THE JACKES (EGLINTON) SITE:

ANOTHER FACET OF SOUTHERN HURON DEVELOPMENT

IN THE TORONTO REGION

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ABSTRACT

The little known Jackes (Eglinton) site within the City of Toronto is evaluated from a collection of artifacts now residing at McMaster University. Analysis indicates that Jackes is a prehistoric village involved in southern Huron development, and bears close similarities to the Bosomworth site near Bradford. Too, an hypothesis is generated towards dual origins for the protohistoric Petun.

INTRODUCTION

The Jackes or Eglinton site as it is also called has been known since 1887 (Boyle, 1888:9), but no analysis of recovered materials has been undertaken to evaluate its place in Ontario prehistory. Specifically, the site lies on Lot 2, Concession 1, York Township, within the present City of Toronto, northwest of Eglinton and Avenue Roads. Allanby Public School property covers part of the site, and a former water tower stood on a sandy ridge yielding midden material. The plateau on which the site sits is the highest point in Toronto, and apparently had an artesian spring (Jackes, 1948:map).

When David Boyle first visited the B. Jackes estate on April 30, 1887, to investigate an artificial mound, he encountered prolific vestiges of a former village. Considerable quantities of charcoal, ashes, bone, chert and pottery littered the ground; he also found corn cob fragments. Precise dimensions of the village remain undetermined, but Boyle's (1888:9) brief description suggests a size of several acres. Many fine specimens from the site were donated through Boyle to the Canadian Institute (now the Royal Ontario Museum), but the present author has been unable to trace them. Too, I have been unable to trace an alleged D. Boyle manuscript (Konrad, 1971:bibliography) entitled "Study of Indian Remains on the Jackes Estate, Township of York near Toronto, 1880." The date of this alleged document is almost certainly incorrect, for Boyle's archaeological activities really only commenced after he left the old Toronto Normal School and joined the Canadian Institute in 1886. Perhaps this manuscript and the missing collection will eventually come to light.

The primary data herein derives from the Everett James Case collection donated to McMaster University upon Mr. Case's death in 1955. Through personal digging at the Jackes (Eglinton) site between 1930-50, Case collected materials from the village, and their analysis is deemed important since marked urban development virtually precludes further archaeological work on this site.

Case's Jackes (Eglinton) sample is not large, 102 specimens, and clearly it is not completely representative. He was primarily interested in keeping only certain types of exotic specimens, notably worked bone, pipes and pottery rims. However, because he was one of the very few private collectors of his era to pay attention to rim sherds, an assessment of the chronological position of the Jackes site can be made. This village obviously represents a prehistoric

component of southern Huron development guess dated by pottery comparisons to 1450-1475 A.D.

Comparison of Jackes with other Huron sites reinforces known differences amongst the late prehistoric southern Huron (Ramsden, 1968), as well as contributes towards the hypothesis of dual origins for the Petun.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Clearly depicting the incomplete nature and small size of the Jackes artifact sample is the breakdown of artifact classes (Table 1).

TABLE 1

ARTIFACT CLASSES AT JACKES

Class	Number	%
Pottery	81	79.4
Worked Bone	18	17.6
Pipes	2	2.0
Lithics	1	1.0
Totals	102	100.

CERAMICS

In all, 83 ceramic items occur in the Case collection from the Jackes site. They include 3 body sherds, 2 neck sherds, 74 rims and castellations, 2 examples of juvenile pots, and 2 pipes. The rims and pipes prove most useful in helping to establish the temporal and cultural affinities of this village.

BODY SHERDS (3)

All three body sherds exhibit mending holes, and this is probably why they were kept by Mr. Case. The mending holes, 8, 9 and 10 mm. wide respectively, are all conically twist-drilled from the exterior sherd surfaces, two of which are plain, while the third is rib-paddled. Thicknesses measure 7, 11 and 12 mm. respectively.

NECK SHERDS (2)

Little can be said regarding these two sherds except that one is plain and the other exhibits typical Black Necked motif.

RIM SHERDS AND CASTELLATIONS (74)

The 74 analyzable rims and castellations constitute the bulk of the Eglinton artifact sample (72.5%). For analysis purposes, all mended rims have been counted as a single sherd to counteract the theoretical possibilities of uneven taxonomic weighting (White, 1961:8-10; Noble, 1968:25-26). In this sample, 71 different pots are identifiable, and while this represents a small sample, meaningful data is yielded regarding temporal and cultural affinities. In Ontario

Iroquois pottery studies, we are fast approaching a degree of sophistication where a sample of 200 rim sherds is indeed arbitrary and although it is certainly desirable, small sample sites such as Jackes can be compared with the classic typed collections existing in the literature.

The Jackes rims are analyzed according to six attributes, some of which are modes: paste; lip decoration; interior rim decoration; the incidence of trailing vs. fine-line incising and stamping; collar heights; and scalloping. Too, the sample has been classified according to known pottery types established by MacNeish (1952), Ridley (1952), Bell (1953), Emerson (1954), Wright (1966) and Noble (1968). Two new minor types are described as trial or provisional forms pending their recognition at other components.

Specifically, the pottery analysis helps establish Jackes as a middle late prehistoric southern Huron village of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition (Wright, 1966).

PASTE

Temper: All 74 rims are grit tempered with particles of quartz, feldspar and mica.

Texture: The rims are very well knit, with almost all showing laminations in cross-section that parallel the outer surfaces of the sherds. No evidence of coil breaks is present; these pots were produced by the paddle and anvil technique (MacNeish, 1952:32).

Colour: Colours range between buff, brown, grey and orange, with buffs and browns predominating.

LIP DECORATION

Of the 74 analyzable rims, 64 or 86.4% have plain lips. Decorated lips are a minority, but incised examples (9 or 12%) clearly outnumber the single grooved lip specimen in the sample (a Pound Blank variant). Incising occurs on 6 Sidey Notched, 1 Seed Notched, 1 Syracuse Notched, and 1 McMurchy Decorated Scalloped pottery types.

Not commonly tabulated for Ontario Iroquois sites, lip decoration appears to increase in frequency through time on Huron-Petun components. The 49.3% incidence at Sopher (Noble, 1968:156) contrasts with the 13.6% occurrence at Jackes. On two St. Lawrence Iroquois sites, lip decoration has a 34.7% and 16.3% frequency at the Salem and Grays Creek sites respectively (Pendergast, 1966:26, 53).

INTERIOR RIM DECORATION

This refers to the presence of decoration located just below the interior lip of the rim sherds. At Jackes 7 cases (9.4%) occur primarily as short incised lines or oval to triangular notches. This incidence compares with the 5.6% frequency of interior rim decoration at the Sopher site (Noble, 1968:156).

Correlated with pottery types, the Jackes examples occur on 3 Black Necked sherds and 1 each for Pound Necked, Warminster Crossed and Onondaga Triangular. An additional corded rim interior is present on a sherd of the Seed Corded type.

TRAILING VS. FINE-LINE INCISING AND STAMPING

A clear majority (42 or 56.7%) of the Jackes rims are trailed. Initially introduced by Wintemberg (1928:17, 19), the term trailing is more precisely defined by Noble (1968:158) to include those incised lines over 1.5 mm. in width. Often, the trailing is stamped, and there is definite historical significance to this attribute (mode); it increases through time (e.g., 84.4% at Sopher).

Of 32 fine-line incised rims at Jackes, 27 are obvious cases of a stamped (combed) incising

technique. Stamped incising is very common on late prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquois sites (Pendergast, 1966:81), and it appears to be equally so for late Huron-Petun villages, although no frequencies are available in the literature to date.

COLLAR HEIGHTS

The distinction between high and low collars is marked in the Jackes rim sample. In the past, Noble (1968:162) found collar heights over 30 mm. to be useful in distinguishing high from low collared wares on early protohistoric Huron-Petun villages. For the middle prehistoric Draper site, Ramsden (1968:60) used 33 mm. as an arbitrary division measurement. The data from Jackes (Figure 1) tends to confirm Ramsden's estimate, but in contrast with Draper the 11 Jackes high collars range between 42 to 61 mm., with a mean height of 52.8 mm.

In the Jackes sample, 8 of the 11 high collars are associated with the Lalonde High Collar type, and 1 each with the Ostungo Incised, Syracuse Notched and Eglinton Underlined types.

The 14.8% incidence of high collars at Jackes compares with a 15.2% occurrence at Sopher (Noble, 1968:162).

SCALLOPED RIMS

Scalloping refers to the modelling of a rim lip while the clay is wet to produce a series of low rounded peaks around the rim top. It does not involve the placement of appendages on the rim, as is the case for more developed forms of castellation.

Only 1 Jackes rim is scalloped (1.3%), and this incidence is not far off the 2.3% incidence at Sopher (Noble, 1968:164). Minor frequencies of scalloping are also represented at the McMurchy (Bell, 1953), Sidey-MacKay (Wintemberg, 1948:Plate XX, B, 12), Thomas (Donaldson, 1962:Plate VII), Payne (Emerson, 1966:243) and Hardrock (Emerson, 1954:74) sites. Quite remarkable is the high 34.1% of scalloping noted by Ramsden (1968:50) for the Draper site.

At Jackes the single scalloped rim is associated with the McMurchy Decorated Scalloped type (Bell, 1953; Noble, 1968).

POTTERY TYPES

Twenty-seven pottery types are recognized in the Jackes sample (Table 2). Clearly, Huron Incised, Black Necked and Lalonde High Collar predominate, which helps place the site within the middle to late prehistoric development of the southern Huron division circa 1450 A.D.±25. Two former trial types, Seed Notched (Noble, 1968:165, Plate XIII, 8) and Bass Lake Trailed (Noble, 1968:175, Plate XV, 6) can now be elevated to full type status since their occurrence at Jackes demonstrates temporal and spatial significance. Both types are described below.

Toronto Trailed and Eglinton Underlined are put forward as two new trial types, not simply to proliferate established classifications, but because it is believed that minority forms can yield important information regarding pottery type histories, regional or local distributions, local sequences, marital connections, or pathways of trade. New pottery types are an expected fact of life for certain Huron-Petun periods (Noble, 1968:165), and certainly will be in forthcoming Neutral ceramic analyses.

