

THE BOYS AND BARRIE SITES

BY FRANK RIDLEY

In Ontario, over a considerable period of time, there has appeared on excavated prehistoric sites and in collections of Indian artifacts, a minor quantity of pottery rims that are decorated with exterior extruded bosses or nodes. Such are present in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum, in Brant House Museum at Burlington, excavated by Wintenberg at the Uren site, by Ridley at the Washburn Island site, by Ritchie at Sugar Island site and by Kidd at the Krieger site. Clarke found a fragment at a site in Algonquin Park and Ridley uncovered a rich stratum of these at Frank Bay on Lake Nipissing. Several years ago J. Pendergast informed this author of the presence of a bossed pottery site situated in the harbour of Kingston, Ontario. Lee, in his survey of southwestern Ontario, found and investigated numerous sites of bossed pottery, and has conducted a major excavation of two¹.

A written reference to the presence of exterior bossed pottery in New York State has not been found, but on enquiry the state archaeologist generously called attention to its appearance in Jefferson County near the Canadian border.² Excepting those listed by Lee and outside our knowledge all the instances of occurrence were from components in which the bossed wares are minor quantities or presumably an admixture with pottery of other time horizons.

Outside this province, exterior bossed pottery seems peculiar to the Ohio river and Mississippi river drainage in North America, and is a feature in the pottery series of Lake Baikal in Siberia. The presence of these rims in Ontario was an intriguing subject; worth study should the opportunity arise. The discovery of the Boys site by Clarke presented that opportunity.

Since the Barrie site, excavated by Ridley and not published, seemed to provide a continuity in pottery types between the Boys site pottery and basic Iroquoian wares, it and its product are discussed, illustrated and combined with the Boys material.

In the past, on introducing new types of pottery, this author has used provisional designating numbers hoping to see a later nomenclature based on restored vessels. Because visitors not conversant with our Ontario wares have given names and mistaken tribal identities to the wares provisionally numbered, the author takes the liberty of bestowing titles on the herein described pottery types.

THE BOYS SITE

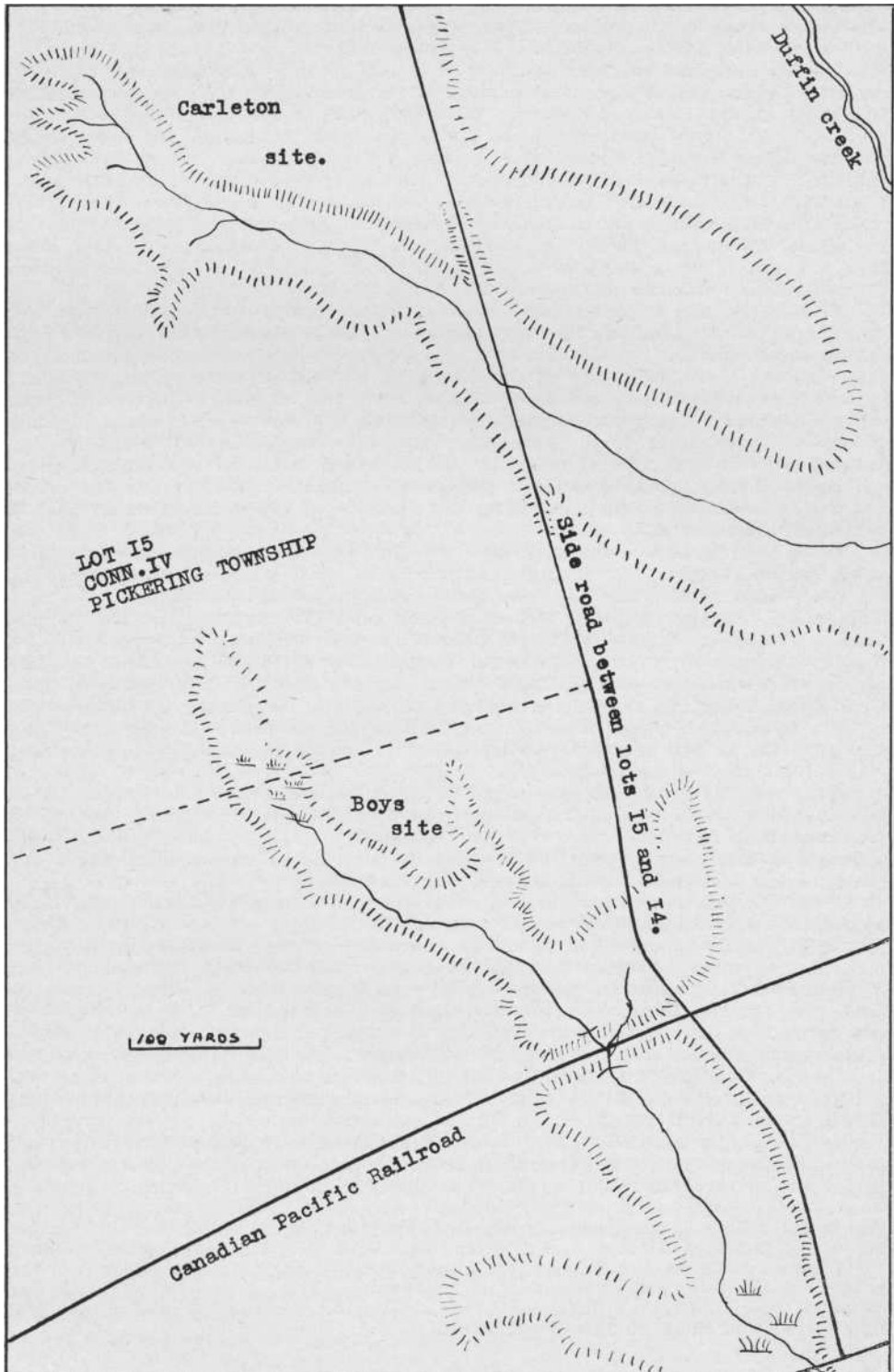
In December 1954, Dr. C. H. D. Clarke, an active member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, was hunting with his dog in the vicinity of Duffin Creek, when he came upon human bones in a field. From the sand of a field about a quarter of a mile away he gathered a small quantity of Indian pottery. He showed the pottery to K. E. Kidd and F. Ridley, who both concurred with his opinion that the pottery had Woodland characteristics. The field is situated about 18 miles east of Toronto, on the east end of lot 16, Conc. IV. Pickering Township, Ontario County. It is the property of Mr. R. A. Boys, for whom the site is named.³

