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Newsletter of

**The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)**

#### O.A.S. 1983 SYMPOSIUM

The Tenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society "Ontario in the Past" will be held in the Downtown Holiday Inn, Toronto on Saturday, October 29, 1983.

Registration will commence at 8:00 a.m.; Introductory remarks and papers at 9:00 a.m. The Society business meeting will commence at 5:00 p.m., the reception at 6:00 p.m. and the Banquet at 7:30 p.m.

On Sunday, October 30 a conducted tour of Old Fort York is being arranged.

Invited speakers at the Symposium include: K.C. Dawson, W.A. Fox, C. Heidenreich, R.B. Johnston, J. Pendergast, R. Pihl, M. Spence, P.L. Storck and J.V. Wright. Banquet speaker will be Dr. J. Killan.

Further details will follow.

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#### McMASTER SYMPOSIUM

The McMaster Anthropology Society presented its Ninth Annual Archaeology Symposium "Early Man in the Northeast: The Paleo-Indian Time Period" at McMaster University in Hamilton on Saturday, February 19, 1983.

Papers presented included:

Christopher Ellis - "Lithic Raw Materials Characteristics as an aid to Constructing Manufacturing Sequences: A Paleo-Indian Example"(Simon Fraser University).

Don Simmons - "A Recent View of Certain Paleo-Indian Sites, Artifacts and Lithic Types in the Eastern Lower Peninsula of Michigan" (Ann Arbor, Michigan).

Brian Deller - "Paleo-Indian Utilization of Exotic Lithic Materials: Evidence Suggesting Seasonal Resource Scheduling and Social Interaction in the Central Great Lakes Region" (McGill University).

Dr. W. Roosa - "Use and Re-use of Barnes Points from the Parkhill and Thedford II Sites" (Waterloo University).

Dr. P. Storck - "Recent Paleo-Indian Research in Central Ontario" (Royal Ontario Museum).

Dr. K. Dawson - "A Paleo-Indian Plano Site at Thunder Bay" (Lakehead University).

Discussant at the Symposium was Dr. Henry Wright, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

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### O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER NEWS

The executive of the London Chapter recently announced speakers for the remaining spring meetings of 1983, with Dr. Ann Morgan and Dr. Alan Morgan of the University of Waterloo speaking April 14 on "Fossil Insects and the Reconstruction of the Archaeological Environment". At the May 12 meeting, Dr. Michael Spence of the University of Western Ontario will present a paper on "Early Woodland Occupation of Southern Ontario".

The March meeting of the chapter heard Jean-Luc Pilon of the Anthropology Department of the University of Toronto talk about "The Archaeology of the Fort Severn Area of Northwestern Ontario".

At the February "Members' Night" speakers included Ian Kenyon and "The Mystery at Big Bend", a talk of his search for contact sites along the lower Thames River as well as his work on early historic sites of the same area. Dave Smith gave "An Update on the Lawson Site" stressing the fine educational program at the Museum for Indian Archaeology in co-operation with local boards of education. Michael Gibbs presented a pictorial account of the chapter's "Ohio Bus Trip '82 - The Truth" and Ted Rowcliffe presented "Yukon Gold Rush" touching on the archaeological aspects of the Chilkoot Trail in Alaska and the Parks Canada rescue excavations of gold rush buildings in Dawson City, Yukon.

Robert Pihl of the Museum for Indian Archaeology provided the topic for the January meeting with a talk, "Before the Flood: Archaeology at the Ault Park Site and Other Middle Woodland Components along the St. Lawrence".

The year 1983 looks like a banner one for the London chapter. Not only are the speakers arranged so far all top quality but president Paul Lennox is well on his way to having the papers from the symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1980 - "The Prehistory of the Lake Erie Basin" - available in book form this fall.

The executive reports that membership is at an all-time high and the chapter finances are extremely sound. The executive has been in discussion with Ontario Hydro regarding the role of the chapter in the corridor route selection and the impact on archaeological resources.

Arrangements for the September 17, 1983 seminar on archaeology aimed at the public, members of area historical societies and LACACs (local architectural conservation advisory committee) are going well. This is co-sponsored by the Ontario Historical Society and the London Chapter OAS with the co-operation of the Museum for Indian Archaeology.

The chapter recently canvassed members and bus trippers and so far it appears a four-day Thanksgiving weekend trip (Friday to Monday) to the Smithsonian in Washington with two optional side trips is most popular by far. If you did not receive a form and would like to get more information on the trip, write to the chapter at 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario.

Bulletin editor Bill Fox has come up with a spiffy new front cover for KEWA, the chapter's monthly publication. Thanks for the design goes out to Tim Kenyon.

The chapter's picnic will be held at the Longwoods Conservation Area this

year at the invitation of Ron Williamson. Tentative date is June 18, so mark your calendars. Ron is personally perfecting an Early Woodland recipe for corn soup which he will serve at the picnic.

At the chapter Christmas party, three-term president Jim Keron was the recipient of many appreciative words, especially from his successor Paul Lennox who was elected at a short business meeting. Also elected were vice-president Rob Pihl, treasurer George Connoy and secretary Ted Rowcliffe.

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#### O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER NEWS

The Ottawa Chapter held its Third Ottawa Valley Archaeological Symposium on Saturday, March 12, 1983. Papers given included "Projectile Point Styles Through Time in the Ottawa Valley" by Clyde C. Kennedy, "Some Features of Corded Ceramics in Eastern Ontario" by David L. Keenlyside, "Prehistoric Trade in the St. Lawrence Basin" by James V. Wright, "Early Evidence of European Trade into Iroquoia" by James F. Pendergast, and "The Meuser Site: An Ottawa Chapter OAS Dig" by Phillip J. Wright.

#### Forthcoming Events

Wednesday, April 13, 1983: Dr. David L. Keenlyside  
Archaeological Survey of Canada  
National Museum of Man  
"Field Observations on the Paleo-Indian Vail Site  
in Maine and its Relationships to Other Eastern  
Sites"\*

Clyde C. Kennedy, Ottawa Valley Historical Society  
"An Uncommon "Jaconite" Projectile Point and a  
Magnetic "Iron Formation" Cache Blade from the  
Upper Ottawa Valley, Ontario

Coffee and discussion follow the program. For details, call Clyde C. Kennedy at (613)828-0884.

\*The Vail Site: A Paleo-Indian Encampment in Maine by Richard Michael Gramly is available at \$16.00 (Cdn.), including postage, from the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York, NY 14211. A copy is also available in the O.A.S. Library.

#### O.A.S. WINDSOR CHAPTER NEWS

For its April 12th meeting, the Windsor Chapter has tentatively lined up an interesting slide-illustrated lecture on Archaeology in Israel.

#### O.A.S. GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO CHAPTER NEWS

The next meeting of the Grand River/Waterloo chapter will be held on Wednesday April 20. Tentatively, William Finlayson will speak on the Museum for Indian Archaeology and its current projects.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - January 19, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

HOW I SPENT MY SUMMER

by Four Toronto Chapter Members

A humorous theme ran throughout the presentations by Charles Garrad (the Provincial Administrator), Christine Kirby (the Chapter's Treasurer), Dr. Mima Kapches (the Provincial President) and Roberta O'Brien (the Chapter's Vice-President) which described the activities they were involved in.

Charles' and Christine's talks covered all of 1982. Both talked about Petun area sites, and the party for the 1981 Egypt Trip travellers and the Petun diggers at which they jointly participated. In the Petun area, excavations were done at the Haney-Cook, MacMurchy and McAllister sites, while the Melville site was surveyed. Work at the McAllister site had several funny moments as a result of the antics of horses which were pastured on the site. These included a horse which adopted a crew member and the nibbling of Charles' car. In addition to the foregoing, Charles talked about the Provincial Bus Trip to Kingston, and a visit to the excavations at Toronto's Front Street. He concluded by describing the Society's proposed 1983 trip to Mexico. Christine's talk also included the Inaugural Members' Meeting of the Toronto Chapter, the Woodbridge/McKenzie dig and picnic, and the finding of a couple of Beaver Valley chert sources and chipping stations.

Mima's and Roberta's talks were about their activities in the fall of 1982. Mima described her experiences as a neophyte hip-wader wearer as she collected wild rice near Bobcaygen for a Royal Ontario Museum display. She also talked about the making of a cast of one of the Peterborough petroglyphs and the studying of sites in Prince Edward County. Roberta's talk was an update on her work at the Front Street dig near the CN Tower that was mentioned in the last members' meeting. She showed the architectural features that had been found, and the advantages a downtown dig has, such as being located close to a parade route and to the filming of a movie. Roberta ended her talk by saying that she hoped a local heritage group would continue the work on the site next summer.

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TORONTO CHAPTER UPCOMING SPEAKERS

- Wednesday April 20 - John Steckley  
"A Linguistic Guide to the Longhouse"
- Wednesday May 18 - Conrad Heidenreich  
"Temagami During the French Regime as it Relates  
to the Temagami Land Claims"

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - February 16, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

PALEOPATHOLOGY. THE MUMMIES I HAVE KNOWN

By Patrick D. Horne

Patrick Horne was introduced to and became interested in mummies prior to 1971 when he taught histology in South America for two years with the Canadian University Services Overseas (C.U.S.O.). He was the Technologist-in-Chief of Anatomical Pathology at the Toronto General Hospital and the Banting and Best Institute between 1971 and 1979. Currently, he is taking an Honours Bachelor of Science in anthropology at the University of Toronto. He is also a consultant in histology for the Defense and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, and is on the Board of Governors of the Paleopathology Association (of which is a founding member).

