

TUNICA TREASURE

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PUBLISHED JOINTLY BY

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

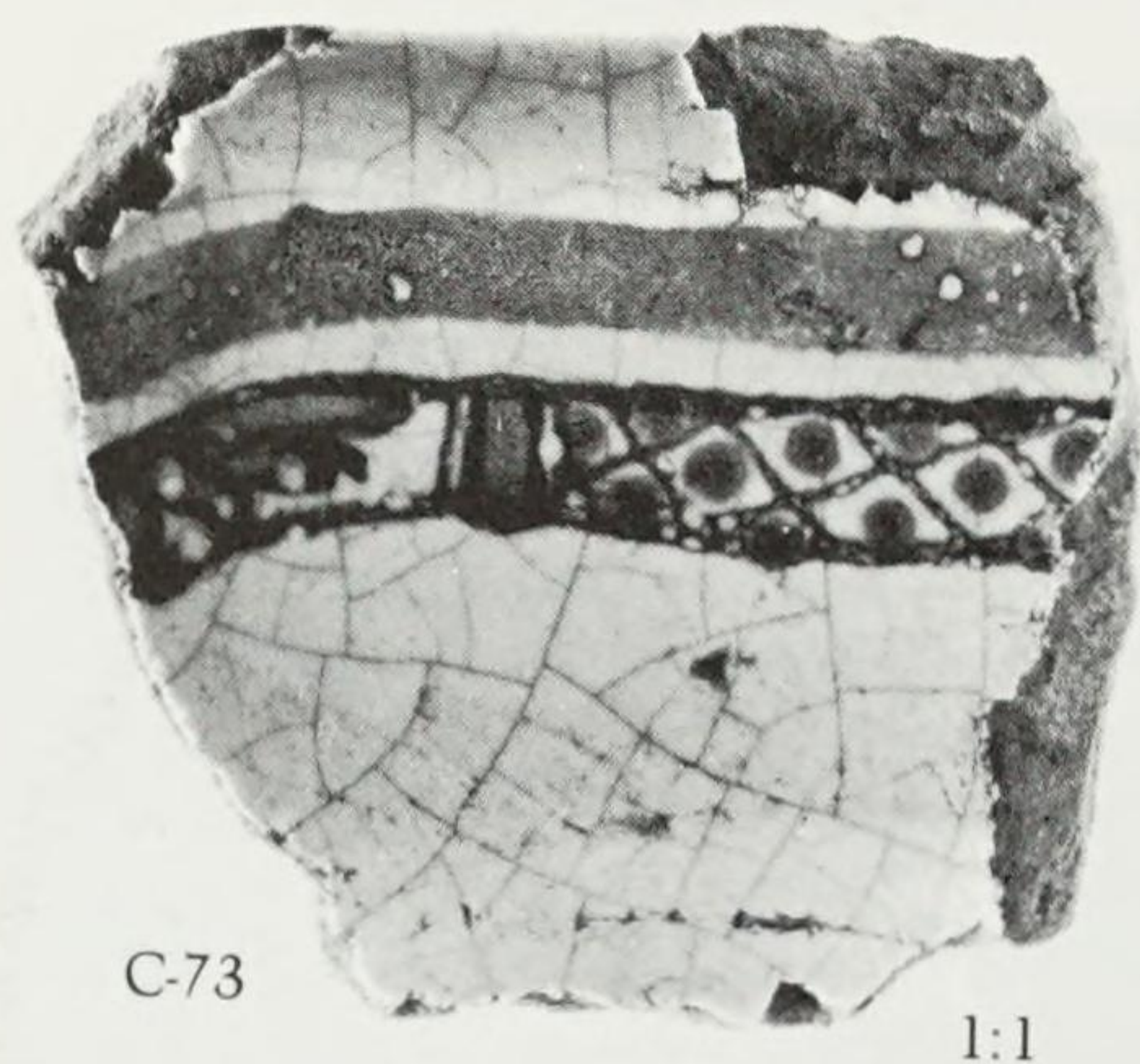
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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

1979

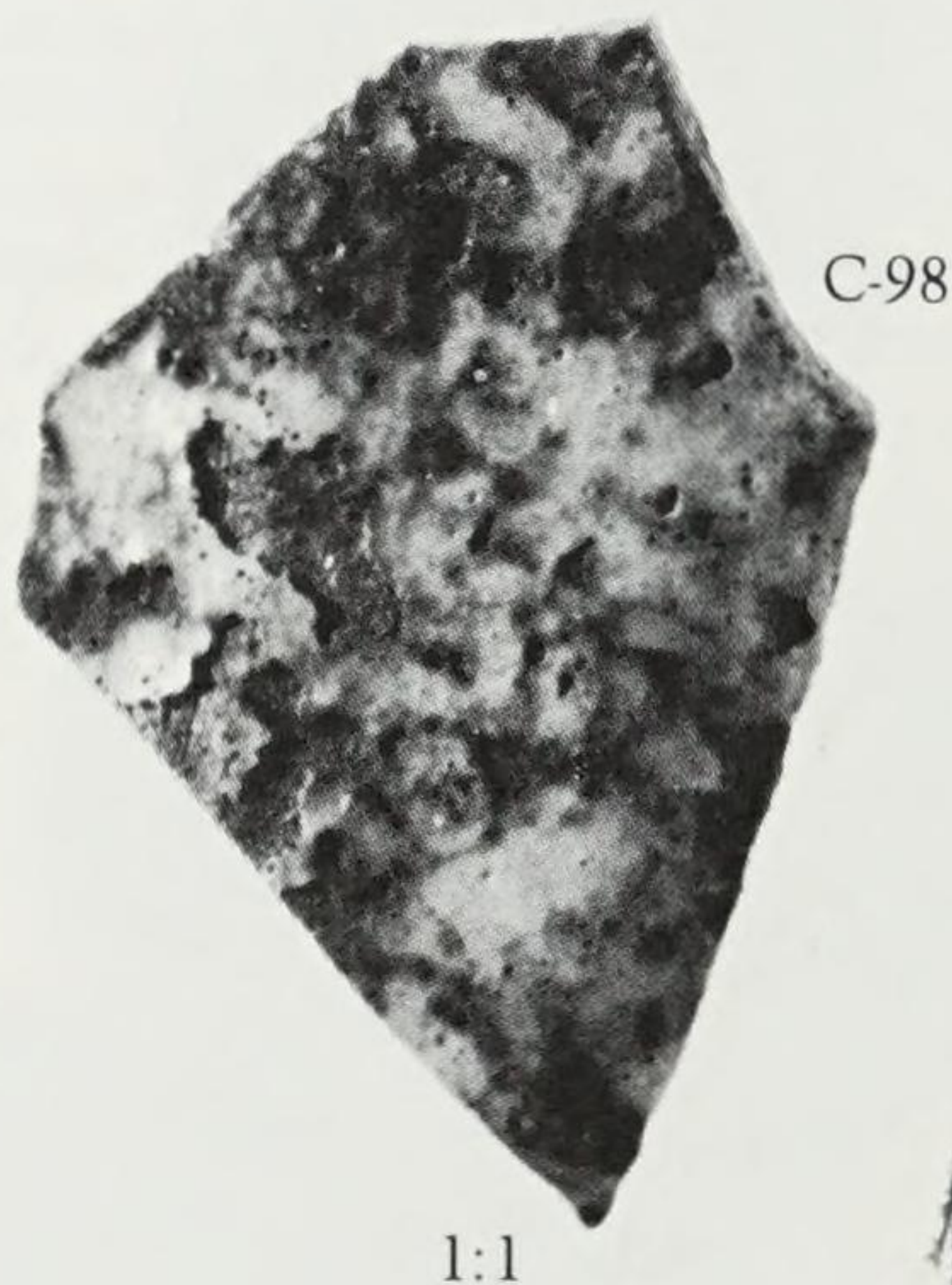
(ibid.). As noted above, however, the style is known to have spread beyond the *faïenceries* of Rouen.

It is our belief that "Rouen style" faïence with a hard orange to reddish-orange paste is later than that with a softer buff or pinkish-buff paste. The evidence for this conclusion is the observation that all of this style of faïence from pre-1750 contexts in the Lower Mississippi Valley (e.g., Angola Farm, Fatherland, Haynes Bluff) has the buff paste, while the reddish-orange paste is found only on sites that have components dating into the second half of the eighteenth century (e.g., Pointe Coupee, Thoroughbred, Trudeau; also Fort de Chartres [M. Brown 1975, pl. 2] and Guebert [Good 1972, p. 174] in the Illinois country). The rarity of this reddish-orange paste at Trudeau is consistent with the terminal dating of the site soon after 1750. By the time of the Revolutionary War, "Rouen Faïence" is described as having a "red coarse body" (Noël Hume 1960, p. 559).



POWDER PURPLE DELFT

This fragment is the only positive evidence of delftware in the Tunica collection. The sherd is mottled purple on a grayish to pale purple background. The paste is pale orange. Ceramics with this type of decoration were produced in at least four different locations in England (Miller and Stone 1970, p. 40). Fragments of powder blue and powder purple delft have been found at the English Fort Ligonier, as well as at the Fortress of Louisbourg and Fort Michilimackinac, both of which have English, as well as French, components. Only a very small number of fragments have been found, so although it was widely traded, this type of delft is somewhat rare.



Lead-Glazed Earthenware by Vincas P. Steponaitis

There is considerable diversity in the form and function, paste and glaze of the Tunica lead-glazed earthenware. Although the exact origin of individual pieces is often difficult to ascertain, most, if not all, of these coarse wares were manufactured in France. In instances where exact identifications can be made, it is mostly to pottery schools in western France, especially those close to La Rochelle, the center of colonial trade. In supplying French ships bound for the colonies, the most inexpensive local products (*poterie ordinaire*) apparently were acquired in bulk to serve as shipping containers and to satisfy the basic needs of the colonists. As a result, the ceramic culture of the eighteenth-century French peasant happens to be well represented in the Tunica collection.

The coarse lead-glazed earthenware has been divided into six types (A–F) based on differences in paste and glaze (see table 2). Varieties of these types are distinguished according to criteria of form and function. The pieces classified within each variety exhibit remarkable uniformity in paste,



glaze, and formal characteristics of shape and size. Clearly, each variety conformed to a definite prototype and reflects significant regional and local differences* (few of which, unfortunately, we will be able to expound upon).

* The positive regional identifications that we are able to ascribe in the following pages were made by Jean Cuisenier, Director of the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires in Paris, and his colleague, Jean Chapelot. Chapelot is an expert on post-Medieval French ceramics, especially those from the Charente Valley in the La Rochelle district. Cuisenier and Chapelot examined the actual specimens, as well as prints and slides, in 1971 and 1972, and kindly submitted their opinions in a series of letters. These will be cited as "personal communication" where relevant. For a fuller exposition of French ceramics of the Charente see Cuisenier and Chapelot 1975, and Chapelot 1978.

TYPE A

Type A vessels are characterized by a buff to slightly reddish paste and a dark green lead glaze. The lower exterior parts of these vessels are generally unglazed.

Variety 1: Jug. A jug of this variety is large and has a short, narrow neck to which one end of the handle is attached. Two examples of this variety are included in the Tunica collection; one (C-88) stands 31 cm high, the other (C-6) is 35 cm high.

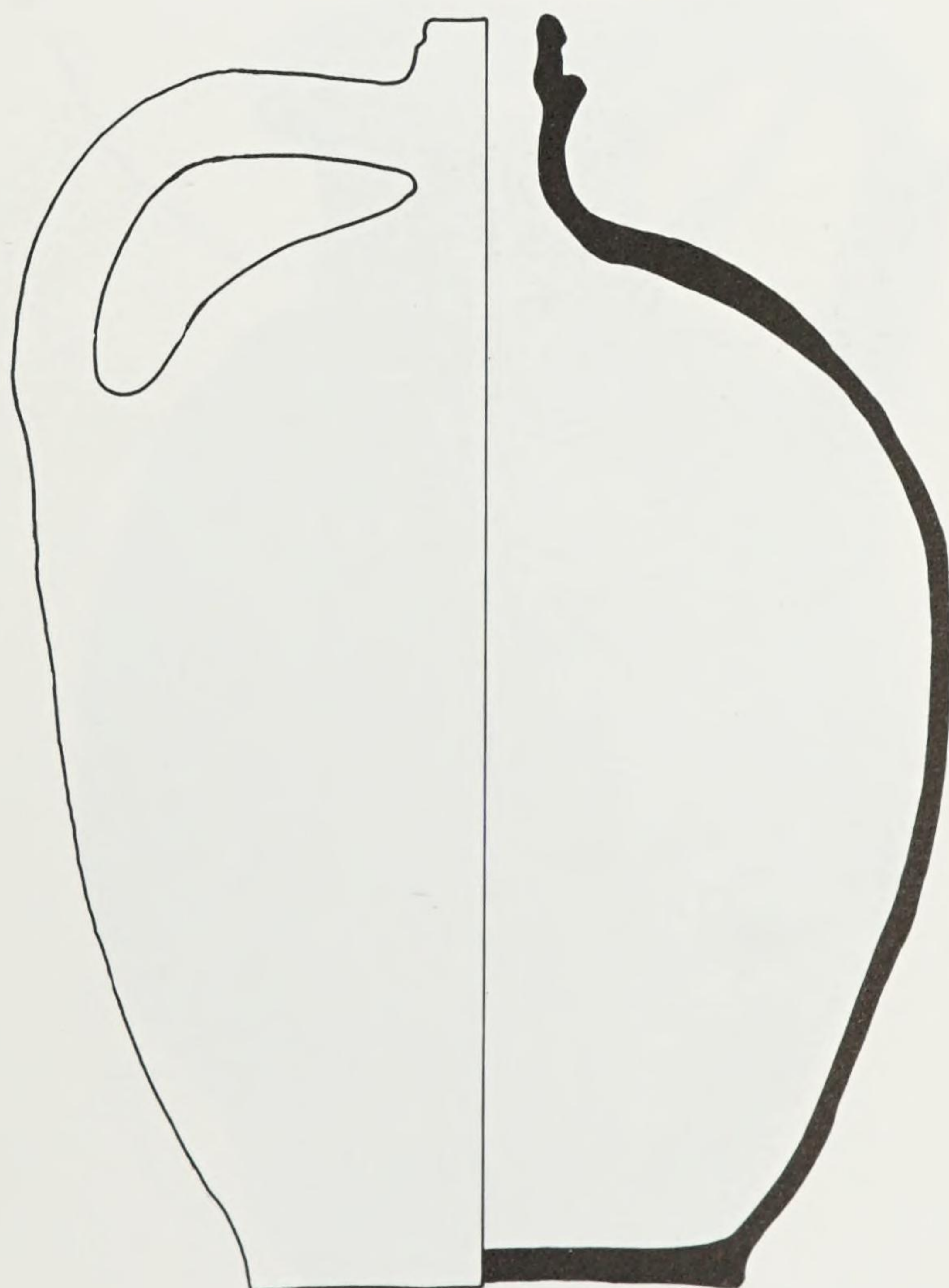
Jug C-6 has been identified as Saintonge earthenware (J. Chapelot, personal communication, 1972). Jug C-88 also is believed to have been manufactured in that region. Fragments from what are probably other examples have been found in the 1760

wreck of the *Machault* in Restigouche Harbor and at the Fortress of Louisbourg (Barton 1977, p. 50, fig. 6a). A squatter version of this variety is known from earlier Tunica sites in the vicinity of Angola Farm (see appendix A; Quimby 1966, fig. 13; Brain n.d.).

Lead-glazed ceramics are reproduced at approximately one-third scale, unless otherwise noted.



C-6



Variety 2: Pitcher. This large pitcher has a wide, ribbed handle attached to the lip. It is 34.2 cm in height. The interior is glazed.

The form of pitcher (*pichet*) is typical of eighteenth-century France (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 187), and this particular example is believed to have come from the Saintonge district (J. Chapelot, personal communication, 1972). A similar pitcher is depicted in a series of paintings variously titled *La Fontaine de Cuivre* or *Jeune Servante Versant de l'Eau* completed by Chardin during the years 1733 to 1740 (see p. 170). The prop used in the paintings is somewhat different from the Tunica example in formal proportions, but in color, lip treatment, and the wide ribbed handle, the two are almost identical. Other examples of the variety were found on the wreck of the *Machault* (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 286; Barton 1977, p. 49, fig. 2).



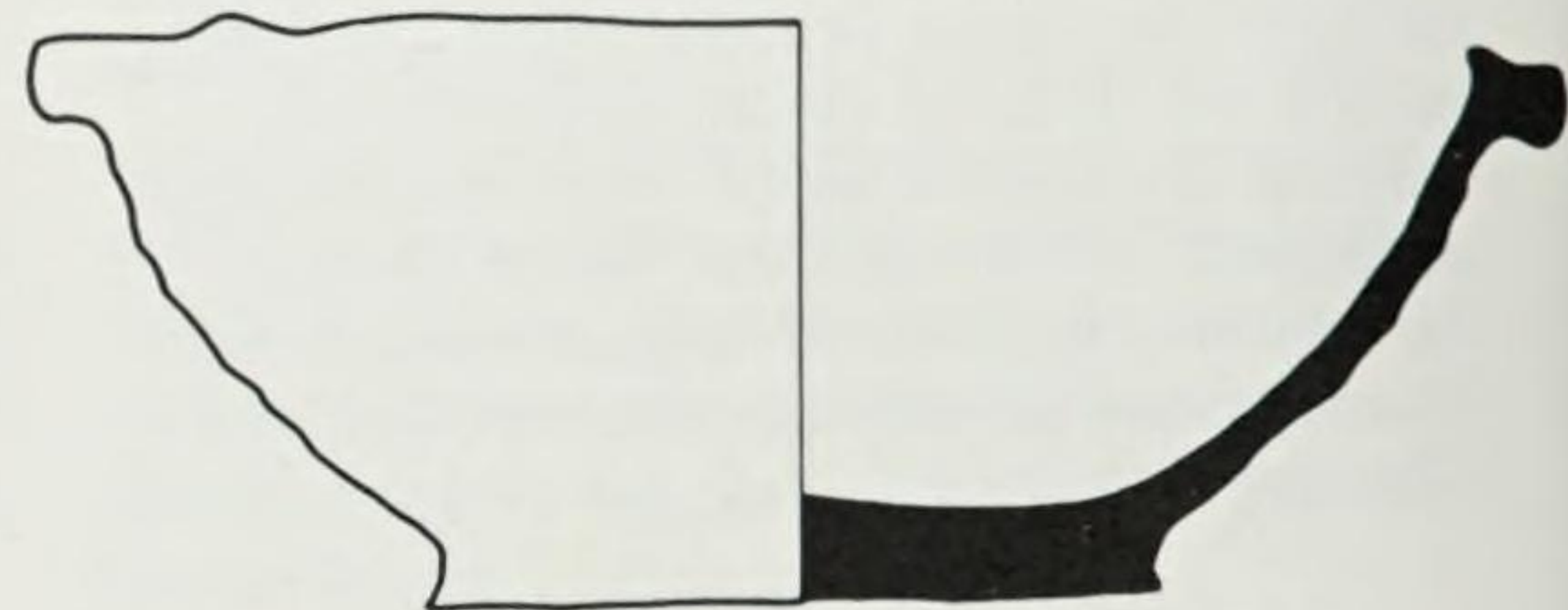
C-7

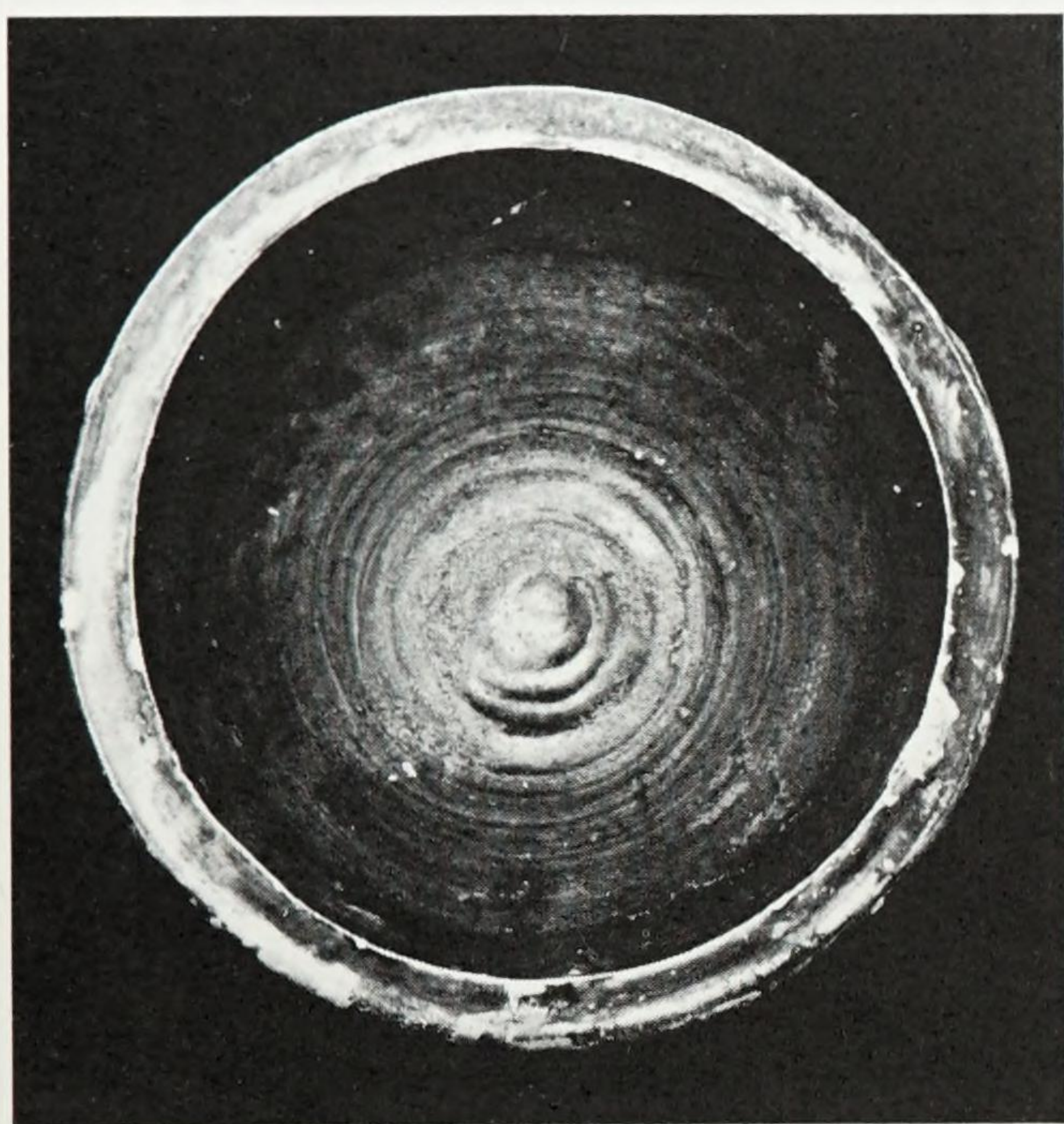
Variety 3: Bowl. Variety 3 describes a deep bowl, examples of which range from 18.6 to 24.5 cm in diameter. The rim form is characterized by an angular, squared off profile. The glaze, restricted to the interior surface and rim, streaked as it ran unevenly toward the center of the vessel. Occasionally, the paste of this variety has a reddish cast.

Five examples of this variety are included in the Tunica collection, one of which (C-52) has been positively identified as coming from the Saintonge district (J. Chapelot, personal communication, 1972). Other examples were found on the *Machault* (G. Long, personal communication, 1972; Barton 1977, p. 53, fig. 8).

