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ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

AN EVENING TO HONOUR DR. SAVAGE

The President and Members of the Academy of Medicine of Toronto cordially invite the members of the Ontario Archaeological Society to a dinner in honour of Dr. Howard G. Savage at the Academy of Medicine on Friday, March 7th, 1980. The cocktail hour starts at 6 p.m. and dinner is at 7 p.m. There will be speakers from all stages of Dr. Savage's careers both in pediatrics and in archaeology. In addition to his affiliations with the University of Toronto (which recently renamed the Borden Building in his honour), he is on the Board of the Academy of Medicine, on its Museum Committee, and Chairman of its Section on Medical Archaeology and Anthropology.

For reservations, contact Miss Wilson at the Academy of Medicine (922-1134). Tickets are \$17.50 each (including wine). Cheques in confirmation should be made payable to "The Academy of Medicine of Toronto" and mailed to:

Miss Wilson
The Academy of Medicine of Toronto
288 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V8

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O.A.S. JANUARY MEETING
(Annual Business Meeting)

Election Results - 1980 Executive

Elected by acclamation were:

President: Dr. Martha A. Latta

Corresponding Secretary: Ms. Norma Knowlton

Recording Secretary: Ms. Christine Kirby

Elected by majority vote:

Vice-President: Dr. Jock H. McAndrews

(defeated candidate: Mr. Lova Katz)

Treasurer: Mr. Geoffrey Sutherland

(defeated candidate: Ms. Margaret Brennan)

A vote of thanks to the 1979 Executive was moved by Chas. Garrad.

Honorary Membership Award

By unanimous vote, an Honorary Membership was awarded to Mr. Tim Kenyon. Tim's contributions to the Society over many years, especially his commercial artistry evidenced by symposium posters, society certificates and charters, and, recently, the Emerson Medal, were praised by the retiring President, Mr. Bill Fox.

(Currently at the Caledonia Museum and Art Centre 1980, Tim has an exhibition of fifty photographs of the Grand River Valley and a display of artifacts from two early nineteenth century settlers' sites - well worth a visit! Editor)

The Emerson Medal

The Emerson Medal will be struck late in February. Bill Fox suggested that, in view of the rising price of silver, we strike at least five medals, keeping four in readiness for future awards.

O.A.S. Fees

Fees for 1980 will remain unchanged.

Ontario Archaeology

Issue #32 should be available by the end of February. As it is officially a 1979 issue, it will be mailed to all 1979 members of the Society as well as to all present members.

1980 O.A.S. Symposium

The Symposium will be hosted by the London Chapter of the O.A.S. and will be held, over two days, on October 25th and 26th, 1980. The topic: "The Archaeology of the Lake Erie Basin". A call for papers will be issued shortly plus invitations to participate to societies in New York, Ohio and Michigan. A hostel system of accommodation in London for the Symposium is being planned for students. All papers will be published.

Overseas Tours

For 1981, Chris Kirby has been liaising with Dr. John Coles in Cambridge, England regarding the possibility of our members participating in a dig there, with reasonable accommodation being provided, plus activities such as bus tours to places of archaeological interest, etc. Interested members please contact Chris.

The O.A.S. Constitution

Following the publication in the November/December 1979 ARCH NOTES of the report of the O.A.S. Constitutional Committee, a discussion took place on the proposed "Constitution of the Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)."

Bill Fox led the discussion, and there were many comments and questions:

1. The meeting felt that the Directors should be elected by the whole membership, not the Chapter blocs, to ensure impartiality.
2. Board meetings should be open to any interested member.
3. ARCH NOTES' fate would be decided at the appropriate time.
4. Frank Mee, a founding member, past President and member of the Constitutional Committee, reviewed the history of the constitution currently in force, and questioned the statement that the Society has never had a 'legal' constitution. Bill Fox disagreed on the question of legality.
5. Frank Mee suggested that, before any decisions are made on the constitution, members should consider the question of where the Society is going. Once that is known, perhaps a less drastic course of action would be appropriate, such as amending the Letters Patent or changing the By-laws. (Members should study the Corporations Act and then decide what should be done.) It is his opinion that a simple constitution is best - a complex constitution such as this proposal would be the subject of perpetual amendments, and would tie us down too tightly. The present Letters Patent are a broad enough

statement to permit the Society to function in any way it may need to. Bill Fox agreed that his Committee's proposals are only one of several options which would be equally viable. Supplementary Letters Patent and amended By-laws are another.

6. Frank Mee observed that, for the first time in its history, some Society business is in the hands of an appointed, not elected, officer (the Administrator). He also wondered whether those members of the Society who do not presently belong to a Chapter would be content to no longer be the central body running the Society as it does now. Numerically they form by far the largest segment and would, under the proposed arrangements, be outvoted by the present Chapters. This is hardly fair.
7. Frank Mee's final important point was to question the wisdom of writing a constitution that is entirely dependent upon outside funding (for the Administrator and Directors' travel expenses) without which it could not function. If the funding fails, so would the O.A.S., and it is his suggestion that the constitution should be written to avoid such a contingency.
8. Geoff Sutherland, the newly elected Treasurer, and Dr. Marti Latta, the new President, suggested some minor amendments.
9. Dr. Jock McAndrews asked what the Chapters' response had been, and was informed that only Ottawa had replied, with unconditional approval.
10. Many voices from the floor agreed with Frank Mee that this document is far too complex, is dependent upon currently unavailable funding, and might be unacceptable to "Toronto" members.
11. Bill Fox asked the membership to express their opinions, especially on regional participation in the Society's power structure. He agreed that a statement of principle from the Society as a whole is the desired result of his proposals. He is turning everything over to the new Executive Committee and will watch its progress.
12. Members were invited to send in their comments and recommendations for publication in ARCH NOTES or consideration by the Executive.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 20th: Brian Molyneux - The Sacred Landscapes of Art

March 19th: Gary Crawford - Late Archaic Plant Food Subsistence in the Southeast

April 16th: Chas. Garrad - Roskilde and Lejre: Viking Ships and Some Aspects of Danish Archaeology

May 21st: Dr. Charles Arnold - The Impact of Early European Exploration on Copper Eskimo Subsistence Strategies

All meetings are held in the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum at 8:00 p.m.

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PAIRED MORPHS AT CUTTLE LAKE
IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

by Grace Rajnovich
Field Archaeologist
Kenora

ABSTRACT

The Cuttle Lake Large Site (DfKg-2) near Rainy Lake in Northwestern Ontario, a spectacular pictograph site on a cliff seven metres above the water, contains at least six pairs of identical morphs and may tell a story of a mythical hunt. There is a remote chance that the site is Blackduck.

INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation last summer recorded the most spectacular and intriguing pictograph site in the Rainy Lake region of Northwestern Ontario. The Cuttle Lake Large Site, studied in a preliminary manner in 1967 by Dewdney (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 72), contains at least six distinctive, matched pairs of morphs, and this large number of twin morphs makes the site unique among all the Shield rock art.

Designated DfKg-2 under the Borden system of site enumeration, these pictographs are on the west side of the channel between Obikoba and Cuttle Lakes within the Rainy Lake water system. As Dewdney described it, this is a "beautiful site" (ibid: 72) located as much as five metres up a cliff face from the water line on two concave rock faces. Rock ledges jut out below the paintings to form "viewing platforms" but the morph panels are at least two metres higher up the cliff and are unreachable without the aid of a ladder, a device possibly used by the artists themselves. The site's two faces contain five panels and generally face east; only one panel (Figure 1) is still totally intact, the others are now obliterated by lichen growth.

