

THE METHODIST POINT SITE:
A MIDDLE ONTARIO IROQUOIS CAMP
ON GEORGIAN BAY

A Thesis
Presented to
The Faculty of Graduate Studies
The University of Manitoba

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts
Department of Anthropology

by
Sheryl A. Smith
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SHERYL A. SMITH

A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of
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ABSTRACT

Investigations at the Methodist Point site (BfHa-2) have led to the definition of two prehistoric occupations: a small Pickering branch component of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition, dated to about A.D. 1150-1250, and a Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition component dated to approximately A.D. 1340-1360. The site is interpreted as a seasonally-occupied camp with a minimum of four discrete activity areas.

Both type and attribute analysis of the ceramics from BfHa-2 have been utilized in order to place the site within the Ontario Iroquois tradition. The use of double-link close-proximity analysis has led to a discussion of interactions within the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition in particular.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Methodist Point site was excavated in 1975 under license from the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Previous excavations and tests of the area by Mr. M.J. Gwynne in 1970, and surveys of the area by Ms. R.M. O'Brien in 1972 and 1973, laid the groundwork for the project.

Roberta O'Brien (Central Region Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation) was of invaluable assistance throughout the field season. Not only did she aid in the preparation of the site for excavation, but she was also encouraging and supportive whenever the occasion demanded. I am deeply indebted to her for all her help.

Thanks are also gratefully extended to Mr. Jack van der Meer (Parks Supervisor, Huronia District, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), to Mr. J. Thomas Stott (Superintendent, Awenda Provincial Park, Huronia District, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and to Mr. W. "Butch" Thatcher (Foreman, Awenda Provincial Park). Without their interest in the project, and their willingness to take time out from very busy schedules, many logistical details would have been made much more time consuming. The assistance of the general staff of Awenda Provincial Park is also deeply appreciated.

It has been said that an army marches on its stomach; I believe that an archaeological crew excavates on its humour and enthusiasm. Without the able assistance of Ruth Gotthardt, Leigh Hambly, Tom Kirby, Elizabeth McDonald, and Brian Ross, the season would not have

been as productive or as interesting, nor would my sanity have been preserved. Any platitudes would be out of place. Mr. Philip Cooke of Wasaga Beach, Ontario, brought advice and valuable assistance to many phases of the excavation.

Leigh Hambly did an admirable job as my assistant during the analysis of remains from the season's activity. Mr. Neil Campling of the University of Manitoba aided in the identification of lithic specimens and samples. Ms. Ann Balmer, University of Manitoba, conducted the faunal analysis.

A special note of thanks goes to Dr. J.H. McAndrews, of the Royal Ontario Museum's Geobotany Laboratory, who gave freely of his time and energy in the collection of modern plant specimens from the site area, and who also helped with their identification.

My advisor, Dr. C.T. Shay, has been encouraging at all times, and gave the enthusiasm to carry the thesis to its conclusion. To him goes my deepest respect and thanks. I am also very grateful to Dr. Louis Allaire, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, and Dr. Larry Stene, Department of Geography, University of Manitoba, who have served admirably on my committee and who have provided sound advice and guidance.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to my fellow graduate students at the University of Manitoba, whose friendship and high academic and professional standards have enriched my own learning experience more than I can say.

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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

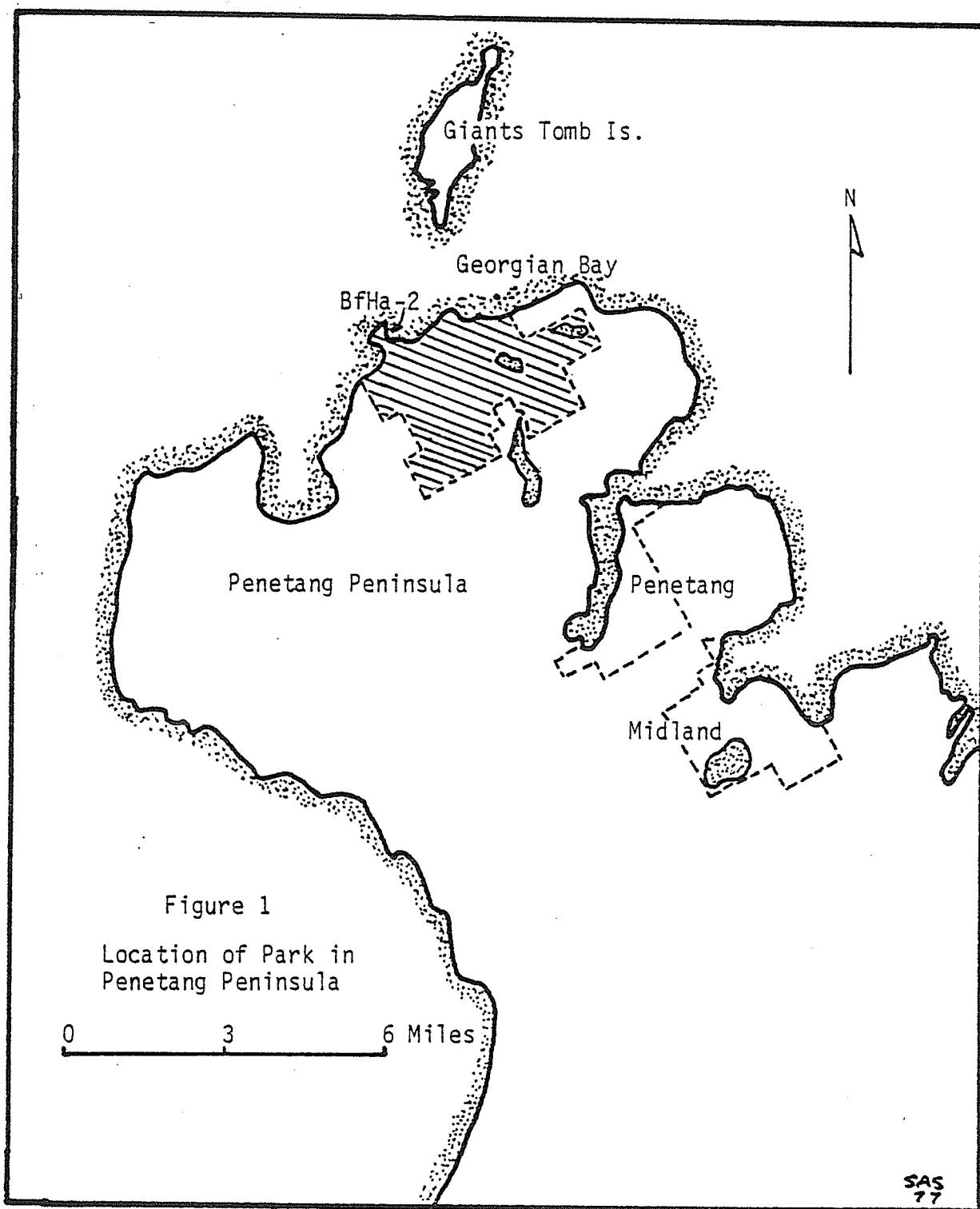
SITE DESCRIPTION

This report deals with the excavation and analysis of the Methodist Point site (BfHa-2), located in Awenda Provincial Park on the northernmost part of the Penetanguishene Peninsula, Simcoe County, Ontario (Figure 1). The site is situated behind a sand beach which has been designated as a day-use recreational area by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. After consultation with R.M. O'Brien, Central Region Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, we agreed that excavation of the site was in order.

BfHa-2 had been tested several years earlier by Mr. M.J. Gwynne of Toronto (Gwynne 1971) as part of an archaeological inventory conducted for the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. His conclusions regarding the site were tentative partly because of the small artifact sample obtained. Gwynne did propose, however, that two components were evident; the earliest a pre-Iroquoian occupation dating to approximately A.D. 1000, and the second an Iroquoian occupation dating between A.D. 1300 and 1580 (Gwynne 1971: 46, 61).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

At the commencement of the field season in 1975, two sites in the park area were thought to contain Middle Woodland components. These were the Methodist Point site and the Stockin site (BfHa-4), about one mile east along the Georgian Bay shoreline. The Middle Woodland



period in the Northeast is characterized by a high degree of regional variability in terms of way of life and ecological adaptations. Settled village life is not the norm although population increases from the Archaic period are indicated, as well as increased ceremonialism and burial cults (Noble 1973: personal communication). Components of the Middle Woodland period in Ontario include the Saugeen Focus (Wright and Anderson 1963), the Point Peninsula culture (Ritchie 1969), and the wide-ranging Laurel Tradition of Northern Ontario (Wright 1967).

The Early Ontario Iroquois tradition (Wright 1966: 22-53) has been subdivided into the Glen Meyer branch of southwestern Ontario, which dates to about A.D. 700-1250, and the Pickering branch of southcentral and eastern Ontario, *circa* A.D. 900-1250 (Noble 1975: 5; Wright 1966:52; Reid 1975). Pickering branch peoples practised corn agriculture but relied heavily upon hunting and particularly fishing for subsistence. Settlement data on Pickering branch sites indicate a combination of small camp-sites near good fishing areas, and also villages (Wright 1966: 53). No Early Ontario Iroquois tradition sites have been identified in the area of Awenda Provincial Park (O'Brien 1976: 21-22).

Sites relating to the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition date between A.D. 1280 and A.D. 1400 and provide evidence for cultural continuities out of both the Pickering and Glen Meyer branches, and are recognized as the cultural antecedents of the historic Huron, Petun, Neutral and Erie tribes (MacNeish 1952; Wright 1966:54-65). J.V. Wright has gone so far as to not only consider this period as a tradition, that is, as all the archaeological complexes "...which can be demonstrated to be directly involved in the formation of a group of closely related historic tribes" (Wright 1966: 14), but also as an horizon, representing "...the sudden, short-lived, geographic expansion

of a part of the tradition" (Wright 1966: 14). The Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition is generally known as the Uren - Middleport substage in recognition of the excavations and analyses of W.J. Wintemberg at the Uren and Middleport type sites in 1920 and 1930, respectively (Wright 1966: 54-55; Wintemberg 1928; Wintemberg 1948). Sites relating to Uren times terminate at approximately A.D. 1350, while Middleport sites date between A.D. 1350 and A.D. 1400. More recently, some authors have argued that the substage should be viewed as one relatively homogeneous unit simply called Middleport or Middle Ontario Iroquois which displays changes in artifact and attribute frequencies through time (Finlayson 1974b: 65-69; Smith 1976: 19-20).

Middle Ontario Iroquois sites occur throughout southern Ontario as both camps and villages, although complete reports have only been previously published for village sites such as the Crawford Lake site (AiGx-6)(Finlayson 1974b) and the Nodwell site (BcHi-3)(Wright 1974). Corn agriculture was practiced and evidence of the cultivation of beans has been documented at Crawford Lake (Finlayson 1975: 33). Prior to the excavation of BfHa-2 in 1975, no Middle Ontario Iroquois sites were believed to exist in Awenda Provincial Park (O'Brien 1976: 21-22).

The Late Ontario Iroquois tradition contains those sites which can be shown to lead directly to the ethnographically-documented Iroquoian-speaking groups of the historic period, *circa* A.D. 1450-1650 (MacNeish 1952; Wright 1966: 66-93). Fourteen Huron components are described for the park area in O'Brien (1976).

A general summary of the development of the historic tribes of Iroquoian-speaking peoples is presented in Figure 2.

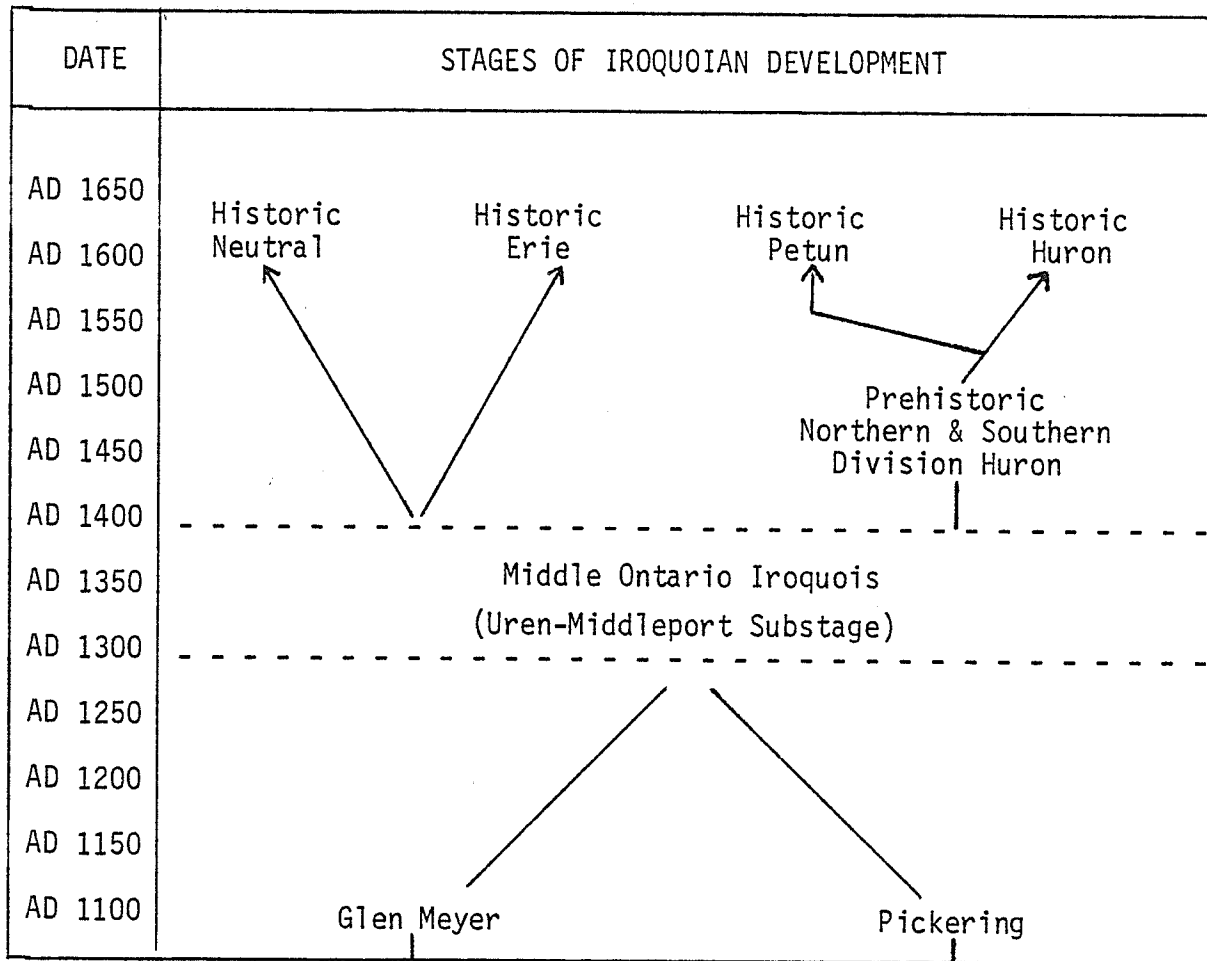


Figure 2. Stages of Iroquoian Development (modified after Wright 1966; O'Brien 1976)

OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Before going into the field, several areas of concern were established to provide a framework for the investigation of the site. The most important consideration was to place a date on the occupation(s) of the site. To this end, it was imperative to determine whether Middle Woodland and Iroquoian components did exist at the site, as Gwynne's test excavations had indicated.

Gwynne had also indicated (1971: 45) that remains were scattered over a large area. We were therefore interested in obtaining details

of stratigraphy, and in determining the degree of scatter of artifacts. The recording of settlement data, locations of middens, and special activity areas were deemed to be necessary to give a complete picture of the site. We assumed that if one or two villages had existed at BfHa-2, evidence of longhouse or palisade post moulds and post holes would be found, as well as end-of-house middens. On the other hand, a scattered pattern of remains with little structural data was assumed to suggest that a seasonal occupation pattern was the norm here.

