

## ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PENETANG PENNINSULA

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The 1969 archaeological survey of the Penetang Peninsula, as part of the Project On Paleocology and Prehistory of Southern Ontario, was initiated for several reasons. First, it was recognized that no organized survey of this area was currently available at the University of Toronto. In many cases, sites described by Jones (1908), Hunter (1899) and other early surveyors in Huronia have since been destroyed. Other sites have disappeared, due to sub-division and sale of the original property. Second, increasing building in the Georgian Bay shore area threatens existing sites throughout northern Huronia. It was hoped that some information might be obtained, relating to the prospects of archaeology in this area. At the same time, threatened sites might be marked for subsequent salvage operations. Third, the Penetang Peninsula offered a naturally circumscribed region, easy to define, and with contacts outside the region somewhat constrained. Cultural developments should be more visible in such a limited region; the influence of outside interactions should be minimal. Fourth, this region is the best described portion of Huronia, being the center of the missionary activity. It was also well located to participate in the fur trade, through nearby Georgian Bay. European artifacts are plentiful in sites in this region, and it seems reasonable that the effects of European culture-contact are as great here as anywhere else in Huronia. Finally, a number of researchers at the University of Toronto were studying various aspects of Huron prehistory, and all felt that a single local cultural sequence, analyzed in detail, would provide very useful comparative data. The information contained in this article is part of a Ph.D. dissertation being prepared for submission to the University of Toronto, and does not represent a final statement on the sites.

The survey was directed by Allan Tyyska, and the testing crew consisted of William Fox, Gerald Kukan and Mary Millan, with assistance from members of the Robitaille Site excavation crew. Field operations were based in Penetanguishene, and extended from June 10 through August 2, 1969.

A list of sites to be surveyed was prepared before entering the field. These were selected from the published notes of Hunter and Jones, from unpublished information kindly provided by Mr. Frank Ridley of Toronto, and from David Ouelette's unpublished survey notes in the Royal Ontario Museum. These notes were supplemented by information provided by other archaeologists and residents in the Penetang area. The cooperation and assistance furnished by farmers and other property owners in this area, in the form of information, of permitting the crew to examine private collections, and of permitting surveying and testing on their land, formed one of the most pleasant aspects of the survey. In particular, thanks go to M. and Mme. Antoine Deshambault, M. and Mme. Desrochers, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dorian, M. and Mme. Charlebois, Mr. Frank Cleary, M. Quesnelles, and Mr. B. B. Smith for permitting test excavations on their land. Mr. Copeland, Mr. Espey, Mr. Grozelle, Mr. Emory Lesperance, Mr. Eugene Mailloux, Mr. Marchildon, Mr. Marshineau, Mr. Joe Mayer, Mr. Enge Peacock and Mr. Charles Robb should also be thanked for their assistance in surveying or tracing sites.

Once a site was located and the owner's permission obtained, the crew tested for site extent and size by use of a soil probe, and constructed a map of the site, noting major topographic features and areas of artifact concentration which might be middens. A surface collection was often sufficient to suggest the nature of the site. In four cases, however, the crew **decided** that more extensive testing might be fruitful. They then excavated a few 2-metre test squares. Midden areas were chosen, to give the largest artifact sample, and an attempt was made to select middens at some distance from each other, in order to observe variations within the site.

Work was conducted in 10 cm. arbitrary levels, as a rule. Excavation was by trowel, and **back** dirt was sifted through a ¼" screen to recover small pieces. Soil and charcoal samples are

available from most squares for flotation and analysis in the laboratory. In many cases, the number of large rocks seemed too great to merit saving, so a random sample was selected. All artifacts were cleaned and catalogued by site, square and level.

Mr. Allan Tyyska published a preliminary report of the 1969 survey results in the first volume of *Palaeoecology and Prehistory in Southern Ontario* (Tyyska 1969). This is a more detailed report on the four sites extensively tested by the survey. I am grateful to Mr. Tyyska, who placed all his notes and records at my disposal. Detailed site information was provided by Mr. Bill Fox and Mr. Jerry Kukan, both personally and through their extensive field notes. Any inaccuracies in the following are due to my interpretation of these data.

The artifacts from the survey are being used as a teaching collection at Scarborough College.

### CERAMICS

Three primary aspects of castellation development are treated; these are (1) the face-on outline, (2) the decoration, and (3) the degree to which the castellation projects out from the collar and neck of the pot. Outline shape has been based on Emerson's (1966) types, with some departures as indicated. (See Table 1).

Since the squares were widely separated in every case, the number of reconstructable vessels is small. Because of this, rim sherd counts are given as raw data. Where possible, I have indicated that a group of sherds come from the same vessel; however, it should be noted that such an attempt is prejudiced in favour of unusual patterns, since they stand out in the sample, and are the first to be fitted together. The difficulty of reconstructing an undistinguished pot with very simple decoration, out of a sample of hundreds of other sherds with similar decorations, is proportionally much greater. (See Table 2).

I have also found it useful to indicate the accuracy of fit between the rim samples at each site and the standard typologies (cf. MacNeish (1952), Ridley (1952)).

Neck treatment was observed in two different ways. First, the neck areas visible on rim and collar sherds were studied and the results were correlated to the rim type. Second, the neck sherds in the sample were also evaluated. No direct link can be made to specific rim types, but it may be supposed that the neck sherds should match the necks showing on the rim sherds in terms of decorative treatment. In every case, however, the percentage of decorated neck sherds is higher than the percentage of rims showing decorated necks. This suggests that excavators and cataloguers tend to select decorated neck sherds and relegate plain necks to less specific categories, such as plain body sherds or sherdlets.

Two principal shapes of pots are evident in this series. The preferred type is globular-bodied with a neck showing varying degrees of constriction. The second, which appears to decrease slightly with time, is similar to a laboratory flask, with long sloping sides, ending in a sharp angle with a fairly flat bottom. The entire sloping area is decorated, as a rule, with oblique parallel lines, often in opposed triangles or rectangles. There is a certain amount of confusion in the literature, calling sherds from these pots "decorated bodies." Such a term usually refers to a decorative motif applied, often by use of stamp or paddle and without obvious organization, over the entire body of the pot. This is by no means the case with flask-shaped vessels, whose incised-to-trailed design does not extend to the bottom of the pot and shows considerable care in execution. I have therefore arbitrarily classed these as shoulder sherds. I always treat them separately from the globular-type shoulders, if possible.

