

THE GLEN SITE: AN HISTORIC CHEVEUX **RELEVÉS** CAMPSITE
ON **FLOWERPOT ISLAND**, GEORGIAN BAY, ONTARIO

J. V. Wright *ABSTRACT*

The Glen site is an early historic Cheveux Relevés (Algonquian) fall fishing campsite. Although sharing the same ceramic tradition with adjacent Iroquoian groups, there are good quantitative and qualitative bases for distinguishing this and other Algonquian sites from contemporaneous Iroquoian components.

INTRODUCTION

The Glen site (BhHj-14) was discovered during the first season of the Georgian Bay Archaeological Project in 1976 on Flowerpot Island, one of the islands of Georgian Bay Islands National Park, situated 3.2 km (2 miles) off the tip of the Bruce Peninsula. At that time the limited archaeological material, recovered mainly from tree-fall disturbances, indicated the presence of an early historic occupation. Occupational debris occurred over an area of approximately one-half an acre but test pitting and tree-fall examination suggested that concentrated refuse was restricted to a small area. This area of the site is situated along a narrow, 3 to 4 m wide, limestone cobble beachline that extends for approximately 30 m and is located 8.8 m above lake level and 56.5 m inland.

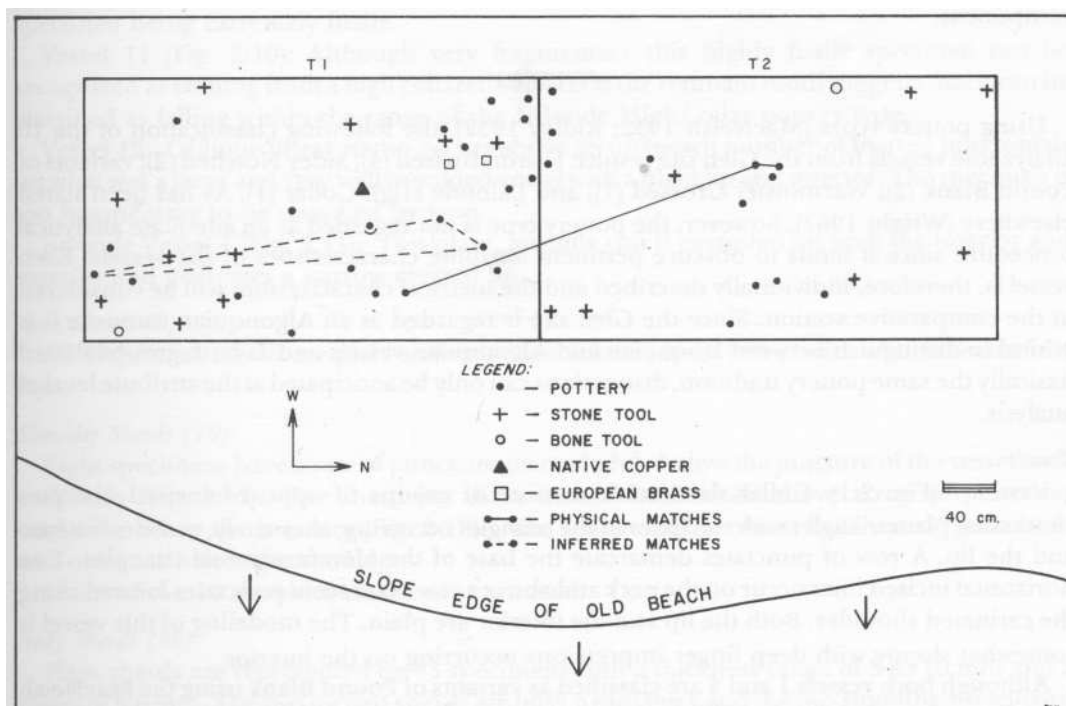


Fig. 1 Floor plan of test trenches 1 and 2.

In 1978 nine days were spent on the general site survey and the excavation of two 3.5 x 2 m test trenches (Fig. 1). Cultural materials occur directly under the turf and small items, such as fish bones and flakes, had worked their way down between the cobble interfaces to depths of 30 cm. Depths of artifacts below the turf ranged from 1 to 19 cm, with an average depth of 8 cm. These vertical records, however, appear to be meaningless in terms of depositional time. The limestone cobble matrix with a thin humus cover that only partially filled the cobble interfaces permitted considerable downward movement. The "trickle" factor was controlled to some degree by the nature of the beach rubble that could consist of either rounded cobbles or flat, horizontal-lying slabs. Indeed, on a few occasions, articulated fish vertebrae were noted. Tree-falls were also prevalent in this heavily forested and steeply sloped area of the site and undoubtedly contributed to the disturbance of the cultural deposits. In short, the nature of the deposit defied not only meaningful vertical controls but also the likelihood of recognizing either discrete features or obtaining carbon 14 samples in an explicit cultural context. Firestone fragments were restricted to a dozen, scattered specimens and, therefore, could not be used to demarcate features.

The absence of depositional control was compensated by other lines of evidence suggesting that the site consists of a single component. Both the ceramic and lithic assemblages are compatible with a very late prehistoric to early historic time period. Also the reworked pieces of European brass kettles and the associated native materials are consistent with an early historic placement of the site around the beginning of the 17th century. Perhaps the inland and elevated location of the site simply reduced the likelihood of component mixture with earlier occupations that occur elsewhere on the island.

In the following analysis the assumption is made that all of the cultural material from the Glen site, with the possible exception of a single body sherd, pertain to a single early historic component.

