



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.



The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures For the Year Ended December 31st, 1983

Receipts

Membership Dues		\$ 9,390.00	
Donations		50.00	
Sales		799.93	
Tours and Workshops		1,005.70	
Symposium 1983		4,255.00	
Revenues from Monograph in Ontario Archaeology		1,119.00	
Bank Interest & Premium on U.S. Funds		1,450.39	
Government Grants			
Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council	\$ 2,100.00		
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Ontario	<u>11,000.00</u>		
			<u>13,100.00</u>
	Total Receipts		\$31,170.02

Expenditures

Chapter Support		\$ 400.00	
Publications:			
Ontario Archaeology	\$ 4,357.97		
Arch Notes	<u>4,370.41</u>		8,728.28
Administrator's Fee			10,800.00
Library Rent			500.00
Tours and Workshops			245.25
Symposium 1983			3,698.18
General Office and Membership Expense			1,250.81
Costs of Monograph in Ontario Archaeology			<u>1,118.85</u>
	Total Expenditures		\$26,741.47

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures 1983		\$ 4,428.55	
Bank Balance & Term Deposits at the beginning of the year			<u>19,620.14</u>
Balance at December 31, 1983:			
Bank	\$10,048.69		
Term Deposits	<u>14,000.00</u>		<u>\$24,048.69</u>

Audited January 27th, 1984
G. Sutherland.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE RAYMOND REID (HiHa-4) HAMLET

by William R. Fitzgerald

Introduction

During the summer and fall of 1983, excavations were undertaken at the 0.6 hectare (1.45 acre) early 16th century Neutral Raymond Reid hamlet, located 1.75 kilometres north of Murrinston (Figure 1). With generous support from Employment and Immigration Canada, the Wellington County Board of Education, the Waterloo/Grand River Chapter of the O.A.S., and the Archaeology and Heritage Branch (M.C.C., London), nearly all of the settlement was excavated (Figure 2). I would like to present some of the preliminary findings of this initial archaeological venture into Wellington County. Collections from the site were originally recorded in 1968 by William Hurley, and in 1982 Jack Redmond and Ken Oldridge precisely located the habitation. It is anticipated that the remainder of the site will be excavated this spring.

In a letter included in Gabriel Sagard's Histoire du Canada,... first published in 1636, the Recollet Joseph de la Roche Daillon commented on the nature of Neutral settlements following his harried 1626/1627 mission to Neutralia:

- ... (1a) Nation en nombre de vingt-huit, tant bourgs, villes que villages,... puis plusieurs petits hameaux de sept a huit cabanes, bastis en divers endroit commodes pour la peche, pour la chasse, ou pour la culture de terre (Sagard 1866 3:802).
- ... the nation (consists) of twenty-eight towns or villages,... and several small hamlets of seven or eight houses, located in areas convenient for fishing, hunting, or farming.

I prefer my translation rather than that of Shea (Wright 1963:23) for one reason; "villes que villages" had been translated to "cities and villages" by Shea. Rather, a "bourg" is a "large village" or a "small town", while a "ville" is an "urban town" and a "village" is a "rural village" (Dubois et al 1971). Here Shea has apparently incorrectly translated "que" to "and" where instead "que" is intended more in a comparative sense. My impression is that Daillon is only distinguishing between "bourgs" (which are definitionally a grade of settlement between a "village" and a "ville"), and smaller, special-purpose "hameaux".

It would be reassuring to think that Daillon differentiated between cities, towns, villages and hamlets, for such grades are quite evident archaeologically among the Neutral; however, Shea's translation is not a true reflection of Daillon's passage. The reference to the small, special-purpose hamlets which contained seven or eight houses fits the description of R. Reid quite accurately, both morphologically and functionally.

Site Location and Extent of Excavations

The Dumfries series soils of Puslinch Township are of an exceedingly stony

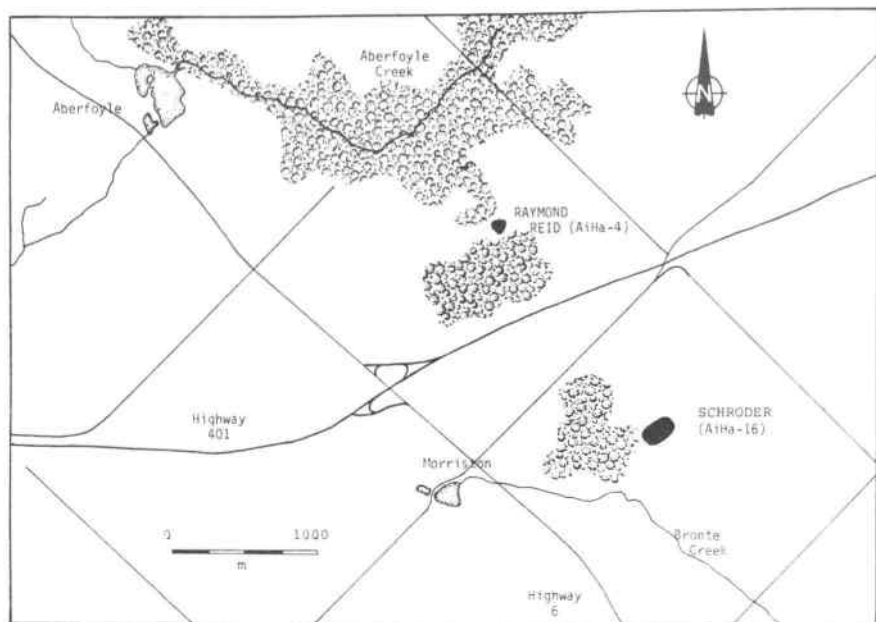


FIGURE 1. Location of Raymond Reid Hamlet and Schroder Village.

loamy nature (Chapman and Putnam 1973:200); however, the R. Reid hamlet was constructed on a very slightly elevated sandy pocket not much larger than the site itself, adjacent to swampy areas and a spring-fed, primarily hardwood forest consisting of sugar maple and beech intermixed with black spruce and tamarack (Riosa 1984:1,3). These environmental features were likely responsible for the placement of the hamlet in this locale, especially for the richness of available fauna. In similar conditions, 1.75 kilometres to the south-east, the associated 1.5 hectare (4 acre) village of the R. Reid hamlet, Schroder (Ivan Elliot A1Ha-16), is situated.

Overall, eight house structures, four middens, and the entirety of the palisade were delineated (Figure 2). A single, well-defined entranceway (Figure 3) was situated at the eastern apex of this essentially triangularly-shaped hamlet which measured 90 metres north-south and 80 metres east-west. Six of the houses were completely excavated, with House 7 and 8 being outlined. There is a pattern developing for the relationship between houses and middens (i.e., the presence of middens at the end of houses). It is expected that middens will be located for Houses 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the western slope of the hamlet, permitting intra-site artifactual comparisons for an entire site.

Extensive testing in the southeastern portion of the hamlet revealed nothing diagnostic. This area of the site is very low and may have been seasonally wet, inhibiting the construction of houses.

Midden Deposits

Morphologically, the four middens can be divided into two varieties: those which were simply podzolic depressions that were filled with garbage (Middens 1, 3 and 4) and those which appear to have been dug, as they lacked a podzolic sequence below the debris layer (Middens 2A and 2B)(Table 1).

The undisturbed midden deposits tended to be shallow (characteristically Neutral), with rather uncomplicated depositional sequences. No doubt, substantial portions of the middens were above ground once the podzolic depressions were filled. On average, the ploughzone was 25 centimetres in depth; and substantial amounts of artifacts were recovered from the disturbed level, suggesting that undisturbed sections of the middens have been, through decades of intensive ploughing, disturbed. The middens at R. Reid, and at Spencer-Bronte Neutral sites in general, appear to have been, to a great extent, surface deposits or deposits filling natural depressions around the site periphery, piled against the palisade, and in the central clearing.

Palisade

With the exception of the gateway at the eastern apex of the hamlet, the palisade consists of a single row of regularly spaced posts. The posts are generally between 8 cm and 10 cm in diameter, and spaced at intervals between 25 cm and 45 cm. The "delicate" nature of the palisade suggests defence was not its primary function.

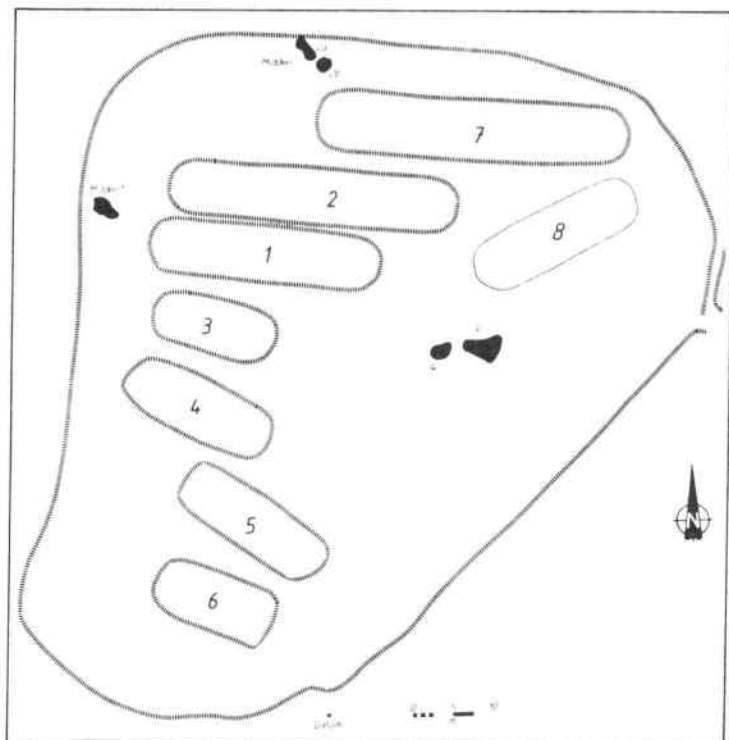
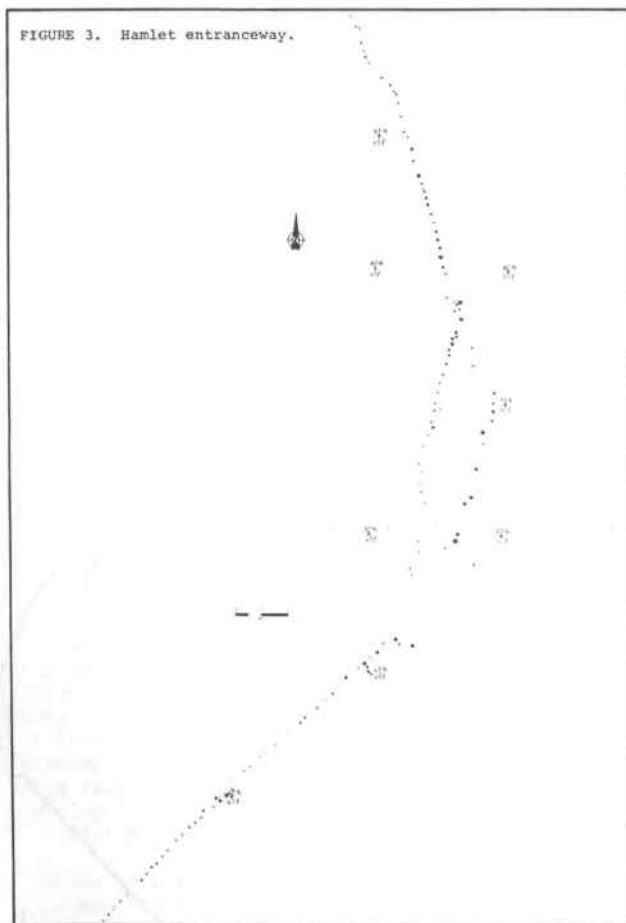


FIGURE 2. Extent of Raymond Reid Excavations, 1983.

The gateway structure was the only notable divergence in an otherwise repetitive pattern (Figure 3). The increase in post diameter and density leading up to the 2.5 metre gap in the palisade, and the presence of a "funnel" is quite suggestive of an entranceway.



Houses

It would be easiest to summarize the nature of the houses in tabular form (Table 2); however, certain aspects of the houses should be remarked upon.

House orientation. The prevailing wind in this area comes from the west, and this corresponds with the general east-west orientation of the houses. While the palisade presumably served to deflect the direct force of the wind, the seven western houses appear to have been constructed with the prevailing wind in mind to further minimize the effects of penetrating draughts.

TABLE 1. Midden particulars.

Midden	Location	Size*	Undisturbed Maximum Depth Debris Podzol		Stratigraphy
1	5m to NW of W end of H. 1, just inside palisade	325cm x 245cm	15cm	35cm	Homogeneous black organic (debris) layer with leached podzolic base
2A, 2B	From 2m NW of W end of H. 7 to the palisade	345cm x 190cm 225cm x 175cm	33cm 25cm	N/A N/A	Layer 1: dark brown mottled topsoil, subsoil, charcoal flecks (average depth, 12cm) Layer 2: black organic, charcoal chunks, some ash, rocks (average depth, 20cm)
3	5m south of W end of H. 8	490cm x 275cm	25cm	40cm	Homogeneous black organic (debris) layer with leached podzolic base
4	2m west of Midden 3	300cm x 225cm	15cm	35cm	Homogeneous black organic (debris) layer with leached podzolic base

* The size does not include the podzolic boundary

A striking feature of the houses is their proximity to one another (Table 3). Such compactness was likely due to the restricted distribution of easily worked soil (there is a jog along the north wall of House 2 which avoided a lobe of clay; and House 7 ended at that same intrusion).

With the structures being constructed of extremely inflammable materials, the possibility of fire spreading from structure to structure would have been a major hazard. In order to minimize the threat, the houses appear to have been constructed with the long axis of the house aligned with the prevailing wind with the expectation that if one house caught fire, the draught would keep it confined to that house. The severity of a major house fire, however, would likely have spread rapidly, engulfing neighbouring structures (Warrick 1983a). None of the structures at R. Reid exhibited any indications of having been burned (e.g., charcoal/ash-filled posts and pits, high artifact content, serviceable tools, and valuables)(Warrick 1983a:7).

Another consideration for the alignment of the houses with the prevailing wind may have been one of thermal efficiency. Rather than having a draught blow the heat out the sides of the houses, the heat from the hearths would have been retained, drifting down the long axis of the house.

House size and construction. The eight houses range in size from 15 m to 37 m in length (\bar{x} = 24 m), and in width from 7.00 m to 7.50 m (\bar{x} = 7.25 m).