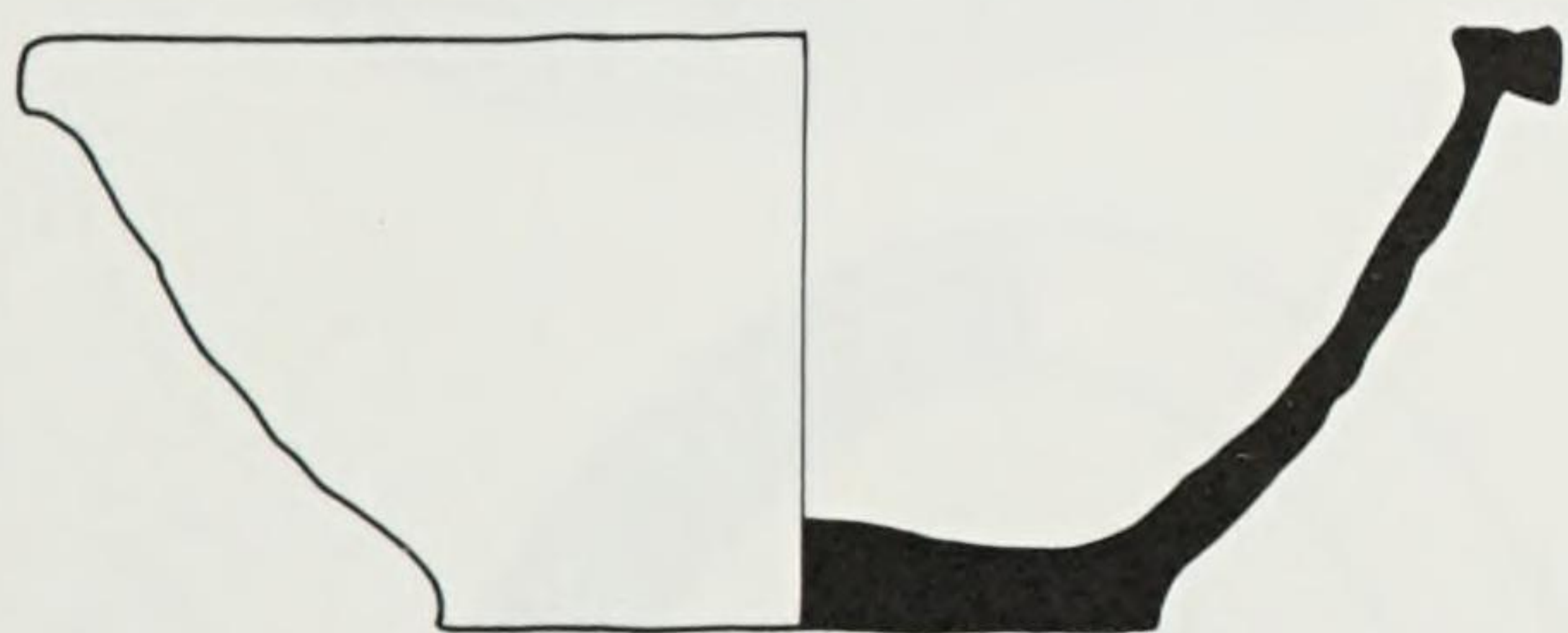


C-52

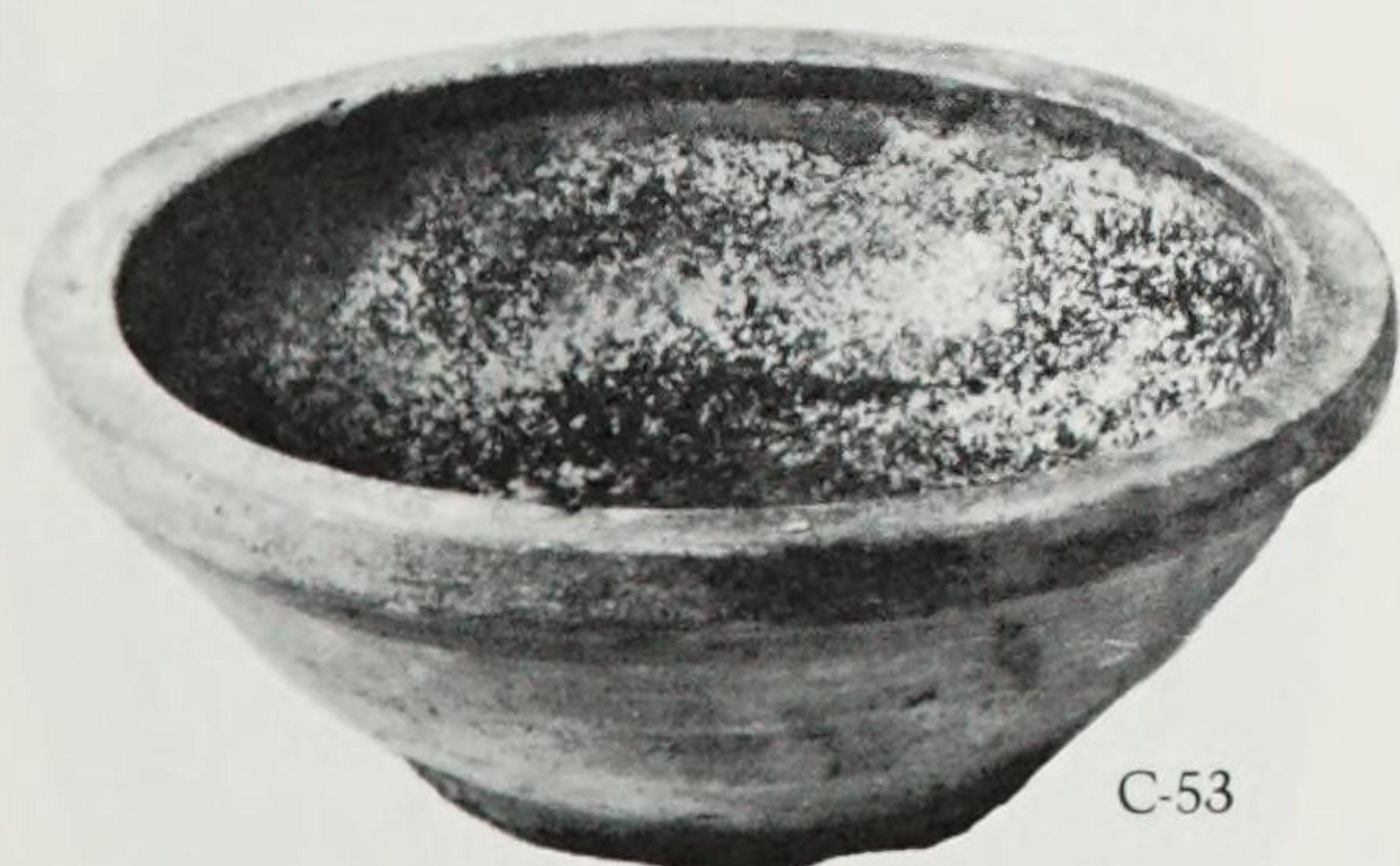
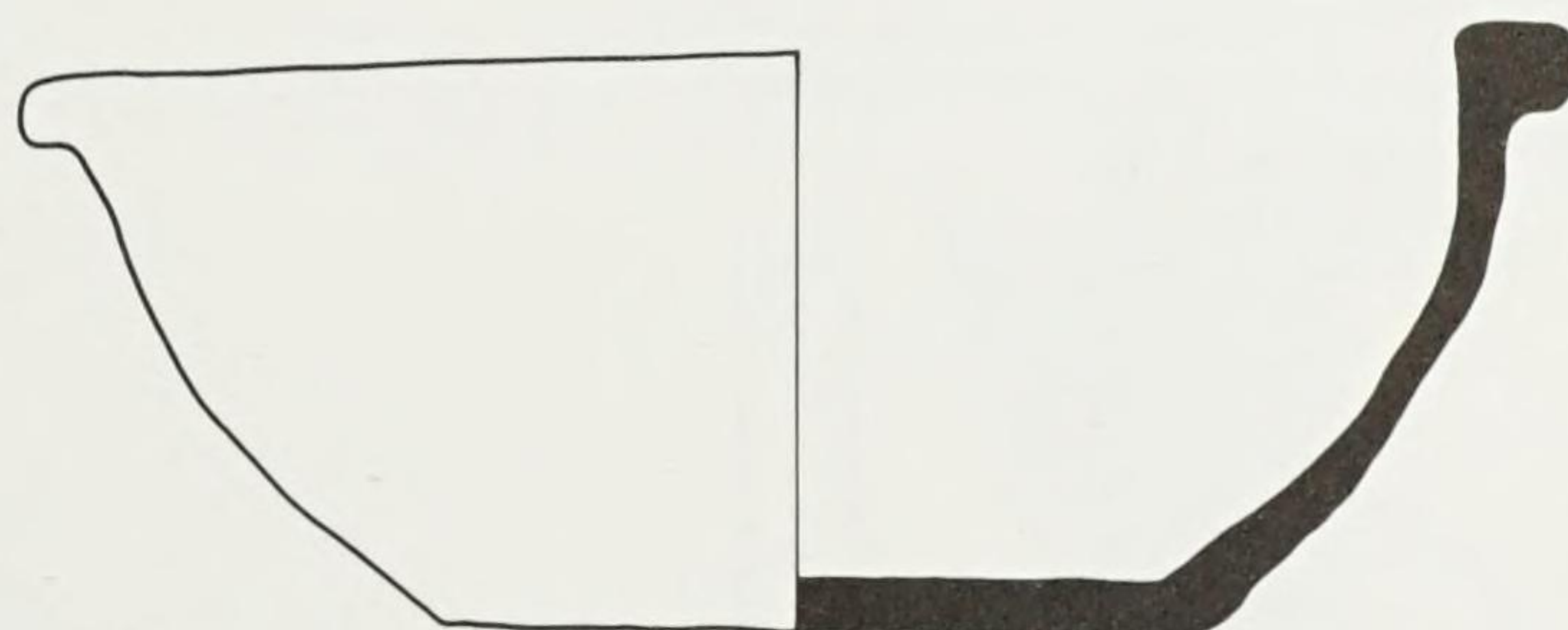




C-50



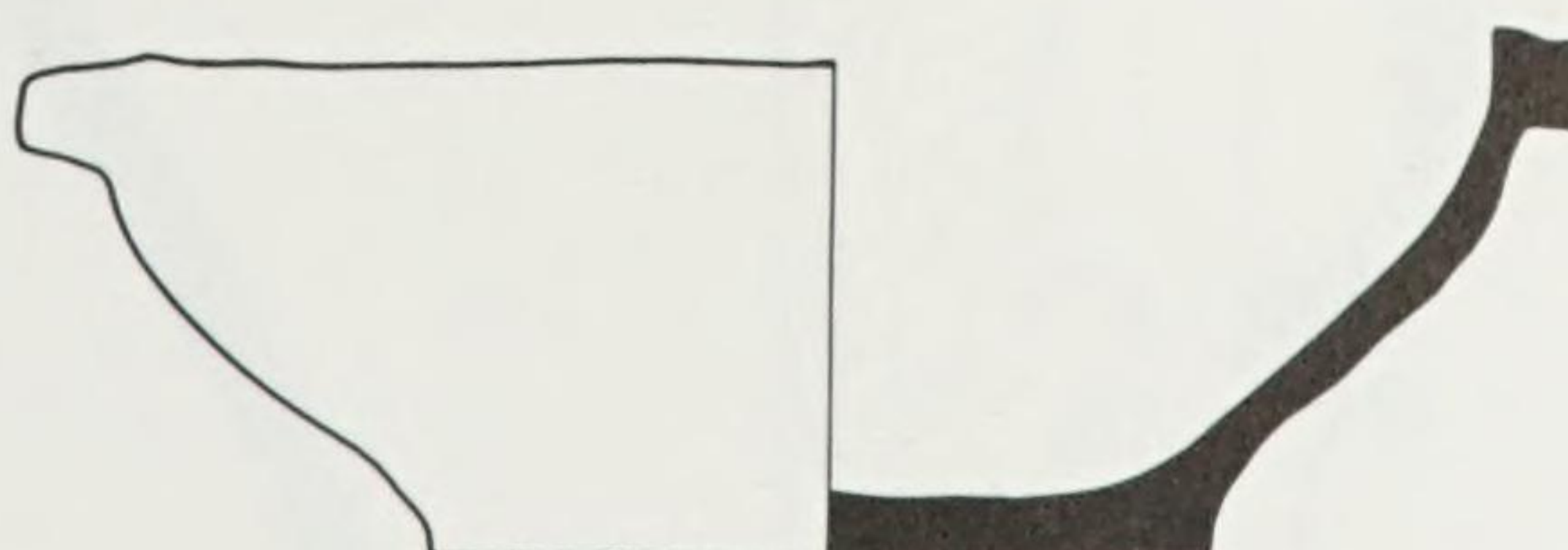
C-55



C-53



C-51



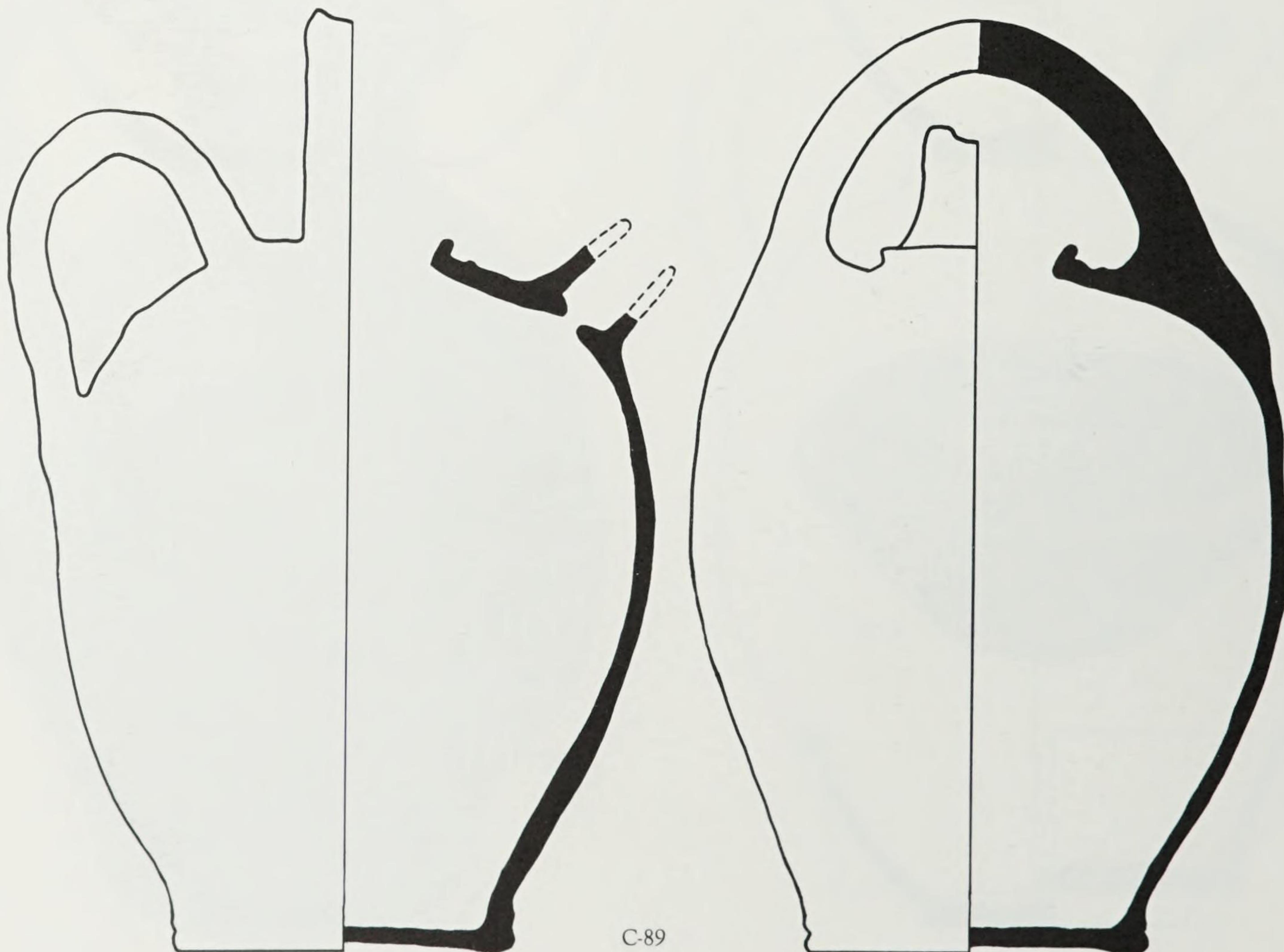
Variety 4: Double-handled

Pitcher. This variety of pitcher is characterized by double perpendicular handles. A spout comes out of the shoulder of the vessel, and there is no neck. The body is decorated with a few circumferential incisions and, in some places, ridges. The sides of the handles are pinched together at intervals, creating a scalloped effect. The vessels are large, ranging from 23 to 27 cm in height from base to rim, and the interior of each is glazed. Three examples of this variety and fragments of a fourth are in the collection. One of the vessels (C-89) has been identified as Saintonge ware (J. Chapelot, personal communication, 1972). Because of the close similarity among them, these vessels may all be considered to have the same origin.

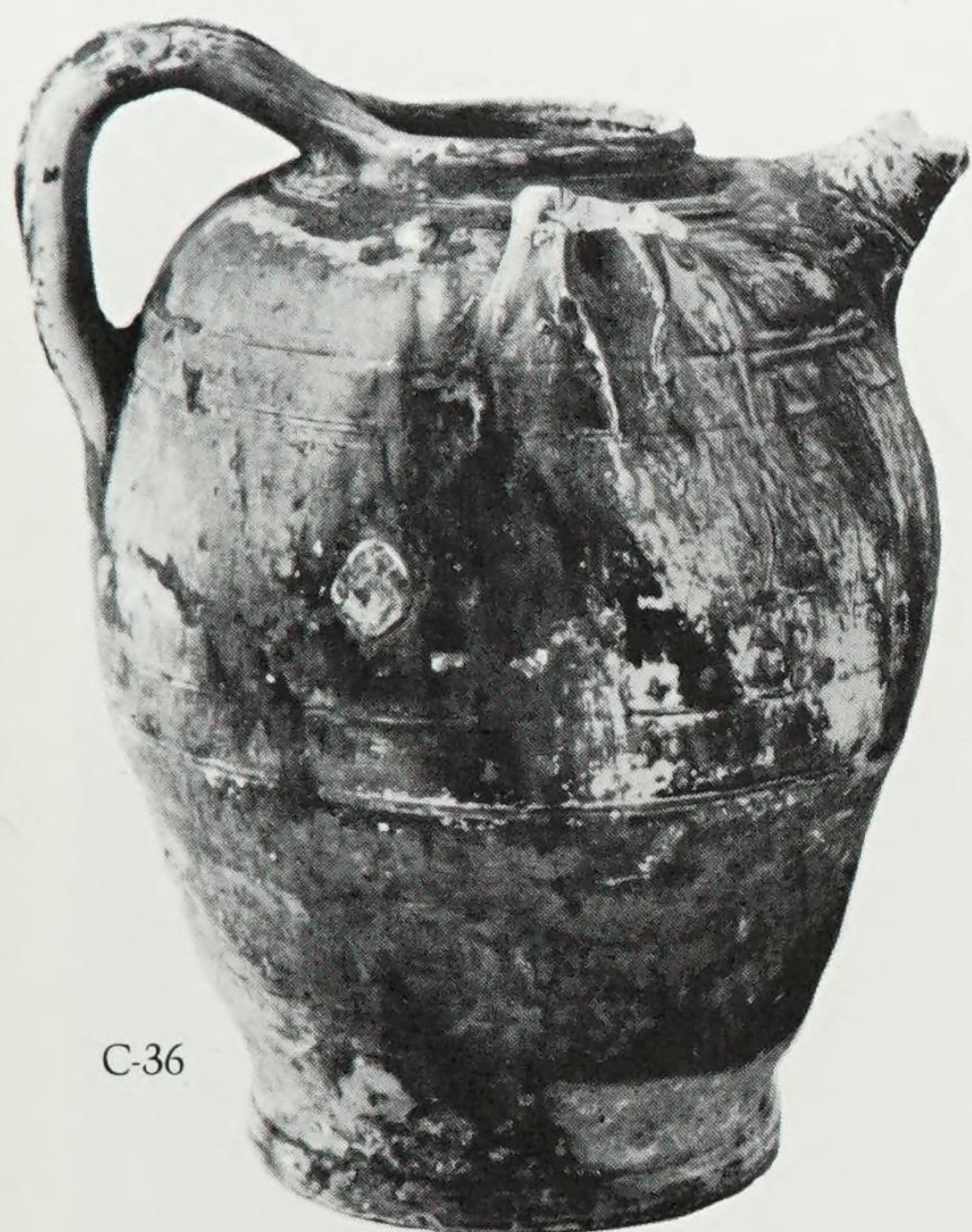
A squatter version of this kind of pitcher with spout and pinched handle may be seen in the lower left-hand corner of the painting *La Paresseuse Italienne* completed by Jean-Baptiste Greuze in the mid-eighteenth century (see p. 169).



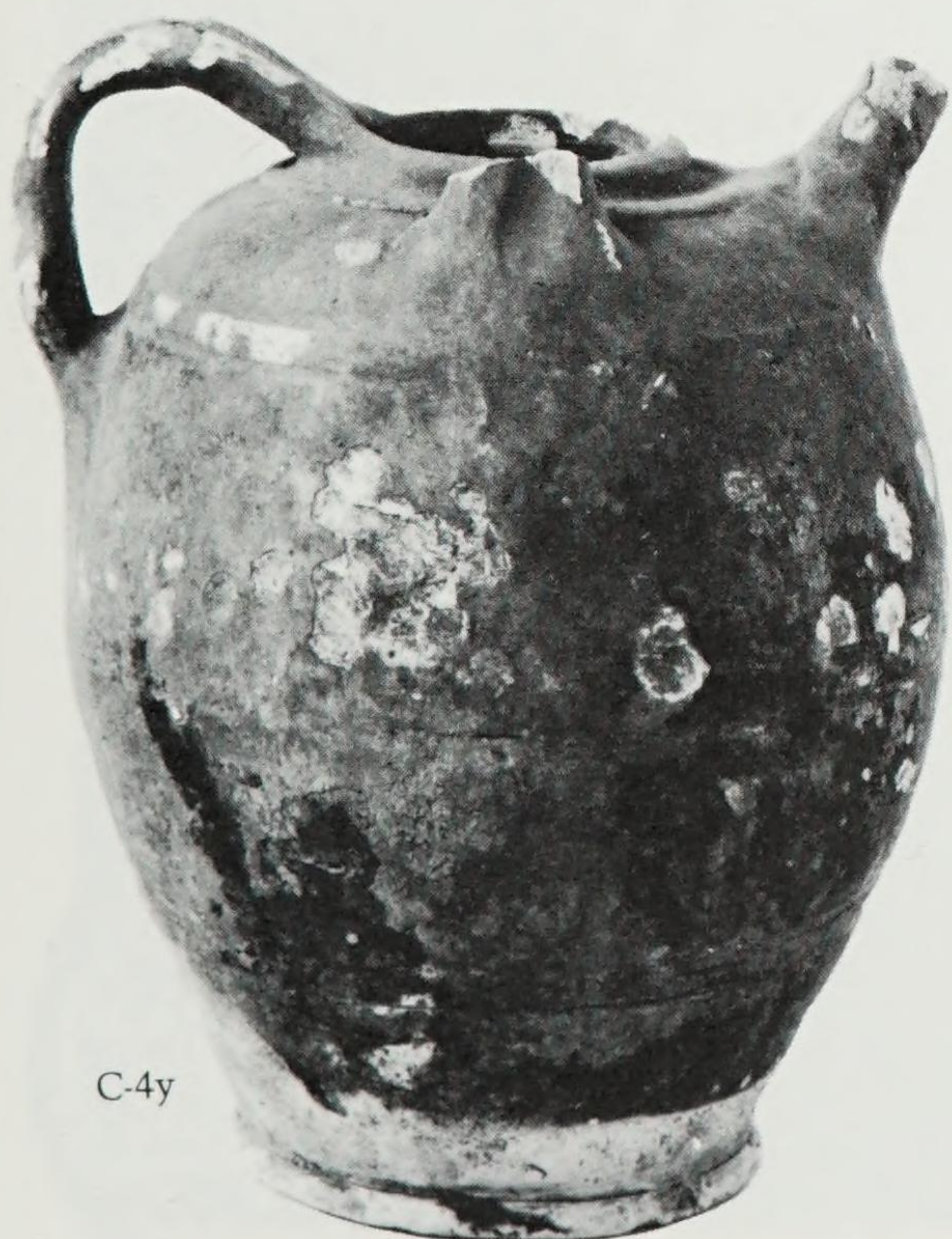
C-89



C-89



C-36



C-4y

Variety 4a: Water Whistle. Although it appears to be a miniature spouted pitcher, this vessel is actually a water whistle. The whistle stands 7 cm high and is glazed green on both the exterior and the interior. The whistle produces a warbling note when the body is partly filled with water and a rather shrill note when empty.

Whistles in bird forms, of which this is a stylized or degenerate example, are a product characteristic of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in France, where they were frequently made in Beauvais and Saintonge (Hurst 1972). The example from the Tunica collection has been identified as coming from Saintonge (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971).

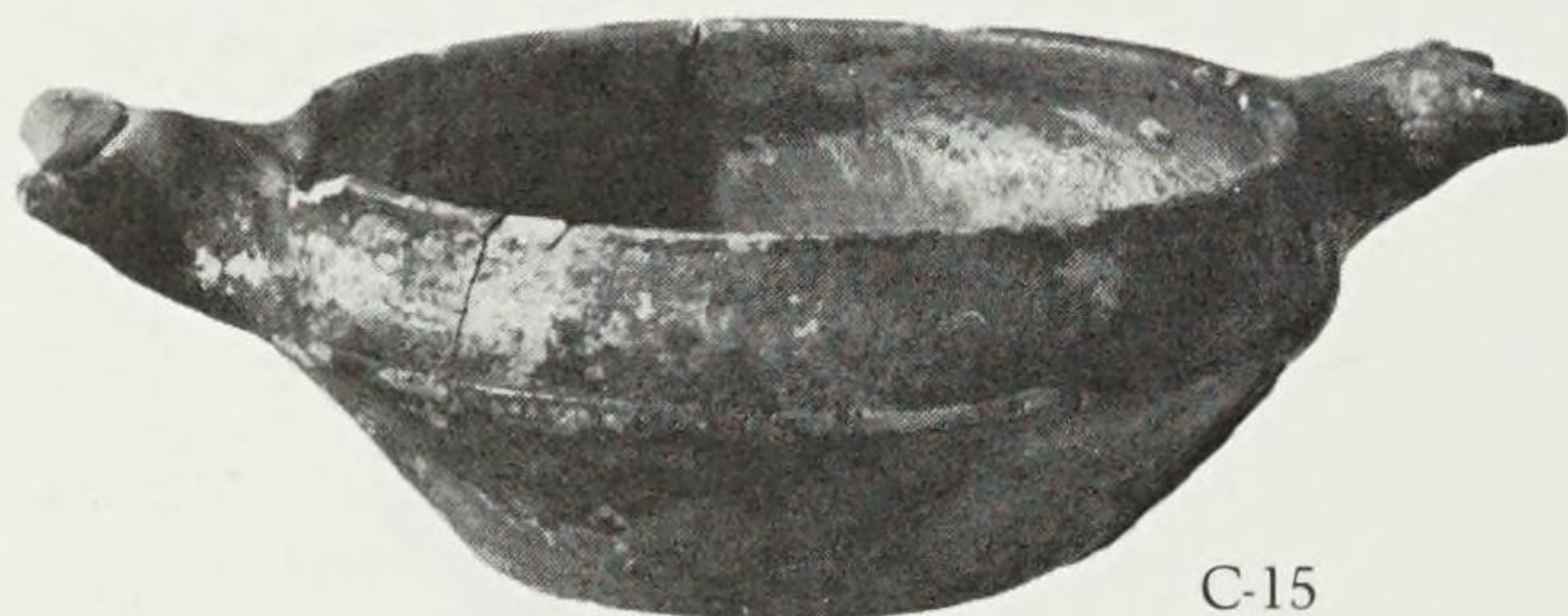


C-70

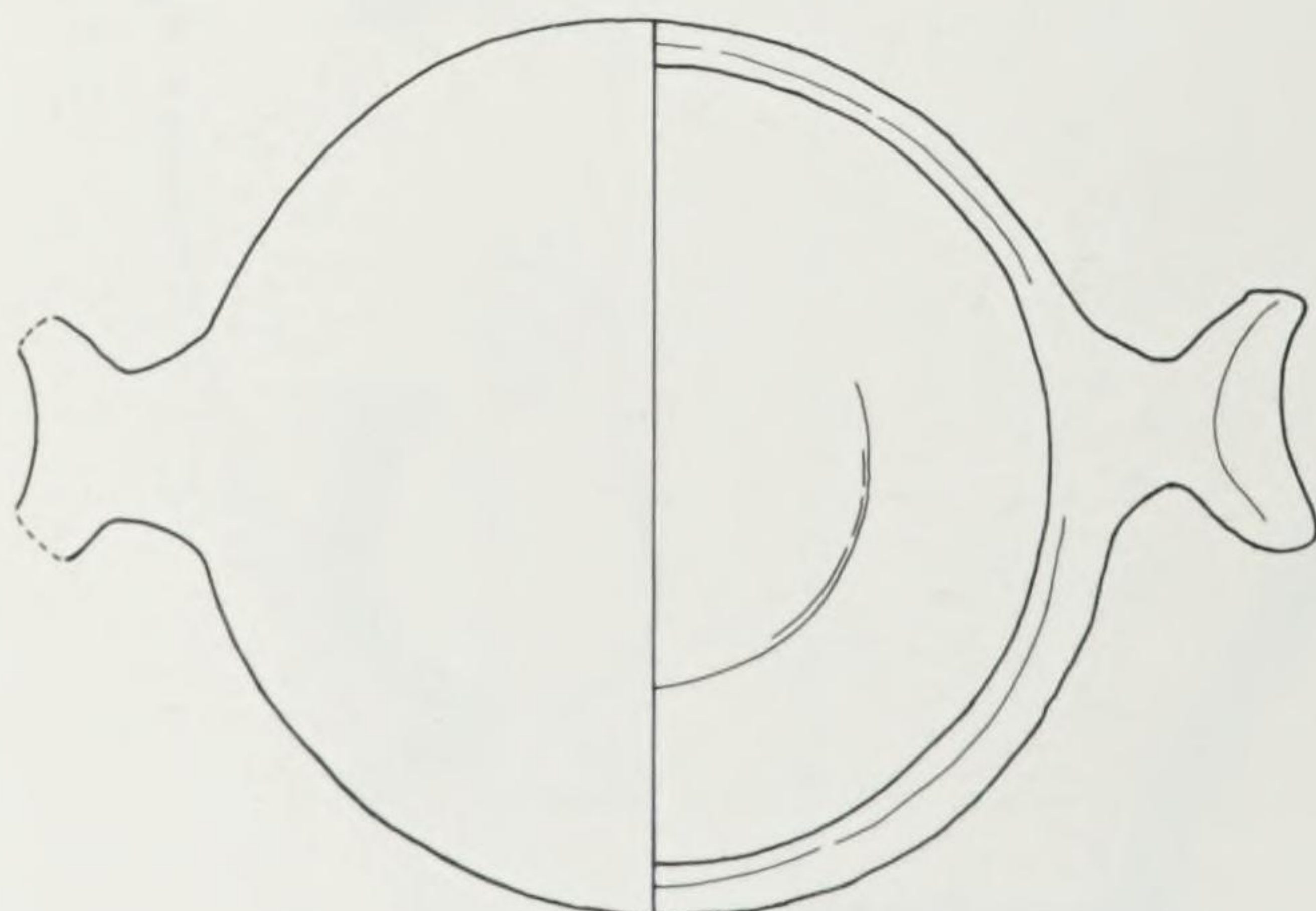
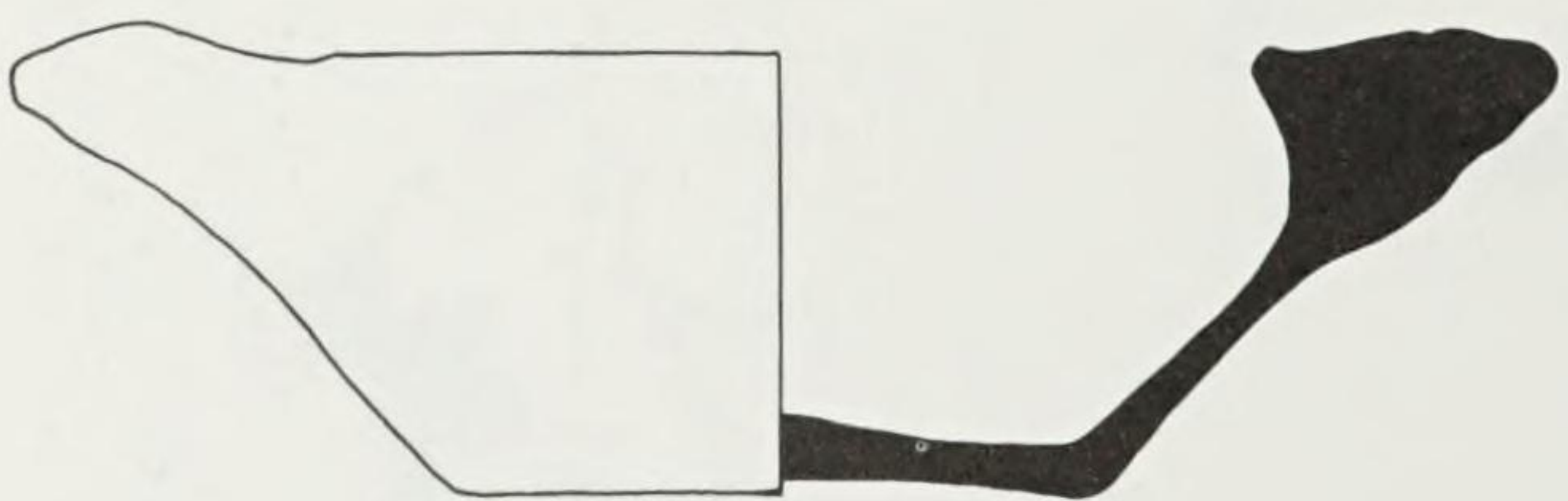


Variety 5: Porringer. This shallow bowl has two Y-shaped handles. It is 15.4 cm in diameter. The exterior has an incision around the shoulder and is glazed mostly on the upper areas of the body. The interior is fully glazed.