We made arrangements for flotation equipment to be constructed so that evidence of small-scale floral and faunal remains could be recovered, in the expectation that the remains would add to our knowledge of subsistence practices and seasonality of occupation.

The structure of these basic objectives had been modified during the course of the thesis. Both floral and faunal remains are poorly represented at the site and have weakened the assessment of seasonality of occupations at the site. However, significant data on recovery ratios of floral remains, and the delineation of occupation clusters and activity areas have been obtained and will be discussed later in the report.

Two components have been defined at BfHa-2, using ceramic evidence. The first is a small Early Ontario Iroquois tradition component; the second, major component had been assigned to the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition. While the artifact assemblage is relatively small for a site of this time period, the site's functions and its non-typical aspects (with respect to previously reported Middle Ontario Iroquois sites) have led to a detailed consideration not only of its placement in time in Southern Ontario but also of its relationships to other sites of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition. Thus even

though a basic site report was the initial goal of the thesis, a broader areal perspective has been the outcome.

Chapter Two deals with the physical aspects of the site, the excavation programme and sampling strategy; Chapter Three details the results of the excavation by artifact class and by activity area. The site is compared to Early and Middle Ontario Iroquois sites in Chapter Four and is ordered chronologically with respect to these sites. Chapter Four also contains discussions of the functions of the site and its relationships to other sites of the time period. The data and results are summarized in Chapter Five, and the Methodist Point site's role in the development of the historic Iroquoian-speaking tribes of the Northeast is assessed.

CHAPTER TWO THE SITE

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Methodist Point site, designated as BfHa-2 according to the Borden site classification system (Borden 1952) is located within lots 6 and 7, Concession XXI, Tiny Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. On topographic maps, its military grid reference is 770665, Map 41 A/16, Edition 2 MCE Series A751, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources. In terms of jurisdiction, the site is located within Awenda Provincial Park, Huronia District, Central Region, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Figure 3 presents the contour map of the site.

Geologically, the park is located in the western St. Lawrence Lowlands, a sub-province of the St. Lawrence province.

The underlying Ordovician bedrock... is overlain by limestone glacial deposits of variable thickness. This broad belt of calcitic limestone is part of the Trenton formation.... It is dark grey to brown-grey often containing silicified crustacean shells and chert. (Culm 1973: 21)

The park is a system of high, gently sloping plateaus with raised fossil bluffs and steep valley walls.

The plateaus and bluffs were produced by wave action along several lake water-planes and the till deposited by glaciation. These formations were raised at different rates by isostatic rebound following the removal of glacial ice....

The sediment of the Methodist Point Peninsula was probably till reworked by wave action produced by glacial lake Nipissing.... The material reoded from the bluff was combed down offshore to create a flat lowland area at the bluff base. The peninsula sediment was produced by the combing down process...

METHODIST POINT SITE (BfHa-2)

Contour Interval 0.5 m

Water Level 177.12 m ASL

0 10
m

.... Site Area

--- Roadway

■ 1975
Excavation



Georgian
Bay

0.5

1

1.5

2

2.5

SAS
77

Figure 3
BfHa-2 Contour Map

and complicated by an increased till load due to bedrock pressures. All the sediment was moved by wave action and consisted of a sand, pebble, cobble mixture inland and large boulders along the shore. (Culm 1973: 27-29)

The site is located below the steep Nipissing bluff, and was undoubtedly covered by the waters of both post-glacial Lake Algonquin, *circa* 12,500 - 10,000 years B.P., and post-glacial Lake Nipissing, *circa* 6,000 - 4,200 years B.P. (Prest 1970). A low water phase existed between these two lake phases; any occupation of the area by Palaeo-indian or Archaic peoples would have been erased by the post-glacial lakes.

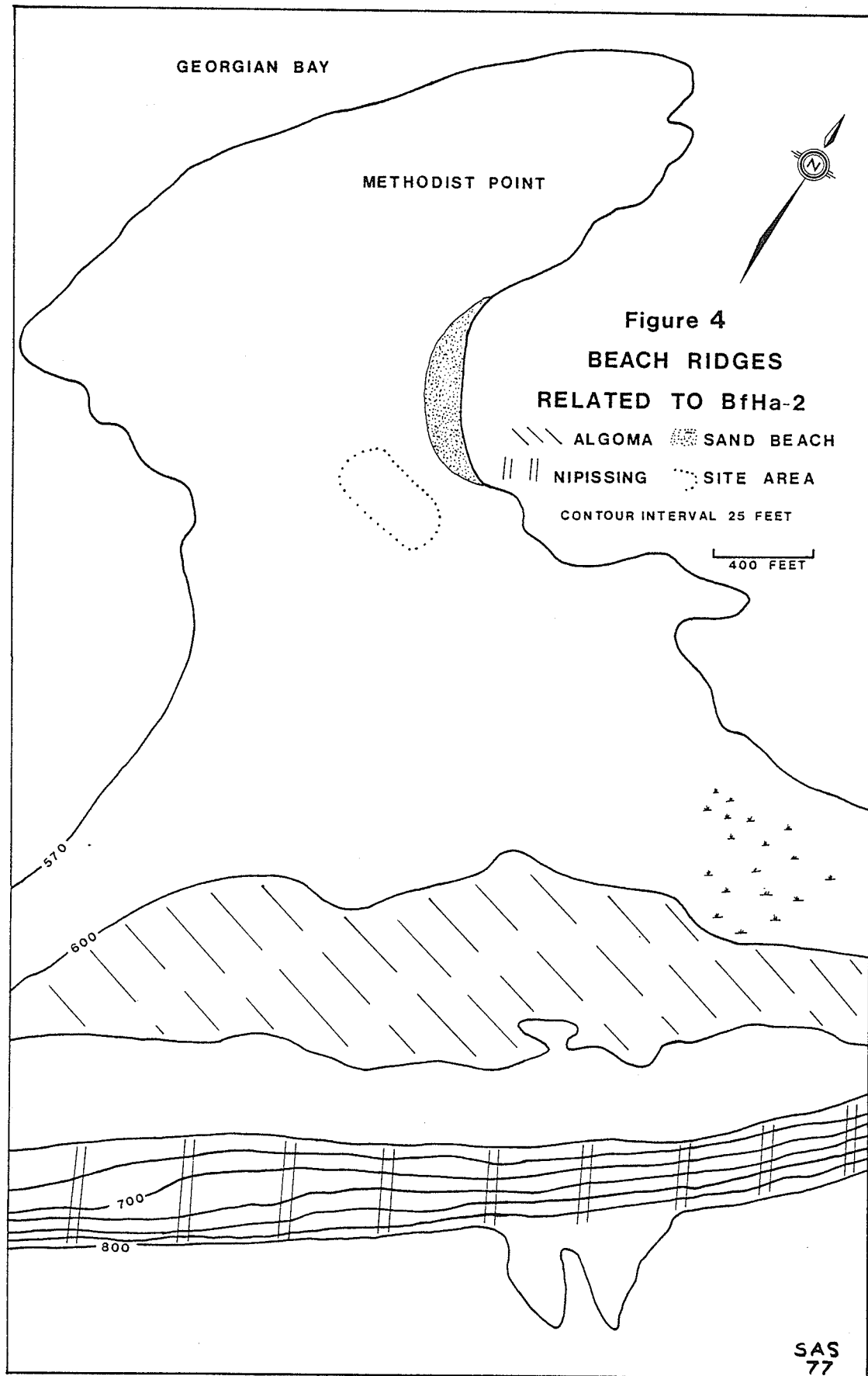
The development of the Algoma phase shoreline at approximately 2,500 years B.P., a period of slightly higher water levels than the present day, deposited a series of low sand and cobble beaches around Methodist Bay. Fluctuating water levels and the erosional events of the Algoma phase may have made conditions of occupation unsuitable at this time. Figure 4 shows the position of the Nipissing and Algoma beach lines with respect to the site.

The soils of the site have been classified as Tioga series loamy sands - stony phase (Hoffman, Wicklund, and Richards 1962: 43). Tioga soils belong to the Podzol great soil group. Soil profiles taken by Hoffman *et al* show Grey-Brown Podzolic development in the lower parts.

The Tioga profile has a very dark, greyish brown A₁ horizon... which rests on a light grey to white A₂ horizon. The A₂ horizon... is underlain by a yellowish brown B horizon which becomes lighter in colour with depth.... The parent material is pale brown calcareous sand and usually occurs immediately below the B.

(Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962: 45)

These soils are well-drained but have a low natural fertility, being low in phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen.



Mr. E. Burden, Department of Geology, University of Toronto, and Dr. J.H. McAndrews, Department of Geology, Royal Ontario Museum, and Department of Botany, University of Toronto, conducted a study of the vegetational and geological history of the entire park area (Burden and McAndrews 1973). A pollen core was taken from Second Lake in the upland portion of the park. All eight zones recognized by McAndrews (1971a,b) for Southern Ontario are represented in the pollen diagram (Burden and McAndrews 1973: Figure 3). The sequence of vegetation types from their report is briefly summarized below.

An open forest-tundra containing spruce, sedge, and tundra plants such as arctic avens (*Dryas* sp.) rapidly occupied the area upon retreat of the glacier around 12,000 years B.P. (10,000 B.C.) and continued until about 8,500 B.C. A boreal forest situation existed from 8,500 B.C. until about 7,700 B.C. Jack pine, fir, birch, and small amounts of bracken fern are found in this zone of the pollen core. A closed canopy conifer-hardwood forest with white pine, birch, and oak succeeded and lasted until about 4,500 B.C. This forest type is interpreted as being quite similar to that of today.

The climate continued to warm after 4,500 B.C. and pine pollen percentages decrease significantly with increases in hemlock, maple, elm and beech. The hemlock maximum lasted from 4,500 B.C. until approximately 3,700 B.C. when the climate presumably became too warm for its continued growth. Between 3,700 B.C. and 2,700 B.C. a deciduous forest is indicated. A slight cooling trend between 2,700 B.C. and A.D. 1550 allowed the warm conifer-hardwood forest to re-establish itself. This forest consisted of hemlock, maple, beech and oak.

Around A.D. 1550 a "...regional increase in pine, oak and birch occurred..." (Burden and McAndrews 1973: 8) with decreases in maple

and beech, representing a modern conifer-hardwood forest once again. Slight increases in bracken fern, sage, and grasses after A.D. 1550 may indicate disturbances of the land by the Huron Indians who had settled in the area by this time. No maize pollen was found, although it had been expected. Finally, after the abandonment of the area by the Huron in A.D. 1649, shade intolerant white pine, oak and birch grew up on the abandoned corn fields until about 100 years ago when the area was logged out. Ragweed and other herbaceous plants indicate European agriculture in the uppermost section of the pollen core. (Burden and McAndrews 1973: 7-10).

The predominant forest association over the Methodist Point site today includes a 30 to 40 year old stand of sugar maple, beech and paper birch with some hemlock, ironwood and dogwood and yew shrubs. In July of 1975, Dr. J.H. McAndrews of the Geobotany Laboratory, Royal Ontario Museum, assisted in the collection and identification of a sample of vascular plants in the vicinity of the site. A complete list of species identified is found in Appendix A. The floral collection was donated to the Herbarium of the University of Manitoba.

The climate of the area today is generally classed as humid and continental with cool summers and no dry season. The moderating effect of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay produces milder winter temperatures and higher snowfalls than are normally the case for this area of Southern Ontario. Mean temperatures available for nearby Collingwood are: winter 21°F, spring 40°F, summer 66°F, and fall 49°F. The frost free period averages between 126 and 154 days, and snowfall ranges from 60 to 110 inches (Culm 1973: 32). BfHa-2 is protected from the prevailing northwesterly winds by the northward curve of Methodist Point (Figure 1), and is accessible both by logging trails and by boat.

SCHEDULE OF EXCAVATIONS

One of the first priorities upon arriving in the field involved the definition of the limits of the site, with special attention being given to the delineation of areas of artifact concentrations. Two datum points were located 30 m apart, and survey and grid lines were established on Magnetic North.

For the purpose of testing, we chose a stratified random sample of equal proportions (Redman 1974: 11-12). In this sampling strategy, the total area is divided into groups of sampling units or strata, and an independent random sample is taken from each stratum. A stratified random sample was considered appropriate since Gwynne's test excavations had indicated that the horizontal separation of materials caused by successive short-term occupations would be evident.

Initially, a 2.5 per cent sample of one by one m units was chosen. The total area to be tested, 170 m north-south by 160 m east-west, was gridded and staked every 10 m. The sample was chosen by dividing the site into 64 ~~4~~ 20 by 20 m blocks, selecting 10 of the 100 two by two m units contained within each block, and then choosing the northwest quadrant of each two by two m unit. Each of these small one by one m units was then staked for excavation, terrain and vegetation permitting.

Fifteen of these one by one m units were opened early in the season in an area of the southeastern section of the site covered by two large blocks (800 square m). Seven of the units were sterile and were presumed to lie outside the limits of the site. These acted as control units; each was excavated in five cm levels to a depth of 50 cm, each had soil and flotation samples taken for every level, and all were mapped and profiled.

We later switched to a more rapid testing technique, known popularly as 'shovel and screen'. The 20 by 20 m blocks which had not already been tested were divided into 100 two by two m units. Ten units were chosen from each block by referring to a random numbers table, and the northwest corner of each was located on the site. Smaller 0.5 by 0.5 m units were staked and the matrix passed through $\frac{1}{4}$ " screening by teams of two. In this way it was possible to determine, in a short period of time, whether the unit contained enough artifacts to warrant further investigation on a larger scale.

Hence a stratified random sample of 0.625 per cent was taken from 11 large blocks covering a total area of 4400 square m. Of the 79 - 0.5 by 0.5 m units tested, 38 contained no artifacts and were backfilled immediately. Twenty-five squares contained some cultural material; 16 units yielded extensive artifactual remains and were recorded for future reference (Table 1). This testing technique proved to be an efficient and reliable way of determining areas of artifact concentration and the site's limits, and made it much easier to determine which areas of the site should be intensively excavated.

Excavations of one relatively rich area of the site were begun in an area 20 m long and 10 m wide, being bounded by N30E20 - N30E40; N20E20 - N20E40 on the grid. The area was gridded into a number of two by two m units and excavated in a "checkerboard" or "alternating squares" pattern. The checkerboard method was well-suited to BfHa-2 since the sandy nature of the soil made the use of intervening baulks between adjacent squares precarious. When the squares had been excavated in five cm levels to a depth of 30 cm (subsoil), and floor plans and profiles were completed, the intervening two by two m units were then

excavated. Ten units were dug and all backfill was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh. No definite living floors or definable features were found.

TABLE 1
TEST UNITS BEARING EXTENSIVE ARTIFACTS

Unit	Size of unit (m)	Pottery	Lithics	Bone	European
N0E80	0.5 x 0.5	x	x		
N4E38	"	x			
N4E48	"		x	x	
N8E50	"	x	x		
N8E61.5	"		x		
N8E72	"		x		
N14E32	"	x			x
N14E54	"	x	x		
N14E98	"	x			
N16E52	"	x			
N20E46	"	x	x		
N23E96	"			x	
N24E22	"		x		x
N24E28	"	x			
N36E34	"	x	x		
N38E36	"				x

All artifacts found were processed in the field. Each artifact was catalogued with the site designation, a single number and letter code designating the unit and level, and an artifact number. The inventory sheets were completed with information on unit and level designation, artifact number, class of artifact, and description and remarks. The unit-level code and a sample inventory sheet can be found in Appendix B.

Flotation boxes were constructed of 3/32" (2.3 mm) mesh, the smallest size available. Since we considered that 2.3 mm was too large to trap small floral remains such as raspberry seeds, the screening was doubled and offset slightly to reduce the mesh size. Samples were recorded by unit and level, initial weight of sample, and weight of floral remains. Only about 50 per cent of all samples could be

processed in the field; the unprocessed samples were returned to the research laboratory. Of the samples which were processed in the field, about five per cent were further processed for floral remains, yielding a total of approximately 10 per cent of all samples taken. The results of the floral analysis are discussed in Chapter Three.

