



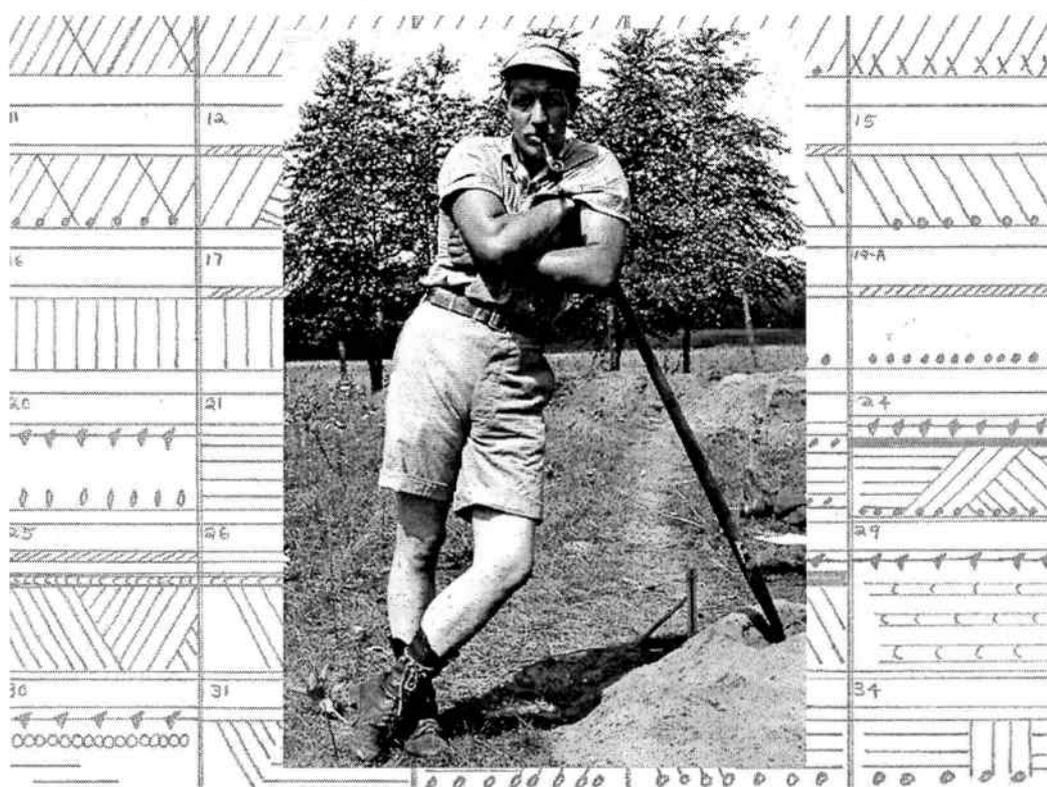
# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

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## Arch Notes

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# Ontario Archaeological Society

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### **... editor's (final) note**

With this column I take my leave as your Arch Notes editor. A scant eight years has passed since I first took on the role and I have to admit I've enjoyed it immensely. I've conversed with many people who have an interest and a passion for archaeology.

I wish the new AN editor well and somewhat envy their ability to check the pulse of archaeology in Ontario and beyond through this great medium we fondly call Arch Notes.

For this issue (my apologies for the small typeface but I had to squeeze everything in) a heartfelt thanks to Pat Reed for the Herculean task of compiling Doug Bell's field report on the Graham-Rogers site, presented here in its entirety and complete with original drawings. Thanks also to Conrad Heidenreich and Charles Garrad for their thoughts and analyses on Doug Bell and Graham-Rogers - look forward to reading them in the next issue of Arch Notes.

Thanks to all who have contributed over the past eight years.

## President's note

Here we are once again, at the close of the year, both calendar and OAS. I have to admit that 2004 has been a huge challenge for all of us at the OAS. This year we bade a fond goodbye to our Executive Director, Jo Holden; packed up and moved the office to a new location: the Jesse Ashbridge House; moved the OAS research library a new site location in the London Museum of Archaeology (OAS London Chapter); launched a search for and hired a new E.D. (Lise Ferguson) as well as successfully wrestled (way to go Henry) with ongoing matters like insurance issues. It has been a steep, one might even say precipitous, learning curve for all those involved and I want to thank all of the members for their patience and perseverance while these changes have been taking place.

What else have you been doing all year? Despite all of the above-mentioned hurdles, and keeping in mind that we are largely run by volunteer labour, and taking into account that we all have lives outside of the OAS, I think we did a pretty fair job of work in 2004.

Publications: In addition to all of the above, the OAS published six issues of Arch Notes as well as Ontario Archaeology No. 73. A great big thank you to Arch Notes Editor Frank Dieterman for another year completed. This makes eight years for Frank as editor. I am sad to say that Frank is stepping down as Arch Notes editor; this is his last issue. His hard work and diligence are reflected in each and every one of the copies of the newsletter that dropped into your mailbox. The OAS Board is seeking a new editor and will hopefully be making a decision on his successor in December. If you are interested in this position please contact Dena Doroszenko or the OAS office as soon as possible.

A huge thank you goes out to our Ontario Archaeology editorial team as well. They have managed successfully to encourage their peers to submit papers for OA 73 and release it this year while OA 74 is well on track for an early 2005 release date. It is no small feat to solicit papers, edit them and bring the thing to publication, and then repeat the whole process for the next issue. Thanks to all of the contributors and editors.

Membership: We undertook a complete overhaul of our membership database and designed a membership questionnaire (thank you to Henry and Holly) that you should be receiving soon. In addition, we sent out a

series of appeals to lapsed members to encourage them to rejoin the Society. In many cases lapsed members had lapsed because they simply forgot to renew despite a couple of mailings of renewal notices. About 50 of these members returned to the fold. I offer my sincere thanks to you all.

In my own case, I solved this faulty memory membership-renewal problem years and years ago by taking out a life membership. So, if you have \$750 to spend, I encourage you to do the same. At the full membership level (including OA) that works out to a little over 16 year's worth of membership; if you think you'll be a member for longer than that, the rest is a bonus!

Advocacy: The OAS officially commented on literally scores of heritage planning and archaeological resource protection initiatives all across the province this year. A couple of the larger ones included the Ontario Parks Cultural Heritage Guidelines and the new Parks draft legislation; the new Ontario Heritage Act now in second reading, at last, at Queen's Park (keep your fingers crossed); the Greenbelt initiative and the Rouge Valley Task Force on long-term planning for the Park and adjacent lands. Tony Stapells and I shared this responsibility; thanks Tony.

Education and Outreach: This year we undertook an assessment of our travelling educational kits, designed about a decade ago. Director Terri-Lynn Brennan and her Education Committee have worked hard to upgrade and refurbish the existing kits and have made several recommendations on how they might be used more effectively in the future. One option put forward was to rent the kits to schools with a facilitator to "deliver" the program rather than having the teacher present the kit. This option was suggested to us by several teacher-users who told us that they would be willing to pay for facilitator to come to their school to present the kit as part of their lesson plan. The Board is currently considering how this might work. If you think you might like to be a kit facilitator, please contact the office.

In terms of new public programming, the OAS and the Toronto Chapter planned and offered for the first time: Archaeology Day on September 18. The event was sort of a combination archaeology fair and information day that was wildly successful. It attracted over 400 visitors and made a modest profit. We were especially pleased to have in attendance: Minister of Culture, the Hon. Madeleine Meilleur; Dr. Claude Lajeunesse, a member

of the Board of the Ontario Heritage Foundation; and Toronto Deputy Mayor Sandra Bussin in whose ward the Ashbridge House is located. By far and away the day's favourite activities were the used book tables (several people bought boxes-worth of archaeologically-related books donated by members) and the simulated dig. Other popular programs were the ceramic reconstruction (who can resist a puzzle?), flint-knapping demonstration and the palaeobotanical table. The little ones enjoyed our kids' activities and "spot the artifact" booth. I want to extend a great big thank you to the Archaeology Day Committee (Dena Doroszenko, Lise Ferguson, Roberta O'Brien, Jane Sacchetti and Heidi Ritscher), to all of our many day volunteers and to our activity presenters: Ellen Blaubergs, Rudy Fecteau, Dan Long, Greg Purmal and Roberta O'Brien. The Board will review the event at its December meeting to decide if this should be an annual event. Personally, I think we should go for it.

**Symposium:** All those who attended our annual symposium, *Journey to the Land of the Huron*, this past November 4-7, I think will agree that it was a fabulous event. This year we offered our symposium in conjunction with the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. We had a paid registration of 171 with 86 at the banquet. A full programme of speakers and tours was offered. I would like to thank the many volunteers who made it all happen: the Symposium Programme Committee: Mima Kapches, Jamie Hunter and Pat Reed along with help from Dena Doroszenko and Eva Macdonald.

I would also like to thank the organizers and participants of the session discussing the Umbrella Protocol of

the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn for the Management of Archaeological Resources in Unceded Algonquin Territory. The session was well received and the delegation from Pikwàkanagàn thanked us for the opportunity to discuss their concerns. They indicated that they felt very good about the whole event and looked forward to attending next year's symposium in Petawawa, in the heart of their traditional territory. I was especially honoured to have been able to take part in the smudging ceremony which the delegation performed at the very beginning of Saturday's events.

A special thank you is offered to all of the many individuals and companies in our community who generously sponsored the coffee breaks and receptions and to those members who donated goods (especially the wonderful hand-made ones: Dena and Bev Garner) for the silent auction and to Ellen Blaubergs who donated the proceeds from her archaeologically ironic t-shirt sales to the OAS. Our after-dinner speaker, archaeological mystery novelist Lyn Hamilton, generously donated a set of her books (thank you very much, Lyn) that were sold at a very spirited live auction over dinner at the banquet. Lyn's talk was entertaining and most informative. A straw poll of the banquet-goers indicated that many in the room harboured a secret desire to write mystery novels. Good luck to you all with your new careers!

Another big thank you to the Canadian Museum of Civilization's Public Relations and Publishing Branch and The University of Tennessee Press who provided "display copy" books and order forms for our book

## THE BULLETIN CD-ROM

The New York State Archaeological Association announces the availability of its publication, *The Bulletin*, on one CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains Numbers 1 – 118, which span the years 1954 – 2003. Created in Adobe Acrobat, the issues are full-word searchable and can be navigated through links and bookmarks.

This will be an invaluable tool for anyone interested in the archaeology of the Northeast. One can now quickly find references to sites, artifact types, individuals, or places that appear in back issues of *The Bulletin*. CRM report writers, scholars and students will no longer have to spend valuable time paging through back issues or miss important references in early, hard-to-find issues.

The CD-ROM can be purchased for \$50 US.  
There is a \$3.50 shipping and handling charge in the U.S. and \$5.00 to Canada.

To order *The Bulletin* CD-ROM make out check or money order to NYSAA-CD-ROM and mail to:  
William Engelbrecht, 16 Atlantic Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222.  
Please include your name, address, town/city and postal code. Also, please indicate whether you use a PC or Mac.

room. At the conclusion of the gathering, with their permission and encouragement, a total of 14 books with a total value just over \$500, were donated to the following institutions: Huronia Museum, Wilfred Laurier University Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto Dept. of Anthropology and the Petun Research Institute. Representatives from these institutions were extremely grateful and the OAS expresses its sincere appreciation to CMC and The University of Tennessee Press for their generosity.

Lastly, I would like to recognize Ms. Anita Miles, Manager of the Collingwood Museum for arranging a

lecture and orientation for the participants in Sunday morning's tour of Petunia and also Mr. & Mrs. Rob & Margaret Thornburn of Scenic Caves Nature Adventures for opening the Scenic Caves during the off-season to allow our group access to the rock Ekarenniondi, and for your welcoming remarks. Thank you for your generosity on behalf of all of the tour participants.

I wish you all a healthy, happy and safe festive season and look forward to seeing all of your membership renewals in the mail soon! As always, thanks for your continued confidence in the OAS and our mission.

*Christine*

### **From the OAS Office...**

Mid-November, and another OAS Symposium is in the books! My own "Journey to the Land of the Huron" began in the rain on my way there and ended in the blazing sunshine a few days later. I felt a new appreciation for the history whispered in the trees lining the modern highways of Huronia. For me, anyway, the whole event went off without a glitch, making me look good, but it was the efforts of many that reflected so well on me and on the OAS. It goes without saying that such a huge event does not happen without the work of a lot of people, and I want to thank everyone involved in the planning and organizing. I did manage to hear bits of a few of the papers when I could sneak away from the registration desk.

Everyone was talking about the Friday morning panel discussion of the new "Umbrella Protocol of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan for the Management of Archaeological Resources in Unceded Algonquin Territory". We were honoured to have representatives from this group as conference attendees, and as they left they stopped by the registration

desk to tell me how pleased they were to have come and that they were looking forward to next year's Symposium in Petawawa, in the land of the Algonquin, not far from their community of Golden Lake.

I think it was great for the OAS to co-host the Symposium with the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. Partnering with ESAF not only allowed us to network with a group with which we already have a lot of overlap, but to show off the OAS to our American colleagues as well. While two-thirds of the participants were from Ontario, there were ESAF attendees from many states, including as far away as Nevada! I am not sure my suggestion of holding a future Symposium in Las Vegas was really taken seriously. We could hold it at the Luxor Hotel, which is that pyramid-shaped, Las Vegas-ized version of ancient Egypt! What a riot that would be!

It was great to meet and "re-meet" Fran, Nancy, Jim and Roberta from the Thunder Bay, London, Ottawa and Toronto Chapters. Yes, there was an ESAF member attending the Symposium from Nevada, but hey, we had Fran all the way from

Thunder Bay!! I am eager to connect more with our Chapters and it is obvious that there are a lot of great people with great ideas out there.

On another note, a recent Reuters story told of a new job being offered by the Suffolk County Council in Britain, which I want to apply for: Garbology Officer. The successful applicant will raise awareness of garbage issues and also teach kids about local heritage by helping them sort through garbage. I am not making this up. Isn't this cool? In addition, the Garbology Officer will facilitate "using retrieved objects as a focus for reminiscence" for adults (the job posting is at [www.suffokcc.gov.uk](http://www.suffokcc.gov.uk)). Apparently they have clued into and accepted what we have always known – archaeologists look at what people throw away to learn about their lives, or as the posting says in a better way, "Garbology is the Archaeology of Rubbish – Ancient and Modern". The job doesn't have a lot of educational or experiential requirements, and the pay is up to \$23,313. Only in Britain, you say? Pity!

Lise Ferguson, Executive Director



## Report of the Nominating Committee for 2005 OAS Board of Directors

Mima Kapches, chair of the OAS Nominating Committee, presented her report at the Annual Business Meeting during the Symposium. She thanked 2004 Board of Directors member Terri-Lynn Brennan for her service and noted that Terri-Lynn would be stepping down from the Board. In addition, Mima stated that she, too, would not be standing for re-election in 2005.

The remaining five members of the 2004 Board had agreed to stand for re-election in 2005.

Mima stated that two new members had indicated that they had agreed to be nominated for election to the 2005 Board: Cathy Crinnion (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority) and Alicia Hawkins (Laurentian University). There were no additional nominations from the floor.

The election of the 2005 OAS Board of Directors was therefore declared by acclamation. The composition of the 2005 Board is as follows:

Christine Caroppo, Cathy Crinnion, Dena Doroszenko, Alicia Hawkins,  
Holly Martelle, Tony Stapells, Henry van Lieshout

The Board members will assign Directorships among themselves in the inaugural meeting in January 2005, as per the Constitution.

Mima joined with those members present in thanking the members of the 2004 OAS Board of Directors for their service.

### Membership Awards

OAS President, Christine Caroppo, was delighted to announce at the Symposium banquet that two members of the Society had achieved their 25-year membership status in 2004. There were no 50-year members this year (although there is one in the wings for 2005 and there was one in 2003 – Helen Devereux).

She thanked members Dorothy Hunt and Tony Stapells for their long-term support of the OAS. Dorothy, a Windsor area member, unfortunately, could not attend but Tony proudly stepped up to the podium and received his 25-year membership pin.