The site is an irregularly shaped area of sandy loam ground, partly level and partly rounded and terraced. A ravine containing springs and a rivulet, margins the south and west edges, and this water contributes to Duffin Creek which enters Lake

1. This was unknown to the author until recently. See appendix to this report.

2. Information by the courtesy of Dr. William A. Ritchie, State archaeologist. Access to the Jefferson County pottery by courtesy of Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

3. In a subsequent search of the vicinity of the the human bones. Clarke located the Carleton site, one quarter of a mile north of the Boys site. Surface collections indicate a pottery parallel with the Boys material. In addition Clarke recovered, after the ground had thawed, parts of a skeleton, including the cranium. These are deposited with the Royal Ontario Museum. It was a flexed burial of a woman, with no associated artifacts.



Ontario five miles southward. Since the occupied area is elevated some twenty feet above the bottom of the ravine, it has geographical and defensive qualities common with many late Ontario Iroquoian village locations.

Testing over the site surface disclosed a nearly total absence of humus on the center or crown, but a very deep deposit of blackened soil at the edges and down the slope of the ravine. Under the blackened soil on the slope, lay a six inch stratum of extremely black compacted carbon and earth containing the best cultural material. This extended up the slope to end in the loose black soil on the edge of the site. A condition of no humus on the body of an irregularly shaped field, with a great depth of humus on the margins, is the result of years of faulty plowing. In such cases the plowman has annually started at the edge of the field, thereby moving the whole site surface toward its perimeter, the width of one furrow for each plowing. A result is the scarcity of artifacts on the body of the site and the presence of fragmentary material in the dark soil at its edges.

With permission from Mr. Boys, Clarke and the author commenced excavations by carrying a series of five foot wide trenches from a position half way down the ravine slope, upwards, to the brow or margin of the site. Fragmentary material was obtained from the blackened soil and large sections of pottery from the basal carbon-black stratum. At the brow of the slope, the blackened soil had a depth of two feet but as the trenching moved onto the site surface is gradually thinned in depth, to terminate some twenty feet into the once occupied area. Though bearing fragmentary cultural material, the blackened disturbed soil zone yielded a variety of objects including a large number of rimsherds. Though the size of the latter was small, they help in swelling the numbers of types better represented in the carbon-black stratum.

Recovered by excavation were two triangular points, a fractured side-notched point, one sidescraper; all of grey mottled chert, and one miniature polished bit chisel of black basalt. The two triangular points are as near to duplicate as possible, being thin and pressure flaked on both sides (Pl. 5, Fig. B). The notched point is flake-derived, having the percussion bulb and concavity on one face (Pl. 2, Fig. P). Of similar chert is the basal fragment of a leaf-shaped knife or point, evenly pressure flaked on both faces (Pl. 5, Fig. A). Though small spalls of chert were found indicating some stone industry on the site, they were not numerous.

Six bone splinter awls were recovered. Two are double ended and show much use, probably as netting tools. An awl of bird bone an inch and one quarter long was cut off as if for a socket.

Bone remains from food were found in fair quantity, and well preserved. Almost all were from the white-tailed deer, or from fishes available so readily nearby. A few identifiable bird bones were from two species of ducks, the bufflehead and either shoveller or blue-winged teal. Use of a species such as the bufflehead strongly suggests the use of nets to take ducks otherwise inaccessible.⁴

Fragments of four clay pipes and one complete example were found. The whole pipe is medium brown in color and rectanguloid in shape (Pl. 2, N). A pipe fragment (Pl. 2, M), seems to have had two rows of small punctates at the top with platted punctates extending downward to an otherwise unknown shape. Two undecorated pipe-bowl lip fragments are of brown clay and highly polished blue-grey steatite. Both are thin and from bowls of small diameter. A fragment of a clay pipe bowl has a band of three vertical lines of tiny complex punctates placed on a vertical protuberance and an effigy outlined with the same tool. This pipe appears to be of the Owasco tradition. The stem of a clay platform pipe is a light brown color with a slipped surface (Pl. 2, K). A fragment of a rectanguloid obtuse angle steatite pipe (Pl. 5, C) was also recovered.

Of the pottery of the Boys site, the rim types are illustrated on the accompanying plates and the quantity and percentages thereof are outlined on the pottery trait list. Under the pottery name will be found a specification of that particular type.

4. The author is indebted to Doctor R. L. Peterson, of the Royal Ontario Museum, Mr. H. G. Lumsden, Doctor A. Fyvie, and Mr. V. H. H. Williamson of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, for identification of the following bones: red fox, beaver, black bear, woodchuck, raccoon, porcupine, otter, *Canis* sp. probably dog, muskrat, deer, bufflehead duck, and duck sp., either shoveller or bluewinged teal. Fish, turtle and shell remains are unidentified.

The body pot sherds have been divided into categories of surface treatment. The results are: 40% smooth surface, 38% malleated with a thong-wrapped paddle or other roughening instrument, 16,4 have cheek stamp paddle impressions and 3'/r have fabric-impressed surfaces. Partial restorations indicate instances of smooth necks above a surface-treated body and since many sherds of the smooth category are concave the percentage of smooth body vessels may be less than the count indicates. A few neck sherds have vertically scratched striae (Pl. 1, D. On many examples the roughening or check stamping has been partially smoothed. No evidence of vessels constructed by the coil method was present.

Vessels had round bases as a basal cone was not found. Shoulders are well rounded and only marked with ornament on the type Scugog Classic Bossed.

THE BARRIE SITE

The Barrie site is listed by A. F. Hunter as site No. 41, Township of Vespra, Simcoe County, Ontario (Hunter 1906). It is located on the east half of lot 23, concession VII. The site is about two miles west by south from the town of Barrie and it lies across a road which is parallel and north of the Camp Borden highway. From the Vespra escarpment, one hundred yards north of the site, a spring creek issues, crosses the road at the site and two hundred paces southward enters the Allendale marsh. Thus the site location is on gently sloping ground between the foot of an escarpment and a dense marsh; a position unfavourable for defense. The soil is sand with a rich layer of turf on the surface. The once occupied area extends from both sides of the sixty foot road allowance, but how far is not known as permission to work in the adjoining areas was not forthcoming. The material described in this report was excavated from the side of the road, it being but a salvage collection recovered ahead of the urban expansion of the towns of Barrie and Allendale.

