

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BAUMANN SITE:  
A 15TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT IN SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**

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*ABSTRACT*

During six weeks of excavation at this site in 1980 one midden was tested and the locations of three others were confirmed. A single longhouse was partially excavated and revealed a rich feature assemblage. Possible evidence of a second longhouse was found in a test trench south of House 1. A C14 date (N.M.C. 12221) of 490 ± 60 B.P. (A.D. 1460) was obtained from a sample of charred wood. An analysis of rimsherds revealed seven attributes which may be characteristic of the 15th century ceramic assemblage in Huronia.

*INTRODUCTION*

In view of the geographic location of the Baumann site, its age, and its ceramic, lithic and bone artifacts, the site corresponds to those sites which Ridley (1952) attributed to a Lalonde phase of development in Huronia, and which Wright (1966) later termed the Northern Division.

Knowledge of this period, i.e. late 15th to early 16th century Huronia, rests on limited archaeological data. The Baumann research is intended to strengthen the existing data base, without advocating any taxonomic term or concept for the time being, although it is recognized that a distinct group of sites characterizes this time period in Huronia. This position is taken because the archaeological community is not yet at ease with any single taxonomic label for these sites. The Baumann data, moreover, does not yet provide the fulcrum around which such a decision may be made.

*SITE DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS*

The Baumann site (BdGv-14) is located on Concession XIII, Medonte Township, Simcoe County, Ontario (Figs. 1 and 2). It is not unusually located for an Iroquoian site in Simcoe County, being bounded on the north and east by beach ridges. The east bluff is quite steep, and today the soil at its base is intermittently swampy. The north bluff is short, sloping down to a streambed which now only fills with water in the spring and after a rain. This stream runs into a pond just west of the westerly fence. The south and west are not naturally bounded, and open onto relatively flat fields (Fig. 3).

The site is located on a Tioga series soil. The field has not been plowed for at least ten years, and excavation rarely revealed plowmarks in the subsoil. Fields adjacent to the Baumann property were surface surveyed and tentatively show a 6-8 acres size for the site.

The Baumann site was first recorded in 1966 by C. Heidenreich and R. Schultz during archaeological survey for the University of Toronto (Heidenreich and Schultz, 1966). Soon thereafter F. Ridley surveyed the site (1967) and in the early 1970's D. Knight undertook further survey (Knight 1980:personal communication). This report is based on excavations conducted by the author in the summer of 1980.

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Stopp, Marianne P.

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An Archaeological Examination of the Baumann Site: A 15th Century Settlement in Simcoe County, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 43:3-29.

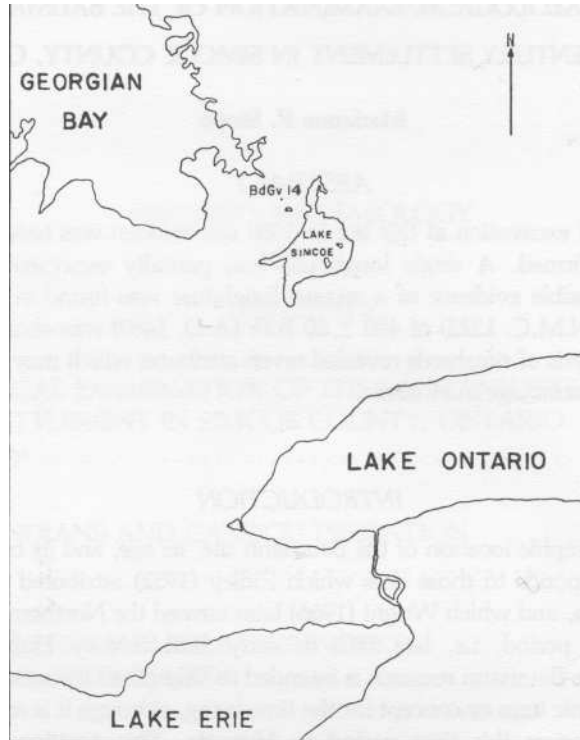


Fig. 1 Location of the Baumann site in southern Ontario.

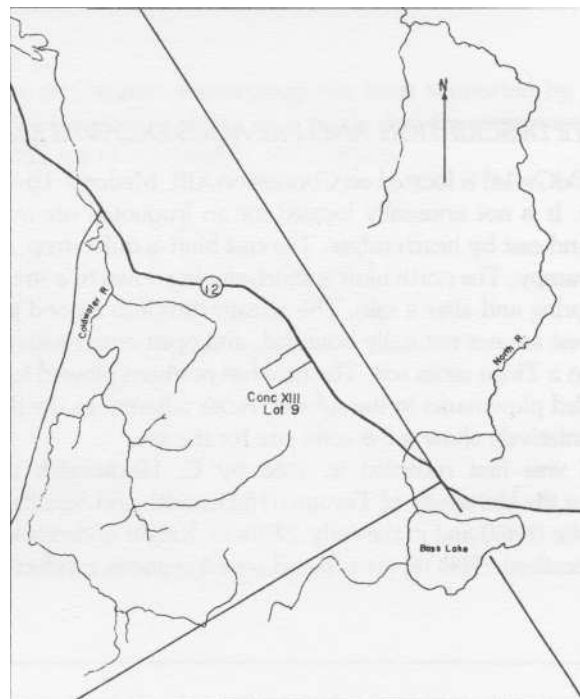


Fig. 2. Location of the Baumann site in Simcoe County, Ontario.

