AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF METHODIST POINT PARK RESERVE

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

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by
Roberta M. O'Brien
May 1976

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ABSTRACT

An Archaeological Survey of Methodist Point Park Reserve

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A survey was conducted in 1972, 1973 to locate and assess the archaeological resources of a twelve square mile provincial park reserve located on the Penetang Peninsula, Simcoe County, Ontario. The survey area consists of predominantly young deciduous forest on the Georgian Bay shore.

A systematic test-pit survey technique was developed to deal with the problem of locating sites in wooded areas and test excavations were carried out on each site to provide data for the cultural, temporal and functional identification of the sites. Analysis of the material includes a seriation of ceramic vessels, functional analysis of lithic and bone tools and the comparison of site locations with fossil beach lines.

A total of seventeen sites with twenty components were located in the survey area. The Late Woodland Huron (Iroquois) are represented by fourteen components, including seven village sites, field camps, beach camps and a cemetary. Other cultures respresented include the Middle Woodland Point Peninsula and, as far as can be determined, two pre-ceramic cultures.

The cultural remains located during the course of this survey indicate that people have been making use of the resources of the area for possibly as long as 11,000 years. The remains that various cultures have left in the park are unusually well preserved and hold a wealth of information pertaining to cultural adaptations in the immediate area and developments in the general area of South Central Ontario.

Acknowledgments

An archaeological project depends on the hard work and support of many people. I would first like to thank the two field crews who carried out the survey and testing operations and to whom I am indebted for the success of the project. Members of the 1972 crew were: Elliott Burden; Peter Englebert; Leigh Hambly; Jamie Hunter; Josée Laurion; Dave Morrison; Barry Newton; and Peggie Nunn. Members of the 1973 crew were: Neil Campling; N. Adrianne Jex; Mike Penny; Len Ugarenko; Sheryl Smith; and Janice Taylor.

I also wish to thank the following people who contributed much time and energy: Donald MacLeod, for suggesting and supporting the project; Allen Tyyska and William A. Russell for their comments and suggestions; Dr. J. Norman Emerson, my mentor since I first became interested in archaeology, for advice on survey and testing techniques; the park staff, especially W. (Butch) Thatcher for many services; Jock McAndrews for helpful discussions on climate and fossil beaches; my thesis advisor C. (Chuck) Amsden for giving me a new perspective on Ontario archaeology; C. Thomas Shay and W. (Skip) Koolage for acting on my committee.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey of Methodist Point Park Reserve constitutes part of a resource evaluation programme conducted under the auspices of the Division of Parks, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Resource evaluation reports locate and assess the nature, importance and fragility of the various resources in a proposed park to provide planners with information which will guide park development and ensure that valuable features are not destroyed. This report represents the research portion of the archaeological resource evaluation.

Methodist Point Park Reserve is situated in Tiny Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. Although archaeologists have been fairly active in Simcoe County since the turn of the century, very little research had been carried out within the park until quite recently. Early investigators obtained their information on site locations from farmers who discovered artifacts while ploughing their fields. Most of the park area however, has never been cleared and thus was neglected. Although no sites had been recorded in the immediate area, the Reverend A.E. Jones, in 1908, calculated from the historic documents that the Huron village of Ihonatiria was situated in the area. The recently discovered seventeenth century map by Bressani also indicates that Ihonatiria was located in or near the present park (Heidenreich 1968).

The first archaeologist to report a visit to the area was Frank Ridley who, in 1949 accompanied by David Ouillette, inspected the site now known as the Gwynne site (BfHa-1). When Ridley returned in 1966 he found Mike Gwynne carrying out test

excavations on the site. Ridley and Gwynne concluded that BfHa-1 was a two component site with an early Huron or "Lalonde" village situated beside and partially overlapped by an historic Huron village. It was suggested that the historic component was a good candidate for the site of Ihonatiria.

Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum tested the Gwynne site in 1968 and Kenyon and Gwynne carried out further independent surveys in the park. Two additional sites were discovered: the Second Lake site (BfGx-1) and the Methodist Point site (BfHa-2). The Second Lake site was reported as a large, prehistoric Huron village and the Methodist Point site as a large campsite with Iroquoian and possibly Middle Woodland components. Further details of these investigations can be found in Ridley (1966), Gwynne (1967, 1970, 1971) and Kenyon (1970).

The present report is the result of a survey and testing programme conducted by the author during the summers of 1972 and 1973. The purpose of the original 1972 project was to locate and assess the archaeological resources of the park. It was assumed that very few new sites would be discovered and that most of the season would be spent in further testing of the known sites. The survey methods developed for the project proved to be eminently successful and the discovery of twelve new sites revealed that the park contained an unexpected wealth of archaeological resources. In 1973, more intensive surveys were conducted in areas slated for park development and natural features where the results of the 1972 survey suggested that a higher site yield could be expected. Two more sites and several miscellaneous finds were located that season to bring the total number of known sites to seventeen (twenty components). Due to the large number of sites, only a limited amount of testing could be carried out on each one but these preliminary investigations suggest that human occupation of the area covers a possible time span of 11,000 years.

The seventeen sites and 17,000 artifacts recovered in test excavations are described, analysed and discussed in the following pages. Throughout the report, major emphasis has been

placed on the discussion of cultural change through time in the survey area and comparisons with data from other sources has been kept to a minimum. Due to the limited scope of the survey and the small samples collected, most of the conclusions drawn from the data should be regarded as hypotheses to be tested rather than proven fact.

Chapter II deals with background information including a description of the survey area and geological, biological and human history of the park. Survey methods are discussed in Chapter III, detailed site descriptions in Chapter IV and artifact descriptions in Chapter V. In Chapter VI, the functional and cultural identification of the sites is discussed including notes on temporal change and some comparisons of cultural adaptations. A general discussion of the cultural sequence in the Penetang Peninsula is reserved for the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Location and Description of the Park

Methodist Point Park Reserve is located on the northeastern corner of the Penetang Peninsula which projects into the south end of Georgian Bay (see map, Fig. 1.). The approximate centre of the park lies at 44°50' North latitude and 80°00' West longitude. The area of the park constitutes some 5,500 acres most of which is densely wooded with a young hardwood forest.

Topography

Glacial and post-glacial activities have played a significant role in the formation of the present landscape. The underlying Ordivician limestone bedrock was first covered with several hundred feet of glacial till which was subsequently molded by the waves of post-glacial lakes. Boulder fields, cobble beach lines, terraces and sand dunes were left throughout the park. The most spectacular feature, and the one which has had the most effect on the natural and human events to follow, is the Nipissing bluff.

Rising some 200 feet at the west boundary of the park, the bluff runs parallel to the Georgian Bay shoreline a few hundred feet inland and effectively divides the park into a well-drained, dry upland and a poorly-drained, wet lowland. Several springs issue from the bluff and beaver dams and natural depressions have produced swamps and ponds between the bluff and the shore. Most of the shore is rocky and/or swampy with a few narrow gravel beaches and only three substantial sand beaches: two on Methodist Point and one half-way eastwards towards Stoney Point (Fig. 2.).

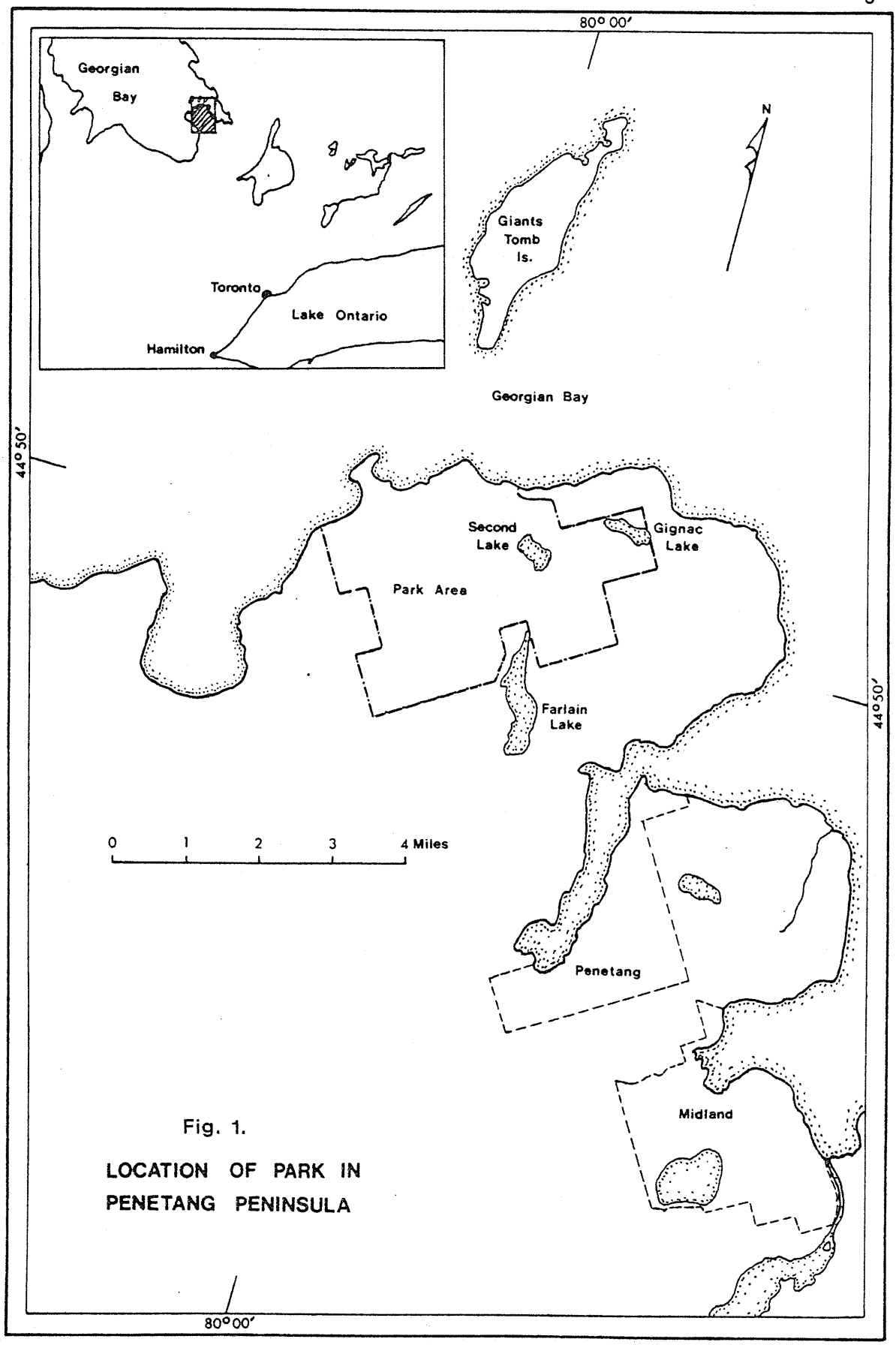


Fig. 1.

LOCATION OF PARK IN
PENETANG PENINSULA

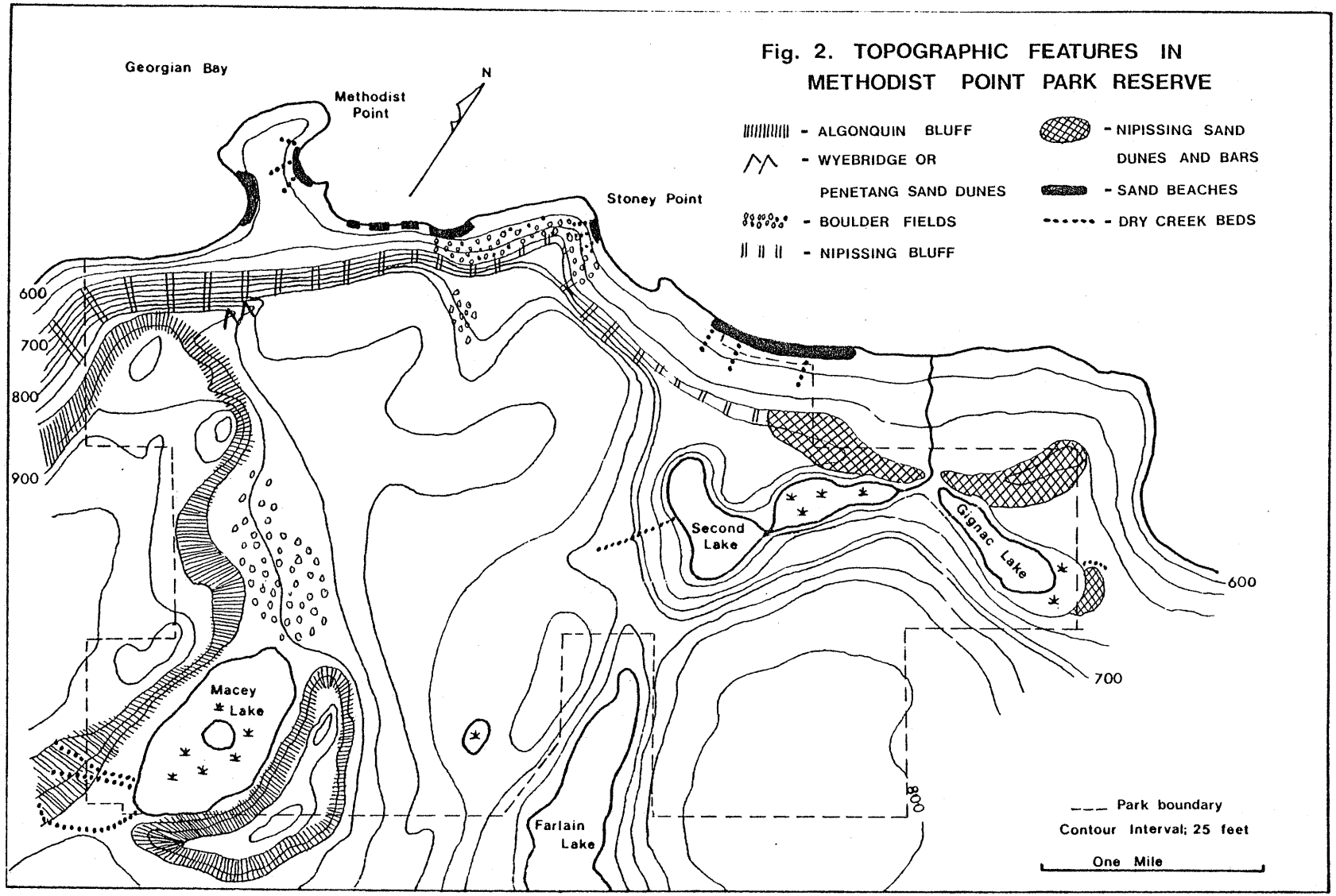


Fig. 2. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN METHODIST POINT PARK RESERVE

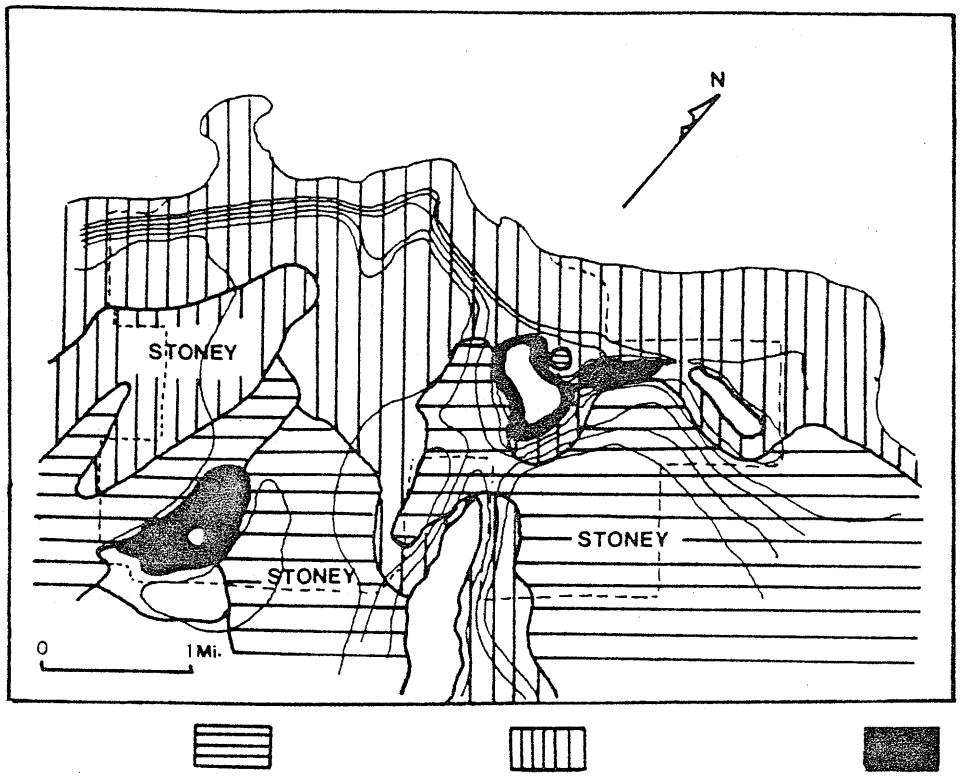
A major feature of the upland area is the lake system in the eastern half. Farlain and Second Lakes are situated in a preglacial valley which was subsequently filled with glacial debris. Second Lake and probably also Gignac Lake are thought to be kettle lakes, the result of slow melting ice blocks buried beneath the till (Burden and McAndrews 1973: 10-11). Beaver dams have flooded the shore lines of these two lakes creating swamps and marshes. Two additional kettle depressions are Macey Lake (bog) and a small bog just west of Farlain Lake.

Soils

Three soil series are present in the park, Vasey, Tioga, and Muck. The Vasey and Tioga soils are further subdivided into stoney and stone-free phases. Details of the soil types and their distribution are presented in Fig. 3. In general, the major soils are Grey-Brown Podzolic and Podzolic varying from slightly to moderately acidic. These soils are well-drained with a very low moisture holding capacity but they warm up early in the spring and are easily worked. The Vasey sandy loam is more fertile than the Tioga loamy sand but both are low in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962: 32-33, 43-45).

Climate

The climate of the area is described as a humid continental climate with cool summers and no dry season. The growing period (frost-free days) averages 126-154 days from mid-May to the third week in September (Culm 1973: 32). Details of temperature and precipitation are from Webber and Hoffman (n.d.).



	VASEY	TIOGA	MUCK
soil materials	light, grey calcareous and non-calcareous sandy loam till	grey, calcareous outwash sand	well decomposed organic material over 1 ft. deep underlain by rock, sand silt or clay
drainage	good	good	very poor
surface stoniness	moderate to very stoney	stonefree to moderately stoney	stonefree
surface reaction	slightly to medium acid	medium acid	neutral
great soil group	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Podzol	Organic

Fig. 3.

Distribution of soil types in Methodist Point Park Reserve (modified after Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962)

Mean daily temperature for year ..... 44°F
Mean annual precipitation ..... 38 inches
Mean daily minimum temperature for January ..... 10°F
Mean daily temperature for July ..... 67°F
Start of growing season - date when average mean temperature rises above 42°F ..... April 20
Mean date of first occurrence of 32°F ..... Oct. 5
Mean May to September precipitation ..... 15 inches

Vegetation

The Penetang Peninsula is included in the Huron-Ontario section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region. This section is a transition zone marking the southern limits of northern species such as Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana) and the northern limits of southern species such as Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) and Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) (Culm 1973: 6-7).

The vegetation patterns in the park can be divided into two general areas determined by the afore-mentioned Nipissing bluff. Several associations are found in the lowlands: a dominant Sugar Maple-Beech-Paper Birch woods; a wet Cedar-Balsam Fir-Yew woods; a semi-mesic Paper Birch-Yellow Birch-Beech woods; a large cattail marsh; a Cedar-Balsam Fir-Speckled Alder swamp and a shallow duck weed pond (Culm 1973: 39).

In the upland area is a mixed-deciduous forest. Lumbering and fires have removed the White Pine stands so that the major community type is now a young hardwood forest of Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) and Red Oak (Quercus rubra). Other common trees are Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Large-tooth Aspen (P. grandidentata). Abandoned farms have been planted with various pine species and there are a few open fields. Other upland communities are the Macey Lake and Farlain Lake bogs consisting of an inner ring of semi-floating sphagnum moss and an outer ring of Black Spruce-Tamarack forest. These bogs are common in boreal regions and may be among the most southerly representatives of this type in Ontario (Culm 1973: 39-41). The locations of the various communities are illustrated in Fig. 4.

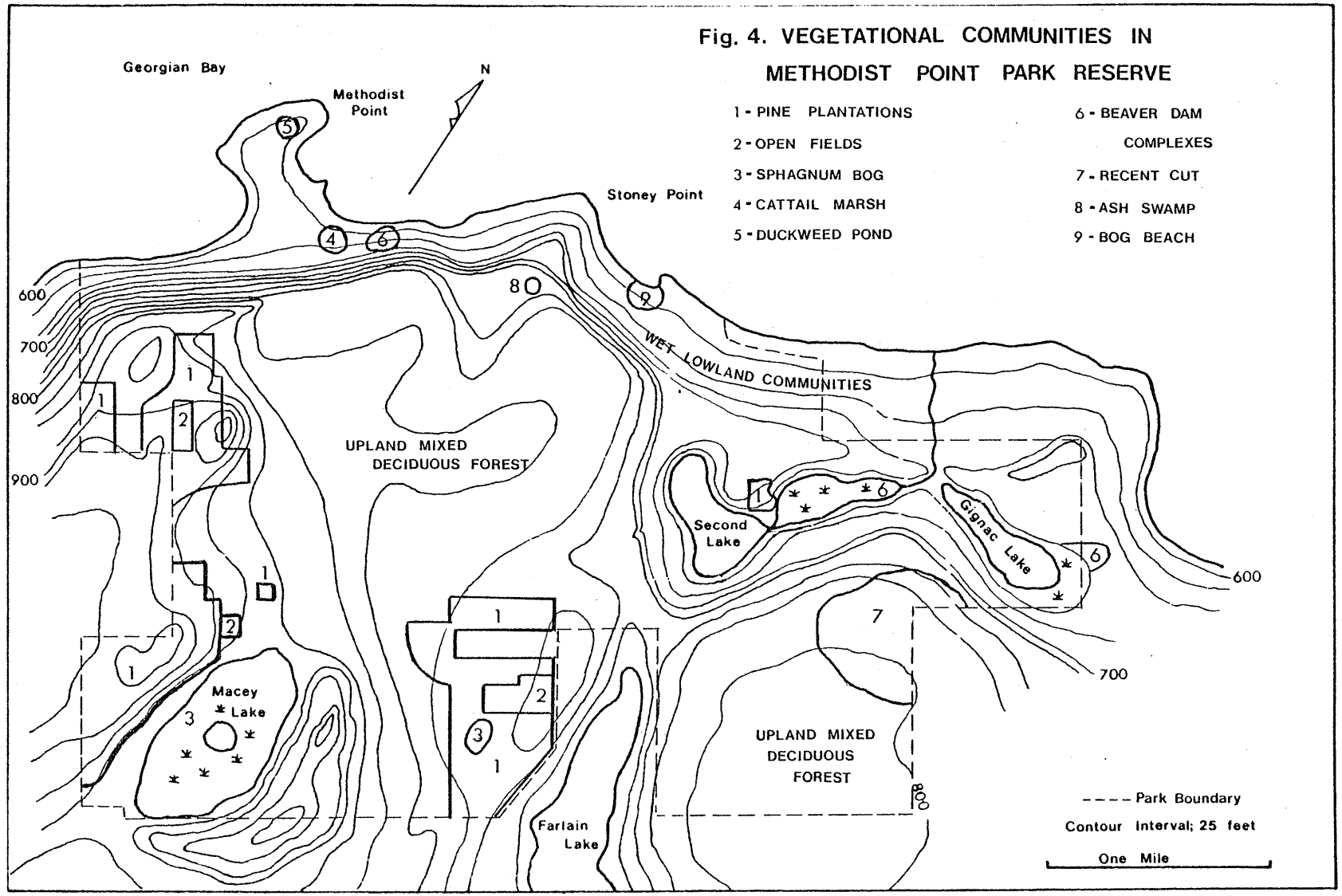


Fig. 4. VEGETATIONAL COMMUNITIES IN METHODIST POINT PARK RESERVE

Vegetational and Geological History

A study of post-glacial vegetation and geology was carried out by E. Burden, Department of Geology, University of Toronto, and J.H. McAndrews, Department of Geology, Royal Ontario Museum, and Department of Botany, University of Toronto. Included in this study was the pollen and macrofossil analysis of a sediment core from Second Lake and the dating of fossil beachlines in the park. The following descriptions of vegetation and water levels are abstracted from their report (Burden and McAndrews 1973).

History of post-glacial vegetation

The ice of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the area about 12,000 years ago (10,000 B.C.). As the ice melted, spruce, pine, sedge and tundra plants immediately began to occupy the landscape creating an open forest-tundra which lasted until 8500 B.C. At this time, jack pine became the dominant species accompanied by fir, birch and bracken fern. This assemblage is similar to a modern boreal forest with open spaces among the pine stands. As the climate continued to warm, a conifer-hardwood forest developed with white pine, birch and oak. This stage, which lasted from 7700 B.C. to 4500 B.C., was very much like the present day forest in the area.

Between 4500 B.C. and 1550 A.D., the climate was somewhat warmer than at present. As temperatures continued to rise, white pine virtually disappeared and hemlock became dominant along with maple, beech and oak. Between 3700 and 2700 B.C., it became too warm for hemlock and a deciduous forest with an increased percentage of maple predominated. After this thermal maximum, a cooling trend began, reversing the forest again to a high percentage of hemlock and by 1550 A.D. the present conifer-hardwood forest with white pine, oak and birch was established. These events are outlined in Fig. 5.

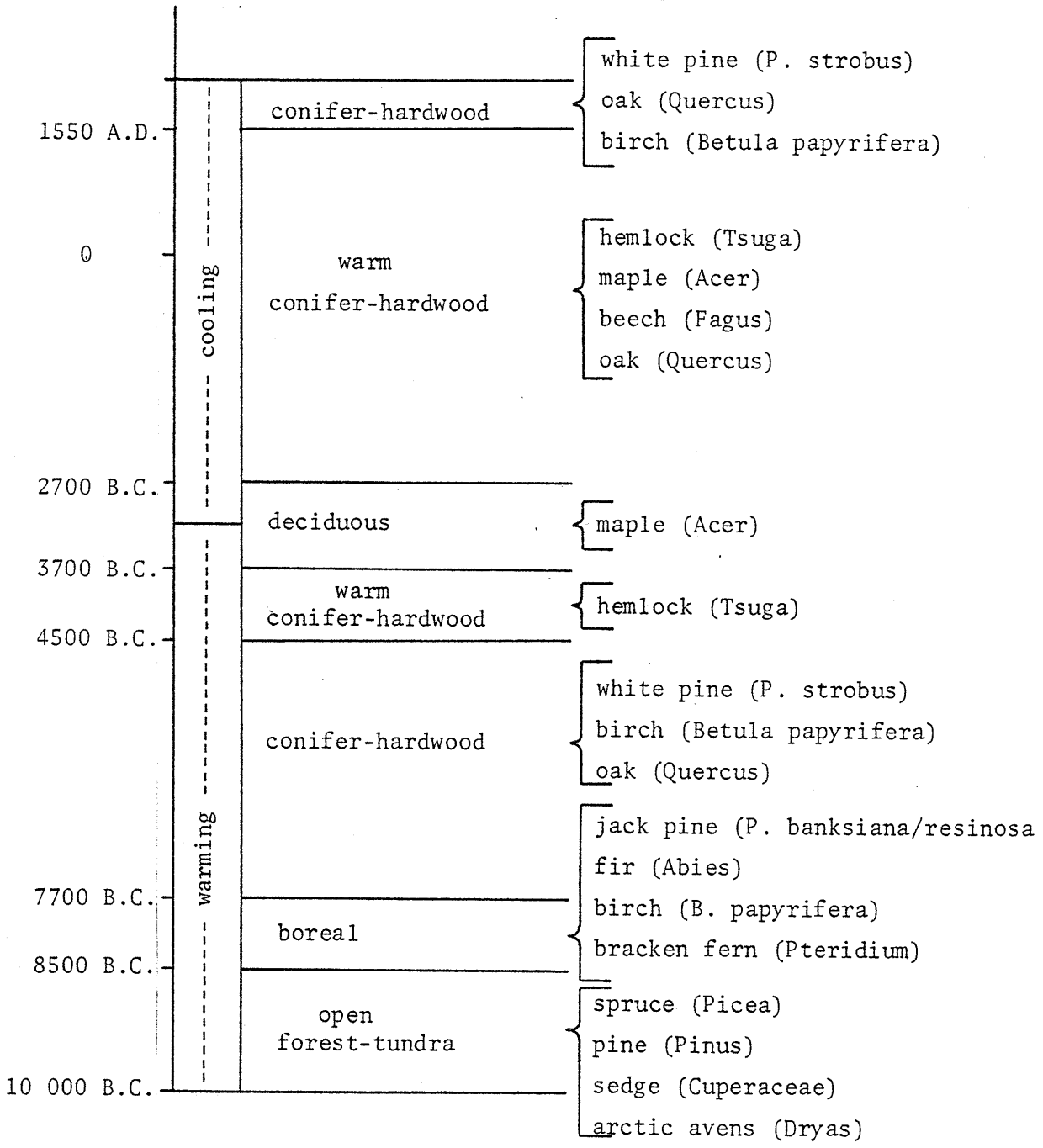


FIG. 5

Outline of changing vegetation since 10,000 B.C.
(after Burden and McAndrews 1973)

History of post-glacial lake levels

The shoreline of the body of water now known as Georgian Bay has, in the last 12,000 years, fluctuated some 400 feet relative to the land mass of the Penetang Peninsula. While the differences in water level are due to two major causes, actual fluctuations of the water level and isostatic rebound, the main concern here is with the present location of fossil beach lines.

Glacial Lake Algonquin at 10000 B.C. covered most of Simcoe County except for a chain of islands reaching up into the Penetang Peninsula. The well developed shorelines of two islands are present on the west side of the park at 875 ft. ASL. Between 10000 and 9000 B.C., the water level dropped, stabilizing at several points identified by cobble beachlines and terraces throughout the park. The water level continued to drop until about 8000 B.C. when it was at least 100 ft. lower than the present shore.