The geographical location of the Barrie site is the southern margin of the historic Huron area, removed about sixty miles from the Boys site.

The artifacts were enclosed in a compact black stratum, one foot to six inches below a sandy sterile overburden. Sand filtering over a long time or the spread of surplus material from road grading may account for this overburden. Excavation revealed one U shaped pit which contained large pottery fragments, firestones, blackened sand, charcoal and several nuts.

Though the pottery of this site is of a remarkably poor quality and much of it had to be treated *in situ* for recovery, a quantity of large sherds was found, as the containing stratum did not seem to have been plowed. All pottery pertains to the well known horizon exemplified in Wintemberg's Uren Site publication and sherds pertaining to the later Iroquoian occupation of Huronia were not found.

Chipped stone from the Barrie site comprises but three scrapers (Pl. 4, D). One is of translucent light brown flint finely chipped on two edges and to a graver on one end. Two end scrapers are of a grey mottled chert, one being a crude spall, but the other is a unique implement and is best described as a cache blade with an end scraper fabricated on the base.

One awl is a split bird bone simply sharpened at one end.

Four clay pipe bowls and a fragment of a stone pipe were found. Three of these *are* illustrated (Pl. 4, G, H, I). These pipes were made with a flat base that intersected the frontal part of the bowl at a sharp angle. This is concealed by the photographic angle on pipe item (H). Pipe (G) is impressed below the lip with a fine complex stylus, the thick flattened lip having an encircling row of well spaced round punctates. Examination of the split interior of this pipe indicates that its form was that of an obtuse elbow as the stem hole intersects the bowl at 135 degrees. Pipe item (I) is a modified platform type foreshortened and refinished. The lip is wide and flattened and the item is incised with a fine linear punctate. These pipes are prototypes of the ringbowl or barrel pipes of the Iroquoians, with vestiges of a passing tradition of the Woodland platform or Monitor pipe. A fragment of a steatite pipe is the base of the bowl. A protuberance or basal projection is on the fragment.

The pottery of the Barrie site is listed in the accompanying pottery trait table together with the type percentages. All the pottery types are represented in varying proportions in the Boys material but differing in the poor quality of the ware and the careless application of common design elements.

Unfortunately the non-matching body sherds of the Barrie site were discarded many years ago, so a percentage of surface treatment techniques is not possible. Restored sections of Barrie pottery (Pl. 4. A), and Pl. 3, B. D. E), are fabric impressed or paddle malleated on the body up to a smoothed neck. No instances of check-stamped paddle malleation has been noted.

Ceramic Types

Ontario Horizontal (Pl. 3, B, C, D, E, F)

Paste:

Temper: From quartz particles of 4 mm. to fine grit.

Texture: Thickness varies from 3 mm. to 1 cm. Tendency to split and crumble. Surface often checked as if fired before removal of moisture. So poor is this and Iroquoian Linear, the principal types on the Barrie site, that treatment in situ was necessary for the recovery of many fragments.

Color: Light brown to dark brown.

Form:

Body: Full restoration of the type from Barrie has not been possible. No conical bases such as pertain to Point Peninsula vessels have appeared. From restorations from other sites it seems that the rounded bottom, probably elongated and sometimes egg shaped, was typical. Necks are constricted and shoulders pronounced.

Rims: Elongated, flared, and channelled and the upper edge sometimes rolled inwards.

Lips are flat and three pointed castellations are usual. Decoration:

Two to four deeply, but poorly incised lines encircle the rims. These lines end and begin in a rise at the castellations on one vessel variety, but on another they lead into the half-chevron castellation ornament. A row of oblique or vertical elongated impressions underscore the horizontal element. A common lip treatment is an incised longitudinal line, though many are unmarked. A row of oblique paddle impressions is placed on the rim interior on a minor quantity. An example has the prescribed decoration executed so boldly that the overall decorated zone is 7 cm. in depth and the incised lines are 6 mm. in width (Pl. 3, F). Bodies are thonged paddle-malleated, or fabric-marked, up to the shoulder on all restored fragments.

Geographical Range:

Present at the Uren site, Middleport site, Long Point site (Wright 1950), Frank Bay site, Lake Superior site (Ridley 1957), Grand Lake site (Clarke n.d.).

Relationships:

Ontario Horizontal has the decorative pattern of Iroquoian Linear, differing in the technique of application. It is ancestral to the widely distributed Webb Common type (Ridley 1952) of the Webb-Middleport and Lalonde horizons of Ontario. Named by MacNeish and aptly described.

Iroquoian Linear (Pl. 3, A, I, K, L; Pl. 4, A)

Paste:

Temper:

Texture:

Color: All three identical with Ontario Horizontal.

Form:

Body: The restored vessel from the Barrie site illustrates a body shape. Necks are constricted, above a rounded shoulder.

Rims: Flared and well channelled creating a collar zone. Three low pointed or rounded castellations appear on all reconstructions. Lips are flattened. Decoration:

Two to five lines of linear punctate ranging from clear spacing to closely connected push-pull incising, placed in a horizontal band below the lip. Below the lines are placed a row of vertical impressions. At the Barrie site some examples are executed with a dentate stamp. On many examples the exterior boss appears and on others the boss holes are tentatively marked on the interior.

Geographical Range:

Present at the Uren site, Chance horizon (Ritchie 1952), Frank Bay site. Lake Superior site and Long Point site.

