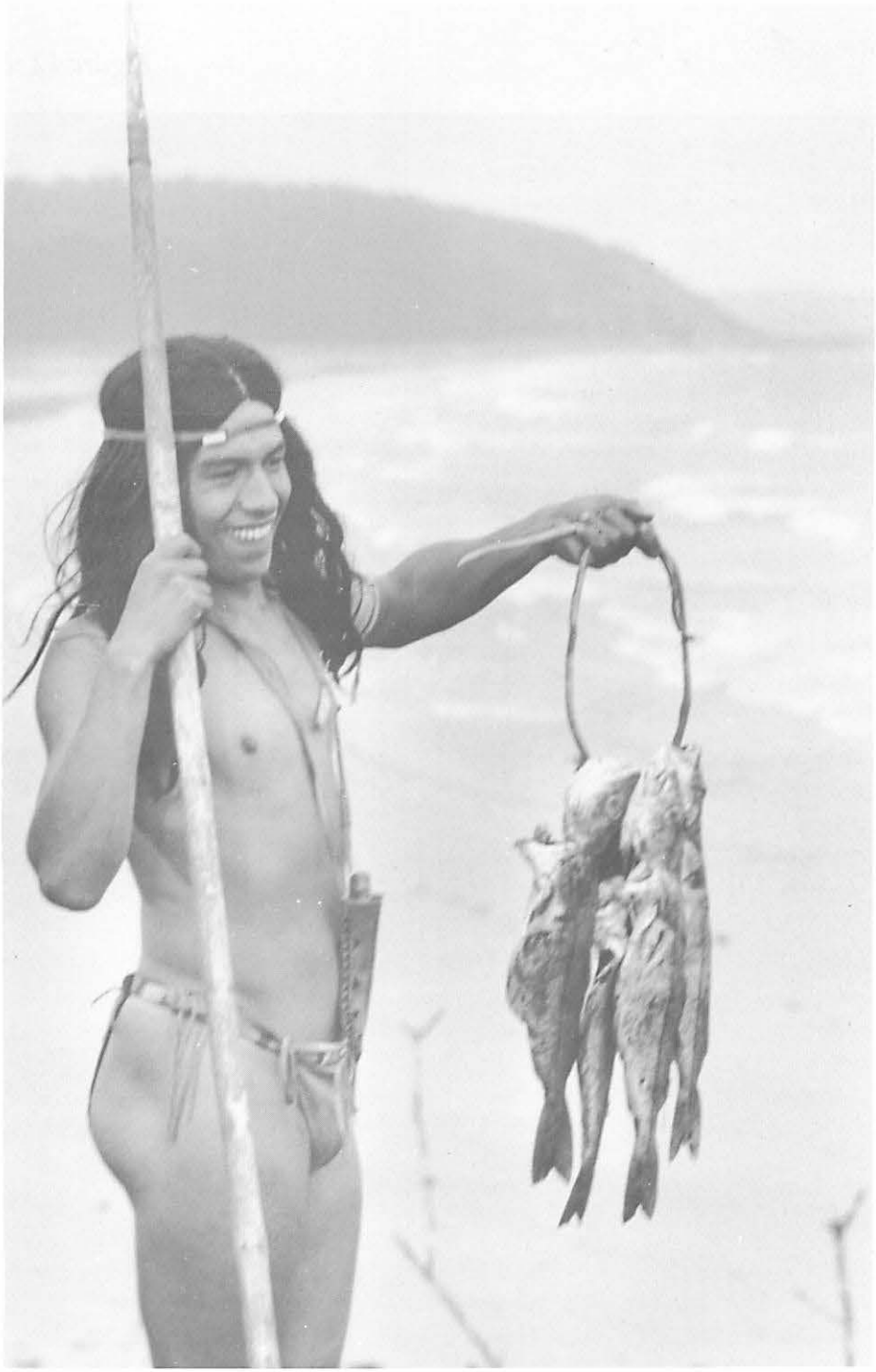


Figure 12 Butchering a moose

trade and the fisheries, and of the Micmac acquisition by gift, barter or pilferage of a wealth of European goods. An understanding of the workings of the fisheries and fur-trade—the European background—is also vital to any interpretation of Maritime archaeological sites of this period.

There are two further accounts, one from 1593 and one from 1597, to round off this century in terms of the European documentation. The first is from Richard Strong, Master of the *Marigold*, fishing or trading out of Falmouth into the New World.

> We beat about a very long time, and yet missed it [Newfoundland], and at length overshot it, and fell in with Cape Briton....Heere divers of our men went on land upon the very cape, where, at their arrivall they found the spittes of oke of the Savages which had roasted meat a little before....And, haveing found no people here at this our first landing, wee went againe on shipboorde, and sayled farther foure leagues to the west of Cape Briton, where wee saw many seales. And here, haveing needе of fresh water, we went againe on shore, and, passing somewhat more into the lande, wee founde certain round pondes artificially made by the Savages to keepe fish in, with certain weares [weirs] in them to take fish. To these pondes wee repayred to fill our caske with water. Wee had not bene long here, but there came one Savage with blacke long hayre hanging about his shoulders, who called unto us, weaving his hands downwardes towards his bellie, using these wordes, *"Calitogh, calitogh"*; as wee drew towardes him one of our mens muskets unawares shot off; whereupon hee fell downe, and rising up suddenly againe hee cryed thrise with a loude voyce, *"Chiogh, chiogh, chiogh"*; Thereupon nine or tenne of his fellowes running right up over the bushes with great agilitie and swiftnesse came towardes us with white staves in their handes like half pikes, and their dogges of colour blacke, not so bigge as a greyhound, followed them at the heeles; but wee retired unto our boate without any hurt at all received. Howbeit one of them brake a hogshead which wee had filled with fresh water, with a great branche of a tree which lay on the ground. Upon which occasion wee bestowed halfe a dozen muskets shotte upon them, which they avoyded by falling flatte to the earth, and afterwardes retired themselves to the woodes. One of the Savages, which seemed to be their captaine, wore a long mantle of beastes skinnes hanging on one of his shoulders. The rest were all naked except their privities, which were covered with a skinne tyed behinde. After they had escaped our shotte they made a great fire on the shore, belike to give their fellowes warning of us. (Brown 1869:40-41)

The second account is that of Captain Leigh, in the *Hopewell* out of London.

> This day, about twelve of the clocke, we took a savage boate which our men pursued; but all the Savages ran away into the woods, and our men brought their boat on boord. The same day, in the afternoon, we brought our ship to an anker in the harborow [now Sydney, Cape Breton Island]: and the same day we tooke three hogsheads and an halfe of traine [oil], and some 300 of greene fish. Also in the evening three of the Savages, whose boat we had, came unto us for their boat; to whom we gave coats and knives, and restored them their boat againe. The next day, being the first of July, the rest of the

> Savages came unto us, among whom was their king, whose name is Itary [first mention of a Micmac name], and their queene, to whom also we gave coats and knives and other trifles. These Savages called the harborow Cibo [*sipu*, 'river']. (Brown 1869:44)

One cannot help imagining Captain Leigh pointing to the water and asking "What do you call this?" "We call it a river, *sipu*," reply his Micmac visitors. Leigh went on to visit the Magdalen Islands, hoping to slaughter seal and walrus. There he encountered, he said, a hostile force of Frenchmen, aided by three hundred savages, and was obliged to withdraw. (Quinn 1979 IV:69-70)

The two accounts above show us that contact varied between pleasant and profitable, hostile to murderous, on either side. Bellenger warns others about the Micmac of Cape Breton.

> In divers places they are gentle and tractable. But those about Cape Briton and threescore or fowerscore leagues Westward are more cruell and subtill of nature than the rest. And you are not to trust them but to stand upon your gard. For among them he lost two of his men and his smale Pinesse [his ship's boat] which happened through their own folly in trusting the salvages to farr. (Quinn 1962:339-340)

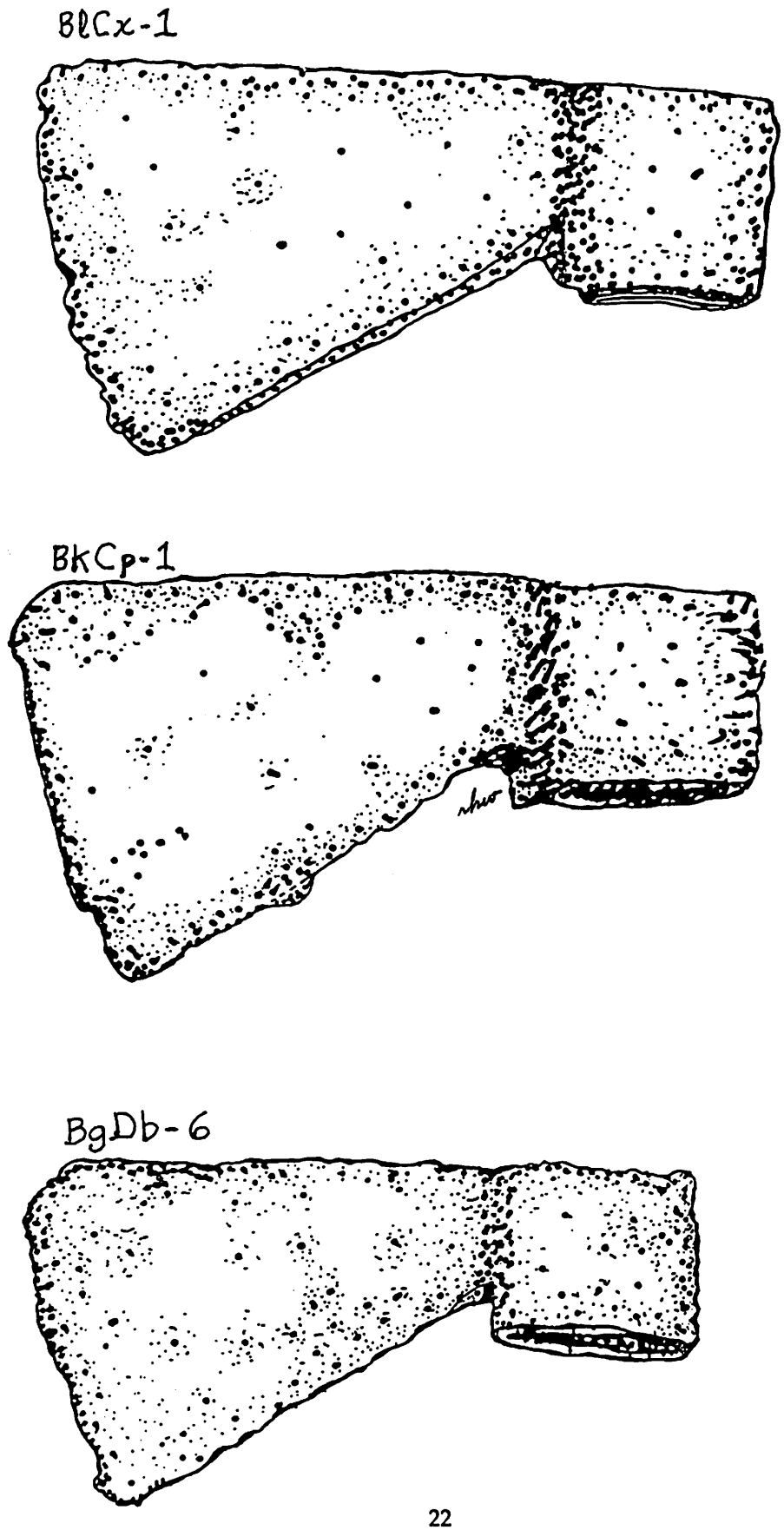
At the same time, such "salvages" were being taken back to France for visits, by ship's crews. Messamouet, chief at what is now Lahave, Nova Scotia, had visited France as the house-guest of the mayor of Bayonne, before that same M. de Grandmont's death in 1580. (Lescarbot 1968, II:324) Micmac oral history records the feelings of another such guest, who, being treated more as a zoo exhibit, took his revenge.

> Shortly after the county was discovered by the French, an Indian named Silmoodawa [*Silmu'tewey*] was taken to Planchean (France) as a curiosity. Among other curious adventures, he was prevailed upon to exhibit the Indian mode of killing and curing game. A fat ox or deer was brought out of a beautiful park and handed over to the Indian; he was provided with all the necessary implements, and placed within an enclosure of ropes, through which no person was allowed to pass, but around which multitudes were gathered to witness the butchering operations of the savage. He shot the animal with a bow, bled him, skinned and dressed him, sliced up the meat, and spread it out on flakes to dry; he then cooked a portion and ate it, and in order to exhibit the whole process, and to take a mischievous revenge upon them for making an exhibition of him, he went into a corner of the yard and eased himself before them all. (Rand 1894:279)

Figure 13

1500-1600 A.D.
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Figure 14.
European trade axes from three Nova Scotian sites



1500-1600 A.D.:
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

> **There was a woman long, long ago:**
> **She came out of a hole.**
> **In it dead people were buried.**
> (Micmac chant, *in* Leland 1884:309)

Archaeological evidence for a protohistoric European and Native presence in the Maritimes comes from a number of sites in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. All are Native burials, the majority from Micmac rather than Maliseet territory; all include both Native-made items and European-made trade goods. The presence in many of these burials of copper cooking pots has resulted in greater than usual preservation of organic materials, due to the sterilizing effect of copper salts—preventing bacterial breakdown of the wood, bark, fur and feathers in close association within the burials.

Such burials have commonly been referred to as "copper kettle burials." More than eight sites in New Brunswick have been reported to date.

> The record is very sketchy at best as only two sites have been excavated properly. The published quantity of sites is probably not a good reflection of their actual frequency....The standard of reporting is quite variable. Most descriptions are offered years after the sites were found; some remain unpublished.
> (Turnbull 1984:12)

Chris Turnbull's 1984 listing of reported Maritime sites gives location, history and contents, where known. The contents of a few in New Brunswick are summarized below, with all data taken from Turnbull. (*Ibid.*)

> TABUSINTAC, N.B., discovered 1879, contained three copper pots, one 18" in diameter at the mouth and 11" deep, the other two twice that size. These were upside down over the human remains; three tanged iron knives were also possibly present.
>
> TRACADIE, N.B. [*sic*; perhaps Wilson's Point, Shippegan; see below], described 1901, showed four circular depressions in the soil. One hole contained a copper pot holding a skull, arm bones, and ribs; other bones were found outside the kettle. Animal skins and birchbark were stretched over the mouth of the pot. "In the other holes were found pots, axes, a sword, knives, a harpoon and a pair of bracelets. In the small pot were some beads....[a button with the] face of a man on it, surrounded by a halo and cross at the side of it." (Kain, Rowe 1901; in, Turnbull 1984)

RED BANK, N.B., discovered 1927; contained various parts of human skeletons, fragments of a brass tub, birchbark, tanned skins of moose and beaver, woven mat fragments [see Whitehead 1987], folded leather, armbands of leather over birchbark interfacings.

PORTLAND POINT, N.B., excavated 1955; graves dug into French strata of the period 1630-1762. Grave One held two bundles of long-bones, one wrapped in cloth and birchbark, with strings of glass and shell beads, copper chain, copper wire, a musket shot-mold, a gun flint, scissors, an iron knife with wooden handle, an iron caulker, iron dagger with wooden grip, a carved stone pipe "probably French", and a native-made stone pipe lined with copper, fragments of cloth and vegetable-fibre textile fragments. Grave Two held the remains of "a teen-age girl...lying with head to north-west, arms extended along the sides, and the lower legs folded under the knees." (Harper 1956:17; in, Turnbull 1984) Grave goods included an iron strike-a-light, about 2000 white, light-blue and dark-blue glass trade beads, and two crude arrowheads, one on either side of the body.

OLD MISSION POINT, N.B., discovered 1972, was one large burial pit with multiple interments. Grave gifts included copper tube beads, shell disc beads, leather or hide, an iron axe, a bone toggling-harpoon head with an end-blade slot, and two rectangular pieces of bone decorated with gouged holes, function presently unknown.

The article by Kain and Rowe, "Some Relics of the Early French Period in New Brunswick," quoted above by Turnbull, is replete with interesting information as well as line drawings (see below). However, it is at times confusing about which material comes from which site.

The site discovered in 1879 at Tabusintac is fairly straightforward. It was reported by Dr. A.C. Smith, and published in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick (1806, V:14-19). The three pots found therein, wrote Kain and Rowe, "are now in our museum." (1901:306-307)

> In the Tabusintac kettle [type], the top sides of the kettle are flattened into a rim three-quarters of an inch wide, and beneath this the kettle is encircled by a broad iron band, to which are welded two circular iron ears for handles [for handle insertion]. All the Tabusintac kettles have the inner side of rim decorated with diagonal markings, and the handles are distinguished by a peculiar prolongation of the ends beyond the "ears," of from 3 to 3 1/2 inches, and at right angles to the sides, as shown in plate xi, fig. 4. In two of the Tabusintac kettles, the shape of the bottoms is that of a compressed cone. (1901:307-308)

This is obviously the type of French-Basque pot common in the New World trade between 1580-1600. (Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al.* 1992) The drawing shows it to be identical to those pots of the same period, from Nova Scotian sites. Also found at Tabusintac was a single iron spearhead, forged, leaf-shaped,

Figure 15.
Plate X, from Kain & Rowe's 1901 Essay

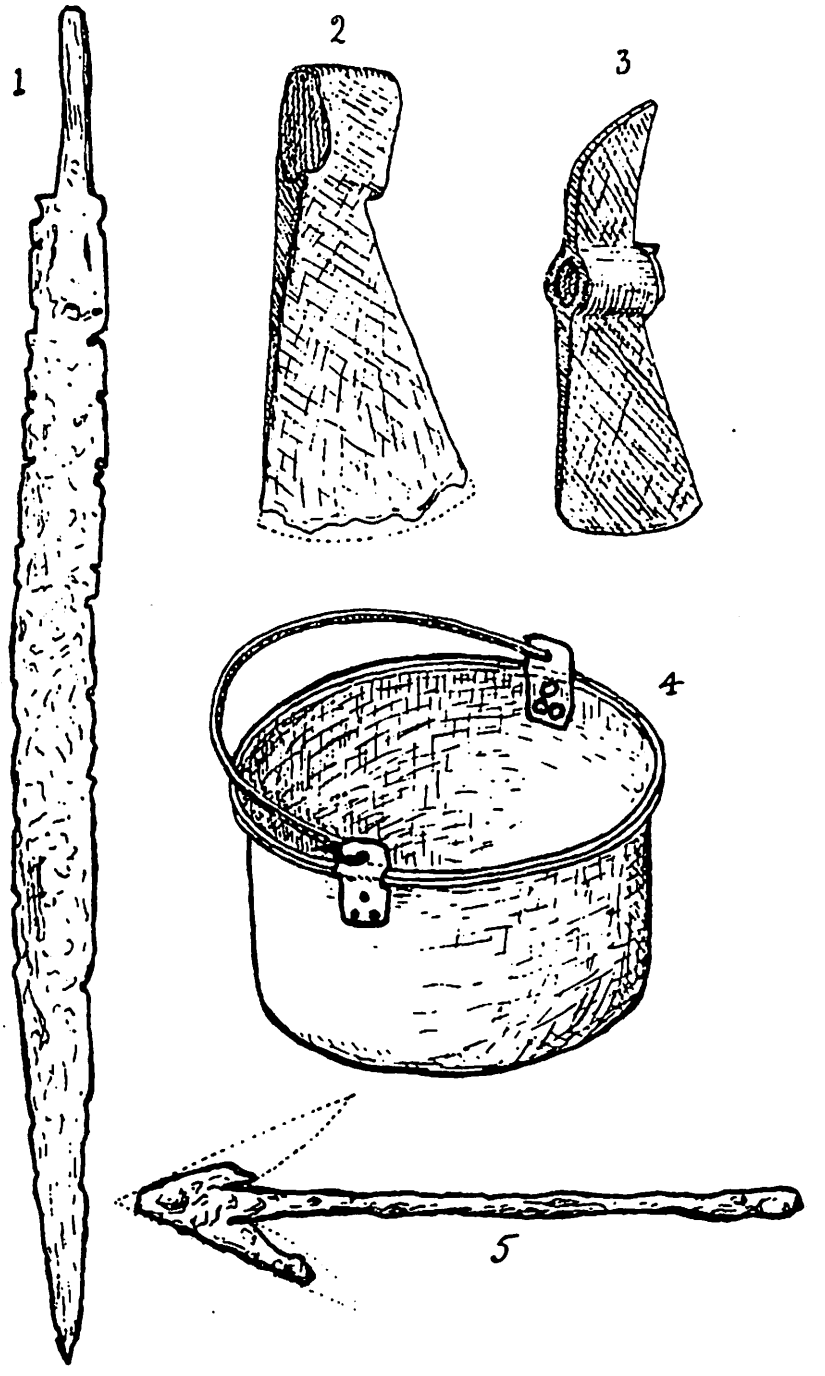


PLATE X.

Figure 1. Sword, from Tracadie, 2 feet 5¾ inches long.
Figure 2. Iron axe, from L'Etang, Charlotte County, 8 inches long.
Figure 3. Milicete tomahawk, 7½ inches long.
Figure 4. Copper kettle, from Tracadie, 21½ inches wide and 12 inches deep.
Figure 5. Iron harpoon, from Tracadie, badly rusted. Length, 10 inches.

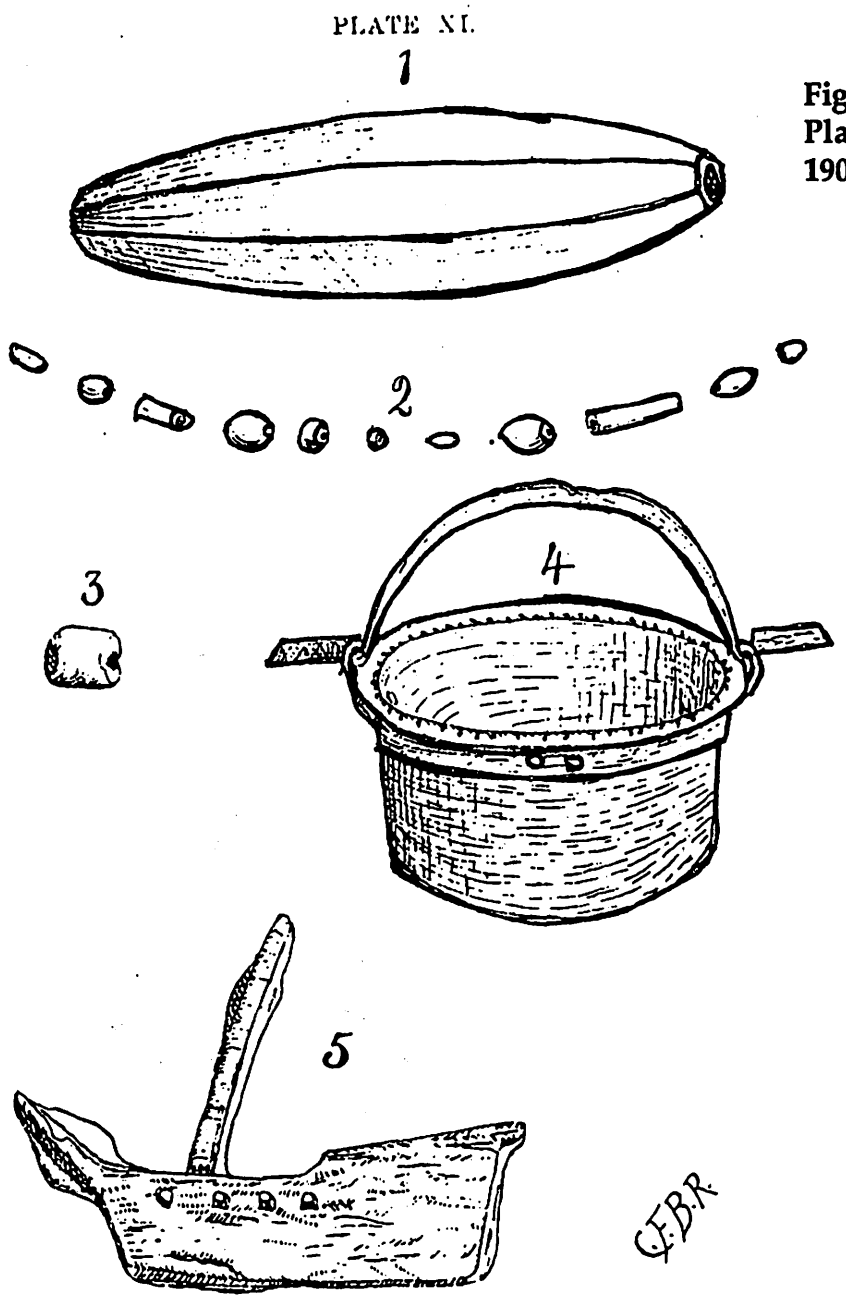


Figure 16
Plate XI, from Kain & Rowe's
1901 Essay

PLATE XI.

Figure 1. Glass bead or pendant, found at Washademoak. Natural size.
Figure 2. Beads, glass and porcelain, from Tracadie. Natural size.
Figure 3. Porcelain bead, from Nerepis. Natural size.
Figure 4. Copper kettle, from Tabusintac. Depth, 7½ inches; width, 17½ inches.
Figure 5. Lead toy, from Oromocto.

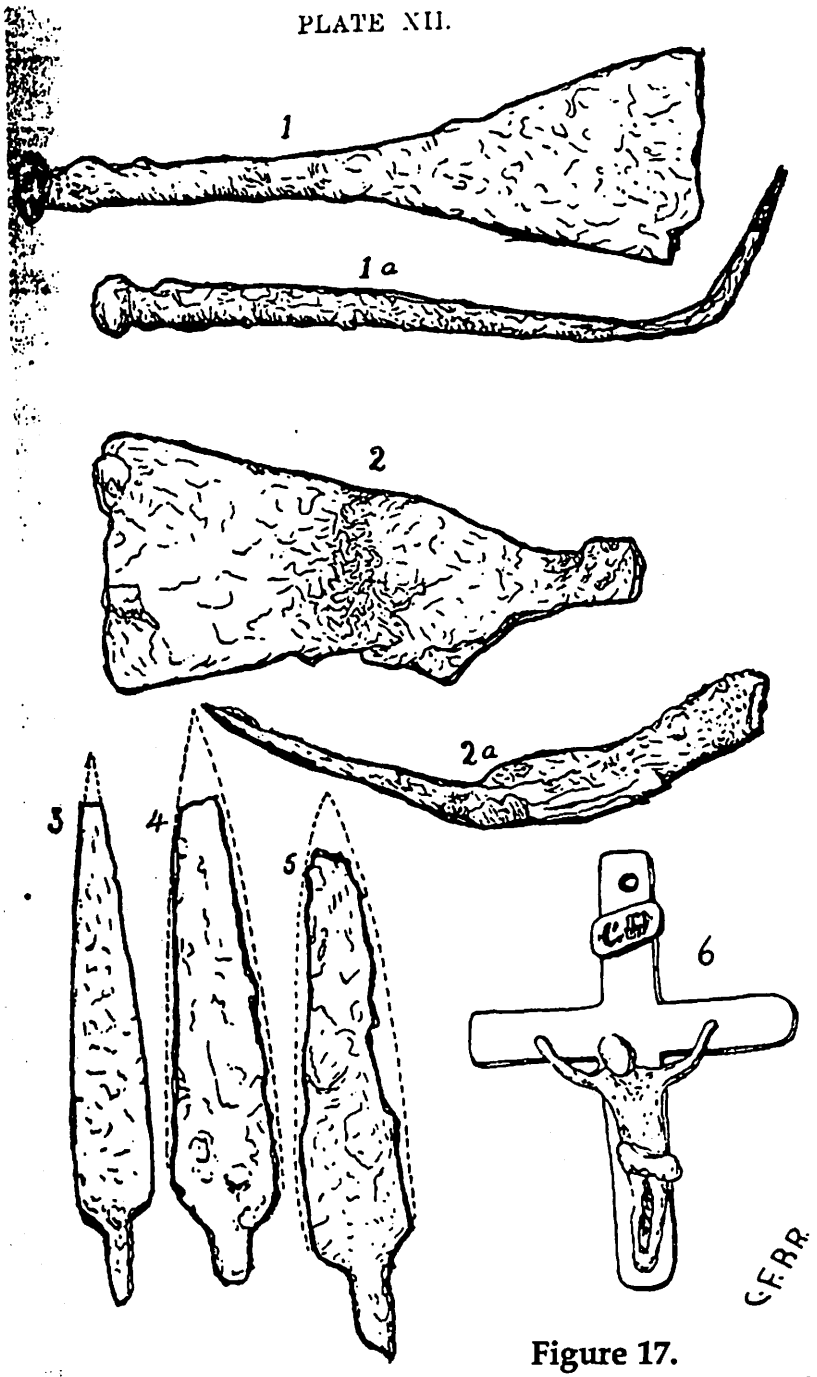


Figure 17.
Plate XII, from Kain & Rowe's 1901 Essay

Plate XII.

Figure 1.	**Front view of gouge, from Tracadie, 5½ inches long.**
Figure 1a.	**Side view of figure 1.**
Figure 2.	**Front view of gouge or scraper, from Tracadie, 4 inches long.**
Figure 2a.	**Side view of figure 2.**
Figure 3.	**Knife, from Tabusintac, about 6 inches long.**
Figures 4–5.	**Knives, from Tracadie, about 6 inches long.**
Figure 6.	**Leaden crucifix, from Tabusintac.**

unfullered, and identical to those found in Nova Scotian sites of 1580-1600. Kain & Rowe (1901 plate xii, fig. 3; see below) list it as a knife. It isn't.

The confusion in this article is over the two sites listed as Wilson's Point near Shippegan, and as Tracadie. On page 308, for example, they list two 'knives'—again, these are spearheads—found by Dr. Smith at Wilson's Point. Yet in their drawings, these 'knives' are listed as from Tracadie. Are these sites one and the same? In 1899, the Society received an account from Dr. A.C. Smith of graves at Wilson's Point, Shippegan; portions of his letter, dated 19 September 1899 [written, and so headed, from his home in Tracadie, hence perhaps the confusion], and a second undated communication, are given below.

> In 1899, Dr. A.C. Smith sent to the Society an account of the finding of some graves of the early French period at Wilson's Point, Shippegan. Here stood an old French fort, now washed away, which has been described by Prof. W.F. Ganon and is marked on his map as "Denys' Fort:"
>
> The following is an extract from a letter by Dr. Smith to the Society, dated at Tracadie, Sept. 19, 1899:
>
> "Four circular depressions, about 100 feet from the shore, were noticed by two men who happened to pass through the woods. In one hole they found the copper kettle which I will forward in a few days. In this kettle they found the skull, arm bones and ribs, but the bones of the lower extremities were outside the pot. Over the mouth of the vessel was the skin of some animal, and over the skin birch bark. I saw the circular skin covering, but it was too sodden to bring away. In the other holes were founds pots, axes, a sword, knives, a harpoon, and a pair of bracelets. In a small pot were some beads." In a letter written some days later, he adds: "The round holes were four in number; about three feet in diameter and about four feet apart. Clearly they were graves; and there are no indications of anything else in the vicinity. Since writing you, I have found on special enquiry that there were human bones in two of the holes. A button was found with the bracelets; but I have failed to get either. From a *reliable* friend who saw the button, I learn that the button face 'which was as bright as gold, had a face of a man on it, surrounded by a halo, and a cross at the side of it.'" (Kain, Rowe 1901:306-307)

The authors immediately add, "We have in our museum three of these kettles from Tabusintac, and four from Tracadie." Nowhere in their article, however, is there a discussion of a *Tracadie* site, in addition to the two previously mentioned: Tabusintac, and Wilson's Point. The authors seem to refer to the Wilson's Point site both by its name, and by the Tracadie heading on the Smith letter of 1899. And sometimes, as in the artifact descriptions and figure captions, by both at the same time.

This site, wherever it was, contained a double-edged sword, with a blade length of 25 1/4 inches, 2 3/4 inches across at the widest point, and a tang length of 3 1/2 inches (see below). The two spearheads previously described, were "about six inches long." (Kain & Rowe 1901:308) Three caulking irons,

labeled "iron goudges or scrapers" (*Ibid.*) are identical to those found in Nova Scotian sites of the period 1580-1600 (see below). The most completely preserved specimen from this New Brunswick site measured 5 1/2 inches long by 1 5/8 inches at the spatulate end. Such tools were used by Europeans to caulk vessels; the Native peoples may very well have used them to scrape hides. However, it must be remembered that Native groups were sailing their own shallops and pinnaces in the late sixteenth century, and such tools may very well have been used by them to perform the tool's original function.

> The kettle [labeled "Tracadie"] shown in plate x, fig. 4, was found by Dr. Smith, under the circumstances just described [at Wilson's Point]. It is of copper, 21 1/2 inches in diameter, 12 inches deep, and has a capacity of 15 imperial gallons. The handle is of iron, rectangular in section and passing through copper ears, strongly fastened with three copper rivets to the body of the kettle. The bottom is nearly flat and gently rounded at the sides. This kettle weighs twenty pounds....The other pots from Tracadie, three in number, are small, the smallest being six inches across the mouth and four inches deep. (Kain & Rowe 1901:307).

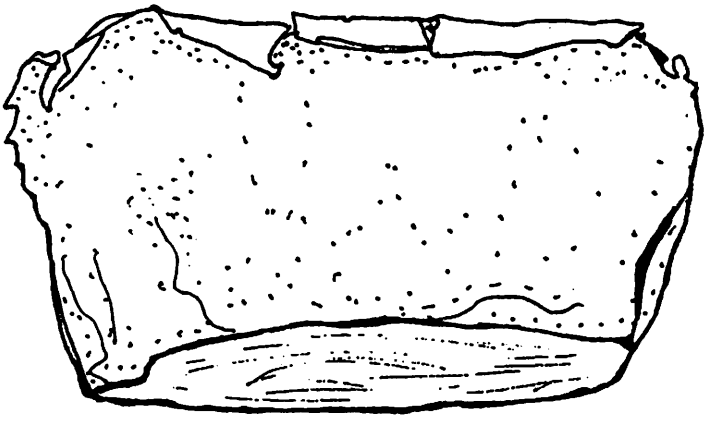
At least one burial site containing copper, unexcavated, is known from Prince Edward Island. Its location is not being given out, in order to avoiding looting. (David Keenlyside 1986: personal communication)

In Nova Scotia, five copper-pot sites have been reported located in the north-central portion of Nova Scotia. The oldest known of these was excavated in 1870 by a Mr. J. J. Withrow, on an old French/Micmac trail from Shubenacadie to Newport, Hants County. (Piers 1895:52-56) Within the pit, the copper pot was upturned, and contained a stone pipe, two iron axes, described as "tomahawks," five or six corroded iron knives, about seven dozen blue oval beads, and a beaver incisor. The absence of human remains, and the fact that the pot was not turned upside down, suggests that this collection was perhaps a cache rather than a human burial. The whereabouts of this material is not known.

John Erskine recorded other sites, some little more than rumour.

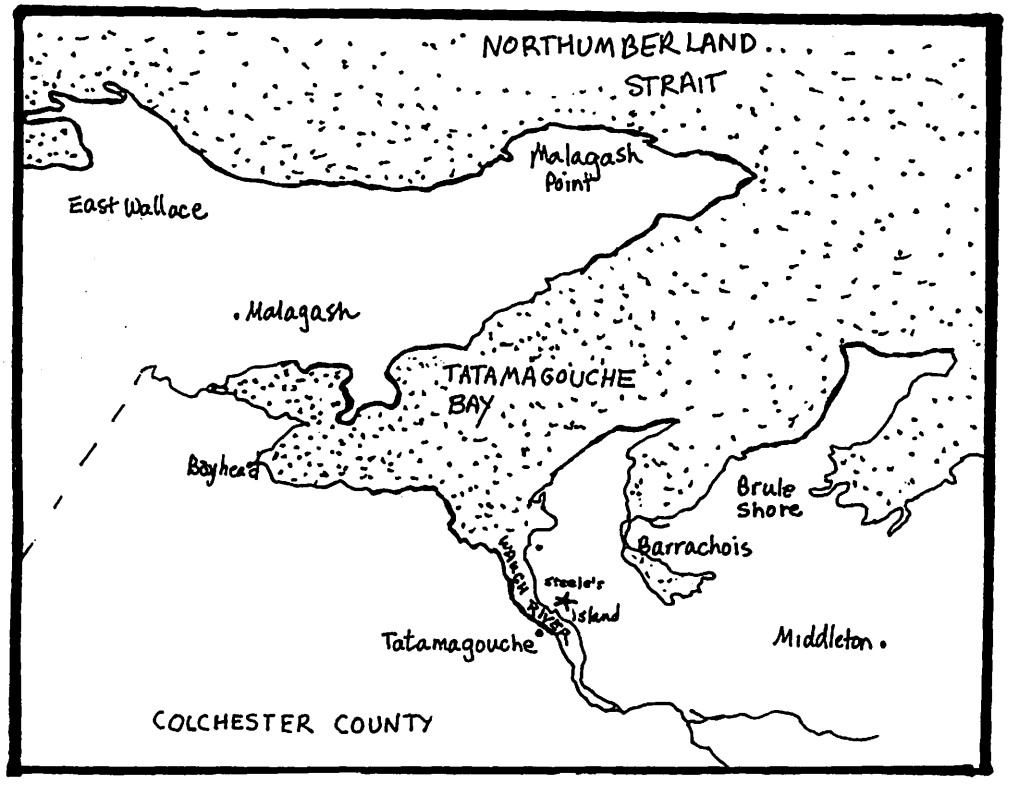
> A single kettle-burial was washed out of a bluff at the mouth of Salmon River, Guysborough County. This kettle was much smaller [than those found in Pictou], and covered a single skull of a man of between twenty-five and thirty. With the skull was an iron axe and a fur cloak ornamented with beads and stitched with spruce roots. The white and blue beads were of shell, the red beads of glass. This was found by Harry MacDonald in 1930, and by the time that we saw the kettle in 1963 everything else had crumbled away and we had only his description of it.

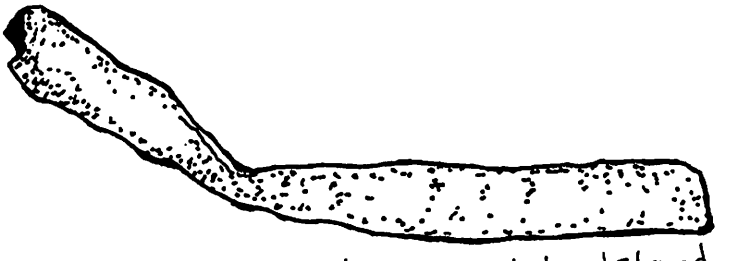
Figure 18.
Artifacts from Steele's Island, near Tatamagouche
Colchester County, N.S.



Copper
Panniken
from
Steele's Island

Private
Collection





Copper Tube, Steele's Island
possibly modern

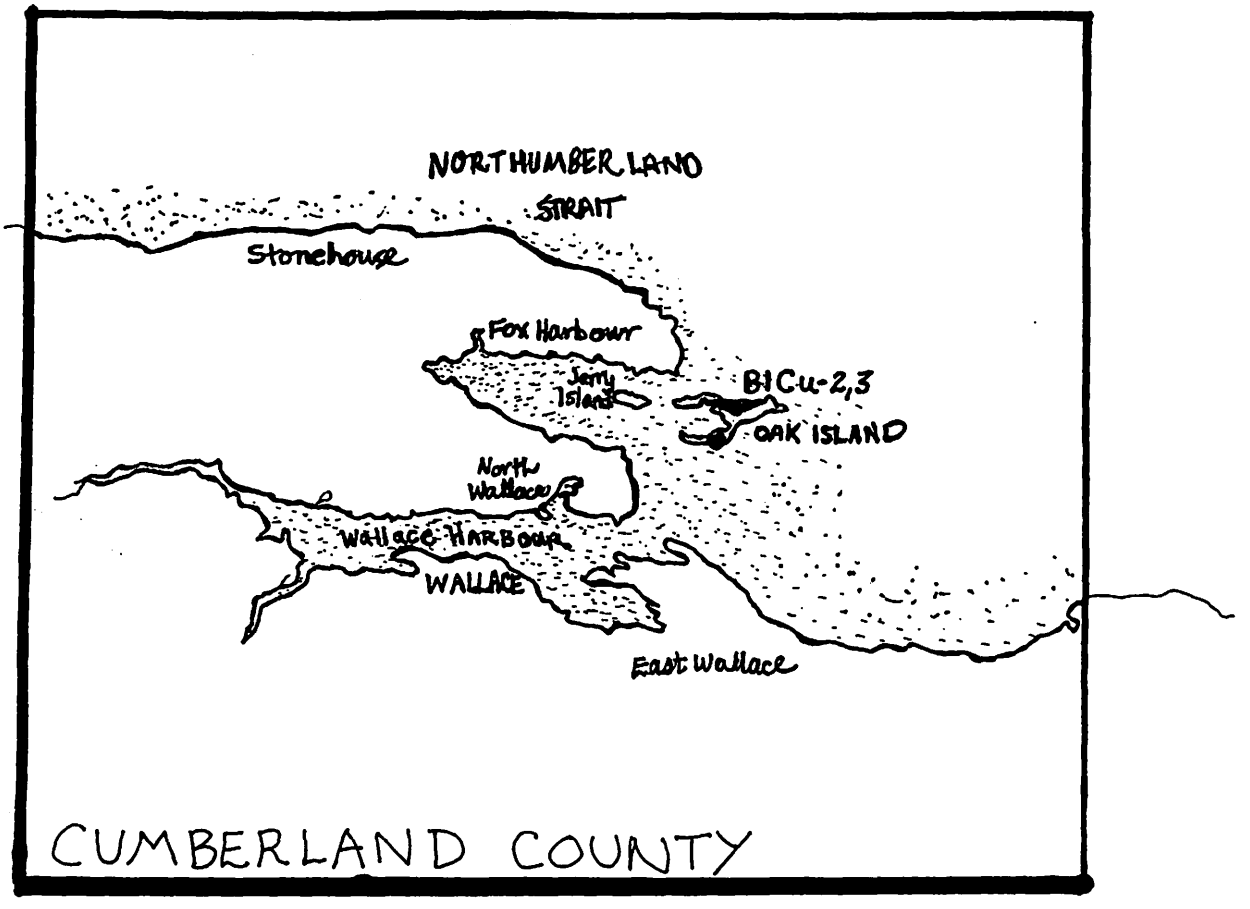
> The skeleton of a child is said to have been found "wrapped in copper" on an island in Tusket Lake, and at Brighton there were traditions of men buried erect with copper kettles over their heads. These were probably kettle-burials with the missing body imagined. (Erskine n.d.)

