% MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

VOLUME 20, NUMBER 1

MARCH, 1974

Autor Charles

304.

CONTENTS

The Gros Cap Cemetery Site, St. Ignace, Michigan:	
A Reconsideration of the Greenlees Collection.	State of
	1
Emerson F. Greenman (1895-1973)	59
Wilbur Cunningham (1886-1974),	63

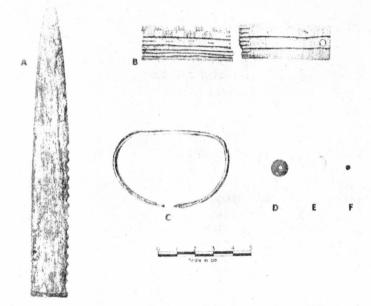


FIG. 3. Burial Artifacts. A. Bone tool B. Ornamental bone bands

C. C-shaped brass bracelet D.-F. Trade beads







C

FIG. 4. Burial Artifacts. A. Copper point B. Brass disk

C. Harpoon

the individual's chest at interment and fell into the rib cage after decomposition of the body.

Two pieces of bone band (Figure 3 B) are also associated with this burial. Probably fashioned from a rib, it may have been a wrist or arm band. A series of linear engravings extends laterally across the entire band, and a checker-board pattern of engraving occurs near one edge with a perforation 3 mm in diameter at one end; the band is 2.5 mm thick and, when pieced together, exhibits an obtuse curvature.

A *C*-shaped bracelet was associated with the child's skeleton (Figure 3 C). Fashioned from a narrow brass sheet, it was folded inward to form a thick brass wire with a *B*-shaped cross section.

Three varieties of trade beads are also associated with this burial (Figure 3 D-F). One specimen (Figure 3 D), is classified in this report as CI, SA, T1, Vg; one whole and 24 fragmentary specimens (Figure 3 E) are classified as CI, SA, T6, Vb; and 10 specimens of seed beads (Figure 3 F) are classified as CIs, SA, T1, Vb (see section on beads for classification).

Only three artifacts are associated with the fourth burial lot from Gros Cap. One, a triangular copper point (Figure 4 A), is made of European copper and is 1 mm thick; on each side of the base are two saw-cut slits. Figure 4 B shows a brass disk which was undoubtedly a pendant; 0.5 mm thick, it has a perforation near the edge. A unilaterally barbed harpoon from the burial (Figure 4 C) has three barbs and a line hole drilled with a nonmetallic tool. There is no information regarding the skeletal material from this burial.

METALLIC ARTIFACTS

Iron Artifacts

Knives

The Gros Cap Cemetery Site Collection contains the two major trade-knife types common to Historic Period sites of the Upper Great Lakes: the sheath, or case knife, and the clasp knife (Figures 5 and 6). When the knife is held by the handle, maker's marks appear on the left side of the blade. The marks, however, are usually eroded by rusting. When illustrating maker's names, letters which are positively identified are shown in capitals; possible letter identifications are shown in parentheses, and unidentifiable letters are indicated by a dash.

Of the five sheath-knife specimens (Figure 5), three have maker's names or marks. One specimen (Figure 5 E) has a complete wood handle, while all that remains of another wood

Runtees

Three runtees, all with paired longitudinal perforations and *ca*. 5 mm thick, were found at Gros Cap (Figure 16 H-J). Specimen H has eroded somewhat and is well worn. The illustrated face is very smooth but some decoration is barely discernable. Concentric circles seem to have been inscribed near the edge of the runtee; between them are a series of smaller circles each containing a drilled dot. Unfortunately, decomposition has obliterated the full pattern. The perforations are 2 mm in diameter and 4 mm apart and have been drilled with a metal bit.

Specimen I exhibits no decoration but is badly eroded. The perforations are also 2 mm in diameter and 4 mm apart.

Specimen J, which is partially chipped, has a very wellpreserved surface which is polished. Two pairs of parallel lines, one longitudinal and one lateral, intersect at the center to form a cross. Between each set of parallel lines is a row of shallow holes. This cross pattern, which appears on both sides, is the only decoration on the runtee. The perforations which parallel the longitudinal lines are 2 mm in diameter and 3 mm apart.

