

# IRON TRADE KNIVES ON PETUN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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## Abstract/resumée

Iron trade knives found in the Petun-*ouendat* Indian country of Ontario are recorded. The existing typology is confirmed and enlarged.

Les couteaux de fer que l'on a trouvés dans le Pays des Indiens Petun-*ouendat* d'Ontario sont enregistrés. Les classés existant sont confirmée et élargée.

## Introduction

In this paper, fifty-seven iron trade knives from sixteen historic Petun area archaeological sites are divided into six types. A description and the criteria are given for each type, and examples are illustrated (Figure 1, page 1a this paper). A catalogue of all known Petun area iron trade knives is provided. The term "knife" used here applies to any fragment which can be typed according to the criteria, and also those which are "too broken to type" (TBTT).

All Petun area trade knives are believed to be made of iron. W. Douglas Bell (1953a, 1953b:66) described the knives at the MacMurchy BcHb-26 site as steel, but pending examination of these artifacts, he is believed to be mistaken.

Of seven "more or less complete" knife blades and "numerous fragments" of presumed knives found at Sainte. Marie I, "at least two ... bore the vestiges of inscriptions or stamps" which could not be deciphered (Kidd 1949:110). All Petun area knife-blades appear to be plain, devoid of hallmarks or makers' names. These features may be present but concealed by corrosion and patination. There are, however, two blades which feature thumb-nail grooves to facilitate opening (Figures 2i, 2j, page 3a, this paper), one of which is ornamented and inscribed, and for these and other reasons is not accepted as a trade knife. These will both be discussed later ("Type 1 Knife-blade Variations and Trends").

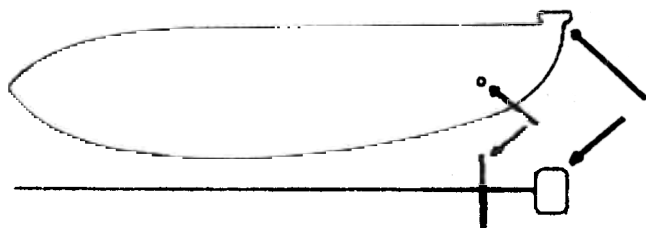
At the time of the previous examination of Petun iron trade knives (Garrad 1969) only thirteen were known from twelve sites. These divided into five types. A sixth type, the "rat-tail", was anticipated, but was then "missing" from the Petun area, although apparently present in Huronia (Newton Site) and Neutralia (Dwyer Ossuary). Much work subsequent to 1969 has considerably enlarged the sample, but the five types established at that time are confirmed, and the "rat-tail" type established as a sixth. Criteria for the Type 6 knife, taken from the subsequent work of William R. Fitzgerald (1992:106), exclude the Newton and Dwyer specimens.

Gilbert Hagerty warned that iron trade knives in the Petun country should not be presumed *ipso facto* to be French in origin (Hagerty 1969). This advice was given in the context of the apparent absence of Type 6 knives at the time, and still has merit even though two Petun Type 6 knives are now known.

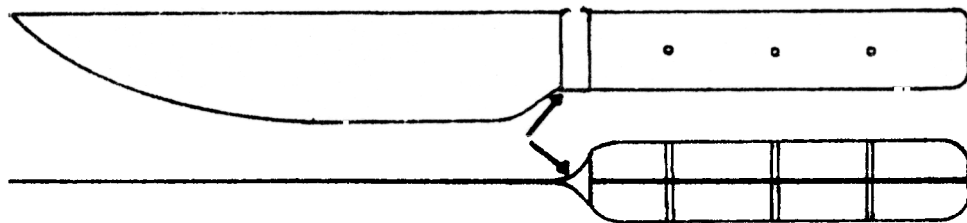
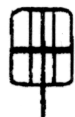
The terms "Champlain" or "Contact", and "Mission" for time periods, as used in 1969, are now replaced by Glass Bead Periods (GBP), respectively GBP2 and GBP3. Dates of GBP in the Petun country are presently considered to be: GBP1=1580-1600; GBP2a=1600-1616; GBP2b=1617-25/1630s; GBP3a=1630s-1641; GBP3b=1642-1650. The GBP3 terminal date, 1650, is when the Petun-*ouendat* left their Ontario homeland at the time of the Dispersal to commence their long migration through Mackinac, Wisconsin, Michigan, Detroit and Ohio to Kansas and Oklahoma as the Wyandot Tribe.

It will be demonstrated that in the Petun area the Type 1 clasp knife and Type 6 "rat-tail" knife were exclusive to the GBP3 "mission" period, but that the other Types (2,3,4 and 5) were introduced during the earlier GBP2 "Champlain" period.