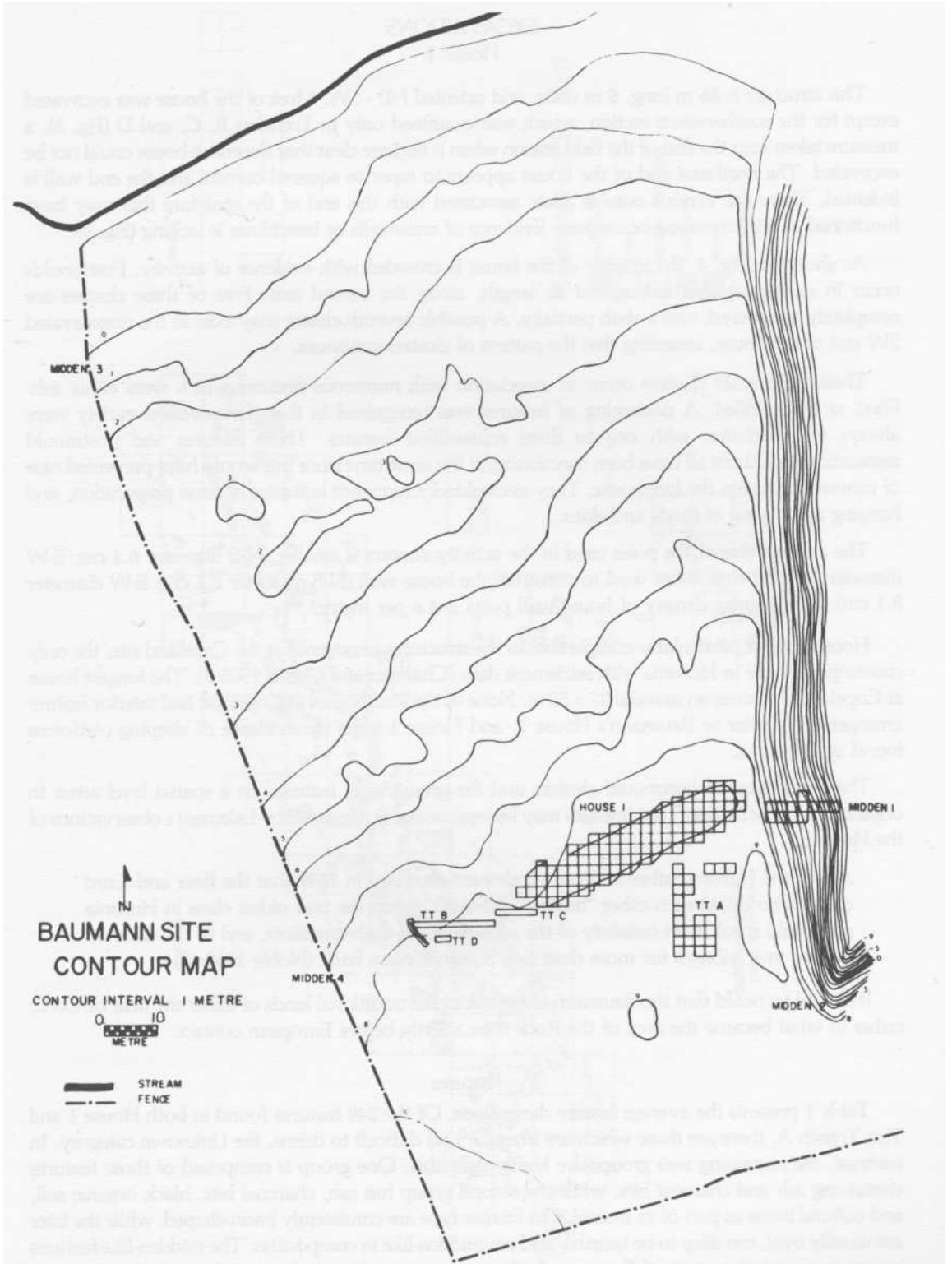


Fig. 3. Contour map of the Baumann site showing excavation units.

## EXCAVATIONS

### House 1

This structure is 66 m long, 8 m wide, and oriented NE - SW. Most of the house was excavated except for the southwestern section, which was examined only in Trenches B, C, and D (Fig. 3), a measure taken near the end of the field season when it became clear that the entire house could not be excavated. The northeast end of the house appears to taper to squared corners and the end wall is indented. There are various outside posts associated with this end of the structure that may have functioned as reinforcement or support. Evidence of crosswalls or benchlines is lacking (Fig. 4)

As shown in Fig. 4, the interior of the house is crowded with evidence of activity. Postmoulds occur in clusters spaced throughout its length, along the central axis. Five of these clusters are completely uncovered, and a sixth partially. A possible seventh cluster may exist in the unexcavated SW end of the house, assuming that the pattern of clusters continues.

These postmould clusters occur in association with numerous features which were either ash-filled, or refuse-filled. A patterning of features was recognized in that the ash-filled variety were always in association with one to three refuse-filled features. These features and postmould associations could not all have been functioning at the same time since this would have prevented ease of movement within the longhouse. They undoubtedly represent activities of food preparation, and hanging and drying of foods and skins.

The average size of the poles used in the activity clusters is smaller (N-S diameter 6.4 cm; E-W diameter 6.3 cm) than those used to construct the house wall (N-S diameter 8.1 cm; E-W diameter 8.1 cm). The average density of house wall posts is 4.6 per metre.

House 1 is not particularly comparable to the structures uncovered at the Copeland site, the only contemporary site in Huronia with settlement data (Channen and Clarke 1965:5). The longest house at Copeland measures an unusual 27 x 55 m. None of the four houses at Copeland had interior feature arrangement similar to Baumann's House 1, and House 1 lacks the evidence of sleeping platforms found at Copeland.

The delineation of postmould clusters and the grouping of features on a spatial level attest to organization of activities. That lineages may be represented is suggested by Lalement's observations of the Huron:

As for the Huron, Father Hierosme Lalement recorded in 1639 that the Bear and Cord clans, who called each other "brother and sister", were the two oldest clans in Huronia and could speak with certainty of the settlements of their ancestors, and of the different sites of their villages for more than two hundred years back (Noble 1968:60).

It should be noted that the Baumann site is not in the traditional lands of either the Bear or Cord, rather in what became the area of the Rock tribe shortly before European contact.

### Features

Table 1 presents the average feature dimensions. Of the 249 features found in both House 1 and Test Trench A, there are those which are irregular and difficult to define, the Unknown category. In contrast, the remaining two groups are highly definable. One group is comprised of those features containing ash and charcoal bits, while the second group has ash, charcoal bits, black organic soil, and cultural items as part of its matrix. The former type are consistently basin-shaped, while the later are usually oval, too deep to be hearths, and are midden-like in composition. The midden-like features occur in association with the pure ash features as mentioned above. The ash features are, furthermore, often associated with rocks, which are not necessarily fire-cracked.

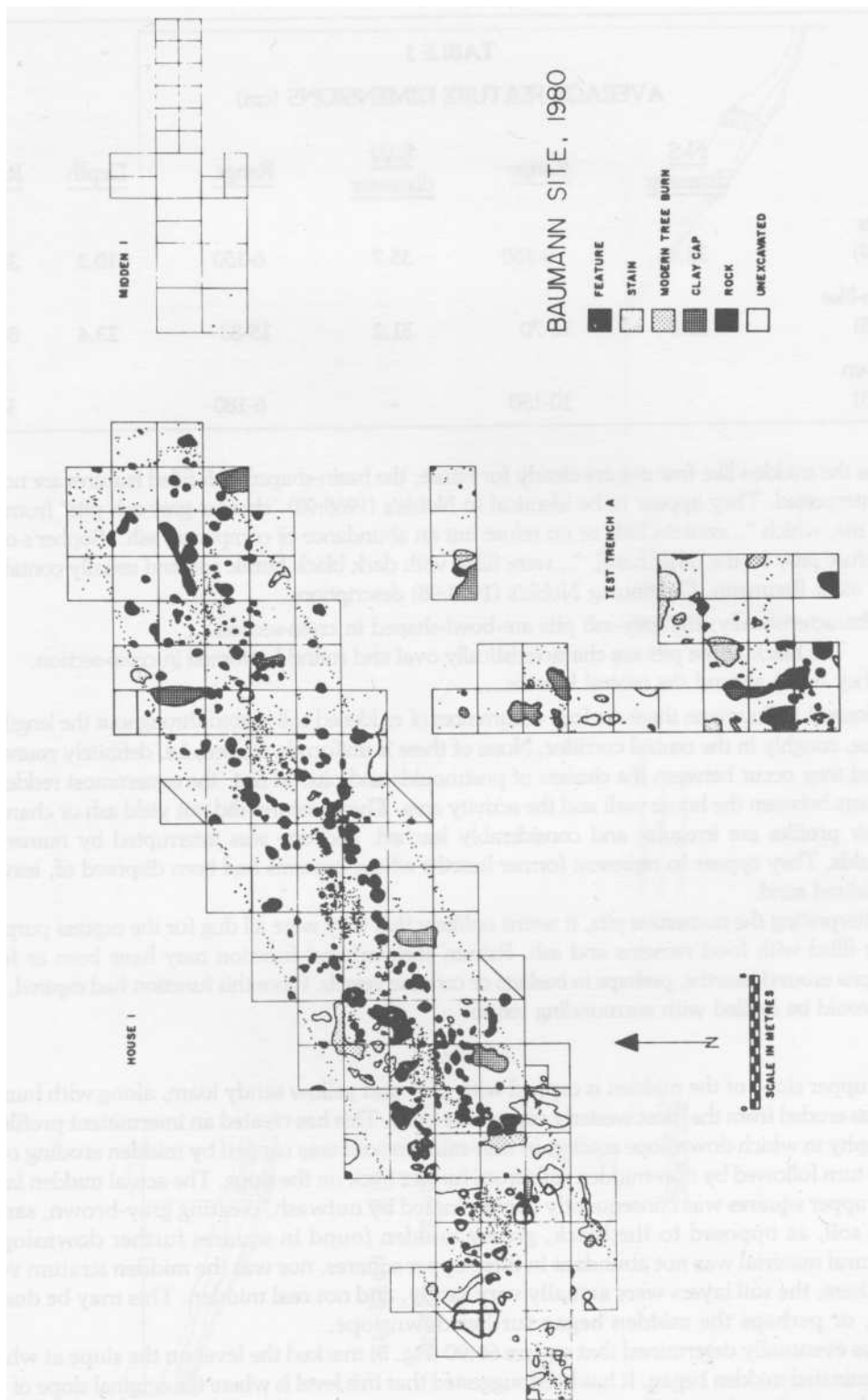


Fig. 4. Excavation of House 1, Test Trench A, and Midden 1 at the Baumann site.