No decorated bodies, as defined above, were found in the survey sample. I give a total number of plain, catalogued sherds, plus sherdlets judged too tiny to be worth cataloguing.

### LITHICS

The lithic analysis is nearly complete, with the exception of the Charlebois Site sample, which unfortunately could not be finished in time for inclusion in this paper. I will be glad to furnish information on this site when it becomes available.

*PIPES AND TRADE MATERIAL*

Emerson's (1966) pipe typology forms the basis of the pipe analysis. (See Table 3).

*FAUNAL ANALYSIS*

Unfortunately the faunal material, worked and unworked, could not be included in this report. It is under analysis by myself and Dr. Howard Savage of the Royal Ontario Museum, and will be finished shortly.

## DESHAMBAULT SITE BeGx-4

Ouelette reported a site in Concession 15, now owned by Antoine Deshambault, Wilfrid Jury had tested at this site previously, as well. The site, which lies partly in a pinery and partly in a horse pasture, occupies a gentle north-south sloping lowland area at the head of two drainages and their valleys. One intermittent stream flows northeast to the south end of Farlain Lake, while the other stream, also intermittent, flows southeast to the south basin of Penetang Harbour. The site appears to be bounded to the east by a land depression which has the resemblance of a drained marsh and may once have been a shallow lake.

Three squares, plus a test trench approximately 30' x 18", were dug. The trench ran down the slope to the east of the site in hopes of locating a palisade, but no sign of post moulds were found. The squares were located in the north-east, north-west and south-west areas of the site, respectively.

*CERAMICS*

The ceramic sample from the Deshambault Site was unfortunately small, but it shows many interesting features distinct from the other sites in the sequence.

*CASTELLATIONS*

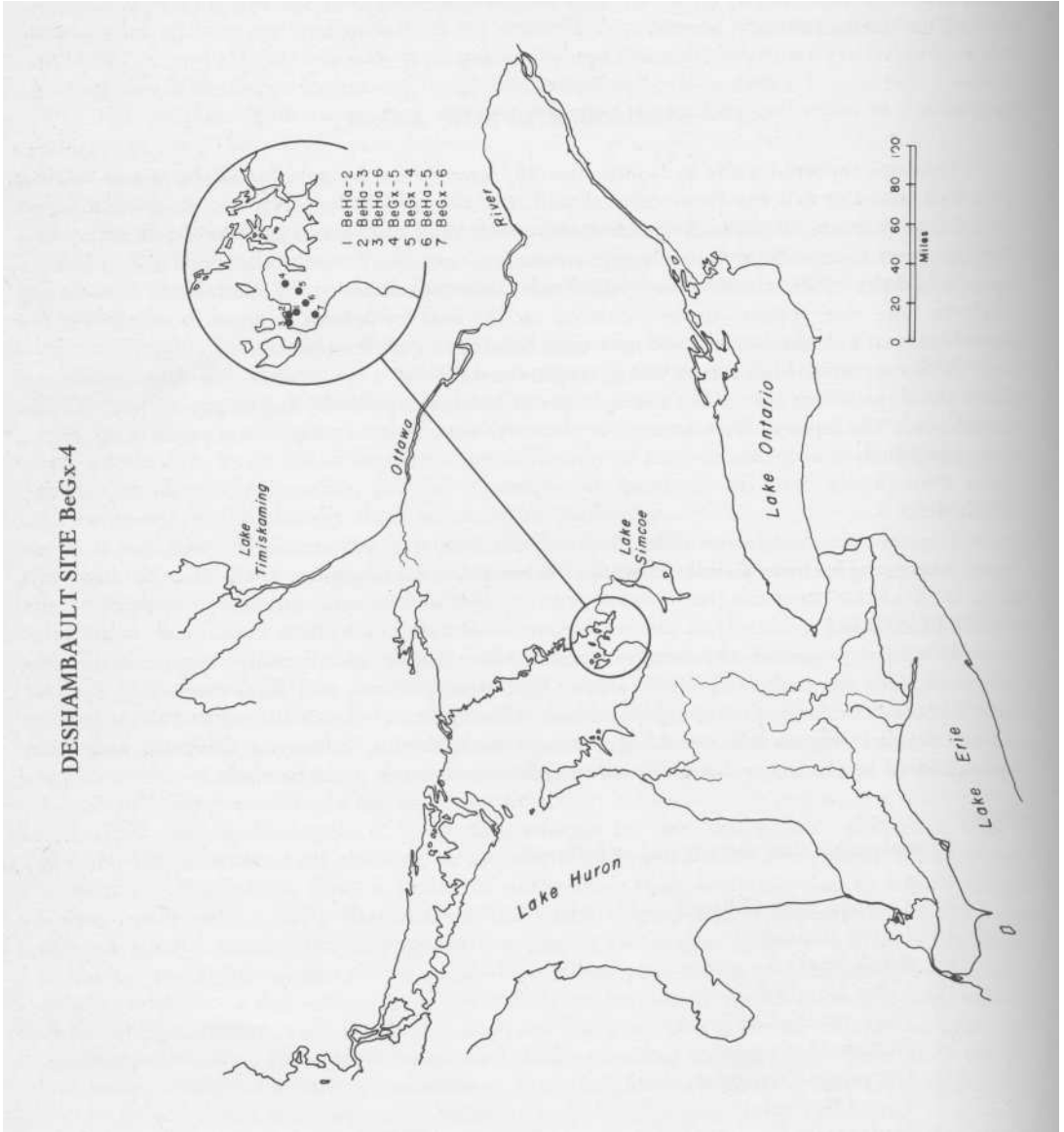
This site possessed the smallest castellation sample of all; only 8 specimens were recovered. One was of a repetitive shape, four were pointed, and three were high collared varieties. (See Table 1). One sherd was blank, although carefully smoothed and shaped; three showed parallel oblique lines, while four were decorated with V-chevrons. Moderate projection was exhibited by the seven sherds for which this measurement could be made.