In the nineteenth century, a small copper pot was recovered from a so-called "treasure pit" on Steele's Island near Tatamagouche, N.S. It is now in a private collection, and appears to be the thin-walled pot type more common after 1600. (Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press) The site has locally been known as an 'Indian burial ground', one perhaps still in use in the eighteenth century.

> The traditions of this graveyard have been known for years and at various times human bones have been dug up or found nearby. After a heavy storm in 1936, almost complete human skeletons were found on the nearby beach....[Nearby] can yet be seen a large field stone or boulder, on which have been scratched the markings of a cross. If not a modern hoax the markings are, it is obvious, of an age subsequent to the Christianization of the Indians....On an early plan of the DesBarres Estate [granted 1765], an Indian burying-ground is marked near the Northwest end of the Island. (Patterson 1947:2-3)

The Nova Scotian sites of greatest importance—due to their relative datability, their similarities and differences, and the richness of their grave goods—are the Northport Site, BlCx-1, on the Shinimicas River, Cumberland County; the Hopps Site, BkCp-1, at Lowdens Beach near Pictou; and the Avonport Site, BgDb-1, Hants County. Of these sites, the first two appear to be demonstrably sixteenth-century (Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press; Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988; Whitehead 1987), through the presence of specific European trade-goods in the burials. Avonport, dated as early seventeenth-century (Fitzgerald 1986: personal communication; Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988), is interesting for its differences in trade-goods. A fourth site, BlCu-2/BlCu-3 at Oak Island in Cumberland County, is less well-known. Only a few artifacts—washed out after a spring storm—were recovered.

Figure 19.
Site BlCu-2,3 Oak Island
Cumberland County, N.S.



BlCu-2,3

THE OAK ISLAND SITE
BlCu-3
Cumberland County, N.S.

A poorly documented site on Oak Island, off Fox Harbour Point near Wallace, Cumberland County, was found in 1933, after the spring tides washed it out. A pit, lined with sewn birchbark, and at least three feet deep, produced an iron axehead, and an iron tool wrapped in sealskin, probably a spud for de-barking timber. A fragment of birchbark, cut and sewn with spruce root, was probably originally part of a basket. The final item was a small piece of beaver fur, about the size of a handkerchief, its inside edge painted with red ochre. This was found inside a curled piece of birchbark, whether purposely rolled therein, or by the action of burial, decay, and excavation, is not known. Nothing appears to have been included inside the beaver fur, and the birchbark is not modified in any way. The juxtaposition of fur inside bark may be a complete accident. A fibrous piece of modern twine was formerly wrapped around the roll. These items came to the Nova Scotia Museum in 1935, and were catalogued by Harry Piers. (Accession Book V, 8260-8263)

"Part of Indian Birch-bark Basket, sewed with black-spruce rootlets," now missing from the collection, consisted of two pieces, one trapezoidal and measuring 12.50 inches by 6.35 inches by 9.50 inches by 7.30 inches. The three smaller edges had holes through which the spruce-root stitches had formerly passed. Along one of these smaller edges, nineteen or twenty stitches still remained, and attached this piece to a triangular fragment, 7.50 inches along its longest edge. The bark was 0.14 inches thick. Piers' description and measurements are all that remain. (Accession Book V, 8260)

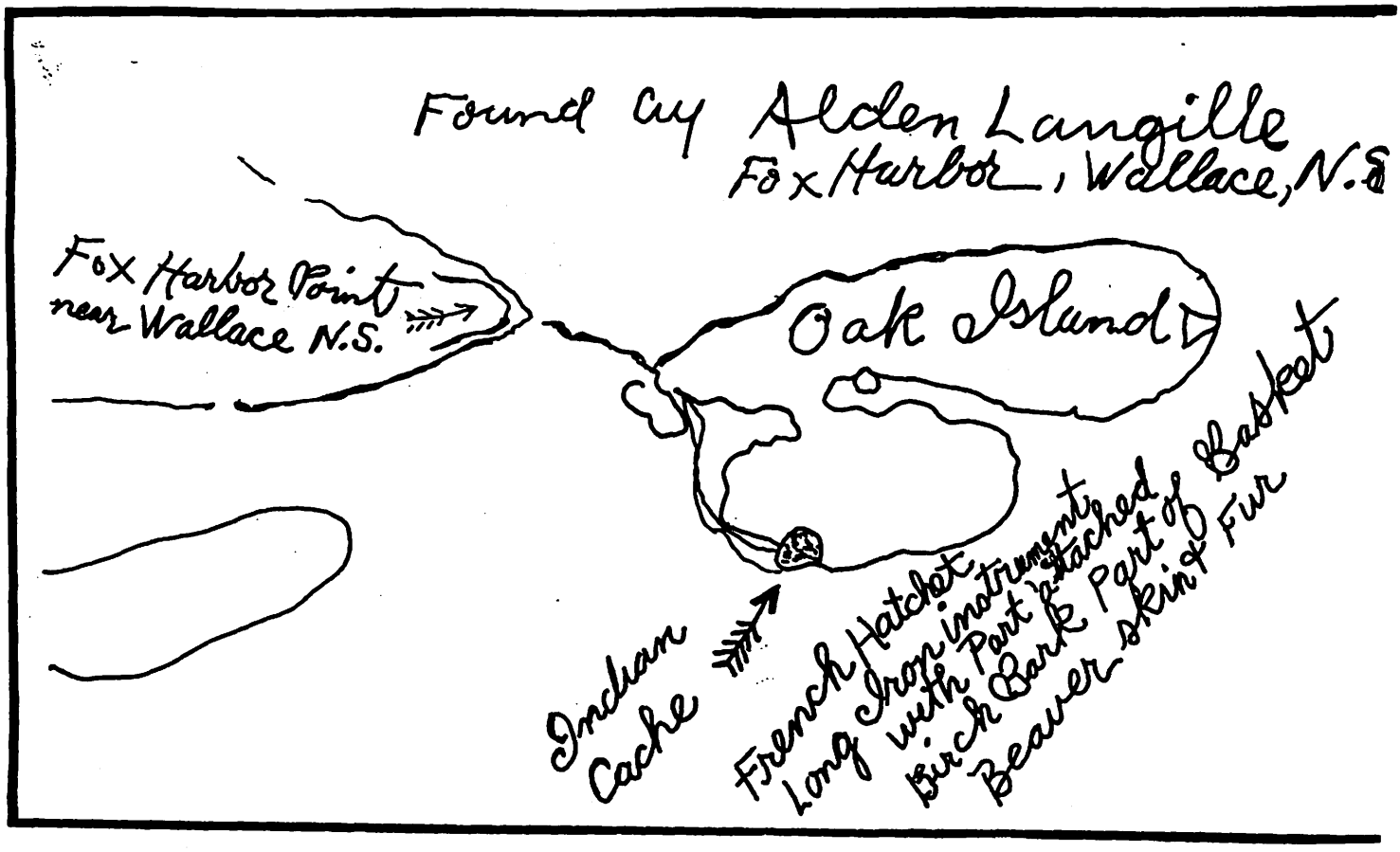
The second item measures 100 x 60 mm, rolled up.

> "Piece of very old Pelt of Canadian Beaver (*Castor canadensis canadensis*, Kuhl), rolled in a piece of birch-bark, and tied with strands of buffy-brown fibre. (The tying with these strands may be the work of the finder). (Accession Book V, 8261)

Piers gives the weight of the forged-iron axehead as three pounds. It had been wrapped in sealskin. "Hairs of the sealskin, closely set together, are evident, caked together with rust, on the side of the axe." It had been "found in a circular hole or cache, which seemed to have been lined with birch-bark, about three ft. below the surface, which had been washed out by action of the sea, above a sandy shore; it is a great place for Seals, which live there nearly the year around, at south end of Oak Island...." (Accession Book V, 8262)

The forged-iron tool found with this other material appears, from Piers' drawing, to have been a spud, or de-barking tool—a long narrow shape,

Figure 20.
1933 Map by Howard Cruikshank
Site BlCu-2,3 Oak Island



flaring into a slightly spatulate wedge at the very end. This end is now missing, as is the projection at the top of the tool. Piers felt that the Micmac may have made use of this bar as a weapon for killing seals, which abound on the island where it was found.

> Very old, much rusted, long, flat Wrought-iron Implement, with a transverse cutting edge at one end, once used by our Indians for some unknown purpose. It is now in two pieces, each of which had been carefully wrapped from end to end, first in sealskin and then in birch-bark, a good deal of which remains. [This material is no longer in the collection.] The two pieces consist of:
> (a) Long, flat bar of wrought-iron, 36.90 inches long, from 1.38 to 2.12 inches wide, and about 0.40 inches thick, with a short tail-like process (1.62 inches long), at its narrow extremity, and having the other extremity broken across.
> (b) A broad, sharpened piece of wrought-iron, which without doubt had originally been the widened and edged end of the above-described bar. It is slightly spade-shaped, 7.00 inches long, 2.27 inches wide, and 0.35 inches thick at the broken end; and about 3.80 inches wide at the broad, thin cutting edge. It was found lying lengthwise, above or beneath the long flat bar, with its centre about 10 inches from the latter's broken end.
>
> These two pieces were one, in which case the whole would be a crow-bar-like implement, at least 44 inches long (3 feet 8 inches), perhaps more, with a transverse cutting-edge of 3.80 inches at one end. The flat section of the bar shows that it was not originally made for a handle (which could have been rounded). Very likely it was originally some of the iron-work from a wrecked whaler or other vessel, which had been salvaged by an Indian and put to a use of his own. H.S. Cruikshank thinks it may have been used by Indians to kill seals, as the locality is a great resort for seals which live there nearly the year round.
>
> When found, the two pieces, when laid away, had been neatly wrapped from end to end, and on both sides, with the furred skin of a Seal, and then again wrapped with birch-bark. The heavy skin is visable nearly everywhere, and the overlying bark appears in several places on either side. The skin and exterior rust make the iron rim thicker than it really is. (Accession Book V, 8263)

The sealskin and bark wraps for this tool are no longer in the collection. The second piece, which forms the bar end, is also missing, as is the small projection at the upper end of the first fragment of the bar.

This material was acquired for the Nova Scotia Museum in 1935 by a taxidermist named Cruikshank, who sent with it the following letter:

> There are four Articles from a Cache on Oak Island off Fox Harbor Point...having been washed out by action of the Sea, Spring of 1933 & found by Alden Langille, who lives near there. they were buried about 3 feet. but there were no Skeleton bones as was reported. There is a very fine Specimen of French Hatchet, a Piece of Birchbark which seems to be a Part of a basket, a small Piece of Beaver skin with Fur still on it. you will be able to reconize [*sic*] the Beaver Fur on acct of the very long guard Fur. the Fourth

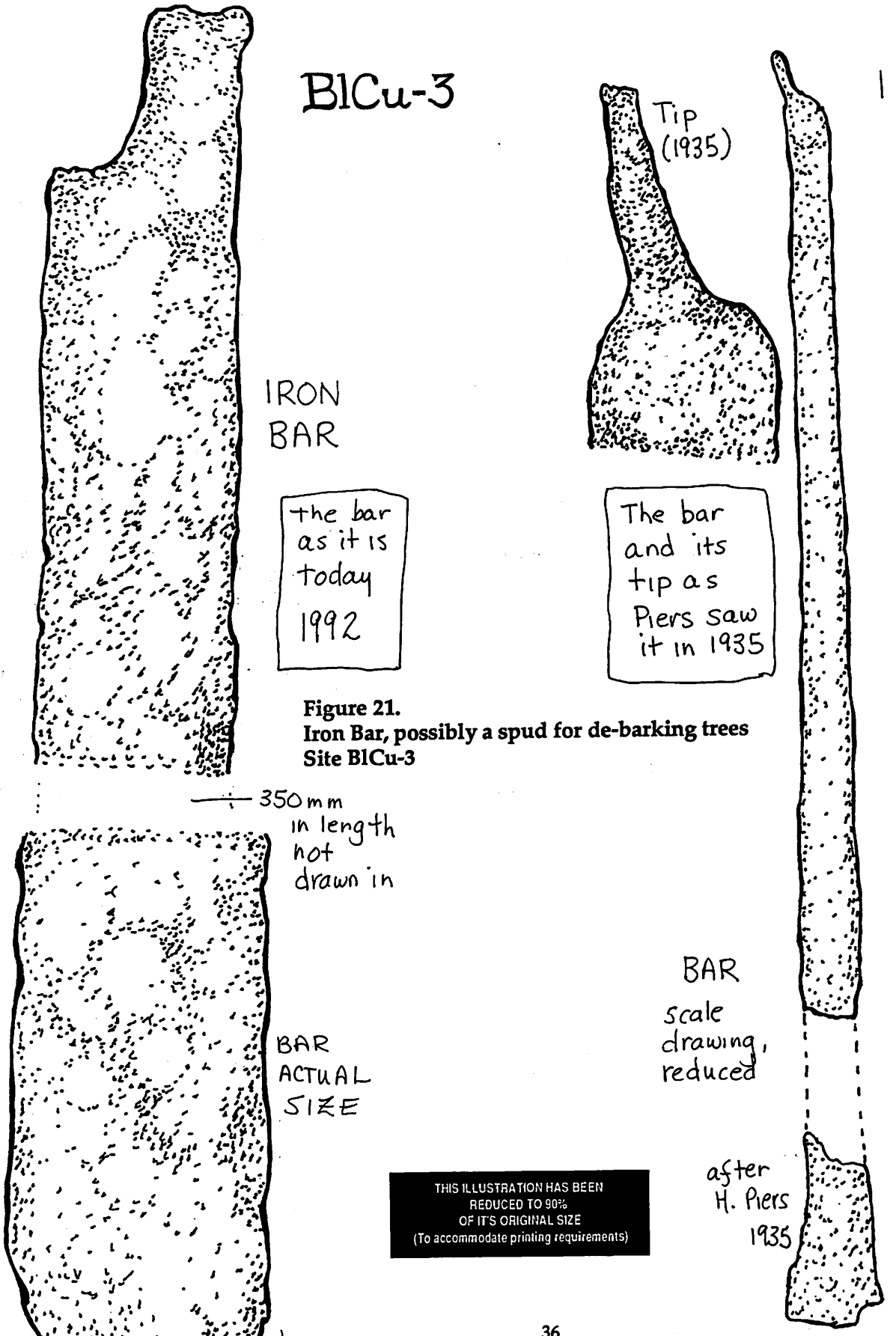


Figure 21.
Iron Bar, possibly a spud for de-barking trees
Site BlCu-3

THIS ILLUSTRATION HAS BEEN
REDUCED TO 90%
OF IT'S ORIGINAL SIZE
(To accommodate printing requirements)

Figure 22.
Trade Axe
Site BlCu-3

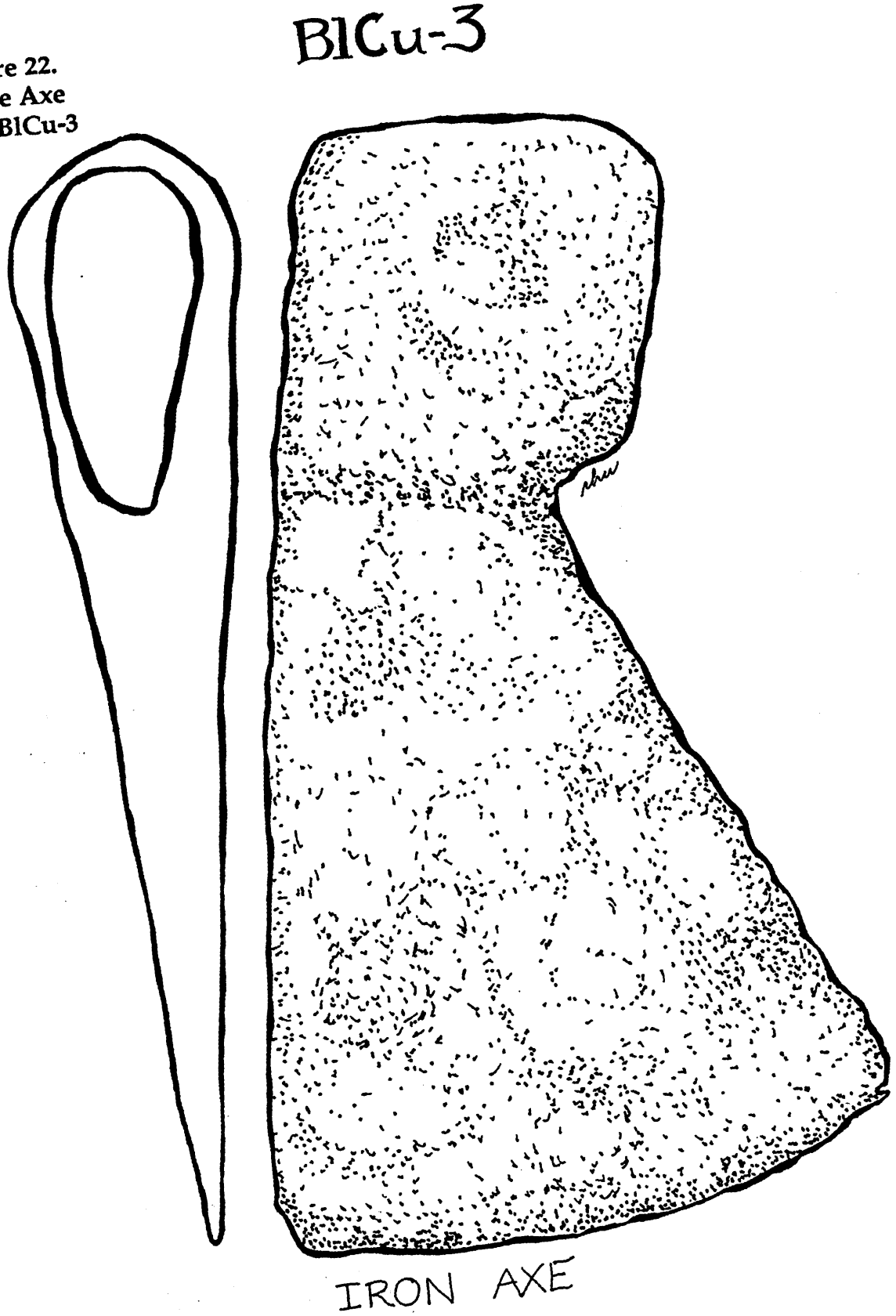
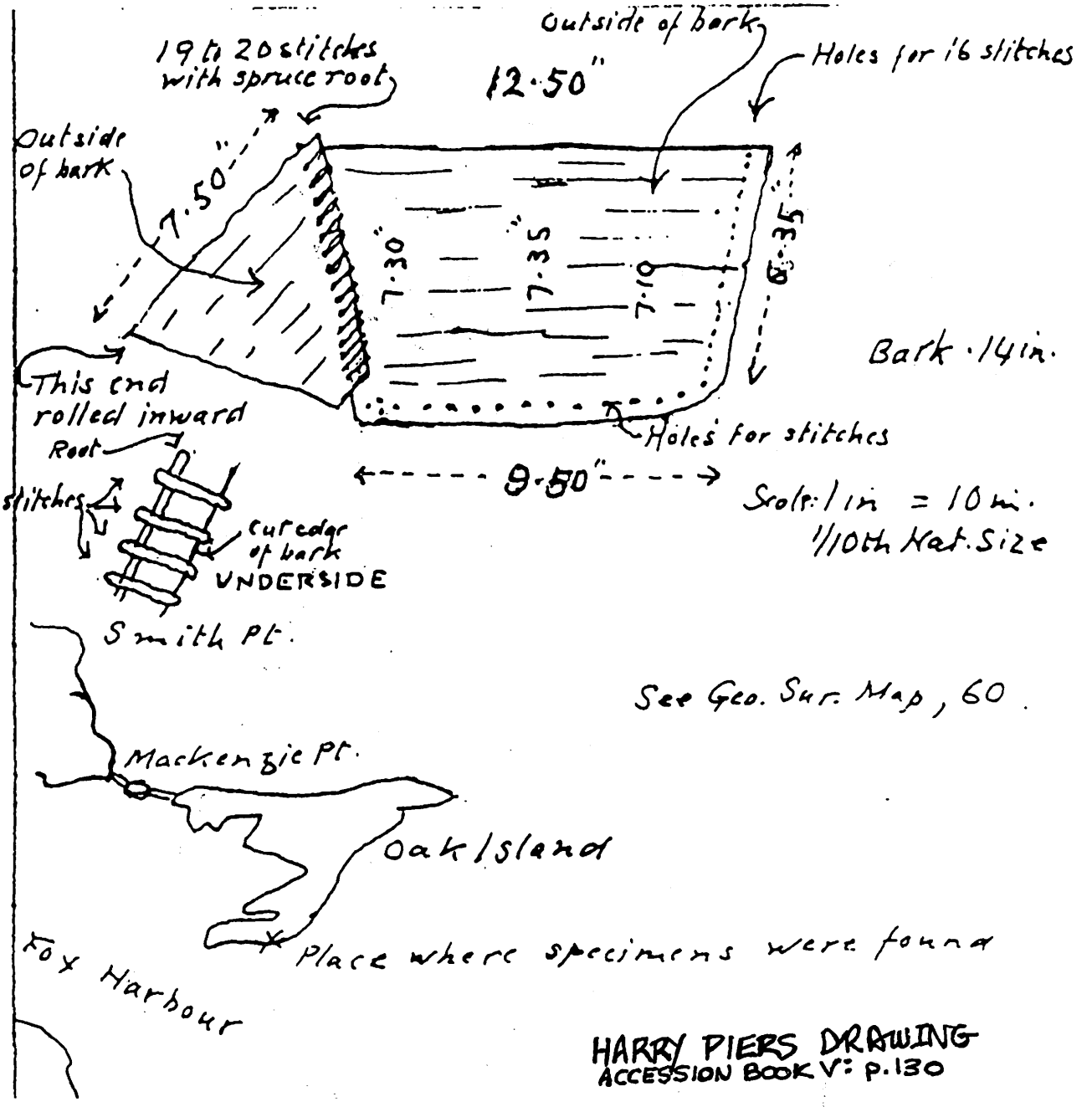


Figure 23.
Birchbark
Site BlCu-3

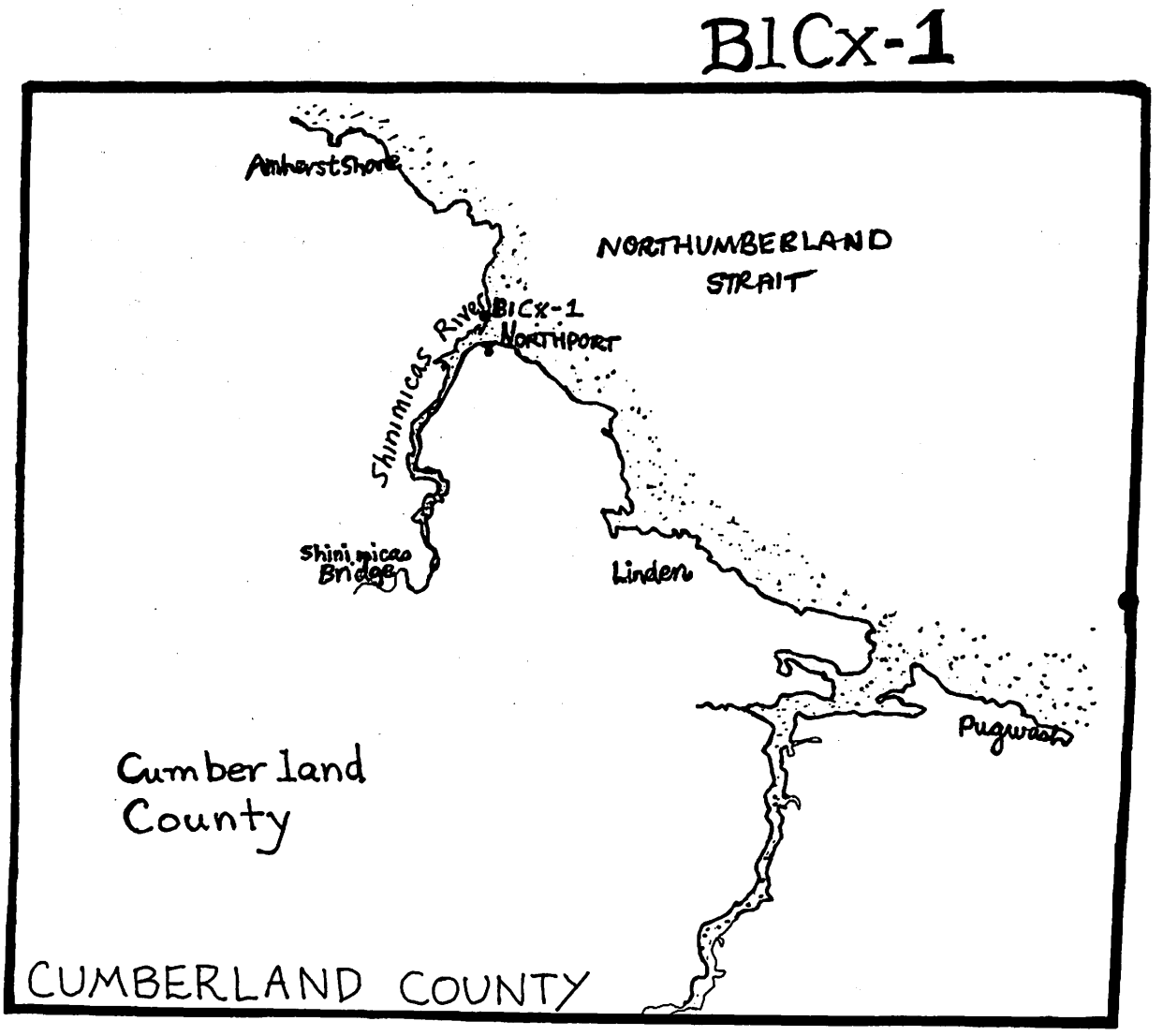


> Article which is in Parcel is in two parts and I am not able to make out what it is as it is covered with rust & soil...it look too me to have been wrapped in Seal skin and then covered with Birch Bark. Perhaps it was something used to Kill Seals. the Party who got them for me from Mr. Langille said they were in a Circular Hole which seemed to have been lined with Birch Bark. I visited this place 25 years ago, goose hunting and remember there is a low sandy beach which is covered at High Tide it may be Possible there are other things buried near there. it is a great Place For Seals which live there nearly the year around...also a stone axe was found but sold or given to some other party. (Cruikshank to Piers, 9 September 1935)

Mr. Cruikshank was correct; there were other things buried on Oak Island. In 1933, an RCMP Sergeant Nilssen sent to the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa a fragment of a "copper bowl," in actuality the base of a copper pot "exhibiting peen marks" (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988), of the lathe-turned, spirally-hammered, sixteenth-century variety; two iron axes, an iron rod, four wooden shafts, an iron knife, a horn handle, a bone point, and two glass beads (CMC VIII-B-1277-1285). Recovered on Oak Island in the same year, these perhaps originated from the same cache, although the former find has been designated BlCu-3, and the Ottawa colllection BlCu-2.

Examination of the Ottawa material by Karlis Karklins in 1988 identified the two bead specimens, one fragmentary (Kidd IIIc1), tubular (square-sectioned), with a transparent bright blue exterior, opaque white middle layer, and transparent bright blue core, and ground corners. The complete specimen (Kidd IIIc1) measured 35.3 x 5.4mm. (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988) Karklins feels the specimens "probably date to somewhere in the 1550-1625 period, or slightly later." The axes are an early French form, and corroborate the date.

Figure 24.
Site BlCx-1 Northport
Cumberland County, N.S.



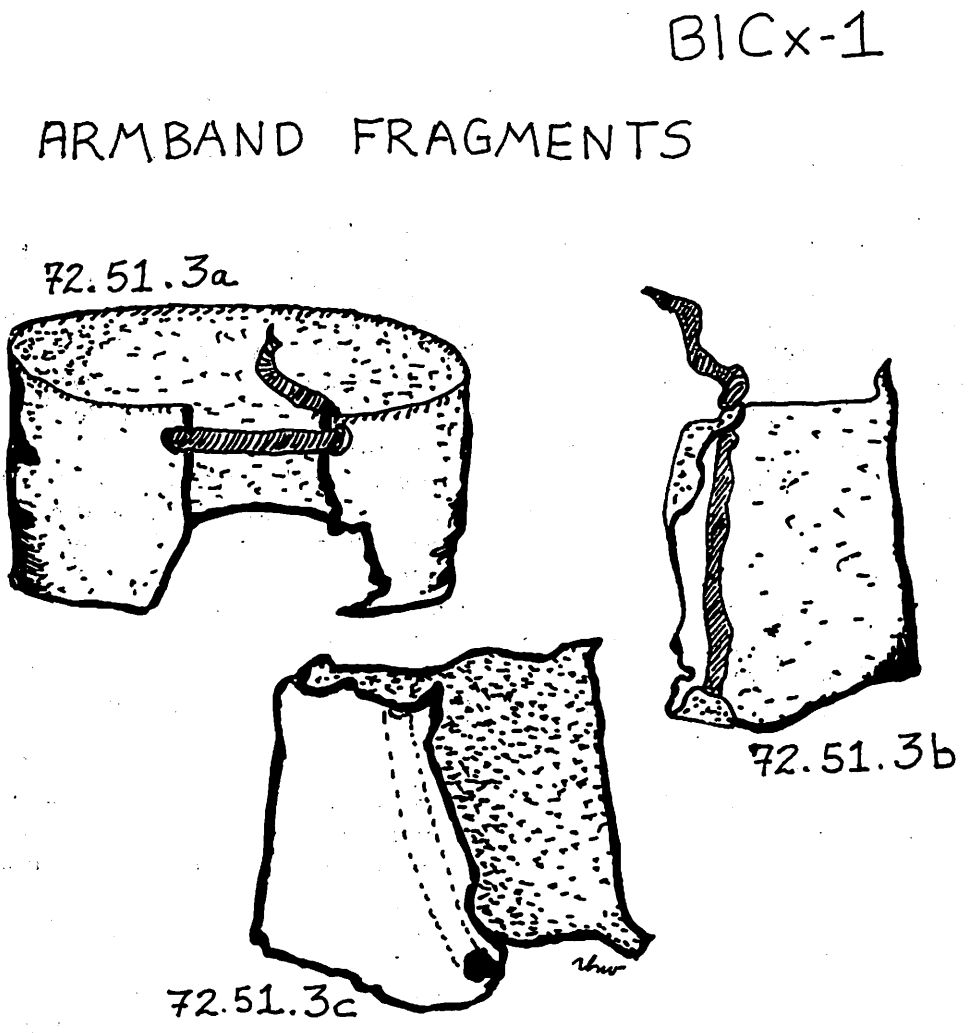
THE NORTHPORT SITE
BlCx-1
Cumberland County, N.S.

The second of these sixteenth-century collections to be acquired by a museum and catalogued came from a site at Northport, Cumberland County—the primary burial of a young adult female. The discovery was made after the burial eroded out of a cliff-face above the Shinimicas River in 1971.

> The site is located in the north bank of the outlet of the Shinimicas River on Northumberland Strait, about 300 yards northeast of the north end of the bridge over the river at Northport (Map reference: 11/E/13/327874). From this point on the north bank, a long sand spit formerly stretched in a southerly direction to within about 100 yards of the south bank by the south end of the bridge. The spit was known locally as "Indian Point". It has now been entirely eroded and only the base remains as a vertical cliff, about 30 feet high. The burial deposit was exposed in the face of the cliff by erosion. The area stretching back from the edge of the cliff at the point is occupied by a lawn and summer cottage owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Perry of Amherst. After the burial had been exposed, it was excavated during the week 18-24 July by a daughter and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Perry, on vacation from Montreal. The human skeletal remains and some of the other material were handed over to the local RCMP detachment at Amherst, and Constable Pushman notified the Nova Scotia Museum on July 24. The site was investigated on July 29. The site of the burial deposit was marked by an irregularity in the face of the cliff about 4 feet wide, extending from a point about one foot below the top of the cliff to about three to four feet. The remaining features suggested an original deposit about 54" in diameter, about two to three feet deep, located about one foot below the present ground surface. A verbal description of the deposit was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Perry. Under a layer of red ochre there were four inverted copper pots situated over a flexed inhumation burial. The body was encased in birchbark and fur pelts (the latter perhaps a cloak?—the informants referred to "a fur coat"). Some of the surviving fragments of these materials show fine traces of woven plant fibres. Personal adornment consisted of a necklace of discoidal and cylindrical shell beads, a leather wrist strap and a sheet copper bracelet or gorget. There were also 45 glass beads which probably came from another necklace. Four iron trade axes had been placed on or by the breasts and thighs. Other iron objects included two knives and a number of as-yet unidentified implements. The deposit also included a fragment of sheet copper, two shell fragments, fragments of a possible abrader of sandstone, and two modified animal long bones, which were probably beamers. A considerable amount of fragmentary human skeletal material was salvaged including skull, pelvis and long bones. A preliminary examination of these remains suggested a young adult female....The site has been designated BlCx-1. (Preston MS 1971; *in*, Whitehead 1987:68-69)

Brian Preston's Field Report on Northport, given above in full, is the only description of this site.

Figure 25.
Armband fragments
Site BlCx-1



A closer examination of the Northport artifacts, both of Native and European manufacture, proved interesting. Many similarities to grave gifts from the Pictou site (described below) were noted. The two armbands or wristlets are made from single leather rectangles, folded over once to double the thickness, then sewn with sinew and laced up with a leather thong. Two fibre-textile fragments were discovered to be twill-woven cedar bark (*Thuja occidentalis*, 40x31mm), and twine-woven rush or reed (*Scirpus lacustris* 88x35mm). (Whitehead, 1987a) Both may once have been part of bags; similar fragments from the Hopps Site proved to be so, although the cedar-bark piece could have come from a mat.

Only one of the two shells in the burial is now in this collection. It is a modified Surf Clam—the Bar Harbor clam, *Spisula solidissima*. (Davis 1988:personal communication) The two modified long-bones, probably moose, had been cut open lengthwise, perhaps for use as beamers. Each cut, however, had been packed with red ochre and thus may have represented a food supply of marrow, or some other symbolism. Two sandstone fragments (one now broken in half), use undetermined, and multiple fragments of birchbark, leather and fur, with chunks of unidentifiable organic matter, were also present.

The Native-made shell "necklace" now exists only as discrete pieces: 669 discoidal beads (plus 27 fragments) made from the Quahog *Mercenaria mercenaria*, ranging in diameter from 4-8mm; some 28 discoidal beads (plus 3 fragments) cut from the Blue Mussel *Mytilus edulis*, ranging in diameter from 7-9mm; and 22 ovoid beads (plus 6 fragments) cut from the central columella of whelk shells, possibly the local species *Buccinum* or *Neptunea*, ranging in diameter from 3-5mm. (Davis 1988: personal communication)

Grave gifts of European manufacture included much forged iron: 4 axes, 2 barbed points, 5 awls (plus 2 fragments), 1 fishhook (plus 4 fragments), 2 knives, and a scabbard fragment. Multiple fragments of unidentifiable corroded iron were also recovered. The axe-heads are each made from a single piece of metal, one end wrapped around to form the eye; a fragment of wooden handle still remains in one axe eye. Sizes range from 21.3 x 11.5cm to 22.9 x 11.9cm. The longest awl measures 20.6cm. One of the knives is at least 19cm long, possibly 27cm, of the type known as a utility knife. (Ellis 1986: personal communication) The blade is full-slab forged iron, sandwiched between two wooden grips held in place by iron rivets. The tip of the blade rests within a fragment of scabbard, material undetermined. The second, smaller, knife is represented only by its grips. One grip has been incised with circles, bored holes and swirling lines; the other is partially decomposed.

The European-made beads included a multi-layered ovoid (olive-pit-shaped) drawn bead with an outer layer and core of nearly opaque dark navy blue glass and an opaque white middle layer (Kidd IVb-), 4.5 x 8mm. It is decorated with three straight to slightly spiral white stripes. The other 43 ovoid beads (plus 2 halves) were frit-cored specimens exhibiting an opaque dark navy blue glaze, each approximately 9 x 7mm. (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

Further frit-cored beads of this type remain fused in the several lumps of organic material recovered from the site. To date, several of these lumps have been 'excavated.' Within the first chunk, careful removal of dirt and other debris revealed an initial layer of moose-hide, with the fur side uppermost. Beneath this was a small piece of wood with traces of oxidised iron in the centre, possibly the wooden cap for an awl. Lower in the organic matrix were the parallel arcs of two necklace segments, one of the same navy frit-cored beads described above. The other necklace, of translucent/opaque green glass beads—which Karlis Karklins feels were probably a variety of the Kidd IIa40 robin's-egg-blue beads found at the contemporary BkCp-1 site (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)—had broken down into glass chips and paste smears. Between the two necklace fragments was a well-preserved lock of black human hair. Given the positioning of the necklaces, and the hair, this lump was thought to have come from the neck area of the body.

Within the second lump, a layer of birchbark appeared, covering moosehide fragments, again with the fur outermost; below this was a portion of beaver fur, probably from the woman's dress or jacket. Several modified tubular shell beads were embedded in the organic matrix, as were examples of the blue frit-cored beads seen previously, and greenish smears from the decomposing glass beads. Further removal of dirt revealed a light-coloured area, tentatively identified by Dr. Paul Erickson (1990, personal communication) as several centimeters of bone paste, possible a collarbone and first rib.

Resting over the collarbone area was a small leather pouch, sewn down one side and across the base with sinew. A lashing of sinew closed this little bag at the neck. The pouch was at first thought to be an amulet bag, due to its position at the throat, but as it and the surrounding matrix dried out, no traces of ties for stringing around the neck were found, even with microscopic examination of the lump, using a fibre-optic lamp. It is now assumed that this little bag was placed on the woman's breast at time of burial, along with the iron sewing awl found with the first lump. An X-ray of the pouch revealed nine discrete oval shapes, with denser outer shells; examination

with fibre-optic light through an old tear in the back of the bag shows these items to be seeds. All are black with age, and some are splitting along their rims into two discrete halves. They appear to be cultigens, probably squash.

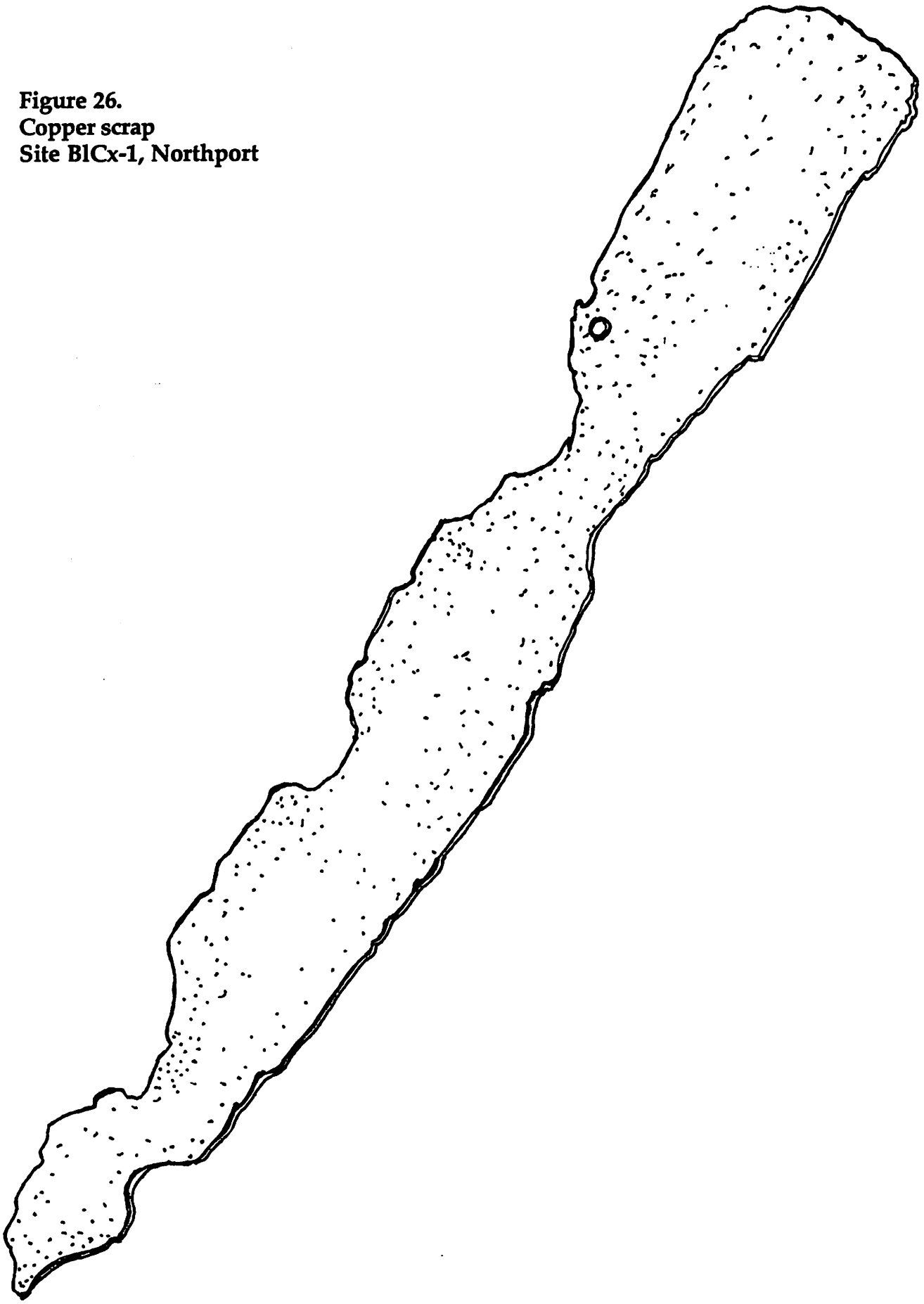
The most spectacular larger items in the BlCx-1 burial were four copper cooking pots. The largest (72.51.11) is 47cm in diameter, with a depth of 25cm, made of forged copper, hammered in a spiral design out from the centre of the slightly rounded base. This pot has outflaring sides, and a rim everted at right angles to the pot side, with the outer edge folded under. This right-angle turn of the copper has been notched with cut-marks from a sharp heavy instrument, possibly as an aid to bending the rim, done by the manufacturer, rather than the user. (Fitzgerald 1986: personal communication; Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press) There are two iron rim-bands, each with a single central ear-lug for insertion of the iron handle-ends; they are riveted centrally and at either end. The handle itself measures 72cm from end to end.