CHAPTER THREE EXCAVATION RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

All artifact classes expected for an Iroquoian site were found at the Methodist Point site. Ceramics were the most abundant class of artifact recovered. Data on materials found are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2
REPRESENTATION OF MATERIALS BY ARTIFACT CLASS
AT BfHa-2

Artifact Class	f	%
Ceramics	2727	66.5
Pipes	28	0.7
Lithics	1305	31.8
Fauna	34	0.8
Flora	6	0.2
Carved Wooden Objects	3	0.1
Totals	4103	100.1

A minor representation of rim sherds (two only) can be assigned to the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition, Pickering branch. The remaining 52 rims fall within the range of decoration and motif ascribed to the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition. Pipes are poorly represented in the sample.

The lithic assemblage contains both chert and quartz artifacts and flakes, as well as ground stone artifacts such as hammerstones, celts, mullers, anvilstones, and so on.

Both faunal and floral categories are small. Only 34 identifiable faunal elements were recovered. The results of the faunal analysis will be discussed later in this chapter. Floral recoveries were disappointingly low, however corn kernels were found in context and will also be dealt with later in this chapter.

STRATIGRAPHY

While BfHa-2 represents more than one period of occupation, stratigraphic evidence for this is scanty. In his report to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Gwynne noted:

In pit No. 1 we recovered, almost immediately, several sherds of Iroquoian pottery and a large pot concentration bearing multiple type castellation.... The sherds all lay on the surface of the sand immediately below the humus at a depth of 1 - 2 inches.

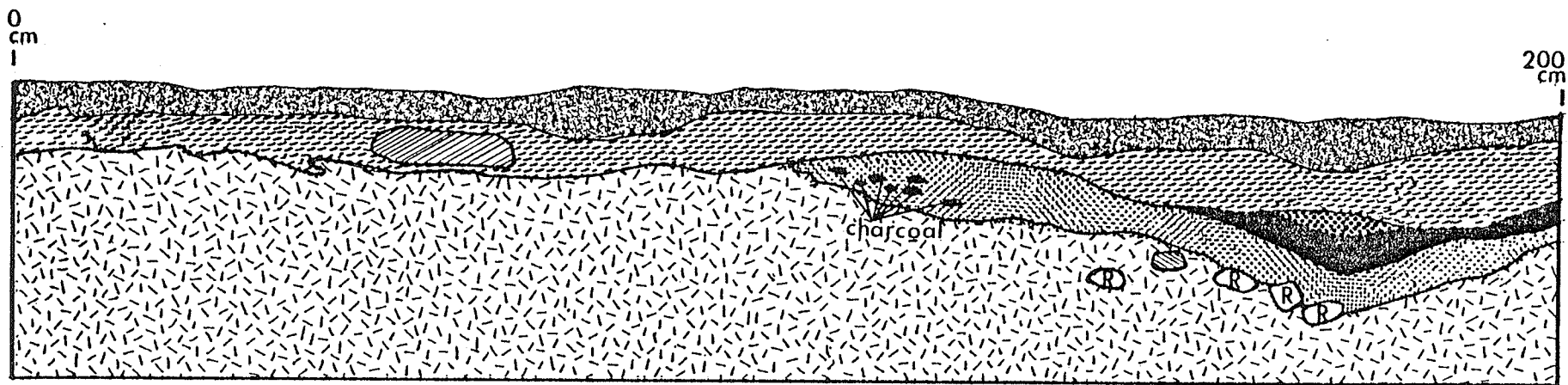
Although we detected no change in the coloration of the soil, at a level of 7 inches in depth we recovered several more sherds quite different in appearance from the Iroquoian material.

(Gwynne 1971: 43)

The main area of the 1975 excavations was close to the test pit of which Gwynne spoke (less than 15 m away), yet we found no such separation. All artifacts were concentrated in the upper 10 cm of sand and humus. The area which Gwynne tested is very close to a bulldozer cut; this may account for the appearance of stratigraphy in his test excavation. With the exception of soil colour changes noted for features, the soil was consistently a medium grey to dark brown, with yellow brown subsoil. A typical soil profile is found in Figure 5.

FEATURES

One hearth was found in unit S4E76. It was 70 cm in diameter and 16 cm in depth and was filled with grey ashy material. The subsoil was



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  humus |  grey sand |  brown grey sand |
|  dark grey sand |  black sand |  gold-beige mottled subsoil |
|  brown black sand |  root |  rock |

Figure 5
Typical BfHa-2 Soil Profile

stained red as a result of oxidation. There were approximately 30 artifacts associated with this feature, including pottery, quartz and chert flakes, and some bone fragments. In cross-section the feature was dish-shaped. The longitudinal hearth profile is illustrated in Figure 6a.

One linear pit with a dish-shaped cross-section was encountered at NOE80. It was 1.5 m long, 30 cm wide, and 15 cm deep. The fill was dark grey-brown sand. The feature extended into subsoil. Two rim sherds, numerous body sherds, and some chert and quartz were found in the pit. The longitudinal pit profile is illustrated in Figure 6b.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Both type and attribute analysis of the ceramics recovered from BfHa-2 are presented below. Table 3 summarizes the ceramic data. The attribute analysis follows a form similar to that given in Wright and Anderson (1963). Information on ceramics begins with a discussion of paste attributes, followed by detailed data on rim, neck, shoulder, and body sherds with respect to motor techniques and decorative motifs, and surface treatment of vessels. The term "motor habit" has been employed here rather than the term "technique", as it is not only descriptive but also defines the actual muscle control needed to produce the design. The rim profile forms are given in Figure 7, the rim sherd classification in Table 4, and the Ceramic Master Charts which follow the general form given in Emerson (1968) can be found in Appendix C. The results of the type analysis are presented in Table 14.

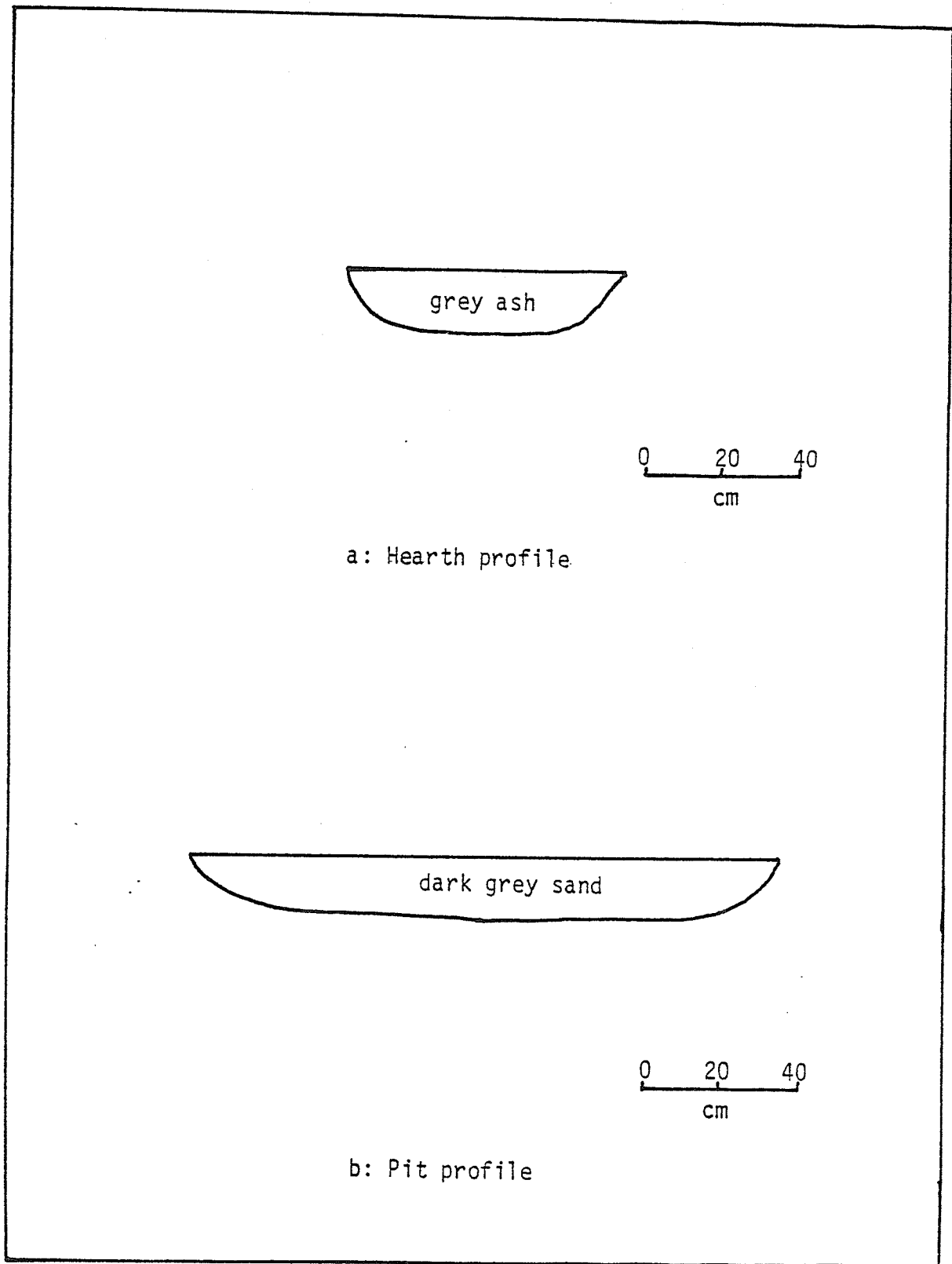


Figure 6
Hearth and Pit Profiles
From BfHa-2

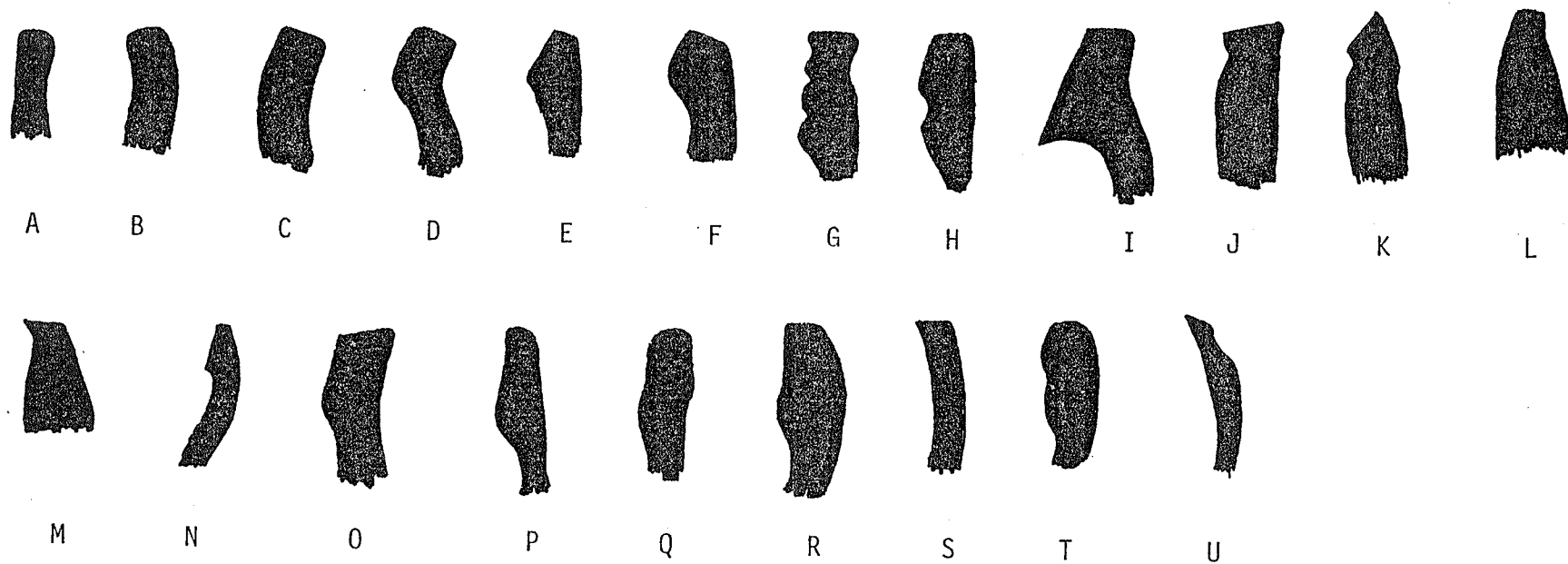


Figure 7
Rim Profile Forms at BfHa-2
Exterior to the left

TABLE 3
TOTAL CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM BfHa-2

Category	f	%
Rims	54	1.9
Necks	67	2.5
Shoulders	39	1.4
Bodies	2567	94.1
Totals	2727	99.9

GENERAL PASTE ATTRIBUTES

Manufacture

With one exception, all sherds were manufactured using a paddle and anvil technique. Only one instance of coiling was noted.

Temper

Almost all sherds were tempered with medium to fine grained granitic materials. Some were so fine as to be classed as "grit", and a few sherds were tempered with very large granitic particles up to four mm by two mm in size. Only one instance of mica tempering was found.

Texture

Most sherds were well-knit although many were weathered. Since the paddle and anvil technique was used, some had been split by root activity, separating the exterior from the interior. Only a few sherds were crumbly or difficult to handle.

Colour

The colour of the sherds varied greatly, ranging from buff to orange to medium to dark brown. Most were well-fired and hence exhibited little colour differential from exterior to interior.

RIM SHERD ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

The attribute analysis of the rim sherds from BfHa-2 involved the recognition of groups of broad general categories according to the motor habit used to produce the design. In Table 4, the rim sherds are classified with respect to motor habits. Each motor habit, such as trailing, is then dealt with in terms of exterior design elements, lip and interior design, profile forms, castellations (if any), and metrical data on thicknesses of rims.

TABLE 4
BfHa-2 RIM SHERD CLASSIFICATION

Rim Sherd Motor Habit	f	%
Trailed	26	48.0
Push-pull	5	9.0
Incised	4	7.0
Stamped	2	4.0
Corded	2	4.0
Plain	2	4.0
Fabric Impressed	1	2.0
Brushed	1	2.0
Destroyed/ Unanalysable	11	20.0
Totals	54	100.0

The attribute analysis for each motor habit is presented in the following pages. While lengthy, it is felt that the attribute analysis of materials from BfHa-2 can provide valuable comparative data for other researchers who wish to make use of the results of other excavations.

Trailed Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements	<u>f</u>
Obliques	8
Horizontals	2
Verticals	1
Obliques over horizontals	5
Obliques over verticals	2
Obliques over horizontals over obliques	4
Verticals over horizontals	2
Horizontals over obliques over horizontals	1
Horizontals over vertical push-pull over horizontals	<u>1</u>
	26

Lip Decoration

Plain	16
Horizontal trailing	2
Oblique thumbnail	2
Notched impressions	2
Interrupted linear	1
Vertical trailing	1
Criss-cross incised	1
Destroyed	<u>1</u>
	26

Interior Decoration

Plain	19
Obliques	2
Verticals	1
Destroyed	<u>4</u>
	26

Rim Profiles

Rim profiles were represented by the following frequencies: six form D, five form C, four form E, two each forms A, B, F, and one each forms G, H, I, J, K.

Castellations

There were four simple rounded and one overhanging castellations.

TABLE 5
THICKNESS DATA FOR TRAILED RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	26	3.0 - 11.0	6.0
Thickness 1 cm below lip	26	6.0 - 15.0	9.3

Push-pull Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements	<u>f</u>
Horizontals	1
Horizontals interrupted by verticals	2
Horizontals over oblique thumbnail impressions	2
	<u>5</u>

Lip Decoration

Plain	3
Oblique trailing	1
Push-pull	1
	<u>5</u>

Interior Decoration

Plain	3
Oblique thumbnail impressions	1
Destroyed	1
	5

Rim Profiles

Rim profile varieties were represented by the following: one each forms C, E, G, O, and P.