POTTERY

Using pottery types (MacNeish 1952; Ridley 1952), the following classification of the 10 analyzable vessels from the Glen site results: Huron Incised (4); Sidey Notched (2); variants of Pound Blank (2); Warminster Crossed (1); and Lalonde High Collar (1). As has been stated elsewhere (Wright 1967), however, the pottery type is not regarded as an adequate analytical procedure since it tends to obscure pertinent attribute characteristics of the vessels. Each vessel is, therefore, individually described and the metrical characteristics will be considered in the comparative section. Since the Glen site is regarded as an Algonquian campsite it is critical to distinguish between Iroquoian and Algonquian vessels and as both groups shared basically the same pottery tradition, distinctions can only be anticipated at the attribute level of analysis.

Vessels

Vessel 1 (Fig. 2:1): Collar decoration consists of groups of opposed incised obliques bracketing plain triangles with the bases of the triangles occurring, alternately, at the collar base and the lip. A row of punctates demarcate the base of the aforementioned triangles. Two horizontal incised lines occur on the neck and above a row of crescent punctates located along the carinated shoulder. Both the lip and the interior are plain. The modeling of this vessel is somewhat sloppy with deep finger impressions occurring on the interior.

Although both vessels 1 and 4 are classified as variants of Pound Blank using the MacNeish pottery typology, it is far more likely that the motifs represent the retention on short collared vessels of earlier Lalonde High Collar motif concepts.

Vessel 2 (Fig. 2:2): Oblique and slightly ovoid linear stamp impressions occur on the short collar. A row of punctates above two roughly horizontal incised lines decorated the incipient shoulder. Both lip and interior are plain.

Vessel 3 (Fig. 2:3): Shallow, oblique linear stamp impressions appear on the collar and vertical impressions, by the same technique, on the lip.

Vessel 4 (Fig. 2:4): Collar decoration consists of a series of incised opposed obliques forming a blank triangle below which two incised horizontal bars occur. Lip and interior are plain and the interior was dented by finger impression during the manufacturing process.

Vessel 5 (Fig. 2:5): The collar was lightly impressed with vertical linear stamp; both the lip and the interior are plain.

Vessel 6 (Fig. 2:6): The lightly incised obliques on the collar are crossed by two obtuse incised lines. Both the lip and the interior are plain.

Vessel 7 (Fig. 2:7): Oblique linear stamp was applied to the collar in such a fashion that it extends below the base of the collar. Both the pointed lip and the interior are plain.

Vessel 8 (Fig. 2:8): Short, vertical punctates occur on the short collar. Punctates are distinguished from linear stamp when the length of the impressions are less than one-third of the width. A row of punctates appear along the lip. Despite the foregoing, this vessel would most likely be classified as Huron Incised or Sidey Notched at the type level of analysis.

Vessel 9: This very small sherd possesses oblique linear stamp on the collar and a plain lip and interior.

Vessel 10 (Fig. 2:9): The fragment possesses a squared castellation with a marked over-hang. Opposed incised obliques under the castellation form a lop-sided chevron and occur above vertical and oblique linear stamp on either side of the sharp ridge marking the vertical centre of the castellation. Both the lip and the interior are plain. Poor paste qualities result in the specimen being extremely fissile.

Vessel 11 (Fig. 2:10): Although very fragmentary this highly fissile specimen can be recognized as coming from a high collared vessel and the remnant motif suggests that it can be classified as falling within the range of the Lalonde High Collar pottery type.

Vessel 12: Oblique linear stamp occurs above an unknown number of incised horizontals on what was a large and very well moulded vessel with a plain lip and interior. The specimen is too fragmentary to be classified by type.

Juvenile Vessel 1 (Fig. 2:11): This plain, juvenile rim is corroded on both the interior and exterior and possesses a narrow everted lip.

Neck Sherds (9)

All of the neck sherds are plain and range in thickness from 5 to 11 mm with a mean of 6.4 mm.

Shoulder Sherds (10)

Eight specimens have a row of punctates on or slightly below the juncture of the vessel neck and body (Fig. 2:12). One sherd has three incised horizontals above a row of punctates occurring below the juncture (Fig. 2:13). The remaining specimen has incised horizontals and obliques below the shoulder.

Seven of the 10 shoulder sherds are carinated.

Body Sherds (89)

Plain sherds are represented by 83 specimens with a thickness range of 3 to 10 mm and a mean of 6.0 mm. The two incised sherds are both 6 mm thick and the two smoothed-over cord malleated sherds are 5 and 7 mm thick. The single twined fabric impressed sherd (Fig. 2:14) is 7 mm. thick. Finally, and unusual sherd with a plain exterior and channelling striae on the interior is 6 mm thick and may be indicative of an earlier occupation.

Destroyed Sherds (69)

This category refers to sherds that are lacking an exterior or interior surface, or both, due to the fissile character of the pottery paste. It constitutes 39.0 percent of the total sherds from the site exclusive of rims.

STONE

Slate Knives (5)

All of these objects are irregular in form and have been roughly flaked by percussion. The unifacially retouched edges all exhibit use-polish and in three instances the retouch produced serrated edges (Fig. 2:15 and 16) The nature of the use-polish suggests that they functioned as simple cutting knives. Four specimens are complete and range in weight from 27.8 to 80.2 gm with a mean of 57.0 gm.

Abraders (5)

All of the abraders consist of flat, fine-grained sandstone slabs or pebbles exhibiting abrasion on one or both faces. Of the two complete specimens one (Fig. 2:17) also functioned as a hammer along one edge.

