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ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

No. 11

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OLD BIRCH ISLAND  
CEMETERY  
AND THE EARLY  
HISTORIC TRADE ROUTE  
GEORGIAN BAY, ONTARIO

BY  
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crown is the imprint of the initials of the maker of the gorget, Robert Cruikshanks<sup>25</sup> (see Pl. XXI, G).

*Cloth.* Of the 2 samples of cloth from the site one is a fragment adhering to a bone from Grave 1 and the other is a bag from Grave 3 (Pl. XI, Fig. 2, No. 21757). The bag was evidently of leather-lined cloth. All that remains is the mouth of the cloth bag, a strip of woven material 1 to 3 cm. wide, ragged on the lower border, and about one-third of the same part of the interior leather bag, a strip of leather about 5 cm. wide with the lower border ragged. The cloth part consists of 2 strands, the inner having its 2 ends tied together in a large double square knot. The cloth is folded over at the mouth of the bag, doubled back downward 5 mm., and though it appears to have been folded or woven around a circular stiffening splint, there is no such feature. The cloth is stiff, and at the fold there is an effect of a slight outrolling of the lip of the bag rather than a sharply distinguished edge. The mouth of the cloth part has a diameter of approximately 19 cm. The weave is that of a plain plaiting in which the weft for the most part is carried over 2 of the warp elements at a time, but occasionally over only 1, to hold the warp elements at their proper distances from one another. The weft strands are about .5 mm. in diameter and the warp about twice that size on the average. Both are twisted. The fabric is green, except for some parts of the warp, which are light brown, and is quite stiff, although it does not seem to have been brought to this green and stiff condition by any proximity in the grave to brass or other metal. The leather is 6 mm. thick. About 1.25 inches below the top or mouth there is a flaring shoulder which projects outward 1 inch beyond the base of the neck. The strands of cloth occupy the neck area only, and while the shoulder may be merely a preserved accidental bend in the leather as it lay in the grave beneath the weight of the earth, it is possible that this container was a leather jug with a capacity of a gallon or more. The leather is thick enough to have retained such a shape during use.

*Beads.* The glass beads are of 2 main types, monochrome and

<sup>25</sup> Quimby, 1936, p. 21.

polychrome. Beads from the early historic cemetery at Great Cloche Island are included in this discussion, since that site was but 3 miles from Old Birch Island, and there is not enough historic material from it to warrant a separate report. None of the beads from either site is of clear transparent glass. Of the 12569 beads only 71 are from Great Cloche Island, and only 17, from both sites, are polychrome. The monochrome beads are of 4 main colors: white, blue, black, and yellow (Pl. XXVI). Only 1 was yellow, and it came from Great Cloche Island.

Among the white beads there is some small variation in the shade, a good many being a pearly gray, but the difference is slight. Most of the 691 blue beads are dark blue, but 5 are of a lighter shade. They are all from Great Cloche Island. Monochrome beads are discoidal or tubular, with a great many on the borderline between. This 2-fold classification is, therefore, to some extent arbitrary, but the range in variation from one type to another in a given group of beads occurring together within a specific area is so small and consistent as to leave no doubt that a single impression as to size was either intentional or was prescribed by the conditions of trade. For example, on the abdomen of the skeleton in Grave 17 was a group of white beads, indicated on a plan of 'this grave in Figure 5 by No. 21802. The great majority of the 2228 beads from this area are somewhat larger than most of the white discoidal beads listed in the tabulation as "small" (Ia, 1). None or very few of the largest beads in the latter class are as large as the smallest beads in this group in Grave 17. The differences in dimension are both in thickness and in diameter.

In the terminology applied to the shapes of the beads, "diameter" will be used in the same sense for both discoidal and tubular types, as signifying the distance between the edges of the bead in a line which is at a right angle to its hole. But "long" and "length" are used only in application to the tubular beads, as describing the greatest distance between the edges of the bead in a line parallel to its hole. For this dimension in describing the discoidal beads the words "thick" and "thickness" are used.