THE MORPHS

The middle panel of the south face (Figure 1) is a spectacular stratified series of morphs, several of them "twins". Morphs 1 and 2 are identical open circles with seven lines projecting toward, but not reaching, the centre in each. The same morph appears at DeKg-1 (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 107) a few kilometres away but there are no reported parallels anywhere else on the Shield. Morphs 3 and 4, side by side at the top of the panel, form a pair of hand prints. Morphs 5 and 6 are nearly identical male animals with upright ears and tails, probably deer or caribou, they have a parallel at DeKg-1 (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:107). Morphs 7 and 8 are almost identical short-legged male animals with upright ears, possibly dogs. Morphs 9 and 10 are identical, back-to-back bears. Morphs 11 and 12, both square-backed animals, possibly moose, may also form a pair although they are painted in different colours (see below). In addition there are smudges (13 and 14) at the top and bottom of the panel, and two sets of dots, 15 and 16, running vertically up the left and right sides of

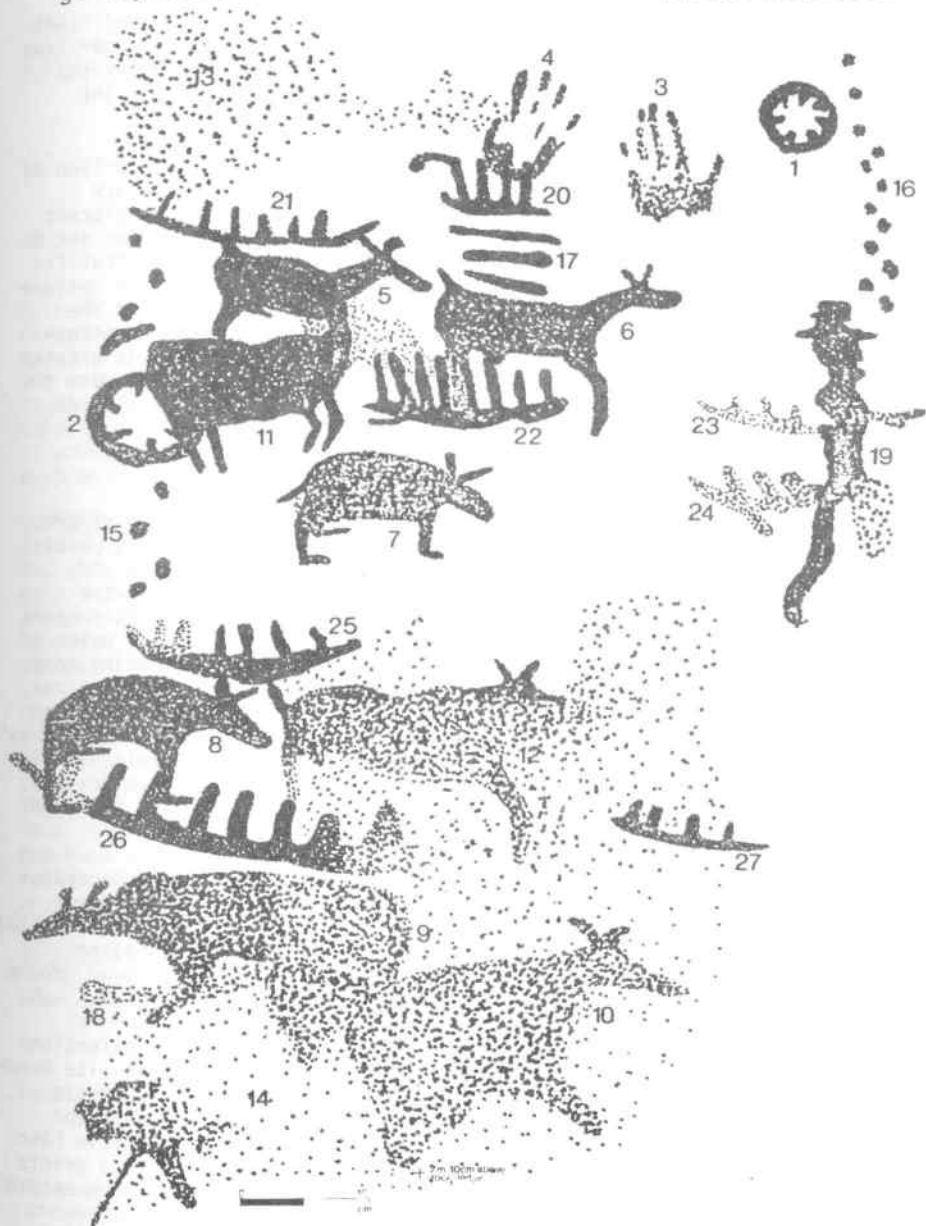


FIGURE 1: The Cuttle Lake Large Site (Dfkg-2); this is the middle panel of the south face.

the panel; these dots occur also on DeKg-1 (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 107). Three horizontal lines, 17 in the top portion of the panel, a larger line in the bottom portion, 18, and an indistinguishable figure, 19, at the right half-covered in green and black lichen have no "twins". Eight manned canoes, 20 to 27, complete the panel.

Four canoes, 20, 21, 22 and 26, the upper "moose", 11, and the portion of the lower smudge, 14, between the lower "moose" and lower bear, are executed in a translucent wine-red distinguishable from the translucent orange-red of the other figures. While the figures in each colour set do not overlap each other, the two sets do, a clear indication of stratification. Dewdney (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 10) suggested that white residue exists between Canoe 26 and Animal 8 indicating a greater age for the wine-red canoe. However, our investigations did not confirm his observation; the white seepage has uniformly covered the panel but to greater and lesser degrees in different areas. Lichen has also begun to cover the morphs. We were unable to judge which colour set came first; they do not differ in style and theme and may actually be close in age.

DISCUSSION

The panel is intriguing as a problem of interpretation: the number of manned canoes associated with large game animals suggests hunting parties are the subject of the work. The site is located between Cuttle and Obikoba Lakes, neither of which contain archaeological sites, so the artists of this panel must have travelled to Cuttle Lake from their camps some distance away perhaps to hunt. But the emphasis on matched pairs of morphs suggests something more than a mere hunting story, something more in the realm of myth. As Marshack pointed out (1972: 117), rock art can have many simultaneous meanings: for instance, a ritual and its related material culture intended to enhance hunting skill will also have a "story" behind them identifying the mythical characters and actions depicted. To suggest that a site is somehow related to hunting does not begin to explain it, and it is likely that the Cuttle Lake Site with its "twinned" and stratified morphs has stratified meaning as well.

While multiple renderings of the same figure are uncommon, they do appear on sites across the Shield - at Pukamo island on Rainy Lake, the Agawa Pictographs (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 83), the Sachigo River Site (ibid: 112), Pine Needle Lake (ibid: 122), and Kennedy Island on the French River (Adams, in press). However none of the above sites contain as many groups of recurrent morphs as the Cuttle Lake Large Site.

The lines of dots (morphs 15 and 16) and circles with interior extensions (morphs 1 and 2) which are placed adjacent to each other on this site occur together again at the nearby Crowrock Inlet Site (DeKg-1); the circle - dots group on that site is beside a deer or caribou morph (Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 107) so it may be that the circle - dots groups at Cuttle Lake are associated with the deer and caribou morphs 5 and 6. The hand prints at the top of the panel have parallels on many other sites in northwestern Ontario. Maria Seymour of the Native Curriculum Programme of the Kenora Board of Education, who is conducting interviews with her fellow native informants in order to collect Ojibway interpretations of the pictographs and petroglyphs of Northwestern Ontario, reports that hand-prints mean the death of a warrior near the site. These morphs may have had the same meaning for the prehistoric or historic artists themselves.

A RECENT VISIT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY AT YORK, ENGLAND

by Nick Adams
Field Archaeologist
Sault Ste. Marie

Blaps Lethithera, Phragmites communis and Lota Lota may not crop up in the conversations of ordinary folk, but to the environmental archaeologists of the York Archaeological Trust, they are part of their stock in trade.

On a recent visit to England, I was fortunate enough to be given a tour of the Environmental Archaeology Laboratory, at the University of York, and was able to see, first hand, the kind of work going on there.

The City of York is especially suited for research in environmental archaeology. The site has been a major centre for northern England since Roman times and widespread waterlogging provides suitable conditions for the preservation of organic material.

Environmental archaeology has come a long way from providing simple species lists as appendices to site reports. Now biologists and soil scientists have developed an integrated science that provides valuable evidence about ancient ecology, human living conditions and behaviour. The scientists in York have been at the forefront of this approach. Bone Jones, the Trust's "Paleoichthyologist" (fish specialist) was kind enough to show me around the laboratory. One corner is devoted to insect remains. Much of it is taken up by the specialist's mammoth reference collection which he has been building since he was ten. Insects, especially beetles, can provide some information about human activity, but are especially useful in determining past ecological conditions. Insects exploit a wide range of habitats including those created by man. They are good indicators because unlike some plant remains, they are unlikely to have been deliberately brought to the site.

Plant remains, including seeds, mosses, pollen and timber fragments, provide evidence of human activities, and in preserved soil profiles they allow reconstructions of the nearby environment. Pollen analysis is proving to be particularly useful in the reconstruction of post-Roman events. A study of pollen from Askham Bog, two miles from the modern city, has revealed signs of forest clearance and agriculture, and suggests a mosaic of arable and pasture land, with some coppice and woodland, during this time period.