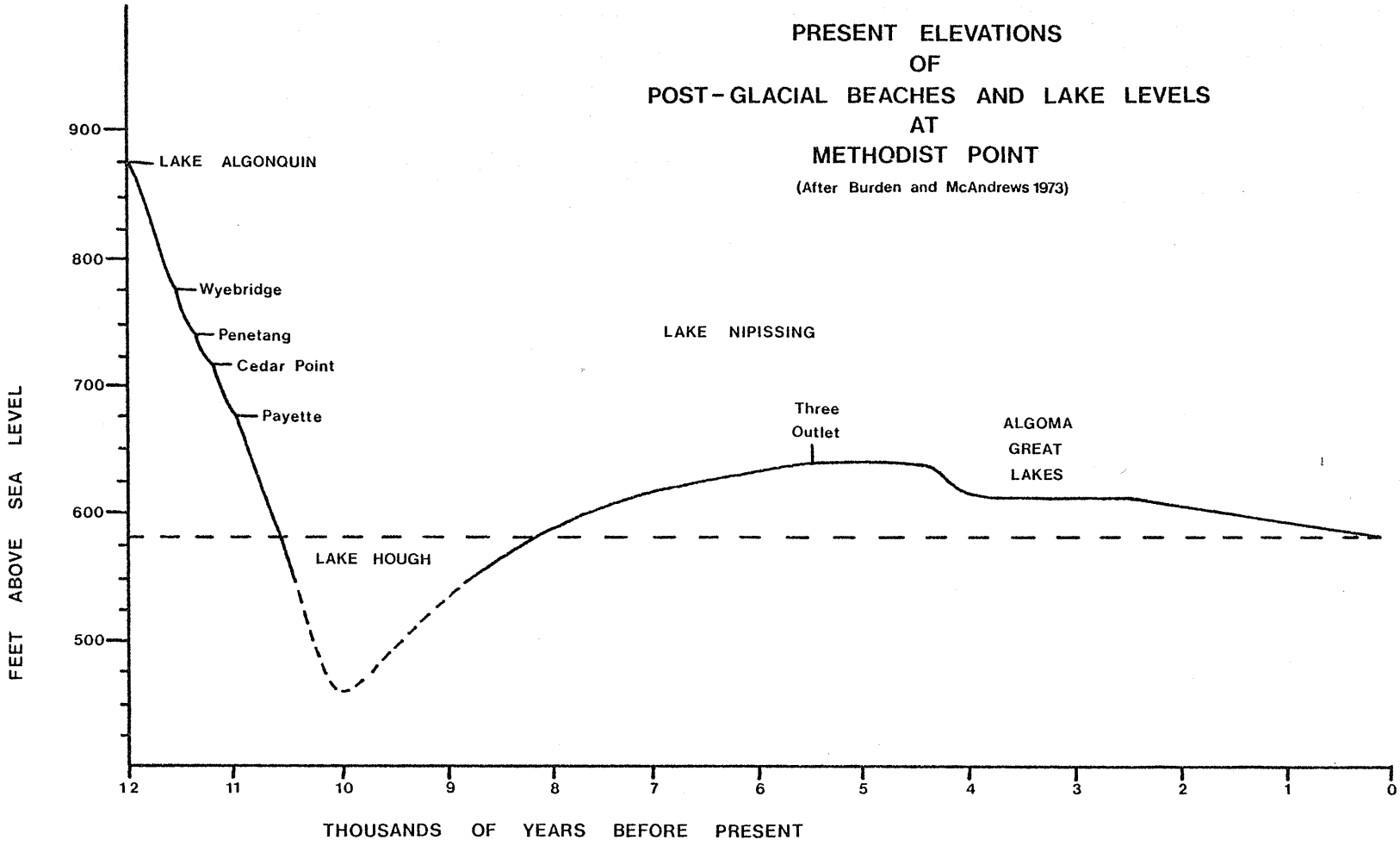
During the Lake Nipissing Phase, the water level rose until 3500 B.C. when it reached a maximum of 640 ft. or 60 ft. above the present level. Lake Nipissing was responsible for the formation of the present bluff along the north side of the park through erosion of the western edge of the shoreline and deposition in the form of sand bars and dunes in the eastern portion at the north end of Gignac Lake.

The high water of Lake Nipissing dropped rapidly about 2000 B.C. when the Port Huron outlet opened. A pebble beach formed at 620 ft. during the Algoma Great Lakes phase which lasted until 500 B.C. Since then, the water has gradually lowered to its present level of 580 ft. The water levels and beach lines are presented in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.

PRESENT ELEVATIONS
OF
POST-GLACIAL BEACHES AND LAKE LEVELS
AT
METHODIST POINT

(After Burden and McAndrews 1973)



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Human History of the Area Since 1615 A.D.

The Huron 1615-1649 A.D.

The first written account of the area is found in the Journals of Samuel de Champlain who visited the Huron in 1615 to establish trade agreements. His accounts and those of later missionaries have furnished much information concerning the Huron.

The Huron, or Wendat as they called themselves, were a confederation of four Iroquoian tribes with a total population of about 21,000 or more living in 18-20 villages (Heidenreich 1971: 91-103; Trigger 1969: 11-13). At the time of contact, the Huron occupied an area of some 360 square miles in what is now the northern half of Simcoe County. The village of Ihonatiria and possibly several other historic period villages of the Bear tribe (Attignawantan) are known to have been located within the vicinity of the park (Heidenreich 1968).

Like other Iroquoian peoples, the Huron lived in extended family longhouses grouped into hamlets, villages and larger towns. They practised swidden agriculture with corn, beans and squash constituting an estimated 75% of the diet supplemented by fishing, hunting and gathering (Trigger 1969: 26-33). Trigger suggests that the Huron were more dependent on agriculture, lived in larger villages and generally had a higher population density than any of the other Iroquoian groups (Trigger 1973). Trade was an important economic activity even before the arrival of the French. The Huron made long trading expeditions to the countries of the northern Algonkian bands as well as other Iroquoian groups to the west and south (Trigger 1969; 1973).

The presence of the French ultimately led to the destruction of the Huron. First, smallpox epidemics reduced the population by about one-half and conflict developed between pro- and anti-French factions. At the same time, the New York Iroquois, in a bid to gain control of the Huron monopoly of the fur trade, intensified their raids on Huron villages. In 1649,

the Iroquois made a surprise winter attack on Huronia, killing many and leaving more to die of starvation. Some members of two tribes of the Huron joined the Iroquois while the remnants of the pro-French groups joined their Algonkian allies in the Upper Great Lakes and one group settled on a reserve near Quebec (Patterson 1972: 66-69).

The French 1610-1649 A.D.

The first Frenchman to arrive in Huronia was the eighteen year old Etienne Brulé who in 1610 came to live with the Huron as an advance scout for Champlain. Champlain himself arrived in 1615 with Joseph Le Caron, a Recollet priest. The two lived separately with the Huron during the winter and returned to Quebec in 1616. The French were favourably impressed with Huronia, describing it as "full of fine hills, open fields, very beautiful broad meadows bearing much excellent hay" (Tooker 1964: 12).

More Recollets arrived in 1623 and in 1626 they were joined by the Jesuits. From this time on, except for a brief interlude between 1629 and 1632 when Quebec was under English control, various priests and voyageurs could be found living in Huron villages. In 1639, the Jesuits established a permanent mission settlement at Sainte-Marie (near the mouth of the Wye River about ten miles from the park). Sixty-six Frenchmen including Jesuits, soldiers and artisans lived in this headquarters and the priests travelled from here to outlying satellite missions. Numerous coureurs de bois meanwhile were living in Huron villages and were a constant source of embarrassment to the Jesuits who were trying to impress the Huron with the virtues of Christianity (Trigger 1964; Patterson 1972: 66-68).

When the Iroquois attacked in 1649, five Jesuits were killed, Sainte-Marie was abandoned and the first European settlement in Ontario ceased to exist.

At least two villages which were probably in the park area were visited by the French. Toanché is mentioned as a port of entry through which Champlain and the earliest missionaries entered Huronia. Etienne Brulé, Father Nicholas, a Recollet,

and Father Jean de Brébeuf, a Jesuit, lived in Toanché at various times before 1629 and Etienne Brulé was murdered (probably justifiably) by the inhabitants of Toanché (Ugarenko 1973).

When Jean de Brébeuf returned to Huronia in 1634, he found that Toanché had been burned to the ground and that the former inhabitants had constructed two new villages: Oenrio and Ihonatiria. The Jesuits lived in Ihonatiria and made this village their headquarters between 1634 and 1637 by which time the population of Ihonatiria had been decimated by smallpox. In 1640, Ihonatiria was abandoned and the surviving inhabitants moved to other villages (Ugarenko 1973).

The New York Iroquois 1650-1736

Once the Huron, the Petun and the Neutral Iroquoians had been forced to leave Southern Ontario, the New York Iroquois used the area as a hunting grounds and a route to Northern Ontario (Morris 1943: 11 and 13; Patterson 1971: 78). However, since the present park is not associated with the major travel routes it is somewhat unlikely that the Iroquois were ever in this particular area.

The Ojibwa 1736-1798

When Iroquois raids on Northern Ontario began to wane, various groups of Algonkians (Ojibwa or Mississaugas) began to move into Southern Ontario and finally by the 1750's had forced the Iroquois out of the Peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie (Patterson 1971: 78). There is no definite record of Ojibwa living in the park area although they were inhabiting portions of the Penetang Peninsula during this time period. In 1798, Treaty No. 5, known as the Penetanguishene Purchase, was signed between the English and the local Ojibwa. By this treaty, the northern part of the Peninsula and the area around present-day Penetanguishene and Midland was sold to the British although the actual enactment of the treaty may not have occurred until the construction of the Naval and Military establishment at Penetang in 1815 (Morris 1943: 21; Greenland, 1973).

European Settlement 1798-1963

After the War of 1812, Central Ontario was opened up for settlement and Tiny Township was surveyed in 1821. It was not until the 1870's however, that people in appreciable numbers settled in the Penetang Peninsula. The main economic attraction, at that time, was the stands of White Pine (Greenland 1973). There are almost no White Pine of any size in the area now but old stumps up to three and four feet in diameter attest to their former glory.

Except for lumbering activities and fires, the park area has been relatively undisturbed. Several farms, established during the early part of the twentieth century near the western boundary, the southern boundary and one on the east shore of Second Lake, were abandoned about twenty years ago. At about this time, a small sawmill was set up in the southeast corner of the park but was soon given up.

The abandoned farms are now in pine plantations with only two open fields remaining. During the past decade, the only human occupation of the area consisted of a few summer cottages on the Georgian Bay shore while economic activities were restricted to the harvesting of Christmas trees on the west edge and selective lumbering of Red Oak in the centre of the upland forest. Most of the park has been neither intensively nor extensively used since the Huron occupation.

Methodist Point Park Reserve 1963-1974

Since the north-east corner of the Penetang Peninsula contained a large area of relatively undisturbed forest on the Georgian Bay shore, it was considered a prime location for a provincial park. The Department of Lands and Forests (now the Ministry of Natural Resources) began land acquisition in March of 1963. Park development was fortunately delayed by the formation of a park planning system by which the resources of a proposed park are assessed before development and are considered as components in the planning process. The results of biological, geological and archaeological resource reports have played

a significant role in determining appropriate locations for campsites and other park development features. Development has just begun and it is estimated that the park will be opened as a natural environment park in 1977. The name of this provincial park has not yet been finalized.

CHAPTER III

SURVEY METHODS

Nature and Objectives of Survey

The purpose of the project was to locate and assess the archaeological resources of the park. The two major objectives of the survey then were (1) to locate all sites within the park area and (2) to obtain an adequate artifact sample from each site in order to determine its cultural, temporal, and functional identification.

Special Problems of Survey Area

The nature of the park posed several problems which are not usually encountered when doing archaeological surveys in Southern Ontario. The fact that almost the total area was under forest cover presented three major obstacles which had to be overcome in order to carry out the stated objectives with the time and manpower available. First, the ground cover prevented rapid survey by surface inspection and collection. Secondly, the canopy cover of trees rendered the aerial photographs and the topographic maps, (made from aerial photographs) highly generalized and hopelessly inaccurate even with regards to major topographic features. Thirdly, the dense bush presented problems in orientation since visibility was often no more than 100 feet (or less) in any direction. In addition, it was necessary to overcome the psychological barrier which many, if not most people, have about entering the bush when there is no path to follow.

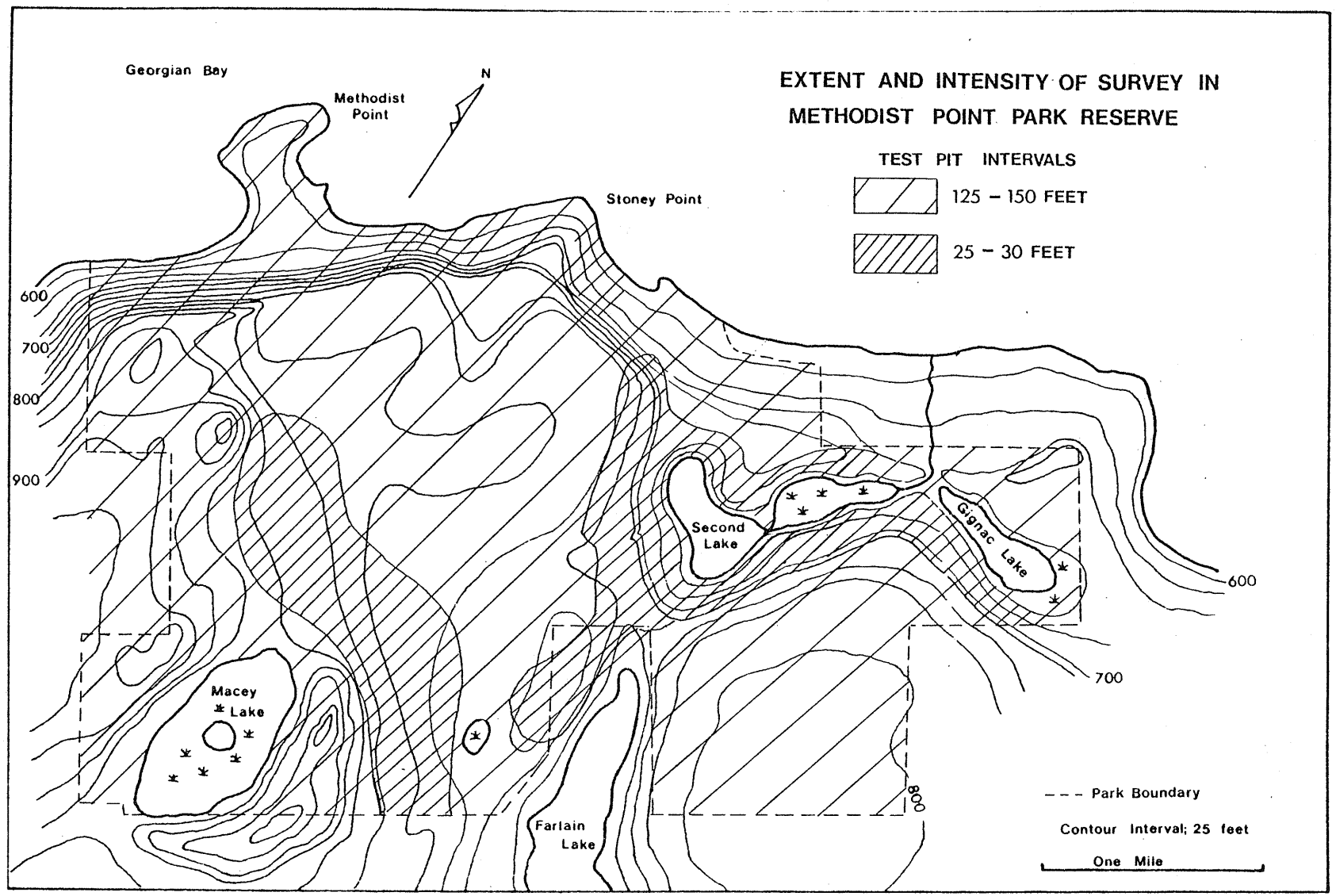
Research Design

The general survey

The following strategy was devised to meet the demands of a rapid total-coverage survey in dense bush. The park area was gridded into rectangular areas of roughly equal size on a large scale map (1" to 400'). The unimproved concession roads were used as east-west base lines since at least some of these features could be located both on the map and on the ground. Lot lines could not be used for the north-south divisions because, except for the western boundary of the park and part of the main road into the park, they were not visible. Lines approximating the lot lines were drawn on the map and, in places, adjusted slightly to pass through easily located features. In order to reduce these "lots" into manageable units which could be completed in a few days, each one was halved to produce 47 survey units approximating half lots of about 150 acres each. On the ground, at least one corner of each unit could be easily located by the fact that it was situated along a road or near some prominent natural feature such as the edge of a lake from which the point could be found by pace and compass.

Each unit was surveyed by excavating small test pits at intervals along traverse lines. The size of the test pits was set at 10"-12" since this could be easily and quickly excavated with a square-end shovel and was large enough to allow inspection of the soil profile. The distance between each test pit was set at 50 paces or 125-150 feet. This interval allowed rapid movement through the survey area and ensured that any site of one acre or more in extent would not be missed.

In the field, a team of two persons was responsible for each unit. Once a corner of the unit had been located, they proceeded by pace and compass to traverse the area in parallel lines 50 paces apart excavating test pits at 50 pace intervals along these lines. Each test pit was excavated well into the subsoil, the earth was examined for artifacts and the profiles


EXTENT AND INTENSITY OF SURVEY IN METHODIST POINT PARK RESERVE
TEST PIT INTERVALS
125 – 150 FEET
25 – 30 FEET
Georgian Bay
N
Methodist Point
Stoney Point
600
700
800
900
Second Lake
Gignac Lake
600
700
800
Macey Lake
Farlain Lake
Park Boundary
Contour Interval; 25 feet
One Mile

were checked for soil anomalies. Except for extreme natural barriers, the systematic test lines were followed throughout, although extra test pits were sometimes excavated in prominent features. An average of 3-4 days was needed to complete each unit, and from this it was estimated that each person of average stamina covered approximately 20 acres per day.

Once a unit had been surveyed, a written report complete with maps was prepared describing the topography, soils, vegetation, suggested areas for more intensive testing, errors and omissions in the contour maps and the location of any sites discovered.

Intensive testing of selected areas

Once the general survey had been completed, two areas were subjected to more intensive survey. These were (1) a proposed camp ground area of some 500 acres in the western section of the park and (2) the abandoned lake terrace system in the eastern section of the park. The former area was chosen by park planners. The latter area had produced several small sites in the general survey and it was felt that a more intensive survey would result in a higher site yield.

The intensive survey was carried out in a similar manner to the general survey except that the traverse lines and the test pits were placed at intervals of 10 paces (25'-30'). The intensive survey of natural features such as lake terraces was conducted with enough persons to adequately cover the width of the feature; for example, 4 people for a terrace 100 feet wide. This method tended to eliminate subconscious bias when working without a compass.

Site testing

Once a site had been located, an artifact sample was collected to provide data for determining the cultural affiliation and possible function of each site. In the case of Huron village sites, an attempt was made to collect a large enough sample to permit the establishment of a relative chronology of the villages based on ceramic seriation.

Artifact samples were obtained from small test pits excavated to determine the extent of the sites and from formal excavations. Excavations in village sites were concentrated on midden deposits where large samples could be collected by a minimum of excavation.

Determination of site limits

There is considerable difficulty in determining the limits of sites in dense bush where visibility is severely curtailed and the ground is uneven. In many cases, the topography of the site could not be fully appreciated until after a detailed contour map had been drawn. For the large Huron sites, a search was made along natural edge features such as gullies for the deep midden deposits which usually are located around the perimeter of such sites. Few middens could be located on most of the sites. The most often used method for determining the limits of sites was to plot the distribution of artifacts found in small test pits and in addition on Huron sites, the distribution of disturbed soil horizons. Disturbed Podzol soils from relatively recent sites generally lack a well-developed Ae horizon and a disturbed greyish-brown horizon of up to 6 inches thick can be seen beneath the black topsoil.

Aerial photos proved to be of little use for either locating sites or for determining their boundaries. Three sets were available, a standard series and two sets taken for the survey, one using moisture sensitive infrared film and another using black and white film. These photos were taken at low altitude during the early spring when the leaves were not yet on the trees. Even without leaf cover, no site could be picked out and all anomalous features in the photos proved to be natural. The sites may have been obscured by the fact that the ground is naturally damp at this time but similar negative results were obtained with experiments in Mexico. Sites in open areas could be detected quite easily but even large structures could not be seen in photographs over wooded areas (Gumerman and Neely 1972). (See also Siemens and Puleston 1972).

It had been suggested that a chemical test for high phosphate counts in soils would be useful in delimiting the area of Huron village sites and possibly other site types. The test had been used with some success at the Gwynne site with a laboratory analysis of soil samples (Konrad 1972). The method used for the field test is described by Eidt (1973). The results of the field tests, including experimentation with various quantities of soil and solutions, proved to be ambiguous. The test would be useful for more specific problems during the course of excavation but the analysis would have to be carried out under strictly controlled laboratory conditions.

Success of survey methods

The systematic test pit method proved to be highly efficient and productive. First, this method has practical advantages for conducting a controlled, orderly survey in densely wooded areas where contour maps have a very high error factor and are too generalized to be of much use. With this method, it is always known which areas have been covered and, when in the field, the surveyor knows exactly where he/she is. The second and more important point is that the systematic method ensures that all areas and all types of topographic features have been tested and that conscious or subconscious ideas of site locations have not biased the survey. Surveys which concentrate on "likely" locations are obviously not going to find sites in less-likely locations. The sites that are found will be those indicating the presence of a few previously known cultures carrying out a very few well-known activities in known locations for one or two seasons of the year. In other words, nothing new will be discovered concerning the presence of different cultures or alternative activities of familiar cultures. Systematic, total-coverage surveys, on the other hand, are much more likely to result in the discovery of new site types and unusual locations for sites. Many of the sites recorded in this park would certainly not have been found without this method and several small unusual sites were found.

It is felt that the 50 pace (125'-150') test pit interval was successful in locating sites of at least one acre in size and a sample of smaller sites, some of which are only about 50 feet in diameter, or even smaller. The most satisfying result of this general survey was the discovery of what has been tentatively interpreted as Huron field camps. While it may be expected that small sites could be associated with old lake terraces, or other "permanent" features, these small field camps do not seem to be related to definable geographical features but are more likely associated with temporary fields which have long since disappeared. The fact that at least a sample of such sites were found by the systematic 50 pace method of the general survey would warrant the conclusion that the method was a complete success. While "blind" surveys in bush lots may appear to some as a waste of valuable time, the methods used in this survey have definitely yielded unexpected and fruitful results.

The more intensive 10 pace test pit surveys provided a test of the original survey and generally validated the conclusions drawn from the 50 pace survey as to the type and probable locations of sites to be found in the park. For example, although the total extent of certain lake terraces were surveyed, new sites were discovered only near to or in similar locations as the sites discovered in the general survey.

Burials

Although the survey was successful in locating all large sites and most, or at least a very good sample of the smaller sites, the survey was notably ineffective in locating burials. While most Huron villages should have an associated cemetery and possibly an ossuary, only one cemetery was discovered. It is felt that this situation is due to the peculiar nature and small size of burial features and the natural unevenness of the ground in the woods. The cemetery that was discovered would probably not have been noticed except for the fact that part of it extends into a cleared field where humps and depressions were noted on otherwise even ground. The woods however,

are full of natural humps and depressions, especially tree-falls. For some reason, such natural features disappear once an area has been cleared and ploughed while man-made features tend to persist.

Adequacy of artifact samples

The samples collected from the sites are admittedly small and in some cases, probably highly non-representative. The class of items which is least reliable is the flora sample due to the fact that flotation was not undertaken. The faunal sample is suspect simply due to small size and, as will be noted later, certain anomalies of percentages on at least one site would lead one to suspect that a small faunal sample collected from one midden of a Huron village is not necessarily representative of the total.

Despite these inadequacies, it is felt that the samples collected were sufficient for the purpose of the survey since, in most cases, they allowed at least the cultural, temporal and functional identification of each site. In the case of the pre-ceramic sites where no diagnostic artifacts were unearthed, it is possible that even total excavation of the sites would not have produced the needed information. The samples then, were considered to be adequate for the purposes of the project as previously outlined, and, as will be demonstrated later, provided enough information to make some general hypotheses albeit tentative, which may apply to a much wider area.

Analysis

Data from the survey was analysed to provide information on dating, function and cultural affiliation of the sites. The methods used include stylistic analysis of ceramics for seriation, functional analysis of lithics and other materials, faunal analysis, and comparisons of site locations with fossil beaches.

CHAPTER IV

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The sites located during the course of the survey and the sites previously found in the park are briefly described in the following pages. Included with each site description are a site map showing postulated extent of the site and the location of excavations, and a list of finds recovered. More detailed descriptions of the artifacts are presented in Chapter V while analysis and discussions of the significance of the finds are reserved for the last two chapters.

A summary list of sites found in the park is presented in Table 1. and their general location is shown on the map, Fig. 7.

TABLE 1.
Sites Located in Survey Area

BfGx-1	Late prehistoric Huron village
BfGx-2	Historic Huron village
BfGx-3	Prehistoric Huron village
BfGx-4	Pre-ceramic (?) campsite
BfGx-5	Pre-ceramic campsite
BfGx-6	Prehistoric Huron village or hamlet
BfGx-7	Pre-ceramic campsite
BfGx-8	Pre-ceramic campsite
BeGx-11	Prehistoric Huron village
BeGx-12	Prehistoric Huron village
BeGx-13	Huron cemetery
BeGx-14	Huron field camp (?)
BfHa-1a	Historic Huron village
b	Prehistoric Huron village
BfHa-2a	Iroquoian campsite
b	Pre-Iroquoian (?) campsite
BfHa-3	Huron field camp (?)
BfHa-4a	Huron campsite
b	Point Peninsula campsite
BfHa-5	Huron campsite
Miscellaneous Finds #1	Trail (?)
Miscellaneous Finds #2	Archaic campsite (?)

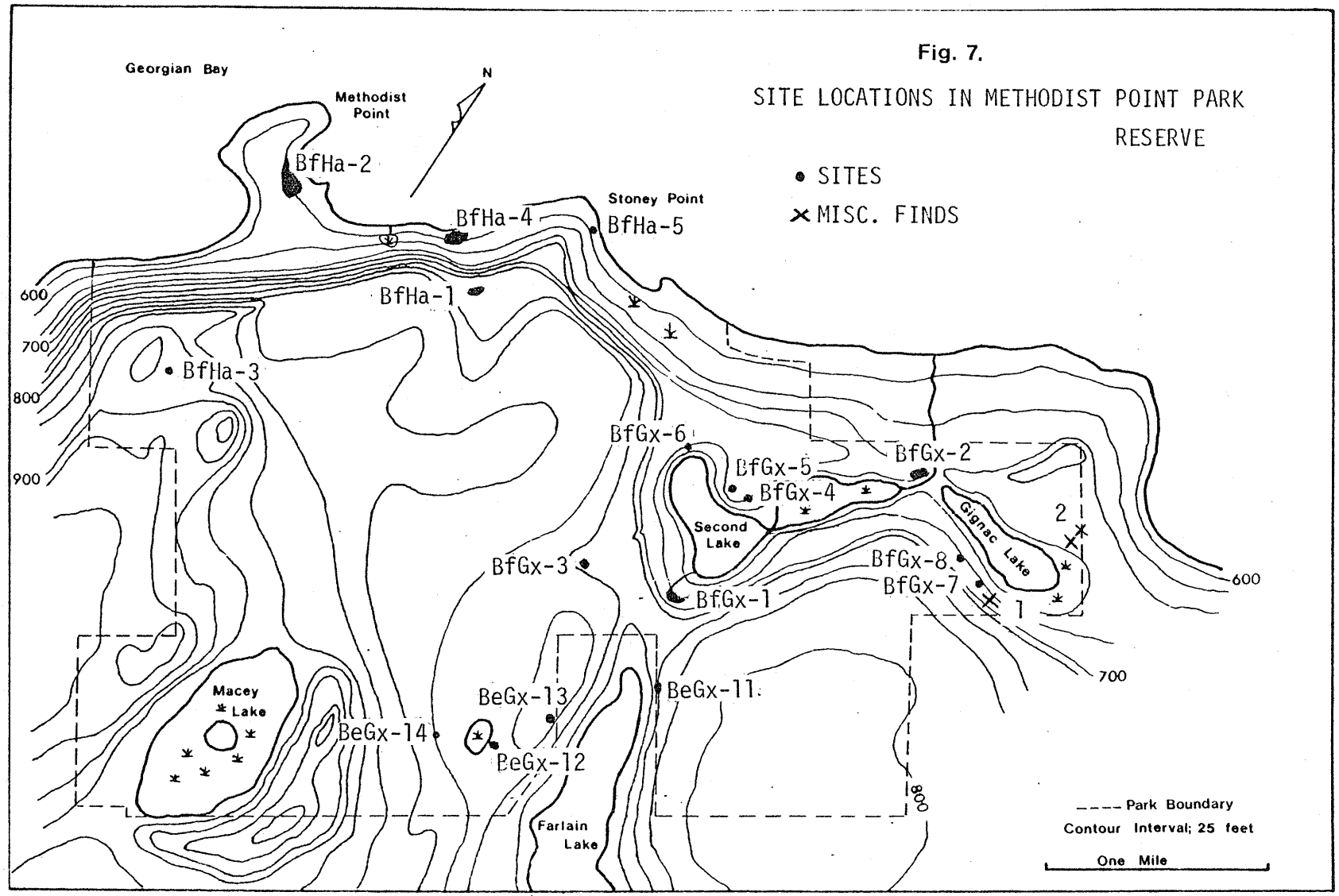


Fig. 7.

SITE LOCATIONS IN METHODIST POINT PARK RESERVE

• SITES

× MISC. FINDS

BfGx-1 The Second Lake Site

The site is situated on a narrow lake terrace bounded on the south side by a rise and on the north by a drop to a creek bed. Several midden deposits probably mark the north-east end of the site while the west boundary was established by the distribution of artifacts and disturbed soil (Fig. 8). The area of occupation covers about 4 acres, all sandy Tioga soil. The site was previously reported by Kenyon (1970) and Gwynne (1970, 1971). Gwynne excavated 17 squares in the western portion of the site but seemed to be unaware that the site extended to the north-east. The ceramic sample from Gwynne's excavation is very peculiar in that it is not typical of any one portion of the Huron sequence. Four 5 x 5 foot squares excavated in 1972 in a midden deposit at the north-east end of the site produced a sample indicative of late pre-historic Huron. The site is interpreted as a single component late Huron village, but there is a possibility that there is also an early Huron component at the west end of the site.