The pot next in size (72.51.12a-d) is made in much the same way. The diameter cannot be ascertained, as the pot has been ceremonially "killed" by cutting and crushing. Three sections and the handle are all which remain. It is 26.5cm high, including the earlugs; actual depth is 20 cm. The length including the handle is 61.3cm. This pot differs in construction from the first in that the two rim-bands are each a single length of copper, twisted once in the centre to form an ear-lug, and copper-riveted, centrally and at either end of each band.

The third pot (72.51.21) is 39.5cm in diameter. Including the earlugs, it is 26cm high, with an actual depth of 22cm; and a handle-width of 50.5cm. Construction is similar to Pot One. This pot has also been "killed," by punching a small circular hole in one side.

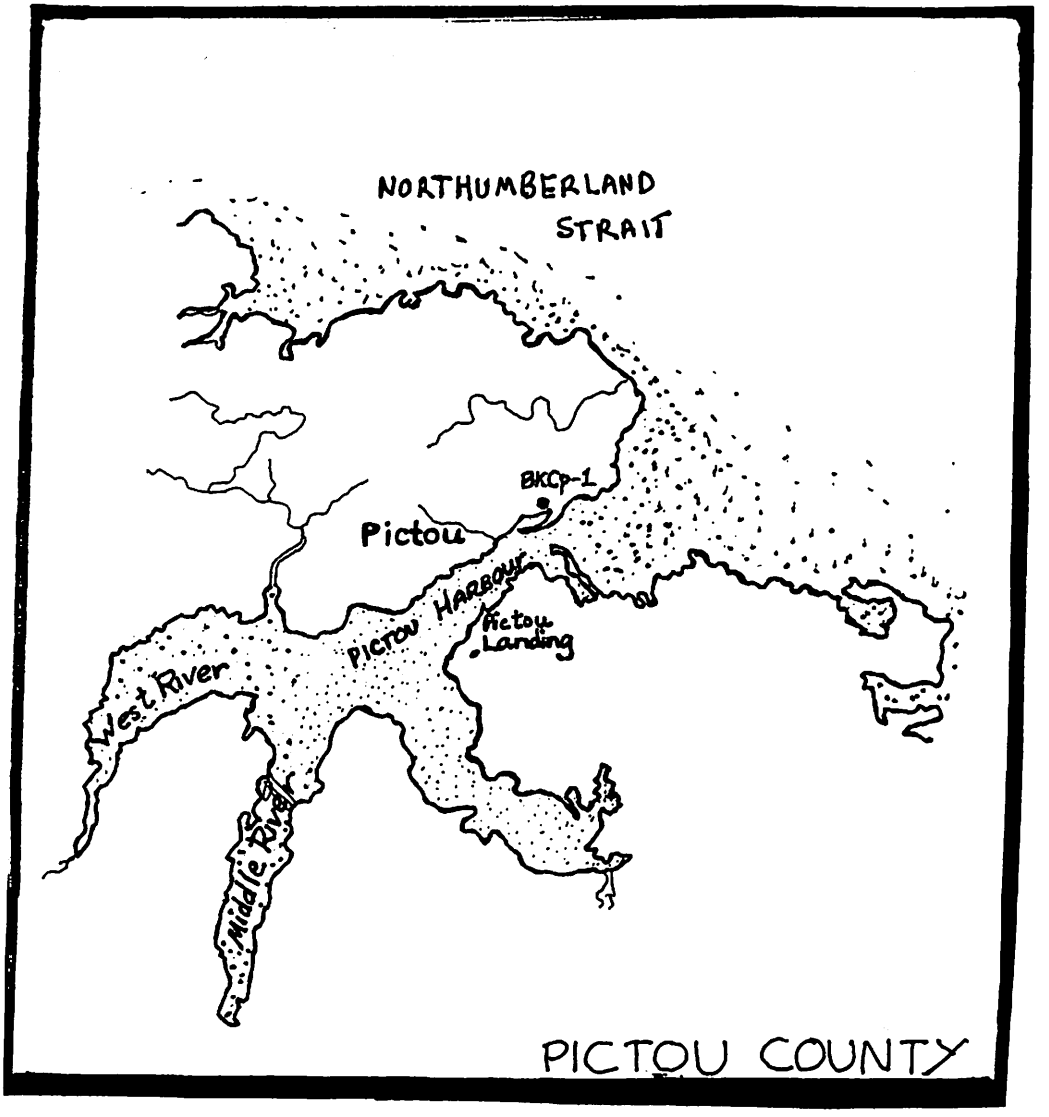
The fourth pot (72.51.20) is considerably smaller, with a 26cm diameter, a 15cm depth, and a handle-width of 29cm. Construction is similar to Pots One and Three. This little pot, however, has been incised around the outside in a design resembling the natural markings on birchbark. These and the manufacturer's cut-marks on its rim make it analogous to the birchbark containers, their rims lashed with spruce root, which such copper pots replaced in the material culture of the Micmac.

Figure 26.
Copper scrap
Site BlCx-1, Northport



Also recovered from the original excavators of the eroded burial were five fragments of copper, each bent so that the five originally may have been the armband reported to Brian Preston (Whitehead 1987a). One fragment has a pierced hole near the edge, possibly for a lacing closure. Another long rectangular strip of scrap copper, 28x4.2cm, may have been intended for an unfinished second armband.

Figure 27.
Site BkCp-1 Lowdens Beach, near Pictou
Pictou County, N.S.



THE PICTOU SITE
BkCp-1
Pictou County

On 10 October 1955, Kenneth Hopps was digging a drain on his property at Lowdens Beach near Pictou, N.S.: "a pleasant sandy loam plateau sloping gently to the southward at a 25' elevation and 300' back from the water's edge of Pictou harbour...3 1/4 miles from the open Northumberland Strait." (Harper 1957) Mrs. Hopps remembered that the find occurred on her birthday:

> I thought October 10 was my birthday (she later obtained her birth certificate which indicated her birthday is October 13) and my husband and son were digging a trench. They told me they didn't get me anything else for my birthday, and said the trench would be their present. A while later my son came into the house and said, "We've struck a gold mine in the backyard for your birthday." Of course what they struck was a big copper kettle. (*Chronicle-Herald*, Halifax, N.S., n.d. April 1984; from a clipping in the Nova Scotia Museum scrapbook series)

The copper-pot burial discovered that day, and the second burial site found nearby a year later, have provided a wealth of information, through the quality and quantity of both the Native-made and European-made grave gifts, and their relatively good state of preservation. At first, the discoverers thought the site to be a cache of Acadian treasure, hidden in the face of the English expulsion in 1755. Almost immediately, this was revised to the theory of a cache of trade-goods hidden by the French in the 1600s.

> Mr. Hopps, on the discovery of this cache, got in touch with George Crawford, a teacher at Pictou Academy and well known for his study of local history. Under the direction and digging of Mr. Crawford the unusual find was brought up from the hole, piece by piece, each being carefully recorded and saved. [These notes have not survived. Photos by R.H. Sherwood are the only surviving documentation of this excavation.]
>
> R. H. Sherwood, another student of local history, was called in, to try to establish any known French or Indian village or encampment at this spot. Although the French were known to have a burying ground at a place which is nearby and now known as Seaview cemetery, there has been nothing in recorded history of this place to locate the French on this high ground above Lowden's Beach....[They] ruled out the idea that it might have been hidden by the Indians. While arrowheads were found, they were not of the type that were used by the Indians, and the copper pots rule out that possibility also. The theory is that the cache was made by the French, and this theory has been concurred in by members of the Provincial Archives who visited the scene of the find. From the materials found...it would appear as if this was hidden by French traders with the Indians. (*Chronicle-Herald*, Halifax, N.S., 13 October 1955)

This identification was incorrect; the site was, in fact, Micmac, but it was not until the 1980s that the date of the burials was established as 1580-1590.

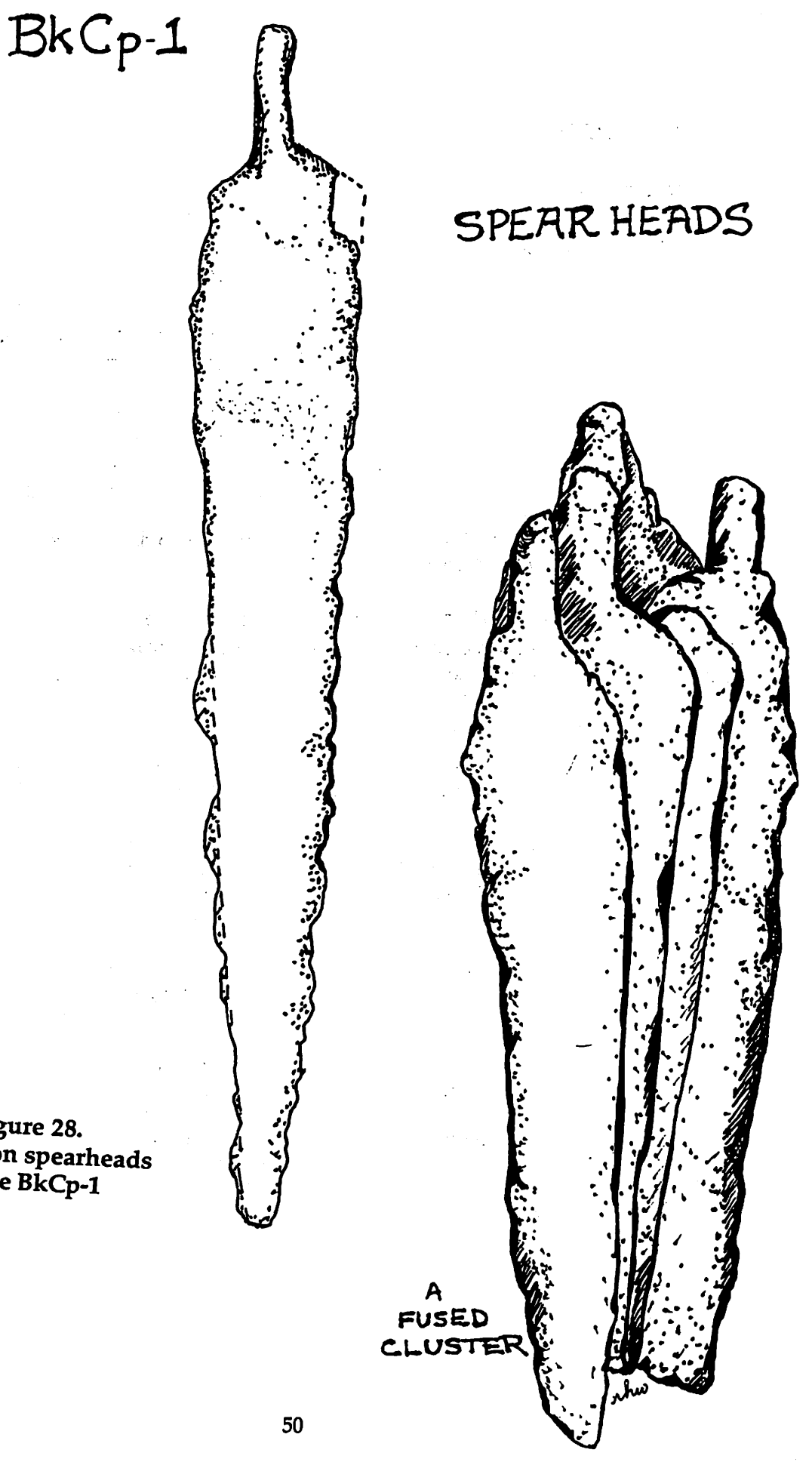


Figure 28.
Iron spearheads
Site BkCp-1

(Fitzgerald 1986: personal communication; Karklins to Ferguson 28 June 1988; Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press)

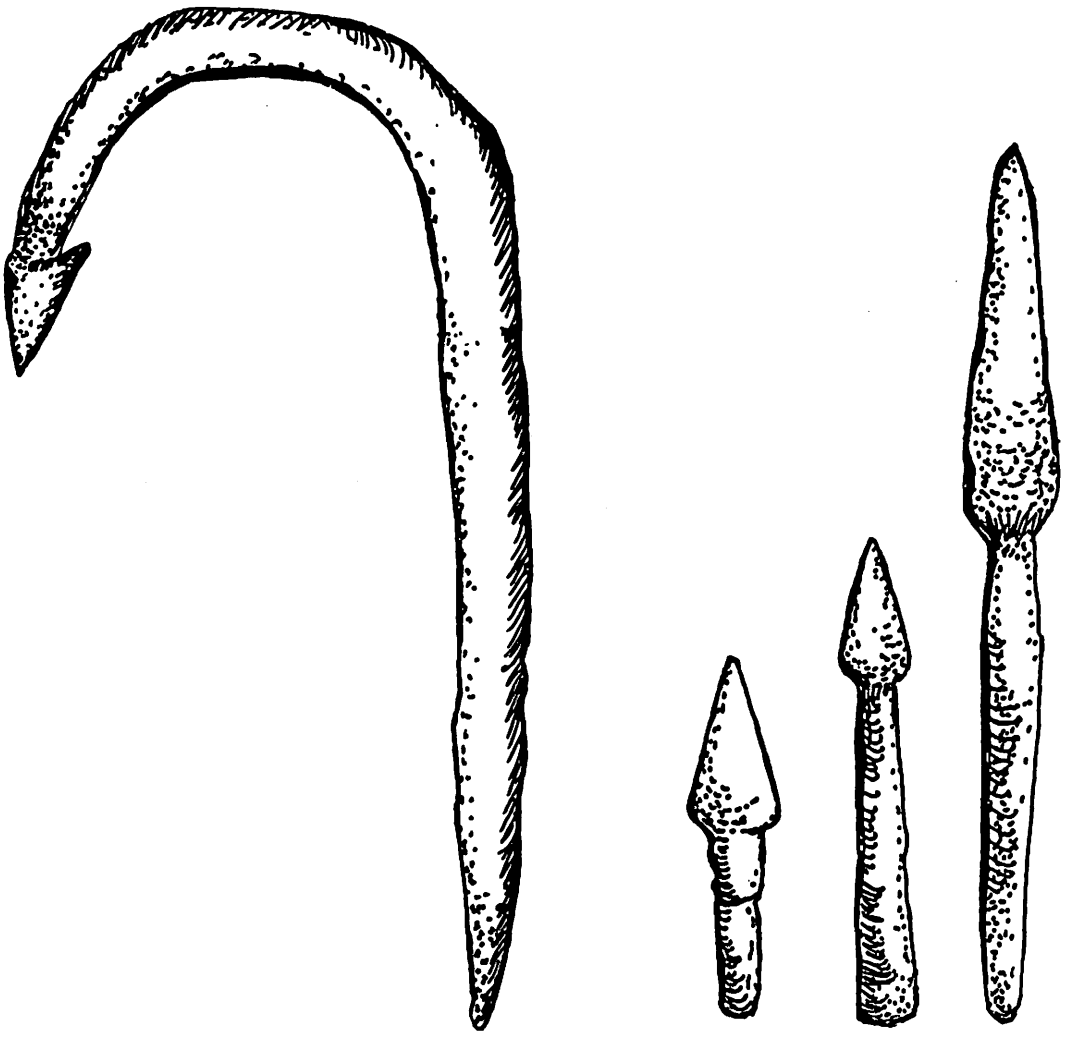
The Pictou site represents an interesting variation on the Northport type of interment. Both pits contained secondary burials—in which the bodies are first laid out on scaffolding in the open air for a period of months or years, and the bones then buried in the earth. The first pit was presumed to have contained the skeletal remains of an adult male, by the grave gifts. Only small pieces of bone were recovered. The second pit held skeletal fragments of a child, a woman, and five other adults, whose gender could not be determined.

Hopps and his family, with George Crawford, excavated the first pit, found in 1955. J. Russell Harper, then the Archivist at the New Brunswick Museum, visited the site for a few hours during this excavation and did a cursory write-up. (Harper 1956a) In the following year, on 12 July, Mr. Hopps uncovered a second pit while digging a post-hole.

> Archaeological field workers finished work on the Micmac burial find on the premises of Kenneth Hopps on Monday, which had been discovered by Mr. Hopps last Thursday morning while digging a post hole....Mr. Hopps, on realizing last Thursday that another big find was in the making, notified Francis J. (Jack) Valente *[sic]* of Mansfield, Mass., a member of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, who was on his annual visit to Pictou, and the excavation was enlarged until a large copper pot resting bottom up, which had been struck by Mr. Hopps, had been exposed down to the iron rim. Mr. Valente carefully dug with a trowel under the pot on one side and unearthed some acorns and beechnuts and other unidentified foodstuffs and decided there was something more under the pot.
>
> He was unwilling to go further until Mr. Harper, who had been notified of the find, arrived, since the latter was more experienced....Sunday morning's work was televised by Roland H. Sherwood for later transmission over the TV chain, and in the afternoon he recorded interviews with the workers and bystanders for later broadcast over CKEC, New Glasgow.
>
> The grave's contents included 11 axes, chisels, knives, scrapers, fleshing tools; a reed basket three inches long; reed and bulrush mats, about two pounds of red ochre, apparently deposited in a leather pouch; a large piece of woollen blanket; thongs of rawhide and woven fabrics; a fragment of (probably) a wooden dish; and a rectangular piece of wood about 8 inches in diameter and one-eighth inch thick, thought to be a fragment of a breastplate. There was also a quantity of beads scattered throughout the find, ranging from about one-quarter to almost one-half inch in size, coloured green, turquoise, brown, purple, and purple-and-white....
>
> The variety and number of the items removed from the pit was amazing, Mr. Valente said, and many articles necessarily received a tentative or doubtful identification pending thorough examination. He observed that among the items as they were lifted out by the workers he thought he saw two scalps and there were half a dozen odd-looking wooden artifacts with hooks at the end, of which the use remains

BkCp-1

Figure 29.
Trade goods
Site BkCp-1



problematical at present, and another wooden item which he thought might be a native hoe. He also noticed a reed basket among the several found which had an [*sic*] European-made fabric as a cross-weave. [If this was correct, the piece is now missing.]....He took many pictures of the work while it was in progresss, some of which he will no doubt add to his wonderful collection of coloured slides of archaeological subjects for showing on the screen. [This may be the source of the slides of this excavation given to the N.S. Museum by Kenneth Hopps in 1984.] (*Pictou Advocate*, Pictou, N.S., 19 July 1956)

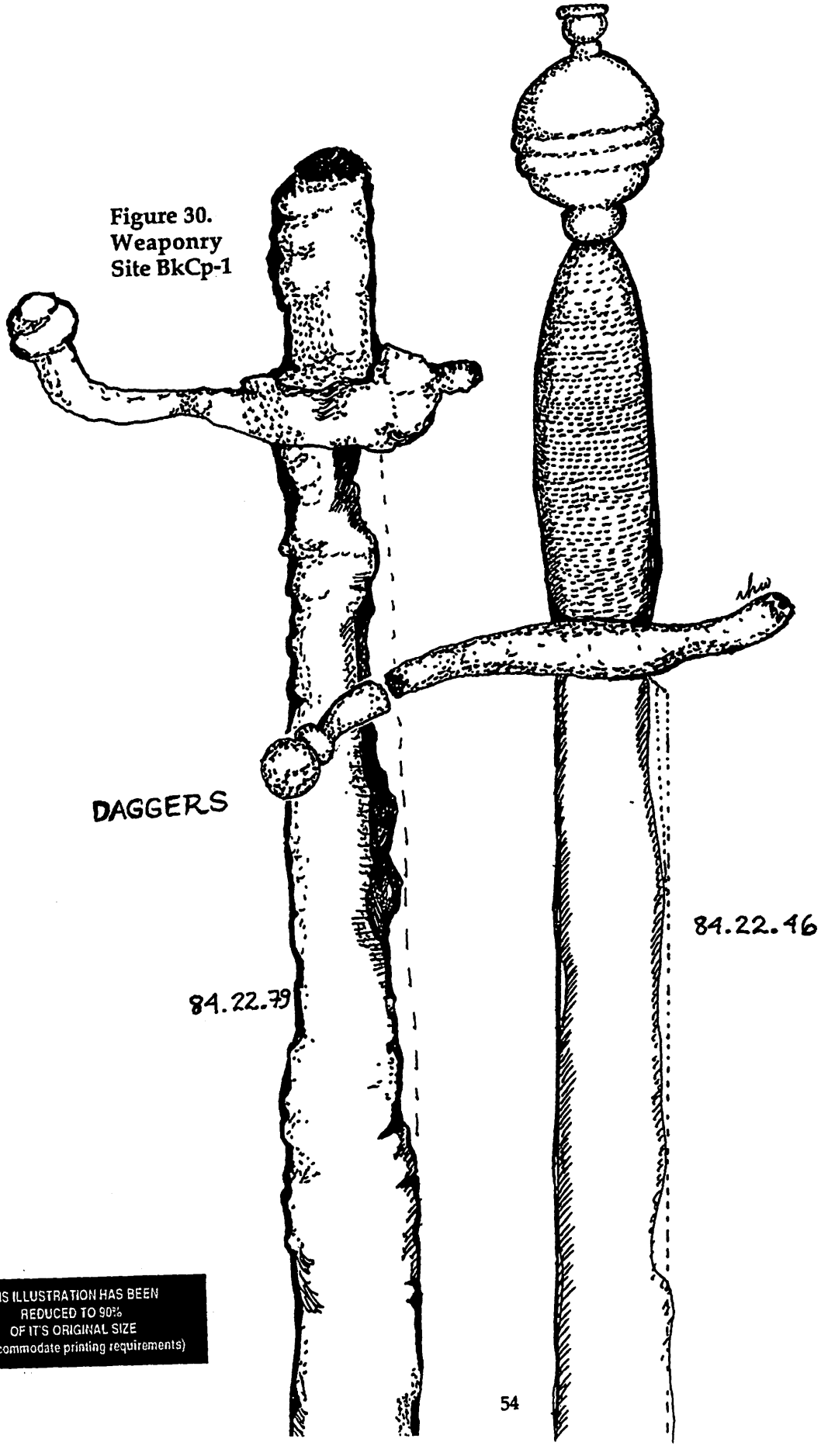
As mentioned above, Russell Harper traveled to Pictou to excavate the second pit.

Hopps called me on Thursday morning and I went up on the bus which left here at 3.30 AM Saturday morning, and a couple of the lads digging with me [at Portland Point] said that they would like to go as well. We went to work digging as soon as we arrived, but were interrupted by rain in the afternoon. However, on Sunday morning we went at it about 6.15 AM and worked until the perspiration was pouring off us until I had to leave for the bus in the late afternoon, without anything like reaching the end of the material, and rushing really far too fast as we did it as well. Left the two lads...who worked with a chap from Mass. [J. Valenti (or Valente), whose estate donated Hopps material to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, which kindly redonated it to the Nova Scotia Museum in 1969], and removed the rest of the stuff later that night and on Monday. (Harper to MacLaren, 19 July 1956)

As one may see by his account below, this was a rushed job; yet it is to Harper that we owe any information on the stratigraphy of this most important site.

Burial Pit One Burial Pit No. 1 excavated in 1955 was divided into two distinct areas or sections. Section One was a circular depression of 6' diameter and 3' deep; it had been carefully prepared. A second depression, Section Two, lay to the north and slightly overlapped the first section. It was of the same depth, covered roughly the same area, but was irregular in shape; this second section was much less carefully prepared. Both portions had nearly vertical side walls. The floor of Section One was covered with small branches and twigs. Over these a carefully prepared birchbark sheathing covered the entire floor, and then reached up along the sides to a height of 1'6" from the bottom. Sewing holes bordered some bark edges. Several fragments were irregularly daubed with red ochre; others had black patches on their surface, either of paint or the result of decaying organic material. Five layers of pelts lay above the bark on the floor. The final pelt layer lay with flesh side uppermost and was painted red. Three intact inverted copper kettles lay on the painted skin. Beneath each kettle was a very black layer of decayed organic material. A fragmentary human long bone, a single incisor, and a short jaw bone section retaining three molars, were embedded in the mass of fine twigs, rootlets, seeds and hair of which the black stratum seemed chiefly composed. Several grave gifts lay on the black stratum and were protected by the kettles from the earthen grave fill. These included a wooden bow, iron trade axe with handle, awls, fragments of cloth, and a glazed pottery beaker. Moose skin covered Kettles Nos. 1 and 3, and a black bear skin, hair side down, covered Kettle No. 2. A few scattered articles such as a sword were thrown into the grave fossa around

Figure 30.
Weaponry
Site BkCp-1



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REDUCED TO 90%
OF IT'S ORIGINAL SIZE
(To accommodate printing requirements)

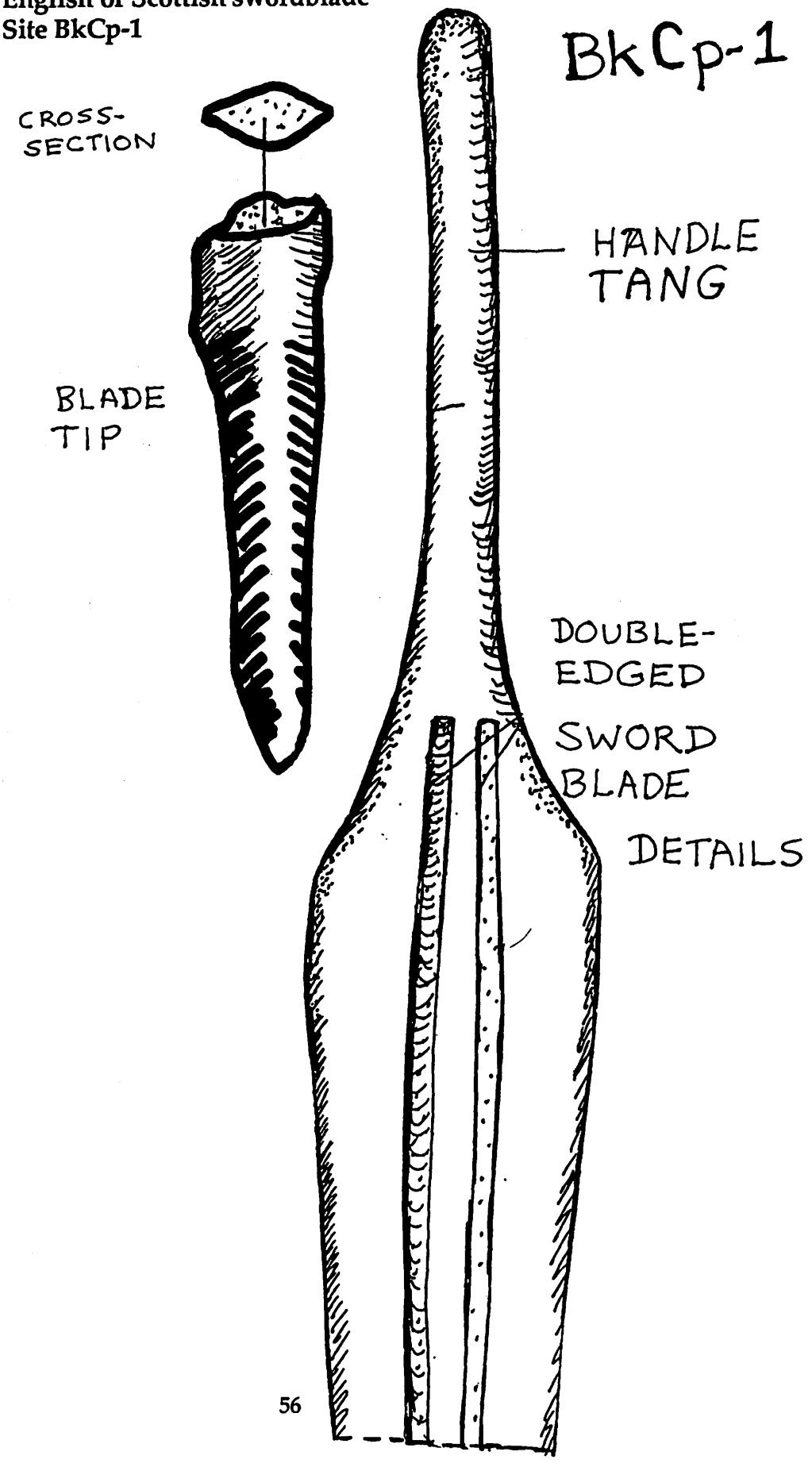
the kettles. Earth had been added until the kettles were covered, then a birchbark sheet laid over the fill at a depth of 1-1/2' from the grave floor; this was at the same depth as the upper edge of the bark lining along the pit sides. The remainder of the grave fossa was filled finally with stones and earth. Section Two adjoined the first part on the northerly side. Seemingly the carefully prepared portion was not large enough to receive all gifts necessitating the hasty preparation of an extension. Bark and skin covered the bottom of this section's southerly portion only as a flooring for gifts. No such flooring was found under Kettles Nos. 5, 6 and 7. All kettles in the Second Section were mutilated; some were badly crushed by deliberate flattening under heavy pressure (jumped on?), and the balance were slashed with an axe....Kettle No. 4 covered a black humus layer of the type found under the kettles in Section One. Fragments of carefully woven rush matting lay immediately under this kettle, being the floor covering's top layer at that point. Very many French trade objects and some native artifacts thrown into the grave along with the kettles, were scattered about without definite order. Skin and birchbark covered the articles found in part of this Second Section, rush matting other portions, and in places there was no covering of any kind. Stones and earth completed the grave fill.
(Harper 1957; in, Hopps Reprint)

Burial Pit Two Burial Pit No. 2 was a circular excavation with a total depth of 48" along the northerly side and 40" on the southerly; the floor was level and the difference in depth was the result of the sloping surface of the ground. The diameters at ground level measured 6'8" from north to south and 6'3" from east to west. Sides were virtually vertical to a depth of 34" when they sloped inwards to make a pit bottom measuring 68" x 63". The fill...[lay] in three distinct strata. The lowest 14" contained skeletal remains from either three or four bodies together with a compact mass of grave goods; in the next 15" were skeletal fragments from a single body together with two inverted copper kettles and stone and earthen fill; the third section, 11" deep, showed traces of two fires lit over the grave, evidently of a ceremonial nature.
(Harper 1957; in, Hopps Reprint:3-4)

Burial Pit 2 was also filled with goods of Native as well as European manufacture. Kenneth Hopps presented Russell Harper with samples of many of the artifact categories, their whereabouts presently unknown; other material was given to William Dennis of Halifax, which came to the Nova Scotia Museum on his death, as did the items taken back to Massachusetts by Jack Valenti. Hopps donated samples to the Nova Scotia Museum, and, over the years, to numerous interested persons. Hopps himself informed the author (1980:personal communication) that he had reburied about 3 cubic yards of Native-made fibre textile fragments, as he had nowhere to store them. He took very commendable care of the bulk of the material, however, building a small museum to display it all; on his retirement in 1984, the collection came to the Nova Scotia Museum. (Accession 84.22.1-913)

To date, more than 1,000 items have been catalogued, some with multiple components. Preliminary work has shown that the lists made by

Figure 31.
English or Scottish swordblade
Site BkCp-1



Russell Harper in 1955 and 1956 are inaccurate in many respects—it must be remembered that he spent only a few hours at the site in 1955. The inventory is actually much richer than previously known.

Extensive conservation, however, is still needed before some material, now catalogued as "organic matter" or "unknown object," can be separated out, in many cases, from the matrix into which corrosion and pressures of burial have fused it. Corrosion of the iron items accelerated after removal from the ground, and the condition of many items have altered from Harper's initial descriptions. Just one example of the difficulties faced by the conservators working on the iron objects stems from the fact that Hopps soaked all these pieces in linseed oil to preserve them. Tiny spiders in his exhibit cases liked the taste of linseed oil, and ate it; they promptly had spider diarrhoea, and their fecal droppings on the iron began to sprout with mold.

In 1984, when the collection came to the Nova Scotia Museum, the skeletal material was examined by Dr. Paul Erickson of St. Mary's University, with the permission of the Micmac Grand Chief and Council. He was able to show that the remains in Burial Pit Two were those of an adult female and four to five other adults, whose gender could not be determined. Included in a birchbark bag sewn with spruce root were several bone fragments from a child whose secondary teeth were just erupting. (Erickson, personal communication 1984) After examination, all remains were turned over to the Micmac Nation for reburial at Merigomish on St. Anne's Day, 26 July 1984.

The Pictou material includes the largest collection of objects of worked plant fibres known for the Maritimes, and possibly for northern New England (Whitehead 1987a). Species represented include the reed *Scirpus lacustris*, the cattail *Typha latifolia*, the inner bark of the cedar *Thuja occidentalis*, the inner bark of the basswood *Tilia americana*, suspected beachgrass *Amophila brevilingulata*, and the inner bark of some species of conifer other than cedar. Basketry techniques include twining in three variations, chequer and twill weave, two types of braiding, and sewing. Thirty-six fragments appear to have once been portions of at least five bags, and one or more mats. In addition, there are multiple fragments of two types of cordage, both twisted and plaited. (Whitehead 1987a:43)

In Pit 1, Harper found the ostensible end of a bow, but it is, sadly, merely a piece of worked spruce branch. (Mueller to Whitehead, personal communication, May 1992) Discoidal shell beads and leather fragments were recovered. (1957:18) Harper further noted (1957:16-18) the presence in Burial Pit 2 of a leather pouch, rolls of birchbark, two pieces of wood "that may have

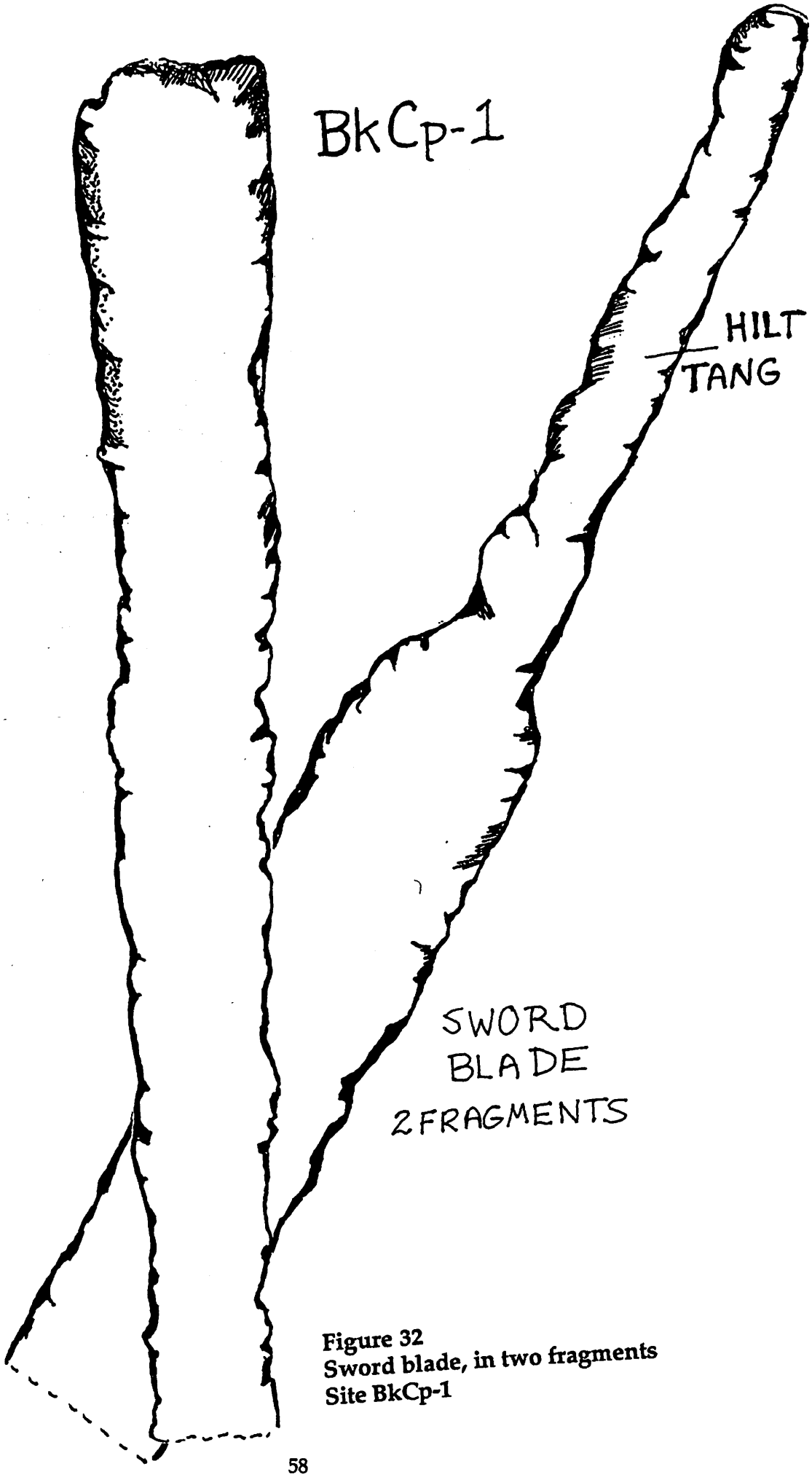
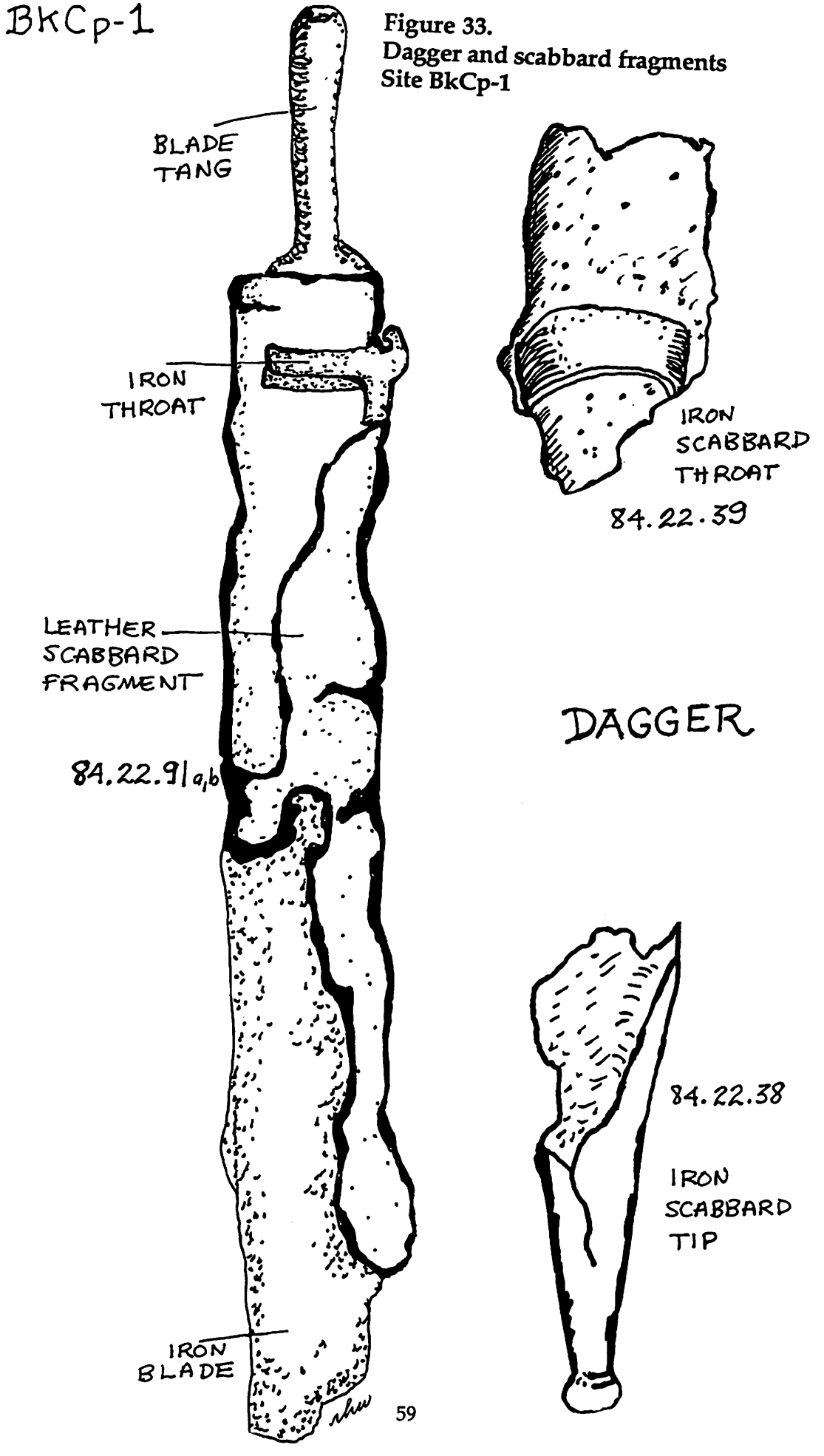


Figure 32
Sword blade, in two fragments
Site BkCp-1

BkCp-1

Figure 33.
Dagger and scabbard fragments
Site BkCp-1



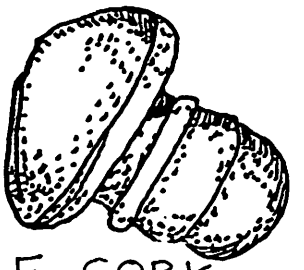
been portions of boxes or bowls" and a "cluster of small feathers". A "remarkably well-preserved birch bark dish measuring 3" x 8" and 3 1/2" high", from the second pit, is no longer with the collection. Flat leather thongs and rolled-leather lines, possibly tump lines, were also found in the second pit.