**TABLE 1**  
**AVERAGE FEATURE DIMENSIONS (cm)**

	<u>N-S</u> <u>diameter</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>E-W</u> <u>diameter</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Range</u>
Ash pits (89)	35.4	5-150	35.7	6-150	10.3	3-37
Midden-like (95)	29.7	15-70	31.2	15-83	23.4	8-79
Unknown (65)	-	10-150	-	6-180	-	3-130

Whereas the midden-like features are clearly for refuse, the basin-shaped/ash-filled features are not so easily interpreted. They appear to be identical to Noble's (1968:98) "circular grey-ash pits" from the Sopher site, which "...contain little or no refuse but an abundance of compacted ash." Sopher's oval, black refuse pits, on the other hand, "...were filled with dark black humic soil and usually contained refuse," as at Baumann. Continuing Noble's (1968:98) description:

Characteristically, the grey-ash pits are bowl-shaped in cross-section....

The black refuse pits are characteristically oval and round-bottomed in cross-section.

They occur around the central hearths....

In House 1 at Baumann there are four occurrences of reddened soil spaced throughout the length of the house, roughly in the central corridor. None of these is uniformly shaped, i.e. definitely round or oval, and they occur between the clusters of postmoulds and pits. In fact, the easternmost reddened area occurs between the house wall and the activity area. These features did not yield ash or charcoal bits, their profiles are irregular and considerably leached, and one was interrupted by numerous postmoulds. They appear to represent former hearths whose contents had been disposed of, leaving only oxidized sand.

In interpreting the numerous pits, it seems unlikely that they were all dug for the express purpose of being filled with food remains and ash. Rather, their original function may have been as food storage pits around hearths, perhaps in baskets or ceramic vessels. Once this function had expired, the cavity would be infilled with surrounding refuse.

#### Midden 1

The upper slope of the midden is capped with gray and yellow sandy loam, along with humus which has eroded from the most westerly edge of the bluff. This has created an intermittent profile of stratigraphy in which downslope erosion of non-midden soils was capped by midden eroding over these, in turn followed by non-midden soils from further back on the slope. The actual midden layer in these upper squares was consequently contaminated by outwash, creating gray-brown, sandy midden soil, as opposed to the black, greasy midden found in squares further downslope.

Cultural material was not abundant in these upper squares, nor was the midden stratum very defined here; the soil layers were actually very sandy, and not real midden. This may be due to erosion, or perhaps the midden began further downslope.

It was eventually determined that square 66:90 (Fig. 5) marked the level on the slope at which uncontaminated midden began. It has been suggested that this level is where the original slope of the beach ridge may have begun. The suddenly steeper slope would indicate this, as would the change in soil composition. Square 66:90 and those downslope are all characterized by dense, greasy midden

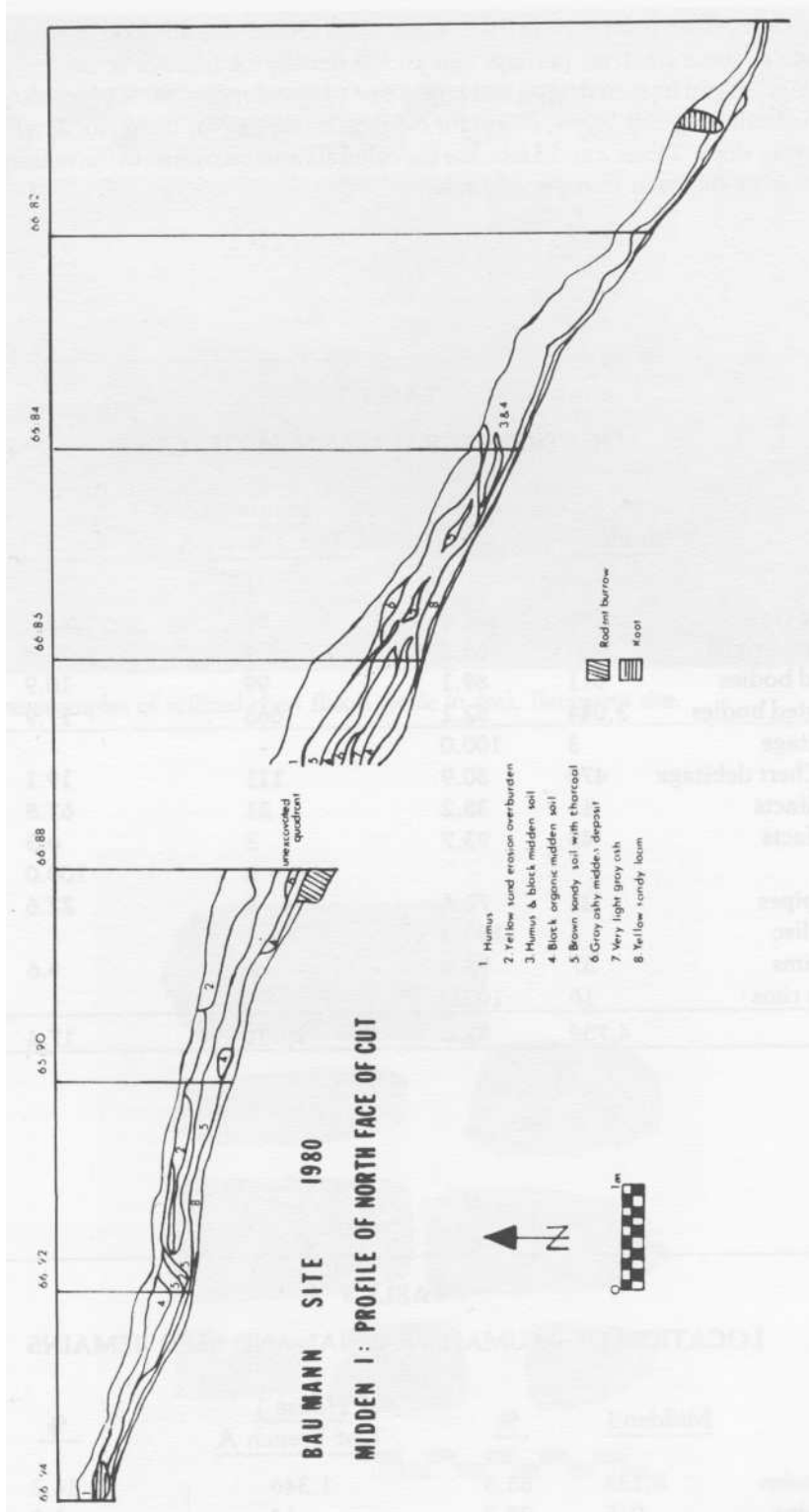


Fig. 5. Profile of Midden 1 at the Baumann site.

soils of significant depth (over 1 metre thick at points). There is little indication of erosion ever having taken place in these squares, perhaps due to the density of midden soils.

From Fig. 5 it can be seen that all soil layers east (downslope) of 66:90, including 66:90, were composed of culturally rich layers, except for overburden layers No. 1 and No. 2, which originated from the upper slope. Tables 2 and 3 tabulate the cultural items recovered in the midden and provide a percentage of the total number of finds.

**TABLE 2**  
**LOCATION OF BAUMANN ARTIFACTS**

Item	Midden 1	%	House 1		Total
			Test Trench A	%	
Decorated rims	255	74.8	86	25.2	341
Undecorated rims	23	<b>85.2</b>	4	14.8	27
Decorated bodies	811	89.1	99	10.9	910
Undecorated bodies	3,044	82.1	663	17.9	3,707
Clay debitage	3	100.0	-	-	3
Quartz/Chert debitage	470	80.9	111	19.1	581
Lithic artifacts	13	38.2	21	61.8	34
Bone artifacts	45	93.7	3	6.3	48
Copper	-	-	2	100.0	2
Ceramic pipes	21	72.4	8	27.6	29
Ceramic disc	1	100.0	-	-	1
Juvenile rims	57	93.4	4	6.6	61
Collarless rims	16	100.0	-	-	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5,760</b>

**TABLE 3**  
**LOCATION OF BAUMANN FAUNAL AND SEED REMAINS**

Item	Midden 1	%	House 1		Total
			Test Trench A	%	
Faunal remains	8,133	85.8	1,346	14.2	9,479
Seed remains	915	98.7	12	1.3	927
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10,406</b>





Fig. 6. Some examples of utilized chert flakes (scale in cm), Baumann site.

