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METAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS  
AND MATERIALS FROM YUQUOT, B.C.

by  
RICHARD LUEGER

(1973)

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## Abstract

The various metal and miscellaneous artifacts and materials recovered from the Nootkan village of Yuquot indicate that the site of the excavation has been mainly a residential area since the late 19th century when the Nootkans seem to have begun adopting Eurocanadian material culture fairly suddenly. Virtually all of the artifacts included in this study are products of an industrialized society. They originated in Canada, the U.S.A., Britain, continental Europe and probably the industrialized Orient as well. Most of the datable artifacts were produced in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, with a significant scattering extending into the mid-20th century.

The Nootkans used imported metal to make at least four artifacts: a nose ring, two fishhooks, a small rod of unknown purpose. None of the alteration to other artifacts seems to have been directed to re-use.

Nails comprised the single largest segment of the component with household consumer goods accounting for much of the rest. There were few examples from the Nootkan tool kit, but they fitted the indigenous pattern of hunting, fishing and woodworking.



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## Introduction

The objects described herein are the metal and miscellaneous artifacts and materials remaining after prehistoric artifacts, ceramics (excepting construction materials), glass, and tobacco pipes were separated from the assemblage for detailed analysis. The assemblage was recovered from the Nootkan village of Yuquot, on Nootka Island off the west coast of Vancouver Island, where excavations were conducted by the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, during the summer of 1966 (see Folan and Dewhirst: 1966).

Much of the potpourri in this report was either too limited a sample, too corroded or fragmentary, or of too recent vintage to deserve discussion beyond a basic description. Fortunately, the vast majority of the artifacts is within the experience of most contemporary North Americans who will readily understand the nature of the component from the simple descriptions and illustrations provided.

The value of this study lies chiefly in its affirmation that Eurocanadian culture did not begin to make serious inroads into indigenous life styles until the last quarter of the 19th century. The historical artifacts can serve as time markers in the interpretation of the stratigraphy as well, although any insight into social processes is beyond what can be attempted here.

As indicated in the Acknowledgements, many of the manufacturers whose products were identified at Yuquot were

good enough to supply the relevant dating information. For the dating and identification of some of the other artifacts, the writer consulted firms in Ottawa and Vancouver: roofing contractors for the asphalt shingles, an automotive electrical supply house for the spark plug, and a sporting goods store for the sizes and uses of the fishing gear.

Readers may note that some artifacts are identified in the text by a general provenience number, while others have an individual artifact number appended to the provenience number. In the former case the artifact was simply deposited in the level bag, while in the latter case an excavator chose to plot the exact position of a particular artifact, and was obliged therefore to apply a specific number.

The great majority of the artifacts dealt with in this study were recovered from the uppermost strata of the main trench within the village of Yuquot. A small number was also recovered from excavations on the small island at the mouth of Friendly Cove where the Spanish maintained a gun battery. (Itself nameless, it is one of the San Miguel Islands, and for convenience will be referred to in the text simply as "San Miguel Island.")

## Building Hardware and Materials

### Asphalt Roofing Shingles

Fragments of asphalt roofing shingles, some red and some grey, were recovered from 1T1A2, 1T1X1, and 1T1X2. Asphalt shingles did not come into common use in Canada till the 1930s.

### Sawn Wood

Fragments of sawn wood, some with traces of aqua-green oilbase paint, were recovered from 1T1H4 and 1T1J2.

### Red Brick

Fragments of red brick (Fig. 1d) were recovered from 1T1E2, 1T1F2, 1T1H5, 1T6T1 and 1T1X1.

### Tile

A thick waterworn fragment of coarse orange earthenware (1T3C3, Fig. 1f) has traces of a siliceous coating, possibly a glaze, on its concave face. Too thick to be from a vessel, it is perhaps a tile.

### Mortar

A lump of grey mortar embedded with a few fragments of cut nails (Fig. 1e) was recovered from 1T2G3.

### Plaster

Fragments of wall plaster, similar and probably from the same wall, were recovered from 1T2K2A and 1T2M1. One surface of each fragment was rippled, the other flat.

### Composition Board

A fragment 2.5 mm thick of decomposing composition board was recovered from 1T1L1C. It was of the heavy pressed cardboard rather than the "Masonite" type.

### Screws

The 13 woodscrews were all flatheaded and countersunk, with transverse slots in the heads. Nelson (1968: 2) states that "machine-pointed screws with constantly tapered threads seem to have been introduced in the 1830s." Mass-production of screws by automatic lathes was evidently a feature of the latter half of the 19th century, appearing mainly in the U.S.A. and Great Britain (Galloway 1958: 646-7).

### Brass Woodscrews

Two brass woodscrews were recovered: one, 1-1/2 in. long, from 1T2E3; and another, 1-3/4 in. long, from 1T1K2A.

### Iron or Steel Woodscrews

Eleven iron or steel woodscrews were recovered: one 1-in. screw from 1T2B1A; one 5/8 in. screw from 1T3B1B; one fragmentary screw from 1T1E2; four 1-1/4-in. screws from 1T2E3; one 1-1/4-in. screw from 1T2F1; one 1-in. screw and one 1-1/2-in. screw from 1T1K2A; and one 3/4-in. screw from 1T2M1.

## Nuts and Bolts

### Brass

One headless brass bolt, 2-3/4 in. long by 3/16 in. in diameter, was recovered from 1T2G6. The unthreaded end is tapered, possibly so it could be driven into wood, leaving the threaded end protruding.

### Iron or Steel

Two bolts, seven nuts and two washers were recovered. A heavy bolt with nut and washer was recovered from 1T2F1. The bolt is 3-3/4 in. long; shaft diameter, 1/2 in.; and head and washer, 3/4 in. hexagonal. A heavy, round-headed bolt with nut and washer (Fig. 1k) was also found in 1T2F1. Three nuts, 1-1/4 in. hexagonal; one nut, 1-1/2 in. hexagonal; and one nut, 3/4 in. square; were recovered from 1T1M1.

## Staples

Three heavy iron staples were recovered: one staple, length 1-3/4 in., from 1T1K1; one staple, length 1-1/4 in., from 1T1L1B; and 1T2E2-1003, one staple, length 2 in. (Fig. 1h).

## Nails

The 2070 "nails" include any pointed or tapered metal shafts that would have been hammered into wood or another construction material as fasteners. The nails from Yuquot have been grouped into five categories: wrought nails, cut nails, wire nails, and bar spikes, all in iron or steel, and cast nails, in iron and in brass. The wrought, cut and wire



nails reflect in their order the historical sequence of methods used to make nails for general construction purposes.

The cut and wire nails represent the largest, most widely distributed, and, with their various sizes, the most diversified groups of historical artifacts from Yuquot. They also lend themselves to use as time markers, cut nails being largely 19th century and wire nails largely 20th century in provenance. The common cut and the common wire nails have therefore been inventoried side by side in Tables 2 and 3, saving space and providing convenience of comparison for each lot. All quantities in these tables represent minimums based on counts of complete or nearly complete heads. Where all or most of the shank was present, the nail was counted in the "Ac" column for "Actual measurement." Where little or nothing but the head remained, the original length was subjectively inferred by comparison to complete examples and the fragmentary nail was counted in the "Ap" column, meaning "Approximate measurement."

### Wrought Nails

Wrought nails are generally identified by their square or rectangular shanks tapering to a point along all four sides. Being hand forged, they also tend to exhibit more irregularities than machine-made nails. Ten wrought nails were identified from the Yuquot assemblage (Table 1), eight of them from lots which, from their ceramic content, have been identified with the era of the Spanish Occupation: 1T3B2, 1T1C4, 1T2C5, 1T3C4, and 1T3C5 in the main trench within Yuquot, and 1T1Q1 from the Island of San Miguel. The other two wrought nails were recovered out of context (1T1X1). Nine of the ten can be classed as "common nails,"

that is, wood-fasteners for general construction with the very approximate proportions of 1:1.5:15 (maximum shank width: maximum head width: overall length). Eight of these common nails had flat rectangular heads and the ninth, one from 1T1X1, had a rose head. The tenth wrought nail, from 1T2C5 (Fig. 1j), had a short shank and a broad round head, much like a modern roofing nail. Wrought nails were superseded by cut nails in the U.S.A. during the period 1790-1830 (Nelson 1968: 4) but it was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that wrought nails were eclipsed by cut nails in Canada (Priess: pers. com.). Nailers did, however, continue to make wrought nails for specialized purposes.

#### Cut Nails

Cut nails also have square or rectangular shanks and are generally proportioned similarly to wrought nails. Cut nails are distinguishable from wrought nails by, among other things, the fact that they usually taper only along two opposing faces, reflecting their origin as sections cut from flat plates of iron. At least 1184 common cut nails were recovered from Yuquot (Fig. 1g; Tables 2 & 3). They seem to be of the standard machine-headed type produced since the 1830s. Despite their superior holding power, cut nails were displaced in the U.S. market by the progressively cheaper wire nails during the 1890s (Nelson 1968: 10). The same is probably true of Canada whose technological development was closely allied with that of the U.S.A. by the end of the 19th century.

#### Wire

The 826 wire nails identified included 802 common nails

(Fig. 1i; Tables 2 & 3), 21 finishing nails (Table 4), i.e., slender nails with a narrow bulbous head, and three roofing nails, i.e., short-shanked shingle nails with a broad head. The roofing nails were 7/8 in. long (1T2E2), 1 in. long (1T1K2A), and 2-1/4 in. long (1T2J1). The roofing nails from 1T2E2 and 1T2J1 were galvanized, a feature introduced about 1900 (Fontana and Greenleaf, et al 1962: 50).

#### Cut and Forged

This group includes 35 particularly heavy square iron or steel nails, such as would commonly be called spikes, that were not made like common wrought, cut or wire nails (Table 5). They likely originated as sections cut from iron or steel bars with their heads and points probably being forged. Broad points produced by a bifacial bevel at the tip and pyramidal points produced by a four-sided taper at the tip were both present. Such spikes were likely employed in the logging industry, perhaps for securing chains to logs for boom formation.

#### Cast

##### *Brass*

Eleven square-shanked brass nails were recovered. The points had a four-sided taper and, although no casting marks were noted, it is suggested they were cast. They were likely intended for use in marine construction, being more resistant to salt water corrosion than iron. There was one example 1 in. long (1T1M1), one 1-1/8 in. long (1T2G6), one 1-1/4 in. long (1T1B1), and eight nails 1-7/16 in. long (two nails from 1T1G3, and one each from 1T3C2, 1T2L2A, 1T2L3B,

1T2L4, 1T2M2, and 1T1X1).

### *Iron*

Four iron nails are believed to have been cast, being small and tapering along all four sides. They were all relatively short-shanked and broad-headed and might well be classed as "tacks;" they were in all likelihood intended not for construction per se but to fasten other materials to wood. Judging from their provenience, one might infer that they were produced in the 20th century. They include one example 1 in. long (1T2J3A) and three 1-1/4 in. long from 1T1M1 and 1T2M2 (two examples).

### Door Hardware

Five door hardware items were recovered: a steel lock-bolt (1T2B1-437X, Fig. 1c), a fragment of a steel lock-bolt (1T1J1), a steel doorknob spindle (1T2L2A, Fig. 1b), a steel ball, diameter 1.25 cm, atop a broken shaft, probably a fragmentary hinge pin (1T2R1-26X), and a rim lock (1T1X1, Fig. 1a). A rim lock is attached to the face of the rim of the door rather than set within the edge of the door. This example has a stamped steel case with a maximum diameter of 1.75 cm and is labelled "B.L.W." ["B\_\_\_\_ Lock Works?"]. This style of lock is still commonly seen in Canadian houses built in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, though the style predates that era and similar models are still made.

## Tools and Equipment

### Axe

A steel axe blade (Fig. 2a), poll width 2.4 cm, was recovered from 1T2H3B.

### Gouges

Two fragmentary steel gouges, both having the bits and tangs broken off and both from 1T1X1, were distinguished. One is 3.8 cm wide and has a maximum thickness of 0.36 cm and the other is 2.5 cm wide and has a maximum thickness of 0.2 cm.

### Wedge

A heavy steel wedge (Fig. 2b) was recovered from the surface (1T1X2).

### Files

Three definite iron files and one fragment possibly from a file were identified: a pointed iron shaft fragment, possibly a file tang (1T2H3A, Fig. 2c); a flat file in two fragments, thickness 0.25 cm, maximum width 1.55 cm, original length about 19 cm (1T1J2, Fig. 2e); two fragments of a flat file, thickness 0.42 cm, maximum width 2.05 cm, original length about 25 cm (1T1K2A and 1T1L2B, Fig. 2f); and a triangular file, maximum thickness about 1.0 cm,

original length about 14 cm, both tips broken off (1T1X1, Fig. 2d).

### Chain

A heavy iron chain (1T2X2), possibly used for towing logs, was found on the surface of the site of the Spanish battery. The chain was forged of 156 elliptical links with crude hooks at either end, totalling at least 5.36 metres. Two of the links are riveted mending links; the rest of the links measure 5.7 cm by 4.1 cm by 1.2 cm thick.

### Firearms and Accessories

#### Northwest Gun

The remains of at least one Northwest trade gun were found on the site of the Spanish battery. They are a steel gunlock (1T1W1, Fig. 3c), and two ramrod guides of ribbed sheet brass (1T2T1-214 and 1T2X2, Fig. 3a, b).

The Northwest gun was a light flintlock musket, usually about 24 gauge (Hanson 1955: 2), though possibly ranging up to 16 gauge (Witthoft 1967: 38). It had emerged as a standardized type by 1761 (Gooding 1960: 87) and was still in production in the last quarter of the 19th century. It was traded chiefly to Indians. "Northwest" refers to the Northwest of the 19th century, mainly the Great Plains, and not specifically to the Northwest Coast of North America.

The popularity of the Northwest gun derived from its relative lightness, cheapness, simplicity, and durability. It was still commonly used in the second half of the 19th century when faster-loading, longer-ranged and more accurate breech-loading weapons were available.

Northwest guns were produced in Britain, the U.S.A. and Belgium, but British smiths were the main suppliers for Canada. The gunlock recovered from Yuquot retains no identifying marks, but with its rounded heel it resembles examples in the literature of British gunlocks produced in the mid- to late 19th century. There is comparatively little superficial variety between Northwest guns, particularly for an item in production for over 100 years. Indians exercised quality control by insistence on close conformity to the standardized type, even to the decorative chasings.

#### Flintlock Pistol Tumbler Bridle

An iron or steel tumbler bridle from 1T3A1 (Fig. 3d) came from a gunlock, probably a pistol's. For reference, note the tumbler bridle rusted into the Northwest gunlock mechanism (Fig. 3c).

#### Flints

Several flint fragments were found, some of them gunflints for flintlock firearms. Five varieties of flint were present: blond, dark grey, mottled grey, black, and red-brown. The blond and dark grey specimens are imported gunflints. The rest are of indeterminate origin and purpose. They may be North American, but are not native to the region and were found only within historical period deposits. They may have simply been ship's ballast that somehow found its way ashore, or they may have been expressly imported for knapping gunflints or strike-a-lights on the site. No evidence of this has, however, been found.



*French Gunflints (Blond)*

The blond flints (Figs. 3e, f) can safely be attributed to a French origin in both material and knapping technique. The superiority of the fine-grained French flint led to a considerable international trade in the 18th century. French flints gained ascendancy over other types and from 1740 to the early 19th century were commonly used by French, British, and Americans alike in North America. Such large surpluses of French flints were stocked in North America in the first quarter of the 19th century that supplies were still available in the early 20th century, even though production was negligible after 1830 (Witthoft 1967: 32-3).

