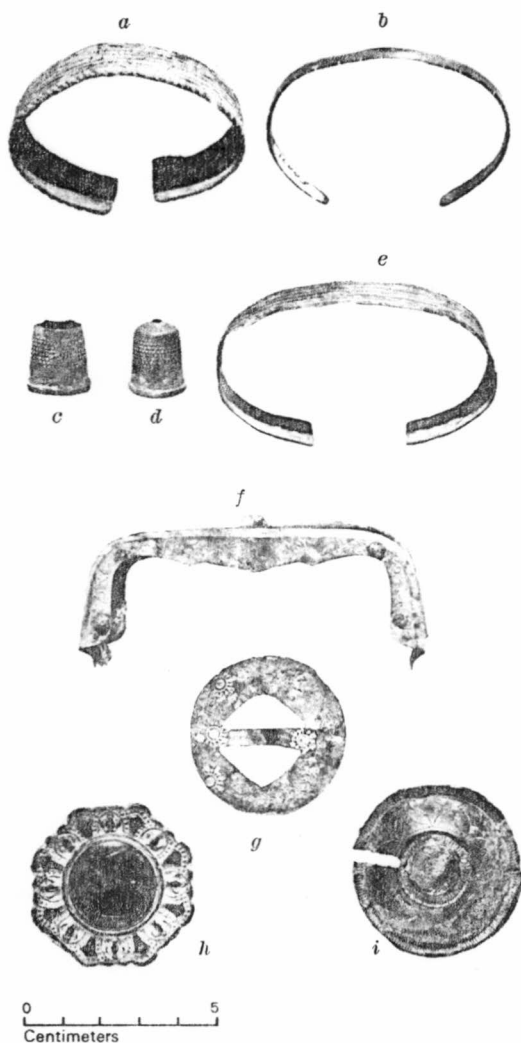


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**LIKE-A-FISHHOOK
VILLAGE
AND
FORT BERTHOLD
GARRISON RESERVOIR
NORTH DAKOTA**

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS 2

Figure 42.



Natural History, Chicago, is made of a gun barrel, as is a courting flute of the Winnebago (Quimby and Spoehr, 1951, pp. 135, 137).

Of two pairs of *tweezers* for removing beard hairs, one of sheet brass measures 5.4 cm. in length and 3.7 cm. in maximum width (fig. 39c). The other pair, of iron, is 5.7 cm. in length and 1.8 cm. in maximum width. There are also several fragmentary coils of brass and iron wire, which were used as tweezers (fig. 39b). The mean diameter of the coils is 2.0 cm.; the wire itself is 0.15 cm. in diameter. These objects, clipped into hair braids, sometimes served as ornaments. Other ornaments include four small, conical *tinklers* of tinned metal. One of two *thimbles* (fig. 42d), having a perforated top, may well have been used as an ornament. The second, with an open top (fig. 42c), is of the style used by tailors.

A flat *brooch*, cut from sheet brass die-stamped with a rosette decoration, has a diameter of approximately 4.3 cm. (fig. 42g). The object is similar in design to the "Scottish" brooch, and likewise has a bar across the midline. At opposite sides, near the bar, are small holes for fastening it to a garment.

