

# PARSONS SITE CERAMIC VESSELS

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## INTRODUCTION

A total of 2,563 sherds, forming portions of vessel rims, necks, shoulders and bodies, individually or in various combinations, constitute the ceramic assemblage. Neck and shoulder sherds number 384 and 103 respectively, while there were 32 neck/shoulder sherds. The assemblage also includes 1,874 analyzable body sherds of which 1,783 (95 percent) exhibited a plain surface appearance. These counts are based on sherds that are generally larger than 12 mm in diameter. Although there are a significant number of smaller fragments (634), they are typically too small to provide reliable surface treatment data.

## VESSEL RIMS

Two hundred and one rim sherds were recovered, forming portions of 171 vessels. Rims were considered analyzable when they exhibited both exterior and interior rim surfaces, the lip and a sufficient portion of the outer collar-neck surface to allow decorative styles and attributes to be ascertained. While an additional 493 rim fragments were recovered, they are too incomplete to make any reliable observations regarding descriptive attributes.

Analytical data were entered directly into a computer database file, which was used to generate both an artifact catalogue and an attribute analysis. The database consists of seven attribute fields, recording the nature of the specimen, portion, shape or form of the portions, metrics, vessel zone decoration (area, motifs and techniques), and castellation decoration (area, motifs and techniques).

### Design Motifs

The vessels in the assemblage exhibit five main design motifs from which all variations were derived.

*Simple.* These are motifs that exhibit one or more horizontal bands of oblique or vertical lines executed in the same direction.

*Opposed.* These motifs consist of two or more alternating bands of simples that repeatedly change direction.

*Horizontals.* These are lines or motifs that are predominantly characterized by horizontal elements.

*Hatched.* These motifs are simples that are crossed by other simple elements in different directions.

*Plain.* These lack any decorative motifs.

### Design Techniques

Concomitantly, the vessels were decorated using five main design techniques from which all variations were derived.

*Incising.* This is a technique accomplished by drawing a sharp pointed object across wet clay.

*Linear Stamp.* Various impressions are created by pressing a linear object into the clay, leaving a distinguishable impression.

*Linear Punctate.* Punctate impressions using a linear object, often used for notching a collar edge.

*Punctuation.* Punctuation is accomplished by punching the clay with various tools at differing angles. While annular punctates are likely produced by hollow bone tubes, linear punctates are produced by hollow linear objects.

*Cord-wrapped stick.* These are impressions produced by the application of a cord-wound stick or twig. The stick was presumably wrapped with a fibre of some type and was impressed upon the wet clay.

## VESSEL RIM ANALYSIS

The ceramic vessels were analyzed using attribute, linked-attribute (motif) and traditional typological approaches in order to facilitate future inter- and intra-site comparative studies.

### Attribute Analysis

Table 28 provides the metric and non-metric data for individual attributes. Differences in the observation and description of certain attributes between this and previous analyses of Parsons vessels are also noted and discussed in detail below.

While most of the rims in the assemblage have well-defined collars (96.5 percent), a few are either collarless or are characterized by incipient collars. Three-quarters of the collared vessels have angular bases, while the remainder are rounded. Collar heights vary, although 75 percent of the vessels have heights under 21 mm (Figure 13). The mean is 17.25 mm, with a standard deviation of 9.6 and a coefficient of variation of 92.2. Basal collar widths were relatively thin, with a mean of 9.9 mm, a stan-

profiles are concave, while the remainder are straight, convex, concave/convex, and convex/concave. The exterior profiles are predominantly straight (40.4 percent), while the remainder are concave or convex.

Tables 29 and 30 provide comparable interior and exterior profile data drawn from Ramsden's (1977) attribute study of Huron ceramics. Ramsden's analysis was of the University of Toronto's assemblage from the site and while one would not necessarily expect the two analyses to produce identical results, they are so different as to suggest considerable inter-observer inconsistency in the identification of this attribute. On the other hand, our observations concerning this attribute are consistent with those of Emerson, as reflected in his relative frequencies for Lawson and Huron Incised types, the former being differentiated from the latter on the basis of their characteristic concave interior profiles (Emerson 1968:37). It should be noted that it is conceivable that potters intentionally formed this area of the pot, as is reflected on the vessel illustrated in Figure 14, where an appliqué had been added to transform the

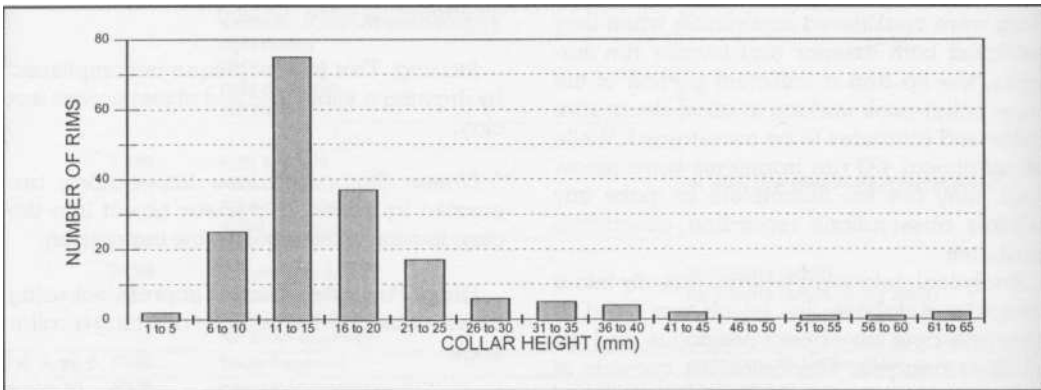


Figure 13. Parsons Site Ceramic Vessel Collars: Distribution by Height Increments.

standard deviation of 2.57 and a coefficient of variation of 6.6.

All lip forms, with the exception of one rounded specimen, are flat and they occur mostly at a right angle (83.3 percent) to the vessel interior. No other lip forms (concave, pointed) were discernible. Lip widths have a mean of 5.61 mm, a standard deviation of 1.87 and a coefficient of variation of 3.51.

Rim orientation is primarily outflaring, while vertical forms comprise the remainder of the sample. Approximately half of the interior rim

interior profile of a Black Necked sherd from concave to convex. The appliqué is not consistent with the rather more common practice of clay having been rolled over the interior surface of the vessel from the lip.

The most common collar motifs consist of simple obliques (69 percent). Other relatively common decorative motifs include opposed obliques, horizontal over opposed over horizontal, oblique(s) crossed by horizontal elements and horizontal elements alone.

