

An interdisciplinary investigation of
Fort Enterprise
Northwest Territories, 1970

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CLOTHING AND ORNAMENT

1. Button

One white metal button was recovered from the site (LcPd8/32) (Fig. 3-5, a). The back is spun with a pronounced boss in which an iron wire eye is embedded. The face is flat and without decoration, corresponding to "type 7" according to South's typology (Hume, 1970:91). South, from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, based his typology on the sites of Brunswick Town (1726-1776, 1800-1830) and Fort Fisher (1837-1865) in the United States. According to his classification, "type 7" belongs to the time period 1726 to 1776 in the previous sites (Ibid., 90).

"This type of button was manufactured in England and became larger and more common as the 18th century progressed and that they continued into the early 19th century. Regulation white metal buttons worn by 'other ranks' of the British Army in the Revolutionary Period were flat faced with a very pronounced boss on the backs into which an iron wire eye was anchored." (Ibid., 91)

2. Beads

The beads from Fort Enterprise were analyzed on the basis of manufacture, color, and size.

Method of Manufacture

All beads recovered were made from drawn tubing. The main manufacturers of these beads were located in Amsterdam, Holland; Venice, Italy; and Czechoslovakia. Venetian beads were nearly always made of soda ash while those from Amsterdam were potash glass, made from wood ash. Some Amsterdam beads contain up to 23 percent potash K_2O (Van Der Sleen, 1963:261).

The basic method of manufacture is as follows: the raw materials are placed in a furnace allowing the mass to melt and fuse. "When the mass is sufficiently fused the coloring pigment is mixed and thrown in with the molten glass. When thoroughly amalgamated the workman gathers a couple of pounds of melted matter upon the end of an iron rod which he withdraws from the furnace and manipulates upon an iron slab; after this he plunges the glass into a tub of water. When it is sufficiently cooled he places it into the furnace again where it remains until melted; then it is taken out and fashioned into a shape resembling a bottle, with the bottom broken out." (Woodward, 1965:7)

A total of 63 drawn tubular beads were recovered from Fort Enterprise, 62 of which belong to the same type (Fig. 3-5, b). A single "Cornaline d'Allepo" bead (LcPd8/39) (Fig. 3-5, c) was recovered and differs from the remaining 62 in both color and method of manufacture.

Drawn beads can be ornamented, too, with very few manipulations. We find, for instance, red beads with a white core. To make these, the hot bulb of white glass in which an air filled cavity has already been formed is rolled over a marble plate to smooth (marver) it. Then it is rolled over a plate of half-molten red glass which sticks to it and, when the bead is drawn out, a red bead with a white core is the result. (Van Der Sleen, 1967:23-25)

Nicks (1969:109-110) refers to a common variety of this type of manufacture which has an opaque brick red exterior and a clear to green transparent core, commonly called "Cornaline d'Allepo."

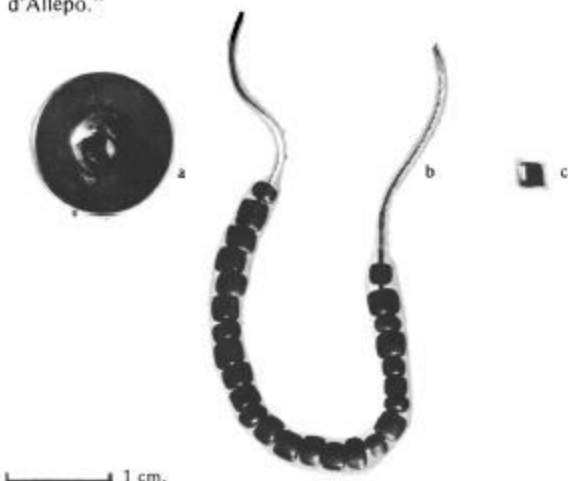


Fig. 3-5. Metal button a, Blue beads b, Cornaline d'Allepo c (continued)

Color

Of the 63 beads from Fort Enterprise, 62 correspond to the description given by Nicks.

These show medium blue color in direct light, but are aqua and translucent with a black light. On a small percentage of the sample the surface is lustrous. Most have rounded edges indicating secondary heating. Intensity of the color and amount of translucency vary with the length and thickness of a particular specimen. (1969:182)

The 62 blue drawn beads from Fort Enterprise fall into Kidd's classification of "Tube Beads Class III." They are basically derived from Class 1 type (simple monochromes). The essential difference is that, instead of being left in the tube shape (Class 1 type), they have been subjected to rounding by reheating (Kidd and Kidd, 1970:53). The 63rd bead falls into the "Cornaline d'Allepo" type.