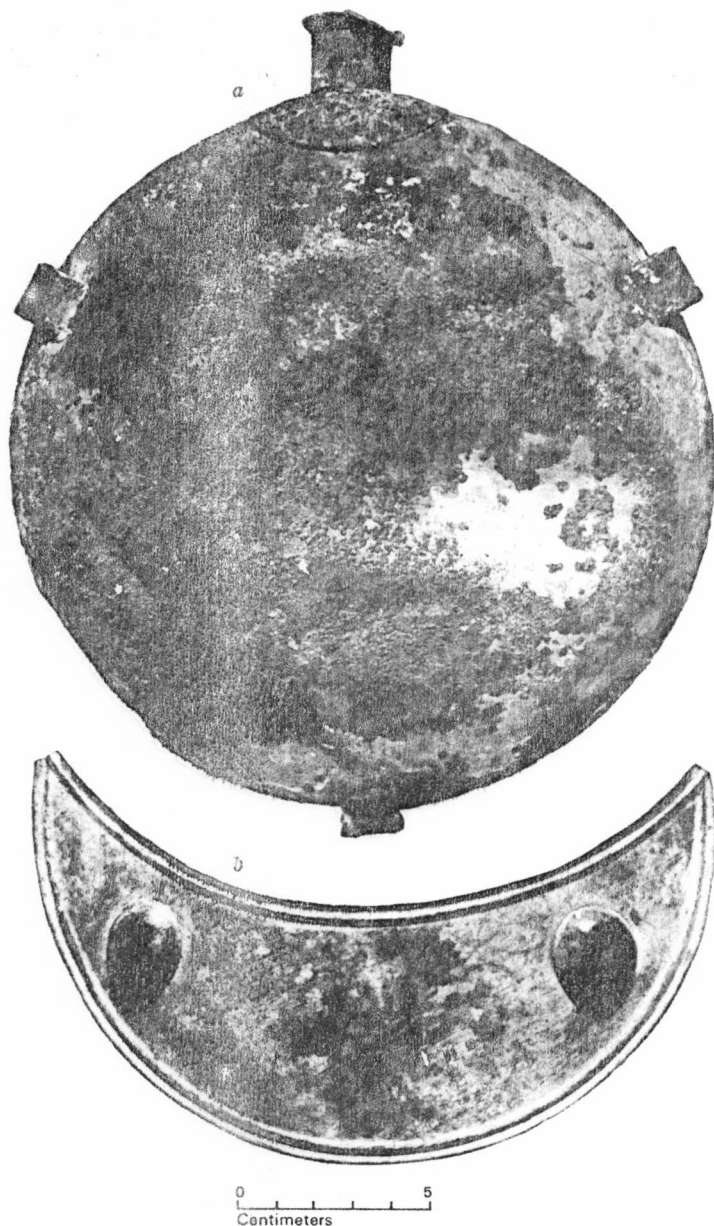
Harness ornaments, both die-stamped and hand decorated, were also obtained (fig. 42h and i), as well as the frame of a small *purse*, similarly decorated (fig. 42f).

An unusual ornament is a brass and gilt *gorget*, crescent-shaped and convex in section, measuring 18.5 cm. in maximum width and 7.0 cm. in maximum length at the midline. The obverse has two bosses, 2.3 cm. in diameter and 0.6 cm. in height, near the ends (fig. 43b). The reverse has two loops for attachment to a neck cord. The gorget is undecorated and lacks a manufacturer's mark. A decorated specimen from Fort Berthold II is described subsequently.

Other examples of jewelry include iron and brass *bracelets* with simple decorations (fig. 42a, b, and e). A large brass *sleigh bell* illustrates human adornment of another kind (fig. 39d).

Several lots of glass beads were found in the village area (fig. 44a-i). Two general classes are represented—the larger and showier beads, sometimes hand decorated and suitable for stringing on necklaces; and the smaller beads, sometimes referred to as seed or pound beads, which were frequently used singly or in short strands and sewed on hides or fabrics. Varieties named by the traders,

Figure 43.



such as pigeon egg, barleycorn, and others, are probably present, but only the first is clearly recognizable from its shape, little being known of the exact nature of others mentioned, such as wampum, snake, or agate beads (McDonnell, 1940, p. 185 ff.; and post inventories).

