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THE PETAWAWA SMALL SITES REPORT

ABSTRACT

In the Petawawa River Valley, a large drainage system in east Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, 13 small sites of aboriginal occupation have been located. These pertain to Archaic, Middle Woodland, Pickering, Iroquoian and Algonkian groups. Among the Middle Woodland ceramics are sherds which may be attributable to Laurel and Saugeen.

INTRODUCTION

Discovery of Middle Woodland and other materials at Montgomery Lake (Mitchell, Butler, Ford and Lance: 1966; Mitchell: 1969), led to the investigation of adjacent waterways. A type one survey (Ruppe: 1966) of the Petawawa River, upstream from this lake was conducted during the 1964-1966 high water seasons.

The Petawawa River system is a major drainage system in Algonquin Provincial Park, flowing southeast and draining about 1800 square kilometers (Anonymous: 1968).

All material recovered from this survey is deposited with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

THE SITES

This report describes 13 small sites found on the shores of the series of lakes and interconnecting rapids extending 80 kilometers between Montgomery and Cedar Lakes, most of which lies within Algonquin Provincial Park (Figure 1). The sites are described consecutively from east to west.

Except for C1 and C2 which were exposed on the surface, all other sites were discovered by test pitting. Subsequent excavation was done on a 1.5 meter grid pattern oriented north-south. As the sites under discussion were small, they were completely excavated.

Eleven of the sites lie on sandy flats at the water's edge, generally 1.3 to 3.1 meters above water level, and usually within 90 meters of a rapids. Other locations were available as most of the lakes are 1.6 kilometers or more in length, but testing did not produce other artifact concentrations.

Borden (1952) designations for the sites are as follows:

M2, Mc1, Mc2 (B1Gj); W1, W2, W3 (B1Gk); Coveo (CaGk); TL1, TL2 (B1Gm); RA1, RA2 (B1Gn); C1 (B1Go); C2 (CaGp).

THE MONTGOMERY LAKE 2 SITE (M2)

A partially disturbed site on a south shore sand flat, 2.1 meters above the waters of Montgomery Lake, accommodated the users of the material described below. A sand spit extends

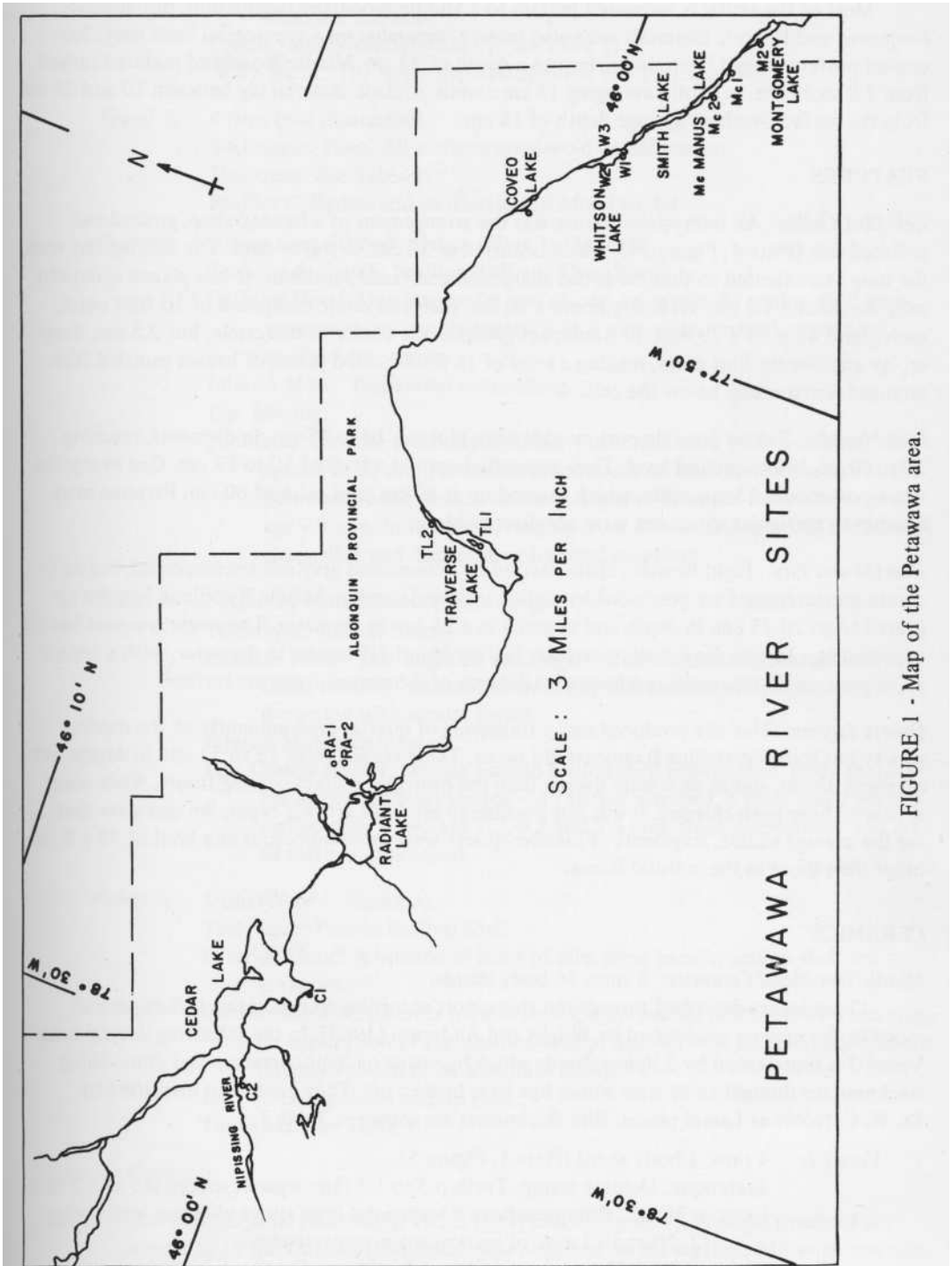


FIGURE 1 - Map of the Petawawa area.

northwards into the lake from the site.

Most of the artifacts recovered pertain to a Middle Woodland occupation, but archaic, Iroquoian and Historic materials were also present, separable on a typological basis only. Iroquoian pottery ranged from the surface to a depth of 33 cm. Middle Woodland material ranged from 7.8 to 25 cm. in depth, averaging 15 cm., while Archaic material lay between 10 and 23 cm. from the surface, with an average depth of 18 cm.

FEATURES

Celt flint Cache: An interesting feature was the arrangement of a banded slate, ground and polished celt (Plate 4; Figure 24), which occurred at 30 cm. in sterile sand. The celt lay flat with the long axis oriented so that the broad sharpened end faced southeast. It was placed symmetrically across and 1.3 cm. vertically above a 20 cm. diameter circle composed of 10 flint cores, each about 48 x 35 x 19 mm. In a compact group in the center of this circle, but 2.5 cm. deeper, lay another six flint cores, making a total of 16 similar sized pieces of brown mottled flint arranged horizontally below the celt.

Post Moulds: Twelve possible post moulds were plotted, 10 to 15 cm. in diameter, reaching 20 to 60cm. below ground level. They generally began at a level of 10 to 13 cm. One exception was a post mould 15 cm. wide, which showed up at 40 cm. and reached 80 cm. Patterns attributable to particular structures were not discernable.

Hearths and Pits: Eight hearths, characterized by voluminous grey ash are suspected, but accurate measurements are precluded by disturbance and overlap. Middle Woodland hearths appeared to go 20-25 cm. in depth and as much as a 15 cm. in diameter. The single Iroquois hearth appeared as a 15 cm. deep shallow circular feature about 1.2 meters in diameter, with a central pit depression 30 cm. wide, reaching a total depth of 0.6 meters from the surface.

Quartz Layers: This site produced many fragments of quartz, predominantly of the massive variety but some crystalline fragments did occur. These ranged from 15 to 53 cm. in depth, but averaged 38 cm. and as such were deeper than the principal artifact bearing floors. While some appear to have been chipped, it was not possible to establish artifact types. We can state that, for the average square, fragments of massive quartz were more numerous at a level of 38 ± 8 cm., other than those in the cultural floors.

CERAMICS

Middle Woodland Ceramics: 8 rims, 36 body sherds.