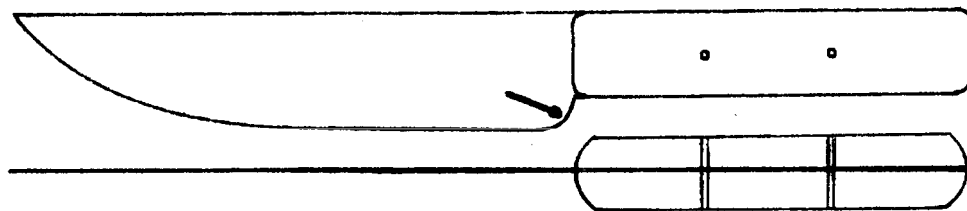
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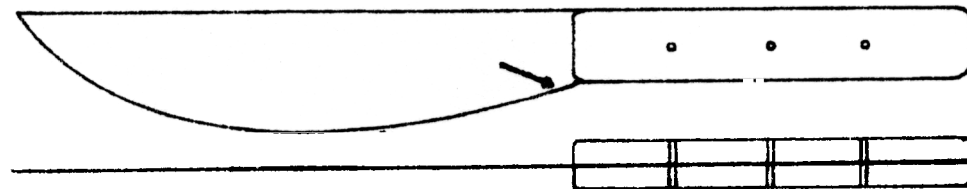
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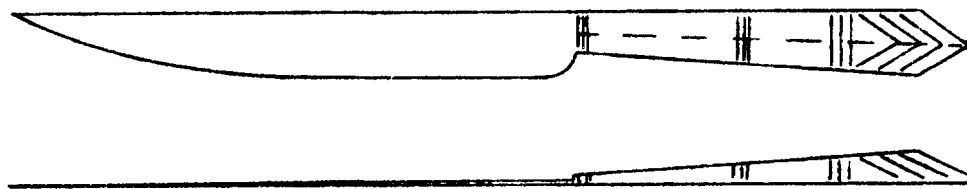
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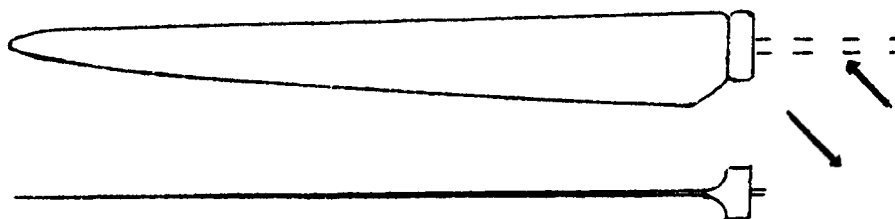
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6



**Figure 1: The Six Petun Knife Types**  
(arrows indicate diagnostic elements)

## The Six Petun Knife Types

The criteria for the six iron trade knife types found in the Petun area (Figure 1, page 1a this paper) are now given.

### **Type 1: Clasp-knife (Figure 1:1)**

Also known as the folding, swivel, pocket, switch and/or jack-knife, "jambettes" (Brébeuf 1637:119-120).

The Type 1 blade folds into a handle or case, turning on a swivel hinge pin located near the back of the blade. A "small horizontal flange at the swivel end" (Hagerty 1963:107), "a horizontal transverse flange" (Quimby 1966:68) or "lug" (Fitzgerald 1992:196) on top of the blade at the back, or "butt" (Quimby 1966:68), near the hinge pin holds the blade firmly against its case when it is open. The two crucial diagnostic elements are usually the hinge pin (or the hole where it was) and the transverse flange. The rare presence of a finger-nail groove to aid opening would also be diagnostic of the Type 1 knife even if the other two elements were missing.

The Petun Type 1 knife corresponds with Fitzgerald's type II, which in Ontario has been recovered only from GBP3 sites (Fitzgerald 1992:106-107,229), and to Hagerty's Oneida type `J' (Figure 2e, this paper), which he described as "usually leaf-shaped", but fortunately provided an illustration which clarified this vague description (1963:105,107). Type 1 knives were found at Ste. Marie I (Kidd 1949:XLII, certainly `B', possibly `H' if the transverse flange is broken off (Figures 2b and 2g this paper) and at the GBP3 Neutral Walker and Dwyer sites (Fitzgerald 1992:201)(Figures 2a and 2d this paper).

The tips or points of Type 1 knives from Petun sites are often missing, as is the case with five of the six Type 1 knives recovered from the Petun GBP3 Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site. Therefore Type 1 in pre-Dispersal Ontario is defined without reference to point shapes. The subject of blade shapes is addressed further below ("Type 1 Knife-blade Variations and Trends").

No examples have been recovered in Ontario of a handle or case into which the Type 1 blade folded.

### **Type 2: Collared Knife (Figure 1:2)**

A knife with a collar ("bolster" per Fitzgerald 1992:196) between the fixed blade and the flat tang extension of the handle.

The blade has a pronounced heel to the collar. The handle is completed by rivetting pieces of material, such as wood, bone, horn or antler ("plates" or "scales" per Fitzgerald 1992:105), to either side of the flat tang handle extension of the blade.

The Petun Type 2 knife corresponds with Fitzgerald's type Ia4, which throughout Ontario has been recovered from GBP2 and GBP3 sites (Fitzgerald 1992:106,107,199,229), and to Hagerty's types `D', `E' and `P' (1963:100,107). A type 2 knife from Ste. Marie I is illustrated and described as "exceptional" (Kidd 1949:110,XLII`D').

### **Type 3: Flat Bladed Knife with Pronounced Heel (Figure 1:3)**

Also termed "Stemmed Knife with Pronounced Heel" (Garrad 1969:4,8). A knife resembling Type 2 but without a collar; the fixed blade has a pronounced heel.

