



# ARCH NOTES

NOV/DEC 1995

95-6

ISSN 0048-1742

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newsletter published by  
**The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.**  
126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

**ARCH NOTES**

Published six times per annum by  
**THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
126 Willowdale Avenue  
North York ON M2N 4Y2

Canadian Publications Mail Product  
Sales Agreement Number 167797  
Return Postage Guaranteed

**ARCH NOTES**

is published with the  
assistance of the Ontario Government  
through the  
**Ministry of Citizenship, Culture & Recreation**

The views expressed in this  
publication do not necessarily  
represent the views of the  
Editor or of  
**The Ontario Archaeological Society**

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## PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUÉ

*Norma Knowlton*

At this time of year, the obvious question for many OAS members is "How was the Symposium?" This year it was out of reach of many people in southern Ontario. For those of you who were not able to attend the 1995 OAS Symposium, I wish to report that it was a resounding success. Congratulations to Frances Duke, President of the Thunder Bay Chapter, to Bill Ross, Chair of the Coordinating Committee and, of course, to all those who assisted them. The papers were excellent and the sessions very well organized. It was truly a hands across the border event, as there were many attendees from the United States and a few from Manitoba as well. At this point, I do not know if there are any plans for publishing papers, but this would be a valuable adjunct to the proceedings. Saturday morning was devoted to the Palaeoindian Period in the Upper Great Lakes. Two concurrent sessions in the afternoon covered a wide variety of topics centred on the geographic region. As a complement to those on the fur trade, a private Sunday morning tour was arranged to Old Fort William, which was already closed to the general public for the season. We certainly got a feel for what it might have been like to spend a winter in the place! Within two days the temperature had dropped from well over 20 degrees (Celsius) to just above freezing, with a hefty wind out of the northwest.

At the Annual Business Meeting, the proposed fee increase was approved. The amounts were published in Arch Notes 95-5 (last page) and will appear on your renewal forms. Hosts for the next two symposia were announced: Ottawa in 1996 and Toronto in 1997. Two nominations from the floor brought the number of

Directors to six, one short of the usual complement.

The times, they are a-changing. In this issue, my report to the membership indicates many actual, contemplated and probable changes. Some we view with regret and even anxiety, while others engender anticipation.

As for many other residents of Ontario, the election of the present Conservative Government has brought major uncertainties for the OAS Board members. We are certain that next year there will be a reduction in the funding which supports the operation of the OAS office. At this point we do not know how drastic this will be.

Meetings of the Working Groups, consisting of interested organizations consulting with staff of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation on proposed new heritage legislation, have been postponed indefinitely. The New Heritage Act really is in Limbo at this time.

Among the changes about to happen are a number of new faces around the OAS office and, regrettably, the loss of some old ones. Our Executive Director, Charles Garrad, has decided it is time to retire from his OAS position as of the end of February. He has a major project ahead of him: writing up more than twenty-five years of research on the Petun. In recognition of his many years of above and beyond service, the Board is proposing a special retirement gift which will assist him in doing this. Elsewhere in this issue, you will find details on how you can add your good wishes by contributing to "Charlie's Retirement Gift".

For the time being, the Board has also decided to retire the title of Executive Director. Due to expected cuts in our Operating Grant and, therefore, possible changes in the duties of our new employee, we are advertising for an Administrator at this time. Please note the deadline for submitting applications.

Some other members are also going on to other things. Christine Caroppo has resigned as Kits Co-ordinator, but may remain involved in the program in some capacity. Our long-time Auditor, Geoffrey Sutherland, and his wife Mary have moved to Calgary. Three members of the Board of Directors are stepping down: Norma Knowlton, Ann LaFontaine and Stewart Leslie.

On the other hand, we will be welcoming several new individuals. Of course, we do not know as yet who will be running the office. The new Auditor is Eric Hennessey who is not an OAS member. This will give us an arms-length opinion. Besides the remaining Board members (Lise Ferguson, Michael Kirby, John Steckley and Henry van Lieshout), we welcome Suzanne Gero from Windsor and Patricia Weatherhead from London. We also have a new brochure coming out. The text has been only slightly altered, but the illustrations are entirely different.

I am happy to announce that the Grand River Waterloo Chapter has taken a new lease on life under a newly elected Executive Committee, with Dean Knight as President. A partnership has been formed with the Wilfrid Laurier University Archaeology Society for the purpose of public lectures and activities, such as digs. This will also expose more students

to the OAS. See the information on Chapters on the inside back cover for officers and other information.

Members of long standing will be particularly interested in the next Ontario Archaeology, number 59, which we expect will accompany this *Arch Notes*. It is devoted to the research of William Donaldson, 40-year member (as of January 1996), who served as President of the OAS in 1959 and in various other capacities (Treasurer, Chair of the Promotion and Publicity Committee, Member of the Research Coordinating Committee and *Arch Notes* editor) between 1957 and 1968. As an avocational archaeologist, Bill is living proof that you do not have to be a professional archaeologist to do excellent work or to be published in *Ontario Archaeology*.

Continuing OAS programs include overseas tours and public events. The last *Arch Notes* mailing included a flyer about a possible tour to Israel and Jordan. The response has been encouraging and Henry van Lieshout continues to work on the details. Closer to home, and in time, the OAS is again co-hosting an event with the Columbus Centre. ARCHAEOLOGY UNEARTHED will take place during Heritage Week, on February 17, 1996, at the Columbus Centre. More information elsewhere in this issue.

This will be my last communiqué as President of the Ontario Archaeological Society. They may let me air some of my opinions as a parting shot, but if I don't get a "Round Tuit", my best wishes for a Merry Christmas, Happy New Year and forever after!

## MCZCR NEWS

### Licences September

#### Conservation:

Lisa Rankin, 95-110, Bruce County, Ontario

#### Survey and Test Excavation:

Barry Mitchell, 95-112, BjGh-2 and BjGh-3 Graton Township, BjGg-4 Wilberforce Township

Luke Dalla Bona, 95-113, MNR Caribou West Timber Management Unit, Northern Ontario

### Licences October

#### Survey and Test Excavation:

William Finlayson, 95-069, within 30 km. radius of Crawford Lake

William Finlayson, 95-070, Duffins and Petticoat Creek Drainages

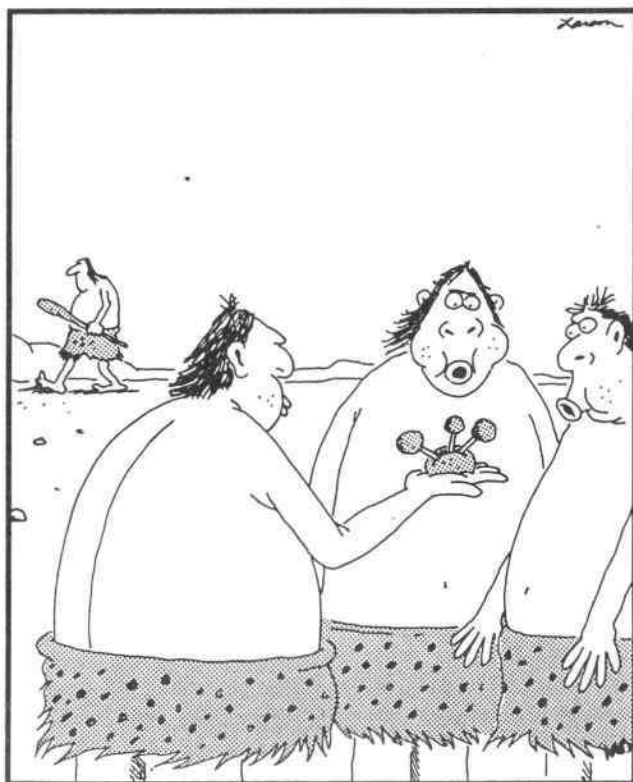
Martha Latta, 95-115, Lot 14, Concession C; Scarborough, Ontario (AkGt-51)

#### Conservation:

William Fox, 95-114, Eastnor Twp., Bruce County

William Finlayson, 95-071, Province of Ontario

For information on licensing call Roshan Jussawalla at (416) 314-7123



Danook shows off his Swiss Army Rock.