The remains of some plants are particularly abundant on the city's sites and suggest patterns of usage. Phragmites communis (reeds) were probably gathered in large quantities for thatching and floor covering.

Bone's own area of the laboratory is a viper's nest of fish skeletons and half written reports. He is presently compiling a reference collection of European salt and freshwater fish, which ultimately he hopes to expand to include fish from other parts of the globe. Distributed around the university grounds are some of his buckets containing modern fish in the process of becoming part of his collection. The smell of their flesh being dissolved by a protein digester defies description.

Work on York's fish remains is at a preliminary stage, but already it is clear that fish formed an important part of the diet of the city's people. Remains of pelagic (open water) fish indicate that fishing was already an established industry by Anglo-Scandinavian times.

Large quantities of animal bones have also been found on York sites. Cattle, pigs and sheep are the predominant species and there is some evidence that they may have been brought into the town ready butchered. Fowl were also common. Fragments of eggshell and feathers, along with skeletal remains, suggest that they were reared within the city limits.

The retrieval of the environmental evidence from the city's soils is achieved by a number of processes. Flotation, which allows the separation of archaeological finds from floating organic material (seeds, insect remains, etc.) is commonly used. The floating organic matter is then dried and sorted or coated with paraffin, which allows the lighter organic material to separate from the heavier soils. West sieving, using a variety of different size meshes, is also used.

The processes for retrieval of environmental evidence are constantly reviewed and refined at this progressive laboratory.

While the contents of the city's soils are of interest, the matrix that they are found in can also tell archaeologists much about their sites. Pedologists (soil scientists) can often tell the nature and composition of the soils from archaeological sites. Sometimes, however, given the insanitary conditions York's inhabitants seem to have thrived in, it may be better not to know.

"Much that has emerged from this investigation points to a town which, by modern standards, would be regarded as intolerably squalid."

"The picture of a town composed of rotting wooden buildings with earth floors covered by decaying vegetation, surrounded by streets and yards filled with pits and middens of even fouler waste, is probably not too far from the truth...."

Environmental archaeology can clearly tell us much about the living conditions, diets and environments of the past. The work at York is producing a much clearer picture of what life was like for the inhabitants from Roman times until the present. We can be thankful that conditions have changed marginally during the intervening two thousand years.

* * * * *

THE HOHELAGA PALISADE

By James F. Pendergast

When Jacques Cartier resplendent in his armour strode from the forest on Sunday, October 3rd, 1535, into the cornfields which surrounded the St. Lawrence Iroquois village of Hochelaga, he became the first European to lay eyes upon a typical Iroquoian agricultural village. Consequently, many scholars turn to Cartier's accounts seeking some aspect of Iroquois culture which has eluded them. Cuq, Hale and Loundsbury, to mention but a few, have sought to learn the tribal identity of the Hochelagans from Cartier's vocabularies. Beaugrand-Champagne, Lanctot, Lighthall, and Trigger have quoted his accounts in support of one or another of the routes Cartier is reputed to have taken to Hochelaga. Archaeologists too have turned to Cartier's relations. One facet of their interest reflects the need for a better understanding of the palisades which frequently are found in connection with prehistoric Iroquoian villages. While the pattern of round stains in the subsoil which mark the archaeological remains of a palisade clearly trace the location and extent of a stockade they provide little information regarding that portion of the works which rose above the ground.

Cartier described the Hochelaga palisade as follows (Biggar 1924, pp. 155-156):

"The village is circular and is completely enclosed by a wooden palisade in three tiers like a pyramid. The top one is built cross-wise, the middle one perpendicular and the lowest one of strips of wood lengthwise. The whole is well joined and lashed after their manner, and is some two lances in height. (A 16th Century lance was about twenty to twenty-three feet long.) There is only one gate and entrance to this village and that can be barred up. Over this gate and in many places about the enclosure are species of galleries with ladders for mounting them, which galleries are provided with rocks and stones for the defence and protection of the place."

This description raised at least three problems. There was no archaeological evidence to support an Iroquoian palisade being built "like a pyramid". Neither was there a clear understanding of how a three tiered palisade would be constructed. Finally, however well Cartier may have understood the method by which the work was "well joined and lashed after their manner", this description is practically meaningless at this date.

The accounts of palisades by other early explorers and missionaries do not assist greatly in understanding Cartier's description.

Champlain (Biggar 1929, 3:133) states that six Huron Bear tribe villages "are enclosed and fortified with wooden palisades in three tiers, inter-laced into one another, on the top of which they have galleries which they furnish with stones for hurling, and water to extinguish the fire that their enemies might lay against their palisades". He states specifically that one Bear tribe village Carhagouha whose name meant "the great forest walled town" or "the great palisaded fortress" (Jones, 1908, p. 192) was defended by a "triple wooden palisade thirty-five feet high" (ibid., p. 48). In

1615 he accompanied the Huron on an attack against an Iroquois village, located near where Syracuse, New York, now stands, which has been attributed to the Oneida, the Onondaga and the Mohawk. He states, "their village was enclosed by four stout palisades, made from large timbers, thirty feet in height, interlaced together with not more than a foot between them and galleries like a parapet which they had fitted with double timbers, proof against our (arquebus) shots; and they were near a pond where there was no lack of water, with many waterspouts placed between (the palisades) which spouted out water and they had this stored under cover to put out fires" (Biggar, 1929, 3:70). He goes on to explain that this "is the method they employ both in their fortifications and in their outworks". He concludes that they "are much stronger than the villages of the Attigouautans (the Huron Bear tribe) and others".

Eight years later Sagard (Wrong 1939, pp. 91-92) described the Bear tribe palisades he encountered in 1623-1624 as follows: "Others are fortified by strong wooden palisades in three rows, interlaced one into the other and reinforced within by large pieces of bark to a height of eight or nine feet (pieds), and at the bottom there are great trunks of trees placed lengthwise, resting on strong short forks made from tree trunks. Then above these palisades there are galleries or watch-towers which are called Ondaqua, and these they stock with stones in war time to hurl upon their enemy, and water to put out the fire that might be laid against their palisades. The Huron mount up to them by means of ladders very ill-made and difficult to climb, and defend their ramparts with great courage and skill". He goes on to say Huron towns on the frontiers nearest their enemies are always best fortified "in respect both of their enclosing walls, two lances high or thereabouts, and of their gates and entrances which are closed with bars and through which one is forced to pass turning sideways and not striding straight in...". He also explains that "the circuit of the walls shall be rounded and the town compact, yet with a good space left empty between the lodges and walls...".

Palisades are mentioned by the Jesuits in their Relations (Thwaites 1896, 10:51, 229; 11:7; 22:305; 23:57; 34:125-127) without construction details. In the case of St. Ignace II (*ibid.* 34:123-125) the palisade was made of pine trees and it was from 15-16 feet high with a deep ditch. During the 1630s when the Jesuits gave the Huron advice on how best to build their fortifications (Thwaites 1896, 10:53) they suggested that the Huron "make their forts square and arrange their stakes in straight lines" and that they build "four little towers at the four corners". Presumably these were not the characteristics of native Huron palisades.

Later scholars are sometimes quoted as secondary sources of information on Iroquoian fortifications. Wilson (1884, *passim*), Morgan (1852, pp. 113-114) and Beauchamp (1905, pp. 110-116) are examples. Some have suggested they have been able to ascertain the tribal affiliation of the Hochelagans from the palisade construction techniques described by the primary sources mentioned. Morgan (1901, pp. 304-306) and Biggar (1924, p. 155) identify them as Huron, presumably on the basis that the Hochelagan palisade and some Huron palisades have "three tiers". Lighthall (1932, p. 188) on the other hand states firmly "the Oneidas were Hochelagans", on the basis of Champlain's illustration of the village he attacked with the Huron in 1615 in what is now northern New York (Biggar 1929, 3:Plate IV).