Table 28. Ceramic Vessel Rim Attribute Frequencies

<b>RIM FORM</b>		n	%	<b>LIP FORM</b>		n	%
Collared		165	96.5	Flat		170	99.4
Incipient Collared		3	1.7	Rounded		1	0.6
Collarless		3	1.7				
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>ANGLE OF LIP TO INTERIOR</b>		n	%	<b>RIM ORIENTATION</b>		n	%
Right		142	83.0	Outflaring		99	57.9
Obtuse		24	14.1	Vertical		72	42.1
Acute		5	2.9				
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>INTERIOR PROFILE</b>		n	%	<b>EXTERIOR PROFILE</b>		n	%
Concave		85	49.7	Straight		69	40.4
Straight		48	28.1	Concave		60	35.1
Convex		32	18.7	Convex		42	24.6
Concave/Convex		2	1.2				
Convex/Concave		1	0.6				
Total		168	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>COLLAR BASE SHAPE</b>		n	%	<b>COLLAR HEIGHT (n=171)</b>			
Angular		128	74.8	Mean		17.25 mm	
Rounded		42	24.6	Standard Deviation		9.60	
Total		170	100.0				
<b>LIP WIDTH (n=171)</b>				<b>COLLAR BASE WIDTH (n=171)</b>			
Mean		5.61 mm		Mean		9.90mm	
Standard Deviation		1.87		Standard Deviation		2.57	
<b>COLLAR MOTIFS</b>		n	%	<b>COLLAR TECHNIQUES</b>		n	%
Oblique		118	69.0	Incised		98	57.3
Opposed		16	9.4	Linear Stamped		41	23.9
Horizontal/Opposed/Horizontal		12	7.0	Incised/Incised/Incised		13	7.6
Oblique crossed by Horizontal		11	6.4	Linear Stamped crossed by Incised		6	3.5
Horizontal		7	4.1	Incised crossed by Incised		5	2.9
Plain		2	1.2	Incised/Incised		2	1.2
Horizontal/Oblique/Horizontal		1	0.6	Plain		2	1.2
Opposed/Horizontal		2	1.2	Cord-Wrapped Stick Impressed		2	1.2
Oblique/Punctate		1	0.6	Incised/Punctate		1	0.6
Hatched		1	0.6	Linear Punctate		1	0.6
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>NECK MOTIFS</b>		n	%	<b>NECK TECHNIQUES</b>		n	%
Plain		118	69.0	Plain		118	69.0
Oblique		17	10.0	Incised		47	27.5
Horizontal		19	11.1	Incised/Incised		6	3.5
Opposed		11	6.4				
Horizontal/Oblique		5	2.9				
Horizontal/Opposed		1	0.6				
Horizontal/Opposed/Horizontal		1	1.0				
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>INTERIOR MOTIFS</b>		n	%	<b>INTERIOR TECHNIQUES</b>		n	%
Plain		153	89.4	Plain		153	89.4
Linear Punctate		6	3.5	Linear Punctate		8	4.7
Punctate		6	3.5	Punctate		7	4.1
Oblique		3	1.8	Linear Stamped		2	1.2
Horizontal		3	1.8	Incised		1	0.6
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0
<b>LIP MOTIFS</b>		n	%	<b>LIP TECHNIQUES</b>		n	%
Plain		138	80.7	Plain		138	80.7
Oblique		31	18.1	Linear Stamped		21	12.3
Horizontal		2	1.2	Incised		10	5.8
				Cord-Wrapped Stick Impressed		2	1.2
Total		171	100.0	Total		171	100.0

Table 29. Ceramic Vessel Interior Profiles.

Interior Profile	ASI 168 vessels		RAMSDEN(1977) 681 rims	Exterior Profile	ASI 171 vessels		RAMSDEN(1977) 681 rims
	n	%	%		n	%	%
Concave	85	49.7	26.4	Straight	69	40.4	29.8
Straight	48	28.1	11.0	Concave	60	35.1	55.2
Convex	32	18.7	50.2	Convex	42	24.6	14.2
Concave/Convex	2	1.2	9.0				
Convex/Concave	1	0.6	4.0				

Table 30. Ceramic Vessel Exterior Profiles.

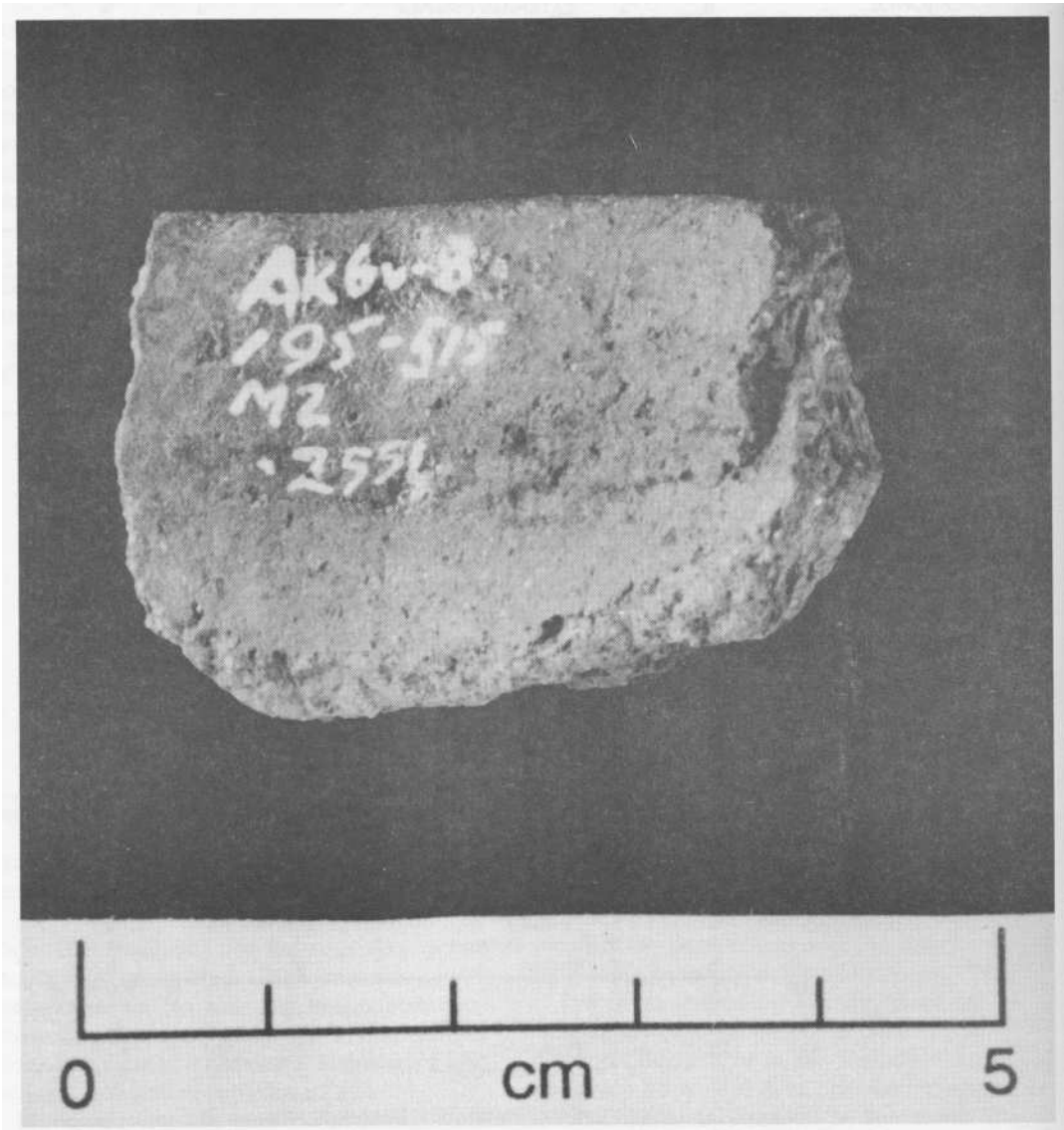


Figure 14. Interior Collar Appliqué, Transforming the Vessel Rim Interior Profile from Concave to Convex.

The primary techniques used to decorate the collars were incising and linear stamping. Combinations of both, some of which include punctates, comprise the remaining vessels. While necks were most often undecorated (69 percent), other motifs included incised horizontal elements and incised obliques. Interior rim decoration is almost absent in the assemblage, although a few vessels have linear punctates, punctates, linear stamped obliques and incised horizontal elements.

Up decoration was primarily absent (80.7 percent) although linear stamped and incised obliques constituted a significant portion of the assemblage. There were also two examples of cord-wrapped stick impressions.

Table 31 provides comparative frequency data for the attributes employed by Ramsden in his 1977 ceramic analysis of a number of southcentral Ontario Iroquoian sites. Considerable differences (> 10 percent) were noted between his Parsons assemblage and that recovered during the 1989-1990 ASI excavations with respect to the frequencies for simple and opposed collar motifs, as well as for interior and exterior collar profiles. There was also a greater than eight percent difference in the presence of lip decoration. As it was not possible to combine Ramsden's rim observations with the ASI vessel analysis, no effort was made to incorporate the ASI results with those of Ramsden (1977). Acknowledging the obvious observer inconsistency in the collar profiles, the other attribute data nevertheless suggest that caution must be exercised in seriation exercises based on incomplete site assemblages and may have implications for Ramsden's placement of Parsons in his site clusters.

#### *Linked Attribute Analysis*

General design attribute data were also cross-tabulated with predominant exterior collar motifs. A number of variants, defined on the basis of neck, lip and interior decoration, were noted for each major exterior collar design sequence. Those vessels with only partial necks were not included in the calculation of frequencies.

These data were collected as a preliminary step towards an understanding of the correlation of various collar motif and other area design attributes in this particular sample, and has no particular bearing on the definition of

Table 31. Comparison of Ramsden and ASI Assemblages with Respect to Single Attribute Frequencies.