## READING MATTER

### Redepenning Palaeo-Indian Collection Published

The long-awaited volume on the Redepenning collection of Paleo-Indian and Archaic artifacts from the Reservoir Lakes area north of Duluth, Minnesota, is finally published. *The Paleo-Indian of Southern St. Louis Co., Minnesota: The Reservoir Lakes Complex* is available from Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company as Number 4 of the Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies (University of Minnesota) Monograph Series. The volume focuses on lithic analysis of the Redepenning collection with additional chapters on the geologic context and vegetational history of the area.

Soft cover only, US\$35 plus s&h. To order, write to Kendall/Hunt Customer Service, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA, 52004-1840; telephone 1-800-228-0810, fax 1-800-772-9165. Address queries to the Archaeometry Laboratory, University of Minnesota-Duluth, 10 University Drive, Duluth, MN, 55812; telephone 218-726-7957, fax 218-726-6979.

### Petersen Site Published

Based upon five years of continued large-scale excavation at the Petersen site located near Port Clinton, Ohio, a new monograph by Timothy J. Abel makes a major contribution to understanding the cultural dynamics of Late Woodland prehistory and protohistory in the western Lower Great Lakes region. *The Petersen Site and New Perspectives on the Late Prehistory of Northwestern Ohio* also documents two superimposed Late Woodland villages pertaining to the Wolf and Indian Hills phases of the Sandusky Tradition, recently identified as the Totontaratohnronon or 'Fire Nation' of early history.

This definitive study establishes a temporal chronology for the evolution of the Parker Festeoned ceramic type through time, while documenting the cultural transformations in the settlement, subsistence and mortuary systems which accompanied stylistic transformations in the Sandusky tradition ceramic assemblages. New perspectives on Sandusky tradition cultural interaction with neighbouring societies in the western Lower Great Lakes region are explored, while a strong data base for future advancement in our knowledge about the enigmatic 'Fire Nation' is firmly established.

709 pages with 21 pages of plates and a large fold-out map. Special price until December 24, 1995: soft cover US\$20.95, hard cover US\$27.50 (plus s&h US\$11.00). Mail orders in US funds to Lester F. Gerken, 9319 Thorpe Road, Berlin Heights, Ohio, 44814.

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## Pointed Research

In prehistoric times bows and arrows were used for killing but microscopic analysis of arrowheads from two sites near Brantford, Ontario, show no sign of blood and that has led a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto to hypothesize that the pre-Iroquoian people of 2,600 to 2,900 years ago were vegetarians. Chen Shen analyzed 31 arrowheads and found fractures and chippings that suggest the majority of the points were used for agricultural purposes. Whether this means people in those days didn't engage in warfare is another question.

From the University of Toronto Magazine, August 1995

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## RARE WAR OF 1812 ARTIFACT DISCOVERED

Archaeologists have recovered a major War of 1812 artifact at Historic Fort York in Toronto that dates from the Battle of York (Toronto) fought on 27 April 1813. Director of Archaeology at Fort York, David Spittal, recovered a British soldier's cross-belt plate while monitoring an excavation just south of one of the fort's original War of 1812 blockhouses. The dig is being done as part of a major restoration of Blockhouse Number 2, a 160-man wooden barrack that dates from 1813. The area has been particularly fruitful in yielding other important objects such as original British and American soldiers' jacket buttons.

For more information on archaeological activities at Fort York, contact Kevin Hebib, Communications Division: telephone (416) 392-6827, ext 222.

*From a Toronto Historical Board press release*

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## Military History under Seige

*By Paul Federico, an Ontario Museums Association nominee.*

Few members of the museum community are unaware of the Toronto Historical Board's struggle to protect the environs of Historic Fort York from commercial development. Nor can one not have horrible nightmares when viewing the Stanley Barracks on the CNE grounds as it becomes enshrouded by the new International Trade Centre, now under construction. Rumours continue to circulate that the pro-development Toronto City Council would like to see the politically incorrect bomber, tank and anti-aircraft guns removed from the park adjacent to Ontario Place.

The Department of National Defence (DND), in a rabid need to cut costs, is looking to rid itself of property, equipment and artifacts deemed non-essential. This places those regimental museums situated on DND property in jeopardy as space is need for "official" purposes.



Private military collections are being bought up by foreign commercial enterprises because government facilities no longer have acquisition budgets to allow the saving of more than a skimpy number of items related to our military heritage.

Rather than watch such calamitous occurrences continue, a group of concerned individuals and military museum, civic and private group representatives have formed an organization which will protect, preserve and perpetuate the military heritage of the Greater Toronto Area. The Toronto Military Heritage Association hopes to establish a centre for the study of military tradition and history as it relates to the growth and development of Toronto and region.

From the earliest times, when native peoples defended their land from outside threat, through the eras of the French regime, the British presence and staging of campaigns during the Riel Rebellions, Boer War and World Wars I and II, Toronto has been a centre for military endeavour.

The contribution of the officers and men to civic development, social life, government, business and commerce during the fledgling years of the city are unknown to many. The role and relationship of women in and to the military has yet to be explored fully, although it is now a fierce area of study. The impact of the army, navy and air force on the city and Toronto's influence on the military establishment itself has yet to be fully explored.

The legacy of service is what the Toronto Military Heritage Association seeks to protect. A vanishing historical treasure of military artifacts, sites, equipment, documents and memorabilia will be preserved in the hopes of preparing these items for public appreciation and interpretation as a reflection of the impact of the value of military service throughout the generations.

If the Toronto Military Heritage Association can help to foster a respect for those who served with valour and an understanding of the hallmarks of military tradition—honour, cooperation, dedication and discipline—then it will have preserved an almost shunned and forgotten part of our proud past.

Efforts are being made to reach out to the public through special programs for youth and through membership drives that will build the people base which is needed to bring this project to fruition. Interested individuals and organizations in the Greater Toronto Area are invited to contact the Toronto Military Heritage Association through Douglas Chappell, President, c/o Box 498, Suite 100, 2 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2.

*From the OMA bulletin October/December 1995*

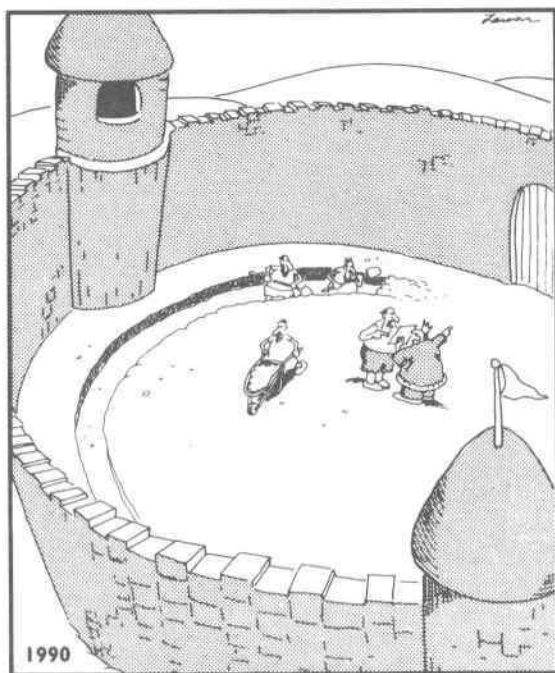


## FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENTS MERGE

The Department of Canadian Heritage announced the merger of Department of Archaeological Resource Management and Parks Archaeology in the April 1995 *Canadian Archaeological Association Newsletter*. This announcement gives further detail concerning the mandate of the new merged organization.