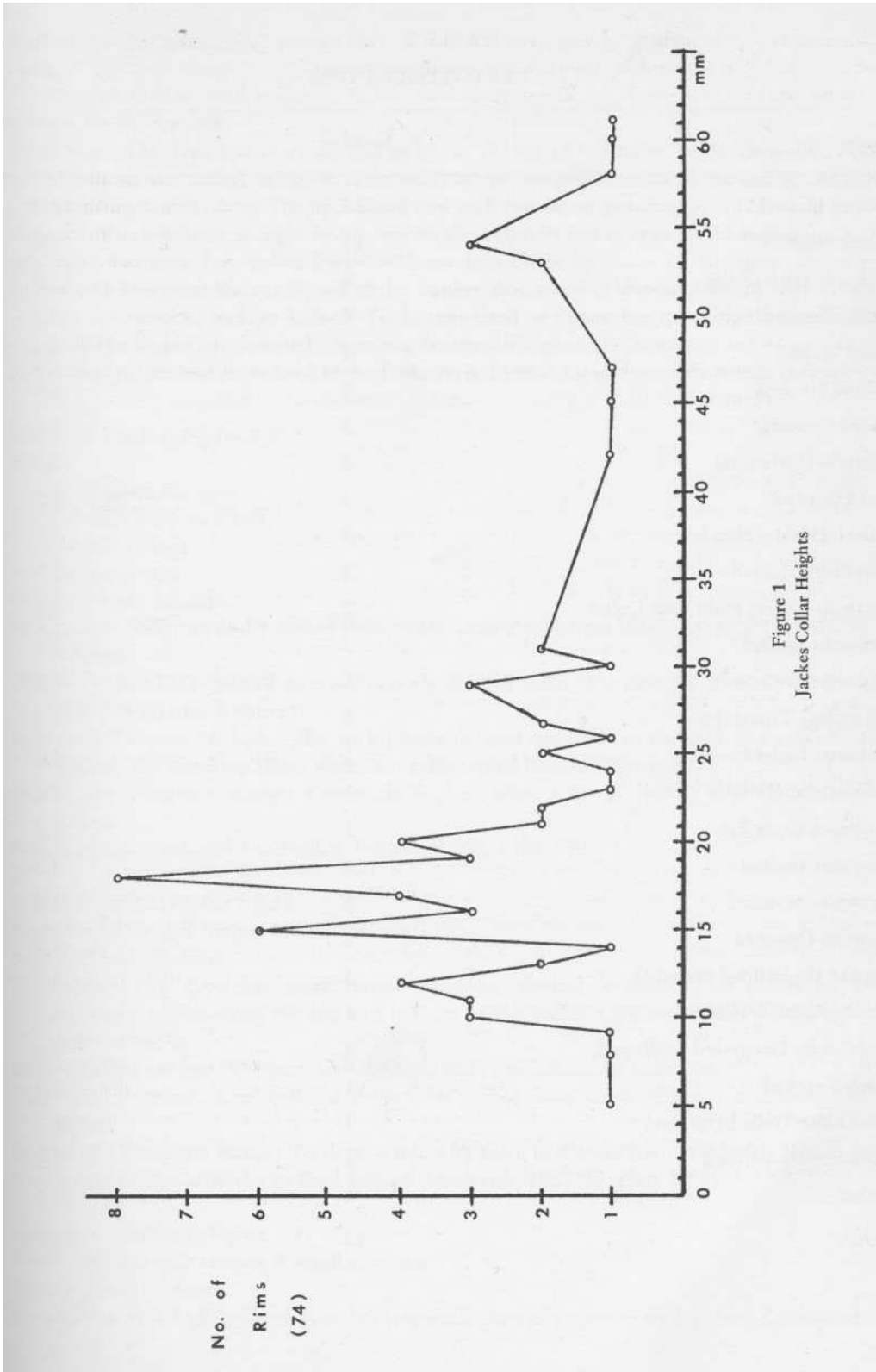

Figure 1
Jackes Collar Heights

TABLE 2

JACKES POTTERY TYPES

Type	Number	%
Huron Incised	12	16.2
Black Necked	11	15.0
Lalonde High Collar	8	11.0
Sidey Notched	6	8.1
Seed Incised	4	5.4
Pound Necked	3	4.0
Sidey Crossed	3	4.0
Ontario Horizontal	2	2.7
Seed Corded	2	2.7
Dutch Hollow Notched	2	2.7
Copeland Incised	2	2.7
Graham-Rogers Plain Low Collar	2	2.7
Toronto Trailed	2	2.7
Warminster Crossed	1	1.3
Onondaga Triangular	1	1.3
Ostungo Incised	1	1.3
Middleport Oblique	1	1.3
Roebuck Corn Ear	1	1.3
Wagoner Incised	1	1.3
Syracuse Notched	1	1.3
Lawson Opposed	1	1.3
Durfee Underlined (variant)	1	1.3
Pound Blank (variant)	1	1.3
McMurchy Decorated Scalloped	1	1.3
Seed Notched	1	1.3
Bass Lake Trailed (variant)	1	1.3
Eglinton Underlined	1	1.3
Other	1	1.3
Totals	74	99.4

Seed Notched (Figure 7,6)
Paste:
Temper: Grit in small amounts.
Surface Finish: Smooth.
Decoration: This type has short vertical gashes at the top of the collar, below the collar, in the middle of the collar, or, most commonly, at the top and bottom of the collar. Shoulder decorations may occur. The lip is decorated with transverse incisions.
Shape: Collars are short, straight or concave on the exterior, and convex on the interior.
Diagnostic Features: Low-collared ware with notching of the lip.
Spatial and Temporal Range: Noted at the Sopher site, where 5 sherds make up only 0.9% of the rim sample, and at Jackes. To be expected at other late prehistoric-protohistoric northern Huron sites where lip notching reaches its highest frequency.
Relationships: Derived from Seed Incised (MacNeish, 1952:35) and possibly Huron Incised.

Bass Lake Trailed (Figure 7,3)
Paste:
Temper: Corase grit.
Texture: Very well-knit.
Colour: Orange.
Hardness: 3.5.
Surface Finish: Smooth.
Decoration: Wide, vertically-trailed lines which ascend the entire length of the collar. The lip is notched.
Shape: This is a high-collared ware with poorly-defined collar. The exterior of the rim is straight while the interior is convex.
Diagnostic Features: A high collar with poorly-defined transition to the neck and a convex rim interior. Lip notching above wide, vertically-trailed lines is a feature.
Spatial and Temporal Range: Known at Sopher, were 2 sherds (0.3%) were found, and at Jackes.
Relationships: Similarities to Sopher Trailed (Noble, 1968:170).

Toronto Trailed (Figure 7,4-5)
Paste: Well-knit; grit temper in small amounts.
Surface Finish: Smooth.
Decoration: This type has short trailed incisions, vertical or slanted, on the collar with secondary gashes along the top and bottom of the collar. Lips are plain as are the interior rims and necks.
Shape: Collars are low (21 mm.), well defined, and castellations are unknown.
Diagnostic Features: Low collared ware with trailed lines between upper and lower collar gashes.
Spatial and Temporal Range: To date, a minority form in the southern prehistoric Huron area.
Relationships: Has affinities to Seed Incised (MacNeish, 1952:35, Plate XI,5).

Eglinton Underlined (Figure 7,7)
Paste: Well-knit; grit temper in small amounts.
Surface Finish: Smooth.
Decoration: This high collared type has triangular plats of opposing trailed lines, underlined by

a series of horizontally trailed lines. At the base of the collar beneath the trailed decorations there is a line of intermittent wedge-shaped gouges. Lips, interior rims and necks are plain.

Shape: High collared (42 mm.), the rims are well defined with straight to convex interiors. Castellations are unknown.

Diagnostic Features: A high collared ware with underlined triangular plats of opposing trailed lines.

Spatial and Temporal Range: To date, a minority southern prehistoric Huron type.

Relationships: Unknown.

POTTERY TYPE COMPARISONS

In Table 3, the Jackes pottery sample is compared with 22 other Ontario Iroquois components involved in Huron-Petun development. Frequencies of 8 pottery types thought to be useful as widespread time indicators are presented, drawing upon figures taken from Emerson (1961; 1966), Noble (1968), Pendergast (1964; 1966), Ramsden (1968) and Wright (1960; 1966), where known chronological positions of all sites (except Jackes) have been determined previously by the Brainerd-Robinson Technique. The Jackes pottery sample clearly precludes a more sophisticated comparative technique than aligning its predominant pottery type frequencies within established southern Huron pottery seriations.

From Table 3, several facts become apparent. First, the Jackes sample is obviously deficient in the Lawson Incised type. This is probably a sampling error, and, thus, leaves complete pottery comparisons in doubt.

A second feature is the apparent grouping of Jackes with the Bosomworth and Copeland sites, particularly with reference to the Pound Necked, Lalonde High Collar, Black Necked and Huron Incised frequencies. This definitely places Jackes within a late prehistoric setting circa 1450 A.D.±25 years.

Third, of all the early protohistoric components considered, Benson shows the greatest degree of relationship with the Jackes, Bosomworth, Copeland grouping. Frequencies of Black Necked, Sidey-Notched, and Huron Incised indicate significant developmental trends in this pattern.

Fourth, it is to be noted that while Lalonde High Collar has its greatest incidence on prehistoric northern Huron villages (e.g., 39% at Lalonde; 25% at Copeland; and 13% at Inverhuron), it does appear in significant frequencies *alongside* Black Necked at certain prehistoric southern Huron sites after Black Creek times. Both Jackes and Bosomworth demonstrate this fact.

Fifth, with reference to the sensitive frequencies of Huron Incised and Black Necked associations, the Jackes, Bosomworth, Copeland grouping has its greatest affinities with the earlier Black Creek, Draper and Doncaster grouping in the northern Toronto region. This is contrary to Ramsden's (1968:109) suggestion that Draper, Bosomworth and possibly Thomas form a group separate from Doncaster, Black Creek, Parsons and McKenzie. From the present author's analysis, Parsons could be a possible link between the earlier Black Creek, Draper, Doncaster grouping and the late prehistoric Jackes, Bosomworth, Copeland series.