No other examples of an exactly similar form are known, although earthenware and metal porringer were common in the eighteenth century. In France they were called *écuelles à oreilles* (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 112).



C-15



TYPE B

Type B vessels are characterized by a red paste and a lustrous, transparent lead glaze that appears brown against the red background. The glaze frequently is flecked with small dark spots.

Variety 1: Pitcher. Two examples of this medium-sized pitcher are in the collection. One (C-22) is complete and is 19.5 cm in height. The other (C-23) may have been the same size originally, but its upper portion is now missing, having been sawed off by the collector.

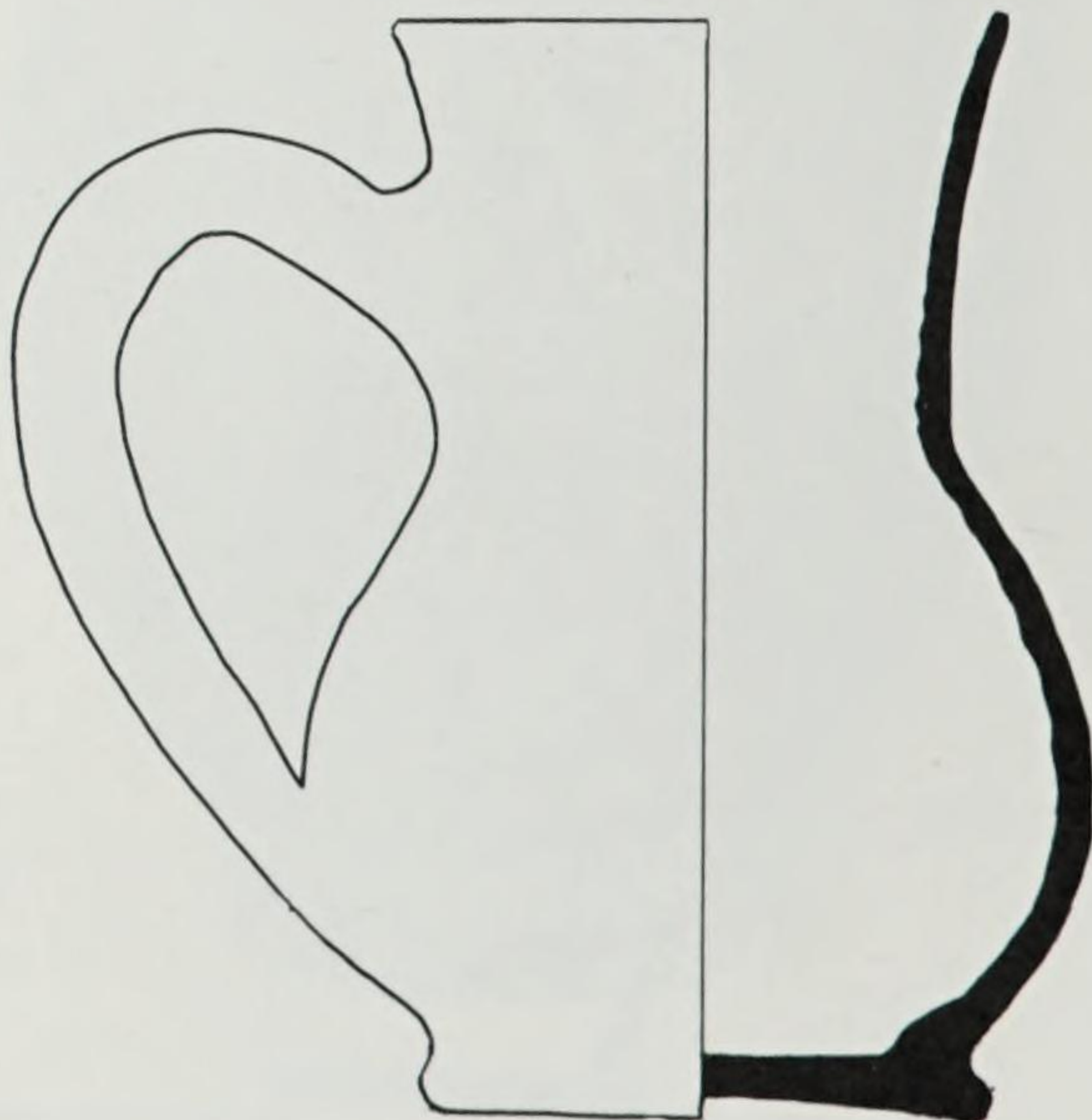
A nearly identical pitcher is depicted in the painting *La Garde Attentive* (1747) by Chardin.



C-23



C-22

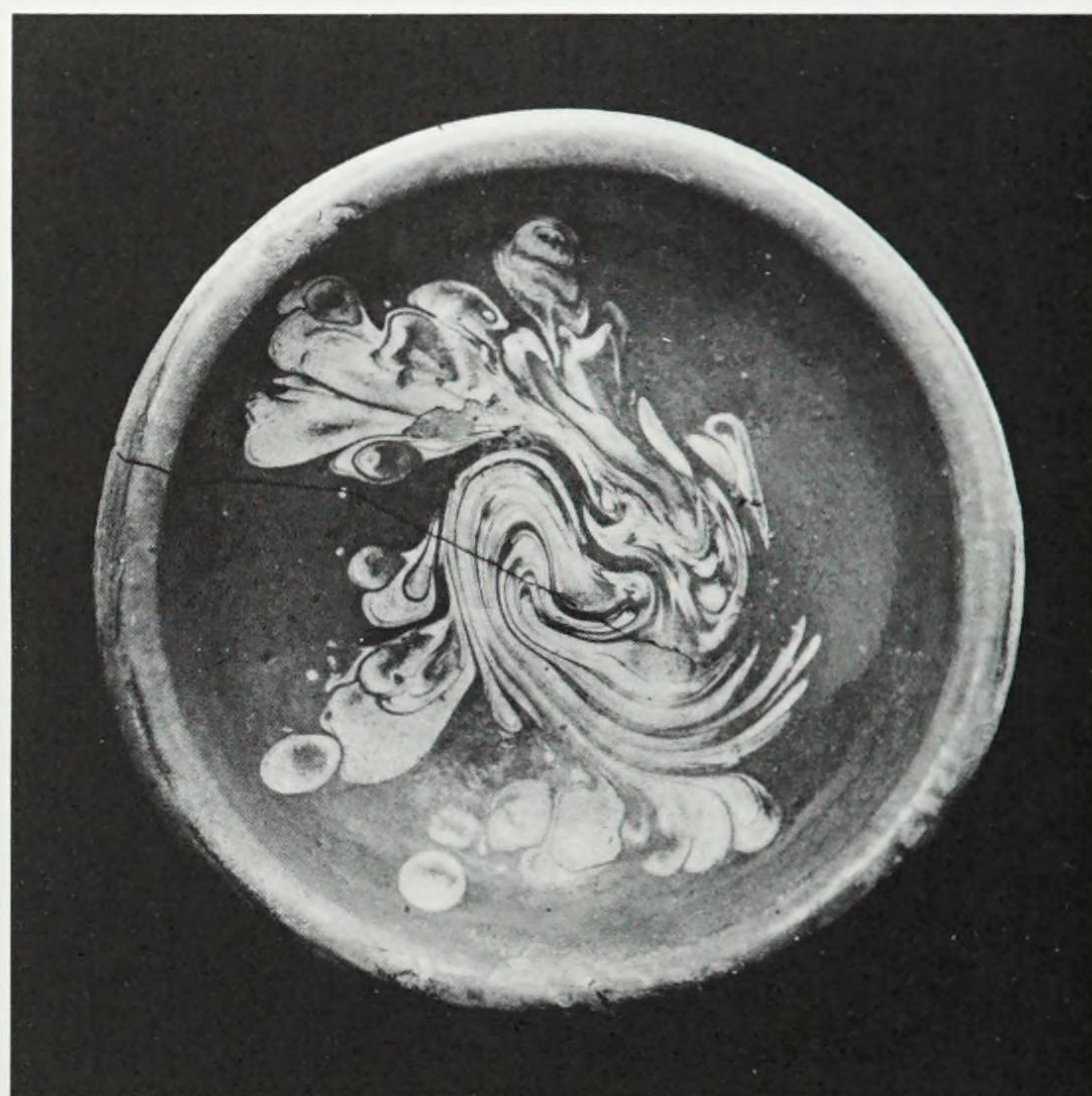
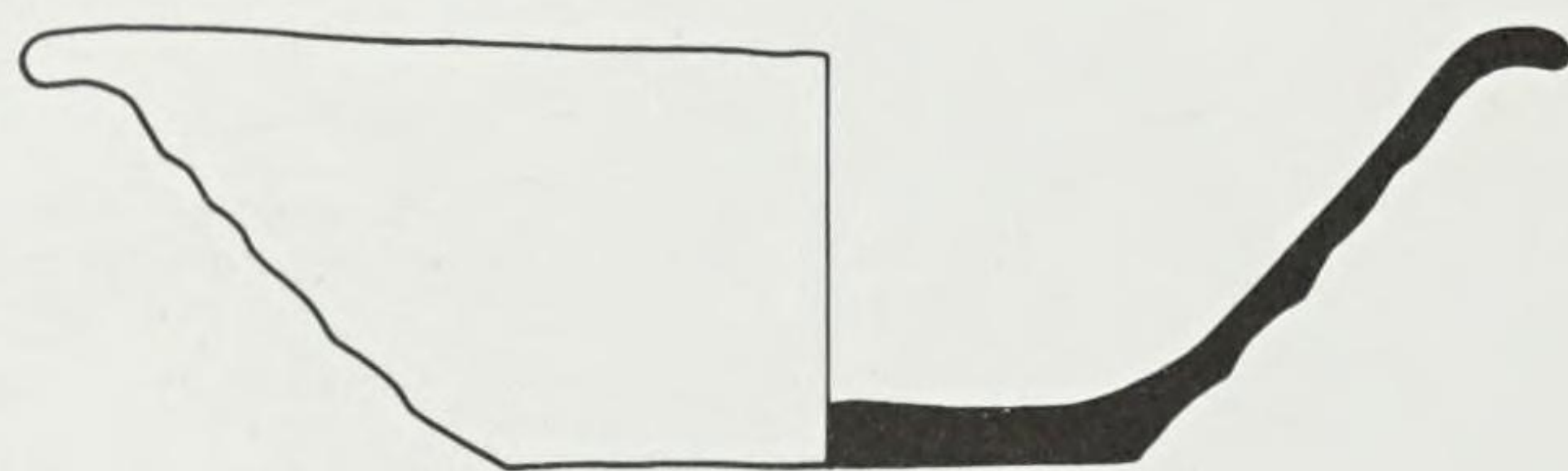




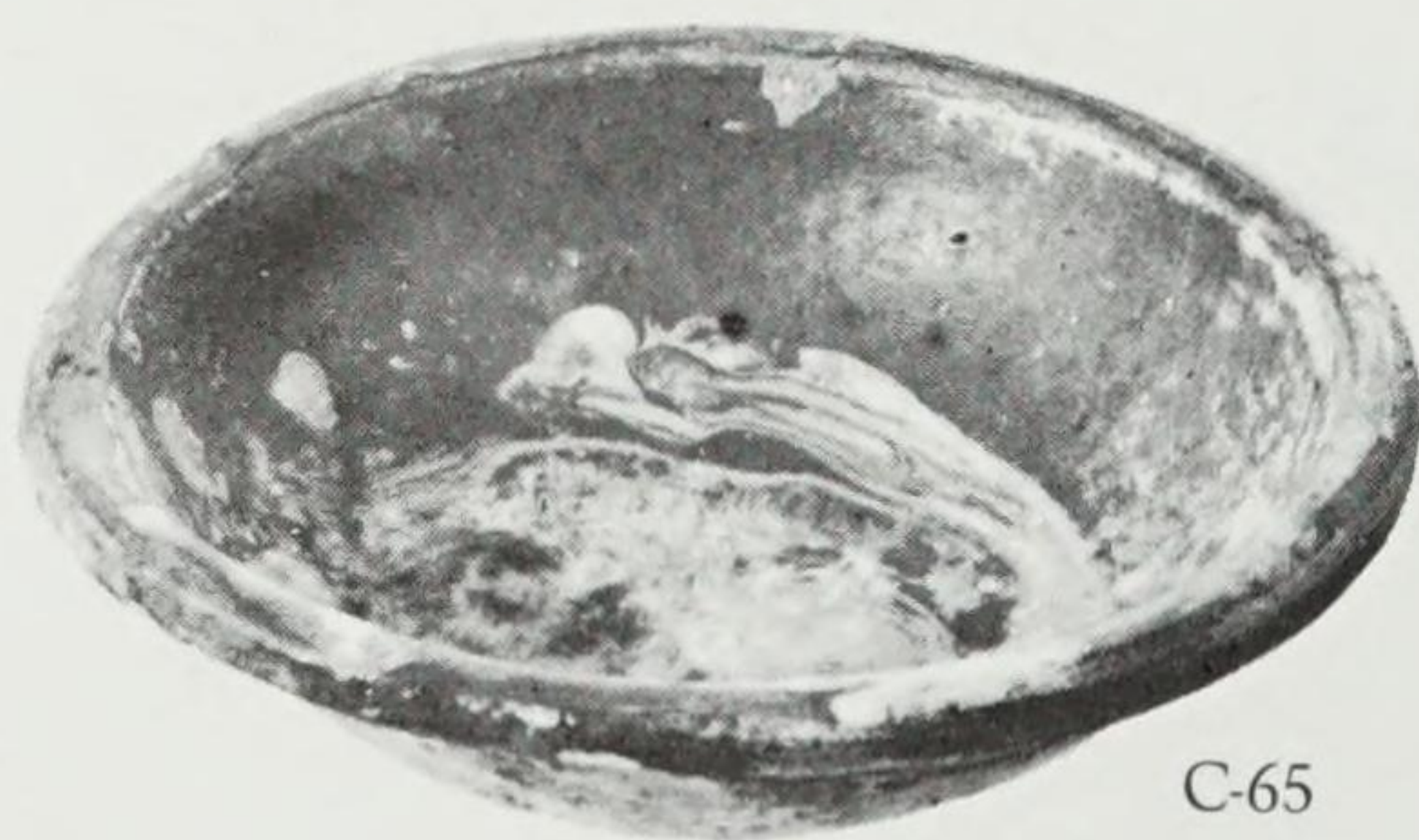
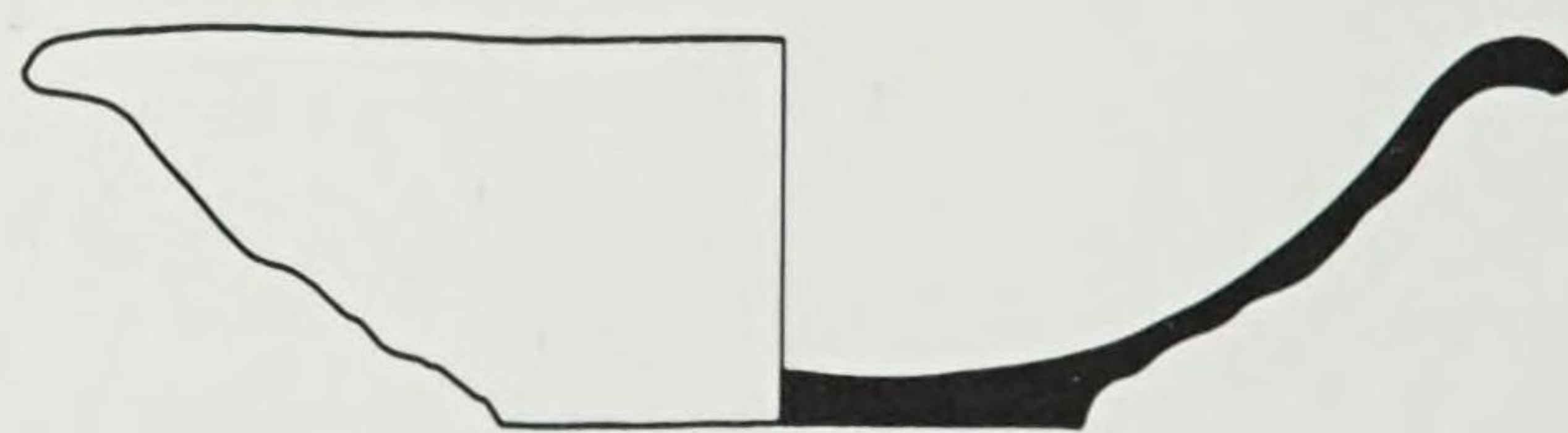
La Garde Attentive painted by Chardin about 1747. Note the close similarity of the earthenware pitcher, plate, and pot lid to examples in the Tunica collection. (The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Samuel H. Kress Collection)



C-25



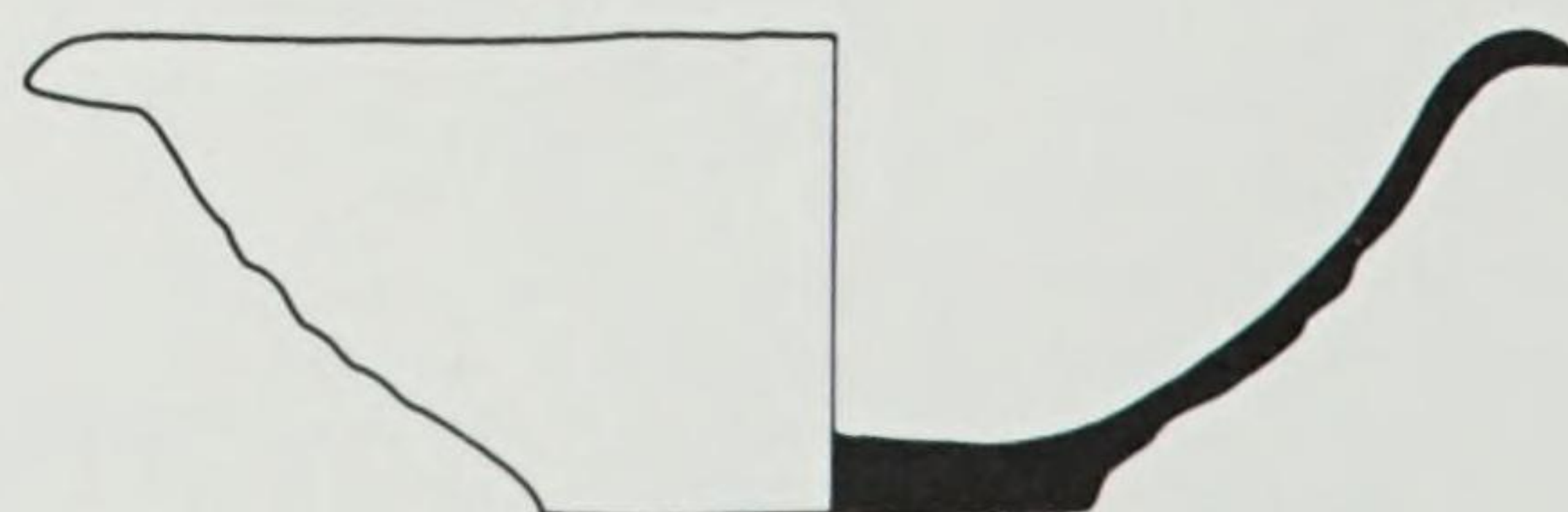
C-63



C-65



C-64





C-94

Variety 2: Bowl. Variety 2 includes bowls with rounded, out-turned rims. Sizes range from 16.9 to 20.2 cm in diameter, and the exteriors are not glazed. A red clay slip was applied to the entire interior surface of the bowls, and while that slip was in a viscous state small amounts of white slip were swirled into the bottom creating a free-form design. A glaze was then added after the slips had dried.

The five examples of this variety in the collection have been identified as coming from southeast France, perhaps the Rhône Valley (J.-F. Blanchette, personal communication, 1978). Fragments of similar vessels have been found in the excavations at the Fortress of Louisbourg (Webster 1969, p. 11) and at Fort Desha, dated from 1735 to 1750 (McClurkin 1971, fig. 2b). Chapelot (1978, p. 112) dates them to the first half of the eighteenth century.



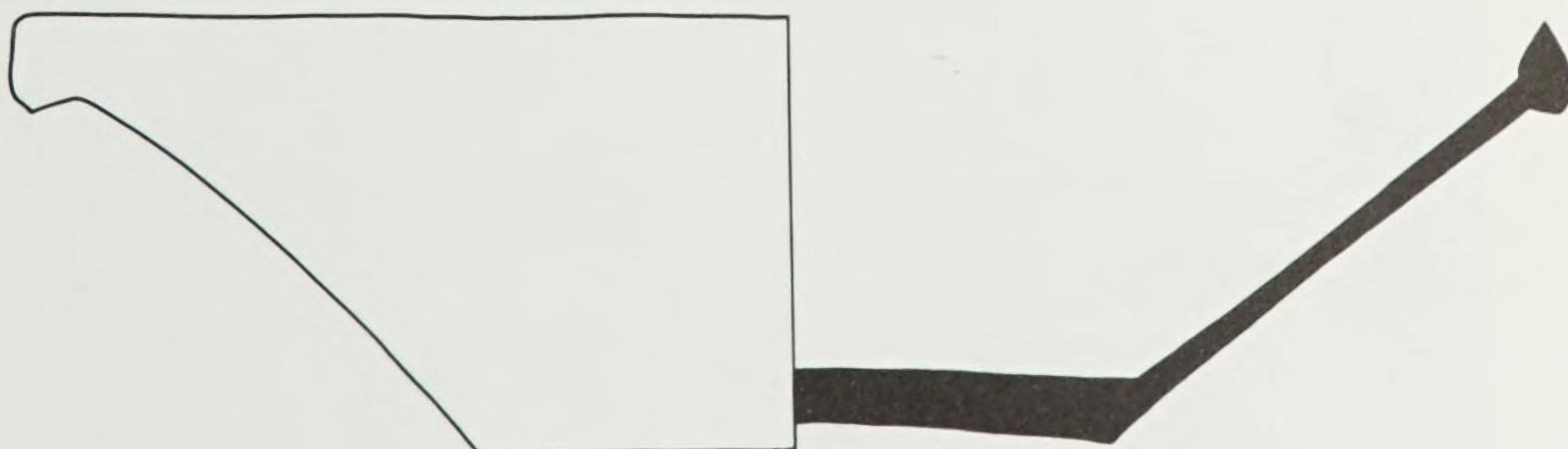
C-83



C-85

Variety 3: Basin. Two examples of large basin-shaped cream bowls have characteristic rim forms and pouring spouts. Both bowls are approximately 30 cm in diameter (table 2). Only the interior surfaces and the rims are glazed.

These basins are similar in form to three other spouted basins in the collection, which are classified as Type D, Variety 3. Vessels of this form, called *terrine à bec verseur* by the French, were common during the eighteenth century. The vessels were used in preparing and conserving food and for holding milk and cream (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 245). The multiple functions of these basins are illustrated in paintings by Chardin: *La Blanchisseuse* (about 1736) and *La Ratisseuse* (about 1741).

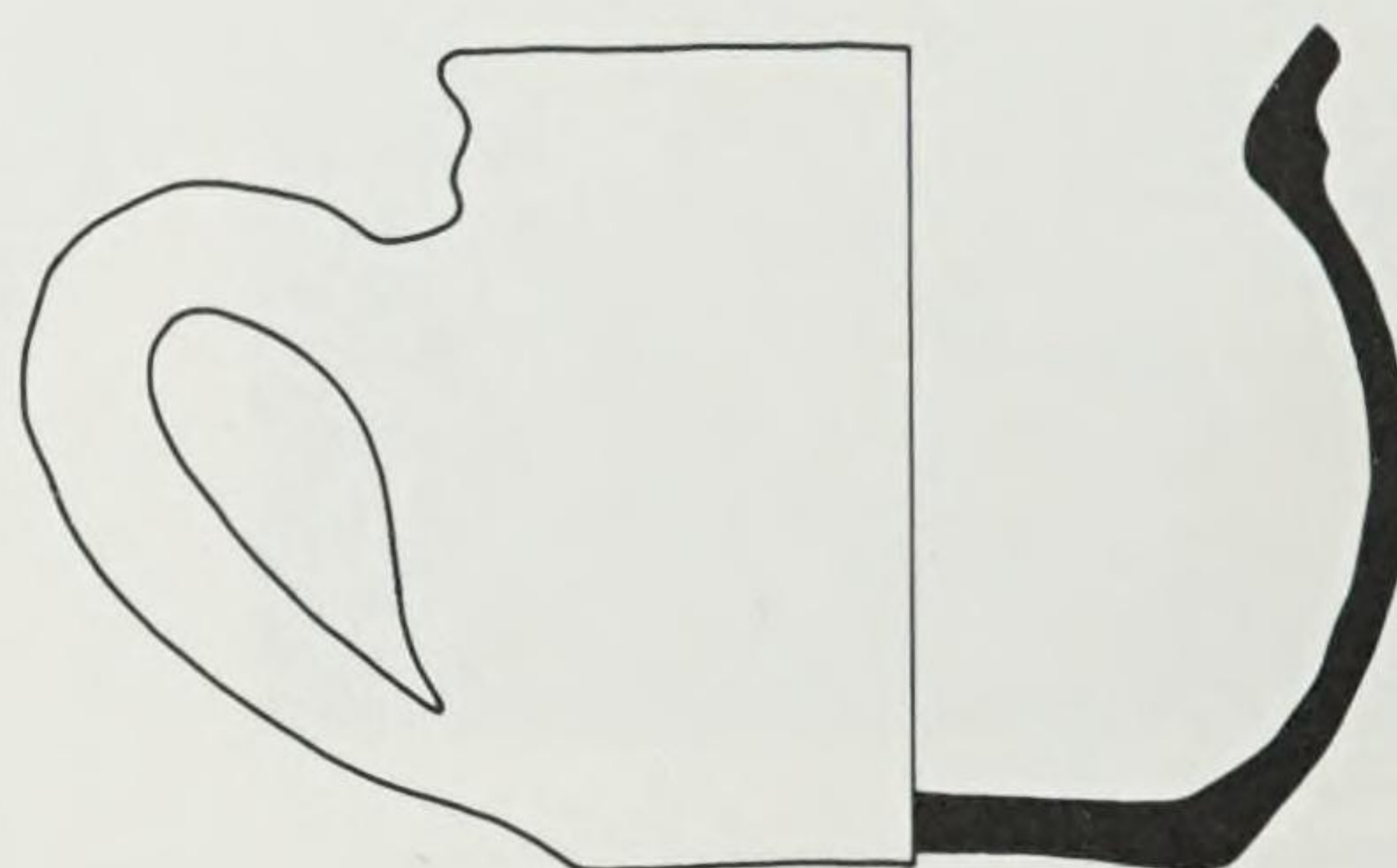


Variety 4: Pot. This variety of pot, or mug, is characterized by a single handle (*pot à une anse*) and an expanded rim. The two examples in the collection are 10.5 and 10.4 cm high, respectively, and are glazed both inside and out. C-68 has a slightly iridescent glaze, which is unusual. Possibly, these two pots had different origins despite their similarity.