In 1556 an Italian edition of Cartier's account of his first and second voyages was published in Venice by Ramusio. There was in that edition an illustration purporting to show details of Hochelaga including the construction of the palisade. The origin and veracity of that engraving has long been the subject of heated debate. Dawson (1860, p. 445), Lanctot (1930, p. 126) and Beaugrand-Champagne (1945, p. 26) accept the illustration as first-hand evidence of what Cartier observed. Lighthall (1932, p. 181) states with good reason that what it depicts is "totally contrary to Iroquois customs and entirely a fiction of the Ramusios, father and son". Lighthall then examines the illustration in detail, listing ten points of difference. Regarding the palisade he states:

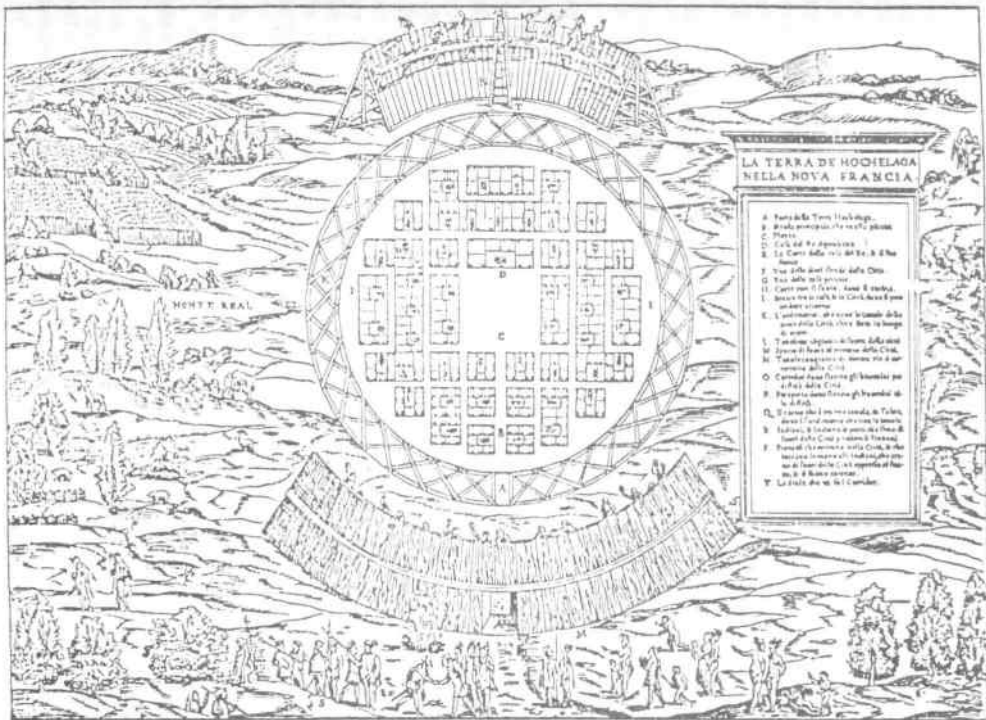
"The construction by criss-cross bars has no foundation in recorded fact. Cartier says 'a triple palisade, crossed at the top, having a middle row perpendicular... the whole well-joined and lashed in their way'. The notions of the engraver in fact are Italian, not Indian. Nor was the Indian ladder made as represented. The cut gives it as if manufactured by Venetian carpenters whereas the Iroquois made their ladders of notched logs."

He closes quoting Sagard (op. cit.) regarding the construction of palisades but his last sentence, "Persons ascent to these (galleries) by means of ladders quite poorly made and difficult which are made of long pieces of timber wrought by many hatchet strokes to hold the foot firm in ascending", is not included in the French text of Wrong's (1939, p. 319) work on Sagard.

The generalities set out in the primary sources and the errors, omissions and subjectivity involved in some of the secondary sources regarding the construction of the palisade at Hochelaga led to a search for additional primary source data. Two such items have been located.

Biggar's work (1924) on Cartier's account of his second voyage is the most complete work published, it being a composite text incorporating Manuscript 'A', No. 5653, Manuscript 'B', No. 5589, and Manuscript 'C', No. 5644, in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris (ibid., p. xi). It is the first occasion that Manuscript 'B', discovered by Biggar and believed to be the original, has been published. However, there is also an account of Cartier's first and second voyages "A Shorte and briefe narration of the two Navigations and Discoveries to the Northwest partes called Newe France" which was published in English by H. Bynneman, London, in 1580. This is a translation of Ramusio's Italian edition by John Florio. It is not an obscure reference. Indeed Biggar (1924, pp. 155-156) quotes from it twice regarding the Hochelaga palisade. Once when he contrasts the height of the palisade given in Manuscript 'B' and 'two lances' (between 40 and 46 feet based on the average 16th Century lance) with that given by Florio, "about two roddes" (thirty-three feet). Again when he contrasts Manuscript 'B' regarding the gate "that can be barred up" and Florio "which is shut with piles, stakes and barres" derived from Ramusio's "laqual si serra con pali & barre". Biggar being aware of Florio's translation and only twice drawing attention to differences between it and the Manuscript 'B' original lends significant credibility to the Florio edition. Looking then at Florio's complete text we find:

"The Citte of Hochelaga is round, compassed about with timber, with three courses of Rampires, one within another, framed like a sharpe Spire, but layde accrosse above. The middle-most of them is made and



The illustration in Ramusio's Italian 1556 edition of Cartier's account of his first and second voyages reputed to depict Hochelaga

and built as a direct line, but perpendicular. The Rampires are framed and fashioned with pieces of timber, laid along on the ground, very well and cunningly joyned to-gether after their fashion. This enclosure is in height about two roddes. It hath but one Gate or entrie thereat, whiche is shutte with piles, stakes and barres. Over it and also in many places of the wall, there be places to runne along, and ladders to get up, all full of stones for the defence of it."

Discrepancies aside, Florio is describing a triple palisade in which the outer and inner rows of stakes are bent over at the top and fixed in a "sharpe Spire" over the middle row of stakes which is perpendicular. In the "V" formed at the top of the crossed outer row of stakes there would be built the galleries over the gate "and in many places of the wall" which would provide "places to run along". The practicality of construction would require that the stakes in the inner and outer rows would have to be sufficiently flexible to be bent over to cross near the top. With stakes of this diameter in the inner and outer rows of the triple palisade it would be necessary to have the middle row of stakes, between the inner and outer rows, made of larger diameter stakes to provide the rigidity necessary to withstand attack and to support the galleries with their loads of stones, water, and defenders. The archaeological post mold pattern for a palisade constructed in this manner would be a line of large post molds between two rows of smaller post molds.

This is precisely the post mold pattern Emerson and Russell (1965, Fig. VIII) show as that excavated in a portion of the palisade at the Warminster site which they propose as the site of Cahiaugue, the Huron Rock tribe village in which Champlain wintered in 1615-1616. It is also but a variant of that they show as having been unearthed for another portion of the palisade at Warminster (*ibid.*, Fig. V). (Vide Heidenreich 1971, Fig. 9 for illustrations from Emerson's and Russell's unpublished 1965 work.)

Interpreted in this context this construction technique fulfils all the specifications set out in Cartier's description of the palisade at Hochelaga. It also meets readily the description of Huron palisades described by Champlain and Sagard and with Champlain's description of the palisade he encountered at the Iroquois site he attacked with the Huron in what is now northern New York in 1615.

There is no need to explain the palisade post mold pattern at Warminster (Cahiaugue?) by proposing radical defensive concepts akin to the 'open palisade' proposal suggested by Emerson and Russell (1965, pp. 16-18). Heidenreich (1971, p. 141) has illuminated the inherent weakness in such a fortification. Neither is there any need to explain the Warminster palisade post mold pattern only in terms of vertical rows of stakes as Heidenreich has suggested (1971, Fig. 9).

Van der Donck, (1656, p. 81) a Dutchman who lived in the area of what is now Albany, New York, during the period c. 1642-1652 describes the construction of a Mohawk palisade based on his first-hand observation as follows:

"First they lay along on the ground large logs of wood, and frequently smaller logs upon the lower logs, which serve as a foundation of the

work. Then they place strong oaken palisades in the ground on both sides of the foundation, the upper ends of which cross each other, and are joined together. In the upper crossing of the palisades they then place the bodies of trees which makes the works strong and firm."

This description confirms the construction technique whereby the inner and outer rows of stakes are bent to cross at the top. It also provides a better understanding of the "strips of wood that are placed lengthwise" on the lowest level in the Hochelaga palisade described by Cartier and the "great trunks of trees placed lengthwise resting on strong short forks made of tree trunks" Sagard described at the bottom of the Huron palisade. However, it does not make reference to the vertical middle row of stakes described by Cartier, Champlain and Sagard which provides the basis for their "three tier", "pyramid" and "three row" description. Van der Donck's palisade resembles more closely that illustrated by Bressani on his map *Novae Franciae Accurata Delineatio* of 1657. (Vide Heidenreich 1971, Fig. 7 and Map 10 for reproductions).

On the basis of these data, there is little fundamental difference in the construction of the Hochelaga palisade described by Cartier and those seen by Champlain in his attack on the Iroquois village in what is now northern New York.