The several shapes of the monochrome beads are illustrated in Figure 7. No. 3 of the discoidal type differs from Nos. 1 and 2 in that the sides are straight rather than rounded. Despite the possession of this feature of the tubular type it is classed as discoidal because that term better describes its appearance (Pl. XXV, Fig. 1C). The tubular beads are almost all twice or more as long as the discoidal beads are thick. Two types are distinguished on the basis of the character of the corners of the outer contour. As is shown in Figure 7 one type has rounded, the other angular corners. The difference is due to the process of manufacture. Those with angular corners were cut sections of a small hollow rod of glass.<sup>26</sup> The ends of this type of bead are accordingly uneven, and the corners and edges are sharp. A hollow tube of blue glass made for this purpose was found with an early historic burial in Charlestown, Rhode Island, some years ago.<sup>27</sup> The beads with rounded corners were each made separately, and on the basis of this feature all of the discoidal beads, and 206 of the 5879 tubular beads, are alike. These 206 beads are all blue and came from Grave 19.

In the tabulation of beads (pp. 53-55) the distinction "tubular" is more satisfactory than "discoidal." Among tubular types there are none that can be described under the other term, but among the discoidal beads there are a few that might well be called tubular, because their sides are straight as in No. 3 (Fig. 7) and because they are a little thicker than the others. It is evidently a variation in dimension among them that is responsible for the change in form. In the thin beads the sides are formed by the corners; that is, there are no sides, only the conjoined rounded corners. There are no beads of the proportions of No. 1 (Fig. 7) with straight sides, but for many of the beads whose diameters are a little less and the thickness a little more, the sides become straight, though the corners remain rounded. Thus, among the 6671 beads classed as discoidal, white, and small there is a group from Grave 17 (No. 21803) in which the beads are of 2 different shapes: one from 1.3 mm. thick and 2 mm. in diameter to 2 mm. thick and 3 mm. in di-

<sup>26</sup> Beck, 1928, p. 60.

<sup>27</sup> Anonymous, 1922, p. 18; pl. opp. p. 24.

ameter, with sides rounded, and corresponding to Nos. 1 or 2 (Fig. 7), and the other from 2.1 mm. thick and 1.9 mm. in diameter to 2.8 mm. thick and 2 mm. in diameter, with straight sides but rounded corners. This type corresponds to No. 3 (Fig. 7), but in the smaller ones the diameter is less, giving a more tubular appearance. In the lot of beads from Grave 17, 159 are of the straight-sided type and 168 have the sides rounded. Three are larger and are classed as medium-sized.

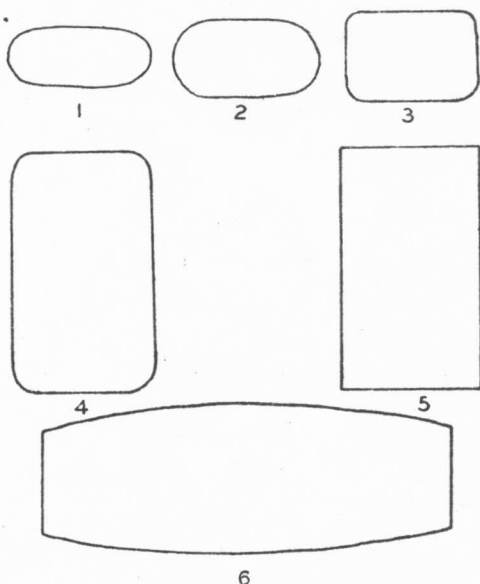


FIG. 7. Cross section of bead types.

Of the 159 straight-sided beads only 2 are long and narrow enough to give a tubular appearance. In any event the difference between these 2 sets of beads from Grave 17 is negligible so far as naked-eye appearance is concerned. The proportion between straight-sided and round-sided beads appears to be about the same in the other large lots of small white discoidal beads.

There are 5 lots of medium-sized white discoidal beads (I, 42) and the same 2 types, distinguished by roundness or

straightness of the sides, are present. These beads average nearly twice as large as the small beads. Those with rounded sides range from 3 to 4.0 mm. in diameter and are from 2 to 3.0 mm. thick. The other type varies from 2.7 to 3 mm. in diameter and 2.5 to 4 mm. in thickness (Pl. XXV, Fig. 2C). The latter dimension, however, is an extreme case. The bead with that thickness is from Grave 17 (No. 21802). The average thickness is about 3.0 mm.

The large white discoidal beads are 5 to 6 mm. in diameter and 4.3 to 5 mm. in thickness. All of the 47 beads in this division have rounded sides and are of the proportions of No. 3 (Fig. 7) and of A in Plate XXV, Figure 3.

