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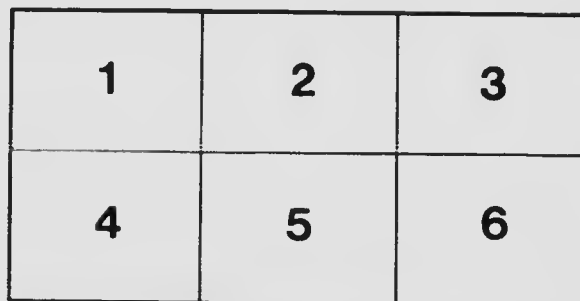
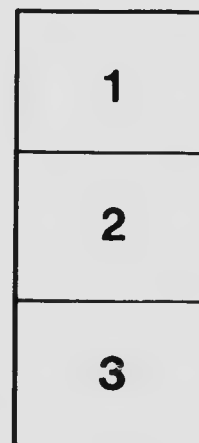
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NOTES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY

SAMUEL W. KAIN.

Reprinted from Bulletin of the Natural History Society  
of New Brunswick, No. XIX, 1901.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.  
JANUARY, 1901.



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ARTICLE II.

NOTES ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY SAMUEL W. KAIN.

(Read December 4, 1900.)

These notes on the archaeology of New Brunswick have been written for the information of the members of this society. Elsewhere much attention is being paid to this subject, and it behooves us not to lag too far behind our co-workers in other parts of Canada. I would have preferred that this work had fallen into abler hands, but such as it is, I think it will not be without interest.

The drawings from which the illustrations have been made were executed by Miss Jack, Wm. McIntosh and Charles F. B. Rowe. My thanks are due to them, and also to a number of others who have aided me with suggestions and information. I am in hopes that the publication of these notes will lead to an increased interest among our members in the collection and study of such remains of the aborigines as may be found in our province. The number of such objects now in museums is very small, and there can be no doubt that a diligent search by students would be amply rewarded.

**Stone with Conical Holes.**

The block of coarse sandstone (pl. vi) containing curious conical holes was found with a few others like it, in the summer of 1899, by Mr. Duncan London, at Ring Island, south-west side of Maquapit Lake, Queens Co., N. B.

It is rudely rectangular in shape, its greatest width being  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and its greatest length 11 inches. The block has an average thickness of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and weighs  $10\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. The name "cup stones" has been applied to stones with these cavities, and they are remarkable in that they are found in many parts of the world. In some parts of Europe they occur upon the megalithic monuments, and are often polished smooth. The cavities have been roughly made

by pecking, and occur only on one side. This specimen has on its surface 20 of these conical holes. These range in size from  $1\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth, to a size very much smaller. Though differing in size the holes are all similar, and apparently have been produced in the same way.

Dr. Rau has published a memoir\* on these cavities, and inclines to give them a religious rather than a utilitarian character. It seems

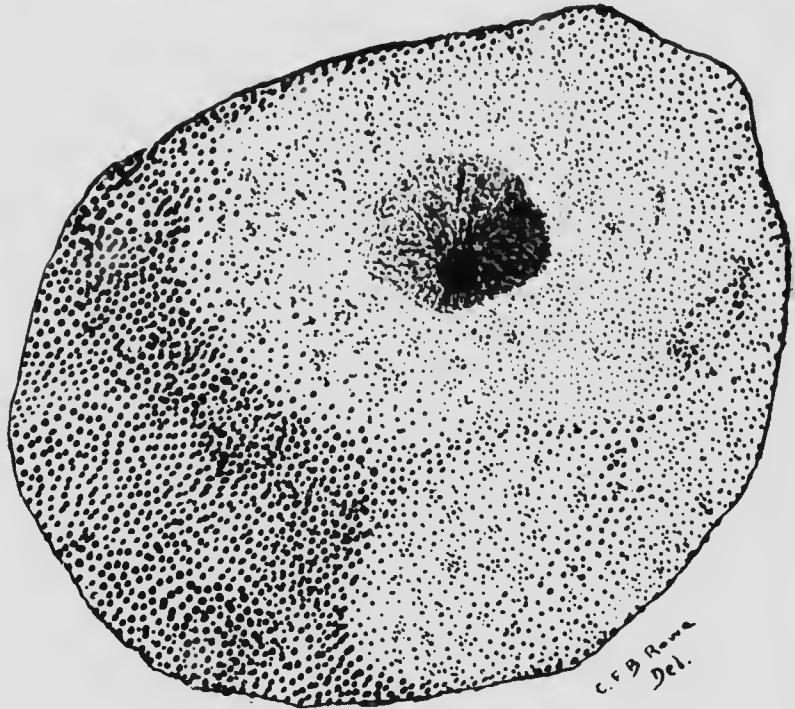


FIG. 1. PITTED STONE. (Natural size).

more probable, however, that they are the accidental product of some ancient manufacturing process. Sir John Evans† thinks that similar stones found in caves of the Reindeer Period of the South of France were probably used as mortars. The specimen I have here figured could have been readily held on the knee by a workman and used for such a purpose.

\* Contrib. to North Am. Ethnology, Vol. V.

† Ancient Stone Implements, p. 230.