Christine noted that Dorothy's pin would be sent to her shortly. Dorothy first joined the Society in order to attend the OAS's first trip to Mexico in 1979. She has been a constant supporter ever since and has travelled with the OAS a number of times in the intervening years.

Tony joined the OAS after spotting the late Jim Wright's book, *Ontario Prehistory*, in the window of a bookstore in downtown Toronto. The book opened up the world of Ontario prehistory to him and he found his way to the OAS from there. Tony has since held a number of executive posts, including President of the Toronto Chapter and Director of Advocacy on the OAS Board of Directors (the latter of which he is currently holding).



**Unveiling Ontarajia memorial to Huron Ossuary in Little Lake Park, Midland, Saturday November 6, 2004.**

Left: Top left to right: Janith English, Chief, Wyandot Nation of Kansas, with adopted Charles & Ella Garrad, all OAS members; Grand Chief Max Gros-Louis, Huron-Wendat, Wendake, and his son Gilles Gros-Louis.

Below: left to right Chief Max Gros-Louis, Huron-Wendat, Wendake; Leon King, Ojibwa Beausoleil Island band; George MacDonald, Mayor of the Town of Midland; Chief Janith English, Wyandot Nation of Kansas; Chief Valerie Monague, Beausoleil First Nation.



2004 oas symposium

it's not all  
fun and  
games,  
but...



bobbing for  
25-year pins

Jamie sets Charlie's heart  
all a-kilter



# the Graham-Rogers site

## Doug Bell

### Preface

by Patricia Reed,  
with assistance from Helen Devereux



Doug Bell at the Warminster Site, 1947  
(Photo from the Emerson Archaeological Photographic  
Archives, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto)

I first had the idea to publish Doug Bell's report on the Graham-Rogers site when recently reading Kenyon and Kenyon's 1983 article on 17th century glass trade beads from Ontario. They wrote, "an extended extract from Bell's study of the Graham-Rogers site is given below, since his report was never published and hence not generally available" (1983: 60). They quote three paragraphs of his report regarding glass beads because "Bell's characterization of an early (our Period II) and late (Period III) assemblage of glass trade beads is still, in essence, valid" (1983: 60). I decided to see if I could make Bell's report "generally available" and Frank enthusiastically supported the idea. In reading the report, I also came across what may be the first mention of a wall trench (although in this case, it is a palisade trench). Had this report been published at the time it was written, Mima Kapches (1980) would have had it available to include in her "Wall Trenches on Iroquoian Sites" article. In 1980 when she wrote the article, there were no wall trenches reported from Contact period sites in the published literature. Graham-Rogers is a Contact period site, so now we have a published report of a Contact period site with a wall trench!

This report follows Charlie Garrad's article in *Arch Notes* Vol 8, Issue 3, May/June 2003 on the Mac-Murphy site, also excavated by Doug Bell. Charlie provided a thorough biography of Doug Bell, and Stuart Nease, his assistant at the Graham-Rogers site, in his article and I refer you to it for more information. Unfortunately we don't have a photo in our collection of Doug Bell at Graham-Rogers, but here he is at the Warminster site in 1947.

Doug Bell's original 1952 Graham-Rogers report appears below. We hope it will provide some useful information on the Graham-Rogers site as there is little published on this site. As well, we hope that this is an interesting addition to the history of Ontario Archaeology. We can see what is different (and not so different!) about Ontario archaeological reports of half a century ago.

The only change we have made to the report is to replace the footnotes with references in brackets within the text, as is the custom now. I would like to thank Mrs. Glen Bell for her kind permission to publish her husband's manuscript. Many thanks to Hajni Gajdacs for scanning the manuscript and doing the initial proof-reading. Thanks also to Helen Devereux for her input and assistance with proofreading.

Many thanks to Dr. Conrad Heidenreich for sharing his memories of the Graham-Rogers site (to be published in Arch Notes Volume 10, Issue 1, 2005). This was his

very first archaeological experience and it developed his interest in Ontario archaeology.

Finally, I would like to thank Charlie Garrad for going above and beyond the call of duty in writing his thorough retrospective of the Graham-Rogers site (also to be published in Arch Notes Volume 10, Issue 1, 2005). As Charlie indicates, more than 50 years later, questions still remain unanswered about the origin of the people of the Graham-Rogers site. We hope that by making Doug Bell's report and Charlie's information "generally available", this will assist future researchers in their work in "Southern Huronia".

#### References:

Kapches, M. (1980). "Wall Trenches on Iroquoian Sites." *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 8: 98-105.

Kenyon, I. T. and T. K. (1983). "Comments on 17th Century Glass Trade Beads from Ontario." *Glass Trade Bead Conference, Rochester, New York, Rochester Museum and Science Center.*

## **CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**

by W.D. Bell

Also titled:

*THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE:  
AN HISTORIC SITE IN SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO*

### **INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

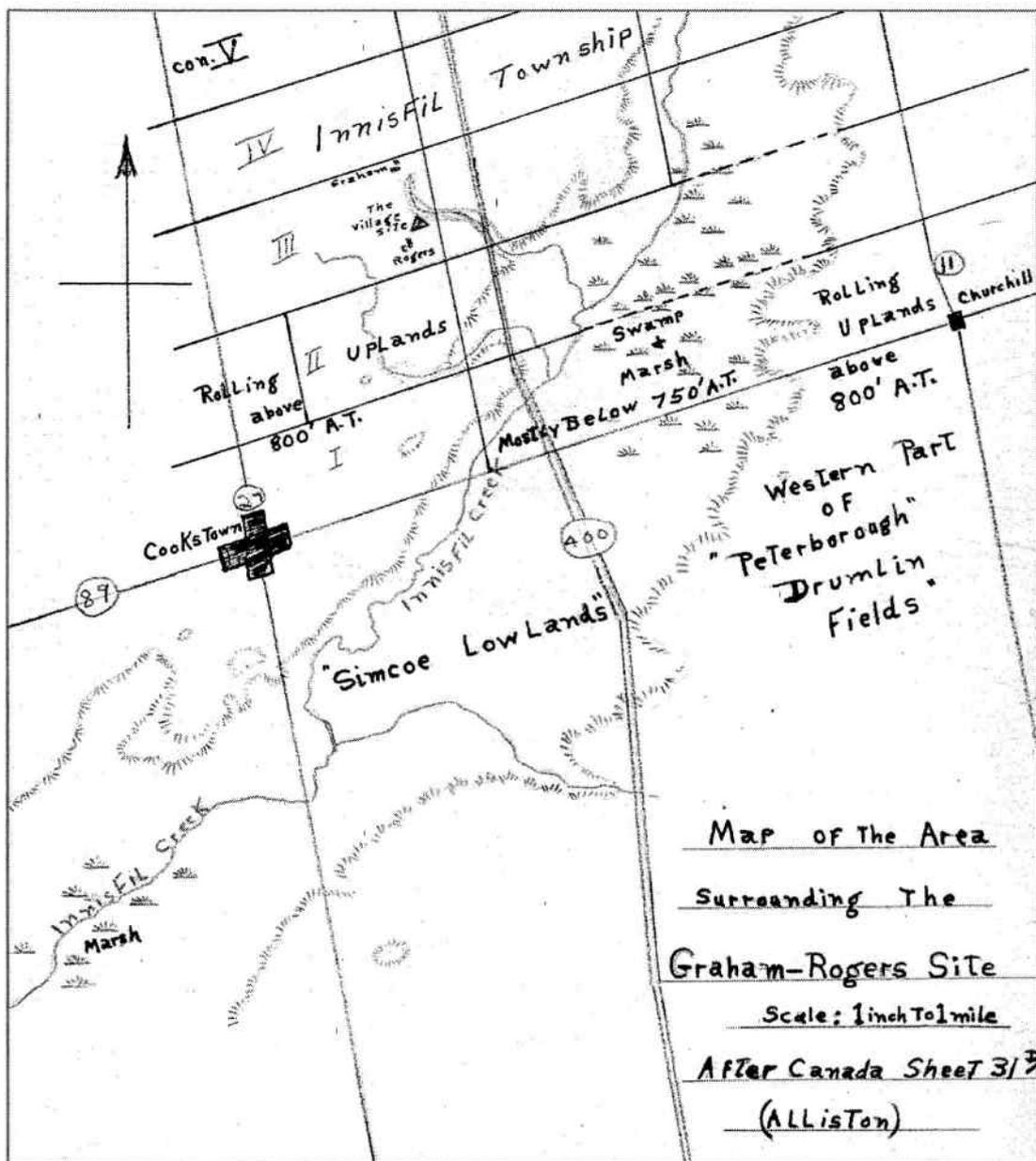
Excavation of the Graham-Rogers site was carried out during July and August, 1952, as part of the long term Iroquoian research program projected by the Department of Anthropology, of the University of Toronto. Research funds were made available by means of a provincial government grant for archaeological research. The writer, assisted by A.S. Nease, was responsible for the field direction and laboratory analysis of the data attained. Assisting us in the work were our wives Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nease, James Gooding and Conrad Heidenreich. Members of the

Ontario Archaeological Society also lent their assistance whenever they were free and available.

For permission to excavate we are sincerely indebted

to Mr. Elmer Graham of Innisfil Township, Simcoe County. Because of the lack of drinking water at the site itself, setting up our camp there was not feasible. A very pleasant camp site was made available to us at the Walker estate, "Innisfree", De Grassi Point, Lake Simcoe. We are very grateful to Professor Edmund Walker and other members of his family for their hospitality and general interest in our work during our stay there.

Very considerable assistance was proffered us in terms of field equipment. We are grateful to Robert Fennel of Yorktown Motors, Toronto, who supplied us with a "Land Rover". This tough, rugged vehicle was admirably suited to our problems of transport over rugged and hilly terrain. We are also indebted to Mr. Harvey Self, of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission who lent us tents, camp beds, and surveying equipment to carry out our work. The



University of Toronto, Department of Geography kindly lent us a plane table and alidade for survey and mapping work.

Finally we are appreciative of the interest and guidance of Professor Norman Emerson of the University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, who turned over the task of excavation and analysis to myself and A. S. Nease. Professor Emerson was able to find time to visit us from time to time during the summer. His comments and advice were timely and helpful.

#### THE SITE AND A SENSE OF PROBLEM

The interest of the University of Toronto was directed towards Innisfil township for a number of reasons. Principally perhaps because of the work of Robert E. Popham and Frank Ridley. Frank Ridley was in the

process of distinguishing Huron and Lalonde as two quite separate and distinct archaeological manifestations of Iroquois, particularly in Simcoe County. Robert Popham, working with unpublished notes of the late Andrew Hunter of Barrie, in a previous article (Popham, 1950) had pointed out that the Iroquoian sites in Innisfil were much more numerous than previously suspected and that the traditional boundaries of Huronia required redefinition. In 1952 we realized that some of the Innisfil sites were certainly Lalonde-like, while others were no doubt Huron. We were prepared to excavate one or other of these types of sites. A number of sites were surveyed and test pitted and finally the village site which lies on the border of the Graham and Rogers farms was selected because it was uncultivated, and had rich middens which yielded a considerable number of trade goods. Whatever the results of excavation they would be interesting. If

it was a convincing Huron site, then archaeology had extended the traditional boundaries by fifteen miles south, a fact overlooked by Champlain and the Jesuits. It was with problems such as these in mind that we commenced to excavation of the Graham-Rogers site.

### **THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE**

#### Topography and soils

This village was located near the edge of high ground overlooking the valley of the Innisfil creek on what is now lot 5, concession III, of Innisfil township. The reader is referred to the Alliston sheet (Canada Sheet 31 d/4, one inch:one mile) and to the sketch map. Rolling morainic topography is dominant on the uplands, with drumlins appearing sporadically. Chapman and Putnam classify this upland region as a westward extension of the Peterborough drumlin field (Chapman and Putnam, 1951:132, 206, 218-222). The nearby lowlands, in the valleys of the Innisfil creek and Nottawasaga river, are classified as "Simcoe Lowlands" by the above authors.

Most of the area around the site is high enough to be above the highest Algonquin shore line (the site itself is almost exactly at 900 feet A.T.), yet the topsoil is quite sandy, even though the morainic topography is dominant. It seems that although the area received no beach sand from Lake Algonquin, sand of glacial or fluvio-glacial origin was deposited on top of the clay moraines which determined the topography and drainage.

The topsoil, as stated above, is sandy, yet by no means devoid of humus, and was doubtless a major factor in the choice of this village site location. This sand is however, not a thick layer, particularly on the crests of hills and ridges. It was so thin at the edge of the creek bank on the Graham-Rogers site that trenches had to be dug into the clay to hold the palisade posts. The posts certainly could not have been driven into this heavy soil, which, in places, lay only about six to eight inches beneath the sand. Outlines of a trench were plainly visible in these difficult spots.

The topsoil in the site area, while sandy, did not display any marked resemblance to the usual forest podzols, the grey leached layer being absent. Doubtless Indian and later white disturbances have been responsible, since, across the creek, in the

woods, a more normal "pine forest soil" sort of profile was observed.

In the lowlands, nearby, various forms of valley bottom, swamp, and peat bog soils are found, which, however were not likely of great economic importance during the Huron regime, since even today, with so much emphasis on market gardening, much of the Innisfil creek bog remains uncleared. This area would have been too wet, and too acid to support vegetable crops grown by the Indians, but the sandy uplands, well drained and easily cleared, probably grew the bulk of the food crops.

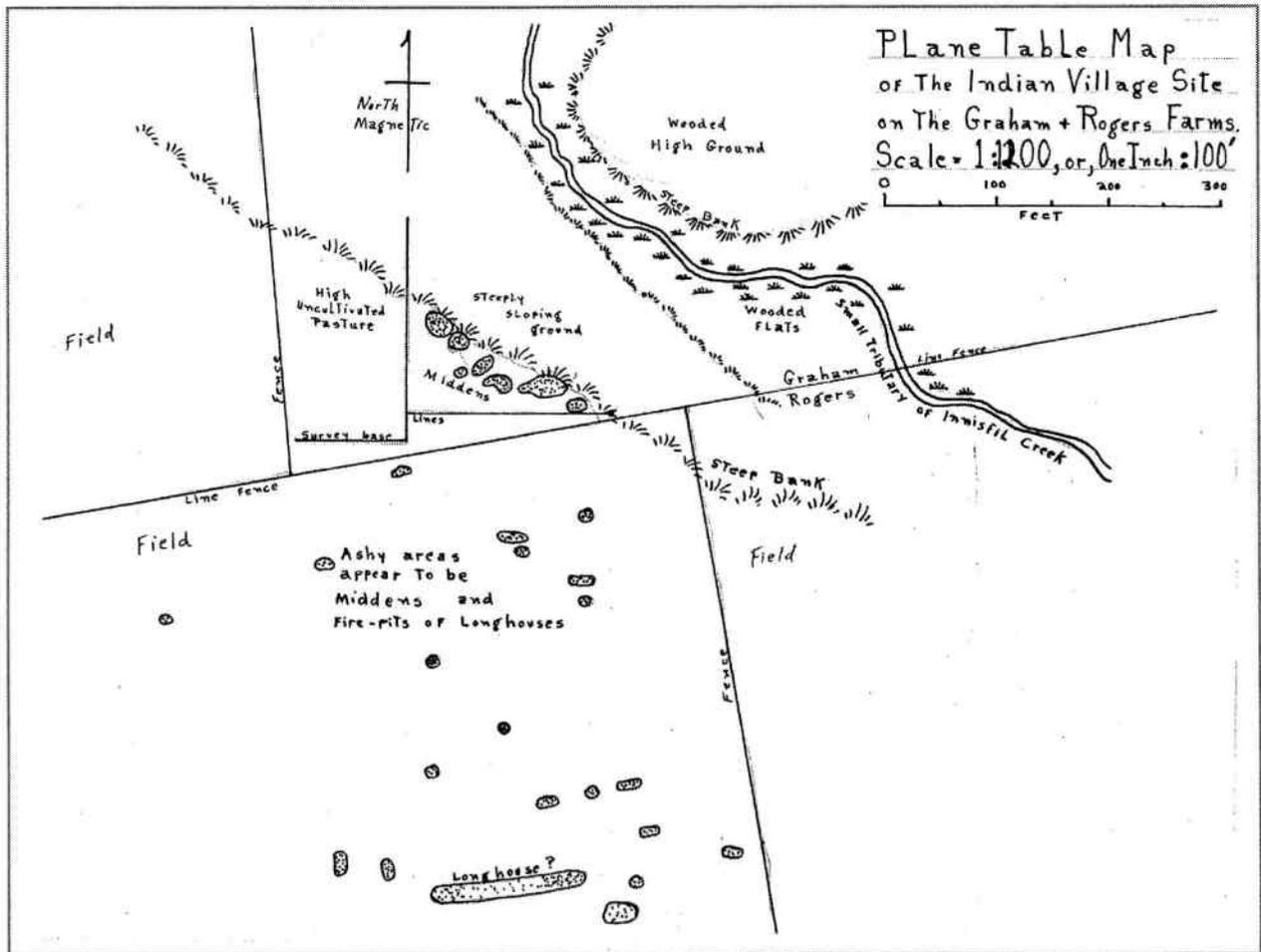
#### Drainage

The site is beside a tiny tributary of the Innisfil creek. The latter rises in the great bog which extends most of the way across the valley, between the town line and the fourth concession line of Innisfil. This bog is a remnant of the Nipissing invasion of the Simcoe Lowlands, and represents a near-final stage in the "lake-marsh-swamp-bog-peat" sequence in the drying up and filling-in of a former arm of this ancient lake. It is in no way connected with Lake Simcoe or any of its former extensions, such as the Holland Marsh, since the Innisfil creek, after leaving the bog, eventually joins the Nottawasaga river system, emptying into Georgian Bay. The tributary which flows by the site joins the Innisfil just past the bog. It has cut its way headward into the uplands, and has a fairly deep, steep sided valley. It is probably a "spring creek" fed largely by artesian water. It is not, and never was, in any sense, a navigable waterway, neither could most of the Innisfil creek be considered as such, but it would have been a fairly reliable source of drinking water. The tributary does not seem to have been popular with beavers near the site, since no old "beaver meadows" appear in its valley. It may have been too swift in spring to be dammed. The Innisfil creek and its bogs were another matter, however.

