NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS AND SITES BRANCH

MANUSCRIPT REPORT NUMBER 106

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK NOVA SCOTIA, 1972

by
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(September 1973)

PARKS CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

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Tables

Illustrations

ABSTRACT

The archaeological survey of Kejimkujik National Park undertaken by the Department of Anthropology of Trent University during the summer of 1972 has confirmed the previously unsupported claim that certain areas of the park had experienced aboriginal use both in the prehistoric and the historic periods. The survey of the areas bordering Lake Kejimkujik has revealed five separate sites. One of these sites appears to be a Proto-Historic or Early Historic site as evidenced by the finding of glass beads and a glazed ceramic pot of probable French origin dating from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century. A second site (BcDh-3) found at Luxie Cove may possibly be included in this category due to the discovery of a blue glass trade bead. The remaining three sites are pre-historic in nature.

The "Eel Weir" between George Lake and Loon Lake contains an, as yet, unspecified number of components dating from the prehistoric period up until the present century. The discovery of such a long occupation supports oral and written statements that this area was of major importance to the Indians as a seasonal source of eels and fish which they trapped in weirs constructed of boulders and sticks.

PREFACE

The archaeological survey of Kejimkujik National Park, Nova Scotia was conducted by the Department of Anthropology - Trent University, during July and August of 1972 under contract to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Parks Canada.

The author wishes to acknowledge the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Parks Canada under whose auspices the contract was carried out, as well as Mr. G. Myers - Superintendent of Kejimkujik National Park and his able staff who provided assistance in a variety of ways during the actual field season. Mr. Brian Preston - Curator of History with the Nova Scotia Museum kindly permitted the examination of the artifact collections presently in storage at the Museum in Halifax. Dr. David Keenlyside - Maritime Archaeologist with the Archaeological Survey of Canada examined a number of the recovered artifacts and helped in the identification of a number of specimens. Ms. Dorothy Griffiths of the N.H.S.S. kindly commented on the European ceramic pot found at BcDh-5 (9B4). Professor K.E. Kidd and Martha Ann Kidd confirmed the tentative trade bead analysis made by the author. Professor M. Crozier of the Geography Department - Trent University aided in the identification of lithic samples. Special thanks are due to Mr. John Glew, Mr. Laurie Jackson, Mr. Joe Last, Mr. Brian Molyneaux and Miss Suzanne Plousos for aiding in the preparation of various sections of the report. The author is most indebted to Dr. R. B. Johnston of the Department of Anthropology -

Trent University for the helpful comments and suggestions made during his visit to the sites and for the many consultations held over the past few months during which he freely shared of his vast knowledge and archaeological experience.

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey of Kejimkujik National Park was initiated as the result of a recommendation arising from the 1971 petroglyph investigations conducted at Fairy Bay. At this time it was suggested that a preliminary archaeological survey be undertaken to obtain information concerning suspected aboriginal occupation within the present-day park boundary and to determine whether the location and nature of such sites might relate to the extensive concentrations of petroglyphs which are found at various locations in the Park.

In this first year of the survey, the perimeter area of Lake Kejimkujik and the islands in the lake were examined for sites. In addition, a small area along the Little River where it enters the lake was surveyed plus the area known as the "Eel Weir."

Five separate sites were located about the perimeter of Lake Kejimkujik. All five sites have produced artifacts of aboriginal manufacture. One of the five sites is of special significance due to the finding of a number of European artifacts in association with the goods of aboriginal manufacture. A sixth area, known locally as the "Eel Weir", appears to consist of a number of sites set along the bank of the Mersey River between George Lake and Loon Lake.

None of the sites were fully excavated. Each site, however, was tested and a sample of the artifacts was obtained as well as other related

information. Each site has been assigned a designation under the Borden Site System as well as a separate designation in the system used by the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch of Parks Canada.

Each site is discussed separately as to setting, method of testing, artifact analysis and summary conclusions. The site reports are accompanied by tables and maps. A set of photographs shows certain sites and significant artifacts.

Local inhabitants known to possess artifact collections were visited and, where possible, the entire collections were viewed. The names of the owners appear accompanied by a brief general description of each collection and, in three instances, photographs of the artifacts.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Earliest Inhabitants

After the retreat of the ice from Nova Scotia about 13,000 years ago, the likelihood of human settlement in the province increased with the re-establishment of the barren land by colonizing plants and animals. Although the exact date of the first human inhabitants in Nova Scotia is unknown, the discovery of an extensive Paleo-Indian site at Debert gives proof that organized communal living with a social and economic pattern similar to modern northern hunting bands, was well underway by 10,600 B.P. Undoubtedly other sites of the same age or of an even earlier date remain undiscovered in the province. The future discovery and excavation of these sites and the information thus obtained may extend the earliest date of human settlement in Nova Scotia still further back in time.

Following the Paleo-Indian period, a Boreal Archaic Culture appears to have flourished in the province. Although no Archaic sites have been reported on, numerous artifacts of ground and polished stone of characteristic Archaic type have been found across the province lending support to the theory that wandering bands of Indians ranged across most of the province at this time.

The Archaic Culture gradually evolved in form or possibly was overrun by bands of so-called Woodland Culture people whose presence has been verified at the stratified shell-heap sites which dot the coast of the province. These people favoured sites near the ocean and along other major waterways. It is thought that they made use of the network of lakes and rivers including those in the Kejimkujik area to travel from coast to coast.

Until the present survey, little has been discovered of the whereabouts of these Indians in the interior of southern Nova Scotia, beyond a few artifact surface finds made in the Kejimkujik area and the extensive concentration of surface artifacts found at the lower end of Lake Rossignol. Some authors have suggested that the Indians spent their summers by the sea-coast where they were sustained by a diet of vegetable and animal food plus the abundance of food from the sea. In late fall, the sea-coast sites were abandoned in favour of the more sheltered inland sites along major lakes and rivers where winter would be more bearable. The "Eel Weir" in Kejimkujik National Park was supposedly a major source of eels and fish which were caught in the fall and stored for future use.

The Historic Period

Contact With the French

The arrival of Europeans in the New World brought about many sudden changes in the stable culture of the Indians living in the North-East. The arrival of De Monts and Champlain in Nova Scotia in 1604 marked the beginning of the many years of friendship which were to follow between the French and the Micmac Indians.

The French traders established trading posts where they bartered with the Indians. A trading room was established in the Habitation at Port Royal where the Indians came to trade what they had with the French for items of European manufacture.

Probably the earliest trader in the Kejimkujik vicinity was a Frenchman by the name of Rossignol who conducted a brisk trade with the Indians from a trading post somewhere in the area of present-day Liverpool.

De Monts was commissioned toChristianize the Indians and establish the country for France. To aid him in this task were the black robed members of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) who willingly came to New France to save souls for the Lord. In 1610 at Port Royal there was a famous ceremony which saw the conversion to Christianity of the respected Chief Membertou and his family. His conversion led to many subsequent conversions among the

Micmac and the adoption of European customs and culture.

From these first years of continual contact, the Micmac have been influenced by both the French and the English.

Indian Reserves In The Kejimkujik Vicinity

During the I840's, Joseph Howe, who was then the Commissioner for Indian Affairs, declared that a number of land areas totalling I,OI5 acres around Lake Kejimkujik (then Fairy Lake) were to be set aside as Indian Reserves for the use and benefit of the Indians. The names of some of the original occupants of these family reserves are preserved to-day in the names of local islands and other near-by geographical features such as: Luxie Cove (James Luxie); Big Muise Island (Francis Muise); Glode Island (Peter Glode)- the name Glode actually being a mispronunciation of the French name Claude; and Jeremy Bay (John Jeremy).

These reserves grew in number and apparently prospered over a number of years after which time they ceased to be owned and occupied by the Indians. Prior to the establishment of the National Park,no Indians had lived at Kejimkujik for a number of years. The descendants of the original reserve holders now live at other reserves such as Bear River.

The Logging Era

The forests have always played a major role in the lives of those who lived near Kejimkujik. Previous to the arrival of the

Europeans, the forests were homes to the Indians and provided fuel and materials for bows and arrows, for trapping game and for building canoes. Wigwams were often covered with birch bark which was available locally.

In more modern times, specifically the early 1800's, the demand for spruce and white pine used in shipbuilding became so great that loggers moved upstream from the sea-coast in search of usable timber. This search for timber reached as far as Lake Kejimkujik where many of the "river drivers," who were also sailors, drew accurate representations of sailing ships on the slate rocks found at Fairy Bay and elsewhere. These now faint carvings can still be found at Fairy Bay.

The second phase in the logging era began in the 1820's when timber was needed for the construction of dwellings for the increasing number of white settlers who were moving into the area. It is thought that the first local sawmill was located at Mill Falls on the Mersey River near the present day Park entrance. Almost all of the Park area has been logged at one time or another and the numerous mounds of sawdust scattered throughout the Park mark the sites of these operations. Apparently large rafts of logs were also floated downstream to the sawmills located at Liverpool.

Presently, spruce and balsam fir are cut outside the Park and sold to the Bowaters Mersey Pulp and Paper Company which has a large pulp and paper plant in Liverpool.

Pioneer Settlement In the Kejimkujik Vicinity

The earliest permanent settler was William Burke who established a residence on the site of the present day village of South Brookfield in the year 1800.

Caledonia was established in 1820 and became a boom town in the mid-1800's after news of the discovery of gold was made public. When the gold fever diminished it resumed a less exciting mode of existence which it maintains to-day.

The settlement nearest to the Park is Maitland Bridge which was founded in 1823 by Nimrod Router who had come from England. His descendants still live in the vicinity.

The Resort Era

The Kejimkujik area has always abounded in wild game and fish. Their presence drew hunters and fishermen from near and far. Because of this, a number of highly successful resorts were opened and operated during the early part of the present century. These resorts catered to sportsmen and, in more recent years, to family vacationers seeking rest and relaxation. Numerous private cottages were also found throughout the present day Park area.

Kejimkujik National Park

In the early 1960's the Kejimkujik area, with its many natural attractions, was recommended by both the Provincial and

Federal Governments as the site of a new National Park. In 1965 the Master Development Plan for the Park was put forward which led to the creation of Kejimkujik National Park under the authority of the National Parks Act.

The creation of this Park has, in a sense, brought the Kejimkujik area "full circle" in that, after having been explored, settled and exploited in a variety of ways, it will now eventually return to the balanced environment that first attracted its original inhabitants many years ago.

SITES DISCOVERED DURING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK - 1972

BcDh-2 (9B1)

Setting

This site was so designated because of the discovery of two artifacts on the surface of the white sand beach which extends for a distance of 300 feet in a generally north-south direction. The two artifacts were found less than one **yard** apart on the beach surface just where it borders the woods. The width of this beach was nowhere greater than 15 feet. Clumps of hardy beach grass and pieces of driftwood occurred randomly along the full extent of the beach. Numerous low ridges of sand and concentrations of pebbles identified the movements of the winter ice as well as the seasonal fluctuations of the water which serve to continually affect the size and shape of the beach. Bordering the beach were trees of the following types: Great Eastern White Pine, Red Maple, and Balsam Fir. The land directly behind the beach is lower in elevation and of a marshy nature.

Lithic Analysis

Abrader

An abrader made of coarse reddish sandstone was found. One end had been well used with the flat abrading end worn to an angleof 45 degrees. The dimensions are: Length: 93 mm. Width: 61 mm. Thickness: 40 mm.

Hammerstone

A single damaged hammerstone of reddish-brown quartzite was found, of a size and shape convenient to be held in the hand for pounding. When whole, the hammerstone probably exhibited signs of use at both ends with lesser signs of wear along its two edges. However, about one-third of the hammerstone, comprising one end, was broken off. In addition, a single ill-placed blow caused a large flake to be removed from the remaining good end, thereby ending the stone's usefulness. The dimensions of the damaged hammerstone are: Length: 79 mm. Width: 75 mm. Thickness: 49 mm Weight: 374.5 g.

A thorough search of the beach revealed no further artifacts on the surface. Three two-foot test pits were dug with negative results.

CONCLUSIONS

The two artifacts which compose the total assemblage of this site are of a type which can commonly be found on sites widely separated in time up until Contact times when the need for such stone implements declined. Their recovery from the beach surface is due to the action of wind and water which happened to expose them to view sometime prior to our arrival.

The small beach on which they were found is located only a short distance from the mouth of the Little River where it enters Lake Kejimkujik. As the banks of the Little River do not offer suitable canoe landing areas, this small beach represents the first convenient rest stop after completing the final paddle down the Little River from Frozen Ocean Lake. No doubt it was visited many times and, during the course of these visits, these two artifacts were left behind or discarded. The low lying swampy nature of the terrain immediately behind the beach renders it unsuitable for any seasonal or permanent settlement.

LUXIE COVE SITE BcDh-3 (9B2)

Setting

The favourable location of this site has caused it to be used at varying intervals by Indians, early settlers and modern campers, alike. It consists of a fairly level plateau of land running parallel to, but at a slightly higher elevation than the 30 foot wide white sand beach which runs along the entire extent of Luxie Cove. This plateau was long ago cleared of most of its large trees and has been the site of many occupations judging from the numerous fragments of stone, brick and mortar which were found. Some years ago the greater part of this area was further levelled and gravelled to provide small camp-sites for the sportsmen and campers who frequented the area. Behind this plateau, the land rises steeply and is moderately wooded.

Remains of two partially submerged piers were seen extending into the water. One was of heaped boulder construction and may have served as the base for some wooden construction. The other consisted of the head or foot stead of a brass bed which had been encased in cement and placed in position.

Method Of Excavation

Four small test pits were begun in the central area of the plateau in a location which showed signs of recent use by campers. Ground cover generally consisted of a one-inch layer of leaf remains mixed with gravel and sand. Beneath this was a layer of up to four inches in depth consisting of gravel, small bits of charcoal and sand, which in turn overlaid a yellowish stony subsoil.

The first test pit held no cultural materials except for a spent rifle shell which was found in the forest cover. A well made thumb-nail scraper of red jasper was found at a depth of five inches in the second test pit. The third test pit revealed two pieces of white clay pipe stem, at the three-inch level. At the same three-inch level, nine small fragments of glazed European pottery were found. The fourth test pit contained six pieces of weathered mammal bone. One piece showed signs of butchering.

These four pits were then extended into a larger pit measuring ten feet by fifteen feet. This additional labour produced one additional pipe stem fragment, which was found to fit with the two already recovered, and 20 fragments of detritus. The few fire burnt rocks found on the surface were probably from recent campfires.

At the south-west end of the plateau was a small portion of land which seemed not to have been gravelled, camped upon or otherwise disturbed. Three two-foot test pits were begun in the

area which was bordered on the west by the steep hillside and on the north and south by two fallen trees. Almost immediately fragments of detritus were discovered at the base of the two-inch forest cover which consisted of moss, decaying leaf material and many tough rootlets. A grid measuring in ten-foot squares was established and the three test pits were extended into a larger seven-foot square. It did not seem feasible to move the fallen trees which prevented the excavation of the complete ten-foot square.

Beneath the two-inch forest cover was a poorly defined layer of humus which quickly merged with the rocky yellowish sub-soil beneath in which abounded large fragments of broken sandstone.

The occupation layer began immediately at the base of the forest cover and extended into the yellowish stony subsoil to a depth no greater than six inches. There was no visible stratification in the meagre artifact collection beyond the fact that all the lithic material appeared above the six-inch level at which point one specimen of native copper was discovered.

Lithic Analysis

Ground Stone

Two fragments of ground stone were found. The first is a long narrow rectangular specimen. Length: 157 mm. Width: 21 mm.

Thickness (at both ends): 7mm., Thickness (at middle): 6mm. This specimen appears to have been broken at both ends and shows signs of wear at its four corners. Two definite signs of cutting appear at one corner. Five parallel scratches extend across the width of the ventral surface of the specimen.

The second specimen is roughly triangular in cross section showing signs of cutting at both ends. A rough ridge extends along the middle length of one side. The stone on either side of this ridge has been ground and it appears that the rough middle ridge occurred due to a break during the cutting process. Length: 36mm., Width: 11mm., Thickness: 11mm.

Chisel

A damaged specimen of what appears to be a ground stone chisel was found in the seven-foot test square at a depth of four-inches. The dorsal surface shows signs of grinding and polishing. A cutting edge had been produced at one end by grinding on the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Two large flakes were absent from along one side of the specimen. Length: 131mm. Width: 41mm. Thickness: 19mm. Cutting edge: 21mm.

Scrapers

Three scrapers were found during the testing at Luxie Cove. One broken specimen of quartz was found at the depth of three inches. The fragment is semi-circular in shape with a working edge made by

retouching the previously shaped edge. Length: 22mm. Maximum Width: 12mm. Maximum Thickness: 5mm. Total Scraping Edge: 30mm.

A second quartz scraper, rectangular in shape, was found at the two-inch level. A bevelled edge, chisel like in appearance had been produced by the removal of a small number of parallel flakes. Length: 18mm. Maximum Width: 14mm. Maximum Thickness: 5mm. Total Scraping Edge: 12mm.

The third scraper, is of the thumb-nail type and is made of red jasper. Three parallel flake scars are visible on the dorsal side. A sharp working edge has been produced by the removal of small parallel flakes from about one half of the circumference. This piece was recovered at a depth of five inches from an initial two-foot test pit. Length: 16mm. Maximum Width: 12mm. Maximum Thickness: 5mm. Total Scraping Edge: 23mm.

Whetstone

A slate whetstone was found at a depth of two and a half inches directly beneath the long narrow specimen of ground slate. Its size and shape indicates that it was to be held in the hand. A narrow worn depression runs along the length of the dorsal surface of the stone. Length: 92mm. Width: 52mm. Thickness: 15mm.

Copper

An irregularly shaped fragment of native copper was found

in the seven-foot test square at the six-inch level. It has a weight of 2.5g. There are no known sources of native copper in the Kejimkujik area.

Quartz Pebbles

Sixteen small pebbles of white quartz were found in the south-west quadrant of the seven-foot test square. Their combined weight is 283g with a mean of 17.7g.

Detritus

A small amount of detritus was recovered during the testing operation. The 159 pieces have a combined weight of 651.5g and are of white quartz, smoky quartz, red jasper and vari-coloured jasperoid. (See Table 1).

Faunal Remains

Six fragments of weathered moose bone were found in the forest cover of Test Pit Three on the central plateau area. One piece of rib showed signs of having been cut in three separate areas.

European Artifacts

Glass Bead

One round blue glass trade bead was recovered. It corresponds with type 11a43 in the Kidd bead typology. (Kidd, 1970: 56).

Ceramics

The nine small bits of pottery recovered all have a white glaze. One piece has a grey strip the width of which is 1mm. No analysis is possible on the small amount of recovered material.

Clay Pipe Stem

The three fragments of white clay pipe stem were successfully reassembled. No makers stamp was present.

Rifle Shell

One 300 calibre rifle shell was recovered in the forest cover in the central plateau area. It is of modern type.

CONCLUSIONS

This site, set well back from the water and sheltered by a more elevated inland plateau and sheltering trees, is a natural location for human settlement on either a seasonal or a permanent basis.

In terms of pre-historic use, it would have been an ideal setting. Abundant supplies of vegetable foods were, and still are available in the form of edible roots such as Indian pear, and Indian potato, blue-berries, wild raspberries and other plant forms. Fish were available from the lake as well as meat from caribou, moose and deer. These larger mammals did not all co-exist but were present in different time periods with deer being the most recent - replacing the former moose population. Smaller mammals such as rabbit, woodchuck, muskrat, beaver, and porcupine were also locally available. Unfortunately the soils of Nova Scotia are acid and lime hungry with the result that few faunal remains are left to be discovered to-day.

Most of what is known of the pre-historic diet has been discovered from analysis of non-consumed food remains found in the coastal shell-heaps.

The specimens recovered at the Luxie Cove Site, while few in number, reflect a long history of occupation at the site.

The Earliest Occupation

The three items of ground and polished stone could conceivably date from the Boreal Archaic Period or else demonstrate the continuance of this tradition of stone work into the Woodland Period, as artifacts of ground and polished stone are well represented from Woodland sites in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in the Maritimes. The fragment of native copper which was recovered is not of local origin. The nearest sources of native copper are found along the extreme end of the Bay of Fundy and at Cape D'Ore. (Piers 1912: 116, Erskine 1960b: 35). Its presence at Luxie Cove, suggests that raw native copper may have been transported from the Bay of Fundy to the Atlantic via the canoe route which passes through Lake Kejimkujik. Artifacts made from Fundy copper have been recovered from sites along the Atlantic Coast and elsewhere in the province (Piers 1912: 116).

The Woodland Period

Artifacts of quartz and jasper, plus a small amount of quartz, jasperoid and sandstone detritus indicate the use of this site during the Woodland Period.

Proto-Historic or Early Contact Period

Although only one blue glass bead was found during the testing, the fact that it is of the same general shape and size as beads

found at BcDh-5 (9B4) tentatively suggests the presence of Indians who had acquired these prized trade items either from other Indians or directly through trade with Europeans.