Celts (3)

A small, completely polished adze with an asymmetrically bevelled bit is complete except for the poll end (Fig. 2:20). Its bit width is 3 cm and the rectangular cross section measures 31 by 17 mm.

The complete slate chisel (Fig. 2:21) was flaked into shape with grinding being concentrated on the end faces to produce the bit. Bit bevel is approximately symmetrical and length, bit width, and thickness are 39, 30, and 9 mm respectively. The chisel weight is 14.7 gm.

The final specimen consists of a polished lateral edge fragment from what obviously was a large celt.

Scrapers (3)

The flint end scraper (Fig. 2:18) has a single end scraping face 19 mm wide and 4 mm high; it weighs 3.1 gm. Both of the remaining scrapers are irregular flakes, one of quartzite and the other of flint, with single retouched edges 3 and 1 mm high and weights of 9.3 and 2.8 gm. Use-polish also appears on the other edges of these two tools.

Hammerstones (2)

The very large hammerstone consists of an ovate, sandstone cobble weighing 3.048 kg and possessing hammering facets at either end. The remaining specimen, a quartzite cobble, is roughly triangular in form with major hammering facets on all three corners. It weighs 462.7 gm.

Arrowhead (1)

This flint, side-notched arrowhead (Fig. 2, 22) is bifacially flaked with unifacial edge retouch along both edges but on alternate faces as well as along the basal concavity. Length, basal width, neck width and thickness, are 28, 18, 14 and 5 mm respectively, with a weight of 2.0 gm.

Wedge (1)

Although fragmentary, the flint wedge has bipolar crushing at both ends. Use-polish is restricted to one edge.

Ornament (1)

A central groove, presumably for suspension, had been cut into this whittled and ground slate rod (Fig. 2:19). Length and diameter are 23 and 5 mm. The object may have functioned as an ear or nose ornament; a common practise of the Cheveux Relevés according to Champlain (Biggar 1929:43-44).

Small Tool (1)

Although possessing unifacial retouch around its entire asymmetric triangular border, this item has not been classified as a scraper (Fig. 2:23). Indeed, the strong use-polish on all edges, except the base, and particularly at the tip, suggests that it functioned as a specialized tool, perhaps for the finer work necessary on certain bone and wood items (Wright 1967b, 1968). Weight is 2.1 gm with length, width and thickness of 28, 14, and 5 mm.

Linear Flake (1)

Some evidence of use-polish occurs at both ends and along one edge (Fig. 2:24) of this flint specimen that was probably detached from a large wedge. Length, width, and thickness are 49, 11, and 6 mm.

Paintstones (7)

Six ochre-rich nodules of limestone, sandstone, and graywacke may have been used as pigment sources although there is no apparent evidence of grinding or gouging. One limonite nodule is also represented.

Worked Stone (1)

A fragment of unifacially flaked slate, that may represent part of a slate knife, has the crest of the dorsal flake ridge pecked flat.

Detritus

The data on the following general categories of flaked stone are given according to: frequency, percentage by frequency, total weight, and mean weight:

	f	%	total weight (g ^m)	mean weight (g ^m)
slate	72	40.7	474.4	6.6
quartzite	36	20.3	295.3	8.2
misc. flint	33	18.6	55.7	1.7
Fitzwilliam				
Island flint	21	11.9	61.5	2.9
shale	8	4.5	6.7	—
quartz	5	2.8	20.5	4.1
Port Frank				
flint ?	1	.6	8.7	—
Onondaga				
flint ?	1	.6	1.6	—

Slate detritus is represented by a core fragment with a cortex striking platform. All but one of the slate flakes exhibit use in the form of either erratic small flake removal and/or use-polish.

All of the quartzite flakes retain portions of a cortex striking platform and all exhibit use-polish or small flake removal resulting from use.

The miscellaneous flint appears to be represented, for the most part, by nodules. Two specimens consist of nodular cores and cortex remnants are present in 21 instances. Fifteen flakes possess evidence of use.

A white to blue-white flint, resembling a variety found in abundance on Fitzwilliam Island more than 20 km to the northwest, has 12 specimens with cortex and 15 which exhibit use.

One of the quartz specimens consists of a core fragment with a straight striking platform. The shale fragments lack any evidence of use.

The probable Port Frank specimen is a core retaining a straight striking platform and cortex and the probable Onondaga specimen is also a core fragment but exhibits subsequent utilization.