BfGx-1 Artifact List from 1972

Ceramic:	pottery	1212	
	pipe frag.	6	
	beads	1	
	gaming discs	10	
			1229
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	15	
	cores	21	
	misc.	183	
	ground and polished	2	
	found stone	2	
	native copper	1	
			224
Floral:	food remains	79	
	other	6	
			85

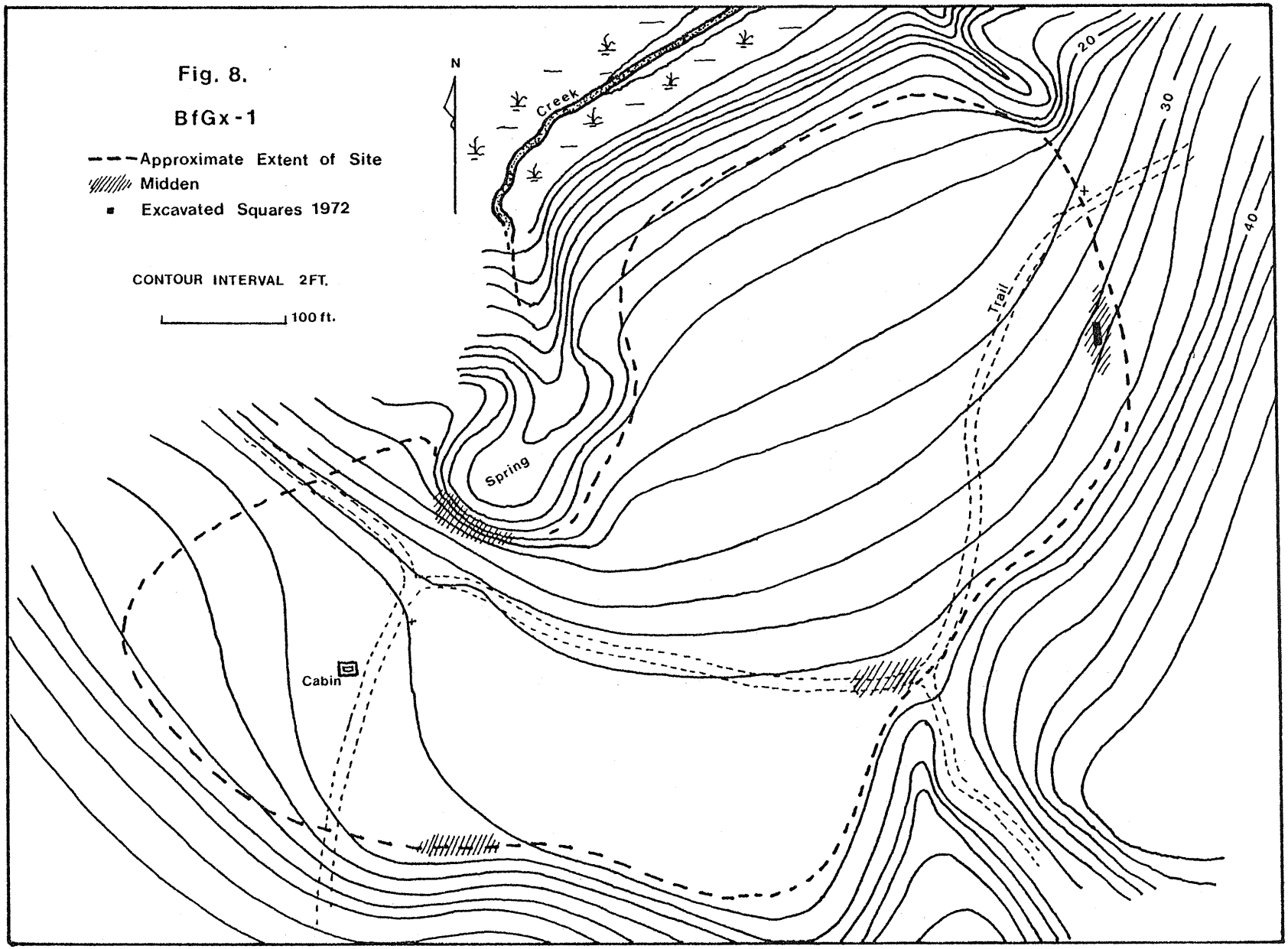


Fig. 8.
BfGx-1
Approximate Extent of Site
Midden
Excavated Squares 1972
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2FT.
100 ft.
N
Creek
Spring
Cabin
Trail
20
30
40

Faunal:	worked	16	
	misc.		
	mammal	202	
	avian	32	
	turtle	1	
	fish	201	
	clam	20	
			472
	BfGx-1 Total		2010*

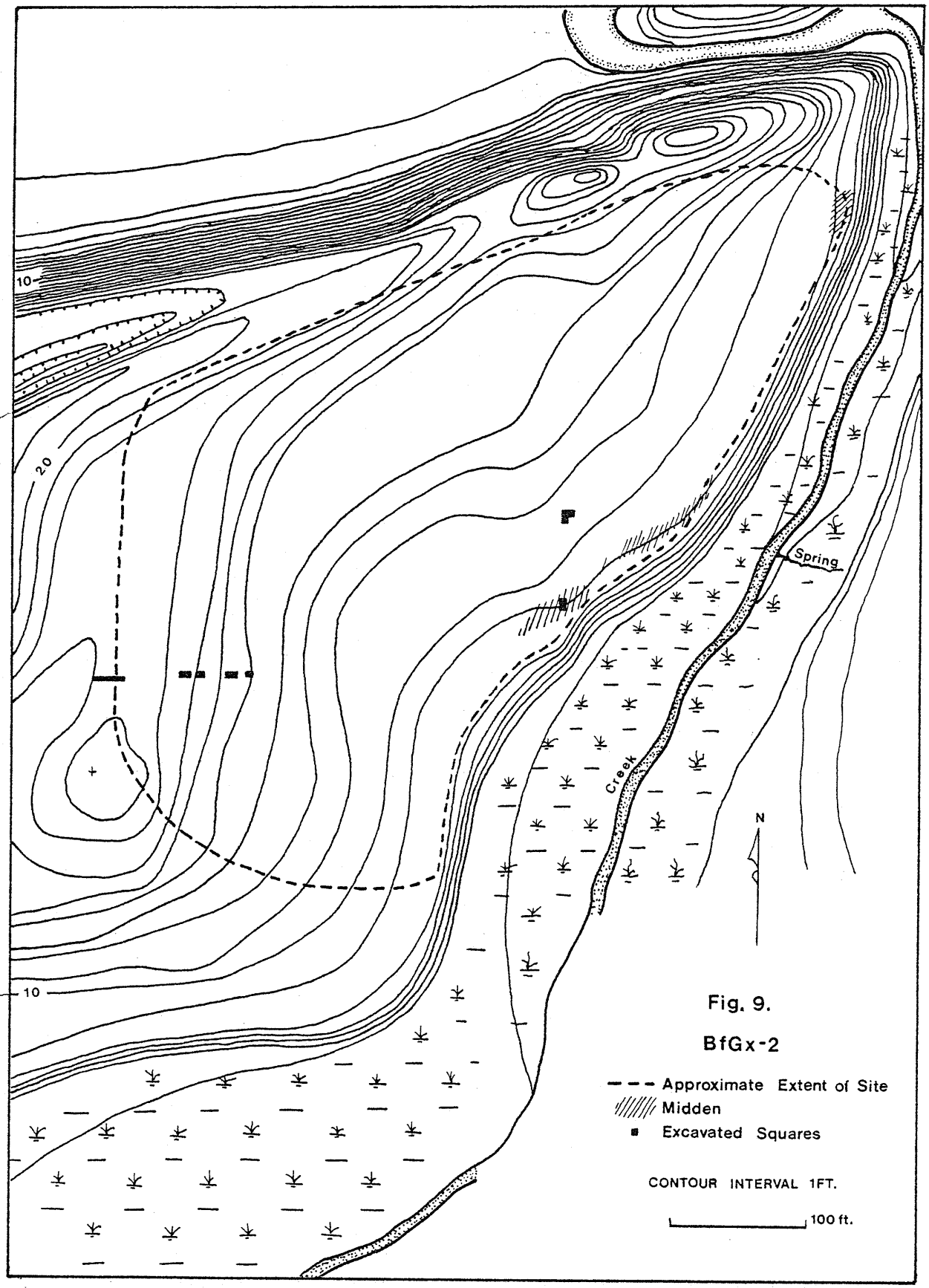
* does not include charcoal, fire-cracked rock or snails.

BfGx-2 The Gignac Lake Site

The site is situated on a Lake Nipissing sand bar and dune complex at the east end of the Second Lake marsh. The site covers approximately 3 acres, bounded on the north side by sand dunes, on the west by a raised beach and on the south and east by a small creek and marsh. A clay deposit was noted at the spring which issues from the opposite bank.

A thick occupation layer, covering most of the site, is so rich in artifacts that several house floors were at first mistaken for midden deposits. The trench which cuts across the dashed boundary line (Fig. 9) produced 4 pot sherds and only slight evidence of soil disturbance while small test pits outside of this line produced negative evidence of marked disturbance. The series of 5 x 5 foot squares extending eastward from the trench uncovered several pits and a row of post holes, probably a house wall, trending in a north-west south-east direction while the last square in the row produced a large number of artifacts but no features. These squares were excavated just to the subsoil at 0.5-0.7 feet deep and all artifacts were plotted in situ.

The "L" shaped excavation near the east side of the site uncovered a black, artifact-rich layer up to 0.8 feet deep over a layer of ash and burned sand and a profusion of pits and post holes. This evidence suggests a hearth floor within a house. Two squares were excavated in one of the middens located near


10
20
10
Spring
Creek
N
Fig. 9.
BfGx-2
Approximate Extent of Site
Midden
Excavated Squares
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1FT.
100 ft.

the bank of the creek. The midden reached a depth of 2 feet at this point. A large number of European items were recovered from all parts of the site indicating that it is an historic Huron village.

BfGx-2 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	2642	
	pipe frag.	41	
	beads	2	
			2685
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	9	
	cores	5	
	misc.	49	
	ground and polished	4	
	found stone	11	
			78
European:	iron	11	
	brass	44	
	glass	13	
			68
Floral:	food remains	198	
	other	2	
			200
Faunal:	worked	10	
	misc.		
	mammal	363	
	avian	56	
	turtle	55	
	fish	973	
	clam	77	
	unident.	9	
			1543
	BfGx-2 Total		4574*

* does not include charcoal, fire-cracked rock or snails.

BfGx-3

The site occupies just under 3 acres in a slight depression on the side of a hill. The soil at the bottom of the site is sandy, becoming more gravelly up the hill and there are numerous boulders scattered about the upper end of the site with one

particularly large boulder at the south-east end. The "unstable land" marked on the map (Fig. 10) is composed of hummocks and depressions of very fine sand or silt and the depression leading off to the east becomes a deep gorge which eventually runs into Second Lake. It is assumed that the unstable area was once a spring head and served as the water source for the site.

Six 5 x 5 foot squares were excavated in the one shallow midden deposit which was located. The artifact sample indicates that this site is a prehistoric Huron village.

BfGx-3 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	1299	
	pipe frag.	10	
	misc.	5	
			1314
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	12	
	cores	17	
	misc.	350	
	ground and polished	1	
	found stone	2	
			382
Floral:	food	140	
			140
Faunal:	worked	2	
	misc.		
	mammal	75	
	avian	4	
	turtle	9	
	fish	119	
	clam	23	
	unident.	10	
			242
	BfGx-3 Total		2078*

* does not include charcoal, fire-cracked rock or snails.

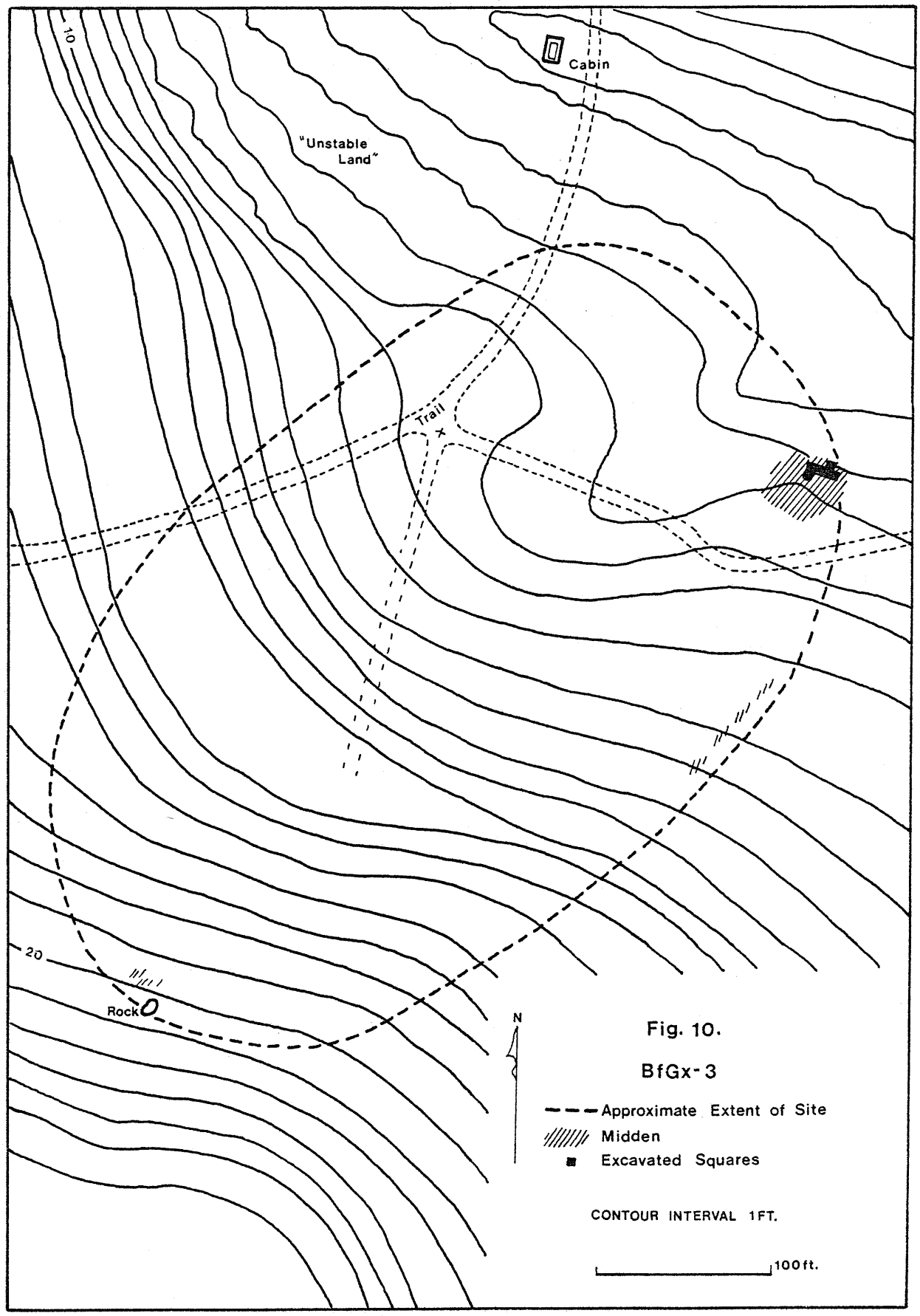

10
Cabin
"Unstable Land"
Trail
20
Rock
N
Approximate Extent of Site
Midden
Excavated Squares
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1FT.
100ft.

Fig. 10.

BfGx-3

BfGx-4

This site is located in a pine plantation, formerly a field, on a relatively flat pebbly Payette Phase shoreline about 23 feet above the present level of Second Lake. The site was discovered almost by accident when a chert flake was noticed laying on top of a plough furrow. A test pit expanded into a 5 x 5 foot square produced more chert flakes and a small thumbnail scraper in and at the base of the plough zone but nothing was found in four additional squares and small test pits 10 feet away in all directions from the original find. This site may be a small pre-ceramic campsite of undetermined age.

BfGx-4 Artifact List

Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	1	
	misc.	14	
	BfGx-4 Total		15

BfGx-5

The site is located on a small plateau 45 feet above Second Lake. A few chert flakes were found after repeated intensive test pitting of the area. The maximum area of occupation is estimated to be no larger than 100 feet square. Seven squares were opened around the original find (Fig. 11).

The Vasey soil has developed on glacial till which includes large granite, granite gneiss and limestone cobbles. The artifacts are mixed throughout the till to a depth of 1.2 feet with the largest concentrations occurring between 0.4-0.9 feet. No stratification could be discerned and the vertical dispersion of the artifacts is probably the result of natural earth moving activities (McAndrews, pers. comm.). The squares were excavated in 0.3 foot levels and all items including cobbles were plotted. Fig. 12 is a composite floor plan of all levels. It is not

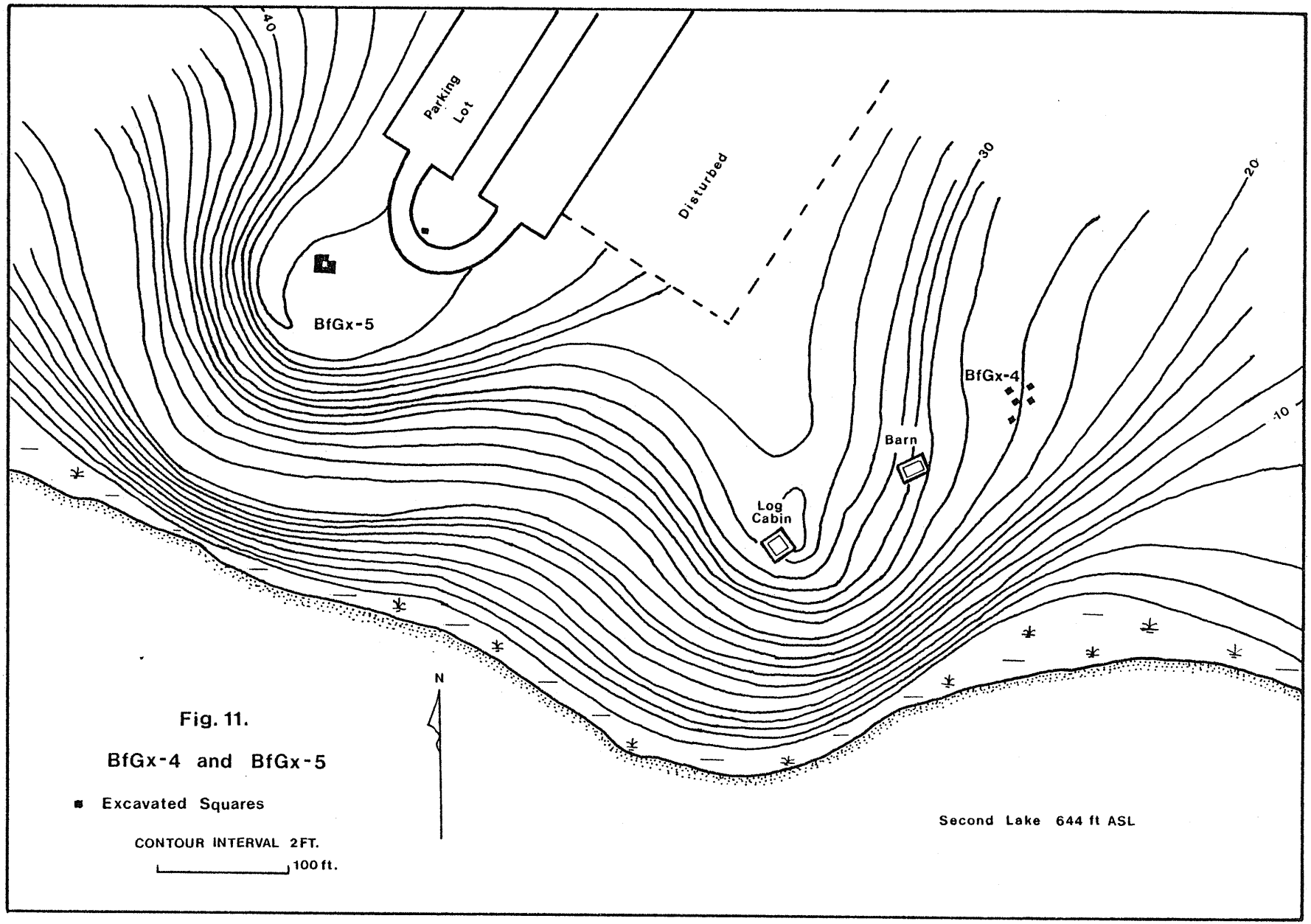
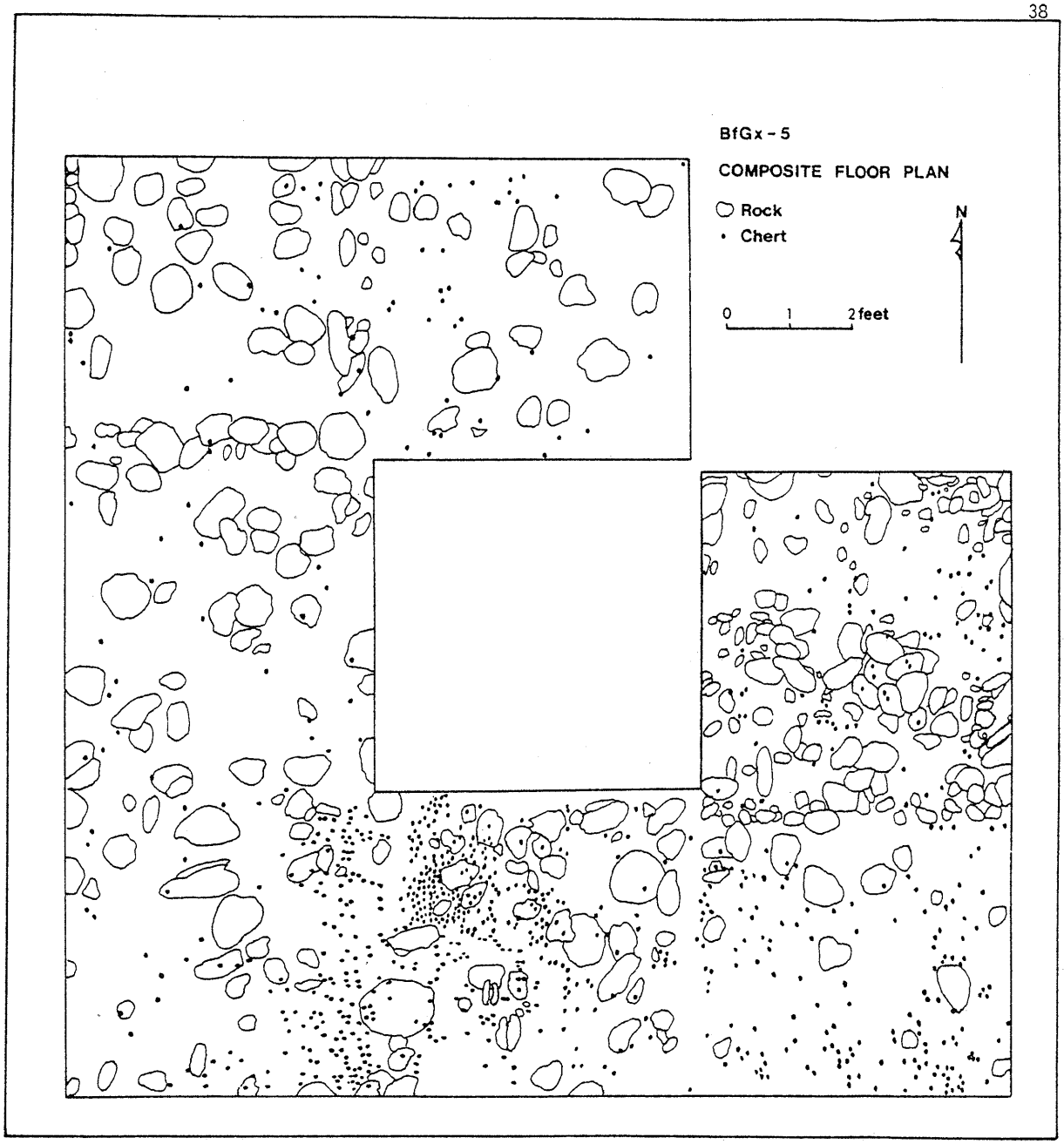


Fig. 11.

BfGx-4 and BfGx-5

■ Excavated Squares


BfGx - 5
COMPOSITE FLOOR PLAN
Rock
Chert
N
0 1 2 feet

known, at this point, whether the piles of rock are part of a natural formation or whether they were deliberately piled in the rough semi-circle uncovered by the excavations. However, there is definitely more chert debris inside the rock pile, in the south-east corner of the excavation, than there is outside. No diagnostic artifacts were unearthed and there is no charcoal for a C14 date, so that the site can only be identified as being pre-ceramic.

BfGx-5 Artifact List

Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	39	
	cores	3	
	misc.	903	
	found stone	15	
	BfGx-5 Total		960

BfGx-6

This site is situated on a sandy terrace above Second Lake. The site is probably somewhat smaller than one acre, based on the distribution of artifacts. Six squares were excavated near the edge of the site in what was thought to be a shallow midden (Fig. 13). The area of excavation had been badly disturbed by presumably lumbering activities. Numerous nails, barrel hoops and glass and iron fragments were found above and to some extent mixed with the Huron artifacts. The soil seemed to have been churned up considerably, but several possible post holes were noted. The site is probably a small Huron village or "hamlet".

BfGx-6 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	327	
	pipe frag.	2	
			329

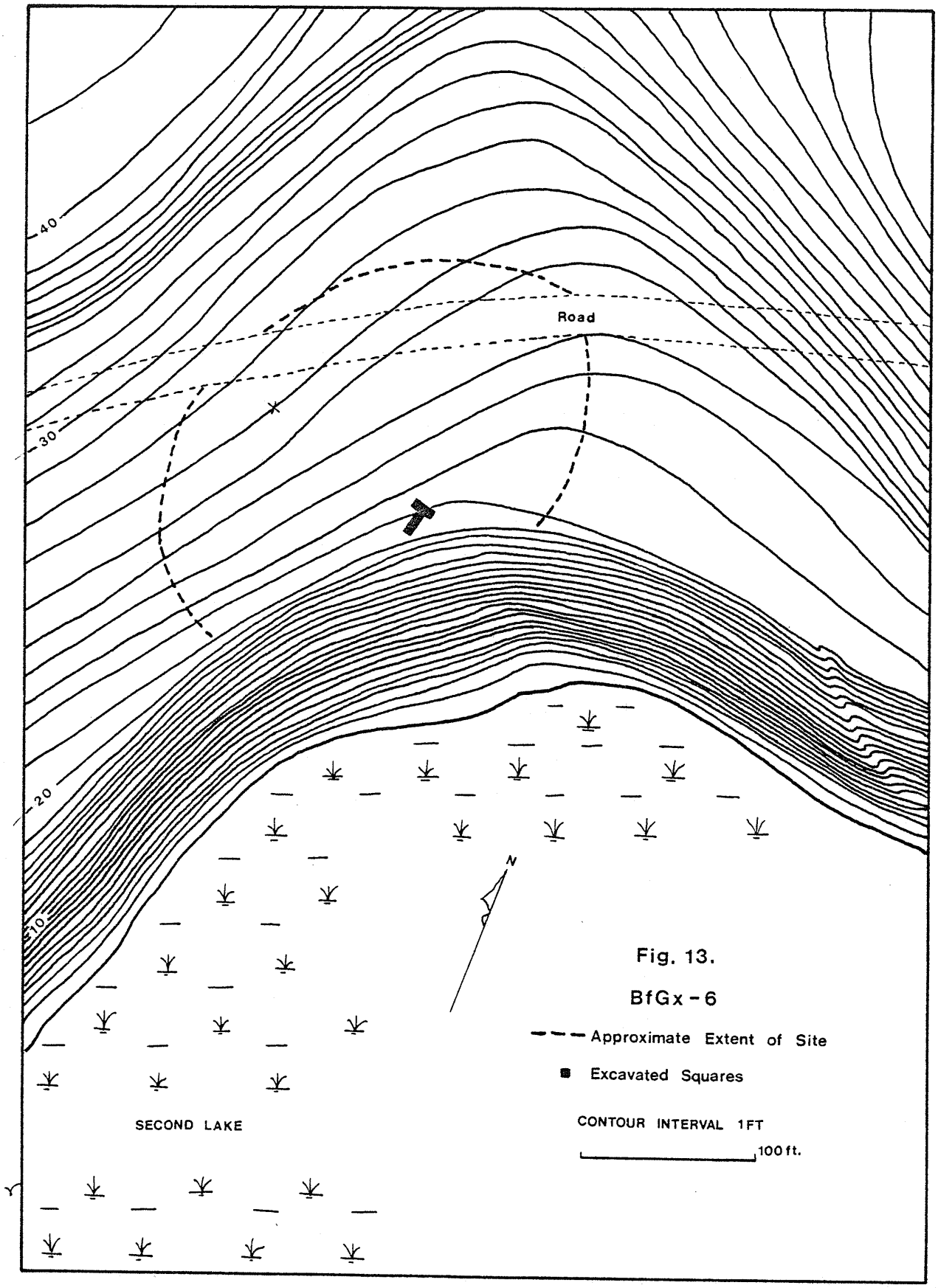

40
30
20
10
Road
N
SECOND LAKE
Approximate Extent of Site
Excavated Squares
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1FT
100 ft.

Fig. 13.

BfGx-6

Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	2	
	cores	7	
	misc.	64	
	ground and polished	1	
	found stone	5	
			79
	BfGx-6 Total		408*

* does not include fire-cracked rock or recent materials.

BfGx-7 and BfGx-8

These two sites were located during the course of intensive survey of a prominent lake terrace on the south side of Gignac Lake. The elevation of the terrace has not been determined but it is either Cedar Point or Payette Phase. Although most of the terrace is composed of fine sand, the sites are adjacent to a sand and boulder complex. No attempt was made to delimit the extent of the sites and all artifacts recovered are from the discovering test pits. The artifacts were located in the subsoil at depths of 0.5 feet or less from the surface. Artifacts from both sites are virtually identical to those from BfGx-5 and are interpreted as being of pre-ceramic age.

BfGx-7 Artifact List

Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	2	
	misc.	13	
	BfGx-7 Total		15

BfGx-8 Artifact List

Lithic:	chipped stone		
	misc.	3	
	BfGx-8 Total		3

BeGx-11

The site is sprawled over a series of confusing sandy beach terraces covering an area of about 3 acres. This site may consist of several clusters of occupation areas as there is considerably more variation in artifact densities and soil disturbances within the site than was noted on other village sites, and at least one midden appears to be located in the centre of the site.

Two middens were sampled, three squares were excavated in a shallow deposit at the north end of the site and two 5 x 5 foot squares were excavated in a deeper deposit in the centre of the site (Fig. 14). Artifacts recovered suggest that this site is a prehistoric Huron village.

BeGx-11 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	1689	
	pipe frag.	10	
	misc.	3	
			1702
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	24	
	cores	33	
	misc.	586	
	ground and polished	1	
	found stone	6	
			650
Floral:	food remains	39	
	other	1	
			40
Faunal:	worked	3	
	misc.		
	mammal	32	
	fish	61	
	clam	11	
	unident.	1	
			108
	BeGx-11 Total		2500*

* does not include charcoal, fire-cracked rock or snails.

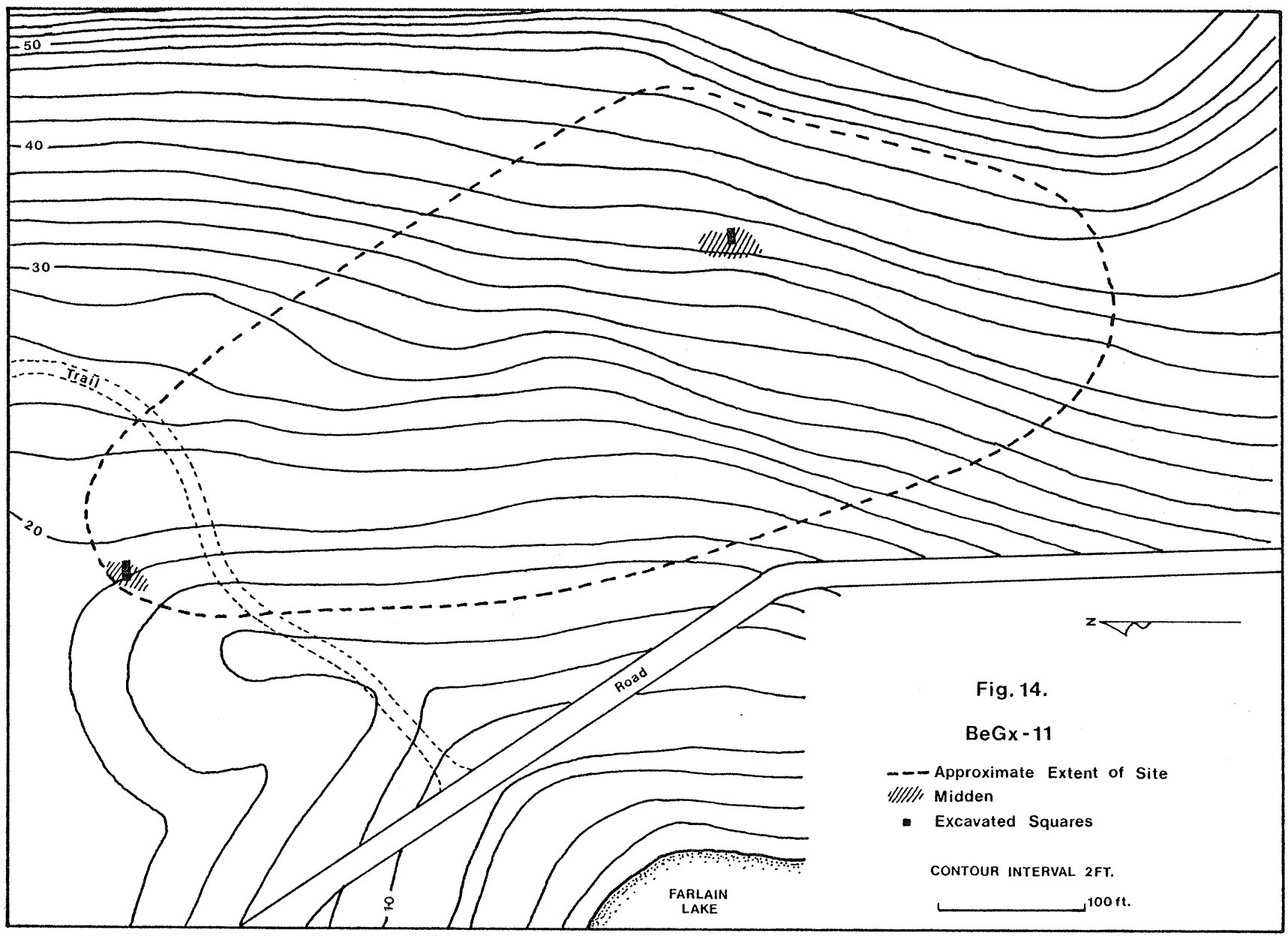


Fig. 14.