TABLE 6
THICKNESS DATA FOR PUSH-PULL RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	5	3.5 - 9.5	6.63
Thickness 1 cm below lip	5	8.0 - 11.5	8.32

Incised Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements	f
Verticals	2
Horizontals	1
Horizontals over one row chevrons	1
	4
Lip Decoration	
Plain	4
Interior Decoration	
Plain	4

Rim Profiles

Rim profiles were represented by the following: one each forms E, L, M, and N.

Castellations

Two simple rounded castellations and one simple pointed castellation were noted.

TABLE 7
THICKNESS DATA FOR INCISED RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	4	5.0 - 7.0	6.25
Thickness 1 cm below lip	4	7.0 -10.0	8.67

Stamped Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements	<u>f</u>
Oblique double stamp interrupted by horizontal trailing over two horizontal trailing over oblique stamp	1
Dentate stamped chevron over one row of bosses	1
	<u>2</u>
Lip Decoration	
Plain	1
Oblique dentate stamp	1
	<u>2</u>
Interior Decoration	
Plain	1
Oblique dentate stamp over punctates	1
	<u>2</u>

Rim Profiles

One vessel possessed form F, and one had form Q.

TABLE 8
THICKNESS DATA FOR STAMPED RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	2	5.0 and 7.0	6.00
Thickness 1 cm below lip	2	10.0 and 11.0	10.50

Corded Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements f

One horizontal cording over two trailed
horizontals 1

Three horizontal cording over one row
corded punctates over three horizontal
cording 1
2

Lip Decoration

Plain 1
Oblique notches 1
2

Interior Decoration

Four rows horizontal cording 1
Destroyed 1
2

Rim Profiles

Rim profiles were represented by: one form G, and one form R.

TABLE 9
THICKNESS DATA FOR CORDED RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	2	3.0 and 6.0	4.5
Thickness 1 cm below lip	2	5.0 and 11.0	8.0

Plain Motor Habit

Exterior Design Elements	<u>f</u>
Plain	2
Lip Decoration	
Plain	2
Interior Decoration	
Plain	2

Rim Profiles

One rim possessed a profile of form U, and the other had a profile of form B.

TABLE 10
THICKNESS DATA FOR PLAIN RIMS
FROM BfHa-2

	f	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Lip thickness	2	3.0 and 7.0	5.00
Thickness 1 cm below lip	2	4.0 and 7.5	5.75

Fabric Impressed Motor Habit

One rim was decorated with smoothed-over fabric impressions. Both the lip and the interior were plain. The lip thickness was four mm, and

the thickness one cm below the lip was six mm. Its rim profile was represented by form S.

Brushed Motor Habit

One rim had been brushed with grass or some similar material on the exterior. The lip was decorated with push-pull obliques; the interior was plain. It was five mm thick at the lip, and seven mm thick one cm below the lip. The rim profile was represented by form T.

Destroyed or Unanalysable Rims

Eleven rims had destroyed exteriors. One of these possessed push-pull decorations on the lip, and two were obliquely trailed on the interior. No thickness measurements of rim profile forms were attempted.

NECK SHERD ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

The neck sherds recovered from BfHa-2 have been analysed in terms of the motor habits employed, and are summarized in Table 11.

TABLE 11
BfHa-2 NECK SHERD CLASSIFICATION

Neck Sherd Category	f	%
Trailed	22	32.8
Plain	16	23.9
Smoothed-over	7	10.5
Push-pull	5	7.5
Incised	4	6.0
Brushed	4	6.0
Stamped	1	1.5
Smoothed-over push-pull	1	1.5
Smoothed-over trailed	1	1.5
Destroyed	6	9.0
Totals	67	100.2

SHOULDER SHERD ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

Table 12 gives the attribute data with respect to surface treatment of vessels and motor habits used in decorating the shoulder sherds from BfHa-2.

TABLE 12
BfHa-2 SHOULDER SHERD CLASSIFICATION

Shoulder sherd category	f	%
Plain	18	46.2
Brushed	6	15.4
Smoothed-over	5	12.8
Trailed	1	2.6
Smoothed-over trailed	1	2.6
Destroyed	8	20.5
Totals	39	100.1

BODY SHERD ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

Body sherds from the Methodist Point site have been analysed according to the surface treatment of vessels. The data is presented in Table 13.

TABLE 13
BfHa-2 BODY SHERD CLASSIFICATION

Body Sherd Category	f	%
Plain	1156	45.0
Smoothed-over	130	5.1
Fabric Impressed	43	1.7
Trailed	31	1.2
Incised	15	0.6
Cord Malleated	15	0.6
Push-pull	4	0.2
Destroyed	1173	45.7
Totals	2567	100.1

RIM SHERD TYPE ANALYSIS

The ceramic type analysis is based on those rim types defined by MacNeish (1952) and Emerson (1968). The significance of the type percentages from the Methodist Point site will be discussed more fully in Chapter Four. Of the 54 rims recovered, over half could not be classified according to type because they were not complete enough. The typological classification for BfHa-2 rims is found in Table 14.

TABLE 14
BfHa-2 RIM TYPE CLASSIFICATION

Type	f	%
Middleport Oblique	8	33.3
Iroquois Linear	5	20.8
Ripley Plain	4	16.7
Ontario Horizontal	2	8.3
Ontario Oblique	1	4.2
Huron Incised	1	4.2
Sidey Crossed	1	4.2
Uren Corded	1	4.2
Curved Dentate and bosses (untyped)	1	4.2
Totals	24	100.1

PIPE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

Very few pipe stems or bowls were recovered, and all were of a fragmentary nature. Of the eight pipe rim fragments, one was of the ring barrel type with three horizontal trailed rows visible; one had two horizontal rows of punctates, with one row of small punctates on the lip; two were plain buff-coloured pipe rims with scarification on the lip; and four were plain, buff or grey, lip fragments. Twelve

miscellaneous buff or grey bowl fragments were noted.

Only eight stem fragments were found. Six were plain stem pieces, one was a plain end fragment, and one was a decorated stem fragment. This latter fragment was probably a part of the punctated pipe described above, since it possessed two rows of fine diagonal punctates. The stem hole was formed by rolling the wet clay around a few grass stalks and then burning the grasses out in the firing process. The punctated pipe is very similar to those pictured in Wintemberg (1948: Plate XVI, Figures 3, 12, 19).

LITHIC ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS

The lithic assemblage at BfHa-2 was fairly prominent, comprising 31.8 per cent of the total number of artifacts. It is of note that quartz and quartzite tools and flakes accounted for over half the lithic artifacts. It is not altogether unexpected that the occupants of the site were using quartz for tools, since it is locally abundant in the bedrock outcrops which occur northeast of the site in the Honey Harbour - Parry Sound area. Chert sources are localized and scattered in this area of Ontario, and most chert tools are made from small nodules probably obtained from glacial till. Table 15 summarizes the data on lithic artifacts from the site.

CHERT TOOLS, FLAKES AND CORES

Projectile Points

Only four chert projectile point fragments were recovered. Two were made on flakes; one of these was retouched bifacially and the other unifacially. There were two side-notched points, both of which were

incomplete, one having been broken near the base, and the other near the tip. The latter exhibited basal thinning. None of the sources of chert were determinable. The metrical data for the projectile points is presented in Table 16.

TABLE 15
TOTAL LITHICS RECOVERED FROM BfHa-2

Category	f	%
Chert:		
projectile points	4	0.3
scrapers	16	1.2
other	8	0.6
cores	6	0.5
flakes - utilized	48	3.7
- unutilized	417	32.0
	499	38.3
Quartz:		
projectile points	5	0.4
biface fragments	5	0.4
scrapers	30	2.3
cores	5	0.4
flakes - utilized	66	5.1
- unutilized	615	47.1
	726	55.7
Ground stone:		
artifacts	11	0.8
flakes and detritus	69	5.3
	80	6.1
Totals	1305	100.1

Scrapers

Scrapers were grouped into categories of snub-nosed end, thumbnail, side, and random flake scrapers. Metrical data for the chert scrapers is summarized in Table 17.

TABLE 16
CHERT PROJECTILE POINTS FROM BfHa-2

Variety	f	Length		Width		Thickness		Notch Depth	
		Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Side-notched	2	22.0 - 26.0	24.0	10.0 - 17.0	13.5	3.5 - 5.0	4.3	1.5 - 3.0	2.3
Bifacial tip	1	-----	13.5	-----	11.5	-----	4.0	-----	---
Unifacial "dart"	1	-----	18.5	-----	10.0	-----	3.0	-----	---

TABLE 17
CHERT SCRAPERS FROM BfHa-2

Variety	f	Length		Width		Thickness		Edge Angle	
		Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (°)	Mean (°)
Snub-nosed	5	14.0 - 42.0	28.2	15.0 - 24.0	19.6	4.0 - 8.0	6.0	62 - 79	70.5
Thumbnail	2	14.0 - 20.0	17.0	14.0 - 18.0	16.0	4.0 - 6.0	5.0	76 - 77	76.5
Side	6	25.0 - 33.5	30.2	10.0 - 19.5	15.4	3.5 - 5.0	4.6	---	---
Random flake	3	19.0 - 21.0	19.7	11.0 - 17.0	13.3	5.0 - 5.5	5.3	---	---

Wedge-like Implements

These tools were not classified as scrapers because they exhibited step fractures along the worked or cutting edge. Neither was it possible to classify them as true wedges since for the most part they did not have further step fractures opposite the cutting edge. For the six specimens, the length ranged from 17.0 to 26.0 mm, with a mean of 21.0 mm. The width ranged from 12.0 to 23.0 mm; the mean was 15.9 mm. Thickness varied from 3.0 to 9.0 mm, and the average thickness was 6.4 mm. The length of the cutting edge was from 8.0 to 18.0 mm long, with a mean of 13.1 mm.

Tool Blanks

One drill blank made on a bipolar core was recovered. Its overall dimensions were 31.0 mm long, 24.0 mm wide, and 11.0 mm thick. The drill stem was 15.0 mm long, 8.0 mm wide, and 6.0 mm thick.

As well, one partially complete stemmed projectile point was found, with overall dimensions of 39.5 mm in length, 26.0 mm in width, and 13.5 mm in thickness. The stem was 18.0 mm long, 18.0 mm wide, and 9.0 mm thick.

Cores and Core Fragments

Three bipolar cores were found. These ranged in length from 26.0 to 29.0 mm with a mean of 27.3 mm. The width ranged from 14.0 to 23.0 mm with the mean being 18.0 mm. Thickness ranged from 12.0 to 16.0 mm; the mean was 13.3 mm.

The two unipolar cores were 38.0 and 46.0 mm long, with a mean of 42.0 mm. They were 19.0 and 26.5 mm wide, respectively; the mean width was 22.8 mm/ Thickness was 12.0 and 13.0 mm, with a mean of 12.5 mm.

One chert nodule appeared to have been in the process of being prepared for use as a core. Its length was 80.0 mm, its width was 26.0 mm, and it was 21.0 mm thick.

Flakes

There were 60 retouch flakes weighing a total of 15.0 g, 48 utilized flakes with a total weight of 63.0 g, and 357 unutilized chert flakes weighing a total of 585.0 g.

QUARTZ AND QUARTZITE TOOLS, FLAKES, AND CORES

Projectile Points

None of the five quartz or quartzite projectile points was complete. A metrical summary of these points appears in Table 18. One of the straight-sided points had been basally thinned, and one had been ground on one side as well as being initially retouched. All three trianguloid points had been broken at both the tip and the base.

TABLE 18
QUARTZ AND QUARTZITE PROJECTILE POINTS FROM BfHa-2

Variety	f	Length		Width		Thickness	
		Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Straight-sided	2	23.0 - 26.5	24.8	14.0 - 17.5	15.8	4.6 - 11.0	7.8
Triangular	3	13.5 - 31.0	23.2	11.5 - 22.0	18.0	5.0 - 9.0	6.5

Other Bifaces

Besides the projectile points, five other artifacts were obviously bifacially worked, but could not be designated as projectiles. Several of these exhibited both grinding and pressure flaking on their margins. Data on these fragments are summarized in Table 19.

TABLE 19
QUARTZ AND QUARTZITE BIFACE FRAGMENTS FROM BfHa-2

Variety	f	Length		Width		Thickness	
		Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Pressure flakes	3	23.0 - 32.5	27.5	14.0 - 17.0	15.3	5.0 - 10.0	7.2
Ground only	1	-----	26.5	-----	21.0	-----	9.0
Ground and pressure flakes	1	-----	36.5	-----	25.0	-----	12.0

Scrapers

Generally speaking, those quartz and quartzite tools which were worked on only one face were much harder to analyse than the bifaces. After experimentation with various techniques, it was found that the use of a polarizing low-power microscope was invaluable as an aide to the analysis of these materials. The polarizer works best if the light source is directed from below, and if the object is viewed under very low power (in this case, 6 X). In every case, clear or translucent quartz tools were easily identified. For opaque tools, it was found that a polarized light source was best augmented by a tinted light source from above the object. Blue or green filters worked best.

Unifacial quartz and quartzite tools were divided into categories of end, thumbnail, side and spokeshave scrapers. These data are presented in Table 20.

Cores

Three bipolar quartz and quartzite cores were excavated. Their lengths ranged from 22.5 to 51 mm, with a mean length of 39.8 mm. Widths ranged from 20.0 to 35.0 mm; the mean width was 29.0 mm. Thickness ranged from 10.0 to 42.0 mm, and the average thickness was 24.0 mm.

TABLE 20
QUARTZ AND QUARTZITE SCRAPERS FROM BfHa-2

Variety	f	Length		Width		Thickness		Width Scraper Face	
		Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
End	5	18.5 - 29.0	22.0	15.0 - 21.0	17.6	3.5 - 7.5	5.2	15.0 - 21.0	17.2
Thumbnail	4	16.0 - 20.5	18.2	15.0 - 19.5	17.0	3.0 - 7.5	5.3	14.0 - 16.0	15.3
Side	15	19.0 - 42.0	28.7	8.0 - 22.0	16.5	3.0 - 12.0	6.2	15.0 - 37.0	24.6
Spokeshave	6	23.0 - 31.0	27.2	17.0 - 24.0	22.2	4.5 - 12.0	7.8	14.0 - 26.0	20.5

The two unipolar cores were 35.0 and 45.0 mm long, and averaged 40.0 mm in length. Their widths were 27.0 and 37.5 mm, with a mean of 29.8 mm. Thicknesses of the two cores were 16.0 and 20.0 mm; their mean was 18.0 mm.

Flakes

There were 113 retouch flakes weighing a total of 36.0 g, 66 utilized flakes for a total weight of 103.0 g, and 502 unutilized quartz and quartzite flakes weighing 736.0 g altogether.

MISCELLANEOUS STONE TOOLS AND FLAKES

Hammerstones

There were two hammerstones made of grano-diorite, two of gabbro, one of quartz monzonite, and one of diorite.

Anvil Stones

There was one anvil stone fashioned of grano-diorite and one of quartz monzonite.

Abrader/Hammerstone

One combined abrader and hammerstone was found. The specimen is of volcanic andesite and is abraded about its whole circumference, with pecking and step fractures at one end.

Celt

One roughly shaped diorite celt was found during the excavations.

Muller

One well-formed muller of quartz diorite was excavated.



Miscellaneous Flakes and Detritus

These include the following: one limestone flake and two limestone pieces; nine unmodified gabbro and diabase flakes; three mudstone flakes and one piece of mudstone; 51 unutilized granitic flakes and two small pieces of granitic rock. None of the above appear to be the result of frost cracking.

There were also numerous pieces of cut mica sheets and pieces. All of these were found in association with pottery concentrations in unit N24E30. The largest piece measured 55.0 by 35.0 mm; the average size of cut mica sheet was 40.0 by 25.0 mm.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Most of the faunal material recovered was calcined and was very fragmented. Unburnt bone tended to be in a deteriorated condition; this is attributed to the acidic nature of the soil.

Only five elements could be identified to the species level. These were: white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* (two elements); moose, *Alces alces* (one element); and black bear, *Ursus americanus* (two elements).