The Petun Type 3 knife corresponds to Fitzgerald's type Ia3, which elsewhere in Ontario has been recovered from GBP1, GBP2 and GBP3 sites (Fitzgerald 1992:106,107,198,229), and to Hagerty's types `B' and `N' (1963:99,107). Type 3 knives are illustrated from Ste. Marie (Kidd 1949:XLII`E', `F', `J').

### **Type 4: Flat Bladed Knife with Tapered Heel (Figure 1:4)**

Also termed "Stemmed Knife with Tapered Heel" (Garrad 1969:4,9). A knife resembling Type 3, but the

cutting edge of the fixed blade tapers toward the handle, without a heel

The Petun Type 4 knife corresponds to Fitzgerald's type Ia1, which in Ontario first appears in GBP2 (Fitzgerald 1992:105,107,197,229), and to Hagerty's type 'C' (1963:99).

Types 2, 3 and 4, all similarly having handles made by rivetting added plates or "scales" to the flat tang handle extension, have been termed "scale tang" knives (Fitzgerald 1992:105).

#### **Type 5: One-piece knife (Figure 1:5)**

A knife with the blade and handle cast or forged as one piece.

The Petun Type 5 knife corresponds to Fitzgerald's "all-in-one" type Ic, which in Ontario first appears in GBP2. The handle is offset, thickened unilaterally, "on a slightly raised plane on one side" (Hagerty 1963:100). The blades are elongated and narrow (Fitzgerald 1992:106,107,200,229). The thickened handle is stronger than the blade and lends itself to adaptation. A number have been found with the handles modified into harpoons (Garrad 1969: 'I', 'J').

The Petun Type 5 knife corresponds to Hagerty's type 'F', and is found in the Oneida country only "on one of our earliest Oneida sites. . . at a very early trade period" (Hagerty 1963:100, 1969). Seven Type 5 knives came from the Huron GBP2 Warminster site (Fitzgerald 1992:229). In the Petun country most occur in GBP2.

#### **Type 6: rat-tail knife (Figure 1:6)**

A knife with a relatively long and narrow blade, an elongated collar which is rectangular to cylindrical in shape, and a 'rat-tail' prong for insertion into a one-piece hollow handle as far as the collar permits. The handle is most likely shaped in cross-section to match the collar, and to be of wood, bone, horn or antler.

The Petun Type 6 knife corresponds to Fitzgerald's "whittle-tang" type Ib, and to Hagerty's types 'G' and 'H'. One from the Neutral Fonger site may be as early as GBP1, but the type is most common in GBP3 (Fitzgerald 1992:106,107,200,229; Hagerty 1963:101), and exclusively so in the Petun area.

Four Type 6 blades, designated Variants 1-4, are illustrated by William R. Fitzgerald (1992:200, Figure 54, his Type 1b). The specimen K40s45el33 from the Petun GBP3 Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 site most closely corresponds in blade shape and dimensions to Fitzgerald's Variant 1, from Ossossane, but has a more pronounced heel. The specimen VIII-F-14782 in the Rev. Goodwillie Collection held by the Archaeological Survey of Canada, believed to be from the Petun GBP3 Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site (Figure 1:6), best matches Variant 1 from Ossossane in length/width ratio, but Variant 4 from the Sealey site in having a rounded heel. It has an unusually long blade (19.5 cm. tip to collar), and a narrow (5 mm.) collar, round in cross section. The rat-tail prong of this specimen is missing.

#### **Unknown types**

A number of knives and knife-blade shapes illustrated by Gilbert Hagerty (1963), Ronald J. Mason (1986) and George I. Quimby (1966), and others not considered here, have not been recognized in the Petun country and are presumably later forms. Also absent are the large knives with collared symmetrical blades reported from the GBP1 Neutral Snider cemetery (Fitzgerald 1992:105-106,107,197,229, his type Ia2). However at least two iron specimens are present in the Petun country which have been so extensively remanufactured that the original European artifacts from which they were made cannot be recognized (see "Undiagnosable Artifacts" below).

### **Figure 2: Various Type 1 blade shapes (Page 3a)**

#### **Type 1 Knife-blade Variations and Trends**

The basic principles of the structure and mechanism of the Type 1 clasp knife, which enables the blade to be opened, used, and then closed back into its handle or case, do not change through time, but the shapes of the blades do. A variety of Type 1 knife-blade shapes are illustrated in Figure 2 (page 3a this paper).

