Many changes in artifact style and design are a result of relationships with neighbouring groups throughout the Far Northeast. More sudden changes in artifact design and raw materials are associated with trade and social exchange. The slender tapered points from the Kejikawe’k L’nu’k era represent a 1500-year stylistic tradition unique to the people of Mi’kma’ki.

**Projectile Points**

These finely-chipped points were made by skilled craftspersons who chipped away at a stone until the right shape and sharp edge were formed. Points were then attached with sinew or other cord to the tip of a spear, arrow or Atlatl dart (at-LAT-ul)—all weapons that were meant to be launched.

**Spears**

Were used to hunt a wide variety of animals on land and in the water. On some spears the shaft came apart near the end. This made it easier for hunters, because they could carry extra spear points rather than many full-length spears.

**Bows and Baskets**

Served as vessels for cooking, storing and carrying. But they also showed the art of the craftsperson. The piece of ceramic bowl shown here has a pattern on its upper edge; the reed basket has a decorative neck; and the fishing creel makes use of the contrasting colours of different materials.

**Trade**

Had always been an important part of Mi’kma’ki culture. The Mi’kmaq traded with neighbouring peoples, and later with the Europeans who arrived beginning in the 1500s. In addition to trade as a business exchange, the Mi’kmaq also saw trade as important in establishing social relationships.

**To honour and protect**

Mi’kmaq heritage – a valued legacy. Mi’kmaq art, culture and way of life will be preserved for future generations.

**“Made in Mi’kma’ki”**

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