Ceramics are described throughout this report according to decorative technique and motif in the manner established by Wright and Anderson (1963). In the following descriptions Vessel 3 is represented by 2 lipless sherds which by virtue of their curvature and diminishing thickness are thought to be rims whose lips have broken off. They have been identified by Dr. W. C. Noble as Laurel pieces. Rim thicknesses are shown in Table 1.

Vessel 1: 4 rims, 1 body sherd (Plate 1, Figure 5).

Technique: Dentate stamp. Teeth p.5 to 1.5 mm. square, spaced 0.5 to 1.5 mm.

Exterior Motif: Obliques above 8 horizontal lines above obliques, occupying 12, 20 and 12 mm. of vertical space respectively.

Interior Motif: Uneven horizontal wiping impressions.

Lip: Oblique dentate stamp, which on one rim strayed off the pinched lip onto the interior.

Profile: Mildly everted near lip (see Plate 1).

Body Sherd: The single plain body sherd was 10.1 mm. thick.

Vessel 2: 4 rims (not illustrated).

Technique: Plain. All surfaces are devoid of decoration.

Thickness: See Table 1.

Profile: Collarless and outflared. Lip round to flat.

Vessel 3: 2 Near rims, 10 body sherds (Plate 1; Figure 6).

Technique: Pseudo Scallop Shell and Drag Stamp.

Exterior Motif: One horizontal row of criss cross pseudo scallop shell impressions above closely spaced 6 to 8 mm. wide, vertical columns of toothed drag stamp.

Interior Motif: Horizontal channelling.

Lip: Missing.

Punctates: Circular interior punctates, 4 mm. diameter by 9 mm. deep, and spaced at 27 mm., cause incipient nodes on the exterior surface at the point where the vertical columns begin to descend. Body sherds average 9.9 mm. in thickness, ranging from 8.9 to 10.5 mm. All are interior channelled and display drag stamped exteriors.

Vessel 4: 1 Rim, 25 body sherds (Plate 1, Figure 2).

Technique: Rocker Stamp.

Exterior Motif: This single 20 mm. high rim shows one horizontal band of close, toothed, vertical rocker stamp but associated lipless sherds are decorated with similar bands.

Interior Motif: Exfoliated.

Lip: Closely spaced, oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions. Body sherds; the associated body sherds — 17 rocker stamped, 5 plain and 3 pseudo scallop shell — average 7.2, 8.7 and 7.6 mm. thick respectively and are all interior channelled.

Vessel 5: 1 rim (Plate 1; Figure 3).

Technique: Pseudo Scallop Shell

Exterior Motif: A horizontal band of criss cross pseudo scallop shell impressions.

Interior Motif: Criss cross pseudo scallop impressions produced by a less angular application of the toothed stamp, than was the exterior, but still not directly enough to be a dentate stamp.

Lip: Vertical pseudo scallop shell.

Thickness: See Table 1.

Iroquoian Ceramics:

Type: Ontario Horizontal (MacNeish, 1952; 16) (Plate 3, Figure 9). A single rimsherd corresponding to the Ontario Horizontal type occurred on the surface. Although not associated, 5 body sherds were recovered. These averaged 4.7 mm. thick.

LITHICS

Projectiles (Plate 4; Figures 11 to 16):

Among the six points recovered were 2 tanged specimens, 3 notched specimens and the proximal portion of a lanceolate point, with a straight, thinned base. All were made of lint. Dimensions are shown in Table 3.

Scrapers (Plate 4; Figures 8 to 10 and 17 to 23)

Thirty-four scrapers have been classified as long form (10), retouched flake (9), short form (9) and large (over 25 mm. on the retouched edge) (6). In each category, a group with only one edge sharpened predominates. Table 4 shows the remaining sharpening patterns, along with the material of construction and average measurements.

Bifaces (Plate 4; Figures 1 to 7)

Flint (5), quartzite (5) and slate (1) were used to form 11 bifaces, two of which may be centre sections from broken projectiles and one of which is probably a mini-drill or graver (Figure 7). Fine grained white quartzite blades, of isosceles triangular outline, (Figures 2, 4 and 6) sharpened all around, constitute a major sub form (4) and another large blade appears to constitute the rounded end of a leaf-shaped blade. The others have random outlines. Dimensions are shown in Table 7.

Celt (Plate 4; Figure 24)

The polished and ground, banded slate implement discussed under "features" presents a trapezoidal outline in plan, 71 x 206 x 36 x 20 mm. and has a maximum thickness of 26 mm. The long edges are multi-bevelled from each face, presenting 3 to 4 flats per edge, thus producing an ovoid rather than rectangular cross-section. The 71 mm. wide end has been symmetrically ground from each face to produce a straight, sharp edge. The opposite end has been partly ground and partly pecked to a sharp but irregular edge. Except for the latter pecking which has been partially smoothed by grinding or polishing, the entire artifact is smoothly polished.

NATIVE COPPER

Bead: One bead, 13 x 4 mm. was formed by rolling a copper strip to form a multiwalled bead with a circular centre hole 2 mm. in diameter.

Wastage: Three (under 25 x 25 mm.) scraps of 5 mm. thick hammered copper were recovered.

EUROPEAN ITEMS

Pipe: A surface find was a 62 mm. long kaolin pipe stem carrying the letters " — cDouga—Glasgow". It had a circular, 2 mm. diameter, off centre bore. Iain C. Walker, (personal communication) advises that the firm of McDougall was in business from 1846 to the 1960's.

THE McMANUS 1 SITE (McI)

Location: A flat grassed area, 2.4 meters above water and facing northwest from a short sand promontory on the south shore of McManus Lake (Algonquin Park) yielded the rim and scrapers described below.

CERAMICS*Middle Woodland Ceramics: 3 Rims (Plate 1; Figure 1)*

Technique: Pseudo Scallop Shell.

Exterior Motif: An 8.3 mm. high encircling band of short, oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions spaced at 2 to 4.5 mm. intervals on the upper exterior rim gives way to 11 horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell occupying 67 vertical mm. and these are finally subtended by a horizontal band of close, toothed, vertical rocker stamp. Occasionally, 2 short (30 mm.), parallel, left oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions cross the upper horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell.

Interior Motif: One 8 mm. high band of vertical pseudo scallop shell impressions start at the lip. The interior is plain below this.

Lip: Closely spaced vertical pseudo scallop shell impressions cross the lip.

Thickness: See Table 1.

LITHICS

Two end scrapers are dimensioned in Table 6 (Plate 5; Figure 10).

THE McMANUS 2 SITE (Mc2)

Location: A grassy, slightly sloped, flat area, 9.1 meters above water level, similarly oriented to Mc1 described above, produced the following artifacts.

CERAMICS*Middle Woodland Ceramics:**Rim type 1: 2 Rims (Not illustrated)*

Technique: Incising and pseudo scallop shell.

Exterior Motif: The rims carried 9 mm. high vertical incisions, spaced at 2 mm., above horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell, spaced at 4.5 mm.

Interior Motif: Plain.

Lip: Right oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions.

Rim type 2: 1 Rim (Not illustrated)

Technique: Pseudo scallop shell.

Exterior Motif: The rim displays horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell starting at the lip and spaced at 4.5 mm., for at least 12 vertical mm.

Interior Motif: The interior has been smoothed so that an underlying decoration cannot be interpreted.

Lip: Plain.

Thickness: Both above rims are dimensioned in Table 1.

LITHICS*Projectiles (Plate 5; Figures 8 and 9)*

A proximal fragment (Figure 7) has side notches averaging 6.5 mm. long and 2.6 mm. deep. The body is 24.4 mm. wide and the tail is 20.4 mm. wide. Length is not measurable as the point is broken off. Thickness is 9.3 mm.

The second projectile (Figure 6) necks to 11 mm. from a 20.5 mm. body. The neck diameter holds constant for 7 mm., then enlarges slightly to some undetermined end configuration, as the extreme proximal portion is missing. The distal portion has excurvate sides and is 30 mm. long. Thickness is 8.4 mm.

Scrapers (Plate 5; Figures 8 and 9)

Dimensions for the 5 scrapers recovered are shown in Table 6.

Bifaces (Plate 5; Figures 1-5)

Table 7 gives dimensions for the 5 bifaces recovered, two of which have distinct shoulders and are probably sections of projectiles (Figures 3 and 5). Two large flint blades (Figures 1 and 4) resemble Archaic forms.

THE WHITSON LAKE SITE (W1)

Location: A flat sparsely grassed area, about 1.8 meters above water level, on a pointed peninsula on the south shore of Whitson Lake, near the outlet end, produced Middle Woodland and Iroquoian ceramics.