Mr. Horne began his talk by saying that the paleopathology of ancient man is studied to learn about the general condition (i.e. living environment, soil, plants, animals) and growth (i.e. origin, spread and fluctuation of diseases) of people in those societies. The methods used in these studies utilize primary and secondary evidence. Mummified remains are the primary evidence and they are X-rayed, autopsied and biopsied to establish sex and age, and to identify illnesses, trauma and post-burial changes. Examples of several mummies were shown to illustrate the range of preservation that has been found. Secondary evidence consists of ancient writings, pottery, paintings and statues, etc. that describe and illustrate pathological conditions.

The rest of the lecture looked at Horne's investigations of the pathology of five mummies. The autopsy of Nakht, a weaver of 1198 B.C. in Egypt, revealed evidence of malaria, tapeworms, blood flukes and smoky houses. An Amerindian woman's mummy from the Aleutian Islands' autopsy showed tapeworms and head lice. Horne was unable to show evidence of the Bering Strait migration when he could not match the Aleutian Islands' lice with Siberian ones. The examination of the mummy of Elmer MacKirdy, a 19th century American train robber, showed round worms, and confirmed that he died from a gun shot wound and pneumonia. Another American, Charles Francis Hall, who died in 1871, was autopsied at his Arctic grave site and was shown to have been poisoned by arsenic. The fifth mummy, that of a 16th century 8-9 year old Indian prince, had been found in 1954 in the mountains of Chile. He had been sacrificed to the Sun God, and his clothing and grave goods confirmed his noble status. Horne's investigation of him was limited to doing X-rays, CAT scans and skin biopsies because he did not want to expose the body to bacteria or disturb its fetal position. His results showed that the prince had lived a sheltered life, had walked to his burial site, and had been exposed to the cold. He also had head lice, a benign tumor and the first wart that has been found on a South American mummy.

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## PITHERS POINT SITE, RAINY RIVER

by K.C.A. Dawson

At the reported location of the 1731 French post, Fort Ste. Pierre, (Burpee 1927) in the town of Fort Frances at the head of Rainy River on the west shore of Rainy Lake (Figs. 1 and 2) the former presence of prehistoric burial mounds (six at the narrows on the north shore and two on the adjacent island, Fig. 3) has been part of the local lore for many years. Pithers, an Indian Agent after whom the point was named, dug into at least one of these mounds before 1900 (Bryce 1885). In 1958, Dr. Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum examined the remnants of an eroding irregular mass some 25 feet in diameter and approximately 4 feet high at the end of the point (1959). While Blackduck ceramics were recovered from the mound fill, its purpose remained obscured.

In 1970, prior to filling and grading of the point to convert it into a town park, a low circular hummock approximately 30 feet in diameter with a central depression at the southwestern end of the point was examined by the writer. A ten-foot square extending from the edge to the interior of the feature exposed a 4-to-6 inch layer of sand to sod over a 2-to-4 inch layer of humus with ceramic cultural refuse at the bottom, over a 2-to-3 inch layer of sand over a second humus layer 4-to-5 inches in depth over beach sand. The centre of the feature was mottled sand lacking cultural refuse. The conditions suggest post mound disturbance. Like Kenyon, no positive burial mound identification was made. However, a series of test pits along the eroding shore did expose fragments of burnt bone at the water level and while positive identification was not possible, the suggestion is made that it was the remnants of a cremation.

There were 241 recoveries from the cultural mantle: 14 Laurel rims, 3 Blackduck rims, 19 Laurel decorated sherds, 1 Blackduck decorated sherd, 48 plain body sherds, 48 fabric-impressed body sherds, 3 cord-malleated body sherds, 92 sherdlets, 2 end scrapers, 1 flake knife and 10 debitage fragments.

There were in addition 178 surface recoveries: 3 Laurel rims, 1 Blackduck rim, 8 plain body sherds, 119 sherdlets, 3 scrapers, 24 debitage fragments and 20 bone refuse fragments.

This report describes these recoveries together with surface collections made by local Fort Frances residents: the late Keith Delgathey, 17 Initial and 49 Terminal Woodland vessel rims; and Jim Bush, 3 Initial and 4 Terminal Woodland vessel rims, 5 projectile points and 1 scraper.

Table 1 shows a breakdown of Laurel vessel rims by types (Wright 1967) and provides metrical data. Four had decorated lips, none had interior decoration, four had no punctates, one had interior punctates which formed exterior bosses and coil breaks were discernable on several. With 14.8% early decorative techniques - pseudo-scallop shell impressed and corn lined techniques - and 40.8% late-dentate stamped plain and dragged stamped, Pithers Point site stands close to the Macgillivray site 250 km to the east (Dawson 1980).

There were 38 Terminal Woodland period Blackduck tradition rim sherds (Wilford 1941) recorded from 37 vessels. Their metrical attributes and modes

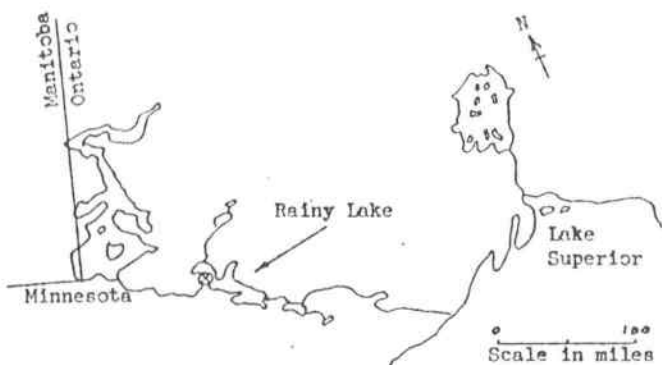


Fig. 1 Location of Pithers Point on Rainy Lake x

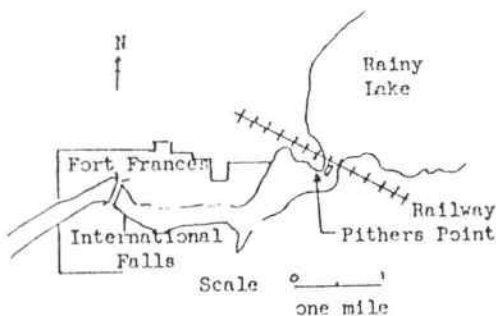


Fig. 2 Location of Pithers Point Site

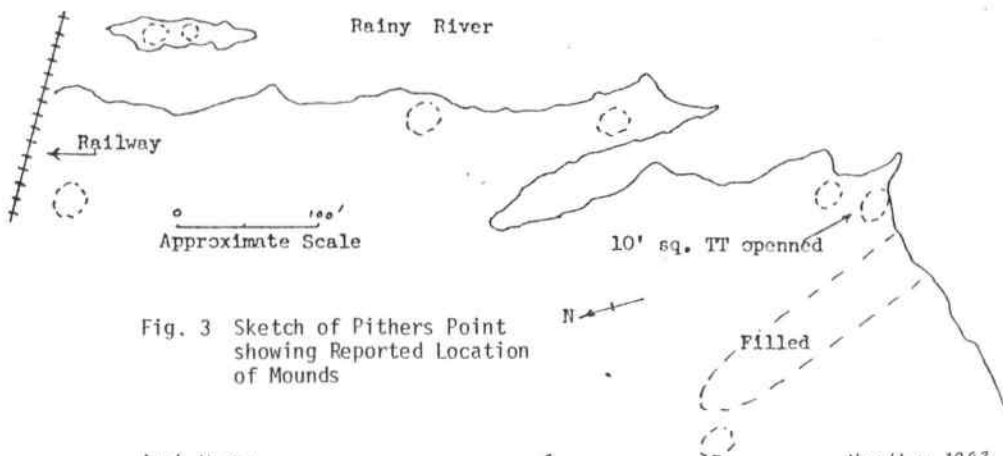


Fig. 3 Sketch of Pithers Point showing Reported Location of Mounds



Table 1. Laurel vessel rim types and metrical attributes (mm)

	f	No. of Rims	Lip th.	Body th.	Punctates		Size Length
					Dist. Below Lip	Dist. Apart	
<u>Pseudo Scallop Shell</u>	(2)						
Obliques		2	4.5	6.5	-	-	3.5
		1	5.0	-	-	11.0	5.0
<u>Dentate Stamp</u>	(9)						
Obliques		1	4.8	-	-	-	-
		1	10.0	-	-	10.0	5.0
		1	5.6	-	-	-	-
		1	4.4	-	12.0	14.0	3.0
Horizontals		3	6.0	-	-	6.5	2.0
		1	4.7	-	-	-	4.0
Obliques over horizontals		3	6.9	-	-	-	-
		2	6.0	7.0	22.0	16.5	4.0
		2	6.0	6.0	15.0	14.0	3.5
<u>Dragged Stamp</u>	(3)						
Obliques		1	5.5	-	-	-	4.0
Horizontals		1	5.0	-	-	-	6.0
		1	4.8	-	-	-	4.0
<u>Stamped</u>	(3)						
Obliques		1	5.0	7.0	15.0	15.0	7.0
		1	5.5	6.6	12.0	11.0	2.5
Horizontals		1	7.0	-	-	3.5	5.0
<u>Incised</u>	(2)						
Obliques		2	2.9	6.5	5.0	16.5	2.5
		2	4.8	7.2	-	14.0	8.7
<u>Combined</u>	(4)						
Oblique incised over horizontal dentate		1	6.3	-	-	7.5	2.0
Horizontal linear over stamp		1	7.0	-	7.0	-	-
Horizontal dragged over stamp		1	6.0	6.0	10.5	-	3.5
Oblique PSI over horizontal dentate		1	6.0	-	-	-	-
<u>Plain</u>	(4)						
		1	5.7	-	11.0	6.0	5.0
		1	5.0	-	-	-	7.0
		2	4.5	-	10.0	14.0	3.0
		1	7.7	-	-	-	?
	(27)	(37)					