*RIMS*

90 analyzable rims were typed as follows:

- 27 Lalonde High Collared
- 18 Huron Incised
- 12 Black Necked
- 11 Sidey Notched
- 9 "Saw toothed lip"
- 4 Ontario Horizontal
- 3 Onondaga Triangular
- 2 Pound Necked
- 2 Undecorated
- 1 Miniature pot; decorated with rough incised gouges.

The sherds from this site did not fit comfortably into the MacNeish typology. Lip decoration was a very common feature, appearing on 33 sherds. Of those classed as Sidey Notched, nine lips show the usual impressed-to-trailed side of a round tool, two show fine circular punctates, while nine other sherds show such a vigorous incising with a sharp bladed to



triangular tool that they appear "saw-toothed" and do not really resemble the Sidy Notched pots very closely. These sherds came from all squares, and are obviously from at least three different posts. Lip decoration was present on one Pound Necked sherd, five Black Necked sherds and all four Ontario Horizontal sherds. In every other respect the sherds resembled the given types, and it was felt that such a classification was more meaningful than a general Sidy Notched lumping.

The most uniform type was that of Lalonde High Collared. These sherds ranged as a rule from 6 to 9 mm. in thickness, and were all trailed, with one possible exception, by a broad rounded tool. The work was very exact in design and execution, in marked contrast to the majority of the other rim sherds.

The distinction between concave and convex collar interiors, or between clearly defined and undefined collars, is difficult. A continuum runs from obvious Pound Necked to obvious Black Necked types. Two of the Sidy Notched sherds had rather channeled collars and might as well have been classified Lawson Incised; however, they had clearly defined collars and seemed more Sidy Notched.

The typological confusion is suggestive of a blending of two or more ceramic traditions the concave collar interior is found most commonly in the Niagara Peninsula and the straight to convex interior in northern Huronia. In addition, the non-discriminating use of lid decoration is suggestive of a separate attribute being incorporated into the local ceramic tradition.

#### *NECKS*

21 plain necks show on rim sherds, 6 show punctates under the collar, and 19 have one to three horizontal lines under the collar. All of these are basically "plain necked" sherds. Another 6 are decorated with oblique parallel lines, and are probably decorated over the entire neck area.

There are 50 neck sherds, of which 34 are plain. Eight trailed sherds include three with oblique lines, three with vertical lines, one with horizontals and one with sideways parallel chevrons pointing to the right. The rest show parallel oblique or horizontal lines, but are too small to be oriented.

#### *SHOULDERS*

137 shoulder sherds were large enough to be analyzed. 36 of them are plain. The remainder show a rather amazing variety of decorative motifs, based on various combinations of horizontal, vertical and oblique trailed-to-incised lines combined with punctates. The fact that many were rather small, with part of the decorated zone missing, led to some difficulty of analysis. 32 sherds showed only a single row of punctates around the shoulder of the pot, while an additional 18 combined punctates and horizontal bands.

A large number of sherds seemed to come from flask-shaped vessels. 25 sherds of this type were decorated with opposed rectangles of parallel lines, while another 9 show opposed triangles of parallel obliques. Many more tiny sherds seem to belong to this sort of pot, but were far too small to permit orientation. Often the decoration begins fairly high on the neck area, continuing down over the shoulder. Indeed the general impression is that the point of inflection at the shoulder, which represents the focus of late Huron ceramic shoulder decoration, was not generally thought of as such by these people.

#### *BODIES*

A total of 590 undecorated body sherds, plus 2038 plain sherdlets completes the ceramic sample from the Deshambault Site.

#### *LITHICS*

Stone material was both abundant and well executed at the Deshambault Site. Both

percussion and pressure flaking techniques appear to be in common use. While chert is the preferred material, quartz flakes appear to have been utilized occasionally and even rarely fashioned into tools, as far as this rather intractable material permits.

#### *ADZE*

One broken specimen was found, only the butt end remaining. It was made of greenish-black schist and measured greater than 49 mm. long x 29 mm. wide x 4 mm. thick. The butt is not square to the plane of the tool, but angled up toward the front, evidently intentionally. One side is flat, the other deeply concave.

#### *CELT*

Both fragments were made of schist. The whole tool measures 78 mm. x 27 mm. x 13 mm. The fragment includes a section of the bit. The whole tool is ground smooth over its entire surface, while the broken piece shows grinding only along both sides of the bits.

#### *GRINDSTONES*

Two probable grindstones show scratched and smoothed surfaces. One is made of a dark sandstone, one of a flat schist tablet.

#### *HAMMERSTONE*

The single definite hammerstone is made of a grey felsite. It is 13 cm. long and triangular in cross section, narrowing to a rounded, blunt point on one end. The other end is broad and rather flat. Both ends show battering.

#### *ANVIL STONE*

Two anvil stones were recovered. Both are made from large, water worn, flattish cobbles, one of granite and one of gneiss. The granite cobble shows extensive pitting on both flat sides, the gneiss stone on one side only.

#### *KNIFE*

One dark grey chert flake was carefully retouched into a blade shape. Work is fine pressure flaking and mostly on the dorsal surface; ventral retouch, which may be wholly a result of wear, is present on both long sides. Part of the original bulb of percussion still remains, located asymetrically on one edge near the end.

#### *SIDE SCRAPERS*

One bifacially worked chert flake and two unifacially chipped flakes seem to have been used as side scrapers. All three tools are very roughly shaped and worked. It may be that, most frequently, small flakes were slightly worked. It may be that, most frequently, small flakes were slightly worked, or utilized as found, for scraping. Since techniques for fine flaking were present in the lithic assemblage from the Deshambault Site, this is suggestive that large hide working was not of major importance to the people.

#### *END SCRAPERS*

Three small chert flakes are unifacially retouched on the dorsal surfaces to form fairly serviceable end scrapers.

#### *STEEP SCRAPERS*

In two cases, retouch along both edges of the flake formed a very abrupt angle with the ventral plane of the tool. One is quartz and the other chert. The former is slightly serrated as well. Both are unifacially worked, on the dorsal surface.