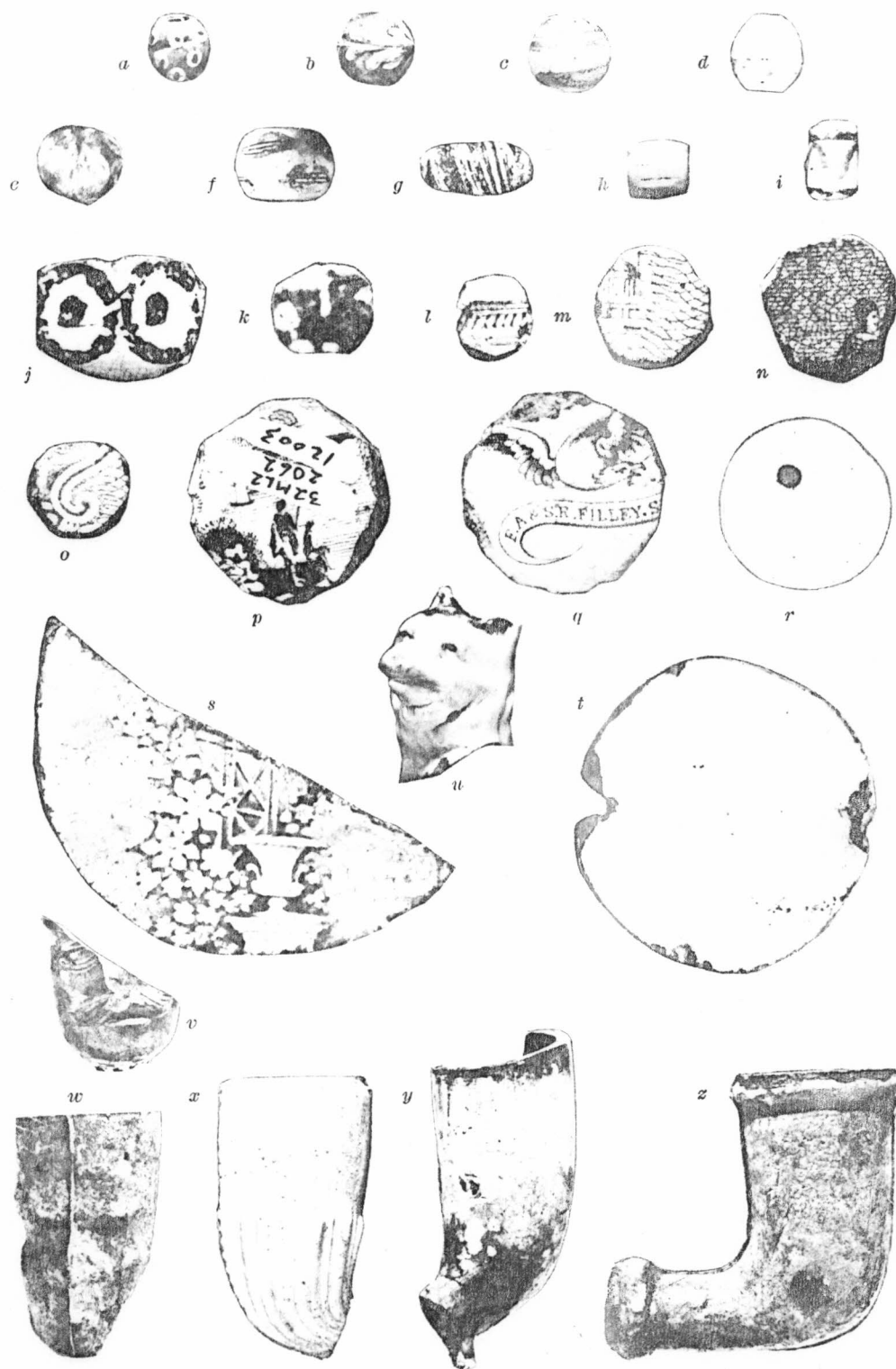
In general, all of these beads appear to be typical of varieties traded in the Plains at that time. Any refinement of this statement is impossible in view of the dearth of information documenting the history of glass beads in the Indian trade. The humble glass bead was a commodity of the first importance in the trade, here as elsewhere. It was a familiar kind of luxury goods that ultimately replaced native ornaments, including *Dentalium* shells, which were obtained through white traders as well as from other native peoples.

Bits of glass and glazed earthenware provided the villagers new materials for objects affording amusement. Eighteen *game pieces* (fig. 44j-q and s) are of a kind used in a game played by women, particularly among the Mandan (cf. Libby, 1906, pp. 444-445). One of these is of chipped glass; the others are bits of glazed earthenware ground to desired shapes. These pieces are direct parallels of worked bits of bison bone, shell, pottery, and other substances found at other native sites. Two specimens are reminiscent of perforated shell disks, commonly used on the Plains (fig. 44r and t). Even the head of a toy dog, of glazed ware, had survived to shed some light on children's playthings (fig. 44u). A different use of foreign materials is illustrated by a fragment of glass, pressure-flaked along one edge, probably used in cutting or scraping, and a splinter of glass whose edges have been dulled by use.

Clay *tobacco pipes*, factory-made and similar to specimens from outside the village, show that this trade article had begun to replace pipes of native manufacture (fig. 44v-z).