(Dawson 1973, 1974) are shown in Table 2. Table 3 shows a comparison of the recoveries with four other Blackduck tradition components. The modes used roughly compare to Evan's modes in Minnesota (1961) Osufsen Cord and Punctate Mode 1, Waskish Vertical Cord and Punctate Mode 2 and Net Lake Vertical Cord and Punctate Mode 4. However, Evan's written descriptions, illustrations and metrical data based on a sampling of all rims not on types established do not provide a uniform basis for comparison. The modes can be compared to Carmichael's later work (1981), although they vary in that Carmichael reversed Modes 2 and 3 and subsumed Mode 6 under Mode 1. Comparison suggests no close affinities with sites to the north suggesting that the site may have affinities with sites to the south in Minnesota. Regrettably, no direct comparative data are available.

Table 2. Types and Metrical Attributes of the Pithers Point Site Blackduck Rims

BLACKDUCK MODE	f	Lip th	mm.	th below lip	mm.	band width	mm.	Rim/Body
		Range	x	Range	x			
100	3	9.0-9.9	9.4	6.7-8.2	7.4	14.6-	14.6	2.0
200	4	7.3-9.0	8.2	5.0-7.0	5.8	12.0-15.0	14.1	2.4
300	8	6.4-11.0	8.8	4.0-7.0	6.5	7.8-13.0	9.8	2.3
400	11	5.7-11.9	8.7	4.0-9.0	7.0	8.5-19.5	14.3	1.7
600	9	6.0-11.7	8.6	5.0-8.5	7.0	7.3-27.4	15.0	1.6
700	3	8.9-10.5	9.8	6.0-9.0	7.7	10.5-15.0	12.7	2.1
	38	6.0-11.9	8.9	4.0-9.0	6.9	7.3-27.4	13.4	2.0

Table 3. Blackduck Tradition Ceramics from Five Components

MODE	Pithers Point		Lockport		Tailrace Bay		Oak Point Island		McCluskey						
	f	No. of Varieties	f	No. of Varieties	f	No. of Varieties	f	No. of Varieties	f	No. of Varieties					
100	3	7.9	2	20	23.7	7	18	38.3	10	25	38.4	6	44	52.4	11
200	4	10.5	4	4	6.6	2	15	31.9	2	17	26.2	1	12	14.3	2
300	8	21.1	2	10	16.4	4	3	6.4	1	1	1.5	2	10	11.9	2
400	11	28.9	5	5	8.2	3	5	10.6	3	1	1.5	1	4	4.8	3
600	9	23.7	3	19	31.1	9	4	8.5	3	16	24.7	13	11	13.1	6
700	8	7.9	3	3	4.9	3	2	4.3	2	5	7.7	3	3	3.5	2
Total	38	100.0		61	100.0		47	100.0		65	100.0		84	100.0	

Lockport, Tailrace Bay and Oak Point Island includes only rims that could be identified after examination to variety. McCluskey Site includes only surface and test pit recoveries.

There were 11 Terminal Woodland period rims. Nine were from the Selkirk tradition (MacNeish 1958). Five were Alexander Fabric-impressed type. They had undercorded lips and exteriors. Lip thickness ranged from 5.0 to 9.5 mm, while body thickness ranged from 5.8 to 8.5 mm. Three were Sturgeon Falls Fabric-impressed. Lip thickness ranged from 5.0 to 7.0 mm and were decorated, one with encircling linear punctates, one with encircling cord-wrapped stick impressions and one with oblique cord-wrapped stick impressions. Exteriors were undecorated. One was a Sturgeon Punctate (Hlady 1971). It had a flat lip, 9 mm thick and a body thickness of 6.8 mm, with large exterior punctates 22 mm below the lip.

Two were Lake of the Woods, Ash Rapids Corded ceramics (Reid and Rajnovich 1980). One had a flat lip 6.1 mm thick with oblique cord-wrapped stick impressions. The other had a smoothed over flat lip which was 6.0 mm thick.

There were five other Terminal Woodland period rims. Three were Sandy Lake ware (Cooper and John 1964), one was a Duck Lake ware (Snortland-Coles 1979) and one was a possible Heinz Creed Cord-marked rim (Mason 1966).

One typical Sandy Lake rim was of uniform thickness (6 mm) with vertical cord marked exterior and an interior lip notch. Another with a lip thickness of 6.5 mm and a body thickness of 5.7 mm also had interior lip notches; however, the exterior was smoothed over and had encircling small punctates. This attribute is not common in Minnesota but it does occur in Northwestern Ontario (Arthurs 1978). The third recovery has a horizontal cord marked exterior like some vessels from Minnesota (Anfinson 1979:181, Fig. 82c) but it differs in having elongated exterior punctates which formed interior bosses. The rim is overted, undercoated, flat and 4 mm in thickness.

The fourth rim appears to be a Duck Bay punctate variety. It has a slightly splayed undecorated lip, plain interior and a smoothed-over exterior with two rows of drag-jab impressions. The lip thickness was 9 mm and the body 7.5 mm.

The fifth rim had a smooth undecorated exterior, a slightly splayed lip with oblique-cord wrapped stick impression and a plain smooth exterior. Lip thickness was 9.5 mm and body thickness was 8 mm. It would appear to fall into the classification characteristic of Wisconsin Heinz Creek Cord-marked (Mason 1966: 131).

There were two other rims, one from a plain, tiny vessel and the other collected from the surface in 1964 was a water washed sherd which had a form and decoration reminiscent of Cambria ware.

The 19 Laurel decorated sherds include incised, dentate stamped, dragged stamped and linear punctate. They ranged in thickness from 3.0 mm to 8.1 mm, with a mean of 6.1 mm. The one Blackduck decorated sherd was cord-wrapped stamp impressed with a thickness of 7.9 mm. The thickness of the 56 plain body sherds ranged from 5.5 to 10.0 mm with a mean of 7.6 mm. The thickness of the 48 fabric impressed body sherds ranged from 3.1 to 9.0 mm with a mean of 4.8 mm. The thickness of the 3 corded body sherds ranged from 4.7 to 8.3 mm with a mean of 6.3 mm.

The sparse lithic recoveries included 5 projectile points, 6 scrapers and one flake knife. The projectile points included three notched, two Anderson corner notched with lengths of 28.4 mm and 44.5 mm, widths of 24.4 mm and 31.0

mm and a thickness of 4.4 mm and 6.0 mm, one Selkirk side-notched with a length of 24 mm, a width of 19.4 mm and a thickness of 4.6 mm, and one Lockport stemmed with a length of 37 mm, a width of 19 mm and thickness of 6 mm. The scrapers included one notched end scraper with a length of 26.8 mm, a width of 18.6 mm and thickness of 4.7 mm, one flake side scraper with a length of 50.1 mm, one crude irregular side scraper with a length of 20 mm and three ovoid end scrapers whose lengths ranged from 15.0 to 26.8 mm, width from 12.0 to 18.6 mm and thickness from 4.5 to 6.2 mm. All were manufactured from local flint. The flake knife was produced out of a sandstone. It was 57 mm in length, 35 mm wide and 9 mm thick.

The occurrences of prehistoric Woodland period mounds along the banks of Rainy River has been well documented (Syms 1978). The mounds at Pithers Point would appear to fall into this tradition. Recoveries suggest that the site was occupied by Laurel peoples who resided in the region ca. 150 B.C. to A.D. 1100 (Dawson 1980, 1981; Reid 1982). Subsequently, the site was occupied by Blackduck and Selkirk peoples. The close relationship between peoples manufacturing Selkirk, Sandy Lake and late Blackduck corded ceramics is characteristic of this region (Rajnovich and Reid 1978).

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## FOUR SQUARE METERS OF ONTARIO PREHISTORY

WILLIAM A. FOX

A fall 1980 visit to the Boyd Lakefront site resulted in the discovery of a considerable amount of prehistoric material on the cultivated field surface. Bruce had ploughed the knoll deeper than ever before, exposing a scatter of circular dark stains and numerous artifacts. Situated adjacent to the Long Point marshes, this field has produced evidence of Native occupations ranging at least as far back as the Late Archaic and up to the seventeenth century A.D. The latter occupation is represented by several characteristic glass trade beads in the Boyd collection.

