

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

PART II

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Pullman, Washington

1965

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS NO. 36

RODERICK SPRAGUE

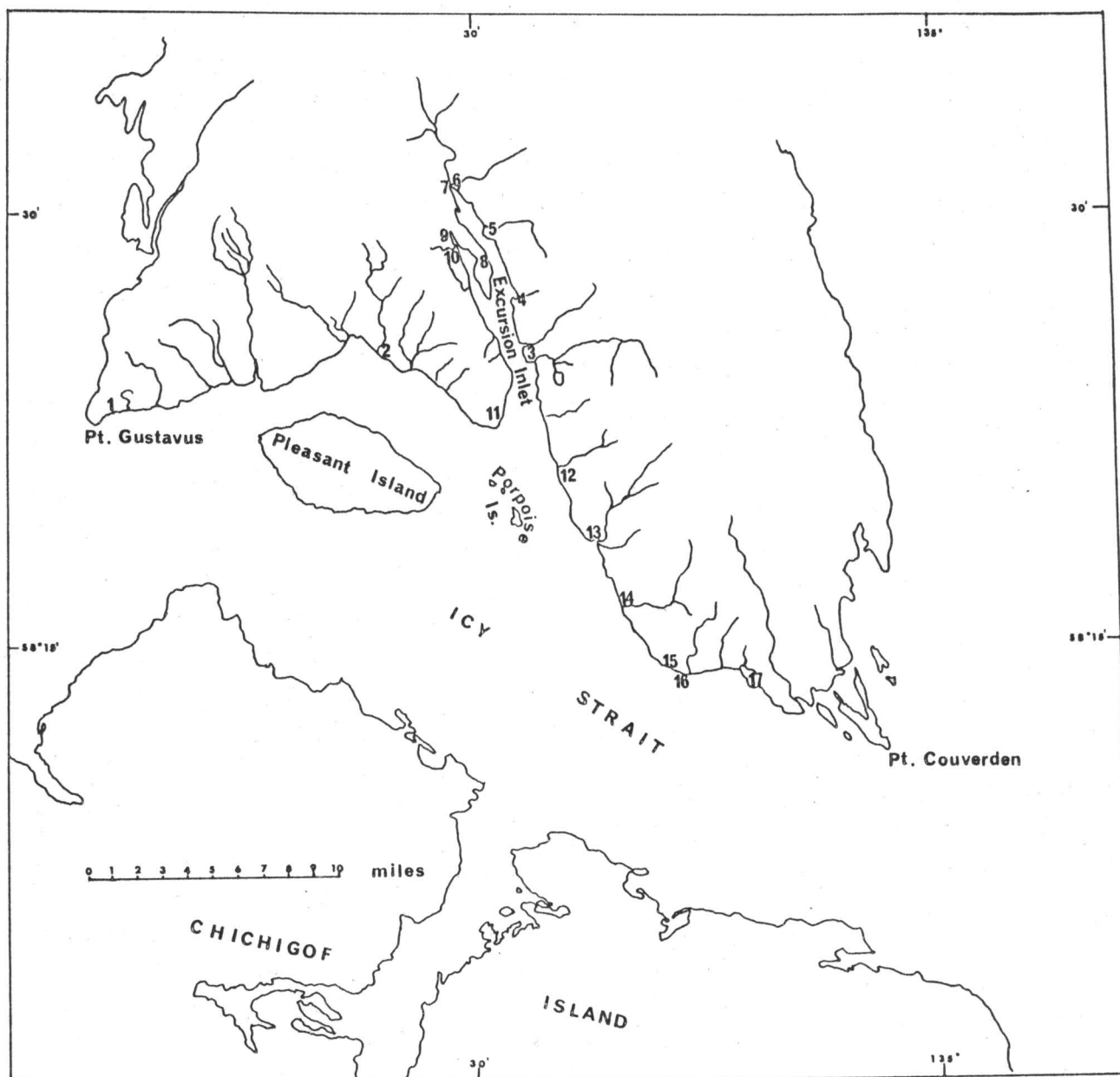


Figure 1. Survey area of the Glacier Bay National Monument, 1964 The numbers on the map refer to sites mentioned in the text.

(Krause 1956:229). In 1881 Mr. Williard, a Presbyterian missionary at Chilkoot persuaded a Chilkat couple to bury their little girl instead of the usual practise of cremation (Willard 1884:124-30). Cremation may have survived into the late 1880's, but by 1890 it was probably a rare occurrence. The gravehouse on the basis of this somewhat shaky ethnographic information may date to a period prior to 1890 and certainly before 1900.