#### Flora

Two distinct types of forest grew in this area, a dominant pine forest on the sandy uplands; and a cedar swamp forest in the bottom lands. The latter still grows, while the former is suggested by the white pine stumps and stump fences still visible. Besides these dominant types, "islands" of maple - beech forest grew on clay areas, and elm in much of the somewhat drier areas of bottomland.

The flora of the forest floor is, like the forest itself, largely gone from the area of the site, but probably



included such plants as raspberry, and other small bushy species.

#### Fauna

The present wild fauna is very sparse, but the animal bones in the middens suggest a rich one in times past. Bones of large mammals such as Virginia deer, black bear and elk, in order of abundance, were found, as well as those of less easily identifiable species such as muskrat, beaver, groundhog, rabbit, squirrel, fox, dog and wolf. Wildfowl bones were numerous, as were fish, the latter, especially the vertebrae suggesting fish of great size, perhaps sturgeon.

The large bog, with its many open marshy tracts, at the head of Innisfil creek is probably the source of the beaver and muskrat. The furs of these animals, particularly beaver, had probably become valuable during the life of the site, many of the beaver bones may represent animals whose pelts were given in payment for the many trade goods found in the middens.

Summarizing, we may note that the immediate environment possessed the following as desirable traits: a high, well-drained, easily cleared and tilled upland, reasonably fertile, for the village site and its attendant

corn fields; an enormous area of marsh and bog within easy walking distance, as a source of beaver, muskrat, cedar wood, and probably deer at certain seasons; besides a "spring creek" flowing by the site as a reliable water supply.

The lack of navigable water; and of birch trees for the manufacture of canoes, were "negative environmental features", but were evidently not considered by the natives as matters of great importance, since the same deficiencies apply to many other Iroquoian sites in Ontario (Wintemberg 1929).

#### METHODS OF EXCAVATION

Once middens suitable for excavation were located by test pitting, several base lines of stakes were run through that part of the site, using a telescopic alidade. On these lines, run magnetic North and South, for convenience in mapping, five foot squares were staked out across the deeper middens. Additional middens, palisade post moulds, and pertinent topographical features not on the base lines, were triangulated in by plane table, in order to produce a map.

Middens were excavated by the square and level

method; five foot squares, and arbitrary six inch levels being employed. Trowels, brushes and grape fruit knives were used in middens, and for searching for palisade post moulds in sterile soil, specially sharpened round-mouthed shovels were found to be most effective.

Artifacts were roughly categorized in the field, in order to save cataloguing time in camp. Pottery rim sherds, pipes, bone and stone artifacts, food remains, etc., were bagged not only according to square and level, but also by type, to keep them separate from the masses of body sherds usually encountered.

Both black and white, and colour photography were used in the field, to record profiles and floors of squares, as well as artifacts in situ. Colour photographs offer the most reliable method of recording minute differences in soil colour, where ash and refuse strata in middens must be distinguished. Black, and white photography, being much cheaper, was considered adequate for the more easily distinguished strata, and for the recording of palisade posts, artifacts in situ, etc. A Graflex, single lens reflex camera was employed for the latter work, as it enables rapid, accurate focusing on ground glass, for close-up use under field conditions.

#### **CERAMICS OF THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE**

Sherds from the rims and shoulders of pottery vessels were separated into categories based on cross-sectional shape and decorative motifs. When these were plotted along two sides of a squared chart, in a manner similar to that employed by MacNeish (MacNeish, 1952), the ceramic wares most popular with the Graham-Rogers villagers were determined.

Once the various wares, based on shape and decoration, were established, they were named, as far as possible, after those described by MacNeish. Other wares, not described in the above publication, were named after some described by Ridley and the writer in previous research, while still others, met for the first time in Ontario, were assigned names reminiscent of the area in which they were found.

#### **CONDITION AND LOCATION OF CERAMIC MATERIAL**

Quantity and proportion of ceramics to other material

Approximately three thousand sherds of pottery were recovered from the Graham-Rogers site, during the month of July. By far the greater part consisted of body sherds, which are not of course of immense value in analysis.

However, a sizeable sample of analyzable material was obtained, in the shape of 433 rimsherds, 43 castellated rimsherds and 122 shoulder sherds. These figures include only those sherds in a condition fit for analysis; no attempt was made to include small shattered fragments. Ceramic material, as on most Iroquoian villages, was found to be many times more numerous than other artifacts. Pottery sherds were perhaps less numerous than on such sites as the Mackenzie, at Woodbridge, or Cahiaqué near Warminster, but even so sherds were found much more often than other material. Fire-cracked hearth stones, corn kernels, cobs, bark and bits of charred wood were the nearest rivals to the potsherds in numbers.

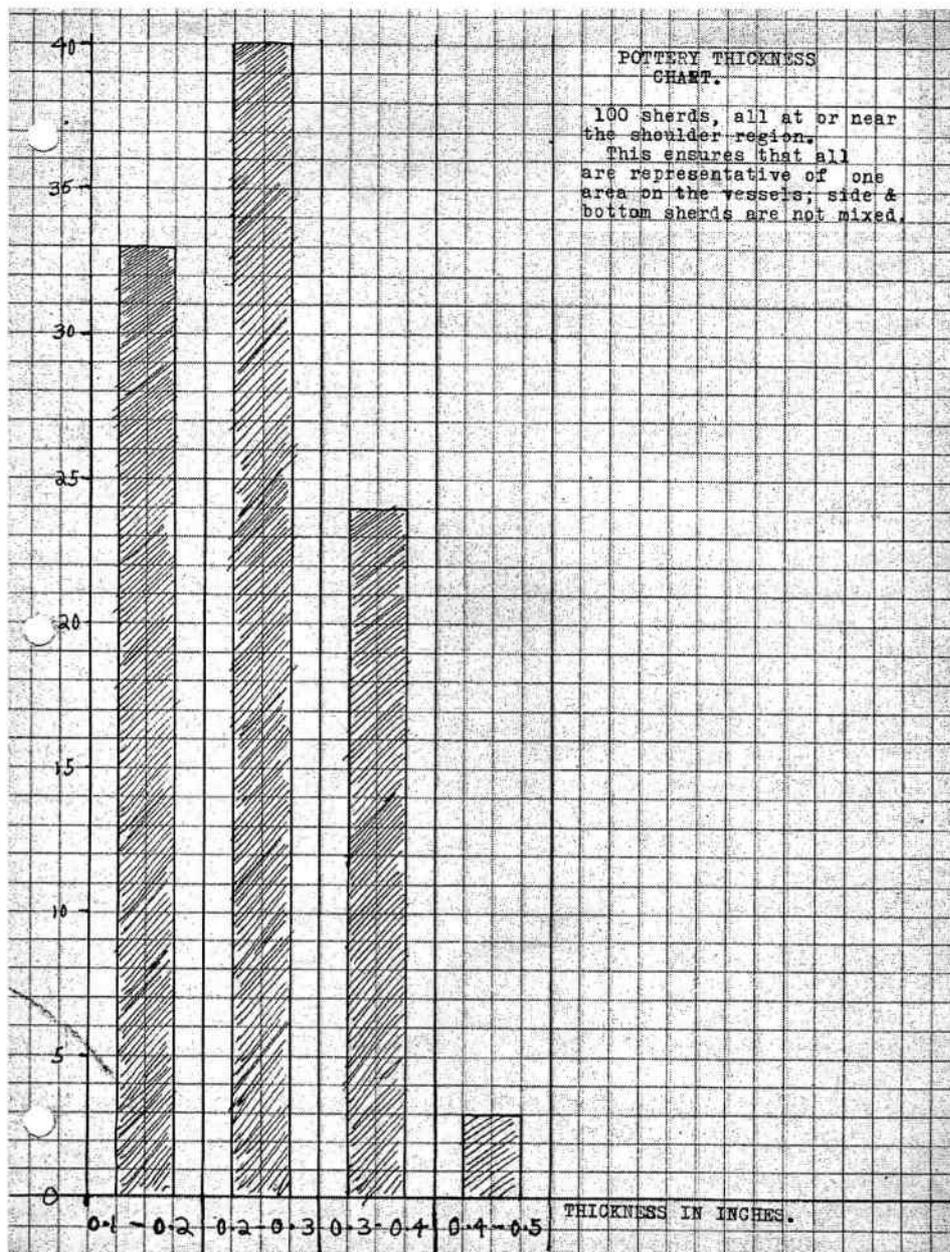
#### **Physical condition of pottery**

In spite of the fact that the ground about the side-hill middens has never been ploughed, the pottery from the upper levels is generally in the form of quite small sherds. Many of these are broken in situ, since a few pieces are often found which represent one large sherd originally discarded by the villagers. This condition can perhaps be attributed to the yearly trampling by cattle, as these middens are in a permanent pasture-field. Frost appears to have been of only minor importance as a destructive agent. Deeper in the middens, a certain number of larger sherds were found, but even here, small sherds are predominant, suggesting that pots were generally well shattered when thrown away.

Seventy percent of the rims of the most numerous pottery types showed no signs of having been used for cooking, as no black sooty deposit of burnt grease was found on the inside surface. This must not, however, be taken to indicate that seventy percent of the pottery was broken during manufacture, since many vessels may have been used for storage and broken only after long use.

#### **Friability, spalling, etc.**

In general, only a very few of the sherds tended towards excessive friability, or crumbling. The pottery has not been in the ground long enough for extensive leaching of the adhesive materials, or for chemical weathering to have seriously attacked the



tempering; or, on the other hand, superior firing techniques may have rendered the ware less vulnerable. It is most probable however, that the former is the truer case.

Spalling, or the splitting-off of the outer or inner surfaces of the sherd is somewhat more common. It is not however present in an alarming degree, since the percentage of otherwise useful rimsherds destroyed by spalling is not over one percent at most. It is of course a result of combined frost and root action, and next to trampling and cultivation is frequently a major destructive agent.

Much pottery was discoloured by the leaching of ash within the soil of the middens. It is a normal process, and not at all destructive, but it does disfigure sherds and other artifacts to an extent. If the rate of leaching

were known, it might well give us an additional dating technique, but it would not of course be constant, except within a restricted area.

#### Occurrence

A "spotted dog" map, or chart was made for the largest midden excavated, in order to check on the geographical, or areal distribution of pottery within a midden.

This chart revealed certain factors of distribution. In the pit, pottery occurs in relatively tremendous numbers, but it does not thin out evenly on all sides. The "overflow" from the pit comes uphill, probably toward the nearest house, or houses. It appears as though the pit was filled first, and then a more scattered dumping of refuse began, near the pit, but creeping up the bank as the pile grew higher. There

is no line of demarcation between the refuse of the pit and that of the "above ground midden" to the south, while in this direction the refuse remains thicker and richer in artifacts for a greater distance outside the pit. This may represent the line of march, of refuse bearers, from house to midden. In other middens similar, although much smaller pits were found, perhaps mere tree falls, or other depressions. The pottery distribution patterns seem much the same however for these middens.

This pattern of refuse deposition might suggest some lowering of sanitary standards during the period of occupation. We might speculate that when the site was first built on, the inhabitants were determined to keep garbage in pits and natural depressions, but as time went on and the pits became full, refuse was simply pitched in the general direction of the now filled pits, and soon littered the ground around them.

On the other hand, as the palisade has evidently been built after occupation had begun, its presence may have affected the pattern of refuse disposal. Since it would no longer be convenient to carry garbage to original middens now outside the walls, it may well have been flung from the palisade in the general direction of the original middens.

#### Stratigraphic distribution

No developmental sequence is suggested by the stratigraphy of this site. Ceramic styles did not change with depth, but were found uniformly distributed throughout the middens.

French trade goods were found on subsoil at the bottoms of middens, evidence that there was no prehistoric component below an historic one. The artifact sample, both native and European, appears to represent a short period of occupation.

### STRUCTURE

#### Tempering

Graham-Rogers pottery, like all Iroquoian ceramics is tempered with a grit made from crushed gneiss. This is of course a Precambrian material, but easily available as boulders in the glacial till which covers much of the Iroquoian environment. The gneiss has been crushed to a quite fine state, since most of it measures about .07" in thickness. Pieces over 0.1" are rare.

Since gneiss was used, small pieces of biotite have floated to the outside surfaces, before firing, and give the pottery the "gold-speckled" appearance, familiar to many grit-tempered wares. The other constituents are, of course, small specks of feldspar and quartz.

#### Colour

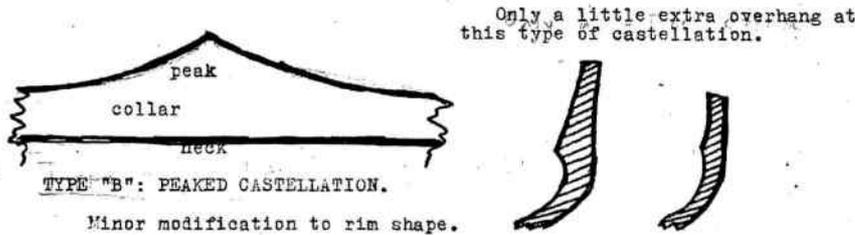
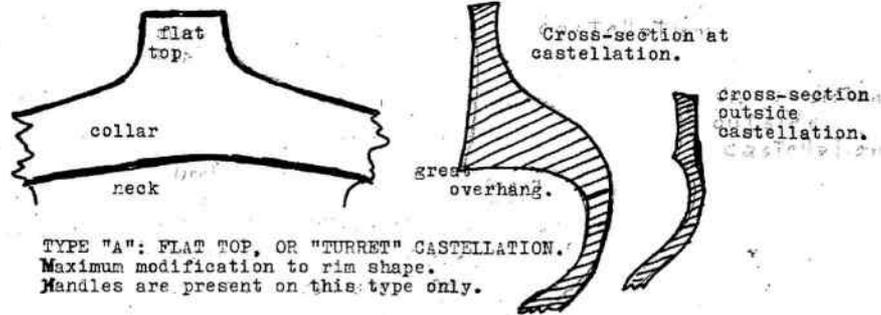
The range of colours of most sherds is quite restricted, suggesting a fairly uniform firing technique. Colours do vary from orange-pink, through buff and brown to black, but the vast majority of sherds are buff or brown. Only those sherds not blackened by cooking were counted, so that the sample is only about half the total, but probably numerous enough to be valid.