Dr. G. F. Matthew,\* in his account of the excavations made at Bocabec for the study of the kitchen-middens there, states that the chipping of the lance and arrow heads was in some cases performed beside the fire-place, on stones or supports placed near the fire.

Mr. Harry Piers† informs me that no relic like the one here described has yet been found in Nova Scotia.

### Pitted Stone.

Fig. 1 (p. 288) represents a roughly rectangular block of fine grained sandstone, with a conical hole pecked in obverse and reverse sides. The stone is about 4 inches long, 3 inches wide and 2 inches thick. It weighs 1 lb. 9 ozs. The pecking seems to have been done with a sharp flint, and the marks of the tool can be plainly seen. The holes are exactly like those referred to in the next preceding note. The depth of the holes is three-eighths of an inch. This stone could have been held with the thumb and forefinger and used as a hammer stone, but it shows no marks of having been used for such a purpose.

It was collected with two similar specimens by Mr. Duncan London on Ring Island, Maquapit Lake, in August, 1899, and by him presented to the Society. I am not aware that anything of this kind has yet been found in other parts of the province.

### Grooved Axe.

Among relics of the stone age which have been found in the central part of New Brunswick, stone axes are the most common, and a good many specimens are to be found in collections. In other parts of the province, however, they are more rarely found, and at Bocabec Dr. Matthew notes a remarkable scarcity of axes.

Dr. R. Nicholson, of Newcastle, has placed in my hands a grooved stone axe (fig. 2) which differs from any axe in our collections in the angular character of the groove and in the form of the head. It was picked up in about three feet of water in the Restigouche River, opposite Dawsonville, in the summer of 1888.

It is 4 inches long, the edge, which measures  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, is rounded, and the elliptical head has a flat hammer-like surface  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches long

\* Bulletin X. of this Society, p. 17.

† Letter to author.

and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. It weighs  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. The groove of the axe is smooth, except at the edges, and vertical to the shoulder, rectangular in shape and slightly rounded at the corners.

The owner of this implement could use it either as an axe or a hammer. It was produced by natural wear from a fine grained

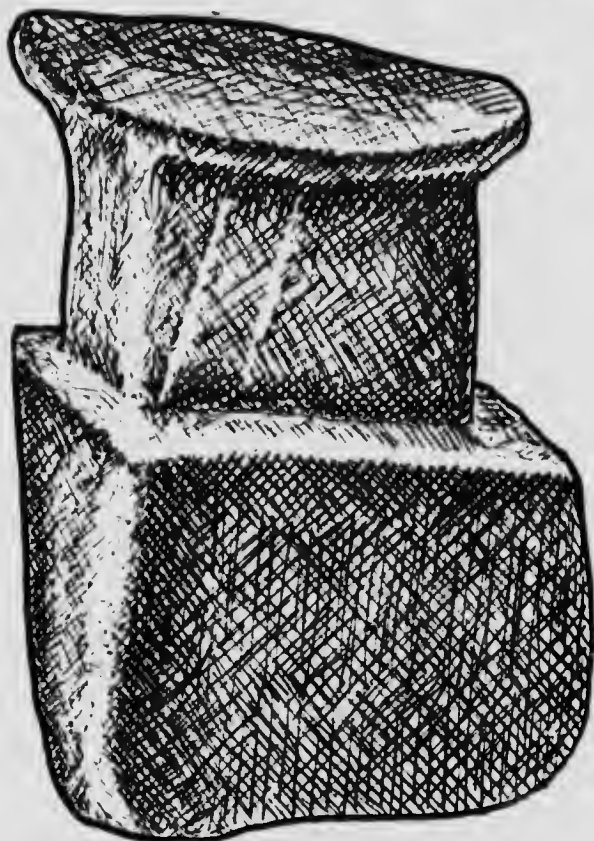


FIG. 2. GROOVED STONE AXE. (Natural size).

argillaceous altered sandstone boulder, which had a band in the upper part more calcareous than the rest.

When exposed to the weather the more calcareous material decomposed and was worn off, thus producing the groove, and in this condition it was found by a man of the stone age. His eye saw that with little labor it could be fashioned to suit his purposes, and when

he had done some pecking to the lower part of the groove, he possessed a finished axe. Thus nearly all the peculiarities of the axe are traceable to natural causes.

The remarkably flat poll of this axe distinguishes it from all other stone axes known to me, and is traceable to the causes referred to above. A number of specimens in our collections show this quickness on the part of the aborigines to win from boulders forms that with small labor would answer their simple purposes.

#### Pendants.

Different names have been given to the objects shown in plate vii. The terms gorget, tablet, breastplate and pendant, have been used by different writers. It is possible that such stones were worn as charms as well as for purely ornamental purposes.

The material from which the specimen shown in fig. 1, plate vii, has been made is a dark silicious clay slate, through which a thin band of quartz runs a little below the hole. This band of quartz stands out distinctly from the surface of the pendant, and as it must originally have been uniform with the surface it follows that the softer slate has been removed by weathering. This indicates that the specimen is of considerable antiquity, and not a product of more recent times.