The integrated Federal Archaeology Program will continue to provide both federal and departmental policy initiatives and operational services. It will have a federal policy role for protection and management of archaeological resources on all lands and waters under federal jurisdiction, as well as those under direct responsibility of the Department (national parks, marine conservation areas, national historic sites, historic canals). It will interact with and support groups in the wider archaeological community, as well as with the public, to promote general awareness and facilitate resource protection and cooperative ventures.

For further information, contact DiAnn Herst, Director, Federal Archaeology Program, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M5; telephone (613) 993-9692, e-mail diann\_herst@pch.gc.ca, fax (613) 952-1756.



Suddenly, a heated exchange took place between the king and the moat contractor.

# SOME RESEARCH NOTES ON ROOT CELLARS, ICE HOUSES AND COOLERS

*Robert Mayer*<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

Subsurface remnants of root cellars and ice houses are frequently encountered archaeological features on Euro-Canadian and American homestead sites from the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were generally semi-subterranean or hillside structures used primarily for the storage of fruits, vegetables and meats, and played an important role in maintaining the winter survival and health of Euro-Canadian settlers and their livestock for generations. And in northern Ontario at least, they are still in use along with their smaller cousins called "coolers" (Paddy Reid, pers. com.). The concept of using the natural cooling properties of below-ground "storage pits" has also been used by Aboriginal peoples for thousands of years.

A paper presented at the Fifteenth Annual OAS Symposium and an expanded version published in *Arch Notes* (Mayer 1988) compared, in part, the root cellars from two nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homesteads: the Julian Baker site in Lambton County, and the Theobald Spetz site in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Since that time, a substantial number of additional root cellars have been examined by consultants, academic researchers and lay practitioners. For the purposes of this current article, it was thought that some research notes from Canadian and American sources might provide a useful comparison.

## Ontario Sources

Although root cellars and ice houses required different types of construction and placement, the archaeological reports and publications that were examined do not make any distinction between the two - virtually all semi-subterranean features were called root cellars. Inferences about regional or cultural representativeness should not be drawn until many more root cellars, ice houses and coolers are documented and the information is synthesized.

Table 1 summarizes the locational, temporal and dimensional data compiled for thirty-six "root cellars" in southern Ontario on file with the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. No correlations or patterns are apparent between location, age or size. In northern Ontario, two large exterior root cellars and two coolers beneath the floors were photo-documented at the Whitefish Lake Post but no dimensions of these features are currently available (Paddy Reid 1980:97-131).

Archaeological excavations of the reported "root cellars" frequently recover substantial amounts of cultural artifacts in the form of domestic refuse and debris from demolition and destruction by fire. However, except for the relatively rare occasions of destruction by fire, these artifacts are secondary deposits placed there after the cellar was abandoned. The cultural material found in the fill frequently

**Table 1: Recorded Nineteenth Century Root Cellars in Southern Ontario**  
(ranked from largest to smallest by surface area)

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Dimensions (m)</u> (L x W x D)	<u>Surface Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</u>
Haney Cook	BcHb-27	Collingwood Twp.	circa 1875	12.2 x 6.1 x 1.2	74.42
Joseph Hoffman	AjHd-27	Heidelberg	1840s - 1850s	7.0 x 5.5 x 0.29	38.5
Theobald Spetz	AiHd-68	Waterloo	1840s - 1860s	7.5 x 4.75 x 1.0	35.63
John Milroy	AiHb-90	Cambridge	1850s - 1870s	7.1 x 5.0 x 1.0	35.35
Butler's Barracks	9H	Niagara-on-the-Lake	ca. 1819 - 1958	8.2 x 4.3 x 0.9	35.26
E.C. Row	AbHs-7	Windsor	1850s - 1875	8.16 x 4.08 x 0.75	33.29
Joseph Hoffman	AjHd-27	Heidelberg	1840s - 1850s	5.4 x 4.75 x 0.93	27.81
Joseph Hoffman	AjHd-27	Heidelberg	1840s - 1850s	6.8 x 3.3 x 0.35	22.44
Carlisle Historic	AjGx-145	Carlisle	1840s - 1850s	5.0 x 4.0 x 1.0	20.0
Julian Baker	AfHn-5	Plympton Twp.	1840s - 1860s	6.4 x 2.9 x 0.7	18.56
South Coleraine	AkGv-17	Vaughan	1850s - 1880s	4.9 x 3.7 x 0.69	18.1
Cotter	AfHa-202	Walpole Twp.	1850s - 1860s	4.6 x 3.7 x 0.8	17.02
John Kellestine I	AfHa-60	Caradoc Twp.	1856 - 1870s	4.83 x 3.46 x 0.68	16.71
Historic Site # 2	AjGw-99	Mississauga	1830s - 1840s	3.7 x 3.45 x 0.5	12.77
John Kellestine II	AfHa-36	Caradoc Twp.	1881 - 1895	4.42 x 2.74 x 0.52	12.11
Drake	AhHa-57	Brantford Twp.	1820s - 1840s	3.9 x 3.1 x 0.24	12.09
Mohawk Village	AgHb-2	Brantford	1840 - 1860	3.7 x 2.9 x 1.0	10.73
Gibson I	BbGw-17	Barrie	1850s - 1880s	3.7 x 2.7 x 0.84	10.36
Log Tavern	BhFw-3	Bell's Corners	1860-1900	2.8 x 2.66 x 1.7	10.25
Wilson	AjGw-36	Mississauga	1830s - 1840s	3.2 x 3.0 x 0.75	9.6
Frederick Peese	AfHa-35	Caradoc Twp.	1857 - 1870s	3.4 x 2.8 x 0.35	9.52
Churchill	AlGs-148	Ajax	1820s-1840s	3.8 x 2.5 x 0.22	9.5
Ignatius Cockshutt	AgHb-162	Brantford	1870s-1900s	3.0 x 3.0 x 1.0	9.0
Flynn	AjGw-69	Mississauga	mid-late 1800s	3.3 x 2.3 x 1.45	7.59
Frederick Peese	AfHa-35	Caradoc Twp.	1857 - 1870s	2.48 x 2.48 x 0.34	6.15
Daniel Munn	AiGw-230	Oakville	1810 - 1844	3.0 x 2.0 x 0.2	6.0
Mohawk Village	AgHb-2	Brantford	1800 - 1840	3.3 x 1.8 x 0.8	5.94
Abigail Post	AiGw-227	Oakville	1820s - 1860s	2.4 x 2.4 x 1.2	5.76
Gibson I	BbGw-17	Barrie	1850s - 1880s	2.7 x 2.0 x 0.52	5.4
Sumner	AfHh-92	London	1817 - 1843	2.25 x 1.75 x 0.45	3.94
Gibson I	BbGw-17	Barrie	1850s - 1880s	2.5 x 1.8 x 0.22	4.5
Story	AhHb-26	Brantford Twp.	1820s - 1840s	1.94 x 1.57 x 0.28	3.05
Story	AhHb-26	Brantford Twp.	pre 1830s	2.3 x 1.0 x 0.36	2.3
Riverbend	AhHc-56	Ayr	1860s - 1880s	1.8 x 1.0 x 0.3	1.8
Wilson	BaGu-15	East Gwillimbury	1800s	?	?
Williams	AlGv-36	Vaughan	1830s-1840s	?	?