In order to more effectively study the position of Jackes in the prehistoric development of southern Huron in the Toronto region, Table 4 has been formulated using the same 8 pottery type frequencies seen in Table 3, and 10 sites dating between circa 1400 A.D. to 1580 A.D. As might be expected, there are differences in the adoption and maintenance of certain pottery types at various villages within this region.

TABLE 3

EIGHT POTTERY TYPE HISTORIES AND SERIATIONS

Site	H.I.	S.N.	L.I.	S.I.	O.H.	B.N.	L.H.C.	P.N.
Orr Lake	45	11	2	1	1	3	0	0
Cahiagué	44	13	1	*	1	2	0	0
Graham-Rogers	14	53	1	4	0	0	1	0
McMurchy	33	48	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sopher	29	41	2.5	1.4	1	.3	.5	0
Sidey-MacKay	28	22	5	8	1	5	0	0
McKenzie	35	19	11	7	4	2	0	0
Benson	38	5	6	2.3	0	13.6	0	0
Seed	30	5	6	26	1	4	0	0
Copeland	21	13	7	0	0	21	25	0
Jackes	16.2	8	0	4	2.7	15	11	4
Bosomworth	16	0	47	0	1	19	12	3
Parsons	16	0	31	0	0	8	3	11
Payne	12.4(14.6)	.7(1.4)	22	2	3	20	.7	12
Waupoos	14.8	0	8.7	0	4.4	18.6	0	4.4
Black Creek	23	0	11	1	12	30	*	3
Draper	17(12)	6	5(2.3)	1	2	35(36)	3(1.4)	7(4)
Doncaster	4	3	2	0	2	56	3	11
Inverhuron	5	0	22	5	9	3	13	10
Milroy	5	0	9	0	8	.6	0	19
Robb	3	1	7	0	16	*	0	0
Nodwell	2	0	18	0	5	2	0	0
Middleport	0	0	12	0	38	0	0	0

– – – beginning of early protohistoric

* present; less than 1%

(14.6) indicates Pendergast's figures as opposed to Emerson's

(12) indicates Ramsden's figures as opposed to Wright's

H.I. = Huron Incised; S.N. = Sidey Notched; L.I. = Lawson Incised; S.I. = Seed Incised; O.H. = Ontario Horizontal; B.N. = Black Necked; L.H.C. = Lalonde High Collar; P.N. = Pound Necked.

TABLE 4

POTTERY TYPE FREQUENCIES FROM 10 TORONTO REGION SOUTHERN HURON SITES

Site	H.I.	S.N.	L.I.	S.I.	O.H.	B.N.	L.H.C.	P.N.
MacKenzie	35	19	11	7	4	2	0	0
Seed	30	5	6	26	1	4	0	0
Jackes	16.2	8	0	4	2.7	15	11	4
Bosomworth	16	0	47	0	1	19	12	3
Parsons	16	0	31	0	0	8	3	11
Black Creek	23	0	11	1	12	30	*	3
Draper	17(12)	6	5(2.3)	1	2	35(36)	3	7(4)
Doncaster	4	3	2	0	2	56	3	11
Milroy	5	0	9	0	8	6	0	19
Robb	3	1	7	0	16	*	0	0

* = present; less than 1%

(12) indicates Ramsden's figures as opposed to Wright's

For instance, Pound Necked is most highly represented at the early Milroy and Doncaster sites, but persists in somewhat similar frequency at the later Parsons site. Mention has already been made of the frequencies of Lalonde High Collar at Bosomworth and Jackes, and also at these two sites of the significant retention of Black Necked from the earlier Doncaster, Draper, Black Creek period. Black Creek is anomalous in two respects: the sizable retention of Ontario Horizontal which is a favoured Middleport period type, and the high frequency of Huron Incised, a type which usually predominates on post-protohistoric Huron-Petun villages. Lawson Incised, expected at Jackes, dominates the Parsons and Bosomworth assemblages, but not others in the sequence.

This differential adoption and maintenance of pottery types within the northern Toronto region argues in favour of discrete groupings (Emerson, 1961; 1966; Ramsden, 1968), which may reflect clan or tribal differences. The evidence from Jackes and other comparative collections reinforces this observation, and two developmental series are in the offing. One is the ancestral Doncaster, Draper, Black Creek group which appears to lead to Jackes, Bosomworth and perhaps Benson. A second is the early Robb and Milroy group which logically seems to lead to the later Seed, MacKenzie and Sidey-MacKay manifestations.

CASTELLATIONS

Castellations, or elevated peaks on rims, are a distinctive feature of Iroquois pottery, and Emerson (1954; 1955, 1966) was the first to systematically offer a classification based upon shape and design combinations having temporal or spatial significance. His typology is followed here.

Emerson (1966:190) suggests that castellations probably never served as pouring spouts, but, rather, served basically as decorative rim elaborations. This author would like to suggest that perhaps in early Iroquois development (e.g., Princess Point ca. 200-500 A.D.), the early simple (incipient) pointed and rounded castellations may have served as firing aids. Could not the conically-based pots of Princess Point and early Glen Meyer times have been fired upside down, with the castellations serving as ground supports for more effective draughts and interior firing? Did this possible firing technique persist into later Iroquois times?

In the Jackes collection, there are 17 analyzable castellations (Table 5), a sample deemed too small to derive meaningful type percentage frequencies. However, the Jackes types again confirm the general middle to late prehistoric nature of the site sharing, as they do, their most similarities to types represented at the Bosomworth and Black Creek sites (Emerson, 1966:Table 32, 196).

In order to more precisely demonstrate the chronological position of Jackes using castellations, the single mode of form can be used for meaningful frequency comparisons. At Jackes, all Pointed castellation types (9 or 53%) outrank the Nubbin forms (4 or 23.5%), and also the minority forms of Turret (2 or 11.8%), Rounded or Incipient Pointed (1 or 5.8%), and Scalloped (1 or 5.8%). The Flat-Topped (Square or Broad Turret) type is absent from the Jackes sample. Table 6 presents synthesized data from Emerson (1966:196), Noble (1968:184) and Ramsden (1968:44-50) indicating the frequencies of 5 modal castellation forms from six select sites including Jackes.

TABLE 5 CASTELLATION TYPES AT JACKES

Type	Number	%
Pointed Decorated Neck	4	23.5
High Collar Nubbin	3	17.6
Classic Pointed	2	11.7
Simple Pointed	2	11.7
Turret	2	11.7
High Collar Pointed	1	5.9
Nubbin	1	5.9
Rounded	1	5.9
Decorated Scalloped	1	5.9
Total	17	99.8

TABLE 6
MODAL CASTELLATION FORMS

	Pointed	Nubbin	Rounded	Flat-Topped	Turret
Sopher	19.6	0	15.2	10.9	54.3
McKenzie	18.9	0	22.6	13.2	2.6
Jackes	53.0	23.5	5.8	0	11.8
Bosomworth	57.6	12.8	6.4	0	6.4
Black Creek	58.5	5.7	18.5	0	0
Draper	32.2	0	9.1	9.0	8.5

Emerson's (1966:196) Incipient Pointed type is considered to be a Rounded form as are his Face Punctate and Circular Punctate types. Included in the Pointed category are Emerson's *(ibid.)* High Collared Pointed, Classic Pointed, Decorated Neck and Multiple types, while his Broad Multiple and Broad Turret forms are grouped here under Flat-Topped. From Ramsden's (1968:44-50) figures for Draper, various sub-types have also been grouped to obtain overall percentages of modal form incidence. Ramsden's Square, and Notched and Grooved types are considered to be Flat-Topped, while his Punctate Face, Punctate, and 3 Pointed varieties all fall within the Pointed category.

The castellation data from Table 6 corroborates the close relationship of Jackes with Bosomworth and Black Creek, as seen with pottery type analysis. Jackes seriates most closely to Bosomworth.

On a province-wide basis and over a lengthy period of time (e.g., Uren to Sidey MacKay), Emerson (1966:192) has demonstrated that castellations do seriate into an orderly but *general* sequence of type development. However, increasing evidence indicates that castellation types from sites of relatively the same time period and even within the same local region can differ (e.g., Draper vs. Black Creek; Ramsden [1968:51]). This differential rate of castellation development, even when comparable pottery types may share a close relationship, is an important point first elucidated by Ramsden (1968:51, 109). His castellation data from Draper tends to separate that site from the Doncaster-Black Creek and Bosomworth-Jackes groupings, but this writer agrees with Ramsden (1968:109) that the evidence of pottery type frequencies outweighs that of castellations when considering short-run local chronologies and sequences.

JUVENILE CERAMICS (Figure 3,6)

Two examples of incised juvenile ceramics are represented in the Jackes sample. Little useful comment can be generated except to note that the respective examples measure 4 mm. and 5 mm. in thickness.

PIPES

Two ceramic pipes in the Jackes sample again confirm the middle to late prehistoric nature of the site. The complete Iroquois Trumpet (Figure 12,2) and the Punctated Conical (Figure 12,3) types are excellent temporal indicators of this provenience.

Iroquois Trumpet Pipe (Figure 12,2)

Well fired, this large pipe has finely ground tempering, and ranges from buff to black in colour. The tapered mouthpiece with reed stem hole attains a maximum stem diameter of 27 mm. at the right-angled junction with the bowl. The bowl measures 63 mm. in height with a diameter of 33 mm. which flares to a maximum 61 mm. on the trumpet lip. Lip thickness is 6 mm.

Punctated Conical Pipe (Figure 12,3)

This incomplete specimen is also well fired from finely ground tempered clay, and ranges from buff to grey in colour. A reed has been used to manufacture the pipe stem hole, and the maximum stem diameter of 24 mm. occurs at the right-angled bowl junction. The bowl measures 20 mm. in height, by 33 mm. wide, with a lip thickness of 6 mm. This pipe is plain except for 5 small exterior punctates spaced 15 mm. apart just below the lip.