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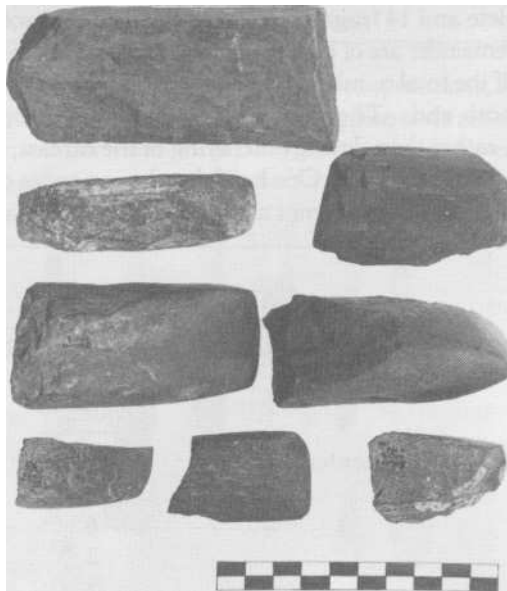


Fig. 7. Ground schist fragments (scale in cm), Baumann site.

## ARTIFACTS

## Lithics (Fig. 6 and 7)

Cherts in the form of retouch and reduction flakes, debitage, as well as quartz flakes were recovered. Chert types represented are Balsam Lake, Onondaga, local Huronia varieties, as well as a possible Scotts Quarry flake (W. Fox 1980:personal communication). Ground schists make up the remainder of the lithics assemblage.

The lithics recovered thus far do not indicate an extensive or highly developed stone working industry. Table 4 summarizes the lithic artifact categories.

**TABLE 4**  
**BAUMANN LITHIC ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

Category	Frequency	%
Ground schist fragments	9	26.0
Utilized chert flakes	17	50.0
Utilized quartz flakes	2	6.0
Quartz biface	1	3.0
Quartz punch	1	3.0
Incompleted chert projectile point	1	3.0
Slate fragment	1	3.0
Ground granite sphere	1	3.0
Soapstone bead	1	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Bone Artifacts (Fig. 8, 9 and 10)

Table 5 presents a summary of the various bone artifacts from Baumann and their frequencies. *Beads* - Seventeen complete and 14 fragmented bone beads were recovered. Of these, 10 are of mammal bone while the remainder are of bird bone. Of the complete beads, 16 are tubular, and 1 is a flattened, or ring bead. Of the total number, 10 beads exhibit transverse cut marks extending along the bone from one or both ends. These cut marks are thought to have been applied during manufacture of the bead, rather than during butchering of the carcass, since the cuts always occur perpendicular to the long axis of the bead. One bead does have a series of irregular cut marks in the centre, but these also appear due to an attempt at shaping, since this bead is unfinished, and further

**TABLE 5**  
**BAUMANN BONE ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

Category	Frequency	%
Tubular beads complete and fragmented	30	62.5
Flattened beads	1	2.1
Awls	6	12.5
Projectiles	3	6.2
Whistle	1	2.1
Worked deer phalanges	7	14.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>

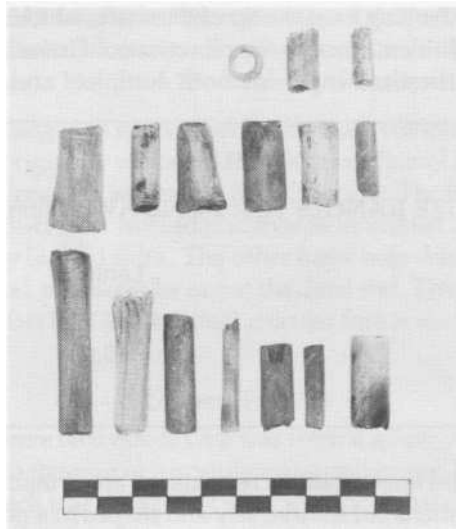


Fig. 8. Examples of tubular bone bead and a ring bone bead (scale in cm), Baumann site.

cutting would have removed the flaring and channeling characteristic of the ends of longbones. All beads were found in Midden 1. Table 6 shows the bead dimensions.

**TABLE 6**  
**SIZE RANGES OF COMPLETE BONE BEADS (cm)**

	<b>Length</b>	<b>Diameter</b>
<b>Range</b>	.7-9.0	.5-1.8
<b>Mean</b>	3.03	.9

*Awls* - All 6 awls are of mammal bone. Of the 3 complete specimens, 2 are from modified bone shafts, while the third is of a shaft splinter. The 3 incomplete awls are also of modified splinters.

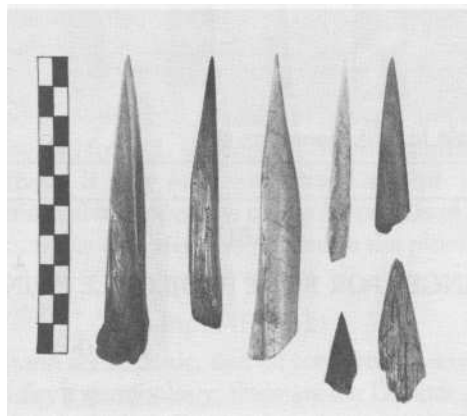


Fig. 9. Bone awls (scale in cm), Baumann site.

Each awl has striations extending from the tip of the shaft, which seem to be the result of use-wear. Awls were found in Midden 1, one in the plowzone of House 1, and one in a refuse pit in House 1. Table 7 presents the size ranges for both complete and incomplete specimens.

**TABLE 7**  
**SIZE RANGES FOR BONE AWLS (cm)**

	Length	No.
Range for complete awls	9.2 - 10.5	3
Mean	10.0	
Range for incomplete awls	2.8 - 7.0	3

*Projectile points* - One is of bird bone while the remaining 2 are of mammal bone. All are hollowed out, longitudinal sections of shafts cut transversely and shaped to a point at one end. They do not exhibit use-wear as do the awls. Two were found in Midden 1, and one in a refuse pit in House 1. Table 8 gives the measurements.

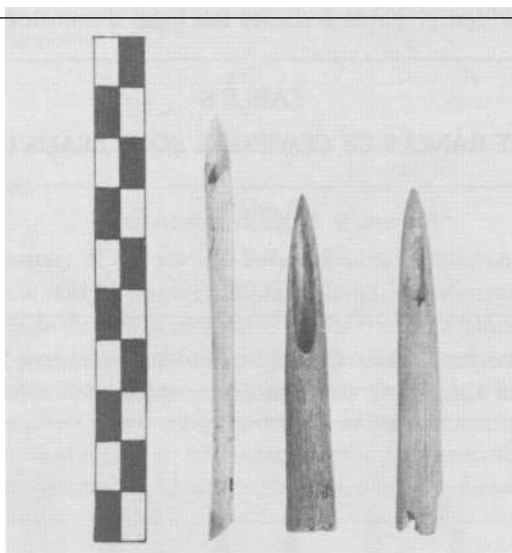


Fig. 10. Bone projectiles (scale in cm), Baumann site.

**TABLE 8**  
**SIZE RANGES FOR BONE PROJECTILE POINTS (cm)**

	Length	No.
Range for complete points	6.7 - 8.4	2
Mean	7.6	
Incomplete point	6.8	1

*Whistle* - This incomplete artifact is fashioned from a bird bone shaft. A single hole is cut into one side of the shaft. It cannot be said whether a second or third perforation were also once present. It was found in Midden 1, and has a length of 11 cm and a diameter of 6 mm.

*Modified proximal deer phalanges* - Two of these artifacts are complete while the remaining 5 are very fragmented and were originally mistaken as unworked faunal fragments. Of the complete specimens, the first is 5.1 cm long, the second is 6.0 cm in length. The first has a hole drilled through one end and fits into the toggle-type of worked phalange as illustrated in Wright (1966:Plates 17 and 18), mainly characterized by faceted sides. The other has a hole drilled lengthwise, with a large perforation at the proximal end, and a smaller one at the distal end. This piece resembles the cup-and-pin game type, based on the fact that the proximal articular face is removed, and a hole drilled into the distal end.