**SOURCES:** Lawrence 1909; Latta 1982; Last 1984; Archaeological Services Inc. 1985 & 1988; Kenyon and Ferris 1984; Kenyon 1986; Mayer 1988; Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated 1987, 1988a, b, c, d, e & f; Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. 1989, 1994a & 1994b; Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated 1990, 1991 & 1992; Dodd 1990; Morrison 1991; London Museum of Archaeology 1994; Timmins 1994; Lennox & Molto 1994; Murray and Woodley 1994; Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. 1994 & 1995; and Garrad personal communication.

represents a post-occupation re-deposition of artifacts lost or discarded outside while the cellar was in use, or from later land uses. Deliberate infilling as part of changing land uses, long term ploughing and other agricultural practices, as well as natural erosion, can introduce artifacts of a much later period that are not related to the original or even subsequent occupations. Such contamination and mixing of deposits can mask the occupational date ranges and the activities associated with them.

Because root cellars generally appear in the subsoil as rectangular or key-hole-shaped disturbances that are similar in size and depth to other cultural features such as "dug outs" (which were used to supply farm animals with drinking water), one must be careful when assigning interpretations. Root cellars were often used to store milk in pans and the cream was skimmed off of the top. Later came the creamer, a high pail with a tap at the bottom and a narrow strip of glass in the side. This made it possible to drain off the milk from the cream, which was then churned in a dash churn and made into pound prints. These were taken to the county store and traded for groceries and clothing (Murphy 1967:11-12). Archaeological evidence of dairy activity may be in the form of ceramic sherds from broken milk pans or discarded pieces of dairy equipment.

### Some Saskatchewan Examples

Alice Kehoe (1978:21) excavated five sub-floor storage pits from five of seven rooms associated with a French Canadian occupation (1768-1773) at the François House, a trading outpost located on the Saskatchewan River in Saskatchewan. The cellars or storage pits are up to 2 feet deep and range between four square feet and sixteen square feet. They were corner-braced and/or lined with clay or

bark, with one pit placed in a position paralleling the floor joists.

An interview was recently conducted with one of the author's uncles, John Kacsmar, an early twentieth century homesteader near Esterhazy, Saskatchewan about his experience building and using root cellars and ice houses. He explained that "At that time all cellars were holes in the ground with a house built on top of them. A low spot was selected and there they dug a little deeper as it was cooler down there. Then they put a wall round it. The ice house was again a hole dug in the ground generally about six feet by six feet, also six feet deep. Then during the winter it was either filled with ice or filled with water only a little at a time so it would freeze solid before more was added. When it was full, right away it was covered with saw dust or even straw as insulation to help keep the ice. It also helped if the ice house was located in the shade so the sun would not shine on it. Simple is it not."

The author's mother, a sister of John Kacsmar, recalled carrying pails of well water during the winters to fill the cellar and make ice which would last until the following August. When the ice melted, the water would simply seep into the ground. Ice houses were not very efficient but they were one of the only reliable means of safely preserving certain kinds of foods. Root cellars were used to store potatoes in a loose pile, beets in a heap, carrots in boxes of dry sand, and canned fruits and vegetables in jars on shelves (Emily Mayer, pers. com.).

### Some American Examples

A good cellar was described "as essential to a farmer as a house and if not otherwise provided he should not think of building a house without one" (Anon. 1849:4). For various reasons, including foul odours, dampness, and rats, cellars beneath houses were recommended to

have only exterior entrances; to be kept as small as possible; to be located only under the kitchen wing; and to have a rigorous fall cleaning with liberal dousing of cellar floors with lime (Elliot 1849:28; Phillippe and Walters 1986:28).

Although cellars vary greatly in size, Mark Escarey (1982:11) reported in a preliminary study of eleven sites near Belleville, Illinois that cellar size was not closely related to date of construction, family size or ethnicity.

Joseph Phillippe and William Walters (1986:44) have compared published nineteenth century references with archaeological data and noted several contrasts. While considerable variety of form and a substantial range of walling material is described in newspaper and magazine articles and "how to" manuals, archaeological reports argue for the common repetition of a few simple forms with plain dirt walls and hard packed floors.

William Kelso's research on the Kingsmill Plantations (1619 to 1800) in Virginia suggests that sub-floor hearth-front storage pits may be more Afro-American than English, and that such features may be part of a pattern defining the norm for slaves in general (Kelso 1984:31 and 201).

Dennis Pogue (1988:42) has reported numerous examples of dairy and hearth-front root cellars from beneath both the hall-and-parlor house and the adjacent servant's quarter at the King's Reach Plantation (1690-1715) in Maryland.

Richard Kimmel (1993:105) states that in addition to pits beneath floors being associated with a variety of storage functions, there is good reason to suspect that such pits may also be associated with the construction of hearths and chimneys at the Nelson Harper Crowder "Fruitland Farm" farmhouse (1848-1923) in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

In a 1995 Internet request for information on root cellars, Daniel Mouer argues that the use of a common name to describe too wide a variety of features is bedeviling the ability of American historical archaeologists to go much further with these interesting features. When archaeologists first began reporting these features in the 1970s, it was hypothesized that they were typical of slave dwellings, and may have been a trait particularly associated either with slave life or with African-American culture. The picture became confusing when butteries, dry-wells and other similar features were excavated in Euro-American homes and also called "root cellars". This term is also used for external cellars on farmhouses and suburban houses all over the country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Mouer (1985) refers specifically to small, rectangular sub-floor storage pits rarely more than two feet deep (often less) and typically measuring between three to five feet long and 1.5 to two feet wide. These features are often placed in corners and/or along walls, and very frequently (though not exclusively) associated with African-American houses between the early 17th and early 20th centuries. He states that some have suggested that these are personal storage spaces, hiding places, etc. and that there may be some reason to associate them with women. He also indicates that there are numerous variants, including English-style butteries, dry-wells, etc. There is usually no evidence of lining, but sometimes impressions of board flooring or cribwork walls occur, and in at least one case, the small "cellar" may have been excavated to accommodate a small wooden chest or trunk. Similar features are also found in the middle of rooms in front of hearths and root cellars in this position are generally larger and deeper than those in corners and along walls. He guesses that the larger ones in front of

hearths are actual dry-wells or root cellars, while the others may be functionally distinct.

## Conclusions

The projects cited above are demonstrations of how field research is being conducted everyday by consulting firms, academic researchers and avocational archaeologists in Canada and the United States. Along with numerous other examples, these projects have generated substantial databases for future research-oriented studies. Continued inter-site comparisons are important because they facilitate the formulation and testing of hypotheses.

The evaluation and promotion of heritage resources is seen as an integral part of the management of change which contributes significantly to the betterment of the community. David Cuming (1985:2) described this process as

- fostering the objectives of science and education;
- promoting community and ethnic pride;
- contributing to tourism and recreation; and
- enhancing economic development.

With these goals in mind, I hope that sufficient new information on a larger sample of root cellars, ice houses and coolers will become available that we can begin to prepare thematic maps demonstrating regional variations and distributional patterns in size, construction methods, materials, function, form, diffusion of ideas, chronological and technological changes, and possibly ethnicity.