WORKED BONE

A total of 18 worked bone specimens in the Jackes sample include 1 conical projectile point, 3 notched pins, 12 awls, 1 punch and 1 needle (bodkin).

Conical Projectile Point (Figure 2,1)

This 59 mm. long projectile tapers from a maximum diameter of 13 mm. to a sharpened and polished point. The hafting socket, 7 mm. wide, is 25 mm. deep.

Conical bone projectile points are represented at such sites as Draper (Ramsden, 1968:34), Black Creek (Emerson, 1954:124), Downsview (Emerson, 1954:102), Hardrock (Emerson, 1954:186), Payne (Pendergast, 1964:5), Roebuck (Wintemberg, 1936:24), Benson (Emerson, 1954:Figure 95,1), and Sidey-MacKay (Wintemberg, 1946:158).

Awls (Figure 2,2-8, 13-17)

Twelve awls from Jackes vary between 49-117 mm. long with a mean length of 8.2 mm. Most are fashioned from split ribs or tibia of small mammals. Awls are a common feature on all Huron-Petun sites.

Notched Bone Pins (Figure 2,9-11)

Three rather unique notched bone specimens resemble decorative pins. They measure 42 mm., 42 mm. and 28 mm. in length by 8 mm., 8 mm. and 7 mm. wide, by 3 mm., 2 mm. and 2 mm. thick respectively. All exhibit indentations or notches on either side of their basal margins, and are highly polished.

Only one other similar specimen is reported from southern prehistoric Huron sites. It comes from the Black Creek village where Emerson (1954:130; Figure 59,j) lists the artifact as a bone form simulating a notched flint projectile point.

Punch (Figure 2,12)

One split ulna punch occurs at Jackes. Highly polished, it measures 124 mm. long and exhibits longitudinal use-wear striations back from the tip and parallel to the specimen's length.

Eyed Needle or Bodkin (Figure 2,18)

Complete, the single eyed bodkin from Jackes measures 117 mm. long by 9 mm. wide, and 3 mm. thick. The 7 mm. long rectangular perforation is centrally located, and has been gouged through from both the dorsal and ventral faces.

Eyed bodkins such as this occur at the Downsview (Emerson, 1954:108), Black Creek (Emerson, 1954:Figure 59,k), Draper (Ramsden, 1968:31), Payne (Pendergast, 1964:6), Copeland (Channen and Clarke (1965:16), Sidey-MacKay (Wintemberg, 1946:167) and Sopher (Noble, 1968:229) sites.

LITHIC SCRAPER (Figure 12,1)

This specimen, the only lithic artifact represented in the Jackes sample, is fashioned from a large flake of grey Bois Blanc (Onondaga) chert from the Devonian deposits which outcrop most frequently along the northeast shore of Lake Erie. Secondary retouch occurs around the flake margins, as well as along a conspicuous polished projection which may once have served as a perforator.

CONCLUSIONS

While not a large or representative sample, the available data from the Jackes site suggest that it was one of a series of late prehistoric southern Huron villages guess dated to circa 1450 A.D. ± 25 years. Its closest affinities are with the Bosomworth village to the north near Bradford.

The available comparative evidence clearly indicates a high degree of internal *complexity* for southern Huron development within the Toronto region. This is primarily reflected in specific differences seen in the maintenance and adoption of particular pottery types. However, at least two divisions of Toronto Hurons are evident: One division is the distinctive Doncaster, Draper, Black Creek (and Parsons?) series, which appears to lead generically to the later and closely related Jackes and Bosomworth sites. Another division includes the late prehistoric Seed and the early protohistoric McKenzie villages, which appear to be separate from the Jackes-Bosomworth ancestry. Indeed, precise origins for this second division remain problematic, but Robb and Milroy are possible antecedents.

Recently, Ramsden (1968:109) has queried the possibility that some of the prehistoric southern Huron villages in the Toronto region may have given rise to the Petun. This intriguing possibility does receive credence when the data here are compared with Noble's (1968:241) study of protohistoric Huron-Petun sites. It has been shown that the protohistoric Petun villages of McMurchy and Sidey-MacKay exhibit wide internal ceramic differences. McMurchy is most closely aligned with Graham-Rogers and Sopher (Noble, 1968:242, 258), where no direct prehistoric ancestor is currently known in the north or south. On the other hand, Emerson (1961) has long pointed out the close relationship between Sidey-MacKay in the north, and McKenzie and Seed in the Toronto region. This evidence suggests an hypothesis of *dual origins* for the northerly Petun: one line developing in the north from the Sopher, McMurchy, Graham-Rogers series, and the other from the southern Huron division of Seed and McKenzie. In no way, however, do the Doncaster, Draper, Black Creek, Bosomworth and Jackes sites appear to be generically involved in this Petun development; rather, their closest terminal period affiliations (i.e., post-1500 A.D.) lie with the northerly Copeland and Benson Huron sites where Black Necked pottery has significant survival frequencies of 21% and 13.6% respectively (see Table 3).

Since protohistoric villages in the Toronto region are unknown for the Doncaster, Draper, Black Creek, Jackes and Bosomworth series, it is suggested here that this division of the southern Huron migrated northward to Huronia (Emerson, 1954; 1961) earlier than the second division of Seed and McKenzie. Indeed, the protohistoric McKenzie population near Woodbridge may well have been reluctant to join the northern Hurons, hence they stayed within the Toronto region longer, until, finally, migrating to the Collingwood area (as a tribe?) to join or stimulate formation of the Petun confederacy (Wright, 1966:80; Noble, 1968:258). McKenzie has its closest terminal associations with the Sidey-MacKay division of the Petun (Noble, 1968:242).

Overall, Jackes emerges as an important component in southern Huron development, for it serves to further point out internal divisions within the late prehistoric Toronto Huron, as well as generate hypotheses about the ultimate northward migrations of these Iroquoian-speaking peoples. Too, Jackes specifically confirms certain of the data from its closest comparative village of Bosomworth; Black Necked and Lalonde High Collared wares occur in significant frequencies alongside each other at both sites. Yet, while these researches provide a substantial facet to southern Huron studies, there remain future problems. Specifically, it has yet to be determined what the nature and degree of influences were that the late prehistoric Toronto

Hurons experienced from neighbouring Hurons to the east near Belleville (e.g., Payne), and those indigenous to northerly Simcoe County.

ADDENDUM

Subsequent research regarding the alleged 1880 David Boyle manuscript has convinced this author that no such document exists. A thorough search of all the University of Toronto libraries, the Provincial Archives, and the private correspondence and unpublished manuscripts of David Boyle, housed at the Royal Ontario Museum, has produced negative results. A further reference to the Jackes site, however, occurs in Jackes (1948:Vol. 2, 3-6). Here Boyle's (1888:9) remarks are fully quoted, five artifacts are illustrated, and a rough boundary of the site is indicated in a sketch map. Jackes sketches the village as stretching from Eglinton Avenue to just north of Castlefield, and from just east of Avenue Road to east of Bathurst. This is approximately 500 acres, a grossly exaggerated size for a Huron village of this time period. An artesian spring is depicted on the Jackes map just southwest of the Castlefield-Avenue Road juncture.

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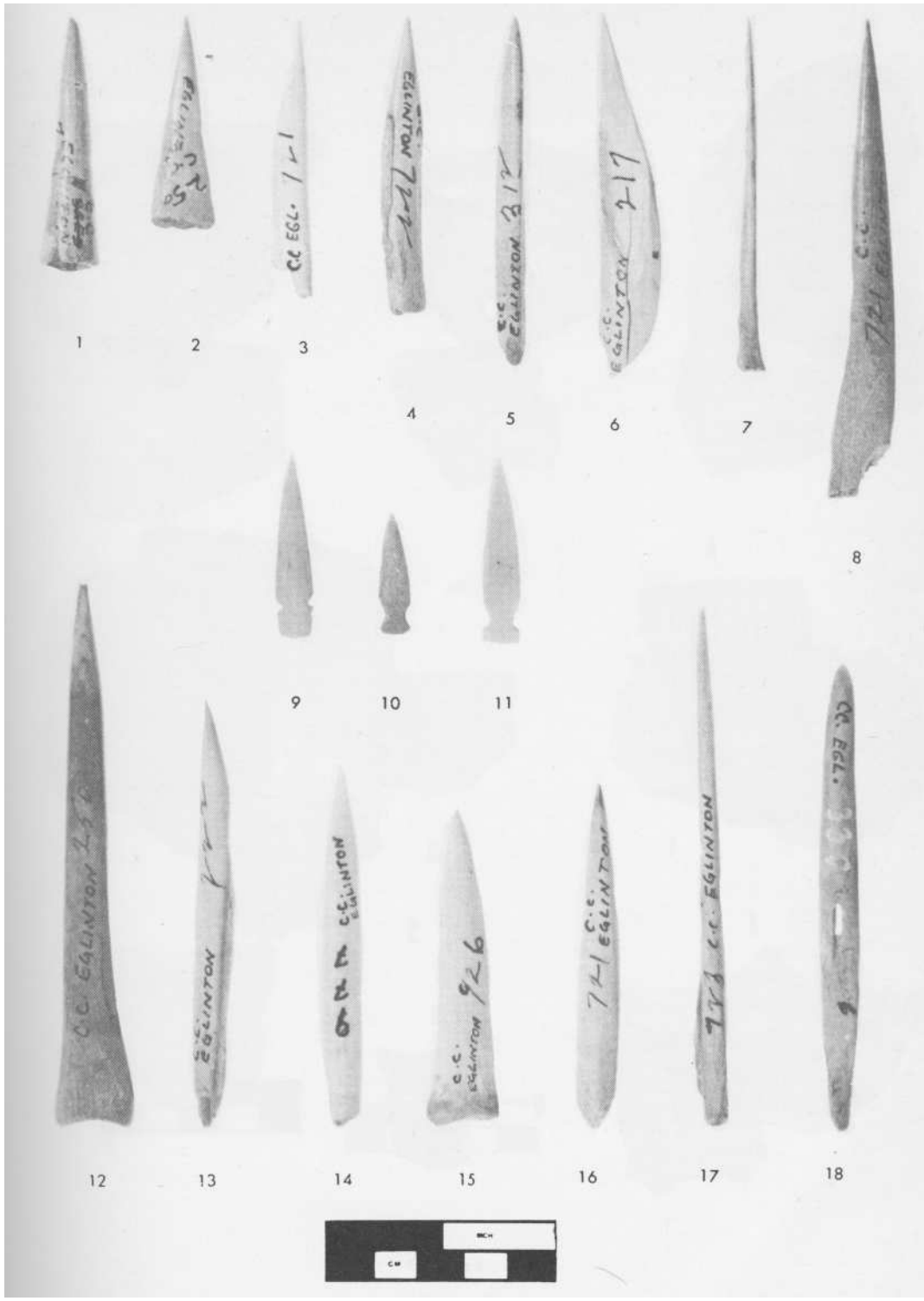