Ten tooth fragments and one juvenile phalanx belonging to the Cervidae were identified. A nearly complete rodent skeleton was recognized and most likely was intrusive. Seven Avian and two fish fragments were also reported. Canine puncture marks were noted on some longbone fragments, as were cut marks which were interpreted as evidence of butchering.

Ms. Balmer noted that three carved wooden objects, closely resembling bear canines, were found in the faunal collection from the site.

Although they were found in context, no estimate of their age can be made. They are well-preserved and it is possible that they are quite recent, given the poor preservation of artifacts relating to the main occupation period of the site.

A more complete summary of Ms. Balmer's faunal report can be found in Appendix D.

FLORAL ANALYSIS

The flotation programme and subsequent floral analysis was initially conceived of as an integral part of the objectives of the excavation. While we realized that it was probably fruitless to expect to be able to define actual seasons of occupation of the site, we nonetheless expected to be able to answer questions concerning the role of seasonality in site selection and site occupation. Thus flotation samples were taken from every level of the excavated one by one m units, and from every level and every quadrant of the excavated two by two m units. Extra samples were collected from the hearth and pit features. Although processing of samples was conducted as often as time, personal resources, and weather permitted, only about 50 per cent of all samples were floated in the field. Poor preservation of plant macrofossils and the lack of charred remains convinced us to abandon the programme after about five per cent of the processed samples were separated.

A random sample of these separated samples was chosen for the purpose of calculating recovery ratios of plant macrofossils from the site. The recovery ratio was calculated by dividing the weight of macrofossils (including charcoal fragments) from both light and heavy fractions by the total initial weight of the flotation sample. Instances of seeds were noted as well. The data are summarized in Appendix E.

Unburnt raspberry seeds (*Rubus sp.*) and acorn husks (*Quercus sp.*) were found in samples taken both from control units outside the site area and from units within the site. In no case was any recovery ratio higher than one one-thousandth of the initial weight; the range of ratios was between one one-thousandth and one hundred-thousandth, with most of the ratios having a magnitude of one ten-thousandth of the initial weight.

Six charred or parched corn kernels were found during excavation.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

In order to determine whether the site could be considered as an homogeneous unit, or whether discrete activity areas could be defined, a sample of 13 units of various sizes was chosen and their total number of artifacts recorded. These units roughly correspond to an east - west transect across the site and are located on Figure 8. The number of artifacts per unit area and the percentages of the total number of artifacts under consideration were also calculated and are presented in Table 21. It can be seen that only five units exhibit relative artifact percentages higher than 10 per cent; three of these were in the main area of excavation or close to it (N26E24, N24E30, and N14E31.5-32); the other two (N8E61.5 and N8E72) were only nine m apart in an area between the access road to the site and the beach.

TABLE 21
RELATIVE ARTIFACT CONCENTRATIONS PER UNIT AREA AT BfHa-2:
WEST - EAST TRANSECT

Unit	Size (m ²)	Total Artifacts	Artifacts per 0.5 x 0.5 m	%
N18E8	0.5 x 0.5	8	8.0	2.22
N34E18	0.5 x 0.5	6	6.0	1.66
N26E24	2.0 x 2.0	919	57.44	15.93
N24E30	2.0 x 2.0	1300	81.81	22.68
N14E31.5-32	2.0 x 2.5	768	38.4	10.65
NOE43	1.0 x 1.0	77	19.25	5.34
N8E61.5	0.5 x 0.5	59	59.0	16.36
N4E64	0.5 x 0.5	4	4.0	1.11
N14.5E64	0.5 x 0.5	6	6.0	1.67
N4E70	0.5 x 0.5	16	16.0	4.44
N8E72	0.5 x 0.5	43	43.0	11.92
S4E76	1.0 x 1.0	31	7.75	2.15
NOE80	1.0 x 1.5	84	14.0	3.88
Totals		3321	360.65	100.1

Table 22 gives the data on these same 13 units by artifact class and confirms the general tendency noted above. It is of interest that the percentage of chert flakes in test unit N8E61.5 is very high, and that the same unit contained one diagnostic lithic artifact, a projectile point fragment. Quartz flakes were also represented in higher percentages in this unit than in any other. It is suggested that this portion of the site may represent a chipping station.

Test unit N8E72 contained a relatively high percentage of body sherds (over 10 per cent of the total number of artifacts under consideration) as well as two rim sherds. In all likelihood the high percentage of ceramics is due to the concentration of the broken sherds of a single pot in this area.

TABLE 22
RELATIVE ARTIFACT CONCENTRATIONS PER UNIT AREA AT BfHa-2
BY ARTIFACT CLASS

Unit	Total Artifacts per .5 x .5 m	Lithic Artifacts		Quartz Flakes		Chert Flakes		Mica		Fire Cracked Rock		Ochre		Bone		Rim Sherds		Other Sherds		Pipe Fragments	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
N18E8	8.0			4.0	1.12	4.0	1.12														
N34E18	6.0			1.0	0.28													5.0	1.38		
N26E24	57.44			7.75	2.15	4.56	1.26					0.19	0.05	1.69	0.47	0.31	0.09	42.94	11.91		
N24E30	81.81	0.06	0.02	4.75	1.32	0.63	0.18	2.81	0.78					1.19	0.33	1.0	0.28	71.31	19.77	0.06	0.02
N14E31.5-32	38.4	0.05	0.01	4.15	1.15	2.15	0.6					0.1	0.03	23.25	6.45	0.15	0.04	8.55	2.37		
N0E43	19.25			1.75	0.49	0.5	0.14							0.25	0.07	0.5	0.14	16.25	4.51		
N8E61.5	59.0	1.0	0.28	11.0	3.05	36.0	9.98							6.0	1.66			1.0	0.28	4.0	1.11
N4E64	4.0			1.0	0.28									1.0	0.28			2.0	0.56		
N14.5E64	6.0			1.0	0.28	1.0	0.28											4.0	1.11		
N4E70	16.0			6.0	1.66	7.0	1.94							3.0	0.83						
N8E72	43.0															2.0	0.56	41.0	11.37		
S4E76	7.75			0.75	0.21	1.0	0.28			1.0	0.28			0.25	0.07	0.25	0.07	4.5	1.25		
N0E80	14.0			0.83	0.23	1.33	0.37									0.33	0.09	11.5	3.19		
Totals	360.65	1.11	0.31	43.98	12.22	58.17	16.15	2.81	0.78	1.0	0.28	0.29	0.08	36.63	10.16	4.54	1.26	208.05	57.69	4.06	1.13

NOTE: percentages expressed as part of the total number of artifacts, not as part of each unit or class

A small activity area with artifact classes similar to those of the main excavation area is suggested for unit N0E43. This is interpreted as a generalized, rather than specific, activity area as most artifact classes are represented in low percentages.

Unit S4E76 contained the only hearth found at the site. The artifact return was low though almost every class of item was encountered. One ring barrel pipe bowl fragment was found in a flotation sample from this unit and has not been included in the calculation of Table 22. Similarly, artifact concentrations for the pit feature in unit N0E80 give few clues to any special activities conducted around it. The hearth and pit features, however, are less than six m apart, and it is possible that they can be considered as a related activity area, as their artifact percentages are very similar.

The presence of a dry stream bed close to the main excavation area is suggested as one reason this area was used rather heavily. The stream may have provided cleaner water than Georgian Bay, and perhaps was a source of small aquatic resources such as crayfish. The stream bed is shown in Figure 8.

HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Two areas of the site yielded evidence of historic activity. The first was a stone and rubble filled cabin foundation 19 feet by 12 feet (5.8 by 3.7 m) located at S6.5E80 on the grid. A test trench 0.5 m wide was excavated across the foundation to determine its approximate period of occupation. Most artifacts were quite recent, being only 30 or 40 years old, but scattered aboriginal remains were found beneath

the European materials. The foundation's interior was roughly paved with boulders; it is probable that the cabin had a plank floor and was moved from the site in its entirety, as no trace of any wall or floor portions were found.

Another area of European-related activity was encountered on the eastern edge of the site during testing, at N23E96 on the grid. This area is in close proximity to the shoreline. Artifacts consisted of a great many fish bones: 34 walleye, 2 northern pike, and three perch were identified. Several European artifacts were also found. At the time of excavation we presumed that the materials were also only 30 or 40 years old, but subsequent analysis has revised the approximate date of deposit to the early 1800's.

The entire site, and especially the areas close to the access road, an old logging trail, was covered by a thin scatter of broken glass, wire bits, nail fragments, and sheet metal pieces. These are all attributed to the period when the park area was logged over, in the 1930's.

All the historic material is discussed in more detail in Appendix F.

CHAPTER FOUR DISCUSSION AND COMPARISONS

DATING THE SITE

On the basis of the geological and palynological evidence discussed in Chapter Two, the Methodist Point site was in all likelihood occupied no sooner than about 2,500 years ago (*circa* 500 B.C.), after the post-glacial Algoma phase. The downcutting of the Port Huron outlet for the Great Lakes resumed at about this time, slowly lowering water levels to those of the present day. BfHa-2 is situated below the Algoma phase beach line on a series of low sand and cobble ridges caused by the lowering of the Algoma phase water levels.

The rim sherd assemblage, while small, was assigned to types in order to compare the site with published reports of other sites of the same general time period.

It is suggested that two prehistoric components exist at the site. Two rims, one Uren Corded sherd and one untyped dentate stamped sherd, are assigned to the Pickering Branch of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition (MacNeish 1952: 19-20; Wright 1966: 40-52). The high percentage of Iroquois Linear rims (20.8 per cent) on the site also indicates that a small, late Pickering branch component is present at the site (Wright 1966: 44). Wright has discussed the importance of the Iroquois Linear type as the antecedent of the Ontario Horizontal type, and notes that Iroquois Linear is a dominant type in late Pickering and early Middle Ontario Iroquois (Uren substage) times (Wright

1966: 44). Hence some of the Iroquois Linear sherds at BfHa-2 are likely assignable to the Pickering component, which is given an estimated date of approximately A.D. 1150-1250. The Iroquois Linear type is also represented on later sites of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition, although in smaller numbers, and it is probable that some of these rims at BfHa-2 can be included in the Middle Ontario Iroquois component as well.

The Middleport Oblique pottery type is diagnostic of the so-called Middleport substage of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition (Wright 1966: 61). This type is "...largely absent from the [earlier] Uren substage and [survives] for only a short while into the Late Ontario Iroquois [tradition]" (Wright 1966: 61). The Middleport Oblique type accounts for 33.3 per cent of all typeable rims at BfHa-2. Thus both a late Early Ontario Iroquois tradition component and a Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition component are indicated. A date of about A.D. 1340-1360 is suggested for the Middle Ontario Iroquois component at BfHa-2. This date spans both the Uren and Middleport substages of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition and has been chosen because of the presence of Ripley Plain and Ontario Oblique types. These two types occur in high frequencies on Uren substage sites (Wright 1966: 57) and combined with the Iroquois Linear type, make up the major proportion of rims on Uren sites. Their presence in low frequencies at BfHa-2, together with the high percentage of Middleport Oblique rims suggests that the site falls between the substage divisions proposed by Wright (1966: 54) for the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition.

The poorly developed pipe assemblage at BfHa-2 also supports a relatively early date within the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition.

One of the characteristics which Wright (1966: 54-65) uses to differentiate the Uren and Middleport substages of the tradition is the "...elaborate and completely integrated" (Wright 1966: 63) pipe complex of the Middleport substage. Uren pipes (*circa* A.D. 1300-1350), like those of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition, are generally scarce and crude. They are usually of the elbow variety and are roughly decorated with punctates or left plain. Conversely, the pipes found on Middleport substage sites (*circa* A.D. 1350-1400) are abundant and "...a truly aesthetic control has been achieved over the plastic media" (Wright 1966: 55). The generally plain or crudely decorated pipe forms at BfHa-2 indicate that the site should fall between A.D. 1300-1350. The typological analysis of the rim sherds indicates that a later, Middleport substage date is more appropriate, however. Thus a date which bridges the two substages of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition has been arrived at.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SITE

The Methodist Point site is interpreted as a Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition camp, rather than a village. Post moulds and post holes, evidence of the construction of longhouses and palisades on Iroquoian sites, were not found at BfHa-2. Also, remains were widely scattered and no middens were encountered, which would be expected if semi-permanent house structures were present. The spatial analysis indicates that four discrete activity areas were present, two in the central portion of the site, and two near its eastern boundary. The easternmost areas are interpreted as a chipping station and a cooking and refuse area, while the central part of the site is interpreted as the

main occupation area close to a now-extinct stream bed draining into Georgian Bay.

It is suggested that the various occupants of the site may have visited it repeatedly over a period of years, and that while at the site they were not engaged in permanent or sedentary activities. Little can be said concerning the actual season(s) of occupation, although the presence of corn kernels would indicate a winter, spring, or early summer visit, after the harvest of the corn crop.

While there are ethnographic accounts of some winter ice fishing in the Jesuit Relations (Thwaites 1901) and in the writings of Samuel de Champlain (Biggar 1929) and Father Gabriel Sagard (Wrong 1939), fall was the most important season for fishing, with spring and summer next in importance (Tooker 1967: 63). It is therefore less likely that a winter occupation pattern was the norm.

The faunal evidence for subsistence activities is meagre. One northern pike or walleye dentary fragment was present, as well as one non-diagnostic fish vertebra. Both species spawn in spring in shallow water and would be readily available at this time. A logical inference is that the inhabitants of the site did fish in nearby Georgian Bay.

No data on specific seasons of occupation were obtained from the flotation programme, as has been discussed in Chapter Three.

The site's location below the Nipissing bluff offers little defensive protection, not does the site offer a good windbreak for winter storms sweeping in from Georgian Bay. The occupants of the site probably lived in more securely located villages farther south from Georgian Bay when not at BfHa-2.

The Middle Ontario Iroquois may have used this part of Georgian Bay as a terminus for canoe routes while on trading, fishing, and raiding expeditions.

COMPARISONS

Ceramics from Methodist Point were compared with 16 sites in Ontario and New York which were known to be of the same general time period. Descriptions and rim sherd percentages for the following sites are given in Wright (1966): Barrie, Bennett, Elliott, Downpour, Oakfield, Uren, Nodwell, Robb, Millroy, Middleport, Kienuka, Inverhuron and Pound. The Nodwell site was subsequently excavated *in toto* and reported by Wright in 1974. The data from the two excavations have been combined (Wright 1976: personal communication).

The Crawford Lake site was reported by Finlayson (1974b; 1975). It is located in Halton County, Ontario, approximately 1200 feet north-northwest of Crawford Lake.

Data on the Thomson site were provided by David Arthurs, who analysed a sample of the rim sherds from this site in 1975. The site is located on the old York - Markham Road (now Brimley Road) on the eastern outskirts of Toronto. Arthurs estimates the date of the site at about A.D. 1280.

The Sewell site was tested in 1973 by C.S. Reid. It is located within the limits of the Borough of Scarborough, York County, on the townsite associated with the proposed Pickering International Airport. Mr. Reid made the Master Ceramic Chart for the site available in order that type analysis could be carried out.

The rim sherd seriations for the available sites are found in Table 23. Coefficients of similarity for the 17 sites were calculated following Robinson (1951), Brainerd (1951), and Emerson (1968), and are presented in Table 24. All coefficients were calculated without reference to those given in Wright (1966) since it was found that the latter coefficients were incorrect. The coefficients are arrived at by taking the difference between each of the types present at two sites, adding the miscellaneous categories for each of the two sites, totalling the differences and miscellaneous categories, and then subtracting from 200, which is the combined total percentage for the two sites. The closer the resultant number is to 200, the higher the degree of relationship between the two sites in question. Wright had taken the difference between the miscellaneous categories, which resulted in higher coefficients than would otherwise have been the case.

After the similarity coefficients were determined, the data were subjected to Double-Link Close Proximity analysis (Renfrew and Sterud 1969: 265-277); the results are diagrammed in Figure 9. Proximity analysis is predicated on the use of coefficients of similarity, and is therefore a second-order calculation of the degree of relationship between sites based on the actual percentages of rim sherds found.