Two French gunflints, both probably from a rifle or a small musket, were recovered. One (1T2G2, Fig. 3e) indicates substantial use; the other (1T2G3-1306X, Fig. 3f) indicates moderate use. Three chips (1T2R2-151X, 1T6R1-275 and -280) were also recovered.

*English Gunflint (Dark Grey)*

The dark grey flint (1T1H3-1361, Fig. 3g) is surely of English origin, again both in material and style. It may be from Brandon, the site of Britain's largest flint quarries. The British gunflint industry began in earnest about 1780, but most English flints were produced during the 19th century (Witthoft 1967: 36).

The well-knapped English gunflint recovered at Yuquot is typical of its kind and would probably have been used for a pistol or a rifle; however, virtually no use is indicated.

*Possible Gunflint (Black)*

A crude, black, partially waterworn, spall (1T1M1-1878X, 3h) may have been used as a pistol or rifle gunflint. It

resembles Dutch gunflints of the 17th or 18th centuries.

#### *Miscellaneous Flint Fragments*

Mottled Grey. The mottled grey flint chips and spalls are not likely artifacts in themselves. Several examples were recovered, from 1T2A2, 1T1H3, 1T2H2A, 1T2L3B, and 1T1X2. The fragment from 1T2L3B still has particles of limestone infused in it (Fig. 3i).

Red-Brown. Merely a chip of red-brown flint was recovered from 1T2H1.

#### Brass Cartridge Cases (Table 6)

A total of 14 rifle cartridge cases representing at least seven different rifles, and six shotgun shells representing at least two shotguns were recovered. With the exception of the .22, all of the rifle calibres would be suitable for any medium to heavy game found in the area, even bear, but undoubtedly would have been used primarily for deer. The .22 would have been used for birds and small animals such as rabbits, as would the shotguns.

The .22 cartridges are, typically, rimfire, while all of the other rifle and shotgun cartridges are centrefire.

#### *.22 Calibre*

Four .22 long cartridge cases (Fig. 4a) were recovered, one from 1T1A1, two from 1T3A1 and one from 1T2B2.

.22 long cartridges were being produced by the Dominion Cartridge Company in Brownsburg, P.Q., by 1897. Dominion has since been absorbed into Canadian Industries Limited,

where virtually identical cartridges are still in production (Freeland: pers. com.).

#### *.30-30 Calibre*

Three .30-30 cartridge cases were found, two Kynoch (Fig. 4b) from 1T2E3 and 1T2H1, and one Dominion Cartridge Company (1T2Q2-227, Figs. 3k, 4c).

The .30-30, the immensely popular small-bore hunting cartridge, was first marketed in the U.S.A. in 1895. All three of these cartridge cases can be dated no more specifically than from this date to the mid-20th century. Kynoch Limited of Birmingham, England merged into Imperial Chemicals in 1925. An inquiry to Birmingham elicited the following reply: "we are still making 30-30 cartridges with exactly the same headmark [KYNOCH] as you describe and, under the circumstances, we can give you no definite information at all as to the possible year of manufacture," (Rowlands: pers. com.). A later request for clarification produced the following information: "The headstamp on present cartridges say 'ELEY-KYNOCH'. We assume that the Kynoch and Eley headstamps respectively were discontinued after 1925," (Svanheld: pers. com.).

#### *.303 Calibre*

One .303 calibre cartridge case (1T2E3-1220, Fig. 4d) was found.

The .303 became the standard calibre for the British army in 1888 and for the Canadian Army in 1893-94. It was retained until NATO standardization in 1955. This particular cartridge was produced at the Canadian Government Arsenal at Valcartier, Quebec, between 1892 and 1909 (Freeland: pers. com.). On the headstamp the "D C" stands

for Dominion of Canada, the Canadian army having inherited the traditional broad arrow identification mark of the British army; the lower "C" indicates cordite loading; and the "IV", Mark IV, presumably the fourth in a succession.

#### *.38-55 Calibre*

One .38-55 calibre Kynoch cartridge case (Fig. 4e) was recovered from 1T2H3A.

"This was originally introduced in 1884 and was especially useful for target practice and against deer. It was illustrated in our 1925 catalogue but not in the 1930 edition; the conclusion is that we ceased manufacture sometime between these two dates. It had a 255 grain bullet with a diameter of .375." Our 1925 catalogue shows it to be used for Winchester single shot and model 94 repeating rifles, although we know that it was also used in Marlin and Ballard rifles," (Rowlands: pers. com.). No commercial rifles have been available in this calibre since the 1930s.

#### *.44-40 Calibre*

One unfired .44-40 calibre cartridge was found (1T1G3-1725, Figs. 3j, 4f).

The .44-40 was designed for the Winchester model 1873 lever-action rifle, though Colt later chambered a revolver for it. This particular cartridge type was produced by Dominion Cartridge Company from as early as 1897 until 1947 (Freeland: pers. com.).

#### *.45-70 Calibre*

Two .45-70 calibre U.M.C. cartridges (1T1X1 and 1T2E3-1220, Fig. 4g) and one .45-70 calibre Winchester cartridge (1T1X1,

Fig. 4h) were recovered.

Introduced with the Winchester Springfield rifle and adopted by the U.S. army in 1873, the .45-70 is rarely used today. Except for revival versions of the Winchester Springfield, no .45-70s have been commercially available since the 1930s. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company (U.M.C.) solid head (SH) cartridges were made in the U.S. between 1885 and 1902, when U.M.C. and Remington merged and the "REM-UMC" headstamp was introduced.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company's .45-70 was probably produced between 1886 and the mid-1950s, though possibly as early as 1874 (Skinner: pers. com.).

#### *.45-70-405 Calibre*

One .45-70-405 calibre cartridge case was recovered from 1T1X1 (Figs. 3l, 4i).

Merely a .45-70 with a 405-grain bullet, this cartridge would have been used in a standard .45-70 chamber. Dominion Cartridge Company produced this cartridge type from about 1897 to as late as 1922 (Freeland: pers. com.).

#### *.45-90 Calibre*

One .45-90 calibre cartridge case was recovered from 1T2E3 (Figs. 3m, 4j).

The Winchester Central Fire (WCF) .45-90 was introduced with the Winchester model 1886 rifle. Production of the cartridge lasted until about 1936 (Barnes 1965: 112).

#### *12 Gauge*

Five brass bases of 12-gauge cartridges were recovered, the cardboard tubes having disintegrated. The two Dominion

Imperial bases (Fig. 4k) were found in 1T2E3 and 1T2A1, the Maxum base (Fig. 4l) in 1T2M1, the Eley and Kynoch bases (Figs. 4m, n) in 1T1G2.

The Dominion Imperial and the Maxum bases were all made by the Dominion Cartridge Company, the former between 1927 and 1954, the latter between 1954 and 1968 (Freeland: pers. com.). The Eley and Kynoch bases were made between an unknown date in the late 19th century and 1925 when both firms were integrated into Imperial Chemicals (Rowlands: pers. com.).

#### *16 Gauge*

One solid brass 16-gauge cartridge case (Figs. 3n, 4o) was recovered from 1T2G5.

It was produced in the U.S.A. by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company after 1875 (Skinner: pers. com.). Solid brass shotgun cartridges were not commonly marketed after 1930.

#### *Cannon Ball*

One cast-iron cannon ball (Fig. 3p), heavily rusted but presumably a five pounder, was recovered from the surface of 1T8R on San Miguel Island. The Spanish maintained a gun battery on the island during their occupation of Yuquot in 1789 and from 1790 to 1795, but the ball may have been left by one of the many traders who visited the site in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

#### *Animal Traps*

Two steel leg-hold trap crossbars of the standard Newhouse type were recovered from the surface of the main trench

(1T1X2, Figs. 5a, b); 5a being welded and 5b riveted together. The welded example retains the step plate, around whose rim, barely legible is stamped: ONEIDA VICTOR ANIMAL TRAP. The words "LEG" and "MADE" are also distinguishable, and stamped within the V-shaped Victor trademark is "1-1/2", the trap size. A letter and photograph to the Woodstream Corporation of Lititz, Pennsylvania was rewarded with the following information:

The photographs of traps labeled a and b are "Oneida Victor" or "Victor" traps No. 1-1/2 used extensively by marten and mink trappers of the North. They are also universal favorites with skunk and opossum trappers everywhere. They can be also be used for woodchuck trapping.

The jaw spread of the "Oneida Victor No. 1-1/2" trap is 4-3/4".

The "Victor" brand trap was first manufactured at Sherrill, New York in 1886 and in Canada in 1896. In 1924, Mr. C.M. Woolworth, President of Animal Trap Company of America, purchased the mouse and rat rap department from Oneida Community. In 1925, they bought the steel trap business and amalgamated the two as the principal operating unit of Animal Trap Company of America.

The original "Victor" brand trap was manufactured in 1886. The "Oneida Victor Trap" was first manufactured in 1924. The original traps were made with a riveted crossbar and were changed to a welded crossbar in 1933 (Stevens: pers. com.).



The welded example is thus dated at post-1933, the riveted one 1886-1933.

### Fishing Gear

The number of items of fishing equipment is small, considering that the Nootkans have traditionally depended on fish for the main part of their diet; however, two of the fishhooks were handmade, indicating a transitional stage utilizing Eurocanadian material, indigenous labour, and a blend of technique and style.

#### *Handmade Copper Hooks*

A copper fishhook, 3 cm long, has lateral notches on the shank for attaching a line (1T2A2, Fig. 5i). The hook, though not the shank, is comparable to a size 3/0 modern hook. Such a hook would be used for fish of five to ten pounds or more.

The second copper fishhook, 2.95 cm long, has a slightly spatulate proximal tip and a barbless point (1T2G1, Fig. 5h). It is comparable to a size 2/0 modern hook and would be suitable mainly for fish under five pounds.

#### *Steel Hooks*

Two steel fishhooks were recovered. One steel fishhook, 6.2 cm long, is about a size 7/0, suitable mainly for fish of five to 15 pounds (1T2E3-1233, Fig. 5j). The second steel fishhook (1T1K4B-1458) is heavily rusted, but is apparently identical to the first.

*Gaffhook*

One heavy steel gaffhook (1T1X2, Fig. 5k) was recovered.

*Weights*

Three cylindrical and one solid elliptical lead line sinkers were found. Sinkers are generally sold graded in ounces in Canada, but as none of these examples weighed in at a round unit or common fraction, precise metric weight is provided as well as approximate ounce weight. The solid line sinker weighs 36.8 g, or about 1-1/4 oz., and is pinched onto a heavy cotton line (1T1X1, Fig. 5f); several notches have been cut into either face. The cylindrical net sinkers are as follows: 1T1A2-163 (Fig. 5e) has a maximum diameter of 3.34 cm and weighs 149 g, about 5-1/4 oz.; the second (1T1M1, Fig. 5c) has a maximum diameter of 2.85 cm and weighs 90.1 g, about 3 oz.; and the third (1T1X2, Fig. 5d) has a maximum diameter of 2.85 cm and weighs 85.7 g, about 3 oz.

*Swivel*

A small nickel line swivel (1T2E2-1018X, Fig. 5g) was found. It is 2.35 cm long, about a size 4. Such a swivel would be used on a trolling line baited for fish of roughly 10 to 20 pounds.

*Machine Parts**Brass Casing*

A semi-cylindrical brass casing 0.15 cm thick (1T1L1A, Fig. 6d) may have been a bearing.

*Wheel*

A steel one-piece wheel and axle (1T1L2A, Fig. 6e) was recovered. It is 1.58 cm wide; axle length 3.97 cm. Perhaps it is from a small trolley.

*Spark Plug*

No manufacturer's mark is extant on the spark plug (1T2L2A, Fig. 6c). This type of spark plug was most commonly used in the Model T Ford engine, thus giving it a rough production span of 1907 to 1927. It may have pre-dated and definitely could have post-dated this period, however, considering the popularity of the Model T. The engine from which the plug came was most likely installed in a boat, though it could have driven an electrical generator or even an airplane.

*Generator Head*

A steel plate with a central shaft (Fig. 6a) was recovered from 1T1K2A. It was probably a head from a small electrical generator attached to an engine installed in a boat.

*U-shaped Part*

A small steel U-shaped part (Fig. 6b) was recovered from 1T1K1.

*Steel Washer*

A heavy steel washer, diameter 4.35 cm, thickness 0.65 cm, hole diameter 2.03 cm, was recovered from 1T1K2A.

## Household Goods

### Clockwork Parts

Five cogwheels were recovered: a thin flat brass cogwheel, diameter 3.25 cm (1T1F8, Fig. 7**b**); a small iron cogwheel on an axle, diameter 0.95 cm (1T1J2); a thin flat iron cogwheel, diameter 4.24 cm, with a fragment of iron mainspring attached to the axle (1T1J2); a small iron cogwheel, diameter 0.45 cm (1T1K2A); and a flat iron cogwheel, diameter 2.11 cm (1T1M1). A small iron flywheel, diameter 2.8 cm and thickness 0.75 cm was found in 1T2K2B (Fig. 7**b**); the wheel was mounted on a shaft, on the end of which was another, smaller wheel.

### Coal Oil Lamp

A brass, wick housing-adjuster from a coal oil (kerosene) lamp (1T1L2-1622, Fig. 7**a**) was recovered. On the adjuster knob is stamped "MADE IN AMERICA." Kerosene was discovered in 1846, and by 1861 was abundant and cheap enough for most Canadians to use for home lighting.

### Records

Fragments of a thick plastic 78-r.p.m. phonograph record(s) were recovered from 1T1G3, 1T1J2, 1T1L1C, 1T2L1, 1T1M2C, 1T1M6, 1T2M3, 1T2M4 and 1T1X2. Such records were common during the first half of the 20th century.

Clothespins

Nine iron wire springs from clothespins, some with rotten wood still attached (Figs. 7d, e) were recovered from 1T1F2, 1T2F3A, 1T1J2, 1T1K2A, 1T2K2A, 1T1L1A, 1T1L1C, 1T2L2, and 1T1M2A.

Furniture Accessories

A number of furniture hardware items were recovered from San Miguel Island. They were probably the remains of a large dresser. Most of the pieces found were made of stamped brass: three handle plates, 1T3S1-162X (Fig. 8a) and two from 1T2X2, a keyhole face plate, 1T3S1-181 (Fig. 8b), an inner plate of the lock from 1T1W1, a lock cover-plate, 1T6R1-268 (Fig. 8c), one handle, 1T5S1-248, and several corner and edge guards, 1T5Q2-259 (Fig. 8g), 1T6R1-268, 1T6R1-269 (Fig. 8h), 1T6R1-284 (Fig. 8i), 1T3S1-162X, 1T3S1-181, 1T5S1-249, 1T5S1-250, 1T5S2-265, 1T1W1 and 1T2X2. Five steel wheels 2.9 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm thick at the rims were recovered from 1T3S1: 1T3S1-157 (Fig. 8d), -163 (Fig. 8e), -164 (Fig. 8f), -177 and -179.

Bed-Spring

A spring from a bed-spring (Fig. 7k) was recovered from 1T1G4.

Linoleum

A decaying fragment of heavy fabric with a thick resinous coating (1T1A2-81) is presumably linoleum.

Oilcloth

Fragments of decomposing oilcloth were recovered from 1T2H2A

and 1T1L2B.

#### Drainplug Chain

A brass chain 78 cm long (Fig. 7m), was recovered from 1T2E3.