Mainland South of Excursion Inlet

Cabin Point (site 12, Figure 1)

This region, referred to locally as Cabin Point is a stopping-off spot for journeys into the interior. On the right side of the swiftly moving stream, as it enters into Icy Strait, there is a recent camp that has been used by Mr. Des Rosiers and others. Moving to the left bank, we found the remains of four camps, all post-1900 to judge by tin cans and wire-drawn nails. In this area as in others we noticed the practise of chopping into the side of hemlock or spruce trees, often resulting in the removal of a considerable portion of one side of the tree trunk. The bark, in many instances has curved over to the wound, but has not in most cases been able to protect the large exposed area of heartwood. Most of the cutting that we noted had been done with steel tools. The practise is not a particularly recent one for John Muir on his trip of 1879 commented on this practise, "I noticed some pitchy trees that had been deeply hacked for kindling wood and torches, precious conveniences to belated voyagers on stormy nights" (1916:118). No very recent cuts were noted, but the weathering of wood does proceed rapidly in this region.

Homeshore Lineage House (site 13, Figure 1)

Prior to our investigation of this area, we had heard many references to the "Homeshore" region. We could not determine if this meant that a particular group of Tlingit Indians originated there or that the term had a different etymology. "Homeshore" may refer to the heavy salmon run in this area. The name, however, was enough to prompt us to make a detailed investigation of this region.

On the left bank of the more northerly stream (site 13, Figure 1), we saw protruding through the forest litter, a grey enamelware coffee pot and a large, glazed, stoneware urn. The latter vessel was unusual so we cleared away more of the ground cover. It soon became apparent that a rather large house with an extensive cultural inventory was available. Machine cut nails with adzed planks excited our curiosity and prompted us to excavate the entire house (see Figure 5 for the ground plan).

The building had a base structure of logs set upon piling to form a rectangular enclosure 38.5 x 26.2 feet (11.75 x 8.0 meters). It was not altogether clear, as can be seen in the distribution of timbers in Figure 5, but at least two cross supports were laid down for flooring support. The side walls had fallen inward as well as outward. The roof also collapsed upon the floor. All of this formed a rather compact, confusing mass. Roof joists, butt plates, rafters, as well as side wall studs were also intermingled. Several large planks gave clear evidence of having been adzed. The structure was, for the most part, secured with machine cut square nails that were common up to 1880. A large post stood at the southeastern corner of the house (see Figure 5). The post was cut off approximately two feet (61 cm.) above the ground.

Figure 5. Ground plan of the lineage house, Homeshore (Site Area 13).

1. cast iron pot
2. three marine shells
3. shoe fragment
4. section of metal stove pipe
5. boot fragment
6. bottle fragment with no. 57 on bottom, ____ DA WATER
7. angle bent barrel hoops
8. rubber boot fragment
9. earthenware sherds
10. earthenware cup sherds
11. leather shoe
12. metal fragments
13. tin container top
14. chamber pot, (J & G Meakin, Hanley, England, Ironstone China)
15. whale vertebra
16. bowl (Hotel, Ironstone China, Knowled, Taylor and Knowles)
17. frying pan
18. metal button
19. bottle (BBC Co.)
20. barrel hoop and piece of tin with nail holes
21. tin cup, graniteware
22. cast iron pot fragments with bail
23. bottle (Davis, no. 17)
24. fabric and barrel hoop section
25. clam shells
26. cloth
27. bottom of pressed glass sugarbowl or creamer
28. metal stake
29. glass
30. bottle (____N's)
31. earthenware cup with gold band, tin can
32. bottle or jar bottom (202)
33. shoe fragment
34. iron ring with attached eye bolt
35. earthenware sherds
36. green bottle glass
37. cloth
38. hinge
39. barrel hoop
40. large metal can
41. wire
42. bottle (Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce)
43. wine bottle
44. clam shell
45. tin fragments, tin can
46. metal tea pot
47. metal facing for chest lock
48. whetstone
49. metal buttons
50. tin pail
51. earthenware shallow bowls, one with (Trademark, Stone China, Edward Clarke, ____slem, England)
52. metal wick holder for kerosene stove
53. earthenware saucer (Royal Ironstone China, Charles Meakin, England)
54. glass chimney for kerosene lamp
55. medicine bottle (Davis, Vegetable Painkiller, No. 3)
56. metal button
57. cup, graniteware
58. valise frames with bits of fabric adhering
59. metal teapot
60. metal strip with nail holes
61. bent piece of iron pipe
62. rifle barrel
63. metal container top
64. clam shell
65. tin
66. barrel hoop
67. tin can
68. tin can (Perfection Tea Can, Patented in the United States Pat'd in Great Britain Pat'd in Germany, Pat'd in France, Etc.)
69. cast iron pot
70. rubber boot
71. charcoal
72. tin bucket with side handles
73. tin can and bottle glass
74. fabric
75. wooden plank with square nails imbeded in it
76. stove part (Occident 132 (on reverse))

Figure 5. (Con't)