It can be seen that the ordering of sites given by the proximity analysis differs from the order of the coefficients of similarity. This is due in part to the fact that the order of a coefficients chart can be manipulated by the archaeologist so that the greatest degree of fit can be achieved. In proximity analysis, on the other hand, the sites fall of themselves in an order which cannot be altered, or the chain of relationship will be broken. It is felt that Double-Link

TABLE 23
RIM SHERD SERIATION FOR SEVENTEEN IROQUOIAN SITES

POTTERY TYPES IN PERCENTAGE	SITES Barrie (69)	Bennett (543)	Elliott (67)	Thomson (182)	Uren (1087)	Oakfield (129)	Downpour (32)	Pound (676)	Inverhuron (235)	Kienuka (131)	Methodist Pt. (24)	Middleport (306)	Nodwell (415)	Millroy (129)	Crawford Lake (43)	Sewell (206)	Robb (184)
Iroquois Linear	49.0	47.0	43.0	12.0	15.0	14.0	13.0		3.0	8.0	20.8		8.0			1.0	14.0
Ontario Horizontal	7.0	12.0	13.0	24.0	48.0	30.0	50.0	24.0	9.0	15.0	8.3	38.0	21.0	8.0	9.3	27.0	16.0
Ontario Oblique	19.0	11.0	19.0	31.0	21.0	1.0	3.0		2.0	1.0	4.2	8.0	1.0	1.0		4.0	
Ripley Plain	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0		2.0	18.0		4.0	1.0	16.7	1.0			2.3	2.0	2.0
Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar	19.0	3.0		1.0													
Boys Oblique Dentate	2.0																
Glen Meyer Linear Stamped							3.0										
Scugog Classic Bossed		1.0						3.0				17.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.0
Middleport Criss-cross		2.0		1.0		3.0		16.0	12.0	12.0	33.3	15.0	15.0	33.0	41.0	46.0	51.0
Middleport Oblique			6.0	6.0			6.0										
Stafford Stamped				3.0													
Uren Noded				2.0													
Uren Dentate				p													
Pound Necked				2.0				46.0	10.0			5.0	20.0	19.0	18.6	3.0	
Lawson Opposed				p					6.0	2.0			2.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	1.0
Stafford Dentate				p													
Niagara Collared					1.0	3.0		1.0		2.0		2.0	p				
Lawson Incised					1.0			7.0	22.0	11.0		12.0	6.0	9.0	4.7	1.0	7.0
Huron Incised						1.0			5.0	18.0	4.2		4.0	5.0	2.3	1.0	3.0
Pound Blank								3.0								p	
Black Necked									3.0				13.0	6.0		6.0	
Sidey Crossed									4.0		4.2		5.0		4.7	2.0	
Lalonde High Collar									13.0								
Seed Incised									5.0								
Uren Corded											4.2						
Curved Dentate/Bossed											4.2						
Syracuse Incised													p	1.0			
Warminster Horizontal													2.0				
Warminster Crossed													p				
Richmond Mills														2.0			
Sidey Notched																	1.0
Ripley Collared																	1.0
Miscellaneous	3.0	21.0	19.0	13.0	13.0	46.0	6.0		2.0	30.0				10.0	7.0	1.0	2.0
Totals	101.0	99.0	101.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	98.0	99.5	97.0	100.1	98.0	100.0

(Note: number of vessels in parentheses)

TABLE 24
COEFFICIENTS OF SIMILARITY FOR SEVENTEEN IROQUOIAN SITES

	Crawford L.	Millroy	Robb	Sewell	Nodwell	Inverhuron	Pound	Methodist Pt.	Middleport	Kienuka	Thomson	Elliott	Oakfield	Downpour	Uren	Bennett	Barrie	Estimated date or Radiocarbon date
Crawford Lake	--																	AD 1380
Millroy	142	--																
Robb	126	108	--															
Sewell	124	117	142	--														
Nodwell	106	128	100	112	--													AD 1340 $\pm$ 75 (S-503)
Inverhuron	104	103	74	78	108	--												
Pound	102	105	82	94	127	76	--											
Methodist Point	92	95	84	105	81	75	43	--										
Middleport	76	83	84	110	101	89	112	59	--									AD 1350
Kienuka	62	77	94	70	97	88	70	68	86	--								
Thomson	44	40	71	83	79	54	67	70	87	63	--							AD 1280
Elliott	31	33	67	51	55	41	37	79	58	57	102	--						
Oakfield	30	29	72	72	69	38	56	88	76	61	85	53	--					AD 1380? AD 1300
Downpour	29	23	61	69	61	37	49	83	87	51	97	60	93	--				
Uren	21	24	63	69	64	31	53	56	98	53	116	94	93	130	--			AD 1300
Bennett	25	24	59	43	45	31	29	69	49	45	78	134	67	62	78	--		AD 1260
Barrie	15	18	45	29	49	27	13	67	33	33	82	138	47	50	82	140	--	

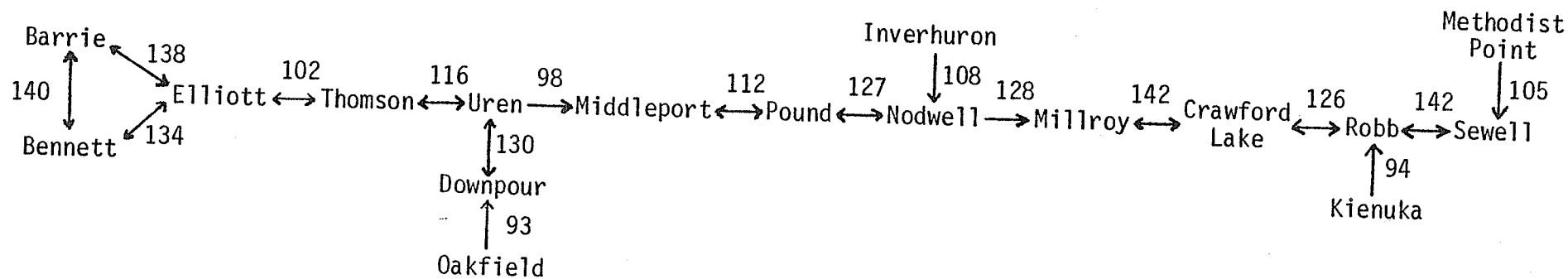


Figure 9
DOUBLE-LINK CLOSE PROXIMITY ANALYSIS
OF SEVENTEEN IROQUOIAN SITES

Close Proximity analysis is a useful and graphic tool which allows us to visualize not only chronological ordering in the archaeological record, but to also suggest regional variability in the sequence.

J.V. Wright has noted that, in general:

...the Middleport sites of the Bruce Peninsula (Nodwell and Inverhuron) and the Toronto area (Robb and Millroy) possess the closest degree of relationship as opposed to sites in the southern portion of southwestern Ontario and southwestern New York. This may indicate that the colonization of the northern portion of southwestern Ontario stemmed from a movement out of the east rather than the south. In the southern portion of southwestern Ontario the Middleport and Pound sites appear to be fairly closely related. The Kienuka site of southwestern New York, however, possesses relatively low coefficients of similarity with the Ontario sites.
(Wright 1966: 61-62)

Finlayson has also suggested that there are regional differences within the Middle Ontario Iroquois sequence, based on the geographical location of sites throughout Ontario, and their associated pottery type frequencies.

...the Toronto area sites are characterized by relatively higher percentages of Middleport Oblique, Iroquois Linear, and Black Necked pottery types and relatively lower percentages of Ontario Horizontal, Middleport Criss-cross, Pound Necked and Ontario Oblique.... It can be demonstrated that the Crawford Lake rimsherd assemblage is most closely related to the Toronto area sites.
(Finlayson 1974b: 67)

In Table 25, the coefficients of similarity for the sites discussed by Wright and Finlayson, with the addition of the Sewell site (Reid: n.d.), are circled. It can be seen that these eight sites cluster into three groups of circled coefficients, with the fourth regional group consisting only of the Kienuka site from New York State. Inspection of Figure 9 also shows these four groups of sites, namely: a) the Middleport and

Pound sites in southwestern Ontario, b) the Nodwell and Inverhuron sites of the Bruce Peninsula, c) the Crawford Lake, Millroy, Robb and Sewell sites of southcentral Ontario, and d) the Kienuka site.

Those coefficients which are shaded in on Table 25 have a higher value than the lowest coefficient than those representing the spatial and temporal clusters of Middleport substage sites, and represent indications of relationships between groups of sites which are sometimes higher than the values amongst the groups themselves. The underlined coefficients on Table 25 designate all relationships between sites which have a value of 100 or more (greater than 50 percent).

TABLE 25
COEFFICIENTS OF SIMILARITY FOR
TEN MIDDLEPORT SUBSTAGE SITES

	Crawford L.	Millroy	Robb	Sewell	Nodwell	Inverhuron	Pound	Methodist	Middleport	Kienuka
Crawford Lake	--									
Millroy	(142)	--								
Robb	(126)	(108)	--							
Sewell	(124)	(117)	(142)	--						
Nodwell	<u>106</u>	128	<u>100</u>	112	--					
Inverhuron	<u>104</u>	<u>103</u>	74	78	(108)	--				
Pound	<u>102</u>	<u>105</u>	82	94	127	76	--			
Methodist Point	92	95	84	<u>105</u>	81	75	43	--		
Middleport	76	83	84	110	<u>101</u>	89	(112)	59	--	
Kienuka	62	77	94	70	97	88	70	68	86	--

(see text for explanation)

It is suggested that both these latter two sets of coefficients indicate that a considerable amount of interaction of peoples took place in Middle Ontario Iroquois times. This can be shown between sites in the Bruce Peninsula and the Toronto area (Nodwell - Sewell: 112; Nodwell - Millroy: 128), between sites in the Bruce Peninsula and southwestern Ontario (Nodwell - Pound: 127), and between Toronto area sites and those in southwestern Ontario (Sewell - Middleport: 110). Neither the Methodist Point site nor the Kienuka site are closely involved in these interactions. Methodist Point is most closely, if peripherally, related to the Toronto area sites; its only similarity coefficient over 100 is with the Sewell site.

Figures 10 and 11 present the regional and chronological order for all 17 sites in a visual manner. There is a shift through time from the Early Ontario and early Uren substage sites in southcentral Ontario to the Uren substage sites of southwestern Ontario and southwestern New York (Figure 10). The Uren substage sites lead directly to the Middleport substage sites of Middleport and Pound in southwestern Ontario. The Uren substage sites are underlined on Figure 11. A subsequent shift in locale to the Inverhuron and Nodwell sites of the Bruce Peninsula is evident, as well as the eventual return to south-central Ontario locations late in the Middle Ontario tradition. Kienuka and Methodist Point are not strongly related to any site groupings, but show some relationship to the Toronto area sites.

Wright (1972) has reported a very small Middle Ontario Iroquois component at the Dougall site, situated at the Narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe. He interprets the Dougall site as a fish camp with a 2,000 year time span. A small late Pickering branch

Figure 10
Early Ontario Iroquois
and
Uren Substage Sites

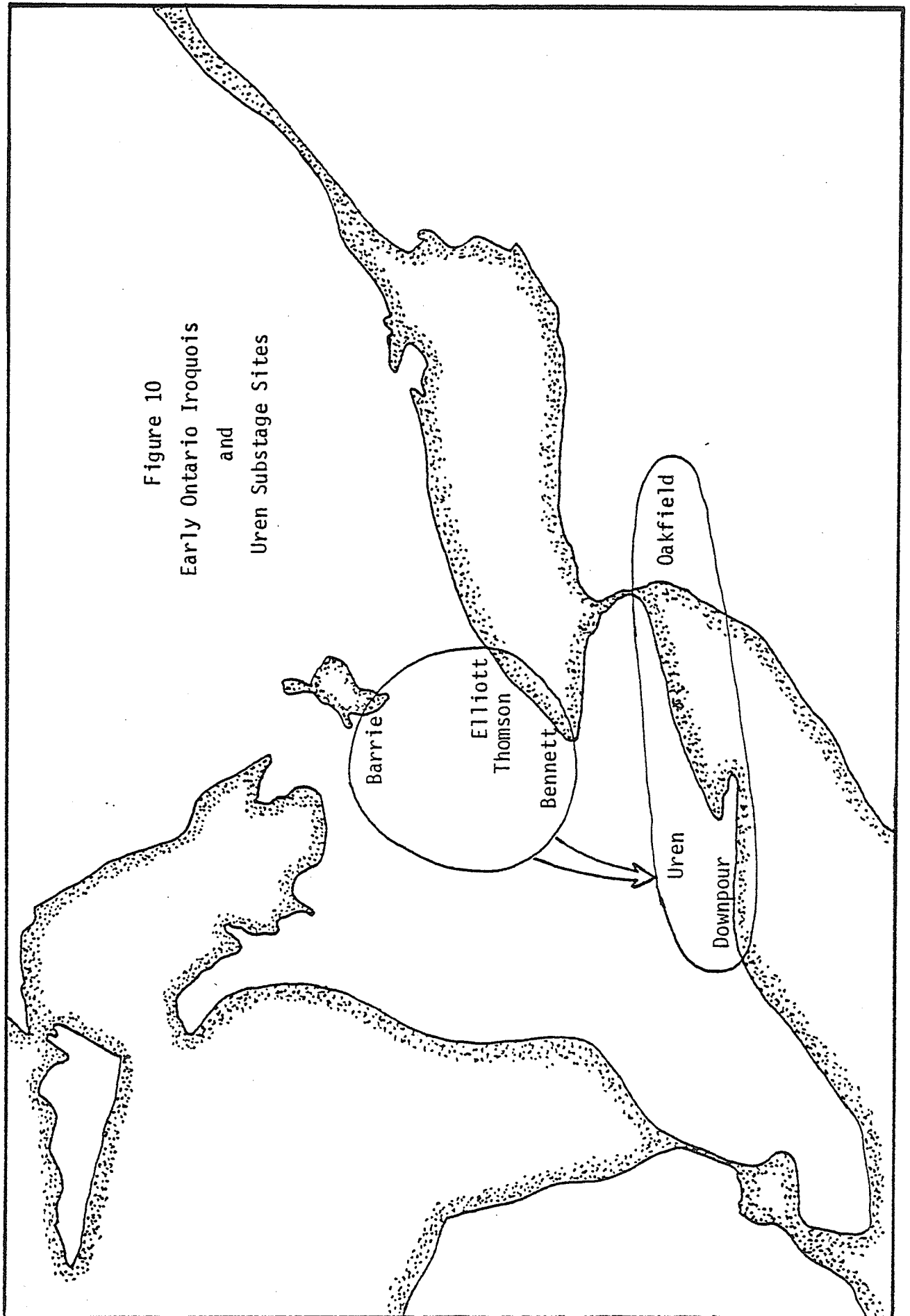
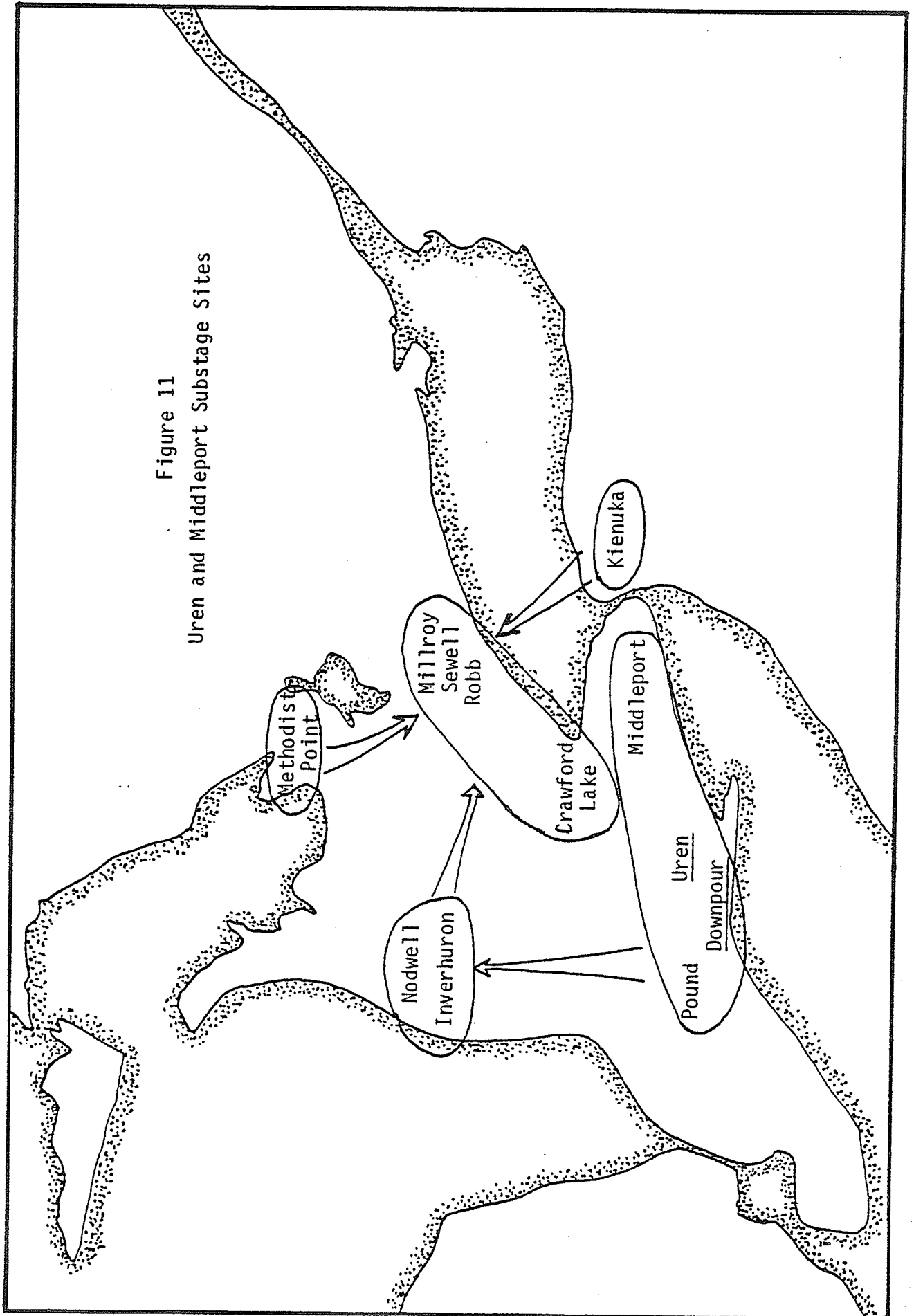