#### Hot Water Bottle Stopper

A black plastic screw stopper (Fig. 7l), similar to ones used in rubber hot water bottles in common use in Canada in the mid-20th century, was found on the surface, 1T1X2.

#### Crochet Hook

A rusty iron rod (Fig. 7f), apparently a crochet hook, was recovered from 1T1X1.

#### Safety Pins

Twelve safety pins ranging from one to two inches long were recovered from 1T2E2 (three examples), 1T2E3 (three examples), 1T3F1 (three examples; Fig. 7g, h, i), 1T2G7 (Fig. 7j), 1T1L1A, and 1T2M2. The example from 1T2G2 (Fig. 7j) has an unusual style of clip not normally seen today. The rest were of the familiar style still in production.

#### Stove

Numerous fragments of cast iron, the remains of at least one coal- and/or wood-burning kitchen range, were found scattered across much of the upper area of the main excavation with the village. Parts of at least four of the removable plates from the stove surface were recovered, their diameters about 20 cm. Two of the plates had central

holes to seat smaller plates about 16.5 cm in diameter. A fragment from 1T1M2A may have been part of the handle to lift the plates. Several cast marks were found, including, on a fragment from 1T1X2: "The Gurney Til [den Company] / Hamilton On[tario];" and on mended fragments from 1T2E3 and 1T2G2 (Fig. 9a) was "[Ha]milton Ont. / [Re]gistered 1897."

Hamilton city directories from 1894 to 1910 listed the Gurney, Tilden Company, manufacturers of stoves; hence the stove dates from between 1897 and 1910. This company should not be confused with one of its more famous competitors, the more successful and longer lasting Gurney Foundry of Hamilton.

Cast-iron fragments likely from this stove were recovered from 1T2E2, 1T2E3, 1T1F2, 1T1G2, 1T1G6, 1T2G2, 1T2G3, 1T2G5, 1T1H3, 1T2H2, 1T2H3A, 1T1J1, 1T1J2, 1T2J2, 1T1K2A, 1T2K2A, 1T2K3A, 1T1L1A, 1T1L1C, 1T2L2, 1T2L2A, 1T1M1, 1T1M2A, 1T1M3A, 1T1M2C, 1T2M1, 1T2M2, and 1T1X2.

### Corkscrew

A small corkscrew of heavy iron wire, diameter 0.22 cm, consisting of a finger loop and short screw (1T3C2-135X), was recovered.

### Spoons

A silver-plated iron teaspoon, maximum thickness 0.15 cm (1T1G7-1833, Fig. 9c), was recovered.

A silver-plated brass teaspoon (Fig. 9b), maximum thickness 1.0 mm, was recovered from 1T1H4. It bears a manufacturer's mark on the reverse of the stem of the handle: "STERLING SIL.PLT.CO." The Sterling Silver Plate Company was a subsidiary or trademark of Holmes, Booth, & Haydens, a Waterbury, Connecticut, firm founded in 1853. A reply from the Historical Library of the International

Silver Company (Hogan: pers. com.) estimates that the spoon dates between 1866, when Holmes, Booth, & Haydens began making spoons, and 1886, when the firm was purchased by Rogers & Hamilton and the "Sterling Silver Plate Company" mark was discontinued. Rogers and Hamilton itself was absorbed some ten years later into the International Silver Company of Meriden, Connecticut.

A bowl fragment, corroded to extreme thinness, from a large iron serving spoon was recovered from 1T1X2. Its measurements are: width, 4.8 cm; inferred length of spoon bowl, 10.0 cm; depth of bowl, 1.4 cm.

#### Unidentified Kitchen Implement Handle Plate

A bone plate fragment, approximately 6 cm long, 1.55 cm wide and 2.5 mm thick, was recovered from 1T2G6. It has three small rivet holes and a small metal shield on the face and may be the handle plate or covering of a kitchen implement.

#### Bottle Brush

An iron wire twisted upon itself to produce a 14.5 cm long shaft with a loop at one end (Fig. 7n) was recovered from 1T1K1. The wire diameter is 2.0 mm; average shaft diameter, 3.5 mm. It is inferred to be the shaft of a bottle brush.

#### Cast-Iron Pots

Four fragments of cast-iron pots were recovered: a rim fragment of a pot with an everted lip, mouth diameter approximately 15 cm, average thickness 2.3 mm (1T1C1); a rim fragment, mouth diameter approximately 40 cm, thickness 4.0 mm (1T3C2-101, Fig. 10); and two rim fragments that are probably from the same pot, mouth diameter approximately 18 cm, maximum thickness 2.1 mm (1T2G4B and 1T2G5, Fig. 11).



### Iron Pan

Fragments of a stamped iron pan, approximately 30 cm in diameter and 1.3 mm thick, with an everted rolled lip were recovered from 1T2B1A.

### Iron Bucket Bail Lug

An iron bucket (handle) bail lug, diameter 2.13 cm, hole diameter 3.3 mm, about 1 mm thick, was recovered from 1T2H1. It was probably originally galvanized.

### Brass Pans

Two fragments of brass pans were recovered. One is a rim fragment (1T2E3-1208, Fig. 9d) of what was apparently a shallow brass pan, very approximately 30 cm in diameter and 0.5 mm thick, with a rolled rim. The other fragment (1T1H4, Fig. 9e) is from a brass pan, probably round, floor diameter approximately 23 cm, depth at least 7.5 cm and 0.5 mm thick. This pan has been cut into pieces by repeated deep scoring.

### Aluminum Pot

A small, crumpled pot, diameter approximately 25 cm, depth approximately 8 cm, thickness 1.1 mm, was recovered from 1T1K2A.

### Toys

Fourteen toys and fragments of toys were recovered: an unidentified part, probably from a toy (1T2G5, Fig. 12a); an iron fragment of an unidentified toy, 0.4 mm to 0.6 mm thick (1T1H4, Fig. 12e); an iron grill from a toy vehicle (1T2H3B, Fig. 12f); a red plastic toy vehicle wheel (1T1J1); a

fragmentary iron mainspring and housing from a wind-up toy (1T1J2, Fig. 12d); a stamped iron toy elephant 4.05 cm high, painted blue and labelled "LUCKY ELEPHANT" in white letters on a red square supported flaglike on the left side by a staff (1T2J2, Fig. 12b); a fragment of a blue wax crayon (1T2K1); a fragment of a small red plastic toy railway passenger coach (1T2K2A); a handle fragment of a red plastic toy spoon or fork (1T2K2A); a white ceramic marble, 1.25 cm in diameter (1T1L1C); a fragment of grey plastic grill from a small toy vehicle (1T2L2A); a stamped aluminum piece 0.3 mm thick (1T2M2, Fig. 12c); a toy rubber tire 3.25 cm in diameter (1T1X1); and a handle of a white plastic and grey metal toy six-shooter (1T1X2).

#### Fruit Jar Lids

Home canning became comparatively safe and popular in the mid-19th century with progressively improved methods of sealing the containers. Two brands, Kerr and Bernardin, of the same style of metal lid were recovered from Yuquot. They are of gold-laquered stamped iron, 8.4 cm in diameter. The Bernardins are lined with a white enamel on the underside to further protect the food from metal taint. Both brands seem to be of the common Kerr Self-Sealing Jar style patented in 1915 (Toulouse 1969: 444); a separate rubber ring beneath the lid and around the edge of the jar mouth and a metal ring screw cap to apply pressure would complete the seal, though no example of either a rubber or metal ring was found.

#### Kerr

Four Kerr lids with "Kerr WIDE MOUTH MASON" stamped in the metal (Fig. 13i) were recovered from 1T2F2, 1T1L1C, 1T2L1,

and 1T1M2A. The Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company began operations in Portland, Oregon, in 1903, although its trademark was not adopted until after 1912. Since 1919 it has been based in Los Angeles, California. The earliest depiction in Toulouse (1969: 170) of a wide-mouth Kerr mason jar capable of fitting the lids from Yuquot indicates the jars appeared about 1920. This date has been confirmed by the Kerr Company (Kerr: pers. com.), which was unable to given any terminal date. Presumably, production lasted into the mid-20th century.

#### Bernardin

Two Bernardin lids with the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval and "BERNARDIN SNAP LID WIDE MOUTH MASON" printed on the top (Fig. 13h) were recovered from 1T1K1 and 1T2K2A. The Bernardin Bottle Cap Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and now Evansville, Indiana, has been operative since the mid-19th century. Bernardin itself made only fruit jar lids and seals, though it has contracted the Latchford Glass Company of Los Angeles to produce Bernardin jars since 1932 (Toulouse 1969: 46). The Bernardin Company dates the lids from between 1945, when exports to Canada began, and 1956, when the Good Housekeeping Seal was discontinued (Bergman: pers. com.), though it is of course possible that Nootkan fishermen had purchased them in the U.S. before 1945.

## Commercial Containers and Wrappers

The canning process and the commercial production of tin-plated steel cans for food, that is, "tin cans," were both developed during the first two decades of the 19th century. Almost all of the identifiable tin can fragments from Yuquot are similar to the crimped and soldered cans used today, a type that became perfected by 1899 (Collins 1924: 39). The key-opening can was first marketed in 1895 (Fontana and Greenleaf et al 1962: 71). The crown bottle cap was developed in 1892 (Jones 1970: 34) but did not displace the competitive varieties of sealers until the early 20th century.

### Carbonated Soft Drink Containers: Tin Cans and Crown Bottle Caps

Of the 35 soft drink cans and bottle caps recovered, 21 were identifiable as to flavour and, of these, 18 as to brand.

#### Coca Cola

Begun as a soda fountain confection in 1886, Coca Cola was being marketed in bottles by the early 1890s. It had been introduced into British Columbia by 1920. One Coca Cola bottle cap was recovered from 1T1M2C.

#### Orange Crush

Dating from 1916 in the U.S.A., Orange Crush was being

bottled in Vancouver by 1921. Four Orange Crush bottle caps were recovered from Yuquot (Fig. 13f), two from 1T1K2A, one from 1T1M2A, and one from 1T2M1. They are of the general style with a white diamond on an orange background, commonly used on the "crinkly brown bottle" in the 1940s and early 1950s, but are too rusted for more exact description.

### Lucky Strike

Lucky Strike was first listed in the Vancouver telephone directory in 1937. Its proprietors soon merged somehow with the longer-established Cross & Company bottlers of Vancouver, under which name the firm was thereafter most commonly known. By 1950 they were also bottling Felix, Mission, Kist and Whistle soft drinks, but had effectively gone out of business before 1960. Two Lucky Strike cans were found, a "Strike Up" can (1T1A5-295, Fig. 13j), probably a clear lemon-lime soft drink, and an "Orange Soda" can (1T1A5-296). Both are 12-oz. cans with cone necks to accomodate crown caps. This can form is characteristic of the period from 1951 to 1955 (Thomson: pers. com.).

### Felix

Felix bottlers were first listed in the Vancouver city directory in 1929; the franchise was soon acquired by the Cross & Company bottlers, who had ceased production by 1960. One Felix "Honey Cream" cap was recovered from 1T2L1.

### Mission

The Mission Orange bottlers were first listed in the Vancouver telephone directory in 1936, but by 1941 the franchise was in the Cross & Company line-up, and was out of

production by 1960. A Mission "Creme Soda" crown cap was recovered from 1T2M1, a "Root Beer" cap from 1T1M1, and a "Cola" cap and an "Orange" cap both from the surface, 1T1X2. A fragment of a Mission "Creme Soda" cone neck can was found in 1T1K2A.

#### Stubby

Stubby was first listed in the Victoria city directory in 1950, and in Vancouver in 1955, though the product dates from about 1920 in the U.S.A. A Stubby "Tall Orange" bottle cap, Victoria bottlers, was recovered from 1T1K2A (Fig. 13e). A Stubby "Cream Soda" cap and a Stubby "Cola" cap no city name extant, were both recovered from 1T1X2.

#### Shasta

Shasta Beverages Ltd. has been operating under franchise in the Vancouver area since 1960, canning their wares and marketing them only through warehouse wholesalers (Thomson: pers. com.). Two Shasta tin cans, both for black cherry flavour and canned in Vancouver, B.C., in 12-oz. flat-top tin cans, were found on the surface, 1T1X2.

#### Unidentified

Three crown caps bearing the name of the flavour but not the manufacturer were recovered: "Ginger Ale" in red on yellow from 1T2J1, "Dry Ginger Ale" in maroon on gold from 1T2L2, and "Root Beer" in white on maroon from 1T1X2.

Fourteen crown caps too corroded for identification were recovered: two from 1T2M1, one from 1T2L1, one from 1T2L2, two from 1T1M1, one from 1T2K2A, and seven from 1T1X2, the surface.

A fragment of a cone can top, probably from a Mission or Lucky Strike can, was recovered from 1T2L1.

#### Hutchinson Stopper

A Hutchinson's Patent Spring Soda Bottle Stopper (Fig. 13g) was recovered from 1T1K2A. Another such stopper found within a glass bottle (1T2G4-37) was described by Jones in her analysis of the Yuquot glass (1970: 38) where she dated it from 1879 to 1912.

#### Tin Cans

All those identified had been crimped and soldered. Four of the cans had recognizable brand names, largely because the labels had been painted or enamelled on. Several other cans and numerous scraps could not be identified; these had probably borne, for the most part, paper labels.

#### Raleigh Corned Beef

A rectangular can labelled "Raleigh Corned Beef Loaf, Australia" (1T1A4-24) was recovered.

#### Prem

1T2H3A yielded a fragment of a rectangular "Prem" can. Swift & Company was marketing Prem, a prepared meat product, in the Vancouver area by the 1920s, though the Swift Canadian Company did not begin production of Prem until the early 1930s (Medland: pers. com.).

### Sweetmilk

From 1T1L1C came a "Sweetmilk" can (Fig. 13a). A powdered milk, Sweetmilk was produced near Vancouver by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association from the late 1920s until as late as 1955 (Gray: pers. com.).

### Beverley Peanut Butter

1T1L1C also contained a crushed large economy-sized "Beverley Peanut Butter" can. This was a house brand of Canada Safeway Limited, produced from 1941 until about 1966. The can bears a caricature of a peanut in Mexican garb on a burro, style used in the 1950s and 1960s and still found on "Empress Peanut Butter" labels, Empress being the standard Canada Safeway condiment label.

### Unlabelled Tin Cans

An assortment of measurable and unmeasurable fragments of cylindrical and rectangular cans was recovered, including one top fragment from 1T2G3 with a soldered hole in the middle, the hole having been a vent for gases during sealing. This style represents an early stage of tin can technology, though was still used into the 1900s (Fontana and Greenleaf et al 1962: 68-9).

A cylindrical can 4-3/8 in. high and 3 in. in diameter (11.2 x 7.6 cm) has "VACUUM PACKED" stamped in the bottom and two holes punched in the top (1T1A6-312). If this is the condensed milk can it seems to be, it conforms to the Number 1 tall criteria described in Fontana and Greenleaf et al (1962: 75) and thus dates from before 1932.

Four other measureable cylindrical tin cans were recovered: one 6 cm high and 10.85 mm in diameter with one end raggedly cut open (1T1A5-297); one 6.9 cm high and



7.6 cm in diameter with one end raggedly cut open (1T1A6-311); another also 6.9 cm high and 7.6 cm in diameter, but with one end cleanly sliced off, perhaps by a key-strip (1T1A6-313); and a can fragment 6.5 cm in diameter with a circular collared mouth, 4 cm in diameter, in the centre of the extant end (1T2G5).