Thus, it was not overly surprising to discover ceramics and lithics relating to several Late Woodland groups. Feature and artifact distributions suggested the former existence of a c. 700-800 A.D. longhouse structure adjacent to the break in slope to the marshes (Fox, 1982:20); however, the surface scatter also included characteristic Middle Woodland ceramics and a cache of 51 Onondaga chert flake and fragment blanks exhibiting minimal shaping retouch.

Most exciting were the Early Woodland Vinette I ceramics exposed by the deep ploughing. While the Boyd cemetery (Spence et al., 1978) is situated some 250 meters north of this campsite, no Early Woodland ware had been reported previously. The author and Ian Kenyon returned to the site two weeks later to map the exposed distribution of features and excavate a test unit in order to assess the Early Woodland component.

### FIELD WORK

Three days in early October were spent on the Boyd Lakefront site. An iron bar datum in concrete was established along the Boyd farm west property line and all mapping was accomplished from this point. A two meter unit (Unit A) was laid in aligned with magnetic north over surface Feature 1, which had produced several sherds of Vinette I ware. The sandy plough zone was removed by shovel and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm) screened. Artifact recoveries are described in the section below.

A yellow-brown sand subsoil was exposed, along with a number of circular discolourations representing Native pits (see Figure 1). Projecting from the subsoil near the south wall of the unit was an Onondaga chert Meadowood biface preform (see Figures 1 and 4). Due to the evident feature overlap complexity in the east half of the unit, four profiles were cut and recorded in the excavation of Features 1-3 (see Figures 1 and 2).

Feature 1 was found to be a large flat bottomed pit approximately 2 meters in diameter, extending to a depth of 96 cm below plough zone (see Figure 2). While zones of slightly different colour were noted, no distinct layering was discernable until a 4 cm thick dark organic layer was

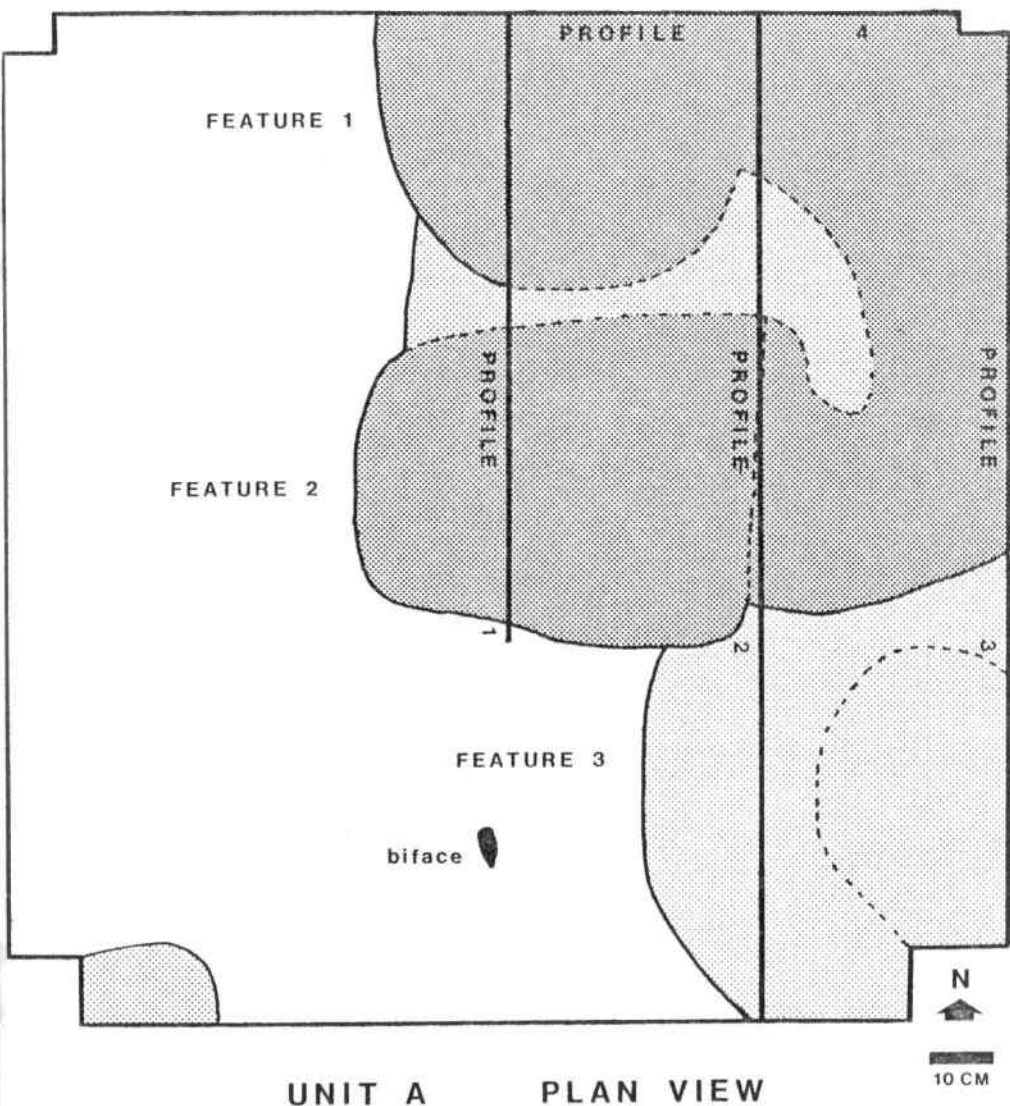


Figure 1: Unit A Plan View

reached at the base of the pit. Feature 2 seemed to be a shallow, late extension to Feature 1 when sectioned in Profile 1. The cultural affiliation of the Feature 2 artifact recoveries supports this proposition. Finally, Feature 3 was found to be a smaller flat bottomed pit abutting, but not

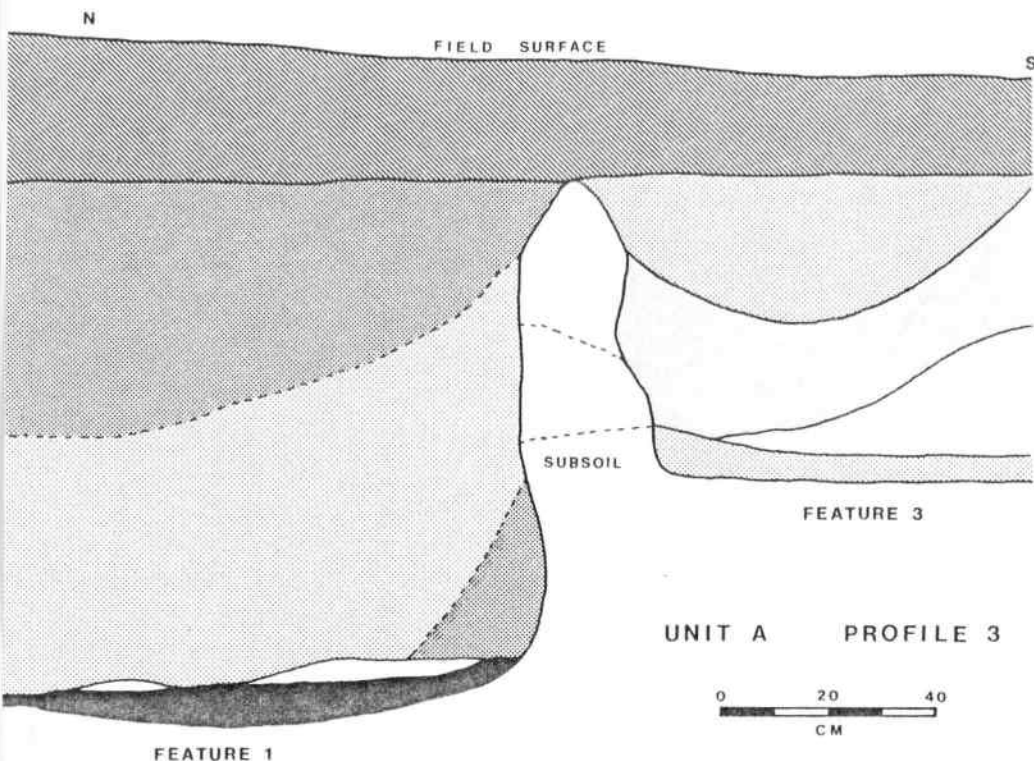


Figure 2: Unit A Profile

overlapping Feature 1. A well defined layered fill was exposed in Profiles 2 and 3 (see Figure 2). Contrary to the "reality" documented in the initial plan view (Figure 1), neither Feature 2 nor Feature 1 overlapped Feature 3.

Trowel excavated fill from the above features was  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm) screened and in addition, the following soil volumes were bagged for flotation: Feature 1 - 123 litres, Feature 2 - 46 litres and Feature 3 - 53 litres.

#### MATERIAL CULTURE RECOVERIES

##### Unit A Plough Zone

A majority of the ceramics screened from the plough zone are Middle Woodland and range in thickness from 7 to 10 mm ( $\bar{X}$  - 8.7 mm, n-6). They exhibit dentate and pseudo-scallop shell impressing (4) (see Figure3:3,4), horizontal trailing (1) and corded (?) (1) exterior decoration. Sherd interiors



from vary channelled (2) to rocker dentate (1), vertical trailed (1), smoothed plain (1) and unidentified (1).

