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STUDY OF THE METAL ARTIFACTS FROM
FORT GASPAREAUX

by Barbara J. Wade

1975

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Study of the Metal Artifacts from Fort Gaspereaux

Barbara J. Wade

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Abstract

This report deals with the metal artifacts from Fort Gaspareaux, a fort first occupied by the French from 1751-1755, and then by the British from 1755-1756. In 1756 the British razed the fort. The artifacts have been grouped into six sections: domestic hardware, building hardware, tools, ordnance, miscellaneous identified, and miscellaneous unidentified and unidentifiable. The artifacts have been described in a descriptive inventory format, and where possible, dated according to references available, and information taken from the archaeological contexts. The metal artifact collection is small and fragmented and does not provide information about the activities and daily life in a frontier fort, beyond the most simplistic of inferences. There are artifacts relating to both 18th century occupations of the fort, as well as ones which relate to activities taking place in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Introduction

This paper is a descriptive inventory of the metal artifacts from Fort Gaspareaux, excluding the category of buttons (undertaken by another analyst). The artifacts reveal associations with both the French and the British occupations in the 18th century, as well as varied activities in the 19th and 20th centuries. On the whole, the collection of metal artifacts from Fort Gaspareaux is small and fragmented. The study does not augment the already known information about the activities and daily life at a frontier fort, beyond the most elementary of inferences.

Fort Gaspareaux was excavated in 1966, by Parks Canada, under Iain Walker, Archaeologist.

Historical Background

Fort Gaspereaux was built by the French in 1751, as one of a string of outposts used for their defense of Northern Acadia. It was located at the northern side of Baie Verte at the mouth of the Gaspereau River, and near the town of Port Elgin. The fort was partially surrounded by water on three sides, and by a forest on the fourth. When Fort Beauséjour was built by the French, Baie Verte became a vital port of entry for supplies arriving from Canada and Louisbourg. After the fall of Fort Beauséjour in 1755, Fort Gaspereaux was peacefully surrendered. It was renamed Fort Monckton, and became one of the centres for English action against the Acadians throughout the next year. In September, 1756, the English decided that the fort was of little or no importance and by November Fort Gaspereaux had been burned (Ingram 1963).

The number of men stationed at the fort was never very large: 15 in 1751, 17 in 1752 and 20 in 1755. After the British takeover, the number was about 200. This number may have been reduced in later months but was probably always greater than the number of French there in previous years (Ingram 1963).

A short summary of the structures follows (see Appendix V):

The fort was of wood construction with a bastion at each corner. The curtain consisted of two rows of wooden pickets placed back to back and in 1755 a platform was built behind the pickets to facilitate firing through the loopholes (Ingram 1963).

The Garde Magazin existed in 1751 and in 1756 the English have what seems to be the same building listed as the Officers' Quarters.

The Magazin des Vivres seems to have remained unchanged during the fort's existence. It is described, like most of the construction of the fort, as being simple (Ingram 1963).

The Commandant's Quarters existed in the same place during the entire period of the existence of the fort.

There is no indication that the French or the English built a Barracks.

The Powder Magazine was built in 1751 and remained unchanged until 1756. The "new" Powder Magazine was under construction by the French in 1755. There is no documentation to indicate the fate of the building under the British.

The Guard Room was probably constructed, or at least finished, by the English (Ingram 1963).

The Bakehouse was listed as finished in 1755 and is therefore of French construction (Ingram 1963).

Domestic Hardware

This section on Domestic Hardware includes the following artifact groups: Cutlery: knives, clasp-knives, forks and scissors; Containers: cast iron bellied pots, iron sheeting containers, and bails; Buckles: shoe, knee and belt; Crusies; and Coins.

Cutlery

The collection of cutlery from the site is small and fragmented. There are thirteen pieces in the entire collection. None of the descriptions of the characteristics are complete enough to necessitate groupings, such as the use of "categories" implies (Wade n.d.). Each item has therefore been described individually, and in order of provenience. Explanations of cutlery terminology may be found by referring to Figs. 25-30.

Knives

1. (Fig. 1a) This fragment has a cutting edge and a straight (plan view), flat (cross-section) back. It could be a knife blade or a straight razor blade, it being too

fragmentary to determine. The maximum width of the blade is 1.6 cm, and the maximum length is 9 cm. It comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

The next four knife blade fragments are all from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. It is disappointing that these items are so badly fragmented, because the contexts from which they come appear to be uncontaminated (Coleman 66-67: 1968); it was hoped that good contexts would shed some light on the dating of some of the artifacts.

2. (Fig. 1**b**) This is a possible knife blade fragment which has a straight (plan view), flat (cross-section) back. The blade edge and point are indeterminate. It has a slight choil and a flat tang, without a bolster. The blade measures 2.4 cm at its maximum width, and 17.7 cm as its maximum length.

3. (Fig. 1**c**) This knife blade fragment has a straight, flat back, and a blade shape formed by the sides tapering to a probable sharp point. It has a flat tang with the evidence of one rivet hole for securing the scales, which are now missing. The tang flares outward from the blade end. It has a sloping choil and no bolster. The blade is approximately 15.6 cm in length and 1.9 cm at its maximum width.

4. (Fig. 1d) This is a possible knife blade fragment from the same context as the one above. The blade back is straight and flat and the cutting edge is sharp. The point is square or blunt. The handle end is missing; no further characteristics are apparent. The maximum length of the blade is 10.5 cm, and the maximum width is 1.9 cm.

5. (Fig. 1e) This appears to be a flat tanged fragment of a knife blade. There are no visible characteristics beyond saying it appears to have a straight, flat blade back, with a flat tang. The rivet is still in evidence on both sides of the tang, although there are no scales remaining. It seems to have a choil and a short segment of the blade edge (.7 cm only).

No attempt has been made to compare these knife blades to those from other sites of the same period because of their very fragmented nature.

Clasp-knives

1. (Fig. 2) There are two French clasp-knife blades from the site. One is a complete blade but without a handle; (Fig. 2b) the other is a blade fragment only. (Fig. 2a) A French clasp-knife is a single-bladed knife type in which the blade is held in place, when extended, by a protruding double lug on the back of the pivot end, acting as a stop; when complete it has a wooden handle. The designation as "French" is derived from the fact that some of the blades

which have been found are marked with French names (Harris et al. 1965: 348, 9). The item, which is a blade fragment only, has the characteristics of the lug, the long heel and the pin hole, typical of French clasp-knives. It measures a maximum 5.6 cm in length (including the lug) and has a maximum width of 1.9 cm. The complete blade has a Wharncliffe point, a lug and a rivet pin, 2.1 cm long, which appears on the blade mark side only. It is large compared with the clasp-knife fragment described above. The blade is 13.5 cm long from point tip to lug, and a maximum of 2.7 cm in width. There is a mark on the blade which appears to be circles arranged in a U-shape (Fig. 3). Both these items come from the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. They are found under the burnt layer caused by the destruction of the fort by fire in 1756, so presumably, they must pre-date 1756. French clasp-knives similar to these were found at the Roma site (Wade in press) and at Fort Beauséjour (Priess and Wade n.d.); however, none were found at the British fort at Coteau-du-Lac (Wade n.d.).

2. (Fig. 2c) This clasp-knife consists of a fragmented handle (covering) and a blade, folded into the handle. The handle appears to have straight parallel sides. It measures 5.7 cm long in its fragmented state, and has a maximum width of 1.4 cm. The features of the blade are indistinguishable due to the fact that it is in a permanently closed position

in the handle, and is in a badly deteriorated state. This clasp-knife comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

3. (Fig. 2d) This clasp-knife has a downturned pistol-grip shape. The covering on the handle is entirely missing; four rivet pins on each side remain. The blade shape is unknown as it is fragmented, in an extended position; only 2 cm of its length remains. The single bolster is small: 1.1 cm in width and .9 cm in length. The total length of the handle is 7.1 cm. This clasp-knife comes from the same context as the one described above.

4. (Fig. 2e) This is a long clasp-knife measuring 19.4 cm. It has a downturned handle of which the covering is now missing. The bolster is more than one-third the length of the whole handle; it is 4.4 cm long and 1.8 cm wide. The whole handle measures 11.3 cm. The blade is incomplete but seems to have had originally, a bulbous rounded point with a slight hump on the blade back. The blade is 8.3 cm long, although the point is incomplete. It comes from the same context as the two previously described ones. This knife type was not found at the Roma site nor at the fort at Coteau-du-Lac. It does, however, occur at Fort Beauséjour in more than one instance (Priess and Wade n.d.). Peterson (1958: 131, Fig. 162) describes it as an 18th-century British Knife.

Forks

There are three forks in the cutlery collection. One is an all-metal fork; one is a rat-tail tanged fork of which the number of the tines is unknown, but probably was originally two; and one is a flat-tanged, two-tined fork. They are all made of iron.

1. (Fig. 4a) This fork is an almost complete all-metal four-tined fork, (only one of the four tines seems to be complete). It has a large spatulate upturned stem-end, which is thick (.6 cm) and rectangular/square in cross-section. The fork bowl is 2.6 cm at its maximum width; the whole fork measures 19 cm in length. This fork comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. It comes from a layer below the burnt layer caused by the destruction of the fort by fire in 1756, so presumably, it pre-dates 1756. Howard says four-tined forks are first made about 1726, and by 1750 have superceded the three-tined type (Howard 1903: 80). It is assumed when he speaks of four-tined forks, he means all-metal forks. If the context is uncontaminated, it is worthy of note that these four-tined all-metal forks are in existence in North America by the mid-18th century.

2. (Fig. 4c) This is a rat-tail tanged fork, possibly two-tined. It has a baluster-shaped shank, becoming thicker to form the bolster. It is a fragment, 7 cm long. It comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

3. (Fig. 4b) This is an early flat-tanged two-tined fork. It is without a shoulder, a feature which appears on forks ca. 1740. The shank is baluster-shaped, becoming wider to form the bolster. The two tines and the tang are incomplete; the scales are completely missing. There is one rivet pin remaining in the tang; the rivet pin being the means by which the scales would have been attached. The maximum length of this fragment is approximately 11 cm. This fork comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. It was found in a layer sealed by the destruction of the fort by fire, thus substantiating the date of the fork as pre-1756.

Scissors

1. (Fig. 5) There is a part of a pair of scissors, consisting of the joint, the shank and part of the loop. The shank is straight, and probably diamond-shaped in cross-section. Only a few millimetres on each side of the loop-shank join remain. The total length of the fragment is 5.5 cm from the loop to the joint. Because the characteristics of these scissors are mainly lacking due to fragmentation, no dating is possible. They come from the area of the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officers' Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation and construction of the fort.

Containers

Cast Iron Bellied Pots

The type of pot represented in the artifacts from this site is basically one shape: the bellied pot. The bellied pot has a convex body, a straight, outsloping rim, and a shoulder. It may be ornamented with ridges on the rim and body.

There are at least three separate pots represented by 7 fragments: 4 body fragments, 2 shoulder/body fragments, and 1 rim/shoulder/body fragment. Two fragments from the S.W. Blockhouse crossmend.

Five fragments come from the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer. One fragment comes from the N.E. Blockhouse in an occupation layer which was sealed by the destruction of the fort by fire in 1756. One relatively large fragment comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in an occupation and construction layer, also sealed by destruction.

None of the cast iron bellied pots are whole enough to warrant photography; however, a photograph of a typical pot has been included in the illustrations for this report (Fig. 6). This particular pot comes from the Fort Beauséjour site in Nova Scotia.

Iron Sheeting Containers

There are 5 fragments of a container made of iron sheeting. It is a circular or curved wall container with one flanged end. One of the fragments shows the remains of a vertical edge with two pinched holes; this could be a vertical seam but the purpose of the holes is not apparent. This container comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

Another container made of iron sheeting consists of 4 fragments. It has a crimped side seam and a possible crimped end seam. These fragments could be part of a "tin" can. The use of crimping for the seams indicates a 20th century date for this object. Another fragment, of an indeterminate construction, may also be from the same container. This container comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters, the turf layer.

There are a total of 7 fragments from two proveniences which are from iron sheeting containers that have a crimped end seam. These fragments are part of "tin" cans in which the ends have been cut out. The end seam has then been cut from the rest of the can. Presumably, the seam has also been removed and the remainder of the metal used for some other purpose. The seven fragments may represent more than one container. The crimped seams indicate a 20th century date for the containers. All the fragments come from the area of the Commandant's Quarters and occur in the turf layer.

There is one container (made up of 3 fragments) of iron sheeting construction, which is rectangular with rounded ends. It is straight-sided with crimped side and bottom seams. It has a slip-on lid, hinged along one side. There are slight traces of red paint. It comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the turf, with the possibility of some disturbance.

There are 5 fragments of a copper/brass container, three of which have a small lip, suggesting the rim of the container. The fragments are small, not very suggestive of original shape. The container fragments come from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort, sealed by destruction by fire in 1756 when the English razed the fort to the ground.

(Fig. 7**b**) There is one copper/brass kettle lug in the container collection. The lug consists of a double thickness of sheeting (folded from a single thickness) with the sheeting of the kettle side sandwiched between the two. The rim of the kettle is rolled and the lug is bent to follow the contours. The rim may originally have been reinforced with a circular wire or rod but there is no evidence for this. The lug is attached to the kettle with two copper/brass rivets. The lug is approximately square, with the upper edges folded over. The hole for the bail has been made by punching; it consists of ragged edges which are folded over. It comes from the area of the N.E. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

Bails

Bails are the handles hooked at each end which are attached to pots in order for them to be carried or hung in front of the fire.

There are two bails from the site which are made of wrought iron. One is the shape of a rounded arch in plan view. The hook at the complete end is formed by folding the iron upward in the same plane as the arch. In cross-section it tapers in size toward the hook end. The central portion of the arch is bent into a smaller rounded arch, the purpose of which would have been to keep the container unit hanging in a horizontal position. The presence of the central hump suggests it was used as a cooking container, suspended in front of an open fire. This bail comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer relating to the occupation of the fort. The layer was sealed by the destruction of the fort by fire in 1756.

(Fig. 7a) The other bail fragment comes from the area of the same building in a layer of the same description as the one above. It is made of wrought iron and is curved, with the end bent into a hook in the same plane as the bail.

Buckles

There are three kinds of buckles found at the site: shoe buckles, knee buckles and belt buckle. The main difference

between the first two is the size, the knee buckles being smaller. The belt buckle, however, has a different design and is described in the appropriate place below.

The shoe and knee buckles consist of five main pieces: the frame, with two sides and a top and bottom; an upper forked tongue; a lower forked tongue; a pin and two pin terminals. They are often curved, to fit the contour of the shoe across the arch.

Shoe and knee buckles are generally a phenomenon of the 18th century, being introduced before the Revolution of 1689 and going out of fashion after the French Revolution, 1793. Buckles are rarely found in American archaeological contexts dating after 1815 (Abbitt 1973: 25-31).

Early 18th century buckles are small and usually square or oblong. After 1730, they become more ornate. In the 1750s the most fashionable buckles are square and from 1760 to 1775 the most fashionable are square, oblong and oval. An average man's buckle is 2 - 2-1/2 inches from side to side, a woman's being slightly smaller. After ca. 1775, buckles become exceptionally large, the extreme of which is known as the Artois buckle (Abbitt 1973: 25-31).

Pin terminals which are attached to the buckle through the whole thickness of the metal date to ca. 1760. These are the type which are represented in the collection from Fort Gaspareaux. The other type, dating from ca. 1790, have the pin terminal attached through a thin piece of raised metal on the outside circumference of the buckle side.

Buckles can be made from such materials as gold, silver, copper, brass, pinchback, pewter and iron. The ones in this collection are of copper/brass; none are of iron. One lower forked tongue is of iron, however. The relief decoration found on buckles is made as part of the cast for the whole buckle; the incised decoration, however, is added after the object has been cast (Abbitt 1973: 25-31).

The typology used by Grimm (1970: 56-60) has not been applied here because the collection is rather small. Categories have not been employed either, rather the artifacts have been individually described in numbered paragraphs. The collection includes shoe buckles of which four have right-angle corners, one has round corners; there is also one lower forked tongue. There are three knee buckles, one with rounded corners, and two with right-angle corners. There is one belt buckle.

Shoe Buckles

1. (Fig. 8d) This is a buckle consisting of less than half of the frame. It has a right-angle corner, with a straight side; the top (or bottom) is slightly concave/convex to fit over the arch of the foot. There is no pin or pin terminal apparent. This fragment could be an almost complete side as it appears to be changing direction at the point where it is broken. It is approximately 4.5 cm long and 2.2 cm wide (both measurements are of incomplete features). The design

on the buckle face consists of notching and grooving, with a groove in the corner. This item comes from the area of the N.E. Blockhouse in an uncontaminated, sealed layer, associated with the occupation of the fort.

2. (Fig. 8c) This buckle represents less than half of the original frame size. It has a right-angle corner, with a straight side and a slight curve for the arch of the foot. No pin or pin terminal is present. There is no indication of original size; one side measures 3.2 cm and the other, 1.9 cm. The design consists of notching and grooving with a cross-hatch design in the corner. It comes from the area of the S.W. Bastion in a layer associated with turf and occupation.

3. (Fig. 8b) This buckle also represents less than half of the original. It has a right-angle corner, probable straight sides, with a concave/convex shape to the top and pointed corners. The pin terminal shape dates to 1760. One side is 4.1 cm, but would have been ca. 4.6 cm when complete; the other side is incomplete and measures 1.2 cm. The decoration is one of multiple volutes. This buckle comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in an uncontaminated, sealed layer, relating to the occupation of the fort.

4. (Fig. 8c) More than half of this buckle is now missing. It has a right-angle corner, concave/convex top, and the ca. 1760 pin terminal. It measures 4 cm wide, but

would originally have been ca. 5.6 cm (when complete), and the surviving length is 2.7 cm. The design is notched and grooved with multiple cross-hatching in the corner. This artifact comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation and construction of the fort.

5. (Fig. 8k) This item consists of a complete frame. It has round corners, curved sides and a concave/convex top/bottom. It has a 1760 pin terminal. The measurements of this buckle are 5 cm wide and 4.1 cm long. The design is that of 4 grooved lines in a concentric pattern. At the central point of the four sides of the buckle, the interior sides swell inward. This buckle comes from the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. The layer is sealed by the destruction of the fort by fire, and should, therefore, pre-date 1756.

6. (Fig. 8j) This item is a lower forked tongue of a shoe buckle. It is almost complete; there is one prong of the lower forked tongue missing. It has rounded corners. The maximum width is 4.1 cm and the maximum length is 3.2 cm. It is made of iron, a typical material for a lower forked tongue. This item fits the buckle described in paragraph 5. It also comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters, but in the turf layer.