Fragments of cylindrical cans were recovered from 1T3A1, 1T2F1, 1T1G6, 1T2G1, 1T2G2, 1T2G4A, 1T2H1, 1T2H2, 1T1J1, 1T2J1, 1T2J2 (apparently three examples), 1T1K1 (two examples, one with the tab of a key-opener attached to the bottom), 1T1K2A (apparently six examples), 1T1L1A, 1T2L1 (apparently two examples), 1T2L2 (apparently two examples), 1T2L3C, and 1T1M1 (apparently two examples).

Fragments of rectangular cans were recovered from 1T2G5, 1T2J1, 1T2J2 (apparently two examples), 1T1K2A, and 1T1L1C.

Round wire can key-openers were recovered from 1T2F1 (two examples), 1T1J2 (two examples, Figs. 13c, d), 1T1K1, 1T2K1 (Fig. 13b), 1T1L1C (two examples), 1T2M1, and 1T1X1. A square-shafted key was recovered from 1T1J2.

#### Frozen Food Container

A fragment of a rectangular steel lid stamped "CANADA," apparently an end of a cardboard frozen food container, was recovered from 1T2L2A. While some frozen foods were available by 1925, frozen food did not become commercially important until after 1940 (Vail 1967: 613).

#### Brylcreem Tube

A fragment of a Brylcreem tube was recovered from 1T1X1. Manufactured by Beecham Products of Weston, Ontario,

Brylcreem was introduced to Canada in 1940 (Mills: pers. com.).

#### Plastic Caps

Five plastic caps were recovered: a black screwcap fragment (1T1J1); two black squeeze-tube screwcaps (one from 1T2K2A and one from 1T1L1C); a brown Lysol bottle cap (1T1M1, Fig. 131) dated at post-1940 (Melzer: pers. com.); and a black bakelite bottle cap (1T1X2) labelled "PD & Co," that is Parke, Davis and Company, [sic] a pharmaceutical supply house. Such caps were used on bottles in the late 1940s and early 1950s (McCalla: pers. com.).

#### Metal Caps

Three metal caps for bottles were recovered: a Bromo Seltzer bottle cap was found in 1T2J1. Bromo Seltzer was first marketed in the U.S. in the 1880s; it was imported into Canada until 1926, when a Canadian subsidiary began production (Pengelly: pers. com.). A Libby's bottle cap, probably from a ketchup bottle, came from 1T2K1. One Perfex bleach bottle cap was recovered (1T1X1). Perfex Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., manufactured javel water and laundry soap. The company was first listed in the Sun British Columbia Directory in 1934 and last listed in the Vancouver City Directory in 1956.

#### Wrappers

Several aluminum foil scraps, presumably from candy or cigarettes, were recovered from 1T1A2, 1T1H4, 1T1J1, 1T2J1, 1T2J2, 1T2K1, 1T2K2A, 1T2M1, 1T1X1, and 1T1X2. A red and blue paper wrapper fragment labelled "\_\_\_EL WARES/ \_\_\_"

Canadian" (1T2M6-1699) and an "Imperial Toffee" paper wrapper from 1T1X1 were found as well. Two wrappers were identifiable.

#### Willards

1T2J1 produced a Willards aluminum foil candy wrapper fragment, also labelled "Toronto." Willards Chocolate Limited has been active in Toronto since 1910.

#### Wrigley's Juicy Fruit Gum

1T2K1 produced a Wrigley's Juicy Fruit Gum paper wrapper. The William Wrigley Jr. Company began operations in Chicago in 1892; Juicy Fruit was introduced in 1893 and has been in production ever since, with the exception of the Second World War. A Canadian subsidiary of Wrigley's was founded in Toronto in 1910.

## Personal Effects

This includes objects worn or carried on one's person or used for personal grooming.

### Coins

All of the five coins found were Canadian: a 1909 one-cent piece (1T2E3-121X, Fig. 14l); a 1950 one-cent piece (1T2L1); a 1949 five-cent piece (1T2L1-1893); a 1941 one-cent piece (1T1X2); and a 1946 one-cent piece (1T1X2).

### Change Purse

Three metal frames from the top of a cloth change purse (Fig. 14k) were recovered from 1T2F1. Made of a yellow alloy formerly plated with a silvery metal, it is 7.82 cm wide.

### Cosmetics Cases

A brass lipstick tube cover 4.6 cm long (Fig. 14e), was recovered from 1T1X1.

A clear lacquered rectangular lid of yellow alloy with bilateral finger recesses (Fig. 14f) was recovered from 1T1K2A.

## Hair Accessories

### Combs

Three plastic comb fragments were recovered: a green plastic comb fragment (1T2K2A); a clear plastic rattail comb fragment (1T2K2A); and a pink plastic comb fragment (1T2M2).

### Hairpins

Seven hairpins were recovered: one pink plastic hairpin (1T2J1); and six hairpins, or bobbi pins, of black or dark brown enamelled iron, four from 1T2J1 and two from 1T2K1.

### Hair Curler

A white plastic hair curler was recovered from 1T1X2. It is of a common mid-20th century style, a round ribbed bar having flaring ends with transverse slots for a metal clip. The clip was not found.

### Barrette

A girl's pink plastic barrette portraying two swans facing each other was recovered from 1T1X2.

## Writing Instruments

Five writing instruments or portions thereof were recovered: a ballpoint refill fragment of yellow alloy (1T1E2); an eraser holder from a mechanical pencil, yellow alloy (1T1G6); a retractable ballpoint pen, white metal and plastic (1T1L2B); a retractable ballpoint pen barrel, blue plastic (1T1X2); and a black plastic felt marker

cap (1T1X1). The felt marker cap may well have been accidentally dropped by a member of the excavation crew, who were using this style of marker.

#### Jackknife

The central layer of a small steel jackknife, 4.05 cm long, was recovered from 1T2E1.

#### Watches

Three fragments of watches were recovered, including a Timex watch face, white cardboard on grey metal, with "TIMEX," the numerals and "MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN" printed in black (1T2J2, Fig. 14g). This is from a Timex "Petite" model watch for women made by TMX watches in 1957 (Rubbra: pers. com.). The other fragments were part of a leather watch strap from 1T2K1 and the mechanism from a child's or woman's watch from 1T2K2A.

#### Toothbrush

A bone toothbrush (1T2E3-1201, Fig. 14j) with traces of natural bristles in the holes is inscribed "The Ladies Perfect Brush" in incised script. The central trade mark (Fig. 14) stamped between "Ladies" and "Perfect," shows the brush probably came from Paris.

#### Straight Razor

A bone-handled steel straight razor (1T1X1, Fig. 14h) was recovered from 1T1X1.

### Religious Medal

A small stamped elliptical aluminum pendant (1T3C2-140X, Fig. 14c) bears in bas-relief on one face the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child and on the other, Jesus.

### Nose Ring

A handmade brass nose ring (1T2C1, Fig. 14a) was recovered.

### Bracelet

A brass bracelet, average thickness 0.28 cm, width 0.4 cm, (1T3C2-192, Fig. 14b), is apparently handmade.

### Locket

A heart-shaped locket cover (Fig. 14d), of stamped gold-lacquered metal, was recovered from 1T1X1.

### Brooch

A copper brooch (Fig. 14i), stone missing, was recovered from 1T1X1.

### Clothing

Most of the clothing items are fragmentary: they include a dark green ankle sock, probably wool, about size 8, decorated with a white diamond on the ankle (1T1A1-22); a fragment of thin cotton cloth, probably originally white (1T1A1-23); a fragment of fine, thin, dark green woven cloth, probably wool (1T1G4-1743); fragments of decomposing brown felt, probably from a hat (1T2G6); and a mass of a decomposing dark green knitted or woven wool object,

probably a sweater (1T1G6-1819). Fragments of the same dark green wool as 1T1G6-1819 were recovered from lots 1T2G1 through 1T2G7.

### Clothing Fasteners

#### Buckles

Four buckles or buckle pieces were recovered: a rectangular flat brass object, possibly a buckle piece, 3.09 cm by 1.95 cm and 0.21 cm thick, stamped "PAT" (1T2E3); a stamped iron piece of composite buckle, 0.03 cm thick (1T2M1, Fig. 15c); an iron belt buckle (1T2M1, Fig. 15a); and a two-pronged iron buckle (1T1X1, Fig. 15b).

#### Strap Hardware

The strap hardware consists of: a nickel-plated stamped brass strap-clasp (1T1G5, Fig. 15g); a copper strap connector (1T2G1-1299, Fig. 15f); an iron wire strap adjuster (1T2H3B, Fig. 15e); a brass strap adjuster (1T2L2, Fig. 15d); and a black enamelled iron strap adjuster (1T2V1-242, Fig. 15h).

#### Zippers

Two zipper fragments were recovered: a grey metal zipper fragment (1T1J1) and a steel zipper tab stamped "EXPORT" (1T2K2B).

#### Rivet

A small copper rivet, probably from denim clothing, was



recovered from 1T2G4A.

#### Buttons

Thirteen buttons, all of them round, were recovered.

#### *Plastic*

A small white two-holed plastic button (1T1H1-1300X) was recovered.

#### *Shell*

A large flat button with four holes, 0.32 cm thick (Fig. 16c) was recovered from 1T2K2A. Made at the earliest after 1850, it was probably made in the late 19th century (Herst: pers. com.).

#### *Iron*

Three iron buttons were recovered: a four-hole concave button with a rolled rim, diameter 1.75 cm (1T1G5); a fragment of a two-piece button, diameter 1.68 cm (1T1H4); and a four-hole concave button, probably two-piece and probably made after 1870 (Herst: pers. com.), diameter 1.68 cm (1T2H3B).

#### *Brass*

Four brass buttons or parts of buttons were recovered.

A two-piece button was recovered from 1T3A1. Its flat cast brass face with "CUSTOM MADE," diameter 1.65 cm, was crimped over an iron back with a separate shank (Fig. 16b).

A flat cast four-hole centrally concave button (1T2K2B,

Fig. 16e) bore "THOMAS & GRANT.VICTORIA B.C." in raised letters on the brim. Thomas & Grant, Merchant Taylors, were first listed as operative in Victoria in the 1895 British Columbia directory and last listed in 1905; the next directory was not issued until 1910.

Also recovered was the back of a two-piece button, diameter 1.6 cm, in cast brass (1T1Q1-39, Fig. 16g). The shank was cast in one piece with the back and the thread-hole drilled. This style dates from the 18th century (Herst: pers. com.).

A thin stamped ornamental dome fragment, the face of a two-piece button, was recovered from 1T1X1. This style dates from the late 18th or early 19th centuries (Herst: pers. com.).

#### *Copper*

One complete copper button and one fragment of a copper button were recovered. The complete button, a flat cast four-hole centrally concave button similar to the brass button from 1T2K2B, bears "B'WAY & CHAMBERS ST. N.Y." in raised letters on the brim (1T1G5-1806X, Fig. 16d). The fragment is from a corroded four-hole button (1T2H6-1855X).

#### *Unidentified White Metal*

Two buttons of unidentified white metal were recovered. One is a four-hole suspender button, flat-faced with a central concavity, diameter 1.4 cm, and a basket-weave design on the brim (1T2C1, Fig. 16f). The other is a modern flat-faced and flat-backed two-piece button in silvery metal with the shank stamped out of the back (1T2B7, Fig. 16h). It was probably dropped during the excavation.

### Miscellaneous Fasteners

A rusted two-element iron button or stud (Fig. 16a) was recovered from 1T1K2A. It has a flat face, diameter cm, with "PRIDE OF THE WEST" in raised letters and a central hole, diameter cm, and the back contracts to a short, solid cylindrical shank.

A flat iron loop, 3.5 cm by 2.2 cm by 0.15 cm (1T3C1-56, Fig. 15i), was also recovered. It is likely either a belt loop for a key chain or a stocking fastener, probably from a woman's girdle.

### Shoe Fragments

Decomposing leather shoe heels were recovered from 1T1G6, 1T2G4A, 1T2G5, 1T1K2A, and 1T1X1.

Five copper lace eyelets, interior diameter 0.39 cm, set in a row of crumbling leather were recovered from 1T2G3.

Two brass eyelets, interior diameter 0.42 cm, in fragments of crumbling leather were recovered from 1T2G5.

## Miscellaneous and Unidentified Artifacts and Materials

### Coal

Small fragments of anthracite coal were recovered from 1T2A1 and 1T1L7.

### Plastic

Unidentified fragments of coloured and colourless plastic were recovered from 1T1A1, 1T1A3, 1T1C1, 1T1E3, 1T2E2, 1T1F2, 1T2F1, 1T2G3, 1T2K2A, 1T1L1A, 1T1L2B, 1T2L1, 1T2L2, 1T2M1, 1T1X1, and 1T1X2.

### Rubber

Fragments of heavy rubberized fabric, probably cotton, were recovered from 1T1A2 and 1T2E2. Lighter examples were recovered from 1T2M3, 1T1X1, and 1T1X2. Two small fragments of thin rubber were recovered from 1T2J1, and a round hollow black rubber fragment with a base diameter of 2.61 cm, perhaps a nipple, was recovered from 1T2J2.

### Lead

Two lead objects were recovered: a fragment of an unidentified lead object, partially brass plated (1T1A1-53); and a flat lead disc 0.09 cm thick, the reverse side plain (1T1L1C, Fig. 17f).

Unidentified lead scraps were recovered from 1T2D3C, 1T1L1A and 1T1U1-188.

### Aluminum

Two small aluminum tubes with lateral holes (1T2J1 and 1T2K2A, Fig. 17**b**, **c**) and an unidentified scrap of aluminum (1T1A7-334X) were recovered.

### Copper

#### Hand-made Object

A round copper shaft, apparently hand-formed, with a spatulate tip (Fig. 17**a**) was recovered from 1T3A1.

#### Ornamental Object

A stamped copper object, 0.05 cm thick, probably an ornamental fitting (Fig. 17**h**), was recovered from 1T1G5.

#### Stamped Fragment

1T2H2 yielded a small thin fragmentary copper plate, one edge with regular pointed teeth like those of a clasp, another edge attached to a copper wire 0.15 cm in diameter. On the plate, 0.05 cm thick, is stamped "PAT AUG.....98" [?], "CYCLO..." [?], and "...PEARING."

#### Tubes

Two small copper tubes were recovered, one from 1T2G2 (Fig. 17**e**) and one from 1T2K2A (Fig. 17**d**).

#### Sheet Copper

An irregular fragment of sheet copper approximately 7 cm by

9.5 cm and 0.05 cm thick (1T1G4-1755), was punched with three holes, diameters 0.58 cm.

Small fragments of sheet copper, corroded and crumpled, were also recovered from 1T1B2A, 1T1B2B, 1T3B1B, 1T1C2, 1T2E2, 1T2G2, and 1T1X1. The fragments are 0.02 cm to 0.06 cm thick.

#### Wire

Copper wire scraps were recovered from 1T2C4, 1T1E3, 1T1F2, 1T2J1, 1T2J2, 1T1M2C, 1T2M1 and 1T2M2. The wire diameters range from 0.06 cm to 0.3 cm.

#### Scraps

Unidentified copper scraps were recovered from 1T1L1A and 1T1X1.

#### Brass

##### Tab and Chain

A small brass tab, nickel or tin plated, on a fine brass chain, is inscribed "PATENT ENDS NOV 9 1875" (1T1G3-1718, Fig. 17g).