BeGx-11

BeGx-12

The site covers an area of approximately 3 acres of hillside in a pine plantation. Portions of the site have been severely disturbed by ploughing and erosion and a few small pieces of modern china and glass were found scattered about. Two definite middens were located and the other boundaries were tentatively defined on the basis of artifact distribution (Fig. 15). Four 5 x 5 foot squares were excavated in the larger midden at the east end of the site. The site appears to be a prehistoric Huron village.

BeGx-12 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	2368	
	pipe frag.	9	
			2377
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	tools	35	
	cores	26	
	misc.	520	
	ground and polished	1	
	found stone	9	
	native copper	1	
			592
Floral:	food remains	11	
			11
Faunal:	worked	6	
	misc.		
	mammal	133	
	avian	19	
	turtle	13	
	fish	488	
	clam	41	
	unident.	3	
			697
	BeGx-12 Total		3683*

* does not include charcoal, fire-cracked rock, snails or twentieth century items.

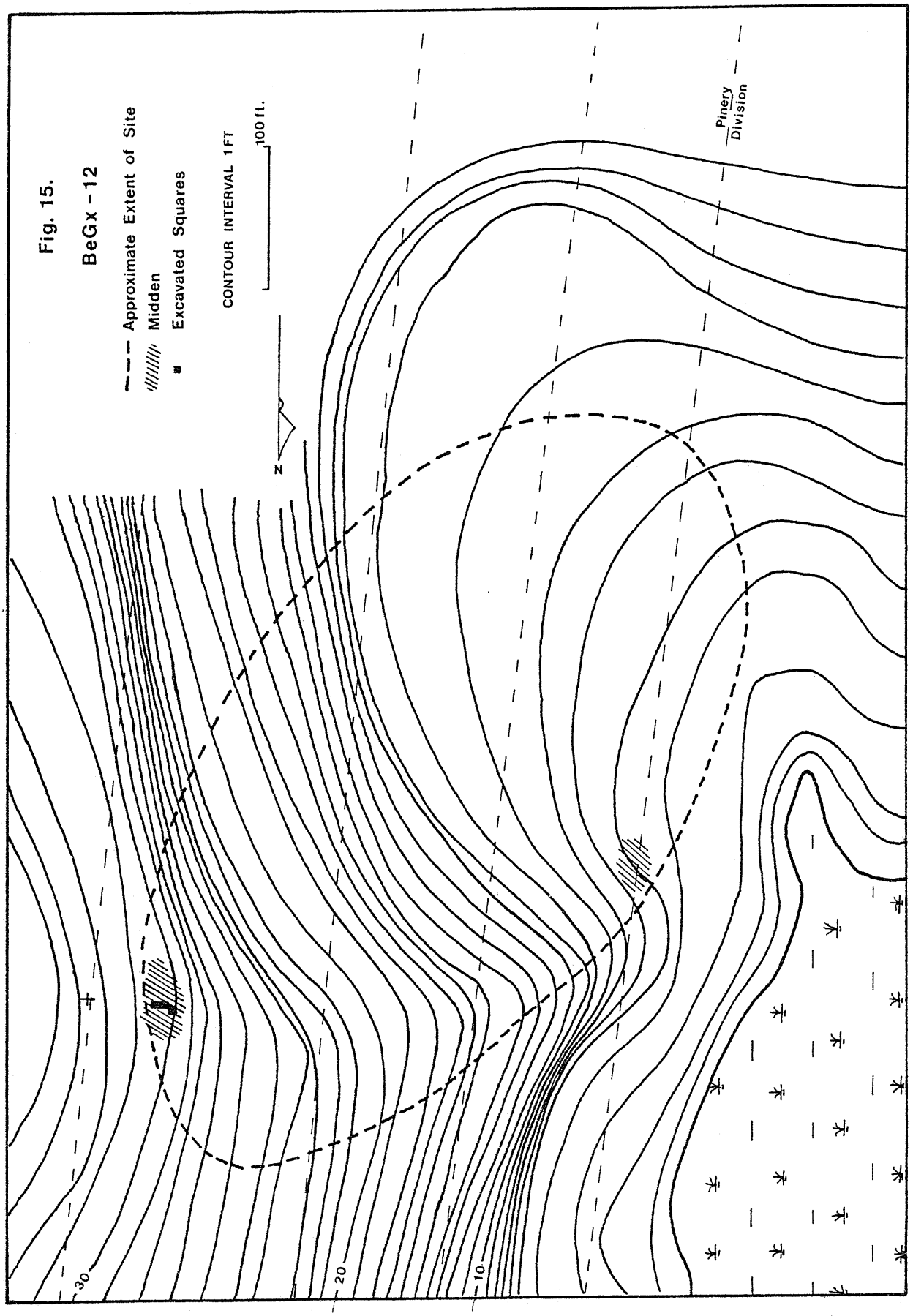


Fig. 15.
BeGx-12
Approximate Extent of Site
Midden
Excavated Squares
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1FT
100 ft.
N
Pinery Division
30
20
10

BeGx-13

This site, located on top of a hill, consists of an unknown number of pits excavated in till which includes cobbles and boulders. On the surface, the features resemble tree-falls which makes positive identification difficult especially in wooded areas without actual excavation. A narrow trench was excavated through two of the pits and their profiles are illustrated in Fig. 16. The pits measure 6-7 feet in length, 3-4 feet in width and are a little over 2 feet in depth. In both cases, there was a hump of earth beside the pit where earth from the pit had been piled. Pit 1. was completely empty except for a few stones while pit 2. contained charcoal, charred corn kernels, one small broken chert flake and several flat rocks. The site is tentatively identified as a cemetery probably associated with the BeGx-12 Huron village site.

BeGx-14

This tiny site miraculously escaped total destruction by a road which passed around the east and north of the site and a re-alignment of the same road which passed to the west of the site. Artifacts were found only in the centre of the small undisturbed triangle. One 5 x 5 foot square excavated around the original find produced pottery, chert, and a grey-brown feature 0.8 feet in diameter which may be a large post-hole or a small pit. The artifact sample indicated that the site belongs to the Huron occupation. The small size of the site and the absence of an obvious water source suggest that it may be a temporary "field camp".

BeGx-14 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	49	
			49
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	misc.	8	
			8
	BeGx-14 Total		57*

* does not include charcoal.

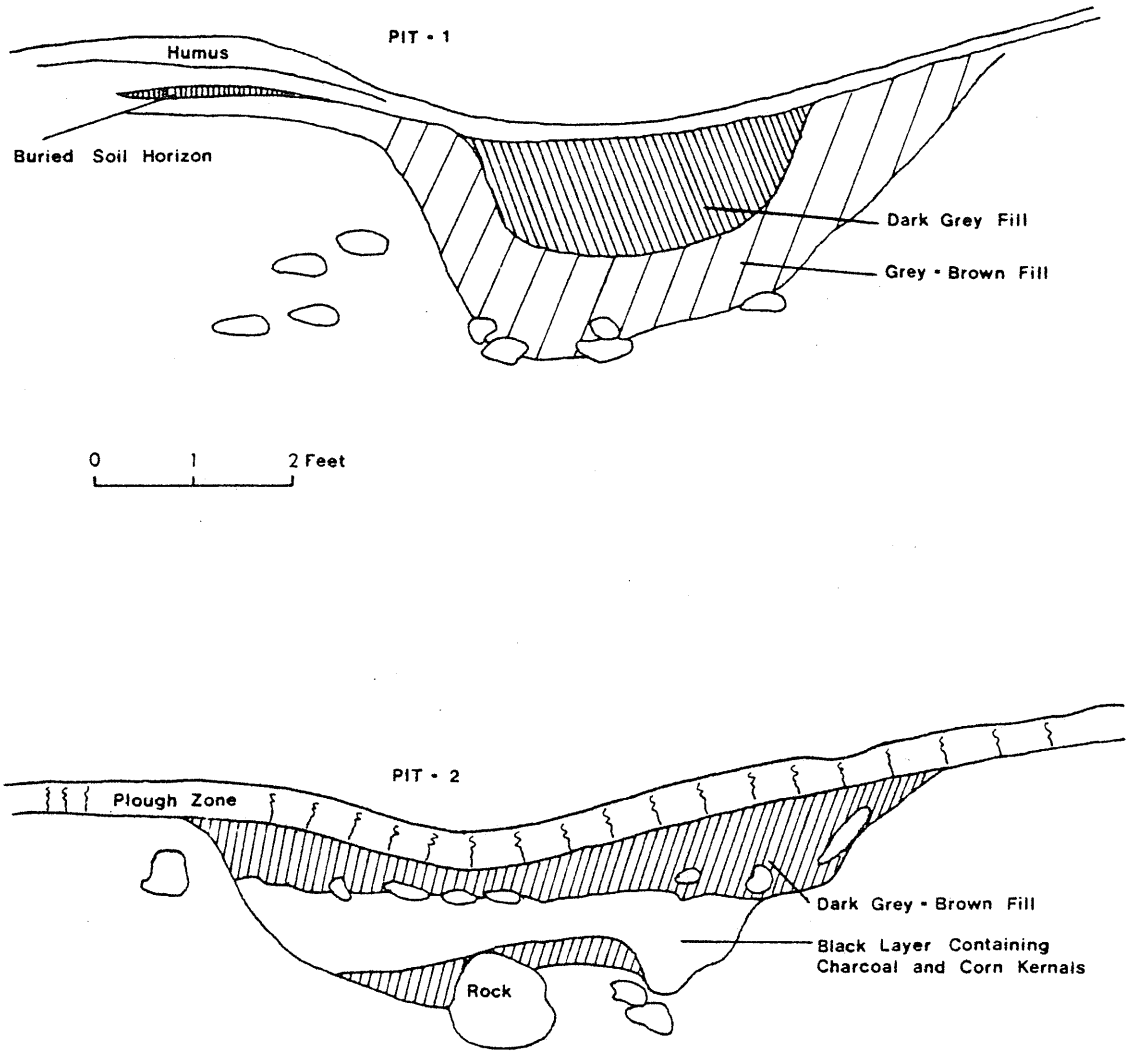


Fig. 16.

BeGx - 13: PROFILES OF PITS 1 & 2

BfHa-1

The site is located about 200 feet from the edge of the Nipissing bluff. Various estimates have been made as to the size of the site ranging from 3 acres (Ridley 1966) to 12 acres (Kenyon 1970). Konrad (1972) does not state how large the site is based on his soil analysis but his maps suggest that he agrees with Ridley's estimate. The site area was tested during the course of this survey and on the basis of artifact and visibly disturbed soil distributions, the site is estimated to be about 3 acres in size (Fig. 17).

Ridley and Gwynne agree that there are two components to the site, one historic and one prehistoric Huron. The two components overlap towards the centre of the site so that both components are probably 1-2 acres in size.

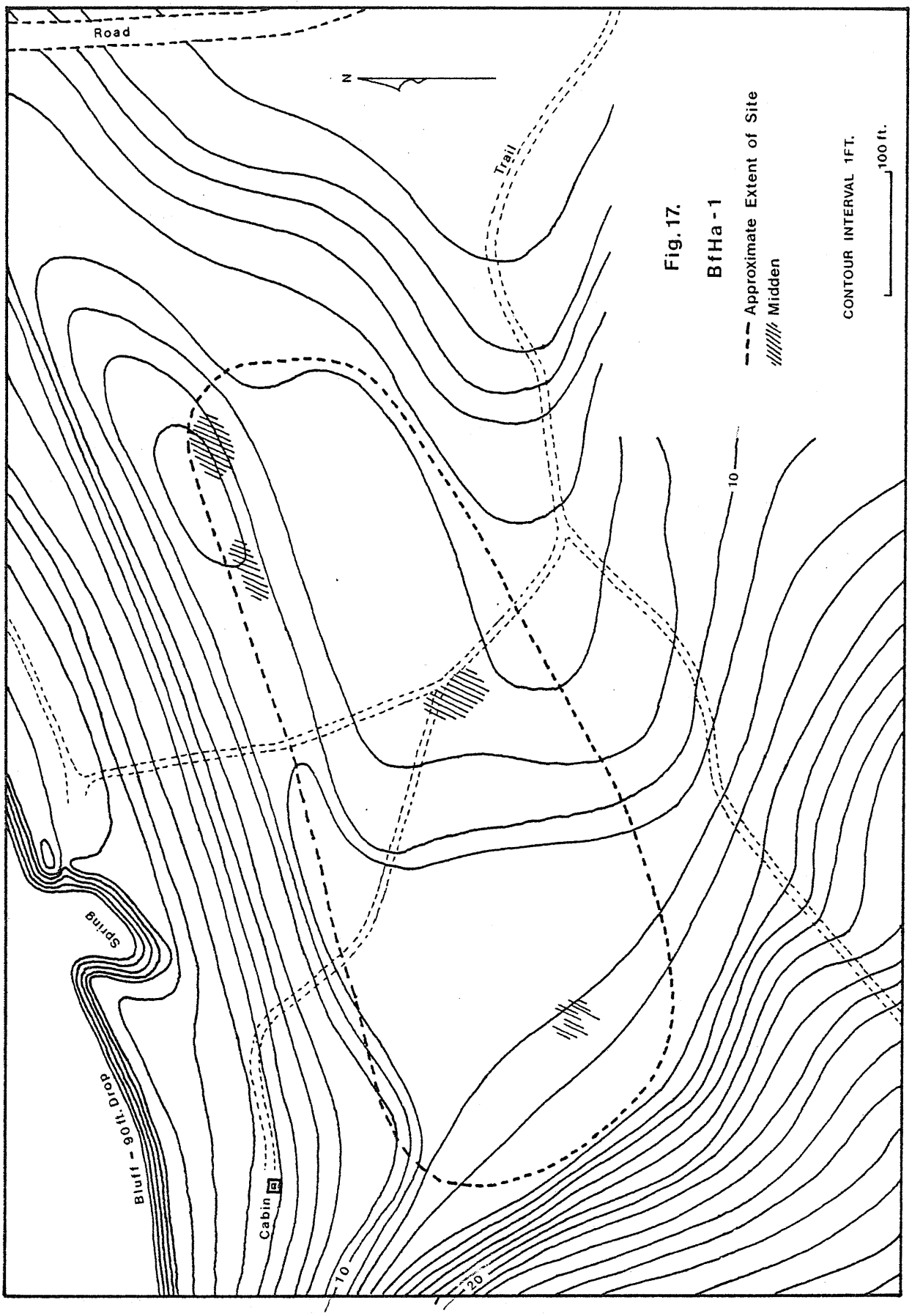
No excavations were carried out on the site during the course of this survey.

BfHa-2

This site was originally discovered and reported by Gwynne (1971). It is located behind a long sand beach in a sheltered cove which today is a favourite stopping place for boaters. Scattered prehistoric remains cover a large area of perhaps 10 acres. Gwynne reports two components, identified by pottery, one possibly late Middle Woodland and the other Late Woodland Iroquoian. Many of the Iroquoian sherds are representative of types common to the Middleport horizon. The site is interpreted as a multi-component temporary campsite.

BfHa-3

The site is located at the bottom of a hill near the west edge of the park. It was at first thought that the artifacts discovered in a test pit had rolled down the hill from a site above but thorough testing of higher levels proved negative.


Road
N
Trail
Spring
Bluff - 90 ft. Drop
Cabin
10
20
10
Fig. 17.
BfHa-1
Approximate Extent of Site
Midden
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1FT.
100 ft.

The exact extent of the site is unknown but it is probably less than 50 feet in diameter. Two 5 x 5 foot squares recovered pottery and stone artifacts but no features. The pottery is typical Huron ware. The small size of the site and its unusual location far from a water source, suggest that it may be a "field camp".

BfHa-3 Artifact List

Ceramic:	pottery	10	
			10
Lithic:	chipped stone		
	core frag.	1	
	ground stone	1	
			2
	BfHa-3 Total		12*

* does not include charcoal.

BfHa-4

This two-component site covers an area of 2.5-3 acres behind a sand beach on Georgian Bay. The larger component, with an area of 2 acres or more, consists of widely scattered pockets of Iroquoian ceramics and bone. The smaller 0.5 acre component consists of a relatively compact concentration of Middle Woodland pottery and stone artifacts (Fig. 18). Several methods were used in an attempt to delimit the site including the excavation of randomly selected squares, surface inspection of roads, tree-falls, animal burrows and the excavation of lines of small test pits.

BfHa-4 Artifact List

Ceramic			
Iroquoian:	pottery	84	
	pipe frag.	1	
			85
Mid. Woodland:	pottery	211	
			211

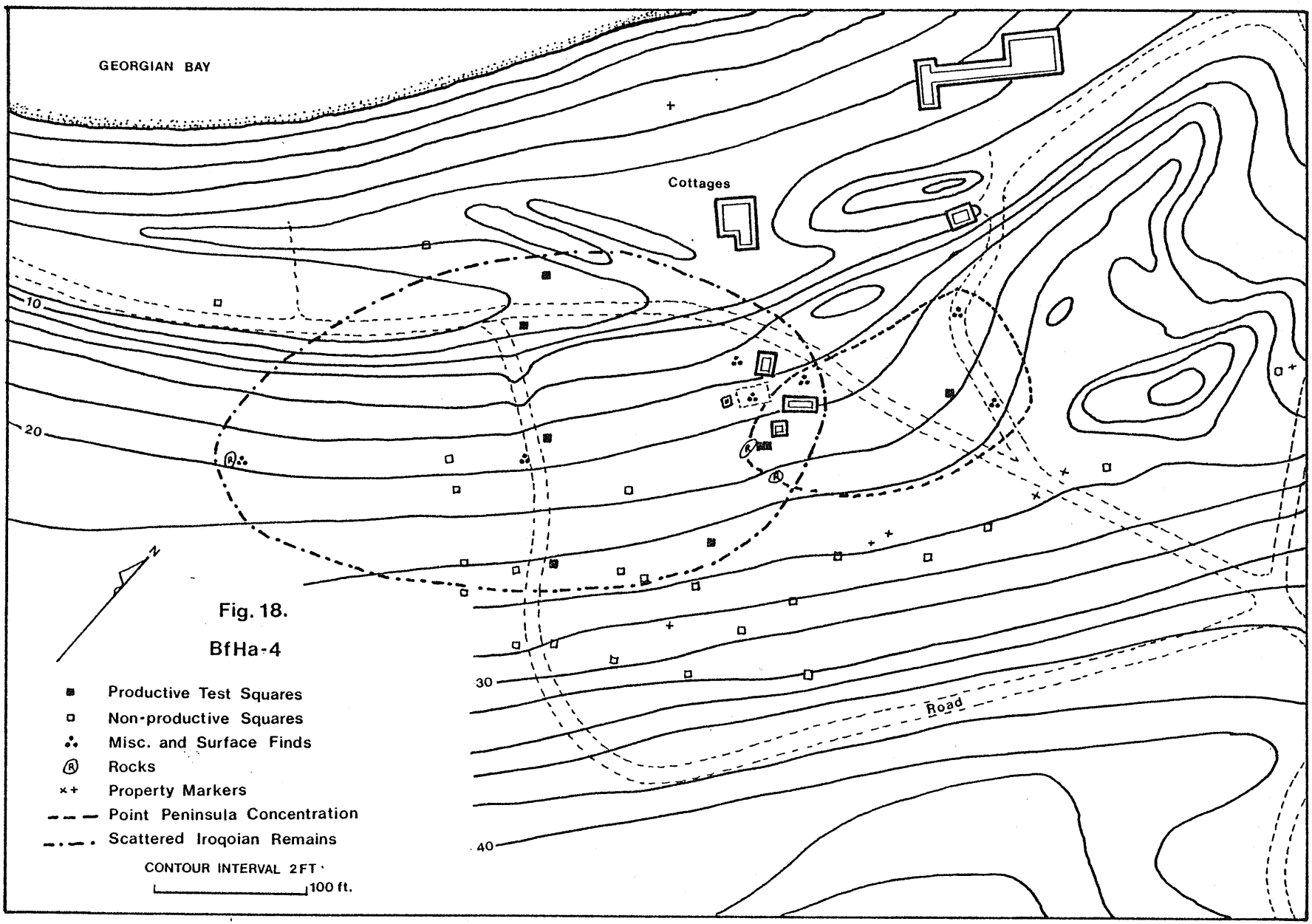

GEORGIAN BAY
Cottages
10
20
30
40
Road
N
Productive Test Squares
Non-productive Squares
Misc. and Surface Finds
Rocks
Property Markers
Point Peninsula Concentration
Scattered Iroqoian Remains
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2FT
100 ft.

Fig. 18.

BfHa-4

Lithic			
Iroquoian:		0	
Mid. Woodland:	chipped stone		
	core frag.	1	
	misc.	33	
	found stone	12	
			46
Mixed & Surface:	chipped stone		
	cores	2	
	misc.	28	
	found stone	10	
			40
Faunal			
Iroquoian:	mammal	295	
	clam	2	
			297
	BfHa-4 Total		679*

* does not include fire-cracked rock, charcoal, or modern garbage.

BfHa-5

This site is located about 75 feet inland from the Georgian Bay shore behind a tiny spring. The size of the site is unknown but it is probably very small as artifacts were found in one test pit only. The test pit was expanded into a 5 x 5 foot square to uncover one fragment of bone and 2 pot sherds. The pottery is Late Woodland, probably Iroquoian. A nineteenth century clay pipe found nearby is probably not contemporaneous with the other artifacts.

Miscellaneous Finds

(1) One tiny fragment of Iroquoian pottery was discovered about 300 feet south-east of BfGx-7 on the same terrace. Thorough testing of the surrounding area proved negative. As the sherd was so small, it could have dropped from someone's clothing and may indicate the presence of a trail. This interpretation could possibly be tested with a soil compaction test.

(2) Four quartz items, two flakes, one core and a vein plate, were found on a low sand terrace on the north side of Gignac Lake. As these artifacts were scattered hundreds of feet apart, no site designation was assigned. Future testing may reveal a site location. The terrace appears to belong to the Lake Nipissing Period. This fact, plus the nature of the finds, suggest a possible late Archaic campsite.

CHAPTER V

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

Approximately 17,000 artifacts were recovered in test excavations and are described in this chapter. In order to reduce repetition and to facilitate comparison of artifact types among sites of any one culture and through the various time periods, the primary organization of the material is by culture or period. These categories are "Huron" (late Woodland, late Iroquoian), "Point Peninsula" (Middle or Initial Woodland), and a general "Pre-Ceramic" period. The artifacts are described in technological categories such as ceramics, lithics, etc. and by site context. Analysis of the material and some comments on the significance of the finds are presented later in Chapter VI.

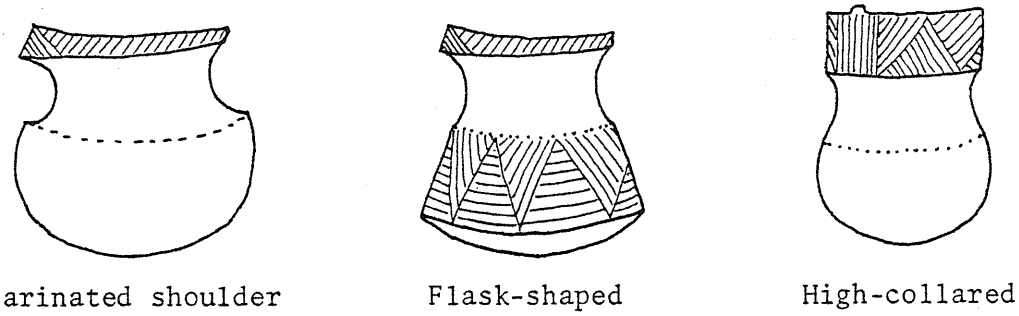
Artifacts of the Huron Occupation

The total sample of material pertaining to the Huron numbers some 15,686 items. These are described below by technological categories.

Ceramics

Pottery

A total of 9,680 sherds were recovered from the Huron sites. The majority of these, 8,868 or 91.5%, are smooth, undecorated body and neck sherds (see Fig. 19 for vessel terminology). The vessels are grit tempered and were made by the



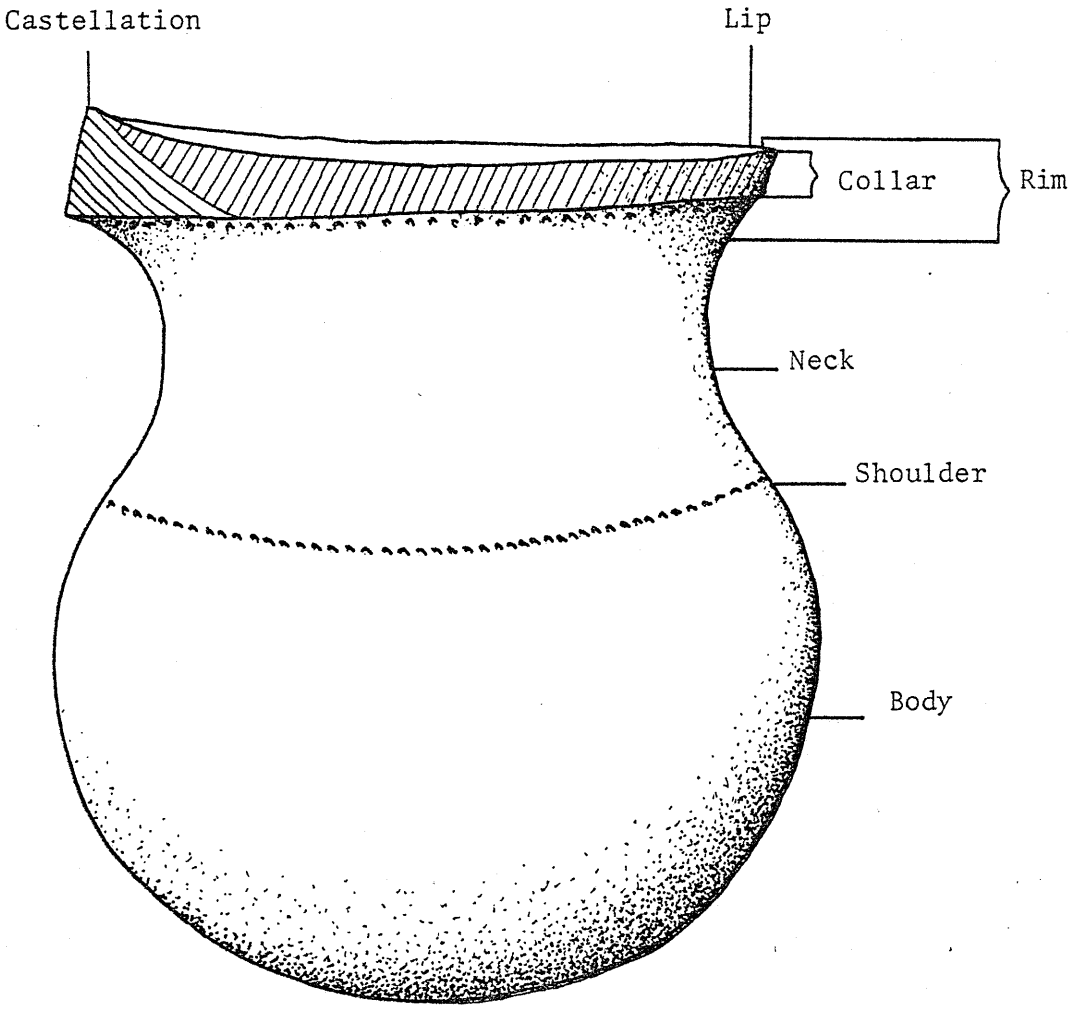


FIG. 19

Examples of Huron ceramic vessels

paddle and anvil technique as indicated by the laminated cross-sections. Firing ranged from excellent to poor and the resulting colours are buff, brown, reddish brown, and dark greyish-brown. A handful of small sherds from BfGx-1 may have been painted with red ochre, but it was not possible to determine whether the marks were accidental or deliberate.

An attempt was made to reconstruct as much of the pottery as possible but due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the sample, only a few vessels could be even partially assembled. The decorated portions of the vessels, i.e. rim sherds and shoulder sherds, were separated from the plain sherds and are described below. Rims and shoulders are described separately since most could not be correlated as to which vessel identified by rim sherds belonged to which vessel identified by shoulder sherds.

Rims

The rims are classified according to the standard Iroquoian pottery types originally established by MacNeish (1952) with several additional types more recently defined by other researchers (Wright 1966). This typology is based for the most part on certain attributes of collar shape, e.g. convex interior vs. channeled interior and on the decoration occurring on the exterior of the collar, e.g. short oblique lines over three or more horizontal lines. Within each type a certain amount of variation is allowed for and "rare variants" are described. There are some glaring contradictions in the typology. Some types are differentiated from similar types on the basis of one attribute only when the same attribute may occur indiscriminately on other types. Adding further to the confusion is the fact that when the typology was originally developed, there were no samples available from prehistoric sites in the Simcoe County area although samples from historic sites were used. Thus, although the standard types can be recognized in early samples from this area, they tend to be somewhat different from their counterparts from say the Toronto area. These problems have

been noted also by other persons working with prehistoric collections from the Simcoe County area (Kenyon 1970; Latta 1973). Despite the confusion, it is felt that the system has a certain amount of merit especially for making general comparisons among sites scattered throughout south-central Ontario and for establishing rough temporal estimates.

The rims, classified by type, are presented in Table 2. In this table and throughout the remainder of this chapter, the five village sites have been placed in chronological order with BfGx-3 as the earliest and BfGx-2 as the latest.