Figure 2
Worked Bone

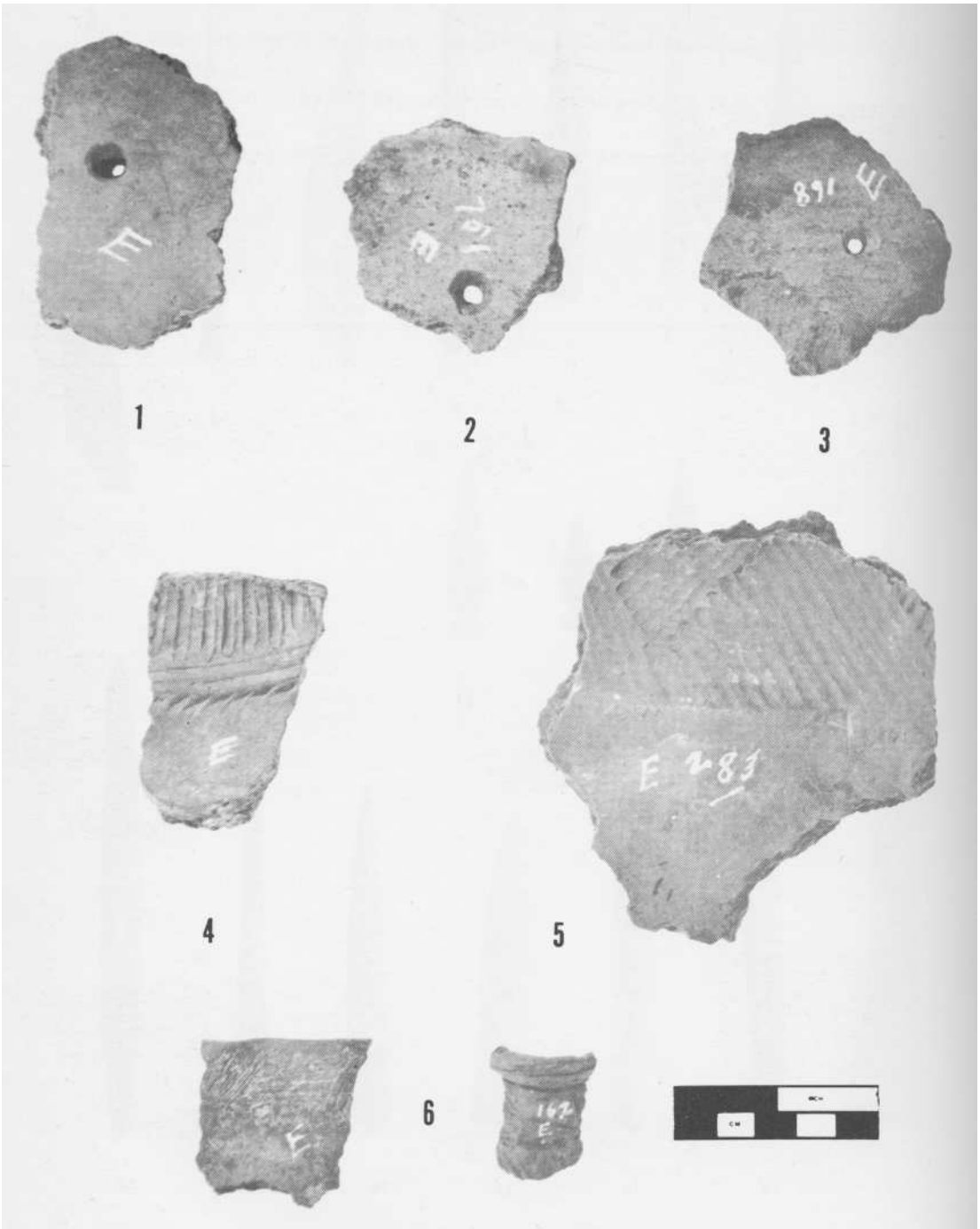

Figure 3

1 - 2 plain body sherds with mending holes; 3 rib-paddled body sherd; 4-5 neck sherds; 6 juvenile ceramics