The number of rows of posts may differ: three and four at Warminster (Emerson and Russell 1965) and four at the Iroquois village Champlain attacked (Biggar 1929, 3:70); the material may differ: pine at St. Ignace II (Thwaites 1896, 34:123-125) and oak on the Mohawk (Van der Donck, *ibid.*, p. 81) and there may or may not be a vertical row of large stakes between rows of smaller stakes as is contrasted by Cartier's, Champlain's and Sagard's explanation and that given by Van der Donck or illustrated by Bressani (*op. cit.*). All the early first-hand observers agree that outer and inner rows of stakes, with no stated limitation on the number of these rows that may be involved, are bent to cross near the top. Additional horizontal members in the crossed stakes form the galleries all mention. All agree too that large tree trunks are laid horizontally between the inner and outer rows of stakes.

A palisade built as they have described would present the attackers with a formidable log wall to be breached, one more likely to require attackers to dig and chop their way through, as the Iroquois were forced to do when several attempts to storm St. Louis failed (Thwaites 1896, 34:127), than would be the case with an obstacle consisting only of vertical walls of poles. Indeed it is doubtful whether a wall of vertical poles 30 to 40 feet high could long survive the winds to which it would be exposed. The Hochelaga-type palisade would by its basic construction techniques not only be able to withstand the elements but would also be capable of bearing the weight of the galleries with their defenders and their stones and water.

There is no suggestion that Iroquois palisades adhered rigidly to a standard pattern. Indeed archaeological evidence shows that it is not the case (vide Wintemberg 1936, Figs. V, VIII; and Ramsden 1977, pp. 9-19). Nevertheless with variations and inconsistencies these defensive works can be explained in terms of the Hochelaga palisade. Indeed Ramsden's data (1977, p. 18) on the relative size of the posts used in seven areas of the palisade he excavated at the Benson site in what he describes as "inner", "middle" and "outer" rows are an interesting example of the

variability of post sizes that may occur.

At present there is no archaeological evidence available to support there having been large "tree trunk" horizontal members between the inner and outer rows of stakes. Possibly they will be detected when a palisaded Iroquoian village that has not been ploughed is excavated. Perhaps an unploughed palisade line will expose post molds which reflect the slight angle at which an inner or outer row of stakes would be bent to cross at the top. There has been no evidence of this in the truncated post molds that have been detected in the subsoil on ploughed sites. Possibly too the defensive "outerworks" mentioned by Champlain (op. cit.) as being in addition to "their fortifications" will be located.

October 1979

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* * * * *

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTRY
OF THE HURONS IN NEW FRANCE

Noted by Sieur Gendron, Doctor of Medicine, who was in that country for a long time.

(Translated from the French by
Christine Kirby)

A little while ago, one of my friends gave me some letters written in the years 1644 and 1645 by Sieur Gendron, a native of Voves in Beauce who sent him these letters from that country when he was there. I was sufficiently interested to transcribe them word for word as follows for a better knowledge and understanding of these newly discovered lands; and I have done it all the more willingly in that this person is worthy of belief, and in that he was writing to men of worth who had travelled a great deal. After having described to him in one of these letters the fort and town of Quebec, he proceeds in this manner about the above mentioned country of the Hurons:

Would it please God, Sir, that the messengers were not in such a hurry to leave, and that I had the time to write you at greater length and would not have to be content with sending you such a short and brief description of my journey, for I would like to make you see the beauty and fertility of the country, the number, location and populations of the towns, hamlets and villages which one finds here, the laws, policing, customs and wealth and all the ceremonies of these nations, which although contrary to our own, are none the less interesting to know about.

But between the lack of time and the hurry to write, there is not enough time to give you, as you desire, the situation of the country of the Hurons where I now am, their allies and their enemies; I will report briefly, leaving the rest for another time: that the country of the Hurons is located between the forty-fourth and the forty-fifth degrees of latitude, and in longitude a half-hour west of Quebec; on the west border you come to a lake, almost four hundred leagues around, which we call the Fresh Water Sea, which has some tide and which at its furthest extremity from the house which the Jesuit Reverend Fathers built in this country, communicates with two other lakes even greater still, settled round by diverse nations, who are not yet instructed in the faith for lack of apolostolic workers, and, I believe, the means to support them. I will speak to you elsewhere on this subject, just having come back from this country. This Fresh Water Sea has a number of islands, and one among them is almost sixty leagues around, where at present there is one lone missionary stationed among these people, the most barbaric and superstitious which I know in all this new world. On the border, to the most westward, is the nation of the Petun, which is only about twelve leagues away from the above-noted house of the Jesuits. There are two missionaries among this people. South and a bit west of there is the Neutral nation, whose settlements on this side of the border are only about thirty leagues away from the Hurons, and extend for forty or fifty leagues. This nation has not yet seen fit to accept the Gospels, several

efforts by these good Fathers having been of little use. Beyond the Neutral nation, going a little towards the east, one comes to New Sweden where the Ondastacronons live, allies of our Hurons and who speak like them, distant from the Jesuit Mission by one hundred and fifty leagues in a straight line; this journey is made with much hardship.

From the Neutrals, on a southerly bearing, one finds a great lake, about 200 leagues in circumference, called Erie, which is formed by the overflow from the Fresh Water Sea, and which drops by a waterfall of terrifying height into the third lake, called Ontario, which we call Lake St. Louis. From the froth of these falling waters at the feet of certain great rocks which are to be found in this area, a stone is formed, or rather a petrified salt, of a rather miraculous yellow, which cures wounds, fistulas and malignant ulcers. In this terrifying place dwell certain savages who live only on moose, deer, wild cows and all kinds of other game which the rapids carry along and throw down between these rocks, where they are trapped without hunting, more than sufficient for their own needs and those of passers-by, with whom they also trade these Erie stones, named after the lake, to transport and distribute them later to other nations. This lake Erie was in former times inhabited along its southern shores by certain peoples which we call the Nation of the Cat, thus named for the great numbers of wild cats which are found in this country, much larger than the foxes in our France. This tribe was obliged to move inland a good distance to get away from their enemies towards the west; these people of the Nation of the Cat have a number of large fortified villages where they cultivate the land and speak the same language as our Hurons.

Leaving the Hurons and going towards the south, at about thirty or forty leagues down the road, one comes to Lake St. Louis which is eighty or ninety leagues in length and fifteen or twenty leagues in its average width, running lengthwise from more or less east to west and widthways north to south; it is this Lake St. Louis which in its discharge forms a branch of the St. Lawrence River, known to be the one which is south of the island of Montreal and which flows down to Quebec; beyond this Lake St. Louis, a little bit inland, live the five nations of the Iroquois, enemies of our Hurons, who live almost parallel to the length of the lake; the Sonnontoucronons are seventy leagues from the Hurons in a south-south easterly direction, that is to say between south and east. More towards the south are the Onioncronons, about twenty-five leagues in an almost straight line from the Sonnontacronons; the Sonnontacronons are ten or twelve leagues from the Onioncronons*, the Onioncheronnons are seven or eight leagues from the Annontacronons, the Annicronons are twenty-five or thirty leagues distant from the Onneracheronnons; they are a little inland and are more easterly than the Hurons; these are the ones closest to Three Rivers and to New Holland. None of these enemy nations wish to listen to the word of Jesus Christ.

It would be across this Lake St. Louis that one would go straight to Quebec in a few days and with less trouble, there being only three or four falls, or rather rapids, as far as Montreal, which is only about sixty leagues from the outlet of Lake St. Louis, but fear of the enemies who live along the lake obliges our Hurons to make a great detour to get to another branch of the St. Lawrence River, that one which is north of Montreal and which we call the River of the Meadows. North of the Hurons are diverse Algonquin nations who do not grow crops and who live by

hunting and fishing alone, all the way up to the Northern Sea. I will leave for another time the telling of more about all these nations which I hope to travel among shortly.

In another letter he says: the country of the Hurons is one of the most beautiful and agreeable that I have seen since curiosity caused me to travel into these foreign parts, for one does not see here the hideous faces of sterile rocks and mountains, such as one sees in almost all the other Canadian territories. There are beautiful large plains cultivated and sown with Indian corn, whose cobs are almost a cubit long, very large and heavy, and beans and flat starshaped pumpkins of different colours, sunflowers, from thich the inhabitants extract a very light and excellent oil to season their dishes, as they do not use butter; one also sees very mountains and little hills covered with fruit trees of all sorts, very agreeable to look at and to taste, and with great cedars, pines, firs, larches, oaks, "fouteaux", maples, chestnuts, walnuts and others unknown in Europe.