Of the 9 lots of blue discoidal beads, all from Old Birch Island are dark blue, and but 1 bead has enough thickness to give it the tubular appearance that so many of the white discoidal beads have. This bead is from Grave 5. It is 3.1 mm. in diameter and 3.0 mm. thick. For the rest, the range in diameter is 2.8 to 3.0 mm. Three or 4 beads have a diameter of about 3.8 mm., but they also depart from the others in form, being oval, with the other diameter much less. These were probably hastily made and are defective in comparison to the rest. The thickness of the blue discoidal beads from Old Birch Island ranges from 1.5 to 2 mm.

The blue beads from Great Cloche Island are of 3 shades, mostly different from the dark blue of Old Birch Island. Two (No. 21703) are greenish blue, 3 mm. thick and 3 mm. in diameter. One is light purple, 3.8 mm. thick, 2.8 mm. in diameter, and slightly tubular in appearance. Five are of a light translucent blue (No. 21703). The diameters are 3.0 to 3.2 mm.; widths, 2.0 to 2.6 mm. One is a dark blue discoidal bead (No. 21701) and another, a dark blue tubular bead (No. 21701), is 4.0 mm. long and 2.5 mm. in diameter.

In the 6 lots of tubular white beads (IIa) some are as small as those with rounded corners that are classed as discoidal, but the ends of these beads are irregular and sharp and were apparently made by breaking a long glass tube into small sections. The range in length for these 6 lots is from 3 to 6 mm.;

in diameter from 2.5 to 4 mm. The largest of these beads, from Grave 1 (No. 21732), is 4 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. long. Those from Great Cloche Island (No. 21703) are smaller than the average of all the beads from Old Birch Island except those from Grave 17 (No. 21802).

There are 3 lots of blue tubular beads from Old Birch Island, and all are the same shade of dark blue, identical as to shade with the discoidal blue beads from Graves 1 and 17. In the lot of blue tubular beads from Grave 19 (Pl. XXV, Fig. 1B, No. 21832) some are of the true tubular type, made by breaking a long glass tube in sections, and others have almost certainly been made by curling the molten glass around a wire, as their ends and corners are rounded. The proportions of the 2 are about 100 of the latter to 106 of the former. In dimensions these beads, taking both kinds together, vary from 3.1 to 5 mm. The 2 beads from Grave 17 (No. 21852) are nearer the small size, and the 1 blue bead from Great Cloche Island is 5 mm. long and 2.5 mm. in diameter. It is probably of the broken type (No. 21701). Another bead from Great Cloche Island is purple. It is 3.5 mm. long, 2.5 mm. in diameter (Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D, No. 21703). The 19 beads from Grave 1 (Pl. XXV, Fig. 1A, No. 21770) are all of very nearly the same size, varying from 7 to 8 mm. in length, with a uniform diameter of 3 mm. All appear to have been made by sectioning a long glass tube.

The following dimensions characterize the 5 lots of tubular black beads (Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D; Pl. XXVI, I): diameters, 2.3 to 3.3 mm.; lengths, 3.0 to 5.0 mm. There is no appreciable difference in these lots as to average proportions, and all are apparently of the sectioned type. All of the black tubular beads from Old Birch Island were in Grave 17.

But 1 of each type of monochrome bead remains to be discussed here. The yellow tubular bead (Pl. XXVI, M, No. 21705), the only bead of that color in the entire collection, is 3.0 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. long. Two beads are basically spheroidal, and both are slightly flattened spheres. The smaller is black and has a diameter, at a right angle to the hole, of 5.0 mm. The material is cinder-like, and the surface is slightly pitted and

shiny, with an iridescent green visible as the bead is rotated under a hand lens (Pl. XXVI, S; Pl. XXV, Fig. 3B, No. 21704). The other (No. 21780) has a diameter of 1 cm., at a right angle to the hole. The hole is 2.8 mm. in diameter. The color is grayish blue and the material may be porcelain. The only 10-sided bead (Pl. XXVI, Q, No. 21780) is from Grave 8 and is very dark blue glass. The greatest diameter is 1 cm. The hole has a diameter of 4 mm., and the ridges separating the facets are blunt rather than sharp. Of the 2 barrel-shaped beads the one is white and the other ivory. The former (Pl. XXV, Fig. 2B, No. 21704) is 8 mm. long and 4.5 mm. in diameter at center. The ivory bead (Pl. XXV, Fig. 3C; Pl. XXVI, R, No. 21789) is 1.2 cm. long and .8 cm. in diameter at center. The hole is 2.5 mm. in diameter.