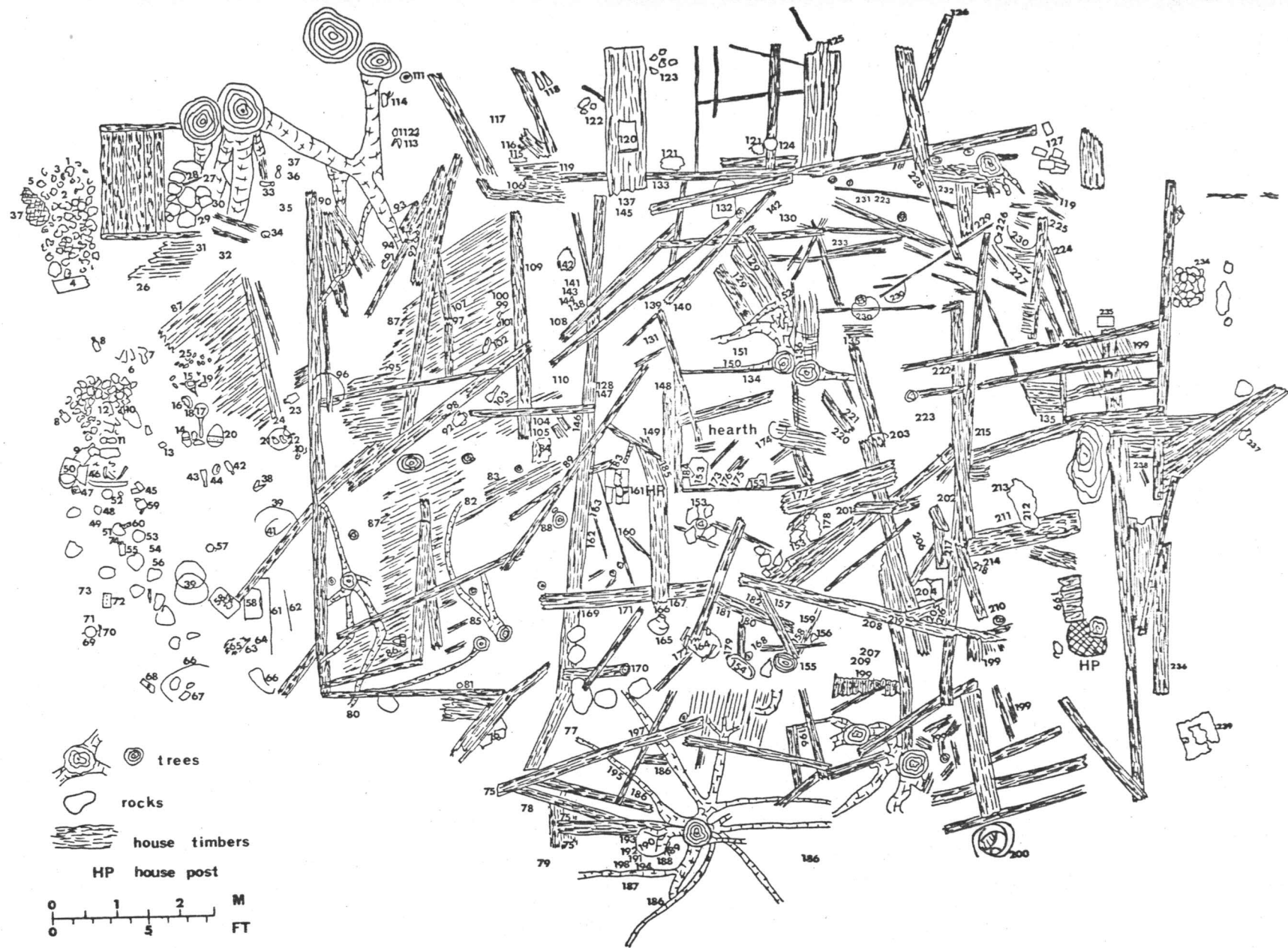
77. syrup can
78. section of animal long bone
79. tin can
80. tin fragments
81. vertical post (?) with metal spike laying upon it
82. tin sheets
83. fragment of door lock
84. rubber fabric
85. tin fragments
86. part of marine engine drive system
87. side walls
88. stone mortar
89. flattened rifle cartridge
90. metal button
91. iron hook
92. coffee pots
93. iron stake
94. tin fragments
95. plate glass, metal fragment
96. barrel hoop
97. earthenware cup sherds
98. iron spike
99. fabric
100. metal "D" ring
101. felt hat brim
102. felt hat
103. stove leg (1883 P)
104. two tin cans, baking powder type
105. rubber fabric
- ✓ 106. red glass bead with white center
107. earthenware cup sherds
108. door lock, lead container top
109. rawhide thong
110. bottle, metal strips, file
111. metal container lid
112. stones on which nails were straightened
113. bone, scapula
114. shoe part, marine shell, metal fragments
115. bone
116. bottle glass, purple (BALTIM__); earthenware sherd
117. bone, glass
118. wine bottles
119. log covered by tar paper
120. window
121. fabric
122. window glass
123. fire cracked rock
124. enamel ware basin
125. machine cut nails
126. rubber rain gear
127. bent wood box
128. wire encircling post
129. tin fragments
130. fabric and tin fragments
131. tin can
132. metal box lid with snap hasps
133. tar paper
134. tin
135. floor boards lying east-west direction
136. wire coil
137. stoneware bowl (rice bowl ?), Vasoline jar.
138. lamp or lantern base with wick housing
139. clock back
140. rifle cartridge, base of case removed, base 45-70 US Army.
141. tablespoon
142. cloth and tin can
143. iron fragment
144. medicine bottle
145. cross cut saw blade
146. trigger guard (marks "LC" and "P")
147. pot hook
148. table knife with bone handle
149. tin and earthenware sherds
150. table fork
151. door lock with ornate lock plate
152. button
153. large tin container
154. iron griddle