Since the Susquehannock High Collar pottery (Ridley, 1952. This ware is described in this report under typology) is a relatively little studied ware in Ontario, and since the possibility does exist that it is an extraneous type, it might be well to examine its colour closely. The "native" wares, such as Sidey Notched, described on a later page, run 53, 27, and 15 percent for brown, buff, and orange-pink, respectively, while Susquehannock High Collar ware is 66, 16, and 16 percent for the same three colours. This may indicate a different firing technique, and suggest a foreign origin for this ware, but it is impossible, on visual examination to distinguish between the clays, the hardness, or the tempering of the Huron and "Susquehannock" wares. It is probable that the differences in colour are insignificant, and that Susquehannock High Collar Ware was manufactured on the Graham-Rogers site. This does not of course rule out the possibility that it may be a "foreign inspired" type, made under outside influence, as Ridley suggests.

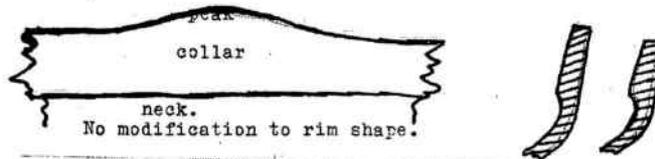
#### Thickness

In measuring the thickness of this pottery, it was felt desirable to measure if possible, the thickness of sherds coming from the same part of the pots represented. Rimsherds were rejected for this purpose, since variation in decorative technique can affect their thickness. Body sherds were also not acceptable, since it is impossible to tell with certainty what part of the body a particular sherd may represent. Hence, a number of sherds labeled "decorated body" were chosen. These all came from the shoulder region of the pots, although most were too shattered to be considered analyzable shoulder sherds. They were, however perfectly useable for thickness measurement. One hundred sherds were chosen, as it

GRAHAM-ROGERS CASTELLATED RIM SHERDS.



TYPE "C": Weak, rounded castellation. No extra overhang.



TYPE "D": SCALLOPED...  
PEAK collar peak peak  
Peaks are moulded, not cut; as in notched rim ware.



was felt to be an adequate number and convenient for percentage determination.

Thickness was found to vary between a little over 0.1" to almost 0.5". 40 percent of the sherds fell into the 0.2"-0.3" category. It would seem from this that we have generally a rather thin ware on this site, although of course, many body sherds, probably from pot bottoms measure well over 0.5" in thickness. In any case it will be left to the reader to decide for himself whether he sees anything particularly diagnostic in the thickness chart. The writer believes that thickness is more a function of pot size than anything else, and that it hasn't changed materially since Point Peninsula times.

Hardness  
Hardness of a ceramic ware is obviously a function

of firing temperature. Most Iroquoian pottery is much softer than the few unglazed clay wares in use in our own society, and curiously enough, it is also much softer than the pipes found on Iroquoian sites, made of the same clays. It is possible that not only the difficulties of firing large vessels prevented them being made as hard as pipes, but also that pipes may have been regarded as worthy of better and more skillful treatment. Hardness of a tempered ceramic ware is difficult to measure, by any simple and practicable technique, because of the presence of very hard bits of quartz and feldspar which, if hit, give a false impression of great hardness. Care must be taken to scratch between any tempering which shows on the surface.

This ware can be scratched by a copper coin, but just fails to be scratched by a thumbnail, hence can be

considered as having a relative hardness of H2 1/2 on the Mohs scale. For comparison, it should be noted that a flower-pot sherd, which is modern unglazed pottery of a type, measures about H3. No noticeable difference in hardness could be detected between the "native" ware and the "Susquehannock High Collar" ware, which as Ridley suggests, may be a "foreign" type. Hence, in this, we have another bit of evidence that this type of pottery was manufactured on the site.

### TPOLOGY

#### Statistical breakdown

As previously stated, the analyzed material consists of 433 rimsherds, 122 shoulders, and 43 castellated rimsherds. A collection of only four hundred odd rimsherds would seem at first glance to be barely adequate for analysis, but in this case, it proved ample. One type shows such an overwhelming preponderance that the general picture would not likely be altered or upset by the addition of another hundred or two rims.

The rimsherds were classified on decoration vs. cross-sectional shape charts. The resulting pottery types were thus established and expressed as percentages of the total rimsherd sample.

"Seed pots" or "toy pots", be what they may, were not counted in the analysis percentages, since it was felt that they represent ceramic wares of a function outside that of cooking or storage vessels. Just as pipes are also of baked clay, but not "pottery", the so called "seed pots" were excluded, as being artifacts of a different nature.

#### Collar shapes (cross sections)

The shape of pottery vessels is just as diagnostically significant as decoration. A more or less continuous development of shape seems to have been going on throughout Iroquois time, although, on many sites of later periods, older forms appear to persist in small numbers.

Collar, or better, rim, shapes, since some vessels were collarless, were numerous, there being in all twenty-two distinct varieties. Fortunately for our analysis, however, only three of these types amounted to more than three percent of the total rimsherd sample. Hence, the pottery shapes really popular with the villagers were quite restricted in variety.

The various rim shapes are described graphically in the charts, but some explanation would not come amiss.

The terms "short" and "tall" collars are vague and loose, but generally refer to collars under an inch, and over two and a half inches in height respectively. Collar heights are measured from base to lip. "Concave" and "convex", applied to collar, refers to the shape of the outside face. Ridley's "rolled" collar (Ridley, 1952) appears to be the equivalent of what the writer calls "convex", preferring to reserve the term "rolled collar" for a type found on some earlier sites in the Niagara Peninsula (Bell, 1951), collars which really do look "rolled", therefore the term "convex" will be used for the slightly convex faced pottery of this site. Note that these terms apply to pots which have actual collars, and not to out-flaring or incurved collarless styles. In order of popularity, we have the following three dominant collar types. Type "A" is a short, concave faced collar, generally an inch or less in height, and comprises 71% of the entire rimsherd sample. Type "C" is the grooved high collar, or "Susquehannock High Collar." It numbers 10.5% of the total sample and is found on several historic Huron sites, as well as on the Graham-Rogers site. Type "G" is a collarless type with an expanded and flaring lip, comprising 3.2% of the 433 rimsherds analyzed. Other rim forms are very rare, few being over 1%, but some of these deserve a brief consideration.

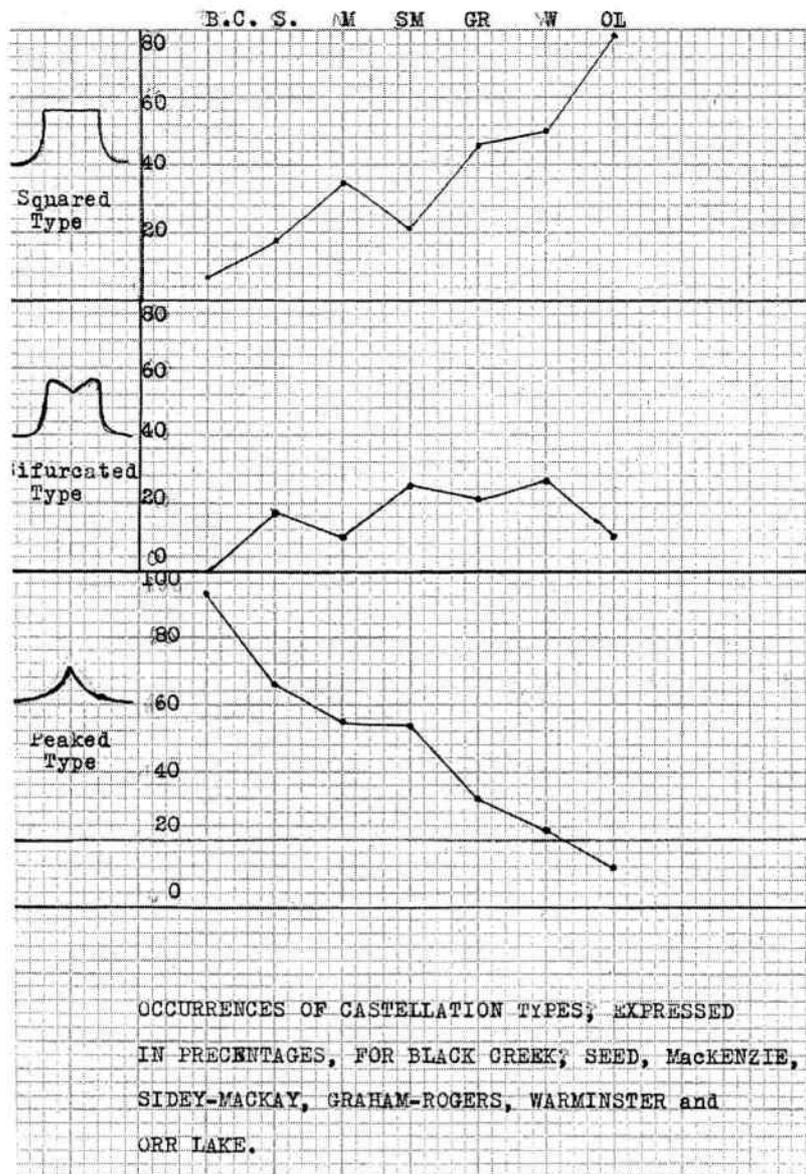
The now familiar "Lalonde" high collar (Ridley, 1952), type "S" on our chart, is represented by four sherds on this site, or 0.9%. This is a far cry from the Lalonde site, or the Guyatt site (Bell, 1951), and suggests that its heyday was well back in prehistory.

Type "F" is the "Guyatt Convex Collar" (Bell, 1951) a tall slightly incurving collared ware, found on sites as old as the Guyatt and Lalonde, but which persists into historic times on other sites in the Niagara peninsula.

#### Channeling

On some sites, short-collar pottery of the "A" type bears a smooth, shallow groove, or channel, running horizontally across the inside face of the collar. It is thought to be confined mostly to "middle period" sites, and apparently dies out by contact period times (Daly, R. 1953, personal communication re: the Parsons site in York County).

No such trait appears on the type "A" collars of the



Graham-Rogers site, nor is it found on the "B", "K", and "P" type collars, near relatives of the much more numerous "A" type. Something approaching channeling may be seen on the "C", "E", "F" and "R" collars, but this is regarded by the writer as more of a function of the outside shape, which is convex, than a deliberately made channel affecting only the inside surface.

### Decorative Techniques and Motifs

#### Techniques

In common with most Iroquoian villages, the number of decorative techniques in use was rather restricted, being confined to incising, punching, (punctuation), and notching. The stamped circle of the Roebuck pottery (Wintenberg, 1936) is absent, and so is modeling (except, of course on the pipes), unless we include pot handles, and a rather crude human face

castellation, which is more punched than modeled.

No attempt was made to distinguish "trailing" from "incising", since both achieve a similar effect; the production of linear grooves. However, one variation of incising that really is distinctive, is the so-called "punch and drag", or "interrupted incising". This was found mostly on type "C" collars. Incising was applied to lips, collars, shoulders, and very rarely to necks of pots. Punctuation was applied to collars, shoulders, and very rarely to necks of pots. Punctuation was applied to collars and shoulders, while notching was found on both lips and collars. Plain rims were found, in fairly significant numbers, bearing no decoration at all, so that the practice of not decorating could be considered a sort of "decorative technique."

### Motifs

Apart from the single occurrence of a human face castellation, all pottery decoration is geometric in design. There is a considerable number of geometric motifs, but their actual variation is limited, and only a few were really popular.

Forty-five decorative motifs were found on analysis. That is, forty-five design forms seemed distinct enough to be considered as separate types. The chart of design motifs shows all these, but it must be emphasized that the majority are represented by only one or two sherds. Only a few, such as types 1, 2, 14, 18 and 24 were very popular. It should also be noted that only one of the "popular" motifs consists of a complex design of incised lines and punctates. The others are composed of very simple patterns of oblique lines. Several types consist of a basic motif, which appears alone, along with sub-types which consist of the basic design modified by the addition of such traits as lip incising, the notching or edge notching of lips, and of basal punctates. Other, and rarer modifications to basic designs include basal cross hatching, sporadic cross-hatching, neck incising, etc.

For the sake of analysis, the basic designs, and the modifications thereto are all considered as separate types. It is interesting to note that in at least three types, one of these modifications of basic designs, that of lip incising, was more popular than pottery bearing the basic design alone. Perhaps this suggests that these Indians were about to effect major modifications in aesthetic conceptions of the "best" pottery.

### "Aberrant" Design Motifs

All seven of the motifs appearing on the type "C" (Susquehannock High Collar) pottery are found on no other collar or rim forms, hence forming a unique series. All these motifs, numbers, 24-30, are complexes of lip incising, lip edge-notching, collar face incising, and punctates, as well as the characteristic groove below the lip. Number 24, for example, the most numerous, bears no less than six separate design elements: edge notching on the lip, the linear groove, right slanting obliques, left slanting obliques, and horizontal incising, with a row of punctates at the collar base. No other collars bear such complex designs.

Another curious type is number 42. It is composed wholly of punctates, in a curvilinear design. The punctates themselves are interesting, in that they

appear to have been made with a spherical ended tool, such as a round stone, or a single buckshot of about .30 calibre. They are shallow and perfectly round, rather than deep and oblong, or triangular.

### Shoulder sherds

Only 122 shoulder sherds large enough for analysis were recovered. Many more tiny fragments of shoulders were excavated, but were much too small to be of any use. However, this small sample does show significant trends in shape and design. One design motif, number 2, a simple row of punctates, is overwhelmingly predominant, all other types being so rare as to be almost unique. The only other important shoulder design, number 9, is one of triangular plats of oblique lines below a row of punctates.

Shoulder sherds vary but little in shape. In seventy, the actual shoulder begins rather abruptly, while in fifty, there is a gradual, smooth transition between neck and shoulder. A third type, represented by only two sherds, bears a deep, wide groove just below a "smooth" shoulder.

One or two of the unique design specimens are interesting, since one bears a cord impression below a row of punctates, while another shows what seems to be a reed basket or matting impression.

### Castellated rim sherds

Only forty-three of these sherds were found, in an analyzable condition. There are, however, enough to show that several varieties of castellations were being produced, and that some varieties were much more popular than others.

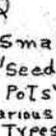
### Type "A" flat top, or "turret" castellations

Twenty-eight of the forty-three are of this type. All cause major modifications to the cross-sectional shape of the collar, and all but two cause major modifications in design. Most of these are decorated with chevrons, and combinations of chevrons with horizontal and vertical lines, and inverted chevrons. The lips of most are incised, and the lip of the "turret" is also incised, or in some cases bears a single deep transverse incision across its middle; even with the middle of the chevrons on its face. Eight of these sherds have loop handles below the collar. These handles are decorated with transverse incising. All twenty-eight appear to be on "A" collars.