The polychrome beads are described in the Classification of Glass Beads.

### CLASSIFICATION OF GLASS BEADS

References to glass beads from Old Birch Island and Great Cloche Island (Plate XXV) are in terms of types, not of individual specimens. For example, the small, white, discoidal bead from Grave 15 is referred to D, Plate XXV, Figure 2 (No. 21798), but the actual specimen illustrated, while exactly of the same type, is from Grave 6 (No. 21775).

#### MONOCHROME

##### I. DISCOIDAL

###### a. White

###### 1. Small

703	Grave 5	No. 21770	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
315	Grave 1 (Grp. 2)	No. 21722	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
24	Grave 1 (Grp. 2)	No. 21732	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
958	Grave 1 (Grp. 1)	No. 21733	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
102	Grave 5	No. 21771	Pl. XXV, Fig. 1G; Pl. XXVI, C.
177	Grave 6	No. 21775	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
280	Grave 6	No. 21776	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
1	Grave 15	No. 21798	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
100	Grave 15	No. 21800	Approx. 100 fused
327	Grave 17	No. 21803	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
865	Grave 17	No. 21819	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.
20	Grave 17	No. 21816	Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C.



- |    |            |           |                                |
|----|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 24 | Grave 17   | No. 21852 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C. |
| 17 | Gt. Cloche | No. 21703 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C. |
| 3  | Gt. Cloche | No. 21701 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2E; Pl. XXVI, C. |
| 2  | Grave 17   | No. 21802 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D; Pl. XXVI, C. |
2. Medium
- |      |            |           |                                |
|------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 2228 | Grave 17   | No. 21802 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2C; Pl. XXVI, B. |
| 3    | Grave 17   | No. 21803 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2C; Pl. XXVI, B. |
| 1    | Grave 17   | No. 21819 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2C; Pl. XXVI, B. |
| 2    | Grave 6    | No. 21775 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2C; Pl. XXVI, B. |
| 29   | Gt. Cloche | No. 21701 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2E; Pl. XXVI, B. |
3. Large
- |    |                  |           |                                |
|----|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 47 | Grave 1 (Grp. 2) | No. 21732 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 3A; Pl. XXVI, E. |
|----|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
- b. Blue
- i. Small
- |     |                  |           |  |
|-----|------------------|-----------|--|
| 436 | Grave 6          | No. 21775 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1F; Pl. XXVI, K.                               |
| 8   | Grave 6          | No. 21776 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1F; Pl. XXVI, K.                               |
| 2   | Grave 1 (Grp. 1) | No. 21733 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1F; Pl. XXVI, K.                               |
| 4   | Grave 5          | No. 21771 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1G; Pl. XXVI, K.                               |
| 3   | Grave 5          | No. 21770 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1F; Pl. XXVI, K.                               |
| 1   | Gt. Cloche       | No. 21701 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1H; Pl. XXVI, L.                               |
| 5   | Gt. Cloche       | No. 21703 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1H (a little lighter than J, Pl. XXVI).        |
| 2   | Gt. Cloche       | No. 21703 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1C; Pl. XXVI, J (a little darker, and opaque). |
| 1   | Grave 15         | No. 21800 | Fused with white beads of this number.                       |
- c. Black
- i. Small
- |   |         |           |                   |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Grave 5 | No. 21770 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2D. |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------------|
- II. TUBULAR
- a. White
- |    |                  |           |  |
|----|------------------|-----------|--|
| 75 | Grave 17         | No. 21852 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A; Pl. XXVI, A.                   |
| 15 | Grave 17         | No. 21819 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A; Pl. XXVI, A.                   |
| 75 | Grave 17         | No. 21803 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D; Pl. XXVI, A.                   |
| 3  | Grave 17         | No. 21802 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A; Pl. XXVI, A.                   |
| 1  | Grave 1 (Grp. 2) | No. 21732 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A; Pl. XXVI, A.                   |
| 4  | Gt. Cloche       | No. 21703 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D; Pl. XXVI, A; Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A. |
- b. Blue
- |     |            |           |   |
|-----|------------|-----------|---|
| 206 | Grave 19   | No. 21832 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1B; Pl. XXVI, H.                  |
| 2   | Grave 17   | No. 21852 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1B; Pl. XXVI, H.                  |
| 19  | Grave 5    | No. 21770 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1A; Pl. XXVI, G.                  |
| 1   | Gt. Cloche | No. 21703 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D; Pl. XXVI, J. Slightly purple. |
| 1   | Gt. Cloche | No. 21701 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 2A; Pl. XXVI, H.                  |
- c. Black
- |      |          |           |                                |
|------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 2984 | Grave 17 | No. 21803 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D.              |
| 1681 | Grave 17 | No. 21852 | Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D; Pl. XXVI, I. |