Historic Period

The clay pipe stem fragments, glazed ceramic fragments and the rifle shell belong to the Historic Period. They indicate use of the site by early settlers as well as a more recent visitation by sportsmen and/or vacationers in the present century.

The above are tentative conclusions and interpretations only. They are based upon materials recovered from a small area in a small portion of a previously much larger site. Further excavations planned for the 1973 field season may shed further light on the various occupations of this site and yield additional clues to the dating of the separate occupations.

PINE TREE SITE BcDh-4 (9B3)

Setting

This site is found north of Indian Point where it occupies a central position on a small terrace measuring about 30 by 100 feet. A number of trees of the following varieties: balsam fir, maple, red oak, white pine, hemlock, grey birch and beech, surround both the terrace and the site providing a certain amount of shade as well as giving protection from the cool lake breezes which generally blow up in the afternoon. The land behind the terrace rises quite steeply and is well shaded with numerous tall trees - a setting quite similar to that found at Luxie Cove.

The site is devoid of vegetation except for a few random clumps of grass which were growing through the leafy ground cover. The sheltered nature of this terrace and its close proximity to a small, natural sand beach account for its occasional use by modern day tourists and canoeists, the presence of whom was marked by a circle of fire blackened rocks - remains from a recent campfire. The ashes from this fire pit yielded fragments of brown beer bottle glass, bits of melted plastic, bottle caps and other pieces of modern garbage.

Method of Excavation

Judging this to be a likely site location, four two-foot test pits were begun in the central portion of the terrace. The

numerous flakes and fragments of quartz which were revealed almost immediately at the base of the shallow ground cover confirmed this view. Consequently, a grid measuring in five-foot squares was established to provide for better control of the testing and three of the test pits were enlarged to this new dimension. The fourth test pit, while retaining its initial width, was extended in a north-south direction to a total length of 14 feet to determine the extent of a possible feature. Ultimately a two-foot easterly extension was added to the north end of this trench. Additional small test pits were dug to define the northern and southern extremities of the site.

The enlarged test pits showed a zone of occupation beginning at the base of the thin ground cover and continuing down to a maximum depth of from eight to ten inches. The 12-foot extension on Test Pit Four revealed a continuous arrangement of double-fist sized stones whose arrangement suggested a series of fire pits. This feature was found just below the forest cover and was accompanied by quartz and chert detritus as well as traces of fire burned sand. This series of stones was left in place. (See Figure 13)

Only at the north end of this trench did the excavation proceed beneath the six-inch level where a two-foot easterly extension was excavated to a depth of 11 inches. A large quantity of small chert flakes were recovered from between the

four and the ten-inch level. Quartz detritus was noticeably absent from the lower level of this area. No ceramics were recovered during the course of the testing.

Lithic Analysis

Projectile Points

Projectile points recovered during the testing are represented by: three complete specimens, three damaged specimens, three base fragments, and one tip fragment. In addition, there is one preform which has been sufficiently worked to produce a recognizable base.

The complete points and larger fragments have been separated into three groups. (See Figure 15)

Group A (4)

Material: Low quality white quartz (3)

: Brown-grey chert with white crystalline intrusions (1)

General Description: Pressure flaked symmetrical points with a narrow isosceles triangular form. The shoulders are slightly rounded to a narrow, flat base.

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	23-33 mm.	28 mm.
Maximum Width:	12-13 mm.	12.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	4- 6 mm.	5 mm.

Group B (3)

Material: Low quality white quartz

General Description: Pressure flaked, symmetrical stemless points with a wide flat base.

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	-	-
Maximum Width:	20-21 mm.	20.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	5-8 mm.	6.5 mm.

Proportions: No complete specimens were recovered but on the basis of line projection it may be said that the points are about one and a half times as long as wide.

Shape: Triangular with a flat, wide stemless base.

Group C (1)

Material: Low quality white quartz.

General Description: Pressure flaked stemless symmetrical point with a flat base.

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	25 mm.	25 mm.
Maximum Width:	20 mm.	20 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	5 mm.	5 mm.

Proportions: One and one half times as long as wide.
Shape: Triangular in shape with a flat base of a smaller width than the blade. The base has been thinned by the removal from one side of a vertical flake.

Of the 3 remaining specimens, one is a tip fragment of brown-grey quartzite while the other is a well made basal fragment made of grey chert. The base is flat and has a width of 21 mm. The width above the baseline shows an increased measurement which indicates a relatively long length in proportion to the width.

The final specimen appears to be an incomplete point, only the base of which has been flaked from the white quartz preform. The base has been thinned on one side by the removal of a single vertical flake. Length: 41 mm. Maximum Width: 21.5 mm. Base Thickness: 7 mm.

Preforms

Two projectile point preforms were found. They are of a low quality white quartz. Irregular veins are visible in both specimens. (See Figure 15)

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	41-42 mm.	41.5 mm.
Maximum Width:	23-26 mm.	24.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	8-13 mm.	10.5 mm.

Hammerstone

Three hammerstones were recovered. One is a complete cobble of reddish-brown quartzite which shows a hammering facet at one end. The second is a fragment of a white quartz cobble which still retains part of the cortex on the dorsal surface. The hammering facets on this specimen are at one end and one corner. The third, also of white quartz with many visible impurities, resembles a tortoise shaped core in appearance. Bifacial flaking has removed most of the cortex except for that portion which conveniently fits the palm of the right hand. A small hammering facet is located at the opposite end. The combined weight of the three pieces is 859.5 g. with a mean of 286.5 g. (See Figures 17, 18)

Flaked Cobble

A cobble of a poor quality white quartz showing extensive flaking was identified. This irregularly shaped specimen weighs 958 g. and has had about one half of the cortex removed from various faces so that a single blunt end has been produced. The function of this specimen is unknown, however it may have been the source of quartz flakes which themselves were to be made into artifacts.

Knife

One specimen of white quartz is classified as a knife. Its blade has been produced through pressure flaking on the dorsal and

ventral surfaces along one side. Length: 44 mm. Maximum Width: 31 mm. Maximum Thickness: 17 mm. Total of Cutting Edge: 32 mm. (See Figure 16)

Scrapers

Eight specimens were recovered. Seven are of white quartz while the eighth is of red-grey banded jasperoid.

Three of these artifacts are classed as complete scrapers as they have been uniformly fashioned to a similar size and shape. They are rectangular in shape with their four edges sharpened by controlled pressure flaking. In top view, they resemble rectangular pyramids. The two quartz specimens are less well made than the third which is of banded jasperoid. This difference can be accounted for by the more predictable flaking property exhibited by the jasperoid. (See Figure 16)

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	20-27 mm.	23.5 mm.
Maximum Width:	13-17 mm.	15 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	6-9 mm.	7.5 mm.
Total scraping edge:	45-66 mm.	55.5 mm.

Two larger quartz fragments have been worked to a usable form. The one fragment possesses an edge produced by the removal of dorsal flakes; while the other specimen has an edge which has been produced by bi-facial flake removal.

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	32-40 mm.	36 mm.
Maximum Width:	19-25 mm.	22 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	7-16 mm.	11.5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	20-51 mm.	35.5 mm.

Three small quartz flakes show signs of having been worked to produce a sharp scraping edge.

	Range	Mean
Total Scraping Edge:	14-21 mm.	17.5 mm.

Utilized Flakes

Three flakes which appear to have been worn through use were recovered. One is a large cortical fragment of quartz. The second is a roughly circular piece of quartz with a naturally sharp edge. The third is a hinge flake of brown quartzite with a shape similar to a thumb nail type scraper.

Detritus

A remarkably large amount of detritus was recovered during the course of the testing. The total sample of white quartz, brown and gold quartzite, brownish-grey chert and sandstone numbered 876 pieces and had a combined weight of 2,54.2 g. (See Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the finds from this site appear to belong to a single cultural tradition which may have been present at the location for an undetermined number of years. The recovery of a large number of chert flakes at the IO - II inch level in one area suggests the possibility of an earlier component which may underlie a portion of the major component.

This site is tentatively assigned to the Woodland Period in Nova Scotia, prior to the days of European contact and influence. The following Workshop Hypothesis suggests that this site may have been used by the Indians for the manufacture of stone tools and weapons. Contact and subsequent trade with the Europeans quickly provided the Indians with better and more durable tools and weapons of metal, thereby terminating the need for this type of site. (See - The Workshop Hypothesis)

The Workshop Hypothesis

It is possible that this site may have been a workshop site for the manufacture of lithic tools and weapons. This theory is based on the fact that a relatively large number of artifacts and quantity of detritus was obtained from such a small area of excavation.

The artifact inventory consists of projectile points, retouched flake scrapers, and sharp usable flakes as well as hammerstones. Cores are present, as well as large fragments resulting from direct percussion, plus a copious quantity of flakes and chips which would

be the result of the manufacture of artifacts. Two quartz projectile point preforms were also found plus a third which had a completed base.

A Possible Quarry

A possible site for the quarrying of this quartz is located a short distance away on the east side of Hog Island. Here deposits of white quartz were located similar in texture and colour to the quartz items recovered at BcDh-4. These deposits protrude from the bank near the beach-woods border and larger deposits are visible in the water a few feet from the shoreline. Large chunks of quartz were also found along the shoreline in this area. (See Figure 19)

The water level in Lake Kejimkujik is subject to seasonal fluctuation so that the large deposits seen from shore were almost completely exposed by the summer's end.

It is possible that large quartz chunks were quarried from this site and then taken by canoe to BcDh-4 where they were further broken for the manufacture of artifacts. The Hog Island beach itself is stony and uncomfortable in the cool afternoon breezes, while the proposed workshop site is well sheltered by trees and a high interior plateau. Continued excavation in the future will either further support or disprove this hypothesis.

MERRIMAKEDGE SITE BcDh-5 (9B4)

Setting

This site is situated in a clearing dotted with large towering trees about 100 feet inland from the main public beach. It is surrounded on four sides by man-made features consisting of: the major public park road to the north, a little used dirt road which runs parallel to the beach to the south, a paved and landscaped parking area for visitors to the east, and a second gravelled overflow parking area to the west. A gravelled path connecting the two parking lots runs across the site. Cultural materials were found in random test pits running near the paved parking area, so that the placing of this parking lot over a portion of the site is a possibility. If such is the case, the covered portion would still be in a relatively undisturbed state as the lot was constructed not by surface excavation and subsequent parring, but by placing ground fill over the existing surface and topping it with layers of asphalt. The site is less than a quarter of a mile from the narrow stream which links Grafton Lake to Lake Kejimkujik.

Method of Excavation

Initial discovery of the site was made through the finding of

aboriginal artifacts and detritus in small test pits located in the central area of the clearing. The recovery of further artifacts from random test pits beyond the central area suggested that this site was much larger than those previously recorded, so a small test excavation was conducted in order to acquire an adequate sample of the cultural materials from this site.

A grid measuring in five-foot squares was established and a crossed-t trench was excavated with the initial test pit being the point of intersection. The north-south trench was sixty in length while the east-west trench had a length of fifty feet. Additional small test pits were dug to attempt to establish the boundaries of the site.

Lithic Analysis

Projectile Points

Projectile points are represented by three complete specimens, one damaged specimen, one base and one tip. The materials used were gold-coloured quartzite (1), slate (3), quartz (1) and jasperoid (1). The points have been divided generally into two groups: stemmed and side notched. (See Figure 22)

Group A - Side Notched

Four points have side notches to facilitate their attachment to a shaft. The bases, however, below the side notches are of three different shapes necessitating threee separate descriptions.

A-1

Side notched with a narrow semi-circular base (approximately one-half of the specimen comprising the upper blade end missing.)

Material: Light grey slate.

General Description: Pressure flaked, symmetrical point. The shoulders at the blade base are slightly rounded as they join the narrow stem. This narrow stem flares out into a semi-circular rounded base which, while being wider than the stem, is less wide than the maximum width of the blade.

Size:

Length:	-
Maximum Width:	21 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	6 mm.

Proportions: At least two and one-half times as long as wide.

Shape: Generally triangular in shape with the base being thinned by the uneven removal of a number of small flakes around the edge.

A-2

Side notched with a flat narrow base.

Material: Dark grey slate (2).

General Description: Poorly fashioned asymmetrical points with

indefinite shoulder leading to a short stem. The flat base is wider than the stem but more narrow than the greatest blade width.

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	34-46 mm.	40 mm.
Maximum Width:	20-23 mm.	21.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	5 mm.	5 mm.

Proportions: About twice as long as wide.

Shape: Poorly defined flat triangular shape with a slightly curving blade. Notches and flake removal are irregular due to the poor quality of the material.

The base of the larger of the two specimens is from the cortex of a slate outcropping. This slate with its vertical grain is characteristic of the petroglyph bearing slate outcrops which are found less than one mile away.

A-3

Side notched with a wide flat base.

Material: Gold coloured quartzite.

General Description: Well made symmetrical point with small side notches located one-third of the way up the overall point length. The short stem expands into a wide base which comprises the lower

one-third of the overall length. The straight sides of the base contract slightly to a flat base.

Size:

Length:	33 mm.
Maximum Width:	20 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	6 mm.

Proportions: About one and a half times as long as wide.

Shape: Generally triangular with a massive well defined base. The sides of the blade curve slightly. The base has been thinned on one side by the removal of a large vertical flake and by the removal of three smaller vertical flakes from the other side.

Group B - Stemmed

Material: White quartz

General Description: Pressure flaked symmetrical stemmed point with a narrow slightly curved base. The tip is missing from the specimen. The shoulders of the blade are slightly rounded leading to a stem with parallel sides.

Size:

Length	28 mm.
Maximum Width:	20 mm.

Maximum Thickness 6 mm.

Proportions: Almost one and a half times as long as wide.

Shape: Triangular with a well made straight stem, the base of which has been thinned by the removal of vertical flakes from both sides. Blade edges are basically straight. The remaining specimen is the tip from a spear point made of jasperoid. A sharp blade edge has been produced by the removal of large flakes from both surfaces. Some secondary retouch is visible near the actual point.

Size:

Length:	-
Maximum Width:	27 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	10 mm.

Scrapers (See Figure 23)

A total of 23 complete and damaged specimens made of quartz, jasper, jasperoid and chert were recovered from BcDh-5. The 14 more or less complete scrapers are of five types: snub nose end scrapers (3), thumb nail end scrapers (4), random flake scrapers (3), side scrapers (1) and three which are not classified. The nine damaged fragments appear to have been either from side or end scrapers. The dimensions for the complete end scrapers appear in Table 3 . The single side scraper is of jasperoid and has the following dimensions. Length: 25 mm. Maximum Width: 17 mm. Maximum Thickness: 4 mm. Total Scraping Edge: 24 mm.

Spoke Shave

One specimen of slate appears to have been used as a shaft smoother. The total scraping edge is 18 mm. in length.

Double Blade Chisel

A rectangular flake of chalcedony has been worked at both ends to produce two chisel-like edges. One end has a straight levelled working edge 18 mm. in length. The other end has a small curved working edge that has been produced by the removal of small flakes from both faces. The working edge is 10 mm. in length.

Worked Flakes

Eleven irregularly shaped specimens were recovered which had additional smaller flakes removed from various surfaces and edges. Seven flakes are of white quartz, three are of jasperoid and one is of quartzite.

Utilized Flakes

Two flakes possessing naturally sharp edges appear to have been utilized in some manner. One flake is of jasperoid and shows signs of use along one edge. The other specimen is a fragment of cortex from a quartz cobble and is similar in size and shape to a snub nose scraper.

Hammerstone

A single large oval specimen was found on the surface. Hammering facets are visible at both ends and on both sides. Weight: 2,700g

Abrader

One abrader or smoothing stone was recovered. It is of gold coloured sandstone and exhibits one smoothing facet. Weight: 224 g.

Red Ocher

One piece of red ocher was found which produces a colour similar to burnt-umber. Weight: 4g.

Detritus

A total of 1,290.5g of lithic detritus was recovered from BcDh-5. Chipping materials represented are: quartz, quartzite, jasper, jasperoid, sandstone and chert. Once again quartz was the material most frequently used for the manufacture of artifacts. Quartzite was next in terms of amount of detritus found. The analysis of this detritus is shown in Table 4.

Problematical Objects

Two fragments of white quartz each have a single sharpened edge produced through bi-facial flaking. The thickness of each is too great to classify them as scrapers or knives.

Ceramic Analysis

During the test excavation of BcDh-5, a total of 229 pot sherds of Indian origin were recovered. Eleven were rims with the remaining 218 being plain and decorated body sherds.

Rim Sherds

The rim sherds have been sorted into seven separate types and described:

Type 1

Sample(1)

This specimen is a straight rim with a slight external eversion. The rounded lip has a width of 5 mm. which gradually thickens to a maximum width of 10 mm. at the base of the sherd. Lip decoration consists of diagonal crossed impressions made by a cord wrapped stick. The paste is tempered with medium sized grit and has been smoothed both on the exterior and the interior. Exterior decoration consists of what appears to be vertical rows of horizontal stick impressions plus a series of rectangular punctates (4 x 8 mm.) located 14 mm. below the lip and spaced at intervals of 6 mm. around the circumference. (See Figure 26, b)

Type 2

Sample 1

This specimen is a straight rim with a slight external eversion. The lip has been flattened giving it an average width of 8 mm. while the body of the sherd is 7 mm. in width. Lip decoration consists of a series of impressed markings similar in pattern to a tire tread and possibly done by a corded stick or some other punctating element. The paste is grit tempered with many fragments of mica being visible as well as quartz. The exterior and interior surface has been smoothed. The interior surface shows signs of wiping as well. Partially obliterated cord markings are visible after which a series of rectangular punctates (9 x 5 mm.) were placed at a distance of 20 mm. below the lip at intervals of 15 mm. around the exterior rim. (See Figure 26, a)

Type 3

Sample 1

This rim has a definite exterior curvature. The small preserved portion of the rounded lip shows a single punctate. The paste has a grit temper with a few large pieces of quartz grit visible among the other grit which is of medium size. The exterior and interior surface has been smoothed. Exterior decoration consists of round punctates approximately 6 mm. in diameter which encircle the vessal at a distance of 13 mm. below the lip. (See Figure 26, c)

Type 4

Sample 1

This straight rim has a slight external eversion with a flattened lip which shows a single corded stick decoration along the circumference. The paste contains medium sized grit temper. Both surfaces have been smoothed in addition to which the interior surface has been wiped, leaving a highly visible pattern of horizontal striations around the interior circumference. Exterior decoration consists of four rows of corded stick pattern starting 6 mm. below the lip and extending down for 16 mm. A definite coil break is visible at the base of the sherd. (See Figure 26, d)

Type 5

Sample 1

This small specimen is a straight rim with a flattened lip which protrudes moderately towards the exterior to a maximum thickness of 9 mm. The body of the sherd has a thickness of 6 mm. Transverse corded stick impressions decorate the flattened lip and account for its greater thickness. The paste contains medium sized grit temper and is smooth on the interior and exterior surfaces. No decoration is present on either the interior or exterior surface.

Type 6

Sample 1

This small straight rim has a flattened lip which has been thickened to a width of 10 mm. by heavy diagonal corded stick impressions. Average thickness of the sherd is 7 mm. Both surfaces of the sherd have been smoothed with no signs of wiping on the interior. The paste is tempered with medium sized grit. A rectangular punctate (4 x 8 mm.) is present below the actual lip. Presumably this form of decoration continued around the circumference of the pot. (See Figure 26, f)

Type 7

Sample 1

This rim is straight with a slight exterior eversion. A flattened lip has been produced and decorated along the top by what appear to be corded stick impressions. The paste has been tempered with medium sized grit. A few impressions of grass or possibly fibre are also visible; however, they may be accidental intrusions. The interior surface has been smoothed and wiped. No comment can be made on the surface finish or decoration as the entire exterior surface of the sherd has spalled off. (See Figure 26, e)

The seven described rims appear to represent a single ceramic tradition that is characterized by the manufacture of pots with straight rims with slight lip eversion. Lip decoration shows corded elements probably through the rise of a cord wrapped stick. The exterior decorations consists mostly of corded stick impression with the addition of round or rectangular punctates in four of the seven types.

Body Sherds

The 218 body sherds recovered from BcDh-5 have been divided into seven groups on the basis of the kind of decoration, or lack of decoration, which had been applied to them with the exception of 52 fragments which were either too small or damaged to allow a proper classification. The results of this classification are listed in Table 5. Briefly summarized, the table shows the popularity of the corded stick as a tool for applying decoration to the exterior of clay pots with incising and punctating being the next two most frequently used methods of decoration. A few sherds showed combinations of these three design elements.

European Artifacts

Glass Beads

Eleven complete glass beads and one bead fragment were found

at BcDh-5. The beads, are similar in size, shape and colour to certain types of beads found on other Indian sites in the North-east and are indicative of contact and/or trade with Europeans. The finding of glass trade beads in situ at an inland site, in association with the numerous artifacts of native manufacture, is the first instance to be so documented in Nova Scotia.