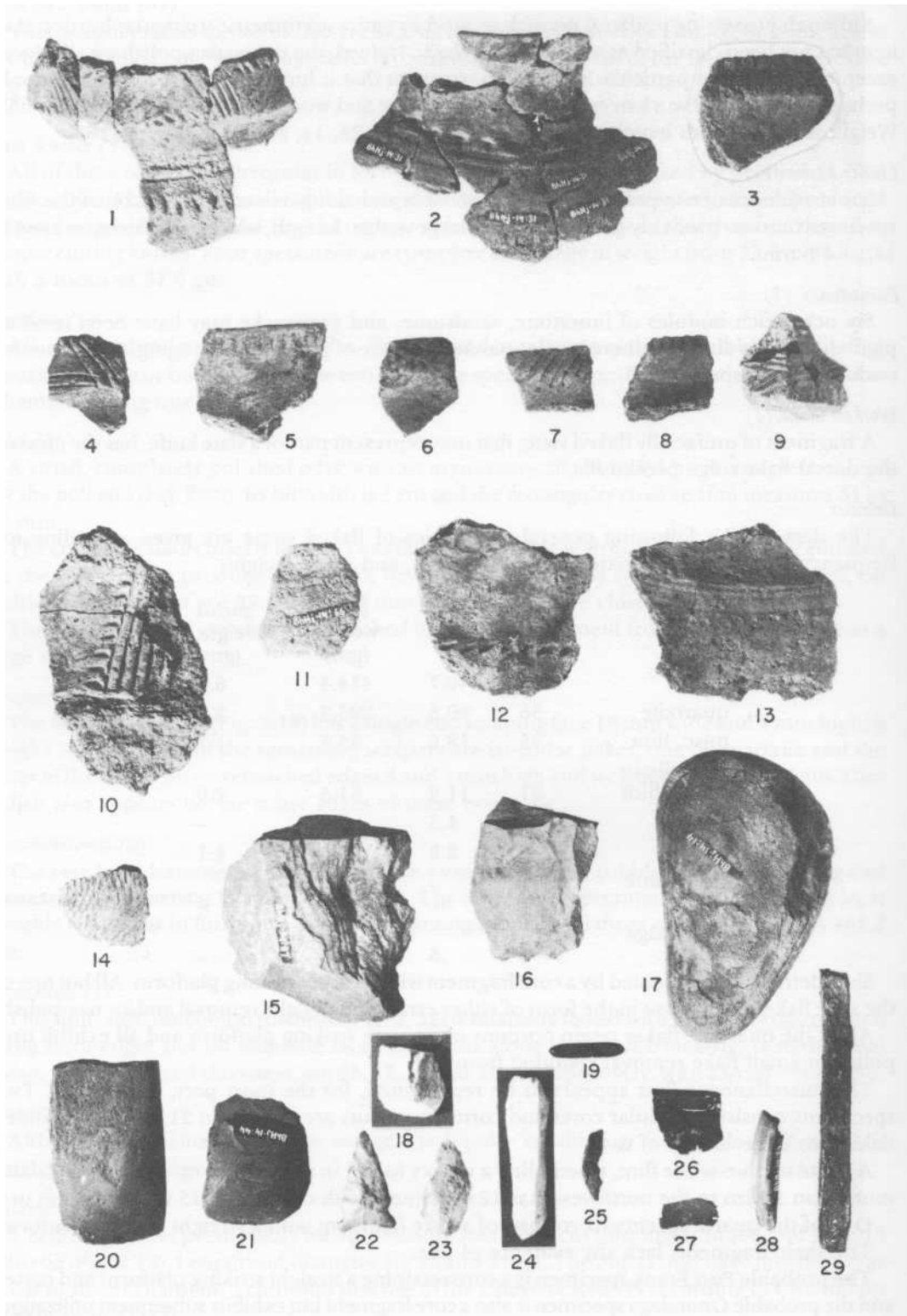


Figure 2
 (1/2 natural size)

- 1 Vessel 1 (9*/38/68/69)
- 2 Vessel 2 (27/31)
- 3 Vessel 3 (72)
- 4 Vessel 4 (41)
- 5 Vessel 5 (70)
- 6 Vessel 6 (37)
- 7 Vessel 7 (36)
- 8 Vessel 8 (33)
- 9 Vessel 10 (71)
- 10 Vessel 11 (10*)
- 11 Juvenile Vessel (66)
- 12 & 13 Shoulder sherds (16* and 74)
- 14 Twined fabric impressed body sherd (93)
- 15 & 16 Slate knives (87 and 81)
- 17 Sandstone abradar/hammer (14*)
- 18 End scraper (51)
- 19 Slate ornament (46)
- 20 Polished stone adze (53)
- 21 Chipped and polished slate chisel (44)
- 22 Arrowhead (52)
- 23 Small tool (23)
- 24 Linear flake (45)
- 25 Native copper tool (55)
- 26 Cut brass object (57)
- 27 Native copper tool (6*)
- 28 Beaver incisor tool (54)
- 29 Iron tool (98*)

Note: The specimen catalogue number is the last entry. Multiple numbers indicate mended specimens. A number with an asterisk after it refers to a non-excavated specimen.

NATIVE COPPER

The small, barb-like object (Fig. 2:25) is 2 mm thick and, to judge from the use-polish at the tip, may have functioned as a graving tool.

An equally small, 1 mm-thick fragment of worked native copper (Fig. 2:27) exhibits polish on all of its edges and may have functioned as a small cutting tool.

EUROPEAN OBJECTS

The two cut brass specimens consist of a crushed bead 27 mm long and what appears to be a partially unrolled bead (Fig. 2:26). Both items exhibit some smoothing along the lateral edges.

A highly eroded iron spike with a square (8 x 8 mm) cross section has its bit modified into a shallow gouge that probably represents a native modification (Fig. 2:29).

BONE

Tools

Bone tools were represented by two small awl fragments and two modified beaver incisors. The intact beaver incisor exhibits transverse striae on the lingual portion of the bit end, presumably the result of a sharpening procedure (Fig. 2:28).