The "two pieces" of wood—that Harper felt had once been boxes—on close examination seem more likely to have been portions of a baby-carrier. There are six fragments in all (84.22.536a-f), and it must be remembered that they were found in Pit 2, which contains the remains of an child's skeleton. The largest piece—thought to be the backboard—is a portion of smoothed flat wood. Only the upper right area remains, but it shows a finished beveled right edge, with two small carved slots near the upper end. This would have been where the side-portion of the carrier was lashed into position, standing up at a 90-degree angle off the backboard. There would have been other slots further down the backboard, across the foot, and up the other side, for further lashing. These areas are now destroyed. All six fragments are of the same thickness, show the same sort of damage and splitting, possibly charring. Two show the same beveled edge. One has adhering to it fragments of fur similar to those on the backboard.

Harper does not record the following items at all, so their pit of origin remains unknown: a porcupine skin, with quills still attached; a hair roach of moose neck hairs, painted with red ochre and slip-knotted at one end over sinew cordage, the cord then coiled into a tubular headdress [probably from the suspected male burial in Pit 1]; and a collection of nine beaver molars and pre-molars. Five smooth round pebbles coated with red ochre, labelled "Pit A," may represent symbolically the fire-stones dropped into bark containers of water to bring them to a boil.

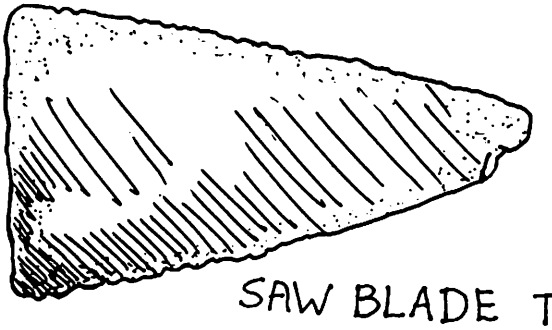
Pelts include moose, deer, bear and beaver. Many beaver and moose pelt fragments are solidly painted on the inside with red ochre or vermillion. Hide fragments with the hair removed bear traces of red paint. Conservation is needed before further study can be attempted, but these fragments may prove to be from pieces of clothing such as moccasins. What may be an armband fragment, similar to those in the Northport burial, is constructed of leather folded over a birchbark interfacing and sewn with sinew; this is presently coated with mud and awaiting conservation. It does, however, appear to show traces of plaited porcupine quillwork, either as an impression in the mud coating, or preserved under the mud. A second roll of birchbark, now fused to a twine-woven textile fragment, may represent a woven belt with a birchbark interfacing, similar to the leather-and-bark armband above.

BkCp-1

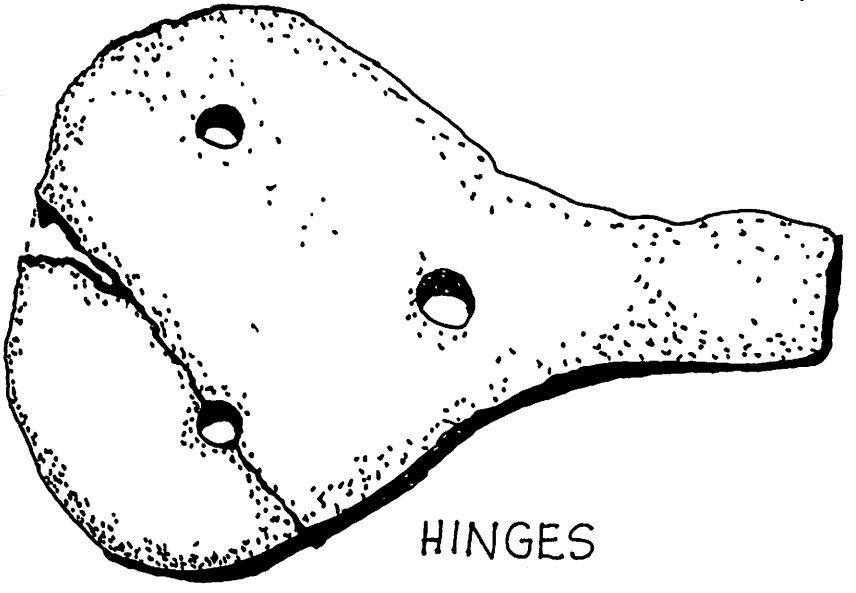


BOTTLE CORK

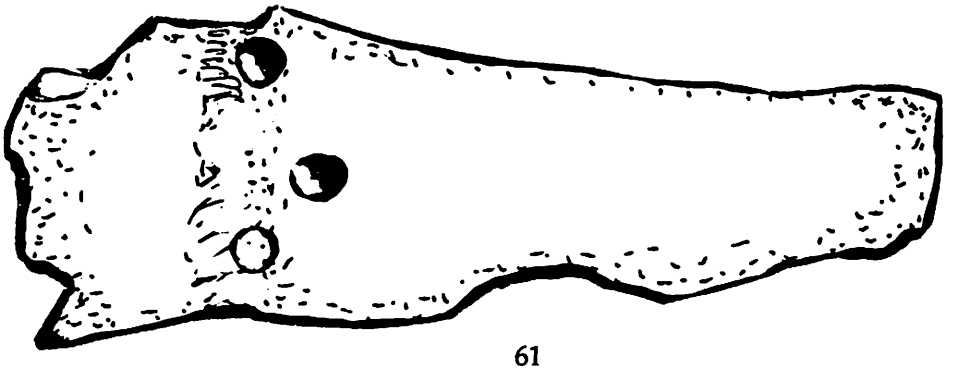
Figure 34.
Miscellaneous artifacts
Site BkCp-1



SAW BLADE TIP



HINGES



Articles of European manufacture include a bottle cork, two hinges, a wedge, fishhooks, several chisels or bark spuds, eleven caulking irons, three iron arrowheads, eight iron axeheads, an iron harpoon head, the tip of a copper saw blade, and a green-glazed St-Onge-ware apothecary jar. There are portions of at least two woolen blankets, originally having dark stripes on a lighter ground, from Grave Pit 2; these were "twill-woven, with a thread count of 18 or 19 to the inch." (Harper 1957:16) Grave Pit 1 had a twill-woven material with a thread count of 50 to the inch, probably wool; one fragment has three hemmed edges, and may be a sash or loincloth.

Weaponry from Grave Pit 1 has been examined by Bruce Ellis of the Army Museum, Halifax. There are fourteen daggers or dagger fragments, as opposed to Harper's initial listing of four (Harper 1957:14). All have tanged single-edged unfullered blades of forged iron. Three are associated with scabbard fragments, all fairly similar, composed of leather, with iron throats and belt loops, and knobbed iron tips. A fourth pair of throat-and-tip pieces completes all that remains of Harper's "five single-edged swords, four with leather scabbards." (Harper 1957:15) There are, however, three further daggers, where the blade tang passed through a wooden quillion and a cylindrical wooden hilt (only fragments of the wood now remain).

There are two more elaborate daggers, one of which is possibly a small-sword. The first is single-edged, a tanged, unfullered, forged iron blade; the hilt is wooden, a slightly ovate cylinder wrapped with brass wire, topped with a metal ball pommel and a metal cap. The quillions show one downturned, with ball finial; one upturned, with the end missing. Blade width is 25mm, hilt width 110mm; length 328mm. This dagger type is late sixteenth century, illustrated in Wilkinson's *Swords and Daggers* (1967: Plates 31-44). The second dagger is a double-edged forged iron blade, unfullered; the cylindrical hilt is wood or metal, mostly missing. It has metal quillions, one upturned with ball finial, one probably downturned, now missing. Length is 355mm; width 28mm.

A heavy sword, 840 mm long, has a double-edged forged iron blade with double fullers [gutters]. The upper end is tanged, but the hilt is missing. Ellis thinks it is probably English, possibly Scottish (personal communication 1984). The site also yielded a metal ball, probably a sword boss, and two double-edged sword blades, 30-35mm wide, plus several possible blade fragments—eight in all.

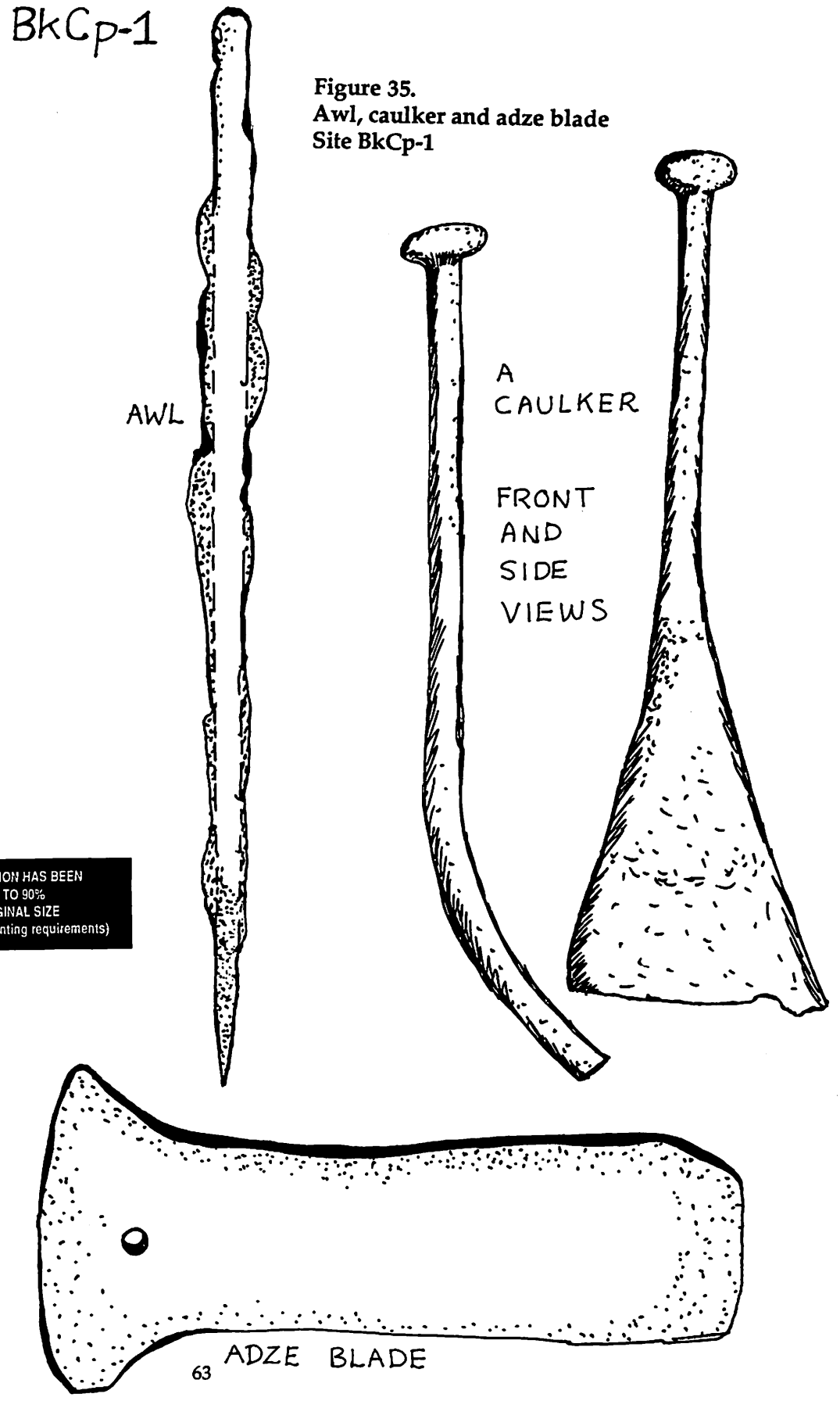


Figure 35.
Awl, caulker and adze blade
Site BkCp-1

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OF IT'S ORIGINAL SIZE
(To accommodate printing requirements)

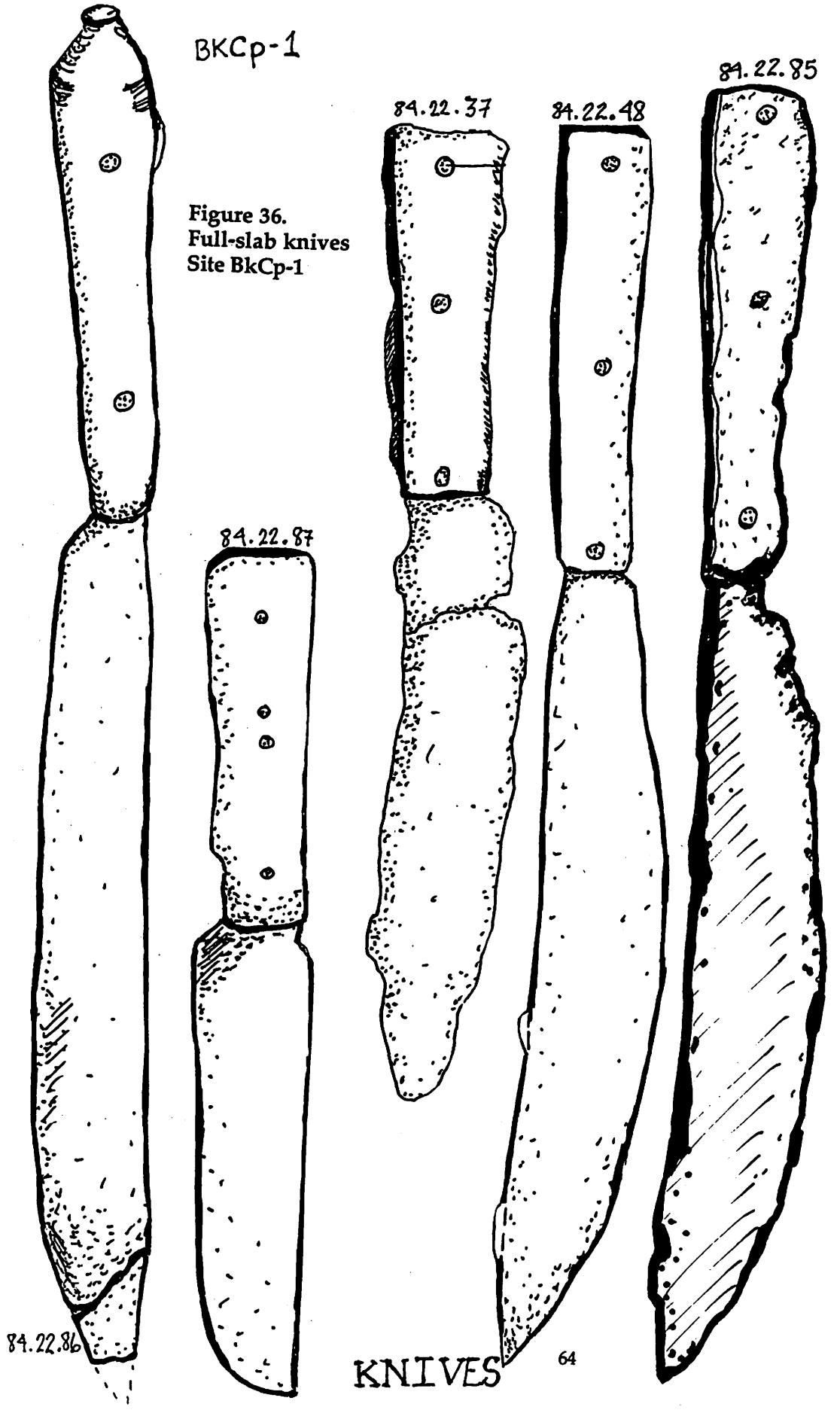

Figure 36.
Full-slab knives
Site BkCp-1

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OF IT'S ORIGINAL SIZE
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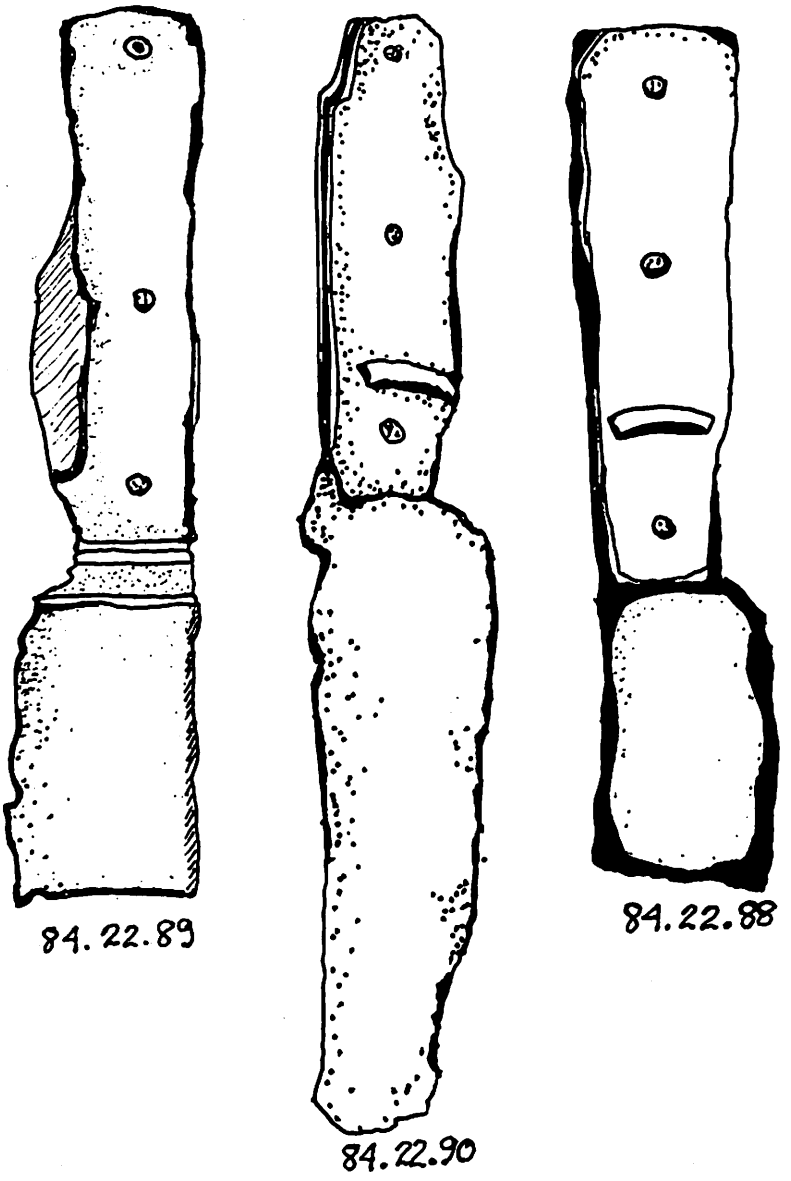


Figure 37.
Full-slab knife fragments
Site BkCp-1

The item present in greatest quantity was the forged iron spearhead, tanged, leaf-shaped, unfullered. There are approximately 232 of these, many now only represented by fragments. They range in length up to 220mm. Of the 91 iron awls recorded by Harper, many are now in fragments, and an exact count of whole specimens is impossible. About 158 pieces are present in the collection. Several have protective wooden tips slipped on over their points.

Seventeen knives were recovered, with one possible knife fragment. These are similar to the two types found at Northport, with full-slab forged iron blades sandwiched between two wooden grips to form the handles, ranging in size from the smaller types, 16cm and longer, to the heavier utility knives 27cm and more in length. One tanged utility knife was noted, with a slightly rounded handle of a single piece of wood, topped with a metal cap.

While there was a greater variety of bead-types in this site, three sorts matched those found at Northport. The collection presently contains 106 of the frit-cored beads described more fully above. Three remain strung on their original vegetable-fibre cordage. A single example of another frit-cored bead was recovered (84.22.652a,b); it too was ovoid, with a dark navy glaze, decorated with an applied white glaze in two central longitudinal lines, with design elements above and below of six white dots around a central white dot. The bead measured 1.1 x 1cm and is now broken in half. The white is a tin slip applied by trailing, after the bead has been dipped in the blue glaze. The brown core "has the appearance of compact sand (the grains are slightly fused on the surface of the perforation)." (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

Glass beads included approximately 25 of the drawn beads of the IVb-variety found at Northport, ovoid to cylindrical. Length ranges from 0.3-1.1cm, width from 0.4-0.55cm. These are multi-layered, translucent dark navy-blue over white over dark navy-blue, exhibiting three straight to slightly curved/spiral white stripes. A variant with distinctly spiral stripes (Kidd IVb'-) has a paler exterior and a darker core, 1.4 x 0.8cm. The burial originally included at least 40 more of these beads, which Georgina Hopps had made into a necklace and earrings. (A photograph of her wearing these appeared in the 5 May 1989 edition of the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*.)

Also recovered from this site were approximately 225 transparent navy-blue glass beads (Kidd IIa56), with slight variations in size and shape, but averaging 2mm in diameter and 1mm in length. Some appeared almost unaltered tube sections, while others had rounded ends very like the later "seed" beads. This lot included variants of oval, translucent/opaque bright navy glass (Kidd IIa57). (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

One whole bead (plus 12 fragments) of practically opaque robin's-egg-blue glass (Kidd IIa40) is 6mm in diameter by 4mm. These beads are chemically unstable and many other examples are now represented only by paste smears. (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

The final group of 81 beads, all of a translucent "rose wine", show wide variation in their shape, ranging from nearly tubular (not seen by Karklins) to elongated oval (olive-pit-shaped) to ovoid (Kidd IIa60). (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

The European-made beads at both Northport (BlCx-1) and Pictou (BkCp-1), as analyzed by Karklins, have proved valuable dating aids.

> Based on the most distinctive varieties, the [Pictou] site most likely dates to the 1550-1600 period. The assemblage is more similar to those from Ontario and western New York than New England. The similarity of the beads from the [Northport] site with those from the Hopps site [Pictou] suggests that the two are roughly coeval. (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988)

Native-made beads included seven whole and two fragmented white discoidal shell beads, now bonded together in a lump of iron rust. Identification of the shell type is not possible until after conservation. They appear to measure 0.4cm in diameter by 0.09cm, with a bore diameter of 0.2cm.

Once again, the most spectacular of the grave-gifts were the copper cooking pots, which were truly impressive, both for sheer size, quantity, and variety of construction techniques. One brass cooking pot was also recovered, and the presence of a large brass base-fragment, formerly thought to be copper, has been revealed by microprobe analysis. (Valery Monahan 1990)

The smallest of the copper pots (84.22.533a) could more properly be called a pannikin. All that remains is the base, roughly 9cm in diameter, and a portion of one side, about 6.5cm high.

The next smallest pot (55.48.001a) was recovered bent into an ovoid shape, measuring 29.7 x 24.7cm, with a depth of 11cm. It is forged copper, hammered in a spirally-coiling pattern. The iron ear-lugs are simply riveted on, apparently dispensing with any sort of rim-band. It is approximately the same size as Pot Four (72.51.20) from the Northport Site.

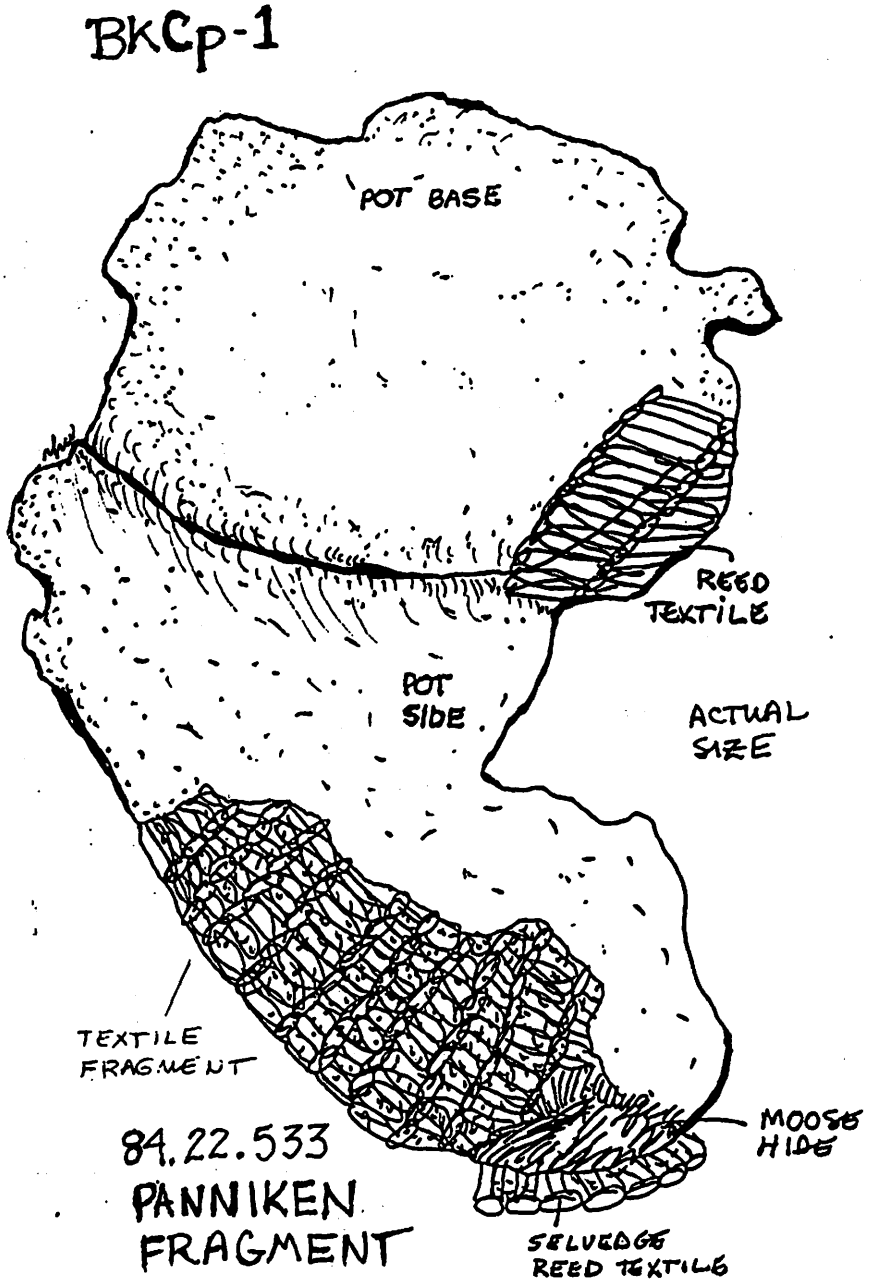


Figure 38.
Copper panniken fragment
Site BkCp-1

Seven large copper pots were present, one of them crushed, and one lacking a handle. Diameters range between 69.7cm and 52cm; with depths of between 37.7cm and 26 cm, respectively. All appear to be made in the same way as Pot One (72.51.11) from the Northport Site: that is, of lathe-turned, spiral-hammered copper, having two rim-bands with three iron rivets each, the ear-lugs incorporated into the rim-bands, and iron handles. Rims are everted at right angles to the pot, their outside edges folded under, with cut-marks notching the right-angle bend.

A further spiral-hammered copper pot, of which only a fragment remains, shows the same twisted-copper rim-band and earlug combination, with copper rivets, of Pot Two (72.51.12a-d) from the Northport Site. This pot fragment has its rim bent up vertically, extending the pot wall, and the whole piece has been liberally smeared with red ochre.

There are four other partial pots. The single fragment which shows a rim-band has one of iron, which completely encircles the pot, held on by four iron rivets, two to a side. This pot's rim is small, 1.5cm wide. It does not completely cover the rim-band.

The only complete brass pot found in the Maritimes so far is in this collection (84.22.30). It has a similar single iron rim-band; the rim is 0.7cm wide. The brass is forged, hammered in a spiral pattern beginning at the centre of the base of the pot, as in the copper pots from both Pictou and Northport. Valery Monahan, in the course of the research for her Honors Thesis (1990; see her appendix below), discovered that one of the pot fragments—a base—formerly thought to have been copper, was actually of brass (84.22.14).

Ten unattached iron handles and three rim-bands were present in the two pits. Two of these could have come from the two brass pots for which we have evidence, a third possibly from the single complete copper pot which lacked a handle at time of burial. The seven remaining handles may have represented gifts of recycled iron, or these may indicate the presence of seven further copper pots, all fragmented, in the two burials. Presently, ten rim-fragments, four base fragments, and twenty-nine miscellaneous copper pieces are in the collection. (It must be remembered that Hopps also gave material to Russell Harper and to others, long before the Nova Scotia Museum acquired the present collection.)

According to Laurier Turgeon—who has been examining notarial records for Bordeaux and Rouen—French-Basque trade-goods lists from the

late sixteenth century match items in the Hopps and Northport Sites closely. The copper pots are well represented on such bills of lading.

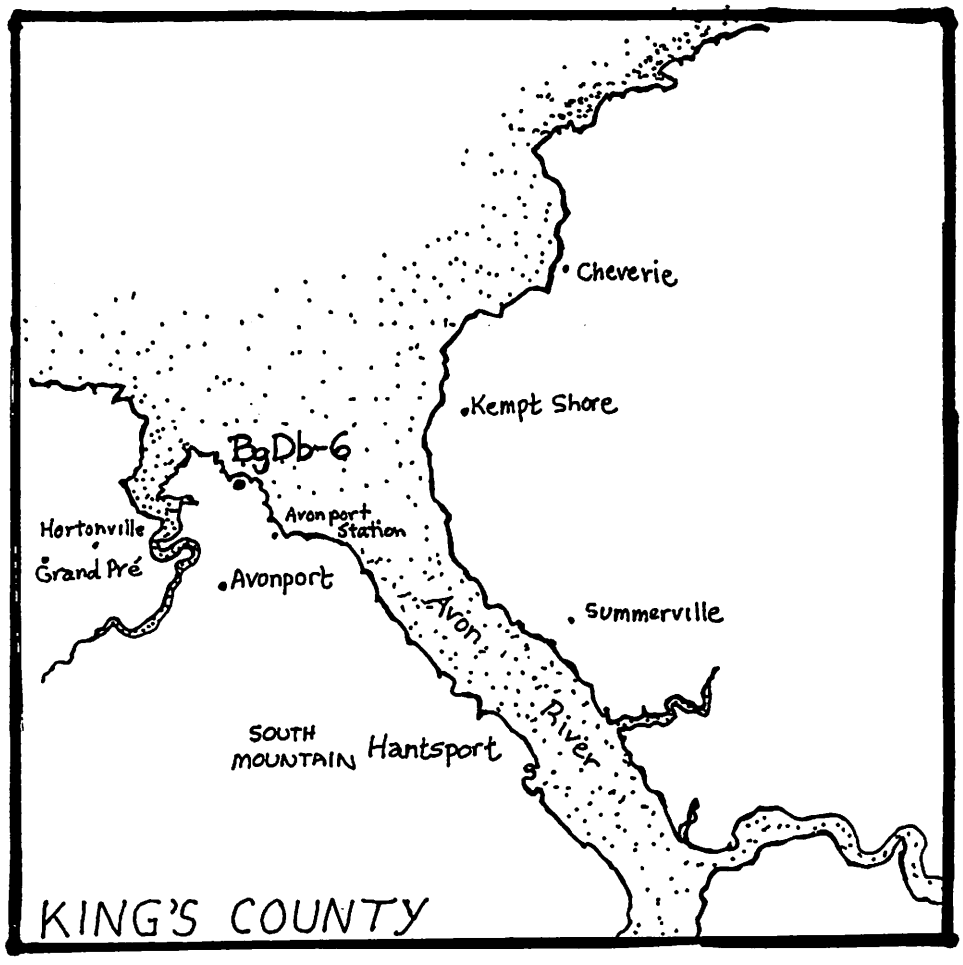
> In 1584, Micqueto de Hoyarsabal, master of a Basque vessel, purchased for "trade with the Savages of Canada", some 1212 pounds weight of "kettles of red copper", probably making up about 100 kettles since another document specifies that their average weight was twelve pounds (Archives départementales de la Gironde, 3E 5425, folios 449-450, 28 April 1584). The same Hoyarsabal bought no fewer than 200 kettles of red copper in 1586, and 200 more the following year for trade in Canada (ADG, 3E 5427, folios 265-267, 20 April 1586; 3E 5428, folios 84-86, 6 February 1587). It is of interest to point out that the kettles of the 1586 purchase were noted as having been "garnished with iron", presumably referring to the handles and the support bands. (Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press)

William Fitzgerald, who examined the Hopps and Northport material in 1986, is of the opinion that artifacts from the two sites are the type of trade goods common in the New World during the period 1580 to 1600. Laurier Turgeon, who examined the collections in 1990, concurs. (Fitzgerald & Turgeon 1990: personal communication; Fitzgerald, Turgeon *et al*: in press)

Figure 39

1600-1630 A.D.
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Figure 40.
Site BgDb-6 Avonport
King's County, N.S.



BgDb-6

THE AVONPORT SITE
BgDb-6
King's County, N.S.

In the summer of 1971, Walter Frandsen was digging a ditch from a well to his cottage at Avonport, N.S. The land on which he dug had formerly been a field incorporated into the Haliburton Farm (Map Reference ME07966 approximately). Before that, according to John Erskine (n.d), the area may have been an early cemetery.

> The delay in occupying the Avonport peninsula may be explained by the tradition that on the knoll above the beach there had been an Indian chapel and cemetery. Respect for the Indians may have delayed occupation until a church in Grand Pré made the chapel unnecessary. There were both church and priest in Grand Pré by 1687.

On the surface Mr. Frandsen found two rim-fragments of a thin-walled copper pot, one of them measuring 185 x 104mm, and the other 120 x 86mm. The pot had been constructed of thin copper, not of the thicker-walled spirally-hammered copper as were those from Sites BlCx-1 and BkCp-1. The rim was an almost non-existent fold of the metal, parallel to the body of the pot. One piece shows a small perforation, 10mm in diameter 7mm below the lip, which probably represents a rivet hole for the rim-band, now missing. This type of thin-walled pot is felt by William Fitzgerald to be the cheaper style being made in France for the North American trade after 1600. (Personal communication: 1986)

The process of ditching uncovered further material, at a depth of 24-30" below the surface. (Preston 1988: personal communication) Erskine reported (n.d.) that "at a depth of three feet, a cache of tools appeared: a short sword, a stiletto with a metal scabbard, an axe, a dozen or so of knives from which wooden handles had decayed, fragments of a copper kettle, a a quart of beads. At the bottom of the disturbance were a few pieces of crumbling bone above a thin layer of black soil."

There is no further documentation for this site, other than a photo-caption in the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald* dated 16 September 1971, which mentions a "cache" of "30 small table knives, porcelain [glass and shell] beads, pieces of copper utensils, a foot-long sword and a heavy pointed stone...." This illustration also showed an iron axe.

The Avonport "cache" or burial site has been designated BgDb-6, and some of the artifacts are now in the Nova Scotia Museum collection. This

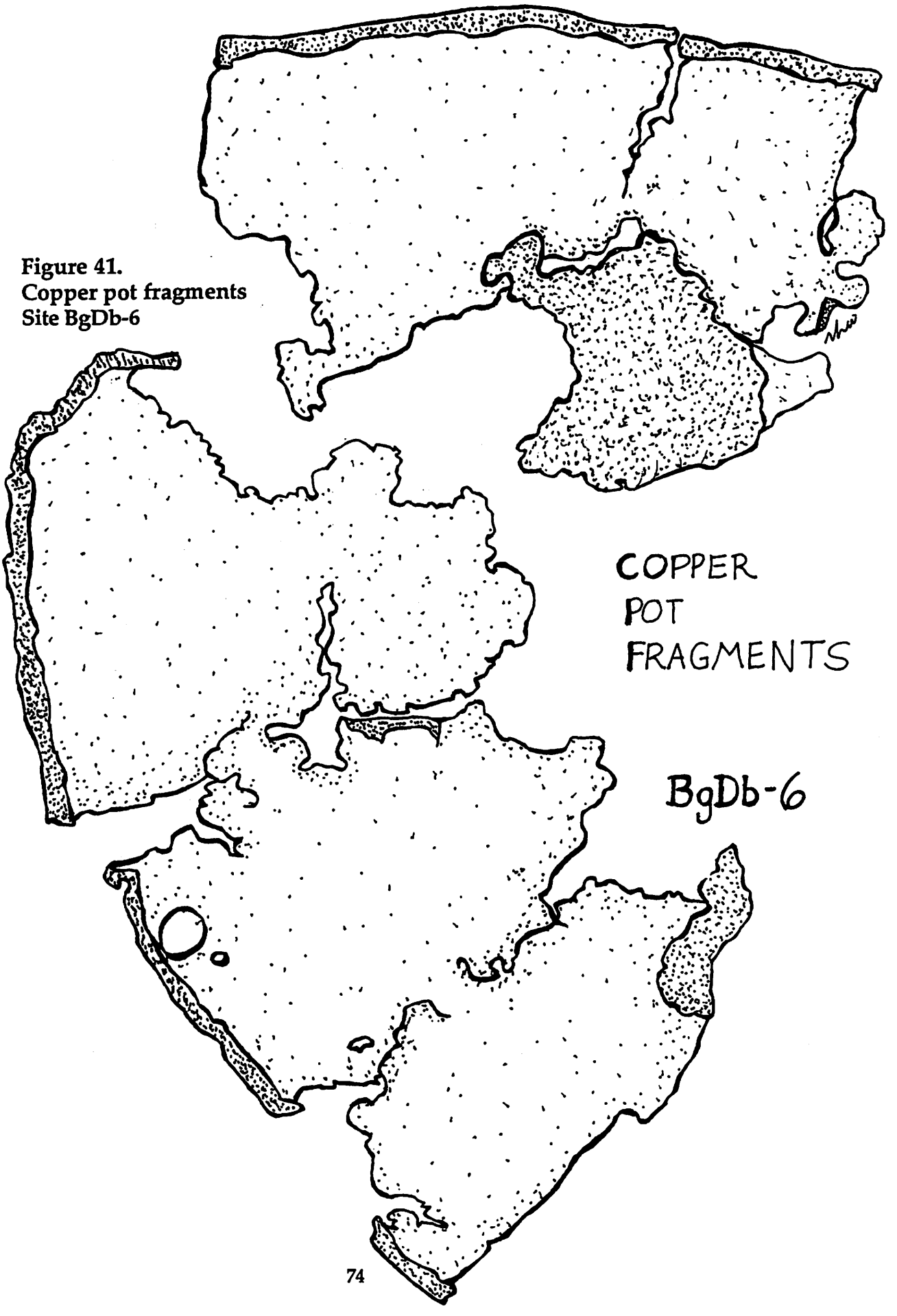


Figure 41.
Copper pot fragments
Site BgDb-6

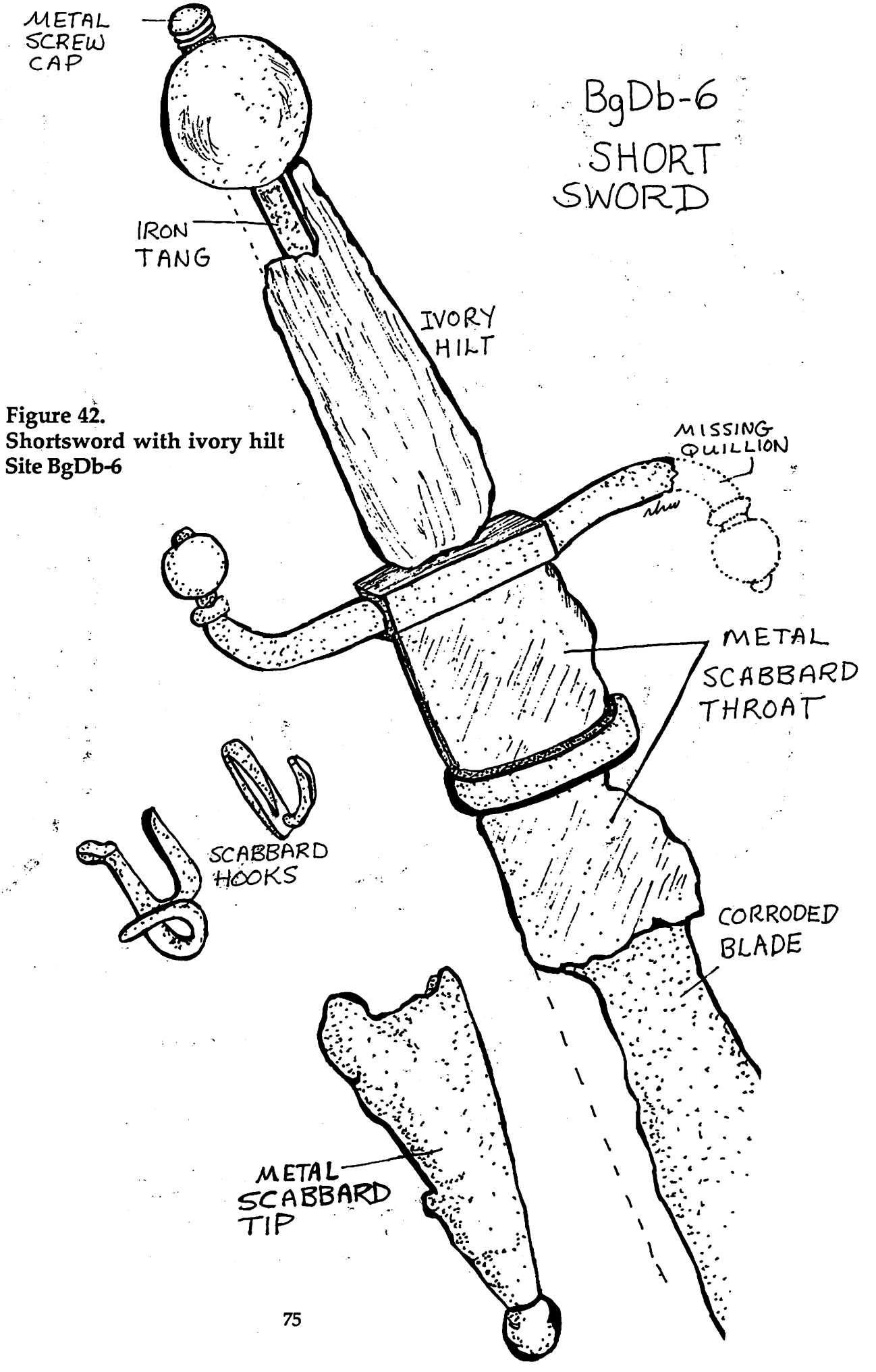


Figure 42.
Shortsword with ivory hilt
Site BgDb-6

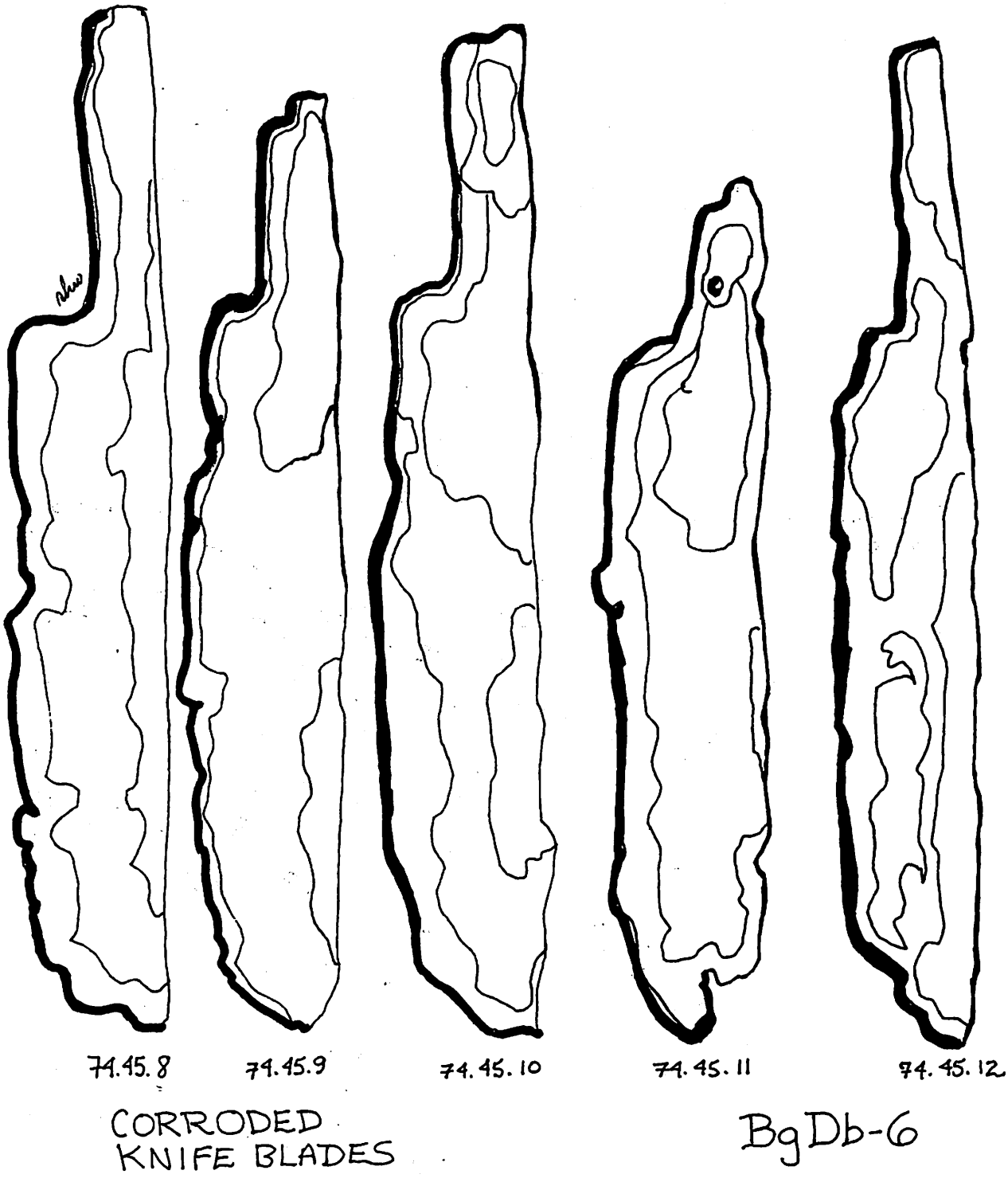
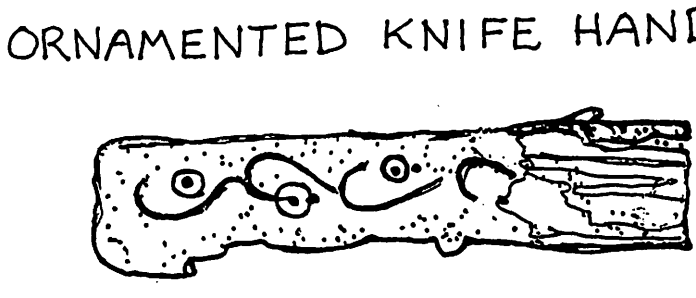


Figure 43.
Knife blades and ornamented handle
Site BgDb-6



material includes five long-bone fragments, not identified as to species (Erickson, 1989, personal communication). The "sword" is a dagger or small-sword, of a late 16th-century type similar to the two small-swords found at BkCp-1. It has a forged iron blade, unfullered, single-edged, with an iron tang passing through an ovate ivory hilt-piece, capped with an iron ball-finial slipped on over the tang and held by an iron washer and cap. Metal quillions emerging from a heavy rectangular centre-bar show one upturned, ending in a small ball-finial and washer, the other downturned, with the end missing. The small-sword is now fused by corrosion to a metal scabbard-throat similar to those found at the Pictou Site, BkCp-1. A scabbard tip was also preserved. The sword length is 44cm, width 10cm, and the depth 3cm, including the scabbard throat.