Predominant European influence has been shown for the conch shell artifacts. Except for the gorget, all shell artifacts were at least perforated by European tools, if not by European craftsmen. The Gros Cap Indians may have modified some of the artifacts for personal use. Whether of Indian or European manufacture, the shell artifacts from Gros Cap are very similar in form and style of decoration to those of the nearby Lasanen Site (Buckmaster and Canouts 1971), as well as to those of the Sarf Cache, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, (Kent 1970:189), and the Pen Site, Onondaga County, New York (Peter P. Pratt, personal communication).

Beads

The Gros Cap Cemetery Site exhibits two types of trade beads: necklace beads, of which there are 35 varieties, and seed beads, represented by 4 varieties. Bead comparative data are summarized in Table 1.

The system employed to classify the bead sample is modeled on that used by Stone (1970). Initial division of the beads into four Classes is based on method of manufacture: drawn beads, wire-wound beads, hollow sphere (of which there is only one variety), and seed beads.

Classes are further subdivided into Series based on structure: simple structure which exhibits a single glass component; compound structure represented by layered beads; complex structure or beads which consist of single component bodies with inlays; and a composite structure where layered beads also exhibit inlays.

Series are divided into Types based on shape, and the Types are finally sub-divided into Varieties which represent specific beads.

- NECKLACE BEADS
- CLASS I Drawn (hollow-cane) Manufacture
- SERIES A Simple Structure
- TYPE 1 Round Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 A (6 specimens); opaque navy blue with glossy surface.
- Variety b Figure 17 B (7 specimens); same as Variety a except rust red.
- Variety e Figure 17 C (1 specimen); opaque tomato red with glossy surface.
- Variety d Figure 17 D: (1 specimen); translucent blue-green.
- Variety e Figure 17 E (1 fragmentary specimen); translucent light blue.
- Variety f Figure 17 F (5 specimens); white semi-translucent with glossy surface.
- Variety g Figure 17 G (37 whole and 7 fragmentary specimens); black opaque with dull surface.
- Variety h Figure 17 H (21 whole and 7 fragmentary specimens); black opaque with semi-glossy surface.
- Variety i Figure 17 I (44 whole and 28 fragmentary specimens); milky white opaque with dull surface.
- Variety j Figure 17 J (1 specimen); light blue opaque with glossy surface.
- Variety k Figure 17 K (1 specimen); light blue opaque with dull surface and a raised band spanning the circumference.
- TYPE 2 Tubular Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 L (1 fragmentary specimen); medium blue opaque with glossy surface.
- Variety b Figure 17 M (2 specimens); clear amber, faceted with six sides.
- TYPE 3 Doughnut Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 N (1 specimen); yellow translucent with glossy surface.
- Variety b Figure 17 O (7 specimens); green translucent with glossy surface.
- Variety c Figure 17 P (1 specimen); medium blue translucent with glossy surface.
- Variety d Figure 17 Q (1 specimen); snow white opaque with glossy surface.
- Variety e Figure 17 R (1 specimen); black opaque with glossy surface.

- Variety f Figure 17 S (1 specimen); clear (colorless) with very dull surface.
- TYPE 4 Barrel Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 T (1 specimen); rust-red opaque.

Variety b Figure 17 U (7 specimens); black opaque with semiglossy surface; same as Type 1, Variety h except for barrel shape.

TYPE 5 Globular Shape

Figure 17 V (28 specimens); clear glass with bubbles and glossy surface.

TYPE 6 Convex Shape

Variety a Figure 17 W (12 specimens); aqua-green translucent with glossy surface; beads show considerable range in size and shape.

Variety b Figure 17 X (40 whole and 5 fragmentary specimens); dull milky white opaque; same as Type 1, Variety i except for size and shape which exhibit considerable variation.

- SERIES B Compound Structure
- **TYPE 1** Tubular Shape

Figure 17 Y (6 fragmentary specimens); three layered: outside layer is opaque navy blue, middle layer is opaque grey-white, core is translucent navy blue.

- SERIES C Complex Structure
- TYPE 1 Convex Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 Z (1 specimen); dull milky white opaque body with three sets of alternating green and yellow inlays.
- Variety b Figure 17 AA (2 specimens); dull milky white opaque body with three sets of alternating blue and yellow inlays.
- SERIES D Composite Structure
- TYPE 1 Elongate Shape

Figure 17 BB (2 specimens); dull milky white opaque body with light blue opaque core; three sets of three twisting navy blue inlays.