The beads have been separated into three types on the basis of size, shape and colour and are described according to the trade bead typology devised by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (Kidd & Kidd 1970: 45-89). (See Figure 27)

Type Ia5

Five complete beads and one bead fragment are of this type. They are cylindrical tube beads of white glass and are generally circular in cross section.

Type IIa15

Five beads are of this type. They are tube beads of white glass, oval in shape and circular in cross section.

Type IIa40

This bead type is represented by one specimen. It is a round tube bead of blue glass and is circular in cross section.

Ceramic Pot

The exceptional discovery of an incomplete specimen of glazed earthenware in association with aboriginal artifacts also served to indicate contact with Europeans. Although found in pieces, it has been successfully re-assembled so that the following description is possible.

> The speciman is of tin-glazed earthenware of a type popularily termed "Faience." It is more likely European than British - possibly French and probably of the 17th century. It is cylindrical in shape with a waisted form and a flat base. Its size and shape indicate that it is probably an ointment pot. A light green tin-glaze has been applied to the interior only although some glaze has been dripped on the outside as well as the base. Circular marks found on the base show the European throwing style. The clay is unusually soft and darker pink than most. The earliest period in which pots of this type have been found is 1620 - 30 while the latest period in which they are found is the early 18th century. (Griffiths: personal communications).

Due to the incomplete nature of the pot, only the following measurements are possible: Maximum Width: 50 mm., Width of Base: 35 mm. Width of Wall at Base: 9 mm. (See Figures 28, 29)

CONCLUSIONS

This site is tentatively classed as belonging to the Proto-Historic or Early Contact Period in Nova Scotia.

The fact that there is a fairly complete inventory of well-made Indian lithic and ceramic artifacts and only two separate types of European goods suggests that this site falls somewhere in the early part of the European presence in what was to be New France.

The beads and pots indicate that some trade had occurred but that the Indians had not yet begun to receive the copious amount of knives, pots, awls and kettles which caused them to cease the manufacture of these types of articles from locally available materials.

Two possible sources for these Europeans goods are suggested in the written record of the early period. One, is the trader Rossignol who operated from the region of what was to later be known as Liverpool and the second, is from the Habitation at Port Royal which was occupied from 1605-1607 and then again from 1609-1610 until 1613 when the settlement was destroyed by English forces under the command of Captain Samuel Argall.

Although no settlement pattern was revealed in the tested area, the size and nature of the site suggests that this was probably the semi-permanent campsite of a sizable band of Micmac. The historical record indicates that the Micmac were accustomed to

spending the pleasant summer months by the ocean and the more severe winter months at sheltered inland sites beside lakes and rivers. This site could conceivably be one of these inland sites which was used seasonally over a number of years.

WHITE BEACH SITE BcDh-6 (9B5)

Setting

This site is located on the south-west side of Lake Kejimkujik in a small semi-circular clearing directly behind a natural white sand beach.The site is covered with low lying plant growth and patches of grass.

No signs of recent visitation or activity were present. This can partially be accounted for by the fact that the site is accessible only by water in which abound numerous charted and uncharted boulders. The present survey encountered considerable difficulty in landing even with the aid of a navigation chart. A second factor is that the site is far from the major areas of water activity which center about the north end of Lake Kejimkujik and the adjoining Mersey and Little Rivers.

Method of Excavation

Initial test pits at the site revealed artifacts of native manufacture and lithic detritus beginning at the base of the one-inch ground cover. A grid measuring in ten-foot squares was then established and the testing continued by enlarging one of the original two-foot test pits. Prior to the continued testing, the low plant growth which covered the site was removed.

When this plant growth was removed, a number of possible features, in the form of lichen covered cobbles arranged in circular patterns, were observed and plotted on the master site map. Excavation of these areas may reveal them to be individual fire pits.

Stratigraphy in the tested areas consisted of a one-inch humus cover overlying a layer of yellow sand and rocks.

Lithic Analysis

Projectile Points

Two specimens consisting of a complete point and a damaged point were recovered. (See Figure 35)

The complete point is water worn, oval in shape with a poorly defined shoulder on one side. It was collected from the surface of the sand beach.

The damaged speciman is a corner notched point of white quartz. Both edges of the blade have been serrated, producing an extremely sharp cutting edge. The absence of both the tip and the base prevents measurement of total length. Maximum Width: 21 mm. Maximum Thickness: 7 mm.

Scrapers

Scrapers are represented by ten complete or nearly complete

endscrapers, two damaged specimens and two flakes which show signs of retouch along one edge. Materials used are: reddish-white jasperoid, quartzite, chert, jasper, quartz and volcanic toff. (See Figures 34, 35)

Circular Scrapers

Five of the scrapers are generally similar in size and shape. The scraping edge extends around almost the total circumference of each specimen. Two of these are extremely well made.

Size	Range	Mean
Length:	30-40 mm.	35.5 mm.
Maximum Width:	29-35 mm.	32 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	12-18 mm.	15.5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	47-93 mm.	70 mm.

End Scrapers

Two small specimens are end scrapers.

Size	Range	Mean
Length:	23-27 mm.	25.5 mm.
Maximum Width:	14-17 mm.	15.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	5 mm.	5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	18-20 mm.	19 mm.

One larger end scraper has the following dimensions: Length: 45 mm. Maximum Width: 32 mm. Maximum Thickness: 14 mm. Total Scraping Edge: 38 mm.

A rectangular cortical spall of brown quartzite has been flaked on three sides of its dorsal surface to produce a continuous scraping edge. Bifacial flaking is present along one edge. Length: 52 mm. Maximum Width: 42 mm. Maximum Thickness: 18 mm. Total Scraping Edge: 114 mm.

The dorsal surface of an end scraper made from a spall of jasper has been struck in such a manner that three separate flakes which bear no connection to the scraping edge have been removed. Length: 33 mm. Maximum Width: 25 mm. Maximum Thickness: 8 mm. Total Scraping Edge: 56 mm.

Two scraper fragments were recovered as well as two spalls which possess usable naturally sharp edges.

Utilized Flake

A thin flake of chalcedony showing signs of use along three sides was also recovered.

Detritus

A small quantity of detritus was recovered during the testing of this site. The materials represented are quartz, quartzite,

chert, jasper, jasperoid and volcanic toff. (See Table 7)

Quartz Pebbles

Seven pebbles of white quartz were recovered. The combined weight of the pebbles is 161 g.

European Artifacts

Clay Pipe Stem

A single plain fragment of white clay pipe stem was recovered. The diameter of the bore is 3.5 mm. Length: 231 mm. (See Figure 35)

Lead

An irregular fragment of lead was found near the surface. It has a weight of 38g. (See Figure 35)

CONCLUSIONS

The White Beach Site BcDh-6 (9B5) is an aboriginal site consisting of a single shallow component and is of an, as yet, unknown age. The type of artifacts which were recovered are similar to those found at sites belonging to the Woodland Period. The absence of pottery from the assemblage may be due to the limited area which was tested. The white clay pipe stem fragment and the piece of lead are thought to be intrusive.

THE EEL WEIR

Setting and Background

The "Eel Weir" is the portion of land which borders the Mersey River as it flows from George Lake to Loon Lake. According to the local inhabitants, this area was used by the Indians for the setting of traps or weirs. During the season of low water (summer) large stones were rolled into the river bed forming wide V's stretching from across the width of the river. Then in the Fall, during the migration of the eels downstream, the Indians cut tree branches and fixed them upright in the now submerged walls to direct the fish and eels to the point of the V where they were speared, trapped in baskets or caught with dip nets and carried to shore where the women killed them, skinned them and then smoked them to preserve them as food for the winter. These weirs were supposedly used off and on up to and including the early part of the present century. To-day the remains of these weirs appear as concentrations of boulders in at least three visible locations along the length of the narrow stretch of river. Bordering the final concentration of boulders is a large flat grass covered field which is thought to have been used as a major camp site by the Indians.

Testing at the Eel Weir

Small test pits were dug at likely locations along the south bank of the Mersey River east of the single lane bridge which spans the river at this location. The tested area ran parallel to the river for a distance of about one quarter of a mile up to the point where the river widens at the approach to Loon Lake. Both the high terraces set back from the river as well as the lower levels beside the water were examined.

The type and number of artifacts recovered from these test pits revealed that this area was a favoured location both in prehistoric and in historic times and confirmed the reports, to that effect, which had been made by long time residents of the vicinity.

One of the tested areas at the Eel Weir was reported to be the main Indian camping ground for the seasonal capture of fish and the migrating eels. The soil here is rich, black and deep from many years of occupation. Seven test pits were placed in this probable site. Each pit revealed a variety of artifacts indicative of an Indian occupation dating from an unknown time in the prehistoric past and continuing into the Historic Period as evidenced by the finding of glass trade beads,European and native pipe fragments and musket balls in the occupation layers which varied from eight to twelve inches in depth. The contents of the seven test pits have been described below.

Test Pit I

Lithic Artifacts

Scrapers

Three complete end scrapers were recovered. One is of white quartz while the other two are of reddish-grey jasperoid. A fourth specimen appeared to be a damaged scraper of jasperoid.

Detritus

A quantity of detritus weighing 288 g. was found. Chipping materials represented are: quartz, chert, jasperoid.

Ceramics

The seven pottery fragments recovered included one rim and six body sherds. Two of the body sherds showed cord impressed markings. The squared lip of the rim has oblique incised lines along both edges.

Test Pit II

Lithic Artifacts

Scrapers

A small thumb nail type scraper made of chert was found.

Detritus

A small amount of detritus weighing 68.5 g. was found. Chipping materials represented are: quartz, reddish-grey jasperoid, and chert.

Ceramics

One plain body sherd was recovered.

European Artifacts

Glass Beads

Two small white glass beads were found. They correspond to type Ia5 in the Kidd bead typology.

Test Pit III

Lithic Artifacts

Projectile Points

One damaged specimen of a corner-notched slate projectile point was found. A second specimen appears to be a base fragment of a triangular quartz projectile point.

Detritus

Pieces of detritus weighing 126 g. were found. Chipping materials represented are: quartz, chert, reddish-grey jasperoid and slate.

Test Pit IV

Lithic Artifacts

Projectile Point

A damaged projectile point of jasperoid was found. The recovered fragment consists of the base and part of one side of a side notched point. When whole, this point would have been similar in shape to the side notched point of quartzite with the massive base found at BcDh-5.

Detritus

Detritus with a total weight of 161.0 g. was found. Chipping materials represented are quartz, slate and jasperoid.

Faunal Remains

Thirteen small fragments of calcined bone were recovered. Their fragmentary nature suggest that they had been smashed.

Test Pit V

Lithic Artifacts

Pipe Bowl

One fragment of ground and polished slate appears to be part of a pipe bowl.

Detritus

A quantity of detritus weighing 375 g. was recovered. Chipping

materials represented are quartz, slate, chert, jasper and jasperoid.

Red Ocher

Three small pieces of red ocher were found.

Ceramics

Nine pot sherds were recovered. Eight of these are plain body sherds with no decoration. The remaining specimen exhibits a few impressed markings. The largest of the plain body sherds is of special interest due to its extreme thickness of 14 mm. This thickness is twice that of the other recovered sherds.

European Artifacts

Glass Bead

One white oval glass bead was recovered. It corresponds to type 11a15 in the Kidd bead typology.

Test Pit VI

Lithic Artifacts

Scraper

One end scraper made of chert was found.

Drill

One small drill tip of reddish jasperoid was found.

Whetstone

A small rectangular slate whetstone was recovered.

Detritus

Detritus of quartz and chert was found. Total weight is 58.5 g.

Ceramics

Seven fragments of pottery were found. Six of these are small unidentifiable sherds. The seventh piece is a body sherd with impressed markings. It is of interest because of its thickness of 18 mm.

Faunal Remains

Four fragments of weathered mammal bone were found.

European Artifacts

Glass Bead

One small white tube bead was recovered corresponding to type 1a5 in the Kidd bead typology.

Ceramics

Two ceramic fragments of white porcelain were recovered. One is a rim with a small area of blue and white glaze visible. The other shows only a small area of white glaze.

Clay Pipes

Clay pipes are represented by two plain pipe stem fragments and one fluted bowl fragment.

Sheet Copper

Four small fragments of sheet copper were recovered. The average thickness of these pieces is .5 mm.

Lead Ball

One piece of lead shot was found. It is mould formed. Diameter .735" or 18 mm. Weight 22 g. One small fragment of lead was found. Its thickness is 1 mm.

Iron Spike

One badly corroded flat iron spike was recovered. The point is intact and the striking end has been burred through use. Length: 16.6 cm. Maximum Width: 1.3 cm. Thickness: 4 cm.

Iron Awl

A piece of corroded iron similar in size and shape to an awl was found. The shank is round and tapers to a squared pointed end. Length: 8.5 cm. Maximum Thickness: .5 cm.

Sheet Iron

Seven fragments of sheet iron were recovered. The largest fragment has a circular depression in it which measures 9 mm. in diameter.

Test Pit VII

Lithic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Projectile points are represented by a tip fragment made of dark brown quartzite and a large blade fragment made of a poor quality chert.

Scrapers

Four complete end scrapers and three scraper fragments were found.

Detritus

Detritus weighing 131.5 g. was found. The chipping materials represented are quartz, jasper, jasperoid and chert.

European Artifacts

Iron Piece

An iron object similar in shape to the arm of a nut cracker or a pair of pliers was found. It has been broken at one end.

A surface survey of the north bank of the Eel Weir failed to locate any definite signs of occupation. This bank is generally lower in elevation than the opposite bank and is damp and marshy along most of its length making it unsuitable for prolonged use. Additional testing of the area was not undertaken due to the lateness of the season.

The identification of individual sites within the Eel Weir area and the assignment of official site designations is not yet possible pending additional investigation of the area. This has been included in the proposal for continued archaeological fieldwork to be carried out in 1973.

CONCLUSIONS

The limited testing undertaken at the "Eel Weir" during the 1972 field season has revealed the presence of an as yet unknown number of components which extend along the south side of the Mersey River. The discovery of this multicomponent area appears to confirm the oral and written history of the region with regard to its use by Indians in the distant and more recent past as a seasonal source of fish and eels. The continued testing proposed for the summer of 1973 will attempt to locate and identify individual sites and components within this area with the result that a chronological sequence of the various occupations at the Eel Weir may be revealed.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS RESULTING FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK - 1972

The archaeological survey of Kejimkujik National Park conducted during July and August 1972 has definitely established the presence of a number of separate Indian occupations at various locations about the perimeter of Lake Kejimkujik as well as an area of intensive seasonal use along the Mersey River at a location known locally as the "Eel Weir", where the physical remains of the Indian fishing weir may still be seen.

It is quite probable that additional sites once existed but any signs of these sites have now vanished due to the construction of the mills, lodges, cabins, roads, and camping areas which were erected during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on the various islands and about the perimeter of the lake.

The assignment of BcDh-5 (9B4) to the Proto-Historic or Early Contact Period places it within the presumed time span of certain of the petroglyphs of Indian origin which are located near-by and provides a tentative link between the aboriginal petroglyphs and the Indians who may have produced them.

The majority of the Indian artifacts which have been recovered to date are of the same general type as those which have been found in great quantity at Lake Rossignol which lies further south of Lake Kejimkujik on the Mersey River system.

Generally speaking the artifacts recovered at Kejimkujik are of a type usually thought to be representative of the "Woodland Period" in the Northeast. The items of ground and polished stone found at Luxie Cove suggest that finds from the "Archaic Period" may await discovery. A second area where artifacts of the Archaic Period may be found is at the Eel Weir where there are signs of a long occupation. The continued examination of this area may reveal evidence of this early occupation.

No sites of early European occupation have been identified as yet within the Park although it has been suggested that a party of Acadians fleeing the Expulsion once lived near Lake Kejimkujik.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SITES FOUND IN KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK TO MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Pre-historic archaeological investigations in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces are as yet in the embryo stage with a relatively small number of sites known and even fewer reported upon. The earliest site found in Nova Scotia to date is the Debert Paleo-Indian Site located in central Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968). Sites of more recent origin have been reported on by Harlan Smith and W. J. Wintemberg who undertook major excavation of certain costal shell heaps in Nova Scotia (Smith & Wintemberg 1929). These sites have been attributed to the Woodland Period.

Mr. John Erskine of Wolfville has been active over the past three decades in various areas of Nova Scotia and has compiled an inventory of sites which center for the most part on the seasonal coastal shell heaps. He has found important sites at Bear River, Port Joli, Port Mouton and Indian Gardens.

Currently, Maritime archaeology is entering a new phase with the recent scientific investigation of a complex of sites along the Shubenacadie River by Mr. Brian Peston of the Nova Scotia Museum.

The Archaeological Survey of Canada under the auspices of the National Museum of Man has appointed Mr. David Keenlyside to the

position of Maritime Archaeologist - responsible for continuing investigations in the Maritime Provinces. Due to the limited amount of controlled investigations which have been undertaken in Nova Scotia and the Maritimes, we do not yet have the information necessary to outline spatial and temporal sequences for the Maritimes as has been done for certain other areas of Canada. This is still many years away and will depend on a continuing program of intensive investigation in all parts of the Maritimes.

The present survey of Kejimkujik National Park is the first significant archaeological undertaking to take place in this interior region of Nova Scotia. The sites which have been discovered through the survey thus far confirm the presence of bands of Indians in various locations along the aboriginal canoe route which follows the Mersey River through Lake Kejimkujik and on to Lake Rossignol - an area of major aboriginal occupation. Certain of these sites - specifically BcDh-5 and the Eel Weir have revealed pottery and artifacts which seem to be similar to types found at Bear River and Port Joli. If such is the case, we may be dealing with sites that are relatively close in time.

It is commonly thought that the Micmac summered along the sea-coast and spent their winters inland at sheltered camp sites near lakes and streams. The sites at Lake Kejimkujik and the Eel Weir may provide proof of this hypothesis. Unfortunately, the Indian Gardens area at Lake Rossignol is known only through surface collections and

has not been properly investigated, so supportive information from that area is lacking.

The finding of European trade goods at BcDh-5 (9B4) in association with the large number of native artifacts provides an important point for termination of the true Micmac material culture. Here we have the first documented inland site of European contact with the Indians. Careful excavation of this site and the assignment of a tentative date for its occupancy will provide a point at which we can begin to trace lithic and ceramic traditions backward in time by comparison with similar goods from other pre-contact sites in Nova Scotia.

Private Artifact Collections from the Kejimkujik Vicinity

Four private artifact collections were viewed during the summer. The owners were extremely co-operative in discussing their collections and in recalling to the best of their knowledge where the artifacts were found. All said that most of their artifacts had been collected not from the present day park area but from the shores of nearby Lake Rossignol and other associated waterways. Those few artifacts which were from the Kejimkujik area were of a similar type and quality to the majority of Lake Rossignol finds. Each collection will be briefly described.

Jim Harding Artifact Collection

The largest collection viewed is owned by Mr. Jim Harding of Milton, N.S. During the past 10 years while employed as an outdoor guide by the Mersey Pulp and Paper Company, he has had numerous occasions to walk the shoreline of Lake Rossignol and other neighbouring waterways. His artifacts, which number in the hundreds, have been obtained entirely through surface finds and consist both of complete and damaged lithic specimens of all varieties representing periods from the Archaic up to Historic times, as well as dozens of plain and decorated pot sherds. (See Figures 41, 42, 43)

On the recommendation of Mr. John Erskine, whose interest and involvement in Maritime Archaeology is well known, Mr. Harding has numbered and recorded the general location of many of his finds. The lithic specimens in the main are manufactured from quartz, quartzite, jasper, jasperoid and rhyollite. In addition, there are many examples of ground and polished slate.

Dr. Arthur Kelsall Artifact Collection

Dr. Arthur Kelsall, of Annapolis Royal, has a small but interesting collection of artifacts which he has personally collected from find spots in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The artifacts of greatest age are probably two large biface blades which he was given by workmen who uncovered them as part of a cache while digging the foundations for a building in Fredericton, N. B. He recalls that two or three of the smaller projectile points in his collection were discovered by him and his son during walks by Lake Kejimkujik some years ago. (See Figure 38)

Whitman Artifact Collection

Mrs. Whitman, a resident of Kempt - a small community near the Park, allowed a small number of artifacts from her much larger collection to be viewed and photographed. She related that most of these were collected from the Lake Rossignol area over a number of years when she accompanied her husband, who was employed as camp

cook for timber crews of the Bowaters Mersey Company.