Approximately 1950 white shell beads were recovered from the site. The majority were discoidal (8-9mm in diameter), and the remainder slightly more tubular forms (9x7mm to 20x7mm), both types virtually identical to those from the Pictou and Northport sites. In addition, there were 1069 translucent oyster-white and 34 transparent bright navy glass beads [Kidd Ia4 and Ia19, respectively], thin-walled and tubular in shape, of a type not encountered at Sites BlCx-1 or BkCp-1. Length of the blues varied from 13-14mm, with a diameter of 3mm; length of the whites was 14-15mm, with a 3mm diameter. "Both varieties are extremely long-lived but considering the associated material, the beads would suggest a site date [for BgDb-6] between about 1575 and around 1615." (Karklins to Ferguson, 28 June 1988) Additional beads are still in private collections in the area.

These beads are known to have been common in Atlantic Canada by 1607, when Marc Lescarbot noted their acquisition by the Micmac at Port Royal: "...*matachias* [ornaments; quills] are brought unto them from France, made of small quills of glass mingled with tin or lead, which are bartered with them by the fathom for want of an ell...." (Lescarbot 1968, III:158) The beads came in two colours: blue and white. "Thereupon to win him over M. de Poutrincourt made a treaty of friendship with him, and gave him presents of knives, hatchets, and *matachiaz, i.e.* scarves, necklaces, and armlets made of chaplets or of tubes of white and blue glass, whereat he was well content...." (Lescarbot 1968, II:322)

There appears to be such an abundance of these white and blue tubular beads in the New-World trade with which Lescarbot was familiar, that their absence from the Northport and Pictou sites perhaps bespeaks an earlier date for these two sites, a date before the introduction of beads Ia4 and Ia19 (Kidd),

common in 1607; and, conversely, a date for the Avonport site in the latter end of Karklins' range of 1575-1615.

Of the thirty or more knives recovered at the Avonport site, at least twenty-five are now in fragments. The five remaining in fair condition measure between 150 x 27mm and 164 x 26mm. None of these knives are constructed in the same way as those in either the Hopps or Northport sites. The blades are tanged, and those with handles remaining show a single piece of wood bored and slipped over the tang to form the grip.

Iron awls found are similar to those from the other two sites, but the single iron trade-axe, while constructed in the same way, is smaller and thinner. It measures 20.2 x 10.5cm, as compared to a 22.1 x 12cm axe from Northport, and a 22.5 x 12.2cm axe from the Hopps Site. It too may represent a cheaper class of trade-goods, being made especially for the North American market after 1600.

The smaller axe size, the very thin shoddy copper-pot remains, the differing knife-style, and the presence of a known type of seventeenth-century glass trade bead, would seem to indicate a seventeenth-century date for this site, perhaps between 1600-1625. By contrast, evidence for an earlier date at the Northport and Hopps Sites rests on a complete lack of such glass beads — available in bulk by the seventeenth century—coupled with an earlier knife-style, an earlier, heavier copper pot type, and no evidence of any kind of gun or associated technology in the male burial at BkCp-1. Guns were being traded by the French to Micmac and Maliseet for the first time in 1607, and as Nicolas Denys mentions above, were common grave-gifts for male burials. [The Avonport Site, if it is a burial, may be that of a woman or women; sewing awls and multiple beads were common female grave-gifts, as opposed to bows or guns.]

There actually may be less than two generations between the persons buried at BlCx-1 and BkCp-1, and those associated with the Avonport material at BgDb-6. Differences in the type of goods recovered may reflect a number of things. For example, an increase in the fur-trade led to a commercialization of it which resulted in cheaper and shoddier goods being made specifically for the New-World market. New technologies are perhaps reflected in the tanged, as opposed to the full-slab, knife blades. An additional factor was the increased movement of the French into an area formerly dominated by the French Basques.

Long before 1600, the Micmac had abandoned Portuguese in favour of a Basque pidgin. This would give way to French, as French settlers began to

move permanently into the Maritimes. The first settlements, beginning in 1604 with St. Croix, and Port Royal the following year, meant an increased supply of trade goods, and perhaps a difference in types of trade goods as well.

> In summer they often wear our capes, and in winter our bed-blankets, which they improve with trimming and wear double. They are also quite willing to make use of our hats, shoes, caps, woolens and shirts, and of our linen to clean their infants, for we trade them all these commodities for their furs. (Biard, Jesuit Relations 1896, II:75-77)

Trade goods were in such great demand that, into the first few decades of the seventeenth century, they gave rise to a type of Native commerce. M. de Poutrincourt, founder of the Port Royal settlement, voyaged to what is now Saco, Maine, in 1607. He saw French trade-goods being funnelled down into Maine by Micmac and Maliseet entrepreneurs, acting as middlemen in the fur trade. (Bourque, Whitehead 1987)

> Two hours later two Indians arrived, the one an Etechemin, named Chkoudon, the chief of the river St. John, which is called by the Indians Oigoudi; the other a Souriquois, named Messamoet, chief or Sagamos in the river of Port de Lahave....They had much merchandise, gained by barter with the French, which they came thither to sell—to wit, kettles, large, medium, and small, hatchets, knives, dresses, capes, red jackets, peas, beans, biscuits, and other such things. (Lescarbot 1968, II:323)

Early seventeenth-century French chroniclers were calling the Micmac "Souriquois" after the Souricoua River in their territory. This piece of historical trivia sheds light on Native and European interactions during the protohistoric period. The name Souricoua appears only once in documents of the time (Champlain 1936, I:169), and it may derive from the Basque *zurikoa*, meaning "of the white men." (Bakker, n.d.) This river, possibly the Scadouc, was located by Champlain as running between the Northumberland Strait and the Bay of Fundy, and was an important trading rendezvous between the Natives and Europeans.

One must keep in mind that the Micmac and Maliseet were speaking pidgin-Basque to European visitors at that period—Lescarbot is very specific that they are not using their own language to him at Port Royal. We may postulate the Micmac telling Champlain the Basque translation of their name for this river—"the place the white men come." This term in turn is used by the French as a geographically-derived tribal name for Natives frequenting that coast, just as they called Micmac from the Gaspé "Gaspéiquois." The derivation of the tribal name Etechemin or Etchemin, for Maliseet, is still being argued.

I include this analysis of "Souriquois" as just one instance of the way in which archaeologists studying the protohistoric period in the Maritimes must unravel a multicultural tangle of languages, of material cultures, of social, economic and ritual frameworks. Hitherto, this has not been done as comprehensively as it might. As the seventeenth century unfolds, and greater documentation becomes available, the historical spotlight begins to shift away from the Aboriginal Peoples to the Europeans. Many histories of the Maritimes, or of particular provinces or counties therein, begin with a chapter on "The Indians;" this is followed by "The Acadians," and thereafter nothing is said of the Native groups.

Within the European context the spotlight rests mainly on the French and the English, whose warring for dominance in North America would occupy centre stage in the next 150 years; starting in 1613, when the English burned Port Royal. Yet even after the first tentative beginnings of French settlement here, the Gulf of St. Lawrence was still awash with the intrigues, the alliances and feuds of many groups: Portuguese, Spanish, Spanish Basque, French Basque, French, English.

The French Captain Daniel sent his ship under Michel Gallois from Cape Breton to Miscou in 1631, to fish and to trade. Gallois encountered two Basque vessels, and boarded one of them, demanding to see the captain's commission. This Basque, Joannis Arnandel of St. Jean de Luz, was alone on the vessel with his cabin boy; he had no license. Arnandel was taken off his ship by Gallois and the captain of a French barque named du May, who took Arnandel and all his ship's arms back to du May's own vessel. What followed was one of the funniest episodes in the many cod-and-fur wars of the period.

> This having been done, du May and Gallois returned to the vessel of the said Arnandel with some of their own people. And when they had gone on board they called all the men of Arnandel's crew who were ashore and informed them of the agreement and understanding come to between their captain and themselves. To which one of the Basques made reply, that the capture and detention of their captain were not of much consequence, since they could make another captain of a small boy on their vessel. Whereupon du May, wishing to reprove the man for such a remark, and to point out to him how wrong it was to speak so disparagingly of his chief, the Basque and all his companions became enraged, and being very impetuous by nature, they made their way to the lower part of the vessel, and seized some pikes and muskets still remaining, which du May and Gallois had not found. And with these they both defended themselves and attacked du May and his men so courageously that they forced him to retire from the ship with some of his men who were wounded, and whom he quickly caused to embark with him in his boat. And as these people were now in a state of great excitement, not satisfied with what they had done, they continued to pursue du May

> until, having retreated to his own vessel, he was obliged to get Captain Arnandel to come up on deck, so that the latter might order his men to cease their violence. But the Captain, finding himself free, promptly threw himself into the water, and, clothed as he was, swam to a boat in which were some of his people...then by the favour and assistance of another Basque vessel, he came swooping down on du May, and fired two or three cannon shots at him....[du May and Gallois] found themselves captured by the men whom they had captured shortly before. (Champlain 1936, VI:207-210)

Arnandel, a hero in the best Basque tradition, proceeded to take captive yet a third French vessel, which had previously been robbed of its cargo of furs by the English at Tadoussac.

Captain Daniel, who had dispatched Gallois to Miscou, was beset by New-World poachers and pirates. He had just run the Scots out of St. Anne three years previously, burning their fort. But there were also pirates of other nationalities, with whom he had to contend, nationalities whose presence in the area is even less well-known today. Captain Daniel was sailing from France to the New World in 1631, when he was attacked off Cape Breton Island by "Turks," probably pirates from—or flying the flag of—the Barbary Coast states of Northern Africa.

> On the eighteenth they sighted land at Cape Ray; and shortly afterwards they perceived a vessel, which they took for a Turkish one, coming down upon them with the wind. This made them get under way and prepare for defence; but the Turk, perceiving a considerable number of men on the deck, drew off and bore down on a Basque vessel at which it fired some cannon-shots and then drew alongside. The grappling was not well done, however, and the vessels separated; and, as they separated, a Basque sailor who was in the stern of his vessel grasped the flag that was in the stern of the Turk, and pulled it to himself. At once the Basque vessel began to make off...so that it escaped and carried off the said flag, on which were depicted three crescents. (Champlain 1936, VI:201)

These European raids, piracies, and maneuverings for power inevitably drew in the Micmac and Maliseet, on whom the fur-trade in the area depended.

> The malice of these same Basques [under Joannis Arnandel]...persuaded the savages that the French meant to poison them by means of the brandy they gave them to drink. And, as these people are very credulous, on meeting a boat with Frenchmen in it, which had approached the land in order to trade with them, these quarrelsome and barbarous people [the pot calling the kettle black], flinging themselves on the boat, ravaged it, and plundered it of all that it contained. When the sailors resisted, one of them was killed by an arrow, and two savages were in like manner killed by the sword of a Frenchman belonging to the boat. Thus were the French maltreated by the English, the Basques, and even by the savages....(Champlain 1936, VI:213)

A competent protohistory of the Maritimes must take all these peoples, all these variables, into account.

Figure 44

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

BURIALS

The Northport site was that of a primary burial of a single individual, a young woman. Her rich grave-gifts included copper pots, glass and frit-cored beads, axes and knives—all virtually identical to those included in the multiple secondary burials which make up the Hopps site. What is the cultural context which presents us with two such different burial forms, one the primary burial of a single individual, the other a secondary burial of the skeletal remains of multiple individuals? Both sites seem to be of the same period, the late sixteenth century. Their locations are not too widely distanced. They may even represent burials of close kin. What accounts, then, for the differences? And what is the cultural context which provides all the dead with lavish gifts, both the single adult male and the young female, as well as the other, group, burial?

A search of the seventeenth-century documentation provides answers to some of these questions, even while raising further questions. The most detailed sources—Champlain, Lescarbot, Biard, Denys, LeClercq and Dièreville—blanket the seventeenth century. Through the eyes of these French writers, one sees Native life as it was in the early protohistoric period, and how it begins to change with the second century of European contact.

Lescarbot (1968, III:273-275) describes the death and burial of Panoniac, a Micmac killed while trading with the Armouchiquois. His body was brought to St. Croix where it was embalmed. "Of what kind this balm is I could not discover, not having enquired upon the spot; I believe they cut up the dead bodies and dry them. Certain it is that they preserve them from rotteness." After Panoniac's body was preserved at St. Croix, it was brought home to Port Royal. Usually the dead were mourned for about a month, said Lescarbot, but fearing to offend the French, Chief Membertou cut the time to eight days.

> "...They began on the next day at daybreak their weepings and cryings, which we heard from our said fort, taking some intermission during the day. And they mourn in turn, every cabin on his set day, and every person in his turn." (Lescarbot 1968, III:.279)

The Micmac painted their faces black to mourn Panoniac, and after they had wept for him, "they went to the place where his cabin stood while he was alive, and there burnt all that he had left, his bows, arrows, quivers, his beaver skins, his tobacco (without which they cannot live), his dogs, and his other small furniture, to the end that none should quarrel over his succession." (Lescarbot 1968, III:.279)

> They content themselves with burning the dead man's goods [rather than his body]; and as for the body, they put it honourably in the grave. This Panoniac, of whom we have spoken, was kept in the cabin of Niguiroet, his father, and of Neguiaodetch, his mother, until the spring-time, when the muster of the savages was held to go to revenge his death: in which assembly he was yet again bewailed, and before they went on the warpath they made an end of his funeral, and carried him (according to their custom) to a desolate island, towards Cape Sable, some five and twenty or thirty leagues distant from Port Royal. Those isles which serve them for graveyards are secret amongst them, for fear some enemy should seek to disturb the bones of their dead. (Lescarbot 1968, III:283)

Tombs, according to Lescarbot, were made like wooden boxes, into which the bodies were placed and then covered, "which we call to bury, and not to inter, seeing they are not within the earth." (Lescarbot 1968, III:284) The grave was then filled with gifts from all the people present.

> For after they have laid the dead to rest, every one makes him a present of the best thing he has. Some cover him with many skins of beavers, of otters, and other beasts: others present him with bows, arrows, quivers, knives, matachias [ornaments], and other things....they have this custom from the first days of their fathers....(Lescarbot 1968, III:285,288)

Some of the questions raised by Lescarbot's account—how was embalming done? has he misunderstood about burial in the earth itself?—can be answered by the more detailed description by the Recollet Father Chrestien LeClercq, who officiated at Micmac burials while living in the Gaspé-Miramichi-Restigouche region during the period 1675 to 1683.

> When the dying person has drawn his last breath, the relatives and friends of the deceased cover his body with a fine skin of elk, or a robe of beaver. In this he is enshrouded and bound with cords of leather or bark in such a manner that the chin touches the knees and the feet the back. Hence it comes about that their graves are quite round, of the form of a well, and four to five feet deep. Meanwhile the leading person and the chiefs [elders] give directions that the bark of the wigwam of the dead man be struck, the words *Oué, Oué, Oué*, being said for the purpose of making the soul come forth. Then certain young Indians are appointed to go and announce to all the people, and even to the French settlements, the death of their relatives and friends. These deputies approach the wigwams to which they are sent, climb into a tree, and cry out three times with all their strength that such an Indian is dead. After this, they approach...inviting them to assist in his funeral, which is celebrated in the following fashion. Everybody having assembled at the wigwam of the deceased, the body is carried to the general burial-place of the nation. It is placed in the grave and covered with bark and with the finest skins. It is adorned also with branches of fir and sprigs of cedar, and finally they add thereto everything which the deceased has been accustomed to use. If it was a man, they add his bow, arrows, spear, club, gun, powder, lead, porringer, kettle, snowshoes, &c.; if it was a woman, her collar for use in dragging the sled or in carrying wood, her axe, knife, blanket, necklaces of wampum and of beads,

> and her tools used for ornamenting and painting the clothes, as well as the needles for sewing the canoes and for lacing the snowshoes. The grave is then filled with earth, and upon it is placed a quantity of logs elevated three or four feet in the form of a mausoleum....(LeClercq 1910:300-301)

This wooden structure, in LeClercq's day, was erected *over* the grave, both as a marker and as a protection from beasts. Perhaps Lescarbot, who was not present at Panoniac's burial, misunderstood. Perhaps this type of box-burial was done in rocky areas where an excavation of four to five feet was impossible; perhaps there were regional variations in burial customs, even within a single tribal group. It is also possible that customs had changed in the 70 years between Lescarbot and LeClercq's writings: LeClercq does describe "a grave built in the form of a box, containing a quantity of skins of beavers and of moose, some arrows, bows, wampum, beadwork, and other trinkets." (1910:303)

This seems to fit with Lescarbot's depiction. Because this grave contained arrows and a bow, instead of a musket and lead, it may represent an older form. Yet the Jesuit Pierre Biard, living at Port Royal a scant four years after Lescarbot, tells us, "When the body is placed (in the grave), as it does not come up even with the ground on account of the depth of the grave, they arch the grave over with sticks, so that the earth will not fall back into it, and thus they cover up the tomb." (Biard, Jesuit Relations 1896, II: 322)

In 1699, Dièreville saw the grave of the Jesuit Father Thury, who had died at Chebuctou [now Halifax], and who had been buried by the Micmac, in "a tomb of stakes, covered with bark, arched, cradle-shaped, and rather long than round; while covering his clay small stones, instead of marble, were neatly arranged upon the ground." (Dièreville 1934:78) This suggests the priest was buried extended, covered with earth and small stones, then having some sort of wood and bark construction erected over the burial site.

LeClercq, having described primary burials, goes on to discuss secondary burials, which occur if death overtook the person during the winter, when the ground was too hard to dig.

> If an Indian dies during the winter at some place remote from the common burial-place of his ancestors, those of his wigwam enwrap him with much care in barks painted red and black, place him upon the branches of some tree on the bank of a river, and build around him with logs a kind of little fort, for fear lest he be torn by wild beasts or birds of prey. In the spring the chief sends the young men to fetch the body, and it is received with the same ceremonies which have just been described. (1910:302)

It is from LeClercq (1910:302) that we have information confirming Lescarbot's guess at embalming procedures.

> I have learned only this from our Indians, that the chiefs of their nation formerly entrusted the bodies of the dead to certain old men, who carried them sacredly ["*religieusement* "] to a wigwam built on purpose in the midst of the woods, where they remained for a month or six weeks. They opened the head and the belly of the dead person, and removed therefrom the brain and the entrails; they removed the skin from the body, cut the flesh into pieces, and, having dried it in the smoke or in the sun, they placed it at the foot of the dead man, to whom they gave back his skin, which they fitted on very much as if the flesh had not been removed.

This was a method practised both by Micmac and Maliseet—Panoniac was embalmed by the Maliseet at St. Croix, who then brought the remains to Port Royal. This technique of embalming also appears in a story collected by Silas Rand from the Micmac—"The Invisible Boy"—in which a sister performs the operation for her dead brother, who had taken the shape of a moose as he died. (Rand 1894:101-109)

An early Nova Scotia Museum curator, Harry Piers, was told in 1913 that the last burial to be made in an Indian cemetery at French Village, Nova Scotia, was that of a chief who had died in the woods near Liverpool. "They suspended the body and smoked it till it dried," said Piers' informant, Jerry Lonecloud, "then brought it by canoe to Indian Point...and buried it there; an old woman at Halifax still lives who saw the body brought there for burial." (Piers Notes, NSM Printed Matter File)

The placing of the body on scaffolding, described by LeClercq as a wintertime emergency measure, is reported by Nicolas Denys as having been routinely done, no matter what the time of year. Denys lived, fished and traded in the Maritimes for forty-eight years, between 1633 and 1681. His son Richard Denys de Fronsac married a Micmac woman. Again, it is difficult to understand the differences in the two accounts, since Denys' time-frame overlaps that of LeClercq, and LeClercq was living near de Fronsac's fort at one point.

> The women went to fetch fine pieces of bark from which they made a kind of bier on which they placed him well enwrapped. Then he was carried to a place where they had a staging built on purpose, and elevated eight or ten feet. On this they placed the bier, and there they left it about a year, until the time when the sun had entirely dried the body....The end of the year having passed, and the body [being] dry, it was taken thence and carried to a new place, which is their cemetery. There it was placed in a new coffin or bier, also of Birch bark, and immediately after in a deep grave which they had made in the ground. Into this all his relatives and friends threw bows, arrows, snow-shoes, spears, robes of Moose, Otter, and Beaver, stockings, moccasins, and

> everything that was needful for him in hunting and in clothing himself. All the friends of the deceased made him each his present, of the finest and best that they had. They competed as to who would make the most beautiful gift. At a time when they were not yet disabused of their errors, I have seen them give to the dead man, guns, axes, iron arrowheads, and kettles....All the burials of the women, boys, girls, and children were made in the same fashion, but the weeping did not last so long. They never omitted to place with each one that which was fitting for his use, nor to bury it with him. (Denys 1908:438-439)

All these grave goods, both of native and European manufacture, either belonging to the dead, or gifts from the survivors, were included in the burial, "in the thought which possessed them, that the spirits of all these articles would bear him company and do him service in the Land of Souls." (LeClercq 1910:303)

Denys reports how the French tried to disabuse the Micmac and Maliseet of this notion, urging them to open graves and see for themselves how the things had not gone away with the dead to the Ghost World. When they finally consented to trying this, they saw among other things a kettle, "all perforated with verdigris."

> An Indian having struck against it and found that it no longer sounded, began to make a great cry...."We see indeed," said he, "the robes and all the rest, and if they are still there it is a sign that the dead man has not had need of them in the other world, where they have enough of them because of the length of time that they have been furnished them. But with respect to the kettle," said he, "they have need of it, since it is among us a utensil of new introduction, and with which the other world cannot [yet] be furnished. Do you not indeed see," said he, rapping again upon the kettle, "that it has no longer any sound, and that it no longer says a word, because its spirit has abandoned it to go to be of use in the other world to the dead man to whom we have given it?" (Denys 1908:440)

This is a perfectly logical deduction, given the premises and world-view upon which it is based: the world-view discussed earlier, in which much of the created inorganic world was animate, having souls which departed after "death," just as almost all organic life-forms had souls, whether human, tree or animal. (While trees are considered Persons, and take the animate case, plants, for the most part, do not.) Denys says it was difficult to refute such logic, even upon showing the man another kettle, worn out from use, and not "speaking."

"Ha," said he, "that is because it is dead, and its soul has gone to the land where the souls of kettles are accustomed to go." And no other reason could be given at that time. (Denys 1908:440)

Figure 45

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Any overview of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the Maritimes must have as one of its primary foci the ways in which the European cultures affected, and in their turn were affected by, the Native cultural matrix already in place.

Looking at this solely in terms of Native lifeways, one sees that such changes were virtually all-encompassing. By 1608, for example, the Micmac and Maliseet had acquired guns in trade with the French at Port Royal, and had used them to wipe out most of the effective leadership of their enemies, the "Armouchiquois" around Saco, Maine. In 1610, Membertou, Chief at Port Royal, and his extended family were baptized as Catholics. The Chief, having thus allied himself with the French, immediately offered to make war on all those who did not convert. Hundreds of Micmac and Maliseet arrived in Port Royal seeking baptism, whether through a desire for alliance, or a fear of Membertou, is not known.

Conversion to Catholicism resulted in a loss of much of the pre-contact ritual life of the Micmac and Maliseet. Conversion to a fur-trade economy greatly modified existing social structures, while new materials and technologies from the Old World altered native material culture substantially.

Yet it was the introduction of European pathogens —the "measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken-pox, small-pox, typhus, typhoid, malaria, yellow fever, as well as the venereal diseases and possibly tuberculosis" (Heagerty, *in* Bailey 1969:75)—which was to have the greatest effect. The People had no natural immunities to such killers; even the common cold was often fatal to them. Ill health was further exacerbated by the new trade-diet of peas, prunes, biscuits and beans. The switch to carbohydrates, by a group used to millenia of eating largely meat and fat, proved disastrous. Their health was further attacked by alcohol, itself a carbohydrate.

By 1612, both Membertou and Messamouet, Chief at Lahave, were dead of European-introduced diseases, their lives a paradigm for what was to take place all over North America as first encounters between the New World and the Old took place: contact, enculturalization, death.

> Adapting an entirely different custom and thus breeding new diseases, they pay for their indulgence during the autumn and winter by pleurisy, quinsy, and dysentery,

> which kill them all off. During this year alone sixty have died at Cape de la Hève [Lahave, N.S., Messamouet's territory], which is the greater part of those who lived there.... (Biard, Jesuit Relations 1896, I:1770)

"They are astonished," continued Biard, "and often complain that since the French mingle with and carry on trade with them, they are dying fast and the population is thinning out...one by one the different coasts according as they have begun to traffic with us, have been more reduced by disease...." (Biard, Jesuit Relations 1896, III:105,109)

By the end of the seventeenth century, 70% to 90% of the Native peoples of the Maritimes were to die of European diseases, or from the toxic and sociological effects of alcohol. (Bailey 1969) There were few Elders left to pass on the stories and the knowledge of the Old Ones; there were few children left to learn.

Of all the changes that the protohistoric period ushered in for the Micmac and the Maliseet, this enormous drop in population was the greatest and most tragic. The archaeological record for the Maritimes was to read very differently after 1700.

As this essay shows, as early as 1600 Micmac burial sites were being broken into—at first for their grave-gifts of valuable beaver furs. Later excavations were done by vandals and treasure-seekers, the curious, the collectors, or the scientifically minded. Other sites have been destroyed by development, or eroded out by processes of nature. Interference with human remains is a felony under the Criminal Code of Canada. Any accidental discovery of Micmac remains, such as the Pictou material, is now reported by the Nova Scotia Museum to the Micmac Grand Chief and Council, and the material reburied at an appropriate time and place of their choice.

Ruth Holmes Whitehead
Assistant Curator, History Section
The Nova Scotia Museum

Figure 46

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Informants

Derek Davis, Chief Curator, Natural History, The Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax
Bruce Ellis, Curator, The Army Museum, Halifax
Paul Erickson, Anthropology Department, St. Mary's University, Halifax
Bernie Francis, Micmac Language Institute, Sydney, N.S.
William Fitzgerald, Hamilton, Ontario
Kenneth Hopps, Pictou, N.S.
Martin Mueller, Bowyer, Sackville, N.S.
Andrea Bear Nicholas, Maliseet Historian, Tobique, N.B.
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Laurier Turgeon, Université Laval, Québec

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Grateful thanks go to Penny Lighthall for her help in cataloguing the myriad fragments of furs and hides from the collections. Valery Monahan helped catalogue the cordage section of the collection, and contributed the appendix. Bruce Ellis identified the weaponry, and Karliss Karklins the beads. (Rob Ferguson kindly included our bead samples with some of his own from Canadian Parks Service sites, sent to Karliss Karklins.) Derek Davis, Fred Scott, and Alex Wilson identified organic material. Martin Mueller showed us that the "bow" fragment was in reality something else, not yet identified. Alex Wilson did the microphotography. Paul Erickson, with the permission of the late Grand Chief Donald Marshall, Sr., did the examination of the human remains. William Fitzgerald, Laurier Turgeon, James Bradley, Bruce J. Bourque, Michael Deal, Birgitta Wallace, Ingeborg Marshall, Chris Turnbull, David Keenlyside, Ralph Pastore and Karliss Karklins' research all helped in dating the sites and expanding knowledge of their historical contexts. Harold McGee once again provided the library of seventeenth-century sources, many of which the Champlain Society has made available to the world in English. Research Associate Joleen Gordon is at work reproducing the vegetable-fibre textiles, and her research has helped identify materials. Scott Robson did the proofreading and computor tutoring; Linda Wood, Roger Lloyd and Ron Merrick took the photographs. Appreciation is due to the many conservators who worked on the collection, both at the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Nova Scotia Museum Complex, and the independant contractors. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hopps were always kind and hospitable, and shared their information. Final special thanks go to the late Tom Paul and to Isabelle Toney-Shay, Micmac traditionalists who watched over us while we worked with this material.

For the Protohistoric Overview section:

**All line drawings are by the author,
and are actual size,
unless otherwise indicated.**

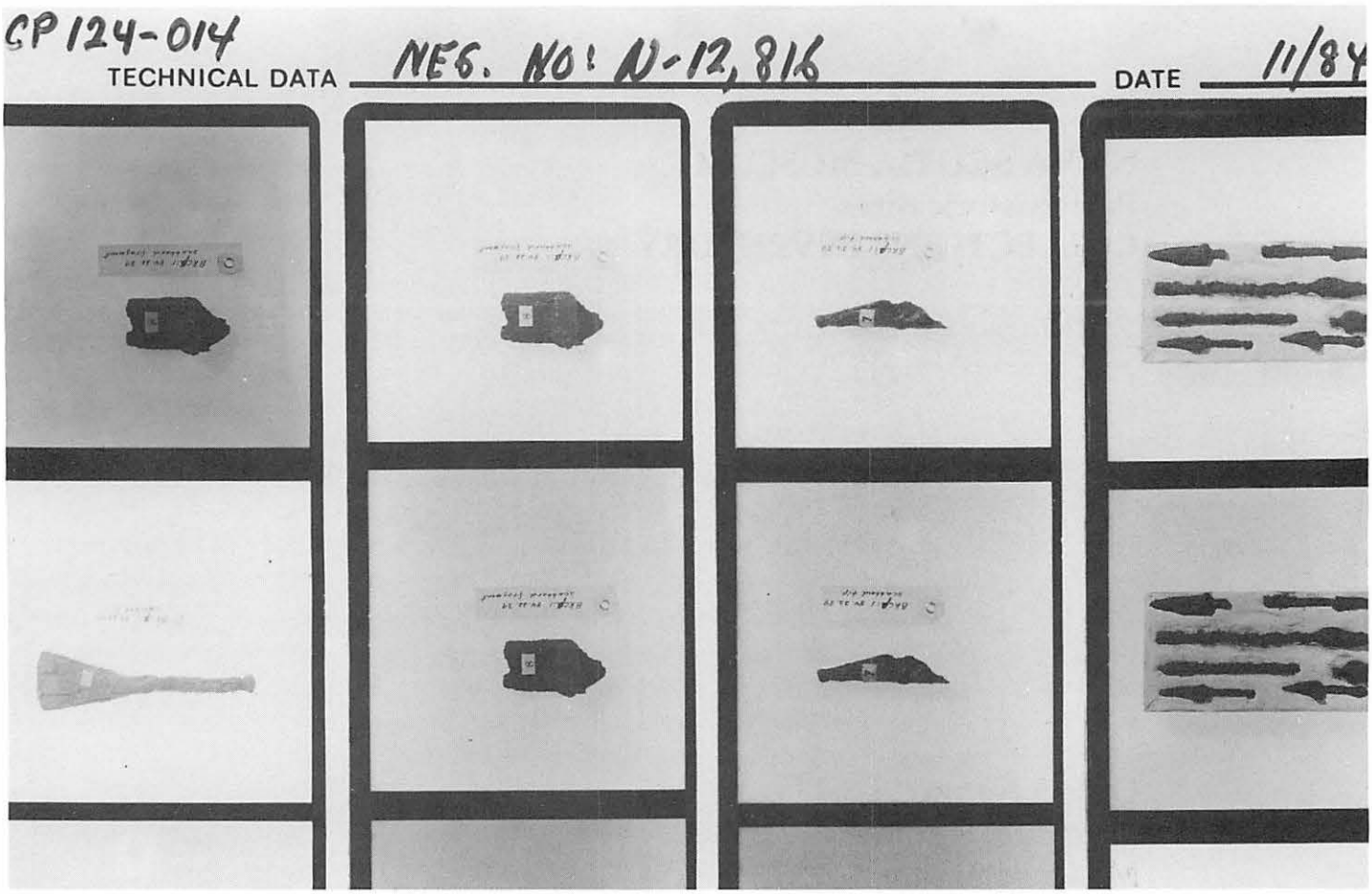
The photographs in the preceeding section, as well as Figure 118 in the following section, are reconstructions of Micmac life circa 1400 A.D., and were taken on the set of MI'KMAQ, a television series on the 15th-century Micmac, co-produced by the N.S. Department of Education's Education Media Services and CBC Halifax, 1980-1981; at the request of Dr. Peter Christmas of the Micmac Association for Cultural Studies. The photographer was Linda Wood.

Photographers for the Collections Inventory (Figures 47-117) are listed in the captions for that section.

NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM
Protohistoric Sites
COLLECTIONS INVENTORY

Object Name
Accession Number
Measurements
Comments

Figure 47 Contact sheet, artifact photography, BkCp-1 Photograph by Roger Lloyd.



COLLECTIONS INVENTORY:
Site BlCu-3
Oak Island, N.S.

Object Name, Accession Number, Measurements, Comments

Containers

BASKET	35.194 (8260)	318 x 165 mm	birchbark fragment

Faunal, Floral and Mineral Specimens

BEAVER FUR	35.195a (8261)	100 x 60 mm	fragment
	wrapped in birchbark fragment 35.195b		
	inside painted with red ochre		
SEALSKIN	35.197b (8263)	no mm	fragment missing
	originally wrapped around spud 35.197a		
BIRCHBARK	35.195b (8261)	100 x 60mm	fragment
	wrapped around beaver fur fragment 35.195a		
BIRCHBARK	35.197c (8263)	no mm	fragment missing
	originally wrapped around spud 35.197a		

Instruments and Utensils

AXEHEAD	35.196 (8262)	204 x 102 x 38 mm	forged iron
	traces of sealskin adhering		
SPUD?	35.197a (8263)	622 x 50 mm	forged iron
	originally in sealskin fragment 35.197b, birchbark 35.197c		

COLLECTIONS INVENTORY:
Site BlCx-1
Northport, N.S.