The hole which shows signs of wear, has been bored obliquely, and could have been readily done with a flint or quartz tool. The edges have been gently rounded, and its appearance indicates that it was a weather worn piece of stone, requiring little work to reduce it to the required form. It is 5 inches long,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick, and measures at its widest part  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

It was found in 1899 on a flat near the mouth of Cain's River, Northumberland County. The finder used it for some time as a whetstone, and then gave it to Professor W. F. Ganong.

In the museum of the University of New Brunswick are four pendants in a fragmentary condition, which Professor L. W. Bailey has kindly placed in my hands for description.

The first of these (fig. 2, plate vii) is made from micaceous slate, and shows two perforations. Both holes have been bored somewhat obliquely, but not so much so as in the case of the pendant first described. Two borings were started, but not completed. The borings were made from each side, and in the hole on the right hand

margin the boring was driven from the reverse side to within a short distance of penetration before a boring was started from the other side. In the case of the other hole, the borings meet about midway. The holes shows no signs of wear. The specimen is one-quarter of an inch thick, and was found at Ring Island, Maquapit Lake.

Fig. 3 (plate vii) represents a broken pendant of dark argillaceous slate bevelled so as to make three sides on each face. The central division has, cut into it, an ornamented design of short diagonal lines. The work has been very neatly done, and shows good taste on the part of the artist. The reverse side is not ornamented.

Fig. 4 is another pendant of dark argillaceous slate, and ornamented in the same way as fig. 3, but the diagonal lines are very close together. The object is bevelled so as to have three faces on each side. The ornamented face is one-eighth of an inch wide. Reverse side is not ornamented.

Fig. 5 is part of an ornament of greenish grey slate. It has a very characteristic Indian decoration, and, with the two preceding specimens, was found at Indian Point, on Grand Lake. It is bevelled so as to have three faces on each side, the central face being the widest. This specimen is ornamented on all six sides.

### Bone Harpoons.

Implements of bone and ivory which have been used by men of the Stone Age are not common in America. This is probably due to the fact that bone is a more perishable article than stone, and, unless protected from the weather, soon decays. In Europe a good many implements of this nature have been found in caves, but in America comparatively little has been done in that interesting field of exploration.

The implements of bone and ivory that have been found in this province have been for the most part recovered from the kitchen-middens of the southern coast, and do not exhibit any great variety. So far as I know, very few implements of bone have been found in the central or eastern parts of the province.

In 1869 Prof. Spencer F. Baird explored shell heaps in Charlotte County, and published,\* in 1882, an account of his explorations that

\* Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1882, p. 292. He says, "The examinations of the shell beds in New Brunswick and Eastern Maine were made mostly in the summer of 1869."

aroused local interest in this work; and at this time a fine set of harpoons was found on the farm of Joseph A. Simpson, Oak Bay, Charlotte County. These are the property of Miss Vroom, of St. Stephen, and she has very kindly placed them in my hands for study. When found, these implements were neatly stored in a bone case, which was struck and partly split by the ploughshare which turned it up. The case (pl. viii, fig. 1) is a moose bone, which after it had been stripped of its flesh, and the marrow extracted by its aboriginal owner was roughly squared at each end and used as a convenient receptacle for the three harpoons. This case is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and at its base shows tool marks, indicating a desire on the part of its owner to take off the rough edges. Five lateral cuts, which occur near the base, may have been marks of identity. When found the opening of the case was roughly square-ended, but two triangular pieces have since been broken off.

As I have said, when found, the three harpoons were contained in this case, but in withdrawing them for examination one (pl. viii, fig. 4) was broken, and the larger portion of it has since been lost.

Figs. 2 and 3 (pl. viii) represent the only two perfectly preserved harpoons that have been found in this province, and differ somewhat from others that are known to us.

In the case of fig. 2, we have a well-formed straight implement with eight barbs on one side and a single barb on the other. This harpoon is  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, and at its widest part measures half an inch. The barbs are about one-quarter of an inch apart, with the exception of the fourth, which is only one-eighth of an inch above its predecessor.

In fig. 3 we have a simpler implement, six inches long, with a single barb on each side, though not exactly opposite each other. A channel  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long occurs on the lower part of this harpoon.

Fragmentary remains of harpoons were found by Dr. G. F. Matthew in his excavations at Bocabec, but the specimens found there were barbed only on one side.

These harpoons were employed by the aborigines in the capture of fish, and were probably attached to a wooden shaft. We know from the records of the early explorers that to the natives of the Passamaquoddy region fish were an important article of food, a part of the province where indeed they still abound.

### Pipes.

Of aboriginal remains the pipes used by the former inhabitants of this country are among the most interesting objects. On pipes the early races of America placed great store, and much care was given to their manufacture. The pipe had its place at the council, the great feast, and at ceremonial observances of various kinds.

In the United States, and in western Canada, many objects of this kind have been found, and large numbers have been placed in museums. In this province, however, very few pipes have been found. The museums at Washington, Ottawa, Toronto, Fredericton, and Chatham, contain no specimens from New Brunswick. It seems fitting, therefore, to figure and describe the few that have been found within our borders.