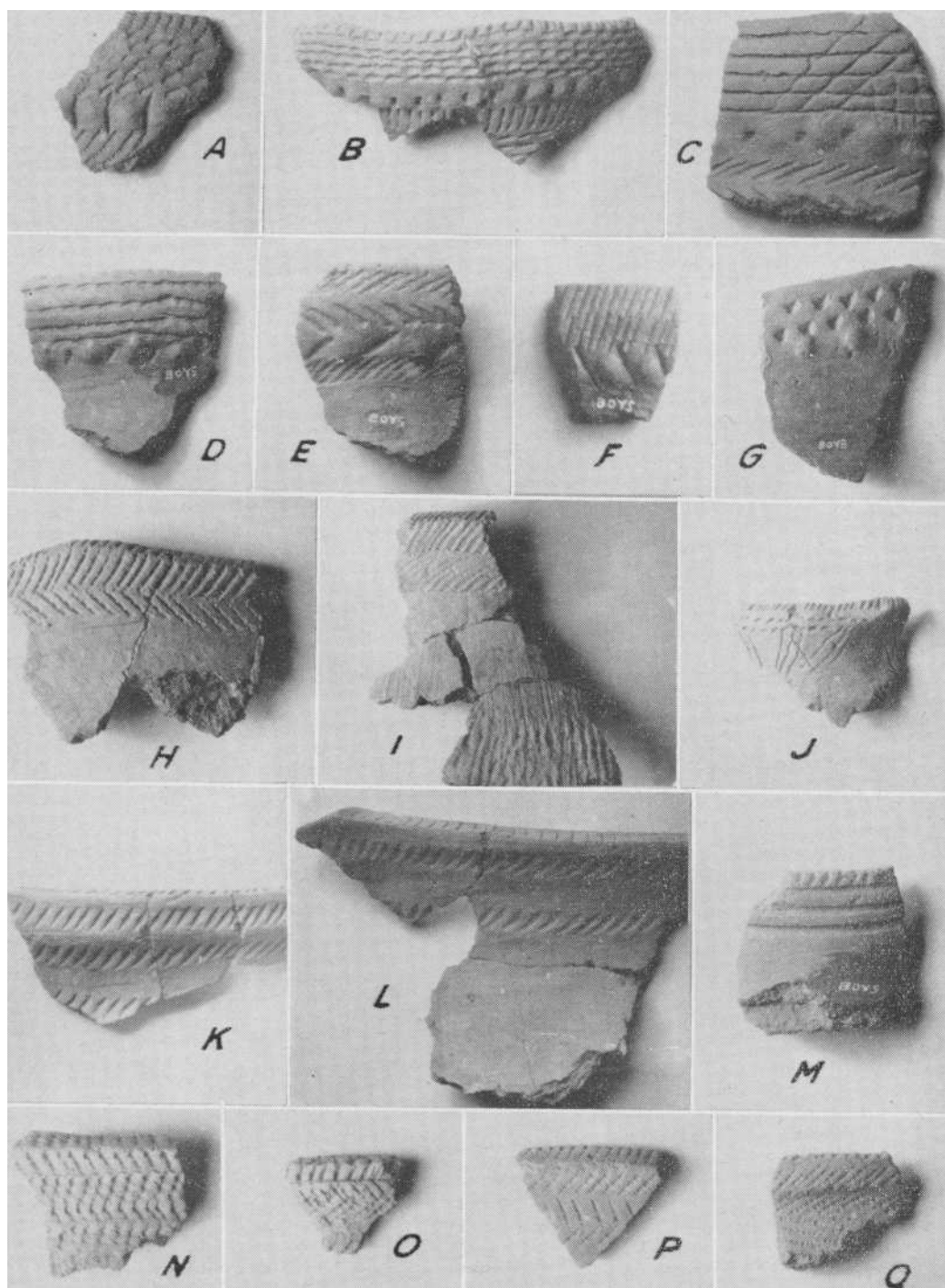


Plate 1: Material of the Boys site. (A, B, C) Scugog Classic Bossed. (D) Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar. (E, F) Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed. (G) Ontario variation of Stueben Punctate. (H, I) Boys Oblique Dentate. (J) Owascoid Incised Neck. (K, L) Impressed Oblique. (M) Ontario Horizontal. (N, P) Owasco Herringbone. (O) Castle Creek Beaded. (Q) Jacks Reef Dentate Collared.