### Type "B" Peaked Castellations.

These end in a sharp peak, an inch or so above the normal collar height. Their presence causes some

## Pottery Rim Types

<p><b>A</b> Short Collar Concave Faced Height: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>" - 1" in height</p> 	<p><b>H</b> "Ring-Gear" LIP. Collarless, Deep Notches</p> 	<p><b>P</b> Short FLAT Faced Collar. Height: <math>1\frac{1}{4}</math>"</p> 	
<p><b>B</b> Taller Than "A", intermediate between "A" + Lalonde High Collar Height: <math>1\frac{1}{4}</math>"</p> 	<p><b>J</b> Convex Collarless incurving</p> 	<p><b>Q</b> Small "Seed Pots" Various Types</p> 	<p><b>R</b> Very short Convex Faced Collar. Height: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>"</p> 
<p><b>C</b> Grooved High Convex Collar Height: <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math>" - 3" (Susquehannock)</p> 	<p><b>K</b> Very short, overhanging Collar</p> 	<p><b>S</b> Lalonde Type High Collar. Concave Faced, Height: 2" - 3" "Guyatt Concave" (Bell)</p> 	
<p><b>D</b> Flaring Collarless Rim</p> 	<p><b>L</b> Short "offset" Collar. Slanting Lip</p> 	<p><b>T</b> Much Like "G", but LIPS LESS expanded, Generally Thinner.</p> 	
<p><b>E</b> Short Convex Faced Collar Height: 1" - <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math>"</p> 	<p><b>M</b> Thick Expanding Lip</p> 	<p><b>U</b> Like "T", but right angle bend at neck</p> 	
<p><b>F</b> Tall Convex Faced Collar Height: <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math>" - 3" Called "Guyatt Convex" by Bell, "Rolled Collar" by Ridley</p> 	<p><b>N</b> Short "offset" Collar, FLAT Lip</p> 	<p><b>V</b> Convex Faced Collar, with Sharp overhang,</p> 	
<p><b>G</b> Expanding Lip Collarless</p> 	<p><b>O</b> Like "A", but Crude, and with rounded corners</p> 	<p><b>W</b> A collar with scalloped LIP</p> 	

modification to collar shape, eg. more overhang, and some thickening, but much less than the "turret" type. Of the five found on the Graham-Rogers site, three caused no change at all to the decorative motif; the oblique lines continuing right across the face of the castellation. Of the remaining two, one bore vertical incised lines, while the other had a single vertical row of punctates, and chevrons. No loop handles appear on this type. All were apparently on "A" type collars.

### Type "C" weak castellations

These rise gently to a rounded peak, less than an inch above the normal rim height. There is generally little or no modification of rim shape, and very little if any, modification to design. Nine were found on the Graham-Rogers site, of which four belong to the type

"C" or Susquehannock ware. In this type, the design seems to be so arranged that its normal vertical elements come under the castellations. One of these sherds, however, has a crude human face on its castellation, the only one found on this site.

### Type "D" Multiple castellation, or scalloped rim

Here, we find a small castellation every inch or so all around the rim of the pot. It must be distinguished from a "notched rim", since its shape is molded, not cut. These are very rare on this site, only one scalloped sherd being found. Its decoration consisted only of lip edge-notches and collar basal punctates; the rest being plain.

## CERAMIC TYPES OCCURRING ON THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE

The types discussed below were picked from the cross-section versus decoration rimsherd chart, and named, as far as possible, after those listed by MacNeish (MacNeish, 1952:29-37), in his treatment of Huron ceramic wares.

### Sidey Notched Ware 53.0%

Over half of the rimsherds from this site fall into this category. Rims have short collars, unchannelled, with slightly concave outer faces, bearing mostly obliquely incised decoration. All lips are decorated, almost invariably by incising, although a very few do bear lip-notching, or lip-edge-notching. Hence, the term Sidey "notched" is really a misnomer. Necks are short, constricted, and undecorated; while shoulders in the few sherds large enough to correlate with collar design, bear rows of punctates, or triangles of oblique incising.

Castellations on this ware are difficult to describe since few were large enough to show that they definitely came from rims of this type. Those which, to our satisfaction, apparently belonged, are decorated by complex chevron patterns, below a flat topped, or bifurcated castellation. The chevron patterns gradually merge into the normal collar design along the rim away from the castellations. It is not known how many castellations appear on Sidey Notched vessels of the Graham-Rogers site, since no entire vessels can be restored.

### Huron Incised Ware 14.3%

Unlike most Huron sites, Huron Incised pottery is relatively scarce at the Graham-Rogers site. Sidey Notched has been developed almost to the exclusion of the other wares, so that Huron Incised, so popular elsewhere, amounts to only 14.3% of the Graham-Rogers sample.

Huron Incised rims have short unchannelled collars, varying in height from about 3/8" to a maximum of 1 1/8". All have slightly convex outer faces, so that in shape this ware is virtually identical to Sidey Notched. The only difference is the absence of lip incising or notching, the sole distinguishing trait of Sidey Notched. Apart from this absence, the decorative motifs are very similar.

The bulk of Huron Incised ware is decorated by oblique incising, with only a very few sherds bearing

complexes of opposed vertical and oblique, or horizontal and oblique incising. Only three sherds were found with basal punctates, so that this is an almost absent trait on this ware. Castellations are similar to those appearing on the Sidey Notched ware.

### Susquehannock High Collar Ware 10.5%

Almost the entire Graham-Rogers ceramic tradition seems to be based on the use of the short concave-faced (type A) collar, yet here we find a significant percentage of a vastly differing ware, occurring in all strata of the middens.

Susquehannock High Collar Ware shares no similarity with any of the other common wares found on this site. It has very tall collared, incurving, convex faced rims. Its inner surfaces are indeed concave, but could not really be described as "channelled", since there is no gouging away of a surface which would otherwise be flat; it is simply "bent" inwards. This shape has no counterparts in any other known Ontario historic types, but is somewhat reminiscent (in shape only) of what has been named "Guyatt Convex Collar Ware" from the prehistoric Guyatt site (Bell, 1951) in Wentworth County. Susquehannock High Collar Ware is described by Ridley (Ridley, 1952) as suggesting an origin south of Iroquois territory.

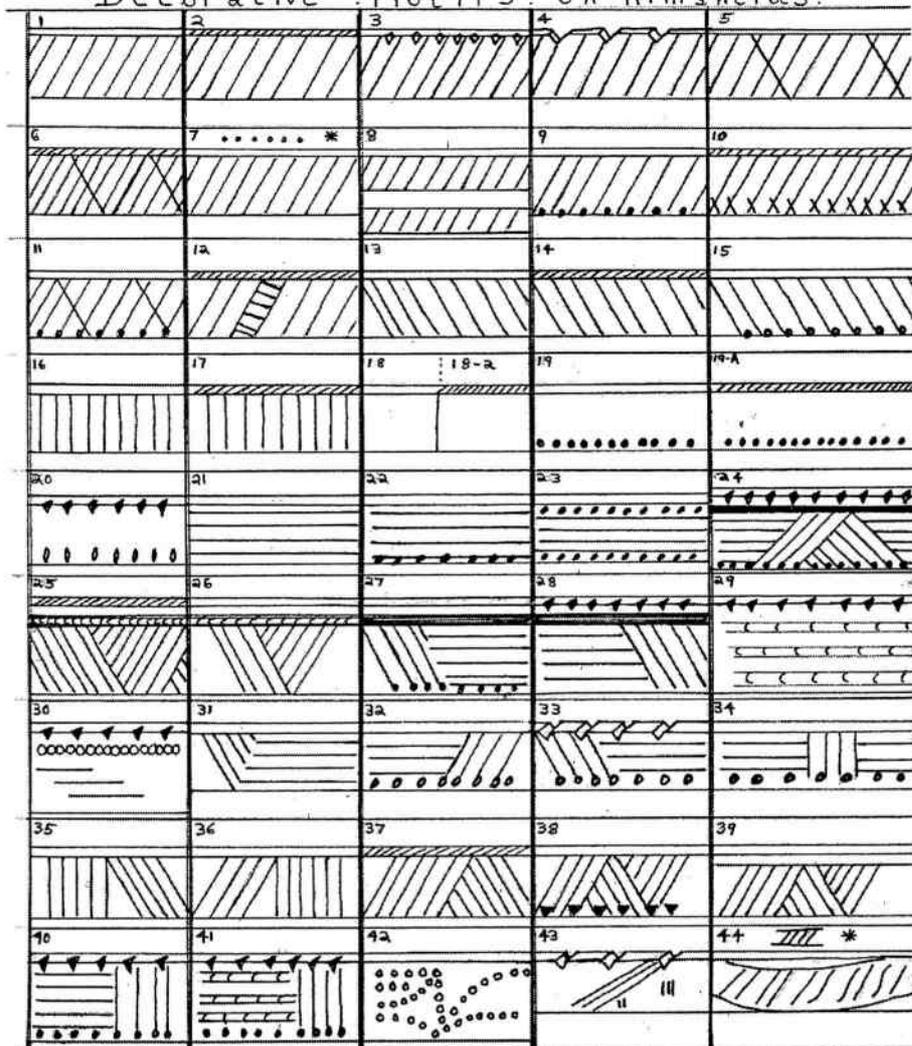
In decoration, the most distinctive characteristic is the annular groove running completely around the face of the collar, about 1/4" to 5/16" below the lip. On most sherds, this is a deep incision, but on some, it has been made by finger nail punctates, closely spaced, or by the "punch and drag" incising technique. Below this groove we find a bewildering variety of incision, punctuation, notching and finger nail punctuation, making up seven different design motifs. Lip incising and lip edge notching are also present.

Castellations, of the low, gently rising peak variety are common on this ware. Little modification of design accompanies these castellations, except that one bears a crudely punched human face; the only human face castellation found. The decorative motifs can best be understood by referring to the diagrams and photographs as they are too complex for written description.

### Dutch Hollow Notched Ware 3.9%

This type, considered by MacNeish to be Seneca in origin, is fairly common on a number of Huron sites, but is nowhere in Huronia a major ceramic type. It comprises 3.9% of the Graham-Rogers sample.

## Decorative Motifs on Rimsherds.



\* = Inside decoration

This ware is virtually collarless, the deeply notched lip being bent sharply outwards to form a sort of false collar. No other decoration but the notches appear, and castellations, if they occur anywhere, are not to be found at Graham-Rogers. Since, in Seneca territory, this is a major type, it may be considered as an aberrant minor ware in Huronia, with Graham-Rogers apparently getting the lion's share of it. Warminster, Sidey-Mackay, and Orr Lake each have 1%, while Seed has 2%, compared to Graham-Rogers 3.9%. Perhaps this tradition remained more active in "South Huronia" and was dwindling sharply in North Huronia in late historic times.

### Seed Incised Ware 3.6%

A variant of this ware, bearing basal notching only, on short "Type A" collars, forms a minor Graham-Rogers ware. Plain lips, incised, and notched lip decoration are all present. The face of the collar is devoid of decoration. On the Seed site, this ware shows two

rows of notches, but none of this was found at Graham-Rogers. The notches are deep and distinct, making one wonder how the ware ever got its name "Seed Incised"! Judging from the figures of percentages distribution from various sites, it appears that this type suddenly flared out as a popular ware in Seed times in the Toronto region, but did not survive to create much of a sensation in North Huronia, since Warminster and Orr Lake have only 0.5% and 1% respectively. It did however, survive in some numbers in South Huronia, since Graham-Rogers, and Sidey Mackay all have noticeable percentages of Seed Incised ware.

No castellations definitely pertaining to this type were found at Graham-Rogers, and the few sherds found preclude the restoration of complete vessels.

### Warminster Crossed Ware 2.0%

Here is a ware which, although enormously impor-

tant in "North Huronia", is only a very minor type in the southern parts of Huron territory. Warminster Crossed is identical in shape and decoration to Huron Incised and Sidey Notched, except that a widely spaced cross-hatch is applied over the oblique incising.

There is so little of this ware at Graham-Rogers, even less at Seed, and none from Mackenzie and earlier sites, that it leads one to suspect an eastern derivation for this ware; particularly since it is present at Roebuck. It has apparently stayed in North Huronia, as an important type, throughout historic times, but note that Sidey Mackay received much more of this ware than did Graham-Rogers. By Orr Lake times, its importance was dwindling even in North Huronia.

#### OTHER MINOR CERAMIC TYPES

The following thirteen wares were present but scarce at the Graham-Rogers site, none amounting to over one percent of the total rimsherd sample. Some of these minor wares are not described by MacNeish, hence names have had to be "invented" for them; names suggestive of the site on which they were first found. Others are more common on the MacMurphy site, in Petun country near Collingwood and bear names suggestive of this area. Still others appear to be the equivalents of types found in prehistoric sites far from Huron or Petun territory.

##### Graham-Rogers Plain 1.0%

This ware, making up one percent of the sample, is a globular, constricted neck type, with a mildly everted, short collar. It is identical in shape to Huron Incised or Sidey Notched Ware, but is entirely devoid of decoration. The Graham-Rogers, and the historic component of the MacMurphy site are so far the only known Huron and Petun sites containing this ware, although a more careful analysis of other known sites may well reveal its presence. It may have been a widespread minor type, since it has been found in an historic Neutral (?) site in Wentworth County (Bell, ms.).

##### Niagara Collared Ware 0.9%

This is a globular, slightly constricted neck type with a short convex faced collar. It is entirely devoid of decoration. MacNeish considers this an Erie ware (MacNeish, 1952: 26). In Huronia, besides making up 0.9% of the Graham-Rogers ceramics, it occurs sparsely at Orr Lake, Warminster, and Black Creek, suggesting that it had entered Ontario in prehistoric times,

through some contact with people in the Niagara frontier region.

##### Lalonde High Collar Ware 0.9%

The few sherds found suggest that the Graham-Rogers' version of this ware was similar to that described by Ridley (1952: 205), except that the collars had become somewhat reduced in height, compared to the towering collars found on the Lalonde and Guyatt (Bell, 1951) sites. It amounts to only 0.9% of the Graham-Rogers pottery, and can be considered a much modified, near-extinct survival of a once popular ware. It is present at the MacMurphy site, but is unknown, at the historic level, in North Huronia.

##### Innisfil Plain Ware 0.9%

This ware, apparently peculiar to the Graham-Rogers and MacMurphy sites, is identical to Graham-Rogers plain, except that it bears lip incising as the sole form of decoration. It might be considered as a plain form of Sidey Notched ware. It amounts to 0.9% of the Graham-Rogers sample; and may be one of the variants apparently coincidental with European contact.

##### Innisfil Collarless Ware 0.7%

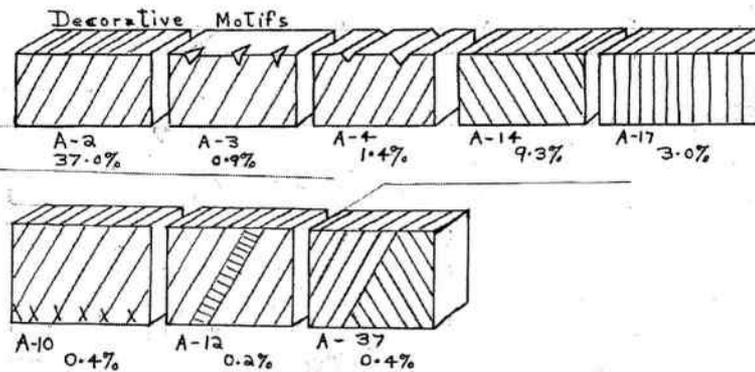
The vessel shape was globular with constricted neck and an outflaring collarless rim. It is similar to Collingwood Collarless but is plain, having no decoration whatever. It makes up 0.7% of Graham-Rogers ceramics and its only other known occurrence is at the MacMurphy site. It may be a survival of earlier collarless forms from Neutral territory, or perhaps it is another of the minor wares developed at the beginning of the contact period.