#### Copper (Fig. 11)

Two copper specimens were recovered. One was from a refuse pit in the most southwesterly square of Test Trench A, also the area of a postulated second house. This artifact was originally a flattened sheet of copper which was then rolled into cylindrical shape. It is 3.2 cm in length with a diameter of 4 mm.

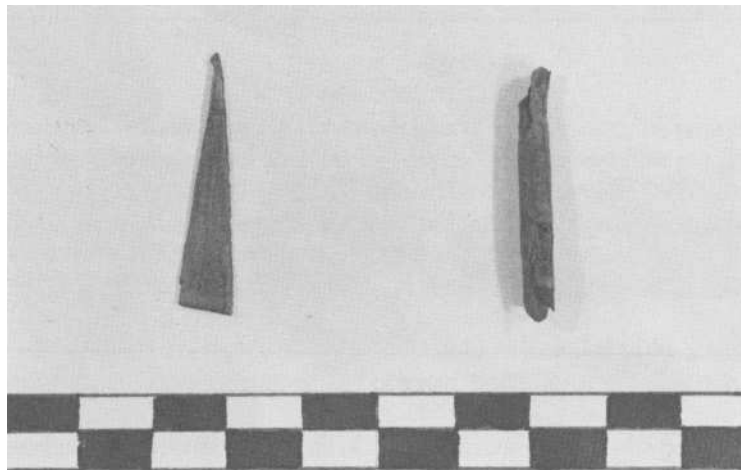


Fig. 11. Copper artifacts (scale in cm), Baumann site.

The second copper artifact is shaped into an isosceles triangle, and was found in the plowzone in the southwest central section of House 1. Its length down the central axis is 3.4 cm, basal width 7 mm, with a 1 mm thickness. It may have functioned as a projectile point.

While the copper cylinder is native copper, the triangular piece is of trade copper, i.e., it contains tin and lead (Banning 1982). Since this piece was found in the plowzone it cannot be definitely assigned to the site.

#### Pipes (Fig. 12)

All the pipes from Baumann are ceramic, and all conform closely with those types set out by Ridley (1952:209). To use Ridley's terminology, these are the Lalonde Trumpet and the Barrel pipe types. None of these pipes is intact, the least damaged specimen being a Lalonde Trumpet pipe, which is broken in mid-stem; the intact stem section and bowl meet at a ninety-degree angle.

Two further examples of the Lalonde Trumpet pipe are present, and both are fragmented bowls.

A fourth bowl fragment is highly unusual in that the entire bowl seems to have been incised with fine lines which form irregular chevrons. Not only does the motif distinguish this piece from the others, but its tan colour and more delicate walls differ from the darker brown, thicker Trumpet pipes. A gray clay bowl fragment is also decorated in this incised pseudo-chevron fashion.

Five fragments of Barrel type pipe bowls were recovered. Only one conforms exactly to Ridley's (1952:209) description of a typical specimen. This piece angles inward at the lip and bears two annularly incised lines below the lip. Of the 4 others: (1) angles inward at the lip with punctates in a



Fig. 12. Examples of Lalonde Trumpet and Barrel pipe types (scale in cm), Baumann site.

single row immediately below the lip and encircling it. Two encircling incised lines occur at the base of the bowl, which is broken off; (2) is an undecorated cylindrical bowl, which is completely intact; (3) is a fragmented undecorated cylindrical piece. The lip, however, is flattened and slightly outflaring; (4) is identical to (3). A final specimen is fragmentary and seems to be an amateur attempt at an undecorated Barrel pipe.

There are 15 pipe stem fragments. One is unusual in that it is rectangular in cross-section, with notches where the sides meet and form an angle with the top and bottom surfaces.

Two of the pipe stem fragments are mouthpieces, and taper to circular openings. Two other mouthpiece fragments, from Test Trench B, are quite large and cumbersome and one wonders if they could have been comfortable.

Table 9 presents the pipe type frequencies at Baumann, and a description of the pipes which could not be identified as to type.

**TABLE 9**  
**BAUMANN PIPE TYPE FREQUENCIES**

Description	Barrel	<u>Lalonde</u> Trumpet	<u>Incised</u> Trumpet	Amateur	Unknow
Intact bowl	1	1	-	-	
Bowl fragment with rim	4	1	1	1	
Rim fragment with some bowl	-	3	-	-	-
Bowl fragment with no rim	1	-	1	-	-
Stem fragments with no stem end	-	-	-	-	12
Stem end	-	-	-	-	2
Rectangular stem	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	6	5	2	1	15

#### Ceramics (Fig. 13-19)

An attribute analysis was done on 368 rimsherds from the Baumann site, which includes the 36 rimsherds collected by Heidenreich and Shultz (1966) during their survey of the site. The ceramic code used for analysis follows the format of the code presented by both Ramsden (1977) and Pearce (1978).

Sixty-one juvenile or toy rimsherds were not analyzed, as is the case with 16 collarless rimsherds. Other ceramics uncovered at Baumann number as follows: decorated bodysherds: 910; undecorated bodysherds: 3,707; clay debitage: 3; and an unusual ceramic disc, incised around the edge on one face, 15 cm in diameter, 1.5 cm in width.

Of the 368 rimsherds, 121 are highly damaged but could be included in the analysis since several attributes were still present. The minimum criteria of a rimsherd for analysis was that the lip be intact and a portion of the collar attached.

Numerous attributes were recorded, not all of which can conveniently be presented in this paper. The following summary proposes several attributes which were felt to be more important than the others in that they may be temporally relevant to 15th century assemblages in Huronia, and to the development of regional chronologies.

Ten attributes were demonstrated by Ramsden (1977:183) to "...display widespread chronological trends." Four of these were relevant to the Baumann sample and 3 others are here suggested as also significant. Results obtained in Latta's (1976) study of culture change wherein significant attributes of 15th century ceramic assemblages in Huronia are discussed, were, furthermore, useful for buttressing the results of the Baumann attribute analysis.

All definitions of attributes in the following analysis are identical with those outlined by Ramsden (1977) and Pearce (1978). The attributes chosen as significant are as follows:

1. *Simple collar motif* increases through time, to the extent that Latta (1976:24) was able to demonstrate its increase from less than 50% of the total collar motif on most Middleport sites to more than 80% on most historic sites. Baumann, being midway in this chronology, yielded a frequency of 52.2% for simple decoration as the primary ground pattern. Latta (1976:77) notes as well that "...oblique and vertical parallel linear motifs were the most common ground pattern..." for this period, which is the case at Baumann.



Fig. 13. Some examples of simple collar motif in association with horizontal decoration (scale in cm), Baumann site.



Fig. 14; Examples of horizontal collar motif (scale in cm), Baumann site.

Simple collar motif is understood to be the primary form of decoration/primary ground pattern. Rimsherds from Baumann which have a simple motif, i.e. oblique or vertical parallel lines, as the *only* form of decoration occur at a frequency of 21.8%. The remaining motifs are extremely varied in design, never well represented. This important incident was also noted by Latta (1976:55) who observed that assemblages contemporary to Baumann "...showed an unusually large number of uniquely decorated sherds as well as by far the greatest variation in the use of collar motifs..." These motifs are unique in that they are not observed in Middleport or contact collections.