Size

In the separation of tube beads according to size, Conn (1968 and 1969) suggests three categories, which are used by Nicks (1969:114). These include "Pony" beads having an outside

diameter of 0.3 mm. or greater; "Intermediate" beads having an outside diameter between 2.0 mm. and 3.0 mm.; and "Seed" beads having an outside diameter of less than 2.0 mm. Of the 63 beads recovered, 56 fell into the range of "Pony" bead size while 7 fell into the range of "Intermediate" size. No beads of "Seed" size were found in the sample.

In addition to measurement of the outer diameter and length of the bead sample, bore diameters were also measured in the following manner: a sliding caliper was first employed to measure bore diameter. This method was quickly dropped as the scale was not accurate enough to reveal minor differences in measurement. The use of a tip cleaner commonly used to clean carbon from the end of welding tools was substituted. The tip cleaner is a collection of tiny pin-like rods of different sizes. These rods were thrust through the bore of the bead. If the rod passed through with ease, the rod of the next largest size was used and so on until the rod corresponding with the correct bore diameter was reached. This process was repeated with the entire sample on a "go, no go" basis. A record was kept of the bead number and the rod number corresponding to the bore diameter. The diameters of the rods were then measured with a sliding caliper in case of variation between different tip cleaner manufacturers.

The resultant bore measurements are included in Appendix I.

RECREATION

Two kaolin pipe bowl fragments were recovered from Fort Enterprise; numbers LcPd8/30 and /31 (Fig. 3-5, d,e). These fragments are small with no evidence of the maker's initials. Specimen /30 is burned while /31 is not.

TRANSPORTATION

Three birch bark rolls were recovered from the site; LcPd8/42, /45, and /98 (Fig. 3-5, f,h). Specimen /42 is fragmentary while specimen /45 has 15 perforations running diagonally to the lateral edge as preparation for stitching in canoe repair. Specimen /98 shows no evidence of perforation from the outside; however, the condition of the roll made it impossible to open and investigate the possibility of modification.

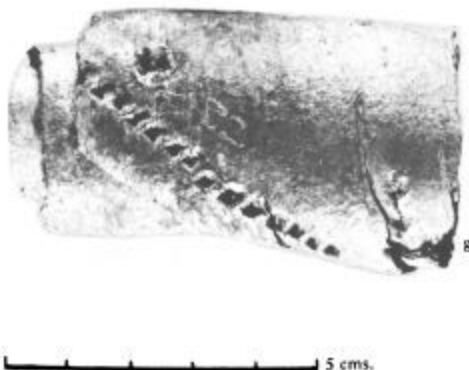
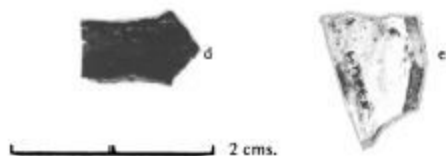


Fig. 3-5 (continued). Pipe bowl fragments d-e, Birch bark f-h.



4. Transparent Glass Sherds

LcPd8/48

L = 19.5 mm.
W = 5 mm.
T = 2.5 mm.
Ln = 50°N/0°E
P = Level III

LcPd8/70

L = 27.5 mm.
W = 16 mm.
T = 2 mm.
Ln = 25°N/5°W
P = 48°W/6°S/14 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/84

L = 20 mm.
W = 19 mm.
T = 3 mm.
Ln = Surface collection west of buildings,
approximately 200'

LcPd8/90

L = 18 mm.
W = 6 mm.
T = 1.5 mm.
Ln = Surface collection west of buildings,
approximately 200'

LcPd8/91

L = 20.5 mm.
W = 11 mm.
T = 1.5 mm.
Ln = Surface W of building,
approximately 200'

5. Comb

LcPd8/80

L = 58 mm.
W = 18 mm.
T = 2 mm.
Ln = 70°N/0°E
P = 45°W/27°S/11 cm. B.D.

6. Bone Handle

LcPd8/7

L = 69.6 mm.
W = 8-15 mm.
T = 6.5 mm.
Ln = 80°N/20°W
P = 21°W/28°S/7 cm. B.D.

7. Candle Stub

LcPd8/84

Ln = Clay mound on north side of pediment
P = Surface collection

ORNAMENT AND CLOTHING

1. Button

LcPd8/32

D = 17 mm.
T = 1 mm.
Ln = 45°N/0°E
P = 6°W/30°S/27 cm. B.D.