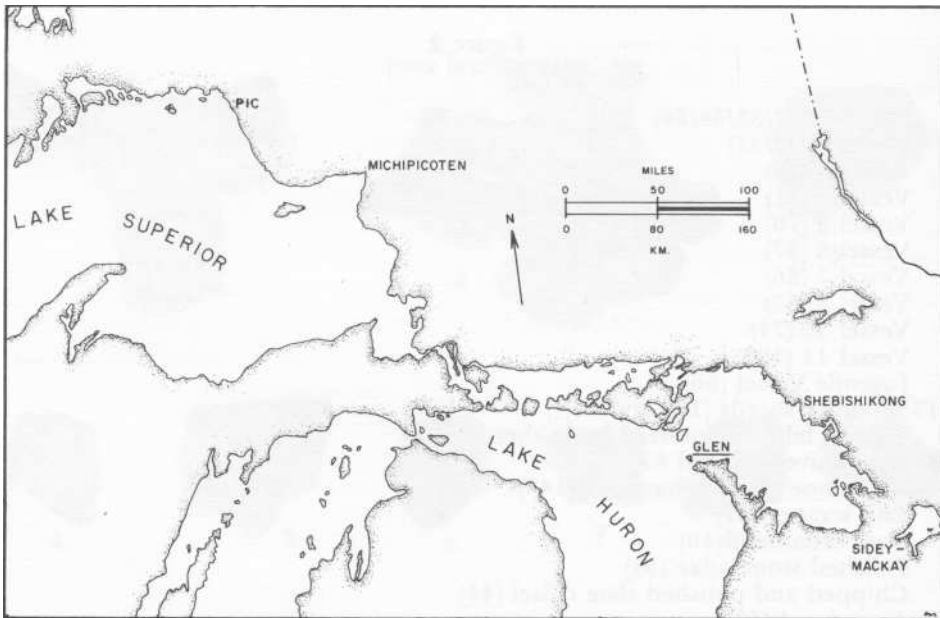


Fig. 3. Location of sites referred to in the comparisons.

Faunal Analysis

Species identifications were made by myself using the faunal collections of the Palaeo-environmental Laboratory of the Archaeological Survey of Canada.

Mammal species in order of frequency of individuals are as follows: hare; beaver; deer; fox; and bear. Canada goose and common loon were the only identified bird species. Turtle remains of one or more unknown species (not snapping or painted turtle) were also present. Lake trout was the only fish species identified and some of the remains were so large that the 100 pound Lake Athabasca specimen in the ichthyology collections of the National Museum of Natural Sciences had to be used for effective comparative purposes.

The relative frequency of various species is presented by total weight of identified remains and their percentages as follows: fish: 148.5 gm (48.1%); small mammal (beaver at the top of the scale): 126.0 gm (40.8%); waterfowl: 18.6 gm (6.0%); large mammal: 11.8 gm (3.8%); turtle: 3.0 gm (1.0%); and mollusca (clam): 0.8 gm (0.3%).

COMPARISONS

The Glen site material culture is compared with two other historic Algonquian components in the Upper Great Lakes and with a roughly contemporaneous Iroquoian village site (Fig. 3). Located 400 km (250 miles) to the northwest of the Glen site on the north shore of Lake Superior, the Michipicoten site is a stratified multi-component site that was most likely occupied in the summer-fall (Wright 1968). Only stratum II from this site is considered. Similarly, the Pic site is a multi-component summer-fall occupation on the north shore of Lake Superior and is situated 512 km or 320 miles northwest of the Glen site (Wright 1967b). An obvious candidate for comparison, the Shebishikong site located 128 km (80 miles) to the east of the Glen site on the shore of Georgian Bay (Wright 1965), unfortunately had to be excluded since re-analysis in light of new data revealed that more than 450 years of occupation is involved in the Level I material that contained the historic items (Wright n.d.a.).

A primary purpose of this comparative exercise is to examine both the general and specific similarities and differences between the Glen site and other even more distant historic Algonquian components, such as Michipicoten and Pic, and an early historic Iroquoian village site. The Sidey-Mackay village (Wintenberg 1946) in Simcoe County at the southern end of Georgian Bay, situated 160 km (100 miles) southeast of the Glen site, was the most appropriate comparative unit available.

During the re-analysis of the Sidey-Mackay collections in the National Museum of Man by Mr. Richard I. Inglis, Archaeological Researcher with the Archaeological Survey of Canada, it was discovered that the majority of the materials reported by Wintenberg were not in the collection. For example, Wintenberg recorded 1,945 vessels from the site of which only 227 are now in the collection, 58 celts of which there are 5; 39 stone arrowheads of which there are 10, 182 pottery pipes of which there are 65, etc. Thanks to W. J. Wintenberg's exceptional scholarship it was a simple task to extricate the pertinent data on the original excavated collection and these data are used in Table 1. Specific details with reference to various artifact classes are drawn from the re-analysis of the partial collection.

According to early 17th century records, Algonquian groups, such as the Cheveux Relevés, were on very close terms with Iroquoian groups at the south end of Georgian Bay and a particularly close relationship has been noted between the Cheveux Relevés and the Tionnontaté or Petun (Biggar 1929). Both these Algonquian and Iroquoian groups also shared the same ceramic tradition. It, therefore, is of some importance to compare an Algonquian seasonal campsite with a nearby, contemporaneous Iroquoian permanent village in order to detect similarities and differences in the material cultures of the two populations.

