

THE **MACGILLIVRAY** SITE:  
A LAUREL TRADITION SITE IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

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*ABSTRACT*

This report describes and analyzes excavated materials from a habitation and mound site in northwestern Ontario located southwest of Thunder Bay. The habitation is assigned to the late Initial Woodland period (circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 900), while the mound predated the habitation and is assigned to the early Initial Woodland period (circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 300). The site was occupied by a semi-distinct group of Laurel peoples who had southwestern affinities in contrast to the northeastern Ontario Laurel sites where southeastern affinities prevailed.

*INTRODUCTION*

The MacGillivray site (DbJm-3) is located some 60 kilometers southwest of Thunder Bay at Whitefish Lake (Fig. 1). The lake is a shallow narrow body of water about 10 km long and three km wide which drains into Lake Superior. It lies in an east-west trough which has its own distinct, rich biotic community. The lake today abounds in fish and aquatic life. The surrounding floral cover is Great Lakes St. Lawrence forest (Rowe 1972).

The site is on an island at the western end of the lake opposite ricing beds which are still being harvested by Ojibwa Indians from the Rainy Lake District of northwestern Ontario. In 1964, during a survey of the region, Ian MacGillivray, the owner of the property, directed the crew to a small mound at the northwestern end of the island. Examination of the mound and the surrounding area suggested that the site was a product of the Laurel Tradition of the Initial Woodland period. In 1966 the site was surveyed and partially excavated. This paper reports on the recoveries from the site and compares them with other Laurel sites in Northern Ontario.

*EXCAVATION*

The site was laid out in a five-foot grid pattern and 35 squares were opened (Fig. 2). One set of eight squares cross-sectioned the mound while the rest were opened in the habitation area, including four at the extreme eastern end of the site near the centre of the island. In addition, 38 test pits were opened.

Excavation revealed an extensive but thin cultural mantle about 30 meters wide extending some 200 meters along the north shore of the island. Hearth features marked by a few large boulders partially covered with leaf mould were evident on the surface.

The site was excavated in arbitrary two-inch levels. Level I consisted of leaf mould, Level II was humus and Level III was small stones to subsoil. Recoveries were from Level III. Only where features occurred did recoveries extend below this level. The mound, located at the western periphery of the habitation area, was initially excavated in two-inch levels, but in the absence of refuse fill this was changed to six-inch levels.

*FEATURES*

Features consisted of hearths, pits, a linear rock structure and a single mound. The hearths, of which eight were recognized, consisted of a few large boulders (usually protruding above the surface), forming patterns circular in outline, about one meter in diameter with a northwest

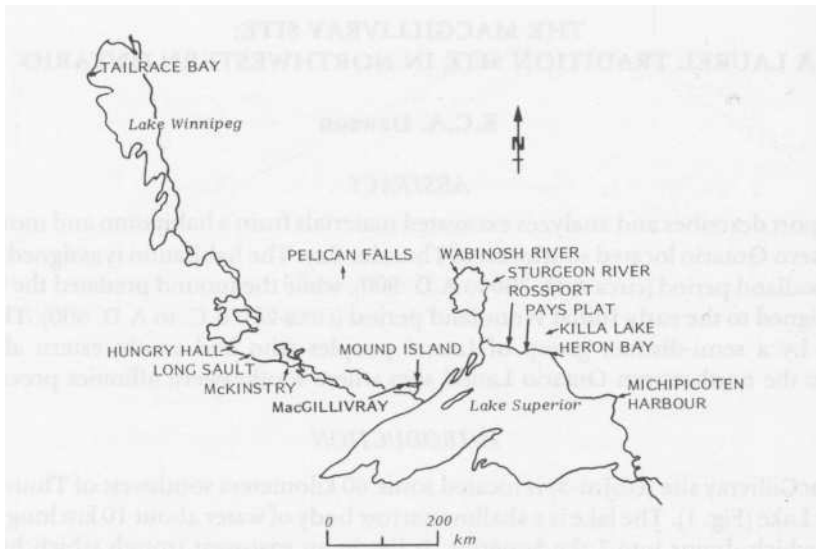


Fig. 1. Location of sites referred to in text.

facing opening. Similar surface features were recorded at the Wabinoash River Laurel site on Lake Nipigon (Dawson n.d.). Beneath 10 to 15 cm of forest duff, a clustering of ceramic fragments and debitage occurred in a layer of red burned soil. Below this layer there usually occurred a central shallow depression with a depth of about 2.5 cm. Three pits or depressions suggestive of rice husking pits were recorded. They were roughly 50 cm in diameter, 35 cm in depth, with sloping sides and rock, clay and sparse refuse fill. Roughly two meters back of the north shore there was three-meter line of boulders which appeared to have been placed in position as an empoundment area. It was not possible to determine if the formation was prehistoric.

The mound was a low circular formation about 15 meters in diameter and one meter high with a central depression suggestive of an earlier excavation. The internal structure consisted of black to mottled soil which did not contain village debris. Birch bark with a general outline of a small rectangular shallow container roughly estimated to have been about 40 mm long and 8 mm in depth was evident in the mound profile (Fig. 3). One section had a series of closely spaced perforations which may have contained stitching. Deterioration was so extensive that no significant portion could be salvaged. Similar recoveries have been made in Minnesota at the McKinstry Mound 2 (Webster 1973: 111).

The mound appears to have been constructed from earth collected in shallow birch bark containers from the area immediately south of the feature for here the ground is noticeably depressed. The mound overlays a central burial pit which was sunk about one-third of a meter below the original surface, cribbed with logs and covered with large boulders. It was so badly disturbed that details of construction could not be ascertained with any certainty. From the bottom of the pit a tobacco can and a number of prune pits were recovered and from the upper levels recoveries included fragmented bones (including horse) and a tin pan. Local stories suggest that people have for many years collected artifacts from the shores of the lake. The earliest record comes from Minnesota which indicates that Laurel-like ceramics were collected from the lake about 1882 (Winchell, 1911: 444).

Fourteen pieces of crania and an equal number of long bones plus a few miscellaneous bones

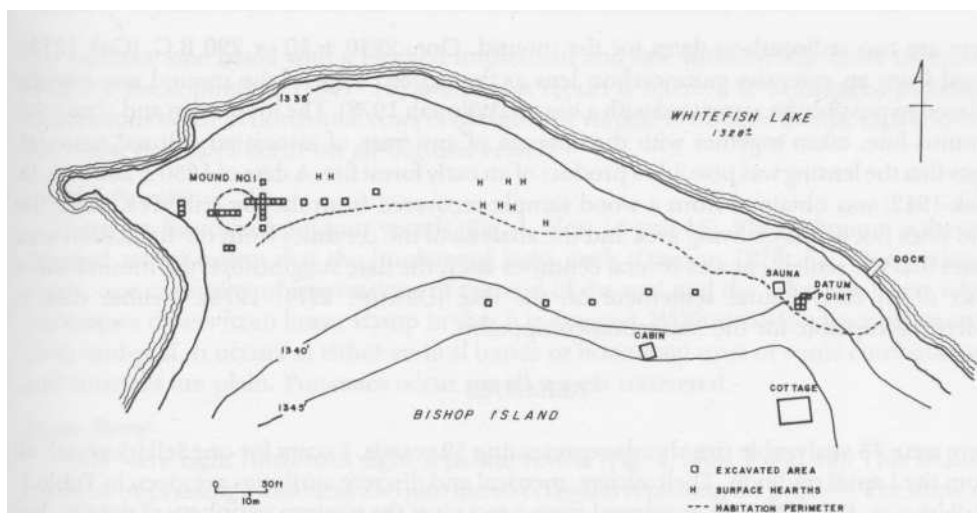


Fig. 2. Contours and excavations at the MacGillivray site.

were recovered in the central depression. All were in an extremely poor state of preservation and many could not be removed without the introduction of a dimension stabilizer. A patterning comprised of crania interspersed with long bones in a circular formation appeared evident, but

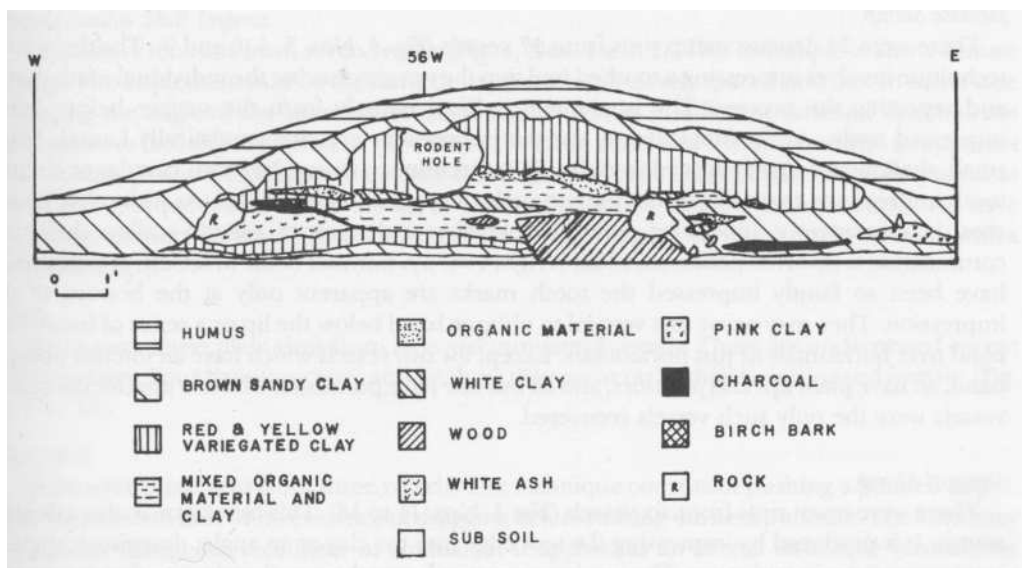


Fig. 3. Profile of the north wall of the test trench through the mound at the MacGillivray site.

the disturbance was so extensive that it could not be defined with certainty. A few well-preserved bones were recovered from the surface of the mound, presumably thrown out (during the earlier excavation). The burials were secondary, belonging to both adults and children. They were associated with crude broken taconite bifaces. There was no evidence of red ochre. The pattern has affinities with the later Blackduck tradition (Arthurs 1977).