2. Beads

	Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
LcPd8/38-1	2.0 mm.	2.8 mm.	.85 mm.
	-2 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
	-3 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
	-4 2.7 mm.	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
	-5 2.5 mm.	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
	-6 2.1 mm.	2.8 mm.	.85 mm.
	-7 2.1 mm.	3.0 mm.	.90 mm.
	-8 2.0 mm.	2.6 mm.	.85 mm.
	-9 2.8 mm.	3.6 mm.	.85 mm.
	-10 2.1 mm.	3.0 mm.	.90 mm.
	-11 3.0 mm.	3.3 mm.	1.05 mm.
	-12 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
	-13 2.5 mm.	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.
	-14 2.2 mm.	3.3 mm.	.95 mm.
	-15 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.05 mm.
	-16 2.0 mm.	3.5 mm.	1.05 mm.
	-17 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
	-18 3.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	1.00 mm.
	-19 3.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	.95 mm.
	-20 2.2 mm.	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
	-21 2.2 mm.	2.9 mm.	.90 mm.
	-22 2.2 mm.	3.0 mm.	.85 mm.
	-23 2.5 mm.	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
	-24 2.0 mm.	3.1 mm.	.60 mm.
	Average		
	2.3375 mm.	3.0791 mm.	.8875 mm.

Ln = 45°N/0°E

P = E 1/2 of Unit 25-27 cm. B.D.

	Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
LcPd8/39-1	2.8 mm.	3.0 mm.	.95 mm.
	Average		
	2.8 mm.	3.0 mm.	.95 mm.

Ln = 45°N/0°E

P = 11°W/31°S/25 cm. B.D.

	Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
LcPd8/41-1	3.0 mm.	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.
	Average		
	3.0 mm.	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.

Ln = 45°N/5°E

P = 60°W/46°S/33 cm. B.D.

Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter	Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
LcPd8/46-1 2.1 mm.	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.	LcPd8/92-1 1.7 mm.	3.0 mm.	.85 mm.
-2 2.1 mm.	3.6 mm.	1.00 mm.	Average 1.7 mm.	3.0 mm.	.85 mm.
-3 2.2 mm.	3.5 mm.	.90 mm.			
-4 2.3 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.	Ln = 10°W/70°W P = 57°S/45°W/Surface		
-5 2.9 mm.	3.2 mm.	.85 mm.	Drawn Tubular Beads separated as to size		
-6 2.1 mm.	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.	a) Pony Beads - outer diameter of 3.0 mm. or more (Conn, n.d.)		
-7 2.2 mm.	3.7 mm.	.85 mm.		Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
-8 2.3 mm.	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.			
Average 2.275 mm.	3.30 mm.	.900 mm.	LcPd8/38-2	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
Ln = 40°N/0°E			-3	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
P = 14-16°W/17-18°S/34 cm. B.D.			-4	3.1 mm.	.75 mm.
			-5	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter	-7	3.0 mm.	.90 mm.
LcPd8/47-1 2.5 mm.	3.0 mm.	1.05 mm.	-9	3.6 mm.	.85 mm.
-2 3.0 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.	-10	3.0 mm.	.90 mm.
-3 2.4 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.	-11	3.3 mm.	1.05 mm.
Average 2.63 mm.	3.06 mm.	1.016 mm.	-12	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
Ln = 50°N/10°E			-13	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.
P = Level III			-14	3.3 mm.	.95 mm.
			-15	3.1 mm.	1.05 mm.
Length	Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter	-16	3.5 mm.	1.05 mm.
LcPd8/82-1 2.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.	-17	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
-2 3.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	1.05 mm.	-18	3.0 mm.	1.00 mm.
-3 2.7 mm.	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.	-19	3.0 mm.	.95 mm.
-4 2.9 mm.	3.5 mm.	1.05 mm.	-20	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
-5 2.9 mm.	3.7 mm.	1.05 mm.	-22	3.0 mm.	.85 mm.
-6 3.0 mm.	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.	-23	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
-7 2.3 mm.	3.2 mm.	.95 mm.	-24	3.1 mm.	.60 mm.
-8 3.0 mm.	3.5 mm.	1.00 mm.		Outer Diameter	Bore Diameter
-9 2.5 mm.	3.5 mm.	.75 mm.	LcPd8/39-1	3.0 mm.	.95 mm.
-10 2.5 mm.	3.2 mm.	.90 mm.	LcPd8/41-1	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.
-11 1.9 mm.	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.	LcPd8/46-1	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
-12 2.8 mm.	3.5 mm.	.85 mm.	-2	3.6 mm.	1.00 mm.
-13 3.0 mm.	3.1 mm.	1.05 mm.	-3	3.5 mm.	.90 mm.
-14 2.8 mm.	3.4 mm.	.85 mm.	-4	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
-15 2.9 mm.	3.3 mm.	.85 mm.	-5	3.2 mm.	.85 mm.
-16 2.5 mm.	3.5 mm.	1.00 mm.	-6	3.1 mm.	.85 mm.
-17 2.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.	-7	3.7 mm.	.85 mm.
-18 3.1 mm.	3.2 mm.	.95 mm.	-8	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.
-19 1.7 mm.	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.	LcPd8/47-1	3.0 mm.	1.05 mm.
-20 2.2 mm.	2.7 mm.	.90 mm.	-2	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
-21 2.2 mm.	2.6 mm.	.50 mm.	-3	3.1 mm.	1.00 mm.
-22 3.0 mm.	3.1 mm.	.60 mm.	LcPd8/82-1	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.
-23 2.0 mm.	3.0 mm.	1.00 mm.	-2	3.0 mm.	1.05 mm.
-24 3.0 mm.	3.6 mm.	1.00 mm.	-3	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.
-25 2.3 mm.	2.8 mm.	.60 mm.	-4	3.5 mm.	1.05 mm.
Average 2.568 mm.	3.196 mm.	.882 mm.	-5	3.7 mm.	1.05 mm.
Ln = West of buildings, approximately 200'			-6	3.1 mm.	.90 mm.
P = Surface			-7	3.2 mm.	.95 mm.
			-8	3.5 mm.	1.00 mm.
			-9	3.5 mm.	.75 mm.
			-10	3.2 mm.	.90 mm.
			-11	3.2 mm.	1.00 mm.
			-12	3.5 mm.	.85 mm.
			-13	3.1 mm.	1.05 mm.
			-14	3.4 mm.	.85 mm.
			-15	3.3 mm.	.85 mm.