- 806 Grave 17 No. 21819 Pl. XXV, Fig. 1D.  
 1 Gt. Cloche No. 21703 Pl. XXV, Fig. 1E.  
 4 Gt. Cloche No. 21701 Pl. XXV, Fig. 1A.

d. Yellow

- 1 Gt. Cloche No. 21705 Pl. XXVI, M.

III. SPHEROIDAL

a. Blue

- 1 Grave 8 No. 21780 Diam. 1 cm., at right angle to hole, which is 2.8 mm. in diam. Opaque grayish blue (Pl. XX, Fig. 1G).

b. Black

- 1 Gt. Cloche No. 21704 Pl. XXV, Fig. 3B; Pl. XXVI, S. Iridescent.

IV. TEN-SIDED

a. Blue

- 2 Grave 8 No. 21780 Greatest diam. 1 cm. Diam. of hole 4 mm. Very dark blue. Pl. XX, Fig. 1F, Pl. XXVI, Q.

V. BARREL-SHAPED

a. White

- 1 Gt. Cloche No. 21704 Pl. XXV, Fig. 2B; Pl. XXVI, F.

VI. ELLIPTICAL

a. Ivory

- 1 Grave 13 No. 21789 Pl. XXV, Fig. 3C; Pl. XXVI, R. 1.2 cm. long; 8 mm. in diam. at center. Hole 2.5 mm. in diam.

POLYCHROME

I. ELLIPTICAL

a. Blue and red

- 1 Grave 13 No. 21788 1.3 cm. long; 7.3 mm. in diam. Longitudinal red stripe on 3 sides set within narrow bands of lighter blue than the general color of the bead. In 2 longitudinal halves.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Grave 13 No. 21788 Half of a bead identical with the other of this number, Pl. XXVI, P.  
 1 Grave 13 No. 21792 Length, 1.5 cm.; diam. 7 mm. Identical in shape with No. 21788. Pl. XXV, Fig. 3D.  
 1 Grave 13 No. 21790 Length, 1.7 cm.; diam. 7 mm. Identical in shape with No. 21788. In 2 transverse halves.

II. DISCOIDAL

a. Blue and white

- 14 Grave 13 Nos. 21787, 21785. Translucent dark blue glass, star and crescent designs painted on both faces. Diam.: parallel to hole, 1.5 to 2 cm.; at right angle to hole, 1.5 to 1.7 cm. Thickness, 4 mm.; holes, 2 to 2.5 mm. in diam. Pl. XXIV, Figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXVI, N, O.  
 No. 21787 includes the beads in Figure 5 as to position.

## INTERPRETATION

The identity of the group of Indians who buried their dead in Old Birch Island Cemetery and the period of the use of the cemetery are closely related questions. The matter of the age of the site has precedence over the other, since the same native groups were not in the area throughout early historic times. The only definite date is provided by the silver crescent bearing the initials of Robert Cruikshanks, its maker, and this date applies only to Grave 18, in which it was found. Cruikshanks was a silversmith who came to Boston from London about 1768, and it is a matter of record that silver ornaments were made by him for the Indians in 1779.<sup>28</sup> Grave 18 could not, therefore, have been made before the arrival of Cruikshanks in Boston. Although this rather late date cannot be extended to the entire site, it is consonant with the absence of native pottery, which in this general area had probably been replaced by the metal vessels of the French by the year 1750, if not before. The remainder of the trade objects are all of types which had been current among the Indians on the Atlantic seaboard since 1650 at the latest. Recent work by Mr. Kenneth E. Kidd<sup>29</sup> near Midland, Ontario, at the south end of Georgian Bay, has provided upper limits for the presence in the Georgian Bay area of iron knives, axes, and blue glass beads like those from Old Birch Island. These were used by the occupants of the Mission of Ste Marie I, which was begun in 1639 by the Jesuits and abandoned in 1649.<sup>30</sup>

If the absence of native Indian pottery from Old Birch Island argues against a date before 1750, the presence of stone implements and cremation of the dead goes far to rule out anything after 1800. Cremation is of special significance in this respect, suggesting that the Old Birch Island people had not long been under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Since Old Birch Island lay on the Mackinac-Montreal trade route, it could be expected that trade goods would come to the region

<sup>28</sup> Quimby, 1936, p. 21.