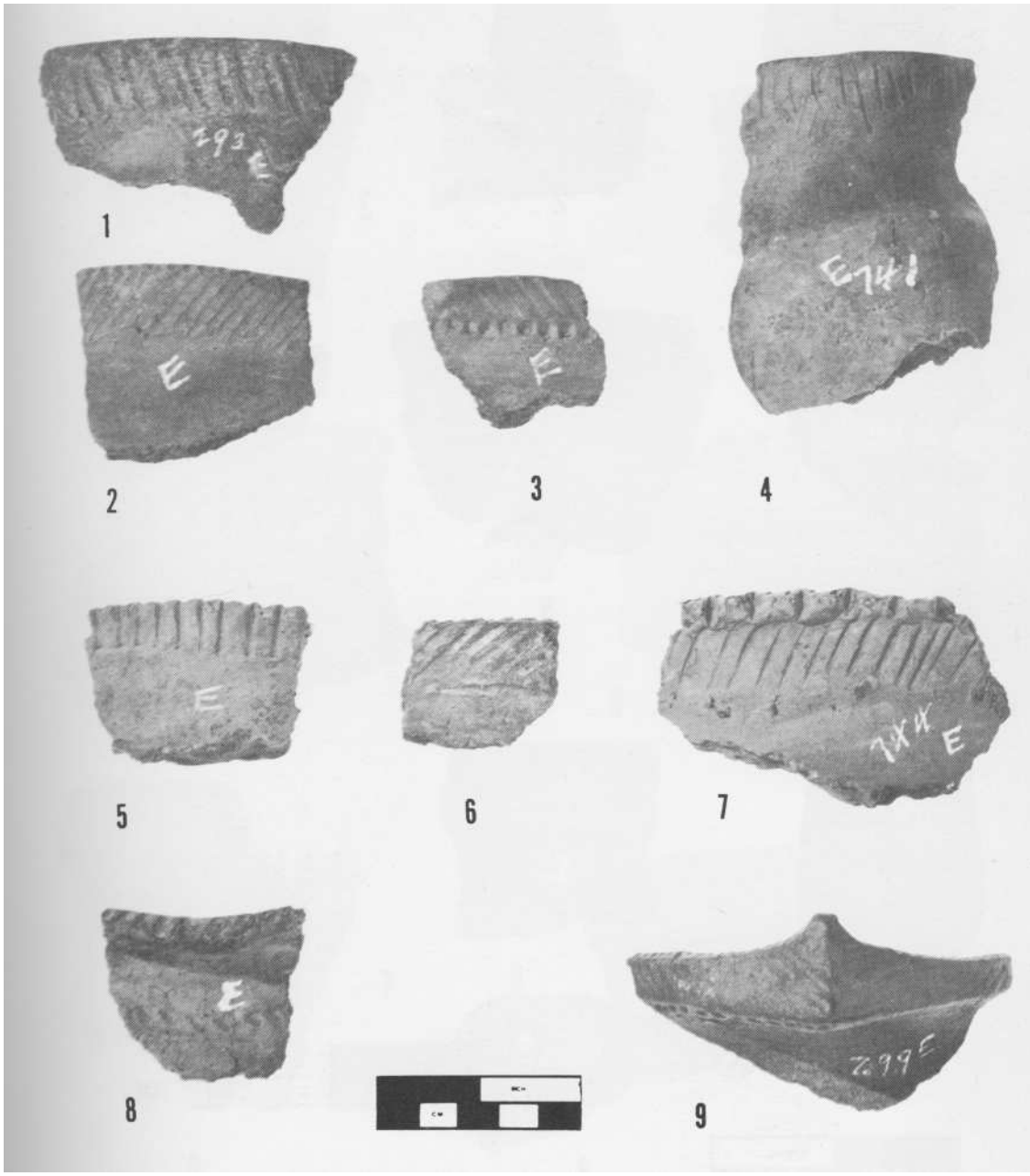

Figure 4
1-4 Huron Incised; 5-9 Sidey Notched

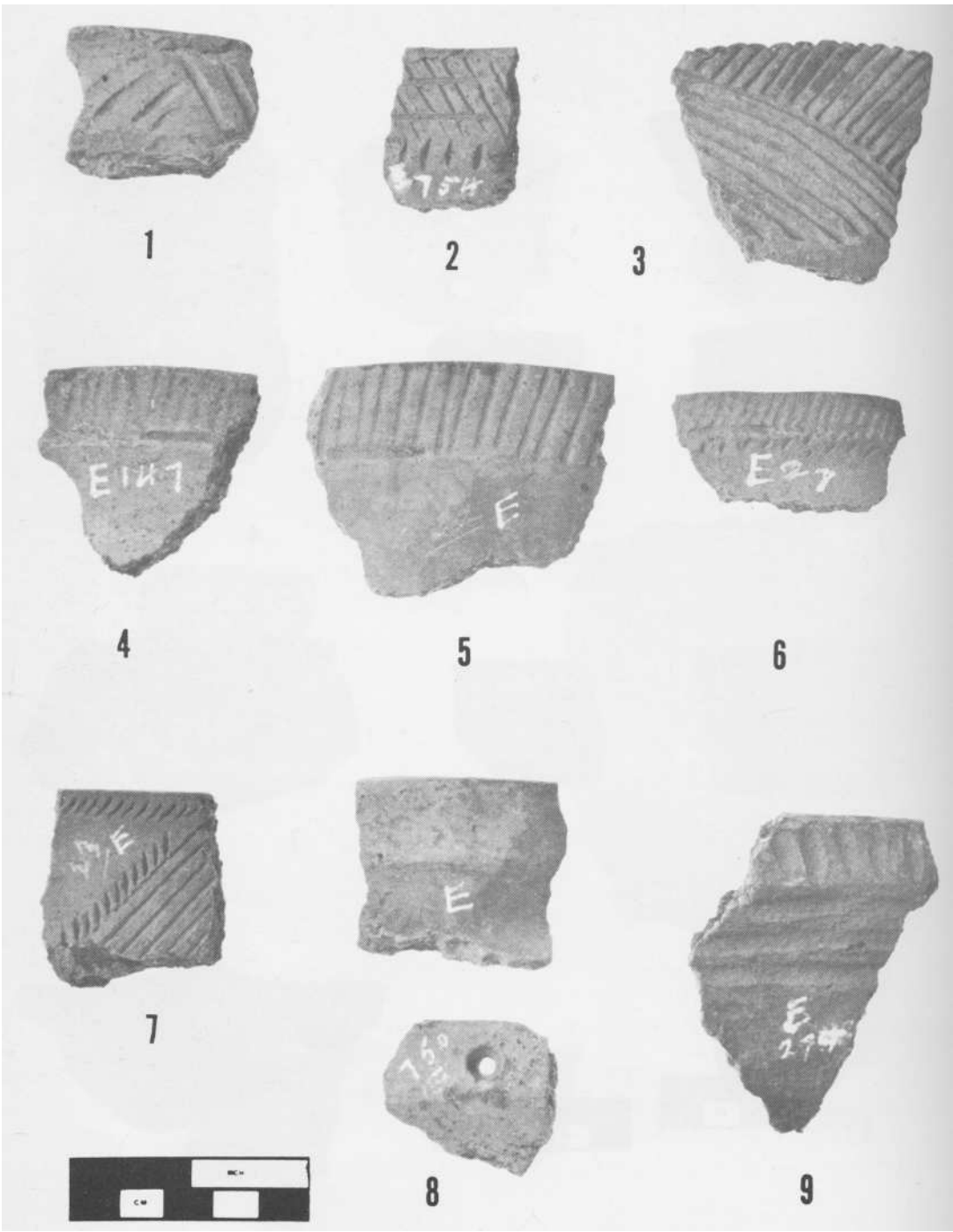

Figure 5
1 Lawson Opposed; 2 Warminster Crossed; 3 Syracuse Notched; 4-6 Sidey Crossed; 7 Onondaga triangular (variant); 8 Graham Rogers Plain Low Collar; 9 Middleport Oblique