Shallow ashy hearths were typical of the middle Woodland occupation and one deep fire reddened pit about 1.8 x 0.9 x 0.6 meters containing no cultural material, lay adjacent to shreds which are probably Iroquoian.

CERAMICS

Middle Woodland: 16 rims and 42 body sherds (Plate 2)

Ten vessels are represented and these are described by technique and motif below. A crude, oblique dentate stamped rim may be attributable to the Saugeen focus (Wright and Anderson: 1963). Thickness is shown in Table 1 and profiles accompany Plate 2.

Technique: Pseudo scallop shell:	Rims		Pots	
	f	%	f	%
6 rims (Plate 2; Figures 1 to 3)				
Exterior Motif:				
Right obliques above horizontals which are occasionally crossed by three short, oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions above a horizontal band of close, toothed, vertical rocker stamp -----	4	66.6	1	33.3
Criss cross pseudo scallop shell above space above oblique pseudo scallop shell - -	1	16.6	1	33.3
Horizontal bands of oblique, pseudo scallop shell impressions -----	1	16.6	1	33.3
	<u>6</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>

	Rims		Pots	
	f	%	f	%
Interior Motif:				
Plain -----	4	66.6	1	33.3
At least 2 horizontal bands of short, close, vertical pseudo scallop shell - - - -	1	16.6	1	33.3
Left oblique pseudo scallop shell for 4 mm. above horizontal channelling - - - -	1	16.6	1	33.3
	<u>6</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>
Lip:				
Plain -----	4	66.6	1	33.3
Vertical pseudo scallop shell -----	1	16.6	1	33.3
Slightly oblique pseudo scallop shell	1	16.6	1	33.3
	<u>6</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>
 Technique: Drag stamped: 3 Rims (Plate 2; Figure 5)				
Exterior Motif:				
Close, narrow, horizontal bands - - -	3	100.0	1	100.0
Interior Motif:				
Smoothed -----	3	100.0	1	100.0
Lip:				
Plain -----	3	100.0	1	100.0
 Technique: Dentate stamped: 3 Rims (Plate 2, Figures 7 and 10)				
Exterior Motif:				
Right oblique coarse dentate for at least 38 mm.	2	66.6	1	50.0
Horizontal bands of close, oblique dentate	1	33.3	1	50.0
	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Interior Motif:				
Oblique dentate (faint) -----	2	66.6	1	50.0
Left oblique pseudo scallop shell impression -----	1	33.3	1	50.0
	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Lip:				
Deep, coarse, vertical dentate - - -	2	66.6	1	50.0
Slightly oblique linear dentate - -	1	33.3	1	50.0
	<u>3</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

	Rims		Pots	
	f	%	f	%
Technique: Incised: 1 Rim (Plate 2, Figure 4)				
Exterior Motif:				
Criss cross incising superimposed on 2 horizontal lines of wide but shallow incising, giving the latter an interrupted linear, or coarse dentate appearance	1	100.0	1	100.0
Interior Motif:				
Horizontal channelling -----	1	100.0	1	100.0
Up:				
Right oblique pseudo scallop shell -	1	100.0	1	100.0
Technique: Combed: 1 Rim (Plate 2; Figure 9)				
Exterior Motif:				
Vertical, spaced comb marks for 19 mm. or more -----	1	100.0	1	100.0
Interior Motif:				
Occasional, short, slightly oblique incising and horizontal smoothing	1	100.0	1	100.0
Lip:				
Right oblique pseudo scallop shell -	1	100.0	1	100.0
Technique: Plain: 1 Rim (not illustrated)				
Exterior Motif:				
Interior and lip are devoid of deco- ration -----	1	100.0	1	100.0
Technique: Finger nail marked: 1 Rim (Plate 2; Figure 6)				
Exterior Motif:				
Two faint left oblique bands of finger nail marks -----	1	100.0	1	100.0
Interior:				
Missing -----	1	100.0	1	100.0
Lip:				
Missing -----	1	100.0	1	100.0

Middle Woodland Body Sherds:

Thirty-nine sherds average 7 mm. in thickness and range from 6 to 9 mm. These are classed as plain (11), pseudo scallop shell (11), drag stamped (9), rocker stamped (7), and striated (1).

Three other sherds, decorated with coarse dentate stamp are associated with the possible Saugeen focus rim and average 10.9 mm. in thickness.

Iroquoian: (Plate 3).

Ten collared rims, 27 body sherds and 11 shoulder sherds were recovered, which appear to be Onondaga or Mohawk types.

Vessel 1: 6 Rims (Figure 2).

Exterior Motif: A 5 mm. high collar is decorated from top to bottom respectively as follows: a 5 mm. high encircling band of slightly oblique incisions starts at the lip and gives way to 2 horizontal incised lines, below which a horizontal row of ovate, shallow punctates occurs.

The lip is plain and the interior of every rim is missing and cannot be reported upon.

Vessel 2: 2 Rims (Figure 1).

Exterior Motif: A 52 mm. high collar is decorated from lip to base as follows: an 8 mm. high, encircling band of closely spaced, vertical paddle edge impressions, gives way to 3 horizontal, encircling, shallow channels, 2 to 3 mm. wide and about 1 mm. deep, which are subtended by a horizontal band or zone, filled with closely spaced, vertical, smoothed over stylus, the identity of which cannot be determined due to the smoothing. An angular tool has been thrust vertically upward into the base of the collar to produce half diamond notches.

Lip and interior are plain. Thickness at lip is 10 mm.

Vessel 3: 1 Rim (Figure 6).

A small section of rim shows a 10 mm. high collar with a concave exterior, carrying vertical paddle edge impressions, spaced at 4 mm.

Vessel 4: 1 Rim (Not illustrated).

A 14 mm. high collar carries vertical incising on the concave exterior. The lip is plain and the interior is damaged.

Shoulder Sherds: 11 Sherds (Plate 3; Figures 3 to 5).

Three shoulder decorations and profiles are discernible in the sample, two of which are tentatively identified with the previously described rims.

Type 1: 5 Sherds (Figure 5).

A rounded shoulder, tapering from 8 to 5 mm. in thickness, exhibits one horizontal line of shallow ovoid punctates.

Type 2: 4 Sherds (Figure 4).

A carinated shoulder, 6 mm. thick at the neck and 4 mm. thick below the shoulder, displays 2 close horizontal, encircling incised lines. This can be associated with vessel 2 above.

Type 3: 2 Sherds (Figure 3).

An incipiently carinated shoulder, 6.4 mm. thick, supports a horizontal row of shallow ovoid punctates, spaced at 7 mm., above a wide but shallow horizontal channel. This type is associated with vessel 1 above.

Body Sherds:

The 27 body sherds average 5.4 mm. in thickness but range between 3.4 and 7.8 mm.

LITHICS

Scrapers: 26 Scrapers (Plate 6; Figures 1 to 21).

Flint (18), quartz (7), and quartzite (1) were used to manufacture 26 scrapers which can be divided into 3 subtypes: square form (10), triangular form (10), and elongated (6). Scrapers with a single convex edge sharpened, predominate in each group, with only two other types present — end and 1 side or end and 2 sides sharpened. Dimensions appear in Table 5.

Bifaces: (Plate 6; Figures 22, 23 and 25).

The total of 3, includes 2 blades which are probably portions of projectile points. The 3rd is a triangular blade, 2 long edges of which are bifaced and the end resembles an end scraper. Dimensions appear in Table 7.

Miscellaneous: (Plate 6; Figure 24)

A thick, leaf shaped quartz object appears to have been made for a special purpose. The upper and lower faces are parallel and 18 mm. apart. Width is 25 mm. and length is 40 mm.

THE WHITSON LAKE 2 SITE (W2)

Location: The southwest shore of Whitson Lake rises abruptly out of the lake for 3.7 meters, then slopes westward at about 20 degrees. Remains of a bulldozer track at the edge of the bluff showed calcined bone fragments, potsherds and flint tools. The out of context material is described below.

CERAMICS

Middle Woodland:

Two plain, two toothed rocker stamped and 1 combed body sherds were recovered with thicknesses of 9.3, 10.5, 6.4, 4.8, and 7.2 mm. respectively.

Iroquoian:

A single sherd, which may be a shoulder, displays a line of closely spaced triangular depressions possibly made with the corner of a rectangulate stylus. Thickness of the sherd was 5.8 mm.