The artifacts viewed consisted of examples of pottery, projectile points, scrapers, ground stone specimens and the lower end of an incised birdstone. The documentation of this birdstone specimen from Lake Rossignol now marks the most easterly perimeter of this type of artifact which is usually associated with the Archaic period. (See Figure 40)

It is hoped that the balance of this collection will be examined during the 1973 field season. (See Figure 39)

George Wile Artifact Collection

Mr. George Wile of Milton, N.S. has a large number of artifacts which he has collected during his lifetime from Lake Rossignol and other near-by areas. The Archaic Period is well represented in his collection by several complete specimens of axes, gouges, adzes and chisels made from stone which had been ground and polished. The majority of his collection consists of whole and partial projectile points with the earliest specimens being of Archaic type. The remainder of his collection includes a variety of scrapers and worked flakes as well as a small assortment of pot sherds.

One specimen in his collection is of European origin, being a French trade-axe of the type commonly found on sites in all areas of French influence in the North-east. One side has been worked with

a grinder to remove the accumulated rust. This grinding process has removed the maker's stamp which is usually found on the side of the axe head.

The Wile artifact collection is presently at Trent University where it will be catalogued and photographed.

RELATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AND ETHNOLOGICAL MATERIALS

In addition to the collection of artifacts held by local inhabitants, there are small artifact collections and related ethnological materials on display both at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal and at The County Museum in Bridgewater. The artifact collections generally consist of varieties of projectile points, scrapers and pottery from local sites. These collections are important in that they provide materials which are useful for purposes of comparison with recently recovered artifacts, such as those from the Kejimkujik survey.

The ethnological materials displayed at Fort Anne represent items of clothing and utensils used during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. One item of clothing directly related to the current petroglyph investigation at Kejimkujik Park is a Micmac peaked cap or headress which was worn by women. Numerous representations of this type of head covering are found carved on the rocks at the Fairy Bay petroglyph sites complete with incised representations of the double curve motif which was frequently used by the Micmacs as decoration. The cap on display at Fort Anne is of heavy blue felt and has the curved design embroidered on both sides using tiny beads of coloured glass. Birchbark and quillwork baskets on display also

show the preference given to this form of design.

The major depository of artifacts and related archaeological information pertaining to Nova Scotia is the Nova Scotia Museum in Halifax. Mr. Brian Preston - Curator of History, is the custodian of the extensive collection of archaeological materials, which has been obtained from different parts of the province. Included in the collection are artifacts recovered by Mr. John Erskine from excavations at Bear River, Port Joli and Port Mouton.

One other major collection of artifacts is located in Ottawa with the Archaeological Survey of Canada. Here are deposited the artifacts from the Paleo - Indian site at Debert as well as artifacts from coastal shell heaps investigated by Smith, Wintemberg and Erskine.

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TABLE 1

Lithic Detritus From BcDh-3 (9B2)

Material	Weight	Number	% By Weight	% By Number
Quartz	635.5 g.	124	97.5	78.0
Jasperoid	12.5 g.	34	1.9	21.4
Jasper	3.5 g.	1	.5	.6
Totals	651.6 g.	159	99.9	100.

TABLE 2

Lithic Detritus From BcDh-4 (9B3)

Material	Weight	Number	% By Weight	% By Number
Quartz	2,189.5 g.	645	86.1	73.6
Quartzite	267.5 g.	73	10.5	8.3
Chert	48.7 g.	154	2.0	17.6
Sandstone	36.5 g.	4	1.4	.5
Totals	2,542.2 g.	876	100.	100.

TABLE 3

Scrapers from BcDh-5 (9B4)

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	18-20 mm.	19 mm.
Maximum Width:	14-18 mm.	16 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	3- 5 mm.	4 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	20-27 mm.	23.5 mm.

Scrapers - Snub Nose Type

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	26-34 mm.	30 mm.
Maximum Width:	24-34 mm.	29 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	9-10 mm.	9.5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	26-53 mm.	39.5 mm.

TABLE 3 (con't.)

Scrapers - Non Classified

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	23-27 mm.	25 mm.
Maximum Width:	15-18 mm.	16.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	7-10 mm.	8.5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	10-20 mm.	15 mm.

Random Flake Scrapers

Size:	Range	Mean
Length:	18-29 mm.	23.5 mm.
Maximum Width:	13-20 mm.	16.5 mm.
Maximum Thickness:	4- 5 mm.	4.5 mm.
Total Scraping Edge:	22-25 mm.	23.5 mm.

TABLE 4

Lithic Detritus From BcDh-5 (9B4)

Material	Weight	Number	% By Weight	% By Number
Quartz	1,112 g.	680	86.1	94.7
Jasperoid	12.4 g.	17	.9	2.4
Quartzite	87.8 g.	12	6.8	1.7
Sandstone	75 g.	5	5.8	.7
Jasper	2.6 g.	3	.2	.4
Chert	.7 g.	1	.1	.1
Totals	1,290.5 g.	718	99.9	100

TABLE 5

Classification of Body Sherds BcDh-5 (9B4)

Decoration	Number	%
Corded Stick	70	42.1
Incised	15	9.0
Punctate	5	3.0
Corded and Punctate	6	3.6
Corded and Incised	5	3.0
Punctate and Incised	2	1.2
Plain	63	37.9
Totals	166	99.8

TABLE 6

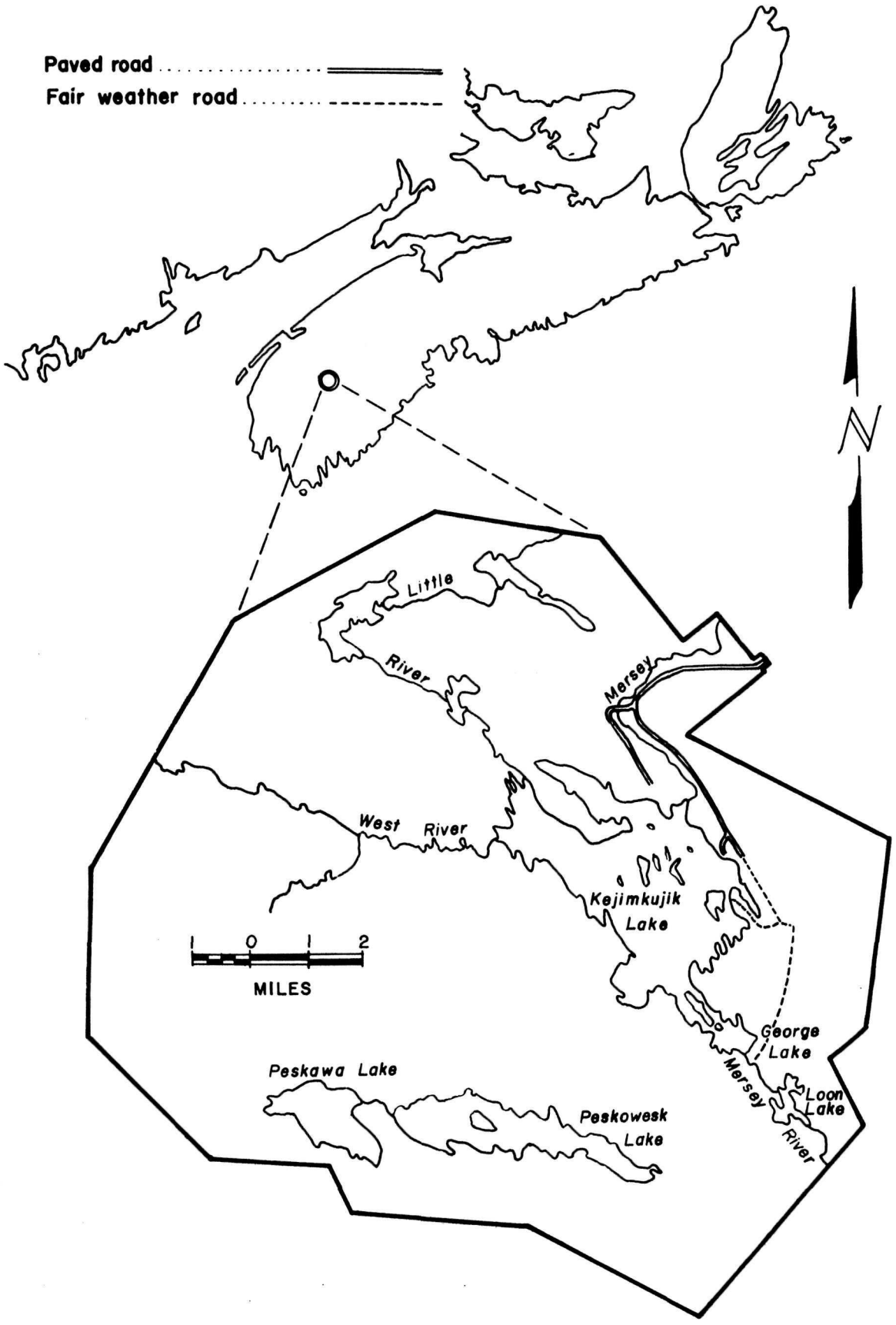
Classification of Decorated Body Sherds From BcDh-5 (9B4)

Decoration	Number	%
Corded Stick	70	67.9
Incised	15	14.5
Corded and Punctate	6	5.8
Corded and Incised	5	4.8
Punctate	5	4.8
Punctate and Incised	2	1.9
Totals	103	99.7

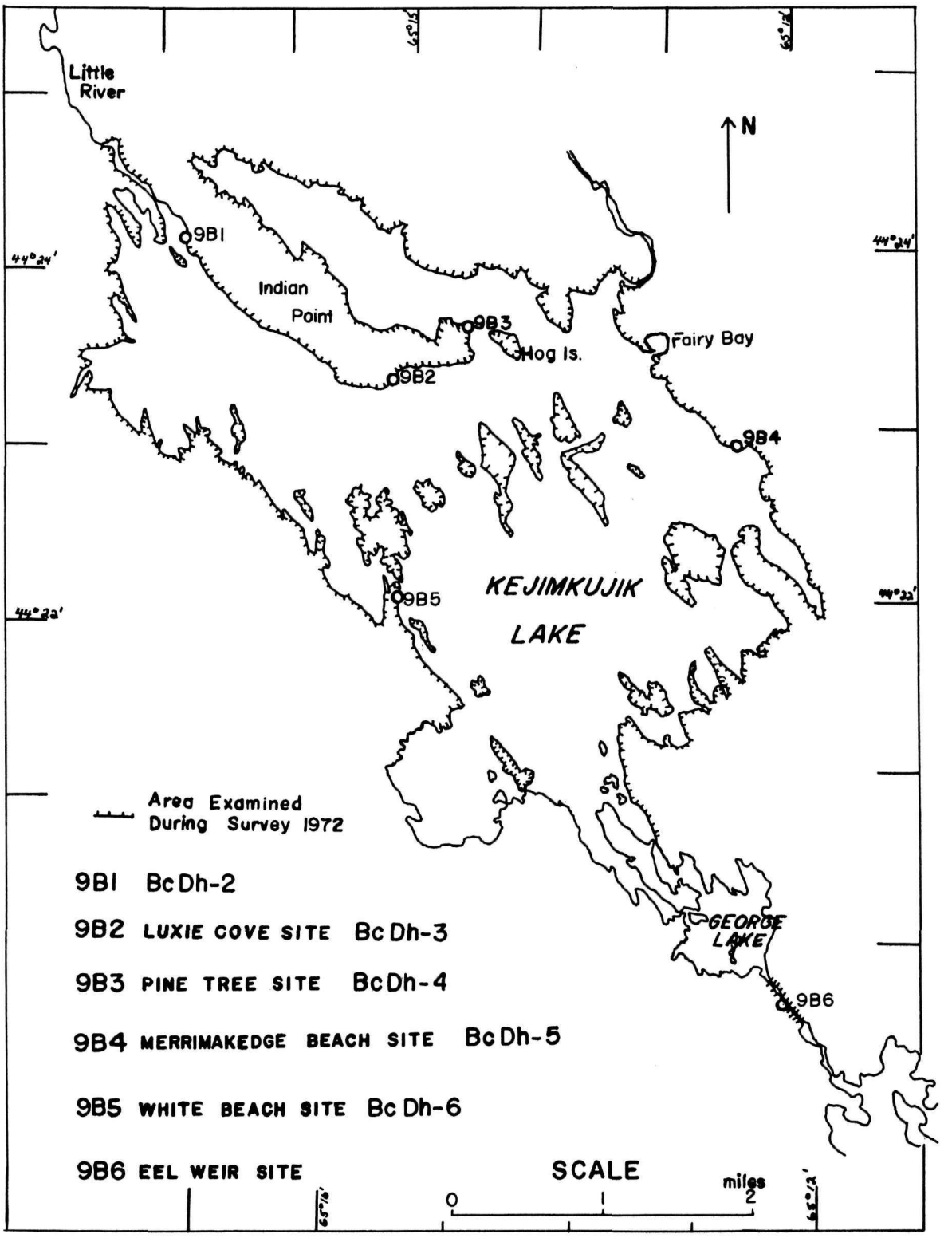
TABLE 7

Lithic Detritus From BcDh-6 (9B5)

Material	Weight	Number	% By Weight	% By Number
Quartz	62 g.	26	79.6	37.1
Jasperoid	5.8 g.	14	7.4	20.0
Slate	4.5 g.	4	5.7	5.7
Jasper	2.5 g.	14	3.2	20.0
Chert	2.5 g.	11	3.2	15.7
Volcanic Tuff	.5 g.	1	.6	1.4
Totals	77.8 g.	70	99.7	99.9

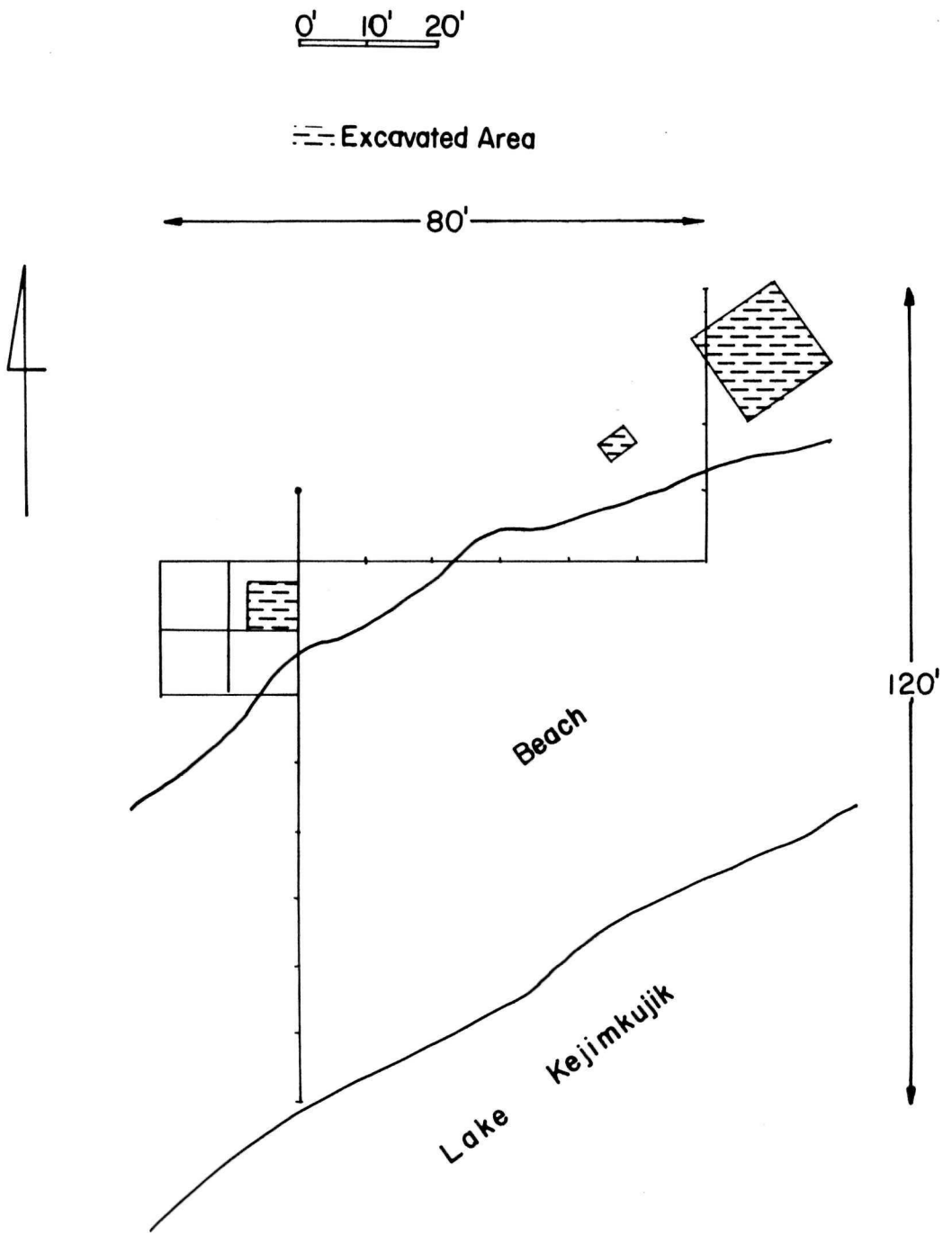


1 Map showing location of Kejimkujik National Park, Nova Scotia. (9B-72-101-2)

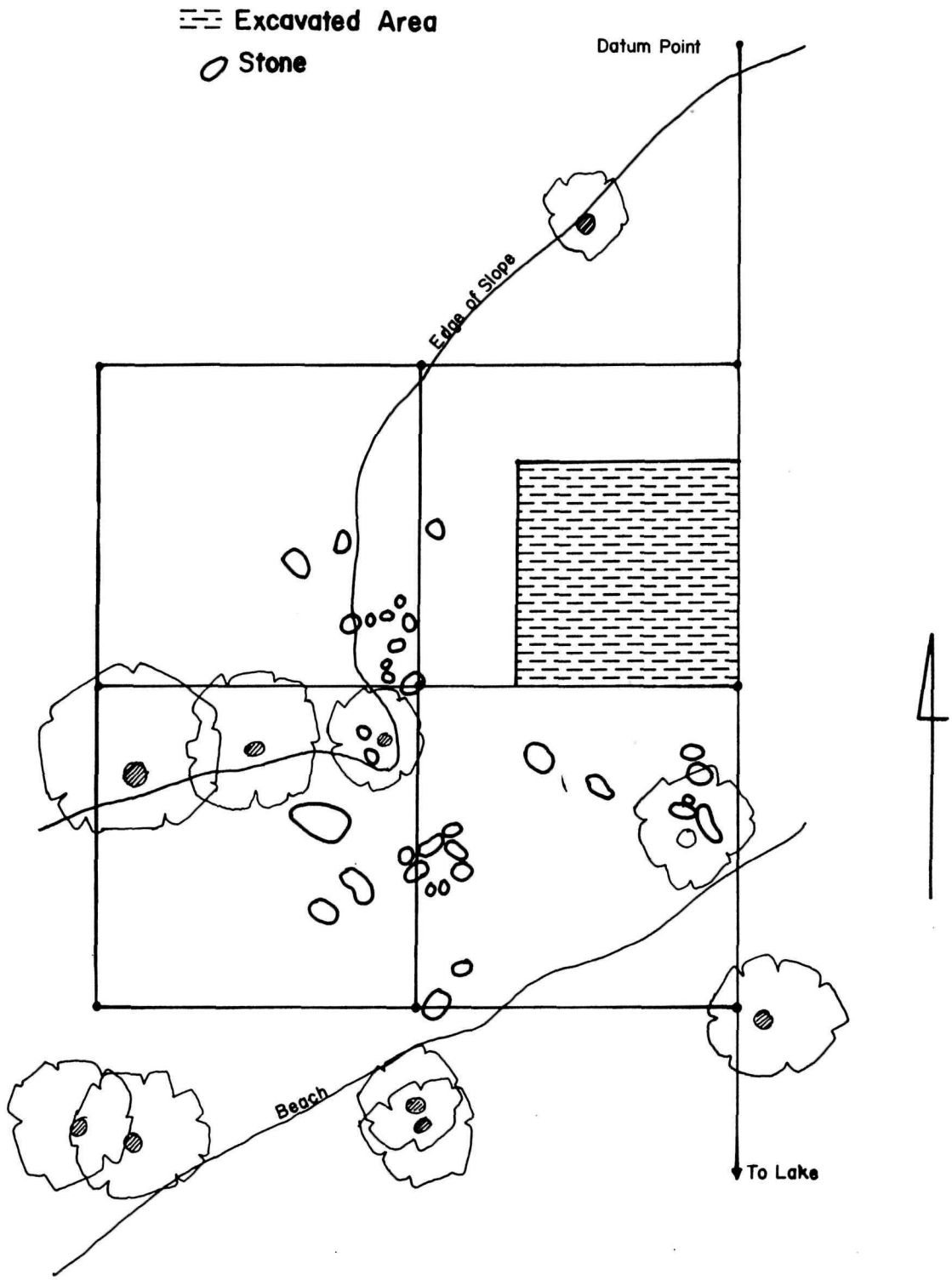


2 Map showing area eximined during 1972 archaeological survey and the general location of the sites which were found. (9B-72-101-2)