*DRILLS*

Two drills were fashioned from blades of grey chert. In both cases, only the end of the blade and about 2 inches of the adjacent sides were worked, to form a rather sharp point on one specimen and a blunt, more rounded point on the second. The former was retouched on the ventral surface only, and the latter on the dorsal surface only.

*BURIN*

One grey chert flake shows definite burination of one corner. The flake is otherwise unaltered.

*SQUARES*

Three rather enigmatic tools exhibit the finest stone working in the collection. All three are square, roughly 1" on a side. The first is a square flake, primarily worked on two adjacent sides, which are bifacially retouched to form a sharp point. This tool could have served as a knife, or as a punch.

The second and third specimens are virtually identical. Both are completely bifacially worked over their entire surfaces. Both are extremely thin, and the sides are moderately sharp. The squares are quite flat and the sides and angles are regular. Their purpose is unknown.

*FLAKES*

Two chert flakes show bifacial retouch along one edge, while another eight exhibit some unifacial work. Two quartz flakes also appear intentionally unifacially retouched. No shaping of the flake was attempted, retouch being a very quick process to strengthen a flake for some short-term use.

In addition, 19 chert flakes and 11 quartz flakes appear to have been utilized without retouch.

*DEBITAGE*

469 chert flakes show no sign of utilization and are judged to be waste flakes. Many show cortex, or are so randomly fractured so that they would have been of limited usefulness even for a momentary need.

*CORES*

Seven chert cores and two of quartz show flakes struck off from a single platform, usually with a minimum of platform preparation. Eighteen chert cores may be classed as bifacial, having two, or more, points of impact. In these cases as well, there seems to have been a tendency to rely on chance, as opposed to careful core preparation, to produce a suitable flake. All the cores are small, usually less than two inches in length, and many may have been fashioned from pebbles.

One prismatic blade core is present as well. It is quite well executed, with a prepared striking platform. Only the top half of the core was recovered; it had snapped in half. It would appear to have produced bladelets of about 10 mm across, and a few such blades were included in the sample, although none fit the core. It was made from local dark grey chert. Nevertheless, it represents a rather definite departure from the local lithic tradition and seems to represent an intrusion.

*FIRE-CRACKED ROCKS*

A number of large cobbles, or chunks of cobbles, show the characteristic spalling and blackening of fireplace rocks. These were of the following types:

## 1.2 Granite

7 Schist  
 2 Sandstone  
 1 Diorite  
 1 Diabase  
 1 Felsite  
 1 Gneiss  
 1 Limestone

It is rather disturbing to find two rather large fragments of sandstone with fire-blackening, since sandstone tends to explode when heated. Hopefully these were not used in a household hearth.

#### *UNWORKED ROCK*

The unworked rocks which were also brought back are of the following types:

23 Granite  
 20 Orthoclase feldspar  
 20 Schist  
 18 Limestone  
 15 Quartz  
 6 Plagioclase feldspar  
 6 Chert pebbles  
 5 Sandstone  
 3 Gneiss  
 3 Slate  
 1 Diabase  
 1 Dolorite

These vary from large cobbles to tiny river pebbles, but generally give the scope of locally available lithic resources.

#### **PIPES**

Pipes at the Deshambault Site were generally quite large-bowled.

#### *IROQUOIS RING TYPE*

Fragments of three bowls were found. All are decorated with a few horizontal bands at the top of the bowl. None show punctates under the horizontals. The most complete specimen measures 22 mm. in inside diameter at the lip, 37 mm. greatest outside diameter, with a bowl of approximately 30 mm. height. The two other bowls are too fragmentary to measure accurately.

#### *DECORATED BARREL TYPE*

A variant on the barrel pipe theme is a very large pipe whose decoration is rather reminiscent of Lalonde High Collared pottery. It is decorated with two trailed horizontal rings at the top and bottom of the bowl, opposed triangles of parallel obliques between the horizontal lines (this decorated area being 35 mm. high), and punctates beneath the bottom horizontal line. The entire bowl has an inside diameter of about 26 mm. at the lip, a greatest outside diameter of 62 mm., and a total bowl height of about 52mm. It is neatly and carefully fashioned.

#### *COLLARED RING PIPE*

One example of a collared pipe is decorated with three horizontal-lines. The collar is well defined. It is greater than 28 mm. in outside diameter at the lip, and the bowl is 36 mm. high.



*DECORATED TRUMPET PIPE*

This bowl fragment is decorated with parallel vertical incised lines on a thickened rim; no callar is defined. It measures greater than 24 mm. in outside bowl diameter and greater than 24 mm. bowl height. It is the only pipe from this site with any blackening on the outside.

*PLAIN OR IROQUOIS TRUMPET PIPE*

Three very small fragments of lip of Trumpet pipes were found in the three test squares. All appear undecorated. The pieces were too small to observe whether the characteristically flat thick lip of the Iroquois Trumpet Pipe was represented; however, they more closely resembled this type.

*STEMS*

Two large pieces of stem, one averaging 12 mm. in outside diameter and the other, 18 mm., were plain and light in colour. A piece of plain elbow and seventeen tiny stem fragments, all undecorated, completed the pipe sample.

**BONE**

- 245 Mamal bones 16
- Bird bones 647 Fish
- bones
  - 26 Turtle shell fragments
  - 70 Clam shell fragments

Shellfish were probably obtained from nearby Farlain Lake, and further emphasize the importance of water food resources for the occupants of the Deshambault Site.

**VEGETABLE MATERIAL**

Corn was very abundant in the test squares. 459 carbonized kernels were recovered, plus about 10 fragments of charred corncob. No remains of other cultigens or wild plants were identified.

**FARLAIN LAKE SITE BeGx-5**

This site, located in the 16th Concession of Tiny Township, was first tested by David Ouelette, and later by Frank Ridley. Permission to test was granted by the owner, Mr. B. B. Smith of Toronto. Mr. Ridley gave every assistance to the crew, including coming out to the site, which he had named, and sharing his own conclusions about site nature and extent.