There are two radiocarbon dates for the mound. One,  $2240 \pm 80$  or 290 B.C. (Gak 1278), obtained from an extensive pure carbon lens at the eastern edge of the mound was initially considered to possibly be associated with a hearth (Wilmeth 1978). The location in and above the old humus line, taken together with the absence of *any* that the lensing was possibly a product of an early forest fire. A date of  $1930 \pm 200$  or A. D. 20 (Gak-1942) was obtained from a wood sample recovered from the log crib area. Since the mound does not overlay a living area and the analysis of the ceramics from the habitation area indicates that the settlement was several centuries later, the date suggests that the mound was a product of an early Laurel settlement on the lake (Dawson 1974, 1978). Neither date is considered acceptable for the habitation component.

#### CERAMICS

There were 73 analyzable rim sherds representing 59 vessels. Except for one Selkirk vessel, all are from the Laurel tradition. Their variety, metrical and discrete attributes are given in Table 1. The Selkirk rim, Fig. 4, No. 19, recovered from a test pit at the western periphery of the site, has been excluded from the analysis. It is considered to be from a Terminal Woodland site which abuts the mound occupying the southwestern end of the island (Dawson 1970). There were in addition: 14 unanalyzable rims; 8 dentate stamp; 2 pseudoscallop shell impressed; 2 linear stamp; one dragged stamp; one plain; and one rim from a small vessel, possibly a mortuary vessel, with a plain body and incised decorated exterior and lip.

##### *Dentate Stamp*

There were 24 dentate stamp rims from 17 vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 9). The decorative technique involves impressing a toothed tool into the wet clay leaving the individual tooth marks and repeating the process. The implement is lifted entirely from the surface before being impressed again. At the MacGillivray site the impressions are characteristically Laurel, being small, shallow and closely spaced (Wright 1967). Rectilinear, triangular, semi-circular or circular tooth impressions are made by varying the angle of application of the tool. As with other Laurel sites, it is frequently difficult to determine whether a dentate or pseudo-scallop shell or a combination is involved (Stoltman 1962; Wright 1967). A number of the MacGillivray site vessels have been so faintly impressed the tooth marks are apparent only at the bottom of the impression. They may occur as a vertical to oblique band below the lip or a series of bands or a band over horizontals or just horizontals. Except for two vessels which have an interior oblique band, all have plain lips and interiors, and all but one have punctates. The two interior decorated vessels were the only such vessels recovered.

##### *Dragged Stamp*

There were seven rims from six vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 11 to 13). This technique is also a dentate stamp. It is produced by impressing the tool edge into the clay at an angle, dragging it slightly, impressing it again and so on. The implement never leaves the vessel surface so that the surface between pushes is always scored. There are two varieties: where the end of the tool is used, an even depression the width of the tool is created with the bands separated by higher ridges of the undecorated vessel. This frequently appears as ribbon-like bands. Where the edges of a linear tool is used, the depression is marked along the upper portion tapering into the undecorated vessel surface at the lower end (Wright 1967:12). The technique is described by Wilford (1955) as complex push and pull and by Stoltman (1962: 44) as push and pull bands. Stoltman recognizes

two variants, one made with a toothed implement and one without. The latter corresponds to Wright's linear punctate (1967: 13) and in this report is referred to as dragged punctate. The impressions occur as horizontal rows of obliques or vertical to oblique bands. Lips and interiors are plain. Punctates occur on all but one vessel.

#### *Dragged Punctate*

There are five rims from four vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 14 and 15). The technique is the same as dragged stamp except that the implement lacks teeth (Dawson 1978: 55). Two varieties also occur, one consisting of impressions of the end of the tool and the other the linear edge. The techniques differs from linear stamp in that it is dragged. Wilford (1955) described it as simple push-and-pull. It occurs as either vertical bands or horizontal rows or some combination. Lips and interiors are plain. Punctates occur on all vessels recovered.

#### *Linear Stamp*

There were eight rims from eight separate vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 4 and 18). This technique is made by impressing a toothless tool into the wet clay and repeating the process. The implement is lifted entirely from the surface before being impressed again, thus producing a series of impressions separated by the smooth surface of the vessel. They differ from punctates in that their length is at least twice their width and they are shallow impressions producing no bosses. It may occur as a vertical to oblique band below the lip or a series of bands or a band over horizontals (Wright, 1967:88; Stoltman 1962:43). Lips and interiors are plain. Punctates are present on all vessels.

#### *Pseudo-Scallop Shell Impress*

There were ten rims from seven vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 1 and 2). This technique is also a dentate stamp. The implement may be the same or linear tool with closely spaced notches. In either case changing the angle of the lateral impression slightly results in different varieties, thus it is not infrequent to find slightly different varieties on the same vessel and it may blend into an apparent true dentate (Wilford 1955; Stoltman 1962:42; Wright 1967:10). Like dentate stamp, they occur as vertical to oblique bands below the lip or series of bands or bands over horizontals. All have punctates and interiors and lips are plain except for one vessel. This was the only recovery with a decorated lip.

#### *Plain*

There were seven plain rims from an equal number of vessels. These are undecorated except for punctates. Four have punctates and on three they occur on both the exterior and interior (Fig. 4, No. 16).

#### *Punctated*

There were three rims from three vessels. The technique consists of pushing a pointed object into the clay with little or no evidence of dragging before making the next punctate. The form may be square, triangular, rectilinear or circular. It is applied as an overall technique vertically or horizontally and bears no resemblance to encircling rows of punctates. Lips and interiors are plain and two of the three vessels have punctates.

#### *Incised*

Only one vessel was recovered (Fig. 4, No. 10) which had incising as its exclusive decorative technique. It was made by impressing a stylus-like object into the clay and dragging it to form bands of oblique to vertical lines. The one vessel was otherwise undecorated except for encircling exterior punctates.

TABLE 1  
VESSEL METRICAL AND DISCRETE ATTRIBUTES

VESSEL VARIETIES	LIP THICKNESS	THICKNESS 10- mm BELOW RIM	RIM FORM	UPPER BAND WIDTH	PUNCTATES		EXTERIOR PUNCTATES				INTERIOR PUNCTATES				
					ex	in	ex	in	distance below lip	distance apart	vertical length	form	distance below lip	distance apart	vertical length
<b>DENTATE STAMP</b>															
<i>Band of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-1	4.3	D	3	10.1	x			x	12.0	D	2.0	x			
V-2	5.3	7.0	3	18.1	x			x	13.0	6.7	3.5	x			
V-3	6.0	D	3		D										
V-4	D	6.5	3	16.0	x			x	17.2	5.6	2.0	x			
V-5	5.0	5.0	7	D	x			x	11.5	12.0	2.5	x			
V-6	7.0	D	1	6.0		x	x						11.0	9.0	D ?
V-7	6.2	D	1	8.0	x			x	9.0	7.0	D	x	(interior band of dentate)		
<i>Obliques/Verticals over Horizontals</i>															
V-8	5.8	9.0	5	12.1	x			x	14.0	6.0	2.5	x			
V-9	5.6	7.0	5	9.1	x				9.0	12.0	3.0	x			
V-10	5.2	8.5	5	22.5	x			x	18.0	8.0	5.0	x			
V-11	6.2	5.8	3	10.2	x			x	12.0	7.7	2.8	x			
V-12	5.5	6.2	7	11.1	x				8.0	7.2	5.0	x			
<i>Two bands Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-13	6.5	7.0	1	9.0	x			x	10.0	7.5	5.0	x			
V-14	6.1	7.0	5	11.0	x			x	12.0	10.0	3.0	x			
V-15	8.0	7.0	15	7.1	x			x	8.0	4.6	2.5	x	(interior 10 mm band dentate)		
<i>Chevrans over Horizontals</i>															
V-16	4.6	8.0	6	6.0	x				14.0	5.1	5.0	x			
<i>Horizontals</i>															
V-17	6.5	7.4	3		x				8.0	9.5	1.2	x			
<b>PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL</b>															
<i>Band Obliques/verticals</i>															
V-18	5.3	D	3	17.0	x			x	10.0	10.0	12.5	x			
V-19	5.0	7.5	3	8.0	x	x	x		11.5	21.0	2.8	x	12.8	9.0	2.0
V-20	5.0	6.0	1	16.0	x	x							16.0	9.0	2.0
<i>Obliques/Verticals over Horizontals</i>															
V-21	4.4	6.5	3	11.0	x	x	x		12.1	28.0	2.8	x	6.5	9.0	2.0
V-22	4.5	6.2	7	9.5	x			x	7.0	4.0	2.5	x			
V-23	6.0	7.5	3	6.0											
<i>Two bands of Obliques</i>															
V-24	5.8	7.9	7	13.0	x			x	14.0	6.0	5.0	x			
<b>LINEAR STAMP</b>															
<i>Two or more bands of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-25	5.5	5.6	3	D	x	x							7.1	9.0	3.4
V-26	6.8	6.9	3	10.0	x	x							7.0	8.0	3.2
V-27	4.6	6.4	3	D	x	x							14.0	D	3.2
V-28	5.5	5.6	13	7.0	x	x							9.0	7.0	3.0
<i>One band of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-29	3.2	5.0	1	4.0	x	x	x		10.0	12.5	6.5	x	10.0	11.5	1.8
V-30	4.9	D	5	4.5	x	x							11.0	D	3.0
V-31	8.5	11.1	1	D	x				11.4	7.2	2.1	x			
<i>Obliques/Verticals over Horizontals</i>															
V-32	4.4	6.0	7	7.0	x			x	7.0	8.0	4.0	x			
<b>PLAIN</b>															
V-33	5.9	6.8	5		x	x	x		13.0	13.0	3.5	x	12.5	11.0	3.4
V-34	5.5	6.2	3		x	x	x		11.0	12.5	2.2	x	11.8	10.2	2.1
V-35	5.6	6.2	1		x	x	x		6.0	10.0	5.0	x	8.0	8.1	3.0
V-36	5.4	D	1										(atypical shallow ext. punctates)		
V-37	4.4	6.0	4										(atypical ext. punctates-a stamp?)		
V-38	5.4	6.2	2												
V-39	5.0	D	16		x			x	7.0	D	D	x			
<b>DRAGGED STAMP</b>															
<i>Horizontal Rows of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-40	4.8	6.5	4	7.2	x	x	x		9.5	9.6	3.9	x	11.2	7.9	3.2
V-41	6.0	6.5	13	6.1	x	x	x		10.0	16.5	2.7	x	10.0	7.0	2.5
V-42	6.8	7.3	17	7.0	x			x	13.0	7.0	5.0	x			
<i>Vertical Band of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-43	4.2	4.2	1												
V-44	6.2	D	5		x			x	14.5	?	?				
<i>Vertical Notched Lip Over Rows of Obliques/Verticals</i>															
V-45	6.0	6.0	1	7.0	x			x	13.0	4.5	6.0	x			
<b>DRAGGED PUNCTATE</b>															
V-46	4.6	7.5	13		x	x	x		9.8	7.1	1.8	x	9.1	9.0	2.0
V-47	7.7	7.5	5	6.0	x			x	14.0	4.0	4.0	x			
V-48	5.6	7.0	1	13.0	x			x	14.0	3.0	3.0	x			
V-49	5.7	D	1	6.0	x	x			9.0	8.5	2.1	x	8.5	7.0	2.0
<b>COMBINED TECHNIQUES</b>															
V-O DS/H-PSI	5.0	8.0	3	11.0	x			x	12.0	7.0	2.0	x			
V-51	5.6	8.2	3	6.0	x				7.0	5.0	1.2	x	6.5	6.0	3.0
INC/DS	7.0	9.0	7	14.0	x				14.0	6.0	3.5	x			
INC/LS/DrS	5.0	6.8	5	7.0	x			x	10.0	7.0	2.7	x			
INC/DrS	6.5	5.8	1												
<b>PUNCTATED</b>															
V-55	4.0	6.0	4												
V-56	5.1	6.0	1		x	x	x		11.0	9.0	2.5	x	11.0	9.0	2.5
V-57	5.2	5.0	3		x	x	x		8.0 <sup>†</sup>	8.5	D	x	10.0	7.5	1.9
<b>INCISED</b>															
V-58	5.0	6.1	7	8.0	x			x	9.0	14.8	3.0	x			