Figure 5. (Con't)

155. tin cans
156. triangular whetstone (?)
157. tin cans
158. metal strip with nail holes
159. fabric
160. charcoal
161. bent wood box
162. glass jar and medicine bottle
163. metal flanges for receiving bail for bucket
164. gun barrel, bent; used for coil in crude still
165. large earthenware pot, probably part of still set up
166. iron bolt with nut
167. bottle
168. 12 gauge shotgun cartridge, (Winchester No. 12 Leader)
169. glass marble
170. bottle
171. iron washer
172. rifle cartridge, no markings on head plate
173. rodent skull
174. barrel hoop
175. flat piece of metal, sharpened
176. bottle
- ✓ 177. seed beads
178. rodent skull, earthenware sherds
179. .38 caliber S & W pistol cartridge, U.M.C.; .44 caliber pistol cartridge "H" stamped on head plate.
180. kerosene lamp part
181. piece of iron
182. flattened iron rod
183. iron bar, two rolls of alder bark
184. axe head
185. iron rod
186. tin can
187. enamel ware saucer
188. enamel ware cup
189. bottle, ribbed
190. barrel hoops
191. bottle with "C" mark on bottom
192. brown wine bottle
193. bottle with gold foil around neck; bottom mark 198 in diamond
194. tin cans and marine shells
194. lock plate for flintlock, Parker, Field & Co. 1868.
196. door or window frame
197. .30 caliber rifle cartridge, W.R.A. Co.
198. metal 12 gauge shotgun cartridge, UMC Co.
199. shingles
200. barrel hoops, stove grate, bottle and window glass, tin can, fabric
201. bottle, Lee & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce
202. rubber raingear, button, bottle glass
203. wire around log
204. tin fragments
205. coffee and tea pots, metal
206. iron fragment
207. coffee pot
208. tin cans, earthenware sherd, fabric, stone pestle (?), metal spout
209. doll's foot, cabinet knob
210. tin cover for container
211. .45- 70 rifle cartridge; U.M.C. Co. S, H.; rubber raingear, tin can
212. fabric
213. iron fragment
214. tin can
215. earthenware sherds
216. cut bone
217. wooden knife handle, butcher knife type
218. felt hat
219. pitcher, bowl with floral design, yellow mixing bowl, umbrella part, brass cabinet lock part, blue floral sherd.
220. iron object
221. leather
222. wire bail
223. earthenware sherd
224. mustard jar
225. fabric
226. chinese whisky bottle
227. seven iron rods, pointed
228. copper disc, earthenware sherd, tin can
229. tin can

Figure 5. (Con't)

- 230. barrel hoops
- 231. iron rod
- 232. bottle glass
- 233. shake froe
- 234. rock pile burned wood.
- 235. side of bent wood box, part of no. 127
- 236. fragments of fire brick
- 237. chinese whisky bottle
- 238. window glass
- 239. side portion of metal covering for large trunk



Into this squared off surface several large square nails were driven. Although only one or two house posts were located, it would appear that the practise of raising the floor off the damp ground surface was in effect.

The house was modified after its initial construction. Number 120 (Figure 5) indicates a window opening that had been cut through an adzed plank. From the part of the window sash left, it is clear that the entire window sash was inset, not merely a pane of glass held by some make-shift arrangement. A window frame or part of a door frame was found on the south side of the house (Figure 5:196). Repair to the house is evident in the use of tar paper (Figure 5:119, 133), tin weather-stripping (Figure 5:60, 158), and wire-drawn nails. The roof was made of hand-split shakes. Within the house a shake froe, a device for making such shingles, was found (Figure 5: 233).