This country is also interlaced with lakes and beautiful rivers where you can catch all sorts of fish in abundance, in particular trout, brill, carp, eels which are of admirable size, as well as pike and sturgeon which can be found as long as five or six feet, in infinite numbers such as can never be found in our rivers, which the savages dry to season their "sagamité" when they are tired of meat. Aquatic birds such as swans, cranes, herons, "breneschés", ducks and teal also abound.

There are meadows that stretch farther than the eye can see, where one can recognize the diverse tracks of beavers, which form part of the wealth of these people; for besides eating the flesh which is very good, they wear the skins, which they sell or trade, being at ease in trading them with our French for arms, hatchets, knives, kettles and other similar merchandise which they need, even testicles which our French doctors use for curing several diseases found in women. On this subject I will say in consideration of your friend Dr. A.B. that apothecaries do not ordinarily get real beaver testicles, but certain glands which these aquatic animals have near the testicles, seeing that most hunters rip out and throw away the real testicles as soon as the animal is taken in order to avoid the bad odour which will spoil the meat and the skin; I have often made this observation while hunting with them and compared the said glands which are only filled with an oily substance, blackish, with the real testicles which, on the contrary, are filled with a whitish curdy substance, a great deal smellier than that of the glands which the savages distribute to the French who then send them on to France; I will also say in passing that these animals are so industrious at making their lodges on the edges of lakes and rivers that one cannot observe them without admiration; they have for the most part two or three stories, are very spacious, built on wooden piles and strong earthworks in order to resist the ravages of weather and flooding, and skilfully constructed to preserve them from wily hunters who have difficulty surprising them there since they can escape by land or water through the openings they have made, as necessity obliges. One also catches in these same lakes and rivers many beautiful black otters and water-rats, the odour of whose testicles is like musk, which is a thousand times milder and more agreeable than that of the civet cat, particularly those killed during the months of May, June and July.

If the waters are fertile and abound in fish of all sorts, I can say that the woods and forests are no less so in diverse species of animals, for elk are very common, caribou, lynxes and wild cows are found in herds, as well as deer of which one sees three types, the small, the large and the ones like those in France. The caves are also full of grey and black bears, and the lairs of various kinds of foxes, such as silver-grey, black and other rarer colours, like old tree trunks; wild cats of an extremely large size, flying squirrels and other chipmunks of diverse colours, for which reason they are called "Swiss", and finally several other animals unknown in old France.

The air is mild as in old France, the natives of the country are quite mild mannered, affable and very hospitable, of a somewhat melancholy humour, and they know well how to conquer and hide their feelings. They are warlike, brave and dextrous at arms, which has made them long since feared and dreaded by all the other neighbouring nations, although now they seem to have degenerated in some way from their former bounteousness, being often beaten by their enemies because, as I believe, they trust too much in the arms that the French in Quebec given them for their furs.

All these nations neither recognize nor worship any divinity, although they believe souls to be immortal, and that after having been separated from the body they enjoy an eternal happiness which they invent after their fashion and according to their understanding without nevertheless making any distinction between good and bad; thus there are idle tales that devils beat them and appear to them in various disguises to fool and seduce them; for in all the time that I lived among these peoples, I have not yet seen one among them who had the least knowledge of this. There are certain subtle and skilful jugglers who perform several tricks in order to gain something from the simple minded, like our mountebanks in France, and like our astrologers even foretell things to come, true or false, and like the Bohemians tell tall tales, the mischief-makers, when it suits them: such as to bring about a thaw, if they want to warm the ground with their bellies, they should sleep naked upon it; and a thousand other such fooleries which deceived the first French who were in this country to the profit without a doubt of these sly devils, or some idiots, or other savages who wanted a laugh and to make themselves look big.

These nations have several towns, hamlets and villages, distinguished according to families; in each family there are two captains, one for war and the other for policing. The latter are there to make sure each family does its duty, and to judge their disputes with the Ancients, without whose advice they could not resolve anything of importance; the captains of war have no other duty than to manage the youth-at-arms and to arrange for all things necessary for their maintenance when they have to go to war; for each family must supply its soldiers with weapons and all the other necessary supplies, also prepare for each soldier a little bag full of flour made of Indian corn roasted in the fire before it is fully ripe, then mixed with a little bit of sunflower seed, also in the form of a fine powder; thus they are not a burden to the public, being able to live for a whole month on these small provisions without requiring anything other than water to moisten a little of this flour in the hollow of their hand, which must suffice them for a meal.

The captains of families elect two others from each town and village who are like Intendants, one for policing and one for war, each one having to oversee the captains who are under them, without nevertheless, any more than the others being able to undertake anything, or judge for themselves without first knowing the feelings of the said family captains, who are really the interpreters of their Ancient Ones, for whom they speak, thus they avoid various intrigues and bad dealings which might arise as much as in public as in private affairs without this order which they keep without fail. The captains of war must keep, at the public expense, spies in the enemy armies in order to learn their strategies and organization, in order to be able afterwards, if necessary, to warn the captains to be on guard and to ready their soldiers. I could write you a thousand other interesting particulars on this subject, if I was not afraid of importuning you, this letter being already much longer than I had intended to make it, wishing to wait until my return from my northern trip to write you more fully on all these details and several others of which few persons have knowledge until now.

In another letter which he wrote to a good ecclesiastic, talking about the missionaries in the New World, there are (he said) only the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus who work at clearing this great vineyard with, nonetheless, enough success and happiness to render themselves indefatigable in this work, which is capable, I assure you, of discouraging the most zealous, without the particular relief of thanks, nature being continually destructive, under the burden of persecution, the target of a cruel death, a constant menace to the work.

Their principal house, called Ste. Marie, is situated in the middle of the country of the Hurons, on the bank of a little river which goes from the Freshwater Sea into a small lake about two leagues around, and is a refuge for all the Christians of the country who live all around, at least for the four principal Holy Days of the year, to attend the service which is celebrated most solemnly on these great days of devotion. All these good Fathers gather there at that time in order to attend to God alone in the repose of prayer and to consult together on the means and the inspiration that the Holy Spirit and experience give them day by day for the conversion of all these people. I have counted as many as 18 or 20 there at these times. This number is not found there ordinarily, for most often they are dispersed, two by two, and sometimes alone, among the Missions which are 80 or 100 leagues distant, for ordinarily there is only the Procurator, assisted by a few chosen persons who have given themselves to God in this house to serve there the rest of their lives, some to build churches and chapels in the towns and villages thereabouts, as Christianity establishes itself, others to serve the missionaries who live to teach these people at the expense of the great household of this Mission, or rather by the manna and celestial benediction which God bestows on the work of these faithful servants; which even suffices for the maintenance of an infinite number of poor foreign Christians, thrown out or exiled from their country, who find there a hospital when they are sick, a refuge at the height of the alarms, and always charitable hearts ready to do them good. I have often seen in the Missions these truly apostolic men living most of the time on only acorns and wild fruit during these latter years of dearth, in order to give to their poor Christians languishing with hunger, the little bit of Indian corn and other provisions sent to them from this House of God to supply their wants, as well as during the height of the rigours of winter, taking off some of their clothes in order to

cover these poor creature benumbed with cold who came to be instructed from far away in this trying season.

How many times have I seen them, in order to help the catechumenical or Christian sick, a little weak and vacillating in their faith, spent sleepless nights in prayer, never resting for fear that the devil who is always watching for our downfall, using the lack of Faith of their relatives or friends, the weakness of nature, the despondency caused by all their troubles, showing them the solace of their ancient superstitions, might keep these souls from God and make them lose in a moment all the fruits of their labours, although always worthy of eternal reward.

I will not go on any longer about these admirable virtues, which are the joy of the angels and the admiration of men, because they are practised here together, even by most of the Christians of this new church, who believe, from the example of these good Fathers, that they are not worth much if, above these Christian duties to which they feel themselves obliged, they do not also study and work to establish in others more solid virtues, which although less known among men and sympathetic to nature, could be of greater merit before God, whome alone they seek to please. It would be about these inner and very divine virtues which they constantly practise that I would gladly wish to tell you if my spirit was capable of understanding these mystic ways and could penetrate the interior of these elevated souls.

* * * * *

*Typographical error in original - should doubtless read "Onnioncheronnons".

Translator's Note:

In the original text, there are several words that have proven untranslatable to date, and clarification from readers would be most welcome. The style of the original is, in places, extremely convoluted, and this is impossible to avoid completely in translating without diverging from the original. The writer would welcome comments on improving this document.