Knee Buckles

7. (Fig. 8h) This copper/brass buckle is a complete frame. It has round corners, curved sides, and a concave/convex top/bottom. It has a 1760 pin terminal type, without the pin. The top/bottom of the buckle swells inward slightly at the centres, this being part of the design. The surface design is made up of grooved concentric lines which swerve inward at the point where the top and bottom bulge slightly. It measures 2.8 cm wide by 2.2 cm long. This buckle comes from the N.E. Blockhouse in an uncontaminated, sealed layer, which should date pre-1756. It was found in the same layer as a British coin dated 1749.

8. (Fig. 8f) This copper/brass buckle is a fragment consisting of one complete side and an incomplete top and bottom. It has right-angle corners, straight sides, and a concave/convex top/bottom. It is the ca. 1760 pin terminal type, but without the pin in evidence. The actual width measurement is 1.3 cm, but would originally have been 2.6 cm, and 2.8 cm long (complete). The design consists of parallel, vertical notches on the inside circumference of the buckle, above which are two horizontal incised lines. The corners consist of three incised diagonal lines. This item comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

9. (Fig. 8g) This is a possible knee buckle of indeterminate material. It consists of the fragment of one

corner, which appears to be round, and a short fragment on either side of the corner. The design consists of wavy parallel incised lines on one side and fluted design on the other. It measures approximately 1.8 cm by 1.5 cm. It comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in the turf layer.

10. (Fig. 8a) This is a copper/brass fragment of a buckle. It has right-angle corners, straight sides, and a concave/convex top/bottom. It is the ca. 1760 pin terminal type, without the pin. It is 2 cm wide but would have been originally, 2.4 cm; the length is incomplete and measures 2.6 cm. It comes from a general provenience for the site.

Belt Buckle

Belt buckles differ slightly from shoe or knee buckles. They do not have a lower forked tongue, and they are flat in cross-section rather than concave/convex. The tongue, which is hooked into the leather belt, is attached to a pin that is made as part of the buckle in the casting process (as opposed to being added later, as in shoe or knee buckles).

11. (Fig. 8i) This copper/brass buckle is complete except for the tongue. It has slightly curved corners, and the two sides curve inwards slightly. This item measures 4.6 cm wide and 4.7 cm long. It comes from an uncontaminated, sealed layer in the area of the S.W. Blockhouse.

Crusies

A crusie is a simple lighting device made of cast or wrought iron. It consists of a typically pear-shaped reservoir about an inch deep with a channel for the wick (Fig. 9). Opposite the wick channel end is a curved upright handle, or bail, to which a spindle with a hooked end is attached. The hooked end is used to hang the lamp or to stick between the stones of a fireplace. Sometimes they have a slender iron pick to free the wick when it becomes crusted with soot or carbon. The lamps are smoke-producing and inefficient, the oil often dripping over the edge of the wick channel. To overcome this problem and for reasons of economy, a second reservoir is placed below the first. The upper reservoir then has a shortened bail with a slot to suspend it on the notched hook extending from the bail of the lower reservoir. When the lamp is lit, the heat from the flame melts the fat around the wick, and if it draws up oil faster than it can burn, the oil drips over the edge of the reservoir and is caught by the one below. It is then collected for later use (Priess and Wade n.d.). The notched hook allows the reservoir to be tipped forward to burn the last of the fuel (Darbee 1965).

There is only one crusie from the collection from Fort Gaspareaux. It is a single reservoir crusie, consisting of a wick channel, the reservoir, and the bail and bail hook (Fig. 10). This crusie comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

Coins

The coin collection from this site includes British, French and Canadian coins, and one of unknown origin and denomination.

A short summary of terminology is included here. The obverse is the front face of the coin, usually bearing the portrait of the monarch; the reverse is the back of the coin. The type is the central design on the coin; the legend is the inscription, usually placed around the type. The field is the blank area between the type and the legend. The exergue is the area below the obverse or reverse type, usually containing the date (Noël Hume 1970: 155).

British

1. There are 4 copper halfpennies from the site. Two are dated 1749, and two are dated 1752. They measure 29 mm in diameter. They are all similarly marked: Obverse: the type consists of the old bust of George II (1727-60), with the legend GEORGIVS II REX. Reverse: the type consists of the seated Britannia, with staff and shield; the exergue contains the date; the legend reads BRITANNIA.

One of the 1749 coins (Fig. 11d, 12d) and one of the 1752 coins (Fig. 11c, 12c) come from the area of the N.E. Blockhouse in a layer considered to be associated with the occupation of the fort, sealed by destruction by fire in 1756. The other 1752 coin (Fig. 11b, 12b) comes from the

area of the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer also associated with the occupation of the fort. The other 1749 coin (Fig. 11a, 12a) comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer relating to the occupation of the fort.

French

There are three coins in this collection which were minted in France.

2. (Fig. 11e, 12e) This is a copper coin measuring 23-1/2 mm in diameter. The obverse side is badly worn, but a few distinguishable marks remain: there is a monogram of the letter "L" in the type, referring to one of the Louis's as seen in other coins (Eklund 1962: 5, No. 46; Craig 1966: 89). The type also includes a crown above the monogram and a fleur-de-lis on each side above the lower bar of the "L." The only distinguishable letters in the legend are: I·LV...IIII, which could perhaps refer to Louis XIV, but written XIIII. The only letters distinguishable in the legend on the reverse side are: CE·D...ERS. No date is known for this coin. It comes from the area of the N.E. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

3. (Fig. 11f, 12f) This is a copper coin called a Laird, measuring 22 mm. The type on the obverse side reads: reads:

LIARD

DE

FRANCE

B

and has three fleur-de-lis, one on each side of the B, and one underneath it. The "B" probably is the mint mark for the city of Rouen (Craig 1966: 89). The reverse of the coin is indistinguishable. It comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. If the layer is uncontaminated, it must pre-date 1756, the date of the destruction of the fort by fire.

4. (Fig. 11g, 12g) This is probably a copper two-sol piece. It is approximately 23 mm in diameter. The obverse legends reads: LUD~~X~~XV•DG FR•c³ow•ET NAV . This translates as Louis XV, by the grace of God of France and Navarre.

Navarre was a small area in southern France which King Henry IV added to the realm of France. The cow is the mint mark for the city of Pau. In the type on the obverse side is a crown above the letter "L" and three fleur-de-lis on each side and below the "L." The "L" refers to Louis. The reverse side is marked with the legend: 1738 ..T • NOM

• DOM • ...ICTUM. This would originally have

read: 1738 SIT • NOM • DOM • BENEDICTUM,

which is the abbreviation for Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.

This phrase translates as "Blessed be the name of God." In

the type on the reverse side is a crown and a vine. An

example similar to this specimen is illustrated with the

mint date of 1738-60 (Craig 1966: 90). This coin comes from

the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

5. (Fig. 11h, 12h) This is a German coin possibly struck in the city of Nuremberg. The heraldic symbol on the coin is described as follows: it is parted per pale, the dexter half is an eagle, the sinister is a bendy of six (Craig 1954: 1, 2; [1963]: 2). Above the heraldic emblem are the letters "S I" followed by a mark which Craig describes as the symbol used to denote the Pfenning (a coin denomination) (1966: 102). The reverse of the coin is blank, as are others Craig describes in the section on German coins. This coin comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

Canadian

6. A 1948 penny was found at the site. The obverse carries the bust of the king, and the legend reads: GEORGIVS VI DEI GRATIA REX. On the reverse: the type includes the denomination of 1 cent; two maple leaves; the date, 1948; and CANADA. This coin came from the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officers' Quarters in the turf layer.

7. The other Canadian penny is dated 1956. The obverse carries the bust of the queen, and the legend reads: ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA. The reverse is the same as the penny described in the preceding paragraph, but

carrying the date of 1956. It comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. It is supposed to be a sealed layer, so there is an obvious discrepancy here.

Building Hardware

Artifacts in the building hardware section include: nuts, bolts, eyes, hasp, hinges and pintles, keys, lagscrews, latches, linch pins, staples, washers and nails.

Nuts

There is one nut in this collection. It is made of iron, probably by machine. It is square, having bevelled corners on one surface. It comes from a surface lot of the S.E. Bastion/British Officers' Quarters.

Bolts

There is one bolt in this collection. It is made of iron, possibly hand-forged. The head is circular and slightly rounded; the shank is circular. The associated nut is rectangular/square and relatively thin. It comes from the S.W. Bastion in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

Eyes

There is one eye from this collection. It is made of iron,

possibly hand-forged and driven. The end of the bar, at the eye, is butted on the shank but not attached to it. Eyes of this form can be used as pivots or catches for latch hooks. This item comes from a surface lot of the Commandant's Quarters.

Hasps

(Fig. 13a) There is one hasp from this collection. It may be made of steel; the means of manufacture is probably by machine. The pivot is on a three-part hinge joint. It is probable that this is an item of recent manufacture. It comes from the area of the Magasin des Vivres in a surface lot.

Hinges and Pintles

There are 5 hinges from this collection, representing two general types: the strap hinge and the mortise hinge. They are all forged of iron.

1. (Fig. 13b) This is a fragment of a strap hinge. The sides are straight and slightly tapered. The socket has the bar end rolled under but not attached. There is one square and one circular hole present. This item comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

2. (Fig. 13c) This is a complete strap hinge. The joint consists of an eye in the same plane as the strap; the

end treatment is a rounded splay. The hinge has two fastening holes near the joint and one in the end treatment. The form of the joint and the overall length (15.3 cm) suggest that this item was intended to be attached in a horizontal plane and may have been used on a trunk. It comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a surface lot.

3. (Fig. 13d) This is a strap hinge fragment. It has straight, tapered sides; four fastening holes remain. It is incomplete at both ends. It comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in an uncontaminated, sealed context associated with the occupation of the fort.

4. (Fig. 13f) This is a mortise hinge consisting of an almost square plate with a socket along one edge. The plate has a row of three holes approximately parallel to the socket. The hinge was probably meant to be attached by being inserted into a mortise in a piece of wood and held by nails through the wood and the three holes. In this kind of attachment only the socket would remain exposed. A hinge of this form was probably used on some form of furniture, such as a cupboard. It comes from the same context as the hinge described in the preceding paragraph.

5. (Fig. 13g) This is probably a mortise hinge, broken at the fastening holes. It is similar in form and attachment to the one described in paragraph 4, except for the three fastening holes. It comes from a surface lot in the area of the Commandant's Quarters.

There are 7 pintles in this collection. They are all hand forged. At least five are of wrought iron. All are pin and shank types, intended to be driven into, or through, a frame. They are further described as being of one-piece or two-piece construction.

1. (Fig. 14e, g) There are five pintles of one-piece construction, each bent and shaped from a single piece of stock. These five can be divided into large and small pintles: Large: pins ranging in length from 2.9 cm to 4.6 cm, diameter ranging from 1.5 cm to 1.75 cm, use: relatively heavy doors; Small: pins ranging in length from 3.3 cm to 3.8 cm, diameter of 0.7 cm, use: smaller doors, such as cupboards. The two small pintles come from vertically adjacent lots; they may be part of the same feature, although one shank is clenched and the other is not.

2. (Fig. 14i) There are two pintles of two-piece construction and are of a similar form, with the shank diminished along the lower edge to produce a shoulder. Both shanks are clenched; the estimate for the thickness of the wood ranges from 3.4 cm to 3.8 cm. The pins are of similar length, 2.2 and 2.4 cm, and are of the same diameter. Their size suggests original use to be on a piece of furniture or a cupboard. They both come from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in what appears to be an uncontaminated context of occupation.

There is only one strap hinge with a socket intact from this collection. This may match one of the larger, one-piece pintles; the strap width is similar to the pin length and both are from the S.W. Blockhouse.

Keys

There are three keys in this collection, all of the ward-lock, solid-pin type. In all cases the shanks are plain and circular. Two of the bows are heart or cardioid-shaped (Fig. 16d, f). The bow on the third key consists of an irregular disc with a small perforation near the centre. Generally crude in appearance, this suggests that it is a makeshift replacement for an original bow, forged from the shank (Fig. 14h). The bit on one key is missing; the other two bits have an inverted-T cross-section and are asymmetrically warded (Fig. 14d, f & h). One key comes from the N.E. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. This same layer yielded French pottery and a British coin dating 1749. The other two keys come from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in an uncontaminated, sealed layer related to the occupation of the fort.

Lagscrews

(Fig. 14c) There is one iron lagscrew represented in this collection. The head is flat, and square and the corners

have been deformed by the slipping of a wrench. It comes from a surface lot in the area of the Magasin des Vivres.

Latches

There are 2 latches in this collection, represented by a thumb-latch handle and a latch catch.

1. (Fig. 15b) The thumb-latch handle is a Suffolk cusp and shank type: the upper end of the grasp is forged into a cusp (fastening plate) and the lower end is forged into a shank to be driven through the door. The grasp is in the shape of a flat arch and has an irregular circular cross-section. The cusp is lanceolate-shaped with a rectangular hole for the lift bar and three circular holes for fastenings. The lift bar has a flat, circular thumb press and a curved end. The lift bar is held in place by a pin through the shank. The context for the handle is considered to be of the construction period from the Commandant's Quarters.

2. (Fig. 15a) The latch catch is a figure-four, driven type with a surface mounted reinforcing. The terminal on the reinforcing arm is circular and still retains the wrought nail with which it was attached. This item is from a surface lot in the area of the Commandant's Quarters.

The clenched end of the handle shank and the wear pattern on the lift bar indicate a door thickness of 2.5-2.6 cm (approximately one inch). The form of the handle with

the lift bar passing through the cusp suggests an 18th century date but the curved end on the lift bar is supposed to be a feature beginning in the early 19th century. The handle appears to be appropriate for the occupation period of the site but the lift bar appears to belong to a later period.

Linch pins

There are 2 linch pins from this site. A linch pin is a flat triangular piece of metal inserted through the slot in the end of a pinned or slotted bolt. This is a faster and simpler method of attaching a bolt than to use a nut on a threaded end. It comes from the test trench west of the Powder Magazine in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

Staples

(Fig. 14a, b) There are two staples in this collection. They are both square with the shanks diminished on one side, near the bend. The cross-section of the head is flat. Staples of this form can be used as catches for surface-mounted door locks; however, evidence for such locks does not appear in this collection. Both examples are from excavation of the Commandant's Quarters in layers supposed to be uncontaminated and sealed, and associated with the occupation and construction of the fort.

Washers

The collection includes two washers: one is flat, circular and forged from wrought iron; the other is circular and split (lock washer). The latter is possibly recent. The wrought iron washer comes from the N.E. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. The other washer comes from the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officer's Quarters in an intrusive layer.

Nails

The following charts define the three different nail categories, and show quantities in relation to nail lengths within the different categories. A chart showing the distribution of nails within the site is located in the appendix.

Definitions of Nail Categories, based on manufacture:

A Wrought

B Cut

C Wire

Category	Head	Shank	Point
A1	Rose	Rectangular/ Square	Sharp
A2	"	"	Chisel
A3	"	"	Flat

A4	Flat/Rectangular/Square with bevelled edges	Rectangular/ Square	Sharp
A5	"	"	Chisel
A6	Flat/Rectangular/Square with bevelled corners	"	Chisel
A7	Indeterminate	"	Sharp
A8	"	"	Chisel
A9	Circular/Round	Circular	"
A10	Flat/Rectangular/Square	Rectangular/ Square	"
A11	Flat (Irregular) Rectangular/Square	"	Sharp
A12	Flat/Circular	"	"
A13	"	"	Flat
A14	Flat/Irregular Circular	"	Chisel
A15	"	"	Sharp
A16	Flat/Diamond	"	"
A17	T	"	"
A18	L	"	"
A19	Clasp	"	"
A20	Clasp	"	Chisel
A21	Clasp with bevelled corners	"	Flat
A22	Flat, Clasp with bevelled corners	"	Chisel
A23	Rose	"	Indeter- minate

A24	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	"
A25	"	Rectangular/ Square	"
A26	Flat/Rectangular/Square	"	"
A27	T	"	"
A28	Flat/Diamond	"	"
A29	Flat/Irregular/Circular	"	"
A30	Clasp	"	"
A31	Flat Clasp with bevelled corners	"	"
A32	Flat/Irregular Rectangular/Square	"	"
A33	Flat/Rectangular/Square with bevelled corners	"	"
A34	Flat/Rectangular/Square with bevelled edges	"	"
A35	Indeterminate	"	"
A36	"	"	Sharp
A37	"	"	Chisel
A38	Indeterminate	Rectangular/ Square	Flat
A39	"	Circular/ Tapered	Sharp
B1	Flat/Irregular/ Rectangular	Rectangular	Blunt
B2	"	"	Indeter- minate

C1	Flat/Circular	Circular/Non- tapered	Square/ Sharp
C2	"	"	Indeter- minate

[illegible]

Tools

The total collection of tools from this site is small, only six fragments, of which two cannot be specifically identified.

Axe

(Fig. 16a) This is a portion of a small axe or hatchet, probably intended to be used one-handedly. The front of the blade is probably perpendicular to the line of the handle; the back is straight and sloped outward. The eye has been battered and broken. There is no poll present: the blade does not appear to have an added bit. The context is mixed.

Saw

(Fig. 16b) This is a fragment of a wrought iron blade only, possibly from a frame saw. One end appears to have been bent and snapped. It comes from a surface lot in the area of the Commandant's Quarters.

Drill Bit

This object is a fragment of a drill bit, consisting of a tapered, rectangular tang and a shank with part of a longitudinal channel. It comes from the area of the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officer's Quarters in an undocumented layer.

File

This is a fragment of a flat, tapered, single cut file. It comes from a surface lot in the area of the S.W. Blockhouse.

Object

This item consists of the end of a flat, iron bar. The end and one side is bevelled from one side only. It may have been part of a cutting instrument. It comes from the S.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

Object

This appears to be a fragment from the chisel end of a pick, broken off and split longitudinally. It comes from a surface lot in the area of the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officer's Quarters.

Weaponry

The artifacts included with weaponry consist of firearms and related accessories. The use of weapons is often associated with the military, but in the small collection from Fort Gaspareaux, this is not necessarily so. The collection includes: a flintlock, a flintlock cock, a flintlock side-plate, a gunlock mainspring, a bayonet, a flap peg, shot, and cartridge and shell casings. B.A. Morton and D.A. Bryce kindly assisted with the identifications and descriptions.

Flintlock

(Fig. 17a) There is a single, incomplete flintlock made of wrought iron. It consists of the lock plate with pan, steel, steel spring and mainspring. The pan appears to have been forge-welded to the lock plate. The lock plate is flat with bevelled edges and has a pronounced downward curvature toward the rear. The rear of the lockplate terminates in a point. The end also has several lateral, decorative grooves (Fig. 19). The general shape suggests a probable date of the second or third quarter of the 18th century; the small

size suggests a non-military application. The context is from the excavation of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer considered to represent the occupation period.

Flintlock cock

(Fig. 17e) This cock is "goose-neck shaped" and is flat with bevelled edges. (Fig. 18) The top jaw has a notch which slides on the comb. The vise screw only is slotted. The form of this item is similar to French flintlocks of the early 18th century (Hicks 1964: 36, 39, 47). The context is the excavations in the area of the Commandant's Quarters and is considered to date from the period of the occupation of the fort.