##### Shafts

Six fragments of brass rods or strips were recovered: a bent brass strip fragment with a central groove down either face, 3 mm by 1.3 mm, length extant about 2.5 cm (1T3B1B); a narrow brass rod fragment, diameter 1.5 mm, length extant 4.3 cm (1T3C3-307); a rectangular brass rod fragment

tapering to a blunt tip, 3.6 mm by 2.9 mm at the broken end, length 11.0 cm (1T1E1); a rectangular brass rod fragment, a smaller fragment of a rod similar to the preceding (1T1E2); an oval brass rod fragment tapering to a blunt tip, maximum width at the broken end 2.5 mm, length 3.9 cm (1T1E2); and a small, straight brass strip fragment with a groove down either face, 2.5 mm by 1.0 mm, length extant about 1.5 cm (1T1G6).

#### Sheet Brass

A heavy sheet brass fragment had been cut by repeated scoring into a rough rectangle 11.35 cm by 4 cm and 0.5 mm thick (1T1G5). On one face is stamped a 2.8 cm by 4.4 cm ellipse; some of the letters within it are obscured by irregular holes through the brass: "...AN & SONS/ ⚡ /..LATHING."

Also recovered were: a fragment of sheet brass 0.5 mm thick, with one round hole punched, diameter 5.0 mm (1T1G6); and another fragment 1.0 mm thick with straight deep incisions such as would be made to split the sheet (1T2G4A).

Several other fragments of sheet brass were recovered from 1T2A1, 1T2A2, 1T3C2, 1T2D2B, and 1T2D3C. In all cases the fragments are highly corroded and from 0.2 mm to 1.0 mm thick.

#### Wire

Brass wire scraps were recovered from 1T2G4A, 1T1J2, and 1T2L2A; wire diameters 0.17 cm, 0.13 cm, and 0.25 cm respectively.

### Scraps

Brass scraps include: a fragment of thin corrugated brass sheet, tin or nickel plated, width 1.25 cm, thickness 0.2 mm, length extant 5 cm (1T1A1); a small brass tube, length 5.85 cm, tapering from a diameter of 1.15 cm to 8.5 mm, thickness 0.5 mm, each end rolled over (1T1G3); irregular brass wire ring welded shut, wire diameter 1.5 mm, ring diameter 2.1 cm (1T2G4A); a bi-pointed brass band, maximum width 3.8 mm, thickness 1.0 mm, length about 10.0 cm, cut and coiled into a spiral of 1.72 cm maximum diameter (1T1M1); and a small brass spring, diameter 9.0 mm, length 6.9 mm, wire diameter 1.3 mm, of two full loops (1T2M1). Other unidentified brass scraps were recovered from 1T3B1B, 1T1H4, 1T1K3-1450X, 1T1L1A, and 1T1L1C.

### Iron and Steel

#### Vessel Fragment

A flaring circular neck fragment, broken from what was probably some sort of small cast-iron vessel, was recovered from 1T2E3. Dimensions are: mouth diameter 7.06 cm, choke diameter 6.2 cm, height 2.42 cm, maximum wall thickness 0.5 mm.

#### Ornamental Plate

A small fragment of black-enamelled ornamental cast iron plate, thickness ranging from 1.8 mm to 3.0 mm, was recovered from 1T1G5.



### Threaded Shafts

Two finely threaded round shaft fragments of crumbling iron, diameters 5.5 mm, lengths 2.35 cm and 3.2 cm, were recovered from 1T2K2A.

### Cone

A bent blunt cone of corroded iron, base diameter 3.5 cm, height 5.32 cm, was recovered from 1T1M2A.

### Shafts

Six heavy round iron shafts and shaft fragments were recovered: two iron shafts tapering to either end, one 4.0 mm by 4.9 mm in the middle and 7.1 cm long (1T1A2), the other 4.2 mm by 4.2 mm in the middle and 4.6 cm long (1T1A2); an iron shaft fragment, diameter 5.5 mm, length 9.7 cm (1T2A1); an apparently bi-tapered iron shaft, middle diameter 2.2 mm, length 5.2 cm, (1T1B1); a bi-tapered iron shaft, middle diameter 5.0 mm, length 6 cm (1T2B1A); and an iron shaft fragment, 7.9 mm by 4.5 mm (1T3C1).

One broad shaft or bar and one bar fragment were recovered: a slightly bent flat steel bar fragment, 2.67 cm by 3.2 mm, 11.39 cm of the length extant, broken at either end at a screw hole, diameters about 6.5 mm (1T2J1); and a heavy round iron bar, maximum diameter 2.4 cm, length 56.75 cm (1T2X2).

Six fragments of narrow shafts or rods were recovered: a straight iron or steel rod fragment, diameter 2.4 mm, length 16 cm (1T2F1); two fragmentary lengths of square iron rod, thickness 2.3 mm, lengths 17.1 cm and 10.9 cm, the shorter bar flattened and perforated at one end (1T1G3); a narrow iron or steel rod fragment, diameter 3.0 mm, length 12 cm (1T1G6); a narrow iron or steel rod fragment, diameter 2.7 mm, length 11.0 cm (1T2G4A); and an iron or steel rod fragment, 5.3 mm by 4.0 mm, length 6.7 cm (1T2L4).

### Sheet Iron

Fragments of sheet iron were recovered from lTlA1, lTlA5A, lT2A2, lT2B1A, lTlE2, and lTlG4. Some galvanized scraps were recovered from lTlG4 and lT2G3. Thicknesses range from 0.5 mm to 0.8 mm, but the galvanized pieces are all heavily rusted. Fragments range in size from dust (see Iron Rust and Scrap) up to about 150 square cm (lTlA2).

### Bands and Straps

Iron bands and straps were recovered from lT2G4A, lT2G4B, lTlH3, lT2H2, lT2H3A, lT2H3B, lTlJ2, and lTlK2A. Widths range from 1.0 cm to 3 cm, thicknesses from 1.0 mm to 3.0 mm, lengths from a few centimetres to over 20 cm. All are fragmentary. Bands from lT2G4A and lT2G4B were galvanized and some have nail holes 4.0 mm in diameter punched through. Bands from lTlH3, lT2H2, lT2H3A, lT2H3B, and lTlK2A have small rivets, shaft diameter 5.8 mm, through them. One heavy steel band fragment has dimensions of: width 3.1 cm, length extant about 33 cm, and thickness tapering from a maximum of 5.0 mm at the broken end to nil (lTlX1). A hole, diameter 9.8 mm, is located centrally through the face near the broken end. The majority of these bands were probably binding from crates or packages shipped into Yuquot. Three fragments of another kind of bands, always curled, were found, thickness 0.5 mm.

### Wire

Three heavy wire fragments, one heavy wire loop, one other heavy wire object, three wire rings, four twisted wire cable fragments, and various other fragments were recovered: an iron or steel wire fragment, diameter 3.5 mm, length 10.0 cm (lT3C1); an iron or steel wire fragment, diameter 5.0 mm,

length about 36 cm (1T1E2); an iron or steel wire fragment, diameter 3.2 mm, length about 23 cm (1T1F2); an elliptical loop of iron wire, diameter 4.0 mm, length of loop 6.65 cm (1T1H4); and a steel wire object, diameter 5.2 mm, with expanded tips, bent into a horseshoe shape about 5 cm by 6.5 cm (1T1M1). The three rings are: a brass-plated iron wire bent into a ring, wire diameter 2.5 mm, ring diameter 2.3 cm (1T2A2); a solid iron wire ring, wire diameter 3.0 mm, ring diameter 2.3 cm (1T3B1B); and an iron wire bent into a ring, wire diameter 2.2 mm, ring diameter 1.85 cm (1T1G3).

Cables of twisted wire included fragments from: 1T1F2, a 24-cm length of cable composed of two wires of 3.2 mm diameter twisted together; 1T2G3, a cable of six twisted wires, individual diameter 1.5 mm, bent into a small loop 3.5 cm in diameter; 1T2K2A, a cable about 6 mm diameter composed of about 25 fine strands; and 1T1L1A, a highly rusted cable of six twisted wires.

Various strands of iron or steel wire were recovered from 1T1B1, 1T2B1B, 1T1E4A, 1T1F3B, and 1T2M2, the wire diameters ranging from 1.2 mm to 3.3 mm.

### Scraps

Miscellaneous scraps of unidentified iron or steel were recovered from 1T2A1, 1T3A1, 1T2B1A, 1T3B2A, 1T3B9, 1T3C2, 1T2H3B, 1T1J1, 1T1J2, 1T2J3A, 1T1K2A, 1T1K2B, 1T1L1C, 1T2L4, 1T1M1, and 1T1X1.

Unidentifiable scraps of rust were recovered from 1T1A1, 1T1A2, 1T1A5A, 1T2A1, 1T2A2, 1T3A1, 1T3A26B, 1T1B1, 1T2B1A, 1T2B2B, 1T3B2A, 1T2C1, 1T3C1, 1T3C2A, 1T3C4B, 1T2D2B, 1T1E1, 1T1E3, 1T1E4A, 1T2E1, 1T2E2, 1T1F3B, 1T1F5A, 1T1F6, 1T2F5A, 1T2F10, 1T1G4 to 1T1G7B, 1T1G14, 1T2G1, 1T2G4A to 1T2G6, 1T2G13A, 1T1H5, 1T2H3B, 1T1J2, 1T2J2, 1T2J3A, 1T1K1 to 1T1K2B, 1T2K3B, 1T2K4A, 1T1L1A, 1T1L6A, 1T2L3B, 1T2L7A, and 1T2M1.

Unidentified Metal

Scraps of fine thin stamped mesh in a silvery metal were recovered from 1T2B1A and 1T2B3A and a scrap of a silvery metal was recovered from 1T1F2. An irregular square of hard grey sheet metal, about 9.64 cm by 10.45 cm and 1.1 mm thick, (1T1G4-1765) was also recovered.

## Conclusions

The metal, rubber, plastic and other artifacts recovered from Yuquot all testify that the Nootkans had access to and used the goods of an industrialized society. The artifacts originated mainly in Canada, the U.S.A., Britain, continental Europe, and perhaps the Orient as well. They are essentially the same sort of artifacts that would have been used by non-Indian coastal British Columbians at the same time, namely during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The great majority of the artifacts included in this report were recovered from the upper levels of Zone I in the main trench within the village (see Table 7). A small quantity was also recovered from the thin soil deposits on San Miguel Island. A number of instances of especially deep occurrences of artifacts within the main trench were noted, but these may have been excavation errors. Four of them were, however, excluded from Table 7 as glaringly inconsistent and obviously the result of mishap during excavation: one nail each from 1T3C28 and 1T2N1 and some rust from 1T3A26B, probably left by soil slumps, and a modern button from 1T2B7, probably dropped or knocked into the excavation by one of the workers.

Tentative dating of the lots by their artifact content is provided in Table 8; the dates represent supposed time of fabrication, not deposition, though obviously the second is inferred from the first. The earliest deposits would seem to be in lots 1T3B2, 1T1C4, 1T2C5, 1T3C4, and 1T3C5 in the

main trench, and parts of San Miguel Island, though it has not been possible to associate any stratigraphy or horizontal differentiation with a time sequence on San Miguel Island.

The aforementioned lots all contained wrought nails. The writer has not, however, been able to attribute these nails or any other artifacts to the Spanish or fur trade period in the late 18th century at Yuquot, and while some of the wrought nails may date from then, wrought nails were still commonly used in Canada in the third quarter of the 19th century. Most of the artifacts were in fact datable to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and there was a definite extension into the mid-20th century. The obvious conclusion is that comparatively few non-indigenous artifacts were in common use at Yuquot before the late 19th century, at which time Eurocanadian material culture was introduced and adopted quickly.

Nails were by far the most numerous artifacts recovered. Next, excluding the various identified scraps of metal and rust recovered, household consumer goods and personal effects were most abundant. Tools or other objects related to economic pursuits were comparatively rare. The obvious inference is that the area of the main trench in the village has been primarily a residential area since at least the late 19th century.

What evidence found of the economic system of the Nootkans comes in the form of firearm remains, including parts of at least one flintlock musket, one flintlock pistol, seven rifles and two shotguns; fishing gear, namely three commercially made steel fishhooks and two handmade copper hooks, a gaffhook, four lead sinkers and a line swivel; trapping gear, consisting of two mink-sized animal traps; and woodworking tools, including at least one gouge, an axe and a few files, though certainly the files could

have been used for metal working as well. A few machine parts were also found, presumably from motors in boats, and a heavy chain and heavy spikes may have been used in the logging industry. Thus there is definite evidence of hunting, fishing, trapping and woodworking, and probable evidence of logging. This is no revelation when it concerns a Northwest Coast Indian village, and the relative scarcity of such artifacts is more remarkable than their occurrence.

Nor was there very much evidence of Nootkan reuse or shaping of imported metal or other materials. With the possible exception of cut fragments of sheet copper, only five artifacts displayed meaningful alteration or transformation: two copper fishhooks (1T2A2 and 1T2G1), a copper shaft of unknown purpose (1T3A1), a brass nose ring (1T2C1) and a brass bracelet (1T3C2-192). There was or still is, then, a period when Nootkans were prepared to use imported material to make some of their own utensils and jewelry. The sample is far too limited and diversified, however, to cast any more light on such transition industries between pre-contact self-sufficiency and adoption of European material culture, especially because so much of the indigenous material culture utilized highly perishable materials.

Specific interpretations are often difficult because of the size of the sample. For example, three spoons and no forks were found. Knowing that originally the Nootkans used cups, scoops, and their fingers to eat food, one might be tempted to logically infer a preference for spoons over forks. Yet steel knives would certainly have been used for some domestic chores, such as butchering game, and no example of a knife blade has been identified. This illustrates the contention that this sample cannot be considered proportionately representative of the whole site, and can only become useful in conjunction with more data if

one expects to draw interpretations on the history and evolution of Yuquot.