KEY: x - present      DrS - dragged stamp      LS - linear stamp      S - square  
 ? - undetermined      DS - dentate stamp      O - ovate      V - vessel  
 C - circular      H - horizontal      PSI - pseudo-scallop shell      V-D - vertical oblique  
 D - damaged      INC - incised      R - rectangular

Rim forms after Wright 1987. All measurements in millimeters.

**TABLE 2**  
**RIM SHERD SERIATION FOR EIGHT NORTHERN LAUREL SITES AND TWO COMPONENTS**

		PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL		COMBINED		DENTATE STAMP		DRAGGED PUNCTATE Wright's Linear Punctate (1967)		DRAGGED STAMP	INCISED	LINEAR STAMP	MISCELLANEOUS	PUNCTATE	TOTALS	
LONG SAULT	%	4.2	0.7	1.4	17.2	48.8										
	f	12	2	4	49	139										
	%	4.9		67.4		12.9	8.4	3.2	3.2						100.0	
	f	14		192		37	24	9	9	-					285	
HUNGRY HALL	%	10.8		29.7	16.2	16.2										
	f	4	-	11	6	6										
	%	10.8		62.1		21.6	2.7		2.7						99.9	
	f	4		23		8	1	-	1	-				37		
MACGILLIVRAY	%	14.0	8.5	33.8	9.9	7.0										
	f	10	6	24	7	5										
	%	22.5		50.7		9.9	1.4	11.3					4.2		100.0	
	f	16		36		7	1	8	-			3		71		
WABINOSH RIVER Upper Terrace	%	12.5	39.6	4.2	22.9	6.2										
	f	6	19	2	11	3										
	%	52.1		33.3		14.6									100.0	
	f	25		16		7	-	-	-	-				48		
MOUND ISLAND	%	46.5	9.3	18.6	11.6	2.3										
	f	20	4	8	5	1										
	%	55.8		32.5		9.3	2.3								99.9	
	f	24		14		4	1	-	-	-				43		
TAILRACE BAY	%	53.4	10.8	4.9	26.1											
	f	143	29	13	70	-										
	%	64.2		31.0		3.3	1.5								100.0	
	f	172		83		9	4	-	-	-				268		
WABINOSH RIVER Lower Terrace	%	56.4	12.8	10.2	10.2											
	f	22	5	4	4	-										
	%	69.2		20.4		5.1		2.6	2.6						99.9	
	f	27		8		2	-	1	1	-				39		
PELICAN FALLS	%	51.1	13.4		6.7	4.4										
	f	23	6	-	3	2										
	%	64.4		11.1		22.2	2.2								100.0	
	f	29		5		10	1	-	-	-				45		
HERON BAY	%	47.2	17.9	4.0		5.7										
	f	58	22	5	-	7										
	%	65.1		9.7		23.6							1.6		100.0	
	f	80		12		29	-	-	-			2		123		
MICHIPICOTEN HARBOUR	%	52.6	23.7	2.9												
	f	20	9	3	-	-										
	%	76.3		7.9			15.8								100.0	
	f	29		3		-	6	-	-	-				38		

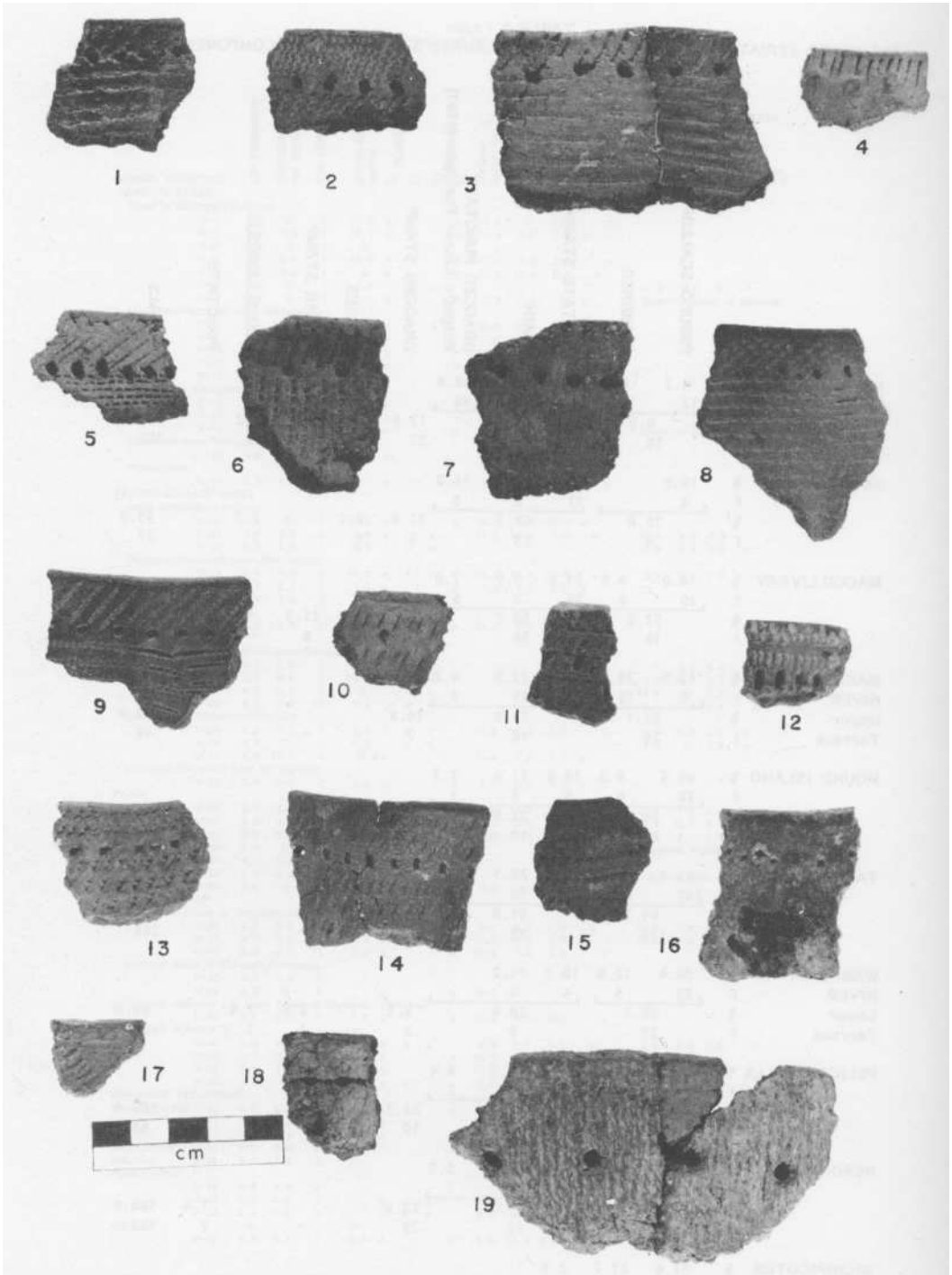


Fig. 4. MacGillivray site rim sherds. (see detailed caption on page 53).