The numerous spruce trees with their shallow root system which spread out near the surface of the ground did not make the task of excavating the house easy work. Through the growth of their root system, most of the flooring had been destroyed. The flooring runs approximately east-west and was apparently variable in width. The entire floor area with the exception of the hearth appears to have been covered with wooden floor boards. The floor was on one level with the exception of the hearth which appears to have been sunken somewhat. The bench areas of earlier houses were not evident in this house.

The central area of the house was dominated by the hearth. The hearth was enclosed by horizontally laid logs. The flooring ran up to these logs and then terminated. The surface of the hearth was thus somewhat below the floor level. In the ash and gravel of the hearth, nails, glass, metal and flattened tin cans were found. The inhabitants did not rely only on the hearth for stove parts were found within and outside of the house (see Figure 5). The stove may well have been a late innovation. South of the hearth were many large sheets of tin taken from what appears to have been five gallon kerosene cans. This tinned area may have been around the hearth area, an insulated area for a stove to stand upon, or may have been an attempt to mend a leaky roof.

Small piles of rocks were found on the east and west sides of the house. Scattered among these rocks on the west side were many artifacts, quite obviously a favored area for discards. The many broken rocks, particularly those to the north and west, suggest the use of a steam bath. The remains of a wooden structure (upper left corner of Figure 5) may be part of a small separate or attached bath house. Among the Chugach Eskimo, the bath house was attached to the dwelling (Birket-Smith 1953:54). Krause (1881-82) mentions in passing that space for a sweat bath was set aside within the house (1956:88). Jones, somewhat later, indicated that an outside steam bath was hastily thrown up for the occasion (1914:227-8).

The entryway into the house was apparently on the west. Our first inclination was to look for a door in the longer side wall and for one that would face the stream which now flows past the south side of the house. The location of a door lock (Figure 5:83) and a hinge (Figure 5:38) suggested that a doorway was located in the west wall. Two other features strengthen this interpretation: (1) the amount of trash on the west side of the house, and (2) doorways in Northwest Coast houses tend to be in the wall of the sort axis of the house. A statement by M. M. Ballou gives ample insight into the

relationship of doorways and the dispensing of household derbis--"All accumulations of this sort (domestic refuse) are thrown just outside the doors of their dwellings, to the right and left, anywhere, in fact, which is handiest" (1889:195). The trash accumulation was certainly heaviest on the western side of the house. The second part of the argument is based on the study of old photographs of several villages and reconstructed lineage houses. The evidence, as such, favors a westerly entrance.

There were no indications of interior house divisions, i.e. compartments or the like. The distribution of artifacts within the house gives some clues as to the activities on the domestic stage of life and will be discussed later.

The cultural assemblage from the house interior and around it is shown on Figure 5. All artifacts, represented by numbers, are presented in situ, and are briefly identified in the accompanying legend. The reader is thus presented with the frozen bit of past behavior in a setting that appears to be not too unlike that described by Jones:

"The domestic life of the average Thlinget family is of a low character. Most of the houses have but one room and no second story. In this one room several families frequently live at the same time, each family having its own personal effects, such as bedding, cooking utensils, boxes of food, etc. The room is usually bare and scant of furniture, a box-stove being the most prominent piece. In some may be found bedsteads, either crudely made by the native himself or purchased, but the floor is oftener used for sleeping purposes. The bedstead often holds boxes, trunks and other articles."

"The greatest disorder prevails in the average home. We could hardly expect anything else where several families live in one room, and each wait for the others to clean up. Then, too, families are going and coming all the time, and we hear them complain that they cannot keep a home very clean for these reasons."

"The dishes and skillets are usually dirty. Each family cooks and eats at a different time from the others in the house, and if all are using dishes and skillets in common, those who use them last leave them dirty for the next set to clean--if they wish them cleaned. Often they use them as they find them, dirt and all" (1914:47-48).

Around the hearth were found cutlery, a pot hook, bottles, tin, beads, an iron rod, an axe head, etc. To the south of the hearth was a peculiar bit of equipment, a large stoneware jar (165), a twisted rifle barrel (164) and a wooden barrel. The rifle barrel had shreds of cloth adhering to it. Rifle barrels were sometimes used as primitive coils in the making of the famed "hootchenoo." It is made from molasses, sugar, potatoes, and in fact from almost anything that will ferment" (Pierce 1890:47). Less potent drinks were made of fermented sugar, flour, dried apples, and a few hops (Ballou 1889:128). Eating utensils are also numerous on this side (south) of the house. On the north side of the house, clothing was found (See Figure 5:99, 101, 102, 105, 121, 130, 142). Ammunition and gun parts tend to be found more often on the south side of the house. Other smaller patterns do exist as the reader can note by studying Figure 5. A considerable amount of randomness is inherent in such a multi-family dwelling.