An 8 mm thick sherd displaying fine exterior cording with simple tool stamped obliques superimposed, and having fine horizontal interior cording may represent a late Vinette I ware variant. A single corded neck sherd 8 mm thick with a plain smoothed interior is Late Woodland, while a single 12 mm thick Vinette I Early Woodland body sherd completes the sample. Of 8 micro-\* and split sherds, four appear to be Late Woodland, two Middle Woodland and two are unidentifiable as to cultural provenience.

Seven chipped stone tools were recovered, including the aforementioned Meadowood biface preform found protruding from the subsoil. The latter measures 65, 27 and 6 mm in maximum length, width and thickness, respectively (see Figure 4:5). Additional Meadowood lithics tools are an Onondaga chert notched biface, minus base (45+, 20, 4.5 mm, see Figure 4:3), and a crude lanceolate biface blank of the same material (42, 20, 6 mm, see Figure 4:4). The inter-notch width measure of the former is 14 mm.

A fractured Onondaga chert ovate-acuminate biface blank (54+, 35+, 10 mm, see Figure 3:5) and a burned Flint Ridge chalcedony corner-notched biface base (25+, 34, 9mm, see Figure 3:6) are Middle Woodland. The latter displays an inter-notch width of 13 mm and a basal width of 20 mm. The last formal tool is an Onondaga chert base of drill manufactured on a lanceolate or triangular biface (26+, 25, 5.5 mm, see Figure 3:7). This drill may be of Late Woodland provenience. An Onondaga chert flake measuring 45.5, 16 and 5.5 mm in length, width and thickness displays unilateral use retouch on the dorsal face.

Two Onondaga chert pebble cores were recovered, one of which was relatively whole. Its size (48, 39, 26 mm, 53 g) indicates that even small pebbles were utilized by site residents. Debitage includes the following:

	f	weight(g)
Onondaga chert	176	311
Selkirk chert	17	60
Unidentified calcareous chert	7	13
Unidentified burned chert	21	34
Total	221	418

#### Feature 1

This large pit produced the poorly preserved fragmentary remains of a young adult human mandible (Spence, 1982) in a basal dark organic layer (see Figures 1 and 2). No other bone was recovered from this zone, so that the feature may represent an exhumed primary interment or simply a storage

\* < 21.20mm diameter or a Canadian nickel

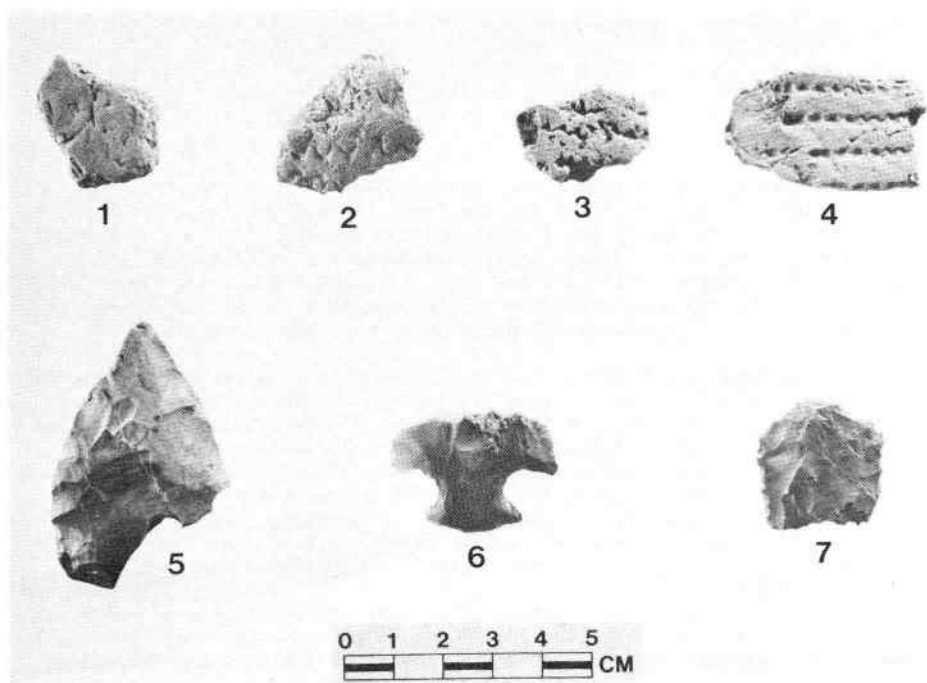


Figure 3: Artifacts Recovered from Unit A.

1. Smoothed over cord neck sherd.
2. Coarse pseudo-scallop shell impressed body sherd.
3. Smoothed over pseudo-scallop shell impressed body sherd.
4. Dentate/pseudo-scallop shell impressed body sherd.
5. Onondaga chert biface blank.
6. Flint Ridge chert notched biface base.
7. Onondaga chert drill on a biface base.

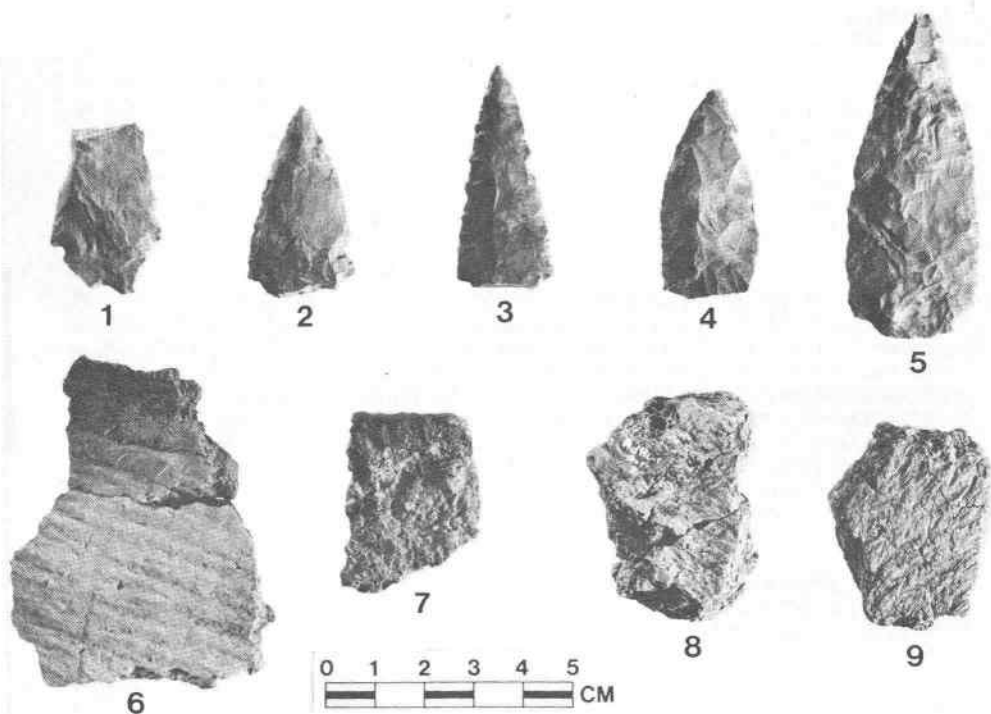


Figure 4: Early Woodland Artifacts

1. Onondaga chert Meadowood notched biface.
2. Burnt Onondaga chert Meadowood notched biface.
3. Onondaga chert Meadowood notched biface.
4. Onondaga chert Meadowood (?) biface preform.
5. Onondaga chert Meadowood biface preform.
6. Vinette I body sherd.
7. Vinette I rim sherd.
8. Vinette I body sherd-interior.
9. Vinette I body sherd.

pit including a single human element. The relatively homogeneous fill in the remainder of the feature, plus the small size of included artifacts suggests that this pit may have infilled through natural erosion processes, rather than the purposeful disposal of refuse by camp inhabitants.

Twelve of the thirteen analysable ceramics pertain to one and perhaps two Vinette I vessels. Body sherd thickness ranges from 8.5 - 13 mm ( $\bar{X}$  - 11.2 mm, n-12) (see Figure 4:8,9). The single neck sherd is 8.5 mm in thickness and a damaged rim sherd (see Figure 4:7) exhibits a flat, corded lip 8.5 mm in thickness. A smoothed over cord exterior, plain interior (5.5 mm thick) body sherd is Late Woodland and evidently intrusive. Ceramic wastage includes a single specimen, while the 142 micro-sherds appear to be of Vinette I ware.

All flaked stone tool fragments are of Onondaga chert. There are four biface portions, including a tip, and a basal fragment of a side-notched specimen. Also present are a small thumbnail scraper, a flake scraper, a retouched flake blank (not unlike those in the aforementioned nearby cache) and two heavily utilized flakes, one of which exhibits a graver spur. Despite the fact that only approximately one third of the feature volume was excavated, a total of 1428 g of chert debitage (roughly 3200 pieces) and a large pebble core were obtained, as well as 21 spalls of sandstone. The latter may reflect net-sinker notching or mano/metate shaping activities. An abundance of fire-cracked rock (weighing 4.46 Kg) was also present in the pit fill.

Ground stone includes a thin (4 mm thick) corner fragment of a rectangular(?) worked mudstone artifact, plus seven pieces of sandstone cobbles which may represent mano or metate fragments.

Bone preservation in this feature was generally poor, so that primarily small calcined fragments were recovered. Prevec (1982) was only able to identify a piece of turtle shell (*Emydidae* species) and a muskrat axis vertebra.

