

# APPENDIX.

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## NOVA SCOTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

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### *Ancient Pottery.*

At a meeting of the Institute December 8th, 1879, attention was directed to specimens of supposed ancient pottery, belonging to the Provincial Museum.

Dr. J. B. Gilpin at my request brought the subject before the Institute.

He agreed with me in regarding the specimens referred to as of pottery of a rude and *very ancient character*.

The first specimen of our collection, when brought to the Museum was in fragments. When restored, its singular character and construction rendered it interesting and perplexing. The bottom is a piece of quartzite, flat and subcircular. This is the basis on which the rest is formed. The other material is a sort of clay. The whole is symmetrical and saucer-shaped. The interior is banded concentric. The outside is plain but not smooth. There are now 27 specimens in the Museum, all with one exception—a small one—have stone bottoms. The stones are quartzites and argillites. Their several shapes generally conform to the stones selected for the bases. Their structure is uniform. They are altogether different from specimens of ancient pottery which have been found by Judge Desbrisay in Lunenburg County, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson in Pictou County, associated with stone implements, and have every appearance of greater antiquity.

Mr. J. T. Bulmer, the Librarian of the Legislative and Historical Library, on a recent visit to the Public Museums of the United States, after a search for corresponding pottery, found 3 specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. These are believed to be productions of the Esquimaux.

Our *large find* in Nova Scotia, of which our 27 specimens is only considered to be a representation, thus tends strongly to

confirm the opinion of archæologists, such as Mr. Robert Morrow, who has long maintained that the Esquimaux inhabited Nova Scotia in the 10th or 11th century.

D. HONEYMAN,

*Curator of the Provincial Museum.*

Halifax, Oct. 14, 1880.

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BRIDGEWATER, Decr. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I received by to-night's mail your card asking for a few notes on the finding of pottery, of which I sent you specimens.

In July 1877, I heard that Indians had found pieces of pottery by the "La Have," not far from this Village, where people of their race had an encampment in early times. I went to the place with one Venall, who told me that having found an arrow-head near the surface, he, and other Indians had removed the ground and discovered pottery. We searched and found arrow heads and pottery, nearly all at a depth of two feet and more. One of the pieces I retained, has a round foot, as if originally part of the bottom of a pan or vessel. Another has a round hole, through which a string may have passed for carrying or hanging up the vessel. The pieces are of varying thickness, and differ in the making or designs. In some the latter appear as if made with a finger nail, in others with a stick. The marks on the upper edge, or what was the top of the vessel, are in some as if made with a round-edged stick, while others have marks like tally notches and close together.

M. D. DESBRISAY.

Rev. Dr. Honeyman.

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APPENDIX TO NOTES ON THE BONES OF S. SALAR.

*Plate 1.*—Skeleton of Salmon from Labrador, showing left side. Length of Fish  $35\frac{1}{2}$  inches from end of snout, when the jaws were closed, to the centre of the caudal fin. The shoulder girdle and pectoral fin, together with the ventral fin, saddle bone, and