TABLE 2. House particulars

House	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Orientation (°E of N)	Extensions End Length (m)	End Storage Sections End Length (m)	Entrances	End Shape
1	28	7.50	190	100°(E-W)	None	W 3.50 E 4.25	W- ? E- centre end	Round
2	35	7.00	225	100°(E-W)	E 16.50	W 3.00 E? 2.50	W- centre end E- ?	Round
3	15	7.00	94	110°(ESE-WNW)	None	None	Centre of north side wall; SE, NE corners	Flattened round
4	19	7.50	130	120°(SE-NW)	None	W? 4.50 E 2.50	W- centre end E- off- centre end	W- unsymmetrical conical E- round
5	20	7.25	130	125°(SE-NW)	None	W 3.50 E 4.25	W- off- centre end E- ? N- side wall, off centre	Round
6	15.5	7.25	104	110°(ESE-WNW)	None	None	SW corner, E- off- centre end	Square, with slightly rounded corners
7	37	7.25	265	95°(E-W)	?	?	W- SW corner E- ?	W- flat with rounded corners E- round
8	20	7.25	130	60°(NE-SW)	?	?	W- SW corner E- ?	W- flattened round E- ?

The post pattern for the side and end walls of all the structures was, for the most part, of an uncluttered nature (the eastern third of House 4 is a notable exception)(Figures 4-9). The walls tend to exhibit either a single row (see the north central section of House 4) or a double-rowed offset pattern (see the southeastern section of House 1). While the former pattern likely possessed an external covering of woven bark, the latter, based on the distance between the rows, would appear to have had horizontally stacked poles acting as a protective sheathing at least along the lower portion of the wall (Lennox 1978:21).

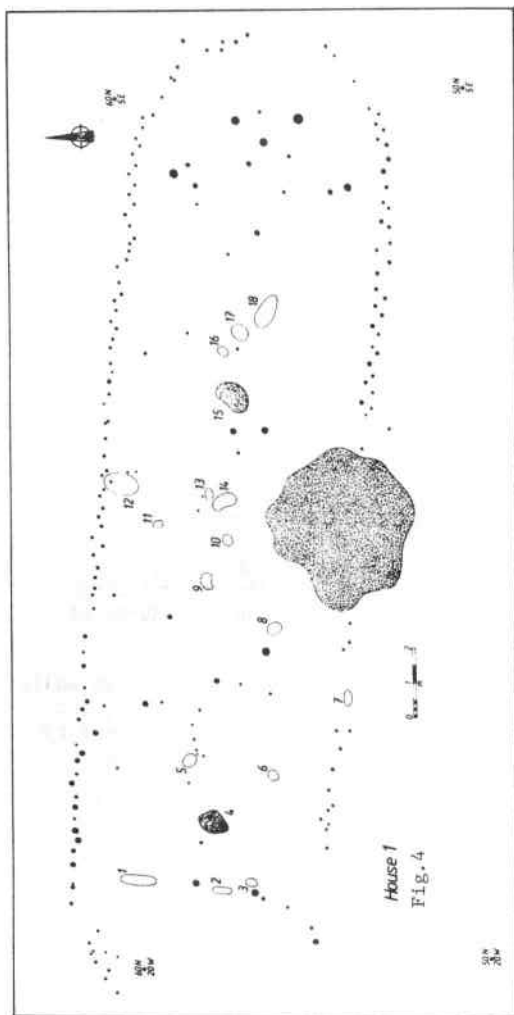
The ends of the houses are generally constructed of a single row of posts; however, they tend to be poorly represented in the longer houses (1, 2 and 7), while the smaller houses (especially 3, 4 and 6) had well-defined, solid ends. Amorphous ends may have been constructed with the intention of expansion; however, the poorly defined eastern end of House 7 would tend to negate such a contention as the house end almost abuts against the palisade. It has also been suggested that such poorly defined ends were features of houses from smaller, warm weather occupations where there would have been little concern for heat conservation (Williamson 1983:57); however, the ends of longhouses, especially the longer ones, tend to be quite amorphous, even on

TABLE 3. Minimum distances between adjacent houses.

Houses	Distance (m)	
7-2	2.5	
7-8	2.5	
2-8	8.5	
2-1	0.4	
1-3	2.0	
3-4	2.0	
4-5	2.0	
5-6	2.5	
Range	0.4m - 8.5m [exclude the 8.5m instance]	0.4m - 2.5m
\bar{x}	2.8m	2.0m

sites that are obvious year-round occupations (see Lennox 1978, 1981; Fitzgerald 1982). It must be remembered that on most sites as much as 25 centimetres of the soil profile has been disturbed; consequently, if posts were planted less than 25 cm in the ground there would be no remains existent to-day. At the undisturbed Walker site (Wright 1981) the ends tend to be very well preserved. It would seem that poorly defined ends on disturbed sites are a result of current farming practices and should not be implicated as seasonal indicators. Rather, it might be that with the longer structures, end wall posts did not take the stress that the side wall posts did (Lennox 1978:21), with the less dense end wall patterns being all that remain of a shallower post pattern. The smaller houses at R. Reid, with their substantial ends may be indicative of a different dispersal of stress in structures of this size.

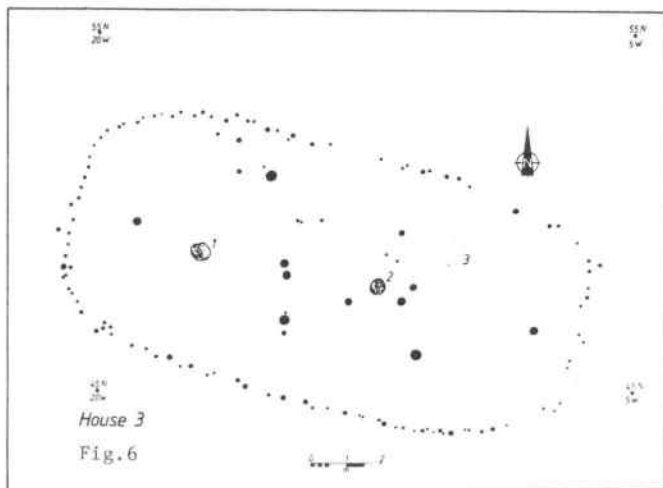
Storage sections appear to be located at the ends of, and along the side walls of the houses. The end storage sections are present in Houses 1, 2, 4, and 5, and are structurally partitioned from the living section of the houses by a row of posts, linear features which contained wooden planks (see Lennox 1978:22 for such evidence), or a combination of both. Linear end features are unique to historic Neutral houses (Dodd 1982:123) where they were the only structural division feature between storage and living sections of the house. It appears that the vertical plank partition technology initially appeared during the early protohistoric period at such Neutral sites as R. Reid where both the post row and plank partitions are present, sometimes in the same house. It is interesting to speculate on the origin of this practice and also on the presence of "slash pits" (plank replacements for post lines inside historic Neutral house walls). To fashion planks measuring 20 cm wide by 2 cm thick (Lennox 1978:22), very efficient wood splitting tools would be required. Based on ceramics, R. Reid probably dates to the first half of the 16th century...could these features be indirect evidence of the presence of European implements such as iron celts such as that recovered from the Huron Sopher ossuary celt (Noble 1968)? No European items were recovered from the R. Reid hamlet; however, there was an overall paucity of "valuables" in general at the site. Excavations at the main village, Schröder (AiHa-16), should be more revealing artifactually.



Returning to storage matters, side wall storage is suggested by the presence of discontinuous patterns of posts, and sometimes linear "slash pits", approximately one metre in from the side walls. These posts and features presumably supported storage benches. House 2 possesses two readily discernible pair of axially bilateral benches, and other examples are present in Houses 4, 5, and 6. House 6, while lacking end storage cubicles, appears to have north side wall and west end storage benches.

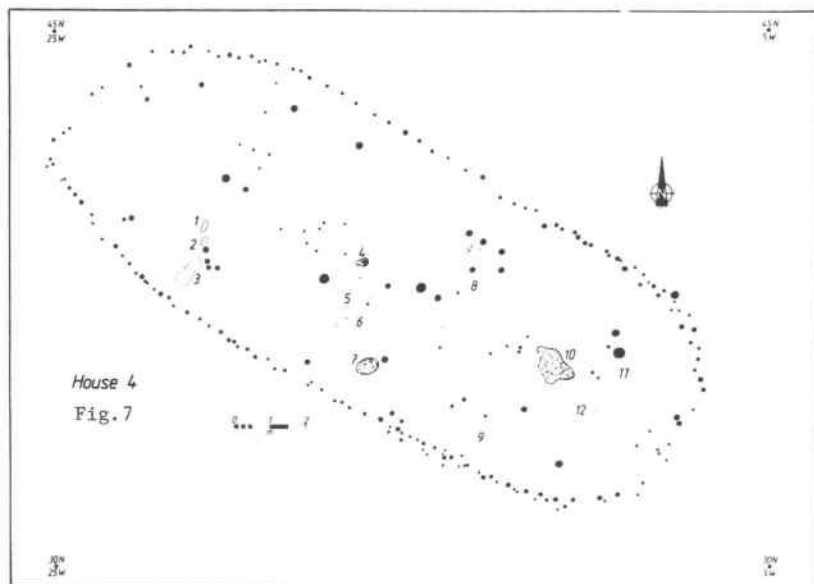
House 3 presents a unique situation. All of the houses but this one have recognizable end entranceways. The major break in the post pattern in House 3 is mid-way along the north side wall, and the pattern of interior posts suggests that the house was not divided along the long axis, rather it possessed living cubicles which were on either side of the short axis. Neither compartment had readily definable storage space; however, Feature 3 clearly functioned as such, for portions of at least four ceramic vessels were recovered from it.

Generally, the living sections of the houses are divided symmetrically about the long axis, with families sharing centrally aligned hearths. A structural



feature of the R. Reid houses which is absent in later Neutral structures is the central support post. These posts occur at regular intervals in all of the houses except House 6.

Where ploughing was not too deep, the pattern of central hearths is clearly observable. Such a regular pattern survived only in House 6. It is likely that the three pair of hearths were originally single hearths. Later 17th century accounts mentioned that each hearth was shared by two families (Dodd 1982:27); consequently, House 6 was likely occupied by six families. It has been determined from other Neutral houses that family compartments measured in the nature of slightly more than four metres in length and 3.5 metres in width (i.e., half the width of the house) (Fitzgerald 1982:257). Hearths were not so well preserved in the other houses; however, the pattern of approximate four-metre long compartments within the living portion of the house will permit an estimate of the population of the R. Reid hamlet.



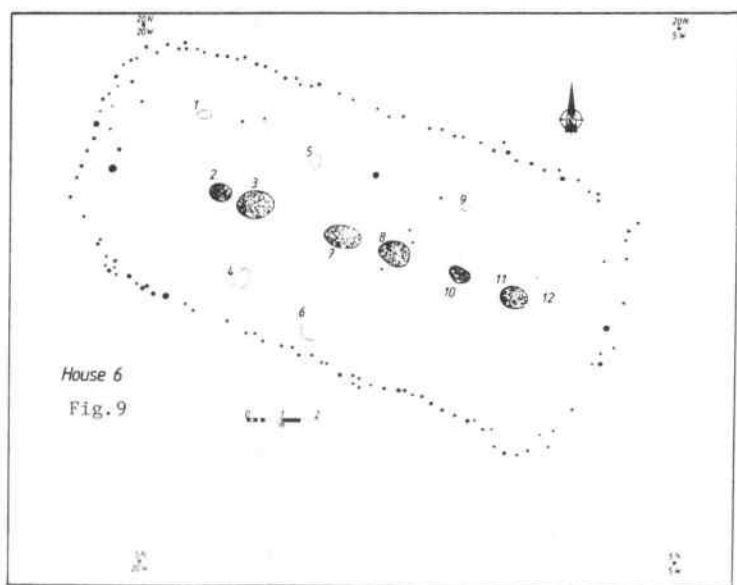
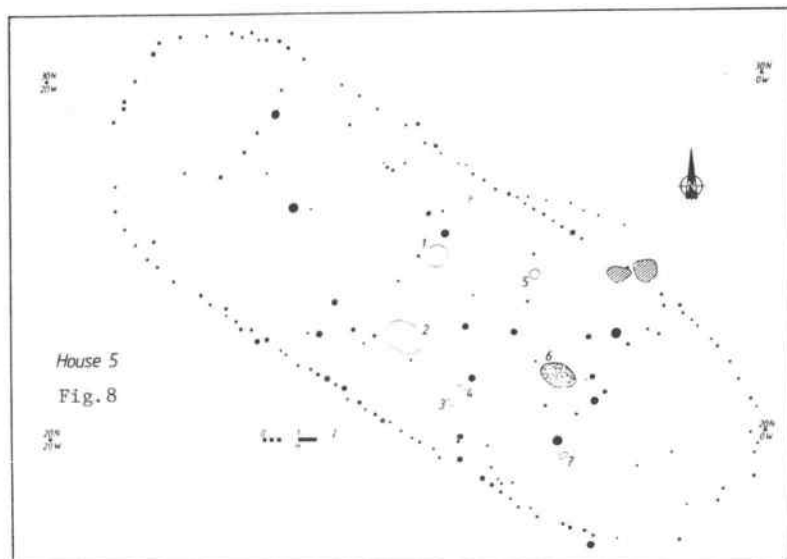
House 4
Fig. 7

Hamlet population. Table 4 presents the actual length of the living portion of Houses 1 through 6, and estimates of hearths, families and occupants. Houses 7 and 8 have not been excavated, so estimates are only possible. Five and six individuals per family was implemented to estimate the population.

Recent efforts by James V. Wright have produced a figure of 250 individuals per acre (Wright 1983:personal communication). This would produce a population for the 1.45 acre R. Reid hamlet of 363, a figure that corresponds nicely with the estimate from compartment derivations.

Intensity/duration of site occupation. The virtual absence of non-structural features within the houses, and the uncluttered post patterns of the palisade and house walls would seem to be suggestive of a short-term occupation, a feature which seems to characterize protohistoric and historic settlements (Dodd 1982:96). Historic accounts mention that the sites were occupied anywhere between ten and thirty years (Warrick 1983b); however, the most frequently stated duration of site occupation was between ten and fifteen years (Trigger 1976:36,147,158). Soil fertility, wild game availability, and a supply of wood would be major criteria influencing the duration of occupation.

The associated Schroder village appears to have been more intensively occupied based on the density of artifacts in midden deposits and generally over the site. It will be interesting to compare the post patterns to see if there is a similar intensity. If there is, this might indicate differences in occupational intensity between contemporaneous village and hamlet habitations.



Artifactual Recoveries

While detailed analyses will not be undertaken until the remainder of the site has been excavated, cursory descriptions and interpretations will provide some insight into the nature of the occupants of the R. Reid hamlet.