Object Name, Accession Number, Measurements, Comments

Containers

Bags, probable, fragments; woven vegetable fibres, native manufacture:

BAG?	72.51.4b	115 x 57 mm	twine-woven reed fragment fused to organic matter 72.51.4d

Pots, copper, cooking, European manufacture:

POT	72.51.11	Diam: 470 mm; Dp: 250 mm L: 720 mm (+ handles) H: 285 mm (+ earlugs)	intact
POT	72.51.12a-d	Diam: ?mm; Dp: 200 mm L: 613 mm (+ handles); H: 265 mm (+ earlugs)	crushed
POT	72.51.20	Diam: 260 mm; Dp: 150 mm	intact
POT	72.51.21	Diam: 395 mm; Dp: 220 mm L: 505 mm (+ handles); H: 260 mm (+ earlugs)	punctured

Costumes and Accessories

Armbands, leather:

ARMBAND	72.51.3a	199 x 41 mm	fragment
ARMBAND	72.51.3b	44 x 42 mm	fragment
ARMBAND	72.51.3c	120 x 41 mm	fragment

Armlets, copper, native manufacture from European metal:

ARMLET	72.51.9a	49 x 41 mm	fragment
ARMLET	72.51.9b	43 x 40 mm	fragment
ARMLET	72.51.9c	74 x 42 mm	fragment
ARMLET	72.51.9d	65 x 35 mm	fragment
ARMLET	72.51.9e	43 x 16 mm	fragment

the five fragments originally formed a single armlet

Beads:

BEAD	72.51.7a.1-696	04-08 x 01-04 mm	shell, *Mercenaria mercenaria* 669 whole, 27 frgs
BEAD	72.51.7b.1-31	07-09 x 01-02 mm	shell, *Mytilus edulis* 28 whole, 3 frgs

BEAD 72.51.7c.1-28 17-22 x 03-05 mm shell, *Buccinum/Neptunea*
22 whole, 6 frgs
BEAD 72.51.8.1-45 09 x 07 mm frit core, blue
43 whole, 2 halves
BEAD 72.51.22 08 x 4.5 mm glass, blue/white, IIb69
BEAD 72.51.27b 08 x 07 mm bone, rabbit radius?, fragment
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.27a
BEAD 72.51.29.1-8 07 x 05 mm glass, blue IIa40?, 8+
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.31 decomposing to paste
BEAD 72.51.30.1-8 08 x 07 mm frit core, blue, 7-8 whole
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.31
BEAD 72.51.33c 10 x 05 mm glass, blue IIa40?, smears only
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.33b decomposed to paste
BEAD 72.51.36b 07 x 05 mm glass, blue IIa40?, smears only
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.36a decomposed to paste
BEAD 72.51.37c 07 x 05 mm glass, blue IIa40?, 2-3
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.37a decomposed to paste
BEAD 72.51.44b 07 x 05 mm bone, rabbit radius?, 7-10
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.44a
BEAD 72.51.44c 11 x 6.5 mm frit core, blue, 2 whole
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.44a)
BEAD 72.51.45* no mm yet to be catalogued

Leather and fur, fragments, from articles of clothing:
FUR, BEAVER 72.51.43o no mm fragment
FUR, MOOSE 72.51.28 180 x 115 mm fragment
FUR, MOOSE 72.51.43c no mm possible fragment
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.43a
FUR, MOOSE 72.51.45c no mm fragment
LEATHER 72.51.14a 56 x 32 mm unknown species; ochre
LEATHER 72.51.14b-d no mm possible unknown species; ochre
LEATHER 72.51.37b no mm possible unknown species
embedded in organic matrix 72.51.37a
THONG 72.51.5a 30 x 15 m leather fragment
THONG 72.51.5b 40 x 15 mm leather fragment

Miscellaneous ornaments:
ORNAMENT 72.51.10 280 x 40 mm copper rectangle, pierced

Pouches
POUCH 72.51.43d 51 x 32 x 07 mm leather, sinew thread, ties
unopened; contents: nine seeds (72.51.43f-n)

Faunal, Floral and Mineral Specimens

Faunal material, identified:

BONE	72.51.17	no mm	unknown species; fragments, 7
BONE	72.51.43b	35 x 10 mm	human rib, collarbone?, fragments
	decayed paste smears, embedded in organic matrix 72.51.43a		
BONE	72.51.2a	no mm	moose, tibia, modified
			packed with red ochre
BONE	72.51.2b	no mm	moose, tibia, modified
			packed with red ochre
HAIR, HUMAN	72.31.32a	no mm	black strands, female
	embedded in organic matrix 72.51.31		
HAIR, HUMAN	72.31.32b	no mm	black strands, female
	embedded in organic matrix 72.51.31		
HAIR, HUMAN	72.31.32c	no mm	black strands, female
	embedded in organic matrix 72.51.31		
HAIR, HUMAN	72.31.33a	no mm	black strands, female
	embedded in organic matrix 72.51.33b		
SEEDS, 9	72.31.43.e-m		
	tied up in pouch 72.31.43d		
SHELL	72.51.6	55 x 34 mm	Clam, *Spisula solidissima*, modified

SKELETON, human female 72.51.1 RETURNED to the Micmac Nation

Organic material, unidentified:

Organic matter	72.51.4c	80 x 30 mm	unidentified mass
	fused to textile 72.51.4a		
Organic matter	72.51.4d	115 x 155 mm	unidentified mass
	fused to textile 72.51.4b		
Organic matter	72.51.24a-w	no mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.27a	45 x 40 x 12 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.31	45 x 40 x 12 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.33b	130 x 40 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.35	60 x 45 x 15 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.36a	80 x 40 x 30 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.37a	106 x 65 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.38	60 x 55 x 40 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.39	95 x 90 x 20 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.43a	180 x 160 x 50 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.44a	64 x 61 x 38 mm	unidentified mass
Organic matter	72.51.45a	no mm	unidentified mass

Floral material:

BIRCHBARK	72.51.25a-g	no mm	fragments, 7
SEED	72.51.43f-n	no mm	cultigens, 9

possibly pumpkin or squash, contained in pouch 72.51.43d

Mineral material:

STONE	72.51.19a	32 x 29 mm	sandstone fragment
STONE	72.51.19b	29 x 25 mm	sandstone fragment
STONE	72.51.19c	13 x 11 mm	sandstone fragment

Furnishings and Architectural Features

Mats, fragments, woven vegetable fibre, Native manufacture:

MAT?	72.51.4a	40 x 31 mm	chequer-woven cedar bark fragment

fused to organic matter 72.51.4c

Instruments and Utensils

Awls, forged iron, European manufacture:

AWL	72.51.15a	152 x 08 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.15b	118 x 07 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.15c	138 x 09 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.15d	192 x 06 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.15e	210 x 10 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.18b	90 x 07 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.18d	67 x 21 mm	forged iron
AWL	72.51.34a,b	40 x 30 mm	forged iron fragment (b) wooden cap
AWL	72.51.43e	no mm poss.	forged iron

embedded in organic matrix 72.51.43a

Axeheads, forged iron, European manufacture:

AXEHEAD	72.51.13a	213 x 115 x 31mm	+ handle fragment
AXEHEAD	72.51.13b	217 x 109 x 33 mm	
AXEHEAD	72.51.13c	212 x 120 x 28 mm	
AXEHEAD	72.51.13d	229 x 119 x 37 mm	

Fish hooks, forged iron, European manufacture:

FISH HOOK	72.51.16	116 x 07 mm	fragment
FISH HOOK	72.51.18a	41 x 09 mm	fragment
FISH HOOK	72.51.18c	42 x 07 mm	fragments, 3

Knives, forged iron, single slab, wooden grips, European manufacture:

KNIFE	72.51.23	235 x 30 mm	fragment, blade & handle

Unidentified Objects

Unknown objects:

UNKNOWN	72.51.40	56 x 40 mm	amorphous lump
UNKNOWN	72.51.41	100 x 42 x 25 mm	amorphous lump
UNKNOWN	72.51.42	60 x 50 x 25 mm	amorphous lump

Unknown objects, metal:

UNKNOWN	72.51.26a-k	no mm	corroded iron frgs, 11

COLLECTIONS INVENTORY:
Site BkCp-1
Pictou, N.S.

Object Name, Accession Number, Measurements, Comments

Containers:

Bags, probable, fragments; woven vegetable fibres, native manufacture:

BAG 84.22.094c 50 x 30 mm reed, fragment
fused to scabbard, dagger fragments (.094a,b)

BAG 84.22.519e 55 x 40 mm reed, fragment
fused to spearhead cluster, leather fragment (.519a-d, .519f)

BAG 84.22.520c 77 x 23 mm conifer species inner bark
fused to scabbard, dagger (.520a,b)

BAG 84.22.533b 100 x 30 mm unknown fibre
fused to copper pot fragment (.533a)

BAG 84.22.533c 40 x 30 mm unknown fibre
fused to copper pot fragment (.533a)

BAG 84.22.533d 70 x 35 mm unknown fibre
fused to copper pot fragment (.533a)

BAG 84.22.535b 15 x 15 mm unknown fibre
fused to copper fragment (.535a)

BAG 84.22.553 145 x 80 mm cedar bark, base fragment

BAG 84.22.554 50 x 10 mm reed, handle fragment

BAG 84.22.555 75 x 40 mm reed fragment

BAG 84.22.560 170 x 105 mm basswood bark, fragment

BAG 84.22.561 52 x 50 mm unknown fibre

BAG 84.22.562a 162 x 80 mm basswood bark, fragment
fused to fur fragment (.562b)

BAG 84.22.567 50 x 30 mm unknown fibre

BAG 84.22.568 30 x 10 mm unknown fibre

BAG 84.22.573a 85 x 75 mm conifer species inner bark
fused to fur fragment (.573h)

BAG 84.22.573b 55 x 30 mm conifer species inner bark
fused to fur fragment (.573i)

BAG 84.22.573c 68 x 40 mm conifer species inner bark
fused to fur fragment (.573j)

BAG 84.22.573d 70 x 35 x 1.5 mm conifer species inner bark
fused to fur fragment (.573k)

BAG	84.22.573e	44 x 23 mm	conifer species inner bark
	fused to fur fragment (.573l)		
BAG	84.22.573f	125 x 123 mm	conifer species inner bark
	fused to fur fragment & reed bag fragment (.573m & .573n))		
BAG	84.22.573g	52 x 20 mm	conifer species inner bark
	fused to fur fragment (.573o)		
BAG	84.22.573n	31 x 15 mm	reed, fragment
	fused to conifer-bark bag fragment & fur fragment (.573f & .573m)		
BAG	84.22.574a	200 x 125 mm	reed, fragment
	fused to fur fragment & feathers (.574d & .574e)		
BAG	84.22.574b	120 x 90 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.574c	68 x 65 mm	reed, base fragment
BAG	84.22.575	148 x 55 mm	reed, edge fragment
BAG	84.22.576a	230 x 95 mm	reed, rim fragment
BAG	84.22.576b	185 x 150 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.577	119 x 11 x 02 mm	reed, rim fragment
BAG	84.22.578	123 x 63 x 02 mm	reed, rim fragment
BAG	84.22.579	59 x 55 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.580	18 x 12 x 03 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.581	85 x 83 x 04 mm	reed, edge fragment
BAG	84.22.582a	122 x 64 mm	reed, fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.582b)		
BAG	84.22.583	113 x 84 mm	reed, rim fragment
BAG	84.22.849	32 x 28 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.850	115 x 60 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.851	56 x 31 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.852	120 x 70 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.853	65 x 32 mm	reed, fragment
BAG	84.22.854a	130 x 50 mm	reed, fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.854b)		

Bottle corks, European manufacture

CORK	84.22.537	28 x 32 mm	

Ceramics, European manufacture:

JAR, APOTHECARY	84.22.667	83 x 69 mm	ceramic

Pots and Pot Fragments, Copper and Brass, European manufacture:

POT	55.48.001a	297 x 247 x 11 mm	copper
	fused to moose fur fragment (55.48.001b)		
POT	69.80.003a-m	no mm	fragments, 13
POT	84.22.001	265 x 515 mm	copper

POT	84.22.002	375 x 670 mm	copper
POT	84.22.003	360 x 615 mm	copper
POT	84.22.004	305 x 520 mm	copper
POT	84.22.005a	305 x 585 mm	copper
	fused to birchbark frag. (.005b); fused to bear fur frag. (.005c)		
POT	84.22.006	500 x 650 x 90 mm	copper, crushed
POT	84.22.007a	910 x 440 mm	copper, crushed
	fused to (b-e) birchbark, cattail-mat, moose fur, misc. faunal material		
POT	84.22.008	425 x 310 mm	copper, base fragment
POT	84.22.009	1070 x 240 mm	copper, crushed
POT	84.22.010a,b	445 x 430 x 90 mm	copper, base & rim
	fused to cattail-mat fragments, moose fur frag. (.010c, .010e; .010d)		
POT	84.22.011a-d	1150 x 260 mm	copper, 4 rim fragments
	fused to cattail-mat fragments (.011e, .011f, .011g)		
POT	84.22.012	650 x 540 x 140 mm	copper, crushed
POT	84.22.013	600 x 200 mm	copper, rim fragment
POT	84.22.014	430 x 375 mm	brass, base fragment
POT	84.22.015a	680 x 410 mm	copper fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.015b)		
POT	84.22.016a	710 x 520 mm	copper fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.016b)		
POT	84.22.017	1240 x 20 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.018	1260 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.019	800 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.020	815 x 20 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.021	950 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.022	850 x 20 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.023	740 x 20 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.024	710 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.025a	702 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.025b	480 x 65 mm	rim band, iron
POT	84.22.026	510 x 105 mm	rim band, iron
POT	84.22.027	640 x 65 mm	rim band, iron
POT	84.22.028	260 x 145 mm	copper, rim fragment
POT	84.22.029	850 x 25 mm	handle, iron
POT	84.22.030	480 x 300 mm	brass
POT?	84.22.281	50 x 38 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.334a	65 x 23 mm	copper fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.334b)		
POT	84.22.363	350 x 245 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.364a	350 x 350 mm	copper, rim fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.364b)		

POT	84.22.365	265 x 180 mm	copper, rim fragment
POT	84.22.366	360 x 260 mm	copper, base fragment
POT	84.22.367a	365 x 195 mm	copper, rim fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.367b); red ochre present		
POT	84.22.368	410 x 220 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.369	485 x 110 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.370	300 x 110 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.371	144 x 105 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.372a	256 x 67 mm	copper fragment
	fused to birchbark fragment (.372b)		
POT	84.22.373	210 x 60 x 100 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.374	78 x 48 x 35 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.375	115 x 79 mm	copper, rim fragment
	traces of moose fur remain		
POT	84.22.376	190 x 65 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.377	174 x 132 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.378	110 x 43 x 39 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.379	115 x 61 mm	copper fragment
POT	84.22.533a	100 x 90 x 65 mm base	copper fragment
	fused to bag fragment (.533b-d); fused to fur (.533e)		
POT	84.22.535a	50 x 35 x 18 mm	copper fragment
	fused to bag fragment (.535b)		
POT	84.22.538	480 x 285 x 30 mm	copper, base fragment
POT	84.22.727	135 x 102 mm	copper fragment

Dress and Adornment:

Armbands:

ARMBAND	73.180.433a	rolled, 75 x 60 mm	birchbark, leather
ARMBAND	73.180.433b	rolled, 80 x 55 mm	birchbark
ARMBAND	84.22.685a	rolled, 150 x 110 x 35 mm	birchbark
ARMBAND	84.22.685b	rolled, 135 x 70 mm	birchbark

Beads:

BEAD	69.80.006a	10 x 07 mm	glass, IVb'
BEAD	69.80.006b-c	11 x 05 mm	glass, 2, IVb*
BEAD	69.80.006d-f	09 x 06.5 mm	frit core, 3 whole
BEAD	73.180.433c-f	09 x 07 mm	frit core, 4 halves
BEAD	84.22.649a-hhh	09 x 07 mm	frit core, 89 whole
BEAD	84.22.650a-c	09 x 07 mm	frit core, 3 whole
	fused to cordage used to string beads (.650d-e)		
BEAD	84.22.651a-l	09 x 06 mm	frit core, 6 whole
BEAD	84.22.652a,b	11 x 10 mm	frit core, 2 halves

BEAD	84.22.653a-v	11 x 05.5 mm max	glass, 22, IVb*
BEAD	84.22.654	14 x 08 mm	glass, 1, IVb
BEAD	84.22.655a-i	04 x 0.9 mm	whelk, 7 whole
BEAD	84.22.656a-m	04 x 06 mm	glass, 1 + 12 frgs, IIa40
BEAD	84.22.657.1-225	01.5 x 01 mm	glass, 225, IIa56-IIa57
BEAD	84.22.658.001-.081	07 x 03 mm	glass, 81, IIa60

Belts:

BELT?	84.22.685a	150 x 110 x 35 mm	(a) rolled birchbark
	84.22.685b	135 x 70 mm	(b) textile
	Possible textile belt with birchbark interfacing		
	Cross-referenced to Floral Material		

Blanket-Robes, woolen, European manufacture:

BLANKET	69.80.005	170 x 90 mm	fragment
BLANKET	84.22.725	420 x 360 mm	large fragments, fused
BLANKET	84.22.726	270 x 200 mm	large fragments, fused

Cloth, woolen, European manufacture:

CLOTH	84.22.522	150 x 82 mm	fragment, hemmed
CLOTH	84.22.527	no mm	multiple fragments
CLOTH	84.22.565	03 x 01 mm	fragment
CLOTH	84.22.566a	12 x 10 mm	fragment
CLOTH	84.22.566b	30 x 21 mm	fragment

Fur fragments, probably from articles of clothing:

FUR	84.22.533e	50 x 40 mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot (.533a)		
FUR	84.22.536g	no mm	fragment
	fused to baby carrier (.536f)		
FUR	84.22.536h	no mm	fragment
	fused to baby carrier (.536a)		
FUR	84.22.551b	145 x 85 mm	fragment
	fused to cattail mat (.551a)		
FUR	84.22.562b	165 x 55 mm	fragment
	fused to cattail mat (.562a)		
FUR	84.22.563b	no mm	fragment
	fused to cordage (.563a)		
FUR	84.22.574d	30 x 20 mm	fragment
	fused to reed bag fragment (.574a)		
FUR	84.22.574f	80 x 20 mm	fragment
	fused to reed bag fragment (.574b)		

FUR	84.22.582	no mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.582a)	
FUR	84.22.687	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.708	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.709	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.710	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.711	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.722	no mm	fragments; unknown type
FUR	84.22.724a	no mm	fragment; unknown type
	fused to birchbark fragment (.724b)		
FUR	84.22.790	no mm	fragment; unknown type
FUR	84.22.791	no mm	fragment; unknown type
FUR	84.22.792	no mm	fragment; unknown type
FUR	84.22.793	no mm	fragment; unknown type
FUR	84.22.794a,b	no mm	fragment; unknown type

BEAR FUR	84.22.005c	550 x 330 mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot (.005a); birchbark fragment (.005b)		
BEAR FUR	84.22.799	200 x 120 mm	fragment
BEAVER FUR	69.80.004b	145 x 90mm	fragment
BEAVER FUR	84.22.531	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573h	85 x 75 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573a)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573i	85 x 75 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573b)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573j	90 x 40 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573c)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573k	120 x 45 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573d)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573l	60 x 52 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573.e)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573m	110 x 80 mm	fragment
		fused to textile (.573f)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.573o	70 x 42 mm	fragment
		fused to textiles (.573g & .573n)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.661a	145 x 100 mm	fragments
		fused to cordage (.661b)	
BEAVER FUR	84.22.661c	130 x 85 mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.661d	85 x 30 mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.698	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.699	no mm	fragments

BEAVER FUR	84.22.700	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.701	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.702	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.703	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.704	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.705	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.706	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.707	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.712	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.713	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.714	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.715	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.716	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.717	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.718	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.719	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.720	no mm	fragments
BEAVER FUR	84.22.721	no mm	fragments
DEER FUR?	84.22.723	350 x 195 mm	mounted on board
MOOSE FUR	55.48.001b	160 x 130 mm approx.	fragment
	fused to copper pot (55.48.001a)		
MOOSE FUR	69.80.004a	no mm	fragments, 4
MOOSE FUR	84.22.007d	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment, birchbark fragment, cattail mat fragment, & miscellaneous faunal material (.007a,b,c,e)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.010d	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot frags, cattail mat frags (.010a,b; .010c,e)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.016b	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment (.016a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.334b	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper fragment (.334a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.343b	no mm	fragment
	fused to metal fragment (.343a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.364b	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment (.364a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.367b	200x 130 mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment (.367a); red ochre		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.375b	no mm	fragments
	fused to copper pot fragment (.375a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.519f	no mm	fragment

	fused to spearhead cluster, reed bag frag. (.591a-d, .519e)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.551	no mm	fragment
	fused to cattail-leaf mat fragment (.551a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.580	no mm	fragment
MOOSE FUR	84.22.665	100 x 65 mm	fragment
MOOSE FUR	84.22.688	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.689	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.690	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.691	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.692	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.693	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.694	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.695	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.696	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.697	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.731	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.732	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.733	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.734	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.735	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.736	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.737	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.738	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.739	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.740	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.741	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.742	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.743	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.744	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.745	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.746	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.747	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.748	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.749	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.750	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.751	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.752	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.753	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.754	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.755	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.756	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.757	no mm	fragments

MOOSE FUR	84.22.758	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.759a	no mm	fragments
	fused to birchbark fragment (.759b)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.760	no mm	fragments
MOOSE FUR	84.22.795	no mm	fragment
MOOSE FUR	84.22.796	no mm	fragment
MOOSE FUR	84.22.854b	no mm	fragment
	fused to reed bag fragment (.854a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.798b	no mm	fragment
	fused to unknown metal fragment (.798a)		
MOOSE FUR	84.22.854b	no mm	fragment
	fused to reed bag fragment (.854a)		

Headresses, hair roaches, native manufacture:

FEATHERS	84.22.574e	30 mm long	unidentified species
		fused to textile (.574a)	
FEATHERS	84.22.729	50 mm long	unidentified species, 40+
HAIR ROACH	84.22.807	140 x 40 x 20 mm	moosehair; ochre

Leather fragments, probably articles of clothing:

LEATHER	69.80.008	no mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.660	200 x 82 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.761	83 x 54 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.762	89 x 28 mm	fragment
LEATHER	82.44.763	79 x 67 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.764	150 x 65 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.765	149 x 68 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.766	154 x 128 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.767	198 x 51 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.768	81 x 55 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.769	74 x 52 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.770a-l	no mm	fragments, 12
LEATHER	84.22.771	140 x 44 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.772	134 x 64 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.773	191 x 79 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.774	160 x 89 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.775	139 x 53 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.776	124 x 37 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.777	63 x 46 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.778	125 x 99 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.779	70 x 22 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.780	315 x 39 mm	fragment

LEATHER	84.22.781	158 x 136 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.782	70 x 22 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.783	59 x 29 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.784	136 x 90 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.785	39 x 17 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.786	111 x 53 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.787	103 x 76mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.788	94 x 68 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.789	34 x 28 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.800	73 x 41 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.801	114 x 73 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.802a	82 x 29 mm	fragment
LEATHER	84.22.802b	52 x 26 mm	fragment

Faunal, Floral and Mineral Samples

Faunal material:

BEAVER TEETH	84.22.804a-i	no mm	molars, 9
	largest: 26 x 08 x 06 mm; smallest: 17 x 07 x 06 mm		
HUMAN HAIR	84.22.730	no mm	misc. locks
PORCUPINE SKIN	84.22.664	160 x 43 mm	fragment, w/quills

Faunal material, unidentified:

FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.007e	no mm	misc. fragments
fused to copper pot frag., birchbark, mat frag., moose fur (.007a-d)			
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.532	110 x 95 x 45 mm	
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.535c	15 x 15 mm	fur/feather fragment
	fused to copper fragment (.535a)		
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.539-548	no mm	
Ten boxes of detritus: **fur, hair, organic matter,** soil, bark, debris			
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.798b	no mm	fragment
	fused to metal fragment (.798a)		
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.808	no mm	large lumps
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.809	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.810	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.811	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.812	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.813	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.814	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.815	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.816	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.817	no mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.818a	no mm	unidentified

	fused to birchbark fragment (.818b)			
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.819	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.820	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.821	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.822	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.823a	no	mm	unidentified
	fused to birchbark fragment (.823b)			
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.824	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.825a	no	mm	unidentified
	fused to birchbark fragment (.825b)			
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.826	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.827	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.828	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.829	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.830	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.831	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.832	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.833	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.834	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.835	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.836	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.837	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.838	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.839	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.840	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.841	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.842	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.843	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.844	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.845	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.846	no	mm	unidentified
FAUNAL MATERIAL	84.22.847	no	mm	unidentified

Floral Specimens:

BIRCHBARK	69.80.007c	190 x 100 mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment, cattail-mat fragment, moose fur, misc. faunal material (.007a,c-e)		
BIRCHBARK	69.80.010	190 x 100 mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.005b	600 x 550 mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot, bear fur fragment (.005a, .005c)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.094d	35 x 30 mm	fragment
	fused to dagger fragment (.094a)		

BIRCHBARK	84.22.223b	65 x 33 mm	fragment
	fused to metal fragment (.223a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.372b	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot fragment (.372a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.663	350 x 232 mm	worked
BIRCHBARK	84.22.671a	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.671b	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.672	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.673	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.674	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.675	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.676	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.677	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.678	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.679	no mm	fragments
BIRCHBARK	84.22.680	119 x 38 mm	fragment
	possible container fragment, red ochre on outside		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.681	410 x 160 mm	worked
BIRCHBARK	84.22.682a	280 x 230 mm	fragment
	fused to cattail-leaf mat fragment (.682b)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.683	220 x 110 mm	fragment
	red ochre stripe painted on this fragment		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.684a	130 x 80 mm	fragment
	fused to cattail-leaf mat fragment (.684b)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.686	190 x 45 mm	worked
BIRCHBARK	84.22.724b	no mm	fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.724a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.759b	no mm	fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.759a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.818b	no mm	fragment
	fused to faunal material (.818a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.823b	no mm	fragment
	fused to faunal material (.823a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.825b	no mm	fragment
	fused to faunal material (.825a)		
BIRCHBARK	84.22.848	50 x 31 mm	fragment

BARK	84.22.797a	58 x 49 mm	fragment; unknown type
BARK	84.22.797b	52 x 26 mm	fragment; unknown type

CHARCOAL SAMPLES	84.22.805	no mm	in plastic case

FLORAL MATERIAL	84.22.539-548	no mm	
Ten boxes of detritus: **birchbark**, fur debris, organic matter, soil			
FLORAL MATERIAL	84.22.223b	50 x 25 mm	unidentified
	fused to metal fragment (.223a)		

Mineral Specimens:

RED OCHRE	69.80.009	powder	iron oxide
RED OCHRE	84.22.806	powder	iron oxide
PEBBLE	69.80.007a	46 x 32 mm	quartz; ochre
PEBBLE	69.80.007b	38 x 33 mm	quartz; ochre
PEBBLE	69.80.007c	30 x 21 mm	quartz; ochre
PEBBLE	69.80.007d	33 x 27 mm	quartz; ochre
PEBBLE	69.80.007e	36 x 30 mm	quartz; ochre
STONE	84.22.127	125 x 80 mm	sandstone
PEBBLE	84.22.128	50 x 30 mm	biotite granite
PEBBLE	84.22.129	40 x 35 mm	quartz sandstone

Furnishings and Architectural Features

Baby-Carriers:

BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536a	300 x 150 mm	fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.536h)		
BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536b	145 x 50 mm	fragment
BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536c	172 x 25 x 10 mm	fragment
BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536d	139 x 23 x 10 mm	fragment
BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536e	140 x 09 x 26 mm	fragment
BABY-CARRIER?	84.22.536f	99 x 03 x 47 mm	fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.536g)		

Cattail-leaf mats, sewn with grass cordage, edged with braided cattail leaves:

MAT	84.22.007c	no mm	fragment
	fused to copper pot, birchbark, moose fur, misc. faunal material (.007a-b,d-e)		
MAT	84.22.010.c,e	no mm	fragments
	fused to copper pot, moose fur fragment (.010a,b; .010d)		
MAT	84.22.011e-g	no mm	fragments
	fused to copper pot fragments (.011a-d)		
MAT	84.22.550	260 x 200 mm	fragment
MAT	84.22.551a	145 x 85 mm	fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.551b)		
MAT	84.22.552	520 x 430 mm	fragment
MAT	84.22.564	220 x 120 x 25 mm	fragment
MAT	84.22.569	90 x 40 mm	edging fragment

MAT	84.22.570	240 x 19 mm	edging fragment
MAT	84.22.571	135 x 10 mm	edging fragment
MAT	84.22.572	130 x 13 mm	edging fragment
MAT	84.22.579	119 x 12 mm	fragment
MAT	84.22.682b	no mm	fragment
	fused to birchbark fragment (.682a)		
MAT	84.22.684b	no mm	fragment
	fused to birchbark fragment (.684a)		
MAT	84.22.855	125 x 60 mm	edging fragment
MAT	84.22.856	110 x 70 mm	fragment

Cordage fragments, all assumed to be from sewn cattail-leaf mats:

CORDAGE	84.22.556	163 x 2.7 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.557	290 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.558	125 x 2.5 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.559	100 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.563a	103 x 3.0 mm	fragment
	fused to fur fragment (.563b)		
CORDAGE	84.22.584	38 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.585	138 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.586	65 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.587	60 x 5.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.588	214 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.589	126 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.590	41 x 5.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.591	102 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.592	172 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.593	82 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.594	99 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.595	157 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.596	161 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.597a	25 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.597b	94 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.597c	49 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.598	218 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.599	72 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.600	169 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.601	59 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.602	59 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.603	71 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.604	94 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.605	81 x 3.0 mm	fragment

CORDAGE	84.22.606	132 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.607	144 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.608	112 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.609	48 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.610	85 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.611	134 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.612	118 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.613	142 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.614	59 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.615	167 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.616	83 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.617	88 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.618	126 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.619	78 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.620	80 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.621	131 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.622	125 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.623	116 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.624	93 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.625	181 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.626	98 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.627	41 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.628	82 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.629	106 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.630	102 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.631	64 x 5.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.632	53 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.633	133 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.634	92 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.635	116 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.636	37 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.637	82 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.638	67 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.639	108 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.640	81 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.641	86 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.642	39 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.643	131 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.644	68 x 1.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.645a	29 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.645,b	12 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.646a,b	88 x 2.0 mm	fragment

CORDAGE	84.22.647	67 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.648	126 x 3.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.659	48 x 4.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.668	53 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.669	84 x 2.0 mm	fragment
CORDAGE	84.22.670	134 x 2.0 mm	fragment

Hinges

HINGE	84.22.075	100 x 70 mm	iron
HINGE?	84.22.199	115 x 45 mm	iron

Rope and tump-lines:

THONG	69.80.008	180 x 10 mm, approx.	
THONG	84.22.666	112 x 111 mm, knotted	
THONG	84.22.803a	284 x 06 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803b	83 x 11 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803c	112 x 13 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803d	214 x 18 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803e	115 x 15 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803f	158 x 12 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803g	150 x 08 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803h	82 x 11 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803i	128 x 08 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803j	138 x 13 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803k	66 x 19 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803l	183 x 16 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803m	161 x 11 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803n	67 x 16 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803o	81 x 12 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803p	62 x 11 mm	hide
THONG	84.22.803q	79 x 09 mm	hide

Instruments and Utensils

Adzes:

ADZE	84.22.525	140 x 30 x 25 mm	handle only
ADZE	84.22.529	148 x 100 x 40 mm	complete
ADZE	84.22.530	149 x 52 mm	handle only

Arrowheads:

ARROWHEAD	84.22.040	43 x 07 mm	forged iron
ARROWHEAD	84.22.041	60 x 06 mm	forged iron
ARROWHEAD	84.22.052	114 x 10 mm	forged iron

Awls:

AWL	55.48.007a,b	no mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	55.48.008	no mm	fragment
AWL	55.48.009	no mm	fragment
AWL	73.180.433g.1a,b	80 x 15 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.035	195 x 07 mm	complete
AWL	84.22.036	11 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.092d	32 x 05 mm	fragment
	fused to spearhead (.092a), formerly part of fusion (a-d)		
AWL	84.22.120a,b	70 x 05 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.121a,b	45 x 07 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.122a,b	150 x 07 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.123a,b	90 x 05 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.124a,b	30 x 10 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.125a,b	60 x 05 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.126a,b	53 x 07 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.139b,c	no mm	cluster, 2; fused
	fused to spearhead (.139a)		
AWL	84.22.173b	33 x 03 mm	fragments, 2
	fused to spearhead (.173a)		
AWL	84.22.175	70 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.176a,b	100 x 22 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.177	90 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.184	40 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.187	62 x 12 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.188a,b	70 x 18 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.189	90 x 18 mm	fragment
	fused to unknown metal object (.189b)		
AWL	84.22.197b	65 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.197c	63 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.218	55 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.219	60 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.220	40 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.221	74 x 08 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.222	50 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.229	73 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.230	73 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.232	60 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.234	60 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.235	50 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.249b	100 x 09 mm	fragment

AWL	84.22.252	52 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.253	55 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.254	50 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.266	51 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.276	65 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.277	55 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.278	58 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.279	68 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.280	80 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.283	58 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.284	80 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.287	48 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.305	38 x 11 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.306	35 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.311	45 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.312	50 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.313	67 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.314	84 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.318	50 x 12 mm	corroded awl/cap?
AWL	84.22.320	109 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.322	55 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.323	60 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.324	44 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.325	34 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.326	45 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.337	69 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.338	32 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.344	78 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.345a,b	65 x 10 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.346	41 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.347	46 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.348	46 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.349	45 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.350	43 x 08 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.355	16 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.356	24 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.357a,b	50 x 10 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.358a,b	50 x 07 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.359	58 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.360a,b	88 x 05 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.361	75 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.362	77 x 05 mm	fragment

AWL	84.22.380	75 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.381	80 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.382	80 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.383	67 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.384	75 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.385	98 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.386	120 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.387	86 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.388a-c	73 x 05 mm	cluster, 2; fused (b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.389	88 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.390	108 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.391	118 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.392	138 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.393	142 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.394a,b	124 x 07 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.395	104 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.396	50 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.397	57 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.398	68 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.399	57 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.400	61 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.401	63 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.402a,b	96 x 05 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.403	83 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.404	62 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.405	62 x 03 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.406	85 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.407	73 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.408	82 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.409	65 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.410	x mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.411	65 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.412	50 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.413	73 x 03 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.414	77 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.415	66 x 03 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.416	64 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.417	103 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.418	102 x 08 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.419	96 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.420	87 x 05 mm	fragment

AWL	84.22.421	78 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.422	78 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.423	76 x 03 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.424	66 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.425	62 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.426a,b	68 x 09 mm	(b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.427	83 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.428	73 x 08 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.429	73 x 06 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.430	60 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.431	66 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.432	60 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.433	112 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.434	109 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.435	114 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.436	45 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.437	116 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.438a-c	167 x 07 mm	cluster, 2; fused (b) wooden cap
AWL	84.22.439	132 x 04 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.440	90 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.441	73 x 05 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.449a,b	138 x 30 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.450	115 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.451a,b	120 x 05 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.498a,b	84 x 05 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.499a,b	69 x 03 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.500	64 x 10 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.507	94 x 06 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.509	61 x 07 mm	fragment
AWL	84.22.510a,b	98 x 07 mm	cluster, 2; fused
AWL	84.22.513	25 x 05 mm	fragment

Axe Heads

AXE HEAD	55.48.006	210 x 100 x 30 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	69.80.001	179 x 81 x 33 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.053	210 x 110 x 32 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.074	225 x 120 x 30 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.130	235 x 105 x xx mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.131	225 x 125 x 50 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.132	235 x 120 x 30 mm	forged iron
AXE HEAD	84.22.133	230 x 105 x 40 mm	forged iron

AXE HEAD	84.22.134	220 x 100 x 45 mm	forged iron

Caulking Irons:

CAULKING IRON	55.48.004	150 x 50 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.044	160 x 40 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.054	155 x 45 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.055	140 x 40 mm	fragment
CAULKING IRON	84.22.056	150 x 45 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.057	155 x 50 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.058	125 x 30 mm	fragment
CAULKING IRON	84.22.059	115 x 50 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.060	140 x 40 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.061	125 x 40 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.062	132 x 35 mm	
CAULKING IRON	84.22.063a-e	140 x 40 mm	cluster; 5 formerly fused, now separated by conservation

Daggers:

DAGGER	84.22.032	470 x 32 mm	
DAGGER	84.22.046	328 x 110 mm	
DAGGER	84.22.078	390 x 50 mm	
DAGGER	84.22.079	355 x 28 mm	
DAGGER	84.22.080	325 x 39 mm approx	
DAGGER	84.22.081	325 x 22 mm	blade fragment
DAGGER	84.22.082	372 x 30 mm	blade fragment
DAGGER	84.22.083	385 x 25 mm approx	
DAGGER	84.22.091a	245 x 30 mm	blade fragment fused to scabbard fragment (.091b)
DAGGER	84.22.093b	80 x 20 mm aprx	blade fragment fused to scabbard fragment (.093a)
DAGGER	84.22.094b	85 x 30 mm	blade fragment fused to scabbard fragment, bag fragment, bark fragment (.094a, c-d)
DAGGER	84.22.186	70 x 30 mm	blade fragment
DAGGER	84.22.216	82 x 34 mm	blade fragment
DAGGER	84.22.514	91 x 32 mm	blade fragment
DAGGER	84.22.520a	113 x 20 mm	blade fragment fused to scabbard, bag fragment, bark fragment (.520b-d)

Fish Hooks:

FISH HOOK	55.48.005	70 x 40 mm	fragment
FISH HOOK	84.22.042	110 x 70 x 09 mm	
FISH HOOK	84.22.043	130 x 70 x 09 mm	

FISH HOOK	84.22.190	108 x 07 mm	fragment
FISH HOOK?	84.22.236	105 x 07 mm	fragment
FISH HOOK?	84.22.240	56 x 07 mm	fragment

Harpoons:

HARPOON HEAD	84.22.455	105 x 40 x 15 mm	forged iron

Knives:

KNIFE	84.22.037	185 x 18 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.047	305 x 30 mm	possibly dagger
KNIFE	84.22.048	235 x 25 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.049	227 x 35 mm	blade fragment
KNIFE	84.22.085	280 x 25 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.086	260 x 25 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.087	165 x 20 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.088	150 x 20 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.089	125 x 20 mm	fragment
KNIFE	84.22.090	115 x 20 mm	fragment
KNIFE	84.22.095	195 x 25 mm	
KNIFE?	84.22.155	200 x 25 mm	blade fragment; sword?
KNIFE	84.22.185	67 x 22 mm	handle fragment
KNIFE	84.22.321	98 x 20 mm	fragment
KNIFE	84.22.497	168 x 25 mm	
KNIFE	84.22.506	105 x 20 mm	fragment
KNIFE	84.22.508	80 x 25 mm	blade fragment

Saws:

SAW BLADE	84.22.051	35 x 65 mm	tip fragment

Scabbards

SCABBARD	84.22.038	80 x 15 mm	fragment
SCABBARD	84.22.039	64 x 28 mm	fragment
SCABBARD	84.22.091b	mm	fragment
	fused to dagger fragment(.091a)		
SCABBARD	84.22.093a	140 x 30 mm	fragment, tip
	fused to dagger, bag fragment, bark fragment (.093b-d)		
SCABBARD	84.22.094a	70 x 20 mm	fragment
	fused to dagger, bag fragment, bark fragment (.094-d)		
SCABBARD	84.22.520b	82 x 25 x 18 mm	fragment
	fused to dagger, bag fragment (.520a,c)		

Scrapers:

SCRAPER?	84.22.033	97x 42 mm	iron blade
SCRAPER?	84.22.200	60 x 40 mm	iron blade

Spearheads, forged iron, European manufacture:

SPEARHEAD	55.48.002a	170 x 32 mm	iron
SPEARHEAD	55.48.002b	115 x 30 mm	iron
SPEARHEAD	55.48.002c	128 x 28 mm	iron
SPEARHEAD	55.48.002d	120 x 32 mm	iron
SPEARHEAD	69.80.002	52 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.045	190 x 32 mm	iron
SPEARHEAD	84.22.064a-e	175 x 35 mm	cluster, 5; fused
	now separated by conservation		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.065a-e	200 x 80 mm	cluster, 5; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.066a-c	215 x 30 mm	cluster, 3; fused
	now separated by conservation		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.067	175 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.068	205 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.069	185 x 25 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.070	115 x 18 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.071	135 x 25 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.072	178 x 30 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.073	205 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.092a-c	175 x 30 mm	cluster, 3; fused
	now separated by conservation		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.096	170 x 25 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.097	160 x 25 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.098	202 x 30 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.099	170 x 25 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.100	160 x 25 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.101	175 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.102	175 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.103	175 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.104	185 x 30 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.105	175 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.106	178 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.107	175 x 30 mm	broken
SPEARHEAD	84.22.108	170 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.109	145 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.110	170 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.111	180 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.112	187 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.113	160 x 30 mm	broken

SPEARHEAD	84.22.114	185 x 30 mm	tip missing
SPEARHEAD	84.22.115	155 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.116	185 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.117	200 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.118	170 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.119	170 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.138	130 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.139	115 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.140	110 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.141	80 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.142	90 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.143	90 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.144	105 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.145	105 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.146	55 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.147	95 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.148	60 x 33 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.149	55 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.150	110 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.151	95 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.152	105 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.153	83 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.154	80 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.157	95 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.158	85 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.159	105 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.160	85 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.161	54 x 23 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.162	60 x 18 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.163	80 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.164	75 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.165	130 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.166	107 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.169	100 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.170	80 x 27 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.172	75 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.173a	108 x 25 mm	fragment
	fused to awl fragments (.173b)		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.174	92 x 20 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.178	115 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.183	25 x 10 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.192	90 x 30 mm	fragment

SPEARHEAD	84.22.194	45 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.195	80 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.197a	70 x 15 mm	fragment
	fused to awl fragments (.197b)		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.198	80 x 18 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.201a,b	90 x 30 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.202	70 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.203	75 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.205	105 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.206	73 x 23 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.207	115 x 35 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.208	100 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.209	110 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.210	120 x 20 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.211a,b	100 x 30 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.212	108 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.213	88 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.214	70 x 18 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.215	60 x 15 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.224a,b	63 x 40 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.228	63 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.231	72 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.233	67 x 20 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.237	35 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.238	48 x 24 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.239	55 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.242	62 x 27 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.243	71 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.244	50 x 23 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.245	60 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.246	60 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.249a	125 x 40 mm	
	fused to awl fragment (.249b)		
SPEARHEAD	84.22.256	45 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.257	60 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.258	40 x 14 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.259	60 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.260	60 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.261	51 x 17 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.265	50 x 34 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.267	70 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.268	62 x 30 mm	fragment

SPEARHEAD	84.22.269	80 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.270	45 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.271	63 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.272	72 x 20 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.273	56 x 18 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.275	60 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.282	45 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.285	65 x 20 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.286	65 x 27 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.288	53 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.290	105 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.291	72 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.292	75 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.293	80 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.295	75 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.297	74 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.298	70 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.300	40 x 27 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.302	80 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.303	60 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.304	50 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.307	70 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.308	60 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.309	58 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.315	87 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.316	60 x 20 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.317	40 x 21 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.319	62 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.327	50 x 16 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.329	50 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.330	60 x 21 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.331	60 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.332	55 x 32 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.333	53 x 23 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.335	62 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.336	42 x 24 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.339	51 x 15 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.340	45 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.341	52 x 22 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.342	90 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.351	32 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.352	42 x 20 mm	fragment

SPEARHEAD	84.22.353	45 x 10 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.442	152 x 32 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.443	115 x 27 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.444	107 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.445	107 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.446	110 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.447	142 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.448	125 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.453	108 x 18 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.456a,b	135 x 30 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.458a,b	58 x 30 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.459	115 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.460	120 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.461	158 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.462	145 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.463	128 x 32 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.464	110 x 32 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.465	103 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.466	118 x 28 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.467	125 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.468	86 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.469	100 x 25 mm	tip
SPEARHEAD	84.22.470	93 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.471	107 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.472	115 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.473	160 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.474	143 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.475	122 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.476	122 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.477	98 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.478	162 x 28 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.479	118 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.480	128 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.481	150 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.482	128 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.483	130 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.484	147 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.485	48 x 18 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.486	50 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.487	114 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.488	150 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.489	150 x 25 mm	fragment

SPEARHEAD	84.22.490	158 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.491	137 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.492	102 x 25 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.493	35 x 20 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.494	74 x 27 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.495	105 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.496	104 x 39 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.501	73 x 25 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.502	118 x 28 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.503	150 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.504	155 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.505	163 x 30 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.511	115 x 32 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.512	157 x 32 mm	
SPEARHEAD	84.22.516	132 x 35 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.517	120 x 30 mm	fragment
SPEARHEAD	84.22.518a,b	162 x 46 mm	cluster, 2; fused
SPEARHEAD	84.22.519a-d	155 x 50 mm	cluster, 4; fused

fused to reed bag fragment, moose fur fragment (.519e, .519f)

Measurements for all spearheads and spearhead fragments are approximate due to massive corrosion.