C.K.

* * * * *

1980 CALENDAR

The Manitoba Archaeological Society Inc. has produced a limited edition of 500 1980 calendars. Each month's illustrations are pen sketches by two Manitoba artists which have not been previously printed. The format was designed by a member of the M.A.S. Additional calendars are now available at \$2.00 each from:

The Manitoba Archaeological Society Inc.
P.O. Box 1171
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 2Y4

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

The 1979 Symposium Report in the last issue of ARCH NOTES inadvertently failed to mention the role of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The Foundation provided the financial assistance necessary for the presence of Dr. John Coles, the featured speaker.

Sincerely,

J.H. McAndrews, Ph.D.

* * *

NEWS

The Museum of Indian Archaeology announces two new publications.

"The Pipeline Site: A Component of the Late Ontario Iroquois Stage", by Anne Melanie Busby. Museum of Indian Archaeology at The University of Western Ontario, Research Report 10. 1979, 168 pages, 4 plates. List price: \$8.00.

This report describes the early prehistoric Neutral Pipeline site located in the Crawford Lake area, and present a comparison of Pipeline to ten Middleport and Neutral sites in the region; and

"Saugeen Osteology: The Evidence of the Second Cemetery at the Donaldson Site", by J.E. Molto. Museum of Indian Archaeology at The University of Western Ontario, Bulletin 14. 1979, 80 pages, 12 plates. List price: \$6.00.

This bulletin describes a second cemetery at the Donaldson site, containing eleven skeletons, and compares the osteological data from this cemetery to that of the first cemetery reported by Wright and Anderson (1963). Discrete trait analysis suggests a strong biological relationship between Saugeen and Princess Point peoples and dissimilarity between Saugeen and Point Peninsula peoples.

Orders, prepaid, to Publications, Museum of Indian Archaeology, Room 28, Middlesex College, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7.

* * *

Professor Bruce G. Trigger, Department of Anthropology, McGill University received the 1979 award of the Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research for his two-volume history of the Huron people, The Children of Aataentsic (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1976) and for his editing of the Northeast Volume of the Smithsonian Institution's Handbook of North American Indians (Vol. 15, 1978). The medal, named after a famous Seneca chief of the late eighteenth century, was established by the Cayuga County Historical Society

of Auburn, New York, in 1904, and has since been awarded to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the study of Iroquoian culture and history. It is one of the oldest anthropological awards in North America. Previous Canadian recipients have been Dr. David Boyle (1908) and Professor Kenneth Kidd (1969).

* * *

R.O.M. NEWS

The Royal Ontario Museum wishes to announce the creation of the Selwyn Dewdney Collection, in memory of its late Research Associate and friend. For over twenty years Selwyn Dewdney devoted himself to the study of prehistoric rock art in Canada, and his active interest covered the pictographic traditions of all northern peoples. He was at home with his canoe in the waterways of the Canadian Shield; and his lifelong bond with the land gave him a sensitivity to the beauty and mystery of the rock images that he captured in meticulous tracings and watercolours. He was at ease with the people of the north. He sought eagerly in their experiences and lore for traces of the once flourishing artistic tradition. His field books carry his research at the rock art sites and records his contact with people whom he learned from and inspired. The constant weathering of rock paintings and the imminent loss of all memory of the sacredness of the sites concerned him greatly, so he began to search through the records of early travellers for a clearer view of the artists and the sites now damaged or lost.

Selwyn Dewdney's work over more than two decades is the core of this collection, a substantial accumulation of watercolours, tracings, photographs, writings and related material. The Museum is seeking additional published or unpublished contributions to the study of pictography in Canada and the United States to further his lifelong concern for the preservation and understanding of our native cultural heritage. With the help of his colleagues and friends, this repository will be a valuable resource for specialists in rock art research, and a fitting tribute to Selwyn Dewdney's work. Responsible for the collection is R.O.M. Field Associate Brian Molyneaux.

* * *

DIVISION OF PARKS - SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Several positions are available in the Visitor Services Programmes in Cyprus Lake, Fathom Five and MacGregor Point Provincial Parks for the period of May to September, 1980.

The Park's Visitor Service Programme is designed to enhance the park user's experience by providing information about the park and surrounding area and by providing a variety of activities through which the visitor can explore and learn about the park resources. These may include guiding hikes, conducting evening programmes, writing publications, producing slide shows, and supplementing the resource data base of the park.

Candidates for these positions must enjoy working with people. It is important that they have the ability to communicate well either verbally.

in writing, or through an artistic medium. They must have a working knowledge of, and appreciation for, the natural environment and our cultural heritage, especially as they relate to provincial parks.

Students with a background in biology, geology, geography, history, audio visual, graphics, or any natural resource field are encouraged to send their resume by February 29, 1980 to the District Manager, Ministry of Natural Resources, 611 Ninth Avenue East, Owen Sound, Ontario N4K 3E4.

* * * * *

POSITION WANTED

Student seeking summer employment, mid-May to end of August. Experience in faunal and lithic analysis, with two years field work. Please call Chris Andersen, c/o Faunal Osteology Laboratory (416)978-5260.

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WANTED - VOLUNTEER TYPIST

Researcher asks for someone with a typewriter and cassette player to transcribe the contents of a one-hour cassette of dictation onto paper. If you will volunteer an evening, please call Chas. Garrad (416)223-2752.

* * * * *

WANTED - RIDE TO FAIRVIEW MALL AREA

Member residing and working near Fairview Mall would appreciate a ride with any other member driving in that direction after O.A.S. meetings and functions. Please contact 493-7674, or Administrator 223-2752.

* * * * *

DR. BRUCE TRIGGER - NEW WORK NOW AVAILABLE

The paper given by Dr. Trigger at the Ontario Historical Society Conference at Orillia, June 17th 1979, has been printed in the recent issue of ONTARIO HISTORY (December 1979).

Entitled "Sixteenth Century Ontario: History, Ethnohistory and Archaeology", this 19 page paper reviews growing understanding of our native peoples at and prior to contact, and the role of archaeology in this progress. A number of O.A.S. members are cited, including J.V. Wright, W.C. Noble, P.G. Ramsden, D.M. Stothers, J.F. Pendergast and Brian Hayden. The cost prepaid is only \$3.

Send your order directly to: The Ontario Historical Society, 78 Dunloe Rd., Toronto, Ontario M5P 2T6 and enclose your name, address and payment.

O.A.S. NOVEMBER MEETING

Preliminary Report on the Excavation of the Auda Site - 1979 - Mima Kapches

Reported by Christine Caroppo

During the months of July and August, 1979, Mima Kapches directed the excavation of the Auda site. ALGo-29; located some 10 miles west of Port Hope, Ontario. It is situated one mile north of Lake Ontario on a small plateau by a tributary creek. The village site is also located on the site of a cooling tower currently being built and situated on land owned by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. In light of its imminent destruction, the salvage of this site was carried out this summer. Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. provided the funding for a survey of its entire property holdings in the Port Hope area as well as the excavation and analysis of the Auda site.

With an average maximum crew size of 14, and the assistance of one bulldozer and operator, a total area of 3,800 sq. metres was cleared in six weeks. About half of this area contained settlement data. The use of the bulldozer was predicated upon several factors: the site had been ploughed; the excavation was a salvage operation; and there had been only limited artifact recovery in surface collection, pointing to a paucity of artifacts in the ploughzone.

Test trenches were dug by hand to determine: a) soil conditions; b) depth of topsoil; c) presence and nature of features in subsoil; and d) frequency of artifacts in the ploughzone. Based on these observations, it was decided that it was feasible to use a bulldozer to remove topsoil. A spotter was used at all times. The bulldozer was found to be useful in backscraping and clearing topsoil already removed from squares. Wheelbarrows were used only infrequently and the bulldozer sped up the process of clearing squares considerably.

The features themselves appeared very readily. Many fine examples of hearths and pits and hearth/pit combinations were recorded this summer. Unfortunately, postmoulds were extremely poorly preserved. However, Ms. Kapches feels that "it is possible to project the presence of single and multiple hearth dwellings based on the presence of these features". There are ten houses that are recognizable on site using this method. The houses contained from one to three hearths and had an average length and width of 7 m and 4 m, respectively. They are elongated ovals in shape with one circular structure 2.5 m in diameter. Six of the ten houses were oriented in a SW/NE direction and all were placed randomly within the village. Proposed village population estimates hover around 110 to 115 persons. None of the structures overlapped, no palisade, no burials and no middens were found (although some indication of midden-like deposits were found at the ends of houses).