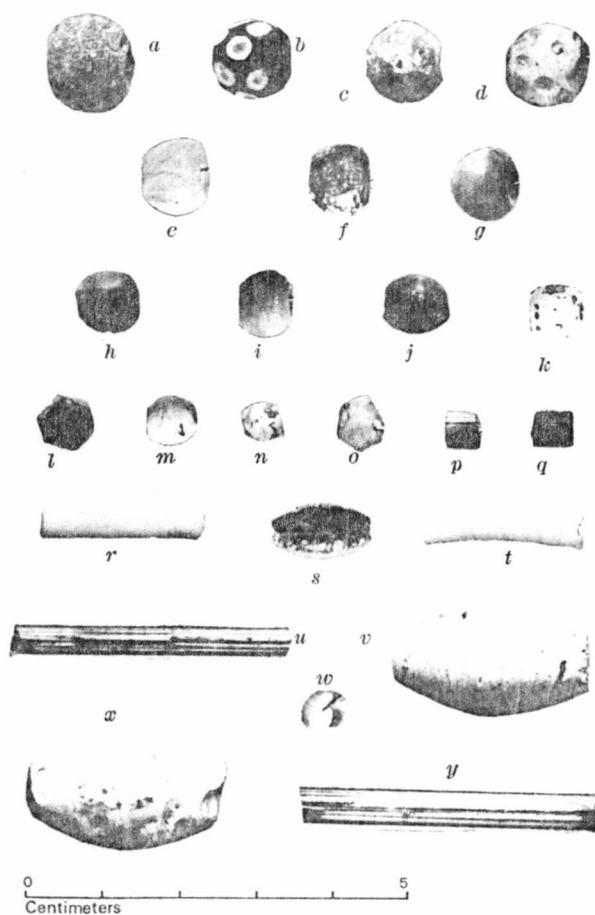
In the realm of personal items, the inhabitants of Like-a-Fishhook Village adopted many machine fabrics and articles from the Whites. Indeed, except for ceremonial use, garments of native materials, design, and fabrication had probably been largely displaced by goods of factory origin and foreign materials, frequently altered to suit native need or taste. Thus blankets were commonly used for clothing as well as bedding. Foot-

Figure 44. Glass beads and ceramic objects
from Like-a-Fishhook Village.



0 5
Centimeters

Figure 55. Glass and shell beads from Fort Berthold I.



the seven bracelets, three are made of brass wire, two of strips of rolled brass, and two of flat iron. The wire, of a relatively heavy gage, is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter. The rolled brass strips are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide and have parallel grooves, perhaps in imitation of coils of brass wire, which was traded at an early date (fig. 54b). One of the iron bracelets is plain, the other is decorated with cross-hatching.

The finger rings are of brass. One is made of a strip of flat metal and the other is cast. The latter, measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, is of a size suitable for use by a man.

Glass beads (fig. 55a-s, u-y) include varieties collected from the village and, in large numbers, from the second trading post. Beads of *Dentalium* (fig. 55t) probably reached the site largely through intertribal exchanges, but they were often handled as a commodity by the traders.

While not exclusively articles of the Indian trade, glass bottles should also be mentioned here. One interesting example of a marked bottle is of the kind originally made for Robert Turlington's "balsam of life," an English proprietary medicine of the early 18th century. Additional bottles of the Turlington type, some of which may be of American rather than of English manufacture, were obtained at Fort Berthold II.

A flat bottle of clear glass, with a height of $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches and a capacity of 1 ounce, bears on one face the molded legend "DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER", a well-known American panacea, devised in 1840 by Perry Davis. There are fragments of two marked bottles which originally held "DR. THOMPSON'S EYE WATER" and "MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT." Another bottle, with a height of 9 inches and a capacity of 1 quart, carries the molded legend "U.S.A. HOSPITAL DEPT." This specimen may have been left by military units in the 1860's. Bottles of this kind have been recovered from military posts elsewhere. A small vial, damaged by fire, may also have been a hospital item, perhaps for a narcotic.