##### Richmond Incised Ware 0.7%

This is a tall collared form, reminiscent of Lalonde High Collar, except that the slightly channelled collars have convex, rather than flat or concave outer faces. Vessels were globular, with constricted necks, and the tall collars described above. Decoration consists of horizontal, oblique, or plats of incised lines. MacNeish considers this to be a Cayuga ware, it being dominant at Richmond Mills (MacNeish, 1952: 51), but it is also a major ware at the Guyatt (Bell, 1951) and other Lalonde-age sites in Wentworth and Haldimand Counties. Hence, it may represent a survival of prehistoric Neutral or Lalonde-age influence rather than Cayuga. It accounts for 0.7% of the Graham-Rogers ceramic sample. Richmond Incised Ware had been called "Guyatt Convex Collar" previously, as it had been distinguished before the publication of MacNeish's paper

# Sidely Notched Ware from Graham-Rogers

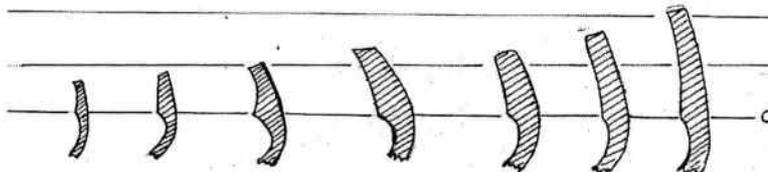
53% of 433 rimsherds



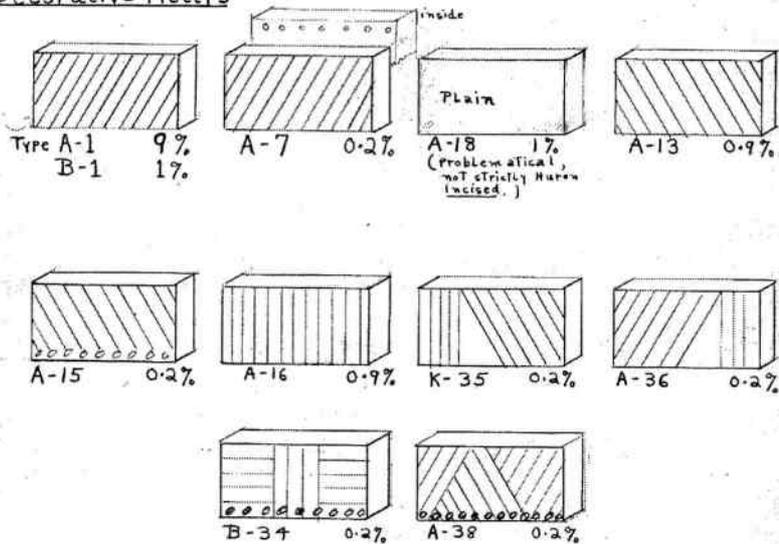
# Huron Incised Ware from Graham-Rogers

14.3% of 433 rimsherds

Collar Shapes:



Decorative Motifs



on Iroquois pottery.

**Lawson Incised Ware 0.7%**

Only three sherds of this ware were found. It is probably the same globular, constricted neck, short collared vessel described by MacNeish (MacNeish, 1952: 14). The collars are channelled, and bear obliquely incised lines as decoration. It appears to be a survival of a once popular ware inherited in prehistoric times from Neutral territory; being common at the Parsons, Black Creek, and Mackenzie sites, but dwindling rapidly as historic time approached. It is perhaps the ancestral form of Huron Incised ware.

**Warminster Horizontal Ware 0.4%**

(MacNeish, 1952: 34)

Vessel and collar shape is that of Huron Incised or Sidey Notched ware, but decoration consists of rows of horizontally incised lines, accompanied by rows of punctates. It is represented by only two sherds at Graham-Rogers, which suggests that it was confined to North Huronia. Warminster is the only site which contains any significant percentage of the ware, although it appears to have been developed as early as Black Creek times. This ware is easily confused with Ontario Horizontal, so easily in fact, that it makes one suspect that Ontario Horizontal survived until Huron times, and that it has been mistakenly reclassified when met on Huron sites.

**Lawson Opposed Ware 0.2%**

(MacNeish, 1952: 13)

One sherd, with a channelled collar and opposed incised decoration, belongs to this type. It appears to be another near-extinct survival from far back in prehistoric times. It is present at Lawson, but more numerous at the Parsons site (Emerson, ms.), after which it dwindles rapidly, remaining as a minor ware, represented by two or three sherds at the most, on all Huron sites.

**Ontario Horizontal Ware 0.2%**

(MacNeish, 1952: 16)

One sherd, which bears a channelled collar, and horizontally incised decoration, probably belongs to this category. It seems to have survived in very small numbers throughout Huronia, inherited from Black Creek times, when it was fairly popular in prehistoric South Huronia.

**MacMurchy Plain Scalloped Ware 0.2%**

Vessels of this ware were globular, with constricted necks, and short, unchannelled collars. Apart from the scalloped lips decoration was absent. This type is

not described by MacNeish, and its only known occurrences are at Graham-Rogers and MacMurchy, where it is most numerous. At MacMurchy, it appears to be the ancestral type of MacMurchy Scalloped Ware, which bears oblique incising in addition to the scallops. Only one sherd of the plain scalloped ware was found at Graham-Rogers. It might suggest contact with the Petun nation to the west.

**Collingwood Collarless Ware 0.2%**

This is a globular, constricted neck, collarless type of vessel, with the lip and face of rim decorated by incising. It is identical to Innisfil Collarless, except for the incised decoration. At the MacMurchy site, this ware is somewhat more numerous, suggesting that it is essentially an historic Petun type, which, in a minor way, influenced the potters of South Huronia. It is represented by only one sherd at Graham-Rogers.

**Collingwood Horizontal Ware 0.2%**

One sherd of this apparent combination of two Huron wares was found. It seems to be a "cross" between Warminster Horizontal and Seed Incised, having the former's horizontal lines, and the latter's basal notches, or deep punctates. This ware was most popular in late prehistoric times in Petun territory, but survived there into the historic period, and its influence was evidently felt in South Huronia.

**Curvilinear Punctate Ware**

Three sherds represent a globular vessel which had a short, constricted neck, and a tall, incurved collarless rim. The face of the rim bore a curvilinear motif of shallow, round bottomed punctates, which had been made by a tool with an hemispherical end; or by a round pebble or shot. The jet-black colour of the sherds, and the unique design suggests an outside origin, of some as yet unknown area. Perhaps the southeastern states may have produced such a motif. No similar wares are known from other Ontario sites.

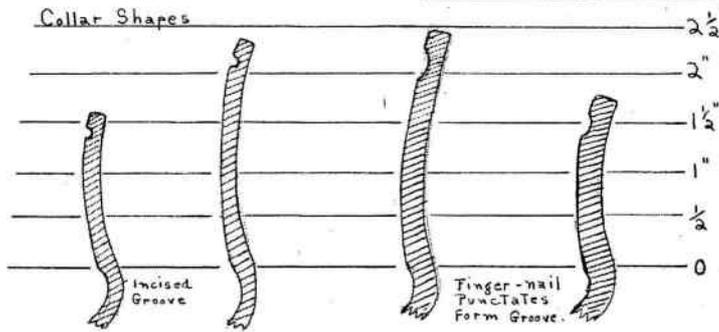
**POTTERY TYPES NOT PRESENT ON THE  
GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE**

Several types frequently found on Huron sites, some considered aberrant and some "native" are absent on the Graham-Rogers site. These include Sidey Crossed, Black Necked, and Seneca Barbed.

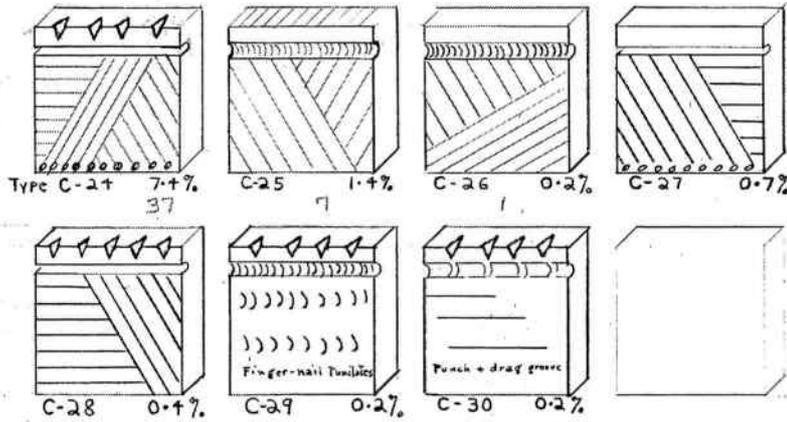
All of these are found on many of the other known Huron sites, although, apart from the high percentage of Genoa Filled at Orr Lake, all are minor types. Hence their absence at Graham-Rogers is unlikely a very significant fact. Note that, apart from Sidey

Graham Grooved Ware (Susquehanna) From Graham-Rogers.

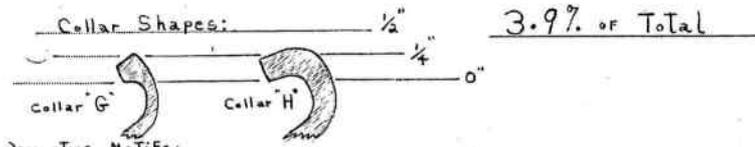
10.5% of 433 rim sherds.



Decorative Motifs.



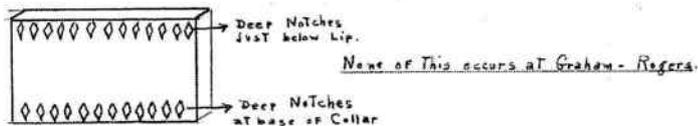
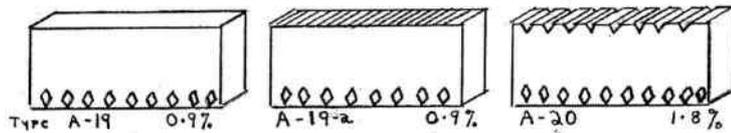
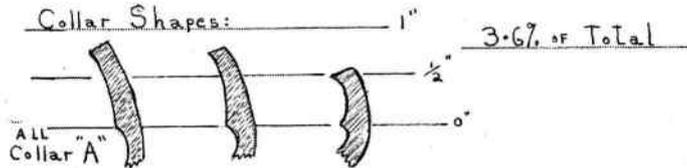
Dutch Hollow Notched Ware From Graham-Rogers.



Decorative Motifs:



Seed Incised Ware From Graham-Rogers.



Crossed, Seed Corded, and Black Necked, the other four come from the Iroquois Confederacy regions, all east of the Seneca area; hence are more evidence of an absolute minimum of eastern influence. Sidey Crossed and Seed Corded are minor types in Huronia, even on the sites they are named after, and do not enjoy a very wide distribution, since they are absent on other sites.

Black Necked is an older type which had largely died out by historic times, but which, for some perverse reason, seems to have survived in North Huronia, being present at both Warminster and Orr Lake.

If Graham-Rogers is representative of South Huronia, this ware had become totally extinct there by historic times.

#### **THE POSITION OF THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE AMONG THE HURONS**

##### 1. Geographical Relationships

We have already seen that the Graham-Rogers site is located in what may well be the southern "frontier" area of Huronia. The writer believes that his concept of this Innisfil area as a frontier zone is valid, since sites containing European trade material are virtually non-existent between Innisfil and Western Lake Ontario. It seems probable that the region to the south was unoccupied in early historic times. Hence, these villagers looked northward for neighbours, and perhaps found them among the several other historic sites in the northern part of Innisfil described by Hunter and later by Popham (Popham, 1950). The Sidey Mackay site, in Nottawasaga township is also not so very far distant, but must have been abandoned by Graham-Rogers's times, as no undoubted trade material is to be found there. Hence, the nearest probably contemporary known sites are those in Innisfil, previously mentioned, and those in Vespera and Oro townships, to the north. The sites of Cahiagué (Warminster), Orr Lake, Ossossane, and other known historic sites, such as those Ridley (Ridley, 1952) describes are considerably more distant.

##### 2. Cultural Relationship Between Graham-Rogers and Other Huron Sites

Scrutiny of the chart of coefficients of similarity, drawn up for the rimsherd samples of several sites, will suggest that the sites bearing the greatest ceramic resemblance to the Graham-Rogers are the Mackenzie and Sidey Mackay sites. Note that while

the coefficients of similarity are by no means extremely great, 97 and 114, respectively, they are vastly greater than those for Warminster and Orr Lake, only 66 and 65.

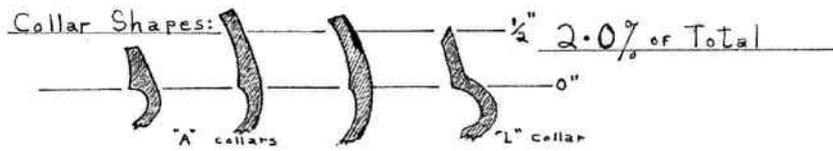
It may well be that Graham-Rogers ceramics represent a tradition developed in the southern frontiers of prehistoric Huronia, and which remained peculiar to that region, until its abandonment, early in the historic period. The characteristic wares, Huron Incised and Sidey Notched, seem to have been developing, in the south, at Mackenzie, and in the west at Sidey Mackay. At Graham-Rogers, Sidey Notched became emphasized, almost to the exclusion of the other types, but this site may have been an "end point" of ceramic development as South Huronia was apparently abandoned by late historic times.

Further evidence for a South Huronia local tradition may be found in the charts showing the percentages and proportions of two ceramic wares which occur in considerable numbers in most of the sites north of Toronto. These are the Sidey Notched and Huron Incised wares, which together are more numerous at most sites than all others combined.

It will be seen from these charts that Sidey Notched becomes dominant in South Huronia, by historic times, at the expense of Huron Incised; while in North Huronia, precisely the reverse takes place. The writer contends that a "side by side" or parallel development took place here, rather than a single development from site to site, involving the rise and fall of these types. Not only do these ceramic wares and their occurrences suggest this, but so also does the convincing evidence of contemporaneity between Warminster and Graham-Rogers. In spite of their ceramic dissimilarities, these two sites bear almost identical trade material, apparently belonging to the time of first white contact. The trade beads in particular, seem suggestive of this, white glass oval shaped "seed" beads are dominant on both sites. The same bead, in blue glass, is found occasionally, and both sites also produce very small tubular dark glass beads. No Jesuit relics such as rosary beads, rings, etc. have been found.

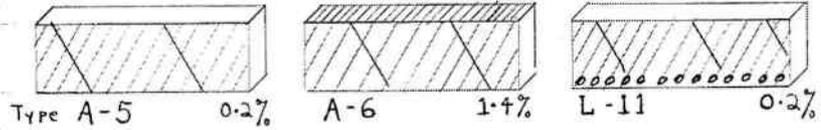
On the other hand, Ossossane, and other sites known to belong to the late historic period (ca. 1640), all produce a much different catalogue of trade beads, although the iron tools, kettles, etc. change little, if any, except perhaps in number. Here, we find large and small multi-coloured "candy-striped" beads, and

Warminster Crossed Ware from Graham-Rogers.

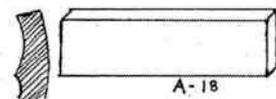


Decorative Motifs:

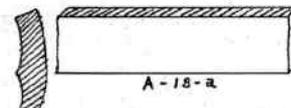
Plus perhaps A-10 + A-12, (see Sidey Notched).



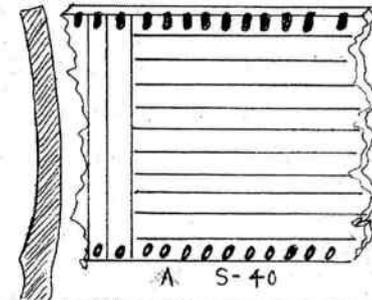
Minor Ceramic Wares



Graham-Rogers Plain: 1%



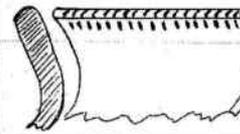
Innisfil Plain: 0.9%



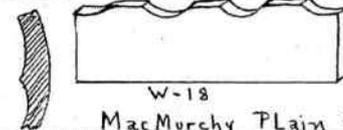
LaLonde High Collar  
0.9%



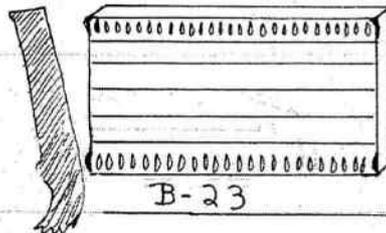
Innisfil  
Collarless  
0.7%



Collingwo  
Collarless  
0.2%



MacMurchy Plain Scallop: 0.2%



Collingwood  
Horizontal  
0.2%

Minor Wares not illustrated are described in MacNeish, 1952

several tubular glass beads, large red tubular glass beads, and several sizes of globular beads of various single colours; some of which have been tentatively identified as rosary beads. All are far different from either the Warminster or Graham-Rogers sample.