Pottery. The pottery from the site is, with very few exceptions, a very homogeneous assemblage. The vessels tend to be characterized by a globular body (occasionally decorated upper body); a rounded to incipient-carinated shoulder (occasionally decorated); a constructed neck (rarely decorated); and a generally low-collared decorated rim (Figure 10). Of the 72 distinct

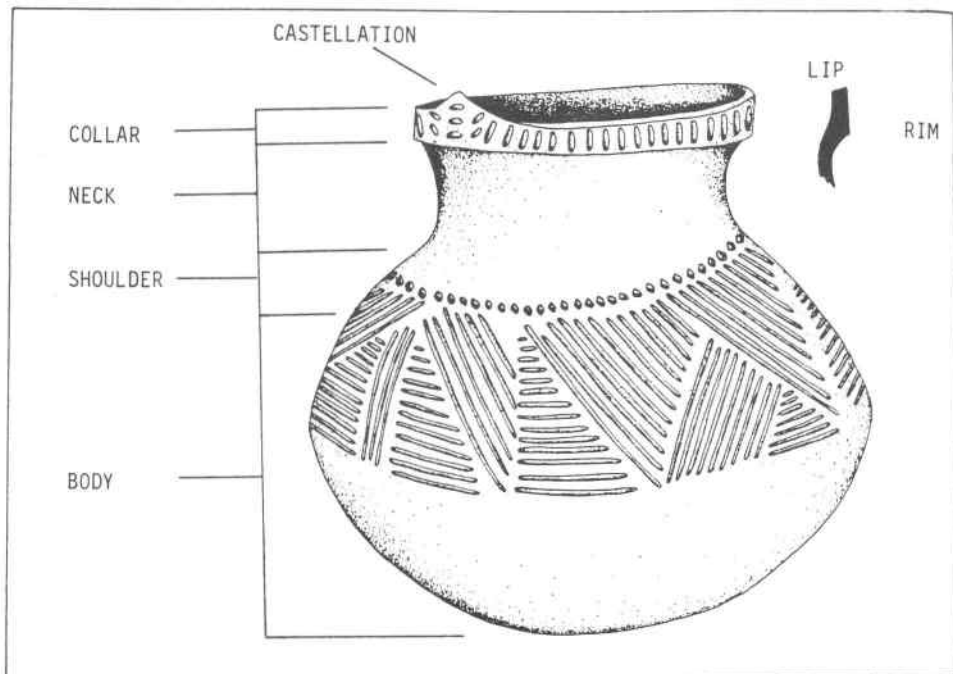


FIGURE 10. Analytical areas of a ceramic vessel.

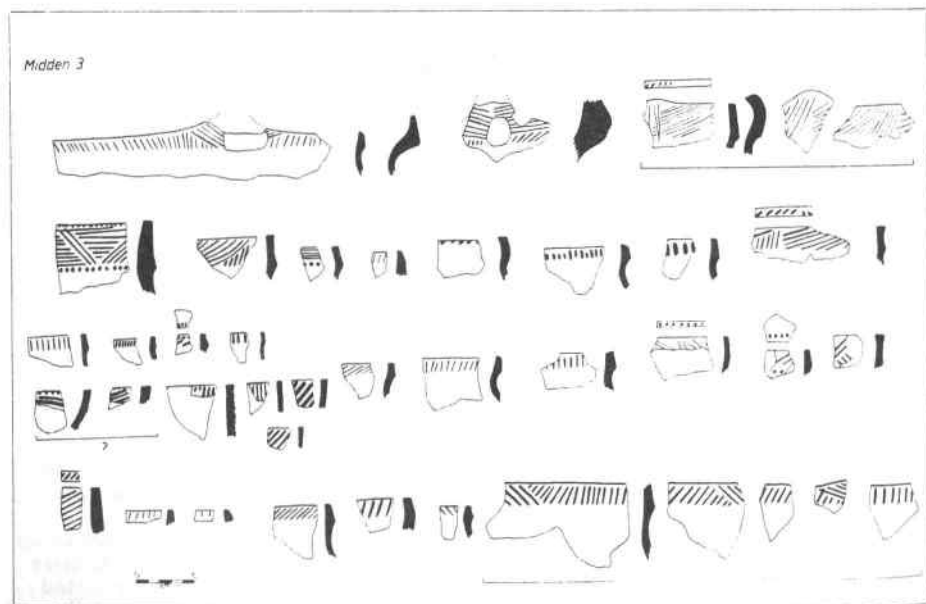


FIGURE 11. Rim sherd decorative motifs and profiles.

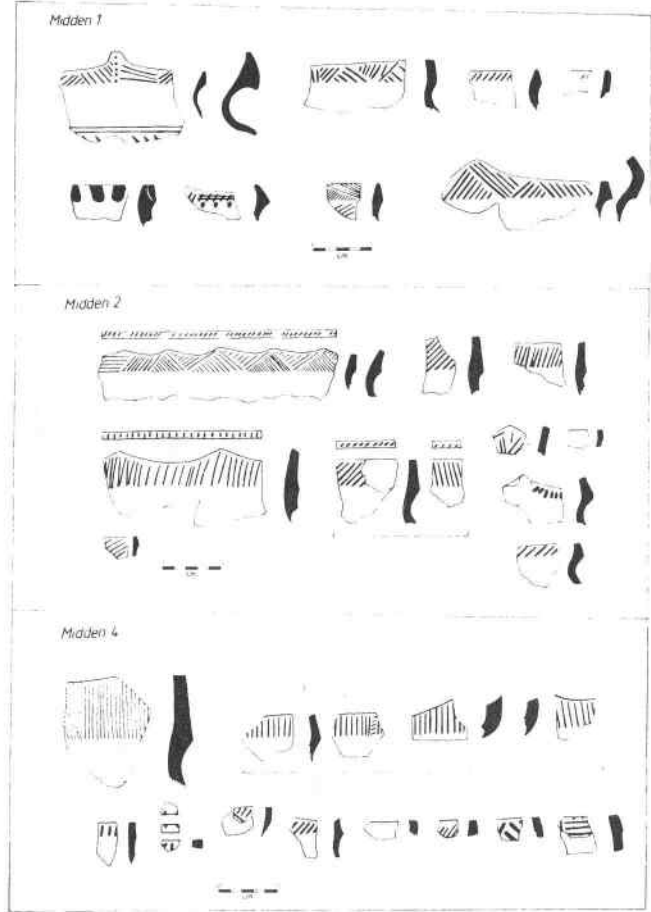


FIGURE 11. Rim sherd decorative motifs and profiles.

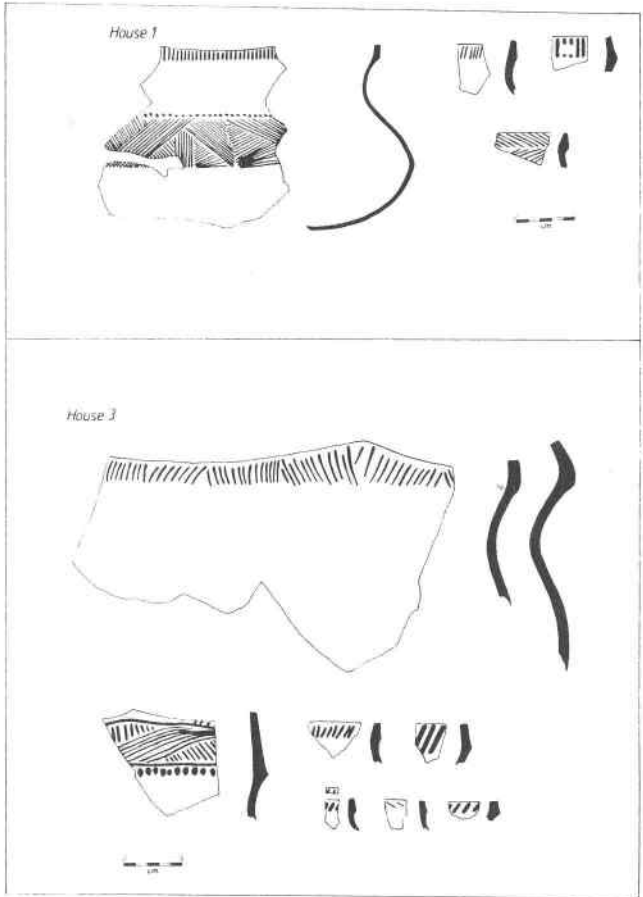


FIGURE 11. Rim sherd decorative motifs and profiles.

vessels represented by rim sherds (Figure 11), 15 (20.8%) possess castellated rims. Decoration on the rim lip is rare (8/72, 11.1%), and interior rim decoration even more infrequent (3/72, 4.2%).

The majority of decorative motifs are characteristically unimaginative Neutral (i.e., vertical, oblique and horizontal trailing or linear impression, with occasional combinations of the three motifs)(MacNeish 1952; Ridley 1961; Lennox 1981; Fitzgerald 1982; Warrick 1983b). There are some notable divergences (Figure 12); however, these will be dealt with in a later section.

While all of the pots are manufactured from a grit-tempered clay paste, and predominantly by the paddle-and-anvil technique, one instance of coiling manufacture was identified.

When possible, vessel mouth diameters were calculated using the equation

$D = \frac{C^2}{4A} + A$ (where C = the chord length of a rim sherd, and A = the perpendicular distance from the chord to the interior surface of the rim sherd)(Olinyk 1978). While only several estimations were possible, it would appear that the vessels cluster into three mouth diameter modes (essentially three vessel sizes); ca. 5 cm, 10-15 cm, and 25-30 cm.

Rim type (MacNeish 1952)	Raymond Reid ca. 1530s		Pipeline 1450	Lawson 1475- 1500	Sopher 1500	Draper 1500	Southwold 1520
	Vessel #	%	%	%	%	%	%
rim interior							
lip							
collar							
neck							
Lawson Incised	22	<u>43</u>	16	<u>54</u>	2	5	<u>41</u>
Lawson Opposed	9	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	1	2	<u>9</u>
Huron Incised	6	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	1	<u>29</u>	<u>17</u>	5
Sidey Notched	6	<u>11</u>	3	-	<u>41</u>	<u>6</u>	-
Black Necked	2	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	1	1	<u>35</u>	1
Niagara Collared	2	<u>4</u>	-	<u>19</u>	1	1	<u>17</u>
Durfee Underlined	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
Dutch Hollow Notched	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
Fonda Incised	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario Horizontal	1	2	14	1	1	2	-
Warminster Crossed	1	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>	-
TOTALS	52	100	64	87	79	84	75

FIGURE 12: Rim Frequencies from Contemporaneous Neutral and Huron Sites.

Pipes. In contrast, and quite surprisingly, very few smoking pipe fragments were recovered. Five ceramic bowls (two collared, two conical and one coronet bowl shape) and one limestone bowl (square in shape) comprised the pipe bowl sample (Figure 13). Similarly, few stems and mouthpieces were recovered.

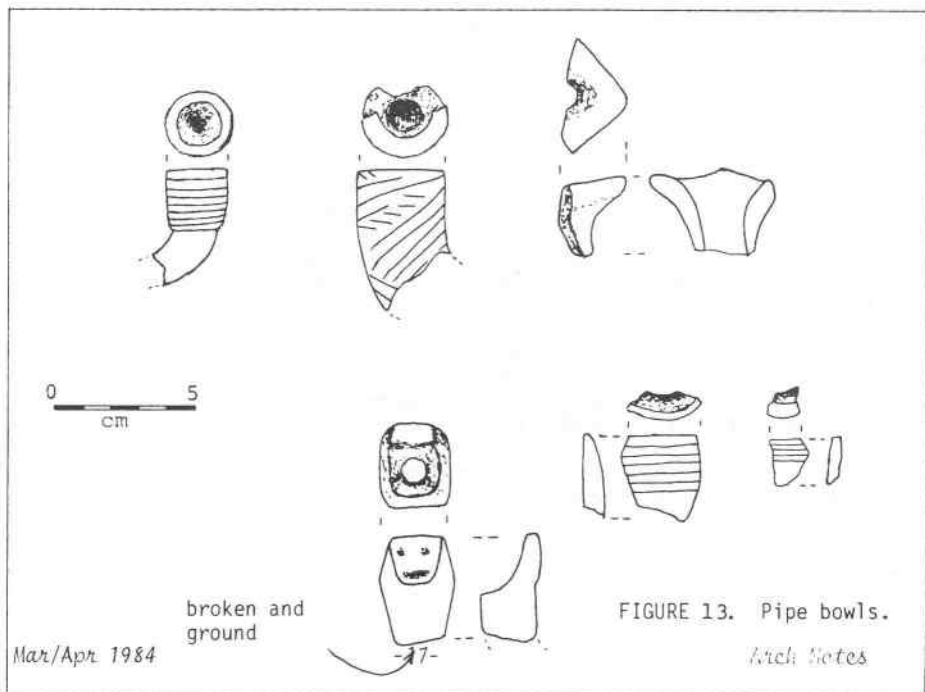
Lithics. Onondaga chert was the predominant raw material for the manufacture of flaked implements. Kettle Point chert is also present; however, it comprises well less than one percent of the chert assemblage. The presence of this material, considering the distance of its source, attests to the desirability of this high quality chert.

Despite an abundance of secondary reduction flakes, there is a notable lack of cores and primary reduction flakes; and the few cores that were recovered were of a bipolar variety. Also recovered, indicative of a bipolar reduction technique are centrally pitted flat limestone mortars. This may suggest that preforms were brought into the site, with the abundance of retouch flakes suggesting that they were finished at the hamlet.

There was an overall lack of not only finished chert items but also implements in various stages of manufacture, in spite of the abundance of debitage. The flaked implement assemblage consisted of: six elongated isosceles triangular projectile points (\bar{x} length 34 mm, \bar{x} width 15 mm); three drills (two flattened, one elongated conical); three unifacial snubnose scrapers; an occasional combination bifacial knife/scrapper?; and an assortment of utilized flakes.

The equally poorly represented ground stone assemblage consisted of four adzes (three basalt, one slate), the previously mentioned re-ground limestone effigy pipe, and a steatite bead fragment.

Worked bone. There was surprisingly little worked bone recovered from the hamlet aside from a few bone beads, several ground, cut, drilled and scored



deer phalanges, some modified antler, an awl fragment, and a portion of an unfinished human skull rattle. The lack of utilitarian bone implements from the otherwise rich middens is particularly intriguing.

Cultigens. The analysis of the carbonized floral remains is pending; however, preliminary investigations indicate the presence of corn, beans and sunflower.