Flintlock side-plate

(Fig. 17b) This item is made of wrought iron. Its shape appears to approximate that of the lock plate with which it would have been associated. It is flat with slightly bevelled edges and has a general shape which curves downward. It has two holes for attachment. It comes from the area of the S.W. Blockhouse in a mixed context.

Gun-lock main-spring

(Fig. 17c) The form of the mainspring is generally similar on a range of different firearms. It comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

Bayonet

(Fig. 20) The socket has an L-shaped attachment slot with no reinforcing ring. The triangular blade has a flat upper surface and is fullered for its full length on the two lower surfaces. The form is similar to the French model 1717 and 1728 bayonets (Hicks 1964: 72; Manarey 1971: 8-9), although the socket is shorter than that indicated by Manarey (1971: 8), but the presence of the fullering suggests the bayonet is a model 1728 (Manarey 1971: 9). The bayonet comes from a turf lot of a test pit at the north end of the site.

Flap peg

(Fig. 17d) This brass object is considered to be a flap peg which is used in securing a leather flap on a wooden cartridge box (Grimm 1970: 86, Fig. 40,3). The context is from excavations in the area of the Commandant's Quarters and is considered to date from the period of occupation.

Shot

The collection includes a small amount of solid lead and iron shot. The cast-iron shot consists of eight items, having diameters of 7.9, 8.0, 8.1, and 8.9 cm, probably corresponding to 4 and 6 pounder cannons, (Appendix II).

The lead shot, used in muskets, consists of 23 items with diameters ranging from 0.51 to 1.74 cm (Appendix II).

The range for 22 of these is 1.07 to 1.74 cm. These sizes suggest a calibre (the calibre or bore is the diameter of the gun barrel) range of .421 in. to .685 in. (excluding the one small piece). Hamilton concludes that the majority of French military calibres for muskets of the 18th century were .689 calibre, a few being .673. French trade pieces were in calibres of at least .450 in., .500 in., .530 in., and .550 in. British military calibres were predominantly .750 in., a few being .660 in. (Hamilton 1967: 207-8). It is not likely, therefore, that the lead shot from this collection was intended for the common British military firearm. Many of the items would, however, be suitable for the smaller French calibres.

Cartridges and Shell Casings

There are two cartridge casings and one shell casing in the collection. The cartridge casings consist of one .22 calibre rim fire shot marked, "D," and one .303 calibre centre fire marked, "D.C. Co. 303;" both are the products of the Dominion Cartridge Company, Canada, dating no earlier than 1886. The shell casing consists of a brass base marked, "No. 12 NITRO CLUB REM. UMC REM;" - UMC were the initials adopted when the Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Company merged in 1911 (White and Munhall 1963: 199).

Miscellaneous Identified

This section includes a number of artifact groups that do not fall into a more specific group. They include such items as barrel hoops, horseshoes, fish hooks, harness fittings, etc.

Barrel Hoops

Barrel hoops are the iron straps that are placed around barrels, at right angles to the staves, for strengthening purposes. Barrel hoops may be identified by the characteristic rivets which are used close the two ends to form the hoop. There may be one or two rivets, but never more than two. When there are two rivets, they are arranged in tandem rather than side by side. Another feature of a barrel hoop is the shape. It has to be curved in order to be applied to the curved surface of the barrel.

Iron stap fragments having widths typical of barrel hoops, are included here, although in most cases they are badly fragmented. There are a number of such items from the site. Two of these items have a maximum width of 2.2 cm; four items have a maximum width of 2.3 cm; two items have a

maximum width of 2.4 cm; and one item has a maximum width of 3.0 cm. One item measures 4.0 cm. It is large with the characteristic curve, and comes from a general provenience for the site.

There are two items from the N.E. Blockhouse, one of which has a maximum width of 2.9 cm; the other item has evidence of two rivets and has a maximum width of 2.7 cm. Another item from the same building has a maximum width of 3.3 cm. It consists of two straps riveted together with a rivet pin. Another item from the area of the Commandant's Quarters has evidence of a rivet, with a maximum width of 3.3 cm. There are two items from the proposed Barracks area; one has a maximum width of 2.8 cm; the other is made of two pieces of strap riveted together, having a maximum width of 3.3 cm.

Horseshoes

A horseshoe consists of an upper, or foot, surface and a lower, or ground, surface; a toe or front part; a heel at each end; quarters, or branches, between the toe and heels; and an inner and outer edge, or margin (Noël Hume 1969: 237; Knight 1876: 1127). Calks are grips attached to the lower surface. The term "fullered" is used to describe a groove on the ground surface, along the line of the nail holes, which allows the head of the nail to be driven approximately flush with the surface of the shoe. Noël Hume notes that

fullering appears about the middle of the 17th century on English shoes and that a fullered specimen has been found in Virginia in a context no later than 1660 (Noël Hume 1969: 238).

1. (Fig. 21c) The example from the site consists of the toe and fragments of both quarters. The horseshoe has a toe clip bent from the same stock as the shoe, i.e. not a separate piece. The quarters are unfullered, with rectangular/square nail holes, slightly countersunk. One of the quarters has evidence of three holes. This horseshoe comes from the area of the N.E. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation and construction of the site, i.e. 1756 or earlier.

Fish Hooks

The manufacturing of fish hooks had remained the same until the mid-19th century, at which time the basic principles were altered by the use of machinery. The six operations in the manufacture of fish hooks are: 1. cutting the wire into proper lengths; 2. barbing; 3. pointing; 4. curving; 5. flattening the head and making eyes; 6. tinning or oiling and tempering (Priess and Wade n.d.).

1. (Fig. 21a) The fish hook from this site is made of iron, and has a straight, circular shank; the barbed hook is missing. This fish hook comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters in a layer associated with the

occupation of the site. The layer was sealed by the destruction of the fort by fire in 1756.

Harness Fitting

1. (Fig. 21c) This item is a possible harness fitting, consisting of an eye with the lower portion of the shank split, spread and bent into a square, staple-like form. The ends of the staple have been enlarged into circular discs. Each disc has a hole through the centre, with a pin passed through these holes and riveted into place. The eye is tear-drop shaped and shows evidence of wear on the inside, opposite the shank. The form of the object and the wear of the eye suggest that the eye was hooked or attached to a chain with the "staple" and pin for the attachment of a heavy leather strap, such as might appear on some part of a harness. This item comes from the area of the S.E. Blockhouse in the turf layer.

Gear

1. (Fig. 22) There is one complete gear made of cast iron from the site. It is of the bevel-gear type with an open centre, which would have utilized a separate hub attached. Just inside the cogs there is a circle of ten threaded holes, for the attachment of the hub, or perhaps, some other piece of machinery. Except for that of the cogs, the surfaces have been smoothed on a lathe. There are a number

of indistinguishable marks on the back of the gear. The cogs show evidence of considerable wear. The outside diameter of the gear is 20 cm; the inside diameter is 13.5 cm. This item comes from the Commandant's Quarters in a layer which is probably mixed. It is probably of recent manufacture, being similar to automotive transmissions of the 20th century.

Sleeves

A sleeve is like a short section of tube, generally circular, with a relatively thin wall. Their exact use at the site is unknown, but they were probably used as some form of reinforcing or casing (Priess and Wade n.d.). Both of the examples from this site are made of iron or wrought iron. Usually they are made by bending a piece of stock into a loop and lapping the ends. Generally, lapped ends have also been forge-welded together.

1. (Fig. 21d) This sleeve comes from the area of the N.W. Blockhouse in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort. It has an inside diameter of 3.8 cm, and an outside diameter of 4.2 cm.

2. (Fig. 21e) This sleeve comes from the area of the Commandant's Quarters, also in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort.

Crown Closure Caps

There are 4 crown closure caps from the site. Two come from the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officers' Quarters, one in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort, and the other in a turf lot. Two others come from the area of the proposed barracks, one in a layer associated with the occupation of the fort, and the other in a turf lot.

Safety Pin

There is one safety pin in this collection. It comes from a test trench to the west of the area of the Powder Magazine in a turf lot. It is modern.

Miscellaneous Unidentified and Unidentifiable

The items in this group are of as yet unknown identification. They have been described in order of provenience, as an arbitrary means of ordering the material. The unidentified group consists of descriptions of ten individual objects; the unidentifiable group consists of a distribution chart for items of iron, copper/brass, and lead (see Appendix III).

1. (Fig. 23a) This appears to be some sort of an ornament. It is made of bubble glass in a metal frame. It has a diameter of 4.6 cm. On the reverse side of this item there appears to be some sort of attaching mechanism, as in a brooch. This item comes from the turf layer of the test pit to the west of the Powder Magazine.

2. (Fig. 24a) This object is made of wrought iron. It consists of circular bar with one flattened end, which is spread and slightly curved. It neither bears evidence of being broken nor does it appear complete. There is no visible means for attachment. It is 20 cm in length, with a diameter of 1.3 cm; the width at the flattened end is 2.2 cm. It could be a tool, of unknown purpose. It comes from

the test pit to the west of the Powder Magazine in a layer associated with the occupation of the site.

3. (Fig. 23b) This item is made of wrought iron and is probably complete. It consists of a length of wire, which has been folded approximately in half, to produce a double strand; it has then been made into a circular twisted shape. It was probably used to wrap around an object to keep something from slipping, or coming unattached. It appears to be improvised rather than manufactured. This item comes from the excavation of the S.E. Blockhouse/British Officers' Quarters in a layer considered to be occupation and construction.

4. (Fig. 24b) This item is made of wrought iron. It may be a latch bar; it has the beginnings of an undetermined end-treatment. The toe end is bevelled. It has a maximum length of 24.7 cm, a maximum width of 1.6 cm, and a maximum thickness of 7.5 mm to .75 cm. It comes from the N.E. Blockhouse in a turf lot.

5. (Fig. 23c) This is a wrought iron fragment of a tapered strap with a circular end-treatment. It could be a fragment of a latch bar. It comes from a similar context as the one described in the preceding paragraph.

6. (Fig. 24c) This iron object is possibly a scythe. It consists of a rectangular/square bar with one end thinned and spread, the other end bent into a hook. The scythe identification is suggested by the thinned and spread end,

inferring a blade; however, the overall appearance of the item provides no further support for this identification. It comes from an uncontaminated, sealed layer associated with the occupation of the fort, the excavation being in the area of the S.W. Blockhouse.

7. (Fig. 23g) This is a copper/brass item in the shape of a distorted figure-8. It appears to be decorative, possibly for furniture. One side has a protruding knob in the centre of the lower loop of the figure-8, and a turned-up feature just below it. The reverse side reveals a rivet and part of the remains of the object that it was riveted to; the material also seems to be of copper/brass. The item is approximately 3.2 cm in length. It comes from an uncontaminated, sealed layer in the excavation of the Commandant's Quarters; this same context yielded French pottery.

8. (Fig. 23f) This is a copper/brass fragment of unknown use, probably decorative. It is of uneven outline, making it impossible to determine if it is complete. It is approximately 2 cm in length, not including the turned-up portion; it is 2.1 cm in width. This item comes from a context of the same description as that in the preceding paragraph.

9. (Fig. 23d) This item consists of a rectangular/square shank with a rectangular/square washer attached to the upper portion of the shank. The washer is approximately

2.3 cm wide; the shank is approximately 4 cm long. It comes from a turf lot in the area of the Commandant's Quarters.

10. (Fig. 23e) This item consists of a sheet metal cone which is open at both ends. It has a row of small holes around the larger end and a small loop attached toward the smaller end. Near the loop, but on the opposite side there is a small lateral slit, apparently original.

Conclusions

The artifacts from Fort Gaspareaux seem to be a combination of occupation material, modern material, and a portion of material for which there is simply no information immediately available. The modern material found at the site can be the result of at least two other known activities which took place in the 20th century: one was ploughing, and the digging of ditches, the other was its use as a picnic site. The presence of four cut nails suggests yet another activity beyond those already mentioned, but taking place in the 19th century. All four nails come from the area of the proposed barracks in the turf layer. It is not possible to suggest what activity may have been associated with these nails as their number is small.

In the domestic hardware section, there seem to be a few items which can definitely be associated with the occupation of the site. The French clasp-knives all come from occupation contexts, as does the one clasp-knife described as 18th century British. There is an interesting four-tined, all-metal fork, and if the context is uncontaminated, predates 1756. Most of the forks associated

with the mid-18th to 19th century have been the two- or three-tined, tanged, type. The two-tined, tanged forks are also represented in this collection.

Cast-iron bellied pots and their associated bails date predominantly to the 18th and early 19th century. Shoe and knee buckles are an almost exclusive feature of the 18th century, of which this site yielded ten. The lighting device known as the crusie can also be associated almost exclusively with the 18th century.

The coins from the site are in good condition, especially the British ones. The four halfpennies date 1749 and 1752. The other coins are in worse condition, but probably date to about the same period; of these, one reads, 1738, and another coin of possible German origin is marked 1682. There are two 20th century Canadian pennies also represented.

The items in the miscellaneous identified group have not been dated. Items such as the fish hook, or horseshoe, or barrel hoops could date to the occupation of the fort. On the other hand, items such as the gear, crown closure caps and the safety-pin are clearly of 20th century manufacture.

Generally, the items of the building hardware section have not been analysed according to date. The hasp and lagscrew are probably 19th or 20th century; the other items, although not specifically dated, probably relate to the

occupation of the site. The three keys which have been described are probably of French manufacture.

No dating has been attempted on the small number of items represented in the tool collection.

Of the items in the ordnance section, the flintlock probably dates to the second half of the 18th century; the flintlock cock could be French, 18th century; the bayonet is similar to the French model 1717 and 1728; except for the bayonet, these items come from supposed occupation contexts. The shot (lead and iron) relates to the occupation of the site. More modern items in this collection (i.e. not associated with the occupation period, but not necessarily 20th century) include shell casings and cartridges.

The collection of metal artifacts from Fort Gaspereaux is small and fragmented; for these reasons they do not yield any new information about the activities and daily life in a frontier fort. The collection does yield items associated with the French occupation (1751-1755), and the brief British occupation (1755-1756), as well as the mixing and contamination resulting in the 20th century use of the site. In contexts which are considered to be uncontaminated and sealed, it has been possible to date certain of the artifacts to the mid-18th century, especially in cases where little or nothing has heretofore been known about the specific item.

Appendix I -- Distribution of Nails

Provenience																							
Category	1E1A1	1E1A2	1E1A3	1E1B1	1E1B2	1E1C1	1E1D1	1E1D3	1E1E1	1E1F3	1E1F1	1E1F4	1E1G1	1E1J1	1E1K1	1E1K2	1E1K3	1E1L1	1E1M1	1E1M2	1E1N1	1E1P1	
A 1				2		1	13	13					1								1		
A 2						1	1																
A 3																							
A 4																							
A 5						2		1					1					1					
A 6																							
A 7																							
A 8																							
A 9																							
A 10																							
A 11																							
A 12																							
A 13																							
A 14							1																
A 15																							
A 16																							
A 17																							
A 18																							
A 19																							
A 20																							
A 21																							
A 22																							
A 23	1	5		24	2	14	21	7	2	1	12	4	4		1	4		8	2	3	9	2	
A 24																							
A 25	1			5		6	16	3		2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		6	2	
A 26																							
A 27																							
A 28																							
A 29							1																
A 30						1																	
A 31																							
A 32								1															
A 33																							
A 34		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2		1	1		1	5	2	1	1	
A 35	2			8	1	3	11	3	2	6	3	2	2					5			5	1	
A 36				1		2	3	1										3					
A 37		2					1						1								1		
A 38																							
A 39																							
B 1																							
B 2																							
C 1	1											1			1			1	1				
C 2						1						1	1										
Total	5	8	1	41	3	31	68	30	4	10	17	9	12	1	4	6	1	21	7	3	23	5	

Provenience																							
Category	1E1Q1	1E1R1	1E1R2	1E1S1	1E1S2	1E1S3	1E1S4	1E1S6	1E1T1	1E1T2	1E1T3	1E1T4	1E1T5	1E1V3	1E1V5	1E1W1	1E1W2	1E1X1	1E1X2	1E1Y1	1E1Z1	1E2A1	
A 1																						3	
A 2										1													
A 3																							
A 4																							
A 5		1	1							1								1					
A 6																							
A 7						1																	
A 8					1																		
A 9																							
A 10																							
A 11						1																	
A 12																							
A 13																							
A 14																							
A 15																							
A 16																							
A 17																							
A 18																							
A 19																							
A 20																							
A 21																							
A 22																							
A 23	2	3		3	7		6	3	4	3	3	2	3	1		1	3	14	6	2		3	
A 24															1								
A 25		3	2	5	3		7	3		2	1	1	2			1		6	2	1	4		
A 26																							
A 27																							
A 28																							
A 29																							
A 30																							
A 31																							
A 32																			1				
A 33																							
A 34				1					1		2						1						
A 35	5	7		9	4		9	18	4	3	4		4	1	1	3	10	16	6		1		
A 36		1				1	1												1				
A 37		1							1										1				
A 38																							
A 39																							
B 1																							
B 2																							
C 1																							
G 2																							
Total	7	16	3	18	15	3	23	24	10	10	10	3	9	2	2	5	14	37	17	3	5	6	

Provenience																						
Category	1E2A2	1E2B1	1E2B2	1E2B3	1E2B4	1E2B5	1E2C1	1E2C2	1E2D1	1E2E1	1E2F2	1E2F3	1E2F4	1E2F5	1E2F1	1E2F3	1E2F4	1E2F5	1E2F6	1E2G1	1E2G2	1E2G3
A 1		1	3			21		2	8	1	10	3	2	4	14	6	2	3	1	22	1	42
A 2																						
A 3																						
A 4																						
A 5						5					1				1	2				1	1	
A 6											1											
A 7															1					6	1	2
A 8																						
A 9						1																
A 10																						
A 11																						
A 12																						
A 13																						
A 14																						
A 15																						
A 16																						
A 17																						
A 18																						
A 19																						
A 20		1										1										
A 21																						
A 22																						
A 23	1	6	1		2	15		2	8		8			6	12	3		7		13	2	25
A 24																						
A 25		5			1				4			3	1	2	3		1	3	1	6	1	4
A 26																						
A 27																						
A 28																						
A 29																						
A 30																					1	
A 31						1																
A 32																						
A 33																						
A 34				2		2					1								1	1		7
A 35		2			2	12	2	2	5		3		4	1	10		1	8		9	1	13
A 36			2			16		2	2		5	1	1	4	4	2		1		9	2	17
A 37											2				1					2	1	
A 38																						
A 39																						
B 1																						
B 2																						
C 1															1							
C 2																						
Total	1	15	6	2	5	73	2	8	27	1	31	8	8	17	47	13	4	22	3	70	11	114