Trait	ASI	RAMSDEN (1977)
	171 vessels	681 rims
	%	%
Collarless Plain		0.5
Collarless Decorated	1.7	0.5
Collared Plain	1.2	1.4
Total Stamp	25.1	19.3
Simple	69.0	55.8
Opposed	9.4	20.2
Crossed	6.4	5.4
Hatched	0.6	6.6
Horizontal	4.1	2.7
Complex	9.4	7.6
Neck Decoration	31.0	26.6
Interior Decoration	10.6	13.6
Lip Decoration	19.3	10.8
Frontal Lip	0.6	2.2
Upper Punctates	1.8	1.7
Lower Punctates	1.2	0.5
Basal Notches	9.4	9.8
Sub-collar Punctates	8.2	9.3
Convex Interior	18.7	50.2
Concave Interior	49.7	26.4
Convex Exterior	24.6	14.2
Concave Exterior	35.1	55.2
High Collar (SD=26.8)	11.1	9.9

MacNeish's types (1952). As such, it constitutes a preliminary exploration of common motif attribute combinations without reference to preconceived types.

The most common (69 percent) exterior collar motif in the assemblage includes those vessels with obliques on the collar to the exclusion of any other primary motif in the collar area. Variations include those with basal collar notching or punctates as well as various lip, interior and neck designs. Sixty-seven vessels (39.2 percent) have obliques on the collar and no other secondary collar, interior, lip or neck decoration. Table 32 lists the varieties and frequencies for various combinations of neck, interior and lip designs for the remaining vessels with collar obliques.

The second most common collar motif includes all the vessels with an opposed motif on the collar. Some examples include basal collar notching or punctates as secondary decoration, with or without lip, interior and neck decoration. Three vessels have some form of secondary collar decoration. Table 33 lists the varieties and frequencies for various combinations of neck, interior and lip designs for those vessels with opposed designs on the collars.

The third most common collar motif has the most complex decorative motif in the assem-

blage. The basic design sequence consists of horizontal over opposed over horizontal with either basal collar notching or punctates as secondary decoration. One vessel has a bordered oblique design, rather than the typical bordered opposed motif with lip decoration, although this piece may be a castellation fragment. One other vessel lacks the basal notching. While nine of the vessels have the basic collar design in addition to lip decoration, including one with shoulder and body decoration, two vessels lack any other decoration.

Eleven vessels have obliques crossed by horizontal line(s) on the collar. Four of these have no other form of decoration, while the remainder have various combinations of lip, interior and neck decoration (Table 35).

Seven vessels have a predominantly horizontal motif, consisting of either continuous or broken incised line(s) on the collar. While all of these vessels lack lip decoration, one has only linear punctates on the interior and one has no other decoration whatsoever. The remainder all have neck decoration only consisting of two horizontals, two obliques and one opposed.

The other collar design sequences included two vessels with plain collars and no other decoration, one vessel with a hatched motif on the collar and no other decoration, and three other miscellaneous vessels with combinations of horizontal, opposed and punctate elements.

The various collar designs were also cross-tabulated with collar height categories (Table 35). While most of the designs were applied to vessels with collar heights under 21 mm, opposed designs and horizontal over opposed over horizontal sequences increase in frequency with collar height. This is likely a reflection of the presence of St. Lawrence Iroquoian vessel types in the assemblage.

*Traditional Typology*

The typological approach used in this analysis was based on MacNeish (1952), Wright (1966) and Emerson (1968). While Figures 15-20 illustrate a representative selection of the vessels recovered, Table 36 provides a listing by feature number of traditional ceramic types within the assemblage, Ta-

Table 32. Obliques on Collar by Neck by Lip by Interior Decoration

Neck Motif	Lip Motif	Interior Motif	Frequency
Horizontal	Horizontal	Plain	1
Horizontal	Plain	Linear	1
Horizontal	Plain	Plain	7
Horizontal	Plain	Punctate	1
Horizontal/	Plain	Plain	3
Horizontal/ Opposed	Plain	Plain	1
Oblique	Oblique	Plain	4
Oblique	Plain	Horizontal	1
Oblique	Plain	Oblique	2
Oblique	Plain	Plain	5
Opposed	Horizontal	Plain	1
Opposed	Plain	Linear	1
Opposed	Plain	Plain	4
Opposed	Plain	Punctate	2
Plain	Oblique	Plain	13
Plain	Plain	Horizontal	1
Plain	Plain	Linear	2
Plain	Plain	Oblique	1
Plain	Plain	Plain	67

Table 33. Opposed Design Collars by Neck by Lip by Interior Decoration.

Neck Motif	Lip Motif	Interior Motif	Frequency
Horizontal	Oblique	Plain	2
Horizontal	Plain	Plain	3
Horizontal/ Oblique	Plain	Punctate	1
Plain	Oblique	Plain	1
Plain	Plain	Plain	8
Plain	Plain	Punctate	1

Table 34. Obliques Crossed by Horizontals Design Collars versus Neck by Lip by Interior Decoration.

Neck Motif	Lip Motif	Interior Motif	Frequency
Horizontal	Plain	Punctate	1
Horizontal/ Oblique	Plain	Plain	1
Oblique	Plain	Horizontal	1
Oblique	Plain	Plain	1
Opposed	Plain	Linear Punctate	1
Opposed	Plain	Plain	1
Plain	Oblique	Plain	1
Plain	Plain	Plain	4

Table 35. Collar Height by Collar Motif.

Collar Motif	1-9 mm		10-19 mm		20-29 mm		30-69 mm	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Oblique	14	82.3	86	78.2	17	60.7	1	6.2
Opposed	1	5.9	2	1.8	7	25.0	6	37.5
Horizontal	1	5.9	6	5.5				
Hatched			1	0.9				
Plain			2	1.8				
Oblique crossed by Horizontal	1	5.9	10	9.1				
Opposed/Horizontal					1	3.6		
Horizontal/Oblique			1	0.9				
Oblique over punctate			1	0.9				
Horizontal/Opposed/Horizontal					3	10.7	9	56.3
Horizontal/Oblique/Horizontal			1	0.9				
TOTAL	17	100	110	100	28	100	16	100

bles 37 and 38 summarize the frequencies by house/midden and exterior area, respectively. It is immediately evident from these tables that 47% of the vessels from the site are derived from midden contexts, including those features underlying and adjacent to Midden 4 (Features 240 and 245). Unfortunately, there are too few vessels from the houses to draw any meaningful distinctions among them or between most houses and the middens.

There were, however, enough vessels from House 8 and Midden 4 (including Feature 245) to allow for a more detailed analysis of the similarity between these two provenience contexts. André Bekerman (1994) concluded, on the basis of a comparison of traditional types from the two contexts, that there must have been other houses in addition to House 8 contributing to Midden 4, given a broader range of vessel types in Midden 4 than House 8. This is consistent with differences in deposition between individual houses and middens. He also noted, however, that there were more vessels with neck decoration in Feature 245 than in either House 8 or the rest of Midden 4. He attributed this to the fact that Feature 245 underlay and therefore predated the majority of the Midden 4 deposit.

The 1989-1990 excavation produced a significant number of St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessels. Compared to other roughly contemporaneous sites in the Toronto region (Draper- 5.0 percent [Pearce 1978]; Keffer- 2.0 percent [Smith 1991]), the frequency of St. Lawrence vessels (9.9 percent) at Parsons is considerably higher. The Parsons assemblage also contains more St. Lawrence Iroquoian types than fifteenth and sixteenth century sites in the Balsam Lake region such as Jamieson (3.4 percent), Hardrock (1.2 percent), Kirche (1.5 percent), and Coulter (2.8) percent and is actually more comparable to later sixteenth century sites such as Benson (9.8 percent), Dawson (15.6 percent and Trent (13.4 percent), when interaction with St. Lawrence populations is thought to have been more extensive (Djamkar 1990:Table 7; Nasmith Ramsden 1989:64; Ramsden 1990c:Table 1).

According to James Pendergast, who has examined the Parsons assemblage, the St. Lawrence vessels are poorly executed in both motif and technique. Pendergast attributes these qualitative differences to the possibility that these vessels were made by either local

potters or descendants of St. Lawrence Iroquoian peoples attempting to reproduce ceramics from their ancestral territory (Pendergast, personal communication 1992).