Faunal. The faunal identifications are currently being undertaken by Jim Riosa (University of Toronto). While the final report is pending, Jim has provided me with a preliminary list. While substantial amounts of bone were recovered from the middens, only a small sample could be identified (Table 5). Much of the sample consisted of very small, undiagnostic charred fragments (Riosa 1984:5).

Dating of the Site

While carbon samples from Middens 1, 2, and 3 are currently being dated, the ceramic rims (even though it is a small sample) are suggestive of an early 16th century date (Figure 12), with the frequencies of Lawson Incised and Lawson Opposed varieties comparing favourably with Lawson and Southwold. Additionally, the projectile points are all of the elongated isosceles variety, indicative of a 16th century or later date.

The transitional nature of the house interior partitions (from posts to planks), and their inferred technological requirements, may also be a corroborative temporal indicator.

Indications of Inter-Regional Connections

Several classes of artifacts contained items that are obviously foreign to Neutral assemblages. Unlike later protohistoric and historic periods, it is not advisable to attribute their presence to historically documented reasons for inter-tribal interaction. Trade, gathering activities, war campaigns and captives, and female exchange could all account for the presence of foreign commodities at Raymond Reid.

Ceramics. What appear to be characteristic of Huron, Petun, Onondaga, and Seneca ceramic assemblages constitute a good portion (34%) of the R. Reid rim assemblages; 17%, 11%, 4% and 2% respectively (Figure 12)(Huron and Neutral frequencies from Wright 1966, Noble 1968, Busby 1979). While Neutral ceramics tend to possess coarse exteriors due to the use of larger temper, in contrast to Huron pottery which contains smaller temper and possesses more polished surfaces. Convex rim interiors are also a feature of Huron vessels, the main attribute which distinguishes Lawson Incised from Huron Incised (MacNeish 1952). The presence of such characteristically Huron varieties as Huron Incised, Black Necked, and Warminster Crossed at R. Reid is indicative of substantial contact with the Huron.

Notched lips are a common feature of Petun and ancestral Petun ceramics (i.e. Sidey Notched), and are present at R. Reid in House 3, and Middens 2 and 3 (see Figure 11).

High collared rims with intricate motifs (e.g., Durfee Underlined and Fonda

Mar/Apr 1984

TABLE 4. Estimation of hamlet population.

House	Living Section Length (m)	Hearths (LSL±4m)	Families	Occupants 5/family	6/family
1	22	5	10	50	60
2	30	7	14	70	84
3	*	2	2	10	12
4	12	3	6	30	36
5	12	3	6	30	36
6	14	3	6	30	36
7**	30	7	14	70	84
8**	12	3	6	30	36
TOTALS***			64	<u>320</u>	<u>384</u>

* the nature of the house prevented the basic way of estimating hearth number

** estimates

*** assuming all houses excavated

Arch Notes

TABLE 5.

Species	Number of elements	%
White-tailed deer	50	48.5
Black bear	18	17.5
Beaver	8	7.8
Wolf/dog	6	5.8
Woodchuck	4	3.9
Pickeral	4	3.9
Brown bullhead	3	2.9
Human	2	1.9
Grey squirrel	2	1.9
Common merganser	2	1.9
Elk	1	1.0
Vole (intrusive)	1	1.0
Smallmouth bass	1	1.0
Striped skunk	1	1.0
TOTAL	103	100.0

Preliminary Raymond Reid Fauna

(after Riosa 1984).

Raymond Reid hamlet

w. Fitzgibbon

Incised) are characteristic of eastern Iroquois ceramics in particular, while rims with deeply notched exteriors (i.e., Dutch Hollow Notched) tend to be more common on Seneca sites.

It is only possible to speculate about the origin of these apparent foreign ceramic manifestations at the R. Reid hamlet. While it cannot be ruled out that pots were exchanged over long distances (Trigger *et al* 1980:131-132), it may be more probable that the ceramic styles were transmitted via females who were exchanged between groups in order to cement relations. A quick glance at Figure 11 shows that the foreign ceramics are distributed evenly over the site.

Lithics. The presence of Kettle Point chert could conceivably be attributable to Neutral gathering activities while on raiding campaigns against Algonkians in extreme southwestern Ontario, Michigan and Ohio (Fitzgerald 1982:190), and/or via the Petun who may have obtained the material from the Cheveux releves whose seasonal rounds would have taken them to the southern end of Lake Huron (Fix 1979:11).

A limestone pipe manufacturing industry existed among the Petun into the 17th century (Garrad 1984), and it is not improbable, especially in light of the Sidey Notched ceramics (and perhaps the Kettle Point chert), that this is yet another Petun manifestation.

Steatite deposits are located in Hastings County (Hewitt 1972:52) adjacent to early protohistoric Huron territory, and conceivably this material, along with Huron ceramic technology were imported into Neutralia.

Faunal. Chronic hostilities existed between the Neutral and Algonkians in Michigan and Ohio during the 17th century and back into the prehistoric period. Recovered from Midden 2A was an incomplete rattle ground from a human parietal. Butchered human remains are encountered on late prehistoric and early protohistoric Neutral sites; however, this rattle portion is the only piece of butchered human bone from the site.

Overall, the Neutral interaction sphere at this time seems to be quite limited in comparison to its extent after the initiation of the fur trade (post-1580s). However, it must be remembered that the Raymond Reid site is only a hamlet, not a major settlement. It is quite possible that the associated Schroder village will provide additional indicators of the nature of early protohistoric Neutral inter-tribal connections. This will be important in order to assess the extent of pre-fur trade native interaction corridors and the potential for which European goods could be incorporated into existing native trading systems (i.e., were trading networks existent prior to the development of the fur trade which would permit an easy filtration of European goods inland, or did routes have to develop). Based on the evidence from R. Reid alone it is evident that early protohistoric Neutrals were quite "cosmopolitan", and that the later influx of European goods could be quite easily accommodated along existing trade routes.

Conclusions

Dailon's 1627 description of seven to eight house special-purpose hamlets gains archaeological corroboration from the Raymond Reid hamlet. Not only does the hamlet contain eight houses, supporting a population of around 350

TABLE 6. Distribution of Skeletal Elements by Body Portions (after Riosa 1984:11).

Species	Head and Neck	Trunk	Front extremities		Hind Extremities		Unassignable Extremities	TOTALS
			Long bones	Manus	Long bones	Pes		
White-tailed deer	21	-	6	-	-	5	18	50
Black bear	12	-	-	1	-	1	4	18
Beaver	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Wolf/dog	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Woodchuck	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Grey squirrel	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Elk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Striped skunk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	52	0	7	1	1	8	22	90

individuals, it appears that it was situated adjacent to a hardwood forest-swamp complex in order to exploit the extensive fauna of such an environment. Remember, Dailon stated that these hamlets were located in areas convenient for, among other activities, hunting. It is interesting to note that all skeletal parts from animals that would have been hunted in the vicinity of the site were either from the skull or limbs (Table 6). This may indicate that hunting and preliminary butchering was undertaken at this settlement with only prepared torsos being supplied to the main settlement 1.75 km away.

While the R. Reid hamlet is rather "clean" artifactually and uncluttered with respect to house post and pit densities, it would seem impractical for a population of the size existent at this site to move seasonally between the main village and a special-purpose, seasonally occupied hamlet. It is likely that the R. Reid hamlet was occupied on a year-round basis (especially with the presence of interior hearths); however, it is difficult to account for the artifactual sterility and uncluttered nature of the houses. A short term occupation would be the logical explanation, but it will take excavations at the Schroder village to explore the problem of site duration.

Based on the evidence from the 1983 excavations, the 0.6 hectare (1.45 acre) Raymond Reid (AiHa-4) hamlet will provide crucial information on early protohistoric (ca. early 16th century) Neutral Iroquoian culture. With a complete site excavation, intra-settlement analyses will provide insight into the socio-political structuring and community organization of the hamlet, and perhaps clarify the relationship between the villages and hamlets.

The period spanning the late 15th and early 16th centuries is important in a northeastern North American context. The Eurocentric biases of certain investigators contend that southern Ontario Iroquoian groups reacted instantaneously to a distant, yet materially superior culture (as interpreted by massive population movements, warfare, increased inter-regional interaction, etc.). Others believe that these events occurred independently of that distant European presence because Europeans were not primarily concerned with trading furs until their European supplies had dwindled and beaver felt became a popular commodity. Both of these events occurred toward the end of the 16th century (Fisher 1943, Crean 1962, Veale 1966). It is unlikely that prior to the presence of professional European traders along the St. Lawrence sometime after the 1580s, that substantial bilateral European-native trade existed. If trade was non-existent, there presumably would not have been a native reaction on the scale and in the manner believed by certain researchers. However, the effects on native society of non-material European culture (i.e. European diseases), which may have preceded material culture, must seriously be considered.

The Raymond Reid hamlet and the Schroder village will provide important contributions to our understanding of this transitional period of native history.

Acknowledgements

Aside from the institutions mentioned at the beginning, numerous individuals contributed generously of their time to make this initial archaeological venture into Wellington County a successful one: Art Dayman, Allan Ferris, Bill Fox, Ken Oldridge, George Parkin, Susan Pfeiffer, Jack Redmond, Don Ross, and James Schroder. A particular debt of gratitude belongs to the underpaid and unsuspecting earthmovers: Ken Adley, John Blythe, Kevin Chute, Rob Gibson, Colin Hunter, Scott Jordan, Paul Klimstra, Doug Lamb, Virginia Mathews,

Joanne Paul, Brian Petersen, Rob Price, Melinda Saillian, Barb Spencer, Brian Todd, and Rick Ussher.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting -- Wednesday, January 18, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

SIX CHAPTER MEMBERS
CONTRIBUTE TO "MEMBERS' NIGHT"

The evening was a long one consisting of illustrated talks by the following people in that order: Charles Garrad (Provincial Administrator), Dr. Mima Kapches (Provincial President), Norma Knowlton (Provincial Public Information Committee member), Sandie Howat (Chapter Treasurer), Christine Kirby (past Chapter Treasurer), and Ann Bobyk (Chapter President).

Charles Garrad's talk looked at two topics, the first introduced the audience to O.A.S. members and guests who have not been or are rarely seen by Toronto members. He did this by showing slides of the participants of the 1983 O.A.S. Mexico trip. His second topic outlined the history of a rare white beaver skin which he examined in England last year. The skin was collected from an Algonquin Indian at Fort Michilimackinac in 1777 A.D. by Colonel DePeyster of the 8th King's Regiment, and brought to England (after 1783) where it is held by the Regiment. It is the earliest albino beaver ever reported and is still in excellent shape. Charles concluded by showing that the above regiment is still active in Toronto as the Fort York Guard and that the O.A.S. has ties with it in the form of a member, Jim Shropshire, who belongs to its militia.

Dr. Kapches' talk was mainly about the 1983 spring survey she had done for the Royal Ontario Museum in Prince Edward County, Ontario. Her talk was interspersed with some of her Mexico trip shots which she humorously compared to the P.E. County ones to show how "fun" Ontario archaeology is, i.e. it lacks Mexico's tourist crowds but has cattle "crowds". The survey discovered 15 new sites which ranged from Early to Middle to Late Archaic and to Woodland. In Mexico, she discovered that cacti were foci for ceramic sherd deposits because the inhabitants store their pots on them. However, her county survey did not find any "cacti middens". Mexico also has cliff temples but she has not surveyed the County's cuesta cliffs yet and so does not know if the County has its own "temples". She compared the County's 18th and 19th century architecture with Mexico City's and noted that the latter were standing (or sinking) at crazy angles while the former were upright. The survey also visited County museums which Mima compared to Mexico's, the former being small and rustic, and the latter being large and sophisticated. She noted that the ROM is discussing, with the museum's curators, ways of improving the County's museums and of arranging displays on the County's prehistory. Mima summed up by saying that her survey had shown that Prince Edward County had everything except pyramids.

Norma Knowlton did most of the talking as she and Sandie Howat spoke on their 1983 attendance at a summer field school at Crow Canyon, Colorado, and a visit to Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. The school (run by The Center for American Archaeology at Northwestern University) lasted a week during which Norma and Sandie lived in tipis, did plant environment orientation hikes, obsidian knapping, atlatl practice, excavated a 850 A.D. Anasazi village (the Puck Foot site) and surveyed the canyon where this is "stuff (artifacts) everywhere" including a site that they found which was unknown to their instructors. The school is located near the Mesa Verde site and an even larger Sand Canyon site (of Late Pueblo III times, 1100-1300 A.D.) which they visited.

The Center is planning a 25 year dig at the latter site and has a site conservation policy which discourages surface collecting. After the school, Norma and Sandie went to Chaco Canyon which has many sites ranging from cliffside petroglyphs (i.e. Una Vida) to small and large Pueblo Indian ruins (i.e. Pueblo Bonito). After visiting these sites, Norma and Sandie went on to Albuquerque and home.

Christine Kirby and Ann Bobyk were the final speakers of the evening. They both discussed the O.A.S.'s Mexico Trip but each emphasized different events. The trip's itinerary included historical and archaeological sites, museums, beaches and shopping. The O.A.S. members' penchant for climbing pyramids at the archaeological sites was noted by Christine, while one of the items highlighted by Ann included the O.A.S.'s private tour of Mexico City's "El Templo Mayor" (destroyed ca. 1521 A.D.) of Tenochtitlan. Both Chris and Ann also showed scenes of Mexican people and their lifestyles, and agreed that the town of Oaxaco and the ruins of Mitla were the most enjoyable ones to visit. They also noted the benefits and troubles of having 64 people travel through Mexico in two buses.

* * * * *

UPCOMING EVENT: ROCK ART CONFERENCE

The Canadian Rock Art Research Associates Sixth National Conference will be held at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, from August 31st to September 2nd, 1984. The theme of this year's conference is "Continuities and Relationships: The Context of Canadian Rock Art".

* * * * *

GLACIAL LAKE AGASSIZ: A NEW PUBLICATION

Special Paper 26 of the Geological Association of Canada, "Glacial Lake Agassiz", edited by J. T. Teller and Lee Clayton, is now available.

For thousands of years, Lake Agassiz was the largest lake in North America, and deposits extend over nearly a million square kilometers of central North America. Sedimentation, from the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence region to the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic, was influenced by Lake Agassiz.

This new book provides an overview of Lake Agassiz, summarizing all major aspects of the lake -- its history, stratigraphy, hydrology, biology, and post-glacial legacy. A large coloured map of the lake and related glacial margins is included. Each chapter is a synthesis of a particular major component of the lake and is written by one or more of the recognized experts.