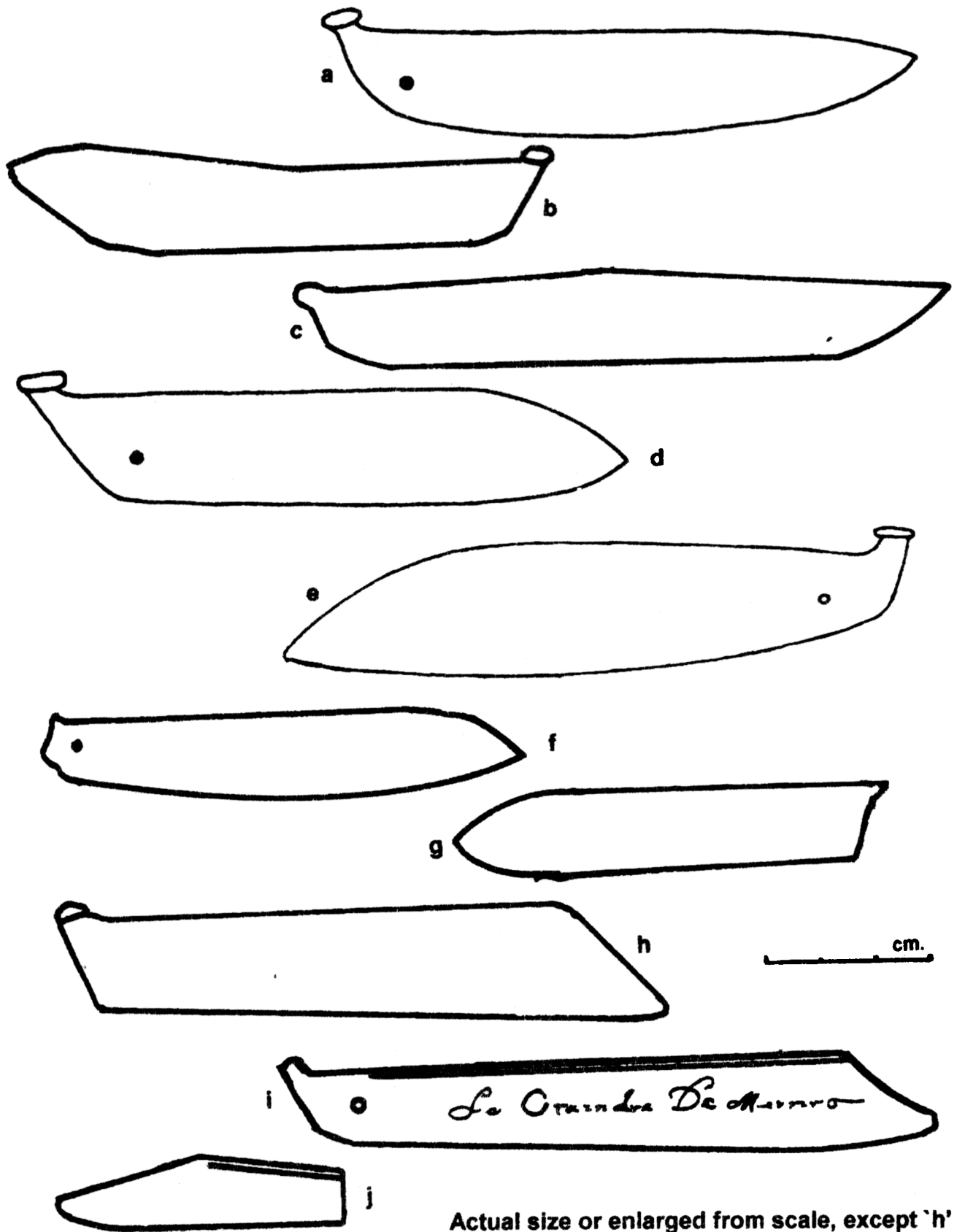


Figure 2: Various Type 1 blade shapes

Petun and Ontario pre-Dispersal Type 1 blades generally conform with Hagerty's pointed "leaf" shape (Figures 1:1 and 2e this paper), but have moderate variations, among which is the position of the tip or point relative to the upper blunt edge and lower sharp edges of the blade.

It was primarily from the orientation of the point that George I. Quimby (1966:68) observed that the post-Dispersal profusion of varieties of clasp-knife shapes and sizes "Despite considerable variation, .. can be classed in .. two major types - those with sharply pointed blades or those with blades shaped somewhat like the bill of a hawk", from which came the terms "sharply pointed", and "hawkbill". Ronald J. Mason (1986:199,200) redefined the "sharply pointed" ("pointed", "sword-point") as "blades ending with an upturned cutting edge resulting in a point", and the "hawkbill" as "blades with backs angled or curved down at the tip end to meet a more or less straight cutting edge". Hagerty described the hawkbill shape as "angled forward", a type which in the Mohawk country dated ca. 1730 (Hagerty 1963:105'L, 108). William R. Fitzgerald suggested the prototypes for these two later "sharply pointed/sword-pointed" and "hawkbill" types were the pre-Dispersal Ontario Type 1 blades which had points either closer to the top blunt edge of the blade or closer to the bottom sharp edge (Fitzgerald 1992:106-107). His adoption of the post-Dispersal terms "sword-pointed" and "hawkbill" to Ontario's pre-Dispersal blade forms creates the need to qualify the pre- or later post-Dispersal context.

A pre-Dispersal Ontario Type 1 "sword-point" blade, having its tip closer to the top blunt edge than the bottom sharp edge, is from the GBP3 Neutral Walker site (Fitzgerald 1992:201)(Figure 2a this paper); another is from GBP3 Ste. Marie I (Kidd 1949:Plate XLII B)(Figure 2b this paper).