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Table 1. Wrought Nails

<u>Length</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Provenience</u>
1 1/8 in.	1 (broad head)	1T2C5 (Fig. 1j)
1 1/2 in.	1	1T3C4
1 7/8 in.	1	1T3C4
2 in.	1	1T3C4
ca. 2 1/4 in.	1	1T3C5
ca. 2 1/2 in.	1 (rose head)	1T1X1
ca. 2 1/2 in.	1	1T1Q1-52
ca. 3 in.	1	1T1C4-187
3 in.	1	1T1X1
5 1/2 in.	1	1T3B2
Total	10	



[illegible]

Length Provenience	1 in.		1 1/4 in.		1 1/2 in.		1 3/4 in.		2 in.		2 1/4 in.		2 1/2 in.		2 3/4 in.		3 in.		3 1/4 in.		3 1/2 in.		3 3/4 in.		4 in.		4 1/2 in.		5 in.		Other	Provenience
	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.	cut Ac. Ap.	wire Ac. Ap.		
1T2F1					1		4		9	1		1	2	2	4		3		1		3			1				2				
1T2F7B																																
1T1G1									1								1													wire nail 6 in.	1T1G1	
1T1G2									1						3																	
1T1G3		1			2	2			3				2	4											2							
1T1G4					3				2				1																			
1T1G5					6	3	1		9				3	10			1		1													
1T1G6	3				1			10	5			23	10	4			1	1	1		4		2			1						
1T1G7A							2	1	1																							
1T1G7B									3																							
1T1G9A									1																							
1T1G10A					1																											
1T2G1					1									6																		
1T2G2								2				2		1																		
1T2G3					5	2	3		7				2	12		1									1							
1T2G4A					7	6		2	6		2	8	3		1		3		4		2				1	6	1		1			
1T2G4B							1							1																		
1T2G5					2		2		6	8	1		1		1		3		1		1		1	1								
1T2G6									2				2	2	1		7		1		1											
1T2G8-1508X									1																2							
1T1H1					1																											
1T1H2					1																											
1T1H3					2		1		5	6	2		7	4	1		6															
1T1H4		3			2	20	2		2		4		1	3	7				1													
1T1H5								1																								
1T1H6A					1																				1					wire nail 6 in.	1T1H4	
1T2H1					3				2		2	1																				
1T2H2					1		7	4	9		23	20	15		15	11	2		12		9			1		1			1	3		
1T2H3					1										3		1															
1T2H3A					2				4		2		5		1		1															
1T2H3B		3		4	3	39	4	7	9	10		33	17		11		10		1		6			1		3	1	2				



Length Provenience	1 in.		1 1/4 in.		1 1/2 in.		1 3/4 in.		2 in.		2 1/4 in.		2 1/2 in.		2 3/4 in.		3 in.		3 1/4 in.		3 1/2 in.		3 3/4 in.		4 in.		4 1/2 in.		5 in.		Other	Provenience
	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire	cut	wire		
	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.	Ac.	Ap.		
1T1J1					3																											
1T1J2																																
1T1J5																																
1T2J1																																
1T2J2																																
1T2J3A																																
1T1K1																																
1T1K2A																																
1T1K2B																																
1T1K3A																																
1T1K4A																																
1T2K1																																
1T2K2A																																
1T2K2B																																
1T2K3A																																
1T1L1A																																
1T1L1B																																
1T1L1C																																
1T1L1D																																
1T1L2A																																
1T1L2B																																
1T1L3A																																
1T1L3B																																
1T1L4B																																

wire nail 4 1/4 in. 1T1K2A

wire nail 4 1/4 in. 1T2K1

wire nail 6 in. 1T2K2B

wire nail 5 1/4 in. 1T1L1C

[illegible]

Table 3. Common Cut and Wire Nail Summary

<u>Length</u>	<u>Cut</u>		<u>Wire</u>	
	<u>Ac.</u>	<u>Ap.</u>	<u>Ac.</u>	<u>Ap.</u>
1 in.	1	-	12	3
1 1/4 in.	8	1	65	1
1 1/2 in.	81	99	98	51
1 3/4 in.	22	88	44	26
2 in.	269	57	187	12
2 1/4 in.	13	94	59	9
2 1/2 in.	146	90	65	14
2 3/4 in.	2	8	8	1
3 in.	78	15	67	2
3 1/4 in.	21	-	4	2
3 1/2 in.	13	8	18	1
3 3/4 in.	-	-	5	-
4 in.	16	17	23	2
4 1/4 in.	-	-	2	-
4 1/2 in.	1	5	6	1
5 in.	20	11	2	-
5 1/4 in.	-	-	1	-
5 1/2 in.	-	-	1	-
6 in.	-	-	7	-
7 in.	-	-	22	-
8 in.	-	-	1	-
Total	691	493	677	125
	1184		802	

Table 4. Iron Wire Finishing Nails

<u>Length</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Provenience</u>
1 1/4 in.	2	1T2G5, 1T2L2A
1 1/2 in.	4	1T2H2 (2 nails), 1T2J1, 1T2L4
1 3/4 in.	1	1T1K2A
2 in.	5	1T2G4A, 1T1L1A, 1T2L1, 1T1M2A, 1T2M1
2 1/4 in.	6	1T2K2A (4 nails), 1T1L2A, 1T2M1
2 1/2 in.	3	1T2G5, 1T2H3B, 1T1M1

Table 5. Iron or Steel Spikes, Cut and Forged

<u>Length</u>	<u>Ac.</u>	<u>Ap.</u>	<u>Provenience</u>
3 1/2 in.	2		1T3A2, 1T2E2
3 3/4 in.	1		1T2F1
4 in.	1		1T6R1
5 in.	4		1T2A2 (2 spikes), 1T2G3, 1T2K2A
		5	1T2C4, 1T2H3B, 1T1X1 (3 spikes)
5 1/4 in.			
5 1/2 in.	1		1T1F2
		1	1T1H4
5 3/4 in.	1		1T2E2
6 in.	5		1T2E2, 1T2G5, 1T1K1, 1T1L1C, 1T1M2C
		2	1T2H3A
6 1/2 in.	1		1T1X1
7 in.	1		1T2H1
7 1/2 in.	1		1T1E3
		1	1T2M3
8 in.	1		1T1M1
indeterminate		6	1T1G3, 1T1G4, 1T2G1, 1T2G7, 1T1H3, 1T3S1
Total	19	15	
	34		

Table 6. Calibre and Manufacturer of Brass Cartridge Cases

<u>Calibre</u>	<u>Canada</u>		<u>Britain</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	Dominion Cartridge Company	Dominion of Canada	Kynoch	Eley	Union Metallic Cartridge Company	Winchester Repeating Arms Company
.22	4					
.30-30	1		1			
.303		1				
.38-55			1			
.44-40	1					
.45-70					2	1
.45-70-405	1					
.45-90						1
12 gauge	3		1	1		
16 gauge						1

Table 7. Grouping of the Various Classes of Artifacts by Lot.

	Misc. Building Hardware	Wrought Nails	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Misc. Tools	Firearms	Household Goods	Commercial Containers	Personal Effects	Misc. & Unident.	Indigenous Manuf.
1T1A1			X			X			X	X	
1T1A2	X		X		X		X	X		X	
1T1A3								X		X	
1T1A4								X			
1T1A5								X			
1T1A5A										X	
1T1A6								X			
1T1A7										X	
1T2A1			X			X				X	
1T2A2			X	X						X	
1T2A3			X	X						X	X
1T3A1			X	X		X		X	X		X
1T3A2			X	X							
1T3A2A			X								
1T1B1			X	X						X	
1T1B2A										X	
1T1B2B										X	
1T1B3			X							X	
1T1B4			X								
1T1B5				X							
1T2B1			X								
1T2B1A			X				X			X	
1T2B1B			X							X	
1T2B2						X					
1T2B2A			X								
1T2B2B			X							X	
1T2B3			X								
1T2B3A			X							X	
1T3B1	X		X	X							
1T3B1B			X							X	
1T3B2		X									
1T3B2A			X								
1T3B3B			X								
1T3B9										X	
1T1C1			X	X			X			X	
1T1C2				X						X	
1T1C4		X									
1T2C1			X						X	X	X
1T2C2			X								
1T2C4			X							X	
1T2C5		X									
1T3C1			X	X					X	X	
1T3C2			X	X			X		X	X	X
1T3C3	X									X	
1T3C4		X									
1T3C4B			X							X	
1T3C5		X									
1T3C6			X	X							
1T3C7			X								
1T1D2				X							
1T1D4				X							
1T2D1											
1T2D2B										X	
1T2D3C			X	X						X	
1T2D4A			X								
1T2D4C			X								
1T1E1			X	X						X	
1T1E2	X		X	X					X	X	
1T1E3			X	X						X	
1T1E4A			X	X						X	
1T2E1			X	X					X	X	
1T2E2			X	X	X		X			X	
1T2E3			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
1T2E4				X							
1T1F1			X								
1T1F2	X		X	X			X			X	
1T1F3B			X	X						X	
1T1F4			X	X							
1T1F5			X								
1T1F5A			X							X	
1T1F6										X	
1T1F6A			X								
1T1F7A			X	X							
1T1F7B			X								
1T1F8			X				X				
1T1F12A				X							
1T2F1			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2F2							X				
1T2F3A											
1T2F5A										X	
1T2F7B			X								
1T2F10										X	
1T1G1				X			X				
1T1G2				X		X	X			X	
1T1G3			X			X	X		X	X	
1T1G4			X				X		X	X	
1T1G5			X	X			X		X	X	
1T1G6			X	X			X			X	
1T1G7			X							X	
1T1G7A			X							X	
1T1G7B			X	X							
1T1G9A			X								
1T1G10A											
1T1G14								X	X	X	
1T2G1			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
1T2G2	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
1T2G3			X	X				X	X	X	
1T2G4A			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2G4B			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
1T2G5			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2G6			X	X			X		X		
1T2G7							X				
1T2G8			X								
1T2G13A									X		
1T1H1			X						X		
1T1H2			X								
1T1H3			X	X		X	X			X	
1T1H4	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T1H5			X	X						X	
1T1H6A			X								
1T2H1			X	X		X	X	X			
1T2H2			X	X			X	X		X	
1T2H3			X	X							
1T2H3A			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
1T2H3B			X	X	X		X		X	X	
1T2H6								X	X		
1T1J1	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T1J2	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	
1T1J5			X								
1T2J1	X		X	X				X	X	X	
1T2J2			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2J3A			X							X	
1T1K1			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
1T1K2A			X	X	X			X	X	X	
1T1K2B				X					X		
1T1K3			X								
1T1K3A			X								
1T1K4A			X								
1T1K4B					X						
1T2K1			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2K2A	X		X	X				X	X		
1T2K2B			X	X			X				
1T2K3A				X							
1T2K3B										X	
1T2K4A										X	
1T1L1A			X	X	X		X	X			
1T1L1B			X	X			X			X	
1T1L1C			X	X				X			
1T1L1D				X							
1T1L2A			X	X	X		X				
1T1L2B			X	X	X		X		X	X	
1T1L3A				X							
1T1L3B				X							
1T1L4B			X	X							
1T1L6A										X	
1T1L7										X	
1T2L1			X	X			X	X		X	
1T2L2			X	X			X	X	X	X	
1T2L2A	X		X	X	X			X		X	
1T2L3A			X	X							
1T2L2B			X							X	
1T2L3C				X				X			
1T2L4				X						X	
1T2L7A										X	
1T1M1			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
1T2M2A			X	X			X	X		X	
1T1M2B			X	X							
1T1M2C			X	X			X	X		X	
1T1M3			X	X							
1T1M4				X							
1T1M6							X				
1T1M8A			X								
1T1M9				X							
1T2M1	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
1T2M2			X	X			X	X		X	
1T2M3			X				X				
1T2M4							X				
1T2M6								X			
1T1X1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1T1X2											
San Miguel	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	

Table 8. Tentative Dating of the Lots by Artifacts

	18thC- mid-19thC	ca. 1830- ca. 1900	ca. 1875- ca.1925	1880-1910	ca. 1900-?	1910-?	1920-?	1930-?	1940-?	1950-1966
1T1A1					X					
1T1A2					X					
1T1A3					X					
1T1A4					X					
1T1A5					X					
1T1A6					X					X
1T2A1							X			
1T2A2		X			X					
1T2A3		X			X					
1T3A1	X	X			X					
1T3A2		X			X					
1T3A2A		X			X					
1T1B1		X			X					
1T1B3		X								
1T1B4		X								
1T1B5					X					
1T2B1		X								
1T2B1A		X								
1T2B1B		X								
1T2B2					X					
1T2B2A		X								
1T2B2B		X								
1T2B3		X								
1T2B3A		X								
1T3B1		X			X					
1T3B1B		X								
1T3B2	X									
1T3B2A		X								
1T3B3B		X								
1T1C1		X			X					
1T1C2					X					
1T1C4	X									
1T2C1		X								
1T2C2		X								
1T2C4		X								
1T2C5	X									
1T3C1		X			X					
1T3C2		X			X					
1T3C4	X									
1T3C4B		X								
1T3C5	X									
1T3C6		X								
1T3C7		X			X					
1T1D2		X								
1T1D4					X					
1T2D1		X								
1T2D3C		X			X					
1T2D4A		X								
1T2D4C		X								
1T1E1		X			X					
1T1E2		X			X					
1T1E3		X			X				X	
1T1E4A		X			X					
1T2E1		X			X					
1T2E2		X		X	X			X		
1T2E3		X	X	X	X	X	X			
1T2E4					X					
1T1F1		X								
1T1F2		X		X	X					
1T1F3B		X			X					
1T1F4		X			X					
1T1F5		X								
1T1F5A		X								
1T1F6A		X								
1T1F7A		X			X					
1T1F7B		X								
1T1F8		X								
1T1F12A					X					
1T2F1		X			X					
1T2F2							X			
1T2F3A										
1T2F7B		X								
1T1G1					X					
1T1G2				X	X					
1T1G3					X					
1T1G4		X								
1T1G5		X			X					
1T1G6		X		X	X					
1T1G7A		X								
1T1G7B		X			X					
1T1G9A		X								
1T1G10A		X								
1T2G1		X			X					
1T2G2	X	X		X	X					
1T2G3	X	X		X	X					
1T2G4A		X			X					
1T2G4B		X			X					
1T2G5		X	X	X	X					
1T2G6		X			X					
1T2G8		X								
1T1H1		X								
1T1H2		X								
1T1H3		X		X	X					
1T1H4		X	X		X					
1T1H5		X								
1T1H6A		X								
1T2H1		X			X					
1T2H2		X		X	X					
1T2H3					X					
1T2H3A		X	X	X	X					
1T2H3B		X	X		X					
1T1J1		X			X					
1T1J2		X		X	X					
1T1J5		X								
1T2J1	X	X			X	X				
1T2J2		X		X	X					
1T2J3A		X							X	
1T1K1		X								
1T1K2A		X		X	X	X	X		X	X
1T1K2B				X						
1T1K3A		X								
1T1K4A		X								
1T1K4B					X					
1T2K1					X	X				
1T2K2A		X	X	X	X					
1T2K2B		X								
1T2K3A		X		X	X					
1T1L1A		X								
1T1L1B		X								
1T1L1C		X		X	X		X	X	X	
1T1L2A		X	X		X					
1T1L2B		X			X					
1T1L3A					X					
1T1L3B					X					
1T1L4B		X			X					
1T2L1		X			X		X	X		X
1T2L2		X		X	X					
1T2L2A		X		X	X				X	
1T2L3A		X			X					
1T2L3B		X								
1T2L3C					X					
1T2L4					X					
1T1M1		X		X	X					
1T1M2A		X		X	X		X			
1T1M2B		X			X					
1T1M2C		X		X	X		X			
1T1M3		X			X					
1T1M4					X					
1T1M6					X					
1T1M8A		X								
1T1M9					X					
1T2M1		X		X	X		X	X		X
1T2M2		X		X	X					
1T2M3		X			X					
1T2M4					X					
1T2M6					X					
1T1X1	X	X	X	X	X					X
1T1X2		X		X	X		X	X	X	X
San Miguel	X	X		X						



- 1 Building hardware and materials: a, steel rimlock (1T1X1); b, steel doorknob spindle (1T2L2A); c, steel lock-bolt (1T3B1-437X); d, red brick fragments (1T1X1); e, mortar (1T2G3); f, waterworn earthenware, possibly a tile (1T3C3); g, iron cut nails (1T1E2); h, iron staple (1T2E2-1003); i, iron wire nails (1T1E2); j, wrought iron nail (1T2C5-543X); and k, iron bolt, washer and nut (1T2F1).