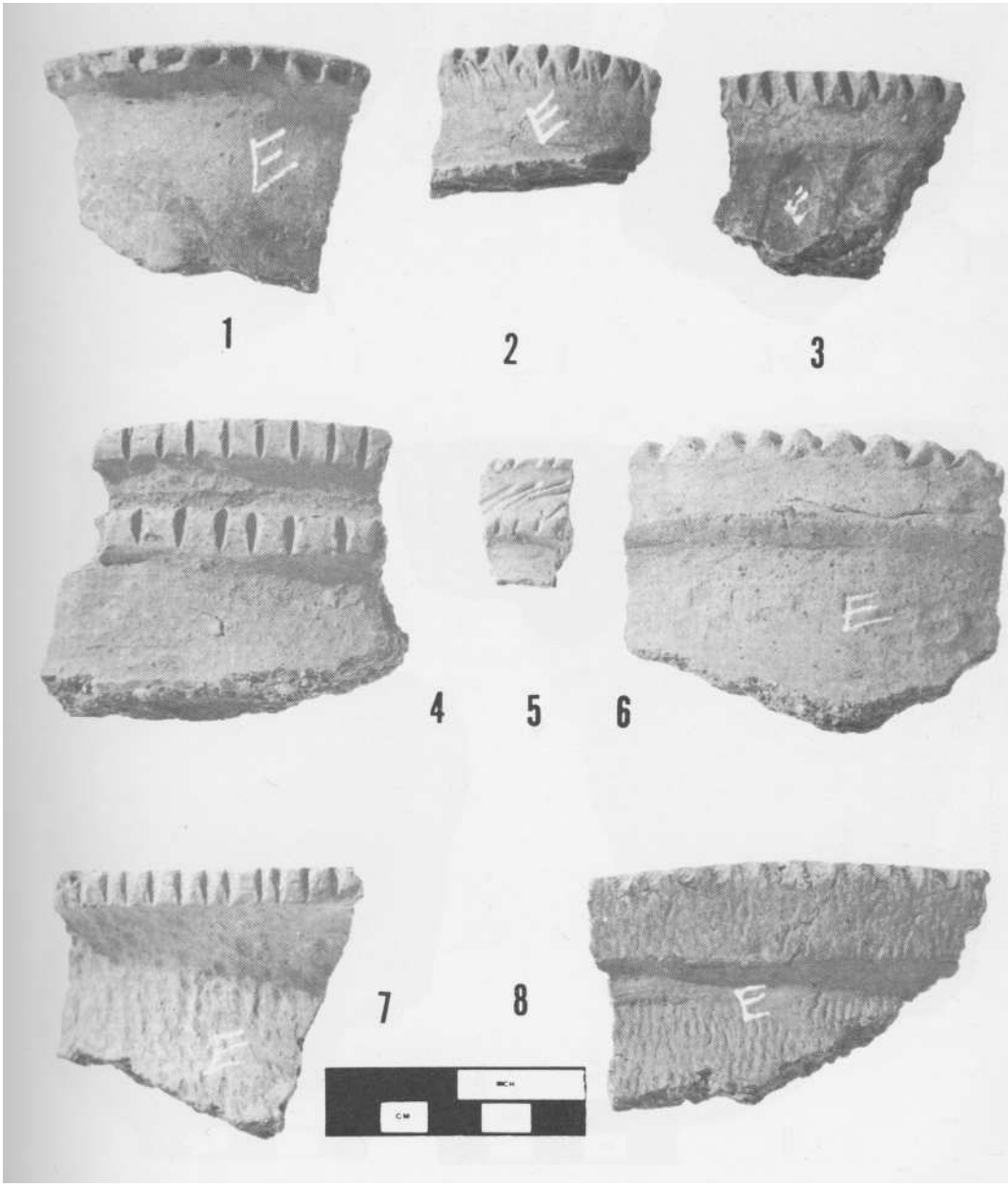

Figure 6
1-2 Dutch Hollow Notched; 3-6 Seed Incised; 7-8 Seed Corded

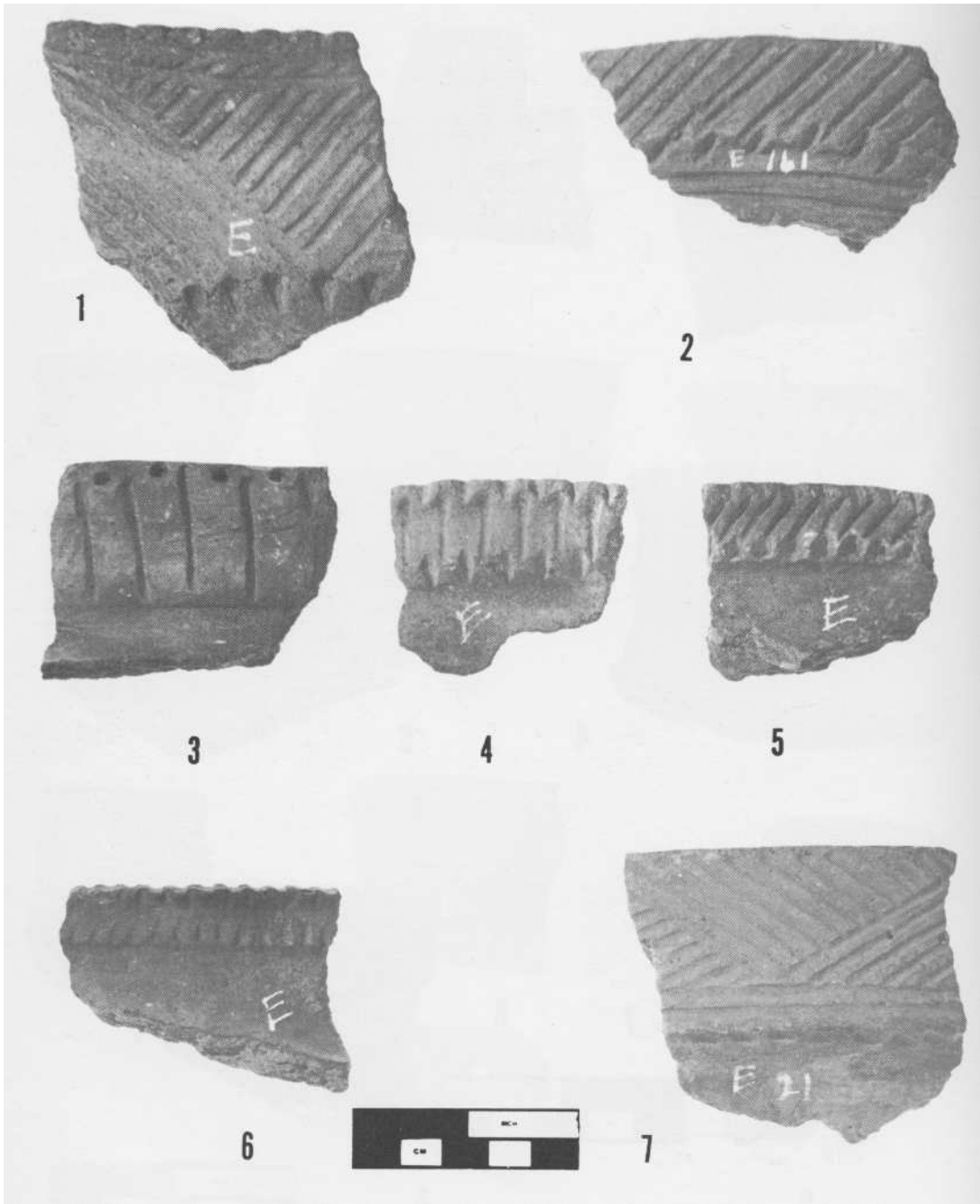

Figure 7

1 Ostungo Incised; 2 Wagoner Incised; 3 Bass Lake Trailed; 4-5 Toronto Trailed; 6 Seed Notched; 7 Eglington Underlined

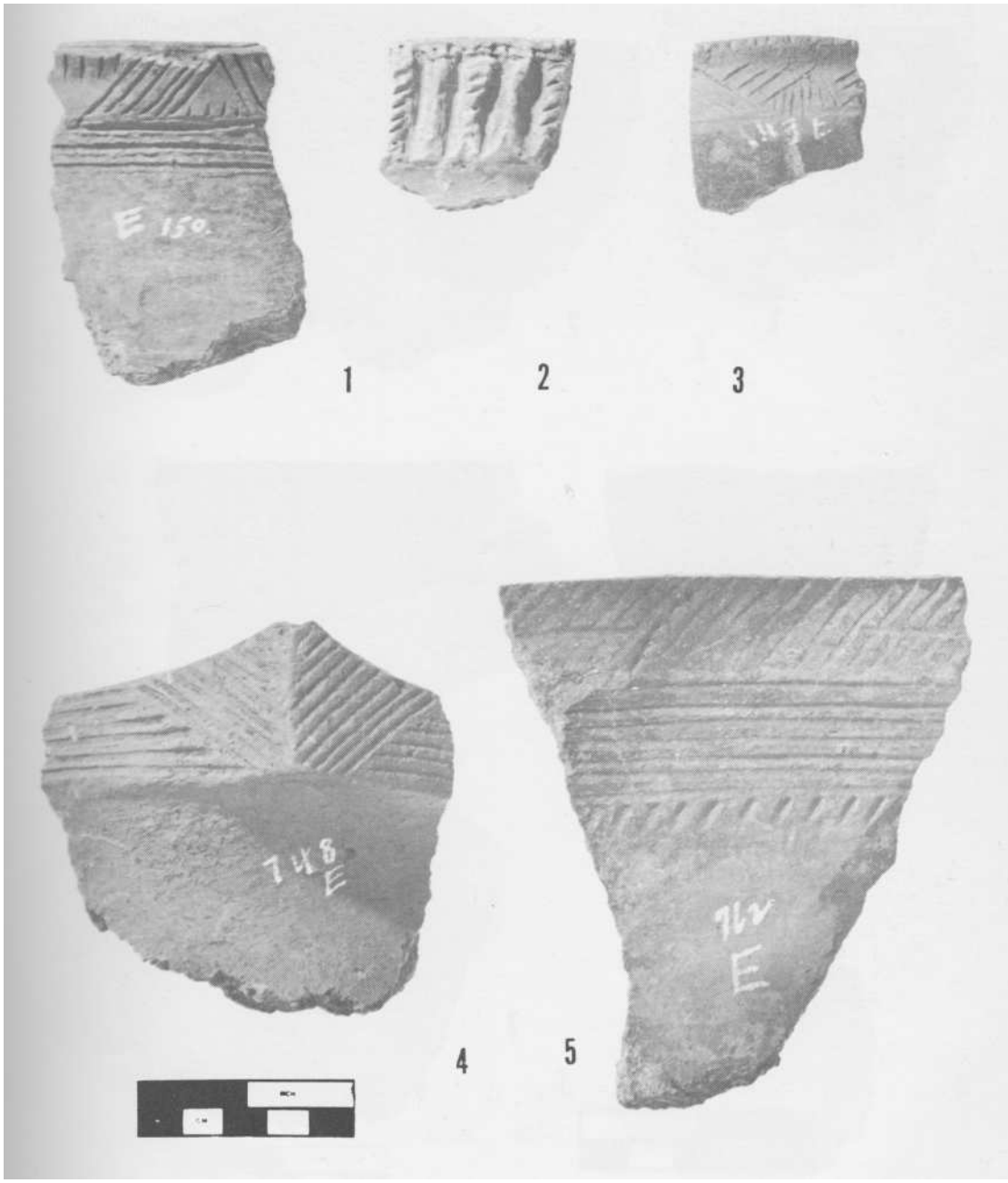

Figure 8
I Grooved variant of Pound Blank; 2 Roebuck Corn Ear; 3 Durfee Underlined (variant)
4-5 Copeland Incised