Several distinctive characteristics define St. Lawrence ceramics. These attributes include basal collar notching, annular punctate faces, corn-ear, ladder platts and undulating castellations. Some of these attributes, such as punctate faces, corn-ear and ladder platts, are not represented in the ASI assemblage but are found in the University of Toronto and John Morrison collections (Figure 21). In the ASI assemblage, basal collar notches are most prevalent. In terms of traditional types, half of the vessels are Durfee Underlined with the remainder being either Roebuck Low Collar, Salem Horizontal or vessels that cannot be identified to traditional types.

Of those St. Lawrence type vessels from known specific provenience contexts, which includes all but three vessels, 77 percent are from the extreme east side of the site (Houses 8 and 9; Midden 4, Features 240, 245), with most from Midden 4 and Feature 240. The Dutch Hollow Notched and Lalonde High Collar vessels were also recovered from House 8. These data suggest that the individuals manufacturing these vessels were resident in Houses 8 and 9 and were contributors to Midden 4 and the associated refuse features. Finally, the vessel found in close association with the crania in Feature 245 was the Durfee Underlined pot illustrated in Figure 20.

Table 39 provides a comparison of the frequencies of traditional types between Emerson's 1968 analysis and the 1990 assemblage. If one assumes that the description and identifications of vessels from the two assemblages were made in a similar fashion, there are several notable differences between the two sub-assemblages. The most obvious difference is the wide range of vessel types present in the 1990 assemblage, compared to the 1968 analysis, probably due to the recognition of St. Lawrence Iroquoian types as different from Onondaga Triangular and the presence of Sidey Notched and Sidey Crossed varieties. The remaining type frequencies, however, are remarkably similar.

Using the 1989-1990 data, Black Necked, Huron Incised, Lawson Incised and Lawson Opposed types account for approximately 62 percent of the vessels from the site. Using

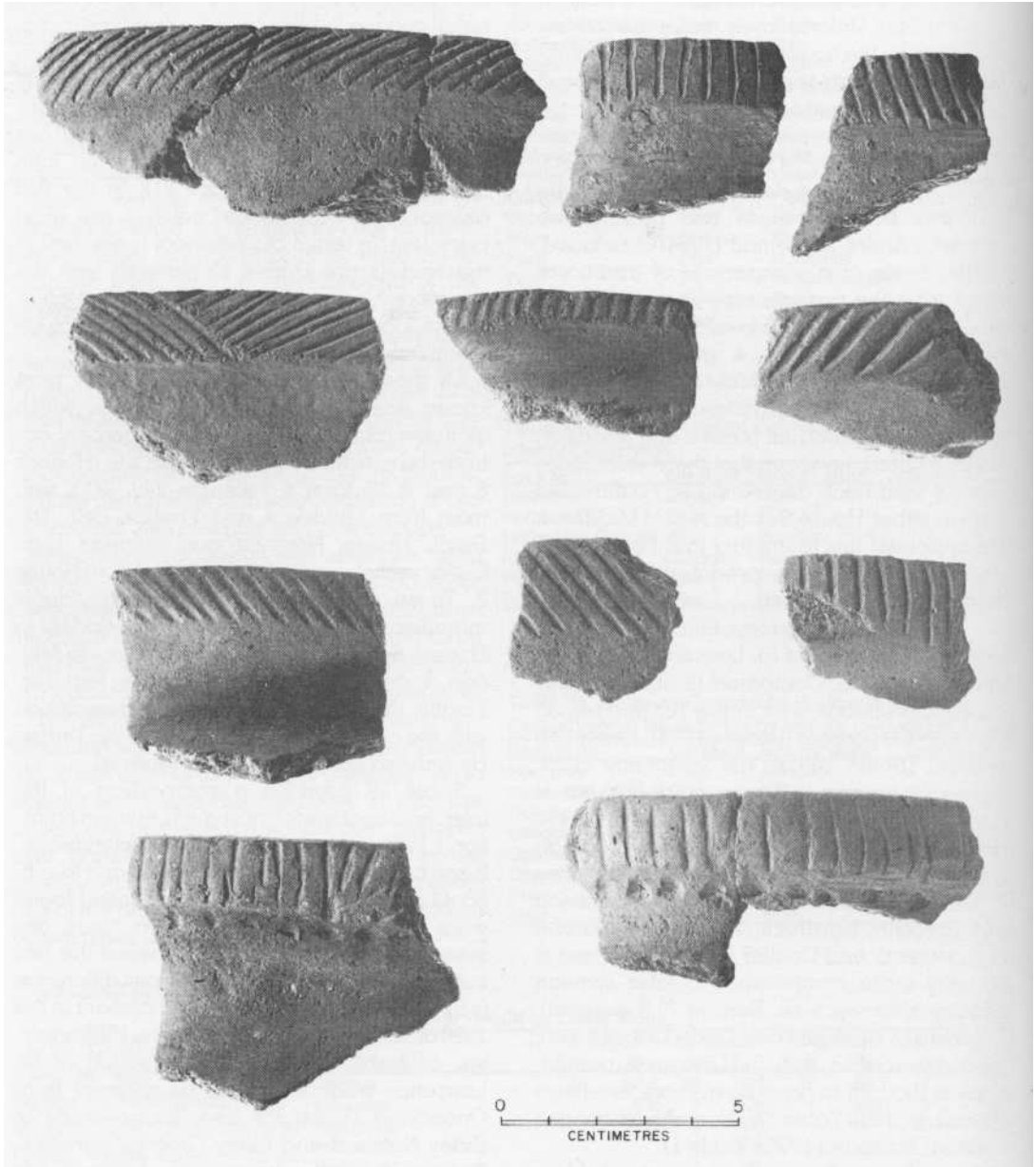


Figure 15. A Selection of Lawson Incised Type Vessels.