LITHICS

Projectile Point: (Plate 5; Figure 14)

A short, round tanged projectile point of gray flint, resembling Ritchie's (1961) untyped broad blade stemmed (Ritchie's Plate 36, Fig. 2) was recovered.

Scrapers:

Sub types and dimensions for the 7 scrapers, are found in Table 6.

THE WHITSON LAKE 3 SITE (W3)

Location: A level plain on the mid north shore of Whitson Lake produced 4 laminated body sherds with an average thickness of 5.6 mm, which are probably Iroquoian. Other small or exfoliated sherds with coarse tempering suggest that the stone tools described be-low are not exclusive to the Iroquoian occupants.

LITHICS

Scrapers:

Flint, quartz and slate were the materials used to form five scrapers, whose dimensions and form are shown in Table 6.

THE COVEO LAKE SITE

Location: An incipient point on the south west shore of Coveo Lake produced a shallow hearth and the 3 scrapers described in Table 6.

THE TRAVERSE LAKE SITES (TL1 & TL2)*TL1:*

The west side of the largest island in Traverse Lake provides a flat area overlooking a gravel beach, about 2.7 meters above water. Exfoliated rocker stamped body sherds and an elongated scraping tool (Plate 5; Figure 12). The latter has two long edges retouched, one straight and the other one concave. Dimensions are provided in Table 6.

TL2:

In a sheltered, northwest cove, opposite the small island of Traverse Lake, a gently sloping area provided the projectile of Plate 5, Figure 13, dimensions for which are given in Table 3. Two fragments of brass also occurred and may be trade goods scraps.

THE RADIANT LAKE SITES (RA1 & RA2)*RA1:*

A gently sloping lakeside flat at the east end of Snipe Lake produced two large flint blades, identified as a broken bifaced blade and a side scraper, whose dimensions appear in Table 7. A coarse grained greenish stone was employed in the manufacture of two other large and crude, possible biface blades.

RA2:

What is left of the site after mechanized road building operations lies on a 30 meters wide neck of land between Snipe and Plover Lakes and faces west.

CERAMICS

Middle Woodland:

Technique: Pseudo scallop shell: 3 Rims & 13 body sherds (Plate 1; Figure 4).

Exterior Motif: Two adjoining horizontal bands, composed of short, close, oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions cover 20 mm. from the lip. At least 13 horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell spaced at 1 to 2 mm. intervals, occur below the obliques.

Interior Motif: Two close horizontal rows of short, oblique, close pseudo scallop shell, remainder interior channelled.

Lip: Vertical pseudo scallop shell impressions.

Thickness: is shown in Table 1.

Body Sherds: Pseudo scallop shell

Thirteen interior channelled body sherds, decorated on the exterior with parallel lines of pseudo scallop shell, probably belong to the rim described above. They average 10.9 mm. in thickness and range from 8.8 to 12.6 mm.

Body Sherds: Rocker stamped

Fourteen red-ochered sherds exhibit close, toothed rocker stamping patterns. They average 7.6 mm. thick but range between 5.6 and 9.5 mm. Interiors are faintly channelled.

Iroquoian: 2 Rims, 15 body sherds (Plate 3)

Type: Black necked (MacNeish, 1952: 36) (2 Vessels).

Vessel 1: (Figure 8)

One rim has a 14 mm. high collar with a concave exterior carrying near vertical incising and a flat interior rim. Parallel oblique lines cover the neck. One horizontal row of 3 mm. x 1 mm. triangular punctates, spaced at 3 mm., encircles the vessel interior, 3.4 mm. below the lip. Table 2 shows thickness.

Vessel 2: (Figure 10)

The second rim has short left oblique incisions on an 8 mm. high concave exterior collar. Immediately below the collar, 2 horizontal lines of interrupted incisions occur, below which oblique, parallel incised lines appear. Lip and interior are plain.

Body Sherds: Fifteen undecorated body sherds average 6.2 mm. and range from 2.8 to 7.4 mm. in thickness.

LITHICS

Bifaces: (Plate 5; Figure 11)

One slate biface, which has one 61 mm. long edge sharpened, may be a knife. Dimensions appear in Table 7.

Celt: (Plate 5; Figure 15)

A rectanguloid slab of basalt is bifacedly sharpened on 3 edges and appears to be the front half of a broken celt, with a length of 70 mm. The width tapers from 51 mm. at the broken end to 40 mm. at the rounded front edge and thickness varies respectively from 20 to 7 mm.

THE CEDAR LAKE SITES (C1 and C2)

C1:

Location: On a low, north facing knoll, in a bay on the east end of Cedar Lake, a rim, and five plain neck sherds and six plain body sherds which may be assignable to the Pickering phase of Early Iroquois (Wright, 1966: 40) were discovered (Plate 3; Figure 7).

Technique and Motif: A horizontal band of short, oblique pseudo scallop shell occurs on a 15 mm. high collar, below which, three horizontal incised lines appear, followed by another band of obliques.

Inspection of exfoliated sherds showed that the plain neck gives way to a carinated shoulder which has horizontal cord malleation on the exterior surface. On one sherd this surface treatment resembles scarification. Rim thickness is shown in Table 2.

Body Sherds: Plain neck sherds are 8.1 plus or minus 0.6 mm. thick and plain body sherds are 7.5 plus or minus 0.5 mm. thick.

C2:

Location: The mouth of the Nipissing River, as it enters Cedar Lake, has formed a water soaked sand delta, which, in October of 1965 was covered with tall beaver hay. Chips of flint and exfoliated potsherds appear in the shifting sand at the waveline of the lake. Two scrapers were the only analysable items, dimensions for which are shown in Table 6.

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

The data above, appear to illustrate a long term occupation of eastern Algonquin Provincial Park. The smallness of these sites, however, allows only general assignment of components, with occasional allocation of certain artifacts to a specific group. Identification of site components is tabulated below (Table 8).

Archaic groups, represented by M2 (lowest level), Mc2 and RA1, are characterized by large chipped stone blades (Plate 5; Figures 1 and 4) and Table 7 (RA1 site), stemmed projectiles (Plate 4; Figures 11 and 12) (Plate 5; Figure 14) and lanceolate projectiles (Plate 4; Figure 16). These appear to represent the recently defined Shield Archaic (Wright, 1968) Possibly illustrating the early advent of Laurel influence on Archaic, is the deposit at Mc2 where large chipped blades (Plate 5; Figures 1 and 4) were found in association with pseudo scallop shell pottery.

The seven Middle Woodland deposits appear at M2, Mc1, Mc2, W1, W2, TL1 and RA2 sites. Wright (1967: 109-111) indicates that both Laurel and Point Peninsula traits may be expected in this area. Based on vessel frequency for the total survey collection, our rim sherds show 41% pseudo scallop shell, 17% drag stamped, 17% dentate stamped, 11% com--

bined techniques, 6% rocker stamped and 6% plain. The predominance of pseudo scallop shell, low occurrence of rocker stamped and absence of Vinette I in the survey collection reflects the Laurel tendencies expected of sites near the Shield.

Two rims from these components merit further comment. In the W1 site, a thick crude rim decorated with oblique dentate stamp may belong to the Saugeen focus (Wright and Anderson, 1963). The M2 site yielded a drag stamped rim with interior punctates producing exterior nodes which Dr. W. C. Noble has identified as Laurel.

The Pickering stage of Ontario Iroquois development (Wright, 1966) is manifested by the occurrence at the C1 site of collared sherds decorated with pseudo scallop shell impressions, and having cord malleated, carinated shoulders.

Other Iroquoian ceramics, identifiable via MacNeish's (1952) typology, appear to re-present two later stages of Iroquois development. Black Necked rims from 2 vessels at the RA2 site and one Ontario Horizontal rim from the M2 site, are assigned to the Middle Ontario Iroquois stage (Wright, 1966: 54).

The Iroquoian rims of Plate 3, Figures 1 and 2, from the W1 site, which appear to be Mohawk-Onondaga types are classed by Dr. W. C. Noble as late Prehistoric and thus represent the Late Ontario Iroquois Stage (op. cit. :66).

An Algonkian component is also suspected on the basis of a small side notched flake projectile point found in association with two fragments of trade kettle (?) brass at the TL2 site.

Two other multi-component sites on the same (Petawawa) river system; (Mitchell, Butler, Ford and Lance, 1966) (Mitchell, 1968) exhibit a similar continuum and support the evidence obtained from this study.