Latta (1976:78) presents a cogent interpretation of this phenomenon:

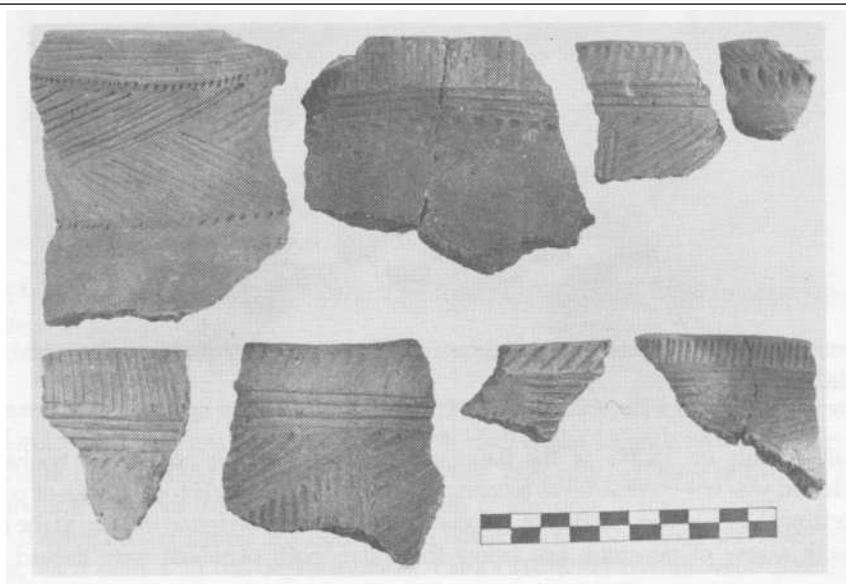
This indicates a considerable amount of individual independence in ceramic decoration, and whether these unique motifs are lineage markers, representing the social patterns of the potter, or whether they simply indicate the social desirability of artistic variability, they suggest that ceramic decoration was a meaningful culture trait which merited careful attention and which probably indicates a reasonably high social valuation of the craft itself.



2. The *Opposed collar motif* finds its greatest popularity during the late 15th century. A movement from a horizontal linear motif during Middleport, through opposed, to vertical and oblique parallel patterns during contact times, seems to be the sequence (Latta 1976:77). According to Latta (1976:285) the opposed motif represents roughly 25% of the sample in 15th century ceramic collections in Huronia. At Baumann, this motif has a frequency of 20.1%, and appears to be a trait which can be considered highly characteristic of the time.

3. During Middleport times, the *Horizontal collar motif* finds its best representation, moving from 50% to 30% during later times (Latta 1976:285). It continues to decrease, becoming quite rare on contact sites. At Baumann, this trait already has a very low frequency of 5.4%. Ramsden (1977:184) notes that "...the distribution of this motif suggests bimodality in both historic and prehistoric samples..." Perhaps this trait is characteristic of the group of sites related to Baumann on a regional level. The motif itself is not peculiar to a time period, rather, its frequency distribution, as reflective of its decreasing popularity through time, seems to be the significant element.

4. Thirty-seven percent of the rimsherds at Baumann lacked *Neck decoration*. A further 35.9% lacked sufficient necks for identification of decoration. The remaining 27.2% represent the extent of this motif at Baumann. It appears to be a trait decreasing in significance from Middleport to contact times. The presence of Black Necked and Pound Necked ceramic types on sites contemporary to, and including Baumann, provides for the slight upsurge of this trait at this time, but it only makes rare appearances on later sites.



Latta (1976:79) noticed that decoration occurring below the collar reached a peak during the late 15th century, at a frequency of 33.3%. Again, this seems to be a trait which is distinctive of the time in its frequency representation.

Ramsden (1977) also proposes the temporal sensitivity of the remaining traits: Interior decoration; Sub-collar decoration; Convex rim interior; Concave rim interior; Concave collar exterior; and Straight collar. No comparative data are available for these attributes, ruling out the possibility of suggesting their significance to the late 15th century assemblage in Huronia. The three remaining additional traits have also been singled out at Baumann as temporal indicators of this period. Latta's (1976) study of culture change in Huronia again provides the only comparative rimsherd data analyzed on an attribute basis.

Fig. 15. Examples of various neck decorative motifs (scale in cm), Baumann site.

5. During Middleport times, "The major modifying element is a *Horizontal overscore* at the bottom or centre of the collar" (Latta 1976:59, emphasis added). This rather singular attribute was noted in several instances on the Baumann rims, and although no frequencies are provided, Latta (1976:78) also notes the presence of this trait on the ceramics in her study. It can be a continuous line, or it is sometimes broken into dashes at the bottom or centre of the primary collar motif.



Fig. 16. Examples of interrupted horizontal overscore over primary motif (scale in cm), Baumann site.

This trait appears on 16.3% of the Baumann rimsherds. It was applied on twelve different backgrounds and was not considered as secondary decoration. This was for the sake of consistency, since the horizontal dashes were usually in association with either horizontal incising at the base of the collar, or with a row of punctates just below the collar, both of which were instead classed as secondary.

Latta (1976:78) includes this decorative trait in a category termed "modifying elements," which would include, among others, a line of punctates used to outline a blank triangle (frequently found on the type High Collar Lalonde), linear outlines along the top and bottom of the collar, and, oblique overscores. With reference to this time period Latta (1976:78) states that:

Modifying elements are added to ground patterns in considerably higher frequency than in any other stages in the Huronia sequence...modified motifs make up a larger proportion of the entire assemblage than in any other period.

6. Since the ceramic type "High Collar Lalonde" has been the major distinguishing characteristic of the 15th - 16th century site in Huronia, *Collar height* becomes a temporally significant attribute. Using Ramsden's (1977:149) division of 30 mm to distinguish between high and low collars, the frequency of high collars at Baumann is 10.9% (40 rims).

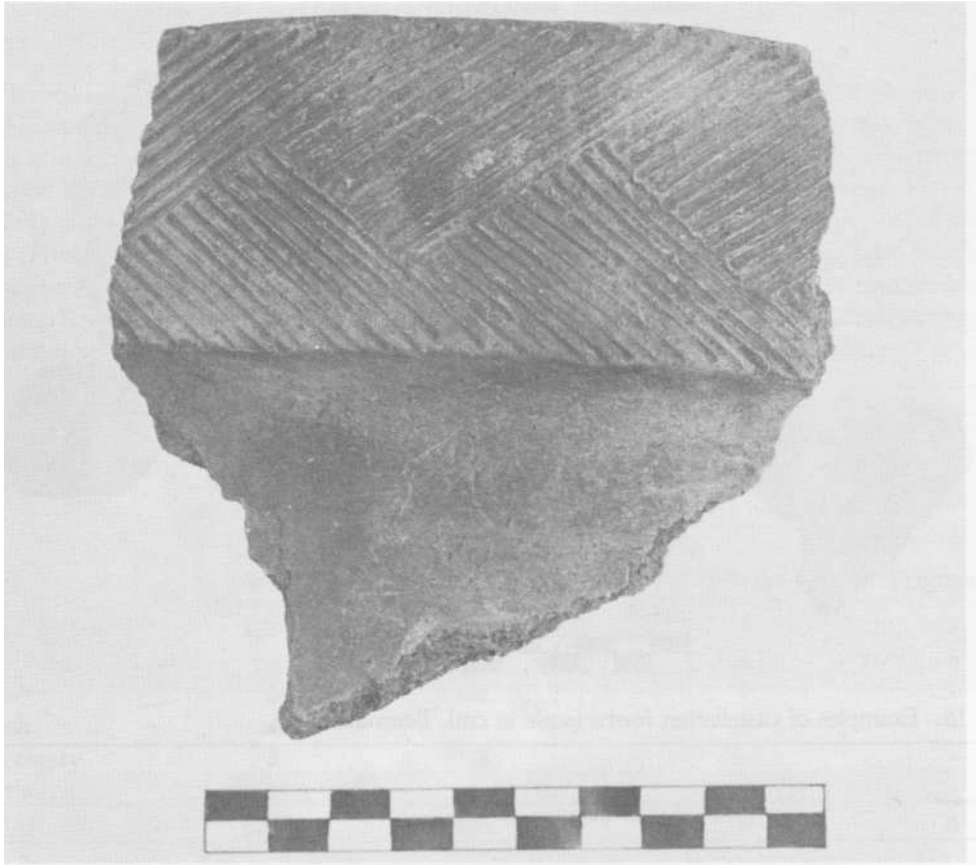


Fig. 17. A High Collar Lalonde type rimsherd with an opposed collar motif (scale in cm), Baumann site.