Bone preservation at the Auda site was extremely poor due to the highly acidic nature of the soil. A remarkable amount of information has been gleaned from the bones considering the small size of the faunal samples. The identifications include six different mammalian species and four kinds

of fish. Arrangements for the flotation of soil samples are currently being finalized, with data to follow shortly.

The lack of aboriginal charcoal and other datable materials requires that Ms. Kapches rely, in the main, on pottery seriation to date the site. In light of the fact that most of the sherds were recovered from pit features, Ms. Kapches is conducting a vessel analysis on the ceramics. The typological analysis of the sherds is proving to be somewhat frustrating, however, as few of them fit into previously established typologies. Rather, the sherds represent variations on these typologies. Ms. Kapches has tentatively placed the Auda site in the very Early Pickering period, about 700 AD, on the basis of sherd comparison with the pottery from the Bennett, Miller and Boys sites. She feels that the site may represent a transition from the Late Middle Woodland to the Early Late Woodland.

In the general vicinity of Port Hope, Arthur Roberts has conducted a survey of the property belonging to Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. and has identified sites from the Middle Woodland, Pickering, Uren and Late Woodland periods. It is hoped that a regional chronology for this area, into which the Auda site can be placed, will be worked out in the near future.

It is emphasized that only with additional research and comparison with other date from the Port Hope region can we construct a more complete picture of the people who inhabited the Auda site.

TREASURER'S REPORT for 1979

The financial statement on the opposite page shows the income and expenses for the Society during 1979. Membership income is a little up on the previous year, this being mainly due to the increase in fees. Fewer institutions dropped out than had been expected, but Life Membership was not popular.

Interest on bank accounts and the increased value of the U.S. dollar made quite a difference, bringing in five times more than in 1978. Another major difference was the large grant from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Heritage Support, which enabled us for the first time to hire an Administrator and thus lighten the increasing load on the members of the Executive as well as offering much improved service to members. We were also able to offer modest support to the Chapters.

Activities this year have been much the same. The three bus tours were a great success, and again I would like to thank those who organized them. The Symposium was very well attended, and the Banquet was sold out. We, for the first time, were able to invite our prime speaker, Dr. John Coles of Cambridge, England and to pay him his expenses and a suitable honorarium. We also reimbursed our other speakers for their expenses. A grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation covered our commitment to Dr. Coles.

Members' response to the appeal for the Emerson Memorial Medal Fund was excellent, and the first medal was awarded to Frank Ridley at the Banquet. A Wintario grant and a substantial donation from the London Chapter made it possible for Chas. Garrad to attend a conservation officers meeting in Oklahoma.

Although Ontario Archaeology #32 has not yet been issued, it is a 1979 expense and funds have been reserved for it. Canada Council again gave us a grant towards costs of this publication.

1979 was a varied and interesting year for the Society and its members, and 1980 looks equally promising. I would like to thank members for their support and to say that, although I have resigned as Treasurer, I shall continue to be an active member of the Executive Committee as Recording Secretary. I would like to make one final remark: no system is perfect, and if you ever have any complaints on matters such as missing publications or lack of notices, please do not hesitate to contact any member of the Executive Committee.

Christine Kirby

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THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Statement of Receipts & Disbursements
January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979

EXPENDITURE'S REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS

Publications

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Ontario Archaeology | \$1,683.25 | |
| Arch Notes | <u>3,801.35</u> | \$5,484.60 |

Activities

| | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|
| Symposium & Banquet | 2,205.35 | |
| Travel Expenses and Honoraria - Symp. | <u>1,272.25</u> | |
| Bus Tours | 981.41 | |
| T-shirts | <u>6.00</u> | 4,465.01 |

Support to Chapters

| | | |
|---------|---------------|--------|
| Ottawa | 200.00 | |
| Simcoe | 100.00 | |
| Windsor | <u>100.00</u> | 400.00 |

General

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Postage & Membership Expenses | 450.64 | |
| Rental P.O. Box | 10.00 | |
| J.N. Emerson Medal | 101.47 | |
| Supplies, etc. | 78.82 | |
| Bank Charges | <u>8.99</u> | 649.83 |

Administration

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Administrator's Fee | 3,000.00 | |
| Rent | 500.00 | |
| Phone, Postage, Mileage etc. & Library Expenses | 667.58 | |
| Oklahoma Trip | <u>437.82</u> | 4,605.40 |
| | | <u>15,604.84</u> |

Balances on Hand in Bank 5,201.49

Less outstanding cheques 1,498.10

\$19,308.23

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS

Brought Forward from 1978 \$1,808.71

Memberships

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Active | \$2,682.50 | |
| Family | 364.00 | |
| Institutions | 1,307.47 | |
| Life | <u>200.00</u> | 4,553.97 |

Sales

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| Ontario Archaeology | 824.20 | |
| Misc. Pubs. | 231.50 | |
| T-shirts | 84.25 | |
| Library | 84.29 | |
| Bus Tours | 874.00 | |
| Symposium & Banq. | 2,277.00 | |
| Sundry | <u>199.10</u> | 4,574.34 |

Grants

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Canada Council | 1,500.00 | |
| Ministry of Culture & Rec'n | 5,000.00 | |
| Wintario | <u>207.60</u> | 6,707.60 |

J.N. Emerson Memorial Fund 589.00

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| Donation: London Chapter re Archaeol. Conserv'n Officers' Program | <u>350.00</u> | 939.00 |
|---|---------------|--------|

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Bank Interest | 584.90 | |
| Premium on U.S. cheques | <u>139.71</u> | 724.61 |

\$19,308.23

Arch Notes

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Jan/Feb 1980

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

LONDON CHAPTER

Executive: President: James Keron
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Connoy
Secretary: Charlie Nixon
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in room 128, Somerville
House, University of Western Ontario, London.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$4, Family \$6, Institutional \$10.

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Executive: President: David L. Keenlyside
Vice-President: Clyde C. Kennedy
Secretary/Treasurer: Iain C. Walker
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde C. Kennedy
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August, in the Victoria
Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod, Ottawa.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5, Family \$8, Student \$3.

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

Executive: President: Jamie Hunter
Vice-President: Doug Gaukroger
Treasurer: Jim Nicholson
Secretary: Gerry Allaby
Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Jim Harris
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August, in the Simcoe
County Museum, Highway 26, Barrie.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

Executive: President: J.E. (Al) Molto
Vice-President: David Riddle
Secretary/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
Newsletter: Newsletter - Editor: Elinor Barr
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August, in The Aesthetics
Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$2.

WINDSOR CHAPTER

Executive: President: Ted Trusevich
Vice-President: Kirk Walstedt
Secretary/Treasurer: Peter Reid
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in the Windsor Public
Library, 850 Oullette Avenue, Windsor.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

Jan/Feb 1980

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Arch Notes

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

EXECUTIVE 1980

PRESIDENT:

Dr. Martha A. Latta
100 Northwood Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2M 2K1
(416) 222-4346

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Dr. J.H. McAndrews
110 Wineva Avenue
Toronto, Ont. M4E 2T2
(416) 699-0159

PAST PRESIDENT:

Mr. W.A. (Bill) Fox
420 Tecumseh Ave. E.
London, Ont. N6C 1T5
(519) 673-0966

TREASURER:

Mr. Geoffrey Sutherland
20 Bonacres Avenue
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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

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33 Riverview Pkwy, #205
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(416) 233-2460

RECORDING SECRETARY:

Ms. Christine Kirby
29 Tournament Dr.
Willowdale, Ont.
M2P 1K1 (416)223-7296

SUB-COMMITTEES 1980

ARCH NOTES COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Mr. M.W. Kirby
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1K1
(416)223-7296

Members:

Ms. Christine Caroppo
Ms. Christine Kirby

SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Ms. Norah
McWilliam
& Members of the
London Chapter

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1980

EDITOR: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. Richard B. Johnston
Dept. of Anthropology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

CURATOR:

Dr. Martha A. Latta

PROGRAMME CONVENOR:

Ms. Norma Knowlton

Publications: Scientific Journal - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter - ARCH NOTES

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in the McLaughlin
Planetarium (Lecture Theatre), Royal Ontario Museum,
Queen's Park, Toronto.

Fees: Individual \$8; Family \$10; Institutional \$20; Life \$200,
Chapter Fees extra.

Members: Approx. 500

O.A.S. ADMINISTRATOR
& LIBRARIAN

Chas. Garrad, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale,
Ontario M2N 2X3 (416) 223-2752