Individuals interested in further interpreting the variable functions and adaptive re-uses root cellars, sub-floor pits and other similar sub-surface cultural features are encouraged to contact me with information they wish to see included in a

possible subsequent article, or to submit their own notes for publication. Information from archaeological assessment reports or published articles supplied to me in written or electronic format will be made readily available to other researchers upon request. E-mail submissions can be sent to G9226350@MCMail.CIS.McMaster.ca

**Acknowledgements** Although space does not permit me to name the many individuals who worked on so multifarious and diverse field crews over the past ten years, thanks are extended to all of them. Their dedicated efforts on behalf of all the archaeological consulting companies, academic institutions, government departments and volunteer agencies cited in the references are greatly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. Ian Kenyon provided the inspiration for this article several years ago. Some of the information in the data table was supplied by Bob Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology; Bud Parker, Archaeological Research Associates; Paddy Reid, the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCZCR); Bev Morrison & Phil Woodley, Ontario Ministry of Transportation; and Martha Latta of the University of Toronto. Other leads and bibliographic references were provided by Charlie Garrad of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Dena Doroszenko of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Paul Antone of the Department of Heritage Canada and Marilyn MacKillan. A computer print-out of 72 registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in Ontario was generated by Penny Young of MCZCR.

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## A GROUND STONE POINT FROM KENOGRAMISIS LAKE

David Arthurs<sup>1</sup>

In 1986, Ministry of Culture and Communications Archaeological Conservation Programme member Archie Hoshino recovered a stemmed ground stone projectile point from the north shore of Kenogamisis Lake in MacLeod Provincial Park (Figure 1). The artifact was found on the surface, approximately four metres from the water's edge, in the park campground west of the narrows. No other cultural material was evident at the findspot, which has been assigned Borden Number DkIr-5.

This interesting specimen (Figure 2) is fashioned from a cream to light green coloured banded slate (or perhaps siltstone), the source of which has yet to be identified. It measures 12.69 cm in length, 3.00 cm in width, and 0.88 cm in thickness, and weighs 44.25 grams. The blade is diamond shaped in cross section and strongly keeled on either side. Longitudinal striations from grinding are evident on the blade, which is 11.21 cm long, 3.34 cm wide, and 0.88 cm thick. The angles of the cutting edges of the tool each measure 50 degrees.

The stem or tang, which is roughly rectangular

shape and tapered toward the base in profile, is 1.89 cm long, 1.95 cm wide, and 0.84 cm thick. Five notches have been cut into one side of the stem, while the other side possesses three.

The artifact appears to have been fabricated in such a way as to incorporate the symmetry of the stone's natural layers into the shape of the blade, as has often been observed on birdstones and banner stones in areas to the south and east. The banding appears as concentric ovals on one face, intersected by the medial ridge.

While they occur in the Laurentian or Maritime Archaic of eastern Canada, fully ground projectile points with serrated



Figure 1. Location of Site DkIr-5, MacLeod Provincial Park, in Kenogamisis Lake

stems are virtually unknown north of the Upper Great Lakes. A ground slate point with notched tang found in the Thunder Bay area in the 1950s, and a distal fragment from a ground point recovered from a submerged context off Star Island, Isle Royale National Park, in western Lake Superior, are the only other documented specimens in the area (Clark 1987). Interestingly, the Thunder Bay area specimen measures 12.4 x 3.7 x 0.9 cm in

specimen in the Wittry typology. The Kenogamis Lake artifact is reminiscent of this style, except that it has clearly defined, "barbed" shoulders, rather than the rounded shoulders of the copper specimen. The Kenogamis Lake point remains a rare example of ground stone technology in north central Ontario. The stone does not appear to be native to the area, suggesting that the artifact may be an exotic specimen, perhaps imported as a trade item in middle Archaic times.

The Kenogamis Lake ground stone point, as well as field and analysis notes, are on deposit with the Regional Archaeological Laboratory of the Ministry of Culture Tourism and Recreation, in Thunder Bay.

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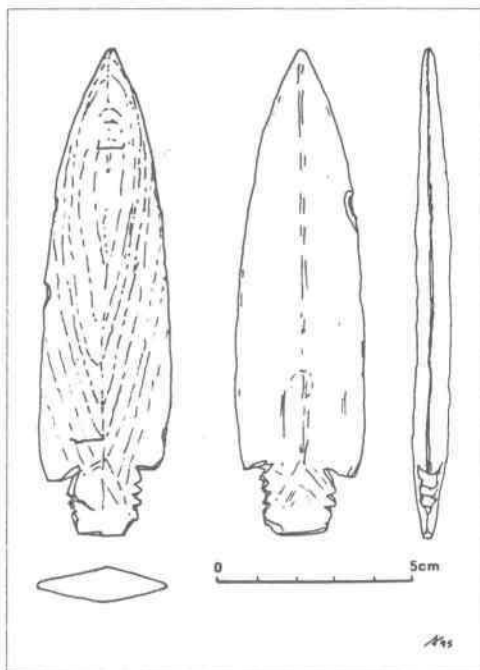


Figure 2. Ground Stone Point from Site Dklr-5

size, virtually identical to the Kenogamis Lake artifact.

Serrated tanged copper specimens have been found in "Old Copper Culture" collections south of Lake Superior (Mason 1981:189; Wittry 1957:214). A miniature point of native copper in the museum collection of Quetico Provincial Park, from the Boundary Waters area west of Superior, may be classified as a Group I-F

## 5000-7000 YEAR OLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Luke Dalla Bona<sup>1</sup>

### Background

Since 1991, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has actively pursued the protection of Ontario's cultural resources through the forest management planning process. Specifically, the OMNR has released guidelines which outline the manner in which cultural resources such as archaeological sites and historical sites will be protected through forest management planning. Between 1991 and 1994, Lakehead University in Thunder Bay led the development of a computerized decision-making model which assists forest management planners in identifying areas most likely to be archaeological sites. Since 1994, the OMNR has been integrating the protection of cultural resources into the forest management planning process, as well as funding field surveys to verify predicted archaeological site locations and revise and improve the decision-making process. These models will be used by the Ministry to better target their personnel and funds when making planning decisions with regard to cultural resources and timber harvesting. This is a long term approach being taken by the OMNR which will ensure that the many diverse interests in Ontario forests will continue to be addressed and that the 10,000 years of native history which exists in our province will be preserved for generations to come.

### The site

Luke Dalla Bona, an archaeological research scientist with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in Thunder Bay, reports the discovery of a single component early Archaic archaeological

site in Northern Ontario, which could be as old as 7000 years. The site was discovered during the course of archaeological field surveys conducted in September, 1995, 100 kilometers northeast of Sioux Lookout. Dalla Bona and his co-worker Darren McCormick identified the site and recovered numerous stone tools and flakes of stone during their investigation. Among the items found are complete and partial projectile points, 2 complete and 1 complete trihedral adzes and 3 end scrapers and 1 side scraper. Dalla Bona suggests that this was a long term camp site, probably occupied during the summer months, where activities such as fishing, hunting caribou and wood working, among many others would have taken place. Raw material found at this site includes jasper taconite (sourced to the western Lake Superior Basin area), and possible Knife Lake Siltstone/Lake of the Woods Chert from the Boundary Waters/Lake of the Woods area.

The site is located on a sand point at the narrows of a lake: an ideal location to intercept migrating caribou. The artifacts were found eroding out of a bank, approximately 1 metre below the ground surface. Intact deposits were identified and there is a buried organic layer making C14 dating a strong possibility.

The lake system was a main travel route long before Europeans arrived in North America. The archaeologists identified fifteen new archaeological sites during their surveys, including three rock paintings and a locality where native people

would have obtained the raw stone material for tool making.

The artifacts from this site have been shown to local archaeologists, to the provincial archaeologist here in Thunder Bay and to the Ontario region archaeologist from the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa. They all agree that the style and shape of the artifacts, the material from which some of the tools are manufactured and the context in which they are found, all suggest that this site could be as old as 7000 years.

The people who carried out their activities at this site belong to the Archaic period, an archaeological time period dating between approximately 7000 and 3000 years ago. Very little is known about this time period, which makes this site all the

more important. Few Archaic sites have been investigated in Ontario and this site could be one of a select few that does not have artifacts from other time periods mixed in.