Father Pierre Biard, in his Relation of New France\* (1616), gives the following reference to the smoking habits of our Indians, as observed by him. He says: "They also use tobacco \* \* \* It is the sole delight of these people when they have some of it, and also certain Frenchmen are so bewitched with it that to inhale its fumes they would sell their shirts. All their talks, treaties, welcomes and endearments, are made under the fumes of this tobacco. They gather round the fire chatting and passing the pipe from hand to hand, enjoying themselves in this way for several hours. Such is their inclination and custom."

I am inclined to think that the use of the pipe had not been long introduced before the arrival of Europeans in this Province. In 1869 Professor Spencer F. Baird† made careful investigation among the shell heaps of some parts of Charlotte County, and he found no remains of pipes.‡ In 1883 Dr. G. F. Matthew,§ assisted by other members of this society, made a thorough investigation of some hut bottoms at an undisturbed Indian village at Bocabec, and he found nothing to indicate that the former inhabitants of this ancient village were smokers.

\* Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Vol. lii., p. 117, edition of Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, 1857.

† Aboriginal Shell Mounds of New Brunswick and New England. (Proc. U. S. National Museum for 1881, Vol. iv. (1882), pp. 292-297.) New Brunswick shell deposits treated on pp. 292-295.

‡ Letter from U. S. National Museum, February 6, 1900.

§ Bulletin of this Society, X., 1892, pp. 6-20.

**MONITOR PIPE.**—Under the name of “monitor” pipes, Mr. J. D. McGuire has described and figured a style of pipe which has been found in many parts of eastern North America, and also among the aboriginal remains recovered from the mounds.

Fig. 3, plate ix, shows a pipe of this kind now in the collections of this society. It was found in 1897 on a gravel knoll on the farm of Francis Doherty, at New Ireland, Albert county (on the headwaters of the Upper Salmon River). It is made of dark green chlorite and is in a battered condition. Portions of the surface which have not been injured show a high polish and indicate that originally this was a handsome pipe. The bottom of the stem is flat, and at its widest part measures one and a quarter inches, narrowing to seven-eighths of an inch. On top the centre of the stem is marked by a well-defined ridge. The stem hole, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, is smoothly and evenly drilled, and Mr. McGuire considers that in these pipes the drilling has been done with steel tools. The rim of the bowl has been partly broken away; the interior, which is one and seven-sixteenths inches deep and thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, is elliptical in shape and perfectly smooth. The stem is ornamented with incised lines at right angles to it, and there are indications that the rim of the bowl has been adorned in the same way. The height of rim of bowl above ridge of stem is one and one-eighth inches; length of pipe two and one-quarter inches.

**MICMAC PIPE.**—This pipe (fig. 1, pl. ix) was found by one of our corresponding members, Dr. A. C. Smith, in the summer of 1899, at an old Indian camping-ground, on the land opposite South Tracadie Gully. Associated with it were a number of other articles of undoubted aboriginal manufacture, such as stone arrow-heads, spear-heads, etc., an account of which will be published in our next Bulletin.

This pipe is two and one-eighth inches in length, and the material of which it is made is a fine dark slate. It has a thin keel one-sixteenth of an inch in width at bottom, and thickening to one-eighth of an inch at junction with the stem. This keel has seven holes, apparently bored partly from each side, as the holes are largest at the surface and smallest at the centre. The first and second holes are somewhat larger than the others, and the boring has been done while the pipe was held at an angle to the body of the worker. The keel has

been broken away from the bottom of the sixth and seventh holes.

Guire\* says that these holes, usually from one to six in number, were for the purpose of attaching tassels and strings to prevent loss in the snow. It is possible, too, that feathers may have been thrust through these holes for ornamental or ceremonial purposes.

Professor Perkins† has described a pipe from the Champlain valley with a perforated keel, but differing in other details from this pipe.

The opening of the stem hole has a diameter of five-sixteenths of an inch, gradually narrowing to about half that size. It was probably drilled evenly at first, and afterwards the opening enlarged by gouging to admit a stem of wood or bone. The bowl is missing, and was probably quite small. The boring connecting with stem hole is three-eighths of an inch in diameter and very evenly drilled. The upper part of the stem on both sides of the bowl shows, on close examination a number of small facets, while the sides are worn and smooth.

This pipe was probably smoked with the aid of a long wooden stem, and from the size of the bowl must have been more for ceremonial use than personal enjoyment.

This is a typical Micmac pipe, and one of the most pronounced types of aboriginal pipes.‡

STONE PIPE BOWL WITHOUT STEM.—Some months ago Mr. R. Jardine, a member of this Society, told me that a number of years ago at Sheffield, in Sunbury County, he had seen stone pipe bowls which he thought were of Indian origin. I had therefore thought it probable that specimens would be found. Not long afterward Mr. Archie Hay placed in my hands a stone pipe bowl (fig. 2, pl. ix) only partially completed, and so of very considerable interest. It was found by him on the site of the old Indian village of Meductic, and the material is a light brown argillaceous freestone (sandstone). The block from which it was formed gives evidence of having originally been part of a celt, though the material is not the best for such a purpose. In length it is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in height 2 inches, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. It was evidently the intention to reduce the height, but the work was only partially done. The bowl and stem hole have both been roughly

\*Am. Aboriginal Pipes and Smoking Customs, 1899, p. 630.

†Pop. Science Monthly, Dec. 1893.