Provenience Category	1E2H1	1E2H2	1E2H3	1E2J1	1E2K1	1E2K3	1E2K4	1E2L1	1E2L2	1E2L3	1E2M1	1E2M4	1E2N1	1E2P1	1E2P2	1E2P3	1E2Q1	1E2Q2	1E2Q3	1E2R1	1E3A1	1E3A2
A 1	12		2	9	10	6	2	5	6	4	3	2	5	4	9	1	8	3		3		
A 2																						
A 3			1																			
A 4																						
A 5					1																	
A 6																						
A 7													1		5							
A 8																						
A 9																						
A 10																						
A 11																						
A 12												1	1									
A 13																						
A 14																						
A 15															1							
A 16																						
A 17																						
A 18																						
A 19								1	1	1												
A 20																						
A 21																						
A 22				1																		
A 23	12	3	1	5	7	6	6	16	7	5	9	4	14	5	9	3	7	10	3	3	2	1
A 24																						
A 25	7	1				3	5	4	4	3		2	4	3	4			6	2			1
A 26																						
A 27																						
A 28																						
A 29							1	3				1										
A 30																						
A 31				1																		
A 32																						
A 33				1																		
A 34													2									
A 35	8			2	3	3	2	22	14	2	5	3	1	4	4	2		5		1		1
A 36	5			2	11		3		1			4		4	4					3	1	
A 37				2				1												1		
A 38	3																					
A 39																						
B 1																						
B 2																						
C 1																					1	
C 2																						
Total	47	4	4	23	32	18	20	52	32	16	17	17	28	16	36	6	15	24	5	11	4	3

Provenience Category	1E3B2	1E3B3	1E3C1	1E3C5	1E3D1	1E3D2	1E3D3	1E3D4	1E3E1	1E3E2	1E3E3	1E3E4	1E3E5	1E3F1	1E3F2	1E3G1	1E3G2	1E3G4	1E3G5	1E3J1	1E3J2	1E3J3
A 1	2	2	1		1	5	7		1			3	2	6	3	2	29	2	8		6	4
A 2																						
A 3																						
A 4			1																			
A 5		1	1												2		2					
A 6																						
A 7																					5	
A 8																						
A 9																						
A 10																						
A 11																	2					
A 12		1															3	1				
A 13																						
A 14																						
A 15																						
A 16																						
A 17																						
A 18																						
A 19																						
A 20																						
A 21						1					1											
A 22																						
A 23		3	6	1	8	15	5	4	7	2	1		7	2	13	4	29	8	8	3	2	5
A 24																						
A 25	1	2	3		6	16	11		4					3	9	5	11	1	5	2	1	2
A 26																						
A 27																						
A 28																						
A 29	2				3									1	1		1			4		
A 30																	1					
A 31																						
A 32														2								
A 33																						
A 34									1	1			1		2	1				1		
A 35		7	4	5	10	11	10	2	1			2		4	7	4	13	1	3	2	1	3
A 36		2				5		1	4			1			1		2	3	1		1	
A 37						1																
A 38																						
A 39																						
B 1																						
B 2																						
C 1			4						2											1		
C 2																1					1	
Total	5	18	20	6	28	54	33	7	20	3	2	5	11	18	38	17	93	16	25	13	12	19

Provenience Category																			
	1E3J4	1E3K1	1E3K2	1E3K3	1E3K4	1E3L2	1E3M1	1E3M3	1E3N1	1E3P1	1E3P2	1E3P5	1E3Q1	1E3Q2	1E3R1	1E3S1	1E3S2	1E3T1	1E3V1
A 1	3	7			1		2	3		10	4	5		1	2	1		3	
A 2																1			1
A 3																			
A 4																			
A 5																1			
A 6																			
A 7		1										2							
A 8																			
A 9																			
A 10																			
A 11																			
A 12		3																	
A 13																			2
A 14																			
A 15		1						1											
A 16																			1
A 17																			
A 18													1						
A 19																			
A 20																			
A 21																			
A 22																			
A 23		14	2	2	1	8	10	11	1	15	16	7		16	3	12		1	5
A 24																			1
A 25		8					2	4		3	4	2	3	3		5			1
A 26							2	1											3
A 27						1													
A 28																			2
A 29																			1
A 30																			
A 31																			
A 32		1																	
A 33																			
A 34										2				2		3			
A 35		8	1					6		11	4	1		3	3	7		2	2
A 36		3		1			1			2		3			2	1			2
A 37						1				2									
A 38																			
A 39																1			
B 1																		3	
B 2																		1	
C 1		1					1												
C 2																			
Total	3	47	3	3	2	10	18	26	1	45	28	20	4	25	10	31	1	4	11

Provenience Category	1E3X1	1E3X2	1E3Y1	1E3Z1	1E4A1	1E4A2	1E4A3	1E4A4	1E4A6	1E4A8	1E4A9	1E4A10	1E4B1	1E4C1	1E4D1	1E4D2	1E4E1	1E4E2	1E4E4	1E4F1	1E4F2	1E4F3
A 1	3	4				6	25	7		1	20	1	8	3		1		12	2	3	1	
A 2											1											
A 3																						
A 4																						
A 5																						
A 6																						
A 7															1						1	
A 8																						
A 9																						
A 10																						
A 11		1						3			2							1				
A 12		3				6	4	1			4						1					
A 13																						
A 14																						
A 15																						
A 16						2	5														1	
A 17																						
A 18								1														
A 19																						
A 20																						
A 21																						
A 22																						
A 23		21	1	1		14	34	5	1		29	5	11	12		3	3	14	4	3	7	2
A 24																						
A 25		9		1	6	12	22	10			10	6					2	25		2	4	
A 26																					1	
A 27																						
A 28							2														4	
A 29		3	1			2		9			2						4				1	
A 30																						
A 31																						
A 32		1			1						1	1										
A 33																						
A 34						1						1										
A 35		5	1		5	11	3				8	6	1	12		3	13		2	3		
A 36		2		1	2	4	7				2	3		1			5		2	2		
A 37																						
A 38																						
A 39																						
B 1																						
B 2																						
C 1																						
C 2																						
Total	3	49	3	3	7	50	107	46	1	1	79	22	21	28	1	4	9	73	7	12	25	2

Provenience Category	1E4F4	1E4G1	1E4G2	1E4G3	1E4G4	1E4G5	1E4H1	1E4H2	1E4J1	1E4J2	1E4K1	1E4K3	Total							
A 1	3		4			4	5	5	3	1	3		523							
A 2													14							
A 3													1							
A 4													1							
A 5													28							
A 6													1							
A 7							3						30							
A 8													1							
A 9													1							
A 10													1							
A 11						1					2		16							
A 12						1					3		32							
A 13													1							
A 14													1							
A 15													3							
A 16													9							
A 17						1							1							
A 18													3							
A 19													3							
A 20													2							
A 21													2							
A 22													2							
A 23	4	5	10			4	10	15	2	2	10	4	954							
A 24													2							
A 25	2	3	1	3	1	2	8	5			4	3	443							
A 26													4							
A 27													1							
A 28													8							
A 29		3		1	1		1				2		50							
A 30													2							
A 31													2							
A 32										1			10							
A 33													1							
A 34					1								47							
A 35	3				1	1	3	5			5		551							
A 36	1		3	2		2	4	3			2	1	203							
A 37			1										23							
A 38													3							
A 39													1							
B 1													3							
B 2													1							
C 1													16							
C 2													5							
Total	13	11	19	6	4	16	34	33	5	4	31	8	3,006							

Appendix II -- Distribution of Lead and Iron Shot

[illegible]

Appendix III -- Distribution of Miscellaneous
Unidentifiable

Definition of Miscellaneous Unidentifiable categories:

Category 1	Scrap; copper/brass
Category 2	Scrap; iron
Category 3	Scrap; lead
Category 4	Sheeting; copper/brass
Category 5	Sheeting; iron
Category 6	Wire scrap; iron
Category 7	Bar; iron
Category 8	Helix of wire; iron

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Unidentifiable Table																							
Provenience		1E2I2	1E2L3	1E2M1	1E3C5	1E3C6	1E3D2	1E3E5	1E3G2	1E3J2	1E3J3	1E3K1	1E3S1	1E3V1	1E3X1	1E3X2	1E3Y1	1E3Z1	1E4A1	1E4A6	1E4A9	1E4A10	1E4C1
Category																							
1																							
2					2														1			1	
3												1			1			1			2		
4												1		1			4						
5		1	1	1	*	mf	2	1	1			1		1									
6																	2					1	
7																					1		
8									1	1	1												

* Multiple fragments

Appendix IV -- Distribution of Artifacts

Distribution of Artifacts

Category	Provenience	Remarks
Domestic Hardware:		
Cutlery:		
blade fragment	1E2Ci	fragment, possible razor
knife blade	1E4A2	fragment
knife blade	1E4A3	fragment
knife blade	1E4A3	fragment
knife blade	1E4H2	fragment
clasp-knife blade	1E3D2	"French"
clasp-knife blade	1E3J2	"French"
clasp-knife	1E3D2	
clasp-knife	1E3X2	
clasp-knife	1E4A3	British
fork	1E2P2	all-metal
fork	1E2P3	2-tined, rat-tail tanged
fork	1E3G2	2-tined, flat tanged

scissors	1E1F4	fragment
----------	-------	----------

Containers:

Cast iron, bellied pots	1E1S2	1 fragment
	1E2B1	4 fragments
	1E2G1	1 fragment
	1E4F3	1 fragment
Iron sheeting containers	1E2J1	5 fragments
	1E3C5	4 fragments
	1E3G1	5 fragments
	1E4G1	2 fragments
	1E4A8	3 fragments
Copper/brass container	1E3B3	5 fragments
Copper/brass kettle lug	1F1T1	
Bails	1E2C2	
	1E2G3	

Buckles:

shoe buckles	1E1S2	right-angle
	1E2L1	right-angle
	1E4A9	right-angle
	1E4H2	right-angle
	1E4A5	round
	1E3E1	lower forked tongue
knee buckles	1E1X2	round
	1E2J1	right-angle

	1E4G1	possible knee buckle, round
	1E20A1	right-angle
belt buckle	1E2E3	
Crusie	1E2G1	
Coins:		
British	1E1W2	2, 1749, 1752 halfpennies
	1E2B5	1752
	1E4A4	1749
French	1E1S2	
	1E2B5	mm Rouen
	1E3D3	1738
Possible German coin	1E2L2	1682
Canadian	1E1B1	1948 penny
	1E2M2	1956 penny
Building Hardware:		
nut	1E1L1	
bolt	1E2G3	
eye	1E4K1	
hasp	1E1K1	
hinges and pintles	1E2B3	strap hinge
	1E2H1	strap hinge
	1E4A10	strap hinge
	1E4A9	mortise hinge

	1E4G1	mortise hinge
	1E2G3	one-piece construction pintle
	1E3B2	one-piece construction pintle
	1E3J2	one-piece construction pintle
	1E3J3	one-piece construction pintle
	1E3J4	one-piece construction pintle
	1E3M3	two-piece construction pintle
	1E3X2	two-piece construction pintle
keys	1E1W2	
	1E3G5	
	1E3X2	
lagscrew	1E1K1	

thumb-latch handle	1E3D2	Suffolk cusp and shank type
latch catch	1E3K1	figure-4, driven
linch pins	1E1A2	
	1E2K1	
staples	1E3M3	
	1E4A9	
washers	1E1F4	
	1E1T2	
nails--tabulated separately		
Tools:		
axe	1E2G1	
saw	1E3F1	
drill bit	1E1M2	
file	1E2P1	
object	1E2G3	
object	1E1M1	
Ordnance:		
gunlock	1E3J2	
flintlock cock	1E4A10	"goose-neck" type
flintlock side-plate	1E2Q1	
gunlock main-spring	1E3D2	
bayonet	1E1A1	French model 1717, 1728

flap peg	1E4A10
shot: lead and iron--tabulated separately	
cartridges	1E2Q3
	1E4J2
shell casing	1E1W1

Miscellaneous Identified:

barrel hoops	1E1A1	1 fragment
	1E1C1	1 fragment
	1E1T2	2 fragments
	1E1X2	1 fragment
	1E2E2	1 fragment
	1E2N1	4 fragments
	1E2P1	2 fragments
	1E3E1	1 fragment
	1E4C1	1 fragment
	1E20A1	1 fragment
horseshoe	1E1T3	
fish hook	1E4A9	
harness fitting	1E2A1	
gear	1E3W1	
sleeves	1E3S2	
	1E4A10	
crown closure caps	1E1V1	
	1E1F4	
	1E3T1	

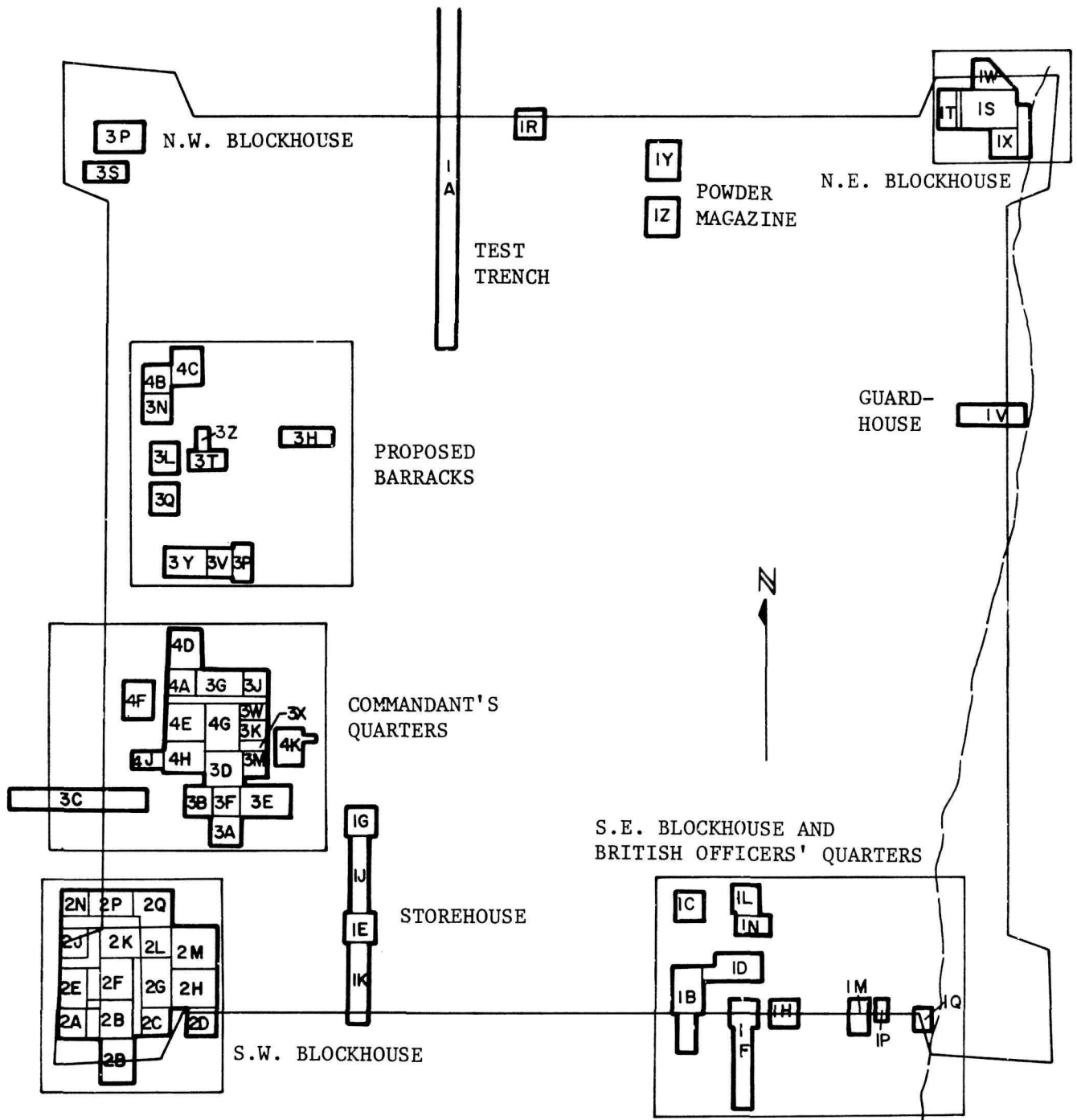
1E3Y1
safety-pin 1E1A5

Miscellaneous Unidentified

object	1E1A1	possible brooch
object	1E1A2	possible tool
object	1E1B2	twisted wire
object	1E1S5	possible latch bar
object	1E1X1	possible latch bar or strap hinge
object	1E2K4	possible scythe
object	1E3B3	possible furniture decoration
object	1E4A2	possible decoration
object	1E4C1	shank/washer
object	1E4G5	sheet metal cone

Miscellaneous Unidentifiable--tabulated separately

Appendix V -- Fort Gaspareaux, Structures and Lot Plan



FORT GASPEREAU, STRUCTURES AND SUB-OPERATIONS

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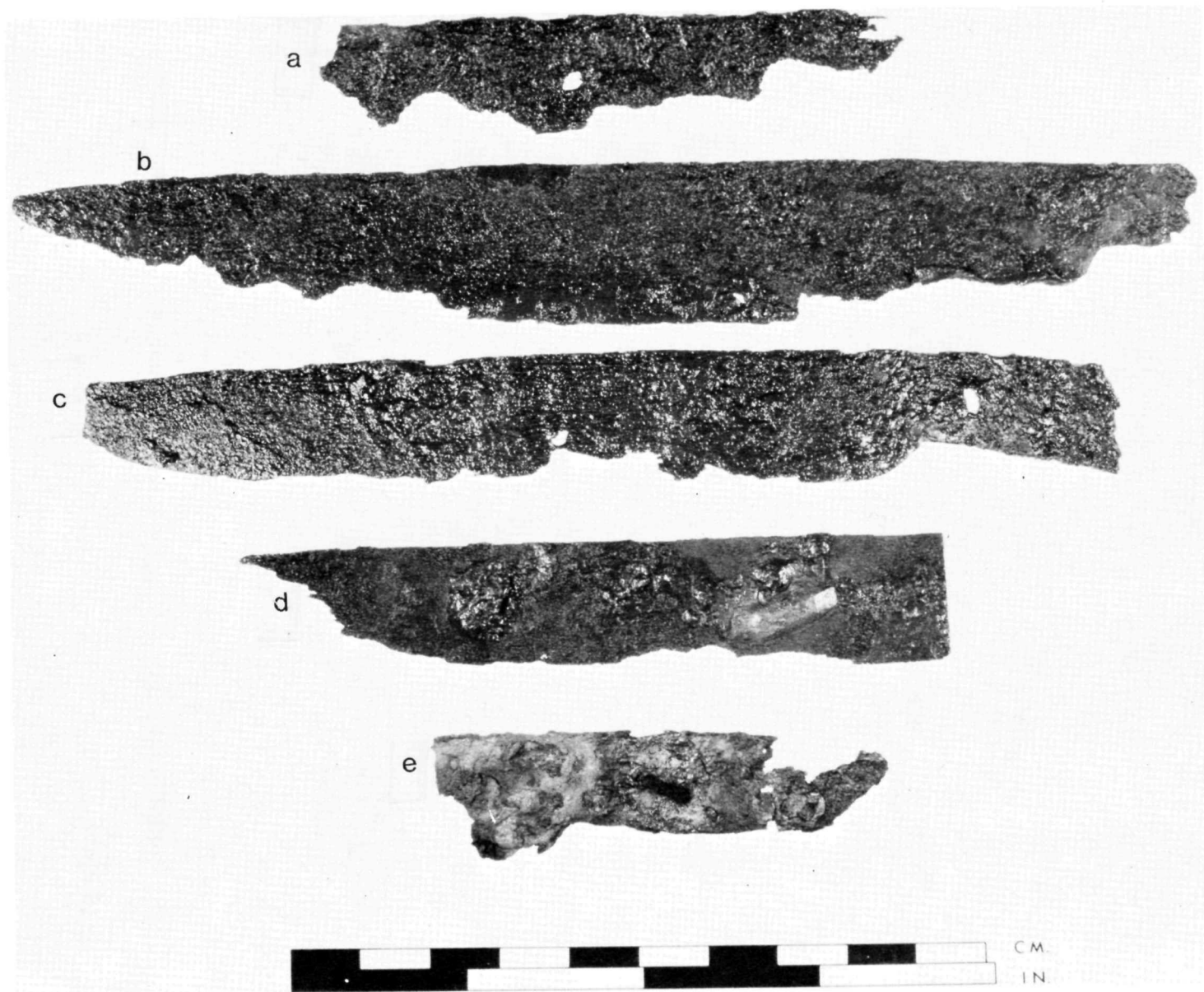
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ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 Blade Fragments of Tableknives: a, 1E2C1-2; b, 1E4A2-9;
c, 1E4A3-4; d, 1E4A3-5; e, 1E4H2-6. (Photo by R. Chan.)
RA-4988B.