TABLE 2.
Pottery Type Percentages for Five Huron Village Sites

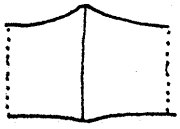
TYPE	BfGx-2 N-44	BfGx-1 N-45	BeGx-12 N-28	BeGx-11 N-44	BfGx-3 N-39
Huron Incised	79.5	42.2	28.6	52.3	41.0
Sidey Notched	15.9	46.7	3.6	13.6	15.4
Lalonde High Col.	-	2.2	10.7	13.6	20.5
Warminster Cros.	4.6	-	14.3	2.3	2.6
Lawson Incised	-	-	25.0	-	-
Lawson Opposed	-	-	3.6	-	-
Black Necked	-	-	7.1	4.5	12.8
Seed Incised	-	-	3.6	2.3	2.6
Sidey Crossed	-	-	-	2.3	-
Ripley Plain	-	2.2	3.6	-	2.6
Copeland Incised	-	2.2	-	-	-
Ont. Oblique	-	-	-	2.3	2.6
Ont. Horizontal	-	-	-	2.3	-
Middleport Oblique	-	-	-	2.3	-
Salem Lip (?)	-	2.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	2.2	-	2.3	-
	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9

Pottery types on three smaller sites are as follows:

BfGx-6	4 Huron Incised, 1 Black Necked
BfHa-3	1 Copeland Incised, 2 unidentified
BfHa-4	1 Lalonde High Collared, 1 Sidey Notched

Nine varieties of castellation shape were observed in the sample. Their distribution is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Castellation shapes from Huron sites

	BfGx-2	BfGx-1	BeGx-12	BeGx-11	BfGx-3	BfHa-3
	7	2	-	-	-	-
	-	1	4	5	2	1 (handle)
	-	-	-	1	1	-
	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	1	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	1	-

Shoulders

Six classes of shoulder decoration were established as follows:

1. Simple row of punctates or dashes.
2. Horizontal bands (there is considerable variation in this group).
3. Complex decoration, usually opposed oblique lines in triangular configuration.
4. Hanging triangles.
5. No decoration.
6. Miscellaneous.

Shoulder shapes were divided into three categories:

A. Smooth shoulders, characterized by the absence of any abrupt demarcation line between the neck and the body of the pot.

B. Carinated shoulders, having a ridge or sharp angle at the junction of neck and body of the pot.

C. Flask shape, a flat-sided pot with a sharp angle where the side (elongated shoulder) meets the bottom.

It should be noted that the flask shape category could also be subdivided into smooth and carinated forms.

The distribution of the various decorations and shoulder shapes by site are shown in Table 4.

Clay pipes

Of the 79 clay pipe fragments recovered, 19 pipe types could be identified. Most of the pipes are common types described by Emerson (1954) but several unusual examples were noted. The "3-ring (trumpet?)" examples are represented by stem and lower bowl parts with only a small portion of the upper bowl. In both examples, three rings are trailed around the mid-section of the bowl. Another trumpet pipe had decoration on the interior only. Two effigy pipes were different from common types: one owl effigy was smoother and of a perhaps more realistic style than the standard type; and one complex effigy too fragmented to identify. The types found on the various sites are listed in Table 5.

TABLE 4.

Shoulder Decorations and Shapes for Vessels from Huron Sites

Shape	Decoration	SITE						
		BfGx-2	BfGx-1	BeGx-12	BeGx-11	BfGx-3	BfHa-3	BfHa-4
A Smooth	1. punctates	25	15	12	16	26	-	2
	2. horizontals	3	5	-	-	7	-	-
	3. complex	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	4. triangles	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	5. NONE	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	6. MISC.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
B Carinated	1. punctates	23	8	3	5	3	1	-
	2. horizontals	5	3	1	1	-	-	-
	3. complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. triangles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. NONE	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
	6. MISC.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Flask	3. complex	7	2	4	3	6	-	-
		65	37	25	25	43	1	2

TABLE 5.

Ceramic Pipes Found on Huron Sites

Site	f	Type	Colour
BfGx-2	3	coronet	black
	1	coronet	buff
	1	dec. ring trumpet	black
	1	interior dec. trumpet	buff
	2	3-ring (trumpet?)	black
	1	effigy - owl?	black
	1	effigy - blowing face?	buff
	1	effigy - ?	black
BeGx-12	1	Iroquois ring	buff
BeGx-11	1	Elongated Ring	buff
	1	Plain Trumpet	red
	1	Plain Conical	buff
BfGx-3	1	Iroquois Ring	buff
	1	Elongated Ring	buff
BfGx-6	1	Elongated Ring	buff
BfHa-4	1	3-ring (trumpet?)	buff

Gaming discs

BfGx-1 produced 10 gaming discs made from pot sherds. Three are decorated on one side and one of these has a hole drilled part way through one face. Diameters range from 14-26 mm. with a mean of 18.9 mm. and they are 5-7 mm. thick averaging 5.7 mm.

Clay beads

BfGx-1 produced one discoidal clay bead with a diameter of 15 mm. and a thickness of 8 mm. It is a natural buff colour and was very crudely made. In contrast, 2 clay beads from BfGx-2 are very finely made. One is triangular in cross-section, 10 mm. long and 8 mm. in diameter. It had been painted red with a small black dot on two of its faces. The second bead is multi-faceted, measures 9x9 mm. and is also painted red and polished. These beads are probably imitations of red stone beads which are also found on the site.

Lithics

Lithic artifacts are divided into three major categories reflecting methods of artifact production or shaping. These categories are: (1) chipped stone, (2) pecked, ground or carved stone, and (3) "found" stone which includes stones that have been subjected to little or no purposeful alteration but were shaped or otherwise changed from their natural state primarily through use. The artifacts are then classified on the basis of formal characteristics which imply functional classes, for example, points, scrapers, cores, adzes, gaming discs, etc. In the case of chipped stone, a further segregation was made among those items which had been extensively worked to produce the desired shape of the total artifact,

those items on which the working edge only was modified and those items which were used in an unmodified form.

Chipped stone

Raw material

Chert from the Ordivician Gull River formation was the material used most often by the Huron and it can be found in pebble form in local glacial deposits. Two types of chert were used, a dark grey glossy chert from the Upper Gull River and a lighter coloured chert of lesser quality which may be from the Lower Gull River formation (Liberty 1969; Fox pers. comm.). The Huron would have had ample opportunity to collect chert pebbles during the process of field clearing and tilling. Quartz and minor quantities of quartzite and other shield materials are also found in the till and were used to some extent.

The major imported chert is the mottled Delaware chert from the north-east shore of Lake Erie, the homeland of the Neutral Iroquois. This chert was usually traded to the Huron in the form of finished artifacts (Fox 1972) but a few flakes and cores of this material were found on BeGx-12 suggesting that the people at this site may have been obtaining Delaware chert in a raw condition.

Several materials utilized were probably traded from the north including a pink chert or chalcedony and a black coal-like stone which was commonly used in the Michipicoten area (pers. observation). The percentage occurrence of the various materials on each site are presented in Table 6.

Projectile points

The point sample consists of one nearly complete point and two base fragments. The side-notched point, from BeGx-11, was made of Delaware chert while the chert source of the other two could not be established as they were burned. The maximum

TABLE 6.

Chipped Stone Raw Materials from Huron Sites

Site / Type	local		exotic cherts			
	cherts	quartz quartzite	Delaware	misc.	feld-spar	slate, shale, etc.
BfGx-2 N-63						
tools	11.1	-	-	3.2	-	-
cores	6.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
debris	58.7	6.3	-	4.8	-	7.9
	76.1	7.9		8.0		7.9
BfGx-1 N-219						
tools	2.7	0.9	-	2.7	-	0.5
cores	7.8	0.9	-	0.9	-	-
debris	70.3	7.8	-	2.7	-	1.4
	80.8	9.6		6.3		1.9
BeGx-12 N-582						
tools	4.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	-	-
cores	4.1	0.2	0.3	-	-	-
debris	78.1	7.0	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.7
	86.2	7.4	3.2	2.4	0.2	0.7
BeGx-11 N-643						
tools	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.6
cores	5.0	0.2	-	-	-	-
debris	84.4	3.6	-	-	-	3.0
	91.9	4.0	0.3	0.2		3.6
BfGx-3 N-379						
tools	2.6	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
cores	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
debris	84.7	6.1	-	-	0.3	1.3
	91.8	6.4			0.3	1.6
BfGx-6 N-73						
tools	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
cores	8.2	1.4	-	-	-	-
debris	64.0	21.9	-	1.4	-	-
	74.9	23.3		1.4		

dimensions in millimetres are presented in the following table.

Site	Point type	Length mm.	Width mm.	Thickness mm.
BfGx-2	simple triangular	-	20	5
BfGx-1	simple triangular	-	25	7
BeGx-11	side-notched	40+(2?)	15	8

A roughly triangular flake from BeGx-11, may have served as a projectile point. The two lateral edges were finely retouched, one on the dorsal face, the other on the ventral face and an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove a central ridge. The maximum dimensions of the piece are length 18 mm., width 13 mm., and thickness 3 mm.

Bifaces and flake knives

Included in this sample are six true bifaces (mostly fragmentary), seven flakes and spalls with bifacially-worked edges, and nine flakes with utilized edges. A wide variety of materials was used: chert, quartz, quartzite, slate, and shale. It is assumed that most of these artifacts were used for cutting and slicing as the edges tend to be crushed and polished rather than battered. However, one utilized flake from BeGx-12 and two biface fragments from BfGx-3 have edges which exhibit large, overlapping step-fractures which could result from whittling or chopping hard materials such as wood. Edges tend to be straight or slightly convex though the worked slate flake from BeGx-11 has a convex edge similar to an ulu. Details of these artifacts are presented in Table 7.

Bipolar cores and core-like tools

Of the 109 cores in the sample, 103 were of chert and six were of quartz. The bipolar core was the only type represented in the Huron sample. Two Delaware chert cores were found at BeGx-12 while all the others were of local chert. The metrical data for the complete specimens are presented in Table 8.

TABLE 7.

Bifaces and Flake Knives from Huron Sites

BIFACES

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. Length	Width	Thick.
BeGx-12	2	Delaware chert	-	-	-
	1	local chert (?)	-	-	-
	1	unknown chert	29	28	6
BfGx-3	2	local chert (?)	-	-	-

FLAKES WITH BIFACIALLY WORKED EDGES

Site	f	Material	worked edges f	worked edges Length in mm.	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH
BfGx-1	1	quartzite	3-4	-	-	48	8
	1	slate	2-3	-	62+	47	6
BeGx-12	1	quartz	2	-	-	18	8
BeGx-11	1	slate	1	39	39	29	11
BfGx-3	1	slate	-	-	-	-	-
BfGx-6	1	local chert	1	30	34	16	5

FLAKES WITH BIFACIALLY UTILIZED EDGES

Site	f	Material	utilized edges f	utilized edges Length in mm.	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH
BfGx-2	1	local chert	1	29	29	22	21
	1	local chert	1	19	34	31	14
BeGx-12	3	local chert	1	29	35	15	6
	1	Delaware chert	1	20	23	15	16
BeGx-11	1	local chert	1	32	48	26	20
	1	shale	1	55	76	43	12
	1	shale	1	33	37	23	7

TABLE 8.

Bipolar Cores from Huron Sites

Site	chert			quartz		
Dimensions	N	Range mm.	$\bar{X}$ mm.	N	Range mm.	$\bar{X}$ mm.
BfGx-2	3			1		
length		20-32	26		29	
width		18-19	18		21	
thick.		4-12	8		13	
BfGx-1	14			2		
length		19-38	27		33-38	36
width		13-34	21		23-29	26
thick.		4-25	10		8-12	10
BeGx-12	19			1		
length		18-51	26		34	
width		10-26	17		24	
thick.		6-20	11		13	
BeGx-11	25			1		
length		15-39	25		20	
width		10-35	18		12	
thick.		5-17	10		9	
BfGx-3	16			-		
length		17-36	25			
width		13-24	18			
thick.		5-14	9			
BfGx-6	6			1		
length		26-32	30		32	
width		17-24	20		17	
thick.		12-17	14		12	

Similar items have been also described in the literature as pièces esquillées, or wedges and there has been considerable debate over their identification and function (Binford and Quimby 1963; MacDonald 1968: 85; Wright 1969: 18; Fox 1971: 148). Since the majority of flakes from the Huron sites are the result of a bipolar technique, there seems little reason to doubt that many of the artifacts in this sample are, in fact, bipolar cores. However, there are indications that cores and flakes were also used as wedges and perhaps for other functions.

Five examples of "re-used" chert cores were noted. In all but one case, a core had snapped perpendicular to the long axis, had been turned on its side and used again. It seems unlikely that this action was intended to produce flakes as, at this point, resulting flakes would be much too small to be of any value. Furthermore, there were three large chert flakes from BfGx-1 which exhibited some of the attributes of the cores. On two of these flakes, one end was battered and crushed forming an edge identical to the ridge common to cores. The third flake was not originally produced by the bipolar technique and had battered and crushed opposing lateral edges. It would seem then, that chert flakes were sometimes used in a manner which produced wear patterns similar to the ridges on bipolar cores and, that cores were sometimes used after they were no longer producing flakes. It is quite possible that suitable cores became core-tools once they had reached a minimum size. If they were used as wedges, pièces esquillées, or shavers, it would be difficult to differentiate the resulting wear patterns from bipolar core battering as they would be essentially the same.

Included in the sample were seven examples of the gouge-edges described by McPherron (quoted in Binford and Quimby 1963: 356). Four of the seven occurred on the ridge-area type of core of which there were only thirteen in the entire collection. Unfortunately, the sample was too small for a chi-square test but the correlation seems higher than expected. Four cores from the total sample had one lateral edge utilized as a scraper.

Side scrapers

Six broken side scrapers with carefully worked steep retouched edges were found. Five were of Delaware chert and one was badly burned. Despite their fragmentary nature, it is suspected that they are parts of long narrow scrapers with continuous retouch along two or three edges of non-bipolar flakes. Scrapers such as these are common, in small numbers, to Huron sites in the area and are invariably made of non-local chert.

The remainder of the side scraper sample consists of six flakes of local chert with one retouched edge and thirty-one flakes with utilized edges, one quartz, one Delaware chert, two unknown chert and the rest local chert.

All three worked flakes from BeGx-11 are of a peculiar shape which is best described as resembling an orange section. One lateral edge is straight and sharp while the opposing side is thick, convex and consists of cortex providing an excellent finger grip. Metrical data on side scrapers are presented in Table 9.

End scrapers

This category consists of items on which the scraping edge is narrow and thick with extremely steep edge angle. Only one quartz retouched end scraper and two utilized flakes were found in the sample (see Table 10.).

Spokeshaves

Two flakes with relatively short concave scraping edges were assigned to this category. It was not possible to determine whether or not they had been purposely retouched.

Undulating edges

Fourteen flake fragments were found which exhibited continuous retouch along sharply undulating edges. They all appeared to be broken edges off larger tools.

TABLE 9.

Side Scrapers from Huron Sites

SIDE SCRAPERS

Site	f	Material	Dimensions
BfGx-1	1	(burned) chert	(fragment)
BeGx-12	4	Delaware	(fragments)
BeGx-11	1	Delaware	(fragment)

FLAKES WITH WORKED SCRAPER EDGES

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH	Length of worked edge
BeGx-12	3	local chert	(fragments)			
BeGx-11	1	local chert	36	21	16	35
	1	local chert	36	16	6	35
	1	local chert	-	23	11	-

FLAKES WITH UTILIZED EDGES

Site	f	Material		Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH	Length of ut. edge
BfGx-2	1	local chert		46	31	11	34
	1	local chert		61	25	18	35
	3	local chert		(fragments)			
BfGx-1	4	local chert	range	26-45	12-24	4-14	18-36
	1	quartz	mean	34	19	9	25
	1	chert (?)					
BeGx-12	4	local chert	range	16-45	7-23	4-9	13-24
	2	Delaware	mean	28	16	6	17
	1	other chert					
BeGx-11	4	local chert	range	27-50	12-29	5-19	18-28
	2	broken	mean	36	22	11	23
BfGx-3	6	local chert	range	24-47	12-25	4-14	20-27
			mean	35	18	7	23
BfGx-6	1	local chert		29	15	7	24

TABLE 10.

End Scrapers, Spokeshaves and Undulating Edges from Huron Sites

END SCRAPERS

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH
BfGx-3	1	quartz	18+?	18	9

FLAKES WITH UTILIZED ENDS

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH
BfGx-2	1	local chert	32	19	7
BeGx-12	1	burned chert	17	15	7

SPOKESHAVES

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH	Edge diameter
BeGx-12	1	local chert	53	33	12	27
BeGx-11	1	local chert	29	16	6	7

UNDULATING EDGES

Site	f	Material	Dimensions in mm. L	W	TH
BfGx-1	1	local chert	(fragment)		
	1	non-local chert	(fragment)		
BeGx-12	11	local chert	(fragments)		
	1	Delaware chert	(fragment)		

Drills (?)

Two small chert fragments, one each from BeGx-11, and BfGx-3 are possible drill tips. The example from BfGx-3, broken off at 22 mm. is 18 mm. wide at the break and narrows down to a blunt "point." The maximum thickness is 8 mm. The two lateral edges are bifacially worked and the whole piece shows evidence of wear and polishing. The second piece, from BeGx-11, looks like a small, shouldered, blunt point. The lateral edges are unifacially retouched on opposing faces from the "base" up to 1/3 of the total length. Both ends are worn smooth. Maximum length is 18 mm., width 9 mm., and it is 4 mm. thick.

Adze blank (?)

A large bifacially worked item of a green metamorphic stone may represent an unfinished adze. The presence of chalcopyrite crystals in the rock probably made it unsuitable for finishing. The maximum dimensions of the piece are: length 101 mm., width 47 mm., and thickness 23 mm.

Cleavers (?)

Two unusual large spalls which had been battered along a long thin edge were recovered from BfGx-1. One specimen of granite measured 102 mm. by 70 mm. by 52 mm. while the other measured 77 mm. by 63 mm. by 18 mm. and is of a rough grey quartzite.

Non-utilized flakes and miscellaneous chipping debris

Of 304 complete chert flakes, 94.7% were produced by the bipolar technique. Other types of flakes ranged from 2-12% on individual sites, with the highest percentage at BeGx-12 and the lowest at BfGx-2. Most bipolar flakes tend to be relatively long and narrow with lateral edges which are only slightly convex. In general appearance, they resemble small blades. Non-bipolar percussion flakes tend to be proportionally wide with thin, convex lateral and distal edges. Twenty-five quartz

flakes were recovered, all bipolar, and several slate and shale flakes which are all non-bipolar and in most cases are wider than they are long (see Table 11.).

The debris category includes broken flakes, hinge flakes, splinters, chips and miscellaneous broken pebble fragments.

TABLE 11.

Summary of Chert and Quartz Flakes from Huron Sites

Site	chert bipolar			quartz bipolar			chert non-bipolar		
Dimensions	N	Range mm.	$\bar{X}$ mm.	N	Range mm.	$\bar{X}$ mm.	N	Range mm.	$\bar{X}$ mm.
BfGx-2	11			-			-		
length		13-53	27						
width		6-26	16						
thick.		2-16	6						
BfGx-1	34			4			2		
length		18-49	29		28-41	33		24-35	30
width		7-31	16		13-20	16		27-32	30
thick.		2-15	8		5-14	11		3-11	7
BeGx-12	22			2			2		
length		11-35	24		15-33	24		15-24	20
width		5-26	13		5-21	13		11-14	13
thick.		1-10	5		3-7	5		4-5	5
BeGx-11	126			3			11		
length		9-53	24		18-33	24		9-38	23
width		5-31	15		12-17	14		6-32	17
thick.		1-20	7		5-7	6		1-7	4
BfGx-3	80			8			2		
length		7-45	25		15-32	24		9-14	12
width		7-34	13		8-23	12		13	13
thick.		1-15	6		3-8	5		2	2
BfGx-6	15			2			-		
length		22-39	31		25-36	31			
width		6-22	15		14-19	17			
thick.		3-12	7		7-10	9			

Ground, pecked & carved stone

Adzes

One adze of a black chlorite schist was recovered from BeGx-11. The cross-section is plano-convex and angular with the bit ground down on one side. The opposite end from the bit is battered and cracked. The maximum dimensions are 90 mm. long, 32 mm. wide and 19 mm. thick. Two tiny fragments of a probable adze were found at BfGx-1.

Gaming discs

A gneiss pebble from BfGx-2 measuring 19 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. thick and a limestone disc from BfGx-1 19 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. thick were probably used as gaming pieces.

Beads

Two beads of a dark red stone, possibly slate, were found on BfGx-2. One was 19 mm. long and roughly triangular in cross-section with a maximum diameter of 18 mm. The other was 8 mm. long, round in cross-section and 10 mm. in diameter.

Pendant

An unfinished pendant of a dull red shale, was recovered from BeGx-12. There are small pits on both sides near one end which suggest the beginnings of a drill hole. The object is roughly rectangular with the top end slightly narrower than the bottom. Maximum dimensions are 46 mm. long, 20 mm. wide and 4 mm. thick.

Pipes

One split pipe of green slate was found at BfGx-1. The head has been broken off but it appears to have been a bird effigy. The face of an animal, possibly a bear, made of limestone came from BfGx-3. The piece may have been unfinished as there are cutting or sawing lines around the ears and neck and the grinding and polishing is uneven. It is assumed that the face, measuring 24 mm. high and 19 mm. wide, snapped off a pipe.

Problematical objects

Carved lime concretion

A carved lime concretion was recovered from BfGx-2. The piece appears to have broken before it was completed and has a vague resemblance to an animal effigy in profile. It is quite flat, and the carving technique has left a ridge around the edge which resembles a cast line. It is 15 mm. thick and approximately 80 mm. long.

Pecked gneiss pebbles

Three small gneiss pebbles were found with peculiar peck holes and ridges. BfGx-2 produced one pebble with tiny pecked holes around one end while the other end had been flaked to a rough point so that the object has the appearance of a miniature pebble chopper. There is a faint red stain which could be red ochre on the smooth part. Total length is 35 mm. and it has a maximum diameter of 28 mm.

BeGx-12 has two unusual pebbles. One is almost rectangular in shape with one long side pecked to a sharp edge. The opposite is ground smooth while the rest of the object is pecked. It is 48 mm. long, 33 mm. wide and 14 mm. thick. The second specimen is roughly triangular in cross-section and has discontinuous pecked channels spiralling around its surface. It is 49 mm. in length and width and 26 mm. thick.

Polished pebbles

Six small polished pebbles, some of which may have been pecked into regular shapes, were recovered.

BfGx-1 - One round gneiss pebble 64 mm. long, 56 mm. in diameter.

BeGx-12 - Three elongated gneiss pebbles, 50, 48 and 44 mm. long, 35,33 and 33 mm. in diameter.

BfGx-3 - One irregularly shaped fine-grained green and black banded metasediment. Maximum dimensions 40 mm., minimum 22 mm.

BfGx-6 - One irregularly shaped gneiss pebble. Maximum dimensions 23 mm., minimum 10 mm.

Net sinkers

Two stones were found which could have functioned as net sinkers although they are not typical of objects usually classified as such.

A siltstone pebble from BeGx-11 shows some evidence of pecking around the middle in a natural "waist." It measures 64 mm. long, 46 mm. wide at the largest end and is 27 mm. thick.

A flat granite pebble from BfGx-6 has pecked notches typical of net sinkers along opposing sides, and also has round pecked areas in the center of the two flat faces. It was possibly also used as an anvil. Maximum dimensions are 63 mm. long, 55 mm. wide and 42 mm. thick.

Found stone

Whetstones

A total of 5 objects were classified as whetstones. Three were from the historic BfGx-2 site, one each of shale, mudstone, and slate. The shale specimen had a very well-worn groove on one side while the mudstone had cherry-red streaks across one face. These streaks are similar in appearance to the red colour found on one of the iron points from the site. The colour is believed to result from burning rather than rust or ochre. The remaining whetstones were one of slate from BeGx-12, and one of shale from BeGx-11.

Hammers and anvils

One small hammerstone, 3 hammer/anvils and 3 anvil stones were recovered. One of the hammer/anvils from BeGx-11 appears to have originally been a cylindrical hammer, possibly pitted on both ends, and was used as an anvil only after it had broken across the middle. The other hammer/anvils were flat and exhibited more pitting on the flat faces than the edges suggesting that they were primarily anvils which were occasionally used as hammers.

Of the anvil stones, the specimen from BfGx-1 is a typical round flat stone while the surface of one from BfGx-6 was also

ground slightly and was probably also used as a mano. The second anvil from BfGx-6 is peculiar for two reasons; first, it is made of limestone, and second, a small, deep depression has been worn into one face. It seems unlikely that these attributes would be consistent with hard percussion use. Measurements and rock types are presented in Table 12.

TABLE 12.

Hammers and Anvil Stones from Huron Sites

Site	Type	Material	Dimensions in mm.		
			L	W	TH
BfGx-2	hammer/anvil	diabase	(fragmented)		
BfGx-1	anvil	gneiss	77	77	53
BeGx-12	hammer	gneiss	62	58	38
BeGx-11	hammer/anvil	diabase	75(+)	72	56
	hammer/anvil	gneiss	110	91	49
BfGx-6	hammer/anvil	igneous	75	69	32
	anvil/mano	gneiss	93	90	45
	anvil	limestone	70	62	37

Pottery anvils (?)

Two smooth gneiss pebbles have baked clay particles adhering to convex surfaces. The clay is worn very smooth and may have been fired if the stones had been set near a hearth. Since Huron pottery was made by the paddle and anvil method, it is possible that these stones functioned as pottery-making anvils. One from BfGx-3 measures 100 x 87 x 63 mm. and the other, from BfGx-6, measures 63 x 42 x 25 mm.

Manos

BeGx-11 produced two granite manos measuring 62 x 48 x 31 mm. and 94 x 45 x 24 mm.

Problematical objects

A thin, flat piece of limestone from BfGx-2 has a flakey, white, chalk-like cortex. The edges have been worn down, through use, to the hard limestone. The maximum dimensions are 45 x 25 x 9 mm.

A rhomboidal shaped limestone pebble from BeGx-12 has opposing sharp edges but no wear patterns were noticed. It measured 75 x 50 x 9 mm.

A small piece of haematite, possibly used for colouring, was found at BeGx-12.

A diabase cobble fragment with one sharp edge ground dull through use was found on BfHa-3. The piece measures 61 x 49 x 19 mm.

Fire-cracked rock

Fire-cracked rock was recovered from the large village sites and BfGx-6. Various igneous and metamorphic rocks were used, probably for heating sweat lodges (Tooker 1964: 86). Some degrading granite and granite gneiss crumbles readily and is similar in composition to the pottery temper.

Copper

One rolled copper object from BfGx-1 may be a bead or hair piece. It measures 12 mm. long and is 11 mm. in diameter at the large end and 8 mm. in diameter at the smaller end. A second copper bead from BeGx-12 is 15 mm. long with a diameter of 4 mm. These items are to be tested in the future but for the moment it is assumed that they are of native copper.

TABLE 13.

Summary of Huron Lithics

Lithic Type	Site							
	BfGx-2	BfGx-1	BeGx-12	BeGx-11	BfGx-3	BfGx-6	BfHa-3	BeGx-14
points	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
bifaces	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
worked flake knives	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
utilized flake knives	2	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
side scrapers	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
worked scraper edges	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
utilized scraper edges	5	6	7	6	6	1	-	-
end scrapers	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
spokeshaves	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
undulating edges	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-
misc. tools	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
bipolar cores	5	21	27	33	17	7	1	-
flakes and debris	49	183	520	586	350	64	-	8
adzes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
gaming discs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
beads	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pendants	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
pipes	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
problematical	2	1	5	-	-	1	1	-
net sinkers	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
whetstones	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
hammers and anvils	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	-
manos	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
misc.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
native copper	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
haematite	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Bone and Shell Artifacts

A total of 35 bone and 2 shell artifacts were recovered from the Huron sites. These are listed with brief descriptions in Table 14.

TABLE 14.
Worked Bone and Shell from Huron Sites

f	Function	Origin	Comments
Worked Bone and Shell - BfGx-2			
1	needle	mammal	56 mm. long, notched head
4	netting needles	mammal, rib	70 mm. long, 1 unfinished, 1 broken
1(3)	rattle (?)	Blanding's Turtle	peripheral fragments, hole drilled in one
1	?	Cervidae, antler	approx. 140 mm. long, 37 mm. wide, one straight edge, one curved; 2 holes diam. 11 mm.
1	?	Dog, left distal humerus	cut marks, possibly butchering only
1	?	mammal, fragment	burned and worked
1	bead	clam shell	diam. 17, thick. 3 mm.
10			
Worked Bone and Shell - BfGx-1			
1	needle	mammal, shaft splinter	56 mm. long, notched head
1	awl	Deer, prox. end rt. metatarsal	72 mm. long
1	awl (?)	avian, shaft splinter	50 mm. long
1	point (?)	mammal, shaft	32+ mm. long, longitudinally notched end
5	beads	avian, shaft	17-23 mm. long
1	bead blank	avian, shaft	
1	toggle (?)	avian, shaft	37 mm. long, hole in side

TABLE 14. continued

f	Function	Origin	Comments
Worked Bone and Shell - BfGx-1 cont'd.			
1	?	mammal, extremity	fragment
1	?	Deer, antler	cut marks and carved
1	?	Cervidae, antler (Caribou?)	145 mm. long, 40 mm. wide, flat; carved to rounded point; wear polished edges
1	?	Cervidae, antler	cut from skull, polished
1	pendant	clam shell	broken
16			
Worked Bone - BeGx-12			
1	point (?)	mammal, extremity	longitudinally notched, broken
2	beads	avian, shaft	17 and 60 mm. long
1	bead	mammal, extremity	29 mm. long
1	chisel	Beaver, upper rt. incisor	
1	?	Canis, tibia	sharp-edged splinter
6			
Worked Bone - BeGx-11			
1	awl	mammal, extremity	fragment
1	cup and pin game (?)	Deer, prox. end of prox. phalanx	fragment, longitudinal hole
1	cup and pin game (?)	Deer, distal end of a phalanx	fragment, longitudinal hole
3			
Worked Bone - BfGx-3			
1	netting needle	mammal, rib	fragment
1	?	mammal, extremity fragment	polished on margins
2			

Bark and Wood Artifacts

Birchbark

Most of the birchbark fragments collected are tiny flakes except for a well-preserved piece from BeGx-11. This rectangular piece measures 37 x 28 mm., has been cut along both long sides, has needle vertical holes through the middle and has split at the ends at needle holes. It was once probably part of a long strip sewn onto a larger piece as a binding.

Wood shaving

A small wood shaving as yet unidentified as to species, was found at BfGx-2. It had been preserved by copper oxide.

European Trade Goods

Sixty-eight items of European origin were recovered from BfGx-2. The iron and glass artifacts were manufactured by Europeans while most of the brass objects were made by the Huron using brass trade kettles as a source of raw material.

European-made artifacts

Iron knives

Five knives, all broken, were found. All of them are bent slightly, four to the left and one to the right when held in the hand. One specimen had notches cut into the blade to form a serrated edge part way along. Four of the knives have a tapered heel at the junction of the blade and handle while one has a pronounced heel (see Garrad 1969). The maximum widths of the blades are 22-23 mm.

Iron points

Two iron points were found. One, a tanged and stemmed type measuring 32 mm. long and 14 mm. wide, is in almost mint condition. The second, a large, stemmed, "deer" point, is 118 mm. long and 26 mm. wide. The lateral edges have been bent and ground a distance of 34 mm. from the rounded base up and one edge was possibly serrated near the tip though this end is quite rusted. Both points are beveled on one face, with a central ridge, and are flat on the reverse side.