Orders for this book, with payment of \$34 (Canadian) or \$29 (U.S.) plus \$2.50 for postage and handling, should be sent to:

Geological Association of Canada Publications
Business and Economic Services
111 Peter Street, Suite 509
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5V 2H1

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O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER NEWS

Many months have passed since the London Chapter has reported to ARCH NOTES on their past, present and future activities. It is hoped that the following, most apologetically submitted, will alleviate any past inconsistency on the secretary's part.

The March 1983 meeting of the Chapter saw the election of Linda Gibbs as secretary of the London Chapter. It was with much regret that the executive had previously accepted the resignation of Mr. Ted Rowcliff as secretary. Ted returned to school at Wilfrid Laurier University. As one of the Chapter's most active members, it is impossible to list Ted's many contributions to our Chapter, but what can be said is that we will sorely miss his enthusiasm, energy and humour.

On a brighter note, at the April 1983 meeting, the London Chapter heard Drs. Ann and Allan Morgan, of the University of Waterloo, speak on "Fossil Insects and the Reconstruction of the Archaeological Record". Although most of their work stems from a geological context, they were able to show us examples where fossil insects could be used to reconstruct past environments and thus aid archaeological research.

For our May 1983 meeting, Dr. Michael Spence from The University of Western Ontario spoke on "Early Woodland Societies in Southern Ontario". Mike discussed both the change and stability characterizing the transition from Late Archaic through Middle Woodland societies in southwestern Ontario.

Several Chapter activities were planned for the summer months. The Dorchester Swamp survey was conducted by Mr. Jim Keron, our past-president, and it proved to be a huge success. Several new sites were located and some interesting private collections were photographed. In addition, three of our Chapter members braved cold stormy Lake Erie waters to assist in a survey of Middle Island by local Ministry of Citizenship and Culture staff. Finally, a Chapter fishing expedition on Dingman's Creek using a home-made traditional fish-weir had to be called off due to nature's uncooperation...the fish just wouldn't run!

Our annual picnic was held at Longwood's Conservation Area on June 18th. Weather was magnificent and members were treated to a menu of corn soup (Iroquoian style), barbequed stuffed salmon, hamburgers and hot dogs, and an array of delicious pot-luck salads. A tour of Ska-Na-Doht Indian Village, slide shows and a visit to the Yaworski site were provided. Other activities included baseball, lacrosse and an atlatl-throwing contest which was won by Andrea Friedman...she assured us she will return in 1984 to defend her title. By all accounts, it was a most enjoyable afternoon.

For our September 1983 meeting, Ron Williamson, a Ph.D. student at McGill University, spoke on "Early Iroquoians on the Caradoc Sand Plains: An Overview of the Last Five Years Research". Ron presented a convincing set of environmental, economic and archaeological data which detail a very complete picture of Glen Meyer life. Unfortunately, our Chapter bus trip scheduled for September had to be cancelled due to lack of interest. We will hopefully offer a modified version of this trip later this year.

For October's meeting, Scarlett Janusas presented a bubbly talk concerning recent developments in underwater archaeology. Scarlett is currently the Vice-President of the Ontario Underwater Council in charge of Marine Conservation. She has been actively involved in a wide variety of underwater projects over the past few years and when speaking about these topics, she presented a well-

illustrated talk.

In November, Paul Lennox, our own president, spoke on "Historic Neutralia: A View from the Northern Tier". This was based on his several years of work in the area of the Beverly Swamp.

Our annual Christmas party was held in December at the home of Mr. George Conroy one of our Chapter regulars. During the festivities our new 1984 executive was announced:

President	Robert Pihl
Vice-President	Dave Smith
Secretary	Linda Gibbs
Treasurer	George Conroy

January's speaker was Dana Poulton who discussed the excavation program he supervised last summer. The talk "Iroquoian Site Salvage in the City of London: the N.E.E.D. Program" was extremely informative and entertaining.

Carl Murphy will be our speaker in April and Prof. Gerald Killan our speaker in May. Activities that are planned include more work on the Dorchester Swamp survey, more excavation work at the Harrietsville site, the spring fish-weir experiment and several lithics and ceramics workshops. Our Chapter lab nights will continue throughout the winter on Wednesday nights at 55 Centre Street.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN ARCHIVISTS: ANNUAL CONFERENCE

From May 21 to 25, 1984, the Association of Canadian Archivists holds its annual conference at Victoria University, University of Toronto. Details may be obtained from ACA(Toronto) '84, c/o Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville St., Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.

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O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER - FORTHCOMING SPEAKERS

April 18, 1984 John Steckley
"Reciprocal Burial Practices Among the Hurons - A Key to Political Structure".

May 16, 1984 Charles Garrad
"Ekarenniondi"
Contemporary French sources will be examined to demonstrate that the term "EKARENNIONDI" was in use simultaneously to identify a specific rock, a Petun village known to the Jesuits, and the Blue Mountain district of Ontario - and possibly also Lake Huron and the Land of the Dead.

Personalities and events of the period, reported and assumed, will be reviewed.

The archaeological evidence from excavations in the Blue Mountain area will be interpreted in the light of the French sources to offer conclusions as to the locations of the specific rock, the Petun village and the District in which they were situated.

MINISTRY NOTES

The Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation (Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch) is pleased to announce the following appointments to its membership:

Dr. Peter Storck, Dept. of New World Archaeology, Royal Ont. Museum
and
Dr. Morgan Tamplin, Dept. of Anthropology, Trent University.

Correspondence to the Ministry regarding O.H.F. Grant Applications, O.H.F. Grant Reports and Financial Statements should be directed to:

Peter Carruthers, O.H.F. Archaeological Coordinator.

Correspondence re M.C.C. Licence Applications, Licence Reports and Site Record Forms should be sent to:

Donna McNeil, M.C.C. Archaeological Licensing Officer.

Current Ministry addresses and personnel are as follows:

Head Office

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	-Allen Edwin Tyyska,
Heritage Branch	Chief, Archaeology Unit
77 Bloor St. West, 2nd floor	-Peter J. Carruthers
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9	Archaeological Coordinator
Tel: 416-965-4490	-Donna McNeil
	Archaeological Data Coordinator

Regional Offices

Northwestern Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	-C.S. "Paddy" Reid
207 First Street South	Regional Archaeologist
Kenora, Ontario P9N 1C2	-Grace Rajnovich
Tel: 807-468-8928	Field Archaeologist

North Central Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	-William A Ross
1825 East Arthur Street	Regional Archaeologist
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 5N7	-Dave Arthurs
Tel: 807-475-1447	Field Archaeologist

Northeastern Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	-Thor Conway
390 Bay Street, Elgin Tower	Regional Archaeologist
3rd Floor	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 1X2	
Tel: 705-253-2625	

Southwestern Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture	-William A. Fox
55 Centre Street	Regional Archaeologist
London, Ontario N6J 1T4	-Ian Kenyon
Tel: 519-433-8401	Field Archaeologist

South Central Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture
77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9
Tel: 416-965-8258

-Roberta O'Brien
Regional Archaeologist

Eastern Region

Ministry of Citizenship & Culture
11th Floor, Suite 1105
1 Nicholas Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7
Tel: 613-566-3731

-Phillip J. Wright
Regional Archaeologist
-Peter Englebert
Field Archaeologist

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CLYDE KENNEDY APPOINTED TO NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN

Dr. George F. MacDonald, Director of the National Museum of Man, is pleased to announce the appointment of Nepean resident Clyde C. Kennedy as a Research Associate with the Museum's Archaeological Survey of Canada.

Well known for his archaeological and historical research in the Ottawa Valley, Mr. Kennedy has specialized in the study of Laurentian Culture Indians, who date to about 5000 years ago, and pottery-making Woodland Indians of about 2000 years ago. Although non-remunerative, the position of Research Associate recognizes Mr. Kennedy's many contributions through archaeological field surveys and research on behalf of the National Museum of Man over the past 30 years.

Mr. Kennedy has been actively involved in the Ottawa Valley Historical Society since 1956 and served four terms as president. He was also the founding president of the Ottawa chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society and served five years in that position. Since 1977 he has been editor of the monthly *Ottawa Archaeologist*. From 1975 to 1980 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and was Vice-Chairman of the Board's Archaeological Committee.

Mr. Kennedy has written extensively on archaeology and has given numerous interviews on the Indian occupation of the Ottawa Valley. He is author of three books: The Upper Ottawa Valley, History of Renfrew County (co-author) and Atomic Energy in Canada. He established the Annual Upper Ottawa Valley Historical Symposium. During a 30-year career with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited he specialized in the popularization of science and engineering through the production of films, exhibits and publications. Between 1955 and 1981 he was a Canadian delegate to several United Nations Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and the International Nucler Conferences in Switzerland.

Mr. Kennedy obtained an Associate in Arts and an Engineering Diploma at Carleton University and a Bachelor of Science degree at McGill University.

National Museum of Man News,
Ottawa, March 1984

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from the o a s office

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

Information Required

Anyone having details of the archaeological collection of E.J. Case of Toronto, an early member of the O.A.S. or information on where he collected or knowledge of any articles/notes, etc. not published, is asked to contact the O.A.S. Administration office.

Volunteers

Our Volunteer file for 1984 is open and already several hopeful volunteers have recorded their names and details with us. Any member intending to volunteer for archaeological work is invited to contact the O.A.S. office so that we can make their names and details available to licence holders.

Notice to Arch Notes Major Contributors

To encourage major contributions to ARCH NOTES, the Society offers to print extra copies over and above its usual press run to meet the author's requirements and to provide these at cost. It is suggested that, when an article is submitted to ARCH NOTES, an indication be made at that time if extra copies will be required.

Computer-Users Group for Archaeologists

Are you an archaeologist with your own micro/personal computer? You may be interested in a new group that held its first session at Scarborough College, University of Toronto, on March 3.

As yet unnamed, the group is interested in finding out what archaeologists are doing with computers, what software programs are available -none commercially but a few privately, and, in general "networking" personally (and in the future, maybe, networking computerwise!). Plans are also underway to produce a regular newsletter.

This enthusiastic group will be holding another meeting in the near future where all will be welcome (i.e. whether you have a computer or not).

Details may be obtained from Dr. Morgan Tamplin, Dept. of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8.

N.B. - At the C.A.A. 17th Annual Meeting - April 8-21 at the B.C. Provincial Museum in Victoria, B.C. - there will be a session on the use of computers in archaeology.

Projected Archaeo-Magnetic Study Looking for a Dig

Randy Enkin of the Rock-Magnetism Laboratory at Erindale College, University of Toronto, is doing his M.Sc. degree on Paleomagnetism. He is interested in participating in an archaeological dig of a kiln or other structure subjected to sustained high heat, in order to do an archaeo-magnetic study of sample material. Randy has his own funding. Call him at Erindale College.

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THE EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS
OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH

by Michael W. Spence and
Robert H. Pihl

INTRODUCTION

A large amount of new information on the 900 B.C. - 500 A.D. period in Southern Ontario has come to light over the past decade, making a new synthesis advisable. In the following pages we will discuss the past accomplishments and current ideas of Early and Middle Woodland research, and make some suggestions for future directions. It is our hope that these will stimulate further research and discussion on this very important temporal span in Ontario prehistory.

HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

The 1800's. Perhaps the earliest example of archaeology with an "academic" interest was Thomas Wallbridge's excavation in the 1850's of burial mounds at Massassaga Point on the Bay of Quinte (1860). Although it is noteworthy that this was a Middle Woodland site, it is not surprising that he chose it since the earthen monuments in the area were an obvious curiosity begging to be investigated. Wallbridge's work was significant in its own right, but was isolated in both space and time; lacking any comparative data, he could only speculate on his mound-builders' place in history.

The first systematic work on Middle Woodland sites or, for that matter, on any site in Ontario, occurred twenty years later when David Boyle commenced his work for the Canadian Institute. In September 1896 Boyle opened several trenches in mounds at Mizang's (or Roach) Point and brought both the public's and the archaeological community's attention to the fascinating and important discoveries at the Serpent Mounds site. He also conducted one of Ontario's earliest archaeological surveys along the shores of Rice Lake and the Trent River, searching for and investigating numerous mound sites (Boyle 1897). Regarding Boyle's work in general, Ken Kidd wrote some 35 years ago, "His is the first archaeological work which may...safely be called scientific. He did not, it is true, have altogether the same objectives as a modern archaeologist, nor did he have the same appreciation of time, depth and culture sequences, but his approach was nevertheless that of a careful empiricist who expected to learn by observing" (1952:71). With his work, Boyle paved the way for future generations of Middle Woodland archaeologists to study the complex cultural questions posed by the remains left by these ancient residents of Ontario.

The 1940's. Following Boyle and a four-decade long hiatus, the next major phase of research began. In 1939 Kidd excavated a small component in Algonquin Park for the Royal Ontario Museum (1948) and William J. Wintemberg dug at the important Neuman site on the lower Grand River for the National Museum of Man (Wright 1967:119). Meanwhile in New York State, William Ritchie had been diligently roughing out a cultural chronology. He published his first synthesis in 1944. In searching for the roots of his Owasco culture, he also extended his research into southern Ontario and focussed on the now well-known Trent Valley. Ritchie quickly published his findings, thus providing the first detailed description and interpretation of the region's Middle

Woodland prehistory (1949). By 1948 enough archaeological data from Ontario were available so that Kidd (1952) was able to provide his own synthesis of the province's prehistory for James B. Griffin's "Green Bible". Based on Ritchie's framework, Kidd recognized both Intrusive Mound and Point Peninsula cultures in Ontario.

In the final years of the decade the National Museum was again active by sponsoring Douglas Leechman's and Frederica de Laguna's excavation of the Parker site on the Trent River and their survey of the St. Lawrence River around Cornwall, the site of the proposed hydroelectric and seaway project. It also sponsored Thomas Lee's extensive surveys of south-western Ontario (1951, 1952). Finally, J. Norman Emerson of the University of Toronto conducted excavations at the Kant site near Pembroke (1955).

The 1950's. During the 1950's some of Ontario's first archaeological salvage projects were initiated; by coincidence, these involved major Middle Woodland components. Beginning in 1950, Wilfrid and Elsie Jury of The Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life salvaged the Burley site, located along the Ausable River near Kettle Point (1952). Next, R.C. Dailey and Jim Wright excavated the Malcolm site on the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall (1955). Walter Kenyon (1959) was then asked to intensively survey the newly acquired Inverhuron Provincial Park and to salvage sites (like the Inverhuron site) prior to the park's development. Lee had already demonstrated the region's archaeological wealth through his work at the Lucas site (1960). However, by far the largest and most important salvage project of the decade was jointly sponsored by the National Museum of Man and the University of Toronto and directed by the late Dr. Emerson; it involved the excavation of the Ault Park site on Sheek Island within the St. Lawrence River. Working closely with the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario (now Ontario Hydro), Emerson not only managed to excavate the most extensive Middle Woodland component ever attempted in Ontario, but he also succeeded in orchestrating the first major example of public archaeology in the province.