Several machine-finished leather *shoes* are present. Two pairs of adult shoes, 10 and 11 inches in length, have square toes, steel pegs in the heel and arch, and stitched soles. Two shoes for children, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 5 inches high, have square toes, steel pegs in

Figure 73. Domestic articles from Fort Berthold II.

mark. "Iron[stone] / Manufactured / by A. S. [&] W. / For H. D. B[. . .]ge & Co.", without device or crest. The initials may be those of an American manufacturer. Other manufacturers' marks, largely of English firms, of the Staffordshire area, include: J. & G. Meakin, Ironstone China; Meakin Bros. & Co., Ironstone China, Burslem (now part of Stoke-on-Trent); Powell & Bishop, Ironstone China; J. W. Pankhurst & Co., Ironstone China; T. & R. Boote, Ironstone Patent; George Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent (with prize award device, Paris, Napoleon III); Felspar [sic], J. Edwards & Son, Dalehall, Opaque China; Cookson, Chetwynd, Cobridge; and Porcelain Opaque, Bridgewood & Son. Most of these marks are transfers; a few were die-stamped before firing.

One fragment (fig. 73d), bearing the British arms and the legends "Berlin Ironstone" and "Liddle, Elliot & Son" in a transfer mark, has the lozenge-shaped official British registration mark, employed from 1842 to 1883, recording the manufacture of the object. This mark includes the symbol "IV" signifying the class (earthenware), and the code marks "Z" for the year 1860, "C" for January, and "23" for the day of the month, indicating the piece was made on January 23, 1860. Another incomplete and illegible fragment has the official registration mark and manufacturer's name impressed on the base, rather than a transfer mark.

In addition to ordinary whiteware ("ironstone"), there are examples of transfer-decorated wares. Three sherds from a teacup and two from a dinner plate bear an Oriental scene on both exterior and interior in blue transfer, and resemble "Willow ware." Two small sherds from a bowl or cup have a pseudo-Gothic scene on both exterior and interior in dark brown transfer, and two small sherds from a teacup have an obscure arabesque design and a deep blue, overall glaze.

At least one whiteware sherd from a saucer is hand-decorated, having simple floral sprays on the margin in brown, green, blue, and red.

One sherd of a cup, apparently lacking a handle, appears to be of bone china and is decorated with a plain gold band on the exterior, near the lip.

A kitchen knife of steel, with wooden fittings fastened with brass pins, is approximately 10 inches long (fig. 73i). Similar specimens and portions of blades and shanks having pins of brass or steel for the fittings are also present. Some of the blades are much worn with use.

Table knives of steel, with or without handles of wood or bone, are present (fig. 73j-1). One of these, with bone fittings engraved with crosshatching, is probably machine-tooled (fig. 73m), and another has a plain recessed cast handle, originally lacquered (fig. 73j). Similar specimens carry the cast letters in relief in the recess, "M H & Co."

Three-tine table forks of steel are present. Some of these have bone or wood fittings with various designs on them (fig. 73g and h). Two specimens (fig. 73f) have solid cast handles, recessed, similar to the knife mentioned above. They may have been items of military issue.

There are soup spoons of base metal, iron, and silver-plated brass (fig. 73o and p). Those of base metal are roughly cast and undecorated except for one specimen, which has a shell-like design on the under surface of the bowl and a die-stamped mark on the under surface of the handle, "... TAW". The single soup spoon of silver-plated brass, represented by the handle only, is die-stamped on the under surface, "[H]all & Elton". Hall and Elton are said to have been silversmiths at Geneva, N.Y., as early as 1841 (Ensko, 1948, vol. 3, p. 66).

Teaspoons of iron and base metal are present. The handle of one iron specimen is ridged and decorated with a chevron or wedge. A teaspoon of base metal has a fiddle-back pattern (fig. 73n).

TRADE GOODS AND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS

No class of objects obtained from Fort Berthold II is better represented than that of glass beads, which were essential articles of the Indian trade. The collection, comprising more than 8,000 specimens, has been described and illustrated elsewhere (G. H. Smith, 1953). The present statement is based upon that account, and includes some additional observations.

The beads, of glass or glassy frit, fall into two major groups: the larger and more showy beads, particularly suitable for necklaces; and the smaller ones used for ornamenting hides

or fabric, called "seed beads" or, by the traders, "pound beads" (McDonnell, 1940, pp. 200-201, 210). Varieties named by the traders, and probably represented in this collection by certain larger specimens, include Pigeon Egg, in red, blue, and white; Agate, in blue and white; and Barleycorn, in white.