‡Am. Pipes and Smoking Customs, 1899, p. 630.



excavated, and the work on them was never completed. The bowl is so shallow ( $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch deep) that it is possible that part of the top has been broken away. The stem hole is  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch in diameter narrowing to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch.

Unlike many similar stone pipes, this specimen shows no signs of having been made with the aid of metal tools. A flake of quartz or chert would work well on such material, and probably some such implement was used. When completed and ready for use the pipe would have been fitted with a stem of wood or bone.

IROQUOIS PIPE.—The pipe (Pl. ix, fig. 4) belonging to Professor Bailey is one of great interest. It was found some years ago in the basin below Aroostook Falls, and is in good preservation.

A description was given in a former Bulletin\*, but as many copies of that number were issued without plates, I have thought it well to again draw attention to it.

It is a clay pipe, and on the inner side of the bowl, facing the smoker, the aboriginal artist imprinted a human face. It is a well baked piece of pottery, of which the body is dark grey, and rather coarse, and the exterior is covered with a reddish glaze, due to improper firing. A gloss has been produced on this paste, by rubbing, before the baking. In the depressions, however, round the mouth and eyes, there is no gloss, so the shining surface may be partly due to use. The color is reddish brown, but on portions of the bowl and stem dark patches appear. The interior of the bowl shows a fine crack on each side, nearly an inch long, produced in the baking of the pipe. The bowl is thick, and the bore of small capacity— $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in depth—trumpet shape, and narrowing down from a diameter at rim of  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch where the stem hole enters. The rim is decorated with a lattice work pattern of incised lines about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in length. The ornamentation nearly obliterated by wear. This pipe clearly belongs to the type which McGuire calls "Iroquoian," from the observed fact that it is the type found distributed over that area of North America formerly inhabited by the northern Iroquoian tribes.

It is well known that the Mohawks were in the habit of making forays into this province, and on such an occasion this pipe may have been lost.

\* Bulletin of this Society, No. VI.

SOAPSTONE PIPE.—Figs. 3, 3a and 3b show side and end views of a dark soapstone pipe, neatly inlaid with lead and tastefully decorated with incised circles, curves, dots and geometric designs. Below the stem hole, near the base, a hole has been bored so that the bowl could be fastened to the stem to avoid loss in the snow. Prof. W. F. Ganong tells me that he has seen in two or three museums in Ontario dark soapstone pipes inlaid with lead in the same way as this specimen, though not of the same pattern. A specimen in the museum of the

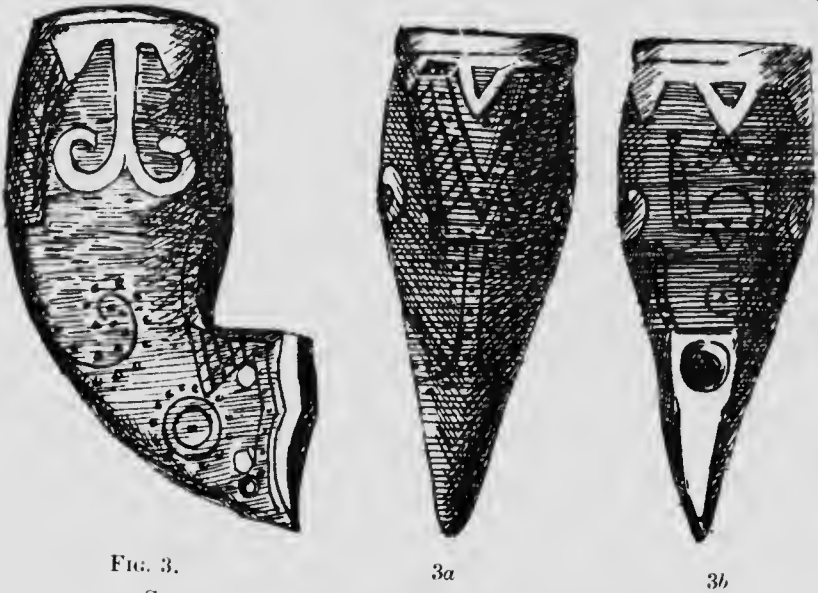


FIG. 3.

3a

3b

SOAPSTONE PIPE, inlaid with lead. (Natural size).

Natural History Society, Montreal, is labelled "Indian pipe, inlaid with bullet metal. Formerly used at the trading forts on the central plains."

This specimen is the property of Dr. I. Allen Jack, who has kindly placed it in my hands for study. It was given to him in 1871 by Mr. Geo. W. Rowley, at that time manager of the Bank of Montreal at Newcastle, N. B. I sent a drawing of this pipe to Mr. David Boyle, curator of the Ontario Archæological Museum, and, in a letter among other things, he says: "As far as I am aware, the specimen you figure is the most easterly find of the kind, and is valuable on that account. As Prof. Ganong's remarks indicate, such specimens

are common in the North West. We have several in our museum, but none having a similar pattern. We have them of soapstone, limestone and catlinite, all inlaid, and all from the North West. It is impossible to say how the pipe could have reached your part of the country; one can only guess. We know that some Indians travelled great distances from their habitat, and in this way the pipe may have come to you, or it may have been brought by some missionary or trader."