Non-mitigative projects were also conducted in the 1950's. Among those were C.H.D. Clarke's work at the Grand Lake site in Algonquin Park and Frank Ridley's work at the Frank Bay site on Lake Nipissing (1954; Brizinski 1980). In both cases the northern boundaries of the southern Middle Woodland occupation were being sampled.

The central focus of work during this decade, however, was once again on Rice Lake. In 1952 the late J. Russell Harper excavated Cameron's Point Mound C (Spence and Harper 1968). The Royal Ontario Museum conducted a six-year research programme at the Serpent Mounds site, directed by Dr. Richard Johnston. Both projects investigated not only the mounds but also the associated habitation sites. In Johnston's final report one can find not only a comprehensive analysis of the burial programme and artifacts, but also pertinent statements regarding the relationship or contemporaneity of the mound and habitation sites and the internal ceramic chronology of Middle Woodland (1968a). In a separate study, Dr. James Anderson provided our first osteological study of a burial mound population (1968). As part of the overall project, Johnston re-surveyed Rice Lake, bringing to light Boyle's original information as well as new site locations (1968b).

The 1960's and 1970's. In the decades following the fifties, there has been an explosion of archaeological activity in southern Ontario; fortunately, pre-Iroquoian research has flourished. Beginning in the 1960's the Ontario government embarked on a far-sighted programme of archaeological survey and

test excavation of sites within its Provincial Park holdings. This programme was originally supervised by the Department of Lands and Forests (now by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture). The surveys most relevant to this study included parts of Pinery, Charleston Lake, Wasaga Beach, Rondeau, and Algonquin provincial parks, though only a few of these have been published (Kenyon 1980; Gordon 1970; Wright 1980; Conway 1975; Hurley and Kenyon 1970, 1972).

Surveys at the Federal level included parts of the lower Grand River, St. Lawrence Island National Park, and Point Pelee National Park. In all of these examples, key components have been located and tested (Stothers 1977; Keenleyside 1978).

During this period academic-oriented surveys and excavations abounded, for example in the following areas: Lake Erie shoreline (cf. Poulton 1980; Spence et al. 1978; Fox 1976, 1983); Trent River-Rice Lake (cf. Jackson 1980); Rideau Lakes (Watson 1980); Ottawa drainage (Daeschel 1981; Watson 1972); Maitland (Kenyon 1979b); Saugeen River-Inverhuron (Wright and Anderson 1963; Finlayson 1977); Algonquin Park (Mitchell 1963, 1964, 1966a, 1966b, 1969; Mitchell et al. 1966, 1970); and the Lake Ontario shoreline (cf. Donaldson 1962). It should be mentioned here that projects aimed specifically at Early Woodland sites first appear; although slumbering along for decades, the concept of an Early Woodland period was revived by researchers such as Jackson (1980), Williamson (1978) and Spence et al. (1978).

Iroquoian vs. Middle Woodland Studies

The striking differences between Iroquoian and Middle Woodland sites have prompted the investigators of each to explore different questions and to employ different techniques. However, because a number of scientists have worked in both fields (Wright, Anderson, Finlayson, Emerson, Melbye, W. Kenyon), the concerns and methods of one were quickly transferred to the other. The two have thus complemented one another nicely in the development of Ontario archaeology. Some examples are:

- (a) subsistence-settlement analysis. For many years archaeologists working on Iroquoian sites tended to assume a relatively homogeneous dependence on maize agriculture and uninterrupted, year-round settlement in the major villages. They saw no particular need to probe subsistence remains in detail or to look for seasonal variation. Middle Woodland specialists, on the other hand, were faced with clear evidence of subsistence and settlement variation. Special techniques and disciplines (flotation, palaeobotany, zooarchaeology) and a systemic approach were brought to bear. These are best exemplified by Finlayson's (1977) work at Donaldson, and are now also being applied fruitfully to Glen Meyer research by R. Williamson.
- (b) intra-site analysis. The complex multi-component nature of many Middle Woodland sites requires careful intra-site inspection to sort out the horizontal as well as vertical stratigraphy. We still have not developed adequate analytical (statistical, seriation, etc.) techniques for this in Ontario.
- (c) osteology. One of the great strengths of Ontario archaeology is the major role played by osteology, stemming from Anderson's work in the 1960's. Melbye (1982) has pointed out how

the large Iroquoian ossuary populations stimulated analyses in palaeodemography, population distances, palaeopathology, and age and sex identification techniques. Osteological techniques were quickly applied also to Middle Woodland populations, though initially only to probe the origins of the Iroquoian inhabitants of Ontario. Shortly, however, the very different Middle Woodland burial pattern, which presented the investigator with relatively complete skeletons in particular contexts, led to analyses of social organization.

- (d) social organization. Iroquoian sites, with their longhouse patterns and rich ethnohistoric background data, led naturally to analyses of corporate group size, structure and function. With no evidence of residence but with an often elaborate burial programme, Middle Woodland sites prompted analyses of differential rank and status (cf. Johnston 1968a).
- (e) ceramic seriation. The more varied decorative techniques of Middle Woodland ceramic assemblages led Wright (Wright and Anderson, 1963; Wright 1968) to propose that seriation be based on attributes rather than on types. He felt that attribute seriation was preferable in a number of ways (efficiency, objectivity, replicability, etc.) to typological seriations. Continuity cannot be demonstrated using the Iroquoian types created by MacNeish (1952), which depend largely on form and motif, and the Middle Woodland types of Ritchie and MacNeish (1949) which assign a larger role to decorative technique.

CURRENT THOUGHT

There seems to have been a relatively smooth transition in southwestern Ontario from the late Archaic to Early Woodland period via such Small Point tradition sites as Crawford Knoll and the Inverhuron sites. This is based on trends seen in lithic technology, subsistence/settlement patterns and mortuary patterns (Spence and Fox 1983). These trends probably also occurred elsewhere in Ontario.

We equate Early Woodland with Meadowood and define this to include Vinette I interior-exterior cordmarked pottery or its closely related variants (Jackson 1980), and/or bifacially worked implements of Meadowood types such as "cache blades", side-notched points, end scrapers on blades, and expanding or T-based drills, all of which are made on Onondaga or Selkirk chert (Granger 1978). An optional inclusion in this definition might be any of the "typical" Meadowood mortuary items such as ground slate trapezoidal gorgets, "pop-eyed" birdstones, and bar amulets. Whether singly or in combination, these artifacts characterize the Early Woodland period occupation in southern Ontario.

An additional comment is necessary here. Despite the early dates for several sites of the Saugeen culture, a problem to be considered later, we will include it entirely within Middle Woodland and not place it partially in the Early Woodland period, as some would suggest (Stothers 1976:49-50; Noble 1982: 176-177). If future finds do indeed establish the use of dentated-pseudo-scallop shell ceramics at an early (pre-450 BC) time level in Ontario, we

would support the adoption of Wright's (1972) concept of "Initial Woodland"; it would reduce the terminological confusion inherent in dealing with contemporaneous Vinette 1 and dentated ceramic assemblages. However, at present we believe the two assemblages to be successive, not contemporary. Much of the data that follow are taken from a paper on Early Woodland presented at a recent conference in Kampsville, Illinois (Spence and Fox 1983).

Early Woodland

The distribution of Early Woodland site data, especially for southwestern Ontario, shows a strong correlation with the present limits of the Carolinian Biotic Province. While this pattern is undoubtedly biased by the much higher density of archaeological survey activity in the south, it might suggest that the Carolinian Biotic Province was less heavily inhabited by Early Woodland groups. On northern sites with substantial Middle Woodland components such as Donaldson and Montgomery Lake (in Algonquin Park), the Meadowood occupations appear small (Wright and Anderson 1963; Finlayson 1977; Mitchell 1964, 1966b), though this might be due partially to the low survivability of some Vinette 1 pottery and to what we believe is a more limited usage of ceramics by Early Woodland peoples (Ozker 1982:78-79). This lower density of occupation might also indicate the outer limits of participation in the Meadowood cultural system by northern bands. To the south, sites so far tend to concentrate around rich aquatic niches such as Long Point and Rondeau Bays, the east shore of Lake St. Clair, the lower reaches of rivers like the Grand, Thames, Ausable and Trent, and the upper St. Lawrence River.

Despite the abundance of Meadowood surface finds throughout the southern part of the province, few sites have been tested and far fewer have been excavated over the years. In fact, as was mentioned earlier, serious research on the period has only been a recent phenomenon. Fortunately, we are now acquiring a decent number of investigated sites for comparison. Domestic sites include Mopeth South, located near Rondeau; the stratified Wyoming Rapids site on the Ausable (Kenyon 1979a; Kenyon and Fox 1983); the Neeb site on the lower Thames; the Boy Lakefront site near the Bruce Boyd cemetery on Long Point (Fox 1983); and the Dawson Creek site on Rice Lake (Jackson 1980). All of these stations are interpreted by researchers as fall nut harvesting/deer processing camps. The Ferris site at Inverhuron is interpreted as a spring-summer camp (W. Fox pers. comm.). The Early Woodland component of the Ault Park site is probably a spring fishing station which may date to around 450 BC (Wright 1967; Pihl nd). The Deep River (CaGi-1) site on the Ottawa River (Mitchell 1964, 1966a) may be similar. Finally, the Donaldson Early Woodland component on the Saugeen River, which possibly dates to ca 550 BC, might either resemble the spring fishing function of its Middle Woodland counterpart or the fall nut harvesting/deer processing function of, for instance, Wyoming Rapids. Most of these Early Woodland components co-occur on sites with substantial Middle Woodland occupations. Mortuary sites include the Liahn II site on Lake St. Clair (Williamson 1978), the Bruce Boyd site on Long Point (Spence et al. 1978) and the Ault Park site (Wright 1967; Pihl nd) -- all of these consist of small cemeteries (the Ault Park site has two) containing cremated or non-cremated burials with or without red ochre and grave goods. Finally, at least two quarry/workshop sites are known, Surma and Slack-Caswell; both are located next to outcrops of Onondaga chert and contain examples of Meadowood preform production.

We would briefly summarize the data to produce an archaeological picture consisting tentatively of the following:

- (1) subsistence data currently suggest at least two settlement types: a spring fishing station located at major rapids or lakes and fall nut harvesting/deer processing camps. The latter type, represented by more components, is better documented at present. No evidence presently exists for winter sites but we would predict the same pattern as for the northern Algonkians, i.e. winter dispersal of groups into interior hunting territories to camps adjacent to swamps serving as "yards" for deer.
- (2) mortuary data from the Bruce Boyd and Liahn II sites suggest a local band size of between 30-60 people. This information, in conjunction with our understanding of the domestic site data and hunting and gathering groups in general, imply that relationships were probably maintained with neighbouring bands in order to obtain spouses and trade goods. The cemeteries would then symbolize a band's identity and claim to a resource territory. Osteological analysis also suggests that recruitment into the local band was open and flexible so that there was no consistent post-marital residence pattern, and that status variation was based on age, sex and achievement.
- (3) ceramic and mortuary data show some regional variations between components. Although sharing punctation decoration with the Bruce Boyd site, the Dawson Creek ceramics have a higher percentage of smoothed interiors and some pointed lips; Ault Park, on the other hand, has some interior cordmarked/exterior smoothed ceramics. We suspect that these differences have significant overtones for later regional complexes, although the possibility of temporal variation within Early Woodland is very real.

Although controversial, we would postulate that the period between 500-300 BC constitutes the transition period into Middle Woodland as Vinette 1 pottery takes on the characteristics of the later Vinette 2 ware. In Pihl's current research with several St. Lawrence Middle Woodland components, he has found that many of the earliest decorated ceramics, i.e. the so-called Pseudo-scallop Shell, were actually decorated with woven objects. It is possible that the switch from a corded surface treatment to a corded decorative element may have been very minor, but it is one that was made throughout the Northeast.

Middlesex Mortuary Complex

A note should be made here about the Middlesex mortuary complex and its place in Ontario prehistory. In 1960 Ritchie and Drago surveyed the distribution of burial sites in the Northeast containing typical Adena artifacts such as blocked-end tubes, large leaf-shaped and stemmed bifaces of exotic cherts, copper rings, polished hemispheres, and expanding centre bar gorgets. Although their idea of an actual migration of Adena people out of the Ohio Valley is now discarded, this artifact complex, called Middlesex by Ritchie (1944), is well represented in the St. Lawrence Valley and other localities.

Ritchie and Funk would include this complex in Early Woodland despite its probable temporal range of 400-0 BC, the dates deriving from throughout the Northeast and including the 35 ± 100 BC date from a Morrison Island 2 burial excavated by Clyde Kennedy (1977). This early assignment may be the result of one or more of the following: the scarcity of radiocarbon dates in New York earlier than 0 BC for Vinette 2 ceramics, thereby implying a late or

post-AD 1 start for the Point Peninsula culture there; the linking of Middlesex to Adena, which is classified as Early Woodland in Ohio; and the possible association of Vinette 1 ware with Middlesex-related material in New York (cf. Ritche and Funk 1973:97-98). Unfortunately, because no habitation sites have been firmly associated with the Middlesex mortuary complex, we are unable to say anything conclusive about other aspects of the culture, such as subsistence/settlement patterns or domestic assemblages (i.e. ceramics).

Middle Woodland

The Early Woodland occupation of southern Ontario was followed by a variety of complexes that have been subsumed under the term "Middle Woodland": Point Peninsula to the east, extending into Quebec and New York; Saugeen over much of southwestern Ontario; and Western Basin Middle Woodland in the southwestern corner of the province and extending into adjacent parts of Michigan and Ohio.

These complexes are differentiated from Early Woodland through changes in ceramic vessel form and decoration as well as changes in lithic tool style and raw material preferences. The ceramics are characterized by a variety of new decorative techniques, particularly pseudo-scallop shell, dentate, plain and rocker stamp, incising, and punctuation. On Point Peninsula Vinette 2 ware these techniques are applied to plain, smoothed surfaces. The same is true of Saugeen material, though the pottery tends to be thicker and coarser while the dentate stamp is not as fine (Wright and Anderson 1963; Finlayson 1977). For the Western Basin Middle Woodland, the techniques are applied in limited fashion to cord malleated exterior surfaces and more extensively to smoothed interiors and rim lips.