-16	3.5 mm.	1.00 mm.
-17	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.
-18	3.2 mm.	.95 mm.
-19	3.0 mm.	.75 mm.
-22	3.1 mm.	.60 mm.
-23	3.0 mm.	1.00 mm.
-24	3.6 mm.	1.00 mm.
LcPd8/92-1	3.0 mm.	.85 mm.

Total Average 3.0589 mm. .9098 mm.

b) Intermediate Beads - outside diameter between 2 and 3 mm,
(Conn, n.d.)

LcPd8/38-1	2.8 mm.	.85 mm.
-6	2.8 mm.	.85 mm.
-8	2.6 mm.	.85 mm.
-21	2.9 mm.	.90 mm.
LcPd8/82-20	2.7 mm.	.90 mm.
-21	2.6 mm.	.50 mm.
-25	2.8 mm.	.60 mm.

Total Average 2.7428 mm. .7785 mm.

RECREATION

1. Pipe Bowl Fragments

LcPd8/30

Burnt

L = 18 mm.

W = 9.5 mm.

T = 2.5 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = Level III

LcPd8/31

L = 21 mm.

W = 14 mm.

T = 4 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = Level III

TRANSPORTATION

1. Birch Bark Rolls

LcPd8/42

W = 66.5 mm.

D = 36.5 mm.

Ln = 45°N/5°E

P = 14°W/35°S/26 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/45

W = 70 mm.

D = 40 mm.

Ln = 40°N/0°E

P = 24°W/42°S/27 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/98

W = 178.5 mm.

D = 51 mm.

Ln = Structure B

P = Surface

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Iron Scrap

LcPd8/2

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 9°S/6°W/6 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/21

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 27°W/39°S/10 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/51

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 40°N/10°W

P = 52°W/38°S/23 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/66

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 40°N/5°W

P = Hearth B, Feature 1

LcPd8/93

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 15°N/70°W

P = 47°S/3°W/Surface

LcPd8/97

In 3 parts

T = 1-1.5 mm.

Ln = 45°N/20°W

P = Backdirt from previous pothole

2. Tinned Iron Scrap

LcPd8/4

T = .5 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 23°W/4°S/2 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/6

T = .5 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 21°S/28°W/7 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/9

T = .5 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 13°W/23°S/8 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/11

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 21°W/20°S/8 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/13

T = .5 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 23°W/18°S/8 cm. B.D.

LcPd8/14

T = 1 mm.

Ln = 80°N/20°W

P = 28°W/33°S/7 cm. B.D.