There are no plans at the present time to carry out any further excavations at the site. The collections made in September will be studied and the results will be used to protect this and other archaeological sites in the Sioux Lookout District through the forest management planning process.

<sup>1</sup>Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Archaeological Predictive Modelling Project, CNFER Building, 955 Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1.

*Opinions expressed are my own and not those of my employer.*

## ADMINISTRATOR

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## A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE CORD DIALECT?

John Steckley'

In a series of articles stretching from 1990 to 1995 I have tried to establish firm distinctions between dialects of the Huron-Wendat language; to identify the Huron-Wendat language; and to identify the sources in which these dialects are found. So far, this had included, among others, Southern Bear, spoken by people living in the southern section of the country of the Bear nation. This dialect is one of two found in the writings of Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard (see Steckley 1990b and 1991a). Spoken in the northern part of Bear country was a dialect I have named Northern Bear. It is found in an early catechism composed by Jesuit Father Jean de Brebeuf (Steckley 1991a), in the Jesuit Relations up to 1642 for at least one feature (Steckley 1990a and 1991b) and another up to 1645 (Steckley 1991a), in a Jesuit-written French-Huron-Onondaga dictionary of around 1655 (FHO), and in the French-Huron section (FH62) of a dictionary also containing a larger Huron-French section (HF62; see Steckley 1991c).

Another dialect, one similar to Southern Bear in a number of features, is Wyandot. Its earliest examples come from the superscript forms added by Jesuit Father Pierre Potier (Potier 1920) in his 1740's rewriting of earlier Huron-French dictionaries. Later examples come from the writings of Marius Barbeau (Barbeau 1960 and Barbeau, unpublished).

Contrasting most sharply from these other three dialects is Rock. Champlain dealt primarily with the Rock, so we can assume that Huron words in his works reflect the way they spoke. As mentioned above, Sagard wrote in two dialects of Huron. One was Southern Bear, the

language of the people he lived with. The other must have been core from earlier unpublished sources, which could only have used Rock examples. The later (i.e. post Northern Bear) Jesuit Relations and most of the dictionaries show similar forms, so I have labelled them as 'Rock' (Steckley 1990a, 1991a and 1991b).

Another distinction between features and how sources has been made that suggest that another dialect might be identified. In a number of Arch Notes articles I have demonstrated that four French Huron dictionaries, three from the seventeenth century (FH67, FH1693 and FH1697), and one from the beginning of the nineteenth century (Brute 1800) differ from other Jesuit Huron dictionaries have the Rock/Northern Bear feature *-nri-* (Steckley 1992, 1993, and 1995). Two other characteristics of the seventeenth century dictionaries, likewise features shared with Southern Bear and Wyandot, were noted in one of the articles (Steckley 1995). I proposed that these features (and the dictionaries that contained them) could be identified as being 'Cord' in nature, as the Bear and the Rock had left and Wendat community in 1657, leaving the Cord as the primary remaining group.

In the most recent of these articles (Steckley 1995), I put forward that another feature might also be characteristic of Cord, one with exciting possibilities as it was not exhibited by Southern Bear or Wyandot, but was unique to Cord. In this scenario, Cord would have *-ndi-* (pronounced more as *-ndy-*) where Northern Bear and Rock had *-nri-* (i.e., *-ny-*) and Southern Bear and Wyandot had *-ngi-* (i.e., *-ngy-*). One major problem existed with this suggestion. There was only one



example, the term for 'they are of bear country'.

Since then, I have found more examples. However, their nature is such that some further analysis of sources is necessary. The division between 'Cord' and 'non-

'Cord' dictionaries appears not to be as neat as it first seemed. This discussion will begin with entries for the verb 'to be of bear country' as they appear in the dictionaries.

### 1.0 'to be of Bear Country'

We saw in the previous article that the Brute dictionary (Brute 1800) had the -ndi- form (Steckley 1995:23). One other of the 'Cord' dictionaries, FH1693, had the following -ndi- entry:

vos hurons

1.1 "Les hurons 8endat item /also/ Endia8enten sk8andi8enten" (FH1693:182)

"la nation de l'ours, l/e/s hurons hatindia8enten" (FH1693:234)

While in FH1697 this verb is not found, the remaining 'Cord' dictionary has -nni-:

1.2 "ours...Atinnia8enten Les ours peuple" (FH67:145)

In all other dictionaries in which the verb is recorded, -nni- is evidenced (FHO, HF59:114, HF65:124 and Potier 1920:450). We know that -nni- is the Rock dialect form of this verb, as it appears in Champlain (Heidenreich 1971:301 and Steckley 1995:23). That it was likewise a Northern Bear form with this word can be seen in the fact that it is found in representation of with this word can be seen in the fact that it is found in representations of the word in the early (i.e., prior to 1643) Jesuit Relations (JR16:227 and JR19:125; see Steckley 1995:23). Further, we see that -nni- occurs in the FHO dictionary. That -ngi- was the Southern Bear form of this verb, we can detect from its appearance in Sagard's writings (Sagard 1939:91). That it was also a Wyandot form can be seen in the fact that Potier added a superscript -g- to the -ndi- version of the word he was copying from (Potier 1929:154 and 686).

### 2.0 'Mouse'

The word for 'mouse', probably a verb, appears with ndi- in only one of the 'Cord' dictionaries, FH1697:

2.1 "Souri...Tsondiatena" (FH1697:199)

Interestingly, it appears in the same dictionary elsewhere with the -nni- form (FH1697:231), as it does as well with the other 'Cord' dictionary to have the word (FH67:16 and 183). In the three other seventeenth century dictionaries in which the word appears (FHO, FH62 and HF65:149), we have -nni- as well. Significantly, these include the two Northern Bear sources (FHO and FH62). Using -ngi- is characteristic of Southern Bear and Wyandot examples (Sagard 1866:17; and Potier 1920:332 superscript and Barbeau 1960:231 #1, respectively). There is no early Rock example of this word.

### 3.0 'To Bark'

With this verb there are two dictionaries in which *-ndi-* appears both in the presentation of the suffixes for stative, habitual, punctual and purposive aspects, and in the examples given, where *-g-* follows the verb root. It should be noted that both are 'Cord' dictionaries. The verb is absent from FH1697. The following are the illustrations:

3.1 "Aboier, an<sup>n</sup>nien ndiak, ndia, ndiande

il aboie apres nous son,8andiak

le g/tran/d aboieur hondiaskon" (FH1693:1)

3.2 "abbayer, annien p hondiak /he barks often/ f. ehondia /he will bark/n. t'ehandiande /he will not bark/" (FH67:2)

In two of the 'non-Cord' dictionaries, the presentation of aspects shows the *-nni-*, while the examples given exhibit *-ndi-*:

3.3 "an<sup>n</sup>nien nniak nia niande Abbayer Son,8an<sup>n</sup>diak il nous abbaye" (HF62:78)

3.4 "an<sup>n</sup>nien abbayer niak, nia, niande son,8andiak il nous abbaye...hondiaskon le grand abbayer" (HF65:124)

The other seventeenth century Huron-French dictionary is consistent in its use of the *-nni-* for this verb:

3.5 "gannien...niak, nia, niande abboyer...son,8anniak il nous abboye ganniaskon freq. (HF59:114)

Unfortunately, this verb cannot be found in either of the Northern Bear dictionaries, FHO or FH62, nor in any early Northern Bear or Rock source. The *-ngi-* version appears in both the Southern Bear and the Wyandot sources:

3.6 "Le chien, un chien abbaye. Gagnenon hihangya." (Sagard 1866:13)