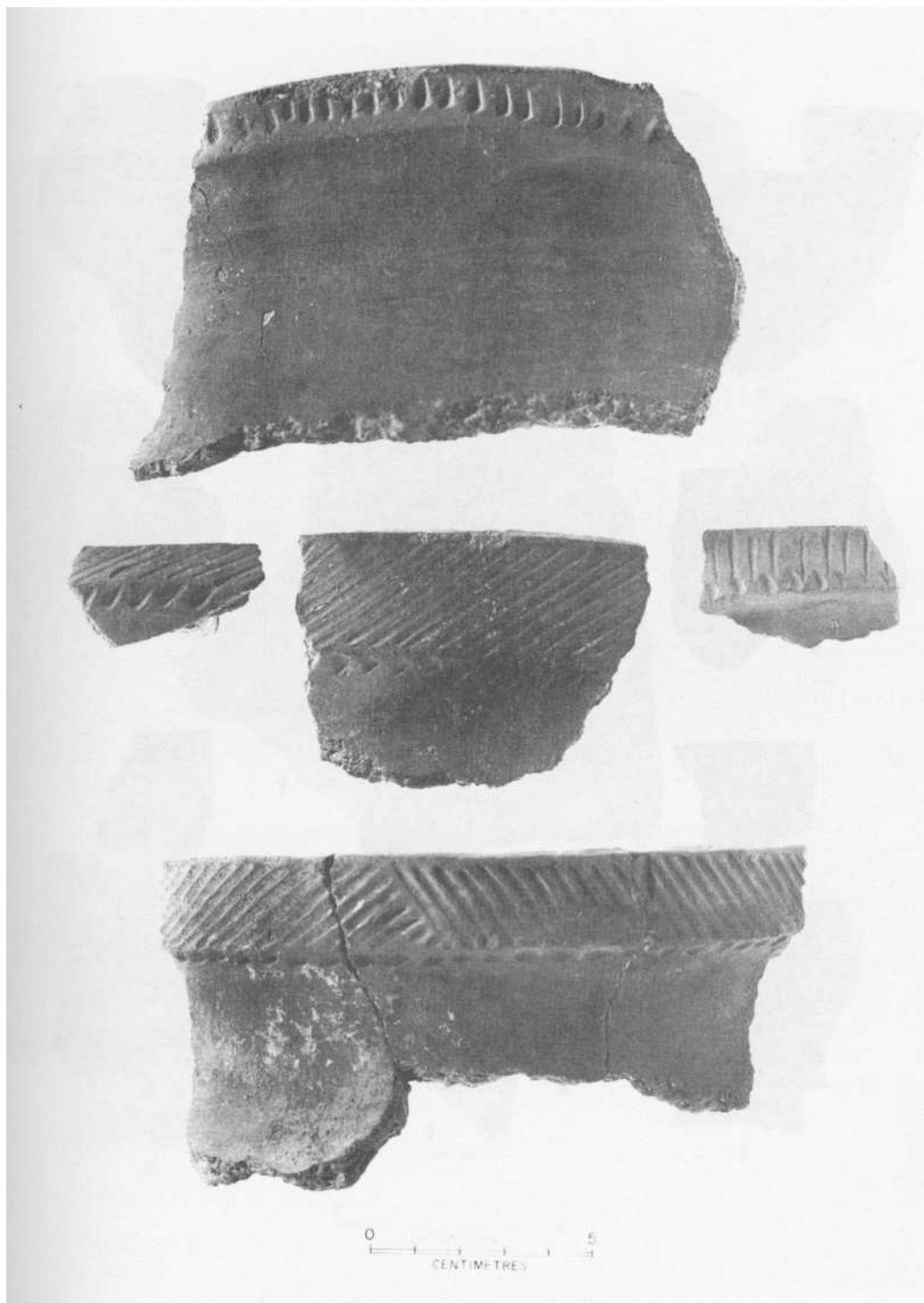


Figure 16. A Selection of Huron Incised Type Vessels.

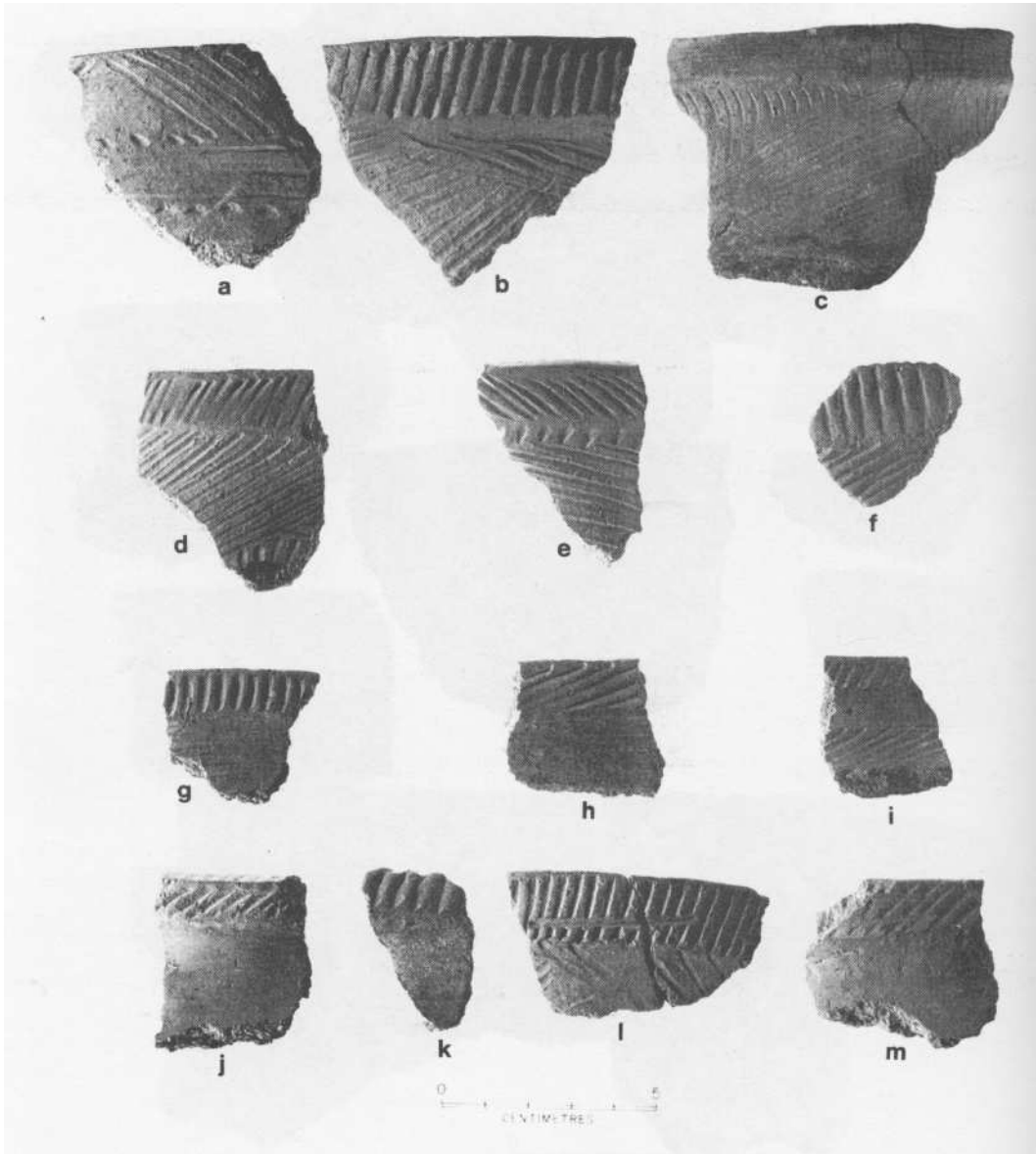


Figure 17. A Variety of Vessel Types: Black Necked (a-f), Pound Necked (g-i), Sidey Notched (j, k) and Sidey Crossed (l, m).