This evidence suggests most strongly that not only are Warminster and Graham-Rogers approximately contemporaneous, but that both belong to the early historic period, and that Warminster (McIlwraith, 1946) may very well be the Huron capital, Cahigué described by Champlain in 1615.

Since Graham-Rogers and Warminster are evidently contemporaneous, yet are slightly different in a ceramic sense, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that two divergent ceramic traditions had developed in different parts of Huronia by early historic time. The difference is of course, not great. Sidey Notched is precisely the same pottery as Huron Incised, except that the former bears lip incising, while the lips of the latter are plain. The emphasis on this minor modification in South Huronia is the chief distinguishing factor, along with the near-absence of what seem to be exclusively northern traits such as Warminster Crossed and Horizontal. Hence, while different, the sites are certainly nearly enough alike to be considered as Huron.

The Susquehannock High Collar Ware first described in Ontario by Ridley, is as yet somewhat of a mystery. MacNeish affords no assistance, since he evidently saw none in his Ontario research, yet from Warminster, in a small sample examined by the writer, three sherds were discovered. Hence it does exist outside the Graham-Rogers and Ridley's sites. It seems to be most numerous at the Angoutenc and Graham-Rogers sites, but is present at several others besides Warminster; all historic sites, but varying from early contact to Jesuit times. All but Graham-Rogers belong to "North Huronia."

Whether or not of foreign inspiration, and despite its "foreign" appearance, this ware is definitely of native manufacture, as clay and tempering appear identical with that used to make the "standard" Huron types.

Its most puzzling feature is perhaps the fact that it appears so suddenly, in early historic times, having no apparent antecedents in the late prehistoric period. This fact argues for its outside derivation, and will be discussed on a later page.

## **THE GRAHAM-ROGERS' SITE'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF HURON CULTURE**

### Basic Economy

The excavation of this site adds confirmatory archaeological evidence of an agricultural economy, long since described by Champlain and the Jesuits. Corn was the main source of food, and the Graham-Rogers middens contained what appeared to be two varieties, a round "flat" kernel, and a somewhat more square kernelled variety. Deer supplied the bulk of the meat eaten, as suggested by the animal bones found in the middens. As usual on most late sites, even the hunting weapons suggest the predominance of agriculture. Arrow points are tiny, whether of stone, bone or rolled sheet brass. They seem hastily made, and could not have possessed nearly as much killing power as the larger, more specialized points of pre-Iroquoian days.

It seems that agricultural pursuits consumed much more time and energy than did hunting, which, judging from the weapons, was carried on in a more or less perfunctory manner.

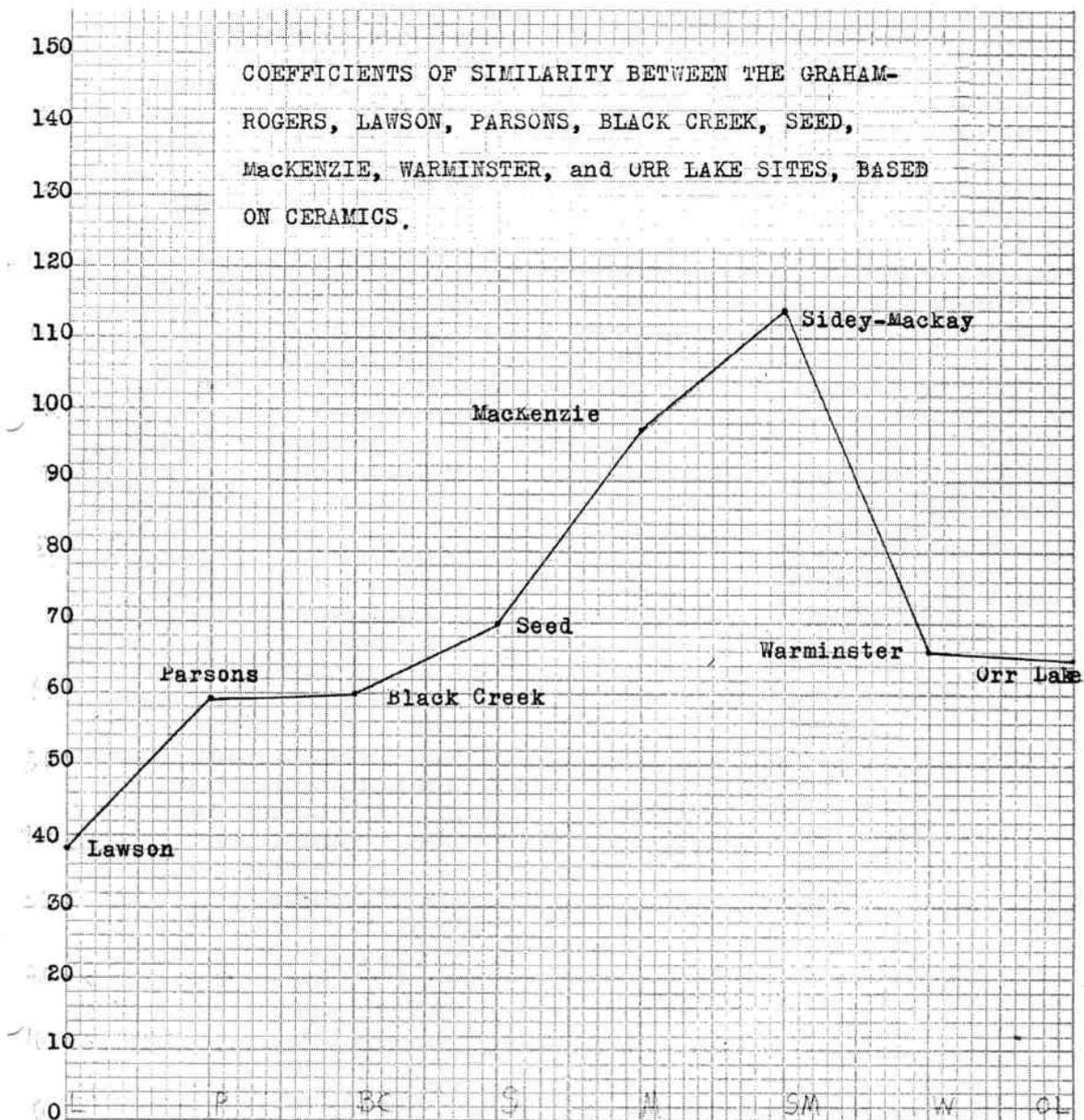
Trapping may have been of some importance, judging from beaver bones in the middens. As suggested earlier in this report, the proceeds from trapping probably paid for the European trade goods also found.

Hence, we might repeat that the basic economy was one of agriculture, supplemented by the subsidiary occupations of hunting, fishing, trapping and trading.

### **OUTSIDE INFLUENCES PLAYING UPON THE GRAHAM-ROGERS VILLAGERS**

The bulk of the outside influences, in ceramics, at least, appears to be fairly local, and mostly from "South Huronia." A few ceramic traits appear to have originated in North Huronia, or at least reached full development there, and we also have some from the region of the Iroquois Confederacy. Traits originating from the east, such as from the Roebuck site, or purely Neutral traits from the extreme south of Ontario are absent, or virtually so, dwindling survivors of older pottery forms.

The only distinct traits occurring in significant numbers are the Dutch Hollow Notched and the Susquehannock High Collar wares. If the latter is really a foreign inspired trait, almost fifteen percent of

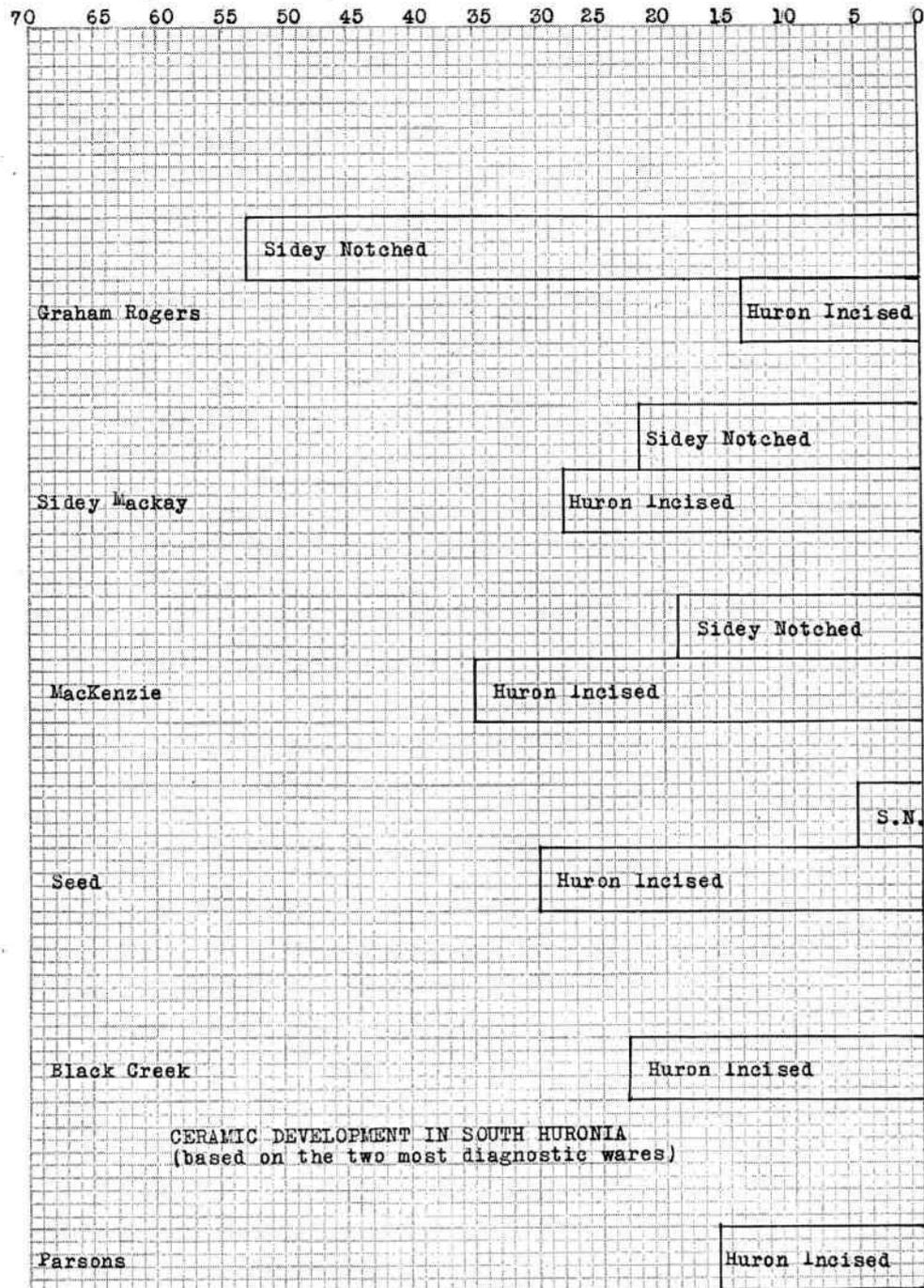


Graham-Rogers's pottery is copied from the types popular in distant lands. It should be noted that both these wares come from areas relatively near the Niagara frontier, rather than from eastern New York via Roebuck and the north shore of Lake Ontario. MacNeish (MacNeish, 1952: 40-43) demonstrates that Dutch Hollow Notched is most common in Seneca territory, while Ridley (Ridley, 1952: 203) suggests that Susquehannock High Collar originated in the Andaste region of Pennsylvania.

The incursion of Seneca ceramics into Huron Territory seems curious in view of the fact that the "donors" of the pottery were so soon to destroy the recipients. We might speculate that previously amicable international relations suddenly deteriorated just before 1615, or perhaps the Dutch Hollow Notched sherds represent pottery made by Seneca women, captured in some early unrecorded Huron

raid into Seneca territory. In either case we cannot deny that some influence was at work.

Regarding the Susquehannock High Collar Ware, we are in a somewhat less secure position. Like the Dutch Hollow Notched, it was certainly made on the Graham-Rogers site, but from where did the potters get the shape and design? It has been reported from so few sites, so far, that we have little idea of its true geographical distribution. Ridley has noted its close, almost identical similarity to pottery coming from Andaste territory, and remarks that the Huron-Andaste alliance might be responsible for this design being acceptable in Huronia. The "native" Susquehannock pottery is shell tempered, but since it comes from unglaciated territory this trait may be of little diagnostic significance, since gneiss to crush up for tempering would be unavailable there.



Hence, until some other origin for this ware is demonstrated, we may as well tentatively accept Ridley's hypothesis. Its presence may very well suggest influence from the Pennsylvania region. Niagara frontier and other historic sites nearer Huronia should be carefully checked, in case they should contain some of this type of pottery.

So, for the time being, we may assume that the chief "foreign" influences, in ceramics, came from slightly east and to the south of the Niagara Frontier region.

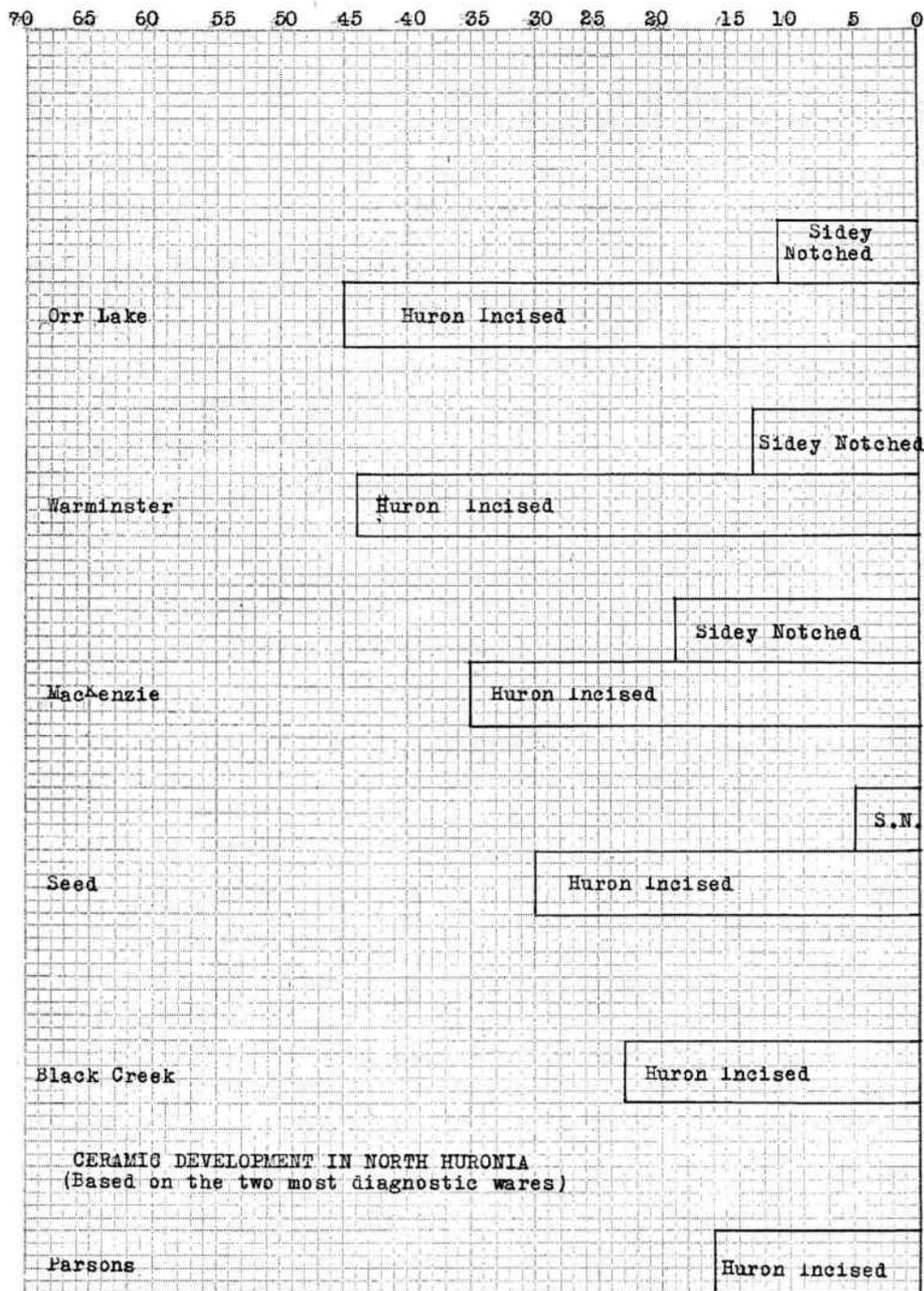
It should be repeated that none of the classic "Neutral" traits from the extreme south of Ontario,

*Arch Notes 9(6)*

exceed one percent of our sample, while eastern Ontario traits are even scarcer. Cultural influences from these regions were, presumably, virtually nil.