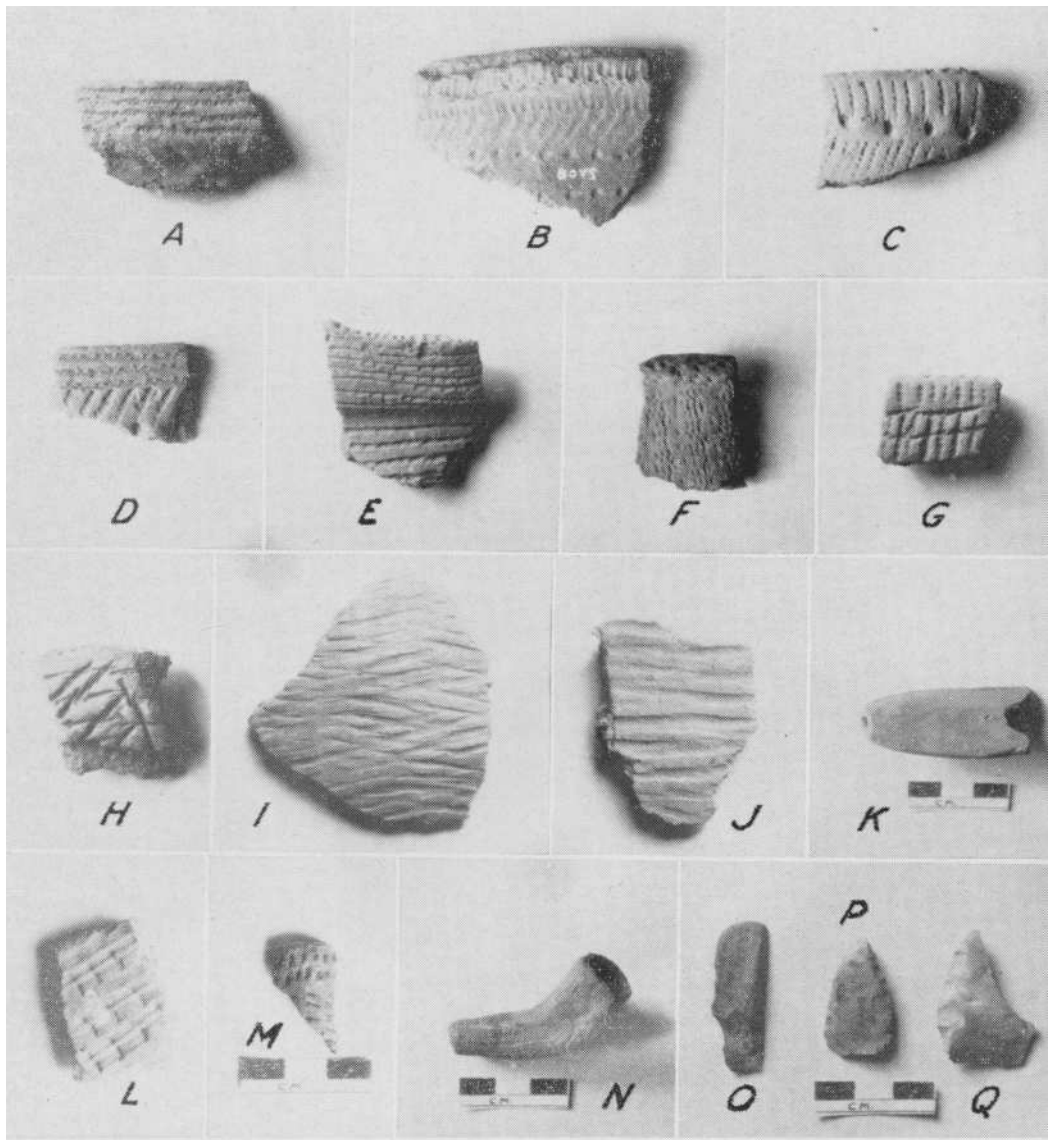


Plate 2: Material of the Boys site. (A) untyped corded collar. (B) Castle Creek Beaded. (C) variant of Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed. (D) untyped dentate and corded stick rim. (E) Barrie Linear. (F) Owasco Platted. (G) Boys Stamped Crossed. (H) Chevroned Castellations. (I, J) thong malleated body sherds. (K) platform pipe stem. (L) aberrant body surface treatment. (M) platted punctate pipe fragment. (N) rectanguloid clay pipe.

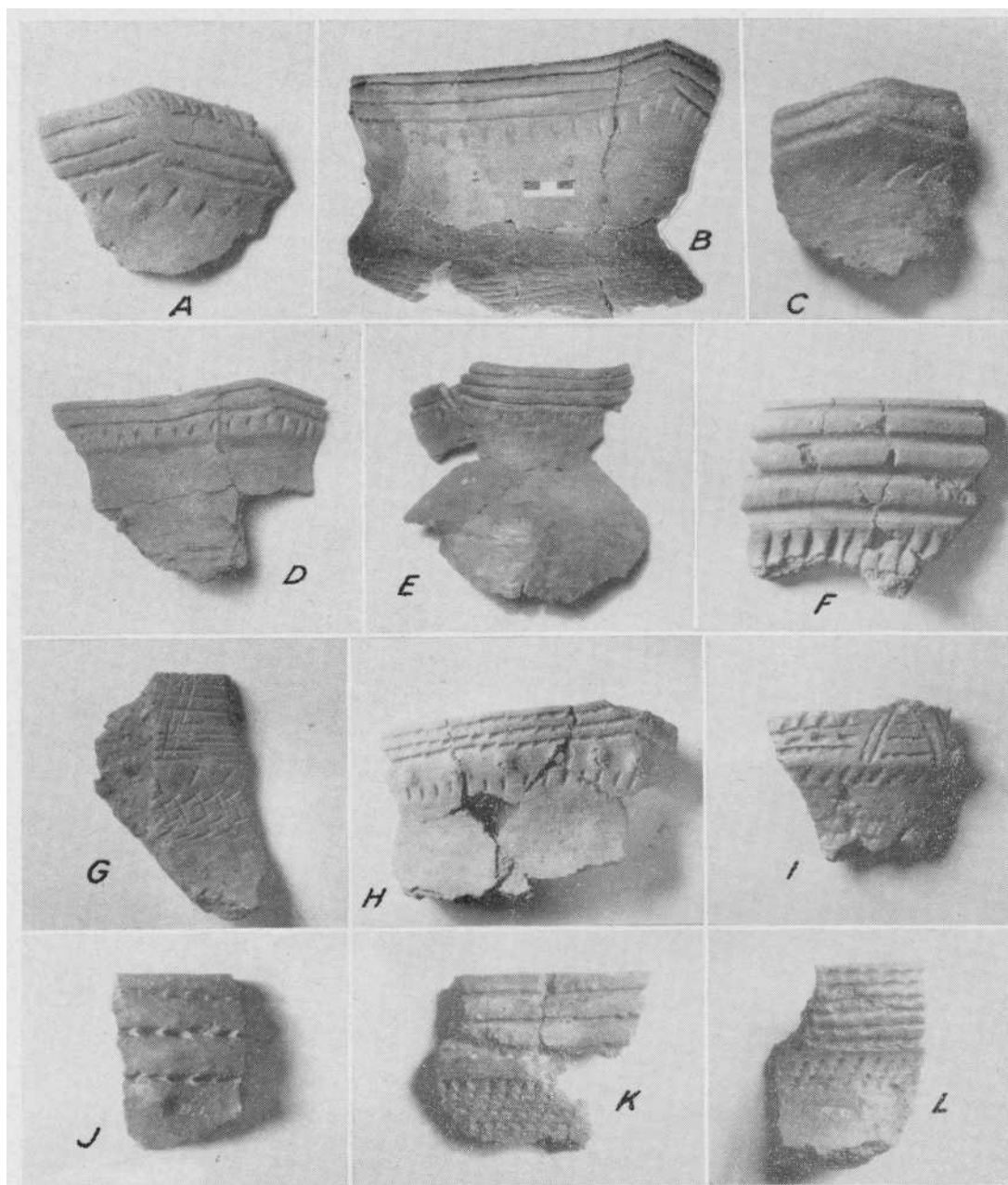


Plate 3: Material of the Barrie site. (B, C, E, F) Ontario Horizontal. (A, J, K, L) Iroquoian Linear. (I) Iroquoian Linear with Chevroned Castellations. (G, H) degenerate examples of Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar.