<sup>29</sup> Kidd, 1949.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

soon after their appearance in the eastern centers, and an early date is therefore preferable for Grave 18 and its contents, that is to say, sometime before 1800, and probably as early as 1780. This would mean that the use of the north end of Old Birch Island as a cemetery was known in the area at that time, even though some of the graves may have been made half a century or more previously. It is hardly deniable that this cemetery was known to the Indians occupying the village on Great Cloche Island, visited by Henry in 1761.<sup>21</sup> This village was only 4 miles distant from Old Birch Island (Map 4). These facts must be taken into consideration with the probability that the residents of Birch Island Reserve, on Cloche Peninsula, are descendants of the inhabitants of the village described by Henry. His unfortunate experience at that village, in which he was forced to give up some of the alcoholic liquors he was carrying to Mackinac for trade,<sup>22</sup> was related in 1939 by John Walker of Birch Island Reserve, with considerable agreement but some variations from Henry's account, as a story which had been preserved in his family. There was no indication that Henry's book was known to Walker or to any other residents of Birch Island Reserve.

In any event the Indians of this Reserve formerly lived, by their own account, on the south end of Old Birch Island, and that is the origin of the name of their present Reserve, which is not on an island but on the central and northern part of Cloche Peninsula. Statements as to the period of their occupation of Old Birch Island are vague, but it would seem to have been 75 or 100 years ago. Eventually, they moved to the mainland (Pl. I, Fig. 1) directly opposite the west side of Old Birch Island, and this land is today a part of the Reserve, with a few farms and maple sugar camps. The village of the Reserve is at the narrowest part of Cloche Peninsula between the westward extending arm of McGregor Bay and North Channel, at the railroad station known as Poncet. The east shore of Old Birch Island faces McGregor Bay proper, which is defined on the south by McGregor Point, the north line of Baie Fine (Map 2).

<sup>21</sup> Henry, 1809, p. 33.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 33-34.

PLATE XXIV

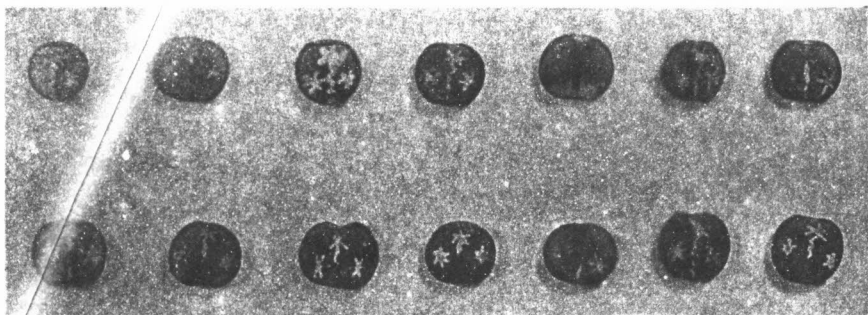


FIG. 1. Blue glass beads with painted design (Grave 13, Nos. 21785, 21787). Reverse side in Fig. 2. See also Pl. XXVI, *N, O*.

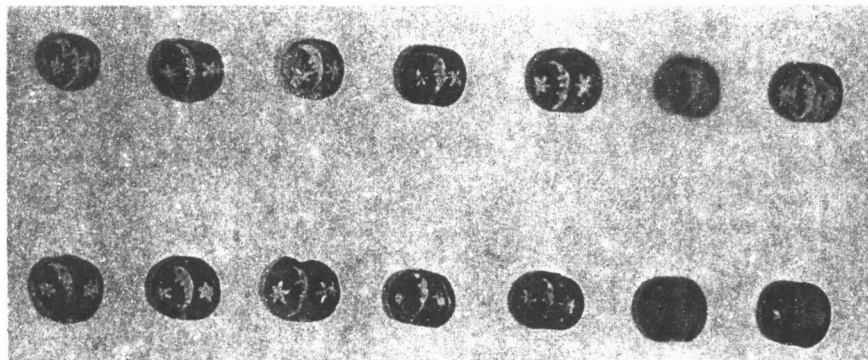
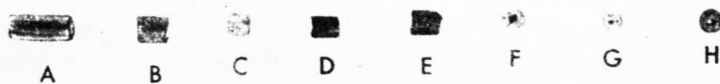


FIG. 2. Blue glass beads with painted design (Grave 13, Nos. 21785, 21787). Reverse side in Fig. 1. See also Pl. XXVI, *N, O*.