Carbonized botanical remains were identified by Fecteau (1983). The charred wood is primarily hickory (*Carya sp.*), with lesser amounts of beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), birch (*Betula sp.*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), white elm (*Ulmus americana*) and maple (*Acer sp.*), in descending order by weight. Less than a gram (3 fragments) of carbonized butternut shell were also recovered as a result of pit fill flotation. Thirteen point eight grams of carbonized wood were submitted to the National Museum of Man for radiocarbon dating, resulting in a mean date of 2795 ± 115 C14 years B.P. or approximately 845 B.C. (NMC-1217; Fox, 1982a).

## Feature 2

As indicated above, this shallow dish shaped depression appeared to be an extension of Feature 1 when sectioned in Profile 1. The limited material obtained from the fill included five split and micro-sherds of

Vinette I ware (one measuring 9 mm in thickness), 22 fire-cracked rocks (weighing a total of 179 g) and the following debitage:

	f	weight(g)
Onondaga chert	22	16
Selkirk(?) chert	2	5
Unidentified burned chert	2	3
Total	26	24

None of the 18 small calcined mammal bone fragments recovered could be identified to species (Prevec, 1982).

### Feature 3

Another flat bottomed storage (?) pit, this feature extended to a depth of 56 cm below the plough zone (see Figures 1 and 2). It had a diameter of 80 cm and four well defined layers of fill.

Four analysable ceramic specimens represent all three Woodland periods. A single Vinette I body sherd measures 10 mm in thickness, while two Middle Woodland body sherds are both also 10 mm thick. The latter display smoothed plain interiors, with dentate stamped (1) and pseudo-scallop shell impressed (1) exteriors (see Figure 3:2). A single smoothed over cord Glen Meyer vessel neck sherd (8 mm thick) was recovered (see Figure 3:1). Of the five micro-sherds, one may be Middle Woodland.

Both Onondaga chert tool fragments are portions of Meadowood notched bifaces. Figure 4:1 illustrates one measuring 35+, 23, 5 and 18 mm in maximum length, width, thickness and inter-notch width, respectively. The same measures for the second specimen (Figure 4:2) are 39+, 22, 6 and 15 mm. Debitage includes the following:

	f	weight(g)
Onondaga chert	45	34
Selkirk chert	5	4
Unidentified calcareous chert	3	3
Unidentified burned chert	4	5
Total	57	46

Finally, nine fragments of fire-cracked rock weighing a total of 45 grams were recovered.

Of the twenty-four bone elements obtained from this pit feature, 7 are calcined and 1 is charred (Prevec, 1982). The remainder are unburnt, with seven identifiable: *Soricidae* species - 5 (one immature shrew) and toad - 2.

A sample of carbonized wood (9 g) was submitted for radiocarbon dating. A result of  $720 \pm 75$  C14 years B.P. or roughly 1230 A.D. (1-11,827) was obtained (Fox, 1982a).

### INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing data plainly attest to the popularity of the Boyd

Lakefront camp throughout the Woodland era. An abundance of sites dating back to at least Archaic times along the edge of Long Point Bay and its marshes indicate that this ecological niche was attractive over a long period of time, undoubtedly due to its rich aquatic resources (Fox, 1976:165). Fish, wildfowl and a wide variety of wild plant foods, perhaps including wild rice, would have been available throughout the warm seasons of the year.

The Early Woodland faunal and floral evidence, while limited, indicates that the forest cover in the camp vicinity 2800 years ago consisted of deciduous trees, including a variety of nut bearing species. This type of forest would attract not only man but also deer during the fall, and it is hypothesized that the abundant biface thinning/re-sharpening flakes recovered from Feature 1 represent in part, biface knife and perhaps projectile point refurbishing. Such activities are consistent with game hunting and butchering, however faunal bone preservation is too poor to lend support to this proposed subsistence activity. Neither are carbonized nut shell fragments abundant, nevertheless, these meagre data point to at least a fall occupation, possibly similar to the fall season component at the Schultz site in Michigan (Ozker, 1982:69).

Activities on site other than food procurement included chert tool manufacturing. Locally abundant Onondaga and Selkirk pebble cherts were collected and worked to produce both bifaces and less formal flake tools. The cache of 51 blanks recovered from the site surface (Feature 2) display no pebble cortex and some specimens do have irregular cortex surfaces typical of outcrop deposits, suggesting that Onondaga chert derived from quarries to the west was also brought to the camp.

Mortuary activities are indicated to a limited extent on the camp and, of course, at the nearby Bruce Boyd cemetery. These data suggest that Granger's (1978:283) Meadowood settlement pattern model involving the location of "mortuary activity" sites in "territorially neutral ground" between bands may not apply to at least the Long Point vicinity.

The material culture of these Early Woodland peoples is characteristic of the Meadowood complex which has been documented over much of Southern Ontario, as well as adjacent provinces and states to the east. The classic Meadowood chipped stone toolkit characterized by thin lanceolate Onondaga chert biface preforms is well represented. Ceramic vessels are Vinette I ware with body thicknesses closely comparable to the nearby Bruce Boyd cemetery assemblage ( $\bar{X}$  - 11.7 mm; Spence et al., 1978:36) and the small sample acquired from the Surma component on the Niagara River to the east ( $\bar{X}$  - 11.9 mm, n=6).

No evidence relating to the contemporary environment during Middle Woodland times was obtained, while the few chert bifaces simply hint at hunting subsistence activities. Scant information is available from Feature 3 regarding the Late Woodland Glen Meyer occupation. In fact, the majority of included artifacts relate to apparently more substantial earlier activities on site. Among the less than appetizing fauna identified, toad remains again suggest a warm season occupation, which is not surprising, considering the camp's exposed shoreline location.

The data presented above are derived primarily from a 2 meter square test unit excavated on the Boyd Lakefront site during October of 1980. They document the potential for an enhanced understanding of Woodland era warm season settlement patterns and subsistence activities contained in this important camp.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer would like to begin by thanking Mr. Bruce Boyd for his continuing support of Ontario archaeological research through allowing controlled excavation of sites on his property. Ian Kenyon contributed his back and mind to the field portion of the project. Carl Murphy and Grant Kirby performed the onerous task of soil flotation. Rudy Fecteau and Rosemary Prevec accomplished the floral and faunal analyses, respectively; while Dr. David Keenlyside helped to obtain the Feature 1 radiocarbon date. Finally, Neal Ferris and Ian Kenyon assisted in graphics production, Wayne Hagerty and George Connoy helped to process the float residues and Kelly Edwards typed the manuscript. Thank you all!

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#### BOYD ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

This is a residential summer credit course sponsored by the Board of Education for the City of North York, in cooperation with the Royal Ontario Museum and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Course Dates: Begins August 2, 1983 and ends August 21, 1983 - with the weekend of August 13-14 as a break to return home. There will be a required pre-course session on the evening of Sunday, June 19, 1983.

Location: Boyd Conservation Field Centre, Woodbridge, Ontario.

Course Content:

- Introduction to Archaeological Theory
- Archaeological Excavation - Field Work (physically demanding)
- Analysis of finds (lab work)
- Prehistoric Indian Cultures
- Analysis of the Environment in which the Culture Existed
- Emulation of Skills and Crafts Carried on by the Culture

Cost: \$250.00, including meals, accommodation and off-site trips. All participants will live in residence.

All students will be required to have filled out a health form and, for those under 18 years of age, a parent consent form. Forms will be mailed only with further details, upon acceptance of an application form.

There is a limited number of spaces available.

Students interested in attending this course should obtain and complete the application form and forward it, together with a \$50.00 deposit (non-refundable if application is accepted), to the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 5 Shoreham Drive, Downsview, Ontario, M3N 1S4. Please make cheques payable to M.T.R.C.A. and mark the bottom of the cheque "Boyd Archaeology Course".

The balance (\$200.00) will be payable no later than the information session on the evening of Sunday, June 19, 1983.

It is understood that the program will not be offered if there is insufficient enrolment.

Further information and application forms may be obtained by calling The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (Therese MacLean) at 661-6600.

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## MR. CHANTLEY'S FUR TRADE POST - AN ARCHIVAL MYSTERY

by Grace Rajnovich

Paddy Reid, Northwestern Regional Archaeologist in Kenora for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, returned to Sioux Narrows this summer to continue excavations of the Whitefish Lake fur trade post. A crew of 15 unearthed the remains of the trading store.

Paddy began excavations there in 1977 and so far has located six structures: two root cellars, the factor's house, the store, the dock and a privy. Only the factor's house and the trading store have been completely excavated.

The post in Whitefish Bay of Lake of the Woods was first mentioned in Hugh Faries' diary for 1804 as Whitefish Lake Post of the North West Company. It served as a provisioning post for the Lac La Pluie Department until 1821 when it was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company, and it remained in operation until about 1890.

Local residents of Sioux Narrows, including the daughter of the last factor's maid servant, remember that the last factor - known as Mr. Chantley - was given a house for a private residence after the post closed. Records in the Hudson's Bay Archives state that a David Chastellain was in charge in 1882-83 and it is likely that "Mr. Chantley" is a phonetic spelling of "Mr. Chastellain".