BcDh-3, 9B2 -LUXIE COVE SITE-
Grid Map— August 19, 1972—



3 Map of Luxie Cove Site BcDh-3 (9B2). (9B-72-102-2)

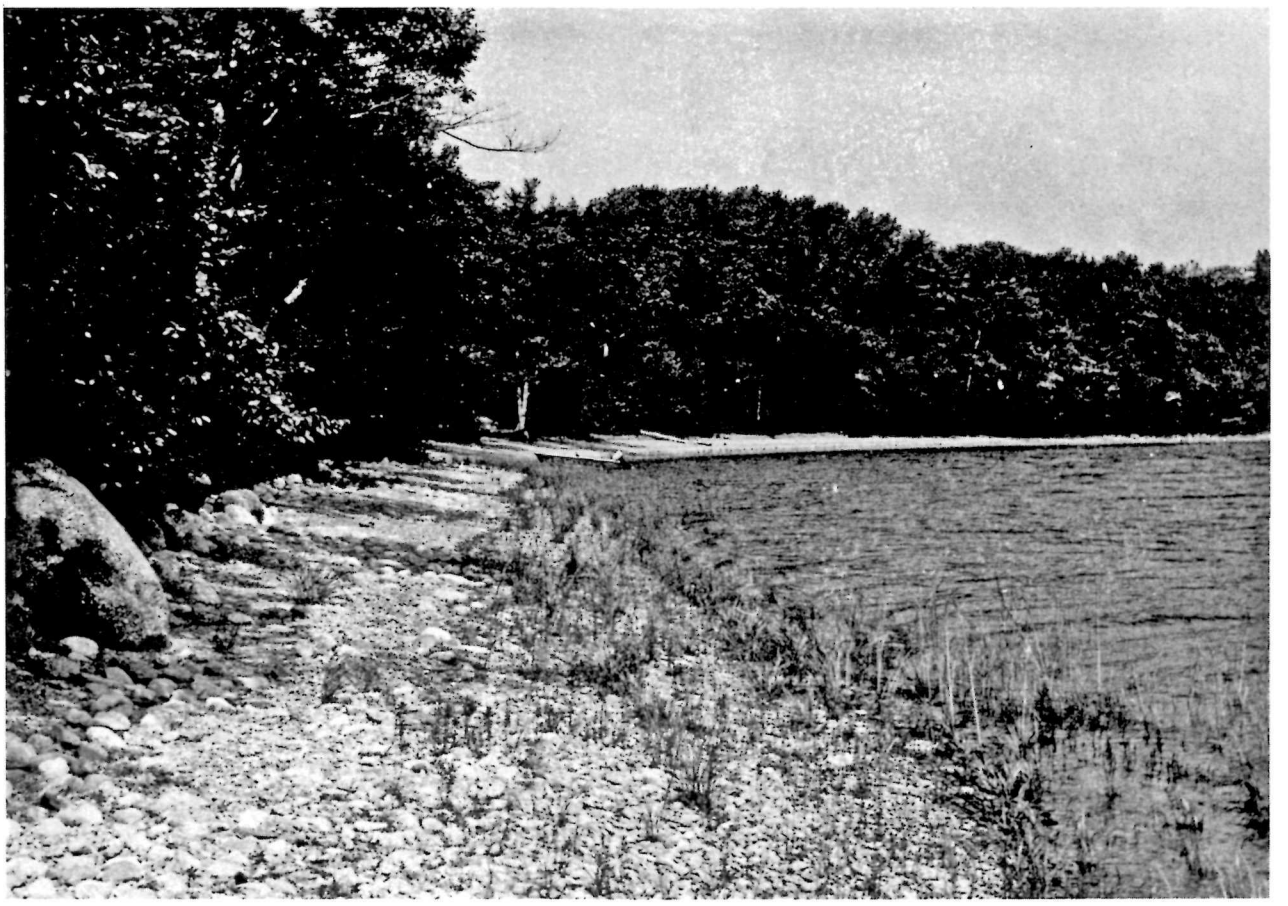


4 Map of Luxie Cove Site BcDh-3 (9B2) showing position of surface stones.

(9B-72-102-1)

5 View of Luxie Cove looking North. BcDh-3 (9B2) is located about 30 feet inland from bow of boat.

6 Fragment of ground stone in situ at BcDh-3 (9B2).



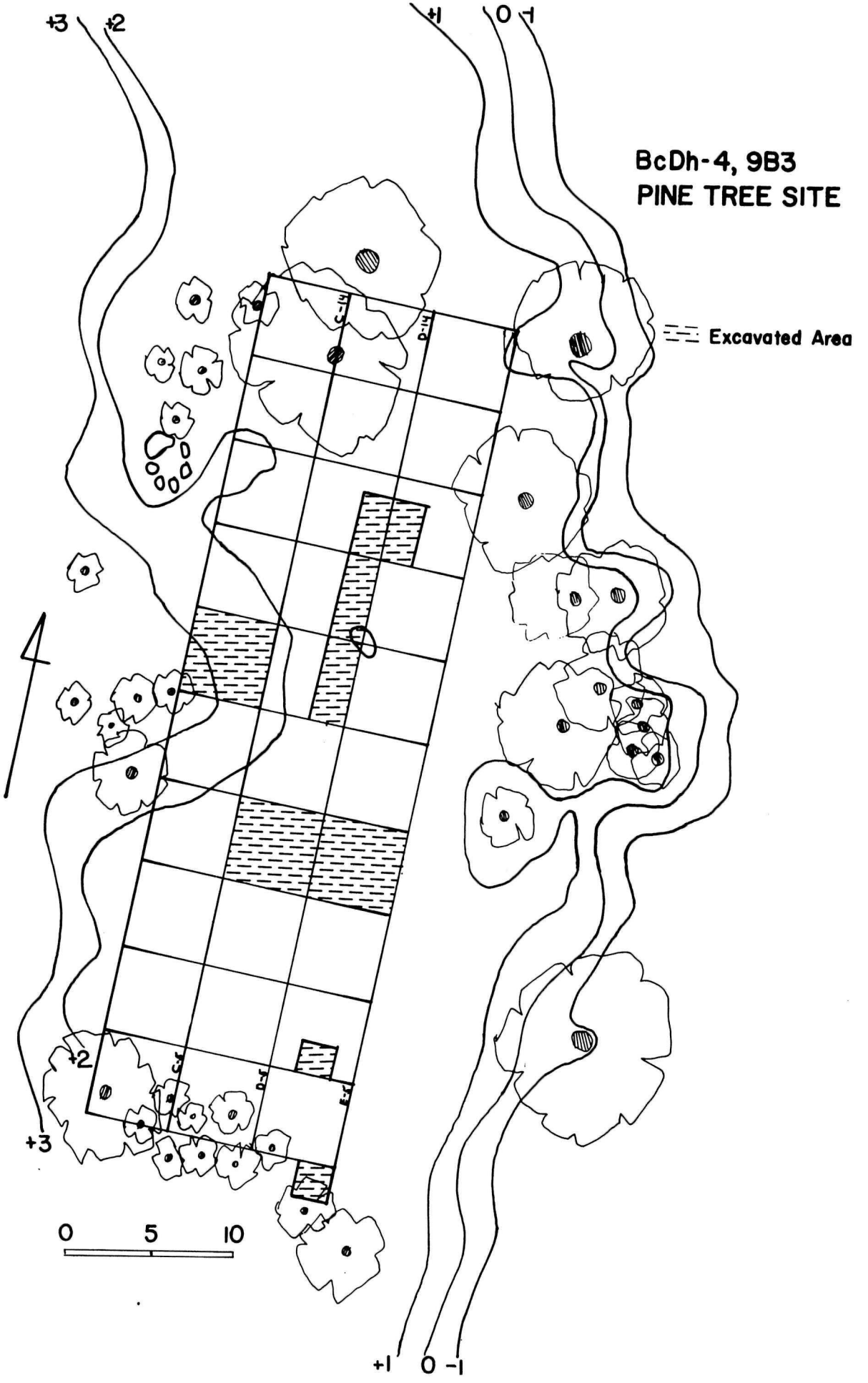

inch

7 Whetstone shown in situ above rectangular bar of ground stone at BcDh-3 (9B2).

8 Ground stone chisel in situ at BcDh-3 (9B2).

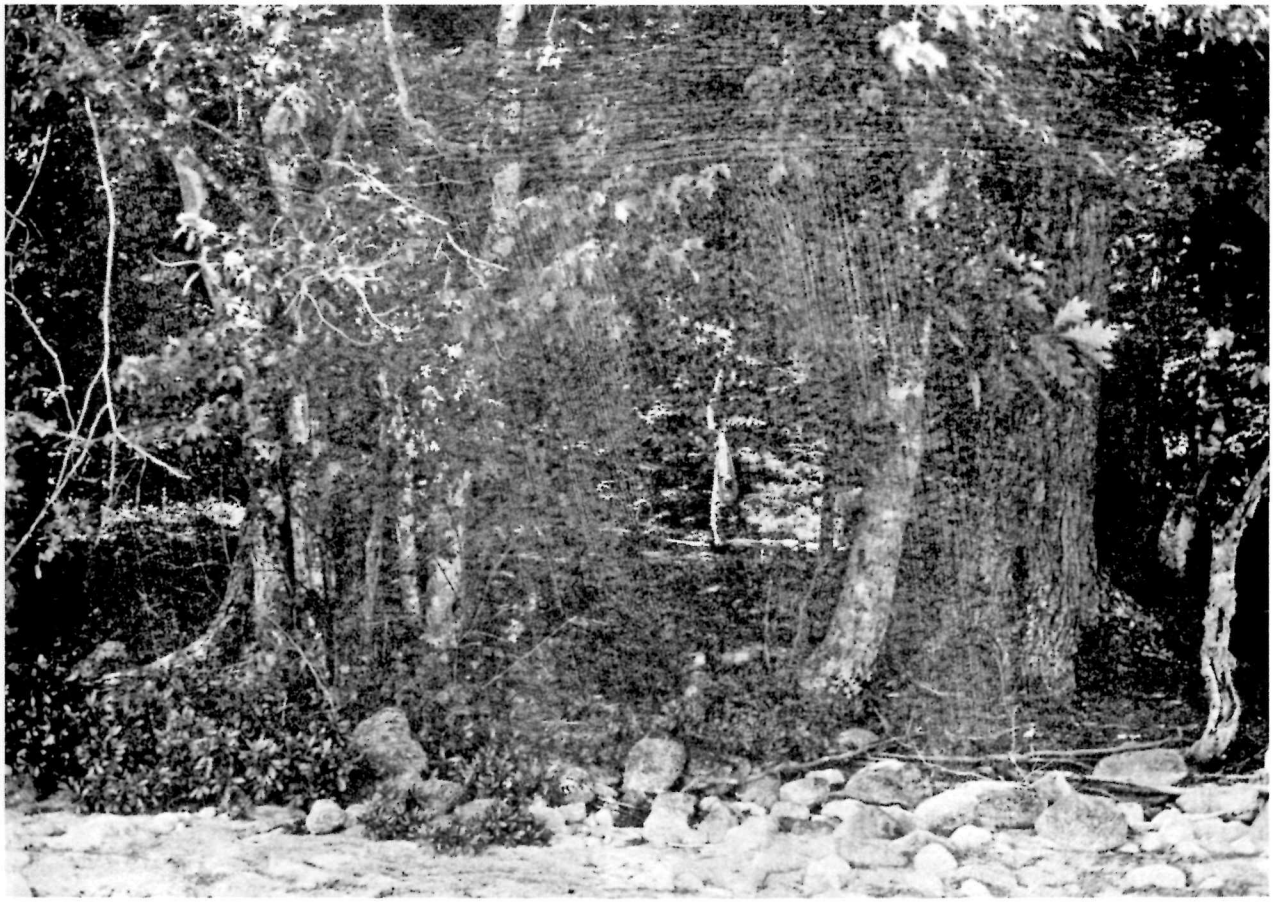

inch

9 Map of Pine Tree Site BcDh-4 (9B3). (9B3-72-101-1)


BcDh-4, 9B3
PINE TREE SITE
Excavated Area
+3
+2
+1
0
-1
C-14
D-14
C-15
D-15
E-15
0
5
10

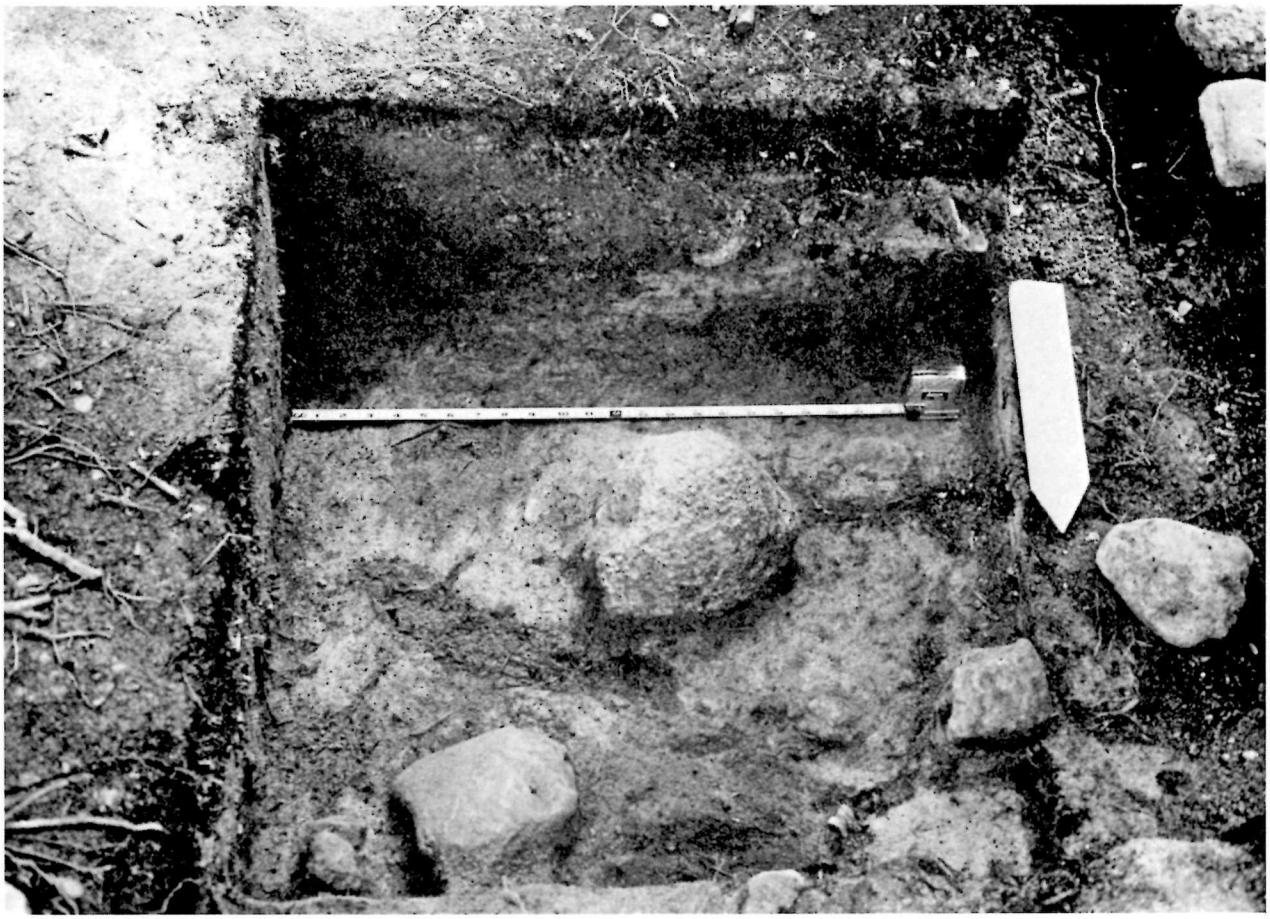
10 View of Pine Tree Site. BcDh-4 (9B3) looking West from beach.

11 View of Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3) looking North.

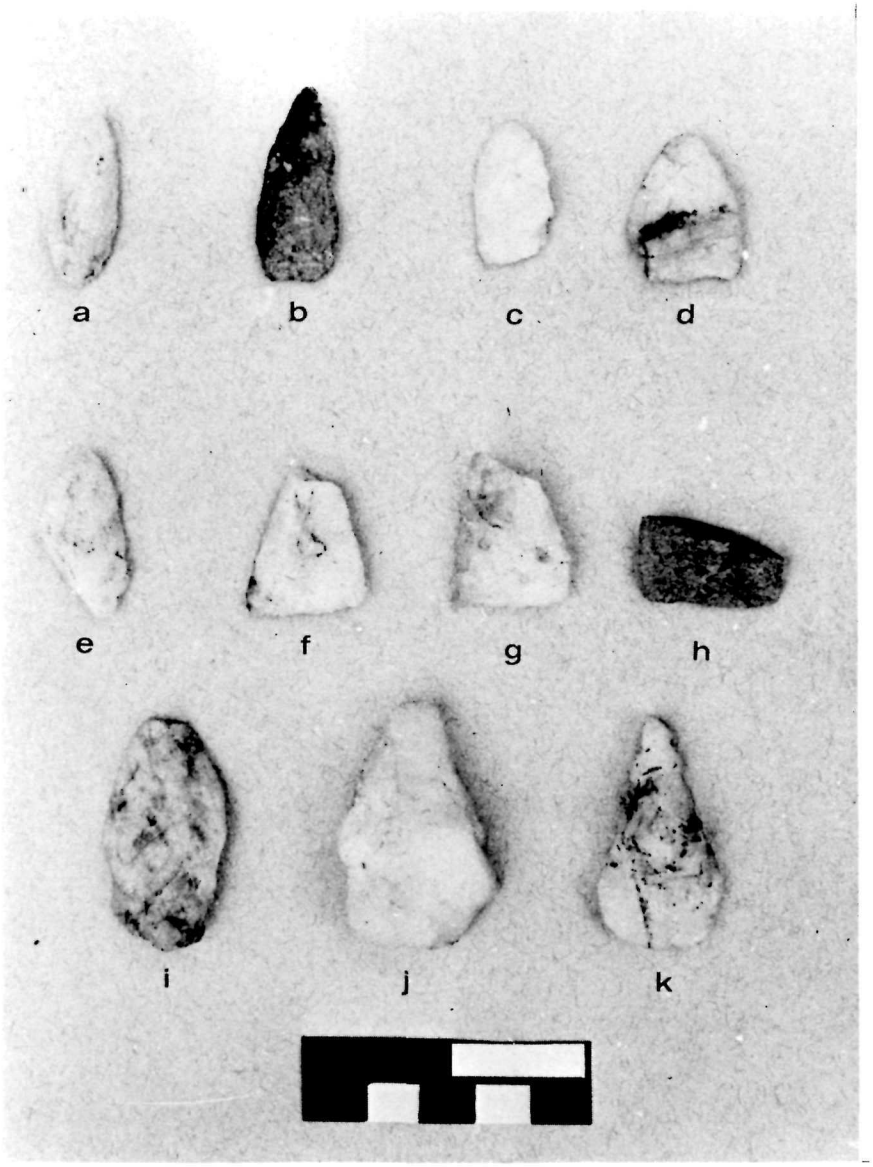


12 Projectile point in situ in test square at Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3).

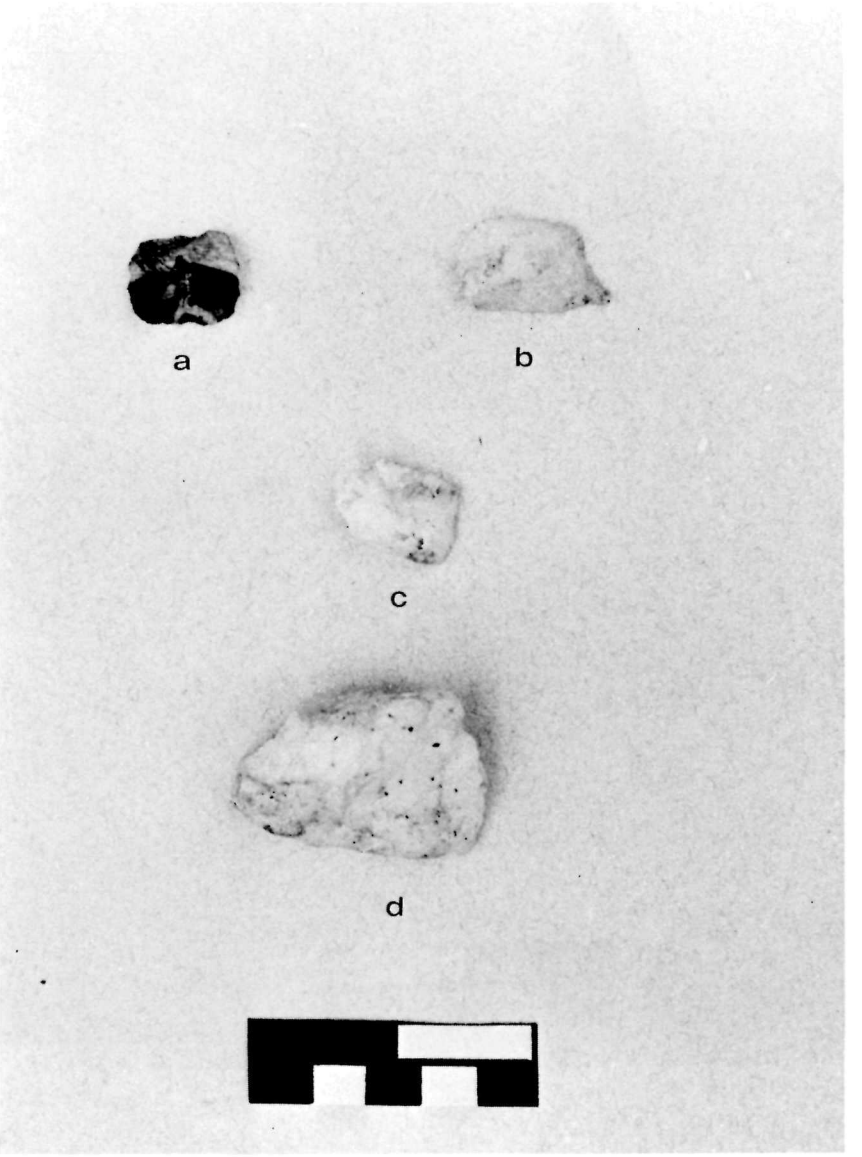
13 View of test trench looking North showing sub-surface arrangement of stones. Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3).