3.7 "an<sup>n</sup>nien...n<sup>n</sup>niak...n<sup>n</sup>nia...ngniande...abboier" (Potier 1920:307; c.f., Barbeau, unpublished 249)

#### 4.0 To Prepare

With this verb we find six different dictionaries having both *ndi-* and *-nni-*:

4.1 "accommoder, achondi.ndiak ndia ndiande,,achondia<sup>n</sup>ti...,achondiandi" (FH1697:2)

"habiller...achonnianni...deshabiller achonnia8an" (FH1697:91)

4.2 "Accommoder, achondi nniak, nia, niande" (FH67:4)

"Habiller...achondi..diak, dia, diande...Deshabiller achondia8an." (FH67)

"Preparer, achondi, diak, dia, diande" (FH67)

4.3 "gachondi, diak, dia...diande...accommoder...Achondia8an..deshabiller" (HF59:49-50)

"gachonniannon" (HF59:49)

4.4 "achondi accommoder ... ndiak, ndia, ndiande hannonchiachonniak ... achondia8an ... se deshabiller ... hesachonnia8a" (HF65:60)

4.5 "Achondi niak, nia, niande...Achonnian...Achonnian...Achondia8an" (HF62:13)

4.6 "ach'ondi diak dia diande...ach'onniati...ach'ond<sup>9</sup>ia8an" (Potier 1920:216-217)

Three dictionaries never take -ndi-, just -nni-. These include the 'Cord' dictionary FH1693, and the two 'Northern Bear' dictionaries FHO and FH62:

4.7 "accommoder...achondi nniak, nnia, nniande" (FH1693:2)

4.8 "A<sup>c</sup>chondi...nniak nnia...chonnia8an" (FHO)

4.9 "habiller...A<sup>c</sup>chonnia8an" (FH62)

We have evidence that -nni- is a Rock dialect form, as it is the alternative to the -ngi- that appears in Sagard's writing. Examples of both are as follows:

4.10 "Fais, Sechongna /i.e., sechonnia/" (Sagard 1866:59; c.f. 38-9, 58-60)

4.11 "Sont este les Francois qui l'on fait, qui en font.

Atignonhaq atichondi, atichongya." (Sagard 1866:59)

We don't have examples from the early Northern Bear sources, but it should be noted that FH62 takes only -nni-, while HF62 has both -nni-, while HF62 has both -nni- and -ndi-. When the two are different, it tends to be because the former reflects Northern Bear while the latter does not. We have seen above the Southern Bear (4.11) and Wyandot (4.6; c.f., Barbeau unpublished) both take the -ngi- form.

#### 5.0 To Make

With the verb root 'to make' there are only two dictionaries that have -ndi- exclusively: HF59 and Potier (without the superscript):

5.1 "Ondi...diak dia diande...icxhiondiak...ondiat...ondiani...Atondi...naitre...diak, dia diande" (HF59:184-85)

5.2 "ondi diak...dia diande...faire...oki eson, iond<sup>9</sup>ia il nous fera des anges, des demons...ondiat...atondi...naitre diak, dia, diande" (Potier 1920:408 - 410)

The three 'Cord' dictionaries all mix -nni- with -ndi-; although it should be pointed out that -ndi- dominates the FH67 and FH1693 examples:

5.3 "Faire...ondi diak, dia, diande:" (FH67:95)

"Naitre Atondi, dia/k/, dia...ahatonna..." (FH67:140)

5.4 "Faire ondi, ndiak, nia...ond. eonniak / aonnia" (FH1697:73)

"Cabane en f/air/e a qiq, annonchiondiand" (FH1697:29)

"Naitre Atondi niak, nia, niande...Atonnia<sup>c</sup>ti" (FH1697:129)

5.5 "faire...ondi, diak, dia, diande...ionniak..." (FH1693:138)

The dictionary HF65 shows an interesting combination, clearly indicating that the author was well aware of the existence of both forms:

5.6 "ondi faire...ndiak vel /or/ nniak, ndia vel nnia, ndiande vel nniande: (HF65)

We know that *-nni-* is the Northern Bear form for this verb. This is somewhat ironically based on the way that the name for the Cord was presented in the early Jesuit Relations. It involves the verb 'to make'. The following is example from the Jesuit Relation of 1641:

5.9 "Attingeenongnahak /i.e., hatingeennonniahak - they made cord/" (JR21:169)

It can be established that the Rock form here is *-nni-* based on examples such as the following from Sagard:

5.10 "Fais-tu des souliers, fais-tu mes souliers? aff. saracogna /sarakonnia/" (Sagard 1866:59)

There is no evidence concerning Southern for this verb, but good evidence that the Wyandot used *-ngi-* (see 5.2; c.f., Barbeau unpublished p284).

It would appear that the Huron-Wendat dictionaries can be divided into three categories concerning how they exhibit 'Cord' dialect features. FHO and FH62 show no such features, not surprising as they both demonstrate a Northern Bear influence. They would appear, then, to have been written prior to the time that the Bear, under the Northern Bear leader Atsena (see Steckley 1995) left the Wendat community in 1657. All other dictionaries were written after this time, and therefore show some Cord features, those people forming the heart of the community at that time. The Huron-French dictionaries do this with only one feature (*-ndi-*), while the French-Huron dictionaries include all the Cord features. Perhaps the difference between the two lies in the nature of the process of writing the two different types of dictionary.

The most important inclusion to draw from the material presented here is that it would seem that Cord was not an identical dialect to Southern Bear, the two differing in at least one feature.

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<sup>1</sup> 81 Birchview Crescent, Bolton, Ontario L7E 3W9

## LETTERS

Dear Editor,

Readers familiar with such mega-corps as Microsoft and WordPerfect-Novell are well aware that these companies rarely ship software free of glitches. Not surprising, the smaller players in the software marketplace can be equally guilty of such oversights.

I recently realised that anyone running my "Prehistory of Ontario for Windows" at a screen resolution of 800 x 600 or higher will have found the program hangs, rather forlornly, up in the top left corner of the monitor. I have now fixed this, and a few other minor problems. Anyone who wants to have their current version fixed can send me the diskettes, and I will re-write the files free of charge.

Yours sincerely, Nick Adams



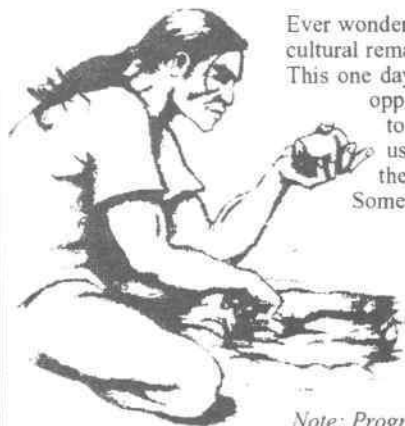
The Ontario Archaeological Society and Columbus Centre/Centro Scuola

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# ARCHAEOLOGY UNEARTHED

## A DAY OF DISCOVERING THE PAST

Saturday, February 17, 1996



Ever wondered how archaeologists bring the past back to life through their ongoing investigation of cultural remains buried in the ground beneath our feet?

This one day event will open the door on the fascinating world of archaeology and allow you the opportunity to explore this multi-faceted discipline. From initial site identification and survey to the recovery and subsequent analysis of artifacts, participants will discover the techniques used by archaeologists to date and reconstruct the various cultures they encounter around the globe.

Some scheduled workshops will be hands-on, so please dress casually.