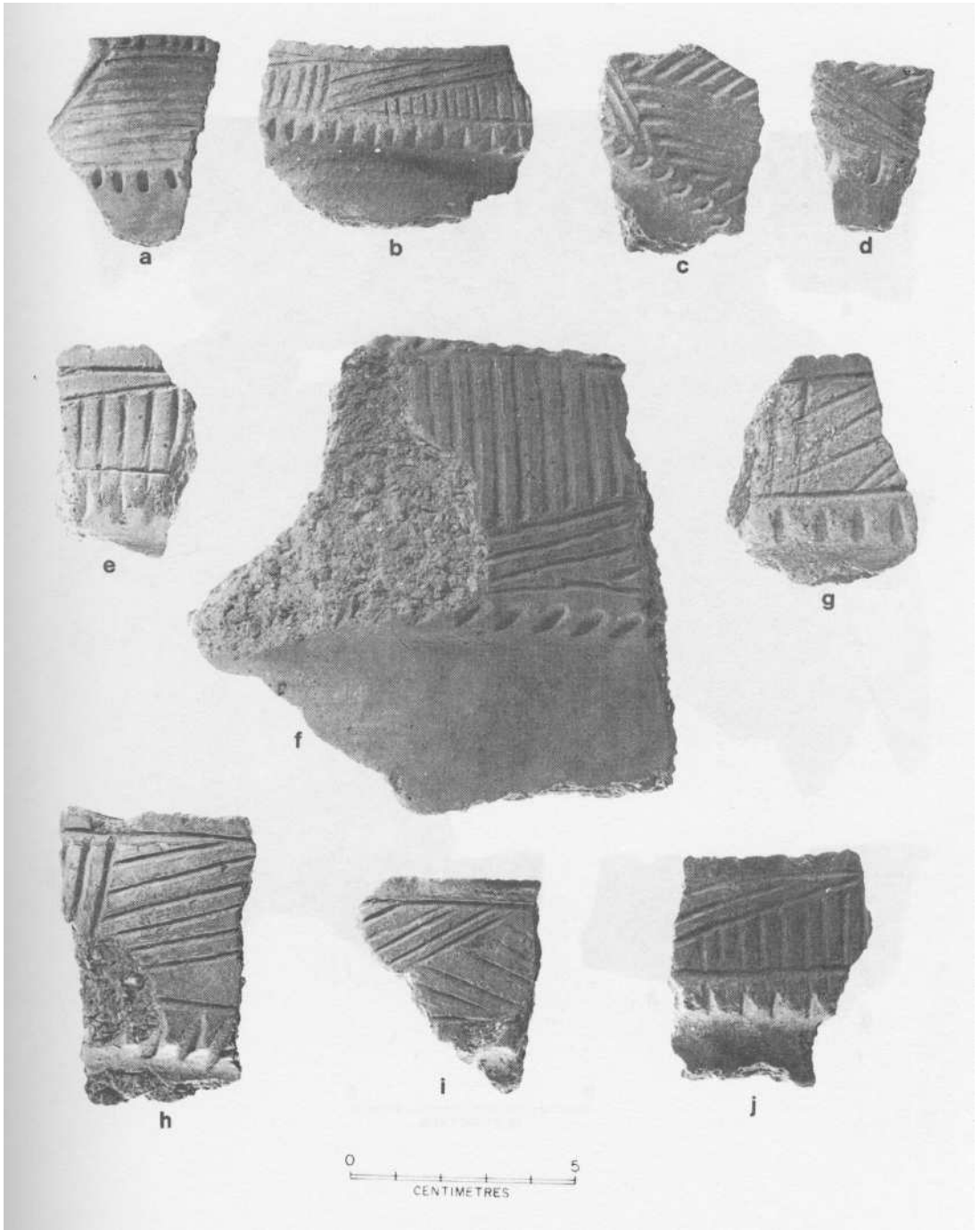


Figure 18. A Variety of "Exotic" Vessel Types: Salem Horizontal (a), Roebuck Low Collar (b), St. Lawrence or "Eastern" (c, d), and variants of Durfee Underlined (e-j).

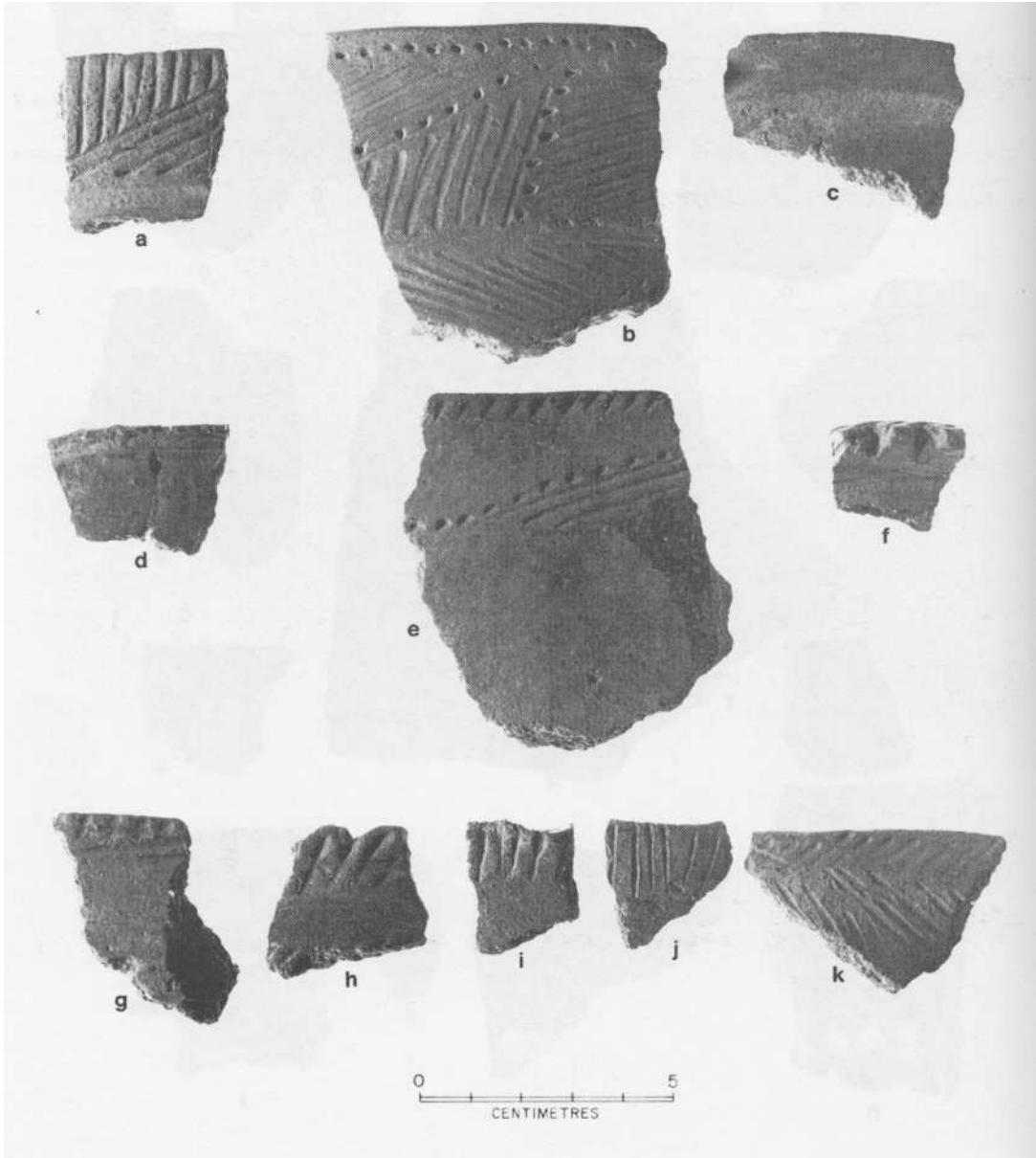


Figure 19. Selected Minority Vessel Types: Lawson Opposed (a), Lalonde High Collar (b), Niagara Collared (c), Warminster Horizontal (d), Pound Blank (e), Dutch Hollow Notched (f), and Miscellaneous Types (g-k).



Figure 20. Reconstructed Durfee Underlined Vessel from Feature 245 in Midden 4.

Table 36. Feature Ceramic Typology.

Provenience (Feature)	House/Exterior Area	Ceramic Type*	Provenience (Feature)	House/Exterior Area	Ceramic Type*
20	Exterior Area 3	1 Lawson Incised	162	Exterior Area 8	1 Huron Incised
22	House 3	1 Roebuck Low Collar	184	Exterior Area	9 4. Lawson Incised
24	House 4	1 Black Necked 1 Lawson Incised	185	Exterior Area 9	1 Lawson Incised 1 Lawson Opposed 1 Pound Necked Black Necked
30	House	1 Pound Necked	192	House 8	1 Huron Incised
38	House 4	1 Pound Necked 1 Black Necked 1 Durfee Underlined 1 Lawson Incised	193	House 8	2 Huron Incised 2 Lawson Incised 1 St Lawrence 1 Sidey Crossed 1, Lalonde High Collar.....
53	House 3	1 Huron Incised	197	House 8	1, Sidey Notched
57	House 3	1 Pound Necked	201	Exterior Area 9	1 Black Necked
80	House 3	1 Black Necked	215	House 8	2 Black Necked 1 Lawson Incised
81	House 3	1 Miscellaneous	240	East Palisade Area	4 Lawson Incised 2 Black Necked 1 Huron Incised 1 Sidey Crossed 1 St. Lawrence 1 Durfee Underlined 1 Roebuck Low Collar 1 Miscellaneous
92	Exterior Area 7	1 Sidey Crossed 1 Lawson Incised	244	East Palisade Area	1 Black Necked
111	House 3	1 Huron Incised	245	East Palisade Area/ Midden 4	2 Black Necked 2 Huron Incised 2 Miscellaneous 1 Pound Necked 1 Lawson Incised 1 Sidey Notched 1 Niagara Collared 1 Durfee Underlined
113	House 3	1, Sidey Notched	249	Exterior Area11	1. Lawson. Incised.....
120	Exterior Area 7	1 Black Necked		Midden 1	2 Lawson Incised 1 Huron Incised 1 Miscellaneous
125	House 7	1 Lawson Incised		Midden 2	5 Black Necked 5 Lawson Incised 4 Huron Incised 3 Pound Necked 2 Sidey Notched
141	House 7	1 Black Necked 1 Niagara Collared 1 Lawson Opposed 1 Pound Necked		Midden 3	7 Lawson Incised ..... 3 Huron Incised 2 Pound Necked 2 Miscellaneous 1 Sidey Notched 1 Sidey Crossed 1 Warminster Horizontal
144	House 7	3 Lawson Incised		Midden 4	3 Sidey Notched 2 Lawson Incised 2 Durfee Underlined 2 Huron Incised 2 Sidey Crossed 1 Roebuck Low Collar 1 Black Necked 1 St Lawrence
146	House 7	1 Durfee Underlined	Wall Trench	House 3	2 Black Necked 1 Lawson Incised
149	Exterior Area 8	2 Lawson Incised 1 Huron Incised 1 Durfee Underlined...	Wall Trench	House 2	1 Black Necked 1 Lawson Incised
155	House 8	1 Huron Incised 1 Lawson Incised	Wall Trench	House 5	1 Sidey Notched..... 2 Huron Incised 2 Black Necked 1 Pound Blank .....