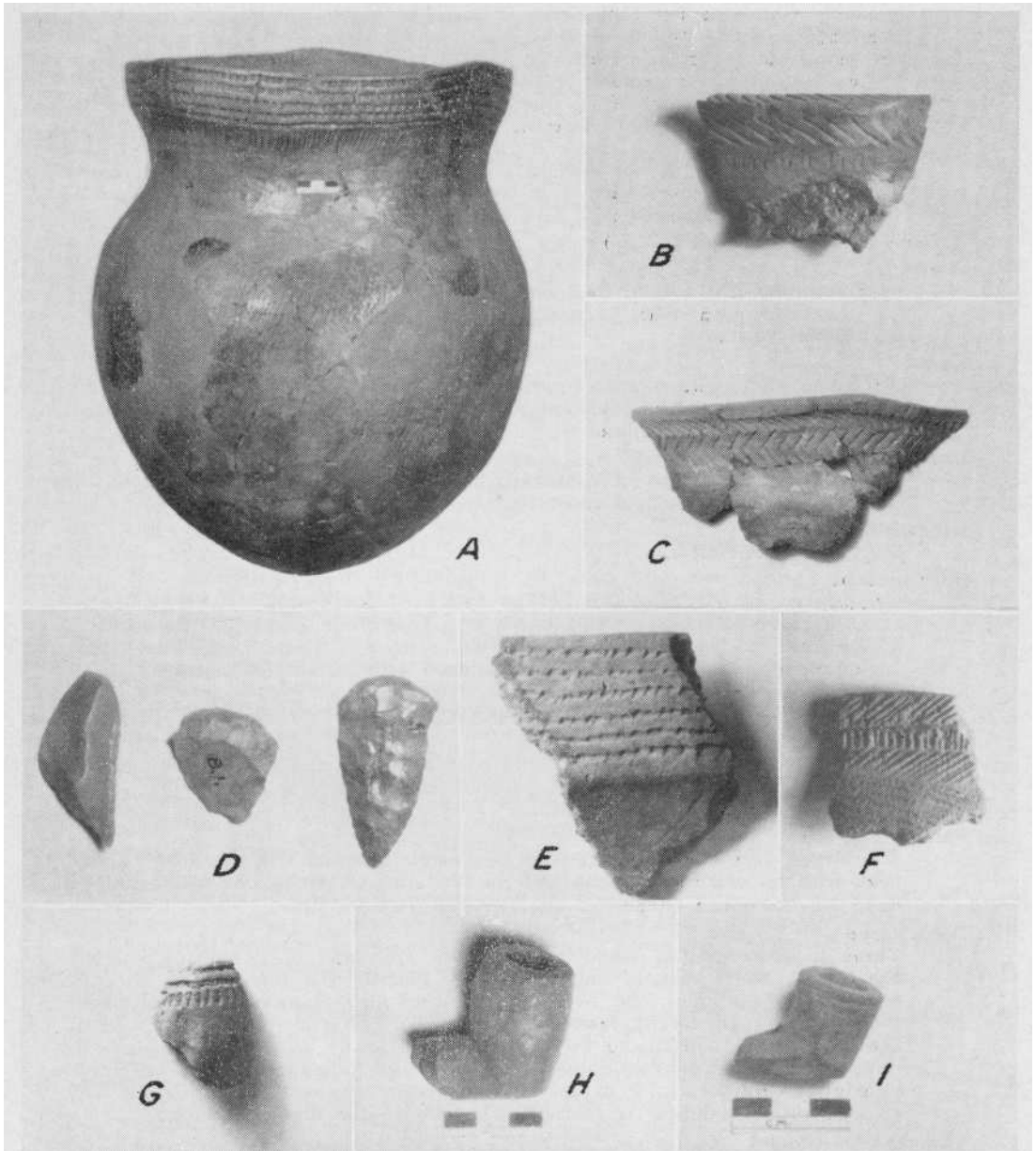


Plate 4: Material of the Barrie site. (A) Iroquoian Linear vessel 16 inches high, (B, C) Impressed Oblique, (E) Barrie Linear, (F) variation of Boys Oblique Dentate.

Relationships:

This specification is quite close to that termed Iroquois Linear and it is probably contemporary (MacNeish 1952). The name Iroquois, being that of the historic Five Nations of New York, is misleading, so for our purposes we substitute Iroquoian. Iroquoian Linear is linked between Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar and Ontario Horizontal, for the Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar examples of the Barrie Site aptly illustrate the break down towards the poor Iroquoian Linear from the precise Scugog wares of the Boys site. Channelling, castellations, linear decorative element and the pronounced boss separation punctate of the Scugog wares are present in a modified form on Iroquoian Linear. Distribution from New York, over most of southern Ontario, to the shores of Lake Superior illustrates the breadth of its cultural adoption.

Barrie Linear (Pl. 4, E, Pl. 2, E)

Paste:

Temper: Quartz grit 2 mm. to 3 mm. in diameter.
Texture: Coarse and liable to split.
Color: Dark brown.

Form:

A flared mouth with a nearly vertical and slightly channelled collar. Collars are medium high, or between 2 cm. and 4 cm. Lips are smoothed and flattened. Vessel form otherwise unknown.

Decoration:

Narrow horizontal lines of connected punctates cover the collar area, below which is a row of oblique short lines.

Geographical Range:

Boys and Barrie sites.

Relationships:

Appears to have emerged from the group of horizontally linear-punctated rims of the Boys horizon. Since this is a true Iroquoian collar, substitution of incising for the linear-punctate would create a rim of the interrupted Line group of the Middleport-Webb-Lalonde provenience (Ridley 1952, Trait 25).

Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar (Pl. 1, D; Pl. 3, G, H)

Temper: Grit up to 3 mm.

Texture: Boys site and Frank Bay site examples are hard and well compacted. Barrie site specimens are friable, checked and liable to split.

Color: Dark brown to reddish buff.

Form :

The largest restored section is from the Barrie site and this has an elongated neck with an outflaring channelled rim and three castellations. All examples have convex collars, channelled interiors and flattened lips.

Decoration:

Three to five rows of linear punctates or stab and drag incising encircle the collar. Short vertical impressions are placed in a row at the lip edge on half the examples. On most appear some lip treatment such as linear punctate or cross lip impressions. A row of exterior bosses is placed at the base of the collar, and they are accentuated by a dividing punctate or impression. A few examples have the inner lip marked, by a line of linear punctation. No decoration extends below the line of bosses. Necks are mostly smooth but an example is fabric marked up to the line of bosses.