### POTENTIAL TOPICS INCLUDE:

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- Dating Pottery and Lithics • Flint Knapping • Faunal Analysis
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Cost \$35<sup>00</sup> (includes lunch) \$25<sup>00</sup> for students and seniors

*Note: Programme is best suited for ages 10 to adult. Limited enrollment, minimum: 10 participants.*

For Further Information Call: Jane Sacchetti at 789-7011 ext. 240 or Anna Gaspari at 789-4970

## FROM THE OAS OFFICE

*Charles Garrad*

### Update On Recent Releases

Both recent OAS releases, "Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario" and "Origins of the People of the Longhouse", have been selling well. There are only a few left of each. If you are considering an order we suggest you do not leave it much longer. An order form was enclosed with the last *Arch Notes*, but you may order without it. The price is \$10 each at the office, or plus \$2.50 each by mail. Contact the office if you need further information.

### 1996 Nominations Committee

The task of the Nominating Committee was to procure seven candidates for office as Directors of the Society for 1996. Current Directors Lise Ferguson, Michael Kirby, John Steckley, and Henry van Lieshout consented to run again for office in 1996. A call for nominations at the Annual Business Meeting produced two additional candidates, Suzanne Gero and Patricia Weatherhead. All six candidates are elected by acclamation. There remains one vacancy which the 1996 Directors may fill by appointment.

### Minutes Of 1994 ABM

The Minutes of the 1994 Annual Business Meeting (ABM) were published as "Draft Minutes" in *Arch Notes* 95-1. The draft Minutes were confirmed unchanged at the 1995 ABM and are therefore the final Minutes.

### The Time Has Come

Yes, the time has come for me to retire from being the Society's Executive Director. It certainly does not seem like sixteen years have passed since the OAS received funding for a part-time contract

administrator in 1979. The initial idea was a simple one, to relieve the Directors from the petty and routine chores. During the subsequent years the job evolved and changed considerably. For the first nine years the OAS office was in my own house. This we eventually outgrew, and we moved to our present premises in 1988. At some time the job became full-time, and we had to accept the additional paperwork and responsibilities that come with being an employer.

During my sixteen years, I have worked with seven Presidents, twenty-eight Directors, numerous volunteers and Chapter Executives. I have had the unique opportunity to study presidential styles, board-member interaction, to observe what works and what doesn't on a volunteer Board.

I look back with great appreciation and affection for many characters and scholars who have now passed from the scene. I shall always recall, for example among others, the excitement of a phone call from Clyde Kennedy of the Ottawa Chapter, the friendship and long service of Dick Johnston while he was Editor of *Ontario Archaeology*, the inspiration exuded by Norman Emerson in his late years. Fortunately, similar personalities, actual or potential, continue among the present membership.

Mostly it has been fun. The biggest reward has been the opportunity to work with, to serve, and to learn from people who are at the leading edge of archaeological thought and discovery in Ontario, whose work can be genuinely admired. This opportunity is, of course, available to every Society member, and has always been, to me, the greatest attraction of



OAS membership. I doubt if working for the Society gave me any more than a marginal advantage in keeping up to date with things archaeological.

My retirement from the Society's employ will hopefully allow me to spend more time with my own archaeological interests, in cooperation with friends and colleagues while we are all still together.

So the time has come not for a "Goodbye", but for a new beginning. I hope to continue for many years to share friendship and mutual interests with so many really wonderful and admirable people.

### **OA 59 Released**

At the time of writing it is confidently expected that *Ontario Archaeology* 59 will be received from the printers in time for inclusion in the mailing with this *Arch Notes*.

### **Grand River Waterloo Chapter Officers**

Dean Knight has assumed the Presidency of the Grand River Waterloo Chapter. The new Secretary is Julie Karlison and the new Treasurer is Darren Smith. Dean can be reached at Wilfrid Laurier University (519)884-1970x6629, or at home (519)747-2801. Julie can be reached in Waterloo at (519) 725-9030.

### **"Adventures In Stone Artifacts"**

Adventure Publications of Cambridge, Maine, have released "Adventures in Stone Artifacts". This publication is said to encourage young persons to collect and keep archaeological artifacts, a practise contrary to law in Ontario if conducted without a licence. On behalf of Ontario's archaeological community, the Ministry of

Citizenship, Culture and Recreation has advised us it cannot endorse this publication.

### **Name Correction**

The name of Brian Clarence and Christine Caroppo's baby son is Garnet. His parents told us that Garnet has already attended three OAS events this year!

### **Returned Mail**

Only one item this month! The *Arch Notes* mailed to Kimberly-Ann Lambert of Ottawa has been returned marked "moved". If anyone can advise the OAS office of this member's new address it would be appreciated.

### **Renewal Time!**

Many members will find renewal reminders enclosed in this issue of *Arch Notes*. 311 Individual class, 46 Family class and 70 Institutional class memberships, comprising 63% of the Society's current membership, lapse on December 31. The Renewal Reminders will reflect the new fees adopted at the recent Annual Business Meeting. It is a good opportunity to switch to Life Membership, which remains a bargain, and unchanged, at \$400. As a Christmas Gift, an OAS Life Membership will keep giving year after year. We look forward to receiving your renewal as early as you can send it.

### **Season's Greetings!**

For the last time as the Society's Executive Director, and at the close of the Society's 45th year, I am privileged to wish members everywhere the traditional Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, whatever it holds.

## OAS CHAPTERS

### GRAND RIVER WATERLOO

Secretary: Julie Karlison (519) 725-9030. Mailing address: Dr. Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University - Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2L 3C5

**President:** Dean Knight

Treasurer: Darren Smith

### HAMILTON

Vice-President: Jacqueline Fisher

Secretary: Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton ON L8P 4X1

Newsletter: THE HEIGHTS

Fees: \$10

of the month, except June to August, at Dundurn Castle, Hamilton.

Send news to Hamilton.OAS@mcmi.com or dial in to (905) 526-1657.

**President:** Joseph Muller (905) 525-1240

Treasurer: William Fitzgerald

Editor: John Triggs

Meetings: Usually at 7.00pm on the 3rd Thursday

### LONDON

Vice-President: Chris Ellis

Secretary: Lorelyn Giese, Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd, London ON N6G 1G5

Newsletter: KEWA

Fees: \$15

of the month, except June-August, at Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd., London.

**President:** Pat Weatherhead (519) 438-4817

Treasurer: Harri Mattila

Editor: Neal Ferris - Fax (519) 645-0981

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday

### OTTAWA

Vice-President: Paul Thibaudeau

Secretary: Lois King, Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1

Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST

Fees: \$15

Wednesday of the month, except June-August, at the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

**President:** Jim Montgomery (613) 730-2377

Treasurer: William MacLennan

Editors: Helen Kriemadis & Jeff Campbell

Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd

### THUNDER BAY

Vice-President: Scott Hamilton

Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood, 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9

Newsletter: WANIKAN

Fees: \$5

of the month, except June-August, in the Anthropology Teaching Lab., room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.

**President:** Frances Duke (807) 683-5375

Treasurer:

Editor: Andrew Hinshelwood

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last Friday of

### TORONTO

Vice-President: Wayne McDonald

Secretary: Annie Gould, Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide St E, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1

Newsletter: PROFILE

Fees: \$10

Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St., Toronto.

**President:** Greg Purmal (905) 880-4481

Treasurer: Valerie Sønstenes

Editor: Eva MacDonald

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd

### WINDSOR

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Secretary: Sandra Lesperance, 3461 Peter St. Suite 409, Windsor ON N9C 3Z6

Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE

Fees: \$12

of the month, except June-August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 405 Victoria St., Windsor.

**President:** Ilinka Temerinski (519) 727-6201

Treasurer: Michael Primeau

Editor: Peter Reid

Meetings: Usually at 7.00pm on the 2nd Tuesday

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(416) 223-2752

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Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
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Institutional: \$55  
Life: \$400  
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