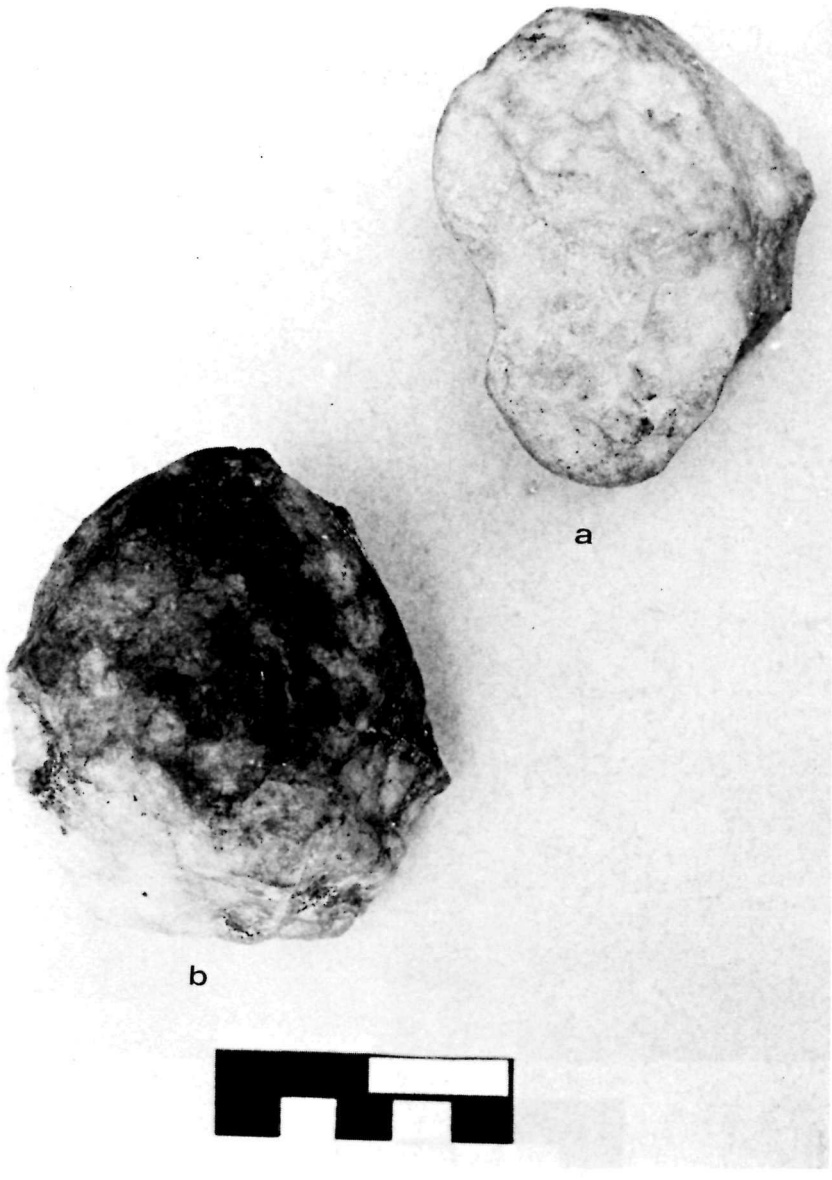
14 View of two-foot eastern extension of test trench at Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3). Photo shows ash concentration on floor at a depth of 11 inches and additional ash layer which is visible in the south wall.



15 Projectile points from Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3) a, b, c, e, Group A; d, Group C; f, g, Group B; h, projectile point base of chert; i, j, quartz preforms; k, quartz preform with worked base.



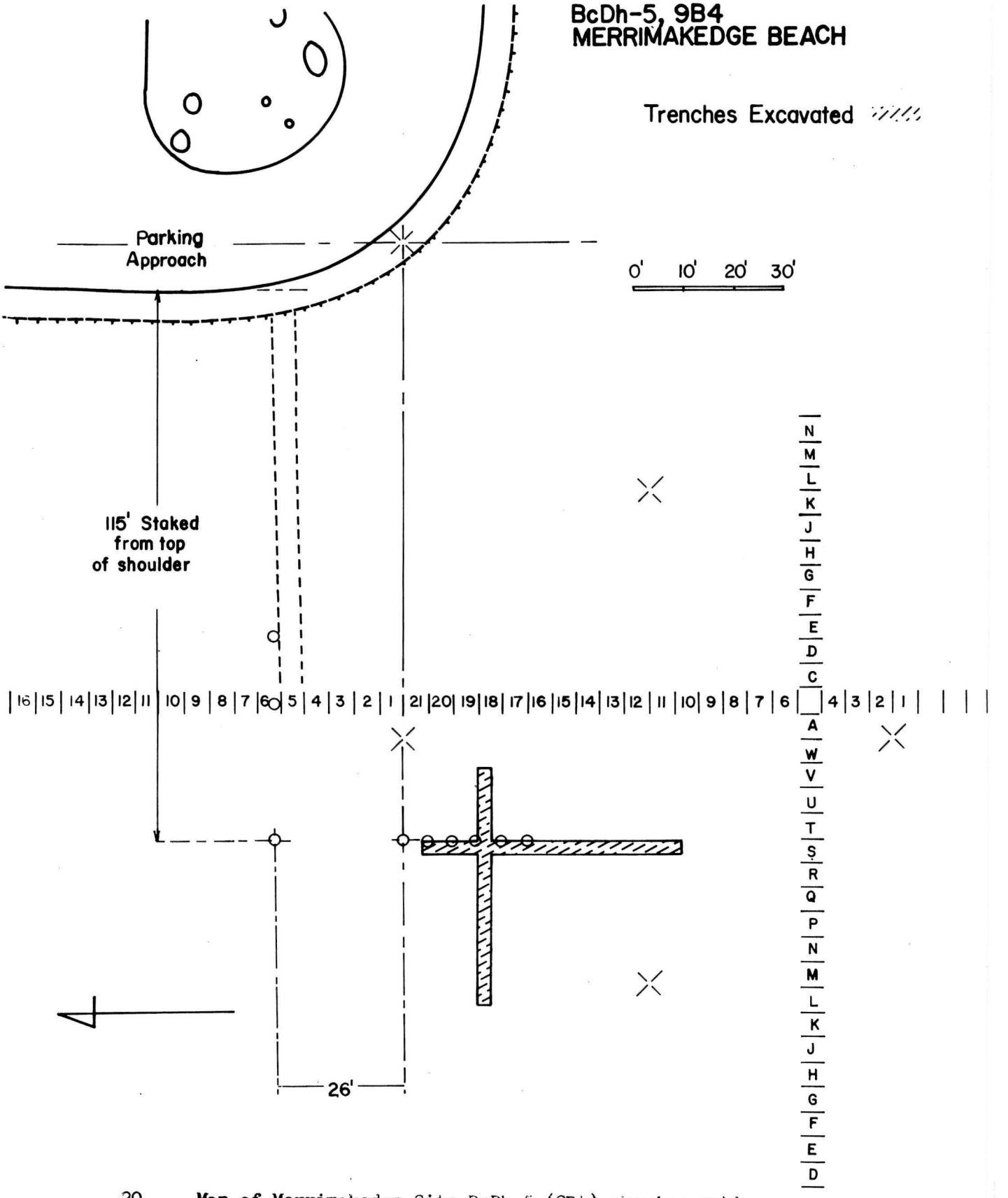
16 Lithic artifacts from Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3). a - c, rectangular scrapers; d, knife.



17 **Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3) a - B, quartz hammerstones**

18 Pine Tree Site, BcDh-4 (9B3). Quartzite Hammerstone.

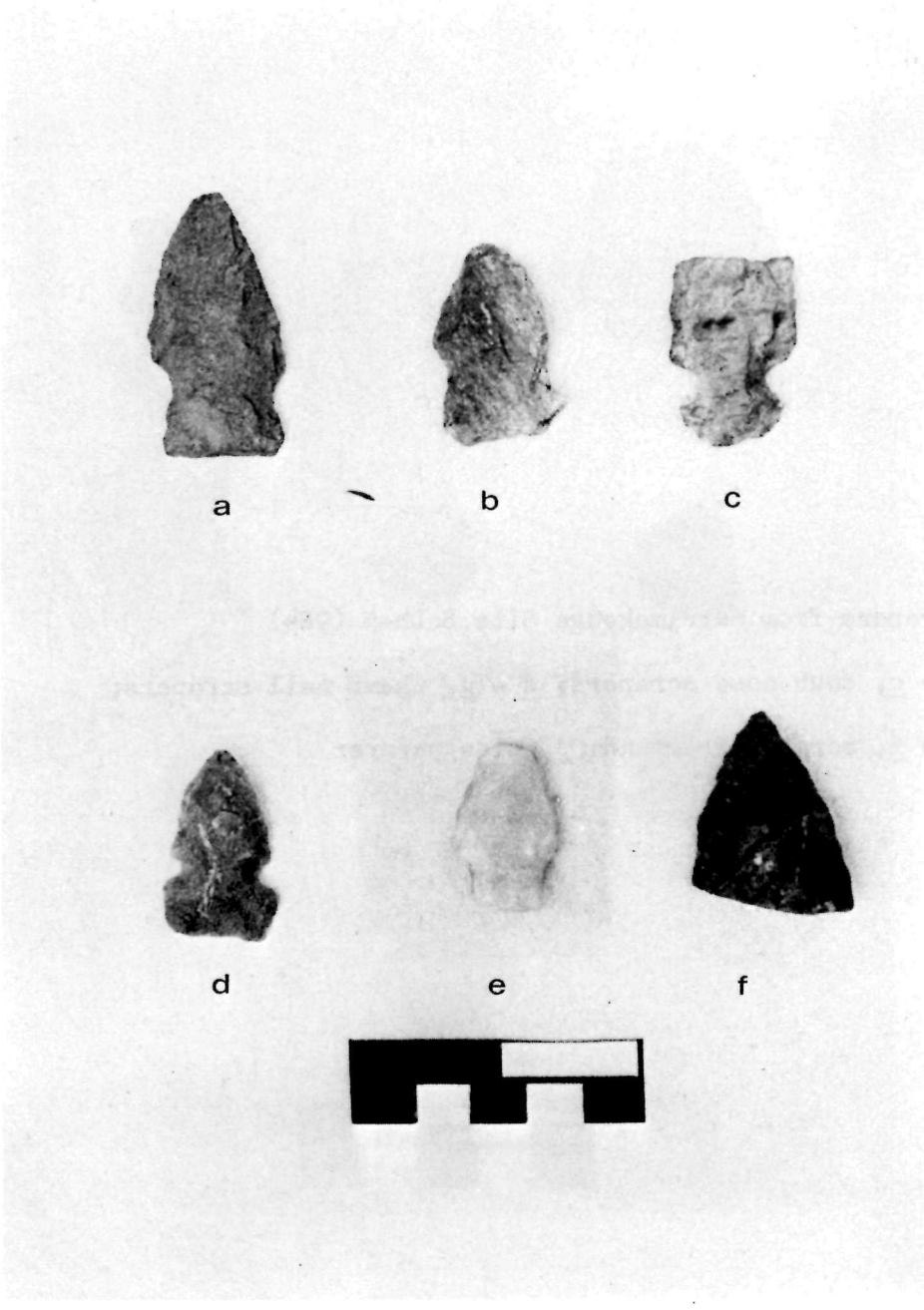
19 View of off-shore source of white quartz to the east of Hog Island



20 Map of Merrimakedge Site BcDh-5 (9B4) showing grid and test trenches (9B4-72-101-1).

2I View of Merrimakedge Site BcDh-5 (9B4) looking west along the gravelled path which runs across the site to connect the two overflow parking lots.

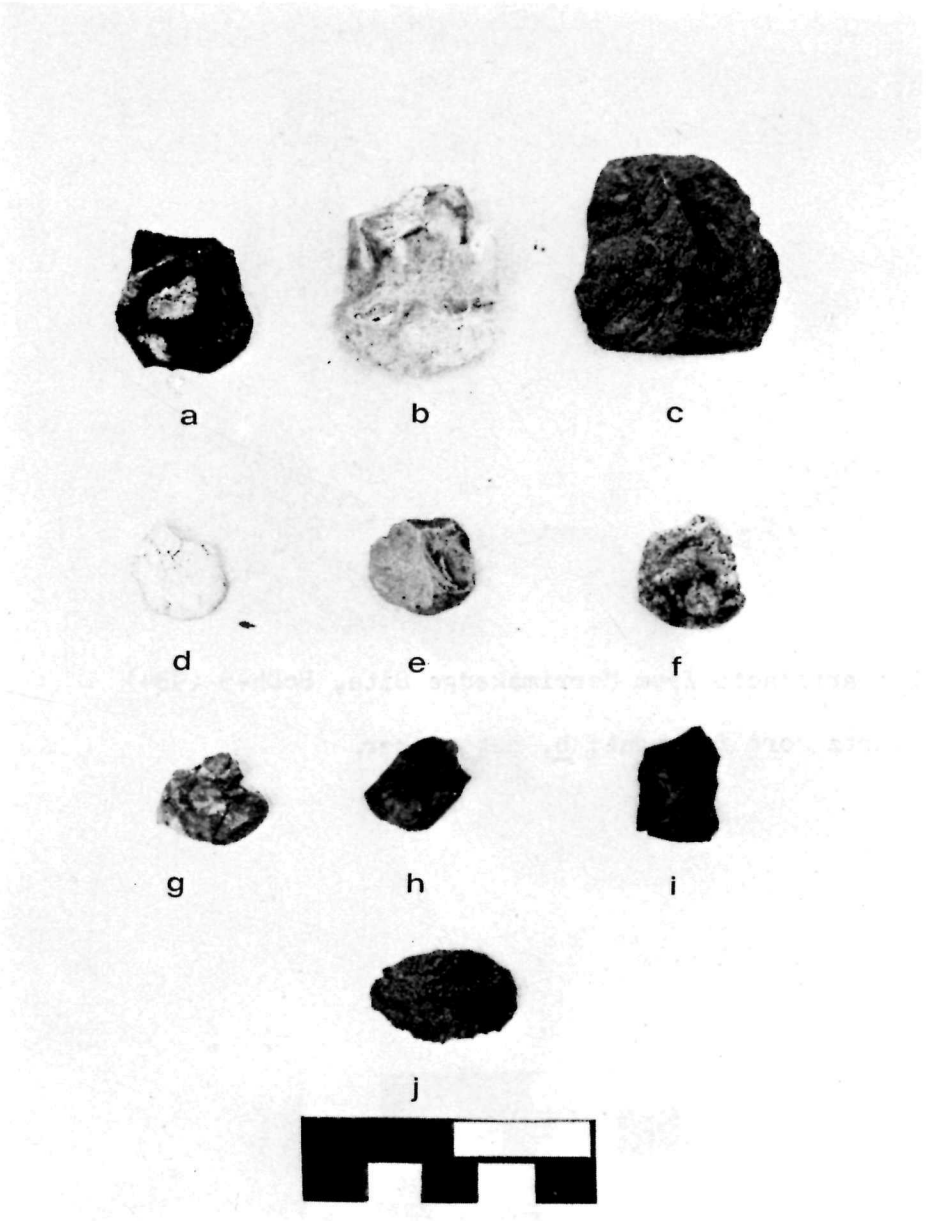
22 Projectile points from Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4) a, b, Group A-2; Group A-1; d, Group A-3; e, Group B; f, projectile point tip.


a
b
c
d
e
f

23 Scrapers from Merrimakedge Site BcDh-5 (9B4)

a - c, snub nose scrapers; d - g, thumb nail scrapers;

h - i, scraper fragments; j, side scraper.