(i) .25-35 Center fire, externally primed, head stamp "W.R.A. Co./ .25-35 W.C.F." This cartridge was developed by Winchester for Model 94 lever action rifle and introduced about 1895 (Datig 1963:129) (Figure 17:13). Length of case 2 1/32 inches, necked case, brass.

(j) .12 Center fire, externally primed, head stamp "U.M.C. Co./No 12." Union Metallic Cartridge Co. shotgun shell case made before 1902, reloadable. Length of case 2 5/8 inches, brass. (Figure 17:14).

(k) .12 Center fire, externally primed, high base brass, paper casing missing, head stamp "WINCHESTER/No 12/LEADER." High base shotgun shell casing made by Winchester, probably after 1900 (Smith 1960:236)

(l) .10 Center fire, externally primed, high base brass, paper casing missing, head stamp "WINCHESTER/No 10/LEADER." High base shotgun shell casing made by Winchester, probably after 1900 (Smith 1960:236) (Figure 17:15).

Clothing and Footwear

1. Buttons

(a) Milk glass. 12 examples of milk glass buttons, white to buff in color, 2 and 4 hole types. Two buttons have a molded rib pattern vertical to the edge, the remainder are plain. Diameters range from 7/16 inch to 9/16 inch.

(b) Metal. 10 rivet or snap together type metal buttons; cloth, leather covered and plain. Diameters range from 9/16 inch to 1 inch.

(c) Shell. One badly eroded, flat, circular shell bead. 6/16 inch in diameter.

The milk glass buttons are shirt buttons while the metal buttons were found affixed to suit coats and jackets. The single shell button or perhaps bead is of interest but was apparently a little used item.

2. Beads

One barrel-shaped, red, glass bead (1/4 inch in diameter) with a white center was found in the house excavation. More numerous were seed beads. 335 seed beads were recovered (40 white, 103 yellow, 156 blue, and 36 purple) from the area immediately south of the hearth (Figure 5: 177). ✓

3. Hats

Parts of three felt, men's hats were found in the excavation of the house. One felt hat had a brim and was representative of men's wear in the late 1880's. A second hat is without a definite brim. It is similar to the present day foldable felt hat. In addition to the hats, a woven silk (?) hat band was found.

Grave 3. Concrete capstone, rectangular, 4.3 x 8.1 feet (1.33 x 2.48 meters), central rectangular hole for flower box. Into the wet concrete a double row of small beach pebbles were placed, following the edges of the capstone and around the gravestone. A single row of pebbles was pressed into the concrete around the central hole for the flower box. The gravestone was the flat slab type with the inscription, "CHARLIE MOSES/DIED SEPT. 26, 1933/AGE 88 YRS."

Grave 4. Concrete capstone, rectangular 4.1 x 8.7 feet (1.25 x 2.65 meters), central rectangular hole for flower box. The surface of the capstone was covered with a thin coating of plaster. Rough troweling marks were visible. The gravestone is the straight-sided, square, pillar type with a pointed top. The inscription is "JOHN ROSS/DIED JULY 1920/AGED 49."

Pieces of planks that appear to have been used as forms in the casting of the concrete capstones were found scattered over the area (Figure 8: 6, 8). Near a plank was found a broken glass jar (Figure 8:7).

The cemetery, as represented by these graves, is quite recent. The plastic flowers on the graves show that the deceased are still revered. Unmarked graves, if such exist, were not noted. The investigation of the cemetery was limited to clearing of the underbrush and accumulated debris that lay over the graves.

The family name ROSS is a common one in Hoonah. The family there belongs to the Kagwantan sib.

Grouse Fort Village

Six test pits were sunk in the midden slope around house 1, house 2, and between houses 3 and 4. These test pits, numbering 1-6 are shown in Figure 7. Test pits 1, 5, and 6 were the most productive. Test pit 1 was considerably enlarged to follow an outdoor fire pit. On the west, the excavations were carried to the edge of the bluff. Near the edge, we discovered a second fire pit. These two fire pits, and the more important artifacts found nearby, are shown in Figure 9. A small excavated area about the width of a number 2 shovel was found to the left of the central fire pit shown in Figure 9. We believe this to be De Laguna's test cut in the midden on the top of the bluff (De Laguna 1960:142).

We obtained from the test pits both native and European manufactures. A quick perusal of the items from Test Pit 1 that are listed with Figure 9 will show this blending. Records of the depth of artifacts indicate that trade goods were found in all of the levels and that the occupation of the site began just before or right at the beginning of the historic period. No particular artifact type, or large category of artifacts was restricted to a given level. There was some indication that earthenware sherds tended to occur nearer the surface than at other levels, but our sample is too small for such a statement to have any quantitative value.