Miss Emma Jack has kindly furnished the drawings of this pipe.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS.

## PLATE VI.

Stone with pecked conical holes. Holes show a pecked surface, and none of them are smooth, or show concentric striation. Size,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .

## PLATE VII.

- Figure 1. Pendant of dark slate, from Cain's River, Northumberland County. Natural size.  
 Figure 2. Fragment of pendant or breastplate. Found at Ring Island. Natural size.  
 Figure 3. Broken pendant from Indian Point, Grand Lake. Natural size.  
 Figure 4. Ornamented pendant, of dark slate, from Indian Point, Grand Lake. Natural size.  
 Figure 5. Ornamented pendant, of greenish grey slate, from Indian Point, Grand Lake. Natural size.

## PLATE VIII.

- Figure 1. Hollow bone, in which the harpoons were encased when found at Oak Bay, Charlotte County.  
 Figure 2. Barbed bone harpoon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.  
 Figure 3. Barbed bone harpoon, 6 inches long.  
 Figure 4. Fragment of a bone harpoon.

## PLATE IX.

- Figure 1. Stone pipe of "Micmac" type, from land opposite South Tracadie Gully. Natural size.  
 Figure 2. Unfinished stone pipe bowl, from Fort Meductie. Natural size.  
 Figure 3. Chlorite pipe, of "monitor" type, from Albert County. Natural size.  
 Figure 4. Clay pipe, of "Iroquois" type. Natural size.

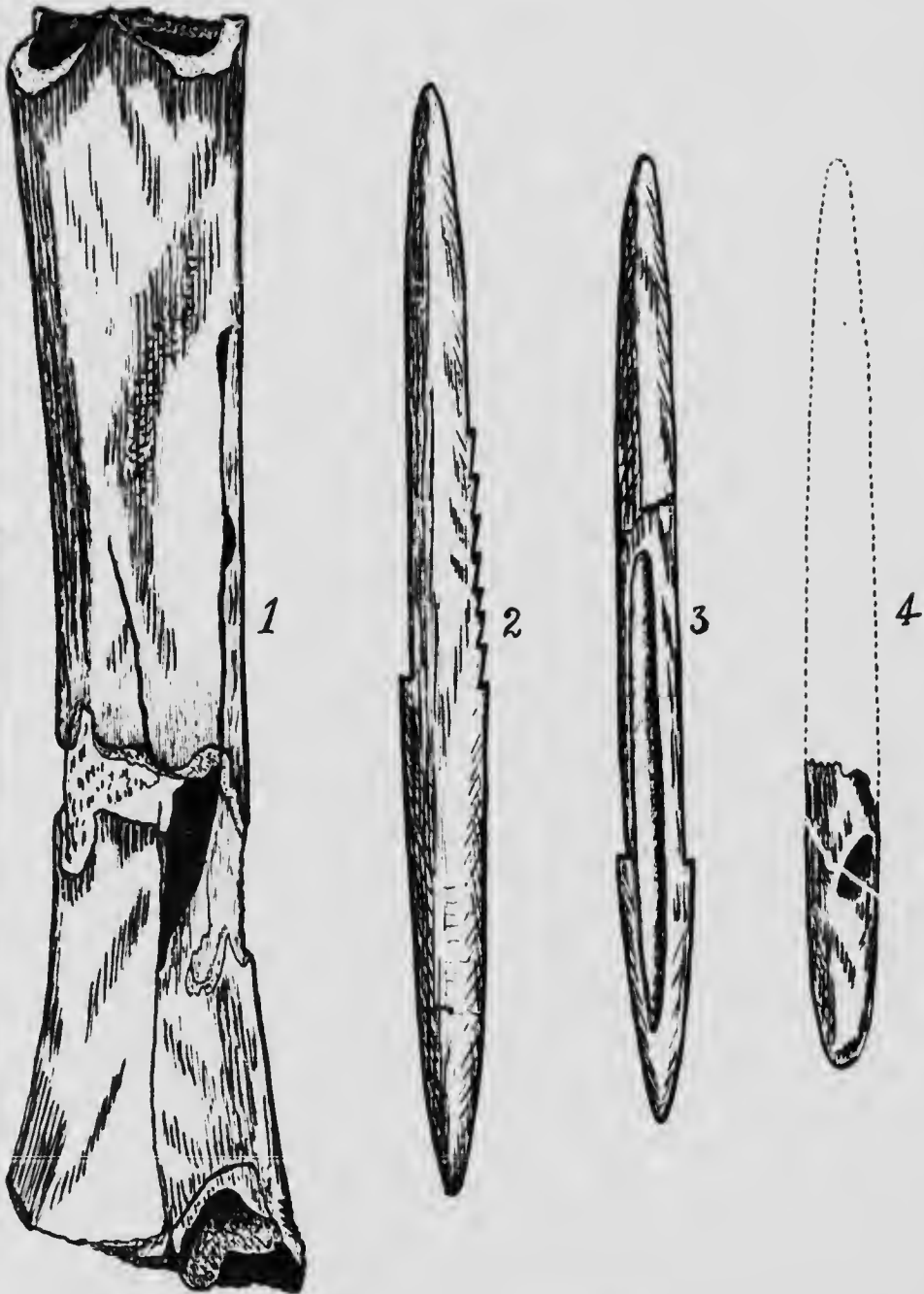
PLATE. VI.



