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NbVk-1: AN HISTORIC FISHING CAMP IN
OLD CROW FLATS, NORTHERN YUKON TERRITORY

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Type 3 includes two two-hole *mother-of-pearl buttons* which measure, respectively, 13 X 1.5 mm. (46: Sq. 2) and 10 X 2 mm. (13: Sq. 1). In each case the holes are set in a central depression on the front face, and the back is plain and nearly flat.

Glass.

Eight clear glass sherds appear to be fragments of a serving dish about 17.5 cm. in diameter (65-72: Sq. 3). The sides of the dish were fluted, and the flutes were rounded at the top and pointed at the bottom. The walls were slightly incurving with maximum thickness near the base of 4 mm., and the vessel had a smooth flat base.

A total of 100 beads can be divided into three categories on the basis of size: large, medium, and seed beads. The 83 seed beads measure 2.7 mm. or less in diameter and can be further subdivided. Round cross-sections characterize 57 seed beads with the following colour distribution: nine opaque white (2 = 19: Sq. 1; 3 = 51: Sq. 2; 3 = 75: Sq. 3; 1 = 103: Test Pit 6), three clear blue-lined (1 = 19, 1 = 51, 1 = 75), one clear purple-lined (75), three nearly opaque blue (1 = 75; 1 = 73: Sq. 3; 1 = 136: Sq. 1), one translucent blue (83: Sq. 4), three translucent green (1 = 73, 1 = 75, 1 = 136), one translucent lavender (75), one translucent yellow-orange (75), one opaque orange (103), and 34 opaque dark red (34 = 103).

The other 26 seed beads have hexagonal cross-sections and are characterized by the following colours: one clear (75), two clear purple-lined (1 = 51, 1 = 75), two clear green-lined (1 = 75, 1 = 103), two translucent blue (1 = 51, 1 = 75), two translucent dark yellow-brown (2 = 75), one translucent yellow-orange (75), four translucent yellow (4 = 75), three opaque orange (1 = 19, 2 = 75), and nine opaque red (9 = 75).

The one medium-size bead is multifaceted and translucent blue and measures 3.3 mm. long by 3.8 in diameter (129: unmapped test no. 2).

Sixteen large beads measure 3.2-8.7 mm. long and 4.5-6.4 mm. in diameter. All are rounded or square, and the following colours are present: nine opaque white (1 = 19; 6 = 86: Sq. 5;

$l = 109$: near fish trap; $l = 134$: Sq. 1), one translucent blue fragment (82: Sq. 4), four brown-lined red ($3 = 86$, $l = 103$), and two green-lined red ($l = 86$, $l = 103$). The lined red beads are of the Cornaline d'Aleppo variety (see Woodward 1965: 19-20; Vanstone and Townsend 1970: 96-97; Morlan 1972b).

Wood.

A form of *briar pipe* is represented by the badly charred and broken bowl of a "strong cork" variety (52: Sq. 3). Briar pipes were not normally traded in northwestern North America since they were regarded as more personal and more valuable than the common kaolin pipes which were widely available. The substitution of cork for the briar bowl makes this specimen even rarer. Pipes of this style were first produced in France, Germany, and England in the first quarter of the 19th century, and the British made more of them than their continental neighbours. They were not, however, sold through the Hudson's Bay Company or otherwise brought to North America as trade items (Stephens 1972). This specimen must have been obtained from one of the independent traders, a series of whom operated in the middle Porcupine drainage beginning with Cadzow at New Rampart House in 1904 and including several others at Old Crow, Whitestone village, and La Pierre House in subsequent years (Welsh 1970: 25; Balikci 1963: 35).

Leather.

The leather upper section of a modern *shoe pac* (133: surface "refuse") has already been mentioned since it was modified locally. This 12" boot appears to have been about size 10. The bottom must have been made of rubber, and the leather upper was dark red in colour. It was laced through eight pairs of holes, followed by three pairs of eye-hooks and a final pair of holes. Standardized sizing and full scale mass production generally dates from the first quarter of the 20th century (Anderson 1968).

Seven cm. of the tip of a narrow (1.5 cm.) *belt* or *strap*