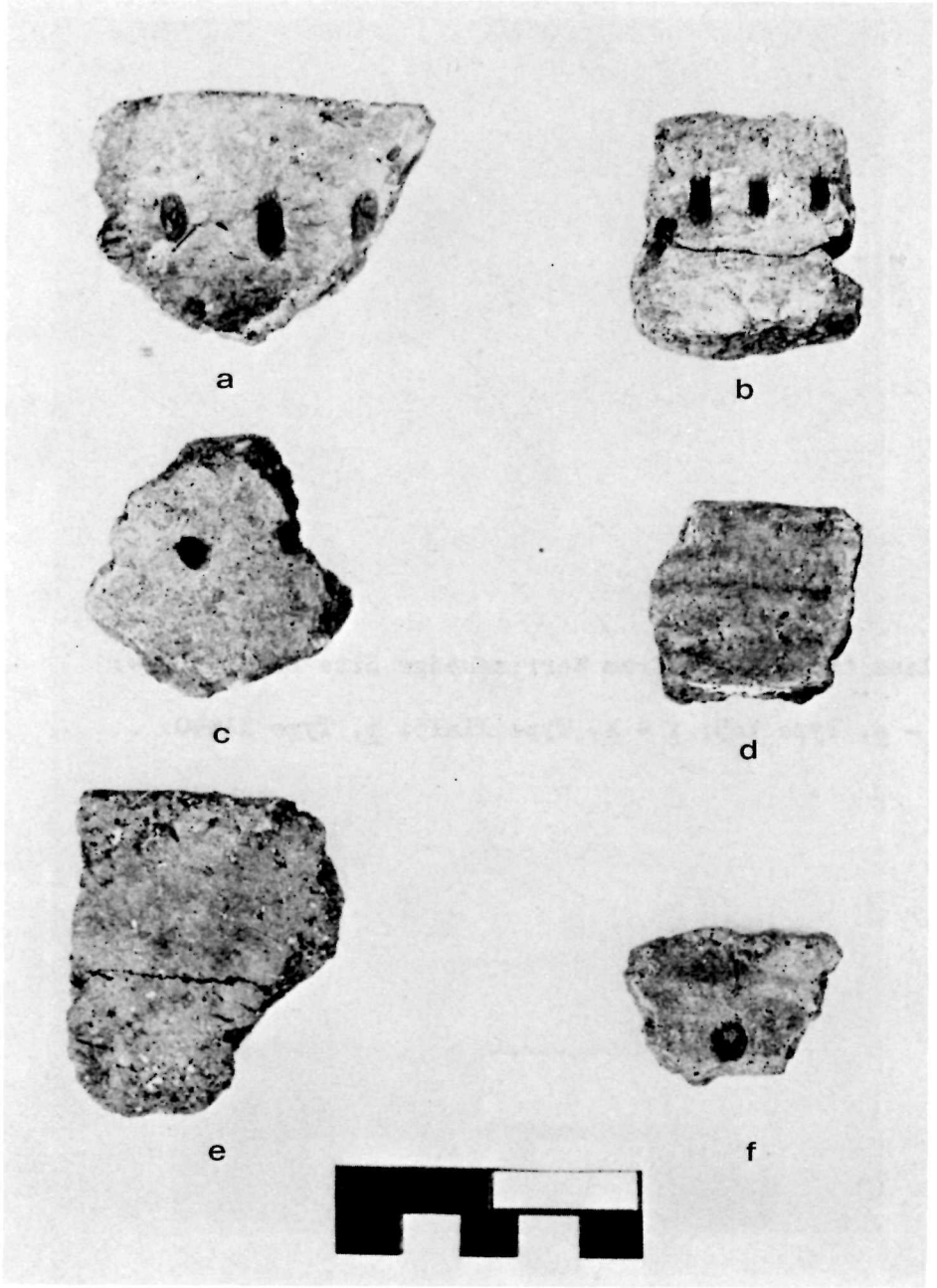

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j

24 Lithic artifacts from Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4)
a, quartz core fragment; b, net sinker.


a
b

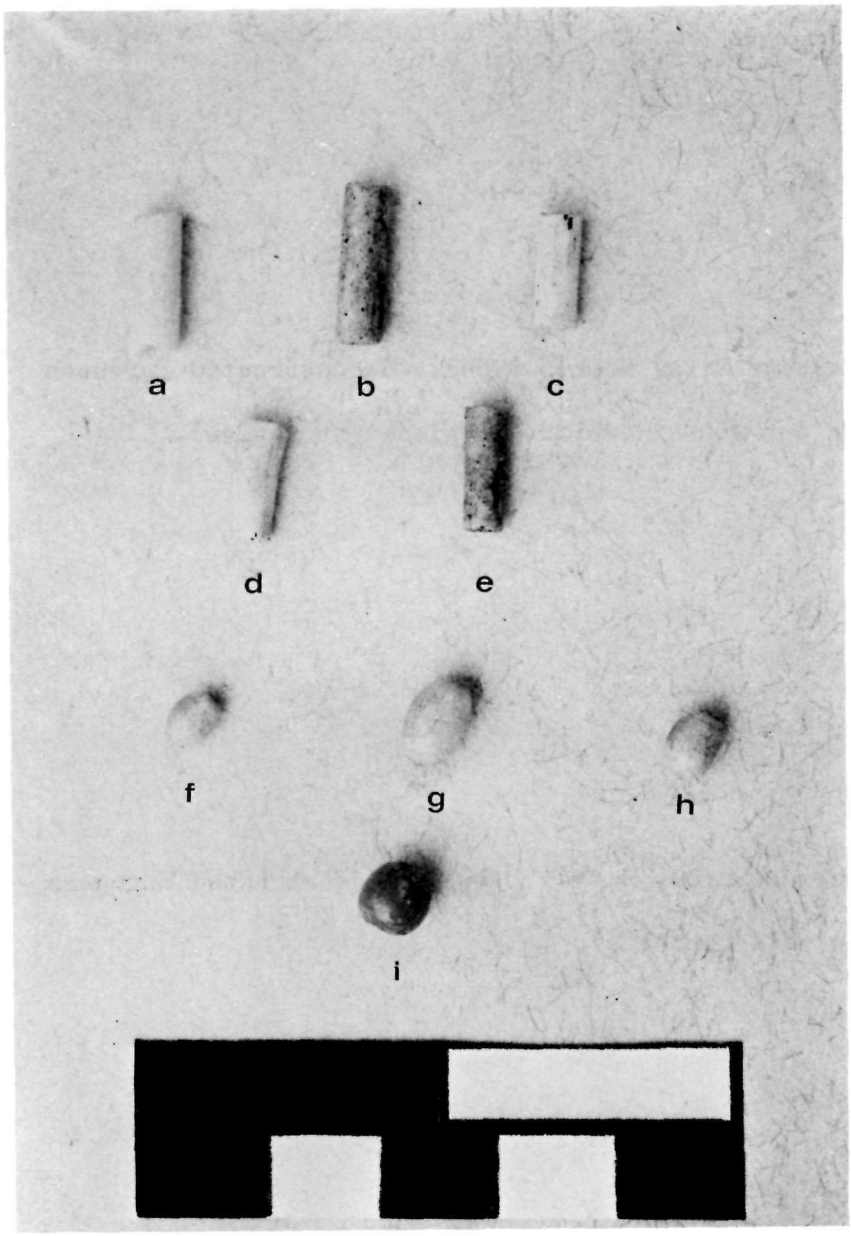
25 Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4). Hammerstone.

26 Rim sherds from Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4). b, Type 1; a, Type 2; c, Type 3; d, Type 4; e, Type 7; f, Type 6.


a
b
c
d
e
f

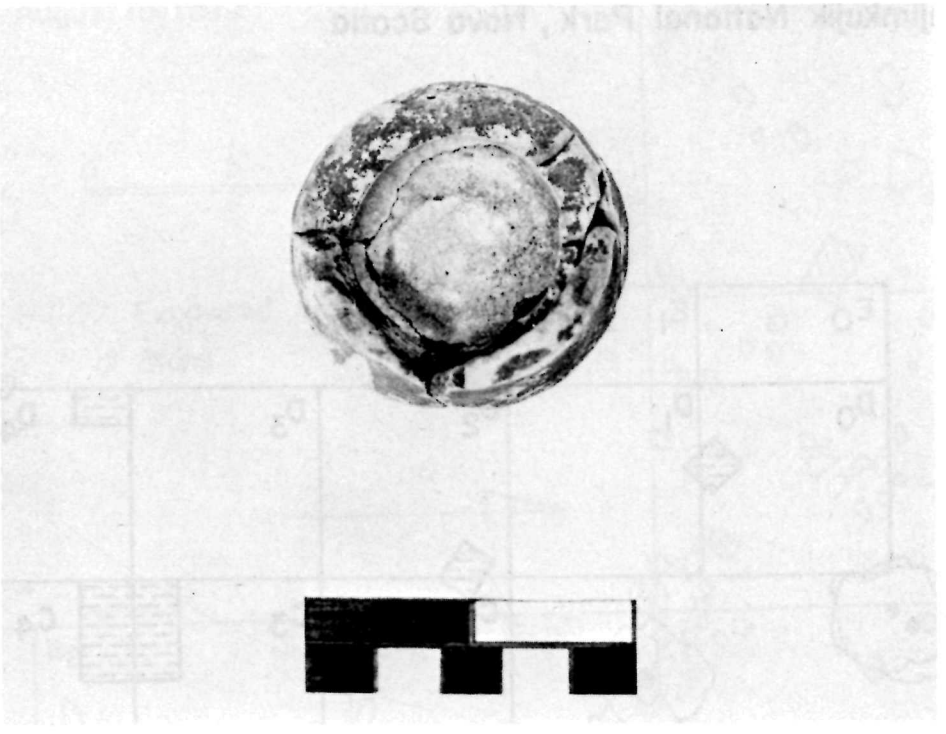
27 Glass trade beads from Merrimakedge Site BcDh-5 (9B4)

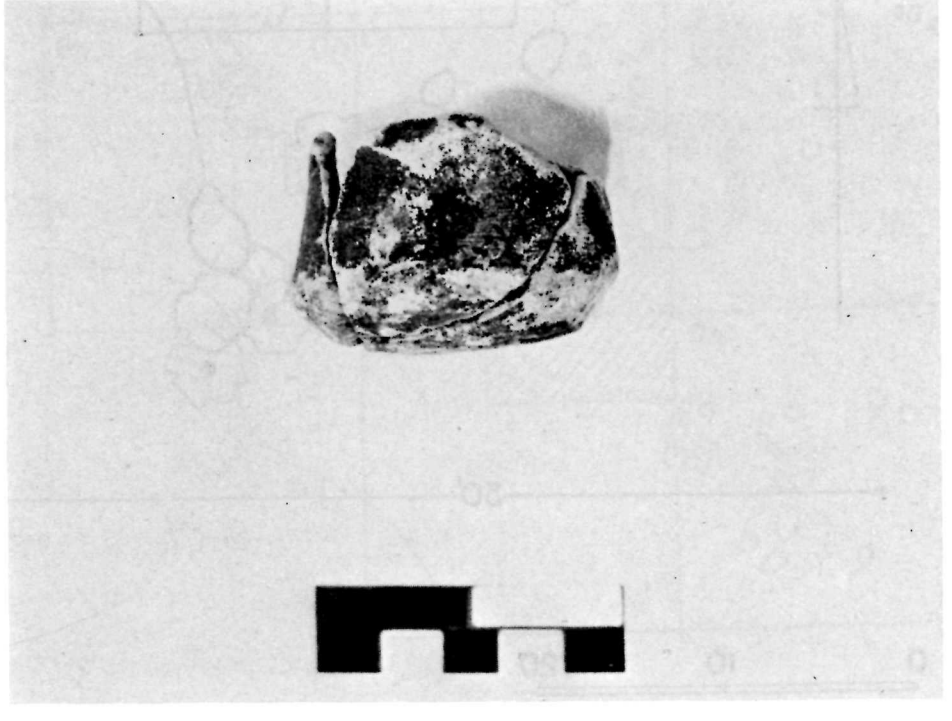
a - e, Type Ia5; f - h, Type IIa15; i, Type IIa40.


a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i

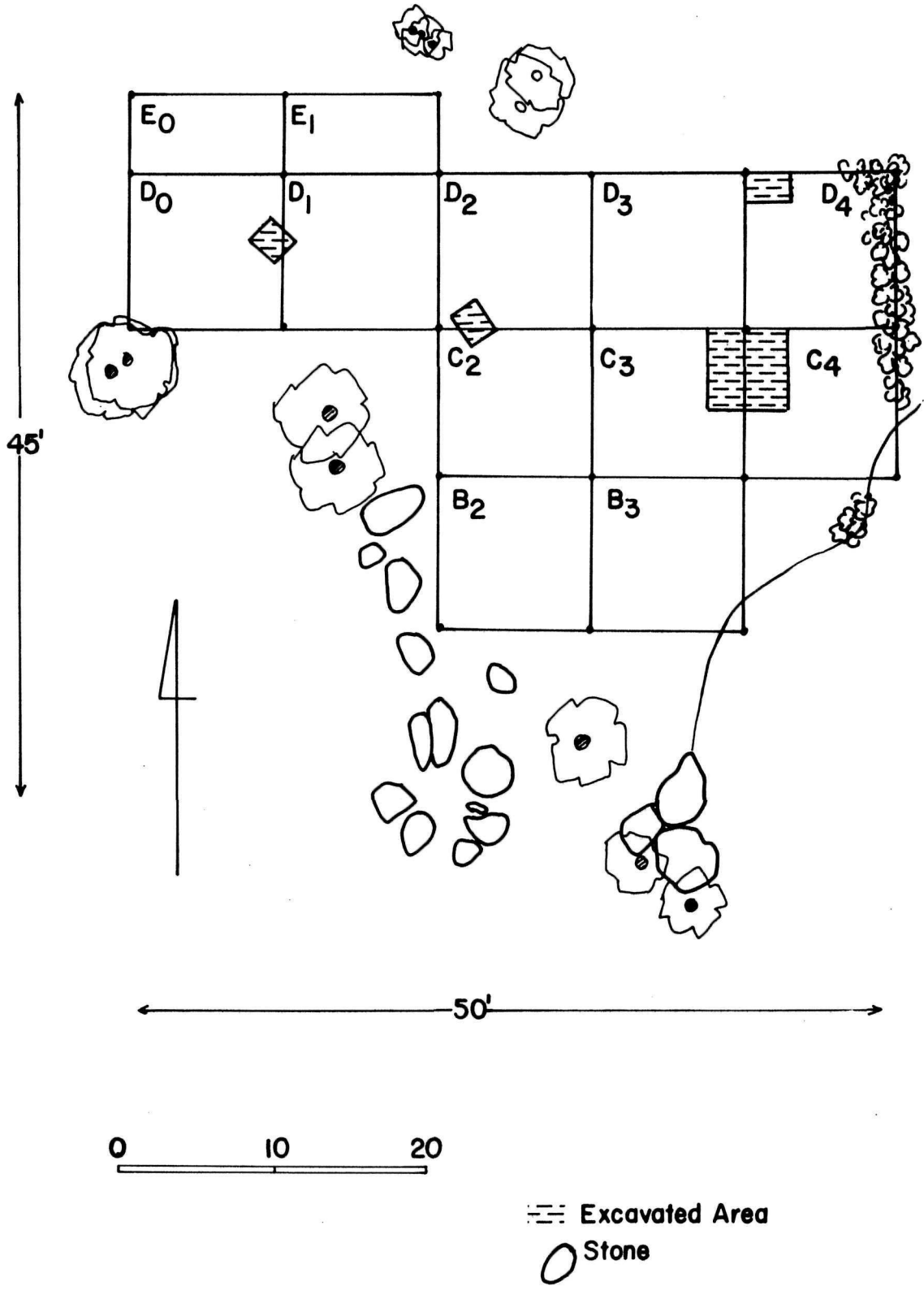
28 Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4). Reconstructed European ceramic pot with interior tin glaze (top view).

29 Merrimakedge Site, BcDh-5 (9B4). Reconstructed European ceramic pot (profile).

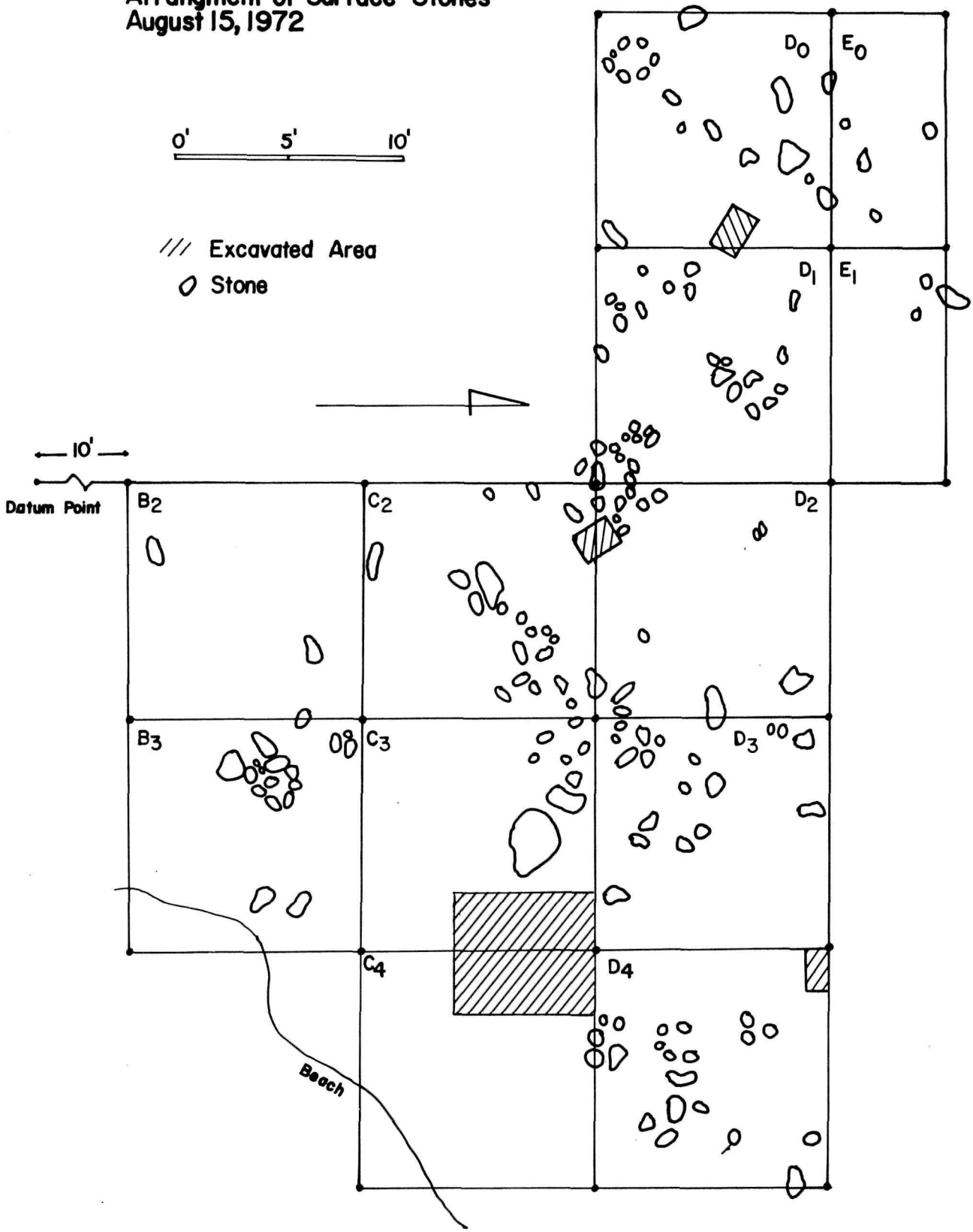




BcDh-6, 9B5 — WHITE BEACH SITE— Kejimkujik National Park, Nova Scotia



30 Map of White Beach Site BcDh-6 (9B5) showing grid and area excavated. (9B5-72-101-1)



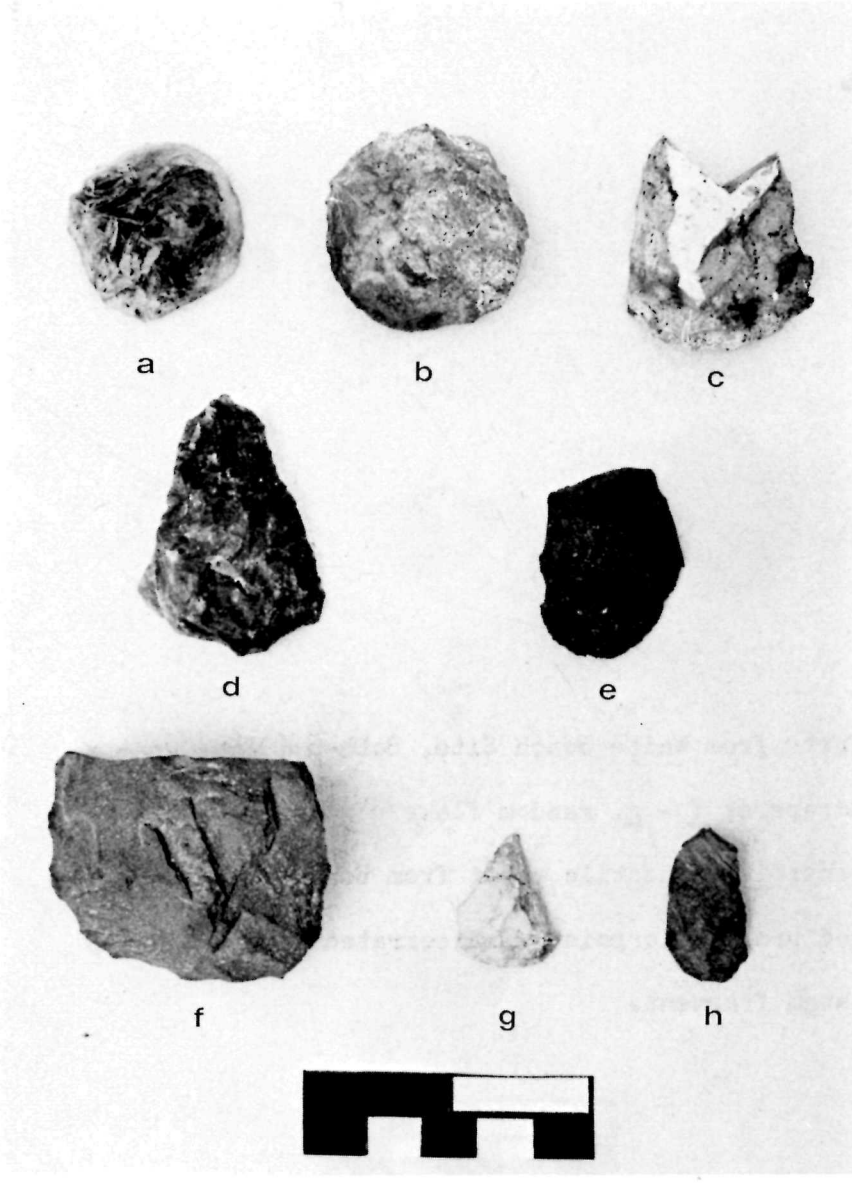
31 Map of White Beach Site BcDh-6 (9B5) showing arrangement of surface stones. (9B5-72-012-1)

32 Pre-excavation view of White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5) looking West from the lake.

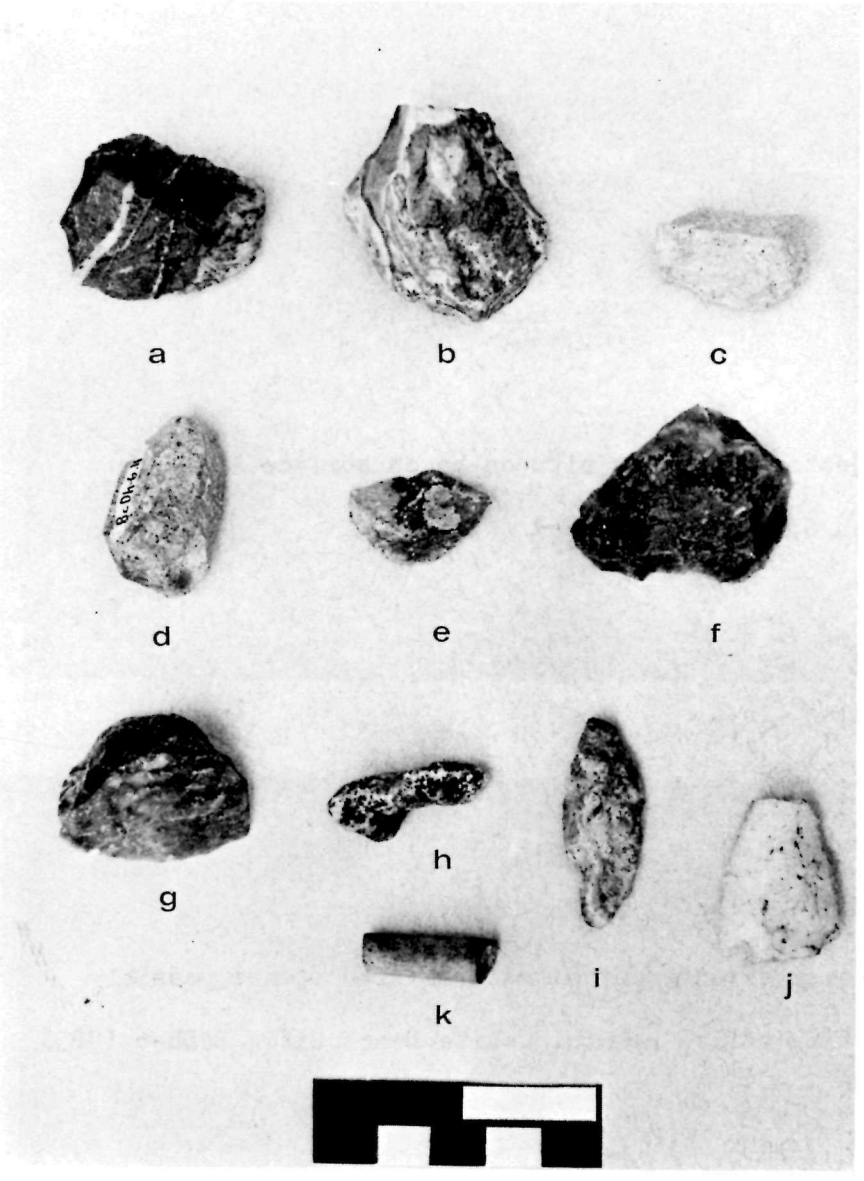
33 Pre-excavation view of White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5) looking North, showing plant growth prior to its removal.