The artifacts obtained from the test pits will be presented collectively. The comparisons of the inventory of one test pit with another did not reveal any significant cultural or temporal differences.

TRADE GOODS

Since Native manufacturers outweigh European-American manufactures, it is proper to speak of trade items, for the Indians at this time were adjuncts to and not active participants in Euro-American culture. Out of a collection of 275 identifiable items, 56 or 20.4% were trade items.

Objects of metal

Sixteen metal specimens were found during the course of our excavations. Some of these are rather nondescript items while others can be readily identified. Several of these objects are illustrated in Figure 19 and are described below.

1. Curved or crooked knife. Metal blade and tang, wood handle grips overlaid with split bands of spruce root (?). Length 4 1/2 inches (11.1 cm.) (Figure 19:1). This is a common Tlingit knife form for the historic period. The metal, curved knife ("Chlita"-Tlingit) made the execution of fine woodcarving possible (Krause 1956:148, Plate IV:8).

2. Finger ring. Iron Band, inner diameter 13/16 inch (2.0 cm.), rounded band, flattened rim (Figure 19:2).

3. Square nail. Fragment.

4. Wood screw. Flattened head, threaded area flattened and tapered to a point. It would appear that the metal screw has been made into a drill bit. 1 3/4 inches (4.3 cm.) long (Figure 19:3).

5. Iron pot fragment.

6. Chisel or adze blade fragment. End has been curled over by the repetition of many blows (Figure 19:4).

7. Iron rod. Cut with a chisel and then snapped off from a larger rod; 6 1/4 inches (15.7 cm.) long (Figure 19:5).

8. Copper eyepiece (?). Circle of sheet copper, curled over a base of wood which had broken away from possibly a mask (Figure 19:6).

9. Miscellaneous. Two strips of sheet copper, five pieces of hammered iron in flat strips, and short piece of iron wire.

Ceramics

1. Hard paste earthenware

(a) seven sherds, blue transfer design over white, glazed (Figure 19: 7-9).

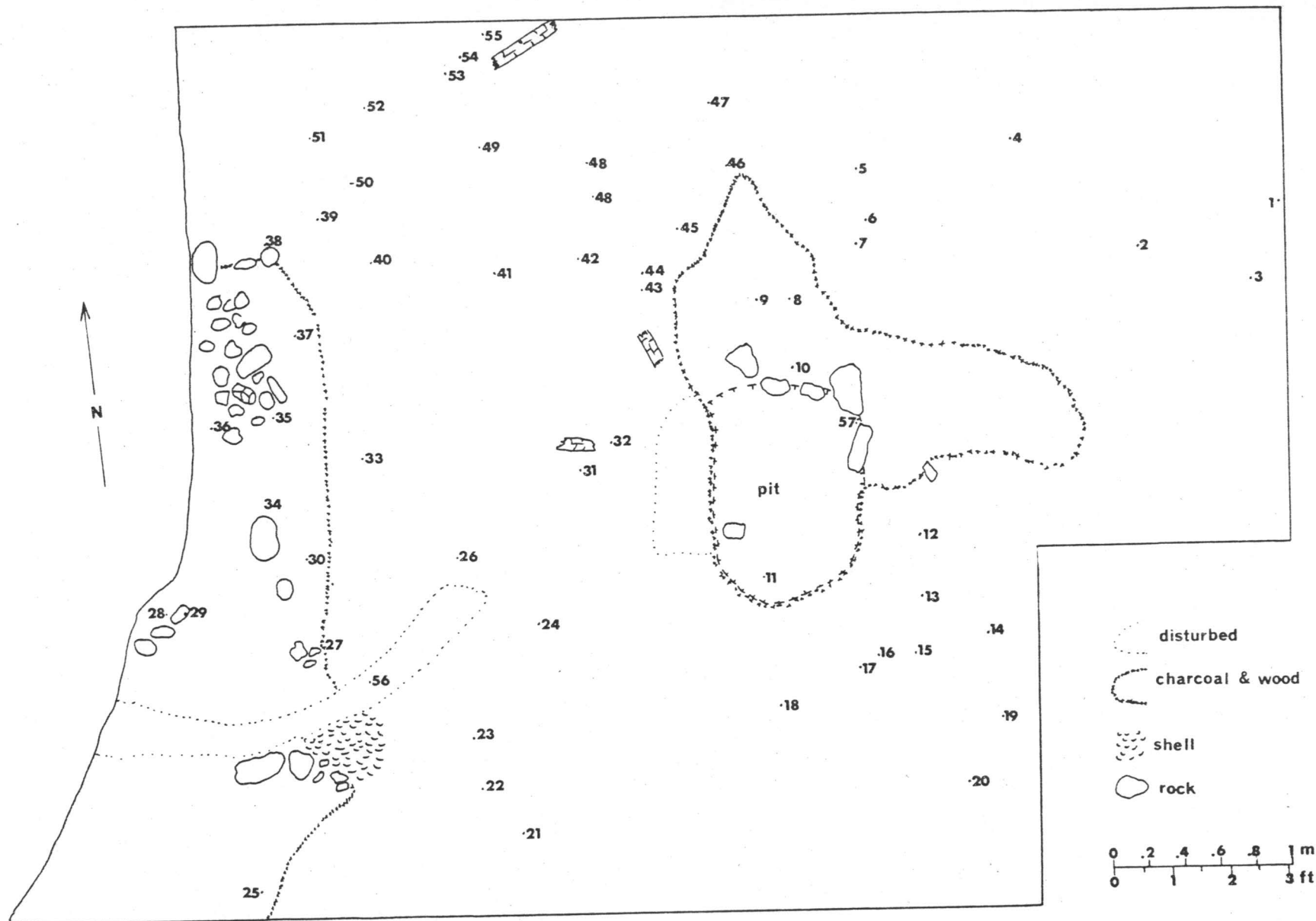
(b) one sherd, cream, glazed.