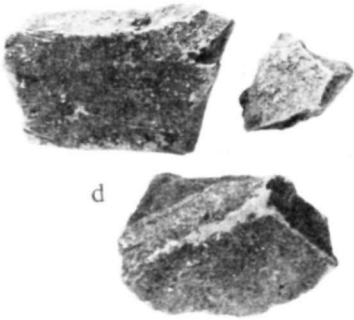
a



b



c



d



e



f



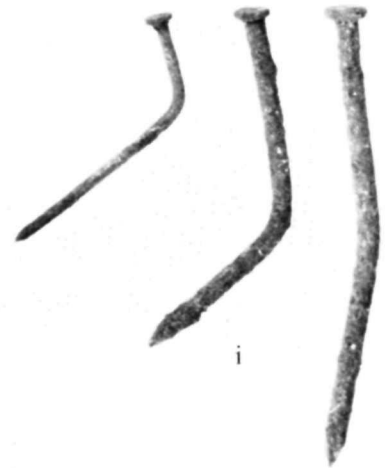
g



h



j



i



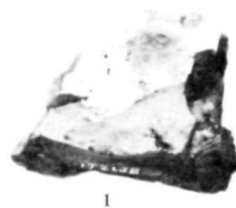
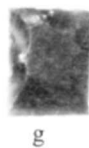
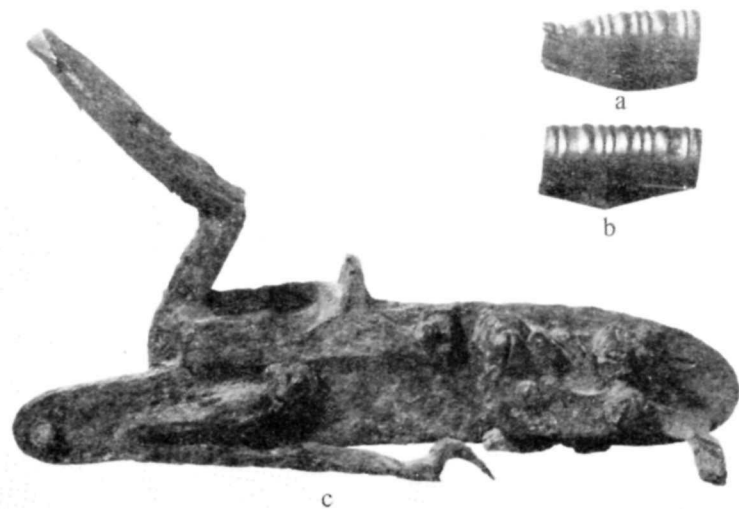
k



- 2 Tools: a, steel axe blade (1T2H3B); b, steel wedge (1T1X2); c, possible iron file tang (1T2H3A); d, triangular iron file (1T1X1); e, flat iron file (1T1J2); and f, flat iron file (1T1K2A and 1T1L2B).



- 3 Firearms and accessories: a, brass ramrod guide (1T4T1-214); b, brass ramrod guide (1T2X2); c, steel gunlock from Northwest gun (1T1W1); d, steel tumbler bridle from flintlock pistol (1T3A1); e, French gunflint (1T2G2); f, French gunflint (1T2G3-1306X); g, English gunflint (1T1H3-1361); h, possible gunflint (1T1M1-1878X); i, unworked flint chunk (1T2L3B); j, .44-40 cartridge (1T1G3-1725); k, .30-30 cartridge case (1T2Q2-227); l, .45-70-405 cartridge case (1T1X1); m, .45-90 cartridge case (1T3E3); n, 16-gauge brass shotgun shell (1T2G5); and o, five-pound iron cannon ball (1T8R).



- 4 Cartridge headstamps: a, .22 calibre, Dominion Cartridge Company; b, .30-30 calibre, Kynoch; c, .30-30 calibre, Dominion Cartridge Company; d, .303 calibre, Dominion of Canada; e, .38-55 calibre, Kynoch; f, .44-40 calibre, Dominion Cartridge Company; g, .45-70 calibre, solid head, Union Metallic Company; h, .45-70 calibre, Winchester Repeating Arms Company; i, .45-70-405 calibre, Dominion Cartridge Company; j, .45-90 calibre, Winchester Central Fire, Winchester Repeating Arms Company; k, 12 gauge, Dominion Imperial; l, 12 gauge, Maxum; m, 12 gauge, Eley; n, 12 gauge, Kynoch; and o, 16 gauge, Winchester Repeating Arms Company.



a



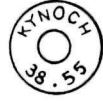
b



c



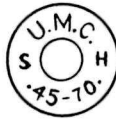
d



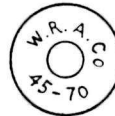
e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



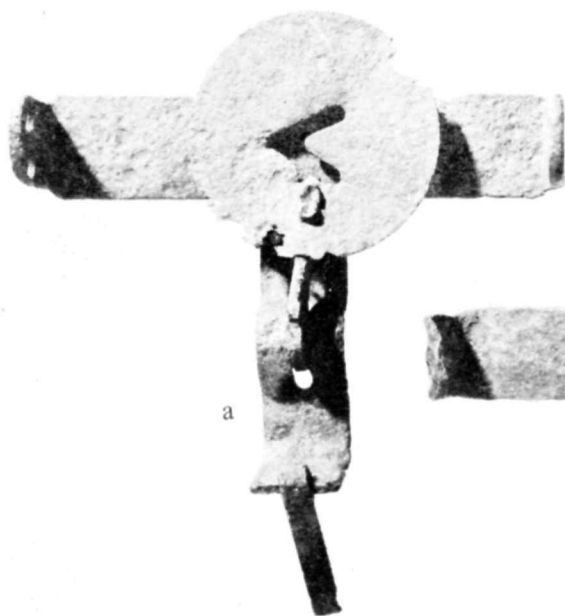
n



o



- 5 Trapping and fishing gear: a, Oneida Victor size 1-1/2 animal leg trap (1T1X2); b, animal leg trap (1T1X2); c, lead net sinker (1T1M1); d, lead net sinker (1T1X2); e, lead net sinker (1T1A2-163); f, lead line weight (1T1X1); g, nickel line swivel (1T2E2-1018X); h, handmade copper fishhook (1T2G1); i, handmade copper fishhook (1T2A2); j, steel fishhook (1T2E3-1233); and k, steel gaffhook (1T1X2).



a



b



g



h



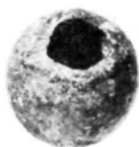
i



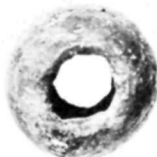
j



c



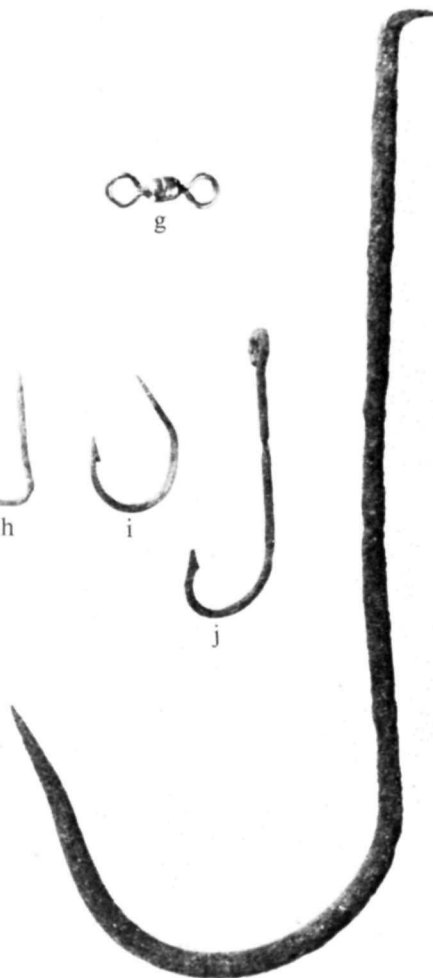
d



e



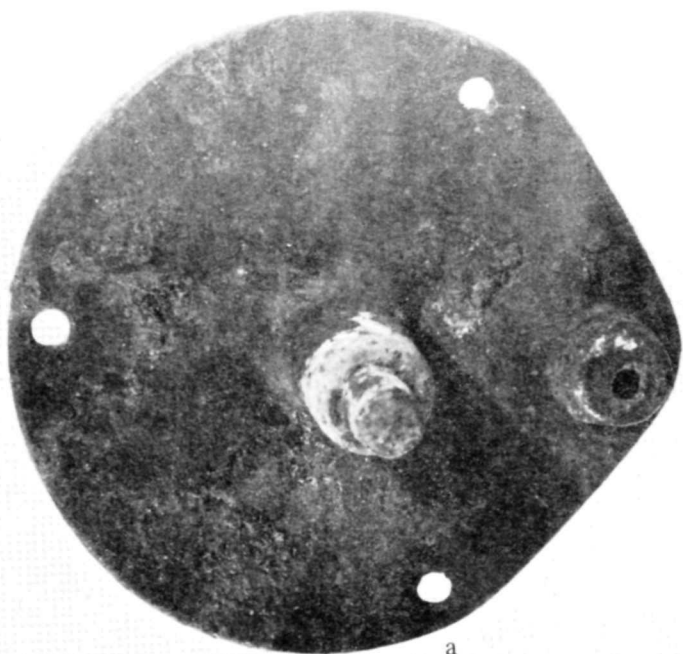
f



k



- 6 Machine parts: a, automobile generator head (1T1K2A); b, unidentified steel part (1T1K1); c, spark plug (1T2L2A); d, unidentified brass casing (1T1L1A); and e, steel wheel and axle (1T1L1A).



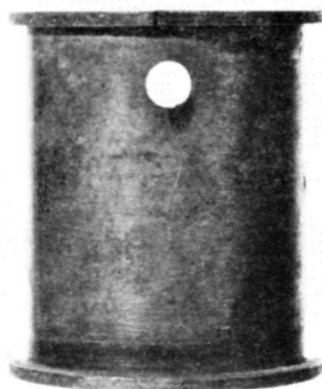
a



b



c



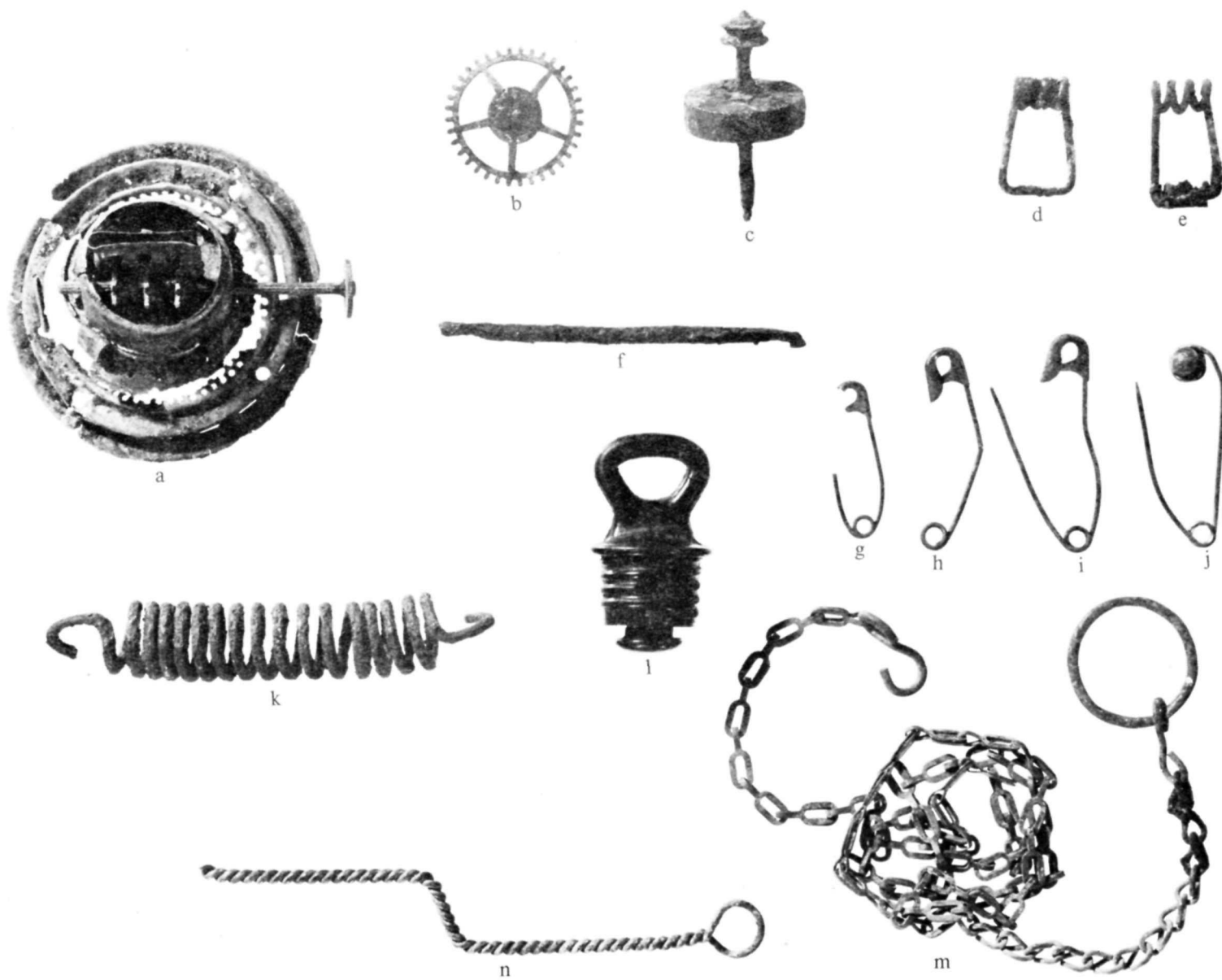
d



e



- 7 Miscellaneous household goods: a, coal-oil lamp wick housing-adjuster (1T1L2-1622); b, clockwork cogwheel (1T1F8); c, clockwork flywheel (1T2K2B); d, clothespeg spring (1T1L1A); e, clothespeg spring (1T2F3A); f, crochet hook (1T1X1); g, h and i, safety pins (1T2F1); j, safety pin (1T2G2); k, spring from bed-spring (1T1G4); l, hot water bottle stopper (1T1X2); m, drainplug chain, (1T2E3); and n, bottle brush shaft (1T1K1).