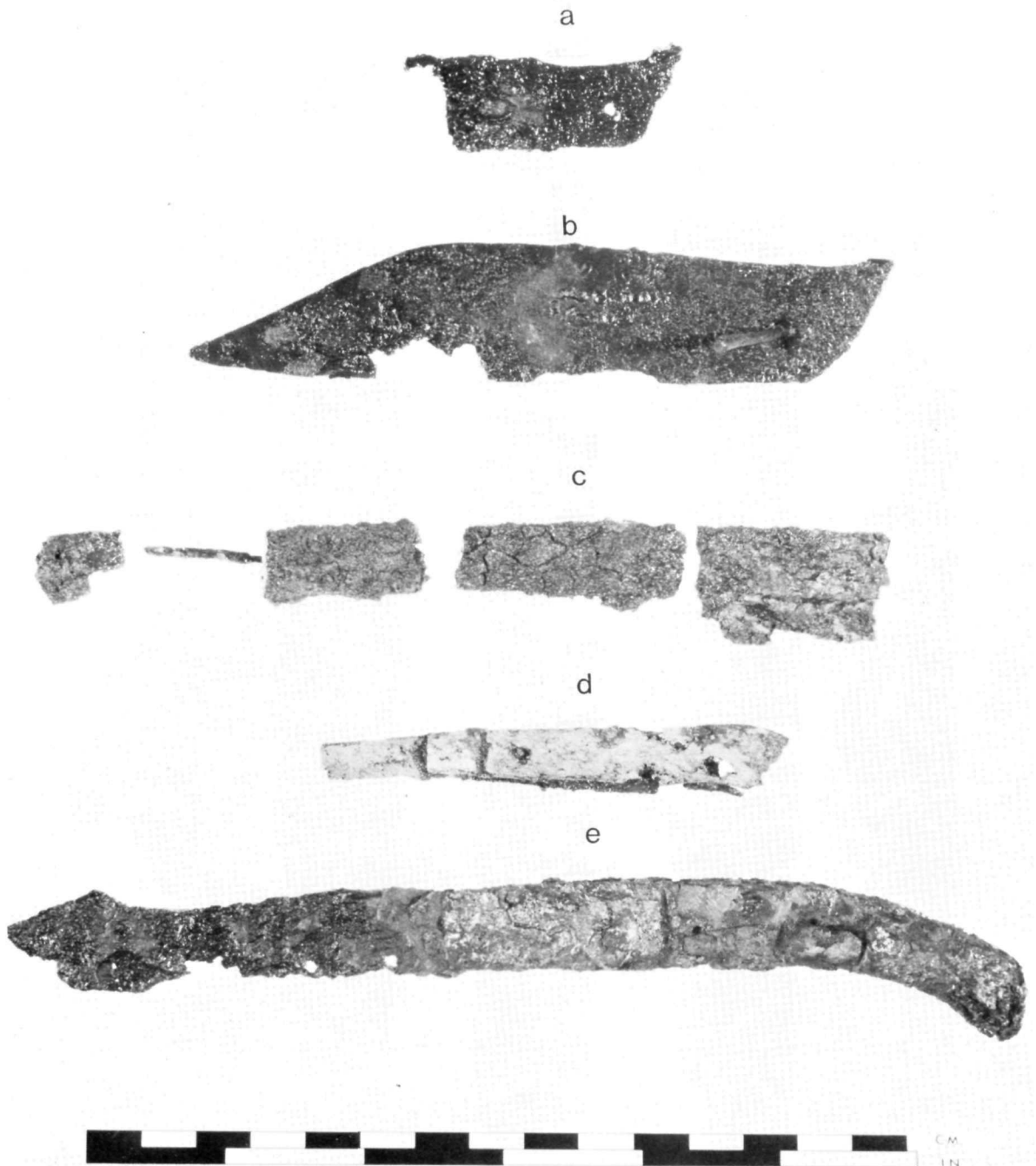


Figure 2 Clasp-knives and Clasp-knife Blade Fragments: a, 1E3D2-7;
b, 1EJ2-10; c, 1E3D2-8; d, 1E3X2-7; e, 1E4A3-6. (Photo by
R. Chan.) RA-4995B.



Figure 3 Close-up of the Mark Arranged in a U-shape on the French Clasp-knife: 1E3J2-10. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4997B.



Figure 4 One Complete Fork and Two Fork Fragments: a, all metal four-tined fork, 1E2P2-10;
b, flat-tanged, two-tined fork, 1E2P3-3; c, rat-tail tanged fork, probably two-tined,
1E3G2-9. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4994B.

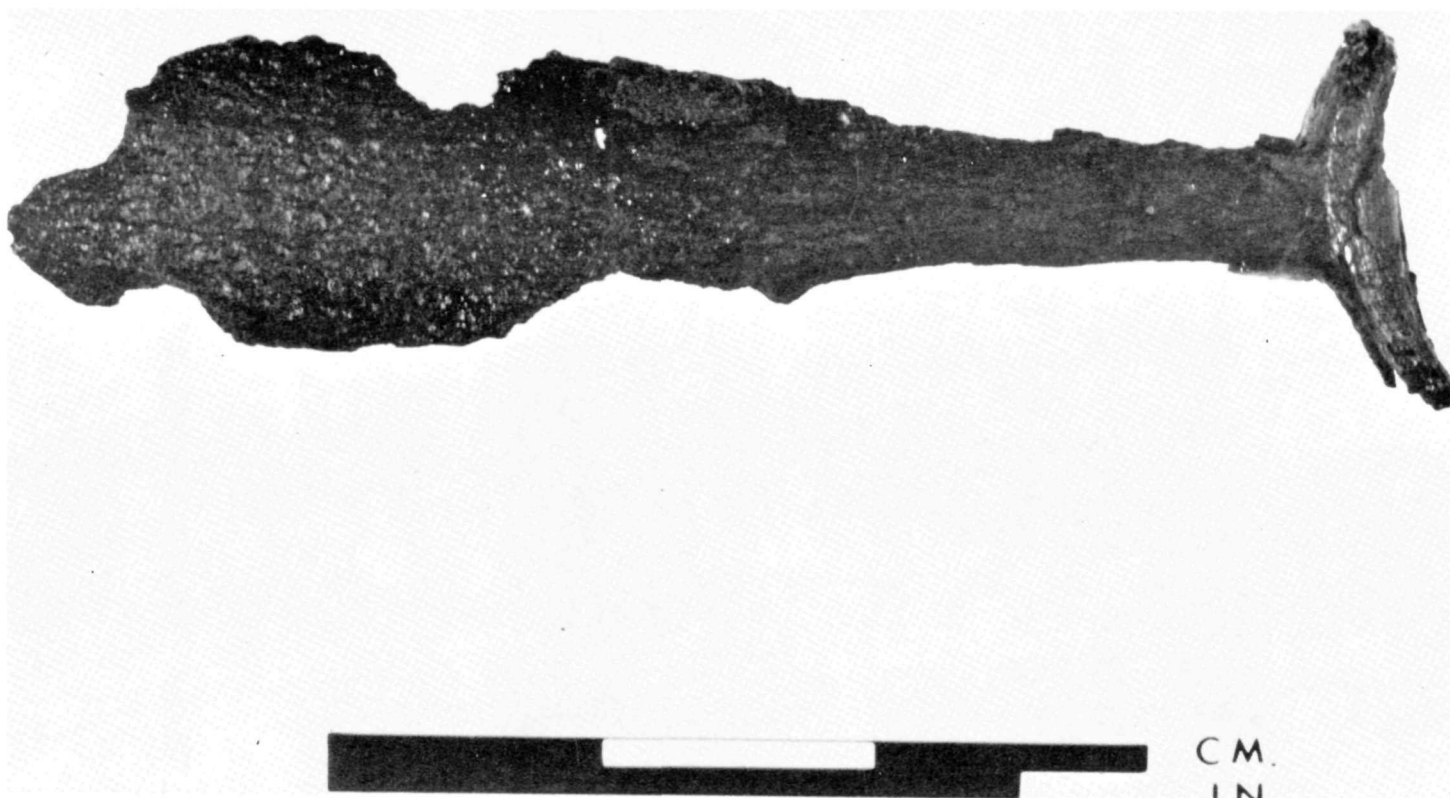


Figure 5 Scissors Fragment Including the Joint, the Shank and Part of the Loop: 1E1F4-4.

(Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4982B.

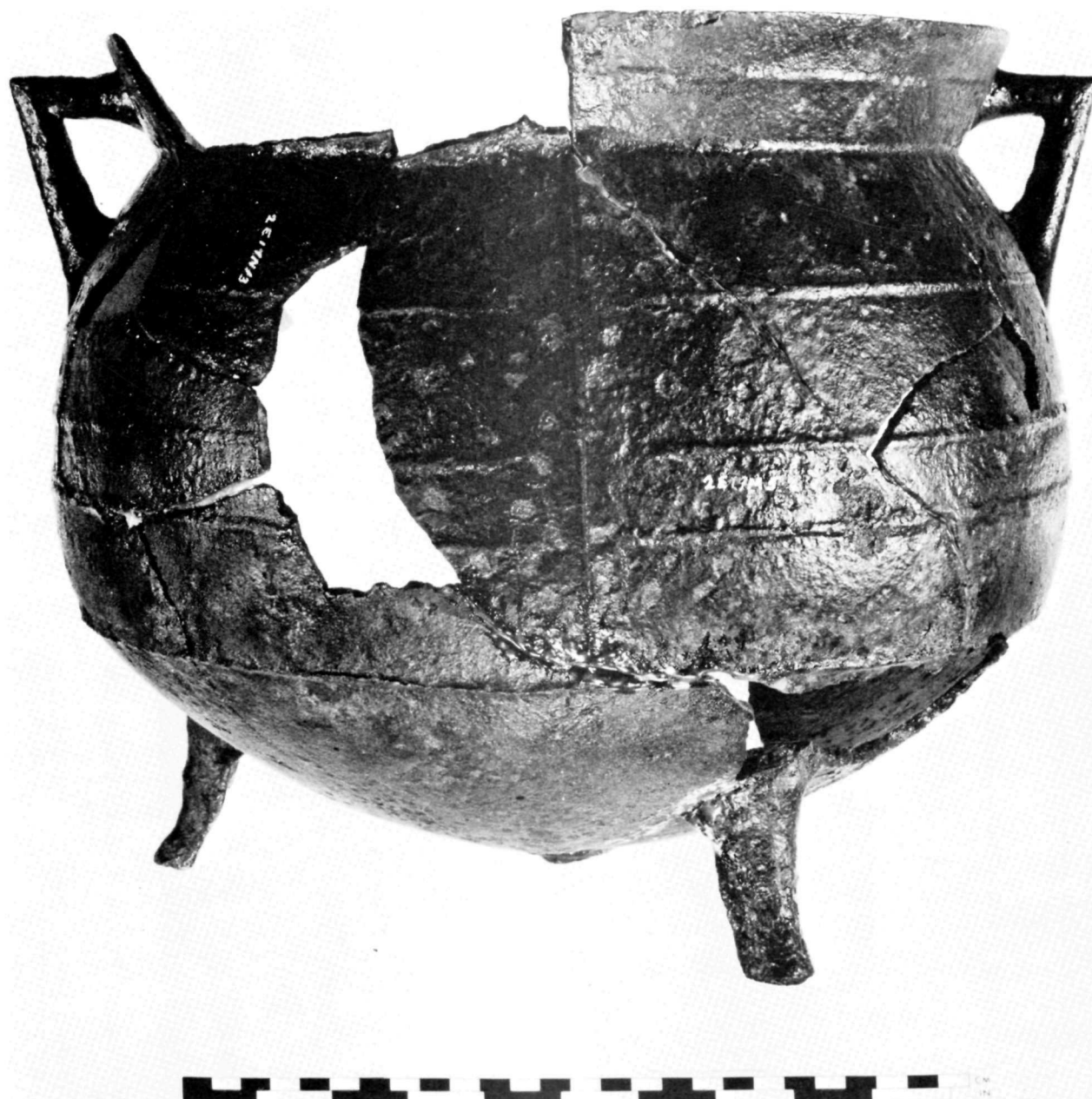


Figure 6 A Typical Bellied Pot Consisting of a Convex Body, a Straight, Out-sloping Rim, and a Shoulder: 2E19Q33-44. (Photo by G. Lupien.) RA-1802B.

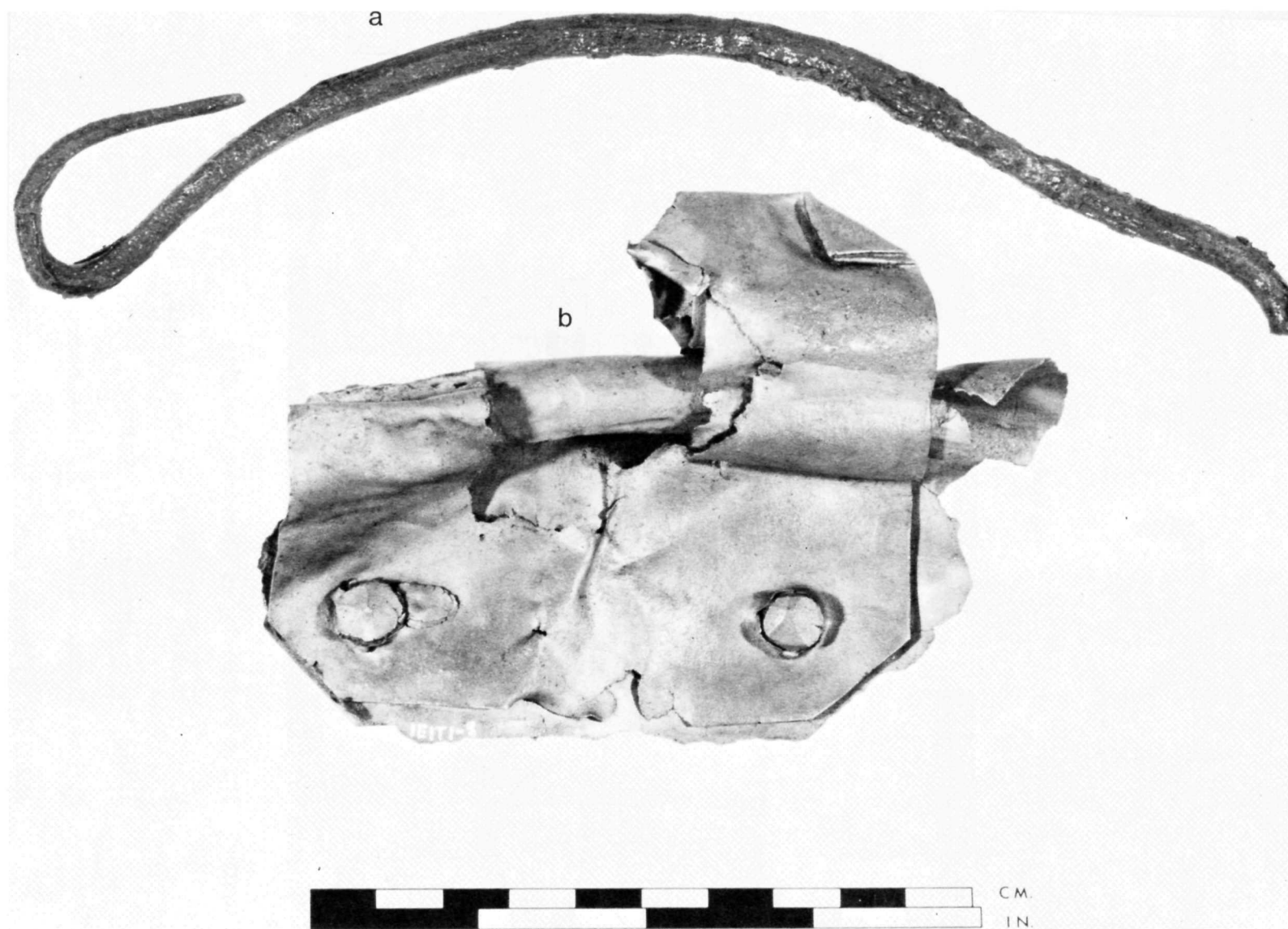


Figure 7 Container Fragments: a, wrought iron pot bail, 1E2C2-4; b, copper/brass kettle lug, 1E1T1-8.

(Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4984B.