The Baumann percentage is lower than Latta's (1976:84) 31.8%. The Copeland site alone, which is included in Latta's study, has a frequency of 25.0% High Collar Lalonde type (Channen and Clarke 1965:18). All of the Baumann rims having the attribute "high collared" were of the type High Collar Lalonde, and this *type* has the highest representation of any type in the collection.

The 25.0% high collar sample at Copeland is followed by Huron Incised and Black Necked types at that site, each with a 21.0% representation. Latta's (1976:84) overall result (combining sherd samples from Deschambault, Farlain Lake, Copeland, and Ridley's surveys) also presents this frequency sequence with regards to the above types: high collars 31.8%, Huron Incised 21.1%, and Black Necked 16.3%. At Baumann the same alignment is observed, with high collars (10.9%) being followed by Huron Incised at 9.5%, and Black necked at 5.4%. The percentages at Baumann are much lower than those of the comparative samples, but the sequence is the same. Perhaps the overall lower percentages of the Baumann collection are sensitive temporal markers for this site.

7. *Castellation* comparisons between Baumann and Copeland reveal yet another frequency sequence. Copeland has a high number of pointed (50.0%), and nubbin (24.0%) castellations, totalling 410 (Channen and Clarke 1965:18). Baumann yielded 48 castellations, with alignment similar to that observed at Copeland: 73.6% pointed and 18.4% nubbin. This sequence is also observed by Latta (1976:90), with pointed and incipient pointed forms ranking highest at 62.2% followed by the nubbin form at 23.8%.

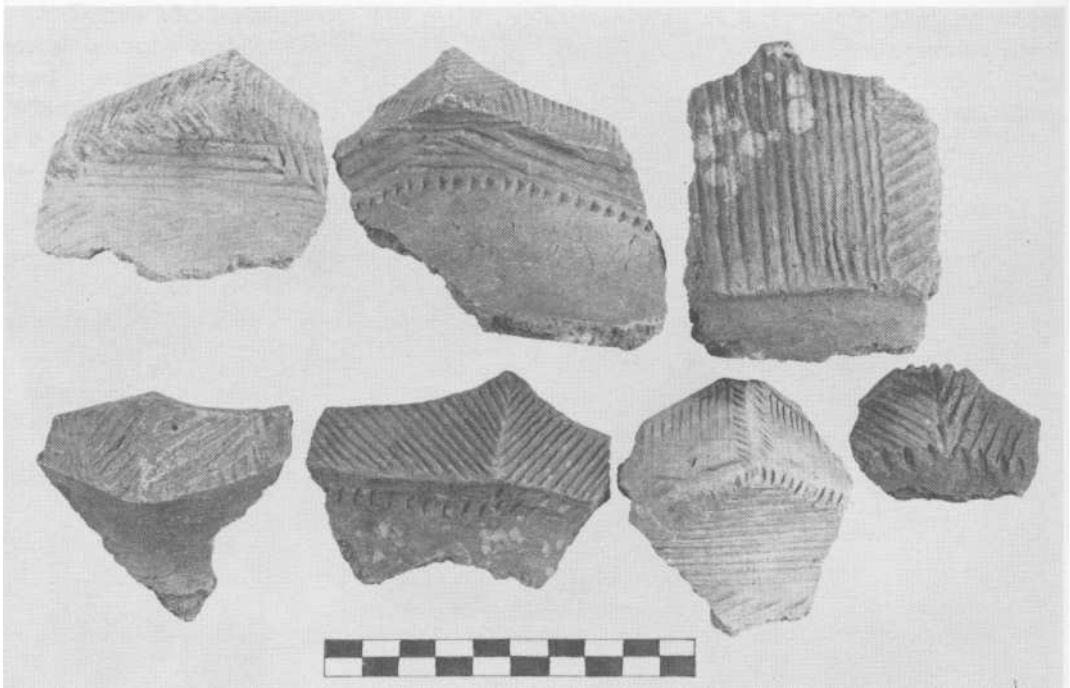


Fig. 18. Examples of castellation forms (scale in cm), Baumann site.



Fig. 19. High Collar Lalonde type rim section with a nubbins castellation (scale in cm), Baumann site.

From the ceramics alone it is apparent that Baumann and the above mentioned comparative sites represent a distinct entity among prehistoric populations in Huronia. Not only are there numerous singular decorative motifs, but the craft of manufacturing and decorating ceramics appears highly evolved. This is particularly evident with High Collar Lalonde and Black Necked types, where intricate combinations of trailing, incising, and punctating are executed with neither haste nor waver. This care in manufacture and decorative elaboration was never duplicated in earlier or later periods.

*FLORAL AND FAUNAL REMAINS*

Floral data

Charred seeds and wood were recovered from Midden 1 and from the features in House 1. The wood species represented are: maple (*Acer saccharum*); beech (*Fagus grandifolia*); elm (*Ulmus sp.* and *Ulmus americana*); and ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) (R. Fecteau 1980: personal communication). All wood specimens were charred, and extracted from features in House 1.

Corn (a distinction between *Zea mays amylacea* and *Zea mays indurata* could not be made), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), wild plum (*Prunus nigra*), squash (*Cucurbita polymorpha*), wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and hawthorne (*Crataegus sp.*) are food types represented by their seed remains at Baumann (J. McAndrews and R. Fecteau 1980: personal communication). All seeds have undergone carbonization and were recovered mainly from the midden (Table 10).

**TABLE 10**  
**BAUMANN SEED TYPES AND LOCATION**

Type	Midden 1		Features	
	Whole	Fragmented	Whole	Fragmented
Corn	574	211	3	
Wild plum	60	48	3	6
Beans*	6	5	-	-
Squash	4	-	-	-
Wild cherry	3	2	-	-
Hawthorne	2		-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

\*Includes 2 complete beans, whereas others are bean cotyledons.

Table 11 presents the average sizes of the complete seeds.

**TABLE 11**  
**BAUMANN SEED SIZE AVERAGES (mm)**

Type	Length	Width
Corn	9.01	6.57
Wild plum	12.0	10.04
Beans	5.8	3.5
Squash	8.5	6.6
Wild cherry	8.0	7.8
Hawthorne	6.5	5.0

Five fragmented sections of corn cupules were recovered from the midden, along with the many kernels. Using the criteria outlined by Cutler and Blake (1973), the corn at Baumann is primarily the 8-rowed variety. Many kernels were of a smaller size and may have been of the 10-rowed type, or, equally likely, from the tips of cobs.

## Faunal data

The faunal sample was analyzed by J.M. McGlade (1981), R.W. Park (1981), and M.M. Shaaban (1981). Table 12 summarizes the faunal classes, while Table 13 shows the species, indicating the total number of elements (bones) identified, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI). While all bones could be identified as to class, not all could be identified as to species.

**TABLE 12**  
**BAUMANN FAUNAL CLASSES**

Class	Total No. of	%
	Elements	
Mammal	818	8.6
Avian	53	.6
Osteichthyes	8,289	87.4
Reptile	75	.8
Amphibian	36	.4
Mollusc	208	2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,479</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 13 BAUMANN FAUNAL SPECIES**

Species	Total No. of Elements	%	MNI	%
Rabbit or Hare	1	.01	1	.27
Red squirrel	16	.20	6	1.60
Grey squirrel	11	.14	1	.27
Woodchuck	27	.34	5	1.33
Eastern chipmunk	6	.07	4	1.07
<i>Sciuridae sp.</i>	4	.05	2	.53
Beaver	16	.20	4	1.07
Dear mouse	17	.21	9	2.40
Muskrat	11	.14	4	1.07
Meadow vole	1	.01	1	.27
<i>Cricetidae sp.</i>	7	.09	2	.53
<i>Canis sp.</i>	139	1.73	6	1.60
Black bear	8	.10	5	1.33
Skunk	3	.04	2	.53
Mink	1	.01	1	.27
Wapiti	2	.02	2	.53
White-tailed deer	17	.21	4	1.07
<i>Cervidae sp.</i>	1	.01	1	.27
<i>Mammal sp.</i>	306	3.80	-	-
Great blue heron	1	.01	1	.27

continued . . .