# PLATE XXV



*A* (No. 21770); *B* (No. 21832); *C* (No. 21802); *D* (No. 21703);  
*E* (No. 21775); *G* (No. 21771); *H* (No. 21705).

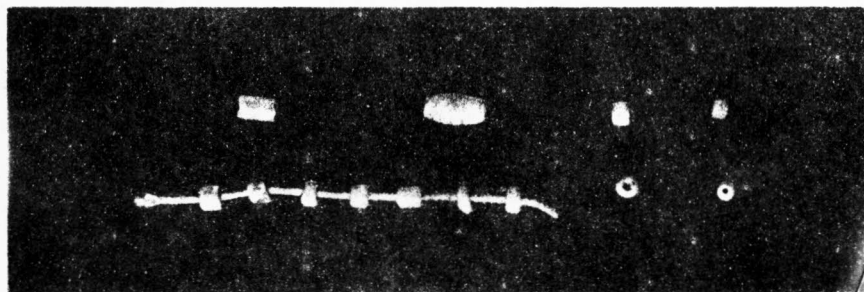


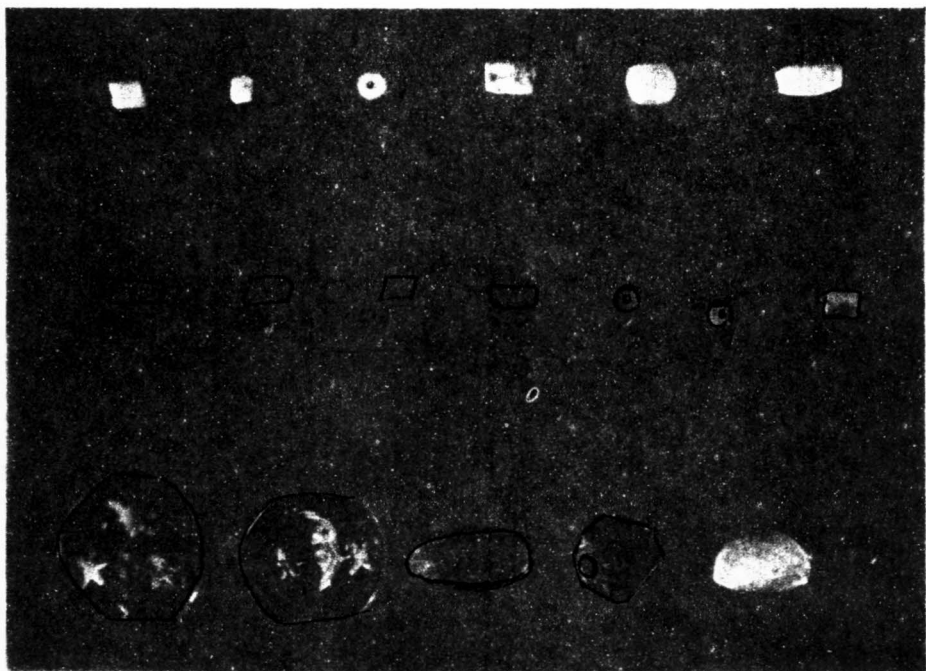
FIG. 2. *A* (No. 21852); *B* (No. 21704); *C* (No. 21802); *D* (No. 21774);  
*E* (No. 21701). *C* is medium, *D* is small, discoidal.



FIG. 3. *A* (No. 21732); *B* (No. 21704); *C* (No. 21789); *D* (No. 21792).

Types of glass beads.

PLATE XXVI



beads from Old Birch Island and Great Cloche Island.

Old Birch Island (from left to right and down): A (No. 21852); B (No. 21802); D (No. 21732); E (No. 21732); G (No. 21770); H (No. 21832); I (No. 21852); K (No. 21775); N (No. 21787); O (No. 21787); P (No. 21788); Q (No. 21780); R (No. 21789).

Great Cloche Island: C (No. 21701); F (No. 21704); J (No. 21705); L (No. 21705); M (No. 21705); S (No. 21705).