Scissors

One pair of iron scissors measuring 150 mm. in length was recovered from midden excavation.

Iron awl

An awl with a diamond shaped cross-section measures 66 mm. in length. A jog part way up suggests that it was hafted.

Iron axes

Two small pieces of iron probably broke off the blades of axe heads.

Brass ring

A ring of definitely European manufacture has the letters Y D O E D R I N C H stamped around the inside. The ring has an inside diameter of 19 mm., is 5.6 mm. wide and 1.4 mm. thick.

Glass beads

The 11 glass beads found are listed on Table 15. classified according to the Kidd system (Kidd and Kidd 1970). The beads were examined by T. Kenyon whose own classification is also included. Three new types are described in more detail. Number 3c is a 6-layered, faceted, blue star bead with a light grey or translucent fifth layer. Number 93 is a round red bead with a tiny blue-on-white stripe wound very tightly around the circumference. Number 94 is quite unique with a grooved or striated

strip of multi-coloured glass 3 mm. wide wound around a blown bubble bead (T. Kenyon pers. comm.).

TABLE 15.

Glass Trade Beads from BfGx-2

Kenyon system	Kidd system	No. of beads	Dimensions in mm.	
			Length	Diameter
1	IIa 40	4	4.5-5	5
1	IIa 40	1 twinned	10	6
3c	IIIm -	1	11	8
19	IIa 13	1	4	4
47	IVa 1	1 half	6	7
71	IIbb 2 (?)	1 half	13	12
93	IIb'?-	1 half	6	6
94	-	1	13	11

Miscellaneous glass

A small fragment of curved glass 0.7 mm. thick is probably a broken remnant of some fairly large glass object. The glass has a vaguely coloured and smokey appearance which may have been caused by accidental burning.

A fragment of what appears to be laminated glass was found. This piece is covered in either gold paint or gold leaf and is 2 mm. thick.

Artifacts made from brass kettles

Point

The one simple stemmed point is 44 mm. long and 16 mm. wide.

Awl

An awl 54 mm. long and 9 mm. in diameter at the large end was made by rolling a piece of brass into an elongated cone shape.

Pendants

Six items of a variety of shapes and sizes were classified as pendants. Two are round, one 22 mm. in diameter with a small hole near one edge and the other 39 mm. in diameter with a large hole in the centre and 15 smaller holes around the edge. Another is roughly rectangular with rounded edges, measures 41 x 35 mm. and has a fairly large hole in one corner. Some type of material, probably leather, was adhering to one surface. A smaller rectangular piece with an off-centre hole measures 28 x 19 mm. and has one rolled edge possibly from the rim of a kettle.

Two ring-like objects are included with the pendants because of their rectangular rather than circular shape. One is made of a strip of brass 12 mm. wide and is 19 mm. across. The other, made of rolled wire, is 19-23 mm. across.

Miscellaneous

A number of pieces of scrap brass of various sizes were found including some melted blobs.

Artifacts of the Point Peninsula Occupation

Ceramics

A total of 211 sherds were recovered from the Middle Woodland component of BfHa-4. All pottery was made by the coil method and coil breaks are common especially among the undecorated sherds. The decorated upper half of the pots have been extensively worked and smoothed so that evidence of coiling has been almost obliterated. Four vessels were identified and are described below.

Vessel no. 1.

No. of sherds - 14

Temper - grit, mostly quartz and feldspar, largest up to 5 mm.

Decorative technique - primary - pseudo scallop shell

secondary - rectangular punctates

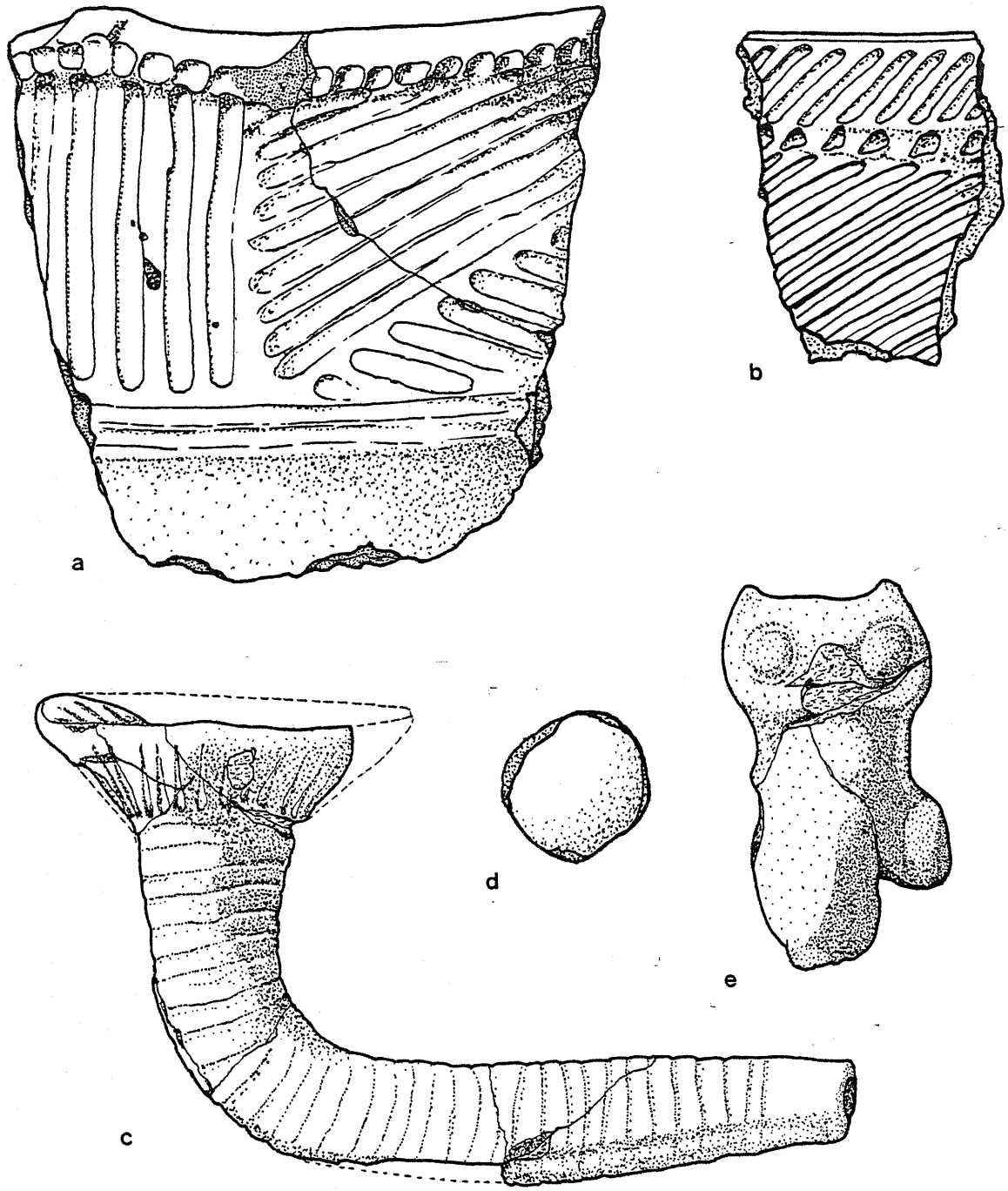


Fig. 20.

Ceramic artifacts from Huron sites.

a: Lalonde High Collared rim, BfGx-3; b: Black Necked rim, BeGx-12;
c: Decorated trumpet pipe, BfGx-2, d: gaming disc, BfGx-1,
e: Owl effigy pipe, BfGx-1.

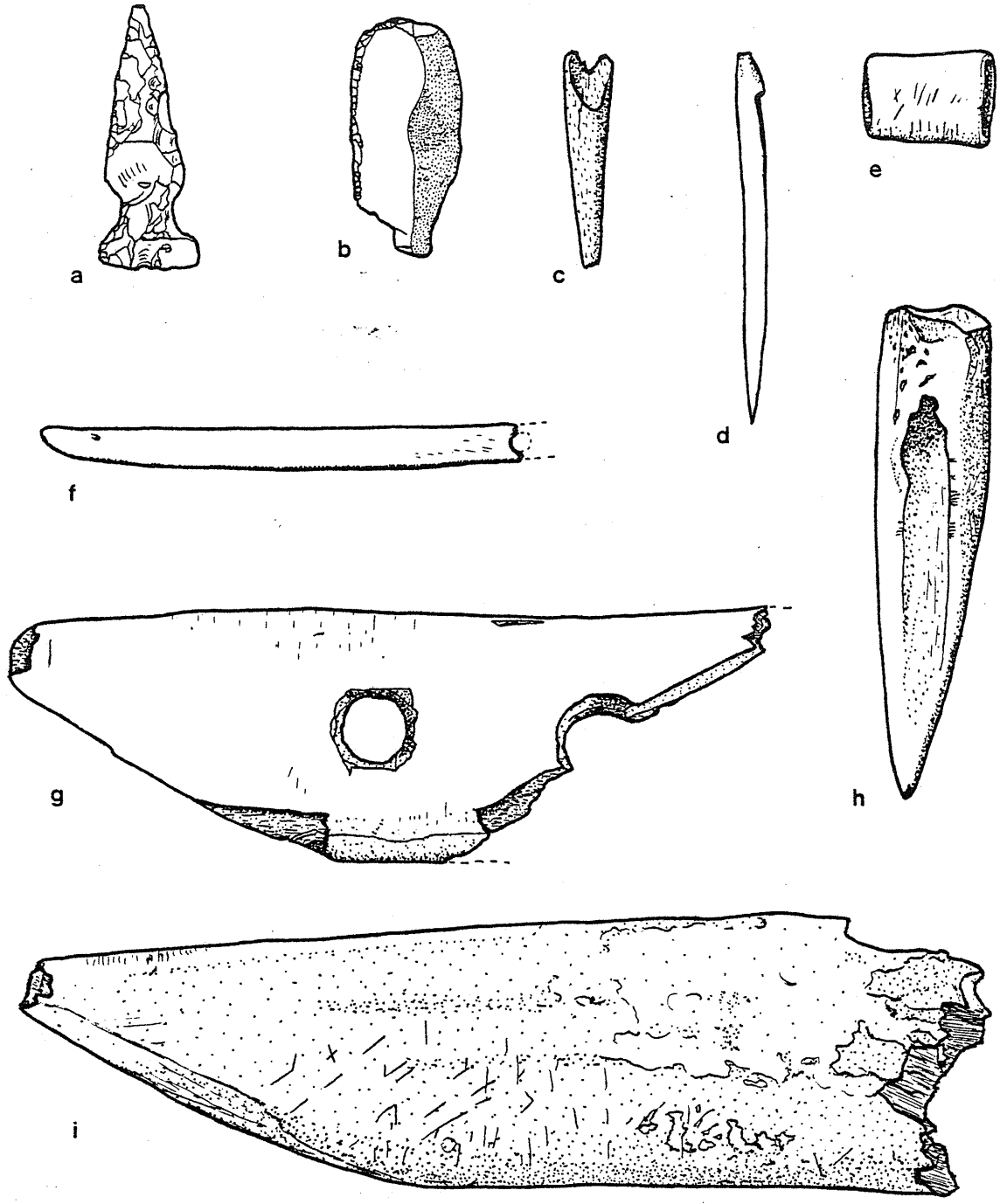


Fig. 21.

Lithic and bone artifacts from Huron Sites

a: side-notched point, BeGx-11; b: scraper, BeGx-11;
c: possible bone point, BfGx-1; d: bone needle, BfGx-1;
e: bird bone bead, BfGx-1; f: netting needle, BfGx-2;
g: antler object, BfGx-2; h: awl, BfGx-1;
i: antler sewing (?) tool, BfGx-1.

Design - row of oblique rights over 7 horizontal over 1 row of obliques over 7 horizontals over 1 row of punctates. Oblique right and left rows of punctates superimposed over horizontal bands.
Lip - rounded, slightly undulating, decorated, 5 mm. thick.

Vessel no. 2.
No. of sherds - 118
Temper - grit, mostly quartz and feldspar, largest up to 6.5 mm.
Decorative technique - push-pull (linear punctate)
- red paint
Design - at least 3 horizontal lines over spiralling obliques.
Lip - flat, decorated, 7 mm. thick.

Vessel no. 3.
No. of sherds - 1 rim
Temper - grit, mostly quartz and feldspar, largest up to 3 mm.
Decorative technique - dentate stamp, 5 or more round teeth.
Design - at least 3 rows of oblique right stamped impressions.
Lip - thin and channelled, decorated, 3 mm. thick.

Vessel no. 4.
No. of sherds - 1 decorated body
Decorative technique - pseudo scallop shell
Design - (?)

The red paint on vessel no. 2. consisted of a few patches of bright red covered with a black substance. It appears that the black preserved the red from washing off. It is quite possible that red paint was used extensively to decorate pottery, though in most cases it has since disappeared. The lower portion of the exterior of this pot has been scarified by rubbing a handful of twigs or grass in various directions over the wet clay. The interior has been given the same treatment but the scars are much deeper and they all appear to be horizontal. This effect is often referred to as "channelling."

The pottery has some characteristics which are intermediate between Point Peninsula and Saugeen foci pottery. However, careful decoration on the upper half of the vessel only and the general neat appearance suggests that it belongs to the Point Peninsula focus of south-east Ontario rather than to the Saugeen focus of south-west Ontario.

Lithics

Chipped stone

The chipped stone sample from the Middle Woodland component was too badly burned and broken to permit identification of the chert source. A bipolar core fragment was noted and most of the 33 broken flakes and debris seem to be the result of a bipolar technique.

Haematite

Seven irregularly shaped stones consisting of rust-coloured haematite (ochre) in a hard, dark grey matrix were found. These stones had apprently been broken, battered and crushed to extract the haematite, presumably for paint.

Temper (?)

Two degrading granite gneiss cobbles may have been used as a source of temper for pottery.

Miscellaneous gneiss cobbles

One broken gneiss cobble may be the remains of a hammerstone. One large gneiss cobble measures 150 x 110 x 90 mm. and had been severely battered.

Fire-cracked rock

One fire-cracked igneous rock was recovered.

Surface collection

Several items from the surface collection which probably

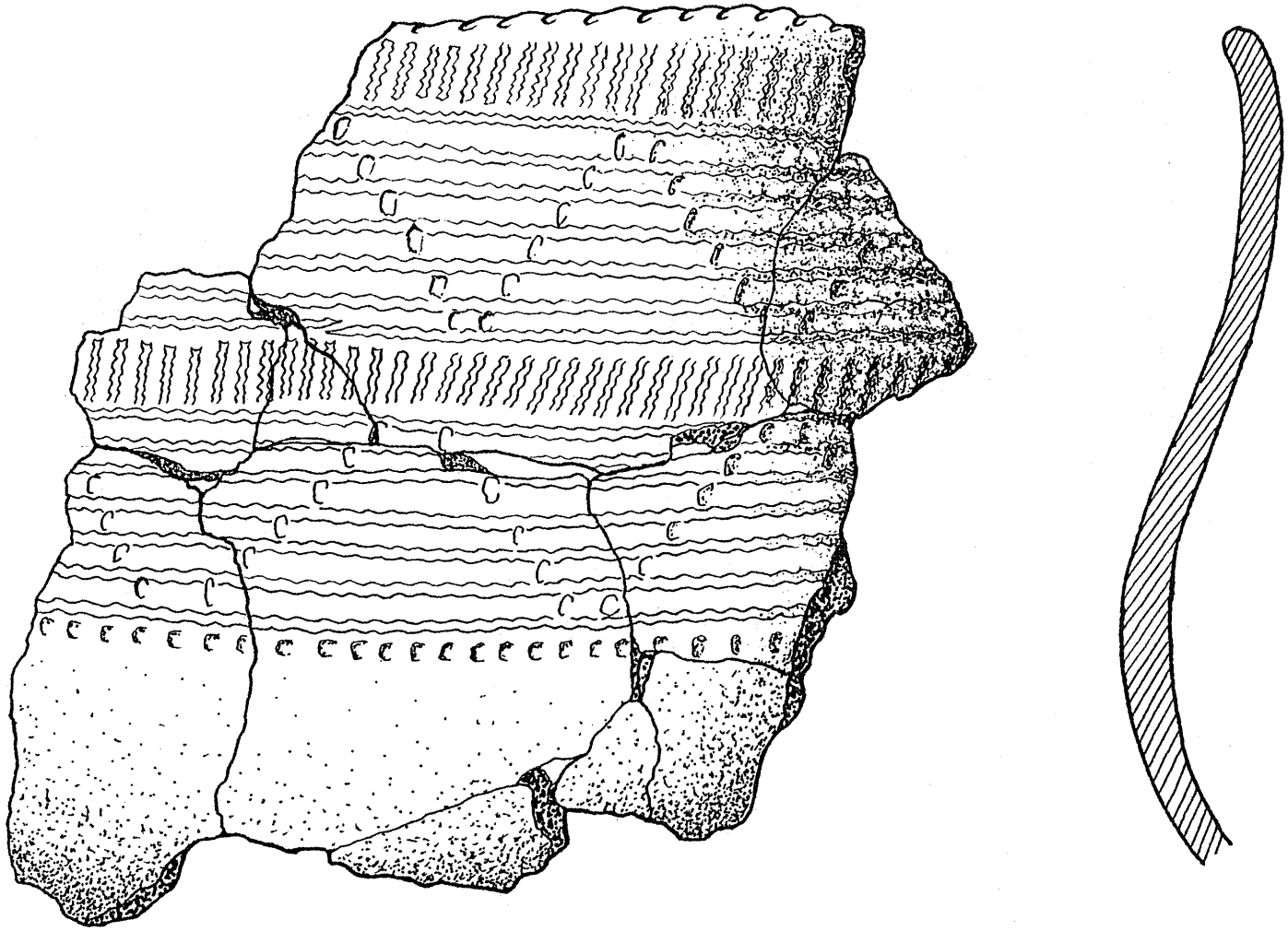


Fig. 22.
Point Peninsula Vessel Number One

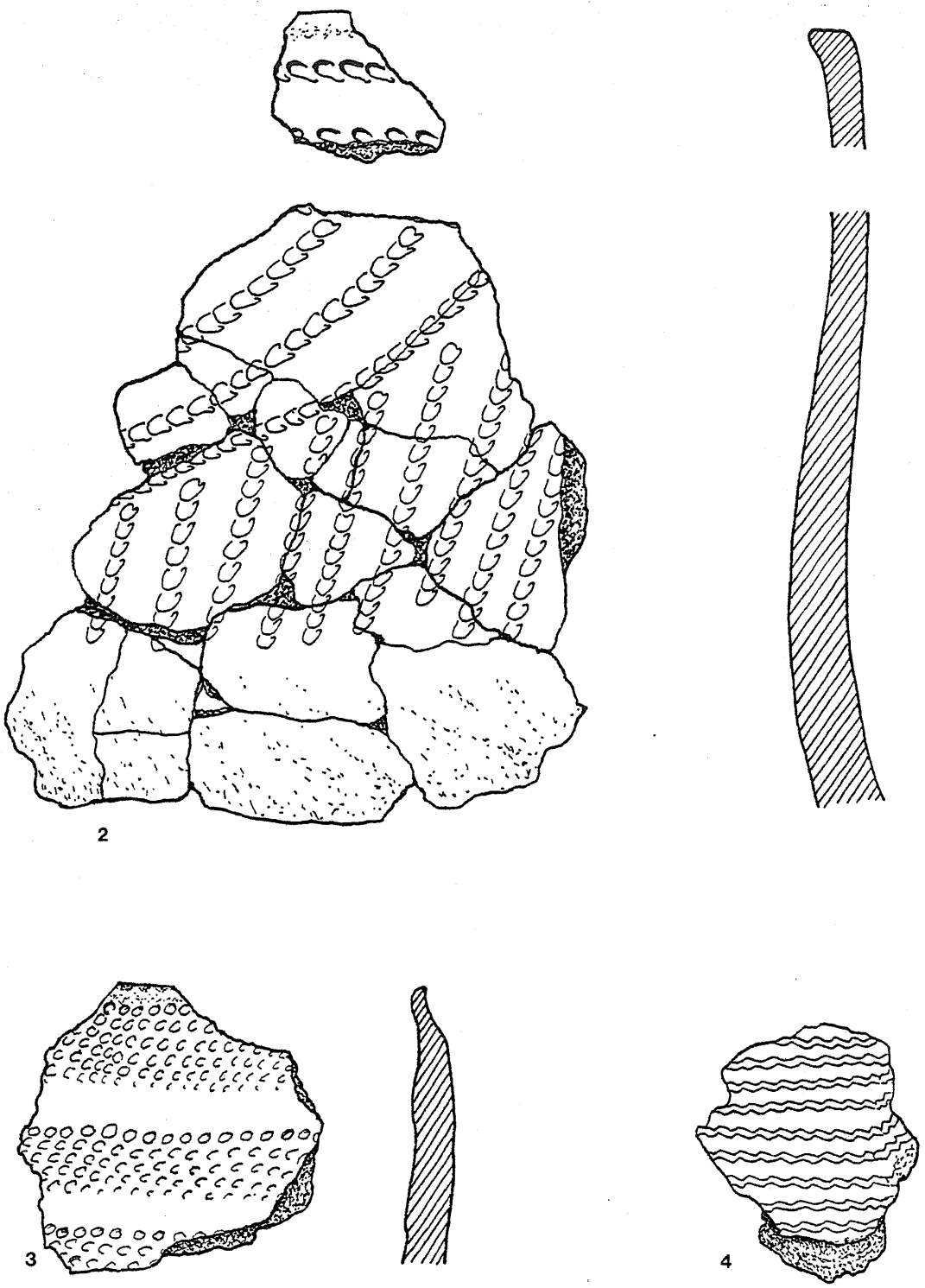


Fig. 23
Point Peninsula Vessels two, three and four

belong to the Middle Woodland component rather than the Huron component are described in the following list.

Large tool blanks (?):	1 greenstone, pecked all over, 115 x 65 x 59 mm.
	1 schistose-like stone, discontinuously pecked, 110 x 44 x 25 mm.
	1 slate, split cobble, burned, percussion flaked on one end, had been splattered with ochre before it was split, 125 x 58 x 24 mm.
Hammer/anvils or tool blanks:	2 greenstone cobbles, 130 x 75 x 42 mm., and 130 x 76 x 59 mm.
Other:	1 diabase cobble fragment with small holes drilled (?) into smooth surface.
	1 dense metamorphic cobble fragment, broken edges are ground smooth, possibly ochre-stained.
	1 large granite cobble, split and battered, had been painted with red ochre before it was split and battered, 190 x 100 x 90 mm.

Artifacts of the Pre-Ceramic Occupations

BfGx-5, BfGx-7, and BfGx-8

Although the age and cultural affiliation of these sites are as yet unknown, their artifacts are described collectively as there is no doubt that they belong to the same culture, if not to the same persons, and that they are quite different from all of the other finds in the survey area.

A total of 978 lithic items were recovered from the three sites. The number and type of stone from each site is as follows:

BfGx-5	chipped stone	945
	found stone	15
BfGx-7	chipped stone	15
BfGx-8	chipped stone	3
		978

Chipped stone

Raw material

All of the chipped stone is of grey ordivician chert from the upper Gull River formation. The raw material is in pebble and cobble form with the dark chert encased in a cream-coloured cherty limestone matrix. This type of chert can be found in the local tills but it is not known whether the source of the material worked on the site was from on or near the site or was brought in from some other location.

General tool types

Only a very few of the tools recovered from the sites exhibited evidence of having been extensively worked to produce a desired shape. Except for the bifaces, most are flakes or spalls with one worked edge or a utilized "natural" edge.

The tools fall into two basic categories: bifaces and unifaces. The uniface category was further subdivided into "Type A", including various scrapers, and "Type B", including gravers and a range of items perhaps best described as an intermediate form between gravers and scrapers.

All artifacts described below are from BfGx-5 unless otherwise noted.

Bifaces

Worked bifaces: Only one complete biface was recovered. This item is a small and rather rough example, 42 mm. long, 35 mm. wide and 13 mm. thick. One small fragment of perhaps a larger and more finely worked biface was also noted.

Bifacially utilized flakes: Two large thick flakes exhibited bifacial wear patterns on long straight edges. Their measurements are: length 43, width 27, thickness 12 mm.; and, length 56, width 37 and thickness 12 mm.

Unifaces, type A

Large side scrapers: Three large side scrapers with thick, steep worked edges were found. All are broken but seem to have been about the same size. The one almost complete specimen measures 57 mm. long, 40 mm. wide and 20 mm. thick.

Utilized flake scrapers: Three small flakes appear to have been utilized as scrapers. They range in length from 19 to 34 mm. with a mean of 28.3 mm.; in width, 10 to 30 mm. with a mean of 16.3 mm.; and in thickness from 5 to 6 mm. Utilized edges are 10 and 11 mm. long.

"Transverse" scraper: One triangular shaped flake has a straight utilized edge opposite the bulb of percussion. The measurements are: 38 mm. long; 29 mm. wide; and 6 mm. thick.

Spurred end scraper: One spurred end scraper was found. The scraping edge was used only but it appears that several small flakes were purposefully removed to produce the graver spur. This tool is 21 mm. long, 16 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick.

Unifaces, type B

Gravers: Four gravers, including one multiple graver were present in the sample. Most of the spurs were located on the corners of short, thick, flake fragments, but one was located along the side of a relatively long flake. These items ranged in length from 20 to 35 mm. with a mean of 24.8 mm.; in width, from 17 to 23 mm. with a mean of 20.0 mm.; and in thickness, from 6 to 8 mm. with a mean of 6.5 mm.

Sub-scrapers: A total of seven items with short, tightly convex, scraping edges are included in this class. These were further subdivided into three varieties based on general shape.

1. On the end of a secondary decortification flake, with a bulbous, cortex finger grip (?) opposite the worked or utilized edge. Three of these were found, including one from BfGx-7.

	Length	Width	Thickness
BfGx-5	32 mm.	25 mm.	10 mm.
	40 mm.	28 mm.	9 mm.
BfGx-7	37 mm.	26 mm.	16 mm.

2. On the end of a long flake, two examples. The smaller of the two also had a broken graver spur on a lateral edge.

Length	Width	Thickness
34 mm.	26 mm.	7 mm.
47 mm.	25 mm.	6 mm.

3. On the side of a flake, two examples.

Length	Width	Thickness
35 mm.	29 mm.	7 mm.
32 mm.	18 mm.	8 mm.

Corner scrapers: Five flakes exhibit use wear on one corner. They range in length from 19 to 32 mm. with a mean of 27.6 mm.; in width from 14 to 25 mm. with a mean of 18.8 mm.; and in thickness from 5 to 11 mm. with a mean of 7.2 mm.

Cores and flakes

Three cores were identified in the sample, one broken polyhedral core and two bipolar cores. The polyhedral core had split into several pieces and was reconstructed. The "bottom" of the core and possibly also the top had apparently split off as it was worked. The core was then used as a scraping tool. The two bipolar cores are of the Point-area type (Binford and Quimby 1963), very irregular and in no way resemble a bipolar tool such as a wedge. The maximum dimensions of the bipolar cores are length: 44 and 49 mm.; width: 45 and 26 mm.; thickness: 22 and 25 mm. respectively.

Most of the flakes in the sample appear to be the result of hard-hammer biface production and include the total range of flakes from decortification, to trimming and retouch procedures. Many of the striking platforms show evidence of grinding. A total of 179 complete flakes were recovered from BfGx-5 and measured: length, 3-57, $\bar{x}$ 28 mm.; width, 3-53, $\bar{x}$ 20 mm.; thickness, 0.5-20, $\bar{x}$ 5 mm. One complete flake from BfGx-7 is 12, 13 and 3 mm. and one from BfGx-8 is 26, 23, and 5 mm. in length, width and thickness respectively.

Found stone

Fifteen till cobbles from BfGx-5 exhibited evidence of having been used as hammers, anvils, manos and for metatex. All but two, one of granite and one of an igneous stone, were irregular-shaped granite gneiss cobbles with haphazard rather than patterned wear patterns. It appears that the cobbles were simply picked up and used as needed and then discarded. These items ranged in length from 68 to 250, $\bar{x}$ 118.4 mm.; width from 52 to 200, $\bar{x}$ 91.0 mm.; thickness from 37 to 135, $\bar{x}$ 64.5 mm.

TABLE 16.