With reference to Table 1 the following comments are pertinent. The frequency of juvenile vessels from the Sidey-Mackay site is taken from W.J. Wintenberg's reference to small, plain vessels and is undoubtedly low and, therefore, an unknown percentage of the vessel category would actually pertain to juvenile vessels. Two wedges were identified from the Sidey-Mackay chipping detritus by Richard I. Inglis. The final four categories on the Table (stone, bone, shell, and pottery tools) refers to the combined frequencies of a number of tool categories that, individually, consist of less than 10 specimens and are found on only one of the four components considered. These categories are as follows: Glen site: linear flake 1, worked stone 1; Michipicoten site stratum II: spokeshave 1; Pic site stratum I: bone bangle 1, decorated bone 1, bone pendant 1, worked bone; Sidey-Mackay site: netsinkers 2, metates 2, gaming discs 3, drills 2, bone arrowheads 3, harpoons 8, antler flakers 7, flesher 1, tooth beads 3, armlets 2, deer toe bones perforated at both extremities 2, bone pipes 2, turtle shell rattle 1, shell ornaments 2, shell discs 3, pipe stem beads 2, and pottery bead 1.

Before considering Table 1, however, some comments are in order regarding the components used in the table. First, the Glen, Michipicoten and Pic sites are all seasonal Algonquian campsites and some objections may be made to comparing these units with a large, sedentary Iroquoian farming village such as Sidey-Mackay. Since these seasonal sites represent the largest aggregations of Algonquian peoples throughout the year they are the only possible comparative units at this time and should permit a valid comparison between the two major cultural groups involved. In terms of site function having an impact upon material culture represented, it would have been appropriate to include an Iroquoian fishing campsite such as the Dougall site (Wright 1972). Although dominated by late prehistoric to historic Huron, the Dougall site could not be used as a comparative unit since the pertinent component could not be isolated in the shallow cultural deposit encompassing nearly 2,000 years.

Finally, bone preservation was poor to non-existent at the Michipicoten site. To judge from the instances of bone tools at the Glen, Pic and related sites, however this factor would appear to be relatively unimportant.

TABLE 1
OCCURENCE OF ARTIFACT CLASSES FROM FOUR COMPONENTS

Category	Glen		Michipicoten II		Pic I		Sidey-MacKay	
	f	S	f	S	f	S	f	%
Vessels	12	24.0	30	34.9	14	15.6	1945	66.27
Juvenile vessels	1	2.0	3	3.5	-	-	52	1.77
Knives	5	10.0	-	-	2	2.2	1	.03
Abraders	5	10.0	9	10.5	-	-	23	.78
Celts	3	6.0	-	-	-	-	58	1.98
Scrapers	3	6.0	10	11.6	23	25.6	47	1.60
Arrowheads	1	2.0	3	3.5	6	6.7	39	1.33
Wedges	1	2.0	12	14.0	24	26.7	P*	
Hammerstones	2	4.0	3	3.5	1	1.1	18	.61
Paintstones	7	14.0	-	-	-	-	1	.03
Stone ornament	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	2	.07
Small tools	1	2.0	2	2.3	8	8.9	-	
Native copper tools	2	4.0	3	3.5	2	2.2	-	
Bone awls	2	4.0	-	-	2	2.2	107	3.65
Worked incisors	2	4.0	-	-	1	1.1	45	1.53
Pottery pipes	-	-	6	7.0	-	-	182	6.20
Pottery gaming discs	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	4	.14
Stone pipes	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.1	23	.78
Mano-anvils	-	-	3	3.5	-	-	15	.51
Stone beads (finished and unfinished)	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	3.71
Anvil stones	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	.34
Bone beads	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	90	3.07
Tooth pendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	.44
Netting needles	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	.41
Ground deer phalanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	.37
Shell beads	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	1.94
Clam shell valve tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	.85
Stone tools	2	4.0	1	1.2	-	-	9	.31
Bone tools	-	-	-	-	4	4.4	29	.99
Shell tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.17
Pottery tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.10
Totals	50	100.0	86	100.2	90	100.0	2935	99.98

The relatively low samples from the Algonquian components are a fact of life and simply must be accepted as valid until larger collections suggest otherwise.

Despite the considerable distances between the Algonquian campsites and a time span difference of nearly 100 years, advancing from east to west, there are some fairly clear differences between the three campsites and the Iroquoian village even at the gross level of artifact class comparison.

Pottery vessels are far more common on the Iroquoian site and, conversely, stone tools represent 62%, 51% and 72% of the total artifacts from the Glen, Michipicoten and Pic components as opposed to 12% from the Sidey-Mackay site. An interesting east-west cline in the involvement of these Algonquian campsites in an Iroquoian pottery tradition is also apparent and consists of the following: Glen 100%; Michipicoten II 43%; and Pic I 0%.

Scrapers, arrowheads, and wedges are all more common on the Algonquian campsites and exhibit a consistent decrease in relative frequencies as one advances from west to east. Small stone tools, unifacially retouched and generally trianguloid in outline, are restricted to the Algonquian components and have the highest incidence at the western-most component. Native copper tools are represented at all three campsites and their presence likely reflects trade relationships among the various Algonquian bands extending from the source of native copper in the Lake Superior region.

Glen Site/Sidey-Mackay Site Comparisons

The following comparison of the respective material cultures of the Glen site and the Sidey-Mackay site will advance down the listing on Table 1 and make specific observations on selected artifact categories in order to outline the differences that exist within these categories as they relate to the contemporary Algonquian and Iroquoian components under consideration.

Vessels

Two factors that provide a partial basis for distinguishing Algonquian from Iroquoian pottery, where both share the same pottery tradition, are dimension and paste characteristics.