Geographical Range:

Present only in Ontario where it appears on the Uren, Boys, Sugar Island, Barrie, Grand Lake and Frank Bay sites. Present in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Relationships:

The Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar is associated with a greater quantity of Scugog Classic Bossed on the Boys site. Since the latter is not present on the Barrie site it seems prototypical of the former. Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar is a possible link in the development of Iroquoian Linear.

Impressed Oblique (Pl. 1, L; Pl. 4, B, C)

Paste:

Temper: Coarse grit up to 7 mm.

Texture: Medium hard with clean fracturing on the Boys site. Porous and crumbly on the Barrie site. Average thickness 8 mm. Carefully smoothed on the Boys 'examples but poorly finished at the Barrie site.

Color: Reddish yellow to dark brown.

Form:

Body: Form of body and shoulder unknown. Neck constricted, long and out-flared. Necks are smooth.

Rims: Commonly outflaring but a minor quantity on both Barrie and Boys sites have incipient collars (Pl. 1, K). Lips are flattened to 1 cm. in width. Low pointed castellations are present; a restored example from the Boys site having three of these.

Decoration:

One to three rows of oblique paddle impressions placed horizontally below the lip. When in multiple rows the impressions are either parallel or angularly opposed in a herringbone pattern. Paddle impressions are placed obliquely or at right angles across the lip. An incised longitudinal line is placed on the lip of some examples.

Geographical Range:

Type is present on the Uren site, Boys site, Barrie site and Frank Bay site. Wintemberg (1948, Pl. III, 13), illustrates an example from the Middleport site which appears to be impressed though the author does not comment on this.

Relationships:

In his analysis of the pottery of the liven site, MacNeish terms this type Ontario Oblique (MacNeish, 1952, p. 18). The decorative impression has striae perpendicular to its length, indicating paddle edge impressing. Wintemberg describes these marks as similarly made on examples from the Uren site. The cultural difference as between incising and impressing warrants adjustment of the terminology. Since Boys Oblique Dentate (Pl. 1. H), is similar excepting the substitution of a dentate stamp for that of the smooth paddle, it seems a candidate for the prototype. Part of the tradition is the type Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed (Pl. 1. E), with its lines of oblique dentate impressions. MacNeish ties this ware to the Middlesex Focus (Ritchie 1948). but does not enlarge on the subject. Ritchie does not illustrate the ware, but the reference is probably from unpublished notes.

Boys Oblique Dentate (Pl. 1, H, I)

Paste:

Temper: Quartz grit up to 3 mm.

Texture: Averages 7 mm. in thickness. A well finished dense surface but has internal tendency to split.

Color: Light reddish brown.

Form:

Body: A flared mouth collarless vessel of medium long neck and a slightly channelled shoulder. Base unknown.

Rim: Flattened lip and low, widely-spaced rounded castellations.

Decoration:

On a restoration, the body is vertically fabric marked to the shoulder. Necks are smoothed. Two rows of oblique dentate stamps are applied below the lip. The same instrument crosses the lip and is also applied in a row of oblique lines on the rim interior.

Geographical Range:

The Boys site, Barrie site and Frank Bay site. May correspond with Mac-Neish's Uren Corded and Uren Dentate of the Uren site.

Relationships:

Point Peninsula Vinette Dentate and Owasco Herringbone (Ritchie and Mac-Neish, 1949) could be respectively the ancestor and contemporary. It probably engendered the type Impressed Oblique.

Barrie Plain.

Paste:

Temper: Medium to small grit.
 Texture: Well compacted. fractures cleanly.
 Color: Dark brown.

Form:

Body: Base and shoulder unknown. Neck short, constricted and smoothed. Rim: Slightly flared collarless and about 3 cm. in thickness, increasing to 1 cm. width of a flattened lip. Low rounded castellations are present.

Decoration:

None. Interior and exterior surfaces though smooth, have horizontal smoothed furrow marks suggesting malleation before the smoothing process. Geographical Range: Wintemberg states that on the Uren site "most of the pottery was decorated", indicating non-decoration on some wares. A rim of this form and one with a collar, both non-decorated, appeared in the middle levels of the Frank Bay site. Also present in the Uren level at the Lake Superior site.

Relationships:

Type probably emerged from Boys Bossed Plain which is also a minor quantity. The small occurrence and negative decoration specification of this rim reduces its importance, but its persistent appearance in the early Iroquoian components justifies recording.

Boys Bossed Plain (Pl. 5, E, F)

Paste:

Temper: Medium size grit of small volume.
 Texture: Well compacted.
 Color: Ranges from dark brown to a reddish hue.

Form:

Body: Unknown.
 Rims: Collarless, slightly channelled and slightly everted. Wide flattened lip, low rounded castellations.

Decoration:

Rims and lips fabric impressed and to various degrees subsequently smoothed. Treatment was applied horizontally. A single row of exterior bosses are placed horizontally below the channelling on the rim.

Geographical Range:

At present, on the Boys site only. The rim is illustrated by Okladnikov (1955, p. 278) as present in a burial in Siberia. (Pl. 7)

Chevron Castellations (Pl. 1, C, P1 2, H, Pl. 3, E. 1)

A rudimentary inverted chevron or oblique element, incised with the push-pull technique, placed below a castellation. In the group from the Boys site is an example that is combined with corded stick stamping. This element, and one of vertical push-pull lines under a castellation, seems to have originated in the Boys site horizon.

Geographical Range:

Present at the Boys site, Barrie site, Frank Bay site. Uren site, Middleport site and the Long Point site. At all these stations the feature is a decoration of Ontario Horizontal or Iroquoian Linear rims.

Relationships:

From a crude appearance on the Boys site the Chevron, sometimes reversed or divided, continues its appearance through the Barrie Uren and Middleport times with increasing use. The hachured obliquely opposing lines placed under castellations in the later Iroquoian vessels could be a continuation of the tradition.

Impressed Oblique Bossed (Pl. 1, K)

Same specification as Impressed Oblique with addition of a single row of exterior bosses at the neck constriction or below the collar. On all examples bosses and impressions infringe on each other with a carelessness of application.