Summary of Lithics from BfGx-5, BfGx-7 and BfGx-8

Lithic type	BfGx-5	BfGx-7	BfGx-8
bifaces	2	-	-
flake knives	2	-	-
large side scrapers	3	-	-
utilized flake scrapers	3	-	-
transverse scraper	1	-	-
spurred end scraper	1	-	-
gravers	4	-	-
sub-scrapers	6	1	-
corner scrapers	5	-	-
bipolar cores	2	-	-
misc. core	1	-	-
chipped stone debris	915	14	3
hammer/anvil/mano	9	-	-
anvil/metate	6	-	-
Totals	960	15	3

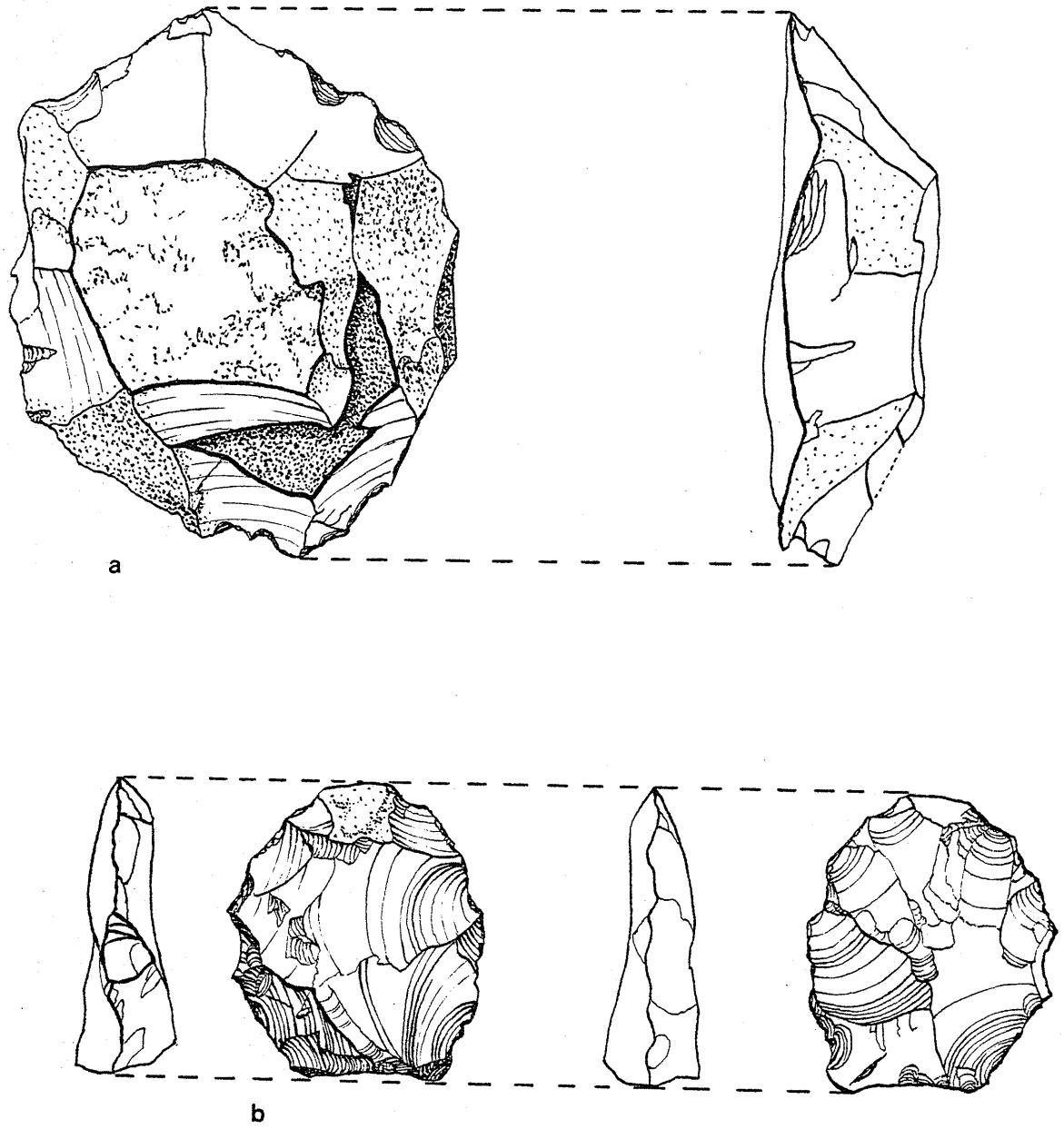


Fig. 24.
Lithic tools from BfGx-5
a: polyhedral core; b: small biface

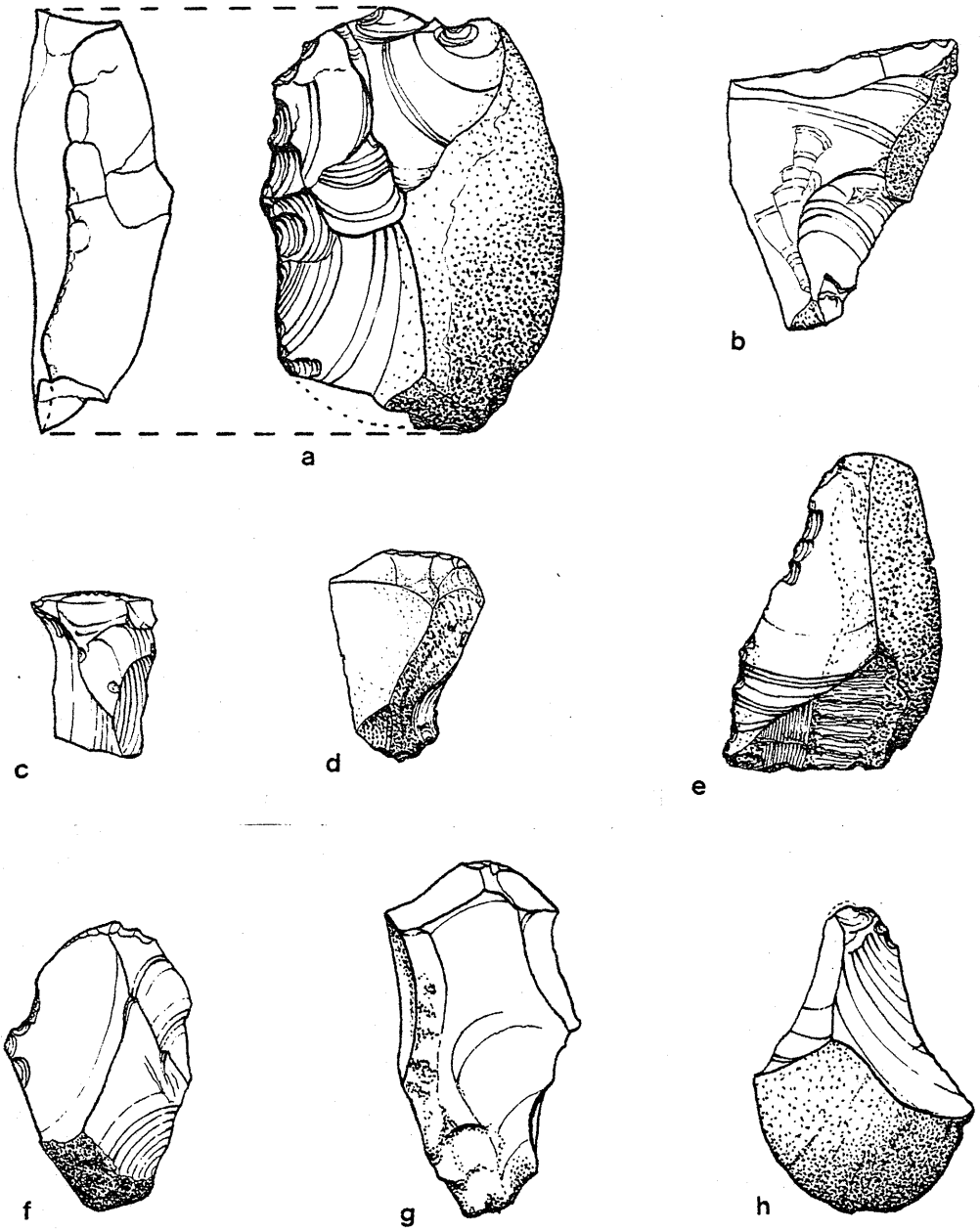


Fig. 25.

Lithic tools from BfGx-5

a: side scraper; b: transverse scraper; c: spurred end scraper; d: corner scraper; e: flake knife; f,g,h: B type tools.

BfGx-4

The lithic debris from this site appears to be dark Gull River chert. All 14 flakes were broken and shattered and no cortex remains were found. One nearly complete flake exhibited a prepared striking platform and is thus not the result of the bipolar technique but is more likely from a biface core. One thumbnail scraper, finely retouched on all edges, measures 19 x 17 x 5 mm.

In general, these remains do not resemble those from BfGx-5, 7 and 8 but this may simply be due to their fragmentary nature.

Miscellaneous Quartz Finds from Gignac Lake

The quartz finds consist of two bipolar cores, one bipolar flake and a slab of vein quartz. The cores are 36 and 48 mm. long, 29 and 28 mm. wide, and 18 and 16 mm. thick respectively, while the flake is 37 mm. long, 22 mm. wide and 10 mm. thick. The flat piece of vein quartz measures 85 x 52 x 17 mm.

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The findings of the survey will now be discussed within the context of the general cultural chronology of south central Ontario. A general outline of the chronology is presented in Fig. 26. An attempt will be made to identify the cultural, functional and temporal placement of each site and to discuss some of the implications of the sites and their artifact samples. Finally, a brief comparison is made among various adaptations and land use patterns evident throughout the cultural history of the survey area.

The Huron

The Huron or Wendat, as they called themselves, represent one of the confederations of Iroquoian tribes who occupied southern Ontario when the French arrived. During the historic period they occupied roughly the north half of Simcoe County.

The Huron lived in semi-permanent villages composed of a number of longhouses. Some large towns had up to 50 or 100 houses with one exceptional village containing 200 houses. There is also mention of smaller villages or hamlets consisting of one or two houses (Trigger 1969: 15). In some areas, villages were moved every 8-12 years while in other areas, the interval could be as long as 30 years. The stated reasons for village movement were soil exhaustion and lack of firewood. Observed distances between old and new locations were from less than three miles to as far as nine miles (Tooker 1964: 39-42).

DATE	PERIOD	CULTURE	TECHNOLGICAL DEVELOPMENTS
	late WOODLAND	Iroquois	agriculture
1000 A.D.			
	Middle (Initial) WOODLAND	Point Peninsula	ceramics
700 B.C.			
	ARCHAIC	Laurentian	ground and polished stone, copper tools
5000 B.C.			
		Early Archaic	diversity of point types
	PALAEO-INDIAN		
		Clovis	fluted points
9000 B.C.			

(modified after Wright 1972)

FIG. 26

General chronolgy for South-central Ontario

A large amount of forest was cleared for the cultivation of corn, beans and squash (also sunflowers?). In the spring, women planted the corn kernels in hills tilled with a wooden hoe and then spent the summer tending the crops. They sometimes lived in houses out in the fields (Tooker 1964: 60-71). Enough corn was planted to last 2 or 3 years in case of crop failure and also extra for trade .

During the summer the men were occupied with trading expeditions and war parties. Fishing was a year-round activity but the most important season was in the fall. A variety of methods were used including spearing, netting, using a hook and line, and the construction of weirs. Two fishing places mentioned are the islands of Georgian Bay and the narrows between Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe (Trigger 1969: 30). The major hunting seasons were late fall when game was abundant and early spring, although game was scarce at this time. Small animals were snared or trapped and larger species were taken with bow and arrow. Many deer were caught at one time in large drives. Large fowl such as geese were shot or netted in the corn fields (Trigger 1969: 31). Although there are many references to fish being preserved by smoking or drying, references to preserved meat are rare and ambiguous (Tooker 1964: passim).

Winter was the only season when everyone was in the village for any length of time. During this period equipment and tools were manufactured and repaired and much time was spent feasting and socializing. Various nomadic Algonkian groups also spent the winter in Huronia (Tooker 1964: 19).

The ancestry of the Huron has been traced archaeologically back to about 1000 A.D. (see Fig. 27). At this time, a group of people referred to as the "Pickering culture" or substage began to cultivate corn and to construct large semi-permanent villages. Most of the village sites attributed to the Pickering people are located just north of Lake Ontario (Wright 1966).

Between 1300 and 1400 A.D. there appears to have been a population explosion probably due to the effect of corn agriculture. Village sites of this stage, referred to as "Middleport,"

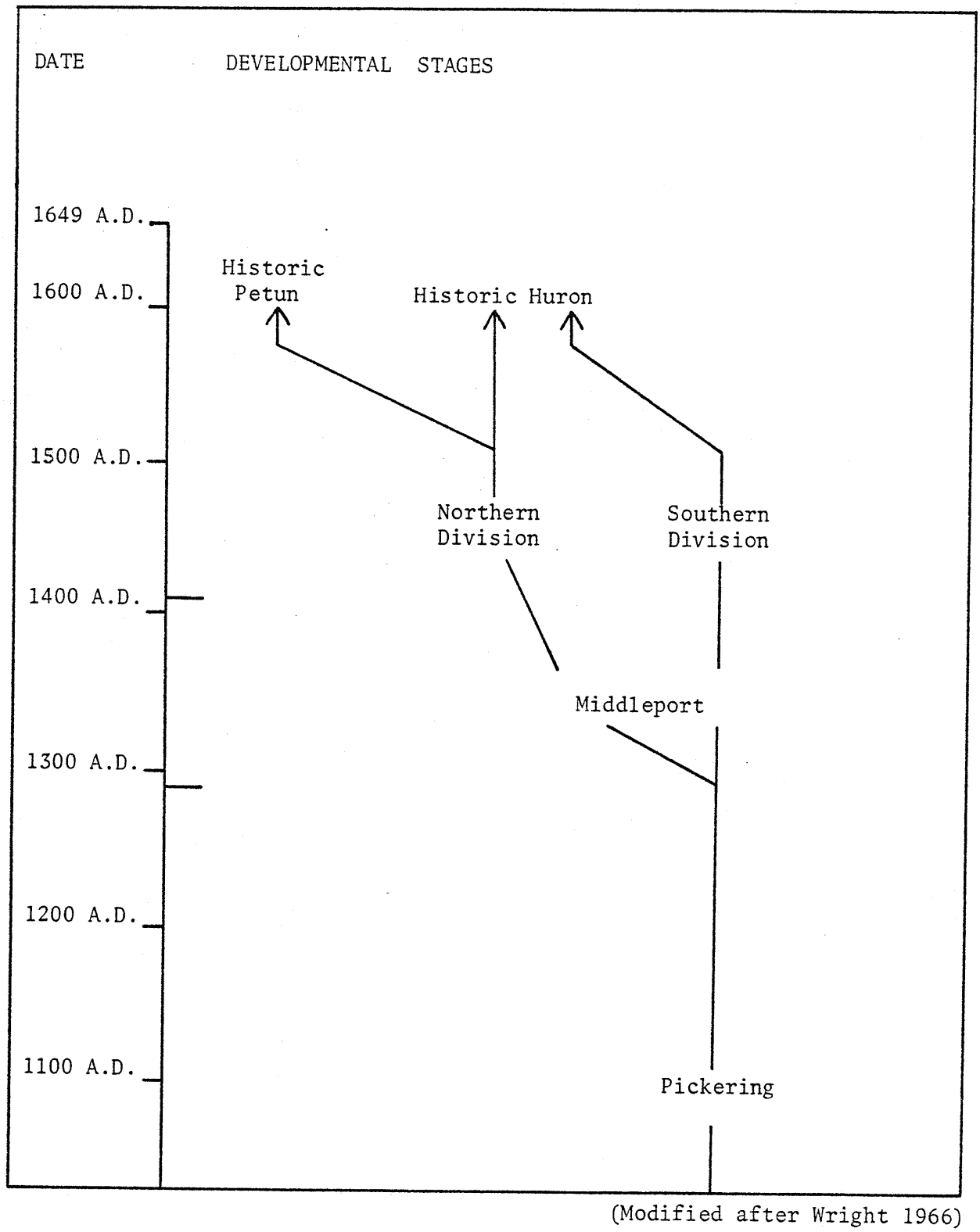


FIG. 27

Huron Developmental Stages

are numerous and widely scattered over southern Ontario (Wright 1966). Frank Ridley has reported the presence of several Middleport villages in the southern part of Simcoe County near Barrie.

The historic Huron were the result of a union of at least two and possibly three late prehistoric groups. One group referred to as the Northern Division Huron (or Lalonde) occupied the northern half of Simcoe County. A second group, the Southern Division Huron, occupied a large area between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe. Archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence indicates that the Southern Division Huron moved north to join the Northern tribes in Simcoe County sometime between 1550 and 1600 A.D. It has been suggested that the arrival of the southern tribes caused two of the northern tribes to move westward to the foot of the Blue Mountains where they were known historically as the Petun (Wright 1966).

The Huron Occupation at Methodist Point

A total of 14 components are attributed to the Huron, including 7 villages, 1 small village or "hamlet," 2 field camps, 2 beach camps, and 1 cemetery.

Dating of the Huron sites

Two of the village sites, BfGx-2 and BfHa-1a were inhabited during the historic period or roughly between the years 1615-1649 A.D. The presence of a brass ring on BfGx-2 suggest a date within the missionary period or sometime after 1625, while the glass beads indicate a date of 1620-1635 A.D. However, the bead sample is too small for a definite estimate and this site could be somewhat later (Ian Kenyon pers. comm.). There is insufficient evidence at this time to determine whether BfHa-1b is earlier or later than BfGx-2. The chronological ordering of the 5 village sites for which adequate samples were available was determined by pottery seriation.

Although the standard typology is commonly used for seriation, the usefulness of this system tends to diminish with small samples and when comparing sites closely related in time and space. Only one pottery type, Lalonde High Collared, seems to vary in frequency in direct proportion to age: the higher the percentage of Lalonde High Collared, the earlier the site (Tyyska 1969: 83-85). While the sites could have been ordered using this type, it was considered to be unwise to base the chronological ordering on one single factor. In order to overcome these problems, the vessel rims were divided into 7 groups on the basis of various attributes which seem to vary in popularity through time. The categories are defined as follows:

1. - short collar
   - vertical or oblique lines as major decoration on the collar (secondary attributes such as opposed cross lines and underlining are ignored)
   - plain lips
   - no decoration under collar
   - no decoration on neck of vessel

2. - short collar
   - vertical or oblique lines on collar
   - notches or lines on lips
   - no decoration under collar
   - no decoration on neck

3. - short collar
   - vertical or oblique lines on collar
   - plain lips
   - row of punctates or dashes under collar
   - no decoration on neck

4. - short collar
   - vertical or oblique lines on collar
   - notches or lines on lips
   - row of punctates or dashes under collar
   - no decoration on neck

5. - short collar
   - any type of decoration on collar
   - (plain lips, no notched examples noted)
   - may or may not have punctates under collar
   - decoration on neck (usually triangular configurations)

6. - high collar
   - any type of decoration on collar (usually triangular configurations)
   - (plain lips, no notched examples noted)
   - may or may not have punctates under collar
   - (no decoration on neck noted)

7. - miscellaneous, any vessel not included in one of the above groups.

The frequency and percentages of these categories found on the 5 village sites are shown in Table 17. A chi-square test of the distribution (columns 4-7 combined) rendered a value of 132.2 indicating that it would be virtually impossible to obtain those frequencies by chance.

The seriation of these categories was based on the assumptions that BfGx-2 is the latest site, due to the presence of French trade goods, and that the oldest site would have the largest percentage of Lalonde High Collared. The results are graphically portrayed in Fig. 28.

It is readily apparent that the rims seriated remarkably well. The group 1. rims show a gradual increase from 13.5% to 81.8% while the Lalonde High Collared rims (group 6) gradually decrease in popularity. The histories of the other groups are less straightforward but they can be generalized into early and late forms. The sudden florescence of notched lips (group 2) was a widely spread phenomenon during the late pre-contact and early contact period (Wright 1966: 76).

The classification was tested against a sample of over 1,000 vessels from the Fournier site located about 10 miles away. The percentages from this site, dated C. 1550 A.D., were similar to those of BeGx-12, as expected (W.A. Russell pers. comm.).

The dating of the early sites in the sequence poses somewhat of a problem since it is, to some extent, open-ended and there is precious little corroborating evidence to substantiate any estimates made on the bases of ceramics. However we can at least make some rough guesses as to the relative position of these sites to sites often discussed in the literature even if future evidence proves the estimated dates to be incorrect.

The Lalonde site is generally accepted as the earliest Huron village in the area with an estimated date of 1450 A.D. (Wright 1966). The Lalonde High Collared pottery type on this site constitutes 39% of the sample which is well above the 20.5% for BfGx-3, the earliest site in the series at Methodist Point.

TABLE 17.

Distribution of Rim Groups on Five Huron Village Sites

Site	Rim Group 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals
BfGx-2	36 (81.8)	7 (15.9)	1 (2.3)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	44 (100.0)
BfGx-1	18 (40.0)	21 (46.7)	1 (2.2)	0 -	0 -	1 (2.2)	4 (8.9)	45 (100.0)
BeGx-12	6 (21.4)	0 -	15 (53.6)	1 (3.6)	2 (7.1)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)
BeGx-11	7 (15.9)	3 (6.8)	16 (36.4)	5 (11.4)	2 (4.5)	6 (13.6)	5 (11.4)	44 (100.0)
BfGx-3	5 (12.8)	3 (7.7)	12 (30.8)	3 (7.7)	5 (12.8)	8 (20.5)	3 (7.7)	39 (100.0)
Totals	72	34	45	9	9	18	13	200

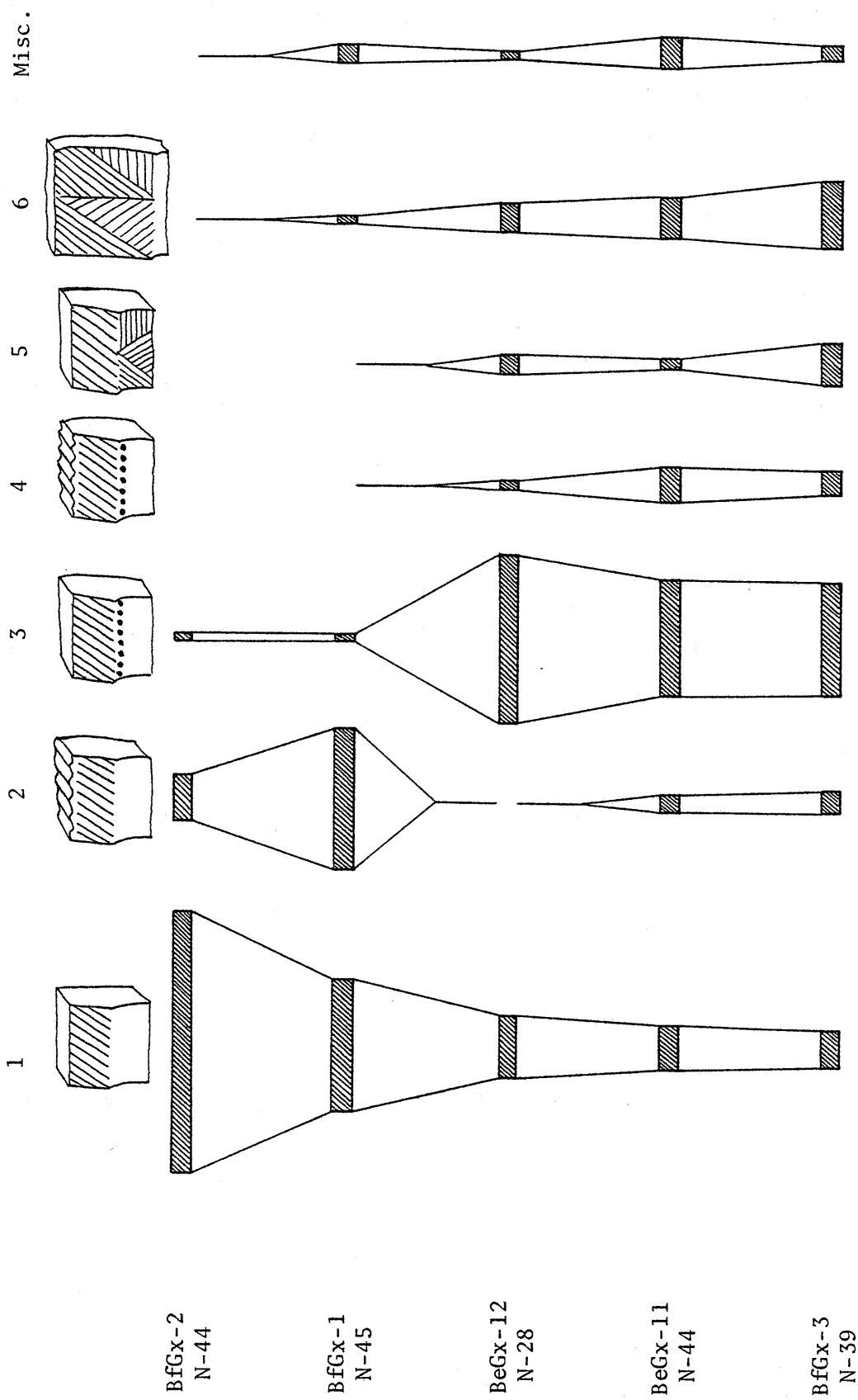


FIG. 28

Bar Graph of Rim Class Percentages from Huron villages

Thus BfGx-3 is probably later than the Lalonde site. The early component of the Gwynne site, BfHa-1b would be difficult to place with any certainty at this time since Kenyon's analysis was carried out on a mixed sample from the early and late components (1968). Even with a mixed sample, he obtained a frequency of 17% Lalonde High Collared. Since most if not all of this type must be from the early component, it is predicted that the actual frequency of Lalonde High Collared at BfHa-1b would be well over 20%. If so, and if the Lalonde High Collared pottery type gives a true indication of age, BfHa-1b is probably the oldest of the Huron sites in the sequence at Methodist Point.

Keeping in mind the rather tenuous nature of the above discussion, the estimated dates for the village sites are presented in the following list. Other considerations to be remembered are that any one site can represent a time span of 10-20 years and that these villages do not necessarily form a sequence of village movement, i.e. some of the sites may be partially contemporaneous.

BfGx-2	C. 1630 A.D.
BfGx-1	C. 1575 A.D.
BeGx-12	C. 1550 A.D.
BeGx-11	C. 1525 A.D.
BfGx-3	C. 1500 A.D.
BfHa-1b	C. 1475 A.D.

Changes in vessels through time

A second aspect of pottery which shows a definite change through time is the vessel shape. The shape of a vessel was determined by the shape of the shoulder. As can be seen in Table 18., carinated shoulders become considerably more popular through time. Flask-shaped vessels, on the other hand, show a fairly consistent distribution among the sites except for the low occurence on BfGx-1. It is possible that the flask vessels represent some sort of special function pot.

Unlike general shape and rim decorations, shoulder decorations do not show any trends in time (Table 19.). Except that flask-shaped vessels are always decorated with a complex design, there seems to be no correlation between the shape and the design of shoulders.

TABLE 18.

Frequency and Percentage of Shoulder Shapes on Five Huron Villages

Site	Shapes						Totals	
	Smooth		Carinated		Flask			
BfGx-2	29	(44.6)	29	(44.6)	7	(10.8)	65	(100.0)
BfGx-1	23	(62.2)	12	(32.4)	2	(5.4)	37	(100.0)
BeGx-12	16	(64.0)	5	(20.0)	4	(16.0)	25	(100.0)
BeGx-11	16	(64.0)	6	(24.0)	3	(12.0)	25	(100.0)
BeGx-3	33	(76.7)	4	(9.3)	6	(13.9)	43	(99.9)
Totals	117		56		22		195	

$$X^2 = 19.1$$

TABLE 19.

Frequency and Percentage of Shoulder Decorations on Five Huron Villages

Site	Decoration 1		2		3		4		5		6		Totals	
BfGx-2	48	(73.8)	8	(12.3)	7	(10.8)	1	(1.5)	-	-	1	(1.5)	65	(99.9)
BfGx-1	23	(62.2)	8	(21.6)	2	(5.4)	1	(2.7)	2	(5.4)	1	(2.7)	37	(100.0)
BeGx-12	15	(60.0)	1	(4.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(4.0)	2	(8.0)	-	-	25	(100.0)
BeGx-11	21	(84.0)	1	(4.0)	3	(12.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	(100.0)
BfGx-3	29	(67.4)	7	(16.3)	6	(14.0)	-	-	1	(2.3)	-	-	43	(100.0)
Totals	136		25		24		3		5		2		195	

The village sites

Identification of the historic sites

Various attempts have been made to identify BfGx-2 and BfHa-1a as villages mentioned in ethnohistoric documents (Ugarenko 1973; Heidenreich 1971: 31-34). Both authors suggest that BfGx-2 is the village of Ihonatiria and that BfHa-1a is the village of Toanche. It would however, be somewhat premature at this time to make any definite statements concerning the identity of these sites for several reasons. First, there is much conflicting and confusing evidence: for example, BfHa-1a should be larger than BfGx-2 when the reverse seems to be the case (Ugarenko 1973: 46-47). Secondly, data presented by both authors suggest that there should be at least 4 sites of the historic period in the general area and with periodic village movement, there could be as many as seven. To date, three sites of this time have been found in the area including the two in the park. Thirdly, the chronological ordering of these sites, much less accurate dates, has not yet been determined.

BfGx-1

This late prehistoric site is estimated to have been occupied about 1575 A.D. There are several interesting features in the artifact sample from this site that are somewhat unusual. Two non-Huron rims, one tentatively identified as Salem Lip, were recovered. Both rims may be similar to those of the Iroquois who lived along the shores of the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Quebec City prior to 1603 A.D. (Pendergast 1966; Wright 1966: 4). Another aspect of the pottery is the extremely low frequency of the straight-sided decorated shoulder vessels compared to all of the other sites. The bone sample includes an unusual antler artifact (Fig. 21) which is identical to caribou antler sewing (?) tools found further north in the shield (A.E. Tyyska pers. comm.)[1].

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[1]Similar artifacts are found in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum and Laurentian University, Sudbury. See also Semenov's discussion of bone tools (1964).

There is also an extremely high percentage of mammal remains where other sites are higher in fish remains (see Appendix). In addition, the lithic sample includes numerous exotic cherts which were not found on the other sites.

The significance of these finds is certainly not clear and only further investigation will unravel the mystery. However, since it is known that the eastern Algonkians used Iroquoian pottery designs (Wright 1972: 94), it is possible that a group of Algonkians were living in or near this village.

BeGx-12

This site is in the middle of the sequence according to the pottery seriation and probably dates about 1550 A.D. The occurence of both a high percentage of Lawson Incised pottery and Delaware chert in unfinished form suggest strong relationships to the south. It is possible that these items originated with the Southern Division Huron who may have been moving north just about this time. It would be difficult at this time to determine the exact nature of the relationship between northern and southern villages without further research.

BfHa-1b, BfGx-3 and BeGx-11

These three sites were occupied early in the Huron sequence and represent classic Northern Division or Lalonde villages. While data is unavailable for the earliest of these sites, BfHa-1, it is interesting to note that the second earliest, BfGx-3, has no exotic chert in the lithic sample while the later BeGx-11 is the first in the series with exotic cherts. It should also be noted that the percentage of imported cherts steadily increases throughout the sequence. The date of this site, BeGx-11 at 1525, may mark the beginning of the development of the extensive trade networks, one of the most dominant economic themes of later times.

The hamlet, BfGx-6

This site is designated as a hamlet due to its small size and compact nature. Although no actual middens were located, the

amount and nature of the debris is similar to that of the larger village sites. The artifact sample from this site is much too small for seriation but there are some similarities with BeGx-12, so that this site may have been inhabited at about the same time or C. 1550 A.D.

Field camps: BeGx-14 and BfHa-3

These sites are interpreted as field camps where women lived while tending the fields. Both sites are very small, perhaps 50 feet in diameter at the most and the only evidence of habitation is a few pieces of pottery and some stone. Neither site is situated near a water source while all other site types have convenient access to some water. The presence of chipped stone could be somewhat problematical if it is assumed that men did all the flint knapping. However, since the women probably had more opportunity to find the chert pebbles than did men and used many if not most of the chert tools, there is no reason to assume that they did not make their own tools.

These sites may provide clues to the location of cornfields. While several fields of corn hills have been found in some areas outside of the park, the hills are usually obliterated by lumbering and farming activities. There is however, indirect evidence which may prove useful for locating Huron cornfields in the park. Although no maize pollen was recovered in the sediment core from Second Lake, there is a sharp increase in White Pine and other species which commonly grow in open areas in the zone dated at 300-400 years ago (Burden and McAndrews 1973: 6). It is quite possible that the large pine stumps found in the area now belong to the trees which originally colonized the abandoned fields. By noting the locations of concentrations of even-aged stumps, it may be possible to delineate the extent of the original fields.

Shore camps: BfHa-2, BfHa-4a and BfHa-5

These three sites are all situated on the shore of Georgian Bay and were used for small temporary camps. These camps were probably landing spots or "ports" where canoes set off from or

landed at Huronia. The ethnohistoric accounts suggest that canoe routes began (or ended) on the Penetang Peninsula and that other parts of Huronia were reached by travelling overland by a network of trails. It may be logical to suggest that these sites were also fishing camps except that the faunal remains from both BfHa-4a and BfHa-5 are exclusively mammal.

The cemetery: BeGx-13

This "pit" site is interpreted as a graveyard. The Huron placed their dead either on scaffolds or in graves for primary burial and food and other items were often placed with the body. After a number of years, a feast of the dead was held and the bones of the dead from several villages were unearthed and re-buried in a common grave or ossuary (Tooker 1964: 130-134). A primary graveyard then, would now consist of a group of empty pits. This graveyard would probably be associated with the nearest village site, BeGx-12. No ossuaries have as yet been discovered in the park.

The Point Peninsula People

The Point Peninsula people occupied the eastern part of southern Ontario between roughly 700 B.C. and 1000 A.D. A large number of sites attributed to this culture are to be found along the Trent Waterways, the upper St. Lawrence River and the Ottawa River. The major diagnostic trait of Point Peninsula sites is pottery manufactured by the coiling method and decorated usually with a toothed implement (Wright 1967, 1972). These people were hunters, gatherers and fishermen who moved from site to site in small family groups to take advantage of various resources as they became available throughout the year.