Figure 11
Uren and Middleport Substage Sites



component of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition is also present (Wright 1972: 16).

Ridley (1973) has also reported the presence of a Middleport substage camp in Simcoe County, one-quarter of a mile from Nottawasaga Bay. The Webb site contains Middleport pottery and crude and finely decorated pipes. No settlement patterns were defined with any degree of certainty (Ridley 1973: 6).

Both the Dougall and Webb sites seem to be Middle Ontario Iroquois sites of the same general type as BfHa-2: small, seasonally-occupied camps with relatively few artifacts and no settlement data. These three sites could not be compared rigorously due to the descriptive nature of the Dougall and Webb reports and their even smaller sample sizes than that of Methodist Point. It is interesting, though, to see the same general tendencies repeated at other Middle Ontario Iroquois sites in the same area. The knowledge obtained from analysis of Middle Ontario Iroquois camp sites no doubt contributes just as greatly to the understanding of the development of the Huron nation as the analysis of Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition village sites. It is difficult to assess the nature and extent of these contributions, however, partly because of the smaller sample sizes found on camp sites, and partly because such camps are rarely reported in detail in the literature.

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY

The Methodist Point site (BfHa-2) has been interpreted as a seasonally occupied settlement on the shores of Georgian Bay. The artifact assemblage is dominated by non-perishable items such as ceramics and lithics.

On the basis of the ceramic evidence a small component dating to about A.D. 1150-1250, and relating to the Pickering branch of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition (Wright 1966: 40-53) was recognized, as well as a prominent Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition component (Wright 1966: 54-65) dating to approximately A.D. 1340-1360.

The lithic assemblage is dominated by quartz and quartzite chipped stone artifacts and utilized and unutilized flakes. Ground stone artifacts are also represented at the site.

Although the faunal remains are poorly preserved, white-tailed deer, moose, and black bear have been identified, as well as medium-sized mammals, birds and fish. Evidence of butchering and of dogs was also noted.

No post moulds or post holes were found, although one hearth and one pit were located. Spatial analysis indicates that at least four discrete activity areas occur at the site.

The few floral remains included charred corn kernels. Recovery ratios of the floral remains were very low and none of the other plant

macrofossils recovered in the flotation programme were charred.

Material relating to two late European components was also recovered.

CONCLUSIONS

The Methodist Point site was compared with 16 sites of the Early and Middle Ontario Iroquois traditions, and its major component is placed chronologically in the mid-range of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition, using ceramic evidence.

When all 17 sites are seriated, it is apparent that most sites follow both a chronological and geographical order. In the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition, all sites considered are found in south-central Ontario. Sites of the Uren substage of the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition are found in southwestern Ontario, as are sites of the early Middleport substage of the same tradition, which follow immediately. A shift to sites in the Bruce Peninsula is then evident, and finally, late in the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition, there is an upsurge in the number of sites in southcentral Ontario again. J.V. Wright has demonstrated that these latter sites are ancestral to the prehistoric Southern Division Huron (Wright 1966: 69-80).

The Methodist Point site is not involved in this development, but is almost certainly antecedent to the sites of the prehistoric Northern Division Huron. It is only peripherally related to the Toronto area sites.

Typological analysis of the ceramics recovered at BfHa-2 was undertaken with some trepidation because of the small sample size, but was necessary in order to compare BfHa-2 with other published reports. The results must be considered tentative until the same sorts of

analysis are attempted for other camp-oriented sites. In addition, the interpretation of BfHa-2 as a serially-occupied site raises the possibility that the Middle Ontario Iroquois tradition artifacts found cannot be considered to be representative of a single component, although this was assumed to be the case.

It is imperative that future researchers also attempt full typological and attribute analysis of sites similar to Methodist Point, so that valid comparisons between BfHa-2 and other sites of its settlement type can be made. The possibility that traditional methods of analysis of Iroquoian assemblages can be fruitfully applied to non-sedentary occupations should not be overlooked.

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APPENDIX A

MODERN VASCULAR PLANTS COLLECTED AT BFHA-2

Amelanchier arborea
 Shadbush
Aralia nudicaulis
 Wild sarsaparilla
Aster macrophyllus
 Large-leaved aster
Athyrium Filix-femina
 Lady fern
Clintonia borealis
 Clintonia
Conopholis americana
 Squawroot
Diervilla lonicera
 Northern bush-honeysuckle
Galium lanceolatum
 Yellow wild licorice
Galium triflorum
 Fragrant bedstraw
Juncus balticus
 Rush
Lycopodium lucidulum
 Shining clubmoss
Mitchella repens
 Partridgeberry
Monotropa uniflora
 Indian-pipe
Myosotis scorpioides
 True forget-me-not
Pedicularis canadensis
 Wood-betony

Physocarpus opalifolius
 Ninebark
Polygonatum pubescens
 Hairy solomon's seal
Polygonum convolvulus
 Black bindweed
Polypodium virginianum
 Common polypody
Prunella vulgaris
 Heal-all
Pteridium aquilinum
 Bracken fern
Pyrola elliptica
 Shinleaf
Ranunculus acris
 Common buttercup
Senecio pauperculus
 Balsam ragwort
Silene cucubalis
 Bladder campion
Smilacina racemosa
 False solomon's seal
Trientalis borealis
 Starflower
Trillium grandiflorum
 Large-flowered trillium
Uvularia sessilifolia
 Sessile bellwort

Trees and Shrubs

Acer saccharum
 Sugar maple
Betula papyrifera
 Paper birch
Cornus stolonifera
 Dogwood
Fagus sp.
 Beech

Fraxinus sp.
 Ash
Ostrya sp.
 Ironwood
Taxus sp.
 Yew
Tsuga sp.
 Hemlock

APPENDIX B

UNIT CODE

<u>Code</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1	S2E22	38	N12E32
2	S14E22	39	N10E30
3	S16E24	40	N4E38
4	S9E26	41	N20E20
5	S8E30	42	S2E33
6	S10E30	43	N20E46
7	S12E34	44	N16E52
8	S2E40	45	N14E54
9	N0E43	46	N8E50
10	S14E46	47	N8E59.5
11	N0E56	48	N4E46
12	S11E56	49	N4E48
13	S16E54	50	N4E50
14	S2E60	51	N14.5E64
15	S8E68	52	N8E61.5
16	S4E76	53	N8E72
17	S8E78	54	N4E70
18	House trench	55	N18E82
19	N0E33	56	N14E98
20	N32E8	57	N4E92
21	N32E18	58	N0E80
22	N34.5E18	59	S2E96
23	N24E16	60	N23E96
24	N18E8	61	N10E92
25	N6E10	62	N20E90
26	N8E14	63	S12E92
27	N32E20	64	N26E24
28	N38E26	65	N24E30
29	N40E28	66	N24E26
30	N38E30	67	N22E28
31	N36E34	68	N26E28
32	N28E19.5	69	N26E26
33	N24E22	70	N28E26
34	N24E28	71	N14E31.5
35	N30E32	72	N30E28
36	N20E30	73	N24E24
37	N14E32	74	N0E79

LEVEL CODE

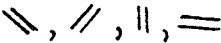
<u>Code</u>	<u>Level</u>
A	0 - 5 cm
B	5 - 10 cm
C	10 - 15 cm
D	15 - 20 cm
E	20 - 25 cm
F	25 - 30 cm
X	screen

SAMPLE INVENTORY SHEET

<u>Site</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Artifact No.</u>	<u>Description and Remarks</u>
BfHa-2	70A	1	plain body sherd
"	70A	2,3	split sherds
"	70A	4	piece cut leather
"	70A	5	fragment of metal bar
"	70A	6-15	miscellaneous metal pieces
"	70A	16	white glazed European ceramic fragment
"	70A	17	small quartz flake
"	70A	18	white plastic button
"	70A	19	plain neck sherd
"	70A	20-36	split body sherds
"	70A	37-39	split decorated body sherds
"	70A	40	decorated rim sherd
"	70A	41-43	split body sherds
"	70A	44,45	split decorated body sherds
"	70A	46,47	split body sherds
"	70A	48-50	chert flakes
"	70A	51	chert cortex
"	70A	52,53	twisted wire pieces
"	70A	54,55	round-headed nails
"	70A	56,57	small, rusted round nails
"	70A	58	bullet shell fragment
"	70A	59-62	quartzite chunks
"	70A	63-67	quartz chips
"	70A	68-79	split body sherds
"	70A	80,81	split decorated body sherds
"	70A	82-85	split body sherds
"	70A	86	14 sherdlets
"	70A	87	bullet shell fragment
"	70A	88-92	white ceramic fragments with decoration (European)

APPENDIX C MASTER CERAMIC CHARTS

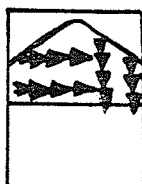
KEY

	trailed motor habit
	push-pull motor habit
	dentate stamp motor habit
	corded motor habit
	linear punctate impressions
	castellation
	castellation

BfHa-2 CERAMIC CHART 1

A																						B	3	
		2																					B	2
C		2																					D	5
																							D	4
E																							F	3
																2							F	5
G																							H	1
																							H	1
I																							J	2
																							J	2
K																							L	1
		2																					L	2
M																							N	1
																							N	1
O																							P	1
																							P	1
Q																							R	1
																							R	2
S																							T	1
																							T	1
U																								1
	1	9	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			39

BfHa-2 CERAMIC CHART 2

								
	A							--
	C	1						1
			1					
	E							--
	G			1		1		2
	I				1			1
		1	1	1	1	1		5

APPENDIX D FAUNAL SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the faunal report prepared by Ms. Ann Balmer, University of Manitoba.

White-tailed deer: *Odocoileus virginianus*

- sesamoid, calcined
- middle phalanx, calcined, distal portion

Moose: *Alces alces*

- rib, left, fragment, possible cut marks

Cervidae:

- 10 tooth fragments
- phalanx, epiphysis absent, juvenile cortex

Black bear: *Ursus americanus*

- atlas, fragment
- humerus, right, distal portion just above epiphysis

Mammalia:

- ulna, medium-sized, proximal portion, epiphysis fused, calcined
- vertebra, small mammal
- vertebra, small mammal, calcined
- mandible, small rodent, calcined, teeth missing
- humerus, small mammal, calcined, proximal fragment, epiphysis absent
- two mandibles, tibia, femur, humerus, vertebra from young small rodent (intrusive)
- rib, shaft portion
- long bone, large mammal, with many canine puncture marks
- fragment, mammal, three canine puncture marks
- fragment, cut end
- fragment, calcined, cut marks
- fragment, calcined, cut marks

Aves:

- ulna, calcined, very small
- vertebra, calcined, very small
- femur, humerus, metacarpus II, metacarpus III, humerus
charred

Fish:

- left dentary, possibly pike or pickerel
- large vertebra

Wood:

- three carved objects, shaped like bear canines

APPENDIX E

FLOTATION RATIOS AT BFHA-2

A random sample of 14 separated flotation samples was chosen to determine recovery ratios of plant macrofossils. Ratios for light and heavy fractions, where found, were calculated by dividing the weight of separated remains by the initial weight of the sample. The data are summarized below.

S4E76 (hearth)

Level II:	initial weight:	1816 g	
	light fraction:	1.3 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0007
	heavy fraction:	1.7 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0009

Level III:	initial weight:	681 g	
	light fraction:	0.1 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0001
	heavy fraction:	0.4 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0006

Level III:	initial weight:	3178 g	
	light fraction:	1.4 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0004
	heavy fraction:	9.5 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.003

Level III:	initial weight:	454 g	
	light fraction:	0.1 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0002

S2E22 (control unit)

Level V:	initial weight:	1816 g	
	light fraction:	0.3 g	Recovery Ratio = 0.0002

S11E56

Level III: initial weight: 1362 g
 light fraction: 0.03 g Recovery Ratio = 0.00001

Level IV: initial weight: 908 g
 light fraction: 0.9 g Recovery Ratio = 0.001

S10E30

Level VII: initial weight: 1816 g
 heavy fraction: 0.01 g Recovery Ratio = 0.00001

NOE43

Level II: initial weight: 1589 g
 light fraction: 0.01 g Recovery Ratio = 0.00001
 heavy fraction: 0.1 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0001

N26E24

Level I: initial weight: 3178 g
 light fraction: 0.04 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0003

N28E26

Level II: initial weight: 1362 g
 light fraction: 0.2 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0001

NOE33

Level VI: initial weight: 1816 g
 light fraction: 0.1 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0001

S8E68

Level II: initial weight: 2497 g
 light fraction: 0.05 g Recovery Ratio = 0.00001
 heavy fraction: 1.3 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0005

S8E78

Level III: initial weight: 1135 g
 light fraction: 4.1 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0036
 heavy fraction: 7.2 g Recovery Ratio = 0.0063

APPENDIX F HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

CERAMICS

Relatively few historic ceramic artifacts were recovered at BfHa-2. Only four vessels could be reconstructed, even in part.

One bowl was almost completely reconstructable. It was made of refined white earthenware with a stylized rust-brown transfer print in a shamrock design around the exterior. The bowl had two distinct parts - a high straight collar, and a fluted section continuing to the base. The overall dimensions are: diameter 13,5 cm, height 6.0 cm. The word "England" can be distinguished as part of the trademark, but the manufacturer's name is illegible.