Table 36 Feature Ceramic Typology (continued).

Provenience (Feature)	House/Exterior Ceramic Type* Area	Provenience (Feature)	House/Exterior Area	Ceramic Type**
		Wall Trench	House 8	2 Huron Incised 1, St Lawrence
		No Feature-Specific Provenience		6 Lawson Incised 3 Huron Incised 2 Black Necked 2 Pound Necked 2 Durfee Underlined 1 Sidey Notched 1 Miscellaneous 1 St. Lawrence 1 Salem Horizontal 1 Dutch Hollow Notched 1 Sidey Crossed

\*\*Typology based on MacNeish (1952), Wright (1966), Emerson (1968).

Table 37. Ceramic Types by Major Provenience Units.

CERAMIC TYPES	INTERIOR HOUSE CONTEXTS								MAJOR EXTERIOR REFUSE CONTEXTS				
	H2	H3	H4	H5	H7	H8	H9	MI	M2	M3	M4	F240	
Lawson Incised	2	2	2		4	4		2	5	7	3	4	
Lawson Opposed					1								
Huron Incised		2		3		7		1	4	3	4	1	
Black Necked	1	3	2	2	1	2			5		3	2	
St. Lawrence						1	1				1	1	
Pound Necked		2	2		1				3	2	1		
Sidey Notched	1	1				2			2	1	4		
Sidey Crossed						1	1		2	1	2	1	
Miscellaneous		1								2	2	1	
Niagara Collared					1						1		
Warminster Horizontal									1				
Dutch Hollow Notched						1							
Pound Blank					1								
Lalonde High Collar						2							
Durfee Underlined			1		1						3	1	
Roebuck Low Collar		1									1	1	
Totals	4	12	7	6	9	20	2	4	21	17	25	12	

Table 38. Ceramic Types for Exterior House Activity Areas (Non-Midden Contexts).

CERAMIC TYPES	EA3	EA5	EA7	EA8	EA	EA1	EA11	EAST PALISADE SURFACE	
Lawson Incised	1		1	2	5		2		3
Lawson Opposed					1				
Huron Incised				2		1			
Black Necked			1		2			1	1
Pound Necked		1			1		1		
Sidey Crossed			1						
Miscellaneous									1
Durfee Underlined				1					2
Salem Horizontal									1
Totals	1	1	3	5	9	1	3	1	8

Table 39. Comparison of the 1989-1990 ASI Assemblage and Emerson's 1968 Assemblage

CERAMIC TYPES	ASI		EMERSON (1968)
	n	%	%
Lawson Incised	49	28.6	31.0
Huron Incised	28	16.4	16.0
Black Necked	27	15.8	8.0
Pound Necked	13	7.6	11.0
Sidey Notched	11	6.4	
Durfee Underlined	9	5.3	
Sidey Crossed	9	5.3	
Miscellaneous	8	4.7	4.0
St. Lawrence/Eastern	4	2.3	
Roebuck Low Collar	3	1.7	
Niagara Collared	2	1.2	
Lawson Opposed	2	1.2	15.0
Lalonde High Collar	2	1.2	3.0
Warminster Horizontal	1	0.6	1.0
Dutch Hollow Notched	1	0.6	
Pound Blank	1	0.6	1.0
Salem Horizontal	1	0.6	
Onondaga Triangular			10.0
Vessel Total (201 Rims)	17	100.1	100.0

Emerson's data, they account for 70 percent of the sample, as they also do for the Keffer site (Smith 1991:18). Since the Black Creek, Wood-bridge and Seed sites have 67 percent, 50 percent, and 43 percent cumulative frequencies, respectively, all of these sites can be placed comfortably in the late pre-contact Iroquoian period in the north Lake Ontario shore area (Wright 1966:70-71). If one accepts that the decreasing presence of neck decoration is one of the more reliable chronological indices (Wright 1966:71; Ramsden 1977:184), these sites should seriate with Black Creek early in the sequence followed by Parsons and then McKenzie-Woodbridge and Seed-Barker. Keffer would fit between Parsons and the later sites. As noted previously, however, seriation exercises should not be based on incomplete assemblages. Any final resolution of the temporal placement of this site, or any other in the region, must await either supportive absolute dates or further detailed analyses of additional assemblages that are as complete as possible.

#### Castellations

Castellations from 56 vessels were analyzed, of which 32 retained enough of the vessel rim to be included in the rim sherd analysis. The remaining 24 castellations were not used because of a lack of analyzable rim attributes.

Twenty-three castellation forms have a developed expression, while the remainder were incomplete and their form could not be properly defined. Castellations varied

as follows: pointed (n=15), rounded (n=3), notched (n=3), angular (n=1), crenellated (n=1) and indeterminate (n=33). There are two castellations with interior punctate designs and six with lip decoration. The lip decoration consists of three with a simple oblique motif, two with linear punctates and one with a faint checked stamp treatment.

Fourteen castellations, including three notched examples, have considerable lateral protrusion, which involves a thickening of the collar. Two castellations show slight thickening, while seven, including one crenellated example, exhibit none at all. There are 14 castellations that have an inverted chevron motif, of which ten manifest lateral protrusion and two have notching at the base of the castellation.

Four unusual castellation features were noted: one castellation base with a roughly formed annular punctate measuring 15 mm in diameter; three examples of basal collar notching; one example of linear punctation at the collar-lip interface; and one of collar-lip punctation plus a strap handle.

## JUVENILE CERAMICS

The juvenile assemblage includes twenty rim sherds representing 19 vessels. These vessels are characterized by their crudely formed interior and exterior profiles, lip edges, as well as distinctive size and decorative motifs (Figure 22:a-h). Juvenile ceramics are admittedly inappropriate for seriation purposes, but they do have the potential to reveal important information about the learning process among young potters. A total of six juvenile body sherds (including two bases) and six neck/shoulder sherds were also identified. There are six juvenile collared vessels, of which two are outflaring. One of these exhibits a complete castellation. The remaining 13 vessels are collarless to incipiently collared, being either vertical or slightly insloping in form. The collar heights range from 3 to 20 mm, while vessel lips range from 3 to 9 mm in width.

Eight vessels have plain collars, while 11 exhibit motifs consisting of either obliques, opposed obliques, horizontal(s) or obliques crossed by horizontal(s) made by incising (n=7), fingernail impressions (n=3) or linear stamp (n=1). One of the vessels (Figure 22:h)