Definite evidence of the presence of Point Peninsula people in the survey area was found at BfHa-4 and it is possible that BfHa-2 also includes a Point Peninsula component. No food remains have survived so that it is difficult to say exactly what these

people were doing in this particular area. It is fairly certain however, that these are temporary campsites and it is possible that these people came here to fish or hunt.

The two sites are well below the Algoma shoreline and would have been under water until about 400 or 500 A.D. A rough estimate for the Point Peninsula sites then would be about 500-1000 A.D.

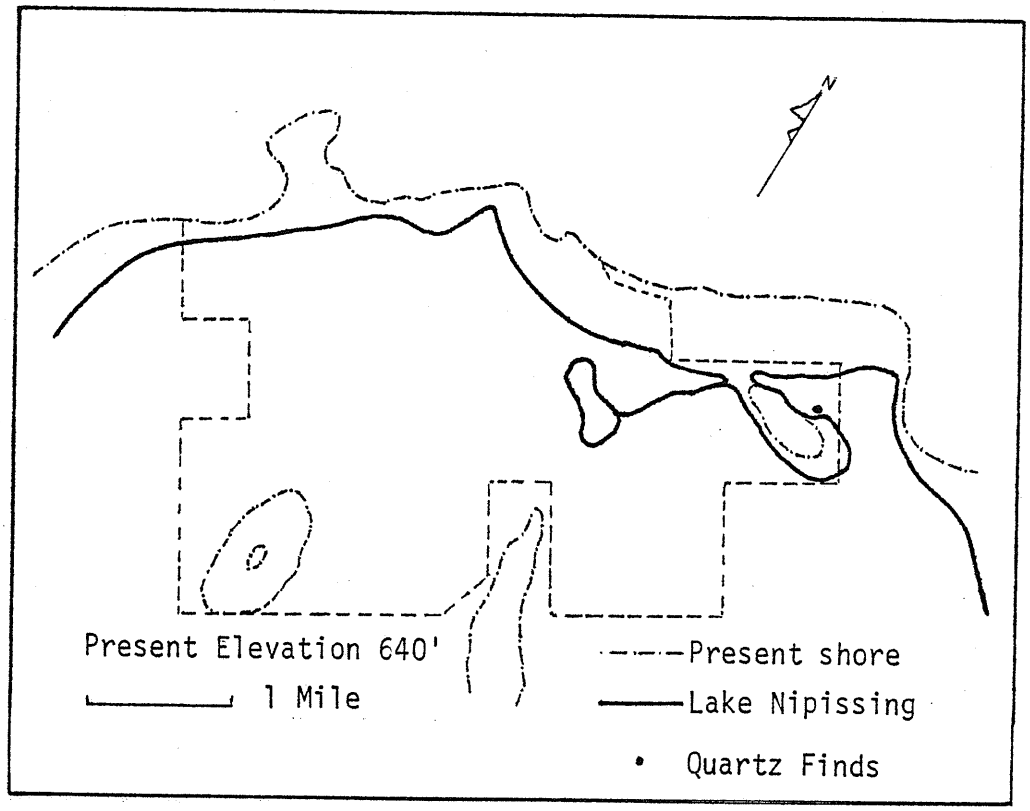
The Pre-Ceramic Cultures

The pre-ceramic cultures are very poorly known in southern Ontario. Only a very few Archaic sites have been excavated and very little systematic survey has been undertaken. On the basis of predominately surface finds, very often isolated artifacts, it would seem that Archaic and Palaeo-Indian peoples were dispersed quite widely over southern Ontario (Wright 1962, 1972; Garrad 1971).

Laurentian Archaic People

Archaic peoples were hunters and gatherers who differed from their descendants, the Middle Woodland, Point Peninsula people, primarily in their lack of a ceramic technology (Wright 1972: 41). Some traits characteristic of Archaic sites are native copper artifacts and more particularly, large ground stone tools, especially gouges (Wright 1962, 1972).

No definite evidence of the Archaic culture has been found during the course of this survey. However, one location which may represent an Archaic site is the quartz finds from Gignac Lake. These finds can be more closely dated than the other d-ceramic finds because they are located on a Nipissing shoreline and therefore must have been left sometime since 3500 B.C. The lack of pottery, while not conclusive evidence, is certainly suggestive of a pre-ceramic age and the large quartz items themselves are quite different from the small battered quartz slivers found on Woodland sites. The location of the finds relative to the Lake Nipissing shoreline is shown on the map (Fig. 29.).



(After Burden and McAndrews 1973)

Fig. 29.
Quartz finds on Lake Nipissing shoreline.

Palaeo-Indian People

Evidence of Palaeo-Indian cultures in southern Ontario is based almost exclusively on the distribution of fluted points and related lanceolate forms. Generally, the points tend to be found slightly inland from and well above the Great Lakes (including Georgian Bay) shorelines. It is assumed that this distribution reflects a lake-oriented adaptation, at least for part of the year, and the high water levels at that time. A large cluster of finds has also been noted along the Thames River system in south-western Ontario (Garrad 1971).

These people were hunters and gatherers probably living in small family groups and moving their campsites every few weeks or months to take advantage of resources as they became available. Although they are sometimes described as big-game hunters, they probably spent much time fishing and snaring small mammals such as rabbits. There is some evidence to indicate that they hunted the mastadon but it is likely that the major big-game would be caribou (Wright 1972).

The evidence for Palaeo-Indian encampments at Methodist Point is tenuous. It is suspected that three sites, BfGx-5, BfGx-7 and BfGx-8 are of Palaeo-Indian age. A fourth site, BfGx-4 may also belong to this group although it is somewhat different from the other three.

While none of the artifacts from these sites is diagnostic of Palaeo-Indian, such items as gravers, spurred end scrapers and utilized polyhedral cores are common to Palaeo-Indian sites in Northeastern North America (Fitting, Devisscher and Wahla 1966; Dragoo 1973; Kraft 1973; MacDonald 1968). A second line of evidence is the fact that these people made exclusive use of lithic raw material from the local till. Today, large chert pebbles and cobbles can be found in certain localized areas only if the ground has been disturbed by ploughing or road building. In pre-agricultural times these chert pebbles would have been readily available only during the brief period of rapid lowering of the lake levels and/or slow soil development of the open forest-tundra. Both of these situations occurred only before 8000 B.C.

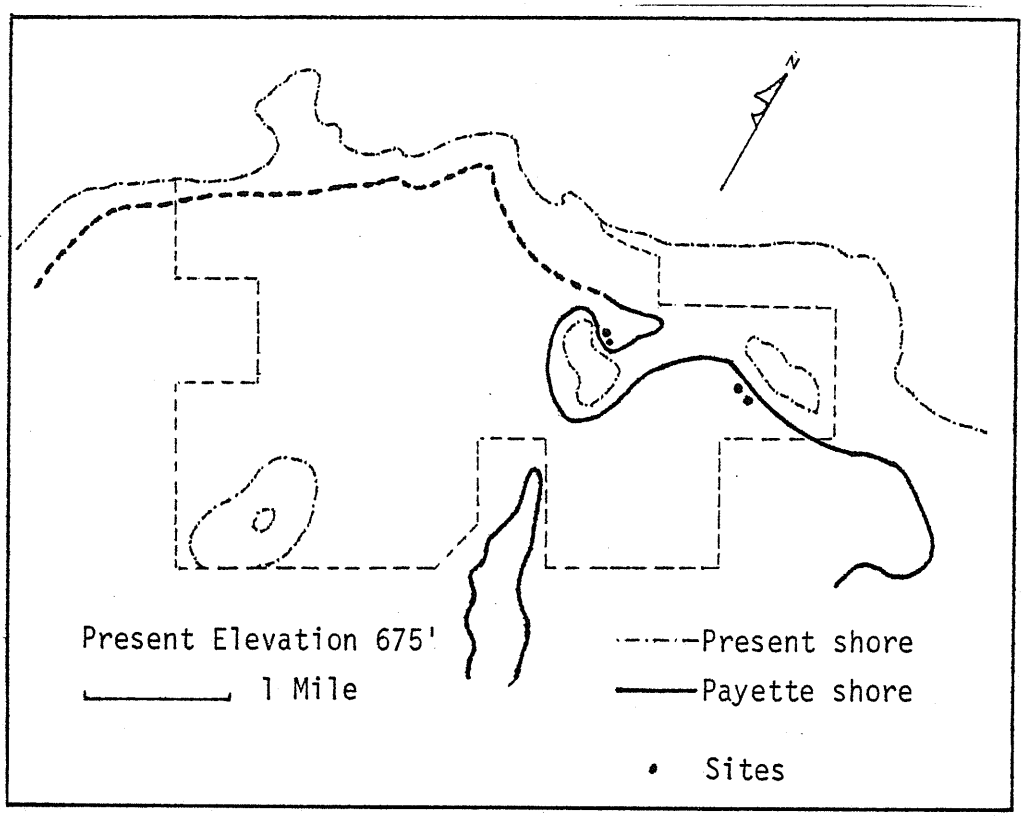
Thirdly, all four sites are associated with the Payette Phase shoreline at an elevation of 675 feet above sea level (see map, Fig. 30.). If these sites represent shoreline sites rather than inland sites, then they probably date to about 9000 B.C.

Some Comparisons of Cultural Adaptations

The two general factors determining how a group of people make use of any area are (1) the available resources of the area, and (2) the technology and other aspects of culture that have been developed to exploit these resources. Resources can be classified as land, water, and the flora and fauna which inhabit the land and the water.

The nature of the resources of the Penetang Peninsula have undergone drastic changes since the glaciers retreated 12000 years ago. The rising and falling of the water level has alternately exposed and inundated vast tracts of land while changes in temperature have altered the flora and fauna which live on the land. The various groups of people who lived in this area came equipped with different technologies which enabled them to make use of the resources they found in vastly different ways.

All of the people who came to the area before 1450 A.D. made minimal use of the actual land but concentrated their efforts on exploiting the natural flora and fauna. Evidence of their presence consists of small temporary campsites located on the shores of Georgian Bay. At about 1450 A.D., the ancestors of the historic Huron moved into the area. These people brought with them the knowledge and technology of agriculture and were able to exploit the arable land to grow crops. While the Huron also made use of the natural flora and fauna, their dependence on these food sources was much reduced. The increased production of food because of agriculture enabled the Huron to live in larger semi-permanent villages and also, since agriculture requires a lot of preparation and energy, made it impractical for them to be constantly on the move. Evidence of the Huron occupation consists of large village



(After Burden and McAndrews 1973)

Fig. 30.
Pre-ceramic sites on the Payette Phase shoreline.

sites inland from the major shore and small camps located inland and on the shore. A comparison of the various settlement patterns throughout the cultural history of the survey area is presented in Table 20.

In addition to changes in settlement patterns, various aspects of material culture have been altered as new methods and techniques were adopted either through invention or diffusion. Some of these new techniques include the manufacture of ground and polished stone tools, the working of native copper, and the use of fired clay for pottery and pipes (refer to Fig. 26.). Technologies which were always known were modified to meet the requirements and opportunities of different adaptations. Although chipped stone technology was used by all cultures who lived in the park, a comparison of the lithic assemblages of the earliest cultures with that of the Huron shows that they have very little in common.

The two lithic samples large enough for comparative purposes are the sample from BfGx-5 and the Huron sample. A mean sample was derived for the Huron assemblage by averaging the lithic finds from the Huron prehistoric villages. The two samples are compared in Fig. 31.

The BfGx-5 sample has far more end scrapers and related "B" type artifacts than does the Huron sample which, in turn, has more side scrapers and bipolar cores. The difference in the core frequency is due to different flint knapping techniques while the differences in the scraper frequencies suggest differing emphasis on some other activities which required the use of scrapers.

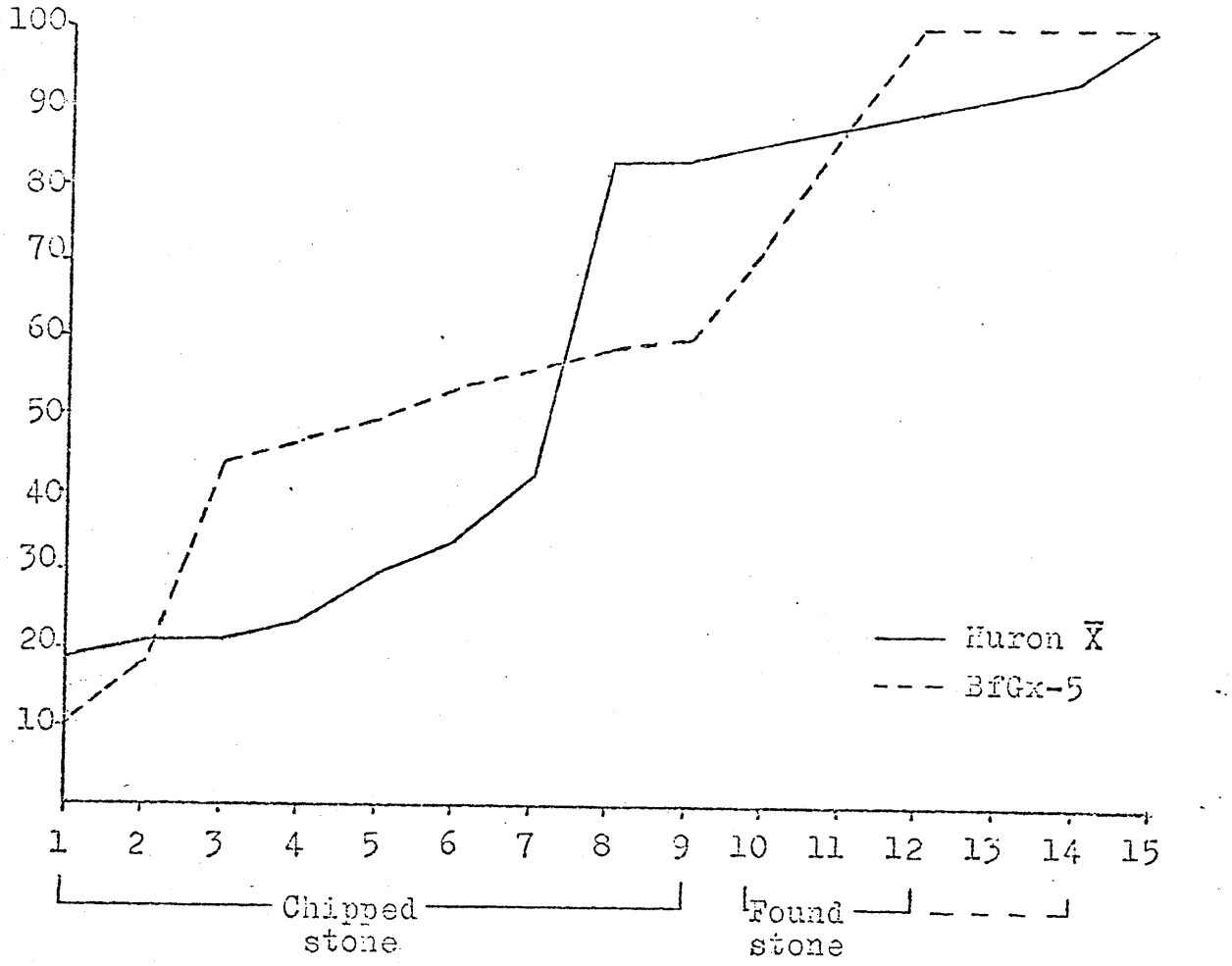
The high frequency of found stone artifacts on BfGx-5 is probably due to the fact that this site is situated literally on a pile of suitable cobbles which were used and discarded as needed whereas the Huron sites are usually situated on sandy soil so that suitable stones were carefully selected, carried to the site and used over and over as long as possible.

With larger samples and better estimates of the age of some of the sites in the park many more aspects of cultural adaptations can be investigated and compared.

TABLE 20.

Comparison of Site Attributes

Site	Size		Proximity to water	Midden deposits	Type	Culture
	Under 1 acre	Over 1 acre	major/minor			
BfGx-2		x	x	x	village	Huron
BfHa-1a		x	x	x	village	Huron
BfGx-1		x	x	x	village	Huron
BeGx-12		x	x	x	village	Huron
BeGx-11		x	x	x	village	Huron
BfGx-3		x	x	x	village	Huron
BfHa-1b		x	x	x	village	Huron
BfGx-6	x		x	?	hamlet	Huron
BeGx-13	?				cemetary	Huron
BeGx-14	x				fld camp	Huron
BfHa-3	x				fld camp	Huron
BfHa-2a		x	x		bch camp	Iroquoian
BfHa-4a		x	x		bch camp	Huron
BfHa-5	x		x		bch camp	Huron
BfHa-2b	?		x		bch camp	Pnt Peninsula?
BfHa-4b	x		x		bch camp	Pnt Peninsula
BfGx-4	x		?		bch camp	Pre-ceramic
BfGx-5	x		?		bch camp	Pre-ceramic
BfGx-7	x		?		bch camp	Pre-ceramic
BfGx-8	x		?		bch camp	Pre-ceramic



1 - side scrapers
2 - end scrapers
3 - B type tools
4 - spokeshaves
5 - undulating
6 - points and bifaces
7 - flake knives
8 - bipolar cores
9 - misc. cores
10 - hammerstones
11 - anvils
12 - manos/metates
13 - whetstones
14 - netsinkers
15 - ground stone

Fig. 31. Cumulative graph comparing Huron $\bar{X}$ and BfGx-5 lithics.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey of the park has brought to light evidence of human occupation that could possibly span 11000 years. The earliest cultural remains belong to one or both of the pre-ceramic periods dating between 9000 and 1000 B.C. Unfortunately, at this time, these remains cannot be more accurately dated. No definite evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation has yet been found in Huronia. Most fluted point finds in the province are associated with the major lakes and river systems of southern Ontario with the closest find to the park on a terrace overlooking the south shore of Nottawasaga Bay, about 30 miles to the south-west (Garrad 1971). Archaic finds in the area are only slightly less scarce with one find near Tiny Marsh and several finds in the general vicinity of the town of Coldwater (Ridley 1967; Wright 1962).

The paucity of evidence can be explained in several ways; (1) Palaeo-Indian and Archaic people made very little use of the Penetang Peninsula and surrounding area, (2) not enough survey for pre-Huron sites has been done, or (3) many of the sites from these time periods have been destroyed. Evidence from this survey suggests that a combination of the latter two possibilities seems more likely. Between 8500 and 6200 B.C., the level of Georgian Bay was much lower than today so that any campsites near the shore then would now be under water. Similarly, any beach camps occupied from 8800 to 8500 B.C. and 6200 to 3500 B.C. have most likely been destroyed by the rising waters of Lake Nipissing or, in sheltered coves, may be preserved beneath Lake Nipissing deposits.

When Lake Nipissing was at its highest point at 3500 B.C. and probably until the end of the Algoma Great Lakes at 500 A.D. much of the shoreline of the Penetang Peninsula was composed of inhospitable eroding bluffs while a smaller section of the shoreline would have been accumulating the deposits of this erosion on sand bars and dunes. This type of feature may have been an ideal location for later Archaic campsites and it would not be surprising to find an Archaic component beneath the historic BfGx-2 site.

The four pre-ceramic sites that have been found in this survey could be either beach sites on the main shore (BfGx-4 and BfGx-5 would have been in a small inlet) in which case they would date from about 9000 B.C. or, they are inland sites from some later date.

Two Point Peninsula sites located on the Georgian Bay shore were occupied towards the end of the Middle Woodland period about 500-1000 A.D. Point Peninsula people may have used the Penetang Peninsula since 700 B.C. but did not camp in the park area because of the lack of a suitable shoreline.

There seems to be a gap in the sequence between 1000 and 1400 A.D. Although future research may uncover small campsites from this period, it seems fairly certain that there are no large village sites indicative of an agricultural population in the general area of the survey during Pickering and Middleport times. It is possible that this gap is related to the development of agriculture in Southern Ontario. Once agriculture had been adopted, a larger population could be supported in a smaller area than was possible with a hunting and gathering economy. As family groups or bands coalesced to live in larger, more permanent village groups, a population vacuum was created. There was a general population shift to the more southerly portions of the province where corn growing was probably less hazardous and Simcoe County was deserted. Later, with a rapidly increasing population due to agriculture, various village groups gradually moved northward to repopulate the area.

A small test excavation at the popular fishing spot at the Narrows of Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe lends further support to this interpretation. The Dougall site has a Point Peninsula component, very sparse and poorly represented Pickering and Middleport components, and is dominated by remains of late prehistoric and historic Huron (Wright 1972b).

Evidence of the Huron occupation of the survey area includes a cemetery, two field camps, three beach camps, one hamlet and a sequence of seven village sites dating from 1475 A.D. to perhaps 1635 A.D. These sites belong to the Bear nation of the Huron Confederacy and the two historic sites are probably villages mentioned in the ethnohistoric documents.

The presence of remains from cultures spanning several thousand years in one small area provides an ideal situation for the study of man's adaptation to his environment. By studying a sequence in one location, some factors can be kept constant and observed differences can be related to environmental and cultural developments through the ages. At the same time, comparisons with data from other areas can lead to a better understanding of how similar cultures adapted to different environmental situations and how these cultures influenced each other.

The archaeological resources in this park are unusually rich and well preserved. Since they are now protected, time can be taken to make a careful and detailed examination of the wealth of information these resources hold concerning the prehistory of the people of Ontario.

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A P P E N D I X

FLORAL AND FAUNAL REMAINS

FROM HURON SITES

Faunal Remains

A total of 3362 faunal remains were recovered from Huron components. An analysis of the faunal material was carried out by Mr. Peter Hamalainen. Data presented in the tables are abstracted or calculated from his report (Hamalainen 1974).

Some Comments on the Faunal Sample

Most of the variation in the amount of bone and the number of species among the sites can, at this point, be attributed to the small size of the samples and the possible deterioration of bone on the earlier sites. This is not to say that there is no difference in the hunting and/or fishing importance throughout this sequence but that there are no clear-cut observable trends in the sample under consideration.

There are, however, some general factors to be considered concerning the remains and the amount of food they represent. The analysis indicates that while fish remains constitute 43-70% of the sample, the actual pounds of food they provide is only 3-29% of the total amount obtained by hunting and fishing. These archaeological "facts" are further complicated by some ethnohistoric accounts. With regards to the fish, the Huron apparently sometimes ate the whole fish, bones, scales, and all (Tooker 1964: 68). This, of course, would reduce the percentage of fish remains but probably only those of the smaller fish so that the bulk estimate would not be greatly affected.

Large mammals, especially deer, were commonly hunted some distance away from Huronia so that their bone remains may be underrepresented. However, Champlain's account of a large deer hunt suggests that the Huron were concerned more with the fat and hides than with the meat or, at least, that the amount of meat actually brought home was relatively little (Tooker 1964: 66; Trigger 1969: 31). It can be only hoped that these factors cancel each other and that larger samples or error factors can be devised to present a fairly accurate account of Huron hunting and fishing activities.

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BfGx-2

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Dog	99	6.4	4*	60.0	14.5
Beaver	14	0.9	2	63.0	15.3
Fox sp.	11	0.7	1	8.0	1.9
Meadow Vole	1	0.1	1	-	-
Deer	18	1.2	1	85.0	20.6
Woodchuck	2	0.1	1	5.6	1.4
Hare sp.	5	0.3	2	4.2	1.0
Canis sp.	16	1.0	1	-	-
Skunk[x]	1	0.1	1*	-	-
Chipmunk	1	0.1	1	0.3	0.1
Mouse sp.	2	0.1	2	-	-
Squirrel sp.	1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1
Timber Wolf	3	0.2	1	30.0	7.3
Rodent sp.	1	0.1	1	-	-
Marten	2	0.1	1	2.1	0.5
Cervidae sp.	1	0.1	1	-	-
Mammal, unident.	185	12.0	-	-	-
	363	23.6		258.7	62.7
Canada Goose	7	0.5	2	12.8	3.1
Sandhill Crane	1	0.1	1	10.0	2.4
Passenger Pigeon	2	0.1	1	0.8	0.2
Duck sp.	1	0.1	1	1.5	0.4
Ruffed Grouse	1	0.1	1	1.1	0.3
Hawk sp.	1	0.1	1	1.4	0.3
Avian, unident.	43	2.8	-	-	-
	56	3.8		27.6	6.7
Blanding's Turtle	2	0.1	1	0.4	0.1
Snapping Turtle	4	0.3	2	20.0	4.8
Painted Turtle	21	1.4	3	1.2	0.3
Spotted Turtle	14	0.9	2	0.4	0.1
Turtle, unident.	14	0.9	-	-	-
	55	3.6		22.0	5.3
Sturgeon	5	0.3	1	36.0	8.7
Pickerel sp.	53	3.5	5	28.0	6.8
Freshwater Drum	2	0.1	1	1.6	0.4
Whitefish sp.	9	0.6	1	10.4	2.5
Sucker sp.	5	0.3	2	0.8	0.2
Pike sp.	3	0.2	1	2.4	0.6
Bass sp.	4	0.3	3	4.8	1.2
Channel Catfish	6	0.4	3	9.6	2.3
Brown Bullhead	4	0.3	2	0.8	0.2
Yellow Perch	210	13.7	40	9.6	2.3
Percidae sp.	18	1.2	3	-	-
Fish, unident.	654	42.6	-	-	-
	973	63.5		104.0	25.2
Clam sp.	77	5.0	-	-	-
Unidentified	9	0.6	-	-	-
	1533	100.1		412.3	99.9

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BfGx-1

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Dog	31	6.8	2*	30.0	9.3
Timber Wolf	6	1.3	2*	60.0	18.5
Canis sp.	25	5.5	2*	-	-
Woodchuck	1	0.2	1	5.6	1.7
Beaver	12	2.6	1	31.5	9.7
Deer	14	3.1	2	170.0	52.6
Cervidae sp.	4	0.9	1	-	-
Hare sp.	5	1.1	2	4.2	1.3
Marten	1	0.2	1	2.1	0.7
Mouse sp.	1	0.2	1	-	-
Mammal, unident.	102	22.4	-	-	-
	202	44.3		303.4	93.8
Passenger Pigeon	2	0.4	2	1.6	0.5
Ruffed Grouse	1	0.2	1	1.1	0.3
Loon sp.	5	1.1	2	8.0	2.5
Avian, unident.	24	5.3	-	-	-
	32	7.0		10.7	3.3
Painted Turtle	1	0.2	1	0.4	0.1
Yellow Perch	26	5.7	6	1.4	0.4
Pickerel sp.	13	2.9	1	5.6	1.7
Percidae sp.	1	0.2	1	-	-
Catfish sp.	1	0.2	1	0.4	0.1
Bass sp.	1	0.2	1	1.6	0.5
Fish, unident.	159	34.9	-	-	-
	201	44.1		9.0	2.7
Clam sp.	20	4.4	-	-	-
	456	100.0		323.5	99.9

* includes one immature individual

x probably not utilized for food

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BeGx-12

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Dog	18	2.6	3	45.0	15.5
Wolf	2	0.3	1	30.0	10.3
Canis sp.	6	0.9	1	-	-
Mouse sp.	14	2.0	3*	-	-
Woodchuck	1	0.1	1	5.6	1.9
Deer	1	0.1	1	85.0	29.3
Beaver	9	1.3	1	31.5	10.9
Mammal, unident.	82	11.8	-	-	-
	133	19.1		197.1	67.9
Canada Goose	1	0.1	1	6.4	2.2
Ruffed Grouse	1	0.1	1	1.1	0.4
Avian, unident.	17	2.4	-	-	-
	19	2.6		7.5	2.6
Painted Turtle	2	0.3	1	0.4	0.1
Turtle, unident.	11	1.6	-	-	-
	13	1.9		0.4	0.1
Catfish sp.	3	0.4	1	0.4	0.1
Pickerel sp.	33	4.7	4	22.4	7.7
Perch	21	3.0	5	1.2	0.4
Sturgeon	6	0.9	1	36.0	12.4
Percidae sp.	4	0.6	1	-	-
Whitefish sp.	3	0.4	1	10.4	3.6
Sucker sp.	1	0.1	1	0.4	0.1
Trout sp.	1	0.1	1	14.4	5.0
Fish, unident.	416	59.7	-	-	-
	488	69.9		85.2	29.3
Clam	41	5.9	-	-	-
Unidentified	3	0.4	-	-	-
	697	99.8		290.2	99.9

* includes one immature individual

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BeGx-11

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Dog	4	3.8	1*	15.0	7.5
Beaver	9	8.6	2	63.0	31.6
Deer	4	3.8	1	85.0	42.7
Wolf	1	1.0	1	30.0	15.1
Canis sp.	3	2.9	1	-	-
Mammal, unident.	11	10.5	-	-	-
	32	30.6		193.0	96.9
Pickerel sp.	12	11.4	1	5.6	2.8
Yellow Perch	3	2.9	2	0.5	0.3
Fish, unident.	46	43.8	-	-	-
	61	58.1		6.1	3.1
Clam	11	10.5	-	-	-
Unidentified	1	1.0	-	-	-
	105	100.2		199.1	100.0

* includes one immature individual

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BfGx-3

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Dog	10	4.2	1	15.0	20.1
Beaver	6	2.5	1	31.5	42.3
Fox sp.	1	0.4	1	8.0	10.7
Canis sp.	10	4.2	1	-	-
Chipmunk	1	0.4	1*	0.5	0.7
Marten	1	0.4	1	2.1	2.8
Mammal, unident.	46	19.2	-	-	-
	75	31.3		57.1	76.6
Avian, unident.	4	1.7	-	-	-
Painted Turtle	3	1.3	1	0.4	0.5
Turtle, unident.	6	2.5	-	-	-
Catfish sp.	5	2.1	2	0.8	1.1
Pickerel sp.	12	5.0	1	5.6	7.5
Yellow Perch	5	2.1	1	0.2	0.3
Whitefish sp.	1	0.4	1	10.4	14.0
Fish, unident.	96	40.0	-	-	-
	119	49.6		17.0	22.9
Clam, unident.	23	9.6	-	-	-
Unidentified	10	4.2	-	-	-
	240	100.2		74.5	100.0

* includes one immature individual

FAUNAL REMAINS AND ESTIMATED MINIMUM EDIBLE POUNDS - BfHa-4

Common name	No. of remains	% of remains	Minimum no. of individ.	Min. est. edible lbs.	% lbs.
Deer	5	1.7	1*	85.0	24.9
Cervidae sp.	1	0.3	1	-	-
Hare sp.	1	0.3	1	2.1	0.6
Otter	1	0.3	1	12.6	3.7
Beaver	1	0.3	1	31.5	9.2
Bear	1	0.3	1	210.0	61.6
Mammal, unident.	281	95.9	-	-	-
	291	99.1		341.2	100.0
Clam	2	0.7	-	-	-
	293	99.8		341.2	100.0

* includes one immature individual

Floral Remains

Floral remains were recovered from all of the Huron village sites with carbonized corn kernels and charcoal constituting the vast majority of the remains. The corn is probably Northern Flint and all cob fragments from BfGx-1 have 8 rows.

	corn		other seeds		
	kernels	misc.	bean	squash	misc.
BfGx-2	195	1	1	1	-
BfGx-1	72	7	-	-	-
BeGx-12	11	-	-	-	-
BeGx-11	38	-	-	-	1
BfGx-3	140	-	-	-	-