The village is located in a pinery on the crest of a ridge, highly elevated over the west shore of Farlain Lake. A sharp drop-off, sloping down toward the lake shore, marks the eastern boundary of the site. A dry stream bed cuts through the western end of the occupation area, which may continue for a ways on the other side. To the south, the edge of the site is lost in a stand of tall pines, while it follows the ridge north across the concession road. Four test squares were dug, two each on the east and west edges of the site.

**CERAMICS****CASTELLATIONS**

Testing produced 20 analyzable castellations. Five were of repetitive shapes, seven were high-collared types, and six were of pointed types. The remaining two are uncertain. Six of the castellations exhibit the V-chevron decoration, while 14 are decorated with parallel oblique

lines. Castellations tended to be rather subdued, all being of moderate projection and relatively low height above the rim.

#### *RIMS*

154 rim sherds were recovered. Of these are:

- 59 Huron Incised
- 41 Lalonde High Collared
- 13 Black Necked
- 6 Sidey Notched
- 6 Pound Necked
- 5 Undecorated
- 10 Non-typable
- 12 Non-analyzable

The Huron Incised type was defined very broadly, to include several distinctive decoration types, executed by incising, trailing or impressing lines on fairly plain-necked pots with straight to convex inside collar surfaces. The simple parallel oblique decoration was by far the most common, but horizontal underlines at the bottom of the collar were used in five cases. The Sidey Notched sherds were all very small, low collars. Nine of the Black Necked sherds had horizontal neck decorations, while four exhibited obliques. Four of the Pound Necked sherds had horizontal necks, while two had oblique trails. There was again no clearcut distinction in shape between these two groups, the Pound Necked being so defined because of a varying degree of concave collar-interior, but it is worth questioning whether the makers of this pottery distinguished between these types. At least one sherd is clearly classic Pound Necked.

Only four of the Lalonde High Collar sherds showed the complete collar, but all were distinguishable by the even, carefully trailed decorative motives, which exhibited the use of a very broad, round-ended tool, and the rather remarkable uniformity of thickness, all sherds ranging between 7 and 9 mm. at all points except the bottom of the collar.

#### *NECKS*

32 of the rim sherds showed circular punctates under the collar and 7 exhibited one to four parallel horizontal lines. 20 more were decorated with combinations of horizontal and oblique lines usually covering the entire neck.

199 neck sherds were recovered. Of these, 130 were undecorated, while 69 showed decorations of trailed-to-incised parallel lines.

#### *SHOULDERS*

239 shoulder sherds are analyzable, and of these, the predominant decorative motif is that of a single row of punctates. 33 sherds show no decoration on the shoulder; these may come from undecorated pots, or they may represent curvature below the decorated area of the shoulder.

64 sherds, mostly tiny, were decorated with parallel lines and opposed triangles of parallel lines. These appear to be remains of flask-shaped vessels.

#### *BODIES*

1749 undecorated body sherds, plus 1725 sherdlets, complete the ceramic sample from the Farlain Lake Site.

**LITHICS***ANVIL STONE*

One deeply pitted grey granite cobble appears to have been used as an anvil stone. The cobble itself is unaltered in shape otherwise.

*CELT*

One small oblong fragment of schist, showing smoothing along two contiguous sides, appears to have been shaped by grinding, and appears to have been intended as a celt. Neither bit nor butt end remains.

*PIPE OR BEAD*

A cylinder of light grey limestone, measuring 45 mm. long x 30 mm. in diameter, appears to be the beginning of a stone pipe or a large bead. A round hole approximately 8 mm. deep and 8 mm. in diameter had been bored in the center of one end. Both ends were cut off square to the cylinder, and all surfaces were carefully smoothed.

*POINT*

One bifacially worked projectile point was recovered. The point is triangular with a slightly concave base. It measures 26 mm. x 18 mm. x 3 mm. The edges and base appear somewhat serrated. The effect is of somewhat poor pressure flaking, resulting in a rather thick, uneven point.

*KNIFE*

Three blades of chert were retouched into knives. The first has been little modified, although wear retouch is evident along both sides. The second is unifacially retouched. The tip has broken off square and has been steeply retouched to resemble an end scraper. Fine retouch on the dorsal surface extends all the way around the blade. This tool measures 49 mm. x 23.5 (narrowing to 11 mm. at the other end) x 7.5 mm. thick. The third knife is bifacially worked along both ends and one long edge. It measures 32 mm. x (15 to 10.5 mm.) x 9 mm.

*END SCRAPER*

Six end scrapers were found made on chert flakes. One is bifacially worked; three were modified by unifacial retouch on the dorsal surfaces; and the other two appear to show only wear retouch. A sixth scraper is made on the end of a flake of schist, showing a rather large bulb of percussion, but the flake itself is much wider than it is long, so that the effect is closer to a side scraper than an end scraper. The edges are retouched, somewhat steeply, and probably by percussion with a rock. No grinding is evident on the tool at all. Despite the difficult material, the tool appears quite neatly executed and serviceable.

*DRILL*

A chert blade has been worked to form a narrow, sharp point, which could have been used as a drill. Only the end of the blade is retouched, unifacially on the dorsal surface.

*CHARM*

A teardrop-shaped piece of smooth limestone was found, which measured 62 mm. long x 26 mm. at widest point x 9 mm. thick. The broad end, which is curved, has been ground from top and bottom to form a bit, rather like that of an adze; however, it is not sharp and would not be suitable for cutting. Since the limestone is fairly soft, and the piece is small, it seems unlikely that it would have made a good chisel either. While it might be used for crushing and cutting leaves of tobacco, it seems most likely to have been a charm.

*BLADES*

Four blades exhibit retouch along their long edges, although the worked areas were not extensive. One of these was worked on the ventral surface only; the other three showed scars on the dorsal surfaces.

*FLAKES*

Eight flakes show some intentional retouch along the edges. One of these is worked on the ventral surface; the others on the dorsal surfaces only. 22 additional chert flakes and 11 quartz flakes appear to exhibit some use retouch.