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The survey of 80 kilometers of waterway, with access only by bush road at isolated intervals, was arduous and required several seasons of endeavour. The companionship, diligence and spirit of adventure provided by the co-authors has been responsible for completion of this part of the area survey and made presentation of the archaeological data herein presented, possible.

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Site	EXTERIOR DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE	RIMS	THICKNESS (mm)		NO. OF VESSELS		INTERIOR DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE AND MOTIF (f)										
			Lip	25 mm	50 mm	f	%	Plain	Horizontal Channelling	One Horizontal Row of Vertical Pseudo Scallop Shell	Two Horizontal Rows of Oblique Pseudo Scallop Shell	One Horizontal Row of Oblique Dentate Stamp	One Horizontal Row of Left oblique Pseudo Scallop Shell	Oblique Incising	Two Horizontal Rows of Vertical Pseudo Scallop Shell	Criss Cross Pseudo Scallop Shell	
																	f
M2	Dentate Stamped	4 33.3	3	9	9	1	20	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	Plain	4 33.3	6	6	-	1	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	Pseudo Scallop Shell & Drag	2 16.6	-	10	-	1	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	Rocker Stamped	1 8.4	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
M2	Pseudo Scallop Shell	1 8.4	5	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		12 100.0				5	100.0										
Mc1	Pseudo Scallop Shell	3 100.0	4	8	10	1	100.0	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mc2	Pseudo Scallop Shell and Incising	2 66.6	3	6(at 6 mm from lip)		1	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mc2	Pseudo Scallop Shell	1 33.3	3	7(at 13 mm from lip)		1	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3 99.9				2	100.0										
W1	Pseudo Scallop Shell	6 37.5	4	8	8	3	30	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
W1	Drag Stamped	3 18.7	4	7	8	1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W1	Dentate Stamped	3 18.7	8	10	12	2	20	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
W1	Combed	1 6.3	5	6	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
W1	Incised	1 6.3	7	7	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W1	Finger Nail Marked	1 6.3	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
W1	Plain	1 6.3	4	9	8	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		16 100.1				10	100.0										
RA2	Pseudo Scallop Shell	3 100.0	7	9	11	1	100.0	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		37 100.0				19	100.0	15	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1

T A B L E 2 IROQUOIAN RIMSHERDS

				HEIGHT	COLLAR (mm)				DECORATION				Plate
					THICKNESS		SHAPE		EXTERIOR		INTERIOR	LIP	
					Lip	Base	Exterior	Interior	Collar	Neck			
M2	ONTARIO HORIZONTAL	1	100	-	6.5	6.2	Bulged	Channelled	Oblique above horizontal incising	Short Obliques	Plain	Oblique Incising	9
W1	ONONDAGA MOHAWK	6	60	19	?	?	Slightly Convex	Unknown	Vertical above horizontal " ovoid punctate	Plain	Unknown	Plain	2
W1	ONONDAGA MOHAWK	2	20	52	10	13	Concave	Convex	Vertical above Horizontal " Vertical Basal notches	Plain	Plain	Plain	1
W1	UNTYPED	1	10	10	5	7	Concave	Convex	Vertical Paddle edge	Plain	Plain	Plain	6
W1	UNTYPED	1	10	14	?	?	Concave	Unknown	Vertical Incising	Plain	Unknown	Unknown	-
RA2	BLACK NECKED	1	50	14	5	10	Concave	Straight	Vertical Incising	Oblique Incising	1 Row of Notches	Plain	8
RA2	BLACK NECKED	1	50	8	4	6	Concave	Slightly Convex	Left Obliques	Interrupted Horizontal above oblique incising	Plain	Plain	10
C1	PICKERING	1	100	15	7	12	Straight	Slightly Concave	Oblique Pseudo Scallop Shell	Horizontal Incising above Oblique pseudo Scallop Shell	Plain	Plain	7

TABLE 3
PROJECTILE POINTS

SITE	TYPE	OVERALL DIMENSIONS (mm)			NOTCH OR TANG DIMENSIONS				BASE		PL. FIG.
		l	w	th.	Length		Width		(mm)	w shape	
					Right	Left	Right	Left			
M2	Parallel sided stemmed	42	32	10	--10--		--22--		10	Slightly Concave	4 12
	Parallel sided stemmed	43	17	8	--11--		--12--		12	Missing	4 11
	Corner n'chd.	--	—	6	4	—	5	—	—	—	4 15
	Side notched	27	24	9	9	7	3	3	21	Slightly Convex	4 13
	Side Notched	42	25	8	7	4	6	4	26	Slightly Concave	4 14
	Lanceolate	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	22	Straight	4 16
Mc2	Side notched	—	24	9	6	7	2	3	20	Straight	5 7
	Necked	41	21	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	5 6
W2	Stemmed	34	24	9		-14—		-	16	Convex	5 14
	Necked	30	14	4		-10—		-	11	Convex	5 13

TABLE 4
SCRAPERS FROM THE M2 SITE

TYPE	f	SUBTYPE	f	MATERIAL Of CONSTRUC- TION	f	DIMENSI					
						Length		Width		Thickness	
						Av. Range		Av. Range		Av. Range	
Long form	10	End	5	Flint	8	26	16-50	25	11-54	6	4-9
		Side	2	Basalt	1						
		End & 1 side	2	Slate	1						
		End & 2 sides	1								
			10		10						
Retouched flakes	9	End	4	Flint	8	22	15-34	21	12-32	3	2-7
		Double ended	2								
		End & 1 side	1	Quartzite	1						
		Side	1								
		More than two edges	1								
			9		9						
Short form	9	End	4	Flint	6	18	14-24	17	13-23		4-7
		End & 1 side	4	Quartzite	2						
		End & 2 sides	1	Quartz	1						
			9		9						
Large (Sharpened edge>25mm)	6	End	2	Flint	3	29	26-35	26	20-37	7	5-9
		Side	2	Quartz	2						
		Multiple edges	2	Quartzite	1						
			6		6						
TOTALS	34		34		34						

TABLE 5
SCRAPERS FROM THE WI SITE

TYPE	f	SUBTYPE	f	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUC- TION		DIMENSIONS (mm)					
						Length		Width		Thickness	
						Av. Range	Av. Range	Av. Range	Av. Range	Av. Range	Av. Range
Square form	10	End	5	Flint	7						
		End & 1 side	3	Quartz	2	21	17-33	21	17-30	6	4-7
		End & 2 sides	2	Quartzite	1						
			10		10						
Triangular form	10	End	8	Flint	6						
		End & 1 side	2	Quartz	3	19	13-30	22	19-32	7	4-11
			10	Crystal quartz	1						
			10		10						
Elongated form	6	End	4								
		End & 1 side	1	Flint	5	29	23-37	21	17-25	7	5-9
		End & 2 sides	1	Quartz	1						
			6		6						
TOTALS	26		26		26						

TABLE 6
MISCELLANEOUS SCRAPERS

TYPE	f	SUBTYPE	f	MATERIAL CONSTRUC- TION	f	DIMENSIONS (mm)			
						Length	Width	Thickness	
						Av. Range	Av. Range	Av. Range	
Mc1	2	End	2	Flint	2	21. 17-25	18 -	5 3.5-6.6	
Mc2	5	End	3	Flint	3	26 21-33	25 15-36	7 5-10	
		End & 1 side	1	Quartzite	1				
		Triangular	1	Quartz	1				
			5		5				
W2	7	End	5	Flint	5	24 17-35	29 16-52	6 3-11	
		Side	2	Quartz	2				
			7		7				
W3	5	End	3	Flint	2	20 15-23	23 18-28	6 4-7	
		End & 1 side	2	Quartz	2				
				Slate	1				
			5		5				
Coveo	3	End	3	Flint	1	26 20-32	22 19-25	5 5-5.3	
					Quartzite				1
			-	3	Quartz				1
			3		3				
TL1	1	Side	1	Flint	1	38 -	15 -	3 -	
C2	2	End	1	Chert	2	17 -	18 17-20	6 6-7	
		End & 1 side	1						