Glen site vessels are considerably smaller than Sidey-Mackay site vessels as reflected by the following figures: collar height: range 5 - 18 mm, mean 11.2 mm, standard deviation 4.4, and standard error of the mean 1.5 as opposed to the equivalent figures from Sidey-Mackay of 3 - 62 mm, 17.8 mm, 10.0 and 0.7; lip thickness: range 2 - 7mm, mean 4.1 mm, standard deviation 1.9, and standard error of the mean 0.7 as opposed to 3 - 15 mm, 7.0 mm, 2.3 and 0.17; and collar base thickness: range 6 - 9 mm, mean 7.1, standard deviation 1.1, and standard error of the mean 0.4 as opposed to 4 - 22 mm, 10.6 mm, 2.8 and 0.21. The small sample of 12 measurable vessels from the Glen site as opposed to the 227 Sidey-Mackay vessels currently in the collection could certainly constitute a diddle-factor but it is my impression that similar vessels from Algonquian sites are generally smaller than their Iroquoian equivalents and that future studies of appropriate collections will likely confirm the preceding proposal.

Although a somewhat difficult factor to qualify, there appears to be differences between the modeling capabilities of Algonquian and Iroquoian potters. Two of the Glen site vessels, for example, are not only poorly formed but also possess deep finger-impressions on the interior. More readily qualified is the fissile nature of Algonquian pottery (exterior and/or interior surfaces sloughing off) suggesting that the initial preparation of the clay was a less precise exercise than the standard Iroquoian procedures for clay preparation. Two of the vessels and 39.0% (69) of the total sherds from the Glen site exhibit this fissile character whereas it is absent from the Sidey-Mackay collection. Although not yet quantified for other Algonquian/Iroquoian sites, it has been my experience with the pottery of both groups that the poor paste quality reflected by the fissile nature of Algonquian pottery will constitute an important, quantifiable distinction between Iroquoian and adjacent Algonquian sites.

Finally, the motifs of vessels 1 and 4 from the Glen site are, to the best of my knowledge, quite atypical of contemporaneous Iroquoian motif patterns. Indeed, it would appear that the Algonquian potter was applying the dominant 16th century motifs of the Lalonde High Collar style to low collared vessels in the 17th century.

Knives

The irregular, unifacially flaked slate knives of the Glen site compare with similar tools from other sites in the Georgian Bay area, such as Shebishikong, and appear to be entirely absent from adjacent Iroquoian sites. During the 1961 survey of the French River from Lake Nipissing to the embouchure into Georgian Bay (Wright n.d.b.), considerable quarrying of large slate cobbles and boulders was noted as well as an abundance of the slate knives in question. The items have a common occurrence along the east coast of Georgian Bay, at least as far west as Blind River, and appear to represent an exploitation of a local resource by Algonquian and, probably, earlier peoples. As such, these simple irregular slate knives appear to be characteristic of the local Algonquian stone technology.

Scrapers

There were only three scrapers recovered from the Glen site, one end scraper and two random flake scrapers. From the Michipicoten component there were five end scrapers and five side scrapers and from the Pic component 12 end scrapers, six side scrapers and five random flake scrapers. In contrast, the scrapers available for study from the Sidey-Mackay site consisted of 12 end scrapers and a side and a random flake scraper although Wintemberg described all 47 scrapers as "end scrapers." In addition to the dominance of end scrapers at the Iroquoian component, there are a number of attributes that distinguish the Iroquoian end scrapers from their Algonquian counterparts. The former specimens are longer, ranging from 25 to 51 mm, with a mean of 32.6 mm as opposed to ranges and means from the Michipicoten and Pic components of 18 to 27 mm, 22.4 mm mean and 16 to 34 mm, 24.3 mm mean, respectively. The single specimen from the Glen site is 21.0 mm long. Similarly, the scraping face heights of the Iroquoian end scrapers exceeded that of the Algonquian specimens, ranging from 5 to 13 mm with a mean of 7.6 mm as opposed to average heights of 6.6 mm and 6.0 mm from the Michipicoten and Pic components and 5 mm for the single Glen site specimen. A third of the Iroquoian end scrapers possess retouch around the entire body, an attribute absent from the Algonquian component specimens. Also half of the Sidey-Mackay end scrapers possess evidence of bipolar crushing of complete specimens that may represent a sharpening procedure. There would appear to be some basis for optimism in distinguishing a high percentage of Algonquian end scrapers from Iroquoian end scrapers.

Arrowheads

The nine complete stone arrowheads available from the Sidey-Mackay collection had the following measurements: length ranges from 25 to 37 mm with a mean of 31.3 mm; width ranges from 10.5 to 22 mm with a mean of 16.4 mm; and thickness ranges from 3.5 to 6.5 with a mean of 4.7 mm. These measurements indicate that Iroquoian arrowheads may be longer, wider and generally thicker than their Algonquian counterparts. The minimally retouched flake arrowheads so common on Algonquian sites, however, had a single representative in the Sidey-Mackay collection. Side-notching of arrowheads also appears to be a far more common attribute of Algonquian points at this time than Iroquoian points.

Wedges

Wedges are a simple stone tool that resemble a core except that the detached flakes have not been used and, indeed, the typical bipolar crushing actually appears to represent a resharpening process. Use-polish on the corners and distal edges of the wedges suggest that they functioned as a simple form of graving-cutting-scraping tool. Such items are generally common on Algonquian sites although only one specimen was recovered from the Glen site.. The frequency of wedges on historic and late prehistoric Iroquoian sites is not known although they are relatively common of 13th and 14th century Iroquoian sites. Only two specimens were identified in the Sidey-Mackay collection and if this relatively low frequency is, indeed, characteristic of late Iroquoian sites, then another quantitative difference between Iroquoian and Algonquian technologies can be demonstrated.