Spikes

SPIKE?	84.22.241	65 x 10 mm	handle fragment

Swords and Small-Swords:

SWORD	84.22.031	474 x 38 x 10 mm	blade fragment
SWORD	84.22.077	505 x 35 mm	blade fragment
SWORD	84.22.084	340 x 30 mm	
SWORD	84.22.168	123 x 30 mm	
SWORD	84.22.171	78 x 30 mm	blade fragment
SWORD	84.22.204	90 x 20 mm	blade fragment
SWORD?	84.22.457	88 x 35 mm	blade fragment
SWORD	84.22.515	113 x 42 mm	blade tip

Tools, Unknown Type:

TOOL	84.22.034	130 x 35 mm	unknown type
TOOL	84.22.135	365 x 40 mm	unknown type
TOOL	84.22.136	80 x 40 mm	unknown type
TOOL	84.22.156	20 x 12 mm	unknown type

Wedges:

Wedges:

WEDGE	84.22.050	158 x 42 mm	forged iron

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS

Unidentified Material:

UNKNOWN	73.180.433h	40 x 20 x 13 mm	
UNKNOWN	73.180.433i	60 x 13 mm	

Unidentified Objects, Metal:

UNKNOWN	55.48.003a	no mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	55.48.003b	no mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	55.48.003c	no mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	55.48.003d	no mm	rust fragments
UNKNOWN	84.22.076	112 x 40 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.137	22 mm diameter	sword boss?
UNKNOWN	84.22.167	95 x 20 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.179	80 x 30 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.180	95 x 37 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.181	100 x 33 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.182	90 x 45 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.189b	90 x 05 mm	metal/corrosion?
	fused to awl (.189a)		
UNKNOWN	84.22.191	103 x 30 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.193	30 x 20 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.196	78 x 36 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.217	117 x 34 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.223a	65 x 33 mm	iron fragment
	fused to birchbark fragment (.223b)		
UNKNOWN	84.22.225	78 x 40 x 11 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.226	67 x 14 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.227	70 x 25 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.247	60 x 18 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.248	122 x 22 x 16 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.250	175 x 30 x 30 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.251	110 x 45 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.255	75 x 07 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.262	40 x 13 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.263	30 x 30 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.264	25 x 20 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.274	46 x 10 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.289a-c	70 x 25 mm	metal fragment

UNKNOWN	84.22.296	65 x 15 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.299	75 x 15 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.301	55 x 18 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.310	36 x 34 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.328	54 x 30 mm	metal fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.343a	48 x 20 mm	metal fragment
		fused to moose fur (.343b)	
UNKNOWN	84.22.354	42 x 33 mm	iron fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.452a-f	85 x 15 mm	metal fragments, 6
UNKNOWN	84.22.521	45 x 20 mm	iron fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.798a	no mm	metal fragment
	fused to moose fur fragment (.798b)		

Unidentified Objects, Wood:

UNKNOWN	84.22.454	52 x 15 mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.523a	100 x 20 x 10 mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.523b	70 x 15 mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.534	95 x 10 x 09 mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.549	125 x 13 mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.728	no mm	fragment
UNKNOWN	84.22.662	490 x 15 mm	fragment; burnt
UNKNOWN	84.22.524	165 x 10 mm	fragment; burnt
UNKNOWN	84.22.526	187 x 20 x 07 mm	fragment; burnt
UNKNOWN	84.22.528	142 x 17 x 03 mm	fragment; burnt

COLLECTIONS INVENTORY:
Site BgDb-6
Avonport, N.S.

Object Name, Accession Number, Measurements, Comments

Containers:

Pots:

Pot	74.45.2	185 x 104 mm	copper fragment
Pot	74.45.3	120 x 86 mm	copper fragment

Dress and Adornment:

Beads:

Bead	74.45.14a.1-34	13-14 x 03 mm	glass, tube, blue, 34
Bead	74.45.14b.1-1069	13-14 x 03 mm	glass, tube, white, 1,069
Bead	74.45.15.1-1950	08-20 x 07-09 mm	shell, disc/tube, 1,950

Faunal, Floral and Mineral Specimens:

Faunal material, identified:

Bone	74.45.13a-e	5 long-bone fragments, not identifiable	

Instruments and Utensils:

Awls:

Awl	74.45.5	143 x 06 mm	forged iron
Awl	74.45.6	118 x 15 mm	forged iron

Axeheads:

Axehead	74.45.4	206 x 106 x 33 mm	forged iron

Daggers:

Dagger	74.45.1a	440 x 100 x 30mm	single-edged
	fused to scabbard-throat and tip 74.45.1b-c		

Knives, forged iron, tanged, single-edged, European manufacture:

Knife	74.45.7	39 x 20 mm	handle fragment
Knife	74.45.8	164 x 26 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.9	152 x 26 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.10	163 x 27 mm	blade fragment

Knife	74.45.11	150 x 27 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.12	161 x 23 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.16	147 x 26 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.17	109 x 21 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.18	76 x 21 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.19	79 x 20 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.20	104 x 21 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.21	86 x 21 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.22	100 x 23 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.23	90 x 21 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.24	103 x 23 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.25	119 x 26 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.26	124 x 25 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.27	115 x 28 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.28	116 x 29 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.29	109 x 23 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.30	118 x 29 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.31	82 x 19 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.32	117 x 22 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.33	94 x 23 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.34	121 x 25 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.35	91 x 20 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.36	100 x 18 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.37	92 x 20 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.38	122 x 30 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.39	112 x 26 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.40	37 x 29 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.41	91 x 24 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.42	139 x 28 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.43	152 x 28 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.44	134 x 28 mm	blade fragment
Knife	74.45.45	131 x 26 mm	blade fragment

Scabbards, leather, forged iron throat and tip, European manufacture:

Scabbard	74.45.1b	77 x 30 mm	throat fragment
Scabbard	74.45.1c	76 x 26 mm	tip fragment

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM COLLECTION SITE AND ARTIFACT PHOTOS

Site B1Cu-3, Oak Island, N. S.
Figure 48

Site B1Cx-1, Northport, N. S.
Figures 49-55

Site BkCp-1, Pictou, N. S.
Figures 56-113

Site BgDb-6, Avonport, N. S.
Figure 114-117

SITE BlCu-3,
Oak Island,
N. S.

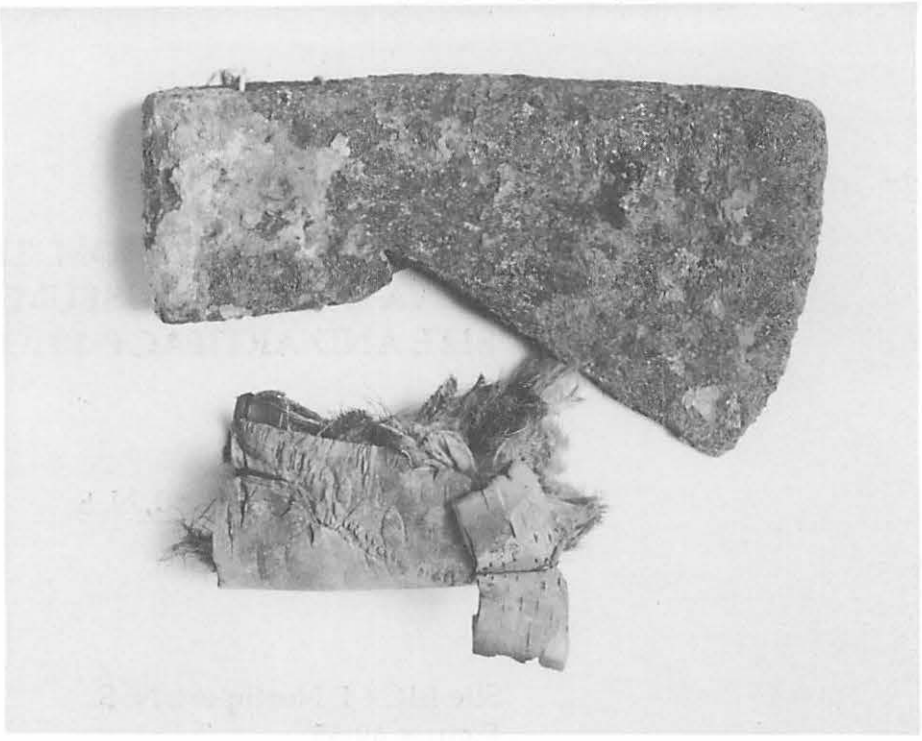


Figure 48 A European trade-axe of forged iron, with a roll of birchbark enclosing beaver fur. Photo: Roger Lloyd

SITE BlCx-1,
Northport,
N.S.

Figure 49 Copper pot 72.51.11. Photo: Ron Merrick.

Figure 50 Copper pot 72.51.12a-d. Photo: Ron Merrick.

Figure 51 Copper pot 72.51.21. Photo: Ron Merrick.

Figure 52 Copper pot 72.51.20. Photo: Ron Merrick.

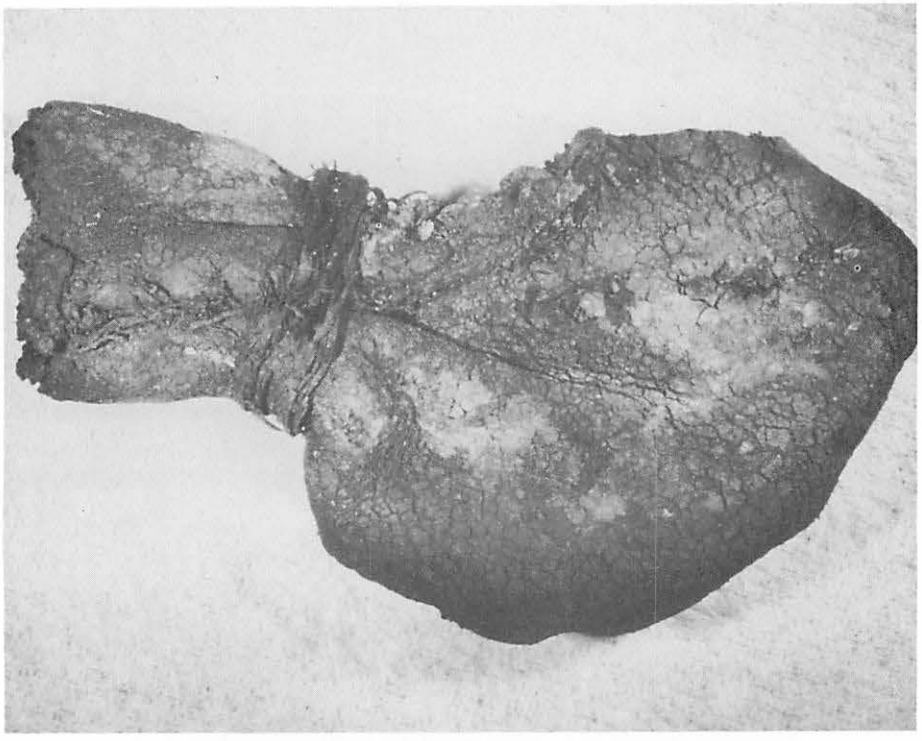


Figure 53 Small leather pouch 72.51.43d. Microphotograph: Alex Wilson.

Figure 54 Detail of leather pouch 72.51.43d. Microphotograph: Alex Wilson.

Figure 55 On right: pierced copper scrap, possibly an ornament, 72.51.10. On left, from top: four fragments of a copper armband, 72.51.9a-d. On left, bottom: fragment of a leather armband, 72.51.3b. Photograph: Roger Lloyd

Figure 56 Kenneth Hopps, digging the drainage ditch which uncovered Burial Pit One, 10 October 1955. Photographer unknown.

Figure 57 Three copper pots from Burial Pit One. Photographer unknown.

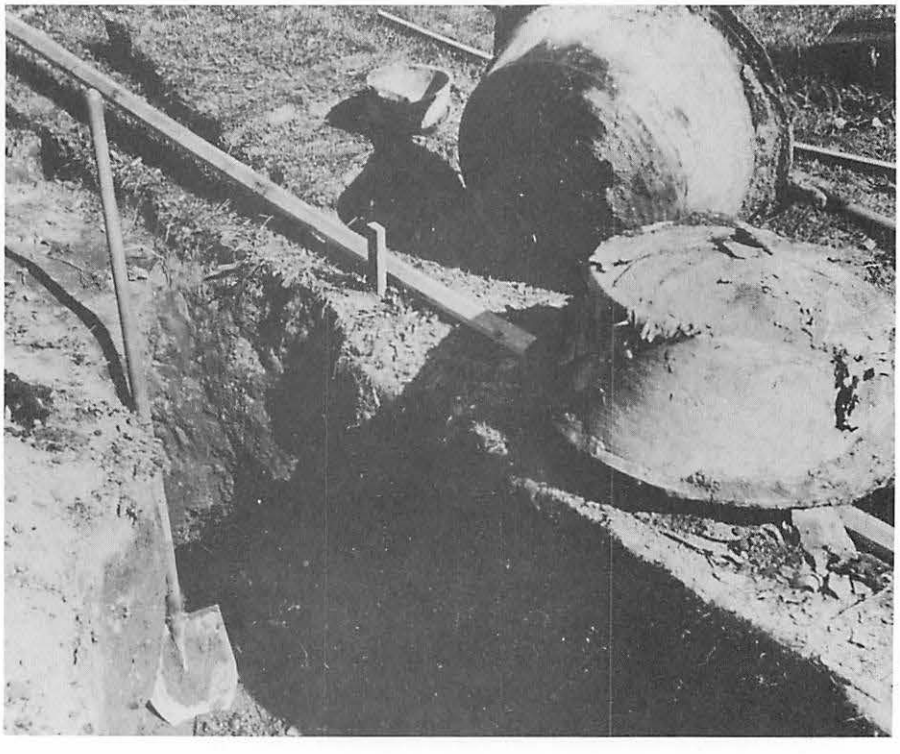


Figure 58 The 1955 trench is widened to remove further material. Note the St-Onge-ware apothecary jar in left foreground. In the background is the sandy spit below the rise of the burial site, perfect for beaching canoes. Photographer unknown.

Figure 59 A copper pot from the first burial pit. Photographer unknown.

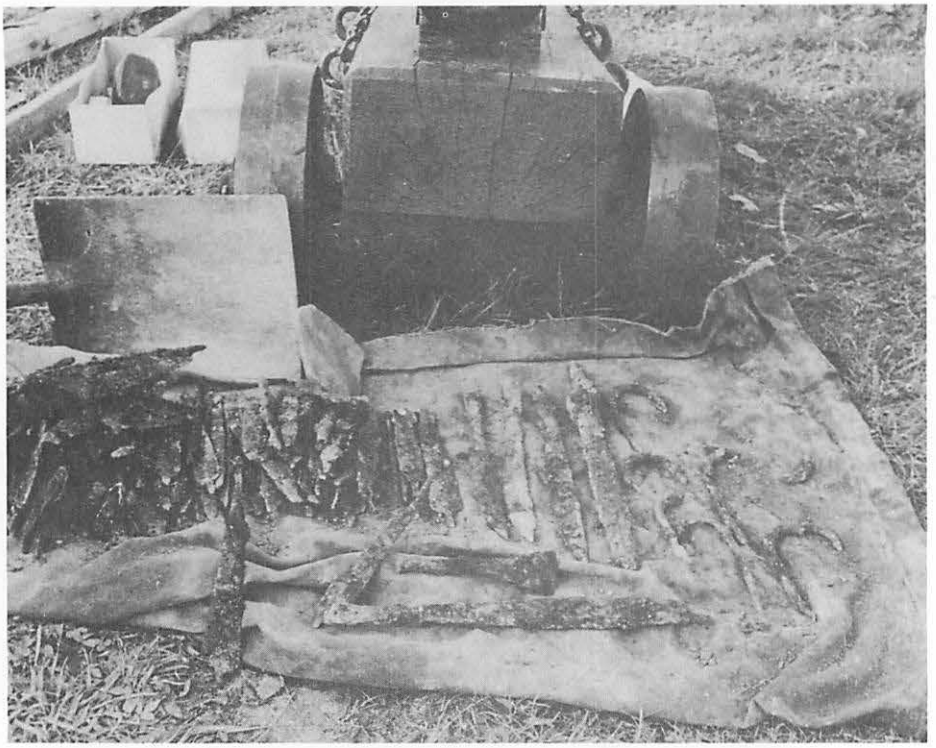


Figure 60 Stacks of iron spearheads(at left) were removed from the first pit, along with knives, at least one caulker (foreground), and fish hooks (right). The cannon belongs to Mr. Hopps. Photographer unknown.

Figure 61 The small copper pot (55.48.1) in situ, Burial Pit One. Photographer unknown.

Figure 62 Kenneth Hopps in July 1956, with the copper pot uncovered as he dug a septic field. This discovery proved to be Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 63 Burial Pit Two, Lowden's Beach, Pictou, N.S. Site BkCp-1. Photographer unknown.

Figure 64 Burial Pit Two, as Russell Harper prepares to excavate. Photographer unknown.

Figure 65 Hopps (at left), Russell Harper (2nd from left), and crew begin to remove the first copper pot from Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 66 Excavating Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 67 Two more pots make their appearance from Burial Pit Two, in July 1956. Photographer unknown

Figure 68 Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 69 Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

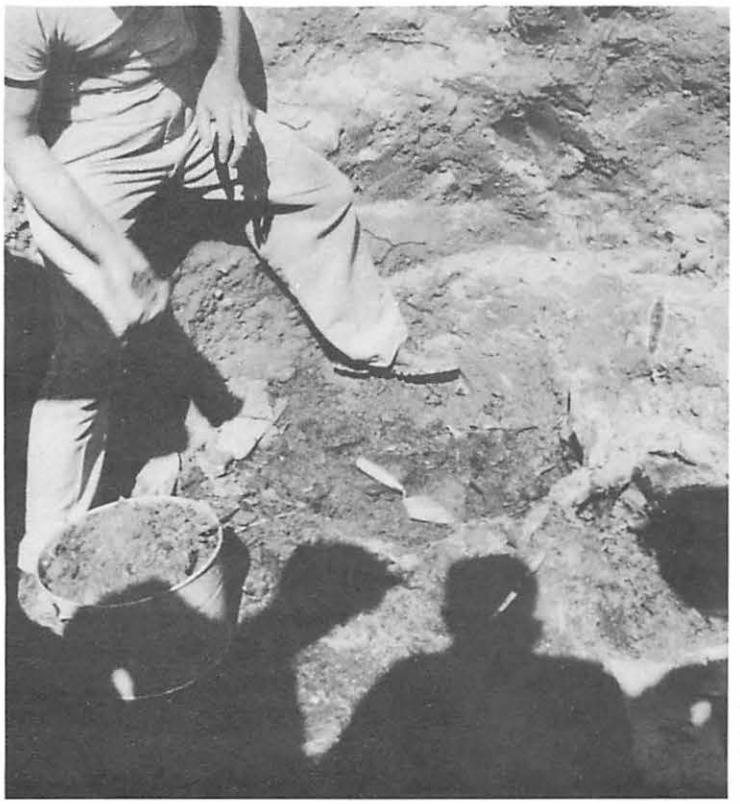


Figure 70 Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 71 Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 72 This is almost certainly the intact brass pot (84.22.30) recovered from this site; the photo is thought to be of Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 73 Woolen blanket fragments, probably from Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 74 Forged-iron axeheads, probably from Burial Pit Two. Photographer unknown.

Figure 75 View from the beach of Kenneth Hopps' property. The small brick building was erected by Mr. Hopps as his private museum, to house the recovered artifacts from Site BkCp-1. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

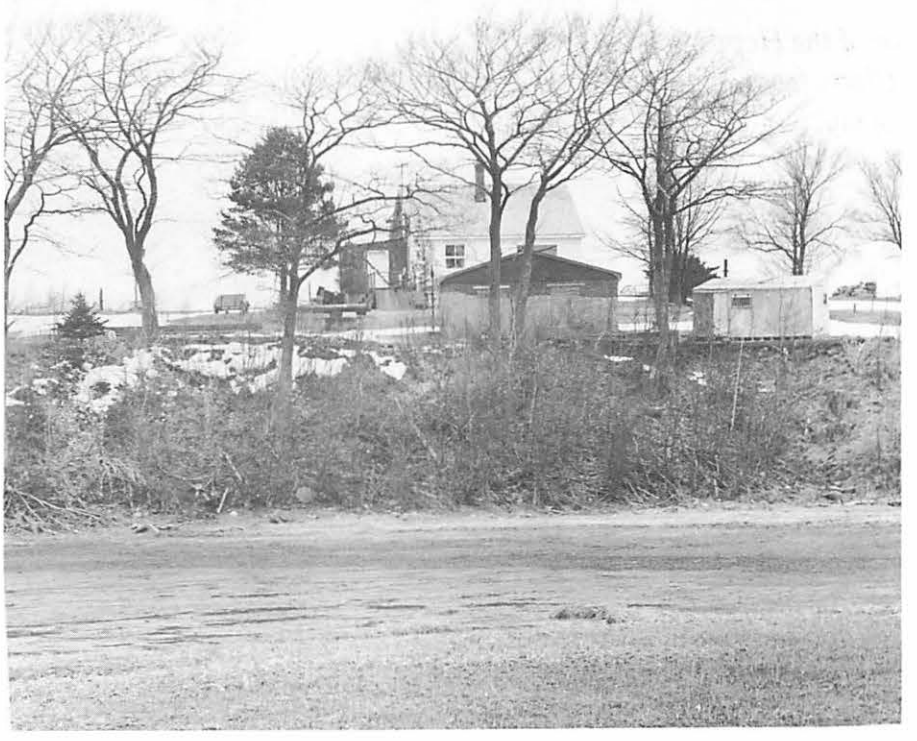


Figure 76 Hopps' Museum, which closed in 1984. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 77, Interior of the Hopps Museum, with artifacts from Site BkCp-1 on display. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 78 Copper pot 84.22.1. Photograph: Ron Merrick.

Figure 79 Copper pot 84.22.2, showing the spiral pattern of hammering on the base. Photograph: Ron Merrick.

Figure 80 Copper pot 84.22.2, side view. Photograph: Ron Merrick.

Figure 81 Brass pot 84.22.30. Photograph: Ron Merrick.

Figure 82 Two small copper pots of the period compared: Northport Site BlCx-1, pot 72.51.20, on the left; Pictou site BkCp-1, pot 55.48.1, on the right Photograph: Ron Merrick.

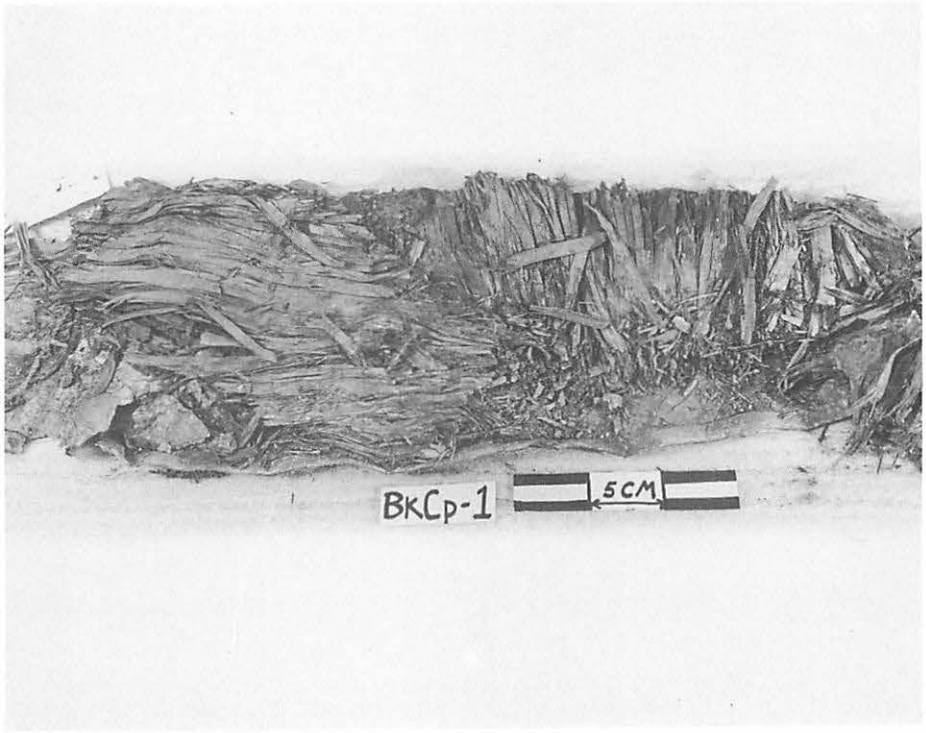


Figure 83 Four rim-fragments of a copper pot (84.22.11.a-d), overlaid with cattail-leaf mat fragments (84.22.11.e-g). Photograph: Ron Merrick.

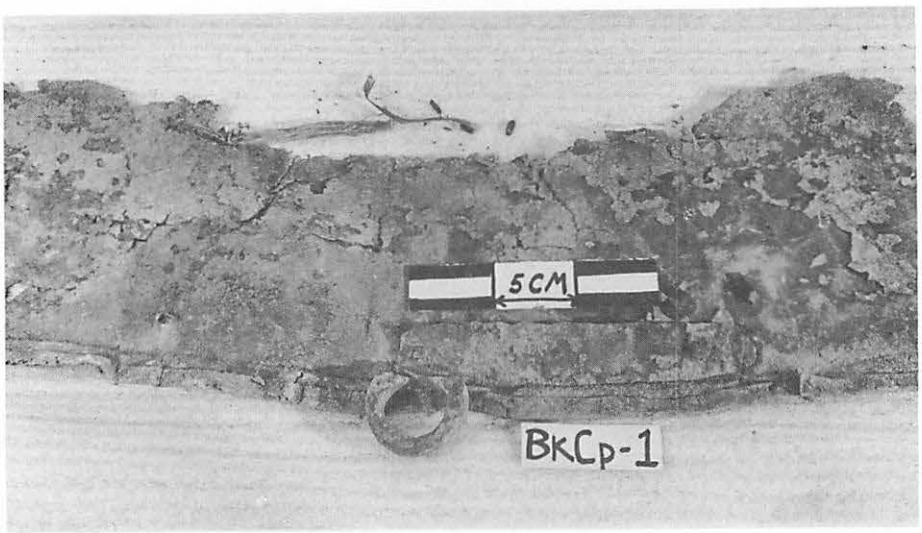


Figure 84 Rim fragment from another copper pot (84.22.9). Note the copper, rather than iron, rim-band and lug, made from a single piece of metal. Photograph: Ron Merrick.

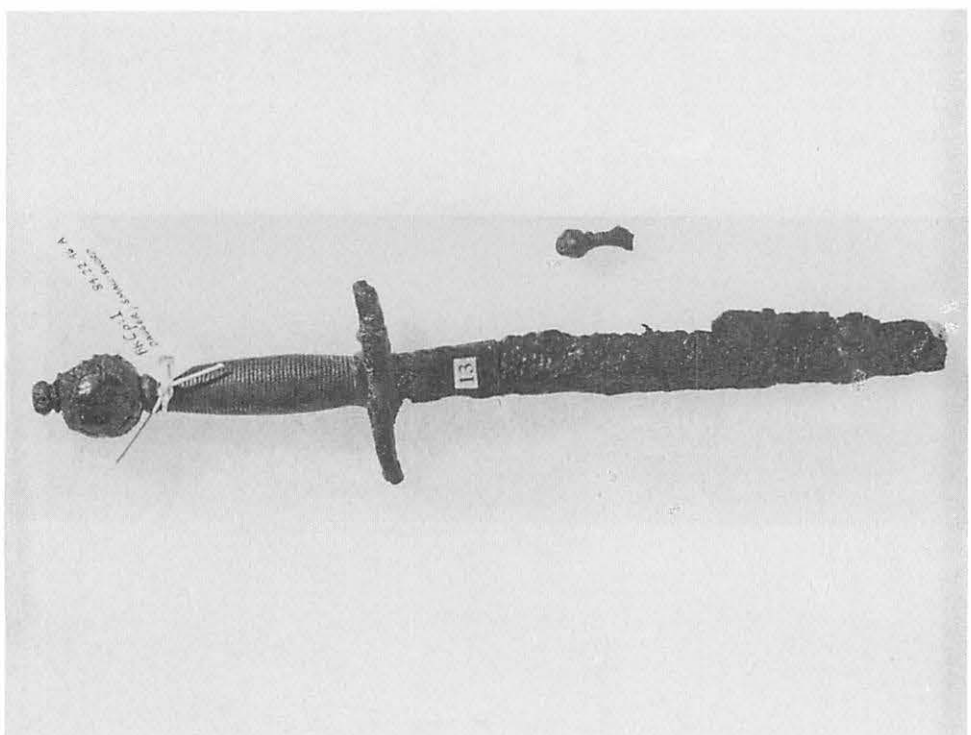


Figure 85 Dagger or small-sword 84.22.46. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

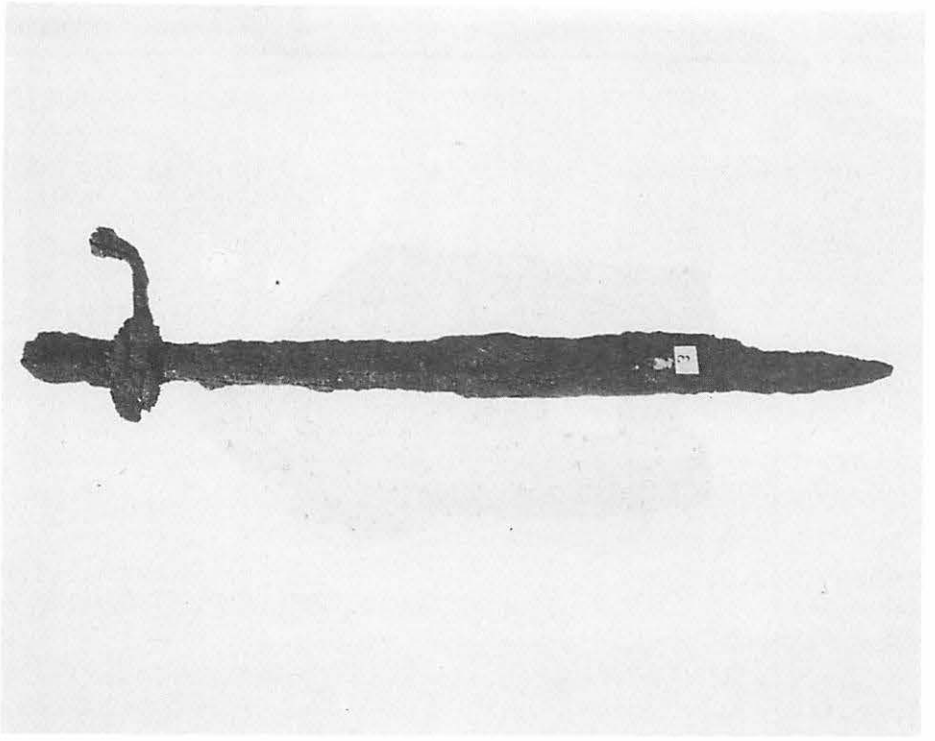


Figure 86 One of many daggers from BkCp-1. The large printed numbers on this and other artifacts were applied by Mr. Hopps, and are not the present catalogue numbers. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

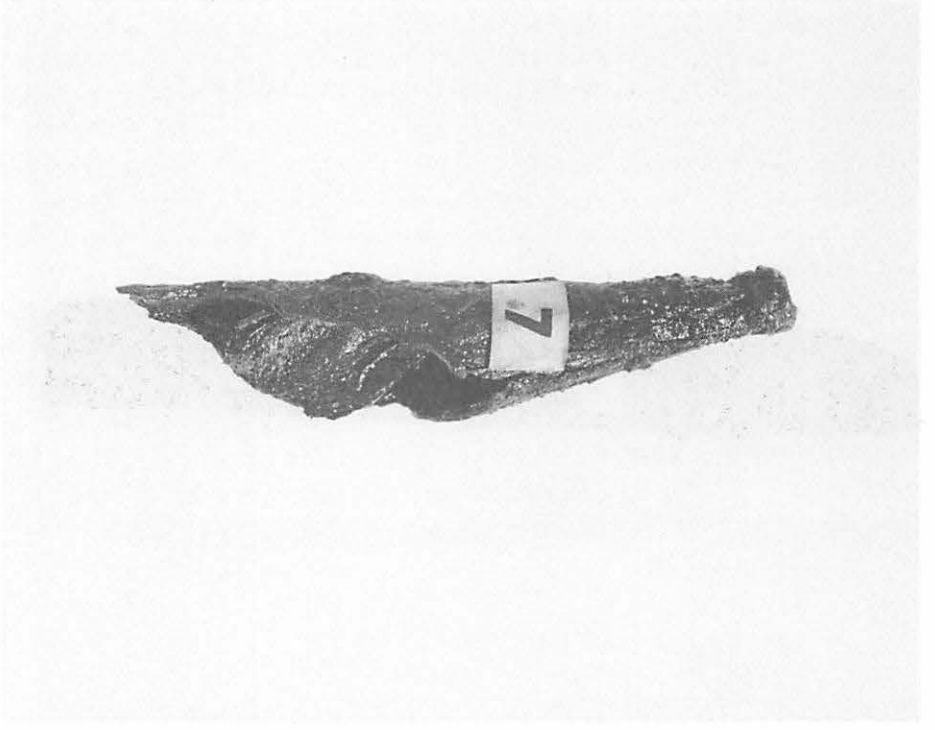


Figure 87 The iron tip of a leather dagger-scabbard. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

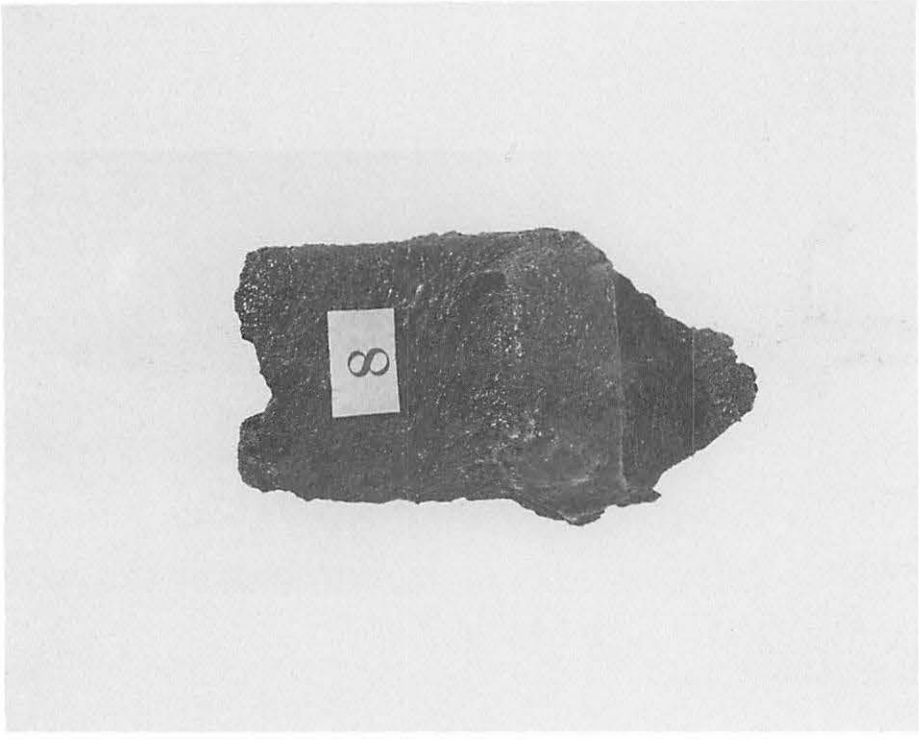


Figure 88 The iron belt-hook from a leather dagger-scabbard. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 89 A small knife from Site BkCp-1. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

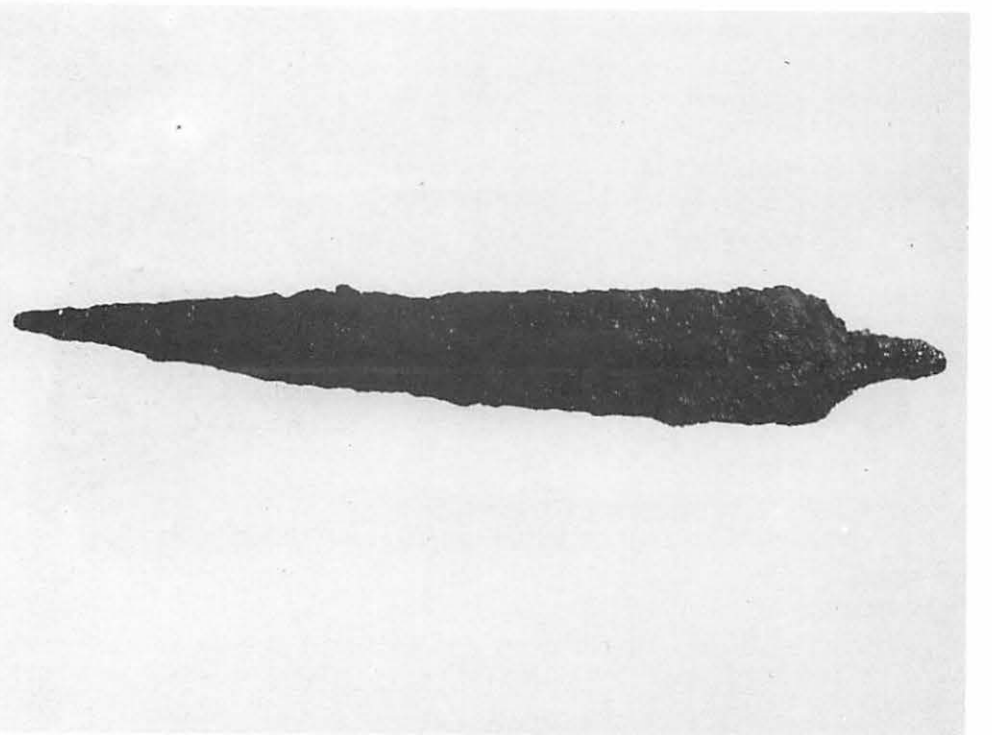


Figure 90 One of hundreds of forged-iron spearheads from Burial Pit One. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

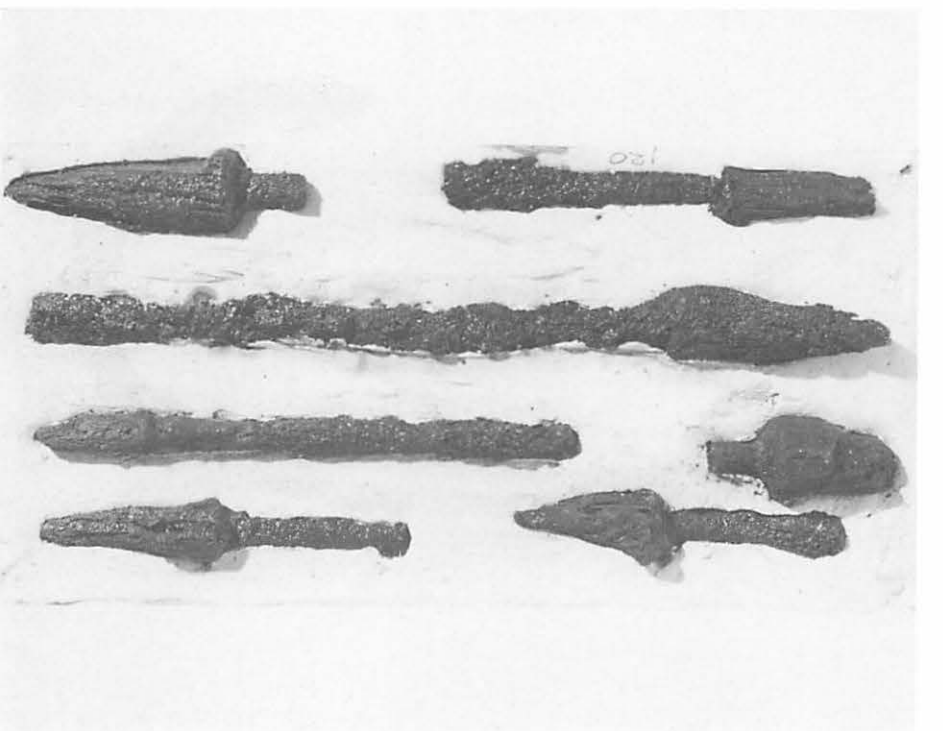


Figure 91 Seven awl fragments, six of which still have their protective wooden caps on, were embedded in plaster by Kenneth Hopps, for purposes of display. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

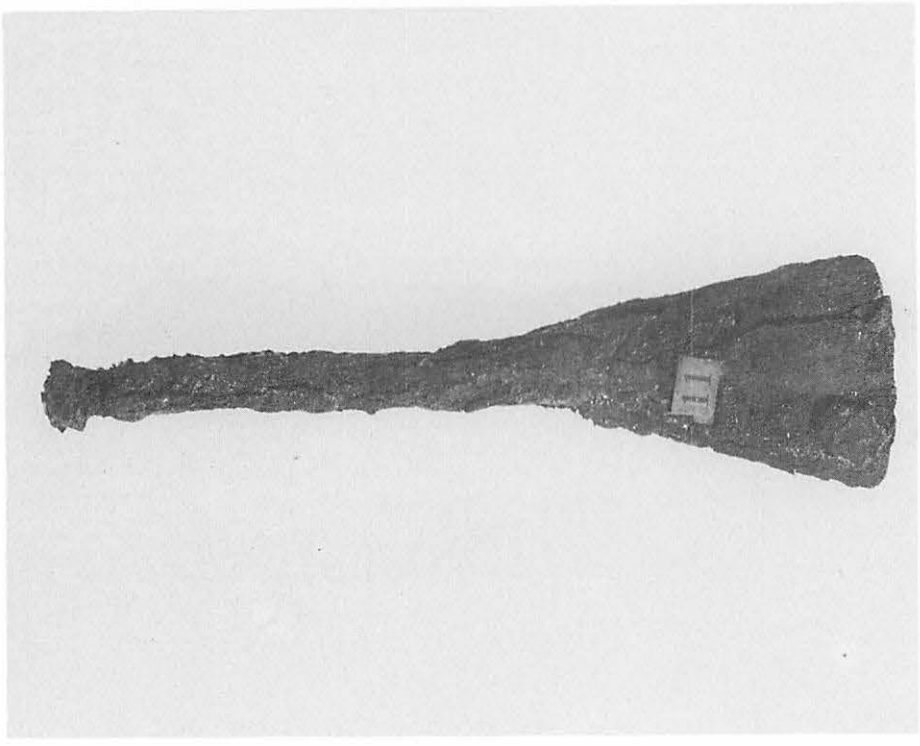


Figure 92 An iron caulker. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

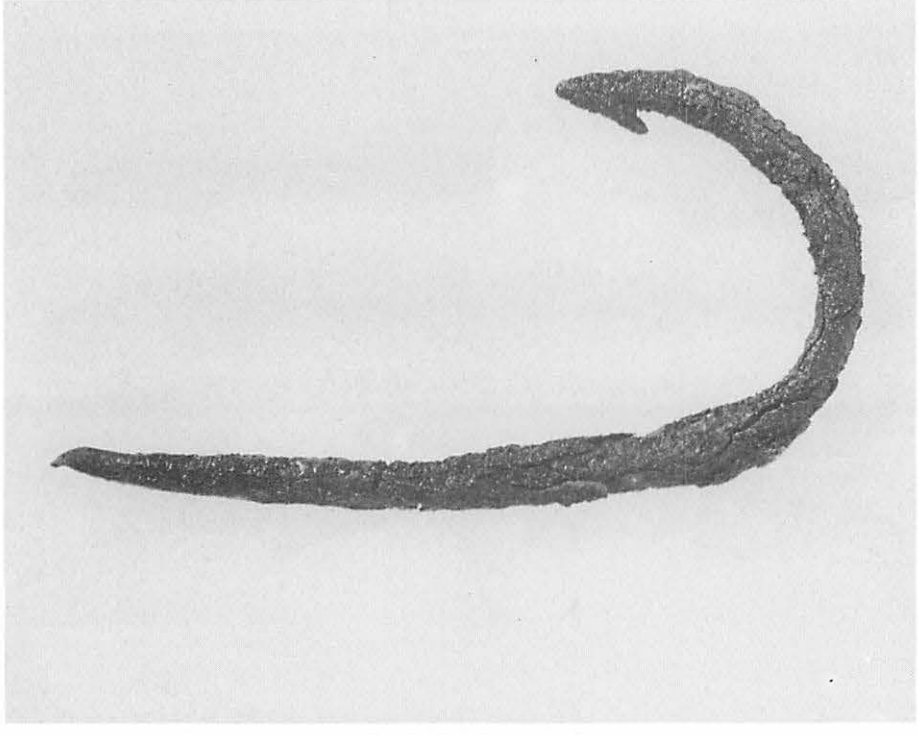


Figure 93 An iron fish hook. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