One straight-sided mug measuring 7.0cm in diameter and 6.5 cm in height was reconstructed almost entirely. It was refined white earthenware with a very faded floral transfer print done in red on its exterior. It was made in Japan.

Two portions of plates were found. One was a plain white plate with maker's mark missing and of unknown diameter. The other was a nearly complete specimen of refined white earthenware with a blue transfer print done in a band of scrolls and posies around the edge. The latter plate measured 24.5 cm in diameter; the decorative band measured 4.0 cm in width. The trademark bears the words "Kingston", a crown, and then the words "Keeling and Co. Ltd., Bursley, England".

GLASS

Most of the glass recovered consisted of common clear plate or window glass fragments, but some other colours and varieties were noted as well. All of the glass appears to be quite recent. Plain glass specimens consisted of: two square bottles with trademarks, two bottle bottoms and trademarks, two lantern chimney rims with scalloped edges, one wide and one narrow bottle rim, one pop bottle neck and rim, a fluted rim fragment, a stippled rim fragment, three fluted body fragments, six stippled fragments, one plate glass mirror fragment, five plate glass fragments, and a great many plain glass fragments and slivers.

There were three green neck and rim portions of bottles and numerous green glass fragments.

Only nine brown glass fragments and one mauve glass fragment were found.

METAL

Not surprisingly, most of the historic artifacts found were metal. They are probably associated with the logging activity in the site area which took place in the first half of this century.

NAILS

Fifty-three square-shanked nails were found. There were three rose-head nails, 22 T-head nails, 15 horseshoe nails, two flat-head nails, and 11 with only the shank remaining.

There were 396 round nails, screws, fence staples, bolts, eyed nails, and round bars.

FLAT METAL

We also found a great many deteriorating sheet metal pieces and bits of wire. These were not counted since they were quite fragile.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

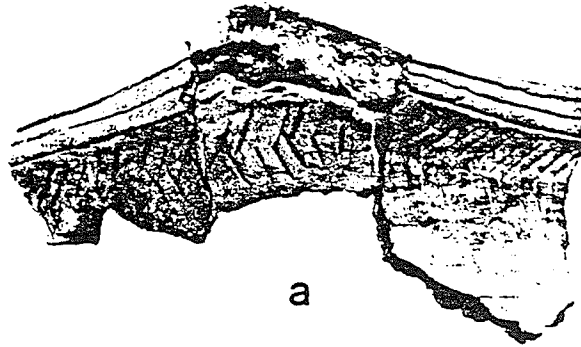
Besides the main classes of historic artifacts discussed above, we also many interesting items during the excavation. These include: four files, a portion of a cross-cut saw blade, four spent shotgun shells, one spent Dominion .30-.30 shell casing, 13 spent .22 casings, one unfired .22 shell, three bottle caps, half an Eagle padlock, parts of a Gillette razor, one hair clip, half a "Gladys Glad Certified Pure Rouge" case, one silver spoon, a 1933 Canadian penny, a 1934 American penny, five iron washers, three iron nuts, one harrow tooth, three iron lugs, one iron belt buckle, 12 metal grommets, three metal snaps, one bone button with shank, one 4-holed bone button, one 4-holed white plastic button, one 4-holed bakelite button, one 2-holed bakelite button, two 4-holed iron buttons, one metal button with shank, one heart-shaped tobacco marker, one metal toy pistol such as one might find in "Crackerjacks" boxes, one hand-blown yellow and purple glass marble, and finally, one 6-faceted clear glass bead.

As was mentioned in Chapter Three, there were also a few artifacts associated with the cache of walleye and pike bones found at N23E96. These were: the head of a three-pronged fork, a black tubular glass trade bead, a percussion cap from a cap lock gun, three thick green glass fragments, and one flake which had been deliberately struck from the green glass. The cache is assigned a date of post-1820 A.D., due to the presence of the percussion cap which was common after this time.

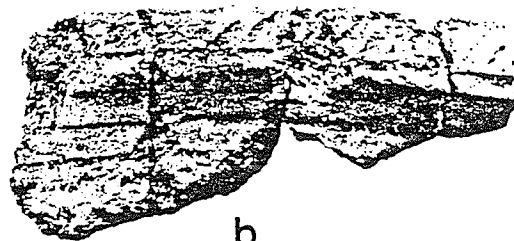
Figure 12

BfHa-2 Rim Sherds

- a. Ontario Horizontal
- b. Middleport Oblique
- c. Ripley Plain



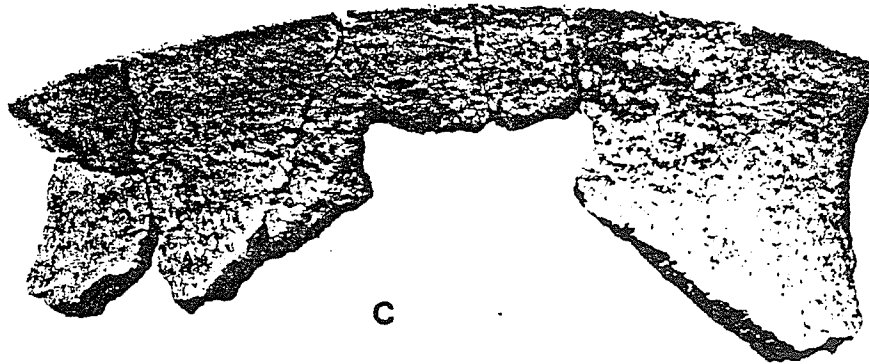
a



b



centimeters



c

Figure 13

BfHa-2 Rim Sherds

- a - c. Middleport Oblique
- d - f. Iroquois Linear
- g. Ontario Horizontal



a



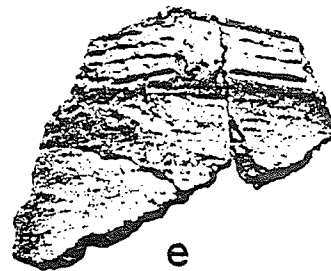
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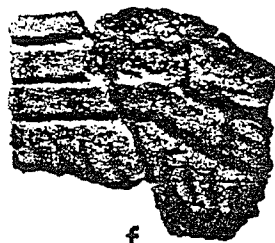
c



d



e



f



g

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm.

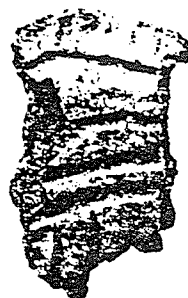
Figure 14

BfHa-2 Rim Sherds

- a. Complex design Huron castellation
- b. Middleport Oblique
- c. Middleport Oblique
- d. Huron Incised
- e. Sidey Crossed
- f. Uren Corded
- g. untyped - curved dentate and bossed rim



a



b



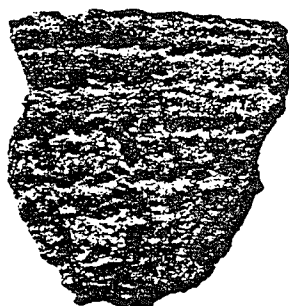
c



d



e



f



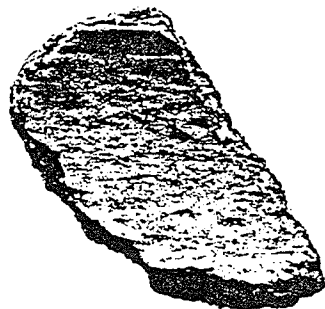
g

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm.

Figure 15

Other Ceramics From BfHa-2

- a - d. Neck sherds
- e, f. Shoulder sherds
- g - i. Pipe bowl fragments
- k, l. Pipe stem fragments



a



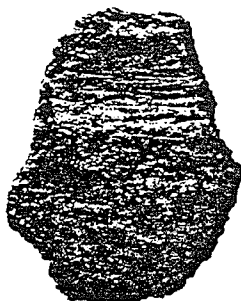
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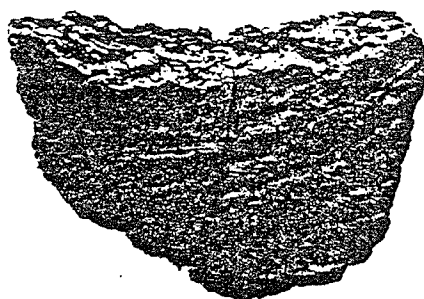
c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm.

Figure 16

Chert Artifacts From BfHa-2

- a - c. Projectile point fragments
- d. Drill blank made on a bipolar core
- e - i. End scrapers
- j - l. Side scrapers
- m, n. Side and end scrapers
- o - r. Bipolar cores



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p



q



r

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm.

Figure 17

Quartz and Quartzite Artifacts
From BfHa-2

- a --c. Projectile point fragments
- d - g. End scrapers
- h - k. Side scrapers
- l. Unipolar core

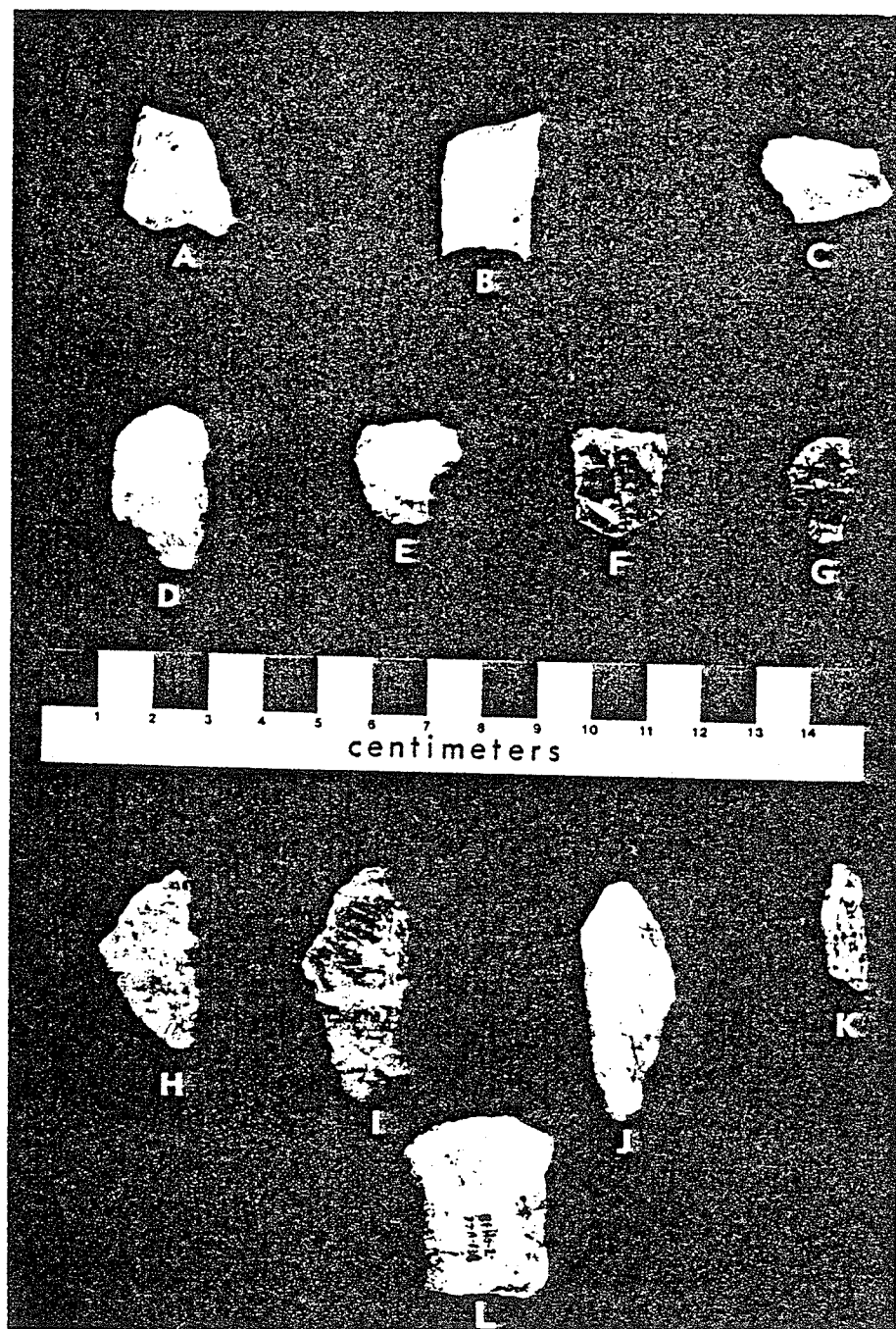


Figure 18

Miscellaneous Artifacts From BfHa-2

a - c. Carved wooden objects resembling bear canines



a



b



c

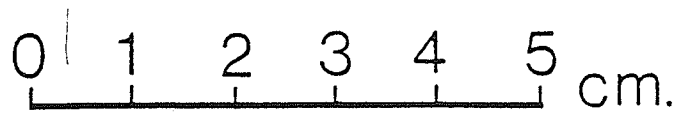
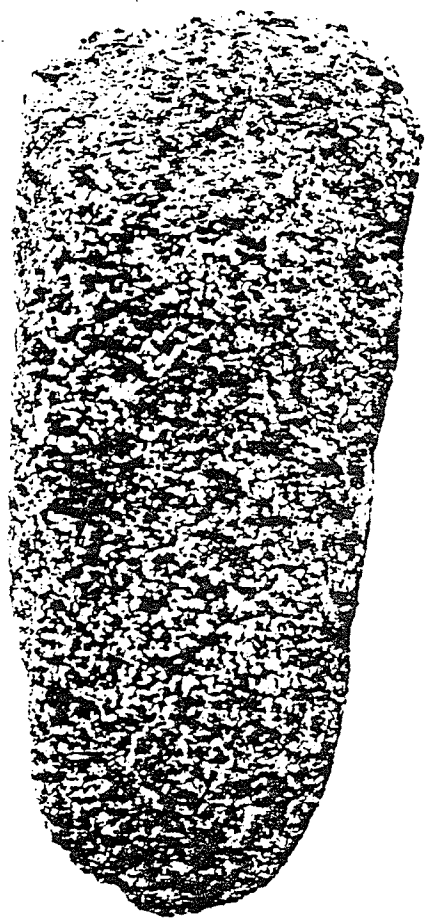


Figure 19

Ground Stone From BfHa-2

Grano-diorite celt



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm.

Figure 20

Ground Stone From BfHa-2

Volcanic andesite grinder/hammerstone

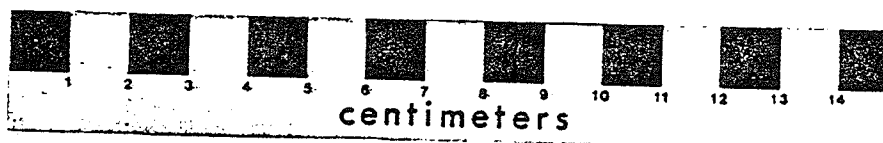
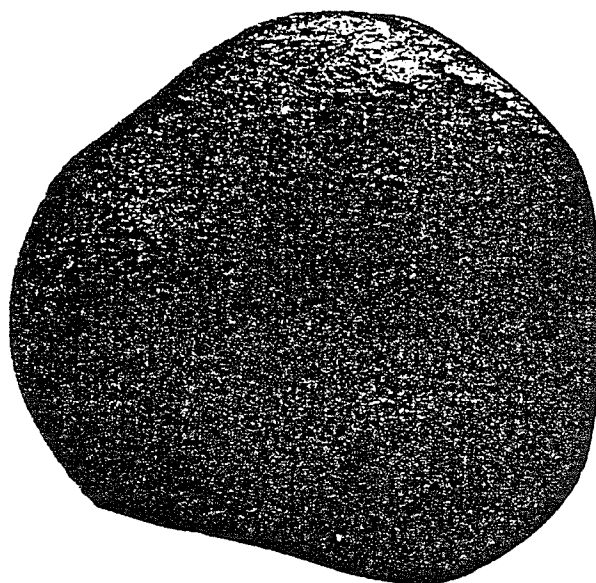


Figure 21

Ground Stone From BfHa-2

Grinder/hammerstone showing grinding and
pecking at one end, with step fracture