There are a number of other artifact categories that could be commented upon but it is probably best not to belabour the point that the respective material cultures of contemporaneous and adjacent Algonquian and Iroquoian populations are sufficiently distinctive to be readily recognized as such when the total assemblages are considered.

INTERPRETATIONS

There were two major purposes for launching the Georgian Bay Archaeological Project in 1976. First, to determine, through archaeological means, the relationship between the prehistoric and early historic Huron-Tionnantaté in the southeast corner of Georgian Bay and the Algonquian bands to the north and west; and second, to determine the nature and extent of man's exploitation of Georgian Bay as well as his capability to navigate on a large body of water.

The results of the investigations are summarized under the following four captions: seasonality and settlement pattern; technology; cosmology; and, finally, the archaeological identification of the Cheveux Relevés.

1. Seasonality and Settlement Pattern

The high incidence of lake trout remains and the presence of migratory waterfowl suggest that the Glen site was probably occupied sometime from October to November in order to exploit the trout during their vulnerable spawning season. Indeed, Mr. William Spier, lighthouse keeper at Cove Island in 1976, recollected that when his father was the keeper of the Flowerpot Island lighthouse they used to be able to catch sufficient trout by hand-lining in one day to provide pickled fish for two families over the entire winter. It is reasonable to assume that the majority of the trout would have been preserved for winter consumption elsewhere and that the faunal remains found at the site are not an accurate indicator of the importance of the lake trout fishery.

Hare, beaver and possibly fox were probably island fauna exploited during the fishing season. Both deer and bear are known to occupy some of the islands between the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island; presumably coming across on the ice.

The inland position of the Glen site would also support a fall occupation when the weather is frequently inclement. A majority of the sites located during the survey of the islands were situated in protected baylets and behind bedrock outcrops suggesting that shelter was an important consideration.

It is inconceivable that people could survive on these exposed islands with their limited resources during the winter months. Summer camps would logically be situated in more exposed locations in order to minimize the nuisance of insects. In short, the faunal and settlement pattern information strongly indicate a fall occupation with spawning lake trout being the major attraction.

2. Technology

While Flowerpot Island is only located 3.2 km (circa 2 miles) off the mainland, other sites were found during the survey that clearly demonstrated the capability of natives to navigate 8 km or five miles of open water. On the basis of the faunal and settlement pattern evidence this travel was carried out in the late fall, one of the most treacherous seasons of the year for boating on Georgian Bay. Presumably bark canoes were the mode of transport.

The quantitative and qualitative distinctions between Algonquian and Iroquoian material cultures has already been commented upon.

3. Cosmology

Single pukasaw pits were located at either end of Flowerpot Island. These stone structures, generally situated on elevated and exposed rubble beaches in isolated regions, have been interpreted as structures associated with the vision – seeking quest (Emerson 1959; 1960). Historically the acquisition of a guardian spirit, through isolation and fasting, was the most important single act of a young Algonquian male. I agree with Emerson's interpretation regarding the function of these structures even though the demonstration of the hypothesis is

most likely beyond the capabilities of the discipline. Such features have been found widely distributed in the Lake Superior and Georgian Bay regions and to judge from their locations at different elevations correlating with changing construction styles, it would appear that a considerable time span is represented. Pits on the lower beaches have contained late style pottery and it is safe to assume that they represent an element in Algonquian culture, most likely related to cosmological beliefs, and, specifically, the acquisition of the all-important guardian spirit. They are not features to be found in Iroquoian territory.

4. The Archaeological Identification of the Cheveux Relevés

The Glen site on Flowerpot Island, as well as other historic components on adjacent islands, can be most reasonably attributed to the Cheveux Relevés, an Algonquian-speaking people encountered by Samuel de Champlain in the early 17th century. In the summer of 1615 Champlain briefly described his impressions of 300 Cheveux Relevés men that he met near the mouth of the French River on his way to Huronia (Biggar 1929: 43-45). He encountered some of the same individuals in the winter of 1616 after traveling westward from the Tionnontaté villages (Biggar 1929: 96-99). As the crow flies, the approximate distance between the mouth of the French River and the presumed winter settlements of the Cheveux Relevés is 160 km (100 miles). The Jesuits also commented upon the nomadic habits of the Algonquians north of Huronia noting that their seasonal fish camps were the only exception to the rule. Champlain also intimated the existence of several bands among the Cheveux Relevés.

The Cheveux Relevés have generally been regarded as the Ottawa or Odawa of a later period. On the basis of the present evidence it appears to be impossible to distinguish between the Odawa, the Nipissings, the southeastern Ojibwa, or the Algonkins of the upper Ottawa Valley. Indeed, the ethnic discreteness of these constructs in the early 17th century is, in my opinion, questionable. This situation should not be too surprising if, as it appears, the early 17th century Algonquians of Georgian Bay and adjacent regions to the north and east consisted of a number of independent bands that shared a mutually comprehensible language and many facets of culture and whose mobility and inter-relationships, probably formalized by marriages, provides little basis for an ethnographic or archaeological classification into discrete groups. On the other hand, these people can clearly be distinguished from the Iroquoian peoples of the southeastern corner of Georgian Bay on the basis of significantly different subsistence and settlement patterns, many aspects of technology, and a cosmological view dimly reflected in the distribution of pukasaw pits and pictographs.

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