The small percentage of apparent "Neutral" ceramic wares did not necessarily come directly from the Neutral country, but more likely originated in prehistoric Huronia. Ridley's prehistoric Lalonde and Webb (Ridley, 1952) foci are located within Huronia, not far from Ossossane, and both contain most of the earlier pottery types still surviving in Huronia, such as Lalonde High Collar and the Lawson varieties. Thus we need look no further for

*November/December 2004*



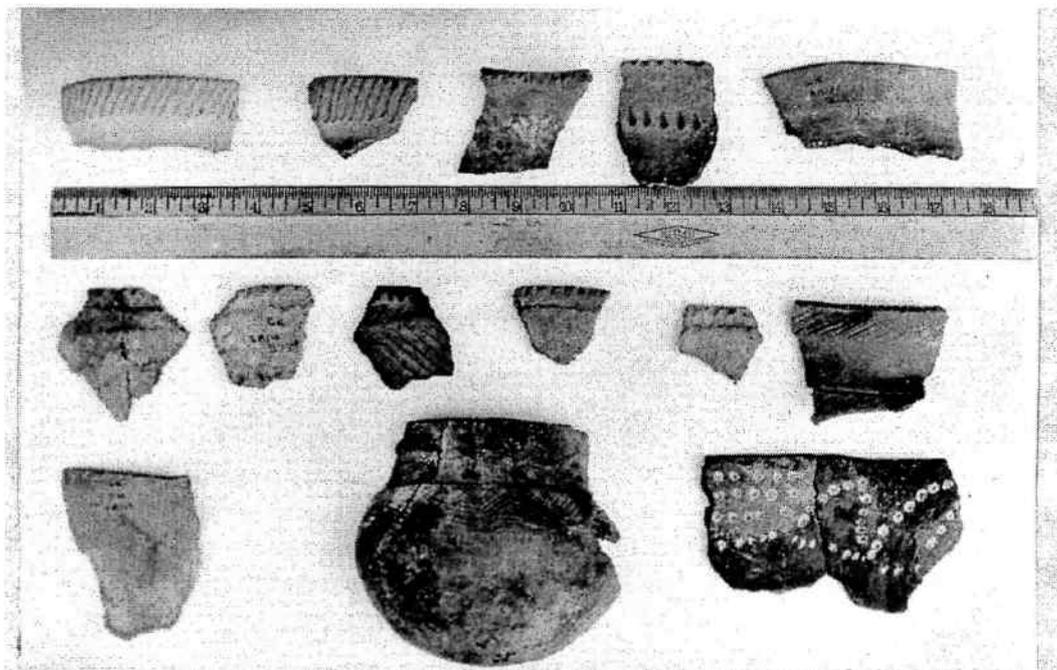
the source of surviving older materials, even though the classic occurrences of many of them are in the extreme south of Ontario. We may also assume that such wares as Lawson Incised developed, within pre-historic Huronia, into the classic Huron Incised and Sidey Notched; at some period between Lalonde and Huron times.

The "availability" of older prehistoric sites, thanks to Ridley's research, inside the historic Huron territory, relieves us of the need of postulating far-flung migrations from all points of the compass, in order to

account for Huron ceramic traditions. We can now push the migrations back several centuries, where they probably belong, and assume that most Huron development was indigenous, except for rare importations.

The Graham-Rogers site derived the bulk of its ceramic tradition from late prehistoric "South Huronia", then located between Innisfil and Toronto; and probably to some extent from the west, from the Lalonde, Webb and Sidey Mackay areas.



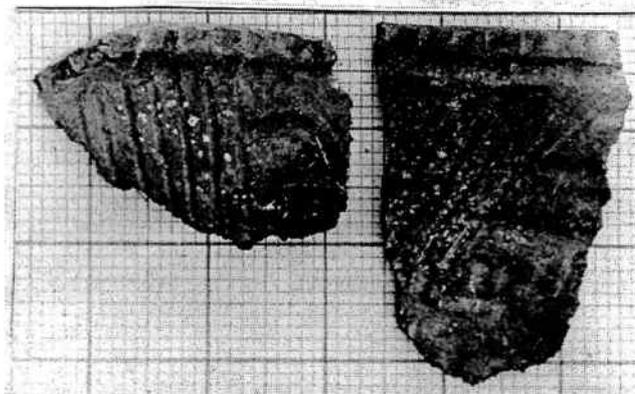


GRAHAM-ROGERS CERAMICS

Top row: Sidey Notched, Huron Incised, Dutch Hollow Notched, Seed Incised, Graham-Rogers Plain.

Middle row: Five sherds of Susquehannock High Collar and one of Warminster Crossed.

Bottom row: Niagara collared, partially restored small vessel, and curvilinear punctate.



Close-up of  
Susquehannock  
High Collar  
sherds.

be compared, for this purpose, with North Huronia.

The culture of South Huronia seems to be derived, locally, from prehistoric South Huronia, and distantly, from the Niagara frontier region. North Huronia has perhaps drawn its culture mostly from prehistoric South Huronia and the eastern Iroquoian territory, judging from "aberrant" ceramic wares.

Since Graham-Rogers is, so far, our only documented site of historic South Huronia, we have as yet no way of knowing whether its ceramics are identical with, or deviate from the "standard" concept of what

pottery vessels should look like according to the other "South Huronians." We can only say that its ceramic tradition is somewhat different from that of North Huronia. Whether this is due to the idiosyncrasies of a single village, or to the rigid adherence to standards prevailing in the Innisfil region, is as yet quite impossible to determine. It does seem however, that these "South Huronians" have had no intentions of allowing North Huronia to set their ceramic styles for them, and that they were not adverse to adopting radically different wares from outside Huronia, although these were not permitted to dominate or outnumber the "native" styles.

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GRAHAM-ROGERS SITE TO ONTARIO HISTORY

Before Popham's (Popham, 1950) research on sites south of the "classic" Huron territory, the usually held concept of the Huron Nation was one of a uniform culture, occupying the northern part of Simcoe County, from Georgian Bay to Lake Simcoe, just south of the Shield. Popham demonstrated that historic Huron sites are to be found far to the south of the territory previously considered as "Huronias"; sites occurring in southern Simcoe and northern York counties being definitely Huron. The excavation of the Graham-Rogers site not only confirmed the above, but also defined two "Huronias"; two traditions, differing mostly in ceramics, occupying the northern and southern parts of Huronia. Previously, no serious attempts had been made at seriation and comparison of Huron sites of historic age; this has been done during the analysis of the Graham-Rogers sample, and the apparently inescapable conclusion has been reached that we can no longer speak simply of "historic Huron", as no such uniform culture ever existed in historic times.

Instead there were the two traditions, North and South Huronia. In North Huronia, the classic tradition may be divided into "Early" and "Late" historic phases, the former being represented by the site (of circa 1615 times) of Cahigué (Warminster) (McIlwraith, 1946, 1947), while the Late Historic period is represented by Ossossane (Ridley, 1947; Kidd, 1953), Fort Ste. Marie (Kidd, 1949), and Orr Lake (MacNeish, 1952), all of Jesuit (1640) times. Both trade goods and ceramics distinguish the early and late stages of historic North Huronia.

The South Huronia tradition, so far as is known, is of "Early Historic" age only. No sites of Jesuit times are known, in this region. South Huronia is distinguished by its ceramics from North Huronia; as previously stated, Sidey Notched ware had been emphasized at the expense of Huron Incised. This appears to be the vital diagnostic trait. South Huronia, whose time span is indicated by its trade beads, appears to have been abandoned early in the seventeenth century. It may have been occupied by southern Huron clans never visited by Champlain, and abandoned as Jesuit times approached, as the region to the south became more dangerous. South Huronia seems to have been a frontier zone of palisaded villages which may have been intended as a sort of "defense in depth" against

Iroquois raiders. It appears however that any determination for holding this frontier had waned, or that preparations for defense were never completed, as the villagers evidently abandoned the towns, and moved back into North Huronia, as the Iroquois grew more menacing. The Graham-Rogers inhabitants were not heavily armed, judging from the scarcity of arrow-points, and Tionostayé in North Huronia seems to have been one of the frontier towns in 1648, as the Iroquois first blow fell there.

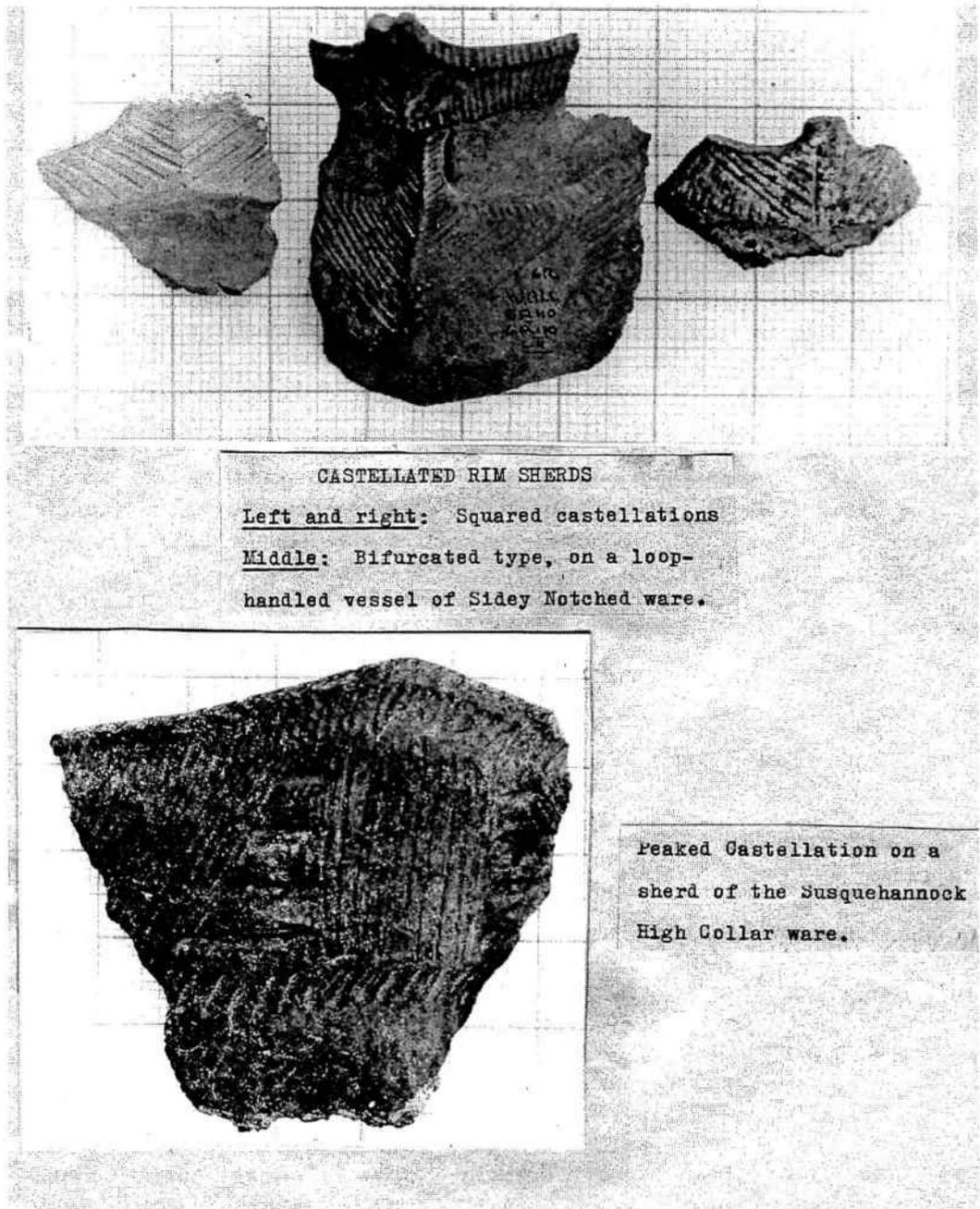
The identity of the Graham-Rogers villagers is conjectural. Jones (1908: 308) suggests that the Tionostayé people were closely allied with the Bear Clan, most friendly to the Jesuits. It is possible that the Graham-Rogers people were of this clan, or an allied one, as it appears to have been the most southerly one mentioned by the Jesuits. Another possibility is also suggested by examination of Jones' description of Contarea (1908: 75-76), a frontier town in the south-east corner of the Huron territory as it was in Jesuit times, that is, with South Huronia abandoned. Contarea was occupied by the Arendaronons nation (?) or clan(?). Hence, it would appear that there were two frontier clans, the Bear and the Arendaronons (Rock). Either of these groups, or both, might have lived previously in South Huronia, up until the time of Champlain's visit, or a little after, and then retreated northward; as an Iroquois invasion threatened.

### FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS RAISED

Several problems, whose solution lies only in further excavation, were raised by the excavation and analysis of the Graham-Rogers site.

Several sites in South Huronia must be excavated, in order to determine the time span, and the geographical extent of the South Huronia tradition. The excavation of prehistoric sites in this area may yield information about development in the times between Mackenzie and Graham-Rogers; and may also determine whether Huronia is the result of late prehistoric migration, or, what is more likely, the development in situ from earlier Webb and Lalonde people.

The recent excavation of the MacMurchy site suggests that the Petun nation developed from the same "culture wave" that spread up from prehistoric South Huronia, and that the time period represented by Sidey Mackay may be ancestral to both the "Blue



CASTELLATED RIM SHERDS

Left and right: Squared castellations

Middle: Bifurcated type, on a loop-handled vessel of Sidey Notched ware.

Peaked Castellation on a sherd of the Susquehannock High Collar ware.

Mountain" and South Huronia traditions. More excavation is obviously needed, to obtain evidence in confirmation or refutation of this suggestion. A Lalonde site sample should be analyzed, and its ceramics categorized in the same terms used in this report, in order to determine more exactly its relationship to already known prehistoric Huron sites. The key to the earliest Huron development probably lies in the Lalonde sites, but we have as yet, no common basis of comparison between Lalonde and Huron.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The evidence obtained by excavation and artifact analysis indicates that the Graham-Rogers site was

inhabited by a group of agricultural villagers engaged chiefly in producing corn and beans, along with the additional activities of hunting, fishing, and trapping. The latter activity was probably a reflection of newly established trade with Europeans. These villagers, situated in a part of Huronia previously considered uninhabited in historic times, embraced a culture which, although Huron, was somewhat different in detail from that of "classic" Huronia. The Graham-Rogers cultural tradition is chiefly distinguished by its ceramics, and has been named the "South Huronia" tradition. Villagers of the latter tradition occupied an isolated, less thickly populated frontier zone during the period of first contact with the Europeans; facing what seems to have been a deteriorating and danger-

ous political situation.

As the Iroquois menace increased, long before the Jesuit period, the "South Huronians" abandoned their strategic frontier, and retired to what they perhaps considered the protection of the more thickly populated North Huronia.

Had the frontier, been held in 1648-49, such a "defense in depth" would perhaps have discouraged the Iroquois raiders from penetrating so far into the heart of enemy territory, with the greatly increased risk of being cut off and surrounded. They might have been content with the destruction of a few frontier villages, instead of the overthrow of the central Huron towns and mission sites. Thus, the retreat from South Huronia may have set the stage for the doom of an entire nation.

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