The top or blunt edge of both fully-evolved later style "sharply-pointed/sword-point" and "hawkbill" Type 1 blades have a noticeable change of shape to descend to the point. With "hawkbill" blades this change of shape is an abrupt but simple turn of ca. 40 degrees, and occurs close to the point (e.g. Figure 2h, 2i, 2j, this paper). On "sharply-pointed/sword-point" blades the change or turn occurs more than halfway along the blade back from the tip toward the flange, and is in consequence much less pronounced, not more than ca. 25 degrees in Mason's specimens (1986:199 Pl. 14.40). The fully evolved later-style "sharply-pointed" blade from the ca. 1700 a.d. Ojibwa occupation at the Pic River Site (Wright 1967:5660, Plate II fig.31) turns at only ca. 8 degrees (Figure 2c, this paper). There would appear to be no fully-evolved later "sharply-pointed" or "sword-point" forms in Ontario pre-Dispersal contexts, but there are three later "hawkbill" blade forms in pre-Dispersal Ontario, one from Ste. Marie I and two from the Petun country.

Pre-Dispersal Ontario Type 1 "hawkbill" blades are reported from the Neutral Dwyer ossuary (Fitzgerald 1992:201)(Figure 2d this paper), the Petun GBP3 Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site (PM420n590wA; Figure 2f this paper), and the Petun GBP3 Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 site, and possibly one from Ste. Marie I (Kidd 1949:Plate XLII 'H')(Figure 2g this paper). The example illustrated by Hagerty as a "leaf-shaped" blade (1963:105'J')(Figure 2e this paper) is this shape.

A later style "hawkbill" blade, with the point at the cutting edge, is from GBP3 Ste. Marie I (Jury & Jury 1954:Plate XI a 3)(Figure 2h this paper). The illustration of this unique blade is unfortunately unaccompanied by a scale, but by enlarging it x2 it is found to fit precisely over a blade from Wisconsin dated 1670-1730 (Mason 1986:200 Pl.14.41 #2 enlarged to scale). Details of the blade's provenience, which might have helped determine if the specimen was really a trade knife, or the personal property of a Frenchman, is lacking from the text. If the specimen is the "typical trade-iron knife-blade" found in a grave, it is certainly not typical for the time. If it was one of the knives found in the cellar (Jury & Jury 1954:30,93) it may have been the personal property of a Frenchman in a style not yet introduced to the trade.

The tip of a later style "hawkbill" blade is from the Petun GBP3 Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 site (K30s65eD104). The diagnostic pivot pin or hole, and flange, are missing, but a finger-nail opening groove on one side indicates it is a Type 1 blade (Figure 2b, this paper). It is accepted as a trade knife because it was excavated from a typical village midden.

A "hawkbill" blade in the later fully evolved style but in a pre-Dispersal Ontario context (ROM 979.181.44) is from the GBP1-2a Petun McAllister BcHb-25 site (Figure 2i, this paper). It possesses the diagnostic horizontal transverse flange and pivot pin hole to comply with the definition of a Type 1 blade, and is "curved down at the tip end to meet a more or less straight cutting edge", but it is not accepted as from a trade knife because of its shape is unique for its time, the metal is of superior quality, a finger-nail groove to aid opening is present on both sides of the blade, as are inscribed decorations and French language script. Its finder, J. Allan Blair, believed it to be a razor, but in all these attributes it is unlike the razor (so interpreted) found at Ste. Marie I (Jury & Jury 1954:XIIIa5), or any trade knife in North America known to this writer. The date

assigned to this unique blade, from the site on which it was found, is ca. 1616 a.d., the year that Samuel de Champlain and his party visited the site. This specimen is listed in the following "Table 1: Knives by Site" table as a "specialty blade", and is the subject of a separate report (Garrad 2003). Whatever the purpose of this unique blade, its "hawk-bill" shape precedes the appearance of other Type 1 leaf-shaped knives in GBP3 by some twenty years and so cannot have evolved from it.

The illustrations suggest that Ontario "sword-pointed" blades were relatively longer and narrower than "hawk-bill" blades (Figure 2, page 3a this paper), and thus more likely to break if levered sideways. Five of the six Type 1 blades from the Petun GBP3 Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site have snapped tips. Three are still as long, or longer, than a complete "hawk-bill" (as the term is applied to pre-Dispersal contexts) knife (Figure 2f). It is probable therefore that these were originally "sword-pointed". That "hawk-bill" blades remained shorter but wider than their "sword-pointed" counterparts (Figure 2 this paper), becomes a confirmed and developed trend in later post-Dispersal times (e.g. Mason 1986:199 Pl.14.40, 200 Pl.14.41).

### Concerning Type 6 Knives

A previously published illustration of what is now termed a Type 6 knife (Garrad 1969:5) did not include a collar because it was adapted from the photograph of the apparently collarless rat-tailed iron knife #197 from the GBP3 Huron Newton site (Jury & Jury 1955:Plate 5, photo 4). A photograph of a blade from the Neutral Dwyer ossuary showed it to have a collar, but the handle portion is broken off at the collar and missing. Breakage at the collar seemed to favour it formerly having a rat-tail prong extension rather than a Type 2 flat tang. To accommodate both blades, the description adopted in 1969 was "a collared or uncollared blade, with or without a heel, terminating in a tang, prong or "rat-tail" for insertion into a one-piece handle with a hollow centre" (Garrad 1969:11).