TABLE 7
BIFACES

SITE	FORM	DIMENSIONS (mm)			MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	COMMENT	PL. FIG.	
		l	w	t				
M2	Triangular	49	29	10	White quartzite	—	4	2
"	"	42	24	7	"	--	4	4
"	"	34	22	7	"	—	4	6
"	"	26	21	3	"	—	—	—
"	Leaf shaped	—	38	12	Gray flint	—	4	3
"	Mid. section proj.point	29	30	10	Fawn quartzite	—	—	—
"	"	19	17	6	Gray flint	—	—	—
"	Graver	33	20	7		—	4	7
"	Miscellaneous	59	38	18	Brown flint	—	4	1
"	"	29	25	9	Gray banded flint	—	—	—
"	"	94	54	12	Slate	Archaic	4	5
Mc2	Knife	54	46	10	Gray brown chert	Archaic	5	1
"	Knife	37	23	8	Black flint	—	5	2
"	Mid section proj.point	32	22	10	Black flint	Necked	5	3
"	Knife	73	52	13	Gray chert	Archaic ?	5	4
Mc2	Mid section proj.point	15	26	7	Gray brown chert	Necked	5	5
WI	Section of proj.point	22	22	6	Gray flint	—	6	22
"	"	36	26	10	Tan flint	—	6	23
"	Knife/scrapper	51	24	5	Blue flint	—	6	25
RA I	Side scraper tool	98	51	18	Banded quartzite	Archaic	—	—
	Broken blade	53	55	11	Black quartzite	Archaic	—	—
RA2	Knife	61	24	7	Slate	—	5	11

TABLE 8

SITE	CULTURAL IDENTIFICATION						BORDEN DESIGNATIONS
	Archaic	Middle-Wood	Pickering	Iroquoian	Algonkian	Uniden-tified	
M2	X	X		X			BIGj
Mc1		X					"
Mc2	X	X					"
W1		X		X			BIGk
W2		X		X			"
W3				X			"
Coveo						X	CaGk
TL1		X					BIGm
TL2					X		"
RA1	X						BIGn
RA2		X		X			"
Cl			X				BIGo
c2						X	CaGp-

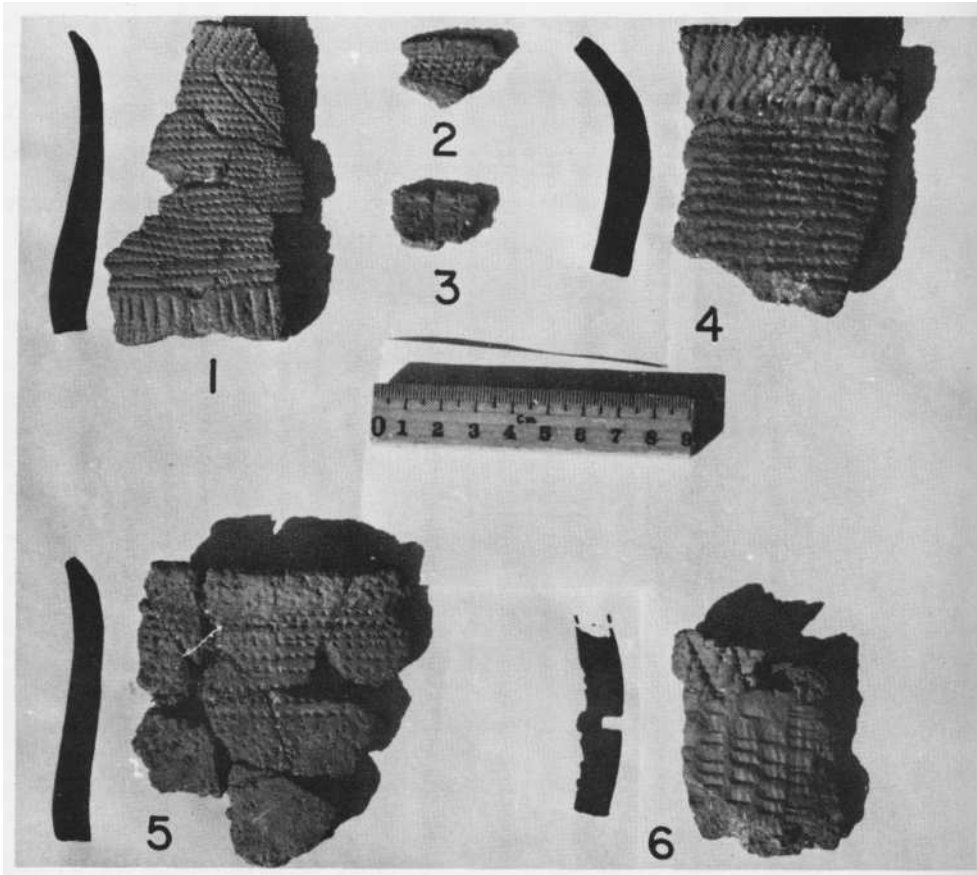


PLATE 1

RIM SHERDS FROM M2, Mel, RA2 SITES

(Exterior to the left)

Figure 1	Pseudo scallop shell	Site Mel
Figure 2	Rocker Stamped	Site M2
Figure 3	Pseudo scallop shell	Site M2
Figure 4	Pseudo scallop shell	Site RA2
Figure 5	Dentate stamped	Site M2
Figure 6	Pseudo scallop shell with interior punctate and exterior node	Site M2

PLATE 2

SITE W1 MIDDLE WOODLAND RIM SHERDS

(Exterior to the left)

Figure 1 to 3	Pseudo scallop shell
Figure 4	Incised
Figure 5	Drag stamped
Figure 6	Finger nail marked
Figure 7	Dentate stamped (Saugeen?)
Figure 8	Plain
Figure 9	Combed
Figure 10	Dentate stamped

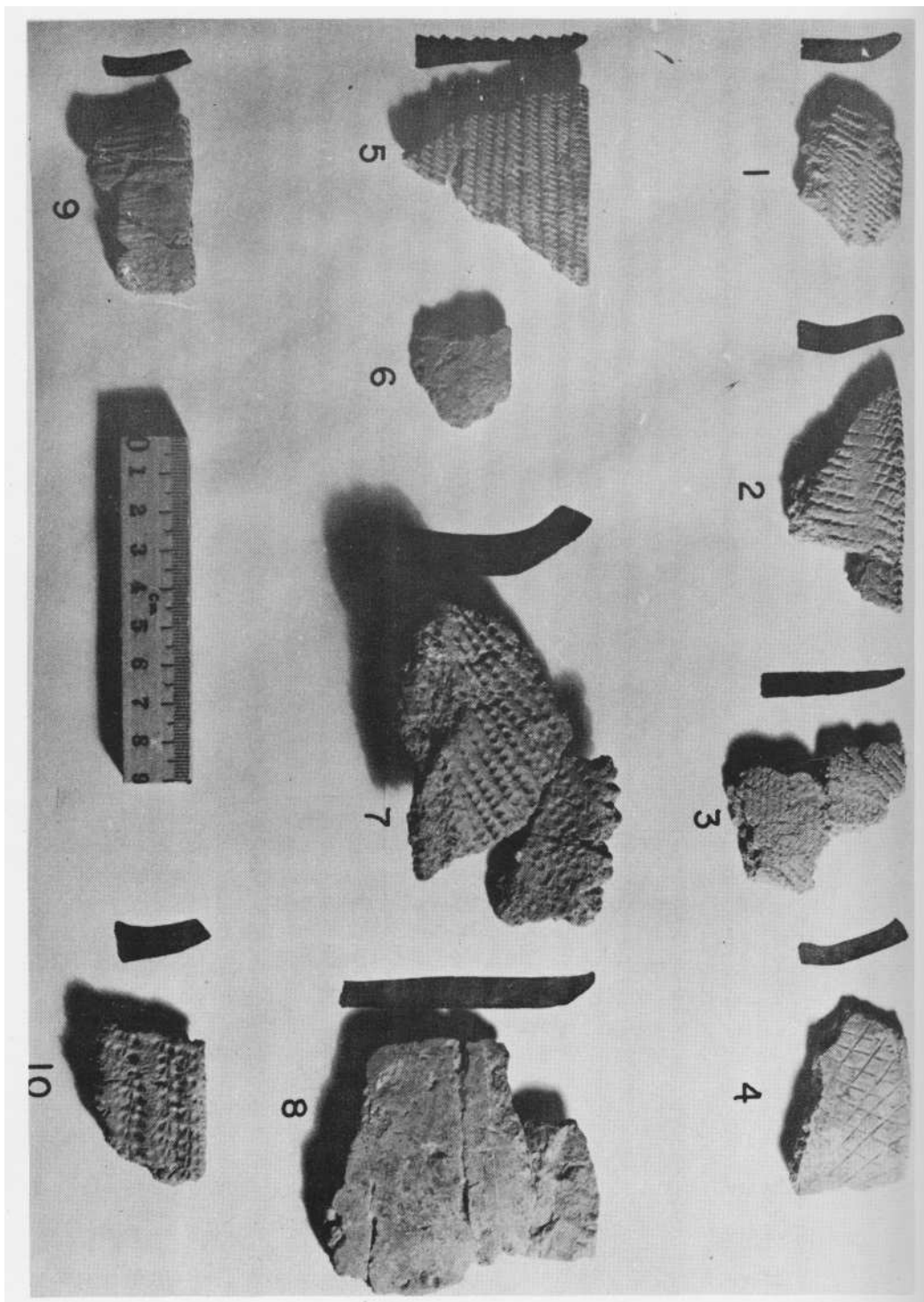


PLATE 2

PLATE 3 IROQUOIAN RIM SHERDS (*Exterior to the left*)