It is not clear exactly when the material culture transition took place. There are a series of early radiocarbon dates associated with Middle Woodland sites in both southern and northern Ontario, e.g. Burley, Donaldson, Ault Park, Constance Bay and Montgomery Lake. The date of 669 ± 220 BC from the Burley site, which is located on the Ausable, derives from the early and now obsolete solid carbon dating method. It was also associated with rocker dentate decorated rim sherds which seriate much later in time. The two Donaldson dates of 530 ± 60 BC and 585 ± 150 BC are argued here to relate to an Early Woodland component obscured by the substantial Middle Woodland occupation but consisting of Vinette 1 sherds, Meadowood notched bifaces, biface preforms and a slate birdstone preform.

The Ault Park date of 445 ± 80 BC is near an area thick with Vinette 1 and early Vinette 2 pottery and could apply to either. The date of 430 ± 90 BC from the Montgomery Lake site just outside Algonquin Park comes from immediately beneath a red ochre stained cremation dated with another date at AD 90 ± 80 . Finally, the date of 490 ± 75 BC from the Middle Woodland Constance Bay site on the Ottawa River might relate to an Early Woodland occupation indicated by traces of Meadowood bifacial lithics also found there (Clyde Kennedy, pers. comm.). In other words, we are dealing with a situation in which cultural contamination cannot be ruled out and the dates can be used for either an early or late interpretation; we favour the former or Early Woodland provenience for these dates. At present, then, we place the start of both the Point Peninsula and Saugeen cultures at roughly 350-300 BC and postulate a transition period between ca. 500-300 BC during which Vinette 1 ware was evolving into its recognizable successors.

Point Peninsula. The Point Peninsula culture interfaces with Laurel in the

Algonquin Park area on the north. To the west the Nottawasaga and Grand River watersheds form a loose boundary with Saugeen. Point Peninsula sites range from small campsites to large stations located along major river and lake systems such as the Ottawa, Trent, Grand and St. Lawrence rivers and Rice and Simcoe lakes. This subsistence resource plus the fact that these river systems represent important summer and winter season travel corridors. Although it has not been tested using an intensive regional survey programme, a plausible subsistence/settlement model for Point Peninsula would include spring-summer residence in larger band settlements along major waterways with a dependence on aquatic resources, particularly fish, followed by winter dispersal to interior family hunting camps with subsistence dependent on large mammal hunting and some utilization of dried plant foods.

Most Point Peninsula social units were probably small egalitarian bands. In the Rice Lake area, however, a more elaborate society developed. Internally ranked bands of perhaps 100 or more individuals adopted a variety of Hopewellian traits like burial mounds and panpipes (Johnston 1968a; Spence, Finlayson and Pihl 1979). These occupations are associated with the intensive harvesting of shellfish and, probably, wild rice and spawning fish.

The presence of mounds in the Moira River area (Barber 1976) and the Niagara Peninsula (Boyle 1898, 1902) may reflect similar Hopewellian influences, but there is no evidence that the social systems in these areas became as elaborate as that of Rice Lake.

Saugeen. Saugeen occupations extend west from the Grand and Nottawasaga rivers. Although Stothers (1976) defined three separate loci of occupation, recent surveys have located Saugeen sites in some of the intervening areas (cf. Poulton 1980). On the west, the Saugeen culture gives way to Western Basin Middle Woodland in the area just west of London.

Finlayson (1977), Kenyon (1979b, 1980) and Conway (1975; cf. Hamalainen 1975) have defined similar subsistence/settlement models for the Saugeen occupations of the Saugeen, Maitland, Ausable and Nottawasaga rivers. There appear to have been spring band agglomerations along these rivers at major rapids where spawning fish could be taken in abundance. Then, in summer and fall, families moved to smaller camps by the Huron lakeshore to exploit aquatic resources and hunt deer. In winter, they dispersed to inland camps, often adjacent to swamps which were preferred yarding areas for deer, moose and perhaps caribou (Kenyon 1979b).

The only well documented burials are associated with the Donaldson site (Wright and Anderson 1963; Finalyson 1977; Molto 1979). Those from the earlier cemetery, Donaldson II, have been dated to AD 5 ± 75. The mortuary goods display Hopewellian influences, reflected particularly in the presence of copper panpipes. The burials were mostly primary, and grave goods accompanied only some of the few individuals but do not appear to have been incorporated into a system of differential rank. Status thus seems to have depended primarily on age and, perhaps, sex and achievement.

Western Basin Middle Woodland. Although Stothers (1976) had defined the Western Basin Middle Woodland and extended its cultural boundaries into extreme southwestern Ontario, it was not until Fox excavated the Sibelius and Couture sites on the Lower Thames drainage that components were actually recognized. The typical Western Basin vessel as seen at Sibelius (Fox 1982a) displays vertical to oblique exterior cording extending up to a pointed to flattened lip. Interiors are smoothed or channelled, and decoration consists

of plain or dentate tool lip notching with plain or rocker dentate stamping or incised cross-hatching on the interior. Rarely there is plain or rocker dentate stamping on the rim exterior.

In addition to the "pure" components just mentioned, this pottery has been recovered on mixed Saugeen components in extreme western London and on the Sydenham and Ausable drainages (Kenyon 1979a; Pihl 1983). Although no components have been dated, a temporal range of 300 BC - AD 500 is assumed.

Other data rounding out the culture are not yet abundantly available. Limited subsistence data for the Couture site suggest a fall nut harvesting station. The mortuary pattern is tentative but most likely includes the burial mounds on the Lake Erie islands and Point Pelee (Boyle 1900). Obviously much more research needs to be undertaken on this culture.

Parting Thoughts. Before going on to the Transitional Woodland, it should be stressed that internal differences based on ceramics do exist for each of these cultures. Ritchie's temporal sequence of Canoe Point, Squawkie Hill and Kipp Island is well known for Point Peninsula (1965). Finlayson has recognized two sequential phases for his Saugeen sites (1977), and Spence and Fox (1983:26) have suggested affinities to the earlier Shiawassee and later Wayne ware for the Western Basin sites. Spatial differences undoubtedly occur between drainages but our comparative samples are presently too meagre (or non-existent) and/or not standardized enough to allow proper analysis. In fact, we suspect that the Point Peninsula, Saugeen and Western Basin Middle Woodland complexes discussed here may have been too rigidly defined, an artifact in part of our still spotty knowledge of the period. The social dynamics of hunting-gathering societies would suggest a series of interacting bands with no sharp frontiers, even along possible physiographic barriers like the Niagara Escarpment. If apparently sharp boundaries do occur, it would suggest a temporal distinction, some severe restriction on interaction (e.g. warfare), or the presence of groups with much more clearly defined and exclusive social identities than is normal for hunters and gatherers.

Transitional Woodland

In his 1977 publication on "The Princess Point Complex" Stothers described a cultural complex which, despite some controversial elements, essentially bridged the Middle and Late Woodland cultures of southwestern Ontario. During that transition period, which lasted from ca. AD 500-800, ceramics and lithics underwent stylistic changes and we see the first signs of maize horticulture showing up, a few charred corn kernels at a time. If Stothers' Princess Point concept is trimmed down as suggested by Fox (1982b) to include just the earliest two phases of the Grand River focus (because of problems with dates and with the inclusion of Porteous), then we are left with an essentially Middle Woodland culture. The significance of the addition of horticulture will be discussed shortly.

The hallmark of the Transitional Woodland is cord-wrapped stick ceramics (regardless of other associated types), which generally form a horizon marker throughout southern Ontario, New York and Michigan. Since Stothers' original formulation, subsequent research has removed the Point Pelee and Ausable foci and has tended to place them within the Riviere phase of the Western Basin Tradition (which also includes the Younger Tradition; Stothers et al. 1981). East of the Grand River, cord-wrapped stick ceramics are commonplace -- the Credit River, Trent River-Rice Lake region, Charleston Lake region, and the St. Lawrence River -- but they have thus far eluded taxonomic definition.

Recently excavated components on the Credit River, within Sandbanks Provincial Park, at Charleston Lake and within the St. Lawrence Islands National Park should help alleviate the problem.

Agriculture and Ontario Prehistory

Due to the importance of the introduction of agriculture in southern Ontario, we have a few comments to make. There are two possible periods for the introduction of cultigens into Ontario -- more, perhaps, if we wish to consider the possibility of native cultigens like iva, chenopodium or sunflower (a possibility that we do not presently have the data to test).

The presence of squash in Early Woodland sites has been well documented in Michigan and northern Ohio. Indeed, recent radiocarbon dates of squash rinds by the accelerator technique indicate its cultivation by 5000 BC in the lower Illinois Valley (Conard et al. 1983). Ozker (1982) has suggested that its harvesting in Michigan was a fall activity, often conducted together with nut gathering and processing. Flotation and archaeobotanical analysis of feature contents in Early Woodland fall camps in southwestern Ontario (i.e. Neeb, Boyd Lakefront, Morpeth South) have failed to produce any evidence of squash. If it was cultivated (which seems unlikely), it must have been a negligible element in subsistence systems of the time.

Whatever the situation was with squash and native cultigens, it is clear that the major shift in Ontario subsistence systems occurred with the introduction of maize. Radiocarbon dates on contexts with maize suggest its appearance here ca. AD 700 (Stothers 1977; Jackson 1983). Both Stothers and Jackson have suggested that it reached Ontario through Hopewellian or immediately post-Hopewellian contacts. However, to be precise, the Hopewellian network seems to have disintegrated or changed by AD 300. At least, typical Hopewellian artifacts (panpipes, marine shell disk beads, silver, etc.) are no longer circulating then and local rank systems seem to have broken down. Still, outside contacts did not cease. The Donaldson 1 cemetery, for example, is dated at AD 550 and has marginella shell beads which must have come from the east coast. It is probably through these more limited later networks that maize was introduced into Ontario. It is still not clear where it came from. Early dates associated with maize in Illinois have recently been contradicted by accelerator C14 dates on the maize itself, which show the supposedly early finds (between 6000 BC - 0 BC) to be intrusive from later (post-AD 750) occupations (Conard et al. 1983). It might be prudent to withhold judgment of other "early" occurrences of maize until they too are directly dated.

Osteological evidence also has much to contribute to our understanding of the development of agriculture here. Though it may not reveal the initial, presumably very limited, adoption of maize, it certainly has great potential for recording the progressive biological changes caused by a growing dependence on agriculture. These include nutritional deficiencies reflected in interruption in individual growth, isotopic variation (Schwarcz et al. 1983; Vogel and van der Merwe 1977; Bender et al. 1981), and dental trauma and pathologies, all of which are directly linked to diet.

In conclusion, to understand the cultural dynamics associated with the introduction of agriculture to Middle Woodland groups, a sequence of sites dating to the Transitional Woodland will have to be discovered and excavated. Ideally these would include not only domestic but mortuary sites so that a complete range of data could be obtained.

FUTURE RESEARCH

We would like to offer some brief suggestions for future research on Early and Middle Woodland materials. We believe that the course of action recommended here would place our understanding of these period, and of their relationships to prior and later complexes, on a much sounder footing.

- (a) Reanalysis of extant collections. A number of sites were excavated before modern investigative techniques were in general use (flotation, zooarchaeology, etc.). Many have never been fully reported. As a first step we suggest that these collections be reanalyzed in detail to set up a broad data base. This would include environmental material (fauna and flora), better data on the lithics (types, reduction sequences, functions, sources), and a detailed discussion of the ceramics in standardized and well defined terms. It may be necessary to conduct additional excavations on some sites to recover adequate faunal and floral samples.
- (b) Accelerator dating. Accompanying the above work, we propose a massive programme of accelerator dating. This new technique promises to produce acceptable radiocarbon dates on even very small samples (single digits from a burial, maize kernels, etc.). Samples with carefully defined contexts, ones that will give us clear answers to our chronological problems, should be selected for dating. The results should allow us to develop a precise chronology for Early and Middle Woodland ceramic changes, organize seasonally and/or functionally different components into a coherent subsistence/settlement system, date burial features (e.g. the suspected additions to the Serpent Mound and the probable later mounds at the site, mounds G and I), and directly date the earliest cultigens in the province.
- (c) Regional survey and excavation. Intensive surveys of geographic units within the various regions (e.g. the Ouse River valley and associated tributaries in south-central Ontario; the Grand, Maitland, and other river valleys in southwestern Ontario) with the purpose of defining precisely the settlement/subsistence pattern through time for each. This would be followed by extensive excavation at a series of components selected to represent the different seasonal/functional elements of the system.
- (d) Detailed analyses and comparisons. Detailed comparisons should be undertaken between and within the physiographic units to identify "ethnic groups" (local or regional bands), and to define their interrelationships on any particular time level (cf. Spence, Pihl and Molto, in press). These would involve comparisons of all available material: ceramics, lithics, human skeletons, subsistence data, etc. These identifiable units could then be characterized and, hopefully, traced through time, in a fashion similar to what is now being done with the Glen Meyer occupations of southwestern Ontario by W. Fox and R. Williamson.

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their ideas and data with us, in particular William D. Finlayson, William A. Fox, Ian T. Kenyon, Walter A. Kenyon, J.E. Molto and J.V. Wright. We also want to express our gratitude to the many other researchers, too numerous to mention here, who have worked so hard and well to expand our understanding of this crucial segment of the province's cultural heritage. Finally, we wish to thank William A. Fox, James V. Wright and Laurie Jackson for their constructive comments on earlier drafts of this paper.

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FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS: NATIVE AND EUROPEAN ART IN ONTARIO 5000 BC-1867 AD

Toronto's Art Gallery of Ontario announces an exhibition which is a landmark in Canadian art history and the major Bicentennial event at the AGO. The exhibition will open March 30th and run through May 20th.

"From the Four Quarters" charts artistic development from prehistoric rock art to Confederation. Dennis Reid, Curator of Canadian Historical Art at the AGO and Joan Vastokas, Professor of Anthropology at Trent University in Peterborough and a leading authority on Canadian Indian art, demonstrate our native and colonial art does have a history, one that is a significant aspect of our culture.

More than 400 objects are borrowed from the great museums of Munich, Paris, Edinburgh, London, Cambridge, and Oxford; from major institutions in the United States and Canada; and from specialized, private collections in Ontario New York and Michigan. The cooperation of premier collectors in the field - the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the Public Archives of Canada, and the National Museum of Man in Ottawa - results in an exhibition of impressive breadth.

"From the Four Quarters" shows that native art works are not utilitarian in a narrow sense of the term but varied in function and rich in metaphorical allusion and individual expression. In the catalogue accompanying the exhibition and the fully-documented book co-published with Coach House Press, the organizers have examined the shifting function of early art, the evolution of its forms, and the socio/political/economic structure that nurtured its often remarkable flowering.