Two Type 6 knives are now known from the Petun country, and ten reported from elsewhere in Ontario (Fitzgerald 1992:228 Table 24). All have collars, as do Type 6 knives from distant and later contexts (e.g. Hagerty 1963:101 'G'; Mason 1986:199). The presence of a collar is demonstrably a usual attribute of the Type 6 knife, and the definition and illustration accompanying this paper (Figure 1:6) are presented accordingly.

The criteria developed by William R. Fitzgerald for Type 6 knives require that: "All tangs are rectangular in cross-section, and all knives have elongated collars that are rectangular to cylindrical" (Fitzgerald 1992:106). The Newton and Dwyer specimens both become excluded. The writer agrees with this re-assessment. From the photograph the rat-tail prong of the Newton specimen is not clearly "rectangular in cross-section" and the blade appears to have no collar at all. The photograph of the Dwyer knife shows its collar is narrow rather than elongated. Its broad blade with pronounced heel distinguishes it from the long, narrow and usually weakly heeled specimens from the Petun country, and those illustrated by Fitzgerald (1992:200). Pending examination of the actual specimens the Newton knife is regarded as an aberrant modification, and the Dwyer knife as probably a Type 2.

A fruitful correspondence between Gilbert Hagerty and Charles Garrad in 1968 and in 1969 touched on the possible reasons for the apparent absence at the time of the Type 6 knife from the Petun country, given that in New York State the Type is "the most common in all Oneida sites during the 17th century" (Hagerty 1968) and "predominant in all central N. Y. sites and persists over a long period" (Hagerty 1969). The possibility that Type 6 "rat-tail" knives did not reach the Petun because they were not French, with the corollary supposition that the types which were present were French in origin, is not invalidated by the subsequent identification of two Type 6 knives from two GBP3 Petun sites. Both these sites, and other sites in the Petun country, have produced Dutch-made glass beads and glass beads which chemically match glass beads found in New York State (Kwok 1998). Whatever process deposited non-French glass beads on some Petun sites could also have brought non-French iron knives.

### Undiagnosable Artifacts, possibly made from Large Knives

The Petun were able to cut, bend and modify iron axes, knives, swords, and presumably lanceolate points, the parent artifact sometimes becoming disguised as a result. William R. Fitzgerald reported two large knives (his Type 1a2) from the GBP1 Neutral Snider cemetery: "They are the largest knives observed, possessing a symmetrical blade with convex edges and an asymmetrical handle". The blade has a collar but no heel (1992:105-106,107,197 Fig.51,226 Table 21,229). No such knives have been recognized in

the Petun country but this may be because they were modified beyond recognition.

Two re-manufactured iron artifacts from the Petun country have no clear origins and are included here for the record. A narrow, tanged possible spear point from the GBP1-2a Latimer BbHa-12 site was described in 1908 as "An old knife or dagger" (Collingwood Bulletin 1908). The blade exhibits much hammering, as if to change it from a point-penetrating tool to an edge-cutting tool. A sharply pointed 3-barbed harpoon PM410n575wA from the GBP3 Petun Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site is curved so that both point and line-hole are both off-centre. Neither artifact clearly originates from a knife, sword or lanceolate spear-point.

### Table 1: Knives by Site

In this table, typed knives and untypable fragments (TBTT) are listed by Petun archaeological site of origin, ordered in geographical sequence south to north. The names of the collections presently containing the knives are given, where known. The locations of all mentioned collections are on file with the author.

#### Latimer BbHa-12 Site

(Somerville collection)

Includes a narrow tanged spear point, possibly modified from a knife, but TBTT

#### Duff-Perry BbHa-4 Site

KNIVES (no data). In 1923 William J. Wintemberg recorded that "iron knives" had been found, present whereabouts unknown (Garrad 1969:12)

#### Melville BbHa-7 Site

(Huron Institute collection. Collingwood Museum)

X975.912.1 KNIFE Type 5, marked "A. Melville" (Garrad 1969:6`L',10-11). William J. Wintemberg saw and sketched this knife in the Huron Institute Museum, Collingwood, on July 10, 1923, and recorded "Edges of blade much burred by hammering. Pentagonal in cross-section".

X975.919.1 KNIFE Type 5 (Garrad 1969:11`M')

(Blair/Garrad collection)

Mvfs KNIFE Type 3 (given to Garrad by Clifford Melville; Garrad 1969:6`F",9)

Mvfs KNIFE Type 4 (given to Garrad by Clifford Melville; Garrad 1969:6`G",9)

(John Steele Collection)

X203 KNIFE TBTT

(Garrad excavation 1964)

MV1 KNIFE Type 2, rivet & piece of (bone?) handle material in place (Garrad 1969:6`C',8).