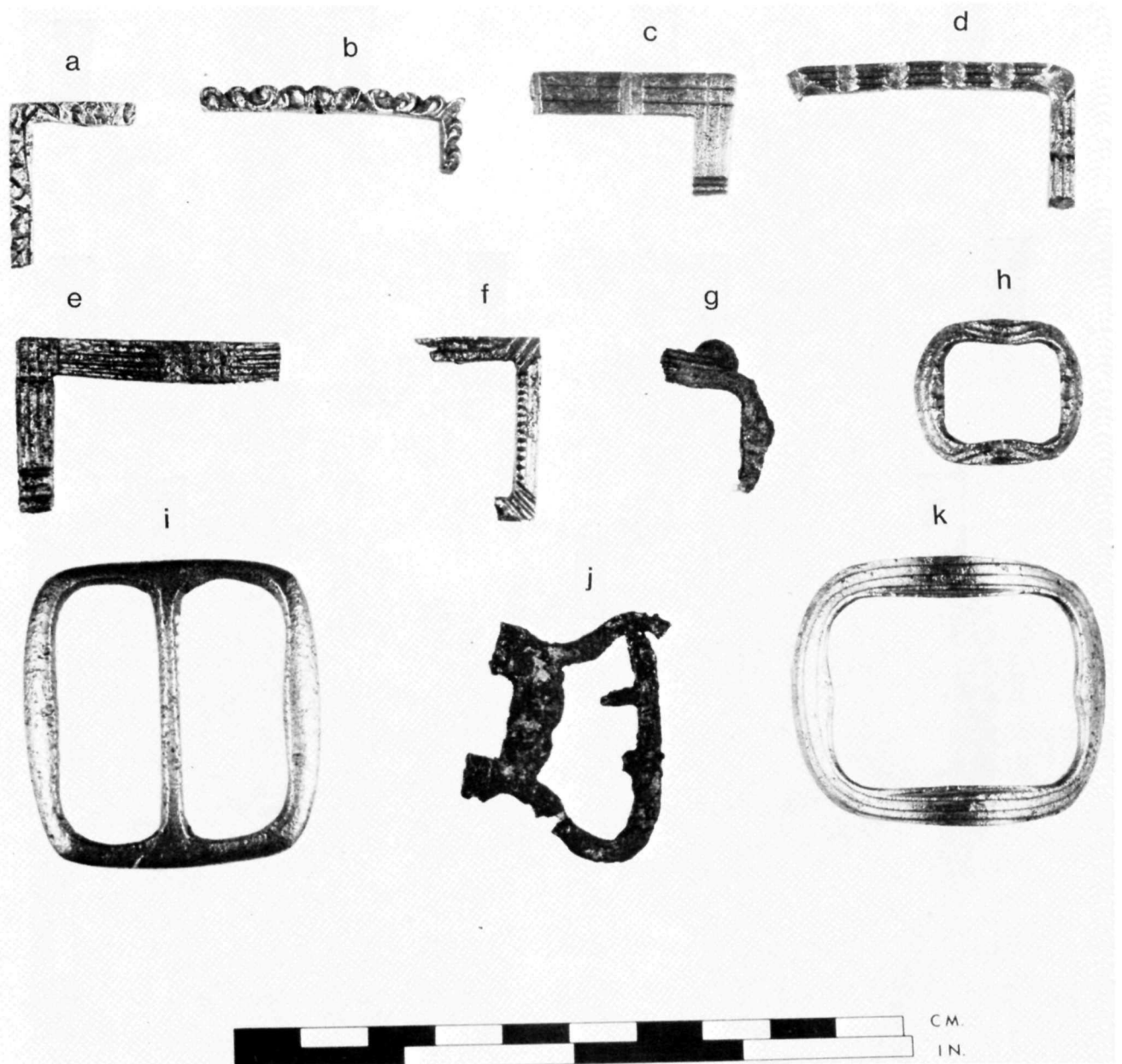


Figure 8 Three Buckle Types Found at the Site: a, knee buckle, 1E20A1-1; b, shoe buckle, 1E4A9-3; c, shoe buckle, 1E2L1-8; d, shoe buckle, 1E1S2-13; e, shoe buckle, 1E4H2-7; f, knee buckle, 1E2J1-5; g, knee buckle, 1E4G1-6; h, knee buckle, 1E1X2-13; i, belt buckle, 1E2E3-2; j, lower forked tongue, 1E3E1-8; k, shoe buckle, 1E4A5-6. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-5003B.

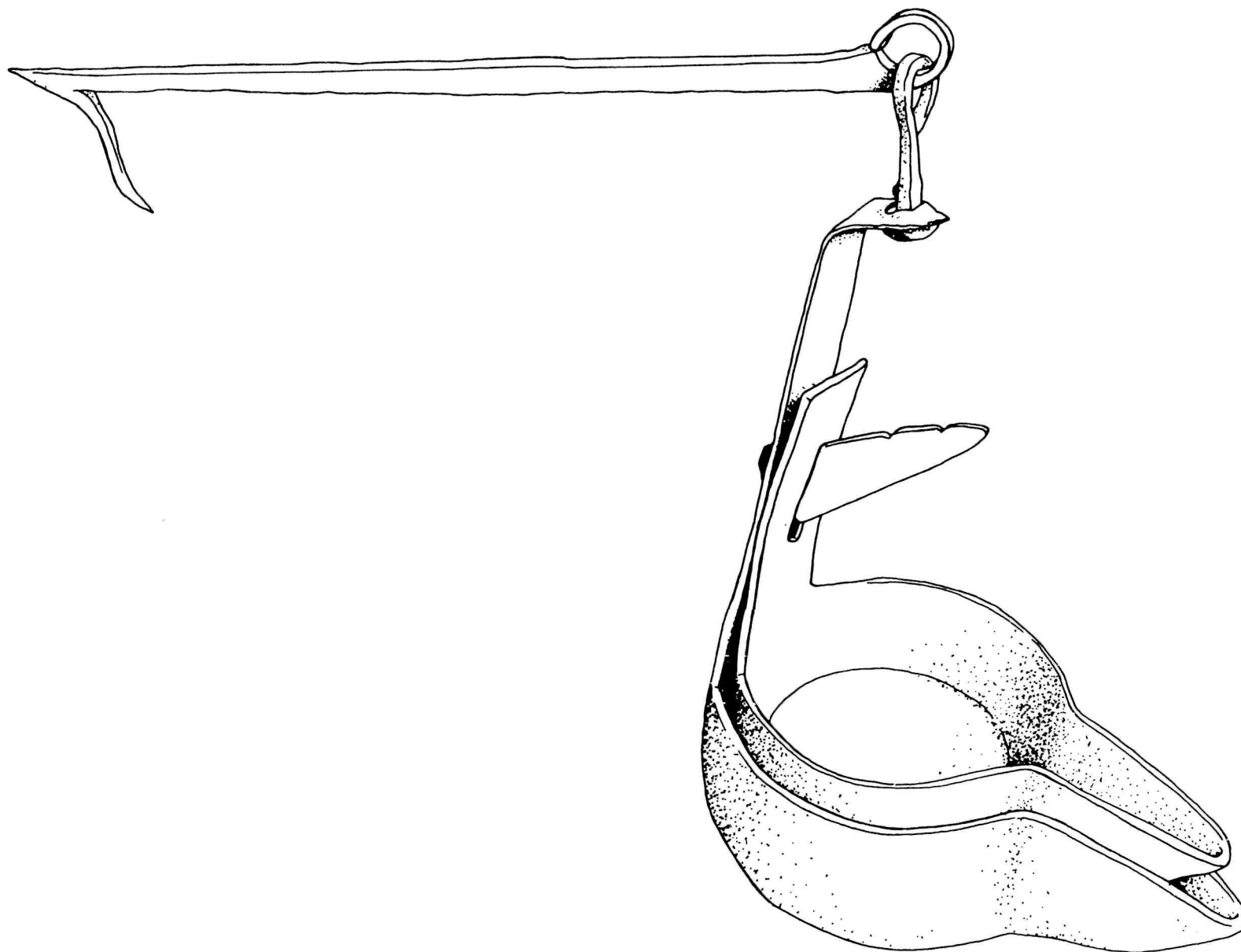


Figure 9 Example of a Typical Double Reservoir Crusie with Bail and Spindle. (Drawing by D. Kappler.)



Figure 10 Single Reservoir Crucible with Wick Channel, Reservoir, and Part of Bail: 1E2G1-17. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4989B.

Figure 11 Obverse View of the British and French Coins, and One Probable German Coin: a, British halfpenny, 1E4A4-6; b, British halfpenny, 1E2B5-7; c, British halfpenny, 1E1W2-11; d, British halfpenny, 1E1W2-10; e, French sol, 1E1S2-14; f, French coin, unknown denomination, 1E2B5-8; g, French, possible two-sol piece, 1E3D3-9; h, possible German coin, 1E2L2-9. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4986B.

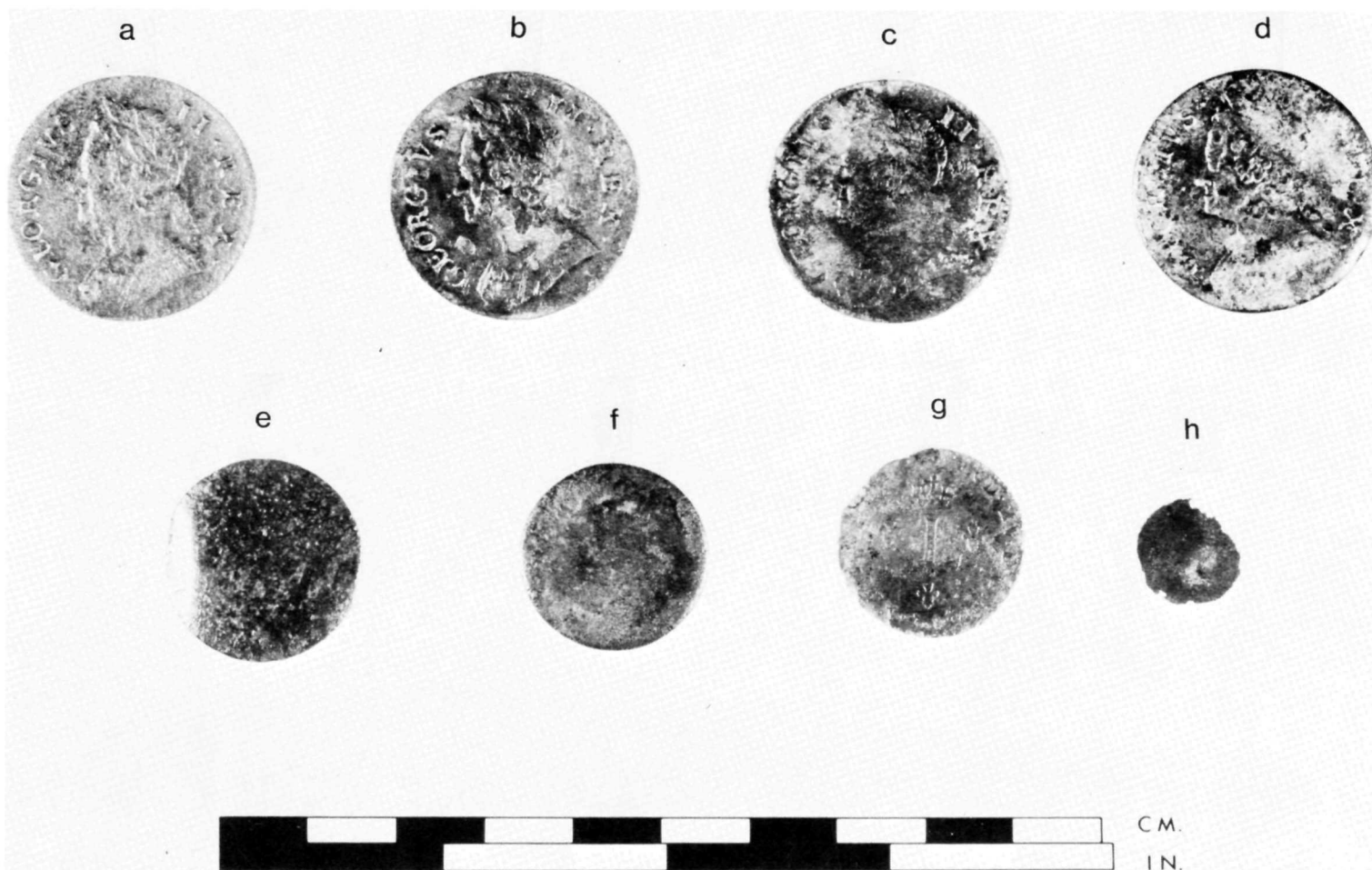


Figure 12 Reverse View of the British and French Coins, and One Probable German Coin: a, British halfpenny, 1E4A4-6; b, British halfpenny, 1E2B5-7; c, British halfpenny, 1E1W2-11; d, British halfpenny, 1E1W2-10; e, French sol, 1E1S2-14; f, French coin, unknown denomination, 1E2B5-8; g, French, possible two-sol piece, 1E3D3-9; h, possible German coin, 1E2L2-9. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4987B.

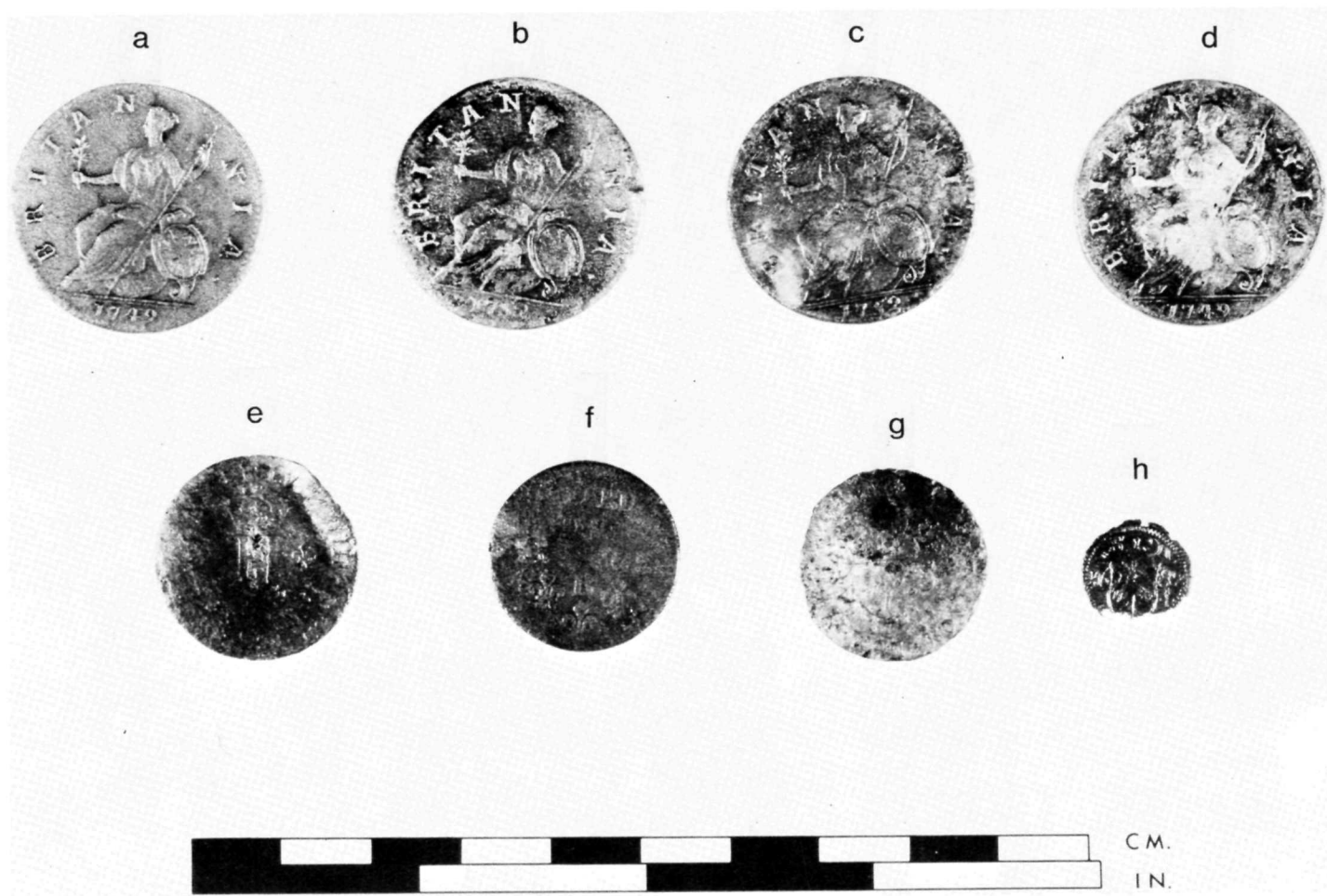
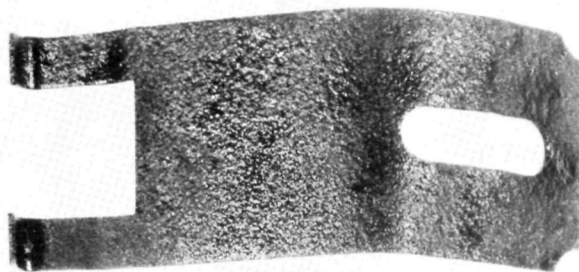


Figure 13 Examples of Building Hardware: a, hasp, 1E1K1-6;
b-d, strap hinges, 1E2B3-2, 1E2H1-6, 1E4A10-8;
e and f, mortise hinges, 1E4G1-7, and 1E4A9-5.
(Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4983B.