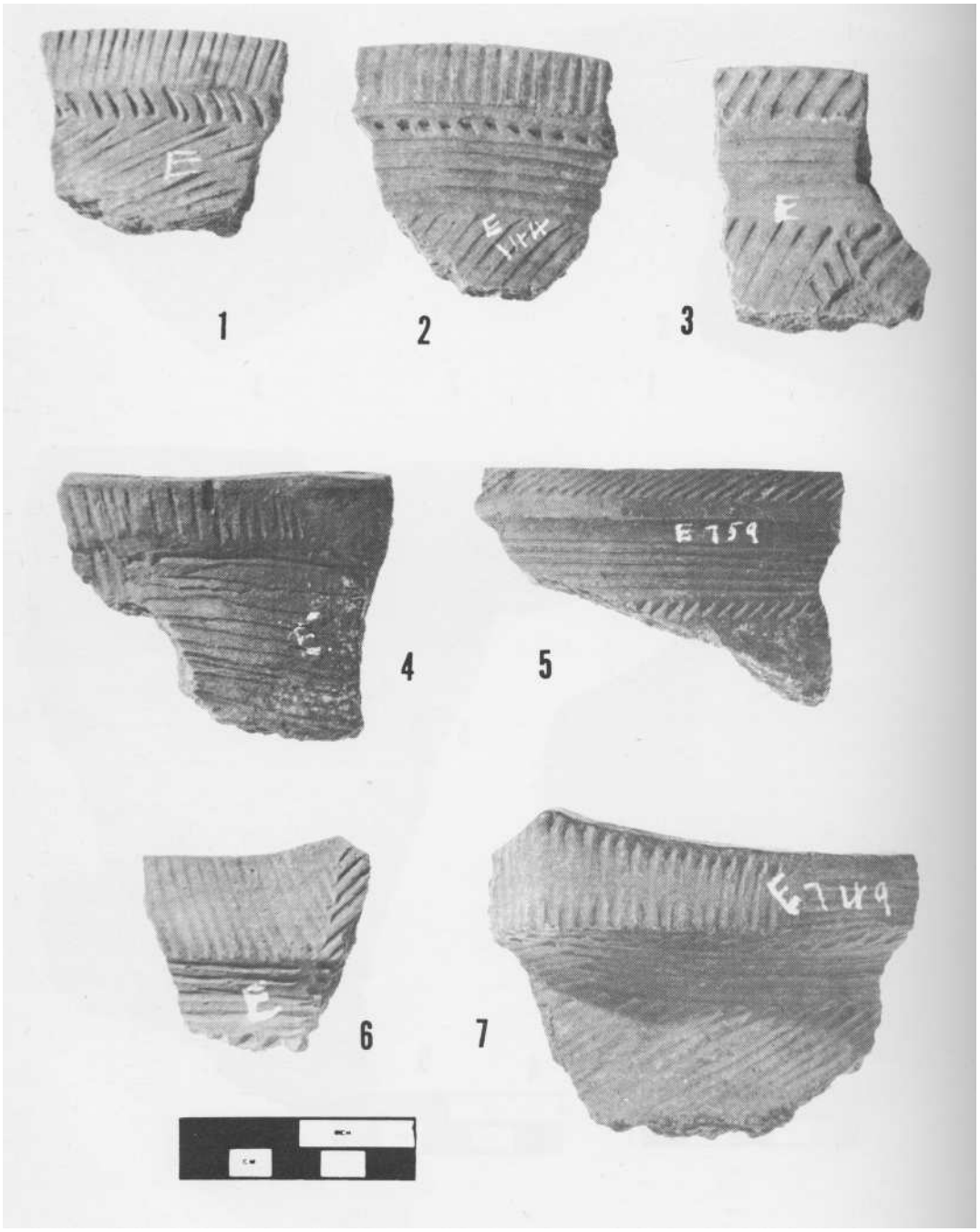

Figure 9
Black Necked Rims

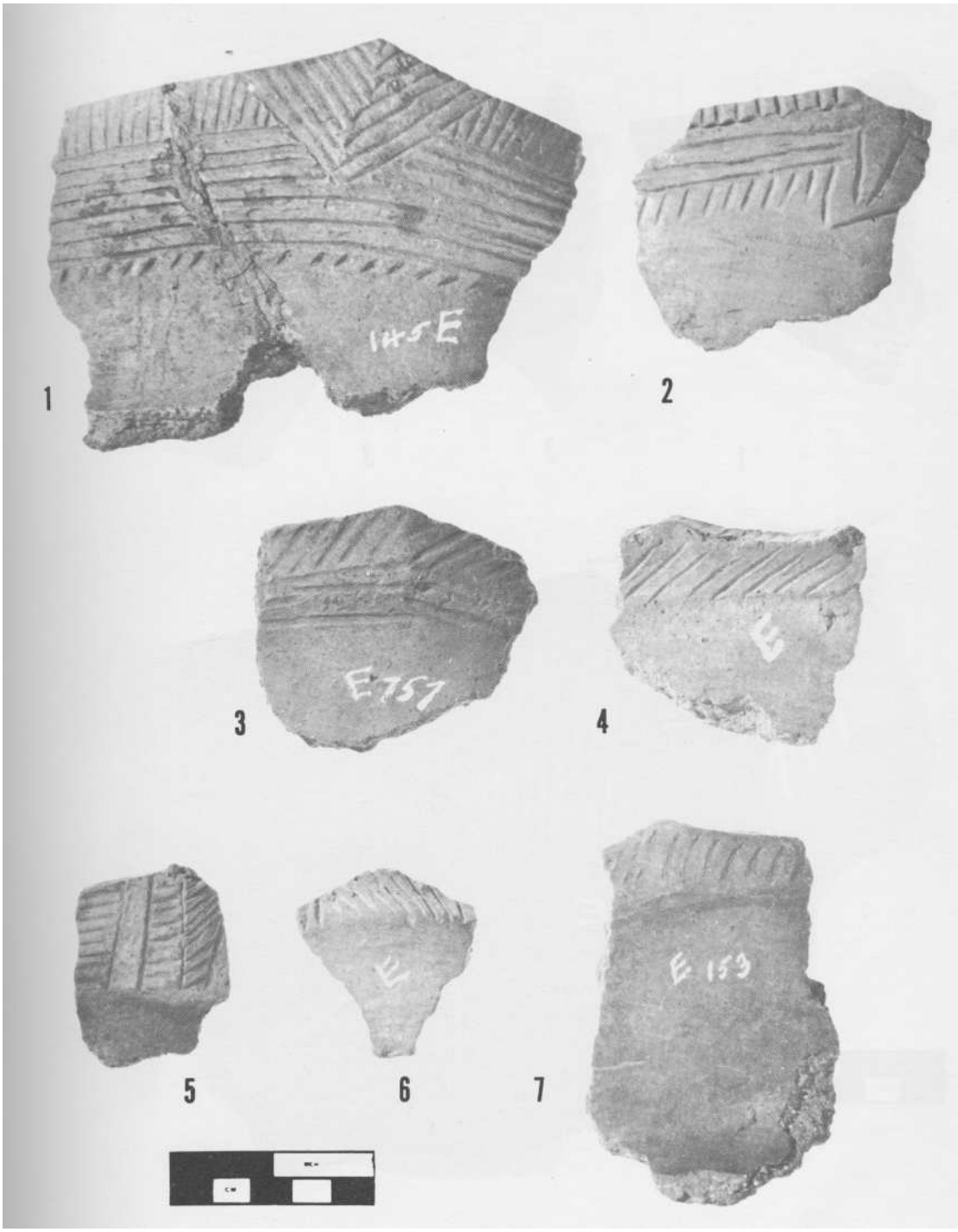

Figure 10
1-2 Ontario Horizontal; 3 Pound Necked; 4 McMurchy Decorated Scalloped; 5 Unknown type; 6 Rounded castellation (Huron Incised); 7 Pointed castellation (Huron Incised)

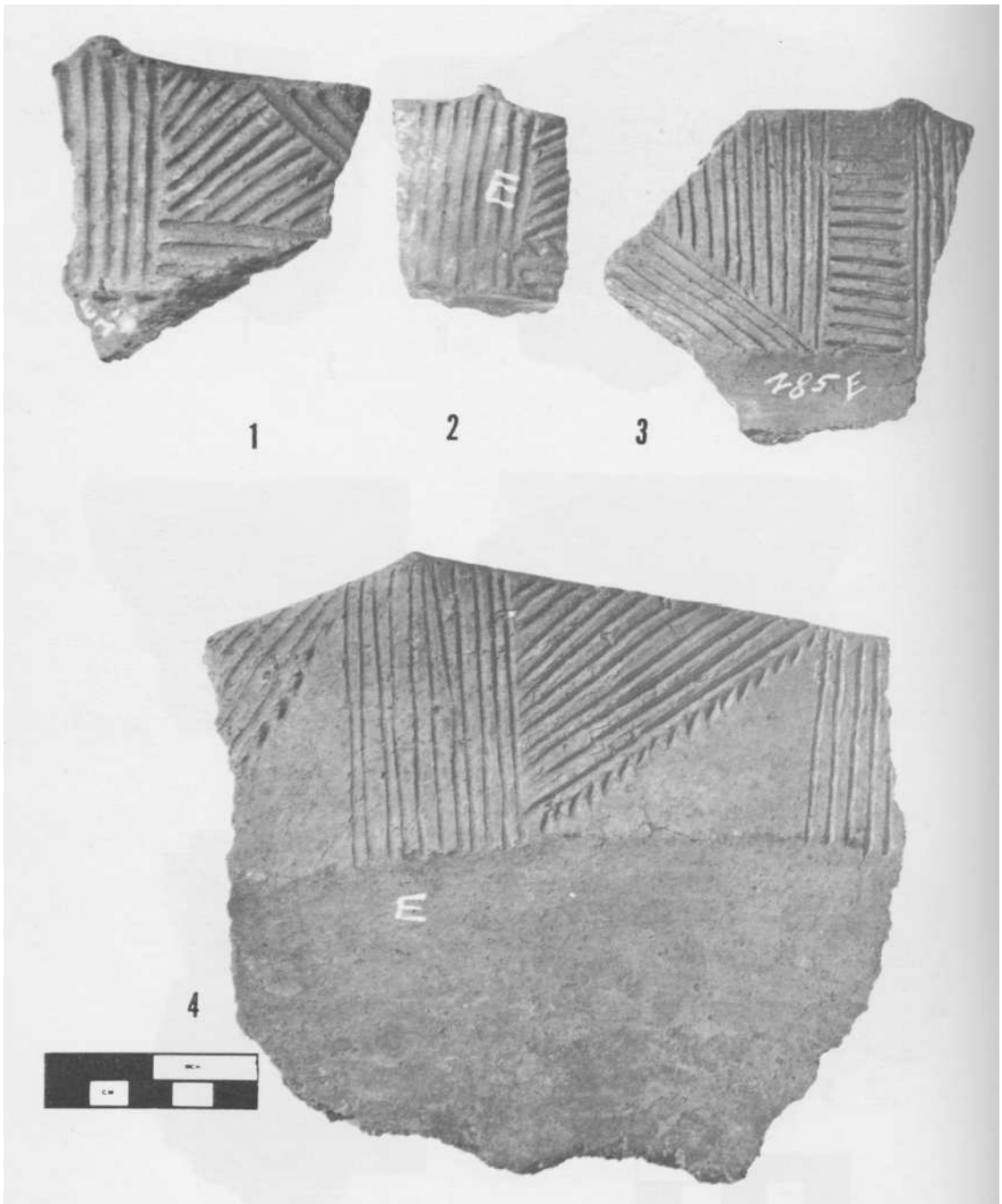

Figure 11
LaLonde High Collar Rims

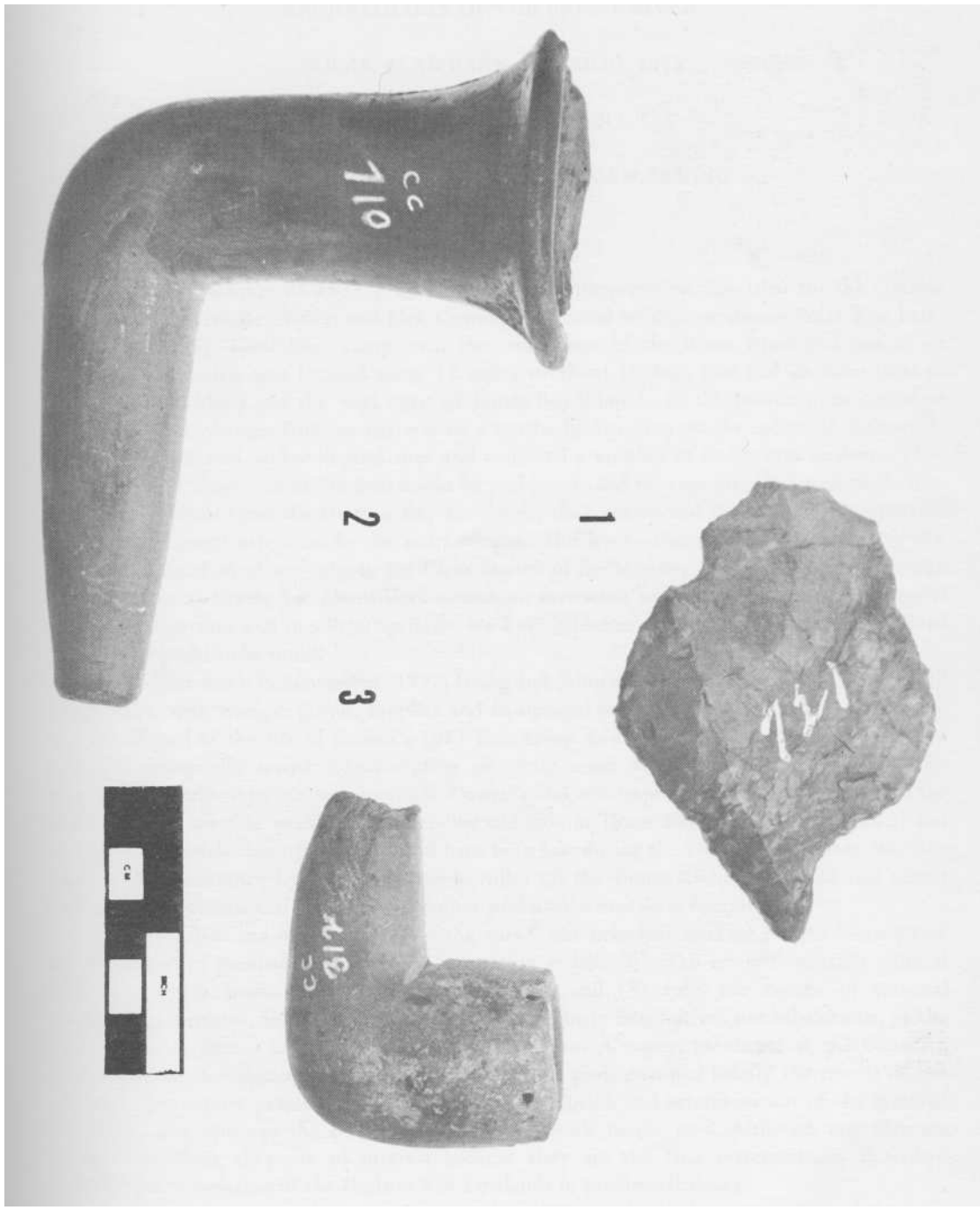

Figure 12 Pipes and Scraper