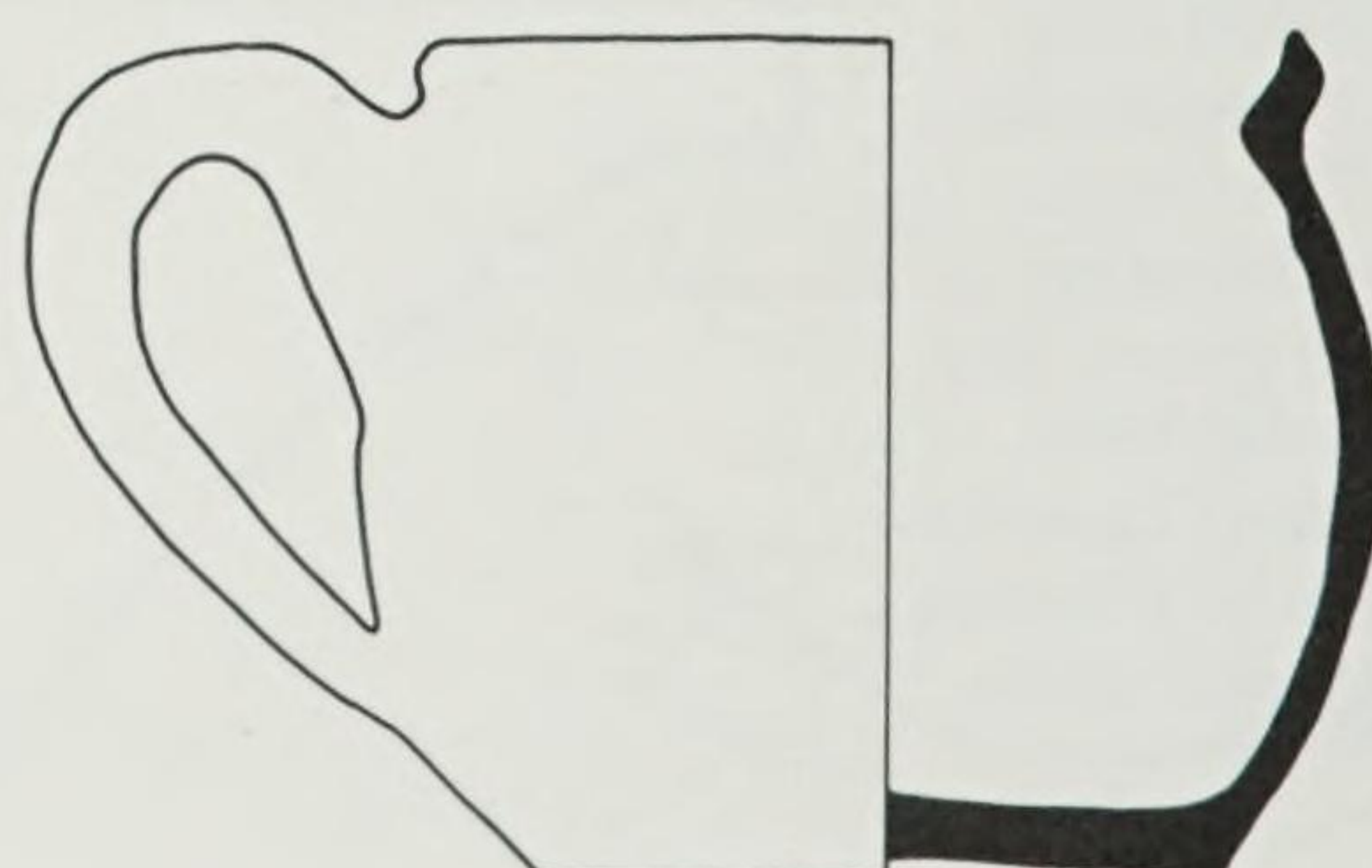
Small vessels such as these probably fulfilled a variety of functions and were widely used in Europe. Pots of this particular form were made in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 208), and at least one example (C-66) is believed to have been manufactured in the Saintonge region (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971). However, an alternative possibility for the origin of this variety is suggested by the Dutch painter, Nicholas Maes, whose painting *Le Bénédicte* depicts an almost identical example.



C-66



C-68





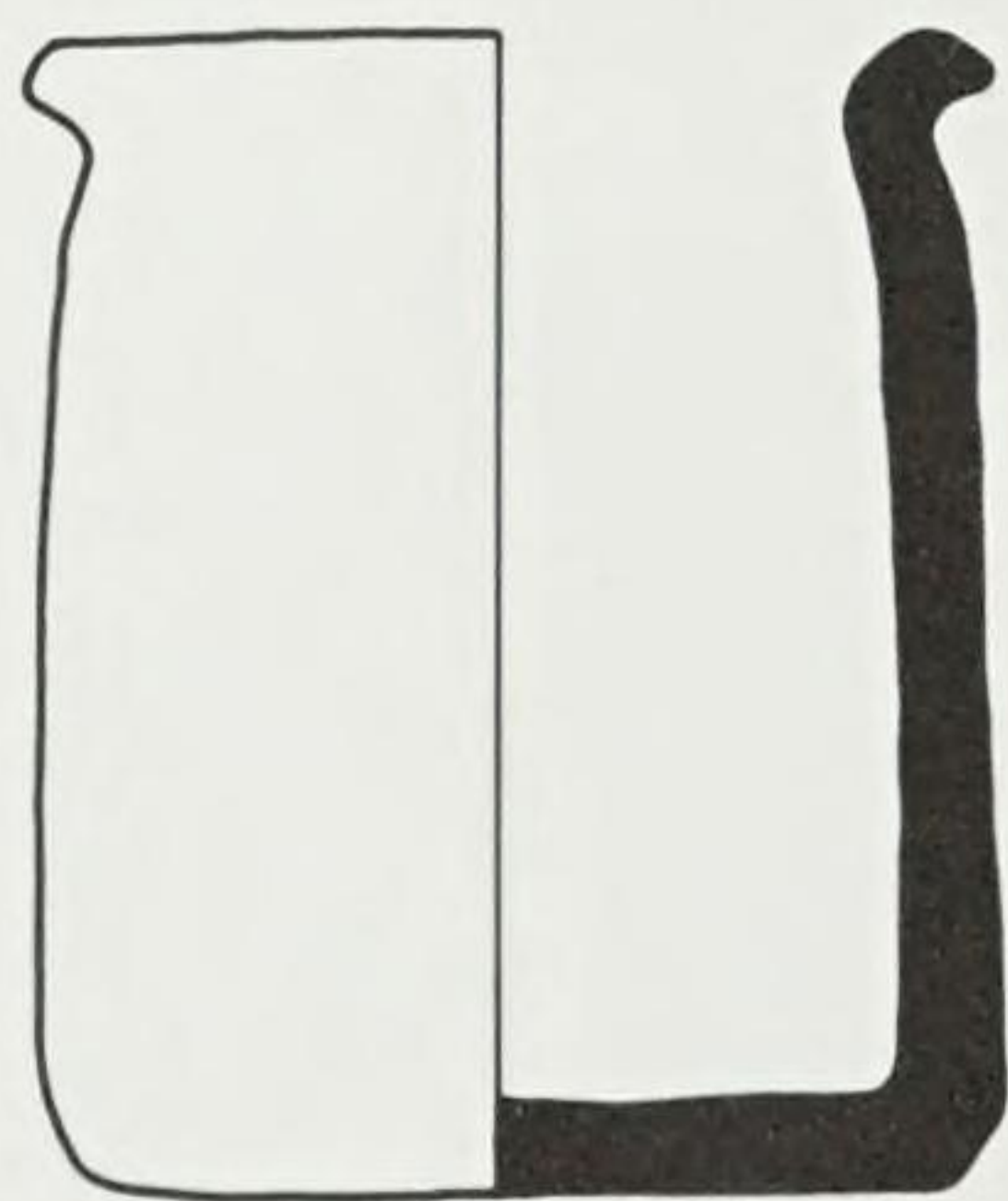
Le Bénédicité painted by Nicholas Maes in the eighteenth century. Note the form and function of the small pot or mug before the person. (The Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

Variety 5: Jar. This cylindrical jar is 10.4 cm high and is constricted just below the rim. The vessel is completely glazed and is similar in form to vessels known as *pots à confitures* (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 209). These are "pot(s) of small dimensions and simple form(s) generally of faience or earthenware. Used to store jams and jellies (ibid.). See the discussion under plain white faience jar C-77 (p. 35).

This jar (C-67) is believed to have been made in Beauvais (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971).



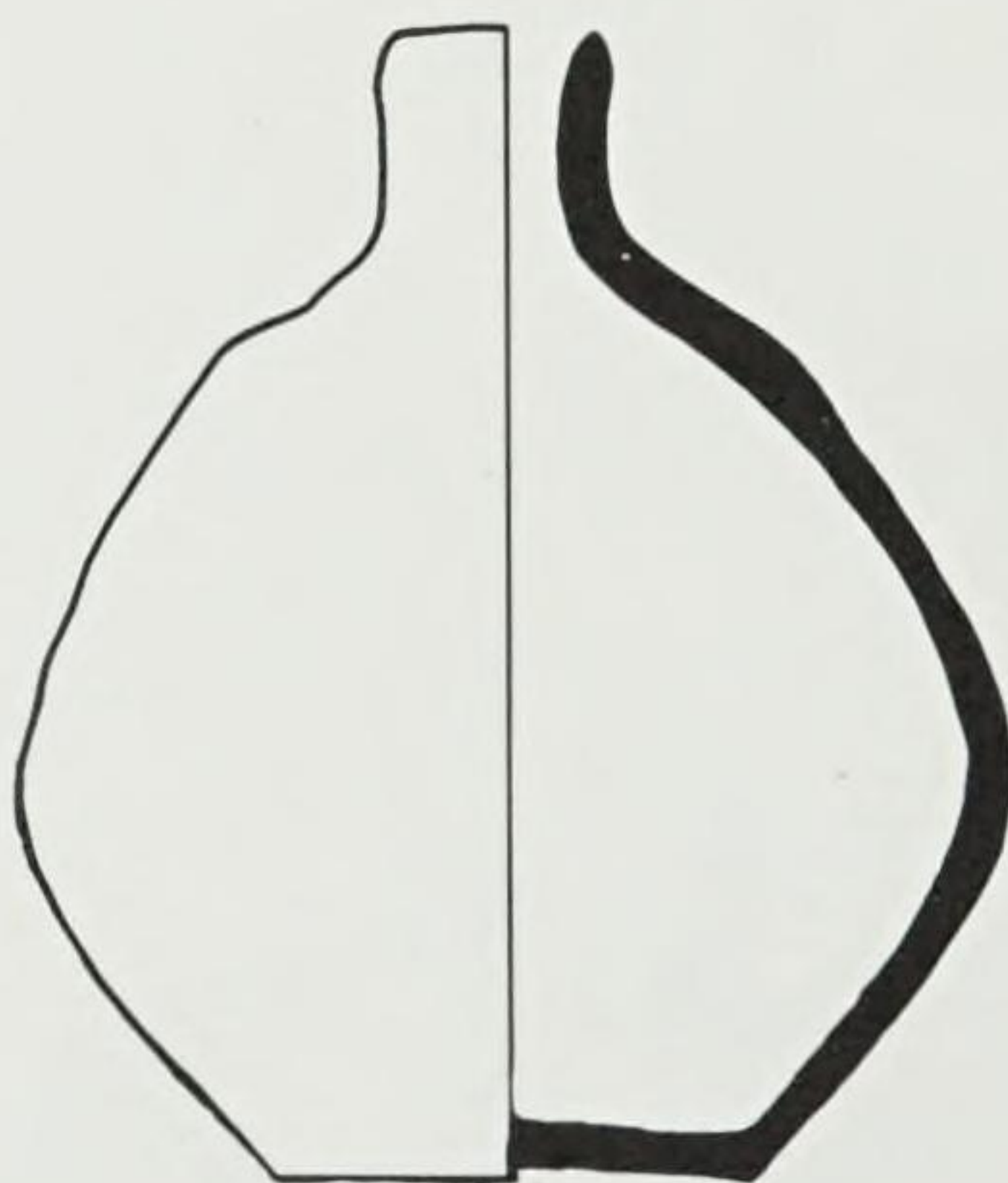
C-67



Variety 6: Bottle. This small, squat, short-necked bottle stands 12.3 cm high. All surfaces are glazed, including the interior and the base.



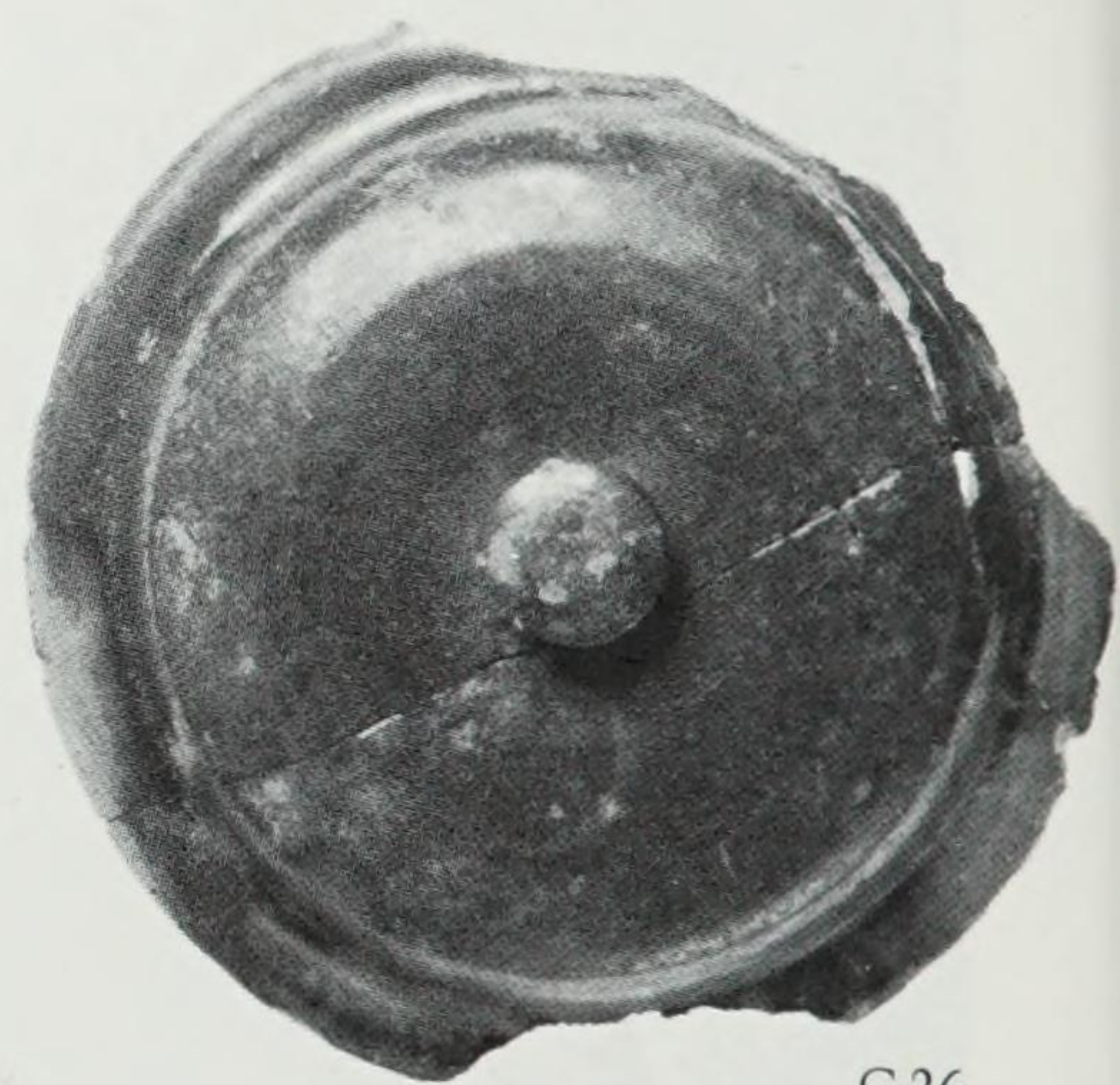
C-39



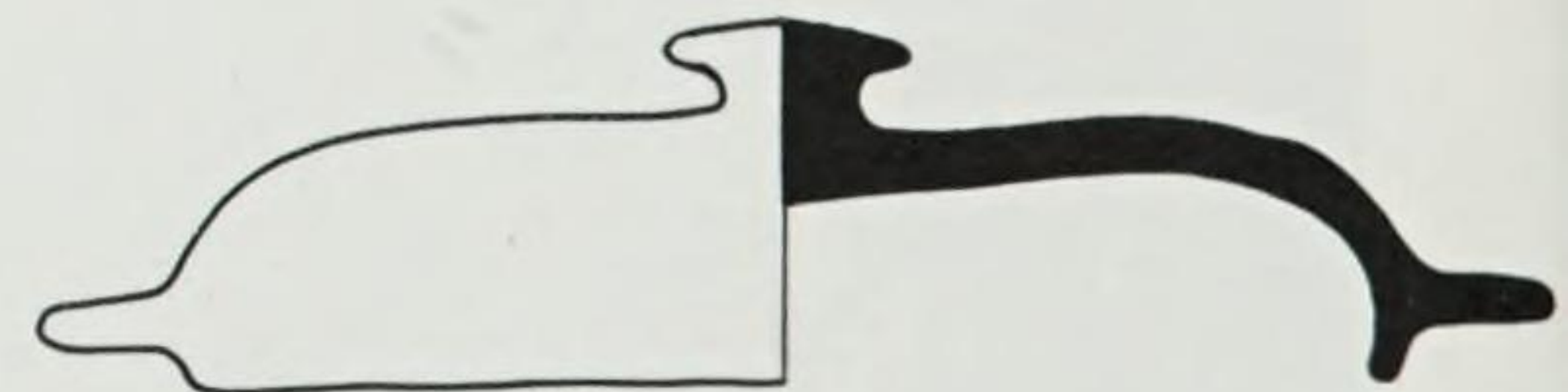
Variety 7: Lid. This lid (C-26) covered a chamber pot or some other wide-mouthed vessel. It is 16.5 cm in diameter and has a knob on the top.

Lids of this general form are known from Fort Beauséjour (Long 1973a, p. 6). A painting by Chardin, *La Garde Attentive* (about 1747), seems to depict a similar lid (see p. 51).

Another fragment (C-75) is much like lid C-26 in form, but differs in having large splashes of dark mottling in the glaze. This special treatment, *tache noire*, identifies the piece as probably having been made in Albisola, Liguria (J.-F. Blanchette, personal communication, 1978; Chapelot 1978, p. 110; Barton 1977, p. 67).



C-26



TYPE C

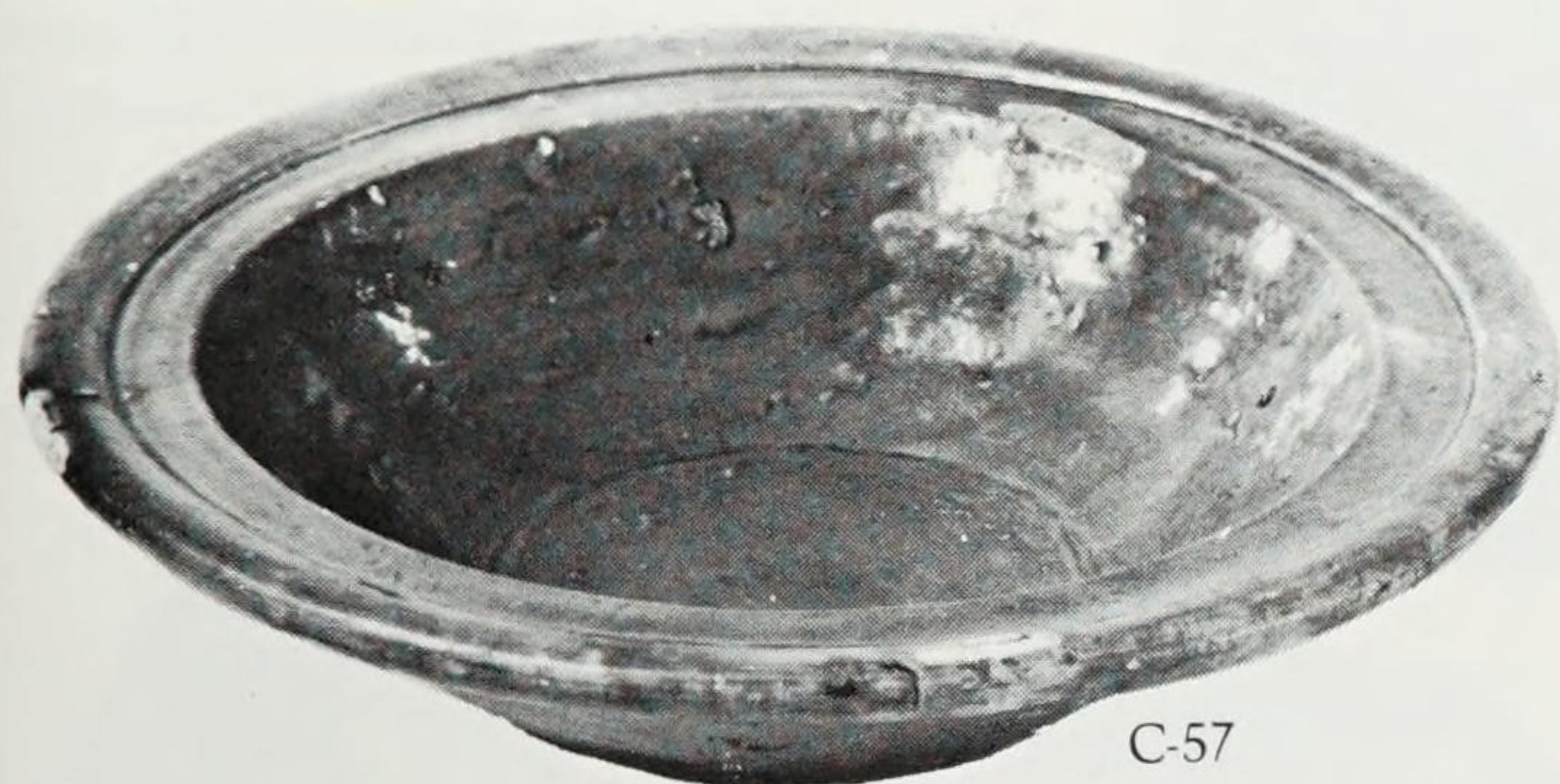
Type C vessels have red paste, often rather light in color, with a white underslip and green lead glaze. Ceramics having these attributes were found among vessels from the wreck of the *Machault*, in Restigouche Harbor (G. Long, personal communication, 1972). The wreck is dated 1760, but this is

not to be taken as an exclusive dating for the type, which may have had a much longer history.

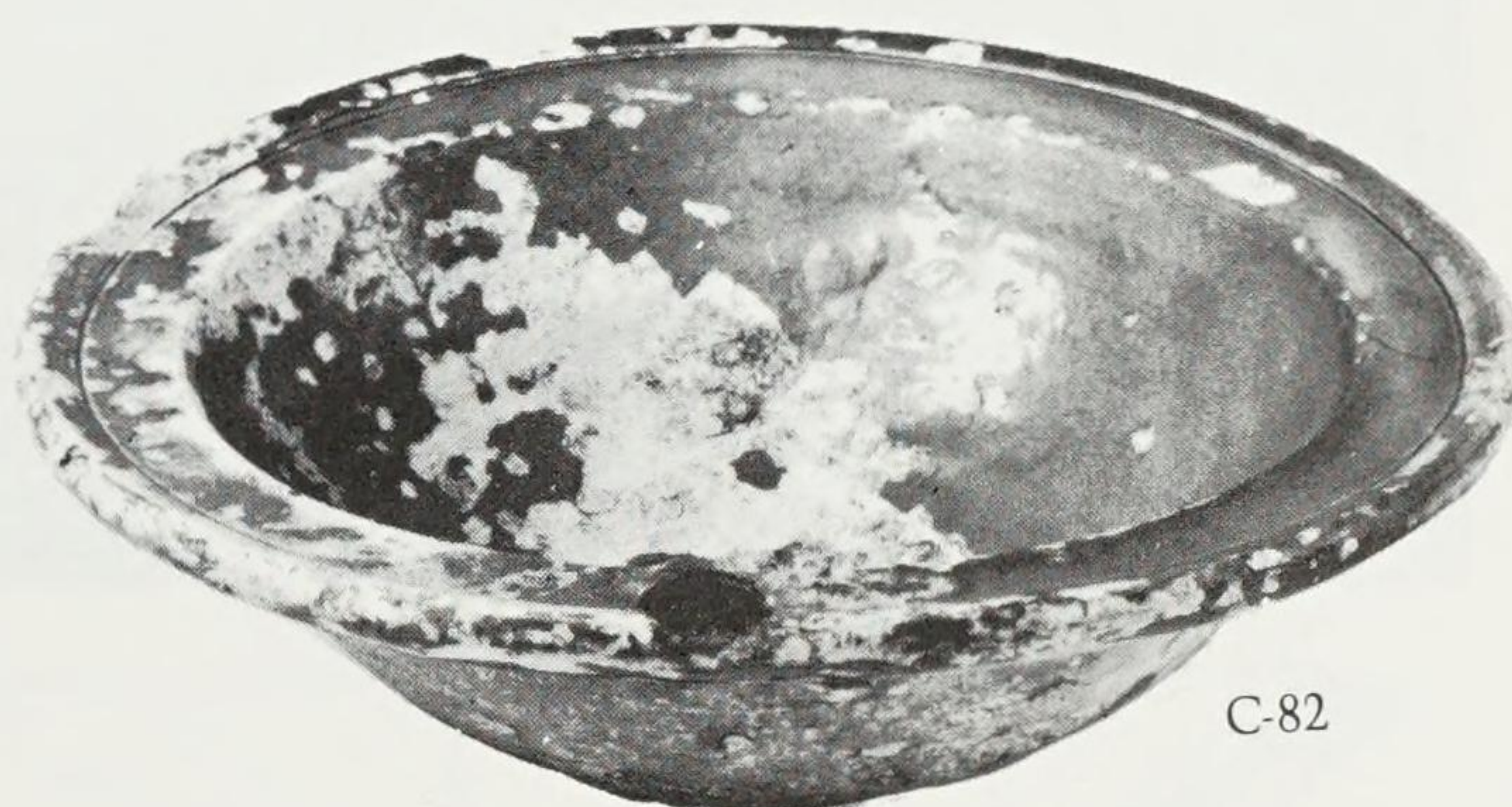
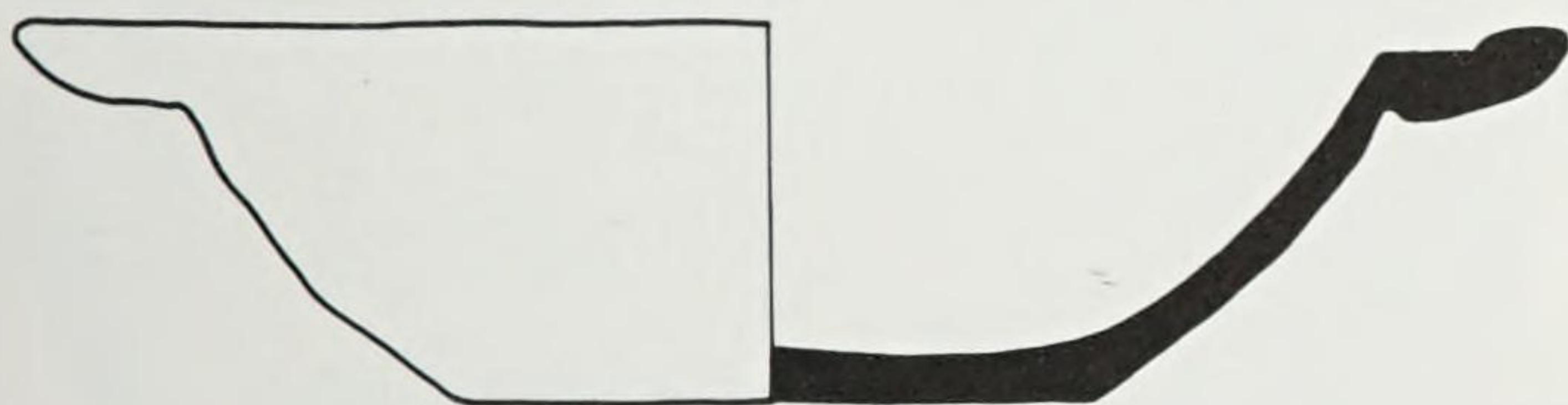
Variety 1: Bowl. This variety of deep bowl is characterized by an incised, rolled rim. The exterior is unslipped and unglazed. Five whole examples and several sherds of this variety are included in the

Tunica collection.* Diameters of the whole pieces range from 23.1 to 29.1 cm.