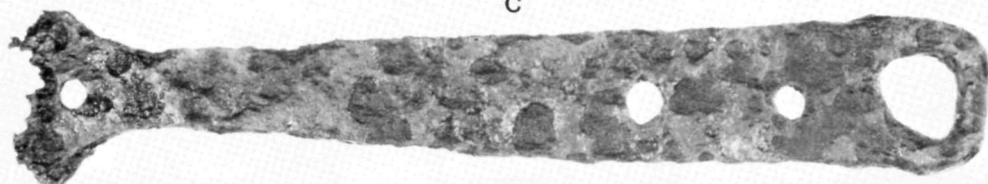
a



b



c



d



e



f

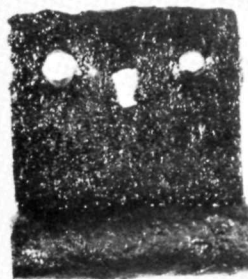
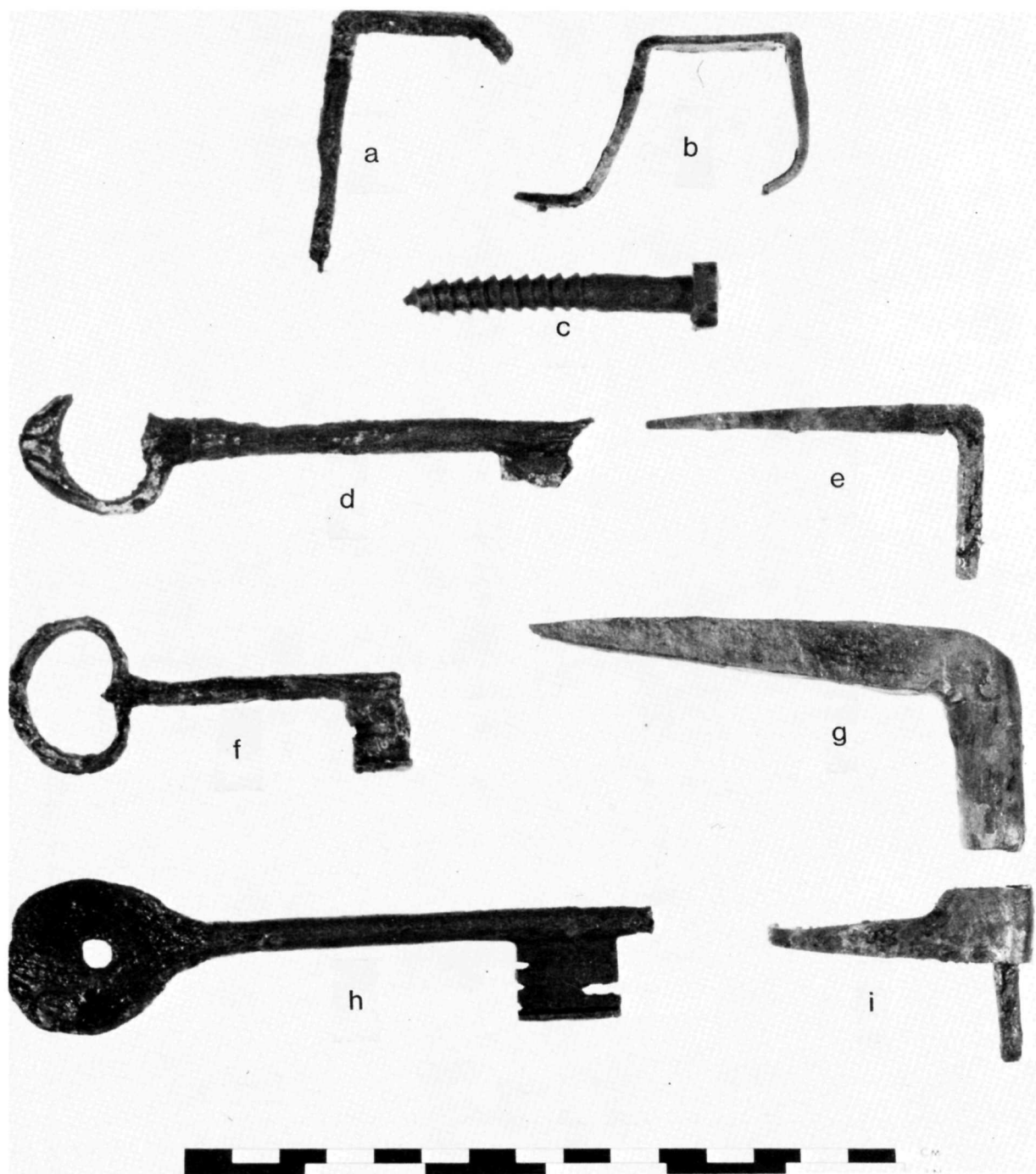
CM
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Figure 14 Examples of Building Hardware: a and b, staples, 1E4A9-6, 1E3M3-7; c, lagscrew, 1E1K1-7; d, key, 1E1W2-12; e, pintle, 1E3J4-3; f, key, 1E3G5-10; g, pintle, 1E2G3-12; h, key, 1E3X2-8; i, two-piece pintle, 1E3M3-6. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-5002B.



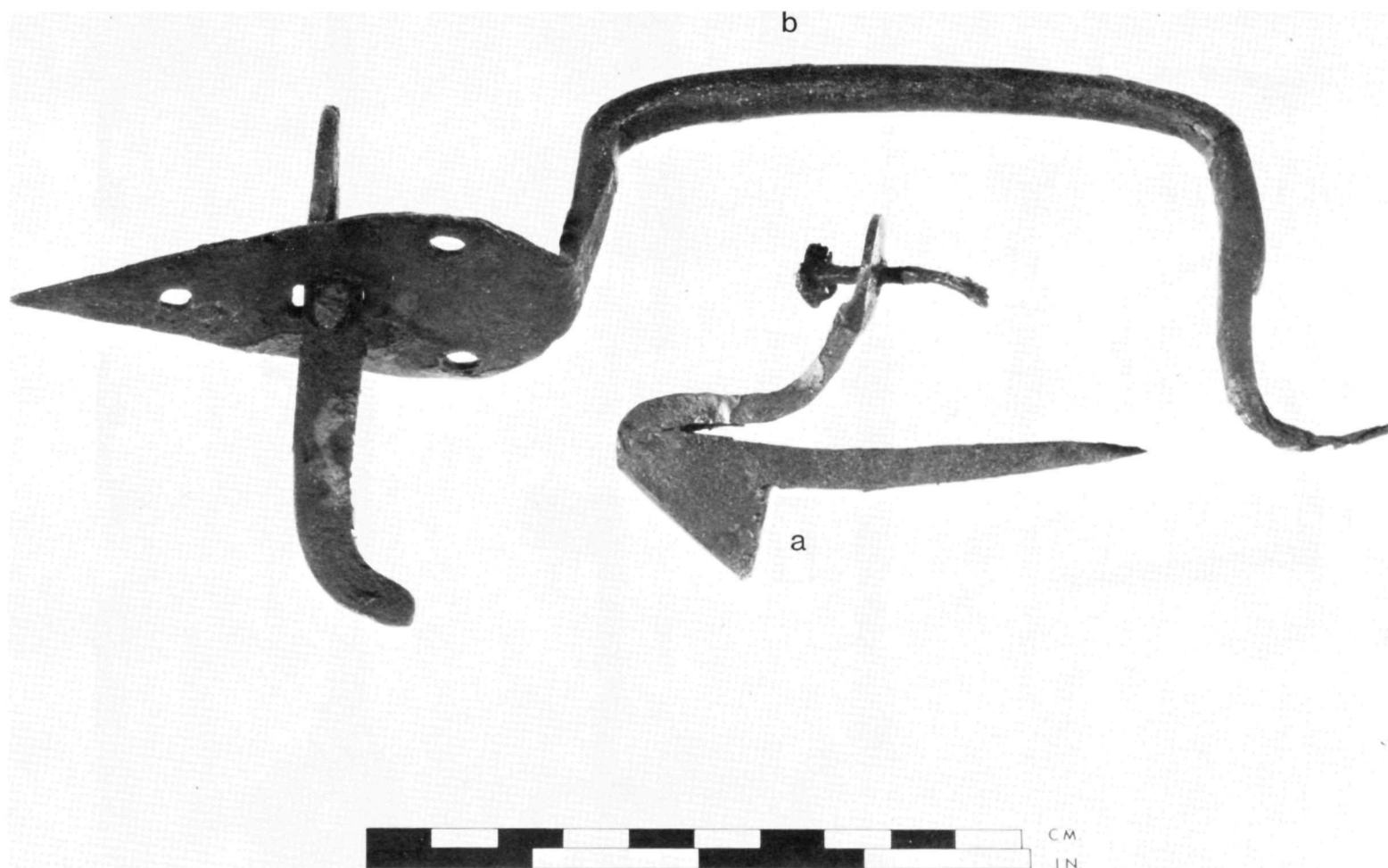


Figure 15 Thumb Latch and Catch of the Suffolk Cusp and Shank Type: 1E3D2-9, 1E3K1-7. (Photo by
R. Chan.) RA-4990B.

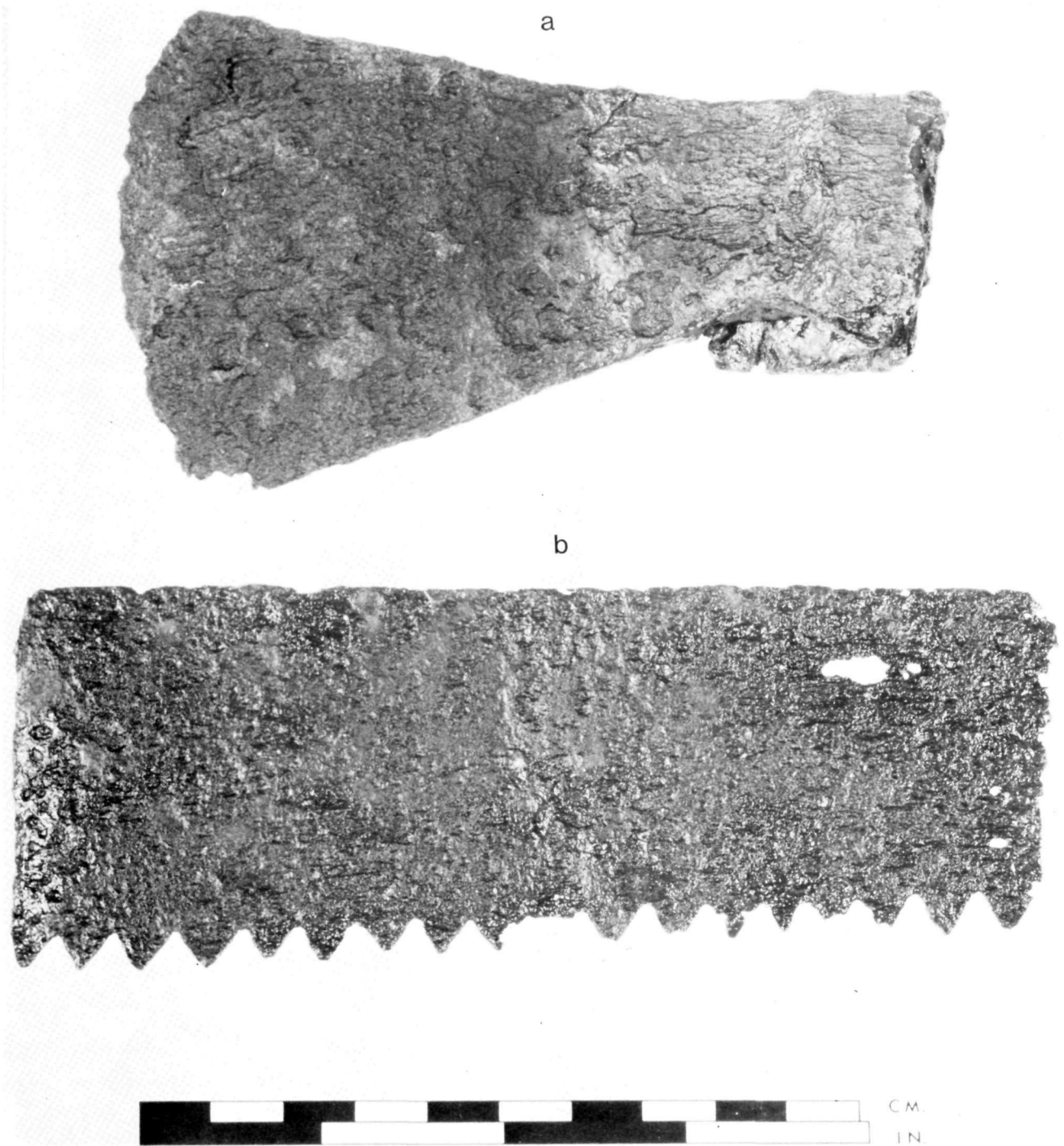


Figure 16 Two items in the Tool Category: a, axe head, 1E2G1-18; b, saw blade fragment, 1E3F1-6. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4990B.

Figure 17 Five Objects Representing the Weaponry Collection: a,
flintlock, 1E3J2-11; b, flintlock sideplate, 1E2Q1-8; c,
gunlock mainspring, 1E3D2-10; d, flap peg, 1E4A10-10; e,
flintlock cock, 1E4A10-9. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-5001B.

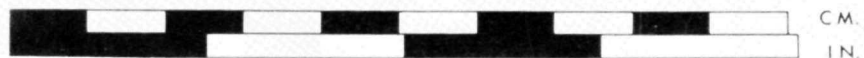
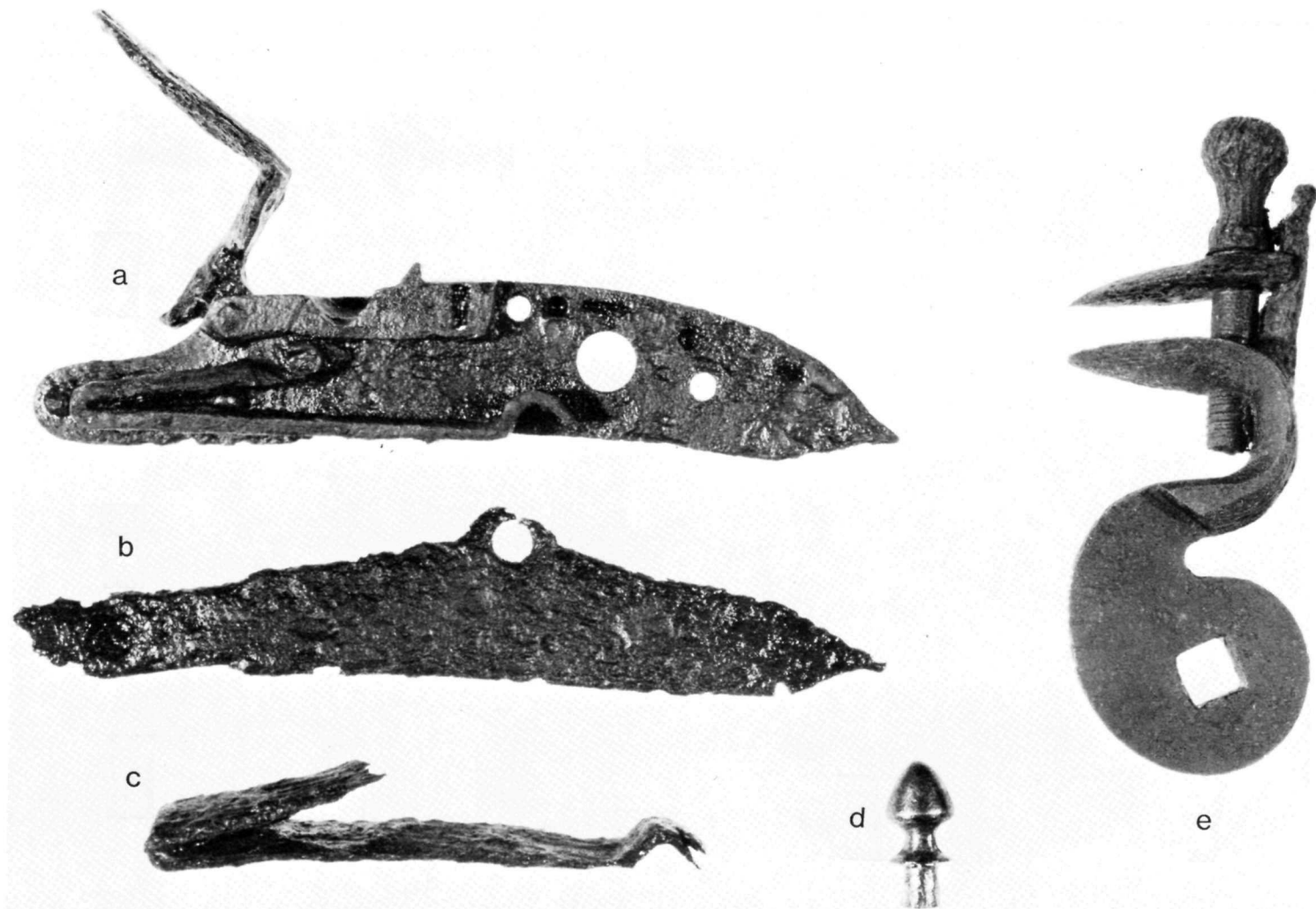




Figure 18 Close-up of the Flintlock Cock, Showing the Flat Surface with Bevelled Edges
(Opposite View to the One in Fig. 17): 1E4A10-9. (Photo by R. Chan.)
RA-5007B.

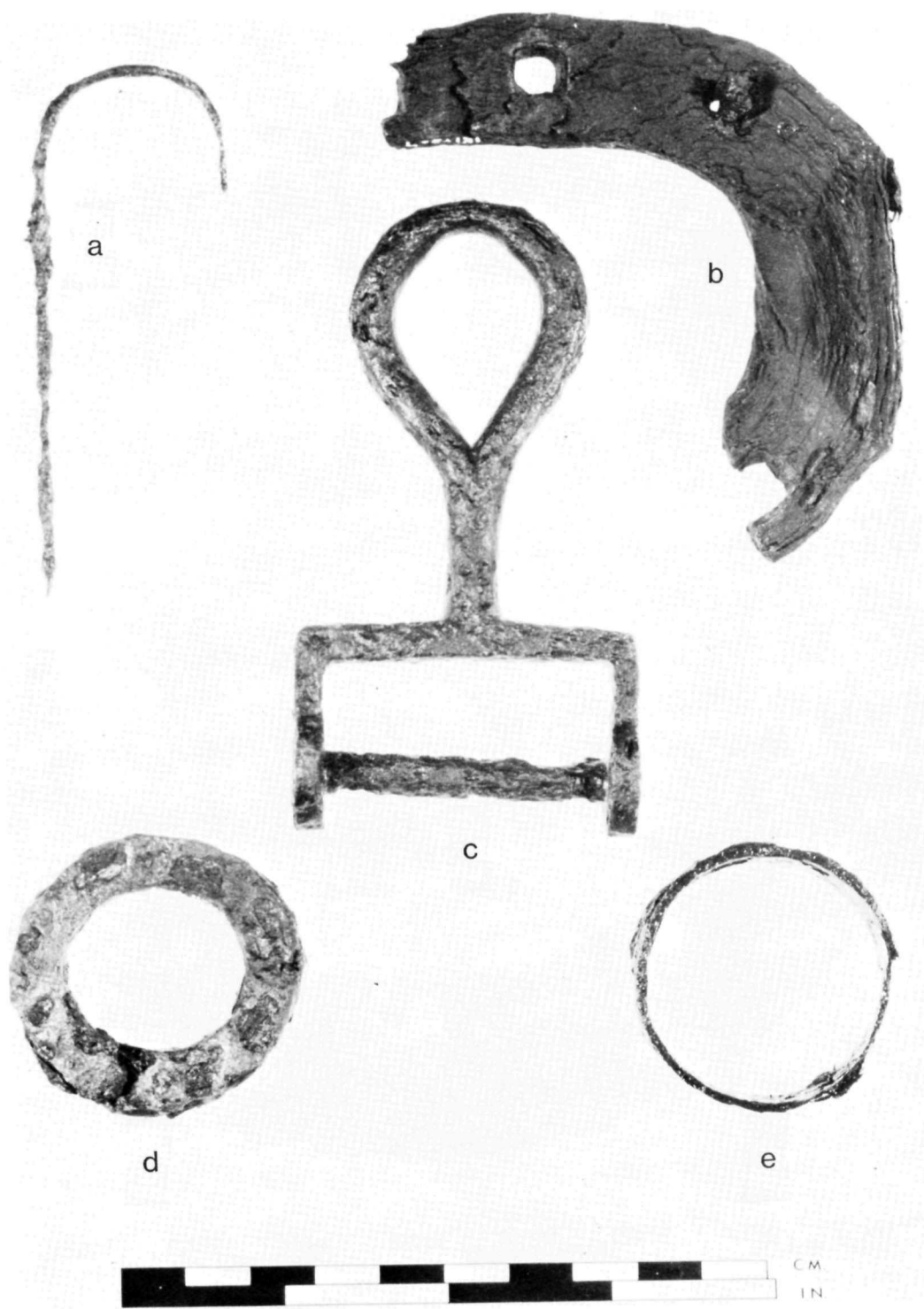


Figure 19 Close-up of the Flintlock, Showing the Lateral Decorative Grooves (Opposite Side to the View in Fig. 17): 1E3J2-11. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4999B.