## Fig. 4:

- No. 1 Pseudo-scallop shell, V-21, 9-1-3, 9N60W, Lv. I
- 2 Pseudo-scallop shell, V-24, 1-1-1, 12N52W, Sur.
- 3 Dentate Stamp V-9, 37-1-3, 12N46W T. P. 20
- 4 Linear Stamp V-26, 6-1-2, 10N52W, Lv. I
- 5 Dentate Stamp V-11, 15-1-8, 10N52W, Lv. I
- 6 Dentate Stamp, V-14, 9-1-8, 9N60W, Lv. II
- 7 Combined V-52, 17-1-12, 10N60W Lv. II, Incised over Dentate
- 8 Combined V-50, 15-1-1, 10N52W Lv. I, Dentate over Pseudo-scallop shell
- 9 Dentate Stamp V-8, 8-1-1, 9N56W Lv. II
- 10 Incised V-58, 9-1-2, 9N60W Lv. I
- 11 Dragged Stamp V-42, 17-1-4, 10N60W, Lv. II
- 12 Dragged Stamp V-45, 15-1-12, 10N52W, Lv. II
- 13 Dragged Stamp V-40, 8-1-7, 9N56W Lv. II
- 14 Dragged Punctate V-48, 4-1-1, 6N55W Lv. II
- 15 Dragged Punctate V-46, 9-1-4, 9N60W Lv. I
- 16 Plain V-33, 8-1-9, 9N56W Lv. XII
- 17 Combined V-54, 17-1-6, 10N60W Lv. II, Incised over Dragged Stamp
- 18 Linear Stamp V-31, 9-1-6, 9N60W Lv. II
- 19 Selkirk rim V-59, NMM-5, TT 1 and 2

*Combined*

There were six rims from five vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 7, 8 and 17) with two or more decorative techniques used to form the decorative pattern. These involved incising in combination with dragged or dentate stamp and dentate stamp over pseudo-scallop shell. Lips and interiors were plain and all but one had punctates.

*Comments*

A detailed comparison of rim recoveries from eight northern Laurel sites and two components is given in Table 2. The sites extend from the north shore of Lake Superior to the northwest shore of Lake Winnipeg. Data used to compile the seriation comes from published sources but in all cases adjustments were necessary to permit the comparison to be made.

The Long Sault site tabulation combines Wright's analysis of the recoveries from the habitation area surrounding the Armstrong mound at the site (1967:89, 100, Table 33) and Kenyon's analysis of the recoveries from the mound fill (1970:80, Table 2). It is evident from Kenyon's plates that other classifiers would have typed some of the rims from the mound differently (see Kenyon's Figure 14, Nos. 4 no 10, Cemetery point incised). Nevertheless, his classification was used, it being the only data available, short of examining the rims first-hand. Further, apart from Laurel Linear Stamp, Dentate Stamp and Pseudo Scallop Shell his classification was converted to that established by Wright for northern Ontario, thus Lockport Linear was equated to Dragged Punctate, Lockport Plain to Laurel Plain, Nutimik Oblique to Dragged Stamp, Cemetery Point incised to Laurel Incised and cord or fabric to miscellaneous. The cord or fabric impressed rims illustrated in Kenyon's Figure 13 (Nos. 1 to 4) suggests that, if these rims had not been examined by hand-glass (Kenyon 1970:80), they would have been otherwise classified, probably as plain and linear stamp. While not part of the Laurel Tradition in Ontario, the presence of vessels with cord or fabric smoothed over or roughened surfaces is recorded in Minnesota (Stotman 1962: 38) and one vessel illustrated by Wright for the far north of Ontario would appear to fall into his category (1968:63, Fig. 3, No. 12). In neither case are such vessels separately classified. The Hungry Hall, Pelican Falls and Heron Bay site tabulations are after Wright (1967:100, Table 33).

Three rims from the Heron Bay site and one rim from the Pelican Falls site shown by Wright as miscellaneous have combined techniques (1967: 19-20, 47) and are considered under this category in Table 2. Tailrace Bay site figures were taken from Mayer-Oakes. Tables 18 and 19, and are based on Figure 87 (1970:199, 222-227). Again, illustrations (Mayer-Oakes 1970: Figures 88 to 96) suggest possible different classifications for some of the rims. The Mound Island, Wabinoosh River and the MacGillivray figures are from the author's reports (Dawson 1978, n.d.). The Mound Island site includes three rim recoveries made in 1977, but not previously reported, one pseudo-scallop shell, one dentate stamp and one plain. The Michipicoten harbour figures combine Wright's survey recoveries (1967:71) and excavation recoveries from 1971 (Brizinski and Buchanan 1977).

There is an unknown element of distortion in the figures used, for it was not always possible to ascertain whether vessels or rims were being discussed in the earlier reports. Since most appeared to be using rim counts it was necessary, if any comparison was to be made, to convert vessel counts where possible, to numbers of rims. This combined with the addition of new recoveries and the combining of reports from some sites changes the previously reported chronological sequence.

Wright's detailed study of Northern Ontario Laurel ceramics indicated that pseudo-scallop shell impressed and combined techniques were generally early traits while dentate stamp dragged and plain were late (1967). The type site, Heron Bay, had collapsed stratigraphy with a series of five radiocarbon dates ranging from A.D. 140 to A.D. 790. Wright rejects these dates in favour of a beginning date about 500 B.C. With a few exceptions, and none earlier than 200 B.C., radiocarbon dates from sites in the north fall within the range of dates from the Heron Bay site or later (Dawson 1980). A beginning date of 10 B.C. based on the maximum standard deviation of the earliest date from the Heron Bay site (A.D.  $140 \pm 150$ ) would be a more acceptable date for the site. The date is consistent with a late adoption of Laurel ceramics from the south (Dawson n.d.) in contrast to Wright's early diffusion and independent development of ceramics in the north (1972). The use of the later date does not negate the ceramic trait trends established by Wright as chronological indicators.

It is evident that the Heron Bay site with its high percentage of pseudo-scallop shell impressed rims is early in the sequences. Only the Michipicoten Harbour site is earlier. While this early position appears appropriate the dominance of the Archaic lithics and paddle and anvil manufactured ceramics at the site places its affinity in question (Dawson n.d.). The early position of the Wabinoosh River Lower Terrace component and the Pelican Falls and Tailrace Bay sites is consistent with the dominant types of ceramics present. Archaic lithics are also present at these sites which may bear on their early occurrence. Unfortunately, the complex superpositional problems of their collapsed cultural deposits negates lithic comparison.

With the addition of further recoveries from the Mound Island site, it has been placed earlier than previously reported (Dawson 1978:63). The Wabinoosh River site Upper Terrace with a radiocarbon date of A.D.  $855 \pm 180$  (S-680) is consistent with the position in the sequence. The MacGillivray site with its high percentage of punctates (92%), a late trait (Wright 1967:99), is consistent with the late position. The lack of mixed attribute ceramics (Laurel-Blackduck) which are present at the earlier Wabinoosh River and Mound Island sites suggests that these Laurel peoples held themselves apart from the intruding Late Woodland groups (Dawson n.d.). It is clear that the MacGillivray site has its closest affinities with the late Long Sault and Hungry Hall sites to the west at Rainy Lake. The reversal of the position of the Long Sault and Hungry Hall sites from the position previously shown (Dawson 1978: Table 8; Wright 1967: Table 33) is consistent with the radiocarbon date from the Long Sault site Armstrong mound A.D.  $940 \pm 100$  (Wilmeth 1978: 117).

If the sites are ranked by the coefficient of similarity, the sequence is consistent with the Table,

but close affinity is absent. The MacGillivray site coefficient of similarity with the sites and components is as follows: Long Sault 140; Hungry Hall 146; Wabinoash River Upper Terrace 131; Mound Island 132; Tailrace Bay 116; Wabinoash River Lower Terrace 101; Pelican Falls 90; Heron Bay 87; and Michipicoten Harbour 64.

The metrical data for five rim sherd attributes from the ten components are given in Table 3. As Wright has noted (1967) metrical changes of the lip and body below the lip appear to be relatively insignificant. His postulate that there is a steady decrease in the distance of the encircling punctates below the lip in time appears to have general validity although regional variations are evident as is the case with the postulate that the distance between punctates increases in time. Vertical length of the punctates does appear to generally increase in time. The MacGillivray site, positioned late in the sequences, coincides generally with these trends.

#### *BODY SHERDS*

There were 1,028 body sherds of which 277 had Laurel decoration. The balance, except for nine, were plain. The nine aberrant sherds were smoothed over cord or fabric impressed sherds. They were recovered from the extreme western end of the site adjacent to the Terminal Woodland period site and maybe intrusive although such sherds have been reported at the Long South Laurel mound site on Rainy River (Kenyon 1970). In addition one fragment of ceramic waste was recovered.

Many body sherds had coil breaks and a number were carbon encrusted. The seriation and metrical attributes from the 1968 recoveries only are compared with two early sites in Table 4. The distant relationship between the MacGillivray site and the Pelican Lake and Heron Bay sites indicated by the rim sherd comparisons is supported by the body sherd comparisons where a coefficient of similarity is only 148 and 131 respectively. Decorated sherds at the MacGillivray site, like those at the Pelican Lake site, are about 1 mm thinner than the Heron Bay site.

#### *LITHICS*

##### *Projectile Points*

There were nine edge retouched flake projectile points (Fig. 5, Nos. 1 to 8). Five are fragments, two tips (Nos. 6 & 8), two center portions (Nos. 5 & 7) and one base. Unlike the Heron Bay type site, only two are side notched. One, a taconite base (No. 1), had a shoulder width of 21.8 mm and a thickness at this point of 6 mm. Notch width was 5.8 mm and depth 2.7 mm. The base was straight and 15 mm in width. The other was smaller (No. 2), having a maximum width of 14.5 mm, a notch width of 3 mm and a depth of 2 mm. It had a length of 21 mm and a maximum thickness of 4mm. The base was straight with a width of 12.5 mm. Its size falls within the range of those from Heron Bay, but is considerably below the mean (Wright 1967:27). The same comparison applies to Minnesota Laurel recoveries (Webster 1973:95).