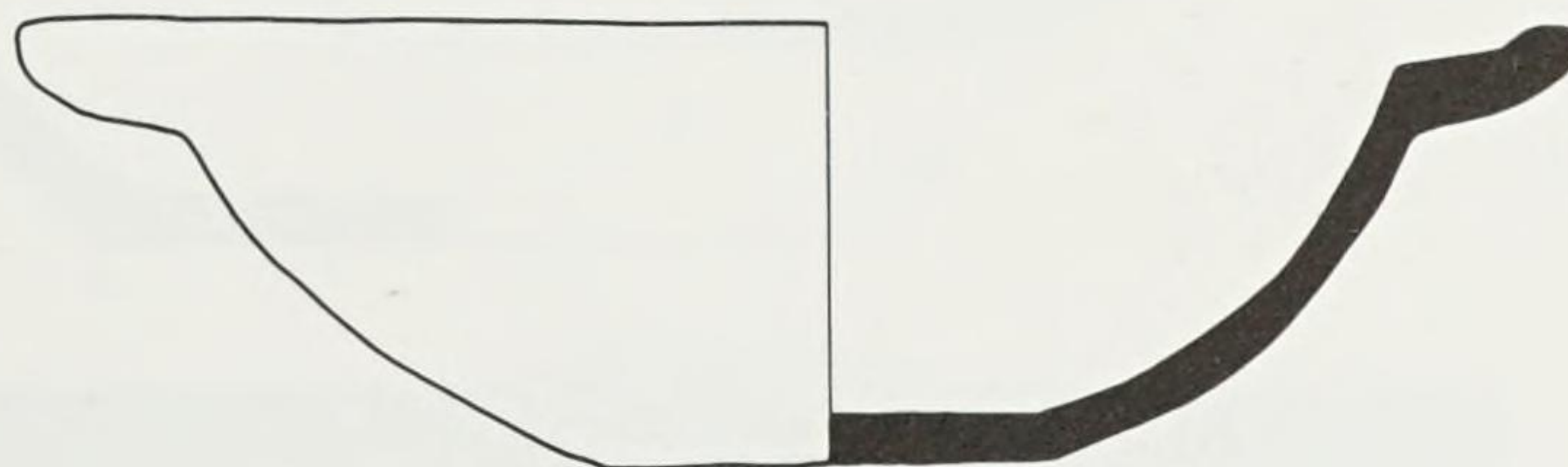
* A sixth bowl is known to have existed, but apparently it remains in the hands of the collector. It was found with the pewter porringer (M-5) described on page 160, and its significance in that context is discussed thereunder.



C-57



C-82



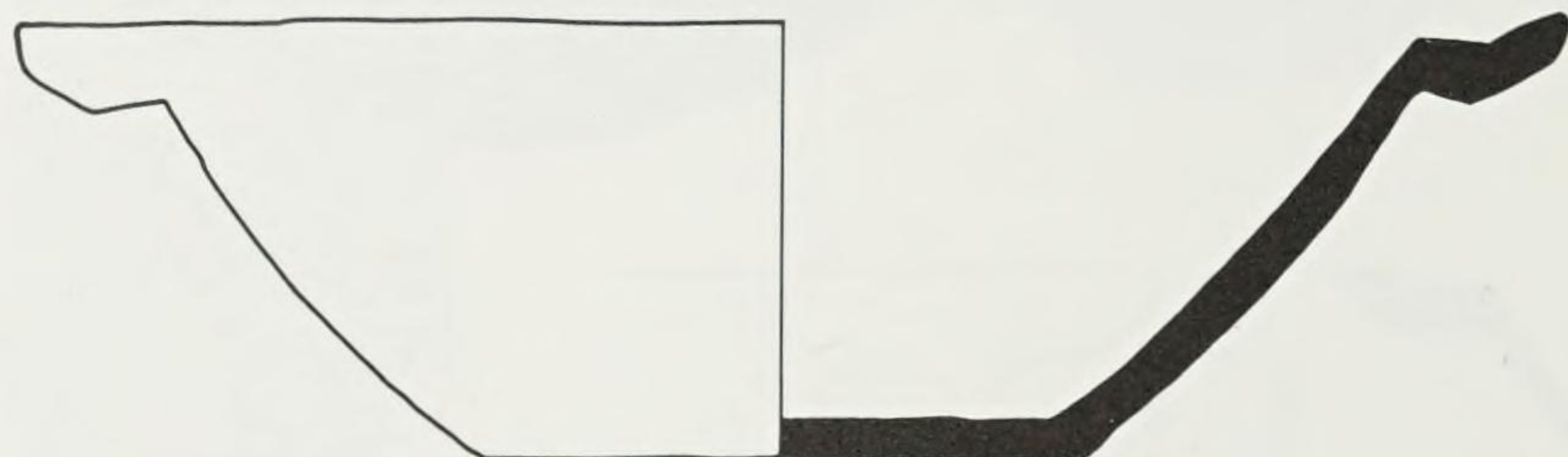
C-56



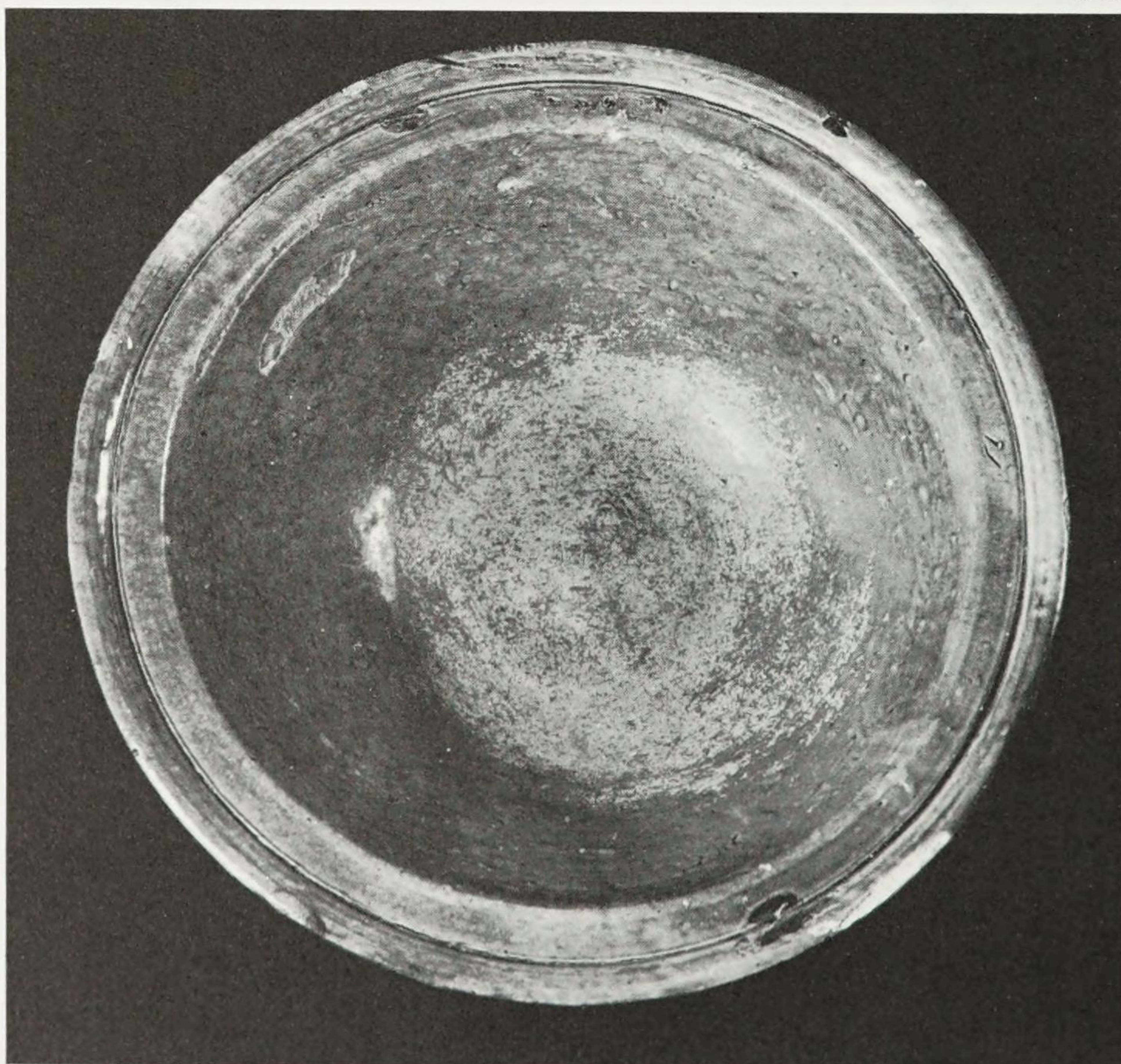


This variety has been identified as Saint-onge ware, and in fact the form is considered the most common made in the district during the eighteenth century (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971; Chapelot 1978, p. 106).^{*} Sherds from other examples of the variety have been found at Fort Beauséjour (Chapelot, *ibid.*), Fort Desha (McClurkan 1971, p. 32), and the Roma site (J.-F. Blanchette, personal communication, 1978). This variety appears to be a good marker for the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

^{*} So distinctive is this variety that the find of a single rim sherd during our initial visit to the Trudeau site in July 1972 (see p. 21) was sufficient to convince us that we were indeed at the provenience of the collection.



C-19



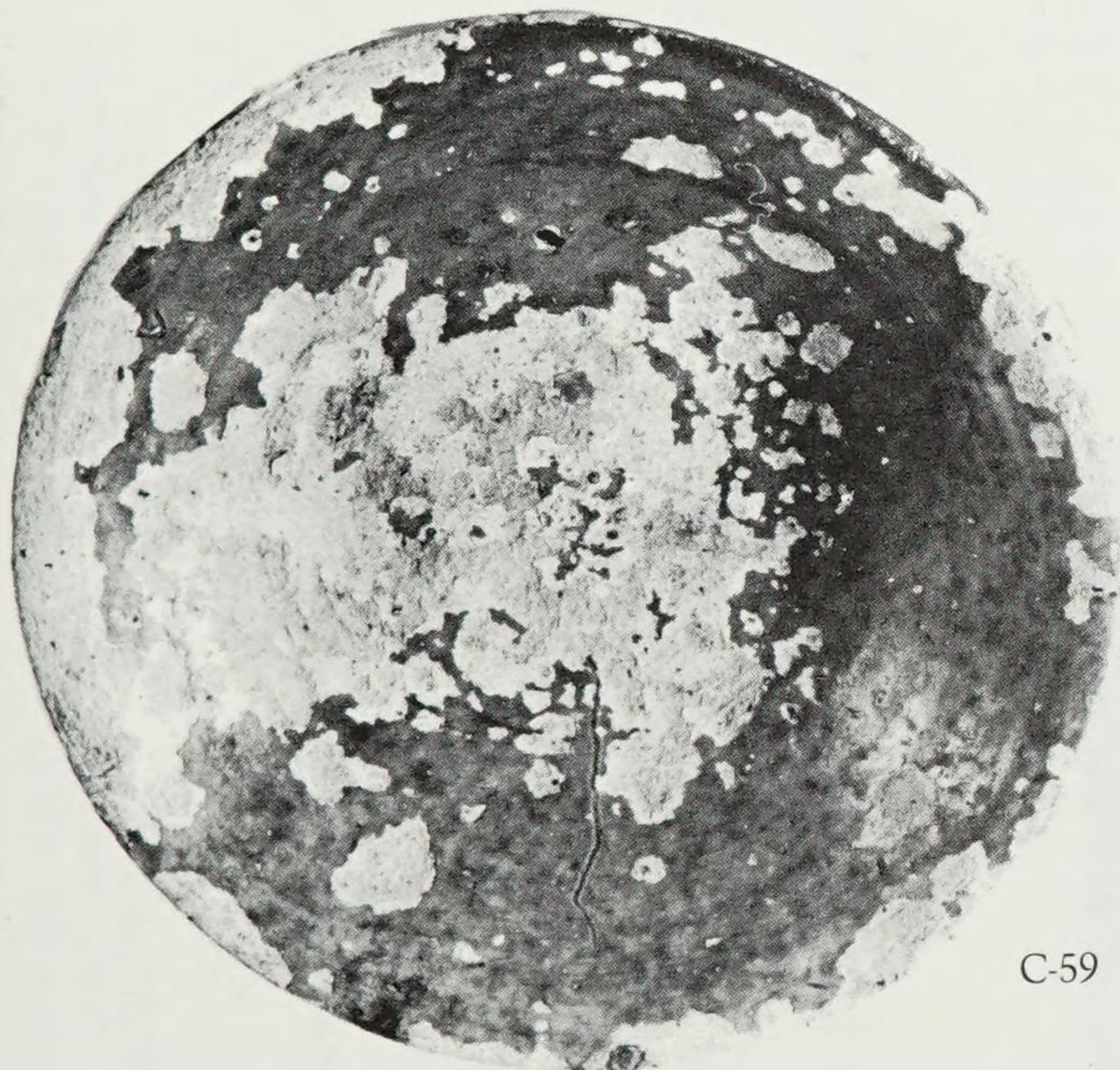
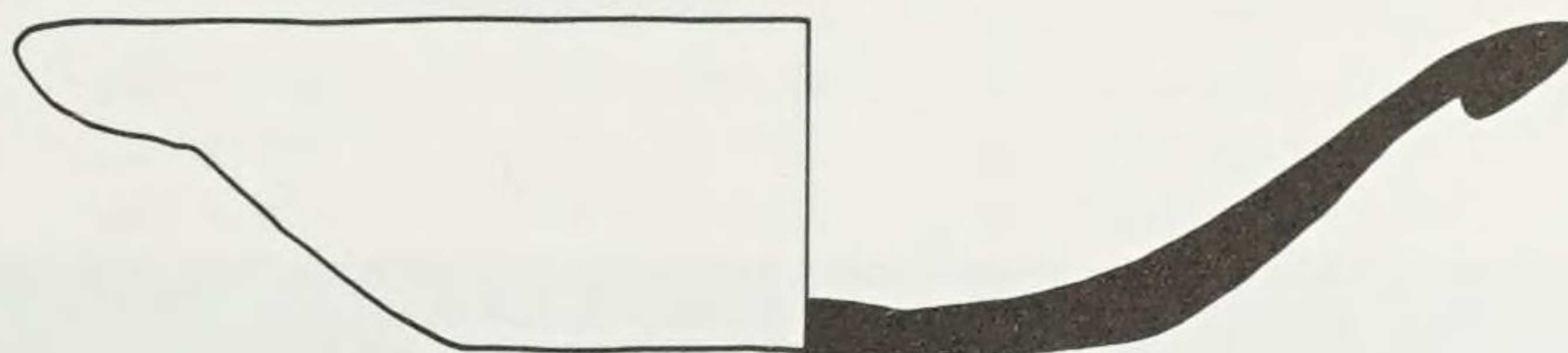
C-20

Variety 2: Shallow Bowl. Variety 2 consists of shallow bowls with rolled rims. The exteriors are unslipped and unglazed. The five examples in the collection range from approximately 22 to 27 cm in diameter (table 2).

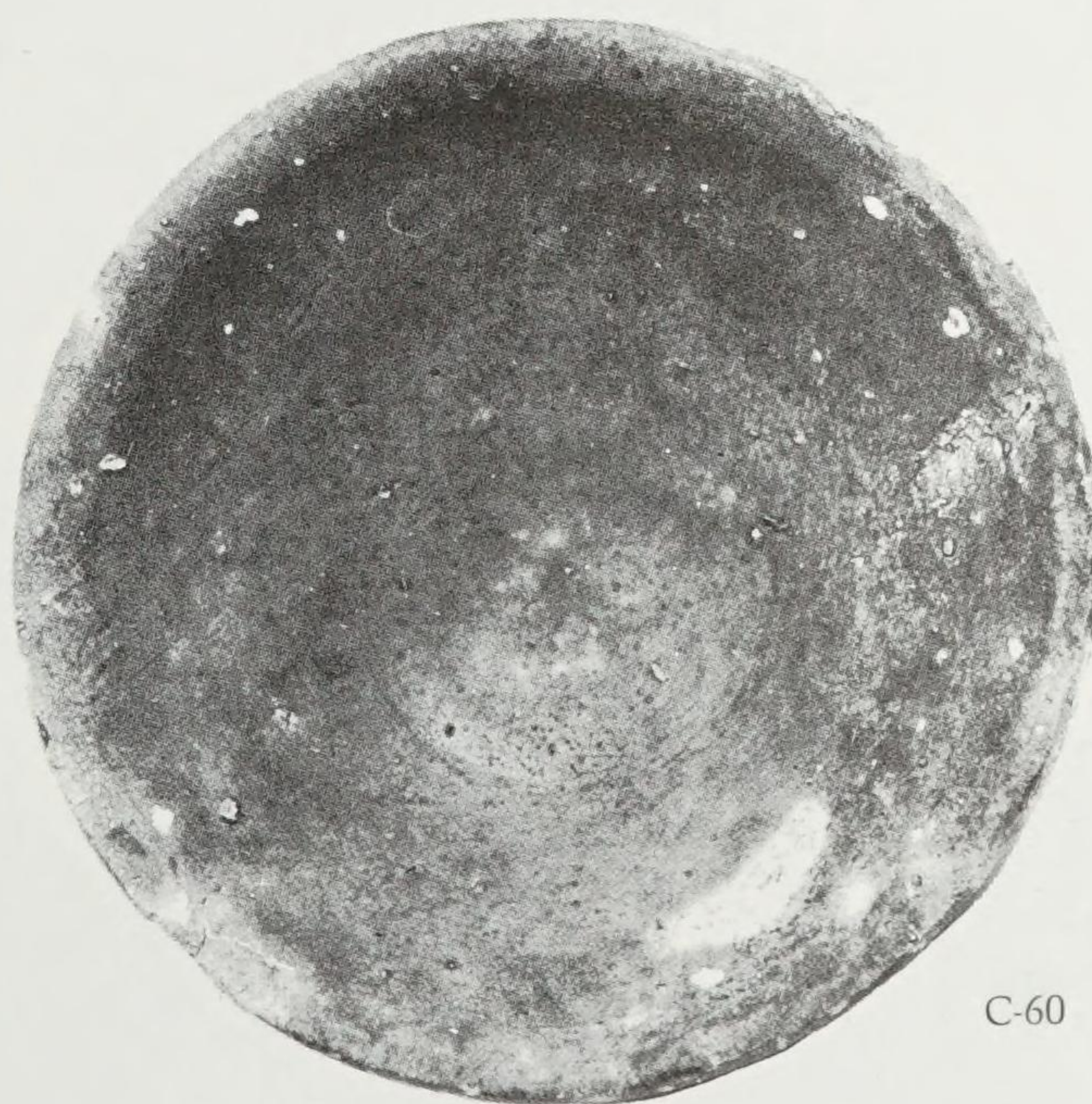
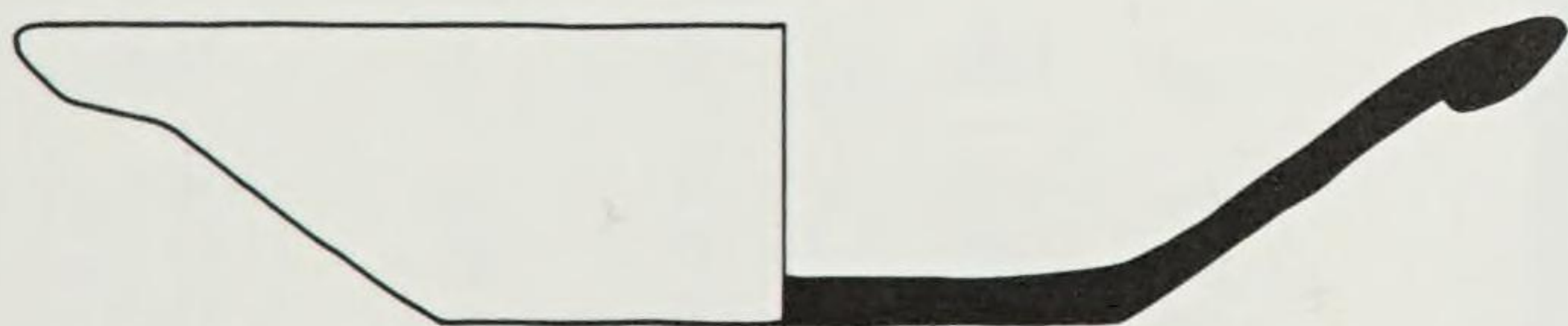
Examples of this variety have been reported from Port Dauphin, the primary occupation of which was from 1702 to 1717 (Noel R. Stowe, personal communication, 1976), and from the slightly later Roma site on Prince Edward Island (J.-F. Blanchette, personal communication, 1978).



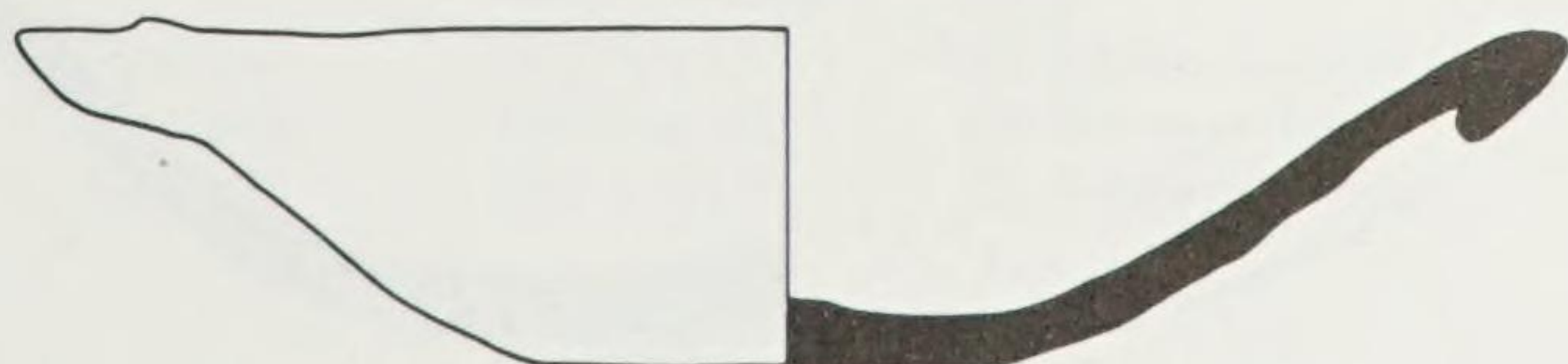
C-58

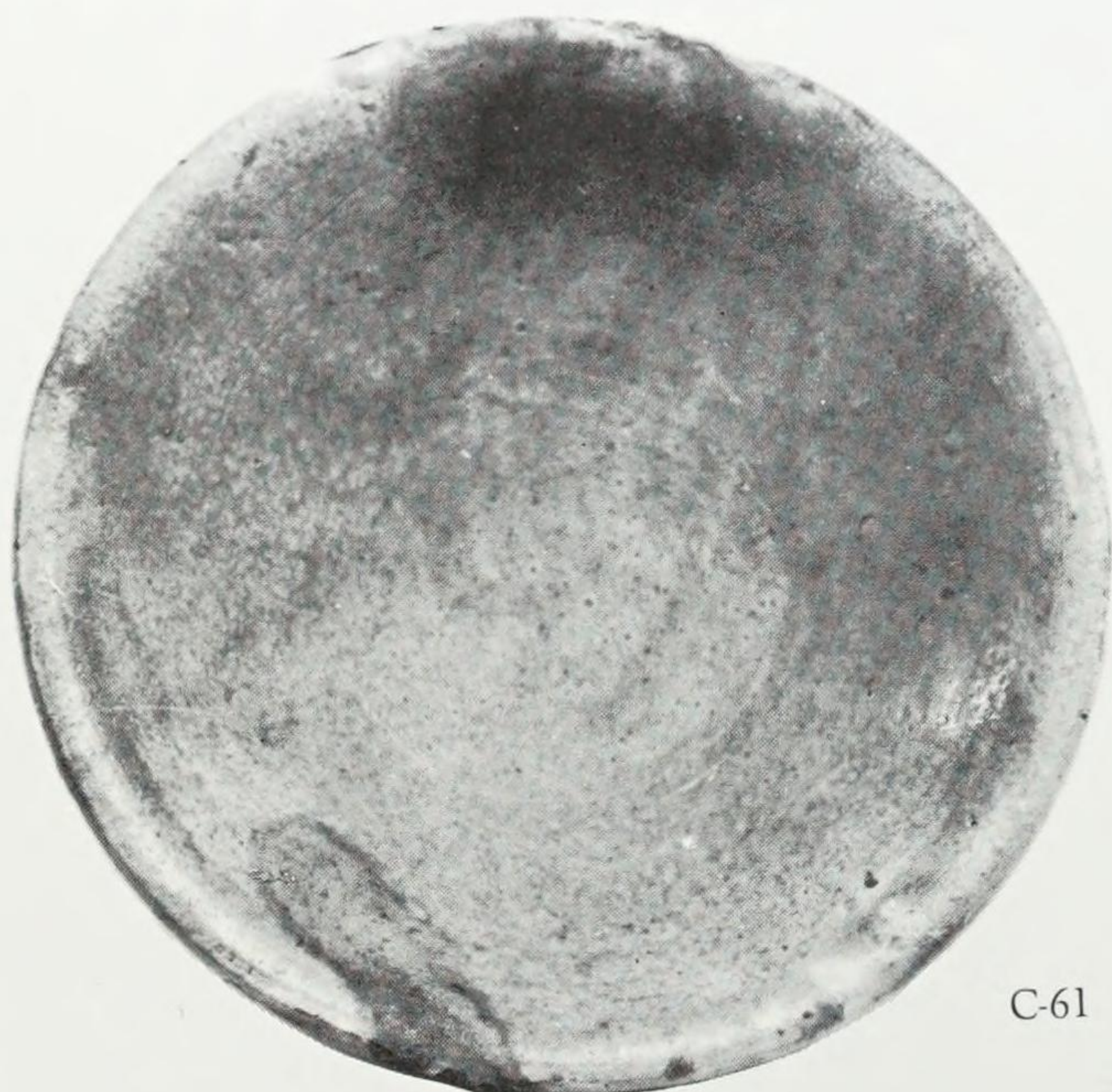


C-59

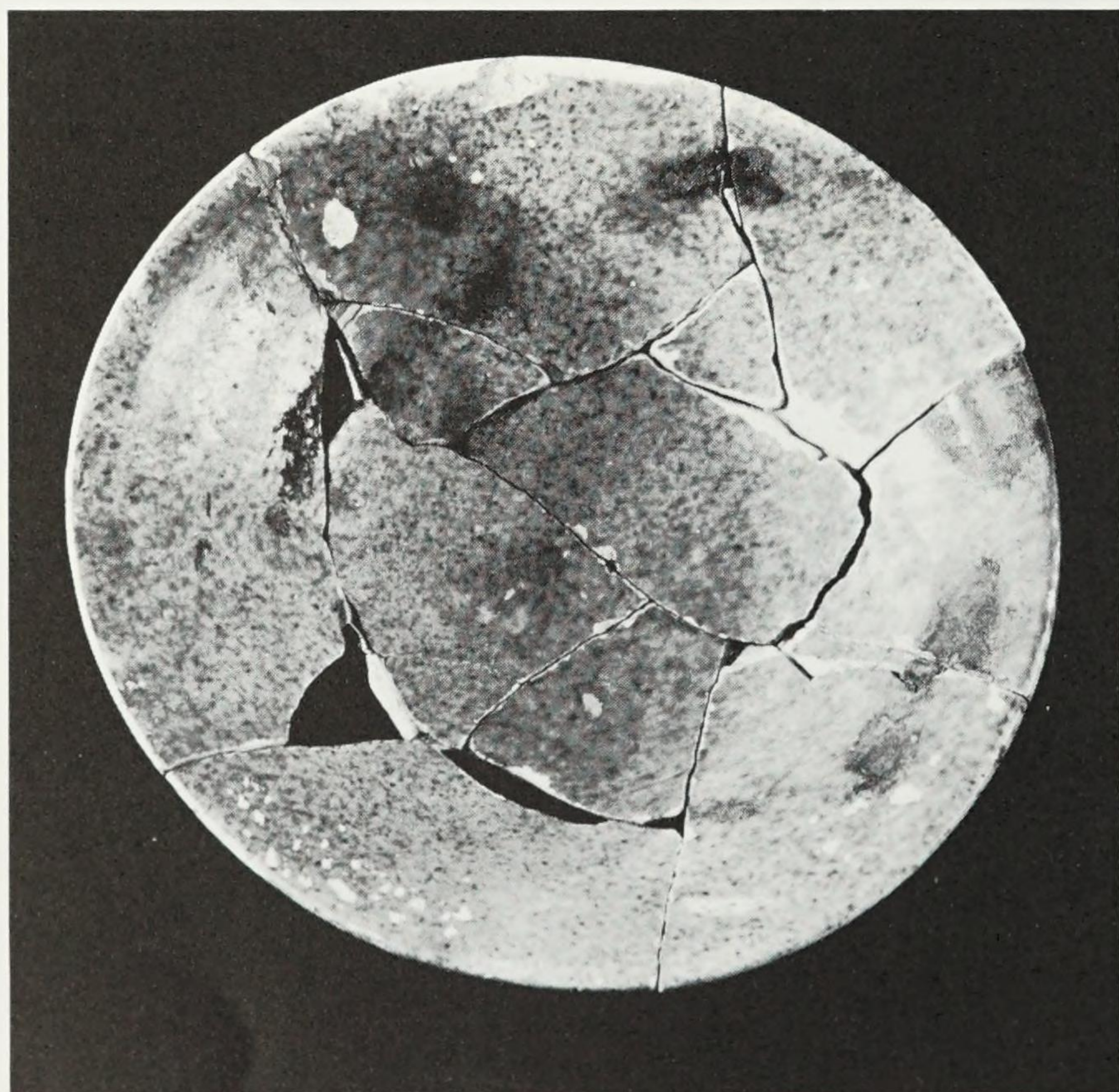
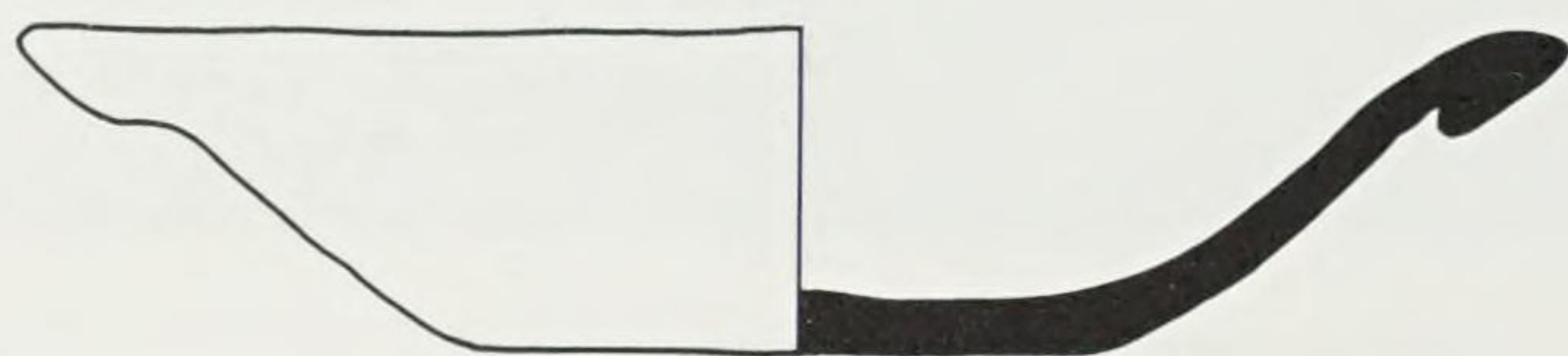