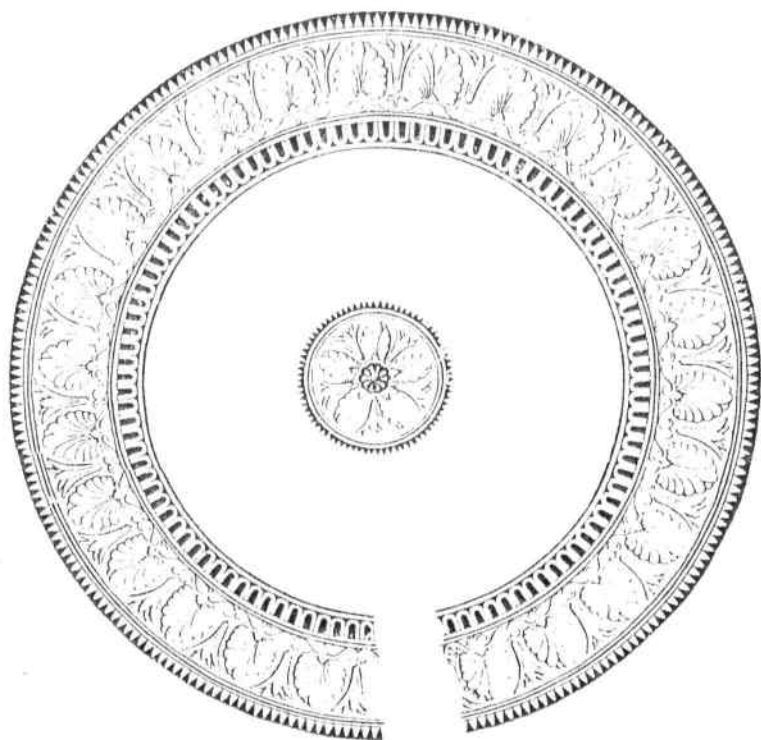
The excavations present a mystery. Local residents' recollections and the excavations to date do not tally with a map of the post sketched in 1898 now deposited in the Hudson's Bay Archives (H.B.C. Archives G. 7/2 fo. 44). The map lists the wrong sizes, construction methods and locations for the store and house. Could it be that the map was sketched from faulty memory or that it was actually representing another post?

Artifacts from the house and store, both of which were squared timber and mortar structures, include mainly items from the 1850-1890 period: coins, white clay pipe fragments, glass beads, tobacco markers and English ceramics.

The most prominent items are fragments of English ceramics in the "Honeysuckle" pattern made by Wallis Gimson and Company, a Staffordshire potter from 1884 to 1890. This pattern has been discovered on numerous Hudson's Bay Company sites across Canada (Lynne Sussman, Parks Canada, personal communication). It was first made by W.T. Copeland in 1855 and later copied by Gimson, both of whom were suppliers to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The pattern seems to have been a popular one in Northwestern Ontario. We have found it at several fur trade sites including Osnaburgh House on Lake St. Joseph, Hungry Hall on the Rainy River and at nineteenth century Indian encampments on the Winnipeg River near the site of Rat Portage Post.

When we complete excavations of Whitefish Lake Post, we will have a complete picture of life at a small outpost, a tiny but necessary link in the vast network of trade in the Hudson's Bay Company's northern department. It was here that Mr. Chantley collected foodstuffs - probably wild rice and caribou - from the Indian traders to provide needed sustenance for the larger establishments. In return the Indian traders carried away European goods including pretty blue-and-white printed "Honeysuckle" tea sets.



English Ceramic Plate with "Honeysuckle" pattern, a favourite 19th century trade item. (Drawing from Lynne Sussman, 1979, Spode/Copeland Transfer Printed Patterns Found at 20 Hudson's Bay Company Sites, Parks Canada.)

#### Acknowledgements

The crew thanks Mr. Mackenzie Ward of Sioux Narrows, owner of the property on which the post stands. He has preserved the site for many years and generously provided a campground and entertainment for two weeks in July. We had fun. We also thank the Hudson's Bay Company Archives for permission to cite manuscript references.

\* \* \* \* \*

### SUDBURY TO HOST \$48,000 NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Ontario Heritage Foundation Chairman, John White, recently announced that the "Northeastern Experience II" heritage festival will be held August 26-28, 1983 in Sudbury. The Foundation has allocated \$48,000 to the project which it will stage with the co-operation of heritage groups, museums, schools and history buffs in the region (districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin and Parry Sound).

"The festival is a multi-media exploration of the people, places, activities and events that have given Northeastern Ontario a distinctive place in Ontario's history," said White. "It's a rare opportunity for existing heritage groups to get together and share their ideas and experiences and for the general public to enjoy and explore their past...a past they have every right to be extremely proud of."

Admission to the festival is free and everyone will be invited to attend. Children accompanied by adults will be especially welcome. Concurrent French and English lectures will be given and some of the activities planned include: displays of artifacts, photographs and heritage conservation projects; hands-on demonstrations of traditional crafts and skills; active displays such as black powder musket fusillade, woodcarving, moccasin making, quilting and moving railroad dioramas; music and dance performances; historical tours; workshops and story telling by old timers and narration of native Indian legends.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE CANADIAN PALAIPAPHOS SURVEY PROJECT NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

When: July 8 to August 8, 1983

Where: Paphos District, in southwestern Cyprus

What: Crew members for archaeological and topographical survey crews and field office workers

The Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project is a multidisciplinary research project begun in 1979 which engaged in an archaeological survey of the Ezousas River drainage in the land of the Paphian Aphrodite. The CPSP is looking for archaeological sites dating from the Aceramic Neolithic through the Venetian periods (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1571).

For further details and an application form, write to:

Professor David W. Rupp  
Department of Classics  
Brock University  
St. Catharines, Ontario  
L2S 3A1

\* \* \* \* \*

1983 O.A.S. TRIP TO MEXICO

After much planning and investigation, the Ontario Archaeological Society proudly presents the details of its trip to Mexico arranged for November 5th to 19th, 1983.

A good blend of archaeological and historic sites, museums, beaches, shopping and sunshine, inclusions and options has been incorporated. Free time has been included in Acapulco, Mexico City and Merida for individual exploration and adventure. Chichen Itza has been made an option, as members who have already been there may prefer to spend more time in Merida, or to privately visit nearby sites such as Acancen and Mayapan.

The quoted inclusive price of \$1,315 is composed of a \$54 per day land portion (hotels, included meals, buses, admissions, etc.) and an air travel portion of \$505 round trip. In some instances, firm costs for November 1983 are not yet obtainable and we have made reasonable projections. The uncertainties of fuel surcharges (as we had in 1979), taxes aimed at tourist facilities (as we had in 1981), changes in fares and exchange rates (as we have all the time) are always present, but every endeavour will be made to stick to the quoted package price.

This tour is custom designed to O.A.S. specifications and is not available elsewhere. Space is limited to the capacity of the bus in Mexico. O.A.S. members may bring non-member guests. Please phone the O.A.S. office for details - (416) 223-2752.

<u>Itinerary</u> - November 1983		<u>Included</u>	<u>Overnight</u>
1	Sat. 5	Fly Toronto to ACAPULCO; remainder free	
2	Sun. 6	ACAPULCO; day free	breakfast Acapulco
3	Mon. 7	bus to MEXICO CITY via Taxco, possibly Cuernavaco and Xochicalco	breakfast, lunch Mexico C
4	Tue. 8	bus tour of Mexico City, cathedral, palace, museum, etc.	breakfast Mexico C
5	Wed. 9	bus to Teotihuacan and Tula. Evening Folklorico at Opera House	breakfast, lunch Mexico C
6	Thu. 10	day free in Mexico City	breakfast Mexico C
7	Fri. 11	Fly to OAXACA	breakfast Oaxaca
8	Sat. 12	Oaxaca cathedral, market, museum. Bus to Monte Alban	breakfast, lunch Oaxaca
9	Sun. 13	Yagu], Mitla and Tule. Fly to MERIDA	breakfast, lunch Merida
10	Mon. 14	part free in Merida. Bus to Uxmal Sound & Light	breakfast, lunch, dinner Uxmal
11	Tue. 15	Uxmal, Kabah	breakfast, lunch, dinner Uxmal
12	Wed. 16	Muna, Sayil, Xlapax, Labna, Merida	breakfast Merida

*o a s 1983 trip to mexico*

13	Thu. 17	Option: free or full day tour to Chichen Itza	breakfast, lunch	Merida
14	Fri. 18	Bus to northern beach, Dzibil-Chaltun, Progreso	breakfast, lunch	Merida
15	Sat. 19	Part free in Merida. Fly to Toronto.	breakfast	

Included

Three air flights, shared accommodations with private facilities, 14 breakfasts, 8 lunches, 2 dinners, all buses, all admissions to museums, archaeological sites, etc.

Options and Extras

Departure taxes, insurance, single supplement, optional day trip to Chichen Itza, meals not included, personal items. Stopover in Merida for extra day (dep. Sunday).

Weather Forecast

Day temperatures: Acapulco 82<sup>o</sup>-85<sup>o</sup>; Mexico City 55<sup>o</sup>; Oaxaca 65<sup>o</sup>; Merica 75<sup>o</sup>. Quote of the year from Mexican agency: "It shouldn't rain".

Hotel Class

As with our 1979 tour, requested: El Castellano, Merida; Hotel Mision, Uxmal; Hotel Geneve, Mexico City; hotel with good access to beach, Acapulco.