Of the three other points, two were stemmed. One had a length of 28 mm, a width of 18.5 mm and a maximum thickness of 5 mm. The stem base was straight, 11 mm in width and 5 mm thick. The other had a width of 19.0 mm and thickness of 4 mm. The stem was broken (No. 3). The ninth recovery was an unnotched triangular variety (No. 4), common to the Terminal Woodland period. It was 30 mm in length, 18 mm in width and 4 mm thick. The tip was broken.

##### *Scrapers*

There were 51 scrapers, 18 linear flake side scrapers, 17 random flake side scrapers, 15 end scrapers and one large plano-convex scraper. In addition, there were 12 utilized flakes.

The metrical and form attributes of the 15 scrapers (Fig. 5, Nos. 9 to 21) are given in Table 5. There were three varieties, triangular, isosceles (9) (Nos. 9 to 15), trapezoidal, bi-parallel (3) (Nos. 16 to 18) and oblong (3) (Nos. 19 to 21) (Dawson 1974). Ten had straight distal dorsal margins and five had convex margins. Compared to the Heron Bay site all are simple end scrapers for none had oblique distal dorsal margins. They are slightly longer and thinner than those from the Heron Bay site (Wright 1967: 29, Table 9). At MacGillivray, 13.3% have only the distal dorsal

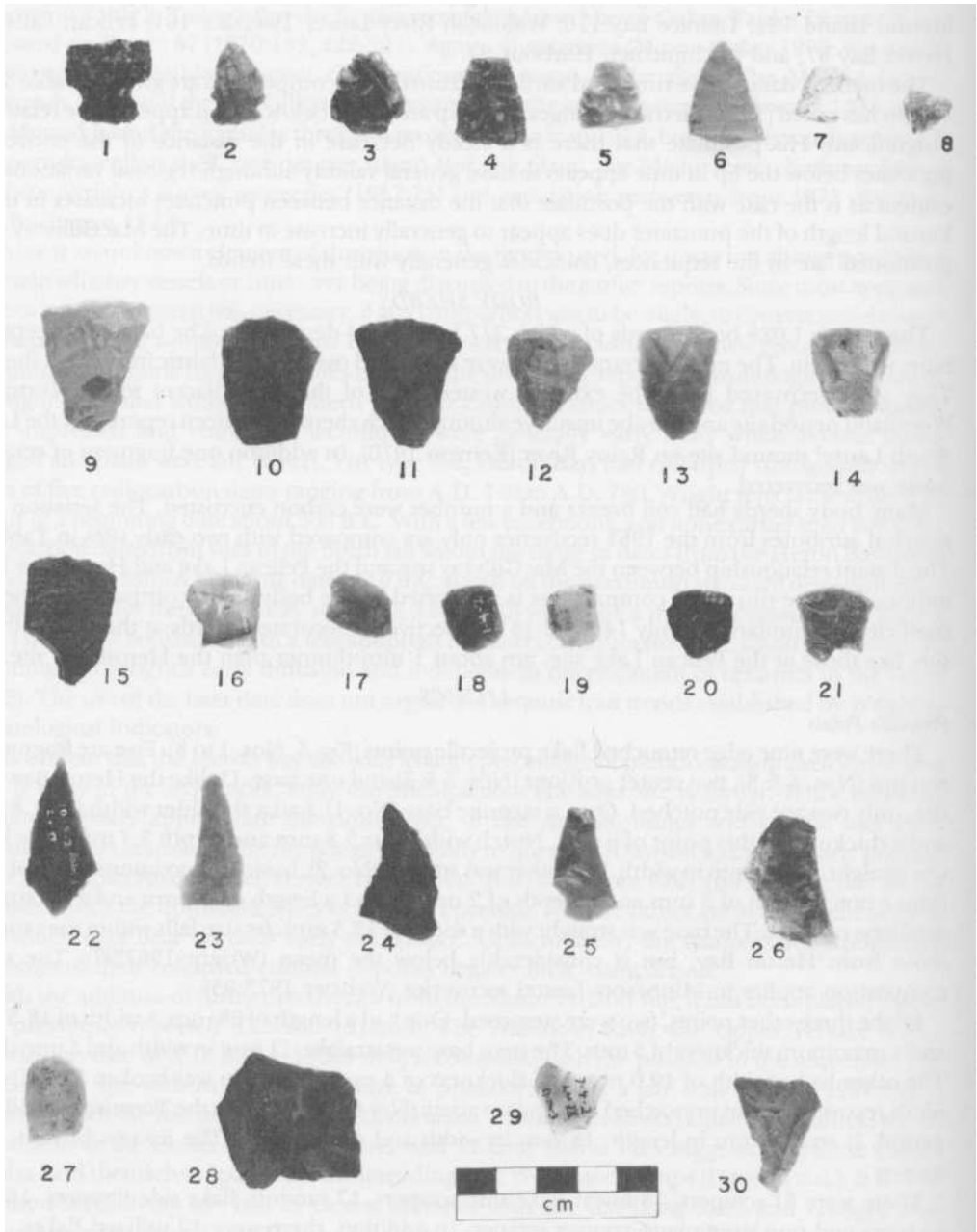


Fig. 5. MacGillivray site projectile points and scrapers (see detailed caption on page 57).

Fig. 5:

- No. 1 Side notched Projectile Point base NMM-9 TT \* 1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 2 Side notched Projectile Point 4-3-1, 6N55W Lv. II
- 3 Stemmed Projectile Point 15-3-1, 10N52W Lv. II
- 4 Triangular projectile point 6-3-1, 9N2W Lv. I
- 5 Projectile point centre portion, 10-3-1, 10N44W Lv. II
- 6 Projectile point tip, 2-3-2 ONSIE Lv. I
- 7 Projectile point centre fragment 2-3-1, ONSOE LV. I
- 8 Projectile point tip, 3-7 Lv. I
- 9 End scraper triangular Isosceles 16-4-2, 10N53W Lv. II
- 10 End scraper triangular Isosceles 20-4-2, 12N52W Lv. I
- 11 End scraper triangular Isosceles 9-4-1, 9N60W Lv. I
- 12 End scraper triangular Isosceles 7-4-1, 9N55W Lv. XII
- 13 End scraper triangular Isosceles NMC 35 TP Y
- 14 End scraper triangular Isosceles 12-4-6, 10N48W Lv. II
- 15 End scraper triangular Isosceles 19-4-2, 10N60W Lv. II
- 16 End scraper trapezoidal prolate 14-4-3, 10N51W Lv. II
- 17 End scraper trapezoidal prolate bi-parallel 3-7, Lv. I
- 18 End scraper trapezoidal prolate bi-parallel 1-4-2, 12N52W S
- 19 End scraper trapezoidal oblong small 16-4-3, 10N53W pit
- 20 End scraper trapezoidal oblong small NMM 35 T. pit
- 21 End scraper trapezoidal oblong small 2-4-1 ONSOE LV. I
- 22 Side scraper linear flake converging margins 10-3-2, 10N44W Lv. I
- 23 Side scraper linear flake straight margin 15-4-2, 10N52W Lv. I
- 24 Side scraper linear flake concave margin 20-4-6, 12N52W Lv. II
- 25 Side scraper linear flake parallel margin 15-4-7 10N52W Lv. II
- 26 Side scraper linear flake concave margin NMM 10 TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 27 Side scraper linear flake convex margin 15-4-8, 10N52W Lv. II
- 28 Side scraper random flake convex margin 12-4-4, 10N 48W Lv. I
- 29 Side scraper random flake concave margin 7-4-2, 9N55W Lv. IX
- 30 Side scraper random flake straight margin 3-4-2, 0N51 E Lv. I

margin retouched, 86.7% have the right lateral margin retouched and 53.3% have the left lateral margin retouched compared to the Heron Bay site where 53.9% had only the distal dorsal margin retouched and 23% had right and left lateral margins retouched. Of the MacGillivray site end scrapers with retouched lateral margins, 15 had right angle junctions with the right lateral margin and four had rounded junctions. Seven scrapers with left lateral margins retouched had right angle junctions with the distal dorsal margin and one had a rounded junction.