STONE WITH CONICAL HOLES. REDUCED.



PLATE VIII.



BONE HARPOONS. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

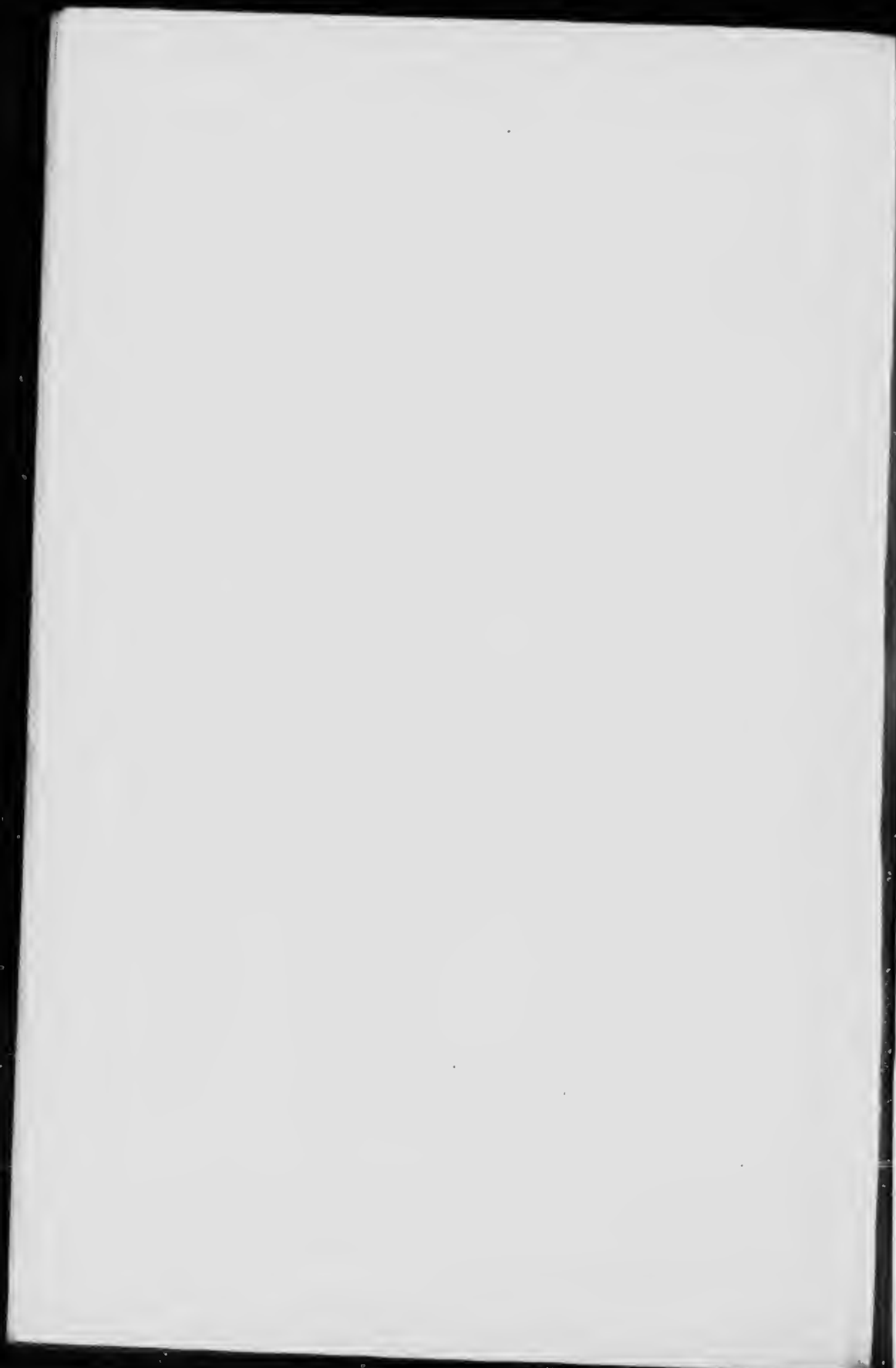
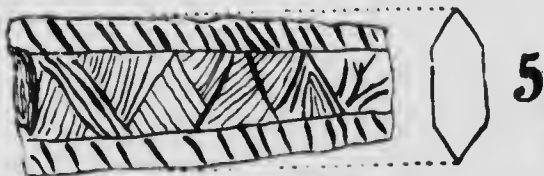
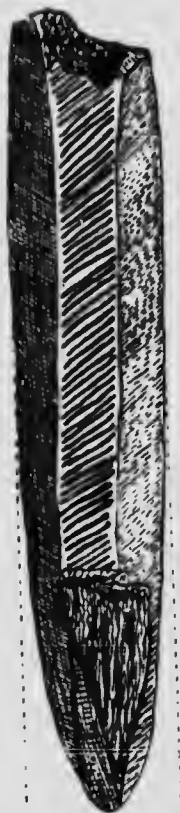




PLATE VII.