34 Scrapers from White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5).

a - b, circular type; c - h, endscrapers.


a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h

35 Artifacts from White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5). a - e, end scrapers; f - g, random flake scrapers; h, lead fragment; i, projectile point from beach surface; j, damaged projectile point with serrated blade; k, clay pipe stem fragment.


a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k

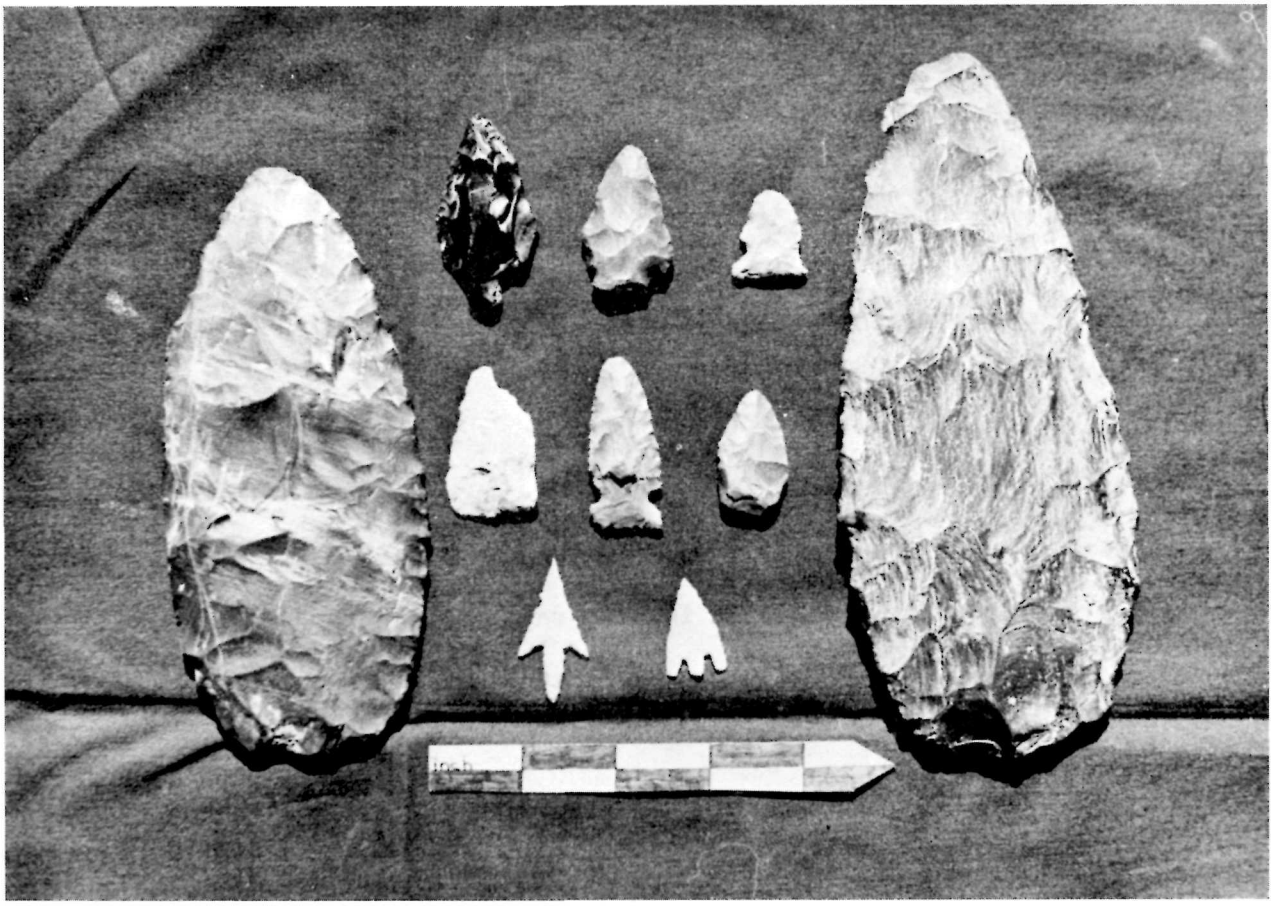
36 Projectile point in situ on beach surface at White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5).

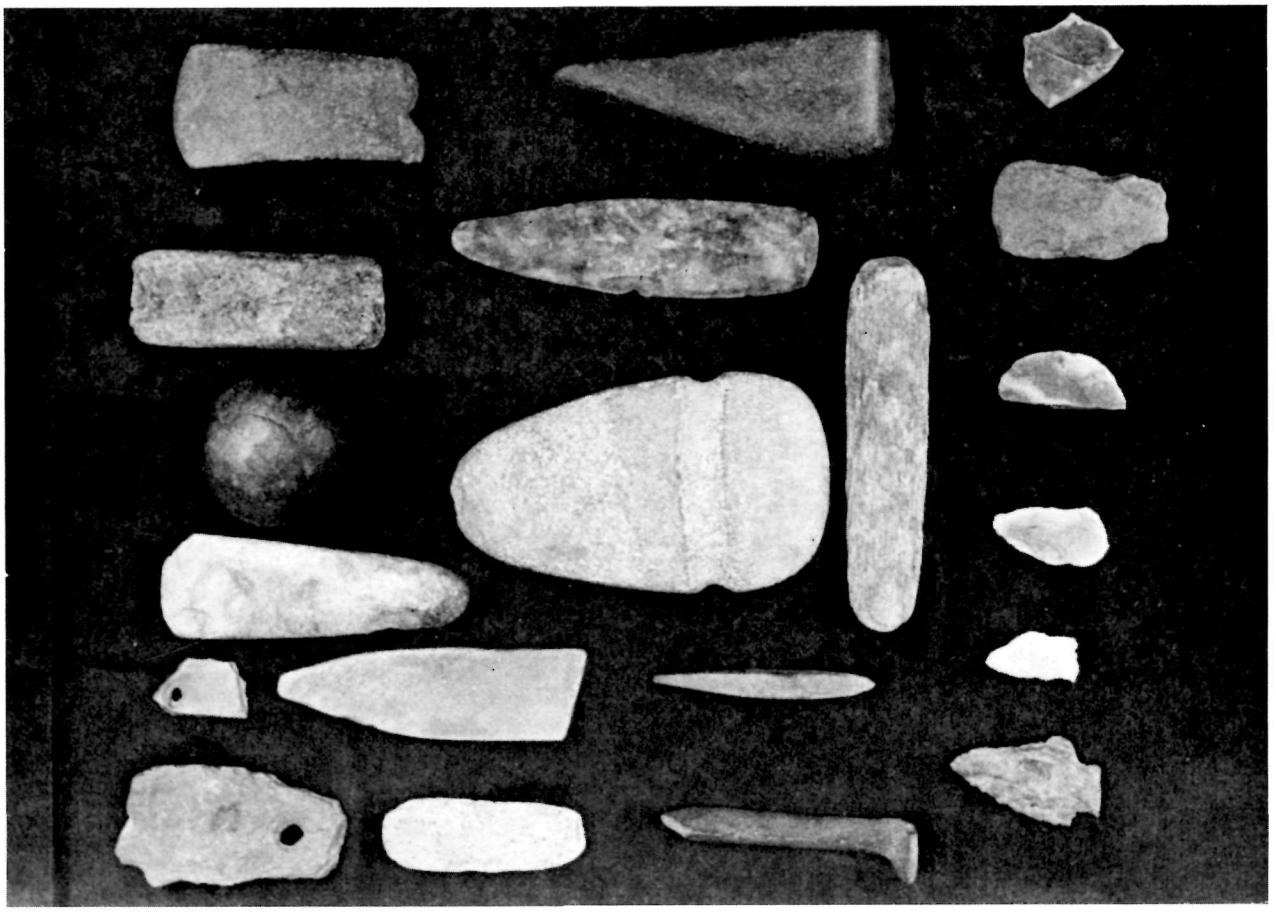
37 Circular arrangement of moss covered stones possibly denoting a fire hearth. White Beach Site, BcDh-6 (9B5).


inch

38 Artifact collection of Dr. A. Kelsall, Annapolis Royal.

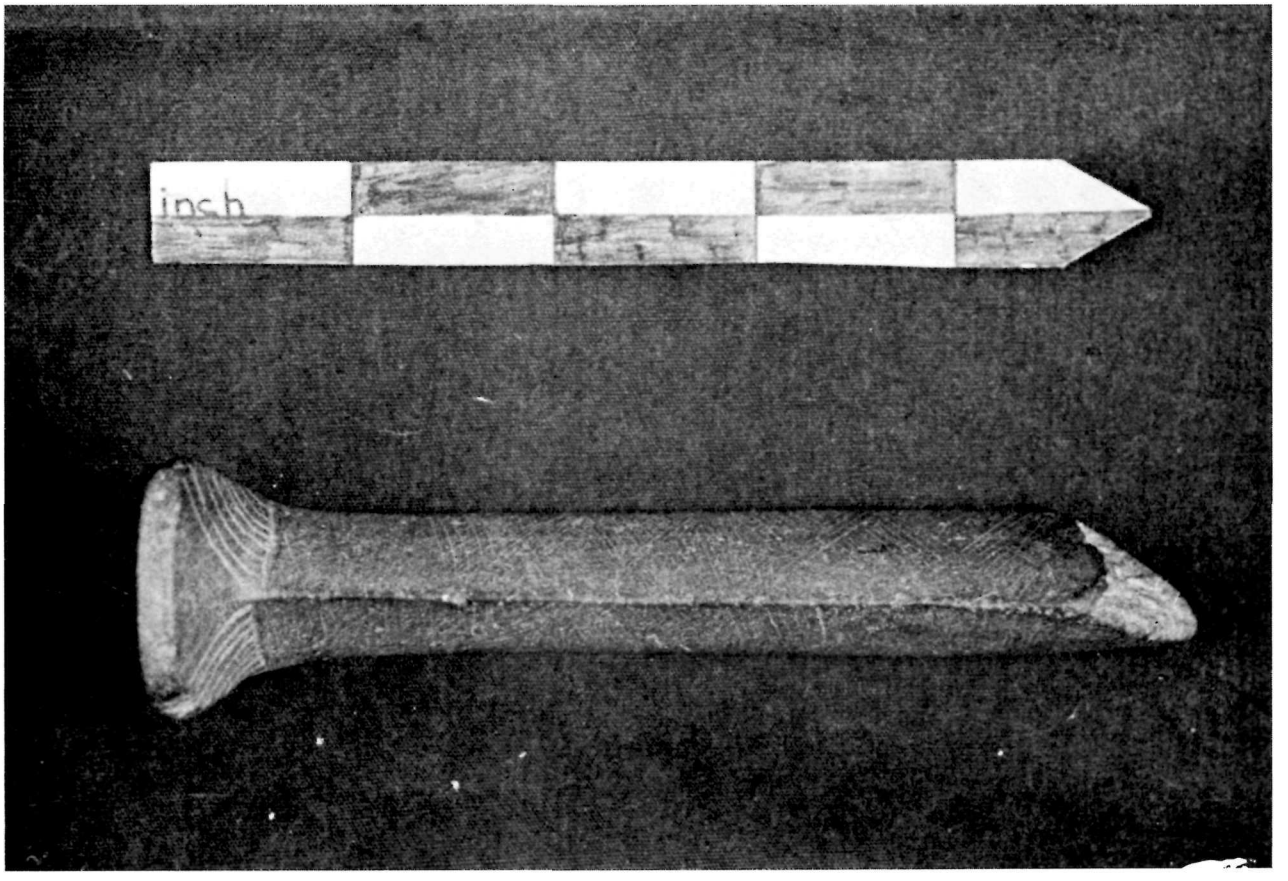
39 Various artifacts from Whitman artifact collection, Kempt.

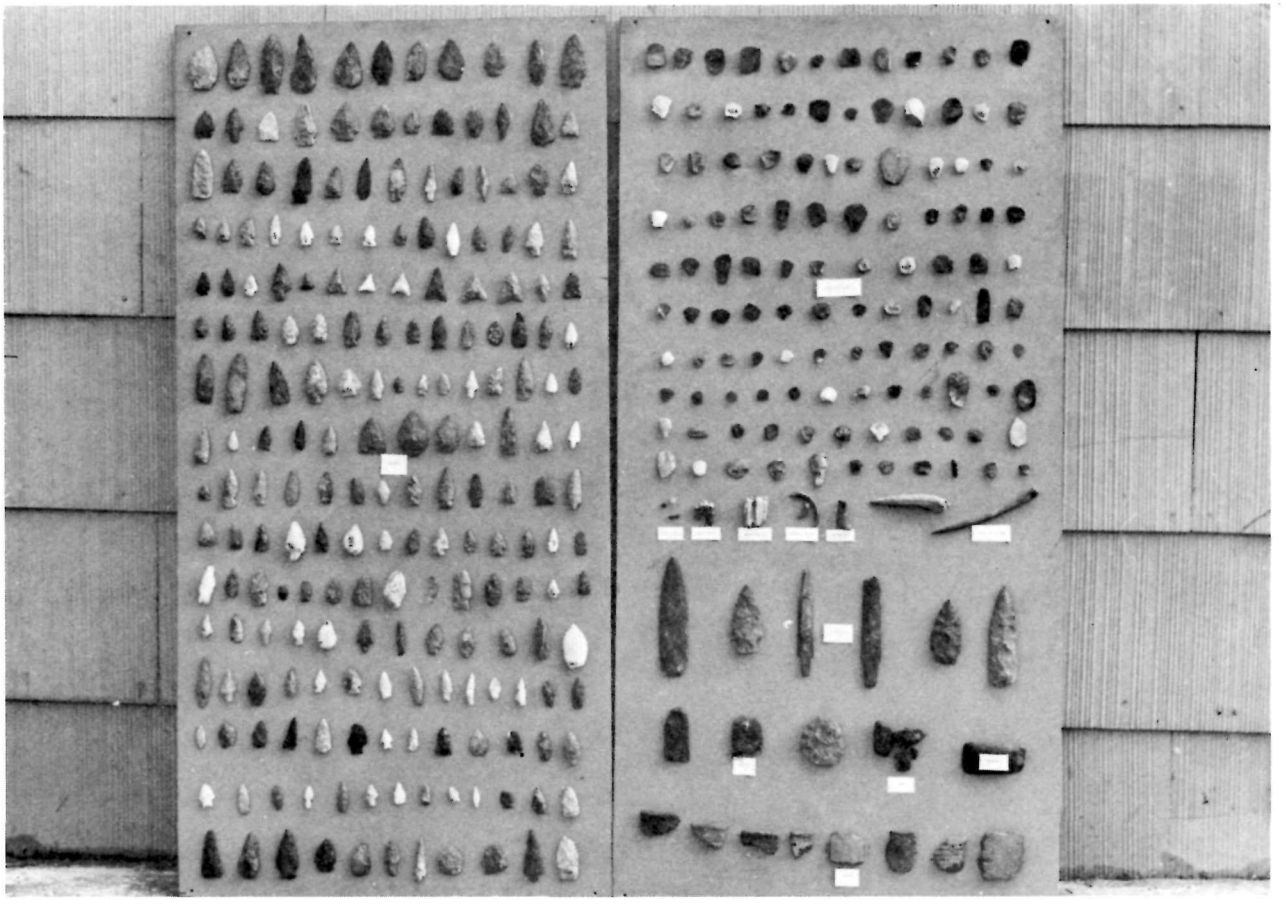




40 Damaged birdstone with incised pattern along body and tail piece. From Whitman collection.

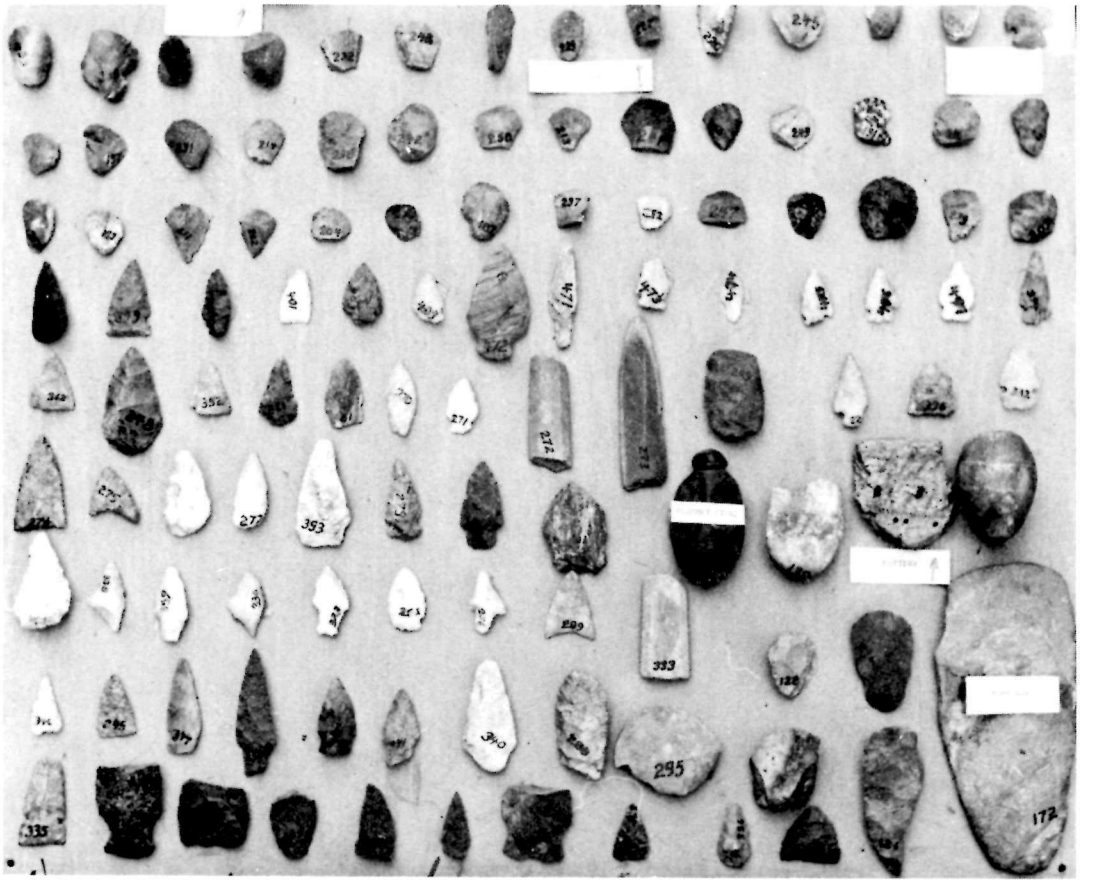
41 Part of Jim Harding artifact collection. Surface finds from Lake Rossignol.


inch



42 Additional lithic artifacts from Jim Harding collection.

43 Decorated pot sherds from Jim Harding artifact collection.


295
172


inch