Figure 1	Mohawk-Onondaga type	Site W1
Figure 2	Mohawk-Onondaga type	Site W1
Figure 3 to 5	Shoulder decoration	Site W1
Figure 6	Unclassified Iroquoian rim	Site W1
Figure 7	Pickering rim	Site C 1
Figure 8 & 10	Black Necked	Site RA2
Figure 9	Ontario Horizontal	Site M2

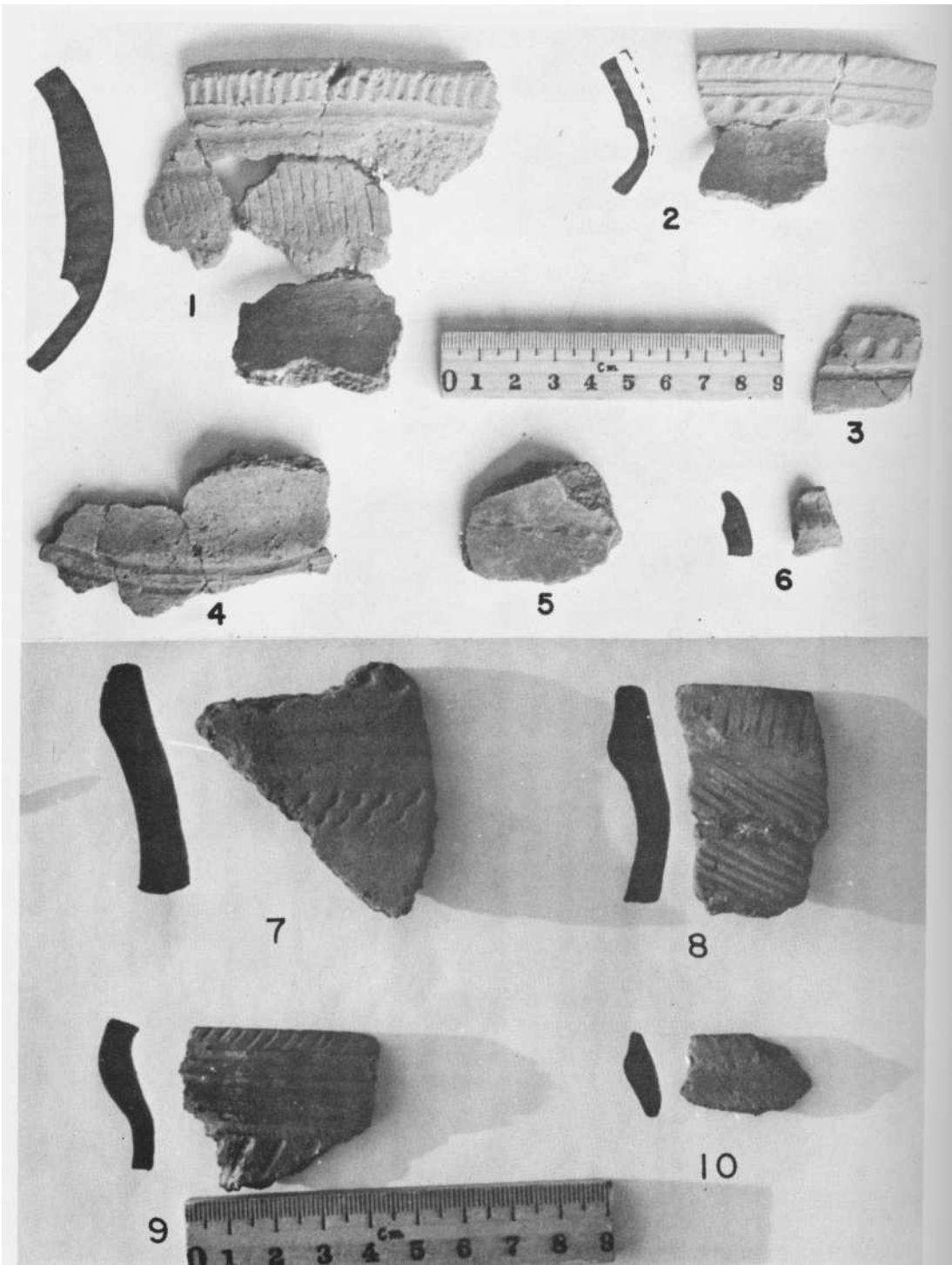


PLATE 3

PLATE 4
LITHICS FROM THE M2 SITE

Figures 1 to 7	Bifaces
Figures 8 to 10	Side scrapers
Figures 11 to 16	Projectiles
Figures 17 to 19	Scrapers sharpened on end only
Figures 20 & 21	Scrapers with multiple edges sharpened
Figures 22 & 23	Long form scrapers
Figure 24	Polished slate celt