4



3



STONE PENDANTS. NATURAL SIZE.

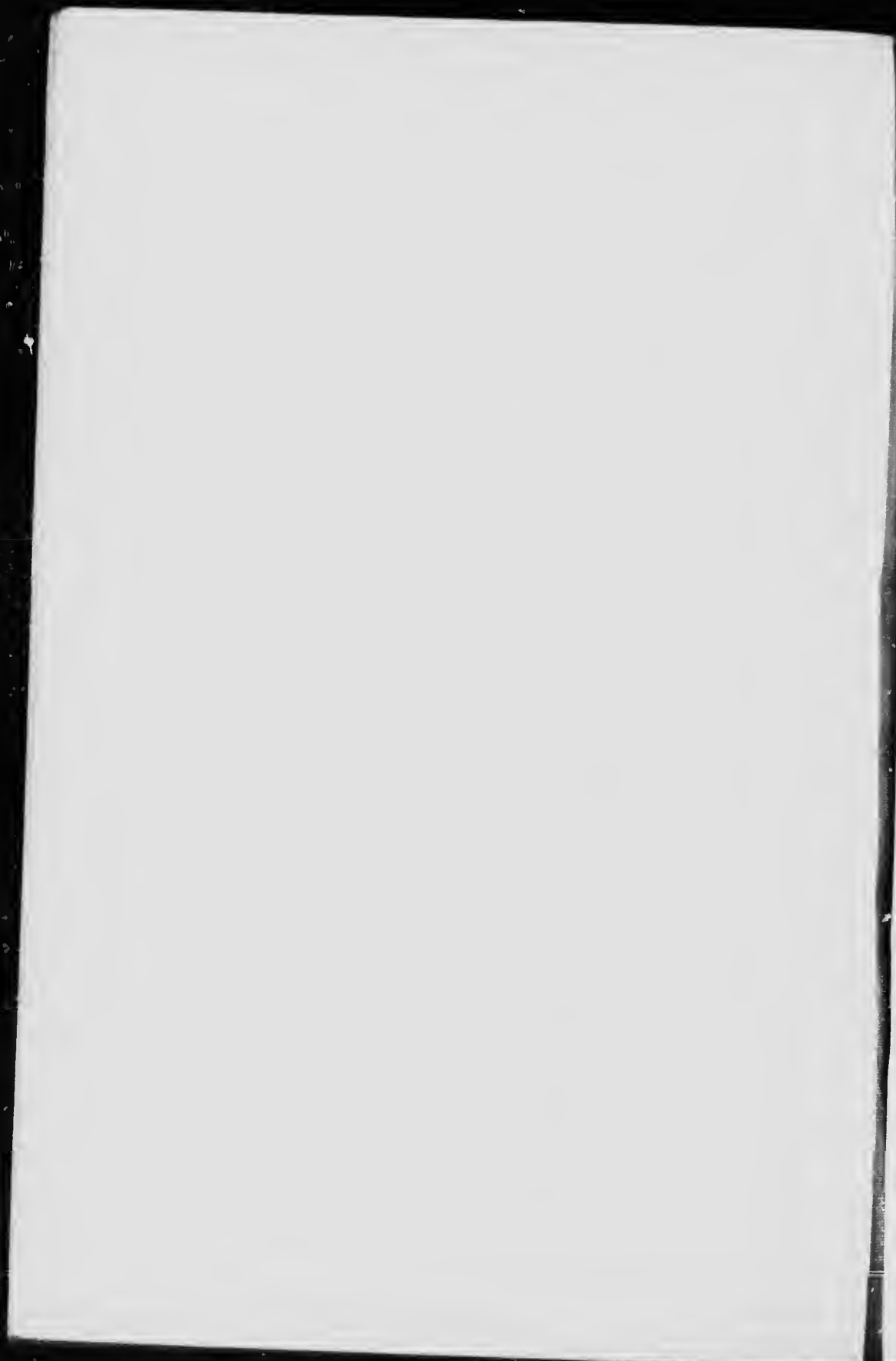
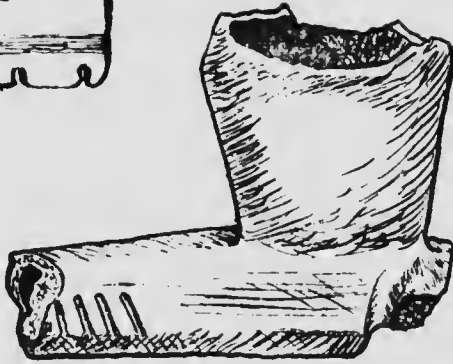


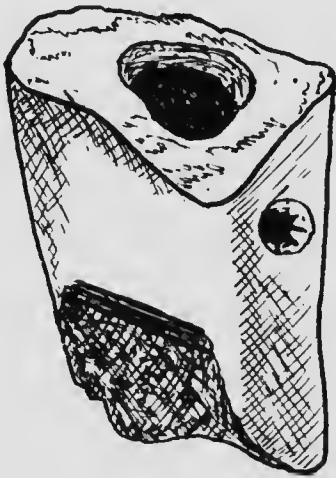
PLATE IX.



1



3



2



4

INDIAN PIPES. NATURAL SIZE.