*DETRITUS*

586 flakes of chert, one of quartz and one of quartzite have been identified as wastage from stone-working operations. The large majority of the chert flakes came from a single square, but it is not known whether this indicates a stone-working area, the dump for such a stone-working area which might have been located nearby, or a fair average of stone detritus for any midden area in the site.

*CORES*

One core was included in the sample from the Farlain Lake Site. This core was of light grey chert and exhibited only one striking platform.

*ROCKS*

A number of unworked rocks and pebbles were also recovered from the site. One chunk of granite shows fire-blackening and cracking. The following other types are represented:

- 6 granite cobbles
- 8 broken granite chunks 10
- schist
- 4 orthoclase feldspar 1
- limestone

*PIPES**ELONGATED RING*

Fragments of five ring pipes were recovered; unfortunately, none was complete, but all the bowls appeared to be quite large. Two show punctates beneath the horizontal lines at the top of the bowl; the other three do not. All but one have a reddish tinge.

*PLAIN TRUMPET PIPES*

Two trumpet pipes, plus five tiny fragments of other trumpet pipes, were found. Again, all appear to be quite large bowled. None was decorated and all were light in colour. Work varies greatly in fineness.

*CONICAL PLAIN PIPE*

One small piece of the bowl of this type was recovered.

*STEMS*

Nine pieces of plain stem, two plain elbows, and five rounded mouthpieces complete the pipe sample.

**BEADS**

Three ceramic beads, which may be tiny pipe bowls, are undecorated, broken at the

bottom of the bowl or middle of bead. They measure 21 mm., 20 mm. and 18 mm. in outside diameter, and all have approximately 4 mm. thick walls. One of these appears to have been rubbed outside with a whitish pigment, perhaps limestone.

#### TRADE MATERIAL

One small piece of trade brass, greatly crumpled, was recovered from the Farlain Lake Site. There is no other indication that this site is from the contact period, in either trade or native-made articles, but it is likely that the site might be classed as early proto-historic, dating from the very early arrival of European goods in Huronia, before the arrival of direct fur trade and contact with the French.

#### BONE

165 Mammal, unworked

14 Mammal, worked

28 Bird, unworked

41 Bird, worked (this includes butchering marks)

1258 Fish

84 Turtle shell Most of these came from a single individual 7  
(Turtle bones)

45 Clam shell fragments

#### VEGETABLE MATERIAL

90 kernels of charred corn were found, plus 2 charred cobs. The corn seems to have been fairly evenly distributed through the site.

### CHARLEBOIS SITE BeHa-5

Mr. Charlebois, the owner, gave kind permission to test the site on his land. It was reported by Ouelette, and investigated later by W. Jury.

The site is on a broad terrace, lying along the east side of the escarpment, whose drop appears to mark the western extent of the site. The occupied area stretches under the Charlebois residence into a field on the south and for an undetermined distance into the thickly wooded lot on the property to the east. The ground is slightly rolling, with very shallow depressions and elevations running east-west at right angles to the scarp. The whole site is littered with fire-cracked rock, most of which was not returned to the laboratory. Due to the fact that end of the field season was near, only two squares could be excavated, but material was plentiful enough to permit comparison with the other sites in the series.

Material evidence suggests that this site dates in the late prehistoric to historic period of Huronia. While no trade material of unquestionable nature was recovered, the ceramics are typically late and it is quite possible that further excavation will yield traces of European contact.

#### CERAMICS

In all respects, the ceramic sample from the Charlebois Site resembles that from the contact-period Robitaille Site (Latta 1971). The two sites are certainly close culturally, if not temporally.

### CASTELLATIONS

Eighteen fragments of castellation were found. Four castellations are of the repetitive types, but the most common shape is that of the square-topped turret, sometimes exhibiting either vertical grooves down the center of the face of the castellation, deep notches in the lip of the turret, or both.

In decoration, ten of the castellations exhibit parallel V-chevrons, while the remaining eight show a pattern of parallel vertical to oblique lines. In three cases these lines merely continue the pattern of the rim without any modification on the castellation; in three more, this appears to be true but the castellation fragment is too small to be certain. Four of the castellations appear to be extremely projecting, while two show no appreciable thickening or projection at all.

### RIMS

156 analyzable rim sherds have been typed as follows:

- 88 Huron Incised
- 58 Sidey Notched
- 3 Warminster Crossed
- 3 Niagara Collared
- 1 Black Necked
- 1 Durfee Underlined
- 1 Miniature pot - Huron Incised type decoration
- 2 Unanalyzable

This collection is as remarkable for its uniformity as is that of the Deshambault Site for its variety. There is basically only one pottery design, to which lip notching is added in about 1/3 of the cases. The unanalyzable sherds are too worn for evaluation.

Seven collar sherds show parallel obliques and are either Huron Incised or Sidey Notched. One has horizontal trailed lines and may be Ontario Horizontal.

### NECKS

Necks showing on the rim sherds are all undecorated with one exception, the single Black Necked sherd. One Huron Incised sherd, three Sidey Notched Sherds, and the indeterminate collar sherd exhibit punctates under the collar.

Of the 89 neck sherds, 75 are undecorated. 6 show oblique lines, 6 have horizontal lines, and 2 are unanalyzable.

### SHOULDERS

128 shoulder sherds were analyzed. Exactly 50% of these, 64, bear only the single row of punctates for decoration. 31 more have two to four trailed horizontal lines under the punctates. Several of these are incomplete, but at least eight have another row of punctates below the horizontals. Another two sherds show horizontals over the punctates, both incomplete at the top; they may belong with the previous group.

The remaining shoulder sherds are decorated with vertical or horizontal parallels, or simple combinations of obliques with punctates.

Generally, decorations are restricted to a very narrow band around the point of inflection of the shoulder of the pot.

### BODIES

1654 plain body sherds, plus 2037 undecorated sherdlets, complete the ceramic assemblage at the Charlebois Site.

**LITHICS**

The following is a rough report of the incomplete lithic analysis. Both worked stone and debitage are abundant at the site.

**POINTS**

Three triangular projectile points were recovered. They are bifacially worked, made of light grey chert, and are by far the finest stone work in the collection. As with the Robitaille assemblage, they look rather out of place, and may have been made somewhere else.