Geographical Range:

The Boys site and Uren site.

Relationships:

The appearance of the exterior boss combined with Impressed Oblique technique is further evidence that the latter emerged from a pottery horizon of boss traditions.

Scugog Classic Bossed (Pl. 1, A, B, C, Pl. 6, C, D)

Paste :

Temper: Grit, fine, up to 3 mm.

Texture: Hard exterior surfaces but tending to split or scale on the interior. Thickness varies from 5 mm. at the neck to a maximum of 1 cm. in the collar sections.

Color: All shades between buff and black.

Form:

Body: A restored vessel from Frank Bay and large fragment from Lake Scugog (Pl. 6, C, D 1 illustrate the shape of vessels. Bases appear to be smoothed.

Rims: Two or several low castellations are on a deeply channelled collar.

Decoration:

Four or five rows or lines of linear punctates, or in a, minor quantity push-pull incisions, encircle the collar. Above these on the lip face, surface and interior are rows of paddle, dentate stamp or cord wound stick impressions. At the collar base is a row of bosses which are projected into relief by dividing impressions. Dividing impressions are round or rectangular punctates, corded stick or dentate stamp. Below the encircling row of bosses is placed either a row of vertical, oblique or criss-cross impressions of dentate stamp, corded stick or paddle edge. The balance of the neck area down to the shoulder angle is filled with many rows of encircling lineal punctates. The classic example from Lake Scugog has in addition an encircling row of oblique dentate stamping at the shoulder line. Other examples have tentatively applied chevrons, rows of oblique and vertical impressions substituting or in combination with the usual linear-punctate neck treatment.

Geographical Range:

Eighteen percent of the vessels of the Boys site are of this type. Present also at Lake Scugog, Frenchman's Bay, Sugar Island, Waterdown and abundant at Frank Bay on Lake Nipissing.

Relationships:

Considering possible prototypes; a channelled, castellated, exterior bossed rim which carries for decoration, only horizontal lines of fine dentate stamp was found at Lake Scugog. Also found here was a castellated rim of Point Peninsula Corded. In the Boys site pottery the type "Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed" (Pl. 1, E), has Woodland stamping only, applied obliquely as common in Point Peninsula, yet it has other broad characteristics of the type we are discussing in the channelling, flattened lip, exterior bosses and relieving impression. Therefore we have examples providing prototype linkage between Scugog Classic Bossed pottery and that of earlier Woodland occupations. Pottery of the Boys site illustrates logically a transition of pottery marking originating in dentate stamp and evolving through linear punctate to push-pull incising and finally unbroken incising. This transition is marked by the combined appearance of the first three of these techniques on the Classic vessel we are discussing, and emergence of Iroquoian Linear as the basic prototype for subsequent Iroquoian pottery. Scugog Classic Bossed is closely related to Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar.

Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed (Pl. 1, E, F)

Paste:

Temper: *Grit*, fine up to 2 mm.

Texture: Average thickness 7 mm. A hard burned ware with some tendency to shale off the interior surface.

Color: Light red to dark brown.

Form.,

Body: Unknown. Rims: Moderately flared with sufficient channelling to form a collar. Lips are flattened and wide. One example has a low, castellation. .

Decoration:

A row of bosses at the collar base are placed in relief by dividing impressions. Such impressions are round punctates, corded stick, or dentate stamp, the latter usually placed obliquely. Two or three rows of corded stick or dentate stamps are placed above, below or over the line of bosses, sometimes obliquely parallel and on some in herringbone pattern. In about equal quantities the lips and lip interiors are stamped or smoothed. Necks are smooth and undecorated.

Geographical Range:

Appears on the Boys site and Frank Bay site. MacNeish 11952, p. 18), illustrates the design layout under the designation Uren Noded, but he describes the decoration as oblique lines. An example was found in Oxford County (Orr 1916).

Relationships:

The herringbone dentate pattern is inherited from Woodland ceramic forms in a parallel movement with New York Owasco. The type seems to contribute to the accompanying Boys types "Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar" and "Scugog Classic Bossed" and seems the perfect prototype for Impressed Oblique.

Owasco Herringbone (Pl. 1, N)

Reference, Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 110.

Owasco Incised Neck (Pl. 1, J)

Under this tentative grouping are some fragments of vessel necks that have fine line incising, triangles of linear punctate combined with incising. References, Ritchie and MacNeish 1949, Ritchie, Lenig and Miller 1953.

Castle Creek Beaded (Pl. 2, B)

Reference, Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 114.

Bogs Stamped Crossed (Pl. 2, G)

Rims of vertical to slightly channelled shape, wide flattened lip and decorated from the lip downward with vertical application of corded stick. On one example a row of deep punctates made with a corded stick are placed horizontally. An interesting feature is a single or double row of deep impressions crossing the basic decoration horizontally below the lip. Crossing of the vertical rim decoration with broken incisions recurs in several of the later Iroquoian pottery developments of Ontario. Present on the Frank Bay site.

Owasco Platted (Pl. 2, F)

Reference, Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 111.

Jacks Reef Corded Punctate

Reference, Ritchie and MacNeish. 1949, p. 107.

Jacks Reef Dentate Collared (Pl. 1, Q)

Reference, Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949, p. 106.

Cross Hatch Incising (Pl. 5, D)

A minor decorative technique found on a few examples. Example illustrated is applied to a typical Scugog rim. Other examples are also of very fine line and are applied to a neck and to an interior below the lip. Seems to have been an experimental technique and not a tradition of the local wares.

Discussion

The major material product of the two sites is ceramic, therefore it is from within that medium of interpretation that possible relationships are to be extracted. Pottery, it has been demonstrated (Ridley 1957), is not necessarily an indicator of tribal identities and cannot indicate language divisions. The present material culture of the people living on the north and south margins of Lake Ontario will not, in the distant future, indicate the tribal affiliation of the people of New York State with those of Texas, or that Lake Ontario was a contemporary national border. Ontario aboriginal ceramics seem involved with time and geographical areas, but this is not a rule as for instance a Contact Huron type incised rim, found at Michipicoton, has also cord markings on the lip. Recognizing the limitations inherent in material comparisons, yet with a fascinated interest, one approaches the interpretation and recognition of ceramic similarities.