There were 18 linear flake side scrapers (Fig. 5, Nos. 22 to 27). Their metrical and form attributes (Dawson 1974, 1978) are shown in Table 6. Under Wright's classification there were six irregular retouch (Nos. 23, 25), four continuous retouch, three concave (Nos. 22, 24, 26), two triangular, two irregular and continuous retouch (No. 27) and one crooked. A comparison of their metrical attributes with the Heron Bay type site is given in Table 7. The MacGillivray scrapers are all slightly thicker and except for the irregular and continuous retouch variety which are slightly smaller and the concave variety which are slightly larger, flake selection compares favourably. Both the irregular and the continuous variety are limited to one margin whereas the Heron Bay site scrapers frequently have two or three scraping faces. The total length of the irregular variety scraping edges are, however, longer on the MacGillivray recoveries, whereas the irregular and continuous variety have a more reduced scraping face. These minor differences in the tool technology are considered to reflect variations in tool requirements in the

**TABLE 3**  
METRICAL DATA FOR FIVE RIM SHERD ATTRIBUTES  
FOR EIGHT LAUREL SITES AND TWO COMPONENTS

SITE	LIP THICKNESS			BODY THICKNESS BELOW LIP*		E X T E R I O R DISTANCE BELOW LIP		P U N C T A T E S DISTANCE BETWEEN		V E R T I C A L LENGTH	
	<i>f</i>	range	$\bar{x}$	range	$\bar{x}$	range	$\bar{x}$	range	$\bar{x}$	range	$\bar{x}$
LONG SAULT	27	3-9	5.1	4-9	5.9	6-31	12.7	4-44	9.8	3-8	4.5
HUNGRY HALL	37	3-8	4.9	4-8	6.3	6-26	11.7	3-36	10.2	2-10	5.5
MACGILLIVRAY	57	3-8	5.4	4-11	6.5	6-17	10.0	3-28	9.6	1-6	3.2
WABINOSH RIVER Upper Terrace	20	2-5	4.1	4-8	6.6	9-15	12.9	9-18	12.5	2-4	3.2
MOUND ISLAND	19	4-7	5.3	5-13	8.7	6-15	10.3	4-33	10.9	2-5	3.1
TAILRACE BAY	214	2-7	4.0	4-9	6.0						
WABINOSH RIVER Lower Terrace	30	3-7	4.6	4-8	6.2	9-30	14.6	3-24	12.1	3-6	3.7
PELICAN FALLS	45	2-7	4.1	4-8	6.5	8-19	13.5	3-12	6.0	2-7	3.8
HERON BAY	123	2-6	4.1	4-10	6.8	6-36	14.6	2-10	5.1	2-8	3.8
MICHIPICOTEN HARBOUR	11	3-5	4.4	4-7	5.9						

*\*Metrical data on this measurement is inconsistent, the measurement having been taken 1 inch, 2.5 cm, 1.5 cm and 1 cm below the lip by the various researchers.*

two different ecotones occupied by the sites. There is a difference in the resource base, the Heron Bay site being on the rugged shore of Lake Superior whereas the MacGillivray site is on a lush inland lake location.

There were 17 random flake side scrapers recovered (Fig. 5, Nos. 28 to 30). Their metrical and form attributes are shown in Table 6. They compare very closely to the Upper Terrace of the Wabinoash River site (Dawson n.d.). Only one had a graver spur. They cannot be compared to the Heron Bay site as metrical and discrete attributes were not given.

One large piano-convex scraper was recovered. It was 54 mm long, 47 mm wide and had a thickness of 7.6 mm. The retouched margin was straight, 41 mm in length, 1.8 mm in thickness at the margin with an angle of  $50 \pm 5^\circ$ .

#### *Perforators*

There was one perforator recovery. It was 32.2 mm long, 17.0 mm wide and 3.0 mm thick. The one retouch margin was 16 mm long, 1.4 mm thick with an angle of  $45 \pm 5^\circ$ .

#### *Bifaces*

There were 9 recoveries classed as bifaces (Fig. 6, Nos. 3 to 10). Except for one manufactured from Hudson Bay Lowland flint (No. 9), all were taconite. They exhibit crude surface flaking with a minimum of edge retouching. All were broken, four were tips (Nos. 3 to 6), two were bases (Nos. 7 and 8), one was an edge fragment (No. 10) and one was a fire-spalled fragment.

#### *Performs*

There were three taconite preforms (Fig. 5, Nos. 1 and 2), one large teardrop form with crude surface flaking was 64 mm long, 37 mm wide and 21 mm thick. One was a rough

**TABLE 4**  
**BODY SHERD SERIATION AND METRICAL ATTRIBUTES FOR THREE LAUREL SITES**

CATEGORY	MACGILLIVRAY				PELICAN FALLS*				HERON BAY*			
	f	%	thickness range	$\bar{x}$	f	%	thickness range	$\bar{x}$	f	%	thickness range	$\bar{x}$
Plain	631	73.9	3-12	6.8	271	62.0	4-10	6.6	1100	51.0	4-13	7.2
Dentate Stamp	114	13.4	4-10	7.1	5	1.1	4-6	4.8	65	3.0	5-11	7.0
Pseudo-Scallop Shell	31	3.6	5-9	6.8	82	18.8	4-10	6.7	378	18.0	4-12	7.4
Dragged Punctate	27	3.2	5-9	6.8	30	6.9	4-9	6.4	177	8.0	4-12	7.5
Dragged Stamp	24	2.8	4-9	6.8	37	8.5	4-8	6.4	302	14.0	5-13	7.6
Linear Stamp	13	1.5	5-7	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined Techniques	6	0.7	5-7	6.5	2	0.5	5-8	6.5	36	2.0	4-11	7.2
Rocker Stamp	2	0.2	6-7	6.8	1	0.2	-	7.0	5	0.2	5-8	7.2
Incised	1	0.1	-	7.8	1	0.2	-	6.0	21	1.0	6-9	7.5
Basal Sherds	5	0.6	9-11	10.4	7	1.6	9-18	12.7	15	0.7	11-23	13.0
Punctated	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	8.0	20	0.9	6-9	7.1
Channelled Exterior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0.7	5-10	7.4
Saugeen Focus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.2	8-10	9.6
Cord Malleated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	6.0
Vinette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	8.0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>437</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>2142</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

\* After Wright 1967: Tables 6 and 17. Measurements in millimeters.

triangular form 52 mm long, 32 mm wide and 12 mm thick. A second triangular recovery 45 mm long, 30 mm wide and 8 mm thick with crude facial flaking also had slight edge retouching.

#### *Knives*

There were two taconite knives. One, 39 mm long, 31 mm wide and 14 mm thick, had retouching along both edges of one 31 mm-long straight margin. The second, 41 mm long, 36 mm wide and 6 mm thick, was flaked along both edges of two straight margins. They were 32.1 mm and 28.7 mm in length.

A slate knife 65 mm long, 28 mm wide and 7 mm thick, was also recovered. It was half-round in outline with one straight margin, 44 mm long and 5.5 mm thick, bifacially retouched. One face was smooth and striated as the result of use as an abrader.

#### *Chipping Debitage*

There is little that can be said for the dozen or so cores and fragments recovered. All appear to be worked down flint nodules. Some had portions of cortex still present. The manner of removing flakes appears to have been random. They compare favourably with the Heron Bay type site.

In order to give a quantitative impression of the varieties of chipping debitage relative to flaked artifacts, their weights were calculated following the practice introduced by Wright (1967). Table 8 presents this data in comparison to six other northern Laurel sites. The dominant material is local taconite, other materials, grey translucent flint or gunflint, buff flints or Hudson Bay Lowland cherts, Rosspport gunflint and quartzite, also occur locally. Rosspport flint flakes, while identified by Wright (1967:31) as occurring near the town of Rosspport, also occur in the Whitefish Lake region as part of the Gunflint formation and more properly may be described as a siliceous slate. The MacGillivray site has a high percentage of debitage. Only 11.7% of the flaked stone actually showed evidence of purposeful shaping.

**TABLE 5**  
**END SCRAPERS METRICAL AND FORM ATTRIBUTES**

FLAKE	TRAPEZOIDAL			TOTALS
	PROLATE <i>Bi-parallel</i>	OBLONG <i>Small</i>	TRIANGULAR <i>Isosceles</i>	
<b>FLAKE</b>				
Length				
range	13.9-17.4	16.0-20.0	23.5-33.0	13.9-33.0
$\bar{x}$	15.1	18.1	29.1	23.7
f	3	3	8	14
Width				
range	15.6-17.0	12.5-20.0	17.0-27.4	12.5-27.4
$\bar{x}$	16.5	16.1	23.0	20.3
f	3	3	9	15
Thickness				
range	4.5- 6.0	5.0- 9.0	2.9- 9.0	2.9- 9.0
$\bar{x}$	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.0
f	3	3	9	15
<b>DISTAL DORSAL MARGIN</b>				
Length				
range	14.5-16.0	12.0-20.0	16.2-26.0	12.0-26.0
$\bar{x}$	15.2	16.0	22.4	19.7
f	3	3	9	15
Thickness				
range	2.2- 6.0	4.0- 4.9	2.0- 7.0	2.0- 7.0
$\bar{x}$	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.3
f	3	3	9	15
Angle $\pm$ 5°				
range	62-80	56-80	64-94	56-94
$\bar{x}$	69	68	77	73
f	3	3	9	15
<b>RIGHT DORSAL MARGIN</b>				
Length				
range	11.5-12.0	11.5-13.5	10.5-23.0	10.5-23.0
$\bar{x}$	11.7	12.6	15.8	14.3
f	2	3	7	12
Thickness				
range	1.5- 4.5	2.0- 3.8	1.0- 4.1	1.0- 4.5
$\bar{x}$	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8
f	2	3	8	13
Angle $\pm$ 5°				
range	42-49	34-69	42-78	34-78
$\bar{x}$	45	51	54	52
f	2	3	8	12
<b>LEFT DORSAL MARGIN</b>				
Length				
range	11.0-13.6	14.0	6.5-29.0	6.5-29.0
$\bar{x}$	12.3	-	18.8	15.8
f	2	1	3	6
Thickness				
range	1.8- 2.0	5.0	3.0-6.0	1.8-6.0
$\bar{x}$	1.9	-	4.7	3.9
f	2	1	4	7
Angle $\pm$ 5°				
range	30-49	80	48-79	30-80
$\bar{x}$	39	-	67	61
f	2	1	4	7