**CHISEL**

One fragment of chisel is made of greenish-black schist. A small portion of the bit remains; this is the only section that is ground.

**FLAKES**

134 chert flakes are mostly debitage. Some may have been utilized.

**FIRE-CRACKED ROCK**

This material was abundant all over the surface of the site. In one square alone, 86 rocks showing blackening were recovered. 11 were kept as a sample.

**UNWORKED ROCK**

133 unworked rocks were mostly granite, gneiss, schist, limestone and quartz.

**PIPES****ELONGATED RING PIPE**

One complete bowl of this type stands 38 mm. high and measures 20 mm. inside diameter at the lip. This pipe is decorated with two horizontal rings near the lip, and a string of punctates under them.

**BULBOUS OR APPLE BOWL RING PIPE**

One tiny piece, just enough to show punctates below the rings on the oblate shaped bowl, is too small for measurement.

**PLAIN TRUMPET PIPE**

This pipe, represented by a small piece, appears undecorated. The walls are rather thick.

**CORONET PIPE**

This bowl has a complete interior but almost the entire outside surface has been broken off, in three or four large pieces. Possibly such destruction might result from an incomplete firing. In any case, it is difficult to determine the type of decoration. All that remains are a few circular punctates under the lip. The identification of Coronet type is based on the squarish shape of the rim, which has slightly raised corners. The bowl is more than 50 mm. high.

**STEMS**

Three elbows and ten pieces of stem are all undecorated. One mouthpiece has been ground smooth.

**GAMING DISKS**

Three disks are cut, as usual, from plain pot sherds. The edges show some smoothing. They are 28 mm., 27 mm., and 16 mm. in diameter, respectively. None show any mark representing "heads," as is also usual. The identification of these pieces as gaming disks is

traditional in Ontario archaeology, although all ethnographic references to Iroquois and Huron games of chance refer to the use of fruit pits or stones, and none mentions such ceramic disks.

### BEADS

Seven discoidal beads were found. Five were ceramic and two were a dark grey-black steatite. The ceramic beads were modeled into shape before firing rather than constructed from sherds. They lay together in one level of one square and doubtless were once strung together. The stone beads came from the top and bottom layers of another square.

### RED OCHRE

Several small chunks of hematite were found directly under the gaming disks.

### METAL

Several bits of iron, including a square nail shank, a link from a chain, and a screw, appear to be of modern origin. All were found within the first two levels of one square. Despite the presence of metal, the Charlebois Site shows no evidence of contemporary European contact.

### BONE

- 954 Mammal bone, including 5 burned and 21 worked
- 57 Bird bone, including 6 burned and 5 worked into beads. Came primarily from a single square.
- 1103 Fish bone. Common throughout the site.
- 12 Turtle shell fragments.
- 64 Clam shell fragments.
- 4 Snails. All are *Triodopsis albolabris*, a common large snail of thin woods and open country

### VEGETABLE MATERIAL

284 charred kernels of corn and 1 cob are representative of the cultigens at the Charlebois Site. Fifteen fragments of plum pit, found all together, may either represent a prehistoric meal, a bowl game, or possibly both. In addition, several fragments of charred bark were included.

### CEDAR POINT SITE BeHa-6

This site, located in Concession 20 of Tiny Township, may be identical with Andrew Hunter's Tiny No. 3. It was tested by David Ouelette as well.

Cedar Point Site is located on a ridge facing Beckwith Island. Both Ouelette and the survey crew felt that this site was located near the historic site of Tondakea (Tondakera) but that it was probably not that site. It is planted in young pines and the furrows between the trees contained considerable surface material. The ground slopes down gradually to the north, occupation ending at the brink of a steep slope, once a stream bed leading down to Georgian Bay. Four test squares were dug on a rough line connecting the northwest and southeast corners of the site.

This occupation, with trade metal and beads, is dated with reasonable certainty to 1630-40, during the period of intensive European contact. The comparative scarcity of lithic remains fits this date, as does the ceramic assemblage.

### CERAMICS

#### CASTELLATIONS

Cedar Point Site produced 20 castellations. In shape, five are of repetitive types, four are pointed, and eight are turret shaped. Only two exhibited the V-chevron design, while 18



showed parallel oblique lines. Eleven of the latter, plus three more probables, continue the pattern of the rim without a break. Only five castellations in this group show any sort of special decorative attention to the castellation. Three castellations class as extremely projecting, while five show no projection or thickening at all.

#### *RIMS*

119 analyzable rims were obtained. These are typed as follows:

- 53 Huron Incised
- 29 Sidey Notched
- 13 Black Necked
- 5 Lalonde High Collared
- 3 Warminster Crossed
- 2 Pound Necked
- 1 Lawson Opposed
- 1 Onondaga Triangular
- 1 Durfee Underlined
- 1 Ripley Plain
- 1 Dutch Hollow Notched
- 2 Miniature pots
- 7 Unanalyzable

Two sherds were classed tentatively as Sidey Notched; they exhibited neck decoration, as well as lip notching, but the decoration was judged not to extend over the entire neck. The possible Dutch Hollow Notched sherd does not have the convex interior and outward-angled lip of this type, being nearly vertical, but the only decoration is a very square, almost crenelated lip notching, quite different from the usually impressed Sidey Notched lips.

#### *NECKS*

Plain necks are predominant on the rim sherds, occurring on 57 rims. One Sidey Notched sherd, the single Lawson Opposed sherd, and 15 Huron Incised sherds show circular punctates under the collar. Another ten sherds show one to three incised-to-trailed horizontal lines, and one sherd combines these two motifs. Three necks were decorated with parallel oblique lines. Necks were not an area of decorative interest for either these people or those at the Charlebois Site.

#### *SHOULDERS*

120 shoulder sherds have been sorted. Of these, the favorite decorative motif was the usual string of punctates around the shoulder, occurring on 67 sherds. In an additional 16 sherds, one to three horizontal lines were inscribed below the punctates; in 7 cases the punctates appear below the horizontal lines. The remainder of the shoulder sherds are decorated with combinations of horizontal and oblique lines.