MV1 KNIFE Type 3 (Garrad 1969:6`E',9)

(1978 excavation)

MV10n45wA KNIFE TBTT

MV10n45wA KNIFE TBTT

MV10n45wB KNIFE Type 2, modified into an awl or drill

MV20n45wA KNIFE Type 5

MV30s220wA/B KNIFE TBTT

MV35s205wB KNIFE Type 3

MV35s225wC KNIFE TBTT

MV35s225wI KNIFE TBTT x 2

MV445n95wF KNIFE TBTT

(1984 inspection of midden MV1, at stream)

MV1 KNIFE TBTT



## Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10 Site

### (Blair/Garrad Collection)

HL1 KNIFE Type 4  
HL1 KNIFE Type 4  
HL1 KNIFE TBTT  
HL3 KNIFE Type 4  
HL4 KNIFE Type 2  
HL4 KNIFE Type 3  
HL4 KNIFE Type 4  
HL4 KNIFE Type 4  
HL4 KNIFE Type 5  
HL4 KNIFE TBTT, rivet hole present  
HL4 KNIFE TBTT x 5  
HL5 KNIFE Type 4  
HL5 KNIFE TBTT, with rivet x 2  
HL5 KNIFE TBTT x 4  
HL9 KNIFE Type 4  
HL9 KNIFE TBTT  
HL9 KNIFE TBTT, harpoon cut from blade; single barb

### (1979 Surface Collection)

HL5 KNIFE Type 4, with rivet hole

### (Herbert G. Webster Collection)

#206 KNIFE mentioned in catalogue but not seen

### (Jerry Prager Collection, 1992 surface collection)

HL1 KNIFE Type 4, (Prager area 5L) 2 rivets in place  
HL9 KNIFE TBTT, (Prager area 7k)

## Connor-Rolling BcHb-3 Site

### (1978 excavations)

CR6 KNIFE TBTT

### (1980 excavations)

CR8 30n20cA KNIFE TBTT  
CR8 40n20eB KNIFE Type 4, one rivet  
CR8 45n15eA KNIFE TBTT, (tip)

### (Christie Collection)

Crfs KNIFE TBTT

## Graham-Ferguson BcHb-7 Site

### (1975 excavations)

G2b-131 KNIFE TBTT  
G5b-20 KNIFE TBTT

## Glebe BcHb-1

### (Garrad collection)

Gfs TBTT x 2

## Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 Site

### (Blair/Thomas excavation 1954)

K4V7 KNIFE TBTT  
K4X KNIFE TBTT

(OAS Excavation 1974)  
K30s25eB42 KNIFE TBTT  
K30s45eL54 KNIFE TBTT  
K30s50eA75 KNIFE TBTT  
K30s50eH165 KNIFE? TBTT corroded  
K30s50eBK26 KNIFE tip TBTT  
K30s65eD104 KNIFE Type 1 (deviant - hawk bill)  
K30s65eD105 KNIFE Type 3  
K35s50eF111 KNIFE Type 4  
K40s45eC98 KNIFE TBTT, half rivet hole  
K40s70eD182 KNIFE TBTT  
K45s35eD74 KNIFE Type 4

(Centennial College excavation 1974)

K40s25eB45 KNIFE TBTT  
K40s45ei33 KNIFE Type 6  
K45s50eD14 KNIFE Type 4

(Blair/Garrad Collection)(Campbell segment)

K E1 KNIFE Type 2  
KCfs KNIFE Type 5, (Garrad 1969:6`K',10)  
KCfs KNIVES TBTT, untypable fragments (Garrad 1969:12)

Young-McQueen BcHb-19 Site

(Huron Institute Collection, Collingwood Museum)  
X975.934.1 KNIFE Type 5; (Garrad 1969:6`J',10)

Pretty River BcHb-22 Site

(ASC Collection 1923)  
VIII-F-17610 KNIFE Type 3

(1987 surface collection)

PR3 KNIFE TBTT  
PR6 KNIFE TBTT - rivet hole  
PR6 KNIFE TBTT x 2

Rock Bottom BcHb-20 Site

(Blair/Garrad Collection)  
RB2 KNIVES TBTT x 3 (Garrad 1969:12)

McAllister BcHb-25 Site

(Blair donation to Royal Ontario Museum)

979.181.44 SPECIALTY BLADE. This blade complies with the definition of a Type 1 knife, but this is incompatible with the date assigned to the McAllister BcHb-25 site (GPB1-2a, i.e. to 1616 a.d.) on other evidence. The blade is also unique in being engraved with text and decoration. It is therefore regarded as not a trade knife, but the personal property of a Frenchman, inferentially one of Champlain's party who visited the site in 1616.

(1982 excavations)

McA 0w0eA KNIFE TBTT  
McA5-0w0sA KNIFE TBTT

MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site

(University of Toronto Collection, W.D.Bell 1953a, 1953b)

"Articles have been found, which came from Europe via French traders; .. steel knives" (Bell 1953a). "Six fragments of steel knife blade were found, five being of normal size, and one, a tang fragment with a rivet

hole, being only one quarter inch wide" (Bell 1953b:66). The last item in the University of Toronto collection does not appear to be from a knife. The five other fragments are not available for examination, but are presumed to have been iron rather than steel.