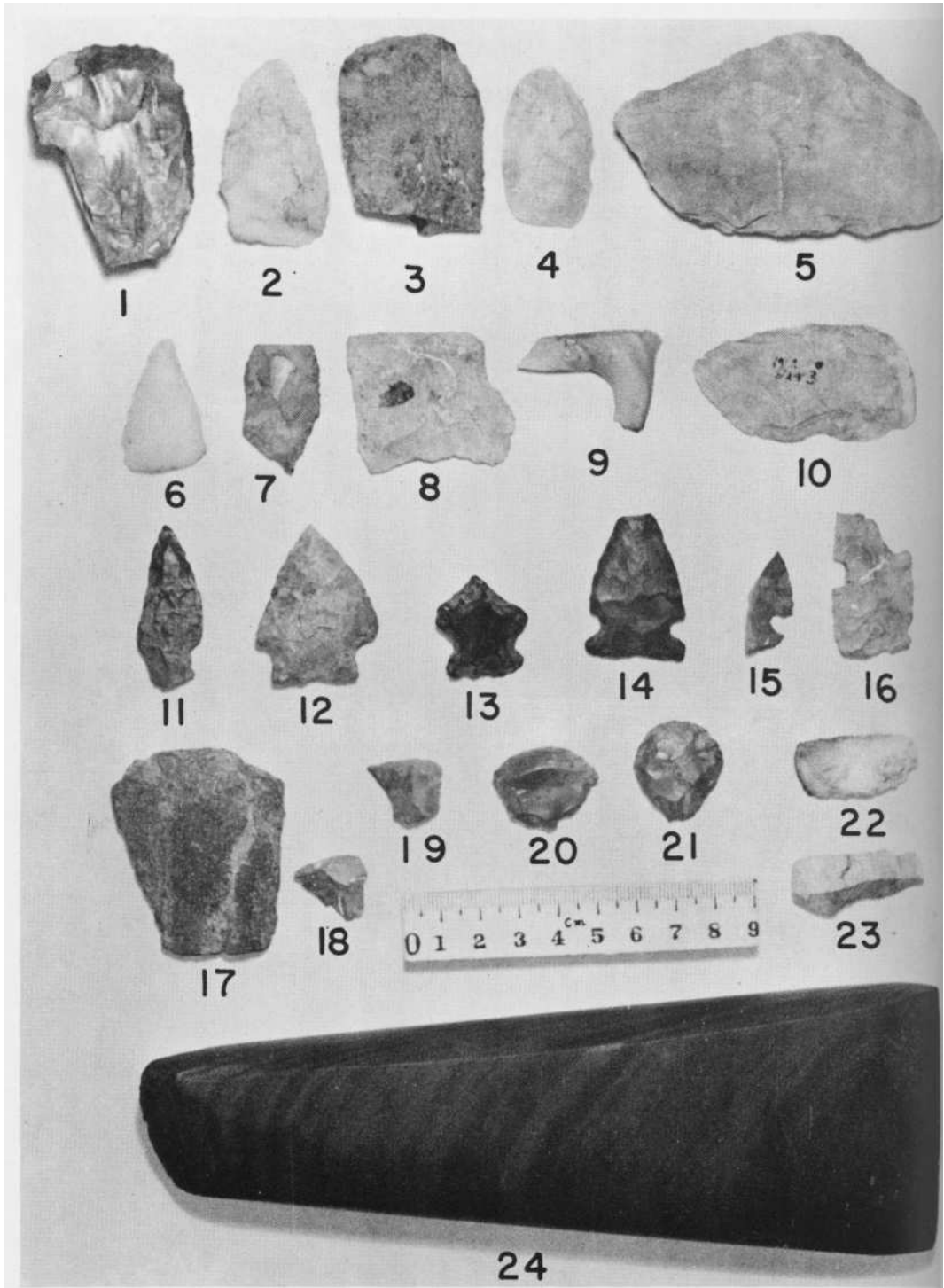


PLATE 4

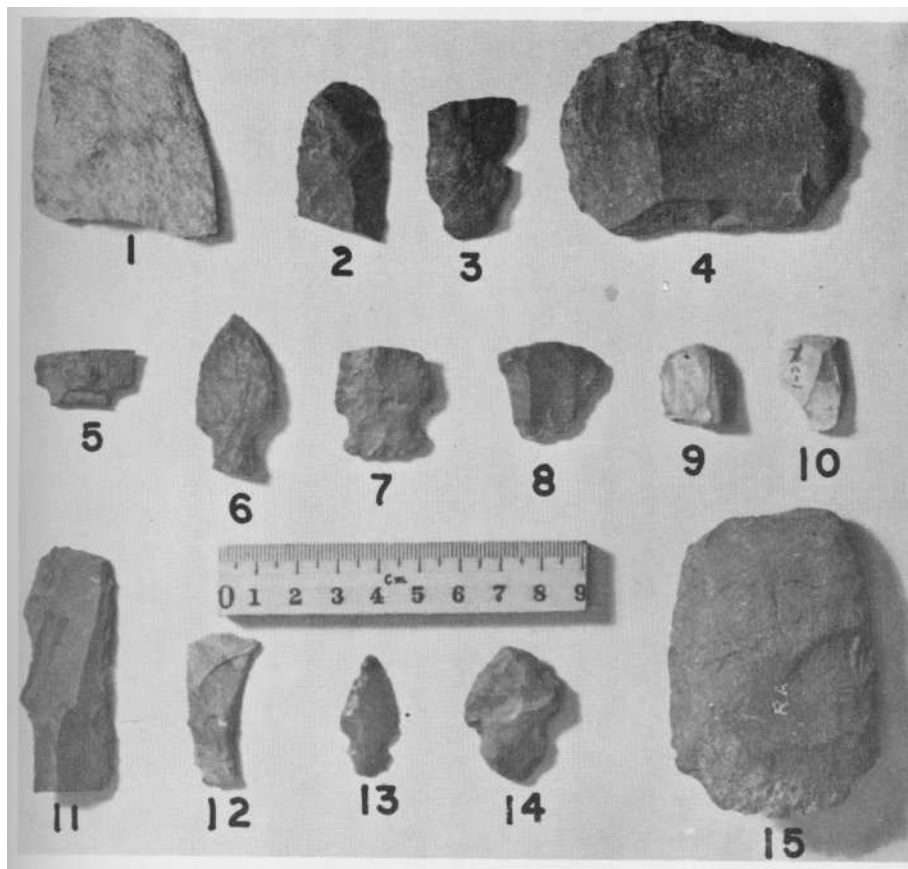


PLATE 5
LITHICS FROM Mc1, Mc2, RA2, TL1, TL2, & W2 SITES

Figures 1, 2 & 4	Bifaces	Site Mc2
Figures 3 & 5	Projectile fragments	Site Mc2
Figures 6 & 7	Projectiles	Site Mc2
Figures 8 & 9	Scrapers	Site Mc2
Figure 10	End Scraper	Site Mc1
Figure 11	Biface	Site RA2
Figure 12	Side scraper	Site TL1
Figure 13	Side notched projectile	Site TL2
Figure 14	Tanged projectile	Site W2
Figure 15	Celt fragment	Site RA2

PLATE 6
LITHICS FROM THE W1 SITE

Figures 1 to 6	Long form scrapers
Figures 7 to 15	Multi-edged scrapers
Figures 16 to 21	End scrapers
Figures 22 & 23	Projectile point fragments
Figure 24	Unclassified symmetric quartz item
Figure 25	Triangular tool with long edges bifacially worked and end unifacially worked.

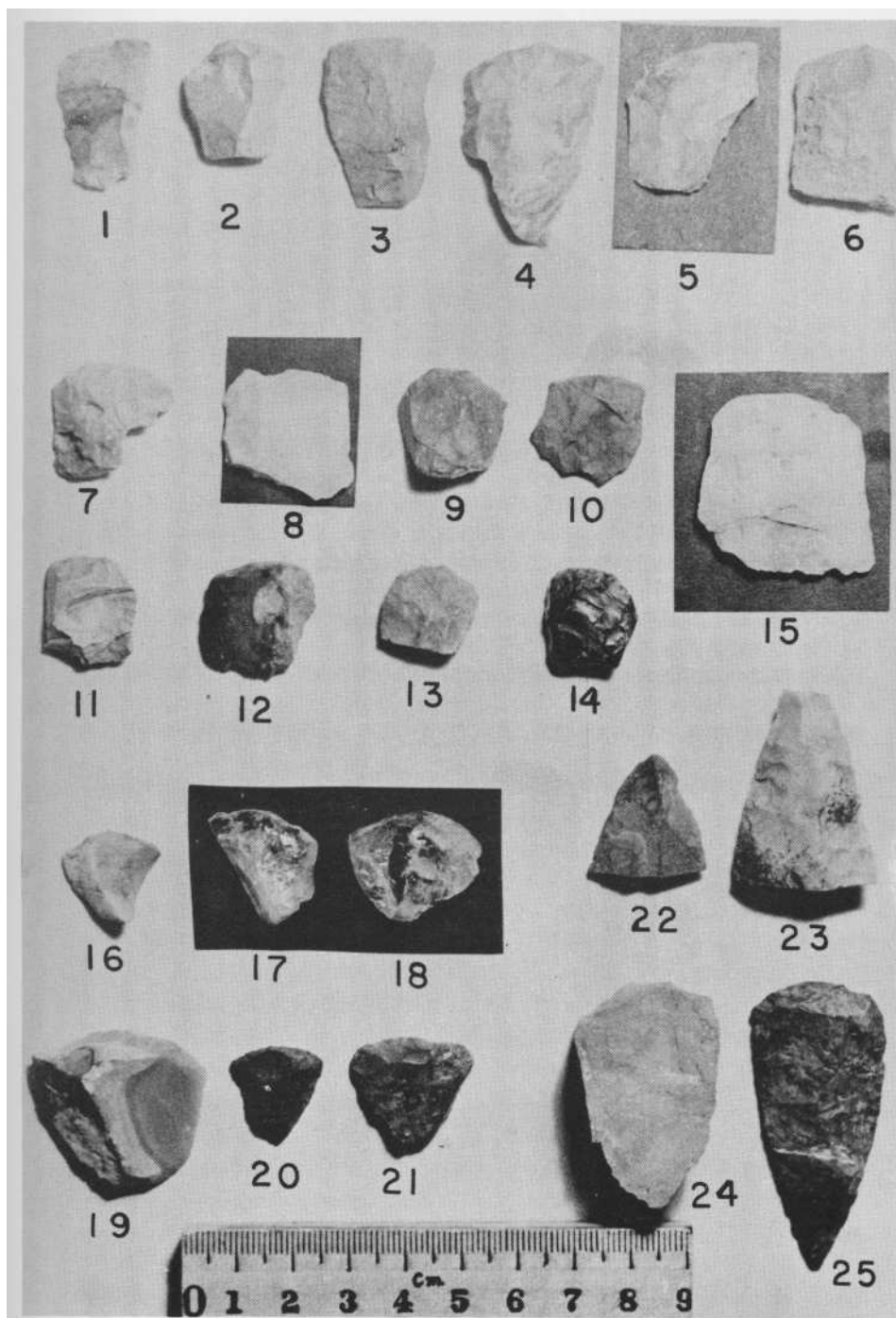


PLATE 6