Table 13 continued:

Species	Total No. of Elements	%	MNI	%
Canada goose	5	.06	2	.53
Bufflehead	1	.01	1	.27
Sandhill crane	2	.02	2	.53
Hawk sp.	1	.01	1	.27
Ruffed grouse	1	.01	1	.27
Passenger pigeon	9	.11	5	1.33
Redheaded woodpecker	1	.01	1	.27
Common crow	1	.01	1	.27
<i>Passeriformes sp.</i>	1	.01	1	.27
<i>Avian sp.</i>	14	.17	-	-
Lake sturgeon	1	.01	1	.27
Bowfin	17	.21	7	1.87
Brook trout	14	.17	5	1.33
Lake trout	8	.10	3	.80
<i>Salvelinus sp.</i>	4	.05	4	1.06
Lake whitefish	1	.01	1	.27
White sucker	103	1.28	17	4.53
<i>Castostomus sp.</i>	127	1.58	10	2.67
Redhorse (silver)	4	.05	3	.80
Longnose gar	2	.02	1	.27
Black bullhead	22	.27	10	2.67
Brown bullhead	13	.16	7	1.87
Channel catfish	156	1.94	27	7.20
<i>Ictalurus sp.</i>	30	.37	6	1.60
Turbot	3	.04	3	.80
White bass	2	.02	2	.53
Northern rock bass	10	.12	6	1.60
Smallmouth bass	51	.63	24	6.40
Largemouth bass	20	.25	7	1.87
Green sunfish	5	.06	3	.80
Bluefill sunfish	3	.04	3	.80
<i>Lepomis sp.</i>	7	.09	7	1.87
Yellow perch	864	10.73	109	29.07
Walleye or sauger	13	.16	8	2.13
<i>Percidae sp.</i>	33	.41	-	-
<i>Stizostedion sp.</i>	31	.39	5	1.33
Freshwater drum	3	.04	2	.53
<i>Hiodontidae sp.</i>	1	.01	1	.27
<i>Scianidae sp.</i>	2	.02	1	.27
<i>Osteichthyes sp.</i>	5,559	69.10	-	-
Painted turtle	48	.60	3	.80
<i>Cheloma sp.</i>	6	.07	1	.27

continued ...

Table 13 continued:

Species	Total No. of Elements	%	MNI	%
Musk turtle	4	.05	2	.53
Map turtle	2	.02	1	.27
Snapping turtle	2	.02	1	.27
<i>Testudinidae sp.</i>	1	.01	1	.27
Blanding's turtle	2	.02	1	.27
Common box turtle	1	.01	1	.27
Frog or toad	22	.27	5	1.33
<i>Amphibian sp.</i>	14	.17	-	-
Mollusc	208	2.58	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>99.96</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.04</b>

Fish bones represent a significant faunal resource, with yellow perch, sucker, and catfish best represented. Both large and small fish species were present; the presence of small fish, individually of little nutritional value, presupposes that large numbers were caught randomly, thus the probability of nets and weirs. The larger fish species may also have been caught using harpoons or spears. Yellow perch weights, for example, ranged from too small to calculate (less than 60 g) to 552 g (Park 1981:78).

The mammalian sample is mostly made up of small to medium-sized animals such as woodchuck, gray squirrel, muskrat, mink, eastern chipmunk, etc. *Cain's sp.* bone elements were the best represented in the mammalian sample, while birds and turtles seems to have been a minor food item. It is likely that the larger species, such as deer and bear, are underrepresented in the collection due to that fact that the animals were killed, skinned, and butchered away from the settlement.

Two habitat types are represented by the faunal collection: the aquatic and the deciduous forest. The former is by far the best represented by not only fish species, but birds, reptiles, and some mammals (Shaaban 1981:53). Three major types of aquatic environment are evidenced by the fish sample, all of which were accessible to the inhabitants of the Baumann site: shallow and slow or non-flowing water with an abundance of aquatic vegetation; fast flowing water with aquatic weeds; and clear, deep quiet water (Shaaban 1981:53). The fact that yellow perch does not dwell in a specialized environment may explain its abundance in the faunal collection. Its habitat preference ranges from open, clear water of lakes with moderate vegetation, or bottoms of muck to sand and gravel, as well as ponds and quiet rivers (Shaaban 1981:53).

Considering season of occupation of the site, a winter-only occupation is the only unlikely possibility. The probability of year-round settlement is high because several fish species, deer, *Canis sp.*, and grouse would all be available throughout the winter months. These, combined with corn, beans, wild plums, squash, and nuts stored in the late fall, would also provide sustenance.

McGlade (1981:3) notes the absence of charred fish bone in her sample "except for a small piece of cleithrum." Quoting Trigger she proposes cultural explanation for this phenomenon:

In particular, hunting and fishing were structured with many rituals. When Huron men engaged in these activities, they were careful not to permit...the bones to be burned (McGlade 1981:3).

Such practices may already have been instituted during pre-contact times.

Similarly, Park (1981:23) in studying the contents of features, notes that hearths yielded a low percentage of both charred or calcined fish remains. Furthermore, 50% of the mammal bones showed evidence of charring, while only 2.4% of fish remains were burnt.



In comparing the Baumann faunal sample with that of the Copeland site, it becomes apparent that the high percentage of fish and *Canis* sp. remains is common to both. Baumann, however, has a greater variety of species, and a larger sample of bone elements than Copeland, which has 200 bone elements representing 17 species (more species may be present at Copeland because the categories "Fish" and "Birds" were not identified as to species).

Park (1981:33) also compared his Baumann sample to those of the Ball site, Cahiagué and Methodist Point. The former two sites are contact Huron settlements (ca. AD 1600), while Methodist Point is contemporary to Baumann (ca. AD 1400-1500). It was determined that the latter two sites have a preponderance of fish bone over the contact sites. The most popular mammal foods, however, remained the same at all four sites: beaver, *Canis* sp., and white-tailed deer (although Methodist Point had no deer remains). Park concludes that fish utilization decreased towards contact times, but mammalian exploitation did not necessarily increase. Instead, corn consumption may have increased.

Several faunal species represented in the Baumann sample have since disappeared from the Huronia region, the passenger pigeon having become extinct. McGlade (1981:4) identified the fish *Ictalurus mels* (black bullhead), based on its "moderate occurrence" in the sample, but this form has since suffered a northern range reduction. Also no longer in this region are *Grus canadensis* (sandhill crane), and *Cervus canadensis* (wapiti) (Park 1980:18).

#### C14 SAMPLE

A date of 490 ± 60 BP, or AD 1460 (N.M.C. 1222) for the Baumann site was obtained from a fragment of charred wood originating in a feature in House 1. C14 dates are unavailable for other contemporary sites in Huronia.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Characteristic of the Baumann site to date are the following features: an unusually long house structure oriented northeast-southwest with numerous features associated with a deep, rich midden; a meagre lithic assemblage, mainly represented by unifacially worked chert flakes which served as scrapers; varied chert sources ranging from the south along IAke Erie, to the east, or the Balsam Lake area; a bone artifact assemblage which appears more varied than the lithic, and which consists of awls, beads, pendants, projectiles, and a whistle; ceramic pipes in the barrel-shaped and trumpet styles; rimsherds decorated with an unusually varied number of motifs, bespeaking a high degree of innovation; a subsistence pattern which combines the growing of corn, beans, squash, with the gathering of nuts (and presumably berries) and fishing and hunting a variety of mammals; and, a site location close to water sources, alongside a ravine, with access to flat field for cultivation. The radiocarbon date for Baumann is AD 1460 ± 60.

Pre-contact sites in Huronia are at present lamely understood in terms of the role they played during the period of transition which resulted in Huron culture. While this is valuable for understanding Ontario prehistory, it is felt that the position of these sites in the chronological sequence has not been explicated and requires considerable elaboration before we can claim to understand it.

To better appreciate the fusion and transition which resulted in the Huron, it is vital to first understand the entities within this developmental sequence. This research has been intended to add to the data base of those assemblages which Ridley (1952) grouped under the taxon Lalande. Once this is accomplished, we will be in better position to comprehend the changes which precede the contact period in Huronia, and laid the foundation of the late Huron period.

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