CLASS II Wire-Wound Manufacture

SERIES A Simple Structure

- TYPE 1 Round Shape
- Variety a Figure 17 CC (15 fragmentary specimens); dull greyish white, semi-translucent with chalky white surface.
- Variety b Figure 17 DD (1 specimen); semi-translucent colorless with slight amber hue.
- Variety c Figure 17 EE (9 specimens); semi-translucent colorless with slight blue hue.
- TYPE 2 Geometric (faceted)

Variety a Figure 17 FF (10 specimens); medium blue translucent with eight sides.

Variety b Figure 17 GG (3 whole and 16 fragmentary specimens);

medium blue translucent with eight sides; same as Variety a except uniformly smaller.

TYPE 3 Melon Shape

Figure 17 HH (2 whole and 10 fragmentary specimens); translucent amber with eight ridges.

CLASS III Hollow Sphere Manufacture

Figure 17 II (2 specimens); hollow body with protrucing eyelets; translucent amber with glossy surface.

SEED BEADS

CLASS I Drawn Manufacture

SERIES A Simple Structure

TYPE 1 Doughnut Shape

Variety a Figure 17 JJ (1 specimen); medium blue translucent.

Variety b Figure 17 KK (484 specimens); turquoise opaque.

Variety c Figure 17 LL (3 specimens); bone-white opaque with glossy surface.

SERIES B Compound Structure

TYPE 1 Dougnut Shape

Figure 17 MM (12 specimens); opaque dull white core (exposed at eyelets) with clear glass surface veneer; doughnut shape.

Bone, Antier, Shell, and Ivory Artifacts

The Greenlees Collection from Gros Cap contains a number of interesting bone, antler, shell, and ivory artifacts. Among these are several effigies, as well as utilitarian and ornamental objects, some of which are illustrated in Figure 18. Artifacts manufactured from marine conch shell are described separately.

Spoons

Specimen A is a bone spoon probably of native manufacture (Figure 18 A). Decoration consists of two, three-dimensional birds joined at the beak. On the sides of both birds, linear engravings appear representing wings and feathers. The artifact is approximately 1 mm thick at the spoon section and 3 mm thick in the region of the neck and effigy. A bone comb with an effigy also depicting two inward facing birds with joined beaks has been recovered from the Frontenac Island Site (Ritchie 1965: 116-117), an Archaic site in Cayuga County, New York.

Another bone spoon, Specimen B, (Figure 18 B) has no decoration. The spoon setion is wider and deeper than that of Specimen A. The neck, 8 mm thick, is also more substantial. The spoon is broken at the top of the neck and chipped at the lower lip.

34

THE GROS CAP CEMETERY SITE

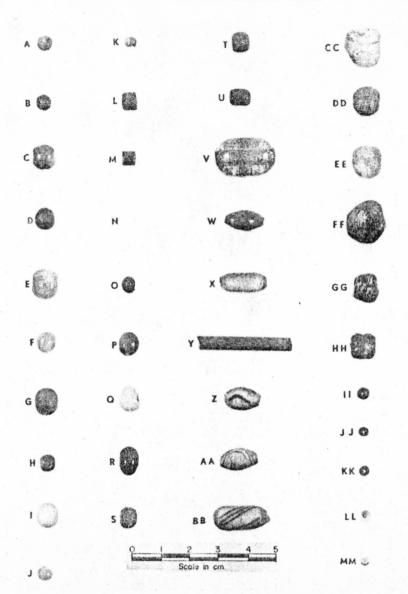


FIG. 17. Beads.

A-X. Drawn manufacture, simple structure Y. Drawn manufacture, compound structure Z-AA. Drawn manufacture, complex structure BB. Drawn manufacture, composite structure CC-HH. Wire-wound manufacture, simple structure II. Hollow-sphere manufacture

JJ-LL. Seed beads, drawn manufacture, simple structure MM. Seed bead, drawn manufacture, compound structure