TABLE 6  
SIDE SCRAPERS METRICAL AND FORM ATTRIBUTES

	LINEAR FLAKE					RANDOM FLAKE			
	straight margin	convex margin	concave margin	converging margin	parallel margin	straight margin	converging margin	convex margin	rounded margin
<b>FLAKE</b>									
Length									
range	17.3-38.0	20.9-28.5	21.7-40.5	18.7-39.7	26.2-29.0	20.0-37.0	17.1-30.0	19.8-22.6	34.4
$\bar{x}$	25.6	23.8	34.0	28.8	27.2	26.9	25.3	21.2	-
f	5	3	5	3	2	10	3	2	1
Width									
range	12.1-27.4	9.2-15.5	12.4-20.2	12.3-18.3	14.0-19.5	17.3-28.0	14.7-23.0	14.5-17.0	33.0
$\bar{x}$	16.4	11.0	17.6	15.6	16.7	21.0	19.9	15.7	-
f	5	3	5	3	2	10	3	2	1
Thickness									
range	2.5- 7.0	2.4- 5.5	2.7- 6.1	3.0- 4.0	3.4- 4.0	3.0- 7.0	2.0-9.0	4.0- 5.5	4.0
$\bar{x}$	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	5.5	6.0	4.7	-
f	5	3	5	3	2	10	3	2	1
<b>RIGHT LATERAL MARGIN</b>									
Length									
range	14.1-22.3	11.2-19.6	17.5-19.6	13.1-28.1	19.1	15.0-26.7	11.0-16.0	15.1-17.0	21.1
$\bar{x}$	17.8	16.7	18.5	18.8	-	19.4	13.7	16.0	-
f	5	3	2	3	1	9	3	2	1
Thickness									
range	1.5- 2.8	1.7- 2.9	1.5- 1.8	1.7- 2.0	2.1	1.5- 2.0	1.5-2.0	1.3- 2.5	1.6
$\bar{x}$	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	-	1.7	1.7	1.9	-
f	5	3	2	3	1	9	3	2	1
Angle $\pm 5^\circ$									
range	28-48	25-56	24-38	26-38	46	30-53	36-49	36-68	27
$\bar{x}$	36	39	26	31	-	36	44	52	-
f	5	3	2	3	1	9	3	2	-
<b>LEFT LATERAL MARGIN</b>									
Length									
range	18.1	-	21.0-32.0	9.5-19.1	20.0	14.0-18.5	4.1-19.0	-	-
$\bar{x}$	-	-	24.5	13.5	-	16.2	12.0	-	-
f	1	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	-
Thickness									
range	2.0	-	1.0-2.5	1.5-3.0	2.5	2.0-2.0	1.5-2.7	-	-
$\bar{x}$	-	-	1.8	2.4	-	2.0	2.0	-	-
f	1	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	-
Angle $\pm 5^\circ$									
range	43	-	31-39	42-48	48	47-49	34-48	-	-
$\bar{x}$	-	-	35	44	-	48	43	-	-
f	1	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	-
<b>SCRAPING FACES</b>									
one side	4	2	4	-	-	9	-	2	-
two side	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-
side & end	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
two side & end	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
opposite side	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

*Rough Stone*

There were three igneous rock hammerstones. One, roughly circular, 70 mm long, 58 mm wide and 47 mm thick, had a weight of 361 gm and a hammer face along one side. The two others were irregular, one with a length of 99 mm, a width of 65 mm, a thickness of 50 mm and a weight of 404 gm, had hammering facets at two ends. The other was 140 mm long, 96 mm wide and 80 mm thick. It had a weight of 1810 gm and a hammer face along one side and hammer facets at two ends.

One crudely fashioned linear taconite piece with a 45 mm long convex flaked bit end was classed as a scraping tool. It was 97 mm long, and 20 mm thick with a poll width of 24 mm.

*Ground Stone*

There were three recoveries considered abraders (Fig. 6. Nos. 11 and 14). One, a tabular form sandstone, was 50 mm long, 52 mm wide and 8 mm thick. It has a polished and cut-marked surface on one of its broad surfaces. One was a coarse sandstone slot abrader. It was 27 mm long, 8 mm wide and 13.5 mm thick with marked use on one face (No. 14). The third abrader was a roughly fashioned slate piece, rectangular in form, 95 mm long, 59 mm wide and 11 mm thick. One face was highly polished. One lateral margin and both ends have been retouched, one end being retouched on both faces. The tool appears to have served a secondary function as a scraper (No. 11).

TABLE 7  
 LINEAR FLAKE SIDE SCRAPER METRICAL AND FORM ATTRIBUTES FOR TWO LAUREL SITES

	LENGTH		WIDTH		SCRAPING FACE				SCRAPING EDGES				
	range	$\bar{x}$	range	$\bar{x}$	thickness range	$\bar{x}$	length range	$\bar{x}$	number of	1	2	3	on opposite faces
<b>IRREGULAR</b>													
Heron Bay	17-64	28.2	7-31	15.0	1-2	1.2	6-33	16.3	71	20	2		1
f	93		93		93		117						
MacGillivray	22-40	29.9	8-19	13.8	1-2	2.0	11-32	14.3	6	-	-		-
f	6		6		6		6						
<b>CONTINUOUS</b>													
Heron Bay	14-46	25.0	7-39	13.9	1-7	1.3	7-46	21.5	55	19	-		4
f	74		74		74		93						
MacGillivray	17-39	26.0	12-19	14.7	1-2	1.9	17-32	22.5	4	-	-		-
f	4		4		4		4						
<b>IRREGULAR &amp; CONTINUOUS</b>													
Heron Bay	20-53	31.5	11-27	16.0	1-3	1.3	7-45	19.9	-	15	1		2
f	16		16		16		33						
MacGillivray	20-26	23.5	15-19	17.5	1-2	1.9	6-19	12.7	-	2	-		1
f	2		2		2		4						
<b>TRIANGULAR</b>													
Heron Bay	11-38	24.5	9-26	15.6	1-2	1.5	9-23	17.2	-	12	3		2
f	15		15		15		33						
MacGillivray	18-28	23.3	12-16	14.3	1-2	1.8	9-15	12.4	-	2	-		-
f	2		2		2		4						
<b>CONCAVE</b>													
Heron Bay	23-31	25.8	12-14	17.0	1-2	1.5	12-31	18.6	-	-	4		-
f	4		4		4		12						
MacGillivray	21-39	32.1	12-20	16.9	1-2	1.7	8-28	17.6	1	1	1		1
f	3		3		2		6						
<b>CROOKED</b>													
Heron Bay	34-44	36.5	14-15	14.5	2-2	2.2	14-44	29.1	-	-	2		-
f	2		2		2		6						
MacGillivray		38.0		27.4		2.9	13-18	16.0	-	-	1		-
f	1		1		1		3						

The one pendant (Fig. 6, No. 12) was rectilinear in form, 76 mm long, 15 mm wide and 10 mm thick. It was cut and polished from slate. One face has slight incising near the end. The end itself is bevelled with a few crushed or flake scars.

#### *Problematic Stones*

Four smooth slate-like pieces which appear to have been impregnated with grease were recovered (Fig. 6, No. 13). Two similar pieces were recovered from the McCluskey site on the mainland (Dawson 1974). The suggestion is that they were from the contents of a medicine bundle. One was round and linear in form, 32 mm long with a 5 mm diameter. Two were teardrop in form, measuring 62 mm and 55 mm in length, 29 mm and 22 mm wide at one end and 17 mm and 16 mm wide at the reverse end and 11 mm and 19 mm thick.

#### *Native Copper*

There were four awls, three single-pointed and one double pointed (Fig. 6, Nos. 15 to 18). The single-pointed awls were rectangular in cross-section. Two have flattened phlange base ends, and one was slightly flattened at the pointed end, hence its classification is questionable (No. 17). It was 54.5 mm long, 7 mm wide and 3 mm thick. The other two were 62 mm and 70 mm long and 5.5 and 5 mm wide. Both were 4.5 mm thick. The double-pointed awl was smaller, being 35 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, 3 mm thick and rectangular in cross-section (No. 18).

There was one barb recovered (Wright 1967:37). It was pointed at one end and flattened at the reverse end and measured 30 mm in length, 5.3 mm in width and 4.5 mm in thickness (Fig. 6, No. 19).

There were two flattened copper nuggets (Fig. 6, No. 20). They are thicker than flakes and retain portions of the original surface.

TABLE 8  
WEIGHTS OF DEBITAGE VARIETIES AND ARTIFACT CLASSES  
FOR FIVE LAUREL SITES AND ONE COMPONENT

VARIETY/CLASS	MACGILLIVRAY	MACKENZIE	WABINOSH RIVER Upper Terrace	ROSSPORT	PAYS PLAT	HERON BAY
Flint Flakes without Cortex Adhering	37.5	23.5	228.1	-	70.5	3046.0
Flint Flakes with Cortex Adhering	5.1	-	90.1	-	52.6	1989.0
Quartz Flakes	-	-	-	4.0	-	132.3
Quartzite Flakes	24.5	-	15.7	151.0	-	53.7
Rosspport Flint Flakes	34.8	-	-	774.0	-	24.5
Rosspport Flint Cores	-	-	-	1613.0	184.0	-
Taconite Flakes	2514.6	88.1	-	2.4	-	3.8
Taconite Cores	286.7	68.1	-	-	-	-
Obsidian Flakes	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Nodular Flint Flakes	-	0.6	-	84.9	-	-
Nodular Flint Cores	-	-	-	8.8	-	309.5
Grey Translucent Flakes	276.3	8.8	-	36.3	-	-
Grey Translucent Cores	118.7	108.4	-	-	-	-
Buff Flint Flakes	90.7	-	30.6	40.5	-	-
Buff Flint Cores	-	-	34.3	149.7	-	-
Unipolar Cores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bipolar Cores	-	-	-	-	5.9	-
Linear Flakes	1.4	0.7	-	1.7	0.8	35.6
Subtotal Debitage	3390.3	298.2	398.8	2866.3	313.8	5594.7
%	88.3	64.6	70.9	86.3	82.8	79.1
Scrapers	134.1	3.2	95.2	136.0	61.9	1081.5
Projectile Points	13.7	-	51.0	6.6	1.0	118.7
Biface Blades	132.5	-	17.4	173.4	2.2	125.2
Blanks	219.0	160.0	-	138.5	-	153.8
Subtotal Artifacts	449.3	163.2	163.6	454.4	65.1	1479.2
%	11.7	35.4	29.1	13.7	17.2	20.9
TOTALS	3839.6	461.4	562.4	3320.8	378.9	7073.9
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Site data after Wright (1967) and Dawson (1976, 1980). Perforators have been combined with scrapers. Weights are given in grains.