The seed beads are predominantly oblate spheroid or subcylindrical, and ordinarily have a dull surface texture. Seventy percent of them are in four colors: pale blue (24 percent), white or colorless (18 percent), yellow (14 percent), and green (14 percent). Of the rest, the more frequent colors are buff, pink, red, and black. A limited number of beads are in dark violet. Though the frequencies of colors, and also of sizes and types, would have been controlled by the manufacturers and the traders' supplies rather than by the ultimate consumers, attempts must have been made to furnish kinds particularly desired. The rarer colors and types may have been more highly valued by both traders and buyers.

Measurements, taken at right angles to the perforation, range from 0.12 to 0.42 cm., or slightly greater. The smallest beads, from 0.12 to 0.17 cm., would have required very fine needles for threading. Whether such needles were available is not certain; they do not seem to be listed in the trading post inventories. Probably fine sinew was often employed with these beads in decorating objects. It is also probable that the smaller beads were frequently acquired in strands and were used without rethreading.

The larger glass beads were individually made—this variety is sometimes referred to as wire-wound—and some were hand decorated by the application of bits of glass or frit, viscid glass, or pigment before they were fired.

The largest bead, approximately 2.5 cm. in diameter and somewhat less in length, is in opaque blue. Three specimens, 0.9 to 1.0 cm. in diameter and 1.1 to 1.2 cm. in length, have a dull white matrix into which were pressed small round fragments of opaque blue glass, possibly broken waste from the manufacture of seed beads. Another bead with a white matrix, measuring 0.9 cm. in diameter and length, has blue and pink fragments arranged in horizontal rows. A fragmentary bead with an opaque black matrix has bits of white frit impressed into it. Three opaque brown beads, 1.1 cm. in diameter and 1.0 cm.

in length, have white spots with blue dots, probably applied with a brush. A specimen of opaque dark blue glass, 0.8 cm. in diameter and length, is decorated with large white dots and wavy bands of dull yellow. One of the more striking beads, 1.4 cm. in diameter and length, and flattened at the ends, is of dull white frit spattered with blue.

A small group of beads are painted with thin pigments. A unique specimen, 1.1 cm. in diameter and 1.2 cm. in length, has an off-white matrix with a floral design in pale red. The fragment of another unique bead, barrel-shaped and measuring 0.9 cm. in diameter and approximately 1.8 cm. in length, has a matrix of painted opaque blue with painted bands of red, blue, and white, which give the effect of marbling. The fragment of another unique specimen, barrel-shaped and measuring 0.8 cm. in diameter and approximately 1.5 cm. in length, has a translucent dark red matrix with a white thread of frit, resembling a twisted cord, applied while the matrix was still viscid.

Among the larger undecorated beads, barrel-shaped specimens are less numerous than globular ones. The 25 barrel-shaped beads range from 0.5 to 0.8 cm. in diameter and 0.9 to 1.5 cm. in length; the matrices are opaque white (14), translucent red (7), and opaque green (4). Surface textures vary from dull to vitreous.

The 39 large, undecorated, globular beads present range from 0.6 to 1.8 cm. in diameter and from 0.7 to 1.3 cm. in length. The matrices are pale blue (13), translucent dark blue (9), black (5), white (5), translucent green (3), translucent red (2), opaque green, (1), and opaque pink (1).

In addition to seed and wire-wound beads, the collection includes glass beads made from tubing—long beads, sometimes called bugles; and short beads, both plain and faceted. Two long beads of white and black hexagonal tubing are 0.6 cm. and 0.3 cm. in diameter and 2.0 cm. and 3.5 cm. in length, respectively. Eleven short beads made of colorless hexagonal tubing, some with rough ends, measure from 0.3 to 0.5 cm. in diameter and from 0.4 to 0.6 cm. in length. Some of these specimens have hand-cut facets, presumably to enhance their appearance. Seventeen short beads of hexagonal tubing, with or without facets—13 in translucent dark green and 4 in translucent amber—

range from 0.3 to 0.8 cm. in diameter and from 0.3 to 1.7 cm. in length. Twenty-three short specimens made of faceted hexagonal tubing—18 in translucent blue and 5 in black—vary from 0.4 to 1.0 cm. in diameter and from 0.5 to 0.9 cm. in length.

