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THE CADZOW LAKE SITE (Mjvi-1):  
A MULTI-COMPONENT HISTORIC  
KUTCHIN CAMP

RICHARD E. MORLAN

Archaeological Survey of Canada  
National Museum of Man  
National Museums of Canada  
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du Canada  
Musée national de l'Homme  
Musées nationaux du Canada  
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### Bone.

A *bone button* has a plain front with a recessed center in which two pairs of holes form a rough square (Plate 3k). A fifth partial hole in the center presumably served as an index for the cutting tool which produced the recess and fastening holes. Concentric marks of a cutting tool are also observable on the slightly rounded back of the button. It measures 13.9 mm. in diameter. Bone button blanks were mass produced with the cutting tool center guide between 1750 and 1830 (Olsen 1963: 553). Homemade specimens were also widespread until metal buttons began to supplant bone types (Stephens 1972).

### Shell.

Three *mother-of-pearl buttons* are plain on both front and back with a pair of holes recessed in the center of the front face. Diameters are 14.3, 10.9, and 10.9 mm., respectively. Such buttons were popular in the early to mid-19th century (South 1964).

### Glass.

Specimens of glass in Layer 1 include window glass, bottle glass, and beads.

*Date: 1933*

### Beads.

The beads of Layer 1 are readily divisible into "seed beads" and "larger beads". The hundreds of seed beads sewn on the mocassin of F7010 have already been mentioned and will not be enumerated here. I have measured the length and diameter of all other beads in the collection, and the separation of the smaller seed beads is quite apparent in the measurements. The eleven *seed beads* include six colours: three opaque dark blue, one translucent lavender, one translucent green, two transparent clear, one translucent white, and three translucent red. All have plain oval cross-sections except for one of the clear specimens and all three red examples which have hexagonal transverse cross-sections. The mean length and diameter = 1.7 and 2.1 mm.

There are five *larger beads* of five different colours: opaque dark blue, opaque light blue, translucent white, brown-lined red, and translucent red. The light blue example was made by a coiling technique called "wire-laid", but all others except the red one appear to be sectioned tube beads. The translucent red bead has a pentagonal longitudinal section and a hexagonal transverse section. Mean length and diameter = 5.1 and 6.3 mm. for these five beads.

#### Bottle.

A clear glass *medicine bottle* is equipped with a glass rod applicator mounted in a red hard rubber stopper. The bottle is of a modern machine made type which post-dates 1898 in the United States and 1904 in Canada (Hunt 1959; Stephens 1972) since the moulding seams extend across the lip. The base of the specimen has a raised inscription "2 E 104" which, however, cannot be identified as to manufacturer or contents. Similar bottles used to contain iodine appear in the 1927 catalogues of Sears and Roebuck and the Eatons Company.

#### Miscellaneous.

A fragment of *green glass* was mentioned earlier because of its retouched margin. There are also two fragments of *clear glass* which might have come from a window pane, and five pieces of *fired glass* which have taken on amorphous shapes.

#### Plastic.

A pair of *spectacles* with round green-tinted lenses in clear plastic frames was kept in a soft plastic case reinforced by a metal frame and equipped with a metal snap and a wooden fitting for the nose piece (Plate 3o) Such spectacles were listed as snow glasses, priced at 50¢, in the Eatons catalogue of 1927; the soft plastic case is also listed in the catalogue and sold for 35¢.

A pair of broken *spectacle frames* made of white plastic is missing the lenses and the right ear piece.

identify a soft green *metal strip*, and a *brass ornament* with "fringes" cut in the margins might be a fragment of a round lid or cover (Plate 4p).

#### *Buttons.*

One *metal button* is made of two pieces of pressed steel with holes punched for fastening (Plate 4r). The back half is missing, and two pairs of holes form a square deeply recessed on the front but raised on the back. It is 17.8 mm. in diameter and probably was used on an ordinary pair of work pants.

A *milkglass button* has a scored rim and a concave center on the front in which a pair of holes is situated (Plate 4q). The back is plain and slightly convex, and it is almost identical to the specimen from Layer 1 though it is somewhat smaller (diameter = 10.8 mm.).

#### *Glass.*

*Date : 1880*

The *beads* of Layer 2 can be classified by size in four categories. Forty-three seed beads of nine colours average 1.7 mm. in length and 2.6 mm. in diameter. The colours include opaque light blue (22), opaque salmon pink (3), translucent rosy pink (2), translucent red (1), translucent lavender (1), translucent green (1), opaque white (9), translucent yellow (3), and black (1).

A slightly larger size series of 25 opaque dark blue (11) and translucent white (14) beads averages 2.5 mm. in length and 3.3 mm. in diameter. I do not understand why the colours of the seed beads and the slightly larger ones segregate so completely into these two categories, but there is very little variance within each lot.

The third category consists of three forms of the Corneline d'Aleppo bead. Four green-lined red, nine brown-lined red, and five white-lined red examples average 4.1 mm. in length and 5.0 mm. in diameter.

One very large (7.5 X 7.8 mm.) translucent blue bead is square in both longitudinal and transverse sections and is roughly faceted on all faces.

while a tool cut the button back to the desired thickness. A burred edge around the eye and the concentric tool marks usually identify this type. Examination of several pairs of knee-length breeches that were worn during the Revolution revealed that this style of button was used as a fastening device.

Though this evidence indicating a very early date for the type agrees with the Cadzow Lake stratigraphy, the Layer 3 specimen must have been deposited in the site nearly a century after its popularity had waned in the south.

#### *Glass*

*Date: ca. 1850*

With the exception of an opaque white bead measuring 3.5 X 5.2 mm., all the *beads* from Layer 3 are of the Cornaline d'Aleppo type. Nine green-lined red and six brown-lined red beads average 4.6 mm. in length and 5.5 mm. in diameter.

#### *Surface*

##### Locally Manufactured Goods

Several stone, bone, and wood artifacts from the surface of the site include types not present in the excavated collection.

#### *Stone.*

A *core fragment* of red-gray quartzite, measuring 55.0 X 24.1 X 15.9 mm., was found on the beach. Two *boulders* occurred on the surface of the site but were not collected; they appear on the site map (Fig. 2).

#### *Bone.*

A *fish hook shank* of caribou antler was made by splitting an antler beam and rounding off the corners and the distal end. The specimen has a straight outline and square cross-section with shoulders defining a tapering tang, 21.2 mm. long. Overall dimensions are 98.7 X 14.3 X 7.9 mm. Lateral scoring at the shoulders and on the tang probably facilitated attachment of a line. The distal end of the

Plate 2. Beaded moccasin from MjVi-1, Layer 1, F7010.  
National Museums of Canada Negative No. 72-315