TABI	11 1

. Bead Comparative Data

Figure 17 Designation	Classi- fication Number	Lasanen 1670-1705	Pen 1685-1696	Shepardson 1677-1710	Bell 1680-1730	Whitney 1710-1745	Ft. St. Joseph 1700-1780	Ft. Michili- mackinac 1715-1780 (81)	Kidd and Kidd's Classifi- cation	
A	CI, SA, TI									
в	Va									
С	Vb									Pratt: Smith series 59
С	Vd		86				X*			
E	Ve			86			Х			
F	Vf									
G	Vg	CA, T3, Va	Onondaga 92		Х	92	Х	CI, SA, T3, Vd		
Н	Vh	CA, T3, Vb	10				X			
1	Vi	CA, T4	Onondaga 163			98	Х	CI, SA, T4, Va		
J	Vj									Pratt: Cayuga series 232
к	Vk									
	CI, SA, T2		20 - P							
L	Va				v 4 ¹					
М	Vb CI, SA, T3									
N	Va									
0	Vb									
Р	Ve									
Q	Vd									
R	Ve									
S	Vf					-				
	Cl. SA, T4						Х			
T El	Va Why	CA. T8	Onundaga				х			

State of the second second

MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

36

v	CI, 8A, 75	ŝ	bronitaga Series, 159, 160				x			
	Cl, SA, T6									
W	Va									
x	VЪ		Dnondaga Series 163		x		Х	CI, SA, T2, Va		
Y	CI, SB, T1								III a 12	
	CI, SC, T1			-						
Z	Va								II b 36	
AA	Vb								II b 8	
BB	CI, SD, T1				х		х			
	CII, SA, T1									
CC	Va						х			
DD	Vb				Х					
EE	Ve					100	x	CII, SA, T8, Va-	WIb5	
	CII, SA, T2									
FF	Va				Х				WII c 13	Pratt: site unknown
GG	Vb		103		х		Х		WII c 13	Pratt: site unknown
HH	CII, SA, T3								WII e 4	
п	CIII									X†
	CIs, SA, T1									
JJ	Va	CA, T1, Vb				94				
KK	Vb							CI (seed), SA, T1, Vd §		
LL	Vc							, _, _ 3		
MM	CIs, SB, T1	CB, T1, Vb						CI (seed), SB, T1, Va§		

^{*}X indicates positive comparison but no classification or catalogue number available.
⁺ Stone interprets use of this bead from 1700 to 1750 (1970:326).
§ Stone says time and period interpretations for seed beads are impossible at Ft. Michilimackinac (1970:357).
⁺ Webb and Gregory (1965) report five varieties of hollow-sphere beads from the Colfax Ferry Site in Louisiana.

THE GROS CAP CEMETERY SITE

MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Bead

A wampum bead recovered from Gros Cap (Figure 18 J) is circular in cross section and made of bone; the perforation is 1 mm in diameter.

Ball

A bone ball (Figure 18 L) was also recovered from Gros Cap. The ball is smooth, of uniform roundness, and 10.5 mm in diameter.

Tools and Unidentified Objects

Other tools and unidentified objects made of bone and antler are illustrated in Figure 19. Specimen A, a piece of worked bone which appears to have been sharply pointed at one time, may have been used as an awl or perhaps a flaking tool.

A flaking tool fashioned from cut antler is shown in Figure 19 B; this tool shows considerable use at the point.

Specimen C is a piece of worked, smooth bone with a round tip; the object is relatively flat measuring 5 mm in thickness.

Possibly the base of a harpoon, Specimen D exhibits a very clean perforation 3 mm in diameter, probably drilled with a metal bit. This artifact is 5 mm thick.

Specimen E also exhibits a perforation and may also be a segment of a harpoon; it is 5 mm thick. Circular in cross section, Specimen F is worked smooth and appears to be complete although unidentifiable; it is 6 mm in diameter.

Specimen G is a large piece of antler split down the middle which may have been used as a flaking tool and measures 1.8 cm thick.

Bone and Antler Artifacts from the Campfire Site

The collection from the Campfire Site contains a large number of bone and antler tools but is noticeably lacking in ornamental or decorative artifacts found so abundantly in the cemetery. This may be due to unrepresentive collecting, but more probably is a reflection of the utilitarian nature of this part of the Gros Cap Site.

> Mat Needles

Two bone mat needles used in the weaving of vegetable fibers are illustrated in Figure 20 A-1-2. They are both flat and are broken at the basal perforations. Specimen A-2 is slightly flared at the tip; both are approximately 3 mm thick.