Figure 20 Bayonet Similar to the French Model 1717 and 1728 Bayonets: 1E1A1-3. (Photo by R. Chan.)
RA-4979B.

Figure 21 Miscellaneous Identified Items: a, fish hook, 1E4A9-4; b, horseshoe, 1E1T3-9; c, harness fitting, 1E2A1-2; d and e, sleeves, 1E3S2-1, and 1E4A10-7. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4985B.



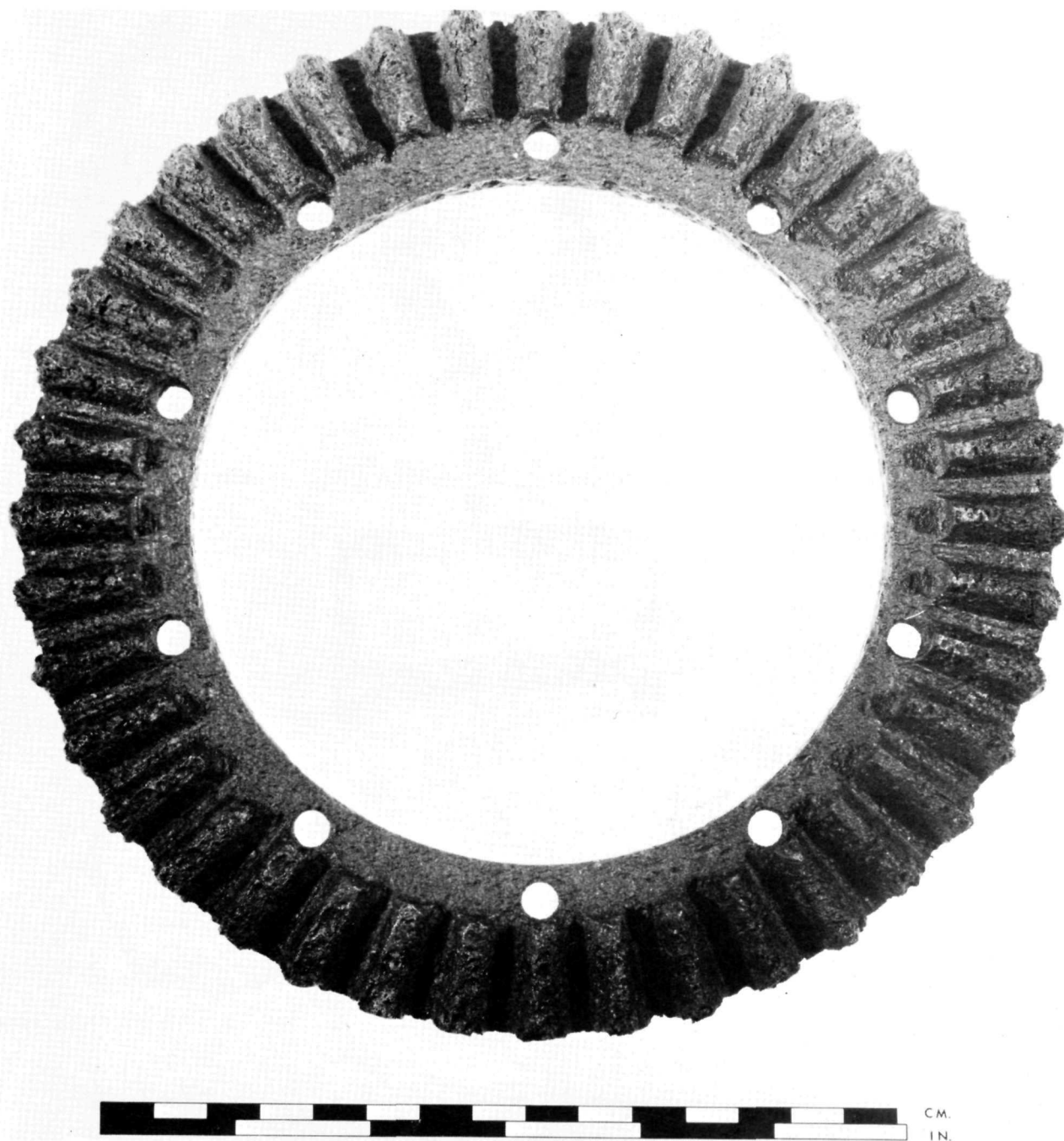


Figure 22 Cast Iron Bevel Gear: 1E3W1-5. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-5005B.

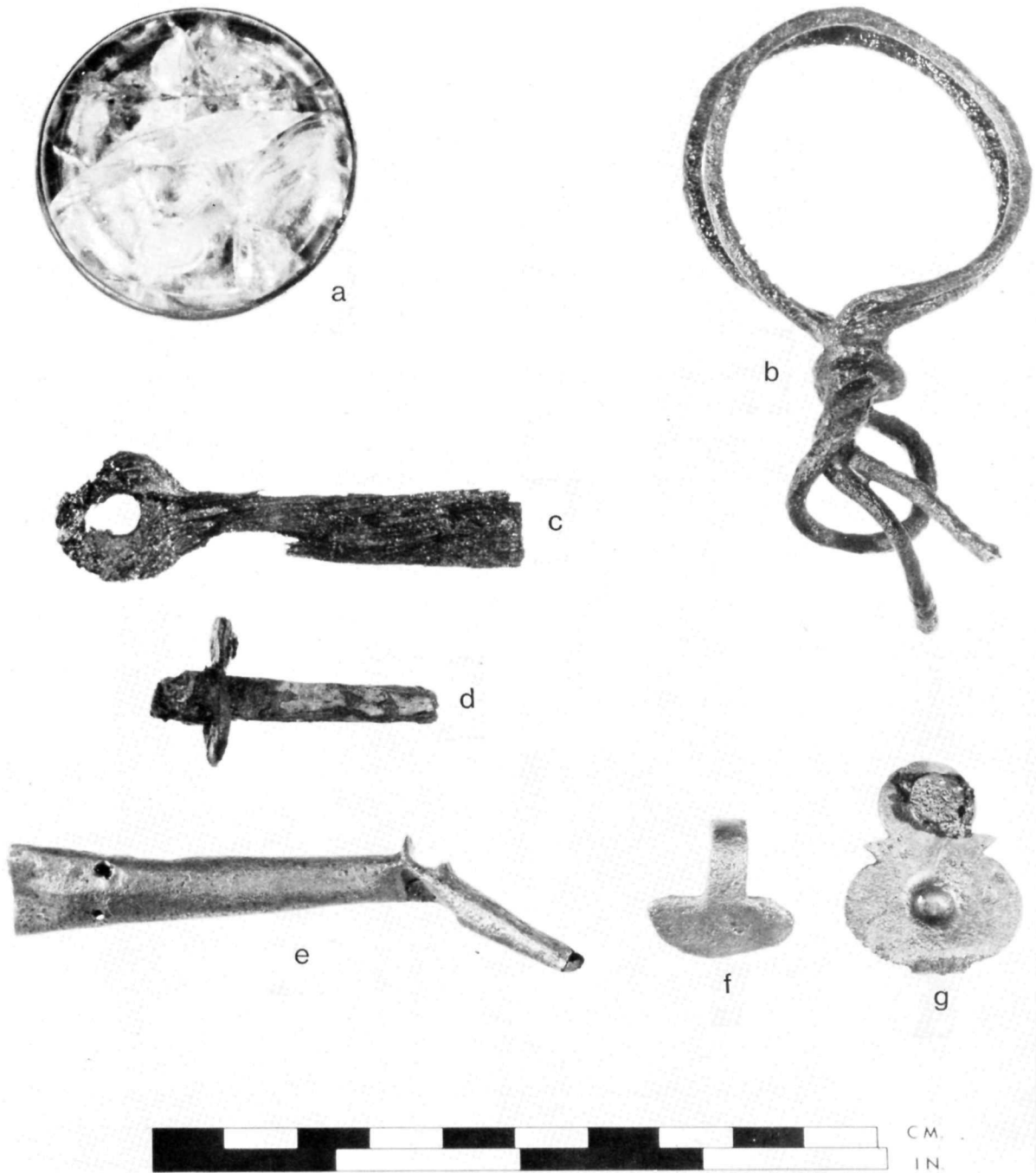
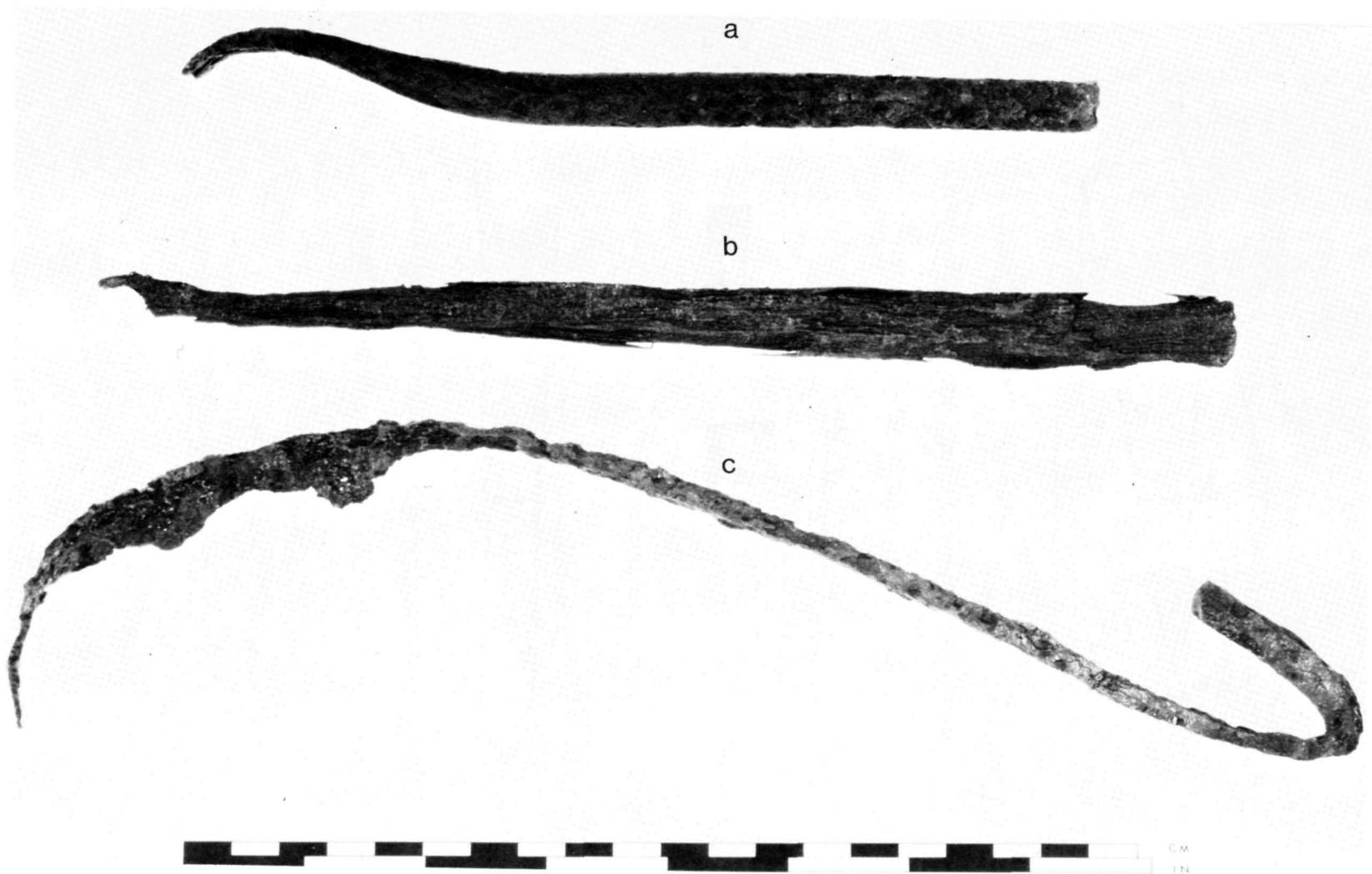


Figure 23 Seven Miscellaneous Unidentified Items: a, ornament, 1E1A1-4; b, wire, 1E1B2-1; c, eye, 1E1X1-5; d, fastener with washer, 1E4C1-6; e, copper alloy tube, 1E4G5-4; f, copper alloy hook, 1E4A2-10; g, copper alloy object, 1E3B3-5. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4980B.

Figure 24 Three Miscellaneous Unidentified Items: a, circular bar (cross-section) with flattened end, 1E1A2-6; b, possible latch bar fragment, 1E1S5-1; c, possible scythe, 1E2K4-5. (Photo by R. Chan.) RA-4981B.



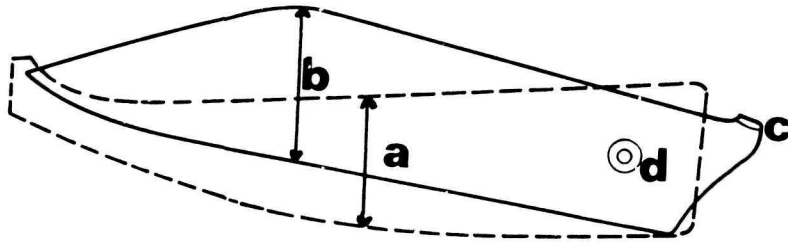


Figure 25 "French" Clasp-knife Terminology: a, covering; b, blade; c, lug; d, pivot pin.
(Drawing by Derek Ford.)

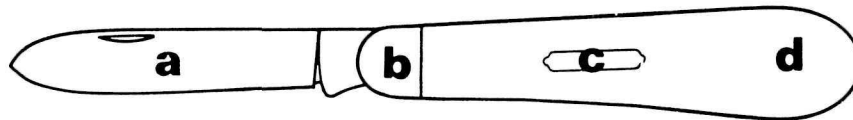


Figure 26 Clasp-knife Terminology: a, blade; b, bolster;
c, shield; d, covering. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)

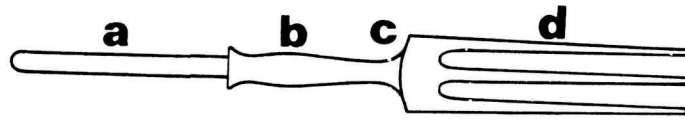


Figure 27 Fork Terminology: a, rat-tail tang;
b, shank; c, shoulder; d, tines.
 (Drawing by Derek Ford.)

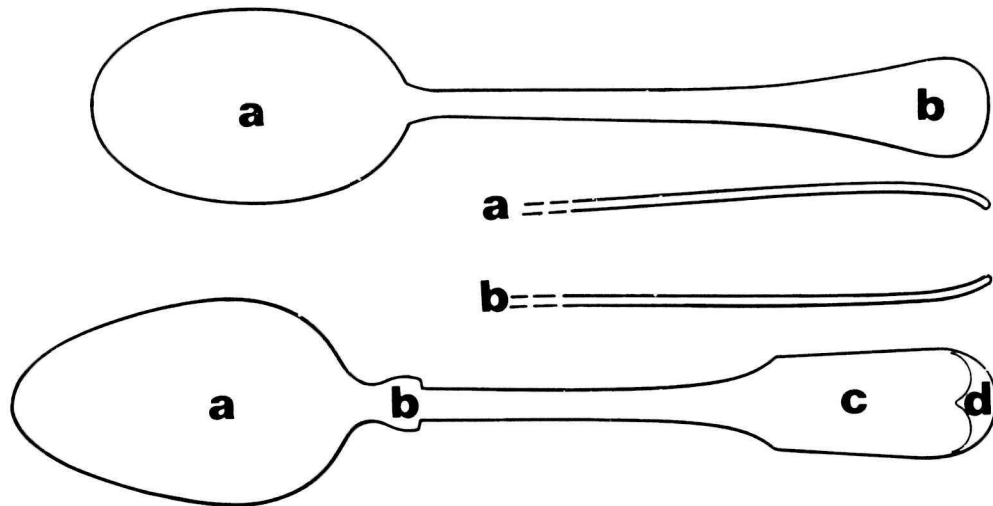


Figure 28 Spoon Terminology: a, oval-shaped bowl; b, spatulate
 stem end. Handle Terminology: a, downturned stem end;
b, upturned stem end. Spoon Terminology: a, ovate-
 shaped bowl; b, "ears;" c, fiddle pattern stem end;
d, dognose. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)

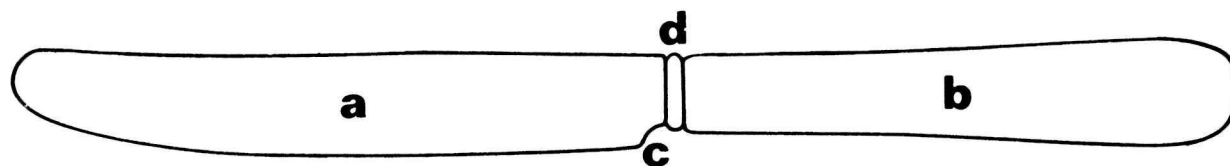


Figure 29 Tableknife Terminology: a, blade; b, handle; c, choil; d, bolster.

(Drawing by Derek Ford.)

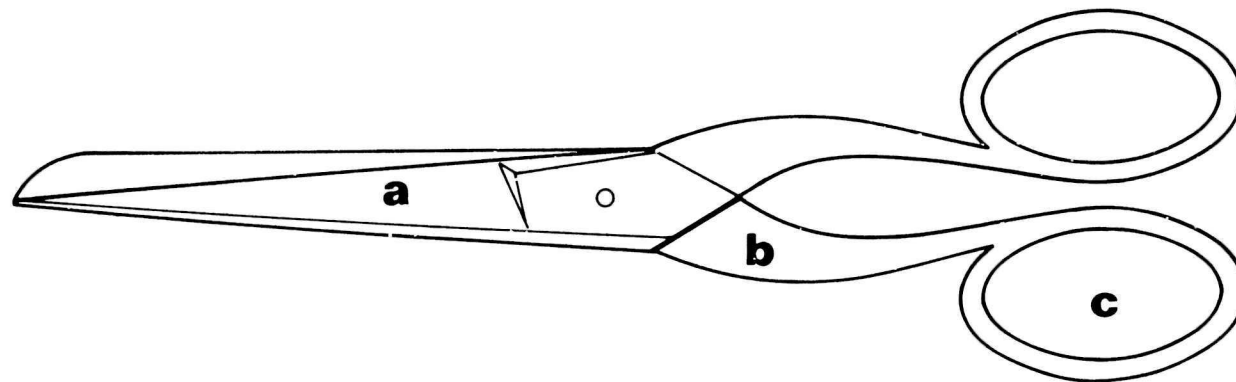


Figure 30 Scissors Terminology: a, blade; b, shank; c, loop. (Drawing by

Derek Ford.)