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MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

The Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) proudly announces the publication of Research Report No. 12 entitled "An Analytical Approach to the Seriation of Iroquoian Pottery" by Mr. David G. Smith (129 pp; ISSN:0709-261X).

This study presents an analytical methodology for the seriation of rim sherd assemblages from Iroquoian sites in southwestern Ontario. The use of both ceramic attributes and types as seriation classes is reviewed at the theoretical, methodological and practical levels, and an alternative seriation class -- the attribute complex -- is proposed. A procedure for establishing attribute complexes, employing as an aid the statistic Goodman and Kruskal's tau, is described. The methodology is applied to the seriation of rim sherd assemblages from the Drumholm, Messenger, Nott, Lawson, and Southwold sites (in chronological order from earliest to latest), all Iroquoian villages in the London area of southwestern Ontario. Following a comparison of seriations generated using attributes, MacNeish's Iroquois pottery types, and attribute complexes, it is argued that the latter is the most useful seriation entity.

The publication retails for \$9.75 plus postage and can be ordered from the Museum. Address correspondence to:

Publications  
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)  
Lawson-Jury Building  
1600 Attawandaron Road  
London, Ontario  
N6G 3M6

The Museum of Indian Archaeology is also pleased to announce the completion of the permanent exhibit in the gallery, entitled "The 11,000 Year History of Occupation of Southwestern Ontario". This outstanding display has been made possible through the generous assistance of John Labatt Limited and Wintario.

The colourful eight-foot murals and hundreds of exceptional artifacts depict the cultural development of the people of southwestern Ontario from the time of their first intrusion into this area some 11,000 years ago up to the first contact with early explorers and fur traders. The exhibit traces the evolving subsistence and settlement patterns and displays artifacts from the Indian's only surviving material culture -- the tool kit. Many other aspects of their changing world, such as their artistic and technological abilities, are illustrated throughout the gallery.

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WESTERN PREHISTORIC RESEARCH

Western Prehistoric Research announces the publication of a new archaeological journal, The Journal of Intermountain Archeology.

Volume One includes articles pertinent to the following archaeological interests:

Southwest	Deadman Wash Site
Rocky Mountains	Cow Hollow Creek Site
Great Basin	Grinnell Site
Northwest Plains	Hunters and Gatherers
Paleo-Indian	Altithermal
Archaic	Radiocarbon dating patterns
Late Prehistoric	Towers
Puebloan	Kivas
Woodland	Mass interments
Jemez	Farm houses
Vallecito Pueblo	Alluvial geochronology
Wyoming archeology	Paleoenvironmental reconstruction
Colorado archeology	Subsistence change
New Mexico archeology	Faunal analysis
Missouri archeology	Sediment analysis

Volume Two includes:

Rocky Mountain archeology  
Southwest archeology  
Great Basin archeology  
Northwestern Plains archeology  
Montana archeology  
New Mexico archeology  
Arizona archeology  
Colorado archeology  
Proto-Historic archeology  
Puebloan archeology  
Chaco archeology  
Hunters and gatherers

Subscription is \$7.50 per year: 1982.....\$7.50  
1983.....\$7.50  
1982 and 1983.....\$15.00

Details from: Journal of Intermountain Archeology  
Western Prehistoric Research  
P.O. Box 1761  
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
U.S.A.

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ANNOUNCING "CERAMIC NOTES"

Occasional Publications of the Ceramic Technology Laboratory,  
Florida State Museum

CERAMIC NOTES is an occasional publication series devoted to anthropological and archaeological studies of pottery and related materials. A variety of approaches to pottery study are embraced by this orientation, including the role of pottery within modern and ancient socioeconomic systems (pottery manufacture, use and exchange) and strategies for the analysis of ceramic materials (excluding typological descriptions). Publications will include contributions ranging in length from short notes to monographs. The series is edited by Prudence M. Rice, with Ann S. Cordell serving as editorial assistant and it is produced by the Ceramic Technology Laboratory and the Florida State Museum Associates.

CERAMIC NOTES no. 1, ready for immediate distribution, is an annotated bibliography of ceramic studies, compiled by Prudence M. Rice and Marian Saffer. Covering ethnographic, archaeological (non-typological), and technical studies of pottery and potters around the world, the bibliography includes over 1000 entries with publication dates through 1981. The bibliography is 75 pages in length, with an additional 18 pages of crosslistings of entries under topic headings used in the annotations.

Subsequent issues of CERAMIC NOTES being planned at present will have a narrower geographic focus, being initially restricted to the Eastern and Southeastern United States and Caribbean. This reflects the research orientation of archaeology at the University of Florida and the Florida State Museum, as well as the need for a publishing outlet for ceramic research in these areas. It is strongly hoped that, as circulation and readership of this series expands, contributions from outside these regions will be received.

CERAMIC NOTES will be published at irregular intervals, determined by the availability of manuscripts. Cost of the issues will vary depending on number of pages, volume of printing, and offset print charges.

CERAMIC NOTES no. 1, 93 pages, is available for \$8.00 (postage included in this charge). Please make cheques payable to FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM ASSOCIATES. Please address orders, manuscript submissions, or other correspondence to:

Dr. Prudence M. Rice  
Ceramic Technology Laboratory  
Department of Anthropology  
Florida State Museum  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
U.S.A.

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY WORKSHOP

On Saturday, May 28th, The Ontario Historical Society is holding a workshop entitled "Archaeology and History" at the Marine Museum of Upper Canada on the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds in Toronto.

The cost will be \$10.00 for members, \$20.00 for non-members (this includes a one-year membership in the Society). There will be an additional cost for lunch.

Details are available by calling 416-486-1232.

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BROCK UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICUM IN CYPRUS

Dates: July 10 - August 21, 1983

The six-week archaeological practicum trains students in the techniques and procedures of excavation and archaeological surveying as practised in the Mediterranean area today. The practicum is a fourth year course. CLAS/VISA475.

In the eleventh session of the practicum, four weeks will be spent at the Late Chalcolithic/Early Cypriote period settlement site at Sotira-Kammoudhia near Episkopi (Limassol District) in southern Cyprus. The excavation is directed by Dr. Stuart Swiny, Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. The final two weeks will be spent with the Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project which is conducting an archaeological survey in the Ezousas River Valley near Paphos (Paphos District) in southwestern Cyprus. The CPSP is looking for sites dating from the Aceramic Neolithic through Venetian periods. The CPSP is directed by Professor Rupp.

For further details and an application form, write to:

Professor David W. Rupp  
Department of Classics  
Brock University  
St. Catharines, Ontario  
L2S 3A1

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO - TWO PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Supplementary Research Monograph No. 3. Contains an overview statement on the current state of knowledge concerning the late prehistoric and early historic cultures of the circum western Lake Erie drainage basin. This article is entitled "Cultural Continuity and Change: The Western Basin, Sandusky and Ontario Iroquois Traditions - A 1982 Perspective" by David M. Stothers and James R. Graves.

Volume 11, 1982 Research Bulletin. Contains two articles of potential interest to students and researchers. The first article is entitled "Drilled Skulls and Eyes of Clay: Late Woodland Burial Ceremonialism in the Western Lake Erie Basin" by Brian G. Redmond. The second article is entitled "Cannibalism in the Great Lakes: Evidence from the Sandusky Tradition" by David M. Stothers, James R. Graves and Brian G. Redmond.

The cost of these two bulletins is \$4.00 each. This covers the cost of shipping and handling. All orders should be made payable by cheque or money order to "Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society, Inc." All orders and accompanying payments should be sent to:

Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society  
c/o Laboratories of Ethnoarchaeology  
Sociology and Anthropology Building  
The University of Toledo  
Toledo, Ohio 43606  
U.S.A.

\* \* \* \* \*

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/  
WATERLOO

Executive: President: Jack Redmond (519)578-3064  
Vice-President: Ken Oldridge  
Secy/Treasurer: Malcolm Horne

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King St. South, Waterloo.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

LONDON

Executive: President: Paul Lennox (519)438-9595  
Vice-President: Robert Pihl  
Treasurer: George Conroy  
Secretary: Ted Rowcliffe

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

Chapter fees: Individual \$6, Family \$8, Institutional \$12.

OTTAWA

Executive: President: Clyde C. Kennedy (613) 828-0884  
Vice-President: Susan Johnston  
Secy/Treasurer: Marian Clark

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$10, Family \$12, Student \$6.

SIMCOE COUNTY

Executive: President: Rosemary Vyvyan (705)835-3302  
Vice-President: Philip Cooke  
Treasurer: Isobel Ball

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, Midland.

Chapter Fees: Family \$10.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

THUNDER BAY

- Executive: President: J.E. (A1) Molto (807)345-2121  
Vice-President: Patricia Nearing  
Secy/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
- Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Dave Arthurs
- Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Aesthetics Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

TORONTO

- Executive: President: Ann Bobyk (416)769-6583  
Vice-President: Roberta O'Brien  
Treasurer: Christine Kirby  
Secretary: Annie Gould
- Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti
- Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, St. George St., Toronto.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

WINDSOR

- Executive: President: Roger Eacock  
Vice-President: Jean Rochefort  
Secy/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 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.



## The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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PUBLICATIONS: Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

FEES: Individual \$12  
Family \$15  
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Chapter Fees extra

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