There are only three long beads made of round glass tubing—one in black and two in white. They vary from 0.2 to 1.1 cm. in diameter and from 2.2 to 2.7 cm. in length.

Technical studies of glass-bead manufacture at Murano (Venice) and elsewhere, and of bead collections of known provenience from such industrial centers, are needed in order to trace historical developments in this field of manufacture and in the channels through which these objects reached Indian consumers in the West.

Metal beads were also made for the Indian trade. A tubular bead fashioned from a disk-shaped piece of sheet brass, with one side rolled over the other, is 0.6 cm. in diameter and 1.6 cm. in length. The ends are ground or smoothed, and the resulting shape is not unlike that of an olive pit. A cylindrical specimen, 0.7 cm. in diameter and 2.1 cm. in length, is a crudely rolled piece of sheet brass incised with two curved lines. These beads are comparable to the brass fringe clips found in Arikara graves of the 1820's near Mobridge, S. Dak. (Wedel, 1955, p. 159 and pl. 69f). Beads could be used as fringe clips merely by pressing them tightly against threads or thongs.

Of the 18 specimens of *Dentalium* present, three appear to be complete. The longest measures 3.2 cm. *Dentalium* shells, found particularly on the Pacific coast of North America, are known to have been traded to the tribes of the interior by native and white traders, who obtained them from coast tribes, or from eastern importers who seem to have called them "Iroquois shells." The high value placed upon such shells at Fort Berthold II by the traders was recorded by Matthews (1877, p. 28), who noted that, as late as 1866, 10 such shells, valued at 1 cent each, could be exchanged for a buffalo robe, whereas only 2 or 3 shells were exchanged for a robe previously. Hayden (1862, p. 269), probably using data provided by traders, referred to the use of *Dentalium* by the Blackfoot and the Cheyenne as "ornaments for the head." The inventory at Fort Benton, in 1851, listed "Spotted Sea Shells" and "California Shells"

(probably abalone), and the inventory at Fort Union, in the same year, mentioned these as well as "St. Lawrence Shells"—perhaps the same as Matthews' "Iroquois shells" (McDonnell, 1940, pp. 201, 211, 228).

Three pendants and several worked pieces of abalone are present. One pendant, 2.7 cm. in length, 1.6 cm. in width, and 0.2 in thickness, is rhomboidal in outline and has a drilled hole for suspension, 0.4 cm. in diameter, near the smaller end (fig. 74c). This specimen retains its natural inner gloss, with the rough exterior somewhat worked down. Another pendant, 4.4 cm. in length, 1.1 cm. in width, and 0.6 cm. in thickness, has a small hole, 0.2 cm. in diameter, drilled near one end (fig. 74b). It had been partially shaped by sawing or filing and by chipping. The third pendant, which is fragmentary and measures about 2.8 cm. in length, has part of a drilled perforation. It had been crudely chipped. Matthews (1877, p. 28) stated that fragments of abalone available at Fort Berthold II in the 1860's were supplied to the traders under the name "California shells," and that one of these unpolished shells was the equivalent in trade of a good buffalo robe.

Of three *hair pipes*, two of shell and one probably of domestic (beef?) bone, only the latter is complete, having a maximum diameter of 0.8 cm. at the midsection and a length of 9.2 cm. These tubelike beads were often of white manufacture, lathe-turned, highly polished, and tapering slightly from the midsection toward the ends. One broken specimen, trimmed and smoothed near the middle after breakage, may have been re-used. The other broken specimen appears to have been discarded.

Hair pipes of shell and bone are familiar in the adornment of the Plains Indians, who wore them in several ways. Wedel (1955, pp. 165-166) describes specimens from the Arikara graves previously mentioned, and Ewers (1957) provides useful comparative data. Though hair pipes are popularly regarded as characteristic of Plains costume, they may actually have been adopted at a late date. The bone specimen from Fort Berthold II may represent a trade article of the 1880's (personal communication from John C. Ewers, U.S. National Museum, March 28 and April 28, 1955).

A fragmentary *coil* of brass wire, 0.15