* * * * *

STOP PRESS ...

Sunday, April 29, 1984 at 3.30 p.m. Art Gallery of Ontario.
A guided tour of the exhibit "From The Four Quarters: Native and European Art 5000B.C. - 1867 A.D." led by Joan Vastokas and Dennis Reid. Free with admission to the A.G.O.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT NIAGARA: THE 1983 SEASON

by J. K. Jouppien

The following summary was written, in light of recent controversy surrounding the extent of Historic Site Archaeology being conducted in Ontario.

The sites discussed here are of a historic nature, and all three are located in the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Each project was conducted independent of the others, by three individual parties.

The Commissariat Officer's Quarters, Butlers Barracks

During the spring of 1984, Parks Canada will begin the structural stabilization of the Commissariat Officer's Quarters, a component of the historic Butlers Barracks complex. Although now in a derelict state, the original portion of this 1814 building is extant and surrounded by a series of interesting 19th and 20th century wings and additions. The need to excavate to the buildings' foundation footings, to assess the condition of the foundations, provided an opportunity for field-archaeology in aid of the restoration project.

During the last week of September, Parks Canada, archaeologists, Joe Last, Peter Lane, and Randy Johnson began sampling the site using a system of test-trenches. The foundations were found to be generally sound with large areas of 20th century disturbance where modern service lines had entered the building.

Several other interesting features were encountered as a result of their work. Among these was a "French Drain". This feature composed of rubble coursed, dry-laid, assorted stone, extended around the accessible perimeters of the original core structure.

The results of this field project are carefully being reviewed by Parks Canada, Archaeologists, Engineers and Architects in the Cornwall office. The ultimate direction and strategy for the stabilization work will be determined by these finds. Additional archaeological support will continue throughout the project.

St. Andrews, School Site, 1802

Surface inspection and preliminary survey was begun at the historic St. Andrews school site, one of the earliest educational establishments in the old town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The school was but one component of St. Andrews Presbyterian Parish which also included: the church 1794, cemetery 1833, and manse 1836. The school house was reputed to have been one of the few timber-frame, structures to escape the fatal burning of the town by American forces in December 1813, only to be demolished in this century.

The preliminary work has been started by Paul Demers, a Brock University student who will be applying for a Provincial licence to excavate the site next season. To date the site has been verified from available historic records and an undated photograph of the school house has been located, illustrating architectural and landscape details. The site has been registered and a Borden number assigned. A preliminary site map was completed illustrating surface features, including: limestone foundation footings, vegetation, landscape, proposed locations of outbuildings and other services.

The objectives of next season's work will be to expose and stabilize the foundation footings, to provide an outdoor exhibit, and to compile a catalogue

of artifacts recovered as part of the interpretive program at historic St. Andrews Parish complex.

The Navy Hall Wharf Site

Navy Hall is probably best known as the first meeting place of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, or as the one-time residence of Lt. Governor Simcoe. It was also, as its name implies, a major British, naval, military, and Provincial marine trans-shipping and supply depot. Navy Hall was an integral link in a chain of similar depots which supplied all the British water-route, settlements, military posts and Indian Department distributors west of Niagara.

In 1980 divers discovered the remains of a dock, associated with the historic Navy Hall wharf and depot. Last season was the third year of underwater work in an effort to map and record these features. The work has been conducted by David Gilchrist and Jim Lockhart, in association with Brock University. Gilchrist has indicated that the objective of the project has been to record the structural details of the dock foundations. It is hoped that the overall size of the complete wharf could be determined. The foundation itself is a large crib-like structure filled with rock. A superstructure was constructed on top of this, of squared timbers, fastened with mortise and dowel. This season a test trench was excavated, below the river-bed. From this a significant assemblage of historic artifacts were recovered.

Considerable damage was recently done to the site, when a private dock and boathouse were built next to the Federal owned property. Dredging by the construction contractor pulled up timbers and artifacts associated with the wharf. An annual report on last season's work is in progress.

* * * * *

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICUM IN CYPRUS: 4 JULY TO 14 AUGUST, 1984

Sponsored by Brock University, the six-week archaeological practicum trains students in the techniques and procedures of excavation as practised in the Mediterranean area today. The practicum is a fourth year course (CLAS/VISA 475). The twelfth session of the practicum will be held at the aceramic Neolithic settlement site of Kalavassos, Tenta, near Limassol (Larnaca District) in southern Cyprus. The excavation is directed by Professor Ian A. Todd of the Department of Classical and Oriental Studies at Brandeis University.

For further details and an application form, write to:

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

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O.A.S. 1983 MEXICO TRIP SURVEY

It was an unexpected privilege and an exciting experience to examine the 46 Mexico Trip Survey forms returned by the participants. The form was designed as a simple check-off return with minimal opportunity for additional comment. I overlooked the impressive extent of enthusiasm that would spill out into words at such an opportunity. Some were content to fill the reverse side with notes, others attached additional pages and there were even follow-up letters. I almost reeled under the superlatives... "excellent", "fantastic", "lovely", "a dream come true", "I would happily do the whole thing all over again", and I enthused with those who told me of their fascination with Teotihuacan, Monte Alban and Palenque, with the lovely Mexican countryside, the charm of the children, the friendliness and courtesy of the Mexican people (and especially the Maya). I chuckled at the contradictions... the one who claimed she was healthy because she ate EVERYTHING, and the one who said she was not sick because she ate hardly ANYthing. I bemused over some of the other improbable opposites from people who both equally enjoyed the trip. For example, if I picked up a form that said we should have avoided the smaller sites and spent more time at the larger ones, the next one would say "I am glad we were able to get off the beaten tourist track and visit some of the smaller sites". Sometimes, both viewpoints might be expressed by one respondent, suggesting the trip was too strenuous and the schedule too hectic by trying to see too much, "...but I'm glad we did".

It does seem to me that we had a lot of comments: "too hectic", "too much", "not enough free time", "not enough time at sites or at the museum", "not enough time to rest in the evenings". But, on the other hand, we did put this schedule to a general vote back in the early planning, with the result that it was squeezed up to include the Palenque side trip, which required yet another break in the flight, another hotel, two more buses, and a full 24 hours to be found from somewhere.

None of the respondents discussed the Society's mandate to conduct trips outside of Ontario, nor the volatile relationship between what is achievable and the cost of achieving it. As an incorporated Society, our mandate is defined in our Letters Patent. We are not authorized to enter the travel business, but to educate and interest both our members and the public in things archaeological, and it is on this basis that we have operated trips outside of the Province. The inclusion of non-members in trips is not a recruitment device, but our experience indicates that a significant enough number of the non-member participants subsequently join the Society, which indicates, we like to think, some success in the furthering of our mandated aims.

It is true we were a large and sometimes unwieldy group, slow to move in and out of hotels and airports, segregated by two buses, too many for us all to get to know one another. But our size was to our advantage when "bulk purchasing power" helped. Our hotels were several times upgraded in quality, as was our catering; extra guides became possible and a full time guide for the entire trip, to say nothing of aircraft being held for our convenience, and all without any extra cost. If we had operated two half-size trips the cost of the full-time guide alone would have been twice as high (henceforth termed "The Pepe Factor"). In a custom-designed trip such as this was, the Pepe Factor is a constant consideration. And you must admit the price was right.

Another unexpected result of the survey was the strength of the interest in Greece, which has been reported to the President and Executive Committee.

I am permitted to report that the Executive Committee has authorized preliminary examination of the possibilities of an educational travel bargain to

Greece, and that this is now under consideration for 1985. Further announcements will be made in due course.

Meanwhile, 'amigos', thank you for your input and for sharing your memories (mostly happy ones, I'm glad to note) of our 1983 Mexico Trip.

Carlos,
Administrator

P.S. We draw everyone's attention to Ann Bobyk's account of the trip which appeared in ARCH NOTES 84(1):13-17 and Marge Robert's amusing article in WANIKAN (Newsletter of the Thunder Bay Chapter) 84(2):2-3. We'll watch for further news about the 7 lbs., Marge.

Mexico Trip Survey - 46 responses

- (1) Did the trip (a) exceed your expectations 27
(b) match your expectations 18
(c) fall below your expectations 1
- (2) From your point of view, was the trip (a) very successful 41
(b) adequately successful 5
(c) not a success 0
- (3) Were you sick during the trip? (a) yes 15
(b) slightly 4
(c) no 27
- Did you require a doctor? (a) yes 1
(b) no 45
- (4) Was luggage etc. lost? (a) yes 5 (b) no 41
Or damaged? (a) yes 8 (b) no 38
- Are you making any claim against an insurance plan concerning
Health (a) yes 2 (b) no 44
Luggage, etc. (b) yes 6 (b) no 40
- (5) Should OAS continue such trips?
(a) yes unconditionally 40
(b) yes conditionally * 6
(c) no 0
*(smaller groups)

(6) To where?

- (a) Based on FIRST CHOICE: Greece/Greek Islands 18; Peru 7; American SW/Mound Sites 4; Egypt 3; China/Japan/Orient 2; Britain, Europe, Israel, Italy, Thailand, Mexico, Russia, Guatemala, anywhere 1 each.
- (b) Based on all responses: Greece/Greek Islands 27; China/Orient/Japan 13; Peru 12; England/Britain 8; Egypt 7; Europe 6; Israel 5; U.S. S.W./Mound Sites 5. India 4; Italy, Russia Mexico, Scandinavia, Easter Island, anywhere 3 each; South America 2; Guatemala, Central America, Mesopotamia, Iran/Arabian Gulf, Arctic, Newfoundland, 1 each.

Principal Recommendations: limit size of group to one bus load, concentrate on highlights; more time on fewer sites; more free time.

GREEK, ROMAN AND RELATED METALWARE IN THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM: A CATALOGUE
by J. W. Hayes. 216 pp., illustrated. ISBN 0-88854-292-5. \$40.00

This new publication, the author's fourth catalogue of antiquities in the Royal Ontario Museum, describes the ROM's collection of Greek, Roman, and related metalware. This collection encompasses artifacts from the Mediterranean region and Egypt dating from the 8th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D. The 337 entries comprise vessels, lamps, containers, spoons, ladles, furniture fittings, and some sculptural elements. Each object is described in detail and generously illustrated. The format allows for illustration throughout the text, with line drawings and photographs accompanying the description of the object.

This book makes a significant contribution to the growing corpus of known material, and should be taken into account in any future synthesis.

Order from: Publication Services, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada M5S 2C6, telephone (416)978-3641.

* * * * *

SUMMER STUDY TOUR IN GREECE: 4-31 JULY 1984

This four-week course, sponsored by the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens and covering the Topography and Monuments of Ancient Greece, is open to university undergraduates, graduate students, and teachers majoring in or teaching Classics, Ancient History, Archaeology, Art History or Anthropology. A fourth year Classics or Fine Arts year credit (CLAS/VISA 400) is available on a letter of permission from Brock University.

The application deadline is April 10, 1984. For a brochure and an application form, write to:

Professor David W. Rupp, Chairman
CAIA Summer Session Committee
Department of Classics
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
L2S 3A1

* * * * *

GRAND RIVER'S "CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS" POW-WOW

This year's Pow-Wow at the Six Nations Indian Reserve is the Bicentennial Edition, "200 Years in the Making". Four great days of dancing, drum competition, singing, food and craft fair and Miss Pow-Wow Contest. Up to \$69,000. in prize money will be awarded and entrants in the contests are from the U.S.A. and Canada.

The dates: July 26 through 29, 1984

General Admission: Adults \$5 good for 4 days, children \$2, children under six years of age admitted free. Everyone is welcome!

Location: Chiefswood Park, 8 miles east of Brantford, 8 miles west of Caledonia on Highway 54, Middleport, Brant County, Ontario.

Mark these dates on your calendar now to be sure you don't miss this colourful event.

* * * * *



The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

SYMPOSIUM 84

The 1984 Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will take place on the weekend of October 20/21. The location is the Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas Street East, Toronto. We will have the use of the London Hall and Freddy's Lounge during coffee breaks.

The program will consist of papers on Saturday, and Sunday morning. Part of Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the Annual Business Meeting of the O.A.S., and there will be a cash bar and banquet on the Saturday evening. Rooms are available at a reduced rate, and reservation cards for these are now available from the O.A.S. Administration office.

Open Call for Papers

Any O.A.S. member in good standing is invited to submit written abstracts (200 word maximum) of their proposed presentation (not to exceed 20 minutes) by July 30, 1984. Topics may be on any subject relevant to Ontario archaeology.

Submissions will be reviewed by your program committee: Ann Bobyk (Chairman), Mima Kapches, and Martin Cooper. Those selected will receive confirmation by September 15, 1984.

Please forward submissions to Ann Bobyk, 35 Baby Point Crescent, Toronto, M6S 2B7.

* * * * *

O.A.S. WINDSOR CHAPTER: FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- April 10 - Donald Hayes, of Detroit's Cranbrooks Institute of Science, will talk on "The Bible and the Archaeology of the Near East".
- May 15 - Bill Fox, the Regional Archaeologist for Southwestern Ontario, will discuss his investigations into the Neolithic Period on Cyprus, which he carried out in the summer of 1983. (Please note, this is the THIRD Tuesday of the month.)
- June 12 - Adolf Ehrentraut, roving sociologist at the University of Windsor, will address us on the subject of "Shinto Shrines in Japan and Their Symbology".

* * * * *



The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

BOX 241, POSTAL STATION P, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1984

President

Dr. Mima Kapches
16 Frizzell Avenue
Toronto, Ont.
M4K 1H9
(416) 465-9744

Vice-President

Mr. Donald Brown
39 Weatherell St.
Toronto, Ont.
M6S 1S8
(416) 769-5078

Past President

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

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Mrs. Margaret Brennan
45 Sunrise Avenue
Apt. 1602
Toronto, Ont.
M4A 2S3
(416) 759-5564

Corresponding Secy.

Ms. Christine Caroppo
22 Oakmount Road
Apt. 411
Toronto, Ont.
M6P 2M7
(416) 769-7782

Recording Secretary

Ms. Marjorie Tuck
4 Eastglen Crescent
Islington
Ontario
M9B 4P7
(416) 622-9706

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1984

Editor: Arch Notes

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

Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Richard B. Johnston
Department of Anthropology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.
K9J 7B8

Chairman: Public Information Committee

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Toronto, Ont.
M6G 3R5

Administrator and Librarian

Mr. Charles Garrad
103 Anndale Drive
Willowdale, Ont.
M2N 2X3
(416) 223-2752

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FEES: Individual \$12
Family \$15
Institutional \$25
Life \$200
Chapter Fees Extra