C-60





C-61



C-93

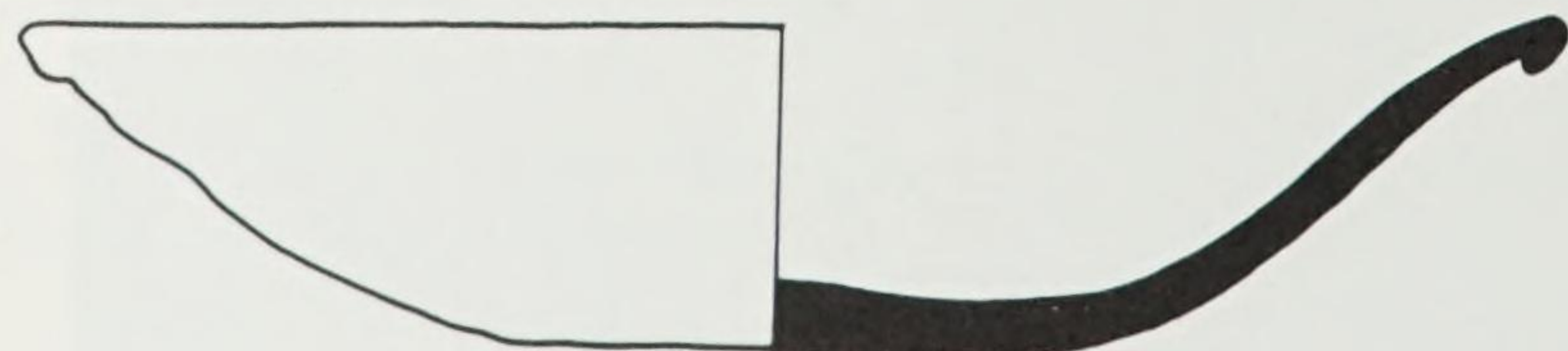


TABLE 2

Cat. no.	Type	Variety	Height▲
C-6	A	1	35 cm
C-88	A	1	31
C-7	A	2	34.2
C-50	A	3	7.9
C-51	A	3	6.4
C-52	A	3	7.5
C-53	A	3	6.8
C-55	A	3	9.5
C-4y	A	4	25.3
C-36	A	4	23
C-89	A	4	27
C-70	A	4a	7
C-15	A	5	5.8
C-22	B	1	19.5
C-23	B	1	+
C-25	B	2	5.9
C-63	B	2	5.5
C-64	B	2	6
C-65	B	2	5.4
C-94	B	2	5.8
C-83	B	3	11+
C-85	B	3	10.4
C-66	B	4	10.5
C-68	B	4	10.4
C-67	B	5	10.4
C-39	B	6	12.3
C-26	B	7	3
C-19	C	1	8.3
C-20	C	1	8.8
C-56	C	1	8.5
C-57	C	1	5.7
C-82	C	1	7.2
C-58	C	2	5.2
C-59	C	2	4.5
C-60	C	2	5.3
C-61	C	2	4.7
C-93	C	2	6
C-40	C	3	13.3
C-49	C	3	12.7
C-37	C	4	28
C-90	C	5	17.4
C-14	C	6	7.7
C-24	C	7	15.4
C-10	D	1	10.7
C-11	D	1	12.2
C-41	D	1	11.5
C-21	D	2	17.2
C-18	D	3	12.4
C-62	D	3	10.7
C-84	D	3	9.5
C-12	D	4	6.4
C-13	D	4	4.6
C-27	D	5	4
C-8	E	1	26.9
C-48	F	1	21.2
C-9	F	2	14.6
C-54	F	3	6.2

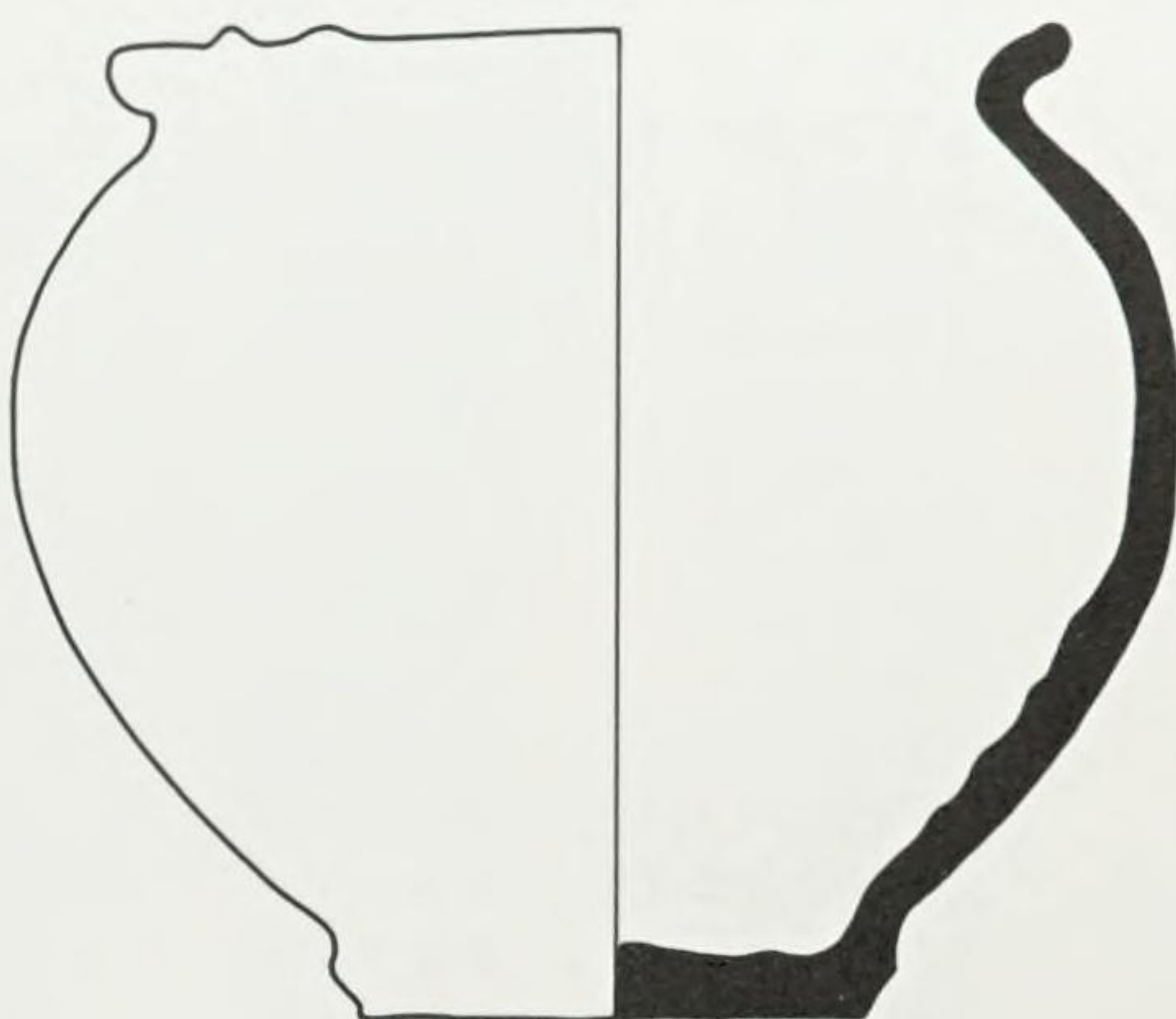
Measurements of lead-glazed earthenware in the Tunica collection

Greatest vessel diameter	Greatest rim diameter	Vessel wall thickness ●	Volume	Paste		Color		Hardness of paste
				Munsell	Descriptive	Munsell	Glaze/Surface Color Descriptive	
24.5 cm	3.4 cm	.4 cm	8740 ml	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 4/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
22.6	3.8	.4	6100	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 4/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	4.5
24	12.4	.5	9500	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 3/2 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
19.2	19.2	.5	1100	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 5/8 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
19.2	19.2	.4	850	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 5/8 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
18.6	18.6	.4	850	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 5/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
19.4	19.4	.5	1250	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 5/4 gGY	med. yellowish green	2.5
24.5	24.5	.5	2100	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 5/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	1.5
21.6	8.8	.5	5800	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 5/8 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
19	8.3	.4	3800	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5GY 5/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	1.5
22.2	8.7	.4	6400	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 5/8 GY	dk. yellowish green	5.5
5.4	2.6	.3	50	7.5YR 8/4 yYR	light pink	5GY 5/4 GY	dk. yellowish green	1.5
15.4	14.1	.4	630	7.5YR 8/4 yYR	light pink	5GY 5/6 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
14.1	10.7	.3	1700	2.5YR 7/10 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 5/10 YR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
13	9.8	.5	—	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 6/10 YR	dk. yellowish brown	5.5
20.2	20.2	.4	700	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 4/6 YR	dk. yellowish brown	1.5
20.2	20.2	.5	700	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 5/8 YR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
18.8	18.8	.4	650	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 4/8 YR	dk. yellowish brown	1.5
16.9	16.9	.3	500	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	2.5YR 5/8 rYR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
19	19	.4	580	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 4/8 YR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
29.9	29.9	.5	3000	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	7.5YR 5/8 yYR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
29.8	29.8	.5	2950	2.5YR 7/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 4/8 YR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
12.7	11.3	.3	900	2.5YR 7/10 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 5/10 YR	dk. yellowish brown	4
12.6	11	.4	900	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	7.5YR 4/4 yYR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
8.4	8.7	.5	400	5YR 7/8 YR	pale y. red	5YR 5/10 YR	dk. yellowish brown	1.5
11	2.5	.2	590	2.5YR 5/8 rYR	pale y. red	5YR 5/10 YR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
16.5	13	.4	—	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	pale y. red	2.5YR 3/6 rYR	dk. yellowish brown	2.5
28.4	28.4	.7	1600	2.5YR 6/10 rYR	orange	5GY 6/8 GY	yellowish green	2.5
29.1	19.1	.6	1750	2.5YR 7/10 rYR	orange	5GY 6/8 GY	yellowish green	2.5
28.1	28.1	.6	1500	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	orange	10GY 6/8 GY-G	yellowish green	2.5
23.1	23.1	.7	750	5Y 8/2 Y	light gray	10GY 6/6 GY-G	yellowish green	2.5
23.8	23.8	.6	950	2.5YR 7/8 rYR	lt. orange	5GY 7/8 GY	yellowish green	2.5
						10GY 6/6 GY-G	yellowish green	
21.8	21.8	.8	630	2.5YR 7/10 rYR	orange	10GY 6/6 GY-G	yellowish green	2.5
22.2	22.2	.7	700	2.5YR 6/10 rYR	orange	10GY 6/8 GY-G	yellowish green	2.5
21.4	21.4	.9	600	5YR 5/10 YR	br. orange	10GY 7/6 GY-G	yellowish green	2.5
21.4	21.4	.8	550	5YR 6/10 YR	br. orange	7.5GY 7/4 gGY	yellowish green	2.5
27.1	27.1	.6	1000	2.5YR 7/6 rYR	light red	10GY 6/6 GY-G	yellowish green	2
15.4	12.7	.5	1460	2.5YR 7/8 rYR	light red	5GY 5/8 GY	dk. yellowish green	1.5
15.7	13.5	.5	1500	2.5YR 6/10 rYR	orange	7.5GY 5/6 gGY	dk. yellowish green	1.5
17	10.1	.5	2700	5YR 7/6 YR	light red	2.5G 7/4 yG	yellowish green	1.5
10.9	9	.4	900	5YR 6/6 YR	light gray	5GY 4/4 GY	yellowish green	3.5
27.3	27.3	.7	1400	2.5YR 6/10 rYR	orange	7.5Y 8/4 gY	greenish yellow	2.5
						5YR 5/8 YR	yellowish brown	
11.4	7	.5	800	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	orange	5GY 8/4 GY	lt. yellowish green	2.5
						2.5YR 5/8 rYR	brownish orange	
13.5	12.1	.7	900	2.5YR 6/6 rYR	lt. orange	5Y 6/6 Y	lt. greenish yellow	3.5
14.5	12.8	.6	1150	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	lt. orange	2.5GY 5/2 yGY	brownish green	2.5
12.7	11.2	.5	950	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	lt. orange	2.5Y 6/6 rY	lt. brownish yellow	4.5
22.6	19.5	.6	4100	2.5YR 6/8 rYR	lt. orange	5Y 5/6 Y	lt. greenish yellow	3.5
34.5	34.5	.7	3700	2.5YR 6/10 rYR	orange	2.5GY 5/4 yGY	yellowish green	2.5
30.2	30.2	.7	3100	5YR 6/8 YR	lt. orange	2.5GY 6/2 yGY	brownish green	2.5
29.8	29.8	.7	2700	5YR 7/8 YR	lt. orange	2.5Y 5/6 rY	yellowish brown	2.5
						10YR 5/8 YR-Y	yellowish brown	
32	32	.9	1800	2.5YR 7/10 rYR	lt. orange	5Y 5/6 Y	lt. greenish yellow	2.5
19	19	.5	600	5YR 6/8 YR	lt. orange	10YR 5/4 YR-Y	lt. yellowish brown	2.5
15.5	15.5	.5	—	5YR 7/10 YR	lt. orange	10YR 5/6 YR-Y	lt. yellowish brown	1.5
17	16	.5	3050	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	7.5Y 8/4 gY	lt. yellow	1.5
						2.5GY 6/2 yGY	dk. brownish green	
						5G 7/6 G	greenish blue	
						10RP 5/4 RP-R	purple	
14	11.5	.5	1700	2.5YR 7/8 rYR	light red	5GY 4/4 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
18.3	15.5	.5	2600	2.5Y 8/2 rY	light gray	5GY 4/4 GY	dk. yellowish green	2.5
21.3	21.3	.4	900	5YR 7/8 YR	light red	5GY 5/4 GY	dk. yellowish green	1.5

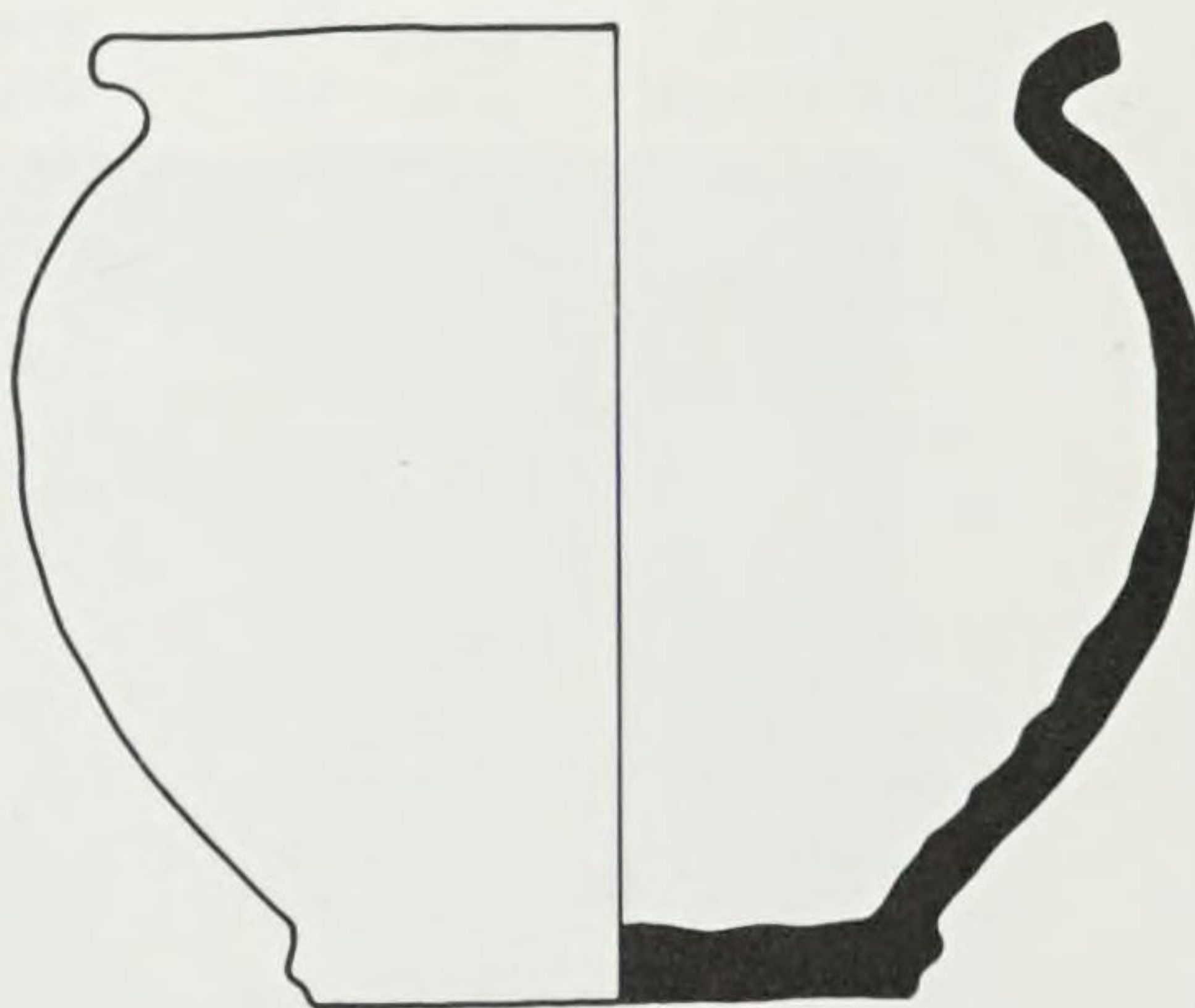
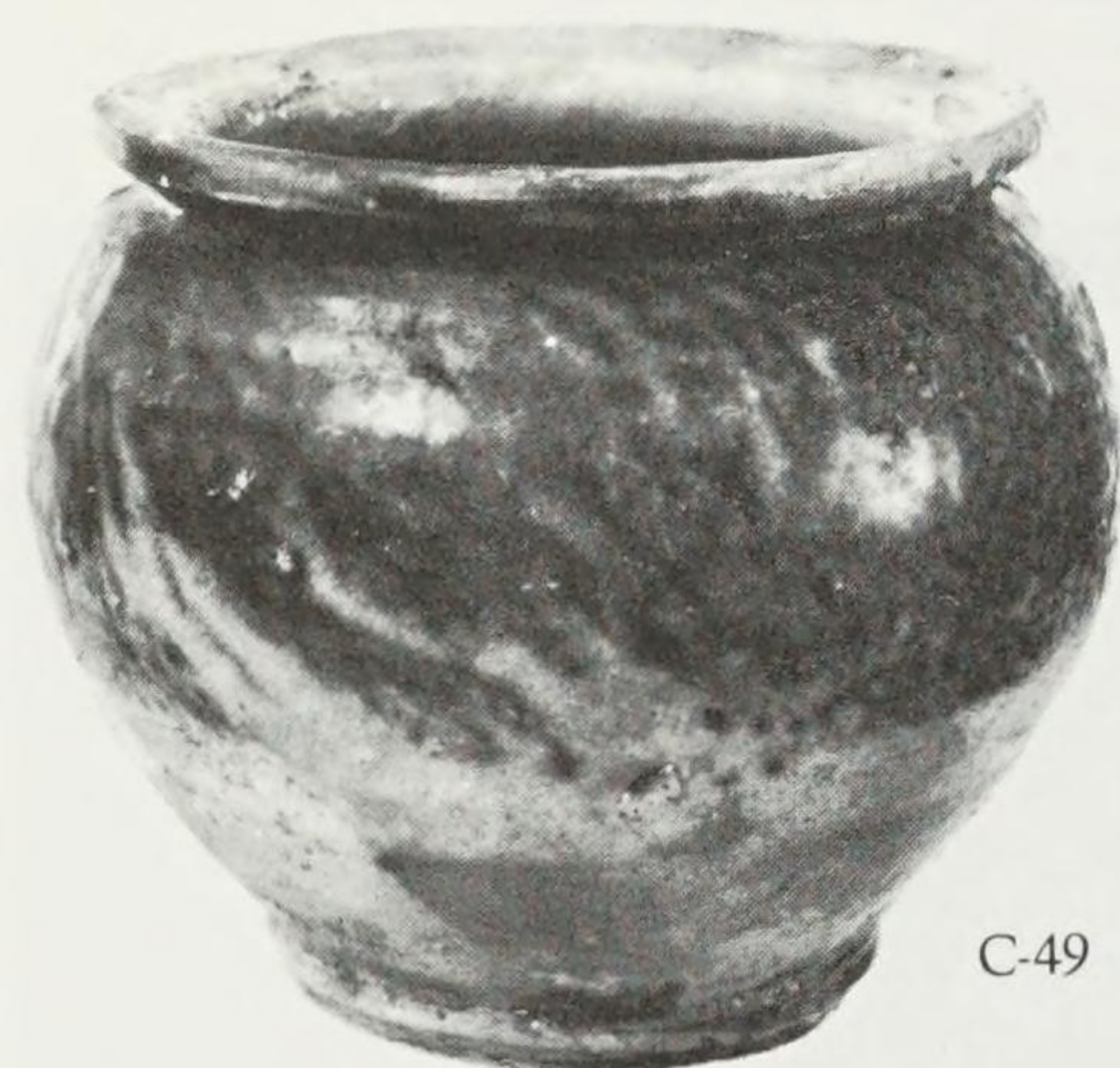
▲ Height is taken from base to rim, regardless of appendages.

● Approximate in so far as possible to determine from whole vessels.

+ Incomplete vessel.



Variety 3: Pot. Two handleless pots, both approximately 15.5 cm in diameter and 13 cm high, comprise Variety 3. The upper half of the exterior of each has a white underslip and a dark green glaze. The lower half of each is unslipped and unglazed. The interiors are fully covered with a light yellowish-green glaze (C-40, C-49).



Variety 4: Pitcher. The example of Variety 4 is a large pitcher with a ribbed handle and a wide mouth, standing 28 cm high. There are two circumferential incisions at the base and four on the neck. A wide rib runs around the neck at the level where it is joined by the handle. A white slip and light green glaze cover most of the exterior on the neck; the rest of the exterior and the interior are unslipped and unglazed (C-37).

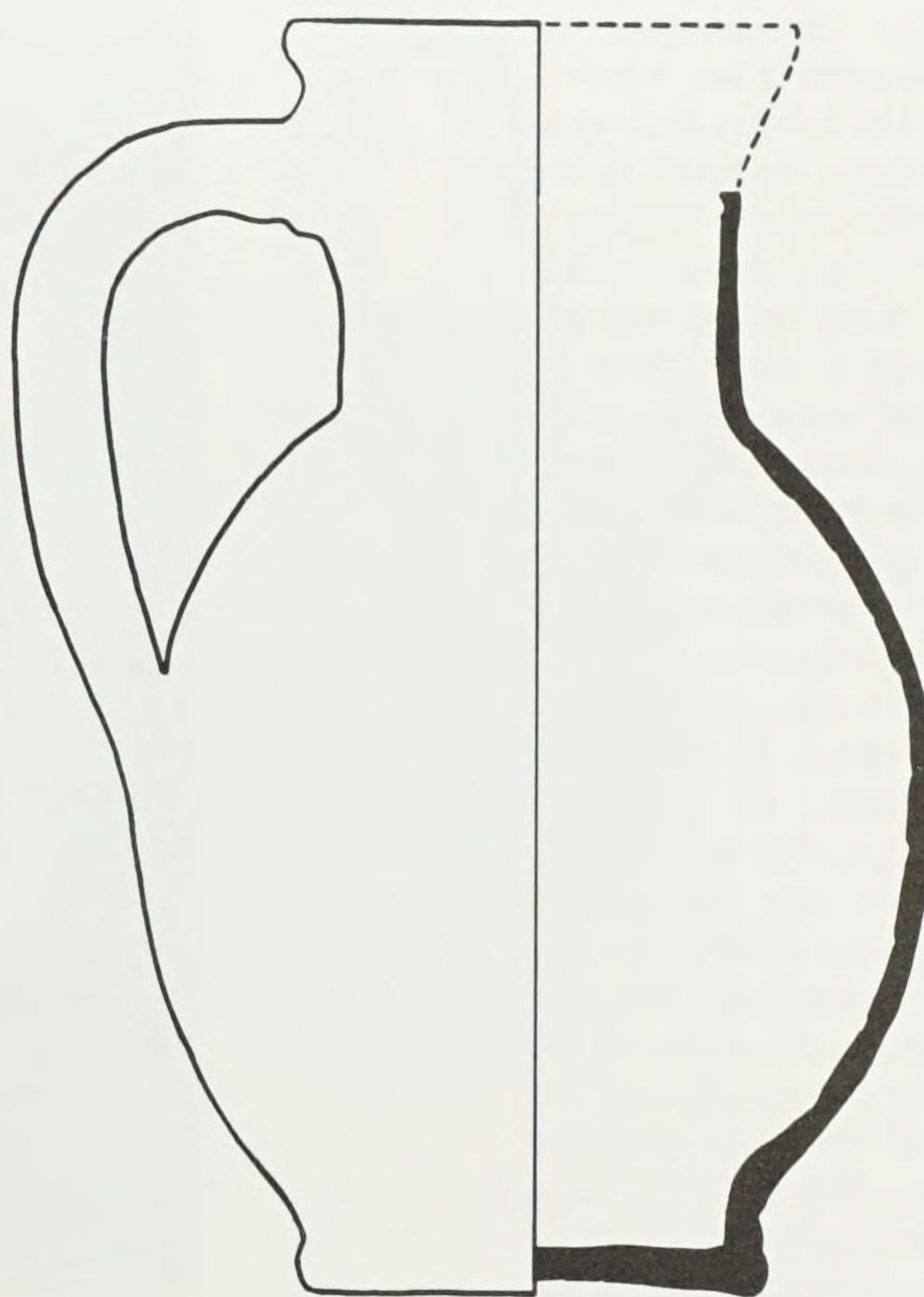
This form is another example of a *pichet* (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 187).

Variety 5: Small Pitcher. The example of Variety 5 is a small pitcher, completely slipped and glazed on both exterior and interior, standing 17.4 cm high. A handle fragment from another vessel of this variety is also in the collection. The glaze was very hastily applied and is a light yellow-green with splotches of darker color (C-90).

A very similar pitcher is illustrated in Chardin's *La Garde Attentive* (about 1747) (see p. 51).