(Blair/Garrad Collection)

MacMfs KNIFE TBTT, made into a long point or spike

(1977 surface collection)

MacM-1 KNIFE Type 3 (Garrad 1978:24,34:20)  
MacM-2 KNIFE TBTT, rounded tip ? (Garrad 1978:24)  
MacM-4 KNIFE TBTT (Garrad 1978:24)  
MacM-6 KNIFE TBTT (Garrad 1978:24)  
MacM-6 KNIFE TBTT, with rivet (Garrad 1978:24,34:24)  
MacM-11 KNIFE TBTT (Garrad 1978:24)

(Mangiacotte Collection)

MacMfs KNIFE TBTT

Haney-Cook BcHb-27 (Lower) Site

(Robert Adams donation (Cook Collection), Royal Ontario Museum)

956.4.11 KNIFE Type 5, modified into harpoon (Garrad 1969:6'1')  
956.4.12 KNIFE Type 5  
956.4.13 KNIFE TBTT, modified into a spear point  
956.4.14 KNIFE Type 3  
956.4.16 KNIFE fragment TBTT

(1978 excavation)

HC100s0e KNIFE Type 5

Haney-Cook BcHb-27 (Upper) Site

(1976 excavations)

HC125n180wA KNIFE TBTT  
HC130n190wB KNIFE TBTT, blade  
HC135n185wA KNIFE TBTT, rivet hole present  
HC135n195wB KNIFE Type 2  
HC140n185wB KNIFE Type 4, rivet hole  
HC140n200wA KNIFE TBTT

(1978 excavations)

HC130n340wA KNIFE Type 2  
HC130n345wA KNIFE Type 3  
HC345n210wA KNIFE TBTT, 2 rivet holes

(1982 excavations)

HC140n340wa-b KNIFE Type 2

Plater-Martin BdHb-1 Site

(Rev. Goodwillie Collection, A.S.C.)

VIII-F-14782(3312)(415); KNIFE Type 6, rat-tail broken off

(Joyce Plater Collection)

PMfs KNIFE type 1 (Garrad 1969:6'B',7)  
PMfs KNIFE type 1  
PMfs KNIFE type 2 (Garrad 1969:6'D',8)  
PMfs KNIFE type 2  
PMfs KNIFE TBTT, tip  
PMfs KNIFE TBTT, tip  
PMfs KNIFE TBTT, tip

'mfs KNIFE TBTT, two rivet holes

(1974 surface collection)

PM5 KNIFE type 1  
PM5 KNIFE type 3  
PM5 KNIFE TBTT x 5

(1975 excavations)

PM410n580wA-305 KNIFE Type 1  
PM420n590wA KNIFE Type 1  
PM420n590wA KNIFE Type 1  
PM425n590wA-138 KNIFE Type 3  
PM435n585wA-44 KNIFE Type 2, 1 rivet hole

(1976 excavations)

PM515n785f KNIFE TBTT, blade  
PM515n785wl KNIFE TBTT, tip

(1990 ASI Assessment)

PM 0615 KNIFE TBTT, (ASI 1990:Plate 3C, Appx A:2, possibly used as a scraper)

### Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 Site

(1962-3 excavations)

PF1 KNIFE Type 1 (Garrad 1969:6'A',7)  
PF1 KNIFE Type 2  
PF1 KNIFE TBTT

(1978 surface collection)

PFfs KNIFE TBTT x 2

### McCannell unknown site

(Huron Institute Collection (Wintemberg 1923), Collingwood Museum)

unknown KNIFE Type 5, modified into a harpoon

(Feb 24/02: Mr. William McConnell of the McQueen-McConnell BcHb-31 and Bill McConnell BcHb-47 sites denies this is meant to be "McConnell" as there were McCannells at Craigeleith at one time (pers. com.). This allows some likelihood that this item is from the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site).

**Table 2: Sites and Knives by type**

(Sites/Types)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total Typed	GBP
Latimer BbHa-12							0	
Duff-Perry BbHa-4							0	
Melville BbHa-7		2	3	1	3		9	2
Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10		1	1	9	1		12	
Connor-Rolling BcHb-3				1			1	2-3a
Graham-Ferguson BcHb-7							0	2-3a
Glebe BcHb-1							0	
Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	3

Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10	1	3	1	1	8	3
Young-McQueen BcHb-19			1		1	
Pretty River BcHb-22	1				1	
Rock Bottom BcHb-20					0	2
McAllister BcHb-25					0	
MacMurchy BcHb-26	1				1	
Haney-Cook BcHb-27 (Lower)	1		3		4	
Haney-Cook BcHb-27 (Upper)	3	1	1		5	
Plater-Martin BdHb-1	6	3	2		1	12 3
Plater-Fleming BdHb-2	1	1			2	3
McCannell unknown site				1	1	

### Observations

Type 1 knives are only on GBP3 sites (Brébeuf 1637:119-120 writes as if they were a novelty in 1637).  
 Type 2 knives are on GBP2, GBP2-3a and GBP3 sites.  
 Type 3 knives are on GBP2a, GBP2, GBP2-3a and GBP3 sites.  
 Type 4 knives are on GBP2 and GBP2-3a sites.  
 Type 5 knives are on GBP2, GBP2a, GBP2-3a and GBP3 sites.  
 Type 6 knives are only on GBP3 sites.

### Conclusions

- (i) No trade knives were brought to the Petun during GBP1.
- (ii) Knife types 2,3,4 and 5 were introduced in GBP2, and lasted onto later sites.
- (iii) Knife types 1 and 6 were introduced in GBP3, and are found only on GBP3 sites.

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