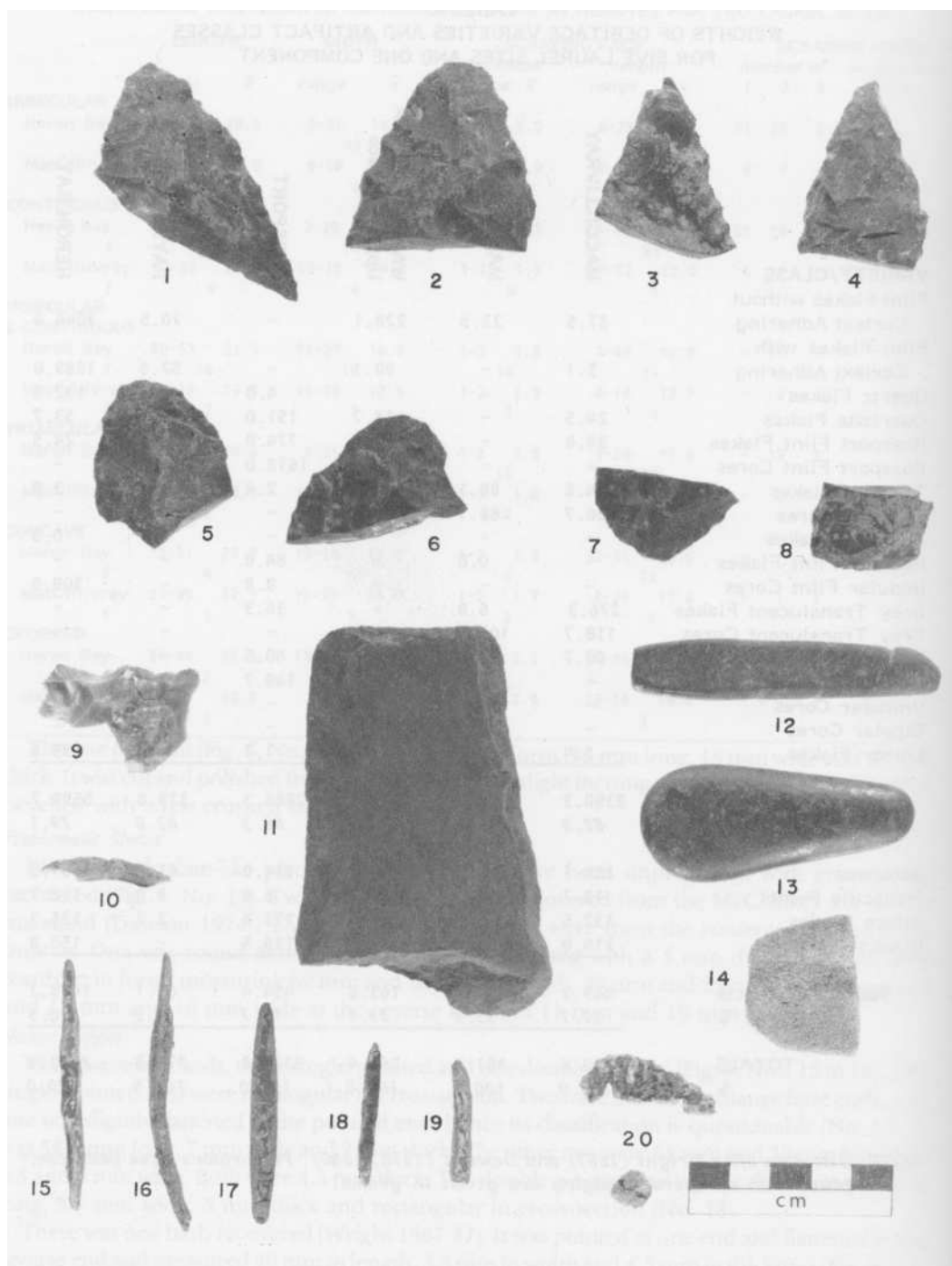


Fig. 6. MacGillivray site tools (see detailed caption on page 65).

Fig. 6:

- 1 Biface Preform (tip) 7-5-12, 9N55W Lv. XIII
- 2 Biface Preform (tip) 8-5-1, 9N56W Lv. XII
- 3 Bifacial blade fragment 11, TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 4 Tip bifacial blade 28, TT1, 24" Sq. 6
- 5 Bifacial blade fragment, 8-5-3, 9N56W, Lv. XI
- 6 Bifacial blade fragment, 8-6, Lv. XII
- 7 Bifacial blade fragment 7-6, Lv. XII
- 8 Bifacial blade base TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 9 Biface fire fractured spall fragment 8-6, Lv. II
- 10 Bifacial blade edge 15.6, Lv. I
- 11 Dual purpose abrader and scraper 15-5-1, 10N52W
- 12 Slate pendant 8, TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 13 Slate abrader 7-5-9, 9N55W Lv. XI
- 14 Problematic polished stone 7-3-1, 9N55W Lv. X
- 15 Single pointed copper awl 8-8-3, 9N56W Lv. III
- 16 Single pointed copper awl 12, TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 17 Copper awl flattened point 31, TT2
- 18 Double pointed copper awl, 8-8-3 9N56W Lv. III
- 19 Copper barb 13 TT1 Sq. 1 and 2
- 20 Copper nuggets 8-8-2, Lv. XI and 14, TT1 Sq. 1 and 2

#### *CONCLUSIONS*

The MacGillivray site was occupied in the late Initial Woodland period (circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 900) by carriers of the Laurel culture. Prior to this a burial mound had been constructed on the site in the early Initial Woodland period (circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 300).

Table 9 compares the general trait list from the habitation with three Laurel components on Lake Nipigon, 185 km to the north, and the Heron Bay site on the north shore of Lake Superior 310 km to the northeast. Debitage, cores, blanks and faunal refuse are excluded. Figures represent the frequency of traits including fragments. The ordering runs geographically west to east. As can be seen from the table, the most characteristic traits are sherds, scrapers, projectile points, copper flakes and nuggets, bifaces, ceramic wastages, hammerstones, copper awls, lances or knives, paintstone nodules, abraders, slate pendants, wedges, copper projectile points and copper barbs. The MacGillivray site has its closest affinities with the Lake Nipigon components. These sites are later in time than the Heron Bay site. Spatial and temporal differences are evident; wedges occur only on the Lake Nipigon components while scraper tools and ground slate knives are absent. Polished slate pendants present at the Lake Nipigon and the MacGillivray sites suggest Hopewellian influences and taken with other Hopewellian traits, i.e., a bird stone recovered from Lake Nipigon (Dawson 1976), suggest southwestern influences for these northwestern sites in contrast to the southeastern affinities recorded for the sites to the northeast. The northwestern sites are seen as a semi-distinct group of the Laurel tradition which itself is seen as part of a group of closely related traditions in the Upper Great Lakes that interacted with, but remained independent of, the Hopewellian action sphere to the south. (cf. Fitting 1979:88; Stoltman 1973). The similarity of the tradition is seen as resting in a parallel adaption to similar environments as much as to cultural diffusion.

TABLE 9  
GENERAL TRAIT LIST FOR THREE LAUREL SITES AND TWO COMPONENTS

TRAIT	MACGILLIVRAY		WABINOSH RIVER Upper Terrace		WABINOSH RIVER Lower Terrace		STURGEON RIVER		HERON BAY	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Sherds	1105	92.3	<b>928</b>	92.4	262	83.7	<b>296</b>	76.7	2379	59.5
Scrapers	52	4.4	45	4.5	22	7.0	47	12.2	<b>598</b>	14.9
Projectile Points	9	0.7	4	0.4	1	0.3	6	1.5	<b>46</b>	1.2
Copper Flakes & Nuggets	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.6	8	2.0	80	2.0
Bifaces	12	1.0	2	0.2	-	-	14	3.6	39	1.0
Ceramic Waste	1	0.1	8	0.8	4	1.3	-	-	33	0.8
Hammerstones	3	0.3	4	0.4	8	2.6	-	-	21	0.5
Copper Awls	4	0.3	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.5	26	0.6
Lances or Knives	2	0.1	2	0.2	-	-	5	1.3	2	X
Paintstone Nodules	-	-	5	0.5	7	2.2	-	-	544	13.6
Abraders	3	0.3	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	21	0.5
Slate Pendants	1	0.1	2	0.2	-	-	4	1.0	-	-
Wedges	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	-	-
Copper Projectile Points	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	X
Copper Barbs	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	12	0.3
Copper Beads	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	34	0.9
Scraper Tools	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.1
Ground Slate Knives	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	X
Miscellaneous Copper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	2	X
Linear Flakes	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	1.5
Net Sinkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.5
Copper Bars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	0.7
Copper Bangles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0.3
Copper Chisels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	X
Copper Scrapers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	X
Copper Knife	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
Mano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	X
Gouge-Like Tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	X
Steatite Block	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	X
Copper Gaffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4002</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Heron Bay site is after Wright 1967:97, Table 31; the Sturgeon River site after Dawson 1976:37-50; the Wabinoash River site after Dawson 1980.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer extends his thanks and appreciation to the following persons for the generous support they extended over the years: to the late Mr. Keith Denis of Thunder Bay for sharing his imaginative in sight into the history of the region; to the late Mr. Selwyn Dewdney of London for his enthusiastic encouragement; to Professor Claude E. Garton of Lakehead University for his contribution to the understanding of the nature of the plant cover of the area; to Ian MacGillivray, the property owner, for the hospitality extended to the field crew; to the National Museum of Man for their financial support; and finally to the hard working crew and the many friends from the Thunder Bay Historical Society who aided in the field work.

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