C-37

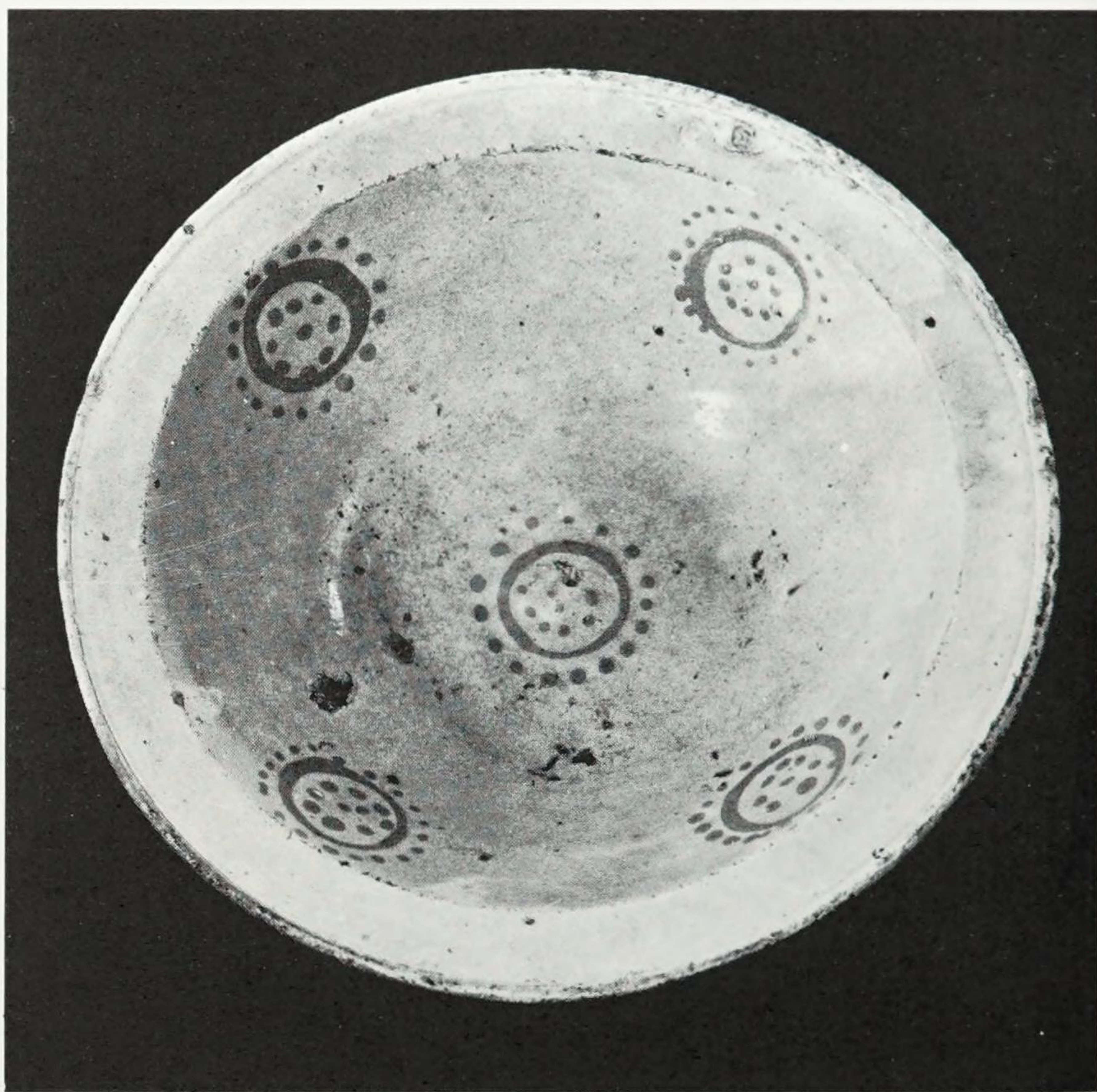


C-90



Variety 6: Slipware Bowl. The form of this bowl is very similar to the bowls of Variety 1 of this type. The examples in the Tunica collection consist of one whole vessel and one sherd. The bowl is 27.3 cm in diameter. It differs from the bowls of Variety 1 in the pale green color of its glaze and in its decoration. The decoration consists of a circle-and-dot motif, drawn with a light brown slip, once in the center of the base of the bowl and repeated four times around the sloping interior sides. The exterior is unglazed. The sherd (C-97) is from a similar vessel, but the circle-and-dot motif is slightly different in arrangement and is drawn with a darker brown slip.

This variety is believed to have come from the Saintonge district (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971; Cuisenier and Chapelot 1975, nos. 285, 287, 301; Chapelot 1978, pp. 108, 109). Although circle-and-dot decorated slipware was very popular in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, French examples do not seem to have been generally exported to North America, and few intact examples are known (Webster 1969, p. 3). Fragments of vessels have been found in the excavations at the Fortress of Louisbourg (Webster 1969, pp. 5, 6; Marwitt 1967, p. 59), Place Royale, Quebec (Michel Gaumond, personal communication, 1979) and at Port Dauphin (N. R. Stowe, personal communication, 1976).

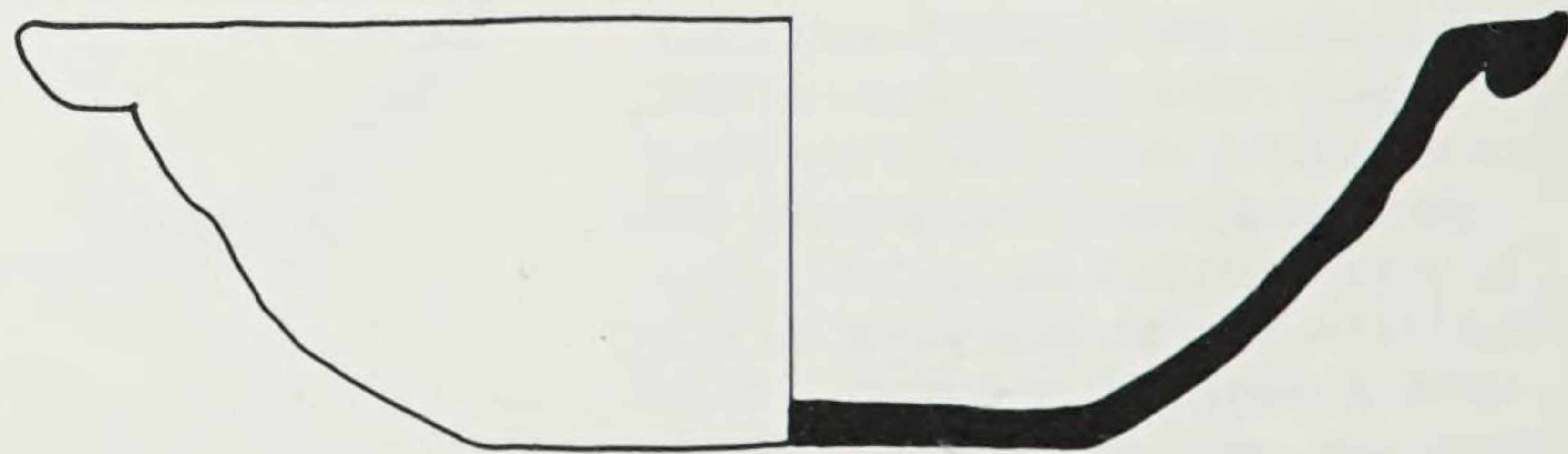


C-14



C-97

1:1



Variety 7: Small, Doubled-handled

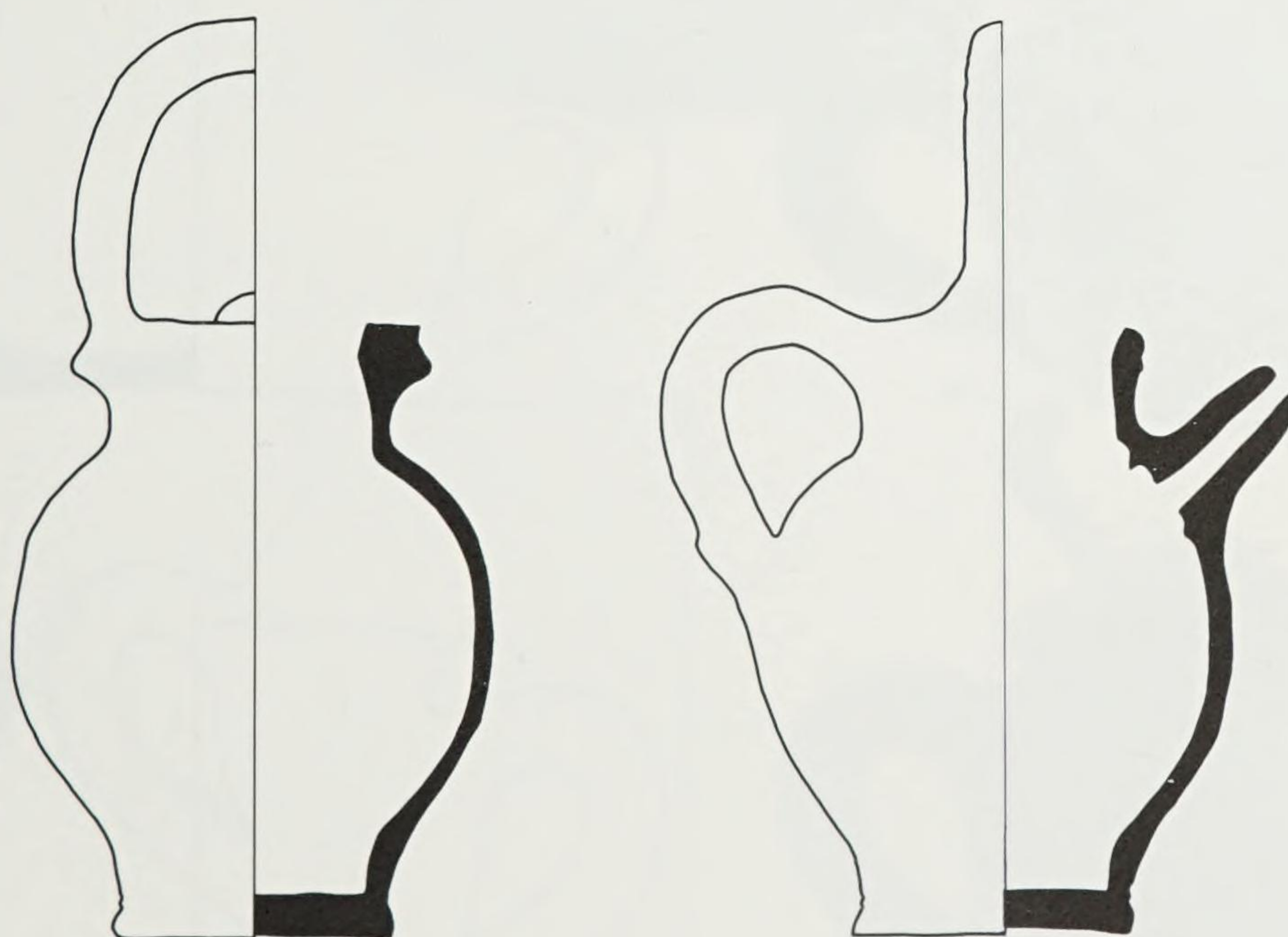
Pitcher. This small, double-handled, slipware pitcher is the single example of Variety 7 in the collection. It is 15.4 cm in height, 23 cm including the handle. The handles are perpendicular to one another, and a spout is on the shoulder of the vessel. The upper half of the exterior is slipped, decorated with a brown circle-and-dot motif, and then glazed with a light green lead glaze. The rest of the exterior and the interior are unslipped and unglazed. There is a double incision near the base.

This vessel has been identified as Saint-onge ware (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971; see also Cuisenier and Chapelot 1975, no. 301). The circle-and-dot motif is similar to that of bowl C-14 and to fragments of slipware from the Fortress of Louisbourg (Webster 1969, pp. 5, 6).

Vessels of this special form were employed as "field pots" (J.-F. Blanchette, personal communication, 1978), i.e., as containers to carry refreshment to the field or vineyard (Tardieu 1964, p. 139).



C-24



TYPE D

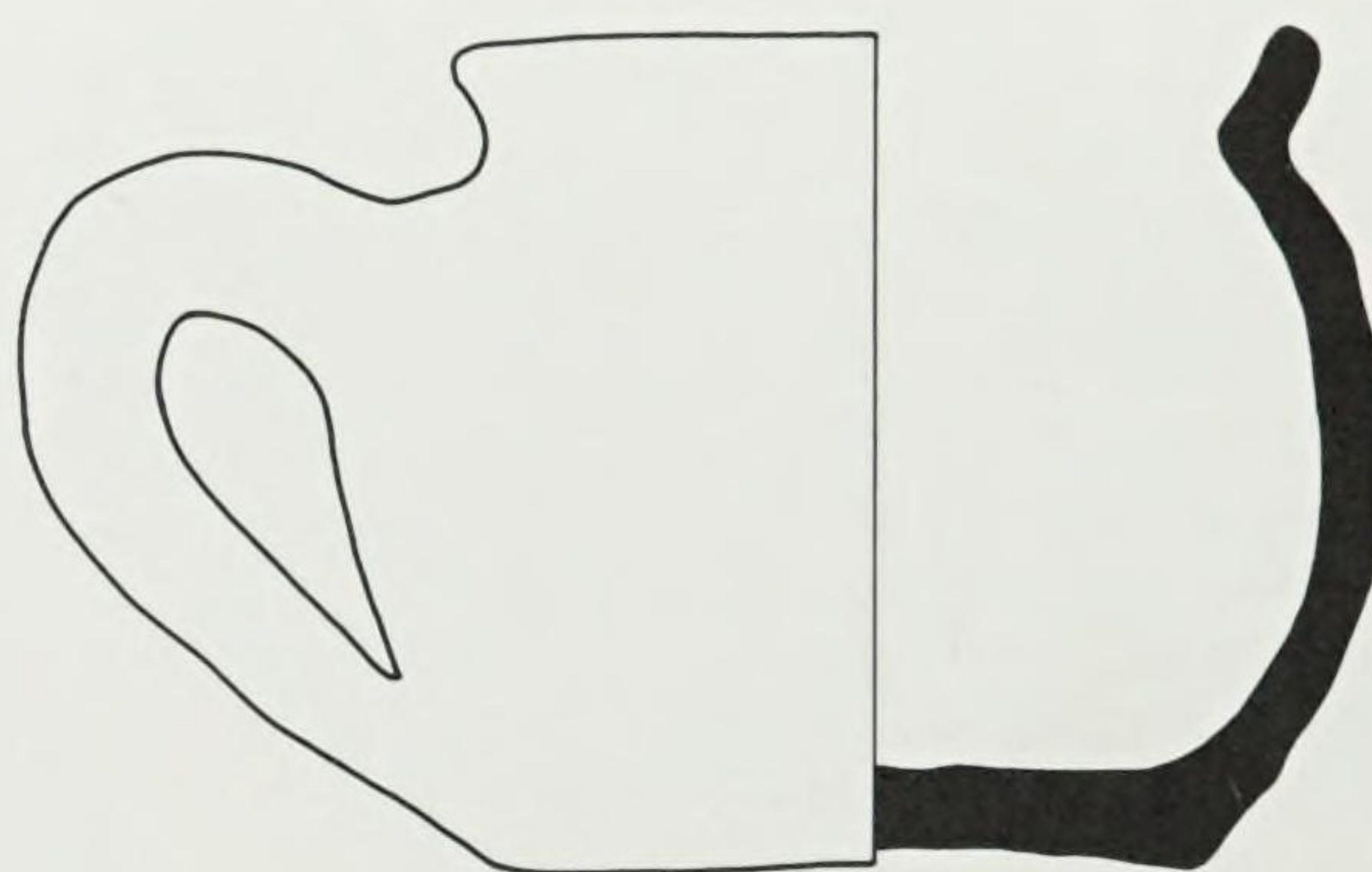
Type D vessels have a red paste, usually dark or brick red, no underslip, and a greenish-brown glaze.

Variety 1: Single-handled Pot. Each of the three examples of Variety 1 in the collection has a single handle and is glazed both inside and out. The pots range from 10.7 to 12.2 cm in height. In form, they are similar to Type B, Variety 4.

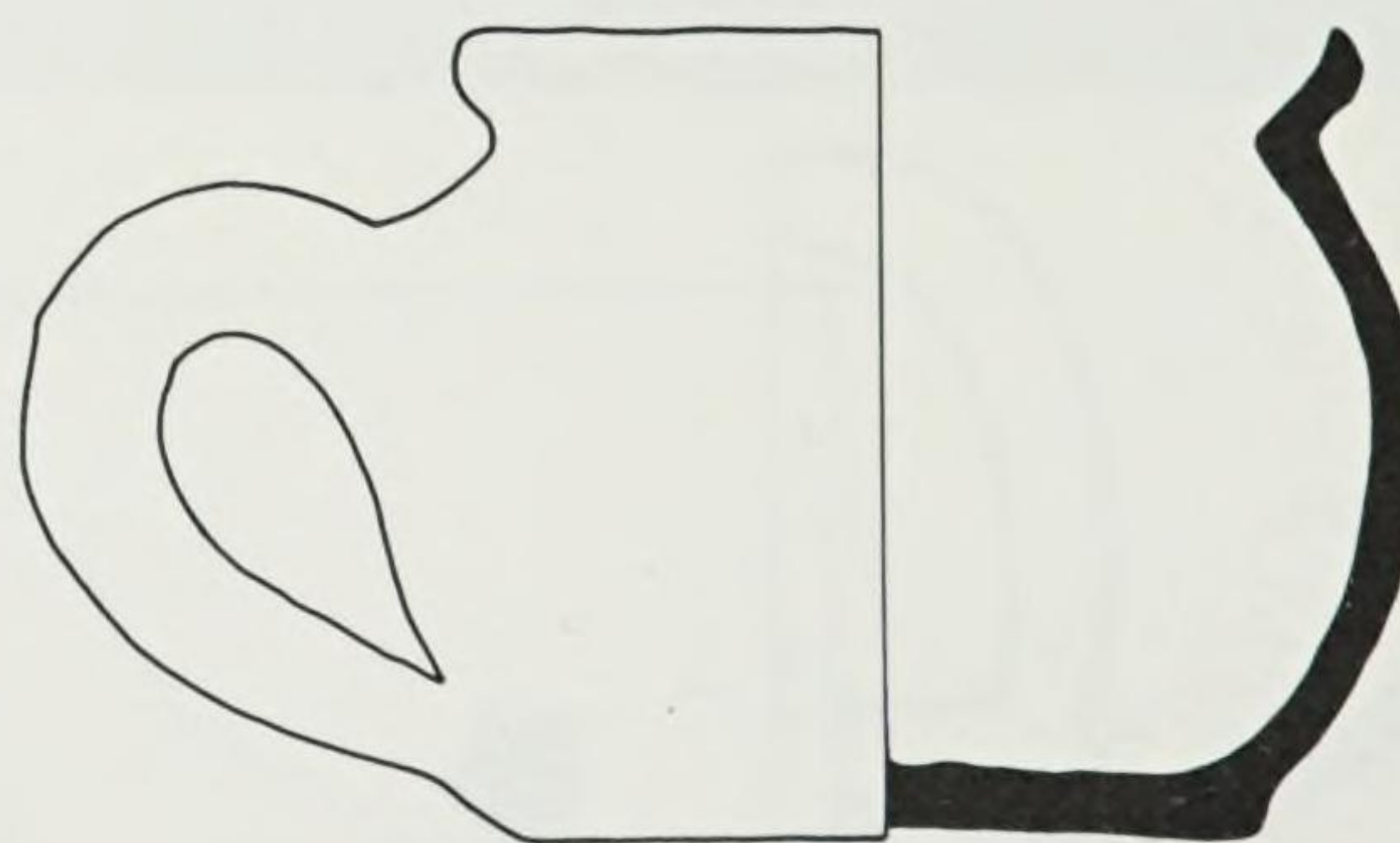
These pots (*pots à une anse*) were used for many purposes: cooking, storage, chamber pots, and perhaps as large mugs (e.g., note the use of a similar pot in the painting *Le Bénédicité* by Maes, illustrated on p. 55). The *pot à une anse* was manufactured during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 208), and examples with a similar form are known from the Fortress of Louisbourg (ibid., p. 287).



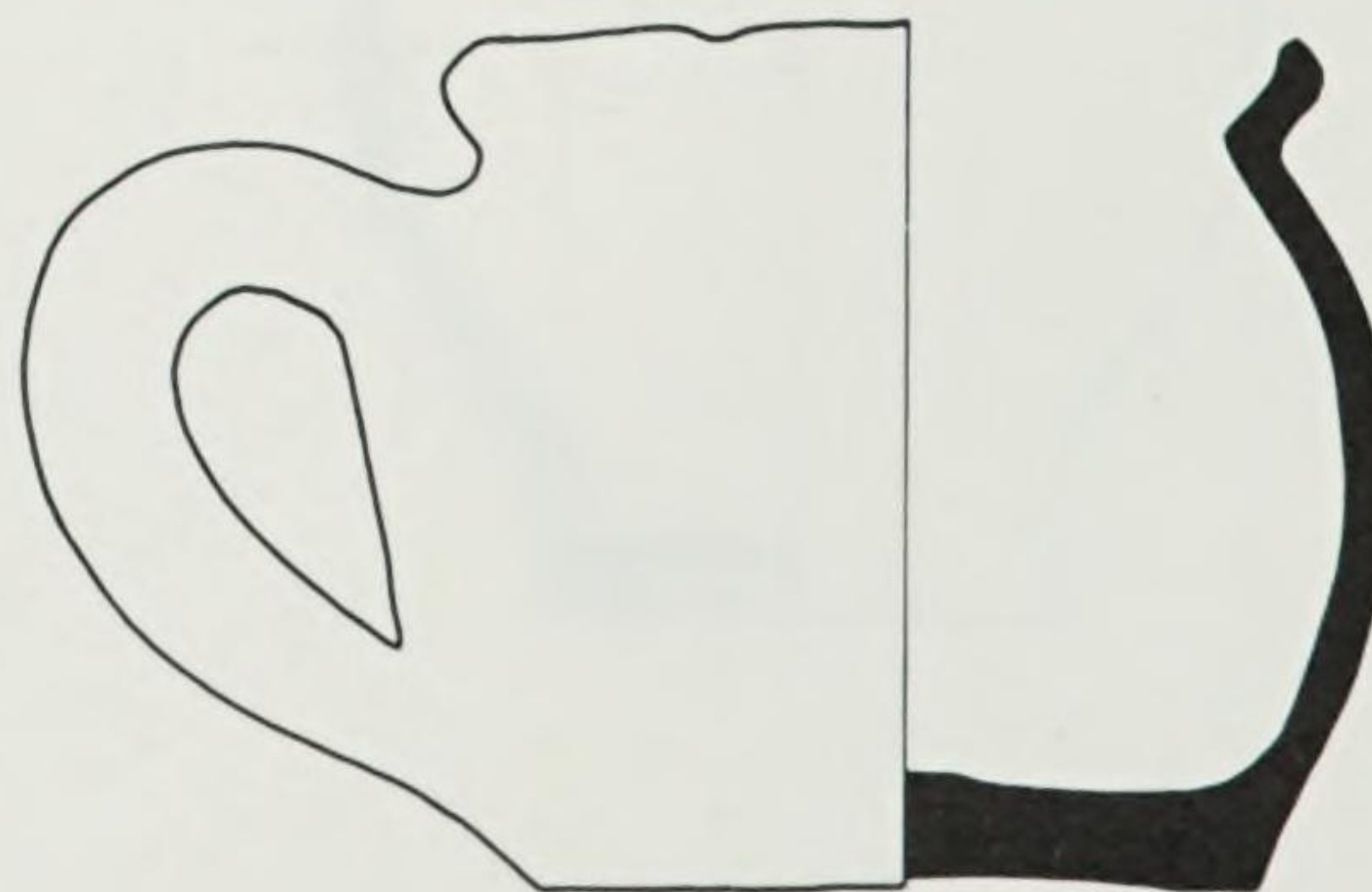
C-11



C-10



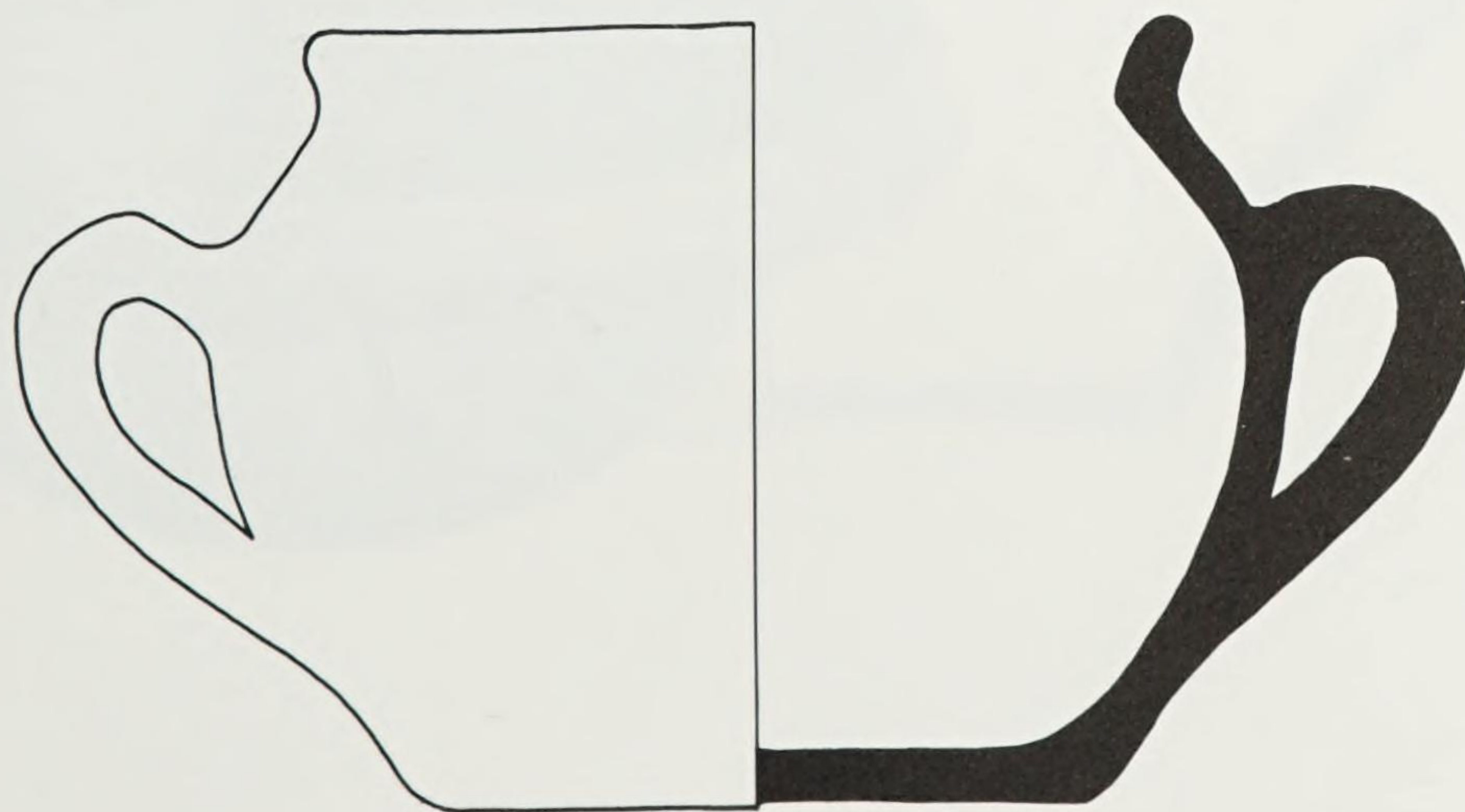
C-41



Variety 2: Large Double-handled Pot. This pot is 17.2 cm high and is glazed on both the interior and exterior. It was probably intended for cooking or storage (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 208) and may have had a lid.