One unusual shoulder was produced, bearing a castellation-like projection which stands 5 mm. high above the shoulder and is 8.5 mm. wide: It is decorated with V-chevrons and rather resembles the bottom half of a handle which was never completed or attached to the collar. However, the edges are smoothly finished and it was certainly fired in this condition. It seems likely that such an ornament corresponds to a castellation development on the collar above.

#### *BODY SHERDS*

2404 plain body sherds, plus 309 plain sherdlets, complete the ceramic assemblage from the Cedar Point Site.

## LITHICS

Stone is uncommon and unexceptional at the site. Despite the number of squares excavated, evidence of extensive stone industry is absent from the Cedar Point Site, which is not surprising in a historic period occupation.

### *CELT*

One fragment of schist shows grinding and smoothing along one side. The fragment is oblong in shape, with the grinding along one of the thin sides rather than the broad face. It is possible that this may be part of a chisel or an adze; it might also be a grindstone.

### *FLAKES*

94 flakes of chert plus 199 quartz flakes may have been utilized but are unworked. This is the only site in the sample where quartz was more common than chert.

### *FIRE-CRACKED ROCKS*

Two cortical flakes, one diabase and one gneiss, show fire-blackening.

### *NON-UTILIZED ROCKS*

One fragment of dark red-brown slate shows no evidence of working. However, this appears very similar to the stone beads found frequently in Huron sites, usually described as Catlinite, and may have been intended for working. A piece of very fine grained tabular schist, nearly slate, may also have been a pre-form, intended for future work.

19 more irregularly flaked rocks may have been fire-cracked. These are granite, gneiss, diabase, schist, feldsite and limestone.

## PIPES

### *IROQUOIS RING PIPE*

Three specimens were recovered. The first is decorated with five horizontal bands at the top of the bowl, and widely spaced punctates below the bands. The bowl is approximately 34 mm. high. The others are very tiny fragments, showing both rings and punctates below.

### *RING TRUMPET PIPE*

This pipe differs from the above in that it has straight side which appear to flair slightly to form a sort of trumpet shape. It is decorated with four horizontal rings and punctates below the rings.

### *IROQUOIS TRUMPET PIPE*

This tiny fragment of lip shows no decoration.

### *CORONET PIPE*

The decoration and lip area are almost entirely gone from this pipe, and the identification as coronet type is based on the square shape of the top of the remaining bowl.

## STEMS

One piece of plain elbow was recovered. Five fragments of plain stem plus one large piece of stem with the popular, late, corn-eared decoration occurred. Since the latter usually is found on effigy-type pipes, such may well be present at the Cedar Point Site, although none were recovered in the sample. This would be entirely acceptable in a contact-period site. Finally, a single mouthpiece is of a unique light-red coloured pipe, marked by a fine paste and careful work.

## TRADE MATERIAL

*IRON*

Three square iron nails with heads plus the shank of a fourth nail were recovered. A piece of folded flat iron may come from an iron kettle; five more bits of iron kettle with rolled rim and hole for handle were also found. A piece of iron trap, with pin and anchor, appears to be related to a more recent occupation, as are the nails. However, iron kettles are known to have been traded by the French, and thus the kettle remains could in fact be related to the Huron occupation.

*COPPER AND BRASS*

Two fragments of brass trade kettle, one small and one about 2" square, both badly crumpled, a piece of twisted copper tubing, and a thin ribbon of brass all appear associated with the Indian occupation.

*LEAD*

Two large chunks of melted lead might be modern. However, lead would have been available to the Hurons, in the form of bullets, and it might have been sufficiently rare and impressive for use as a hunting or war charm.

*BEAD*

One trade bead was found. It is a round Star type, with deep blue glass outside, a red star inside, and a blue star at the center of the bead.

**BONE**

Bone was comparatively scarce at the Cedar Point Site.

73 Mammal, unworked

3 Mammal, worked

19 Bird, unworked 13

Bird, worked

272 Fish

5 Turtle shell

9 Clam shell fragments

4 Snails, 3 *Triodopsis albolabris* and 1 *Anguispira alternata*.

## VEGETABLE MATERIAL

Only 2 kernels of charred corn were recovered.

TABLE 1  
CASTELLATION TYPES

		BeGx-4	BeGx-5	BeHa-5	BeHa-6
Repetitive types	Undulating		1	1	
	Multiple			2	4
	Scalloped	1	1	1	1
High-Collar types	Nubbin	3	5		
	High Collar Pointed		2	2	1
Pointed types	Pointed		5	1	
	Incipient Pointed	2	1		3
Turret types	Incipient Turret			1	2
	High Turret			2	3
	Grooved				1
	Grooved and Notched			3	2
	Notched			4	
	Double Turret			1	
	Unanalyzable		3		1
Totals		6	18	18	18

TABLE 2 RIM TYPES

	BeGx-4	BeGx-5	BeHa-5	BeHa-6
Huron Incised	18	59	88	53
Sidey Notched	20	6	58	29
Lalonde High Collared	27	41	-	5
Black Necked	12	13	1	13
Pound Necked	-	6	-	2
Warminster Crossed	-	-	3	3
Ontario Horizontal	4	-	-	-
Onondaga Triangular	3	-	-	
Undecorated	2	5	3	1
Durfee Underlined	-	-	1	1
Dutch Hollow Notched	-	-	-	

Table 2 (cont'd) ..

	BeGx-4	BeGx-5	BeHa-5	BeHa-6
Totals (including unanalyzable sherds)	90	154	156	119

TABLE 3 PIPE TYPES

	BeGx-4	BeGx-5	BeHa-5	BeHa-6
Collared Ring	1	-	-	-
Decorated Trumpet	1	-	-	-
Decorated Barrel	1	-	-	-
Iroquois Ring	3	-	-	3
Plain Trumpet	3	7	1	-
Iroquois Trumpet	-	-	-	1
Conical Plain	-	1	-	-
Elongated Ring	-	5	1	-
Bulbous Ring	-	-	1	-
Apple Bowl Ring	-	-	-	-
Coronet	-	-	1	1
Ring Trumpet	-	-	-	1
Totals	9	13	4	6

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