(c) one sherd, white, glazed; blue transfer design.

(d) seven sherds, white glazed.

Figure 9. Test Pit 1, Grouse Fort site (site 17)

- ✓ 1. white glass bead
2. seal bone
3. bottle glass fragment
4. window glass
5. square nail
6. incised pebble (Figure 10:1)
7. ground stone fragment
8. bird bone, awl(?)
9. metal fragment
10. earthenware, green on buff (Figure 19:12)
11. adze or axe blank, stone
12. crooked knife, metal (Figure 19:1)
13. whetstone
14. pecked stone
- ✓ 15. blue, glass bead (Figure 19:16)
16. hammerstone, hafted(?) (Figure 20:9)
17. incised stone (Figure 10:1)
18. abrading stone
19. copper ring, eyesocket for mask(?) (Figure 19:6)
20. stone club(?) with zoomorphic design (eagle ?) (Figure 22:2)
21. chipped slate blade
22. ground stone fragment
23. abrading stone or scraper
24. chipped slate knife blade (Figure 20:2)
- ✓ 25. white, glass bead (Figure 19:14)
26. whetstone, red ochre stain on one side
27. roll of alder bark
28. whetstone
29. pecked stone
30. hammerstone fragment
31. copper strip
- ✓ 32. purple, glass bead (Figure 19:17)
33. stone drill rest (?) (Figure 20:20)
34. whetstone
35. polished stone fragments
36. whetstone
37. earthenware, plain white
38. chipped slate
39. hammerstone
40. abrading stone
41. small stone vessel (Figure 21:7)
42. adze head fragment, stone (Figure 20:7)
43. ground stone fragment
44. adze head fragment, stone (Figure 20:8)
45. incised pebble (Figure 10:3)
46. stone pipe bowl (Figure 21:14)
47. earthenware, blue on white (figure 19:10)
48. small stone vessel, incised design, fragmentary (Figure 22:1)
49. iron rod (Figure 19:5)
50. whetstone
51. chipped slate blade (Figure 20:1)
52. chipped slate blade
53. roll of alder bark
54. adze blade, stone
55. metal fragment
56. stone saw (?)
57. small stone vessel fragment



2. Soft paste earthenware

(a) four sherds, molded design pattern with green paint wiped over molded surface; glazed. A plate or shallow soup bowl is indicated by these four sherds (Figure 19:10).

(b) one sherd, white, glazed, with blue painted design under glaze (Figure 19:11).

(c) one sherd, painted band of green and strip of black over cream base, glazed (Figure 19:12).

(d) one sherd, white, glazed.

(e) one sherd, gray, glazed.

3. Porcelain

(a) one sherd, white, hard paste porcelain, glazed.

Glass

1. Window glass

(a) four pieces of window glass. Two pieces 3/32 inch thick and two pieces 1/16 inch thick.

2. Bottle glass

(a) Two pieces of dark green bottle glass; one piece has been chipped along the edge (Figure 19:13).

3. Glass beads

(a) tubular, white- 5 (Figure 19:14)

(b) tubular, gray- (Figure 19:15)

(c) round, blue- 3 (Figure 19:16)

(d) multifacted, barrel, purple- 1 (Figure 19:17)

NATIVE MANUFACTURES

Stone

1. Chipped slate knife blades

(a) nine triangular to ovate knife blades, asymmetrical in outline, chipped along the edges, most broken. The size range in length is from 2 5/16 inches (5.8 cm.) to 3 11/16 inches (9.4 cm.) (Figure 20:1-4).

(b) three semi-lunar (ulus) knife blades, roughly chipped. 5 inches (12.5 cm.) to 6 5/8 inches (16.8 cm.) in length (Figure 20:5).