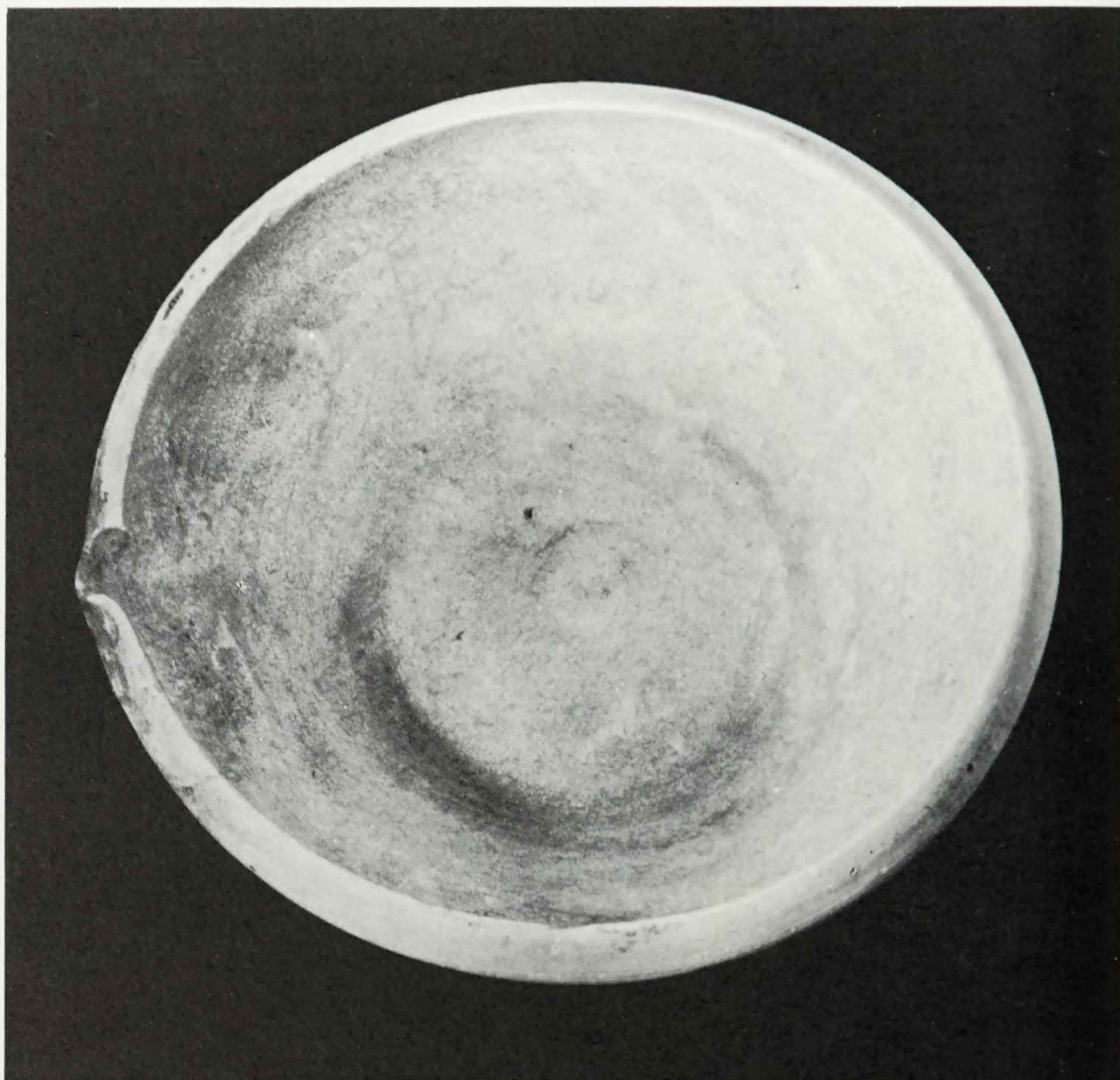


C-21



Variety 3: Basin. Variety 3 describes a basin-shaped bowl with a heavy reinforced rim and a pouring spout. The three examples in the collection range from 29.8 to 34.5 cm in diameter. Only the interiors and rims are glazed. These basins are similar in form to Type B, Variety 3.

Other *terrines à bec verseur* of this variety have been recovered from pre-1740 contexts at Fort Michilimackinac (Miller and Stone 1970, pp. 56, 57). Similar basins, but with a lighter paste color like Type A, were found in the *Machault* which sank in Restigouche Harbor in 1760 (Barton 1977, p. 53, fig. 7).



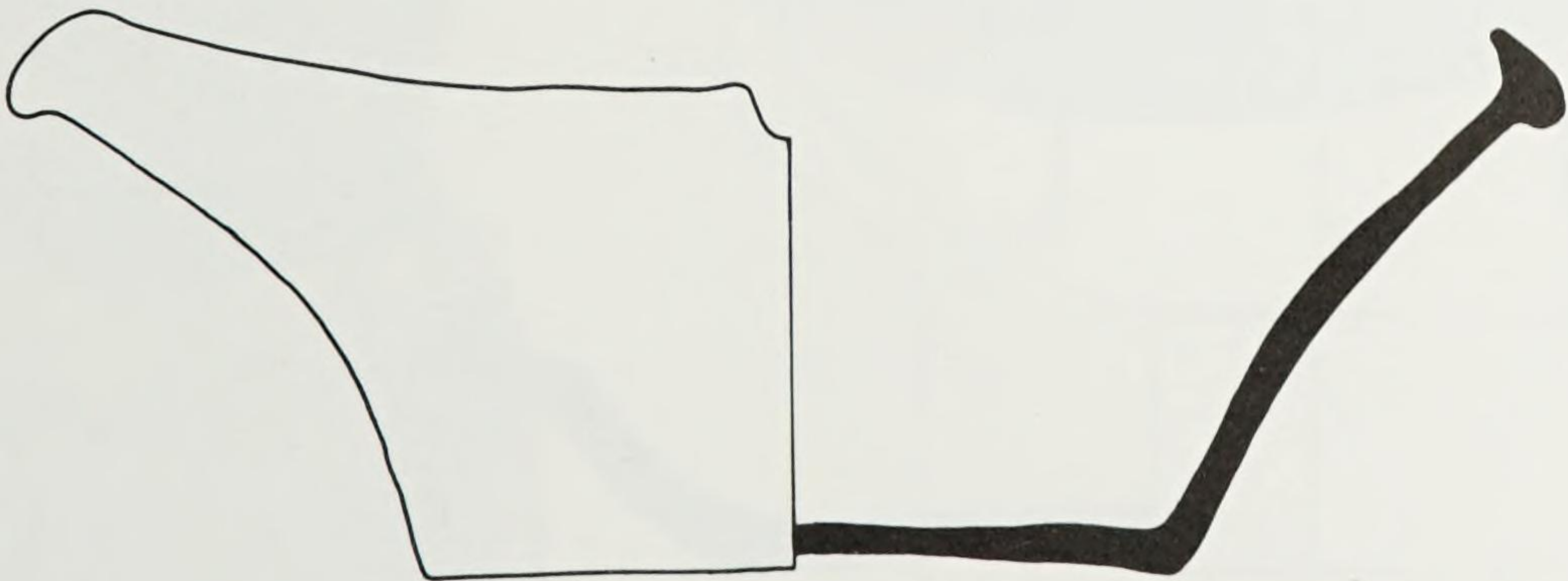
C-84



C-62

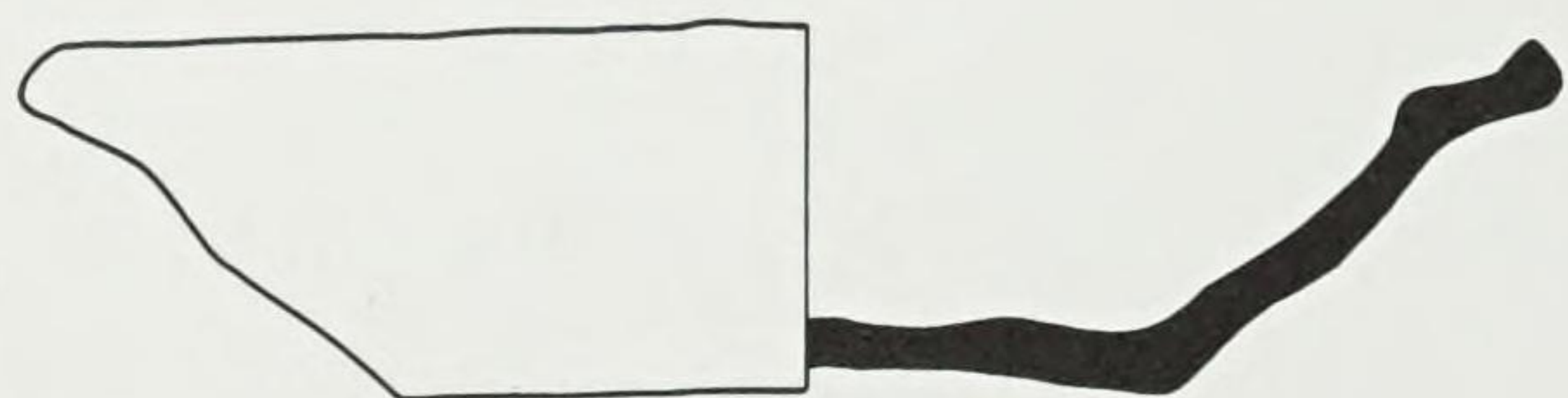


C-18

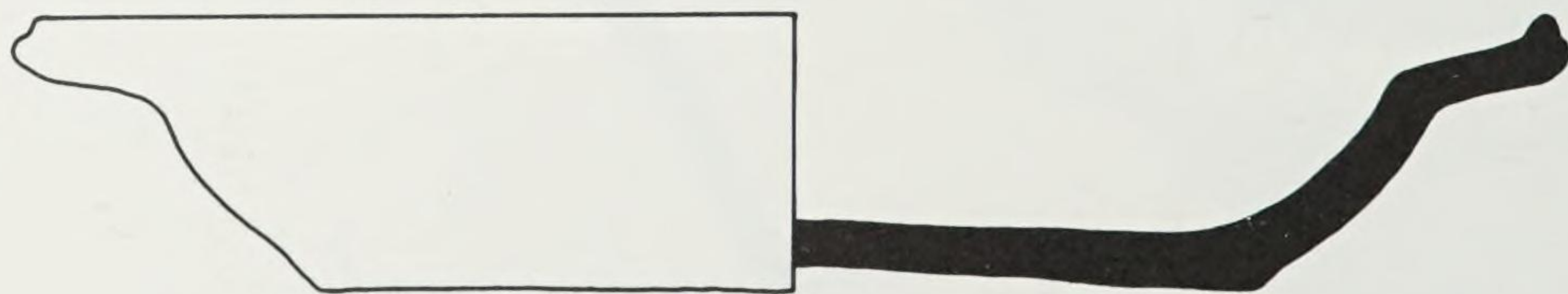




C-13

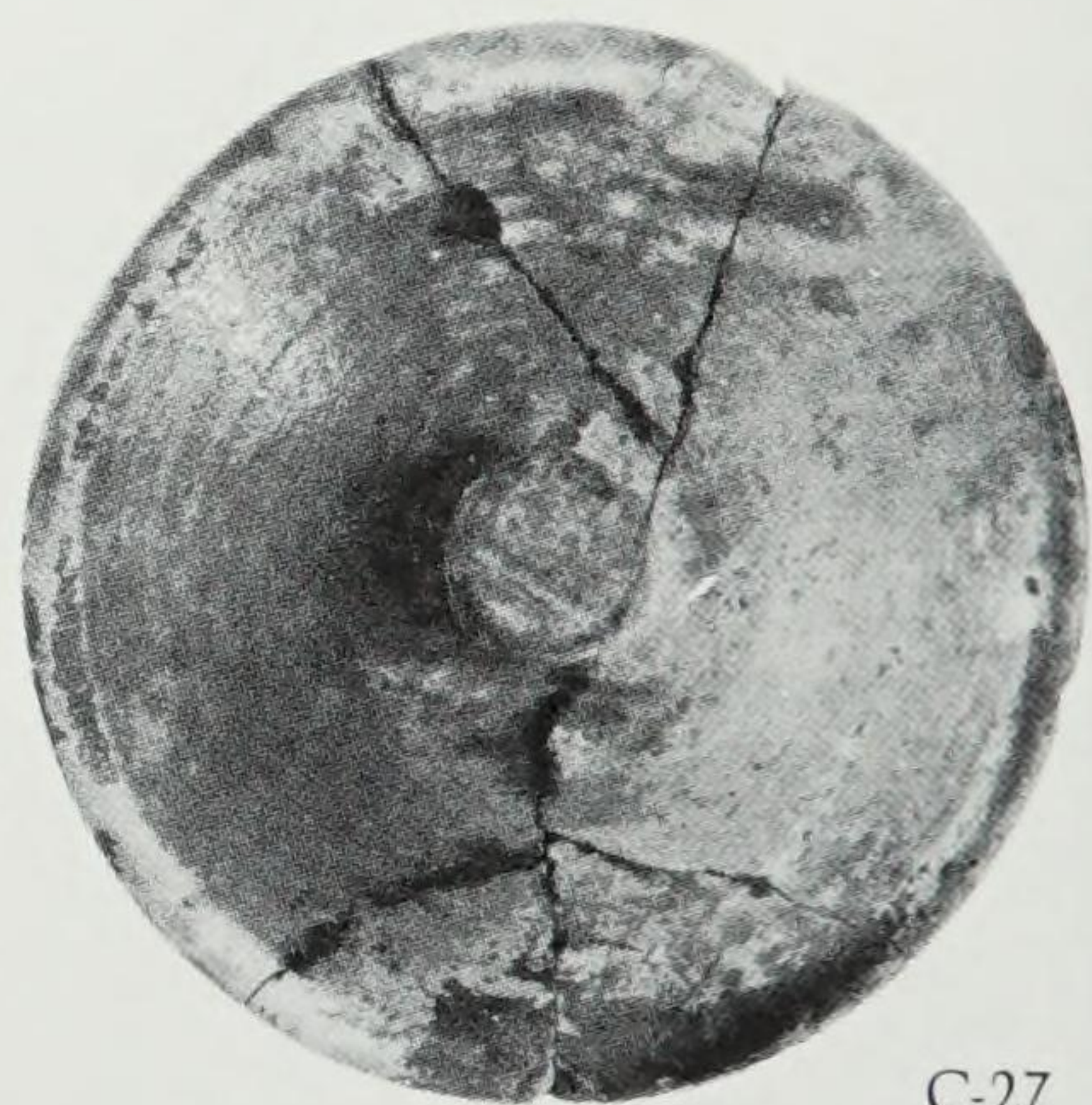


C-12

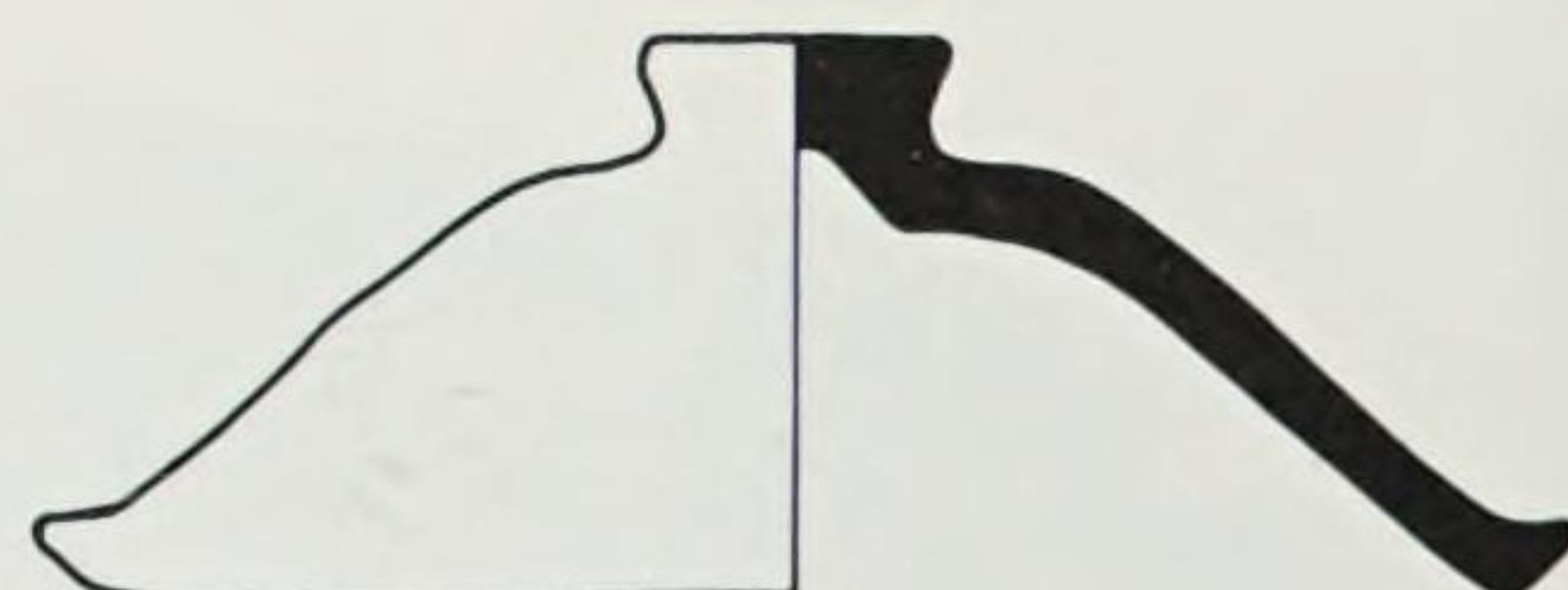


Variety 4: Shallow Bowl. The form of Variety 4 is a shallow bowl with a flared rim. The rim has two incised lines, one on each side of the raised lip. The exterior is unglazed. Two bowls of this variety are included in the collection. One (C-13) is 19 cm in diameter, the other (C-12) is 32 cm in diameter.

Variety 5: Lid. This lid is for a chamber pot or some other wide-mouthed vessel. In shape, it is distinct from the Type B, Variety 7 lid. The example in the collection is 15.5 cm in diameter.



C-27



TYPE E

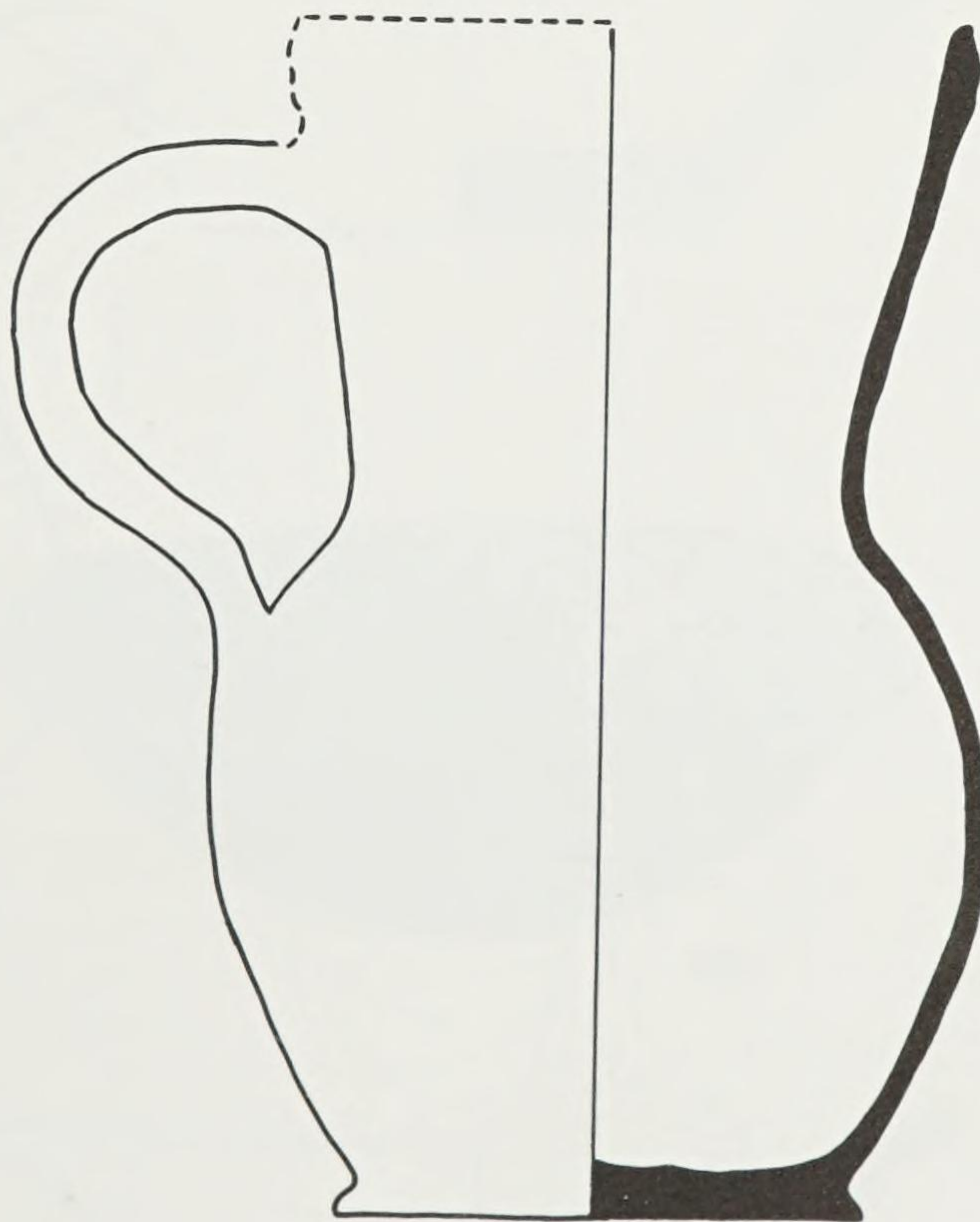
Type E vessels are characterized by a buff paste and a clear or slightly greenish lead glaze.

Variety 1: Pitcher. There is one pitcher of this variety in the collection, and it stands 26.9 cm high. The pitcher has a wide mouth and a flared spout, and its surface is mottled with splotches of green and purple pigmentation under a transparent light green glaze. To create this effect, it appears that lead glaze colored with copper (green) was splashed on the surface, then glaze colored with manganese (purple) was also splashed on, and finally the transparent glaze was applied overall. The vessel was then fired.

The vessel is believed to be from Saint-onge (J. Cuisenier, personal communication, 1971).



C-8



TYPE F

Type F vessels are characterized by a brick-red paste and a dark green lead glaze. The vessels have a white underslip.

Variety 1: Pitcher. This medium-sized pitcher is fully glazed inside and out. It stands 21.2 cm high and has a single handle.

A pitcher of about the same form and size is illustrated in *La Garde Attentive* painted by Chardin about 1747 (see p. 51).



C-48

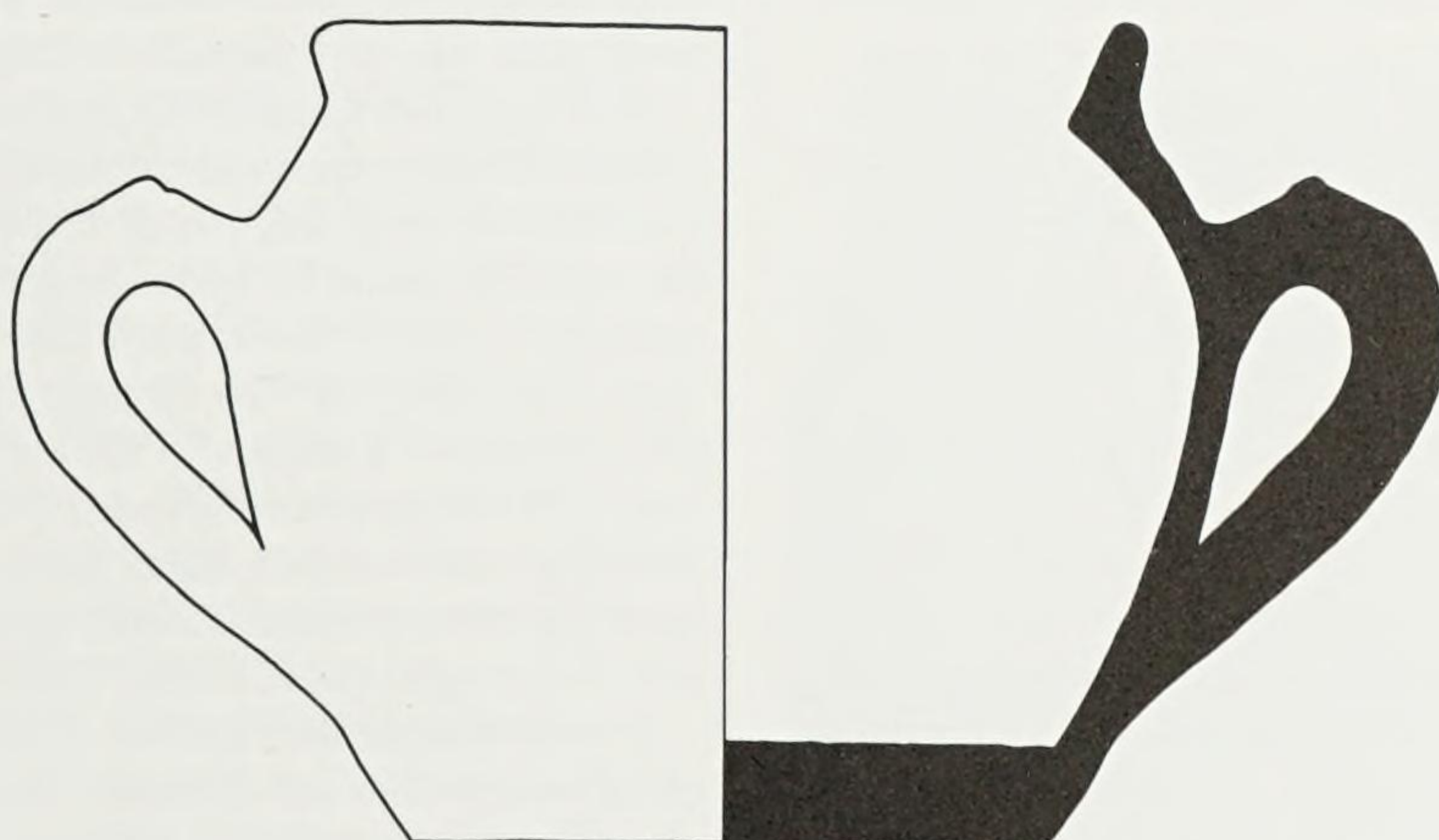


Variety 2: Double-handled Pot.

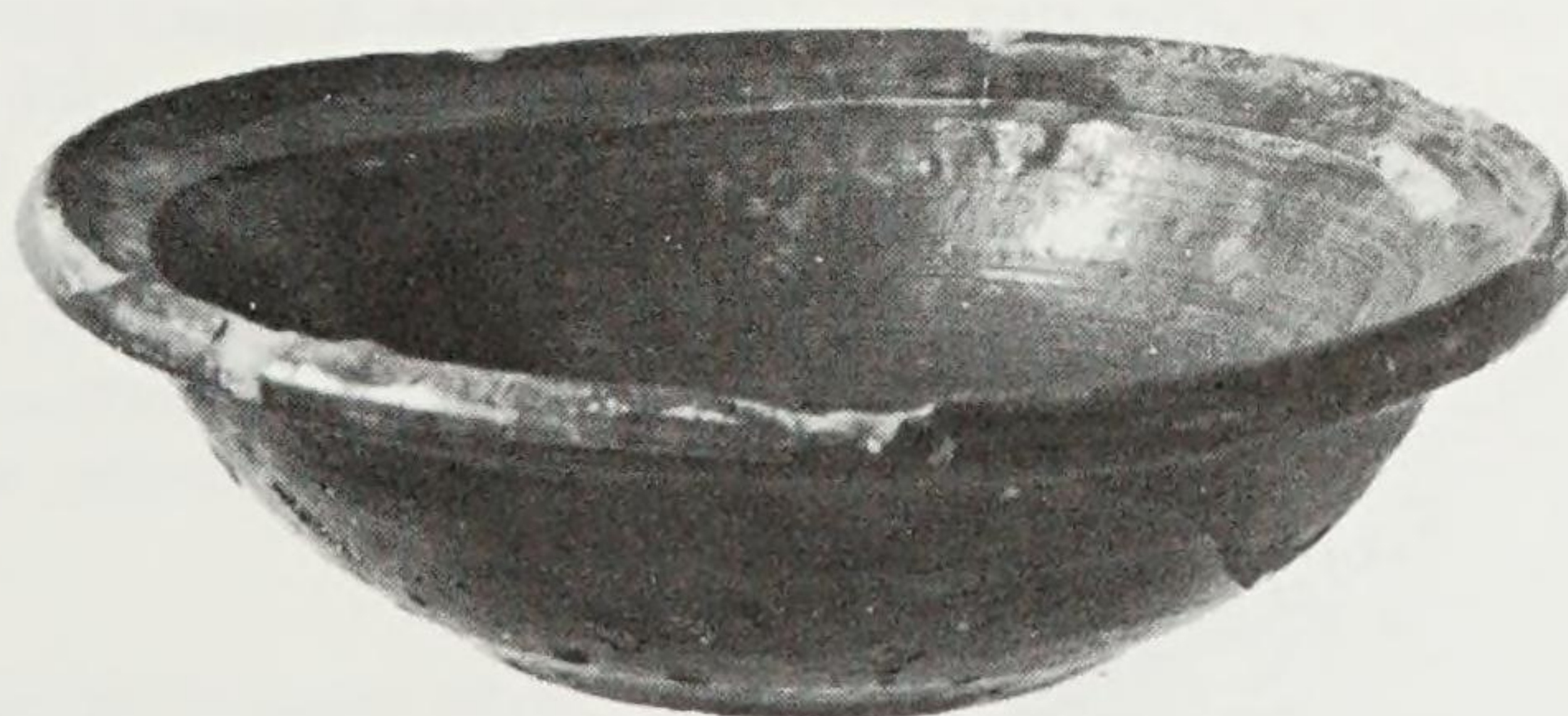
This medium-sized, double-handled pot (*pot à deux anses*) is 14.6 cm high. A wide-mouthed vessel, it could have been used for either cooking or storage (Vermette, Genêt, and Décarie-Audet 1974, p. 208). Both the exterior and interior are glazed.



C-9



Variety 3: Bowl. The single example of this variety in the Tunica collection is a medium-sized bowl 21.3 cm in diameter. The interior and the upper part of the exterior are glazed.



C-54