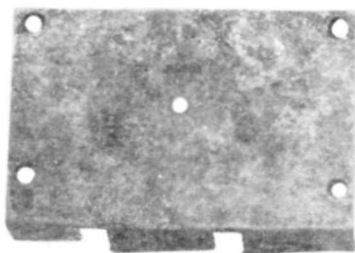
- 8 Furniture or trunk fittings: a, handle-plate (1T3S1-162X); b, keyhole plate (1T3S1-181); c, lock cover-plate (1T6R1-268); d, e, and f, steel wheels (1T3S1-157, -163 and -164 respectively); and g, h and i, edge guards (1T5Q2-259, 1T6R1-269 and -284 respectively).



a



b



c



d



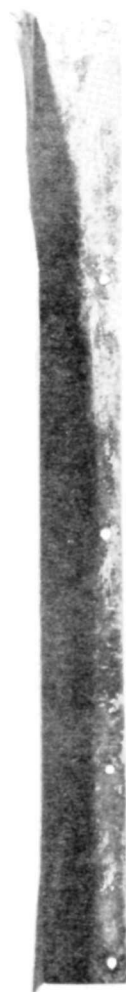
e



f



g



h

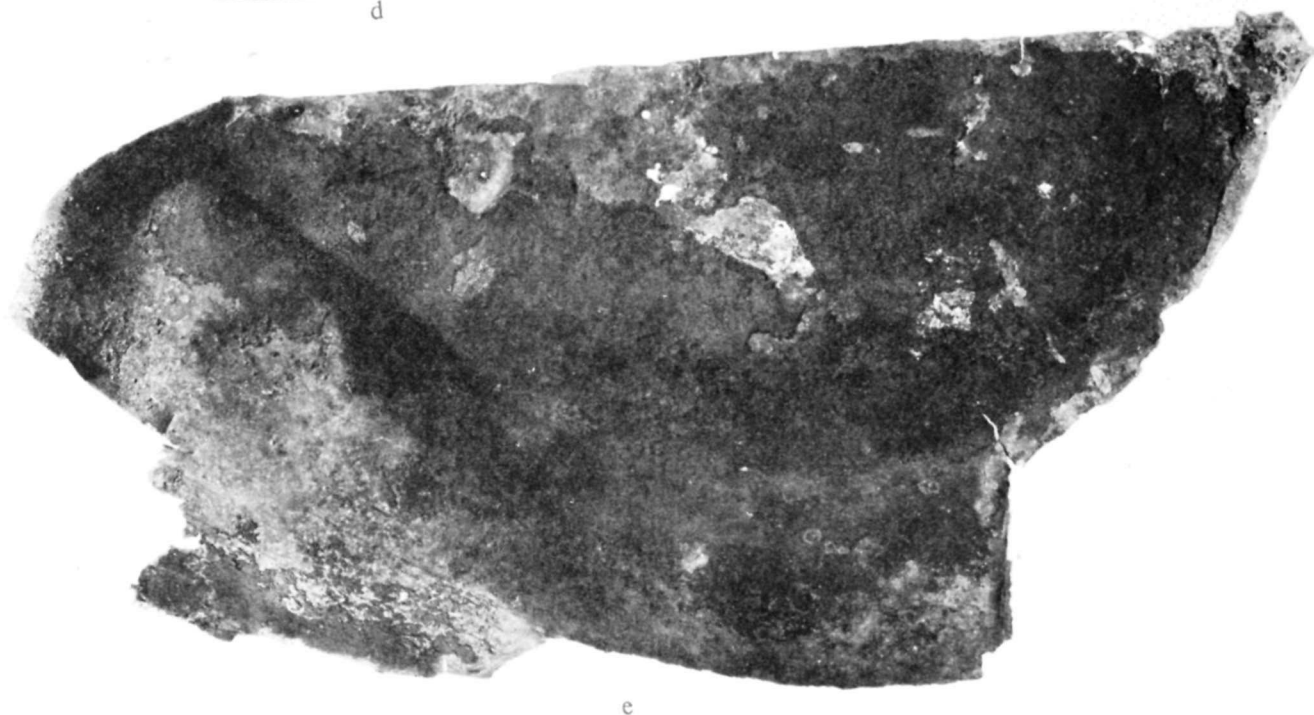
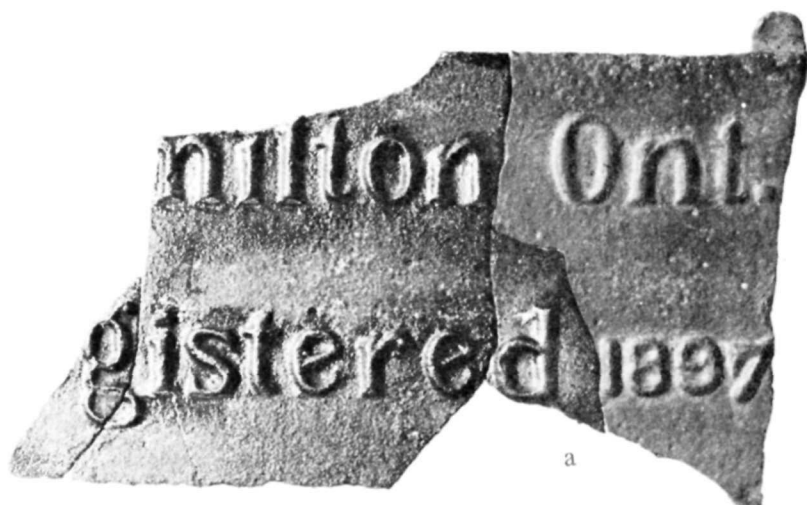


i

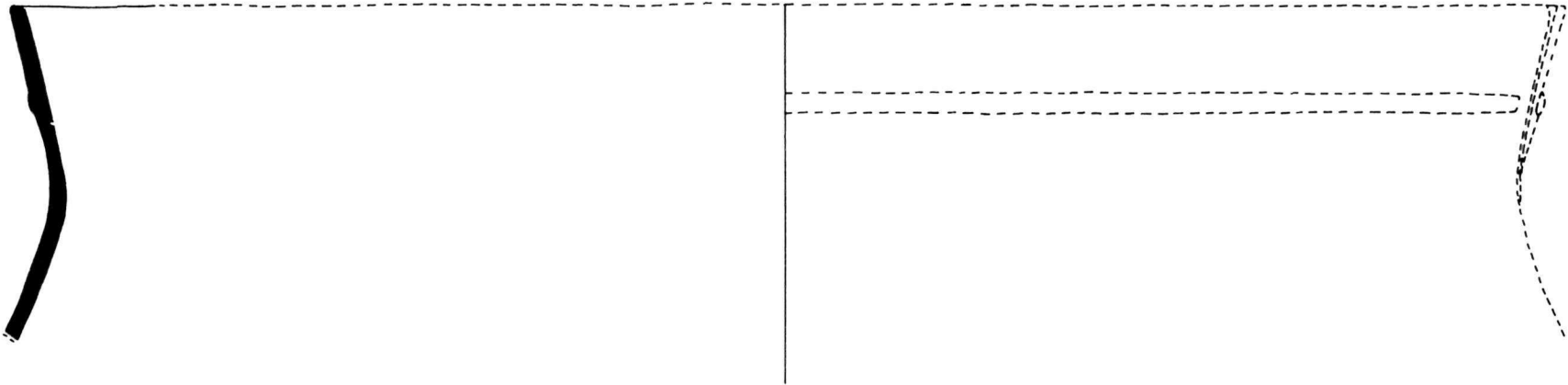




- 9 Kitchen articles: a, stove fragment (1T2G2); b, silver-plated brass teaspoon (1T1H4); c, silver-plated iron teaspoon (1T1G7-1833); d, brass pan fragment (1T2E3-1208); and e, brass pan fragment (1T1H4).



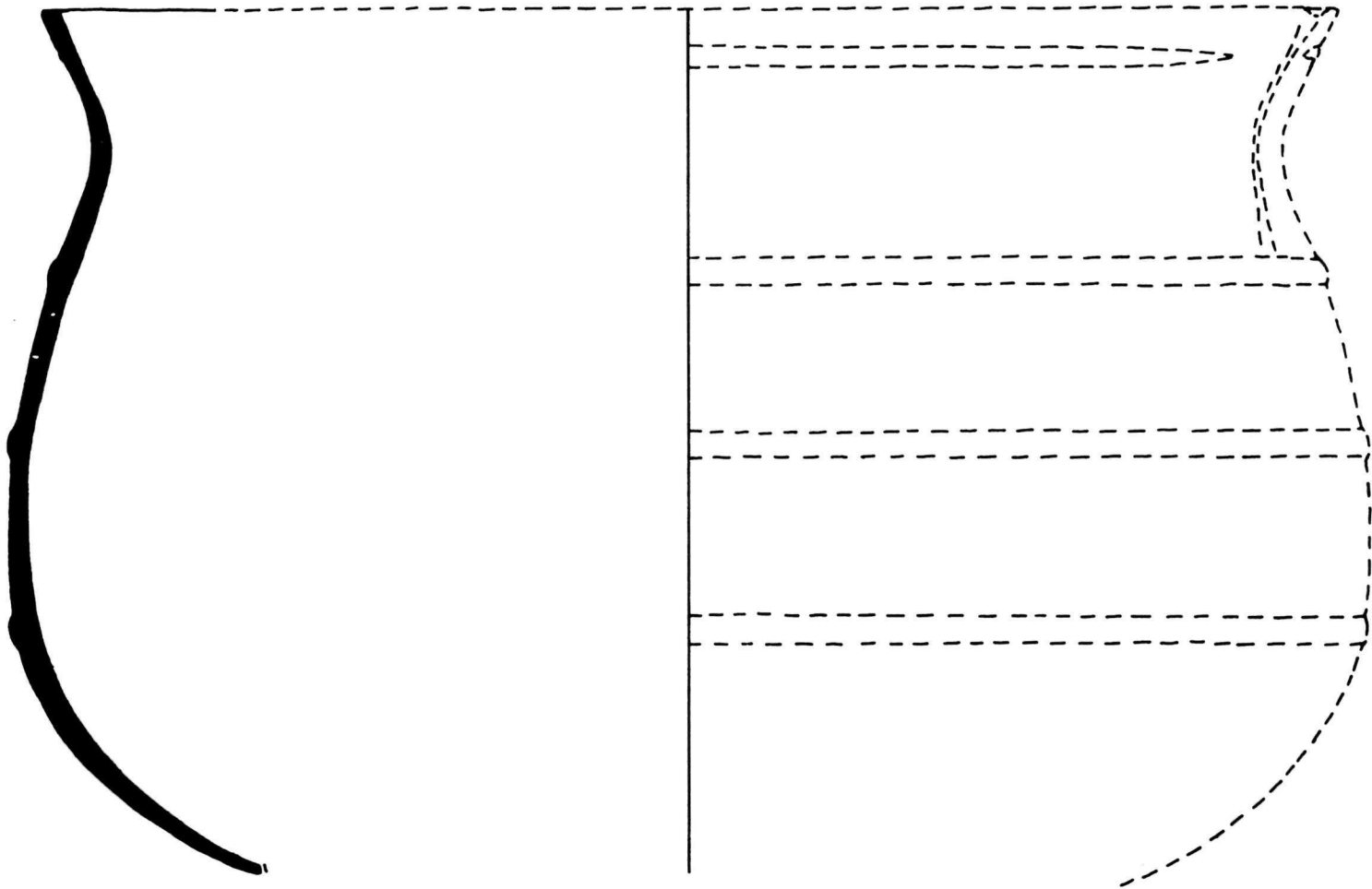
10 Profile of a cast-iron pot (1T3C2-101).



0 1 2 3 cm.

11 Profile of a cast-iron pot (1T2G48-1).

0 1 2 3 cm.



12 Toy fragments: a, 1T2G5; b, 1T2J2; c, 1T2M2; d, 1T1J2; e, 1T1H4; and f, 1T2H3B.



a



b



c



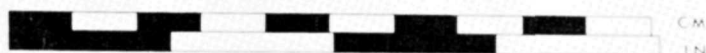
d



e



f

CM  
IN



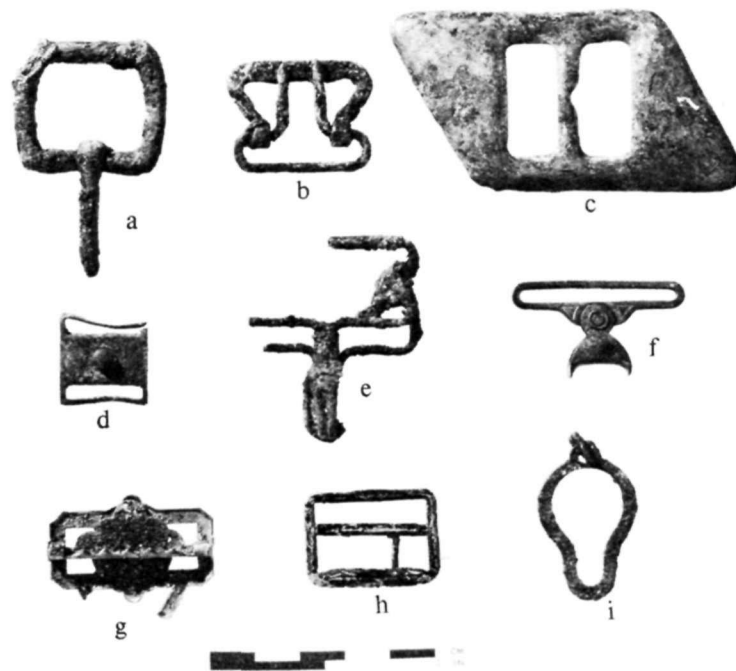
- 13 Cans and lids: a, Sweetmilk can (1T1L1C); b, can key-opener (1T2K1); c and d, can key-openers (1T1J2); e, Stubby Orange bottle cap (1T1K2A); f, Orange Crush bottle cap (1T1M2A); g, Hutchinson stopper (1T1K2A); h, Bernardin fruit jar lid (1T2K2A); i, Kerr fruit jar lid (1T2F2); j and k, Lucky Strike cans (1T1A2-295 and -296 respectively); and l, Lysol plastic cap.



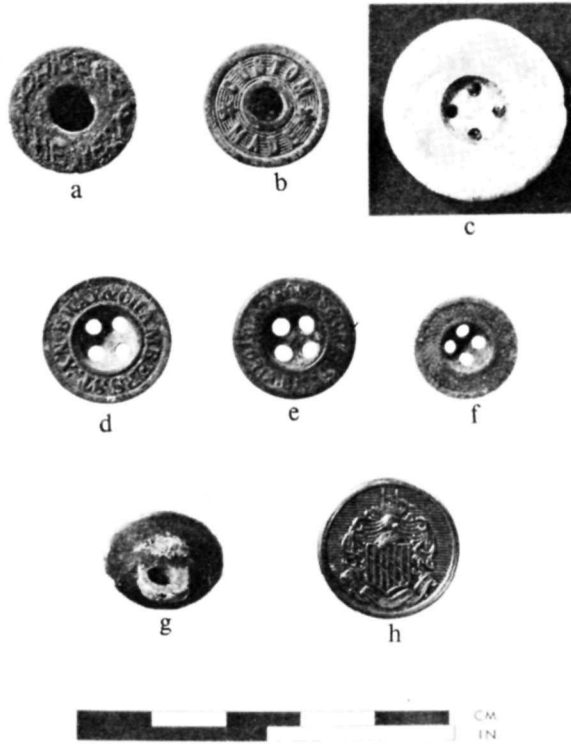
- 14 Personal effects: a, handmade brass nose ring (1T2C1); b, handmade brass bracelet (1T3C2-192); c, aluminum religious medal (1T3C2-140X); d, locket cover (1T1X1); e, lipstick case cover (1T1X1); f, lid (1T1K2A); g, Timex watch face (1T2J2); h, straight razor (1T1X1); i, copper brooch (1T1X1); j, bone toothbrush (1T2E3-1201); k, change purse frame (1T2F1); and l, 1909 Canadian one-cent piece (1T2E3-1217X).



- 15 Buckles and clasps: a, iron buckle (1T2M1); b, iron buckle (1T1X1); c, iron piece of a composite buckle (1T2M1); d, brass strap adjuster (1T2L2); e, iron strap adjuster (1T2H3B); f, copper strap-connector (1T2G1-1299); g, nickel-plated brass strap-clasp (1T1G5); h, black-enamelled iron strap adjuster (1T2V1-242); and i, iron stocking fastener or belt loop (1T3C1-56).



- 16 Buttons: a, iron stud or button (1T1K2A); b, brass button (1T3A1); c, shell button (1T2K2A); d, copper button (1T1G5-1806X); e, brass button (1T2K2B); f, white metal button (1T2C1); g, cast-brass button back (1T1Q1-39); and h, modern white metal button (1T2B7).





- 17 Miscellaneous: a, copper shaft (1T3A1); b and c, aluminum tubes (1T2K2A and 1T2J1); d and e, copper tubes (1T2K2A and 1T2G2); f, flat lead disc (1T2K2B); g, nickel- or tin-plated brass tab (1T1G3-1718); and h, ornamental brass fitting (1T1G5).