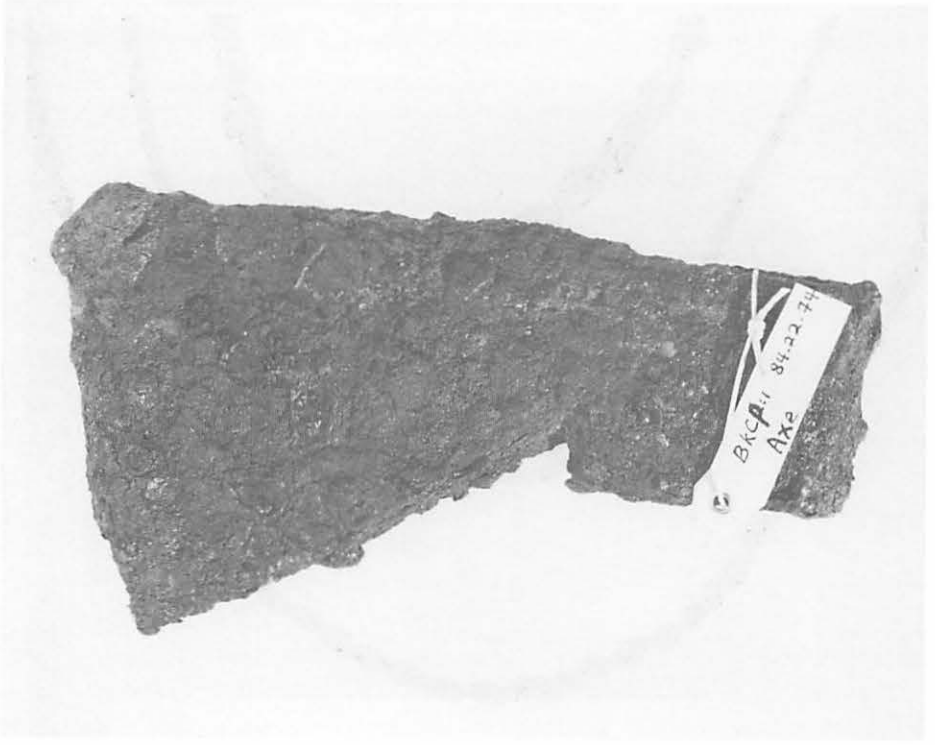


Figure 94 An iron axehead, 84.22.74. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 95 A green-glazed reddish earthenware apothecary jar, probably St-Onge ware. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 96 Hopps restrung many of the beads recovered from Site BkCp-1, using copper wire. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 97 The dark beads at upper left are navy-blue glazed frit-core beads. At centre right is a single frit-cored bead, now broken in half, navy-blue with white designs. Below are the polychrome glass beads in blue and white. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 98 A closeup of the three bead types shown in Figure 97: polychrome glass beads in blue and white (84.22.653), navy frit-cored beads (84.22.649), and the halves of a frit-cored bead in blue and white (84.22.652). Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

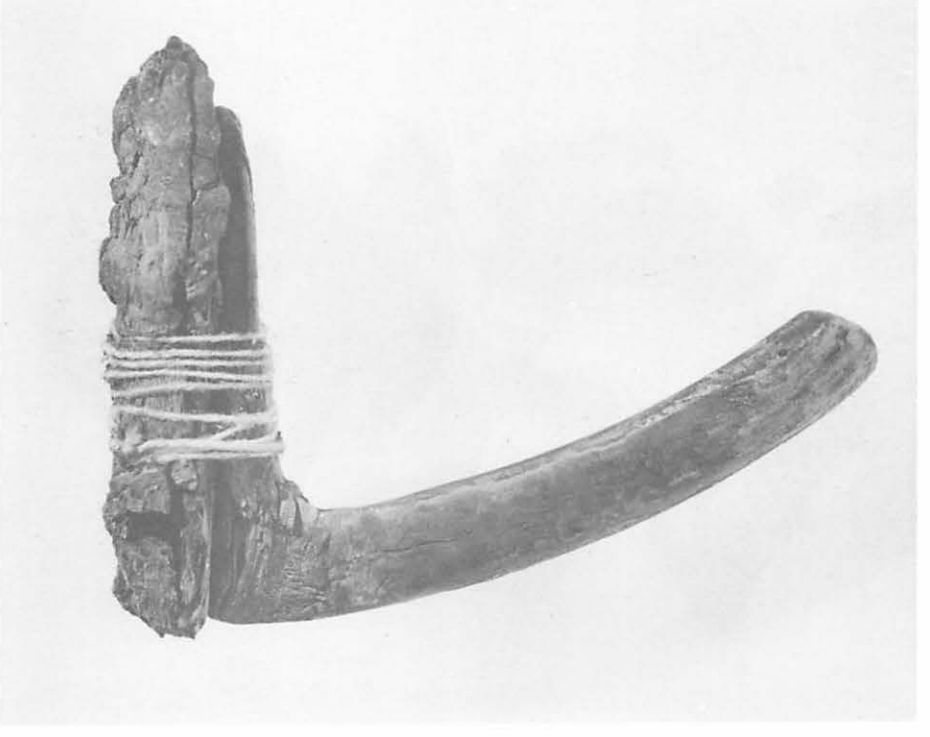


Figure 99 An adze, with a forged-iron European blade, lashed to a wooden haft (the string is modern). The haft may have been Micmac-made. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

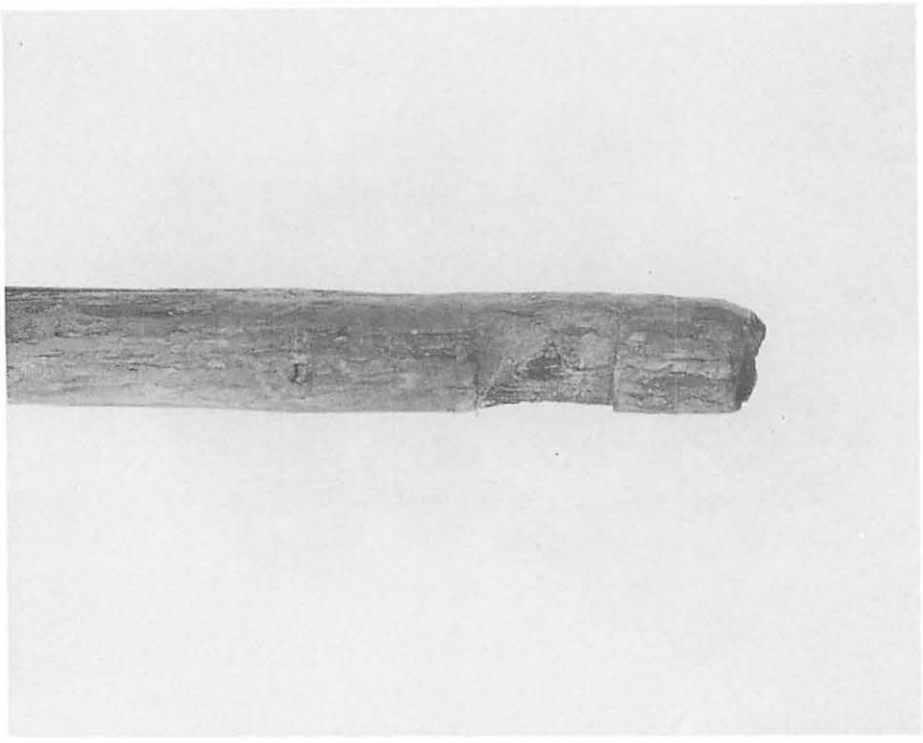


Figure 100 This artifact (84.22.662) was formerly identified as a bow end-fragment. It is in reality a spruce or pine branch—not suitable for a bow—one end of which has been modified. Several other possible fragments of this unidentified item were recovered (84.22.524, 526, 528), all badly charred. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 101 Fragments of a moose-fur robe, its insides painted with red ochre. The actual leather has almost completely rotted away, leaving the hair of the outside of the robe, and the ochre from the interior. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

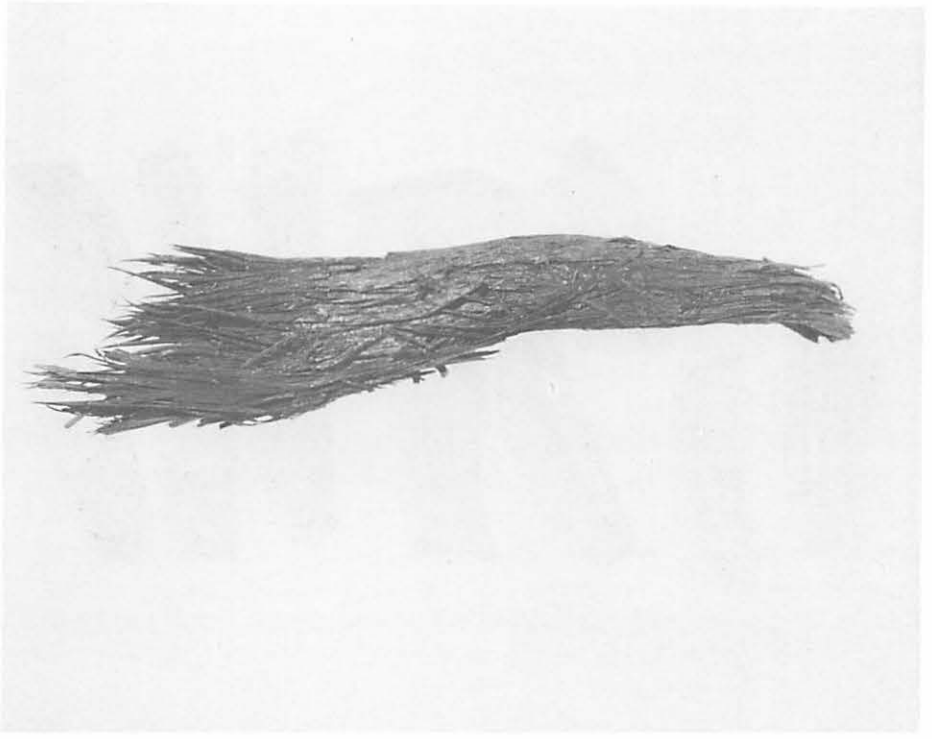


Figure 102 Fragments of porcupine skin, with the quills still in evidence. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 103 Five pebbles coated in red ochre. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 104 Beaver molars and pre-molars. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 105 Feather clumps, species unidentified. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Figure 106 A leather armband fragment, still in place over its intact birchbark interfacing. Note the sinew stitches along the fragment top. A second line of stitches runs vertically from the fragment rim to the lowermost left-hand corner. This leather fragment is coated in mud which bears the impression of a wrapped or plaited textile, of the type traditionally worked in moosehair or porcupine quills over sinew, cordage or leather strips. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

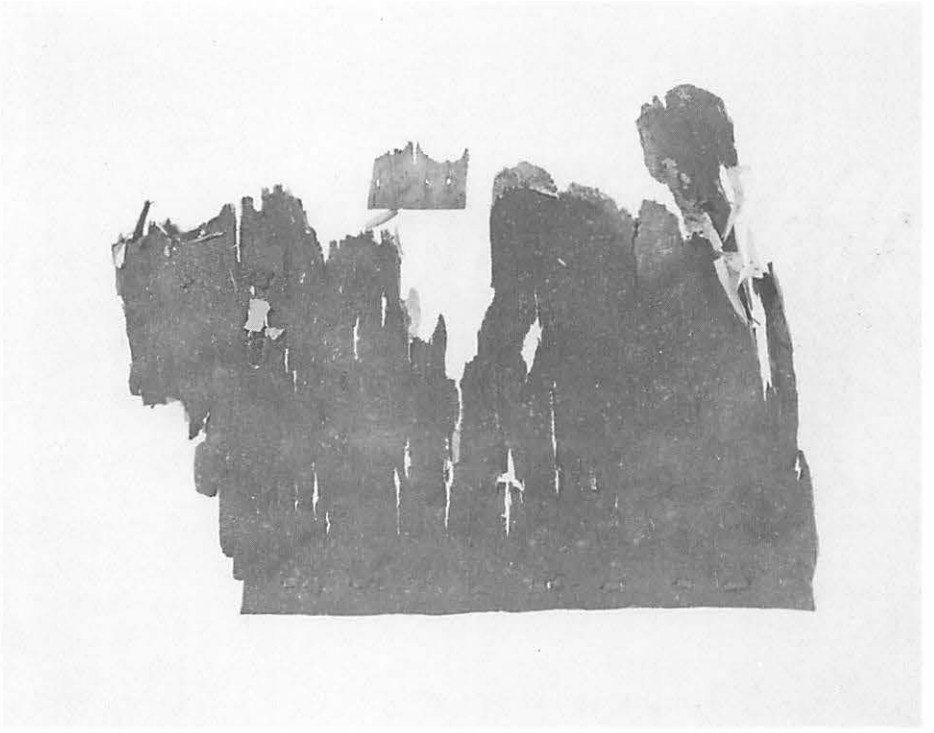


Figure 107 Birchbark fragment with spruce-root stitches. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

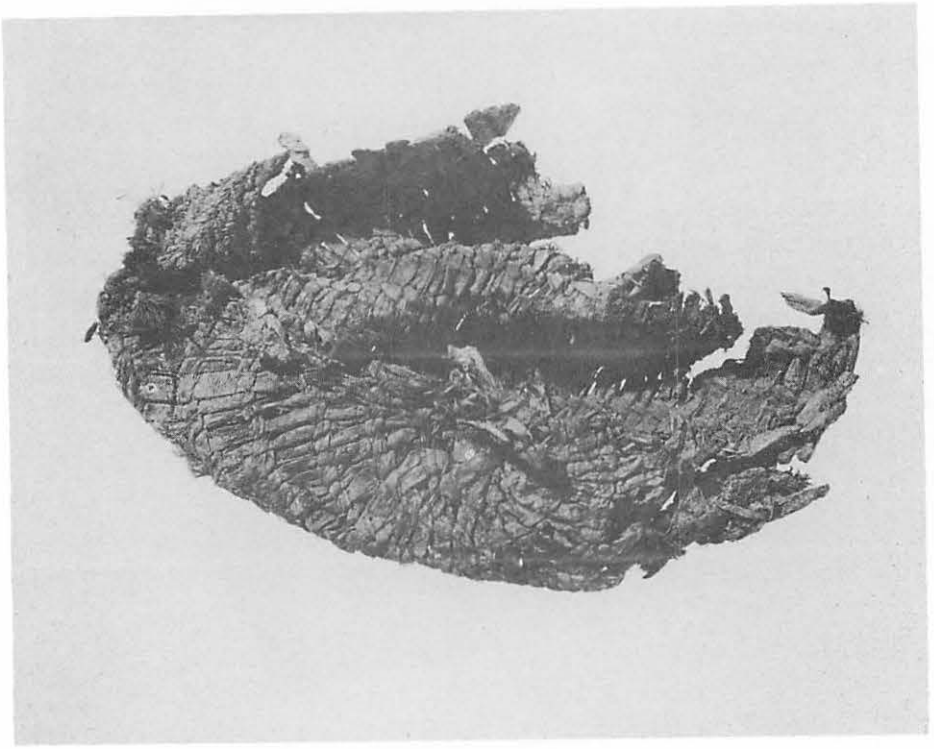


Figure 108 The cedar-bark bag fragment, showing part of the base. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

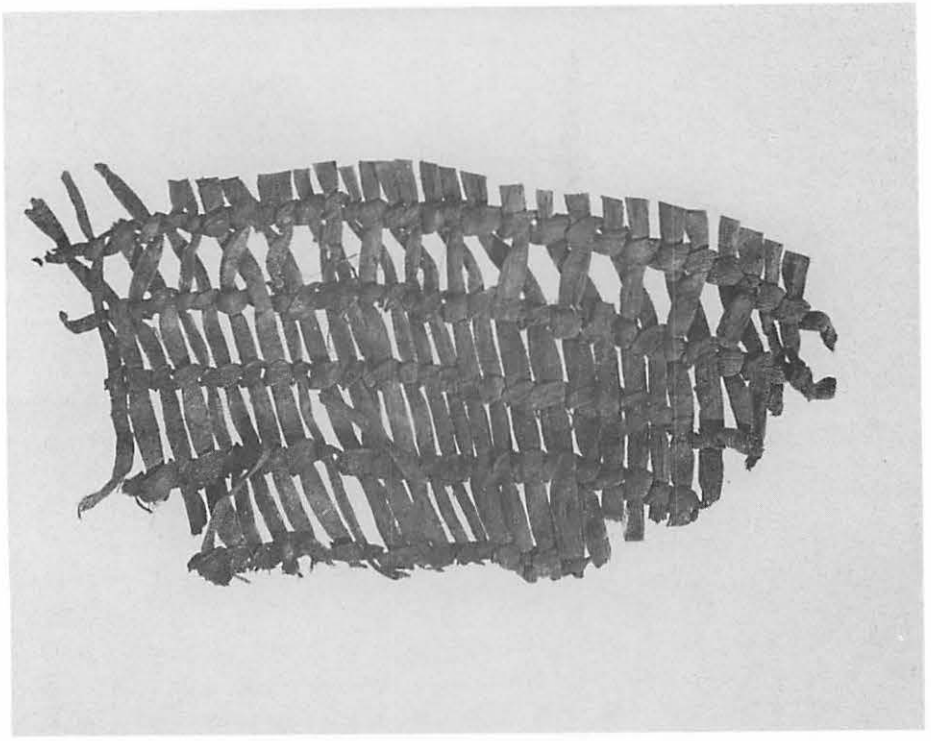


Figure 109 Rim fragment of a reed bag, with a decorative design of crossed-warps one line below the final row of weaving at the rim. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

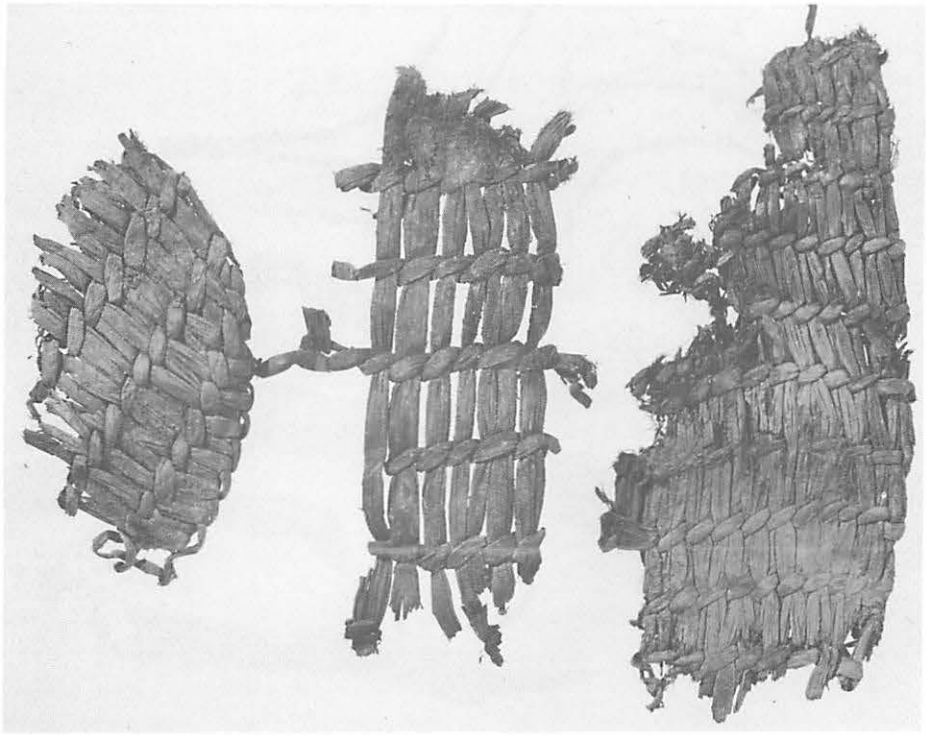


Figure 110 Three reed-bag fragments, all twine-woven. The uppermost is a portion of bag base. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

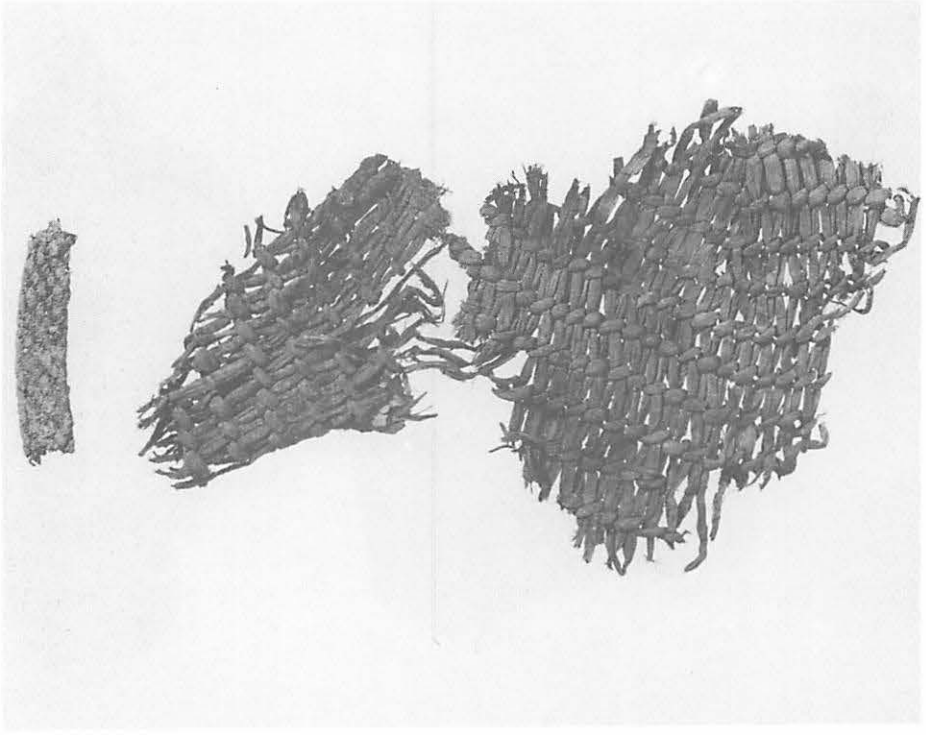


Figure 111 Two reed-bag fragments, and a fingerwoven reed strip (below), possibly part of a handle. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

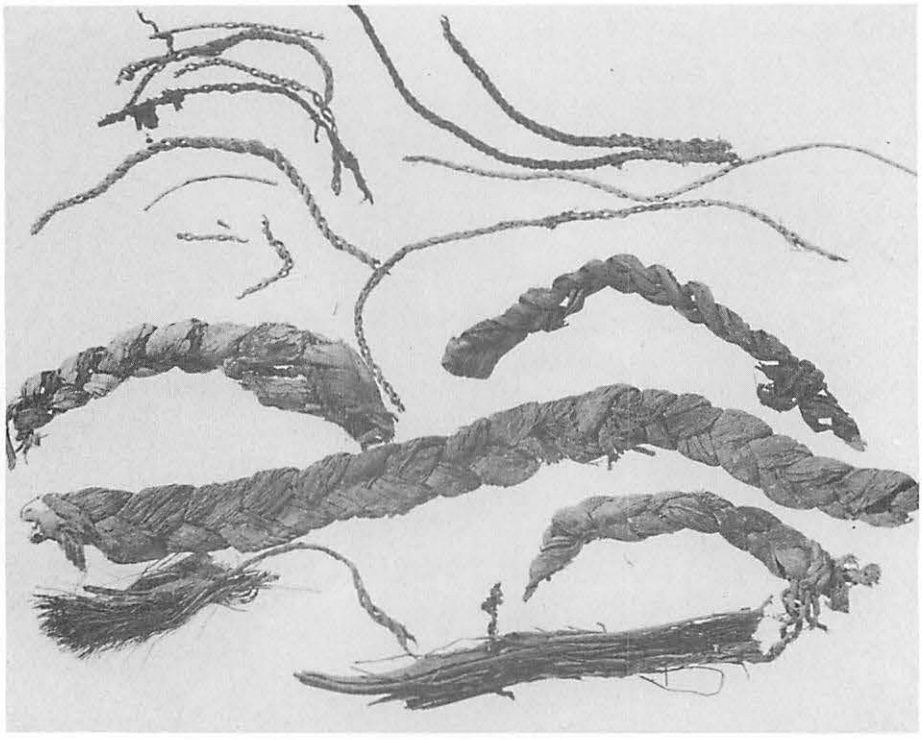


Figure 112 The small fragments are 2-ply cordage, probably American Beach Grass—each ply made up of lengths of three leaves. The larger strips are braided cattail leaves, used as edgings for sewn cattail-leaf mats. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

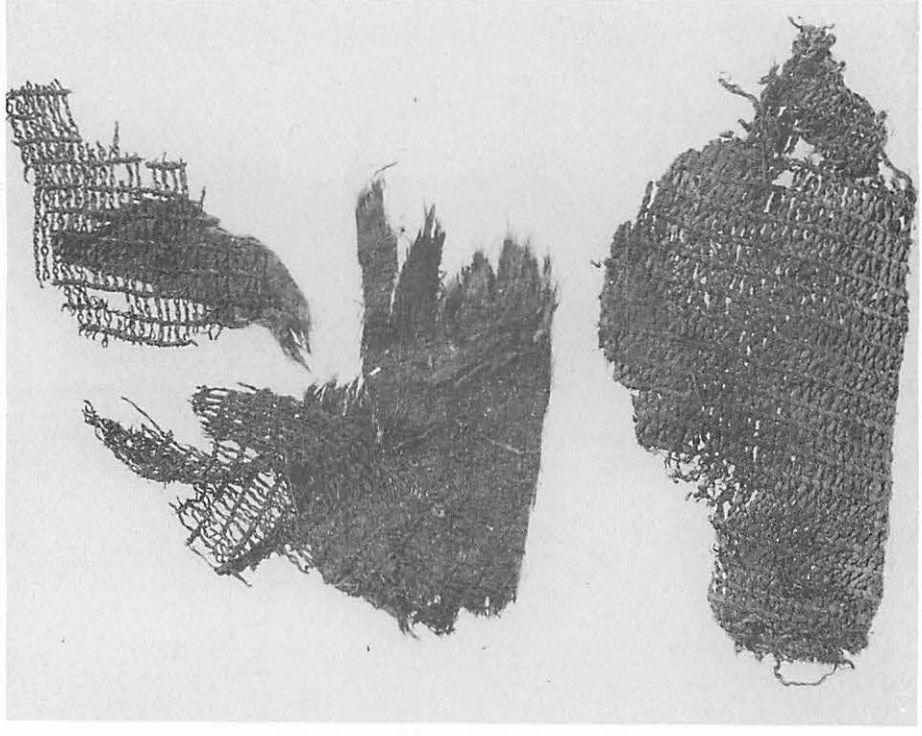


Figure 113 Fragments of twine-woven bags. The two at left are made from the inner bark of an unknown conifer species (and laminated by pressures of burial to fragments of fur). The one at right is made of inner bark of basswood. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

SITE BgDb-6,
Avonport,
N.S.

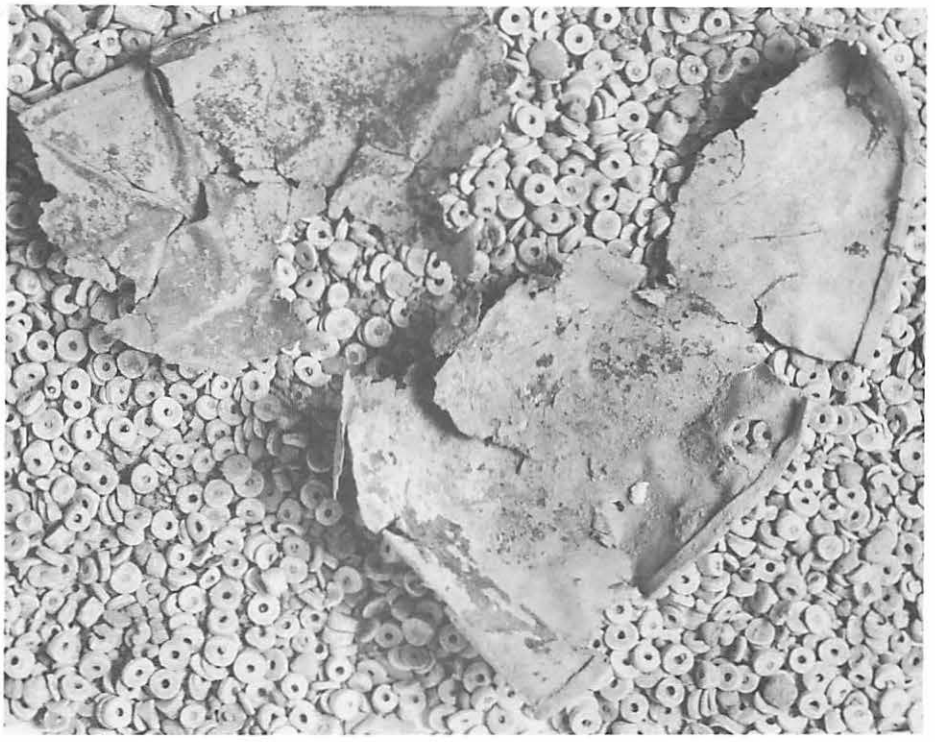


Figure 114 Two copper pot fragments (74.45.2-3), over multiple Micmac-made shell beads, all found in the Avonport Site. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

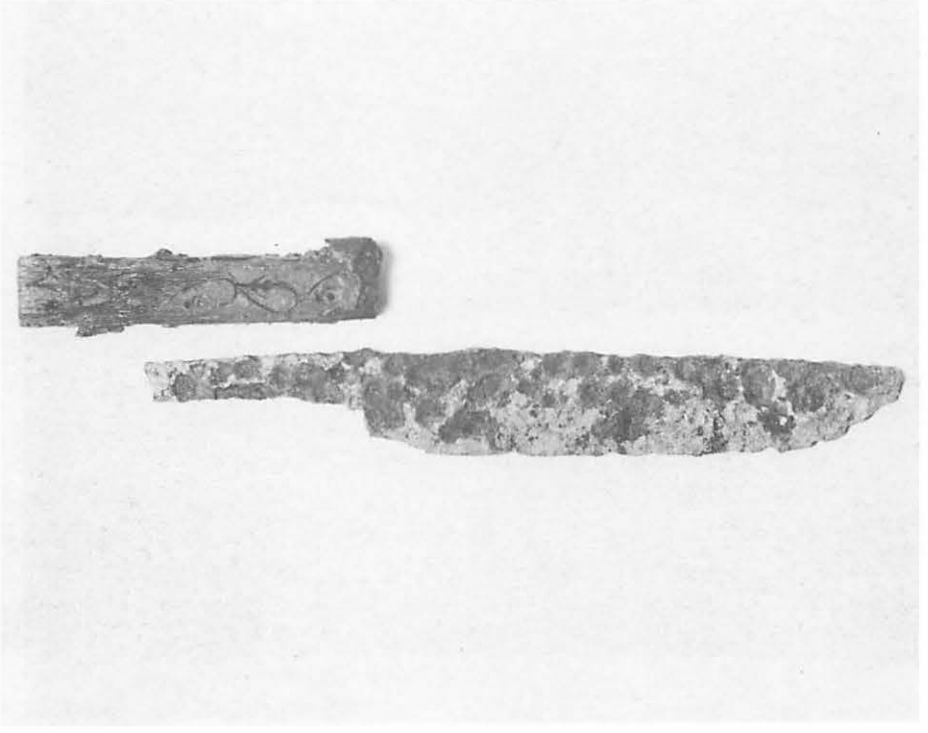


Figure 115 Forged-iron knife, and a decorated knife-handle fragment. Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

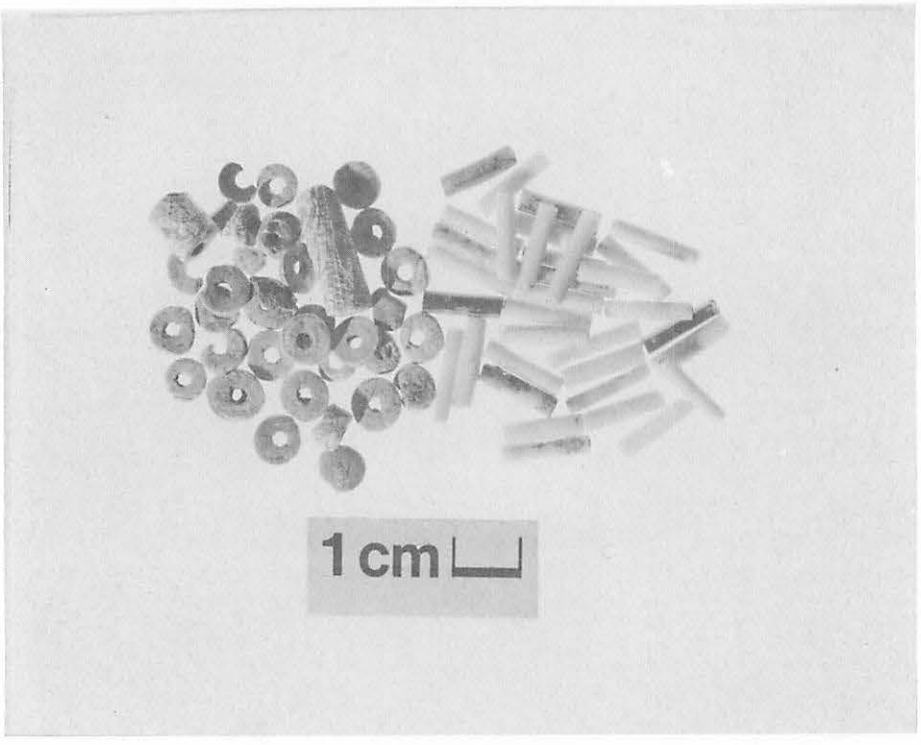


Figure 116 Detail of Micmac-made shell beads (74.45.15), and European glass beads in blue and in white (74.45.14.a-b). Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

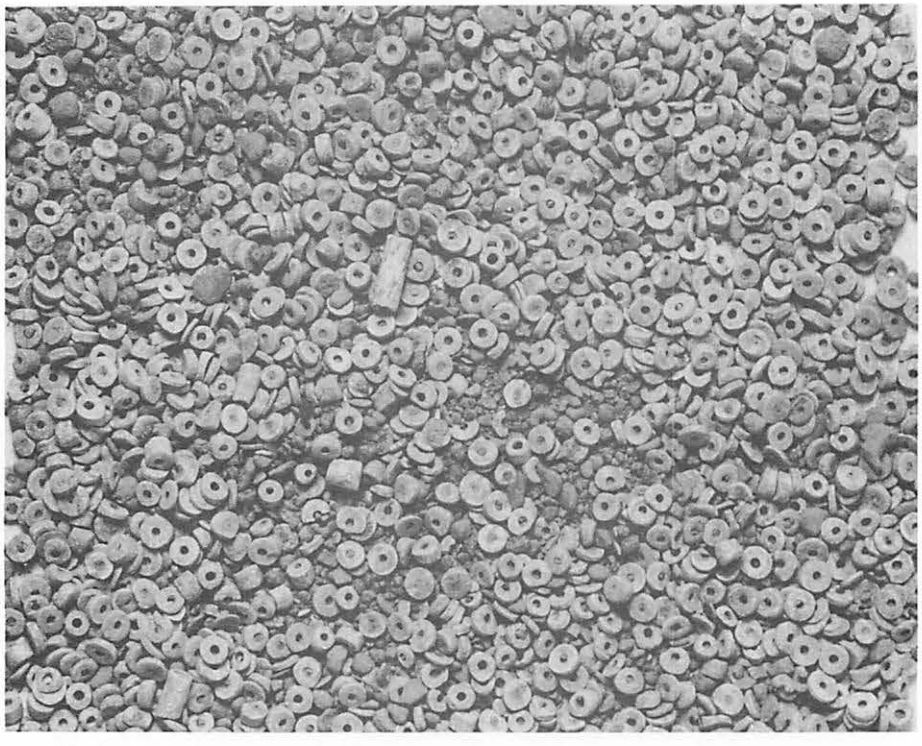


Figure 117 One thousand nine hundred and fifty discoidal and tubular shell beads, Micmac-made, coated with red dust and grit (74.45.15.1-1950). Photograph: Roger Lloyd.

Appendix: Valery Monahan

"Scratch-Testing of the Trade Pots from the Pictou Site, BkCp-1"

Figure 118

Scratch-Testing of the Trade Pots from the Pictou Site, BkCp-1

POTS or cauldrons of copper and brass—often referred to as "kettles"—are considered to have been the most important items of trade between Europeans and Amerindian groups of Northeastern North America, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (Bradley 1987, Fitzgerald and Ramsden 1988) The presence of cuprous metal in Amerindian sites of this period is usually interpreted as an indicator of European contact or influence, with small pieces of metal (gun parts, metal sheet, etc.) appearing as the first recognizable items of European trade. (Bradley 1987) However, indigenous use of native copper throughout the Northeastern region—as naturally occuring nuggets or foil-like sheets—complicates this interpretation. (Monahan 1990) The widespread re-working of cuprous metal by Amerindian groups, and the similarity in appearance of copper and copper alloys in the archaeological context makes the identification of artifacts of European origin difficult.

In their paper, "Copper Based Metal Testing as an Aid to Understanding Early European-Amerindian Interaction: Scratching the Surface," Fitzgerald and Ramsden (1988) suggest that an easy distinction can be made between pure copper and its alloys—brass (copper and zinc) and bronze (copper and tin)—by examining the colour of the metal through a scratch removal of the patina. While this test cannot distinguish between native-copper objects of North American origin, and smelted copper objects of European origin, it can provide a quick identification of brass and bronze artifacts. Since indigenous metal-working in northeastern North America did not produce copper alloys (Tyler 1961), any object of brass or bronze must be of European origin. Colour alone cannot be used to distinguish between brass and bronze, both of which appear yellow when scratched, but more quantitative elemental analysis can easily identify the alloys.

Ramsden and Fitzgerald found in their sample of Iroquoian sites from the mid-sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries, that the incidence of brass objects increased through time, making them a relative indicator of site age. An easy and accurate method of identifying brass and bronze objects will allow researchers to see if this trend in European trade patterns existed elsewhere in North America.

As part of an experimental study on copper-working in the Maritime provinces, in 1989 I applied Fitzgerald and Ramsden's 'scratch test' to a number of cuprous metal artifacts from prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Maritimes, New England and Quebec. (Monahan 1990) These objects were then tested using an electron microprobe to identify their constituents. My results indicated that all the metal which appeared yellow when scratched contained enough zinc (more than five percent by weight) to identify it as brass, while metal which appeared reddish was very pure copper (more than ninety-eight percent by weight).

Six of the objects I tested were pot fragments from the Hopps Site, BkCp-1, near Pictou, Nova Scotia. Testing revealed that one of the fragments, a kettle base previously identified as copper, was in fact brass. At this point, the Nova Scotia Museum, through Ruth Holmes Whitehead, asked that I do scratch tests on all of the pots and the major fragments, so that they could be accurately identified as copper or as brass/bronze, for future research.

Testing was carried out on small samples which had been removed from the pieces to allow for future quantitative analysis. In most cases, the colour of the underlying metal was readily apparent where the samples had been broken off the kettle or kettle fragment. Very corroded samples were scratched with a steel knife-blade to reveal the underlying metal colour more clearly. The colour of the metal was compared to the standard colours of the *Munsell Soil Colour Charts* (1975), and the matching colours were noted (see accompanying table).

The results of the scratch test indicate that one of the pots, and the base fragment which is all that remains of a second pot, are either brass or bronze. Since these were two of the pieces tested by electron microprobe (Monahan 1990), they can be more positively identified as brass. The remaining twenty samples are copper.

Valery Monahan

Results of Scratch Test

Artifact	Colour	Munsell Designation	Metal Type
84.22.13	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.14	yellow	Hue 2.5Y, 6/4	brass
84.22.30	yellow	Hue 2.5Y, 6/4	brass
84.22.7a	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.16	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.8	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.1	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.10b	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.370	red	Hue 10R, 6/6	copper
84.22.5a	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.368	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.11a,b	red	Hue 10R, 6/4	copper
84.22.533a	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.3	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.538	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.363	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.6	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.378	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.364	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.9	red	Hue 10R, 5/4	copper
84.22.4	red	Hue 10R, 6/4	copper
84.22.15a	red	Hue 10R, 6/4	copper

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