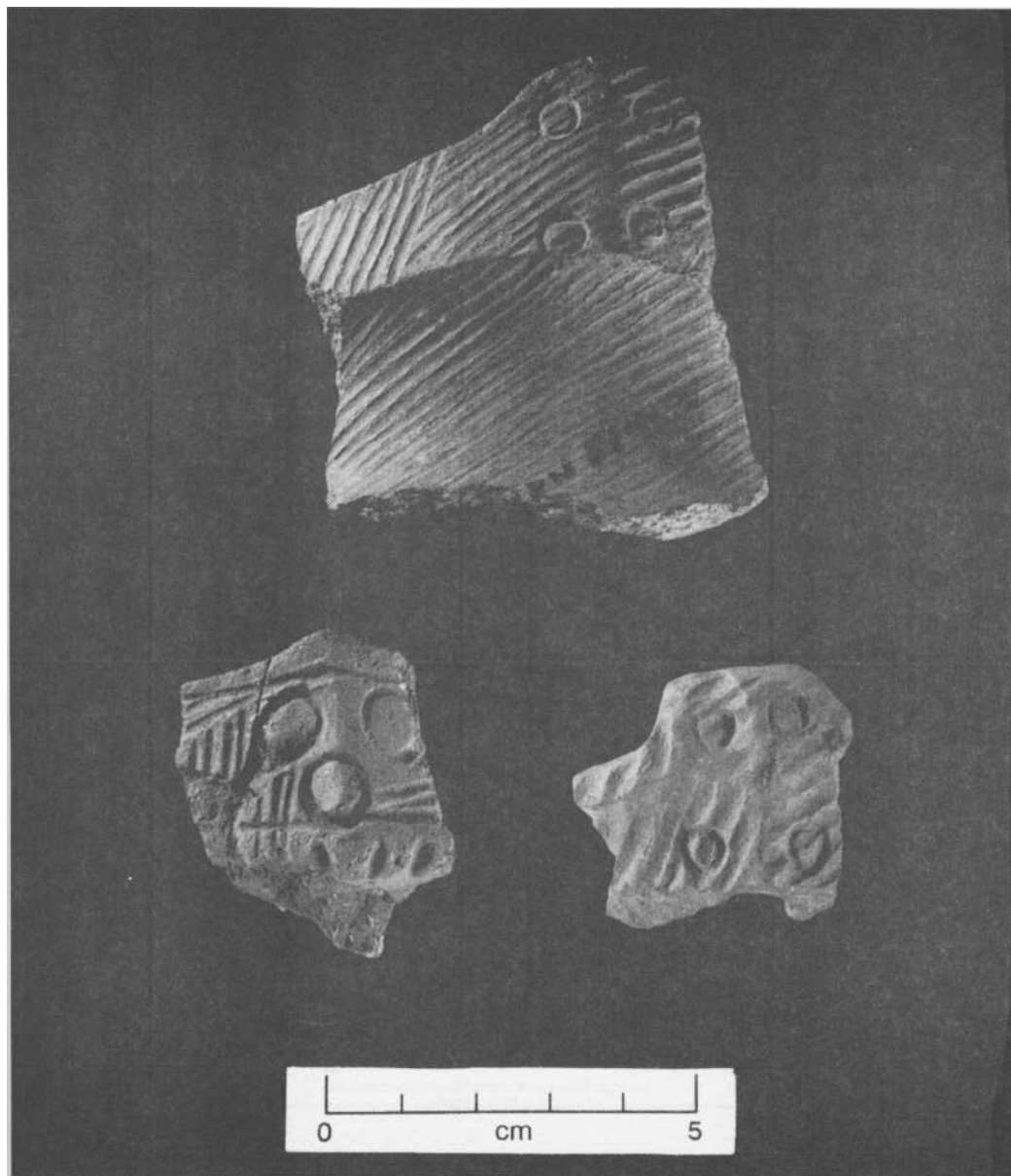


Figure 21. Selected St. Lawrence Iroquoian Type Castellations in the Morrison Collection.

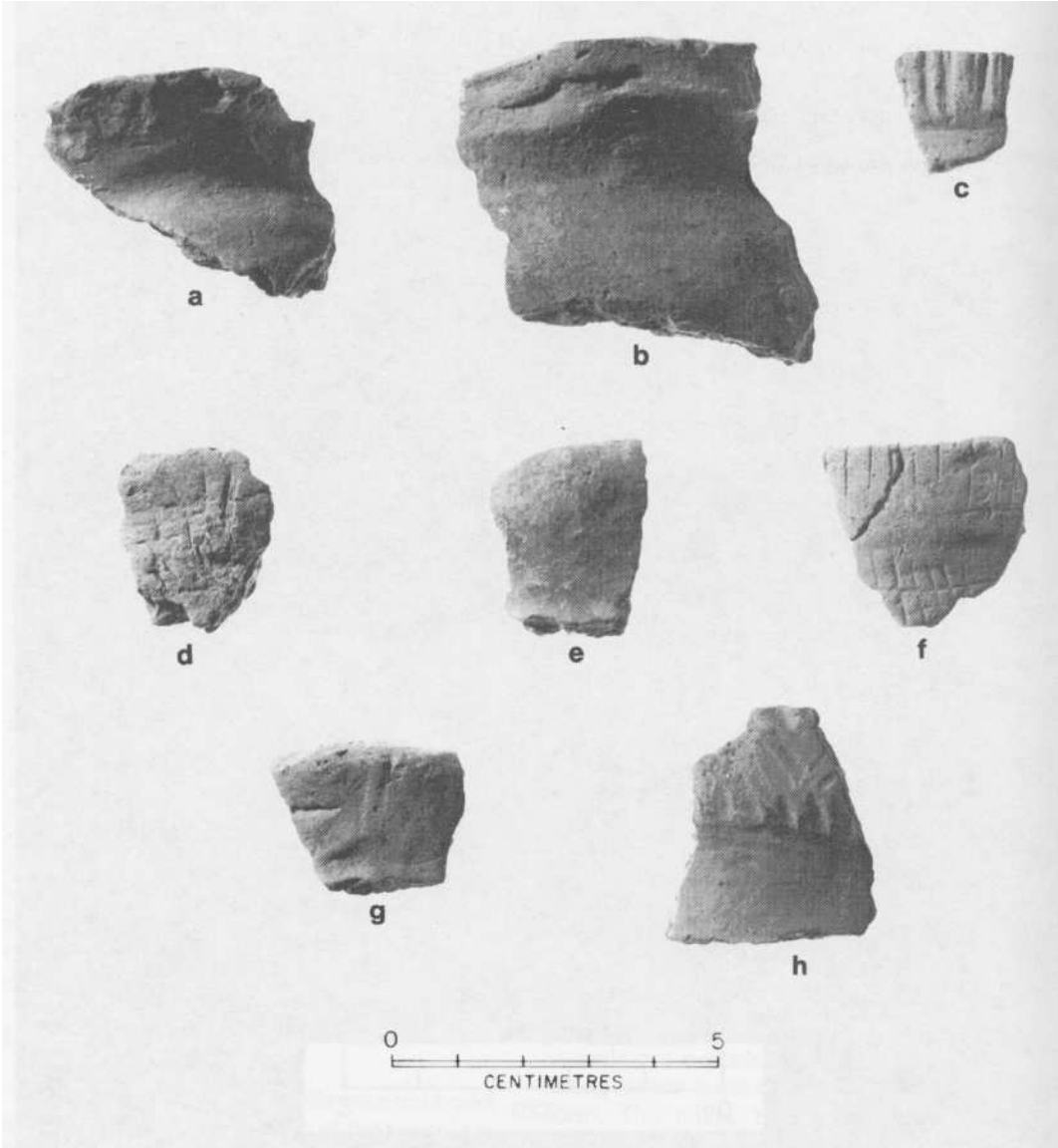


Figure 22. Selected Juvenile Vessel Rims.

with an opposed collar motif has basal collar notching, which might be interpreted as an attempt by a more experienced individual to create a decorative motif similar to the eastern variant (St. Lawrence) types found at the site. Similarly, one of the plain collared vessels has a combination of attributes suggesting that the potter was a relatively experienced artisan. Despite unskilled execution of the collar, collar base and interior shoulder area, a certain degree of experience in the ceramic art is demonstrated in the interior profile, lip edge, neck/ shoulder area and castellation.

Five vessels have both collar and neck decoration, while one has a plain collar with neck decoration. The neck decoration on these vessels consists of either obliques, horizontal(s) or obliques crossed by a horizontal line made by incising (n=4) or fingernail impres-

sions (n=2). There is also one heavily decorated neck/shoulder/body sherd (with base), which exhibits fingernail incised horizontals crossed by punctates on the neck, and two horizontal rows of circular punctates over a single row of linear punctates on the shoulder and body. This vessel is discussed in the consideration of 'exotica' recovered from the site during the course of previous excavations (Robertson, Monckton and Williamson, this volume).

There are two castellation appliqués represented in this assemblage. Both exhibit obliques on each of their lateral edges, which form an opposed motif. One has a deep vertical incised oblique in the centre, while the other has three deep horizontal notches in the centre. Their lengths and widths are 19 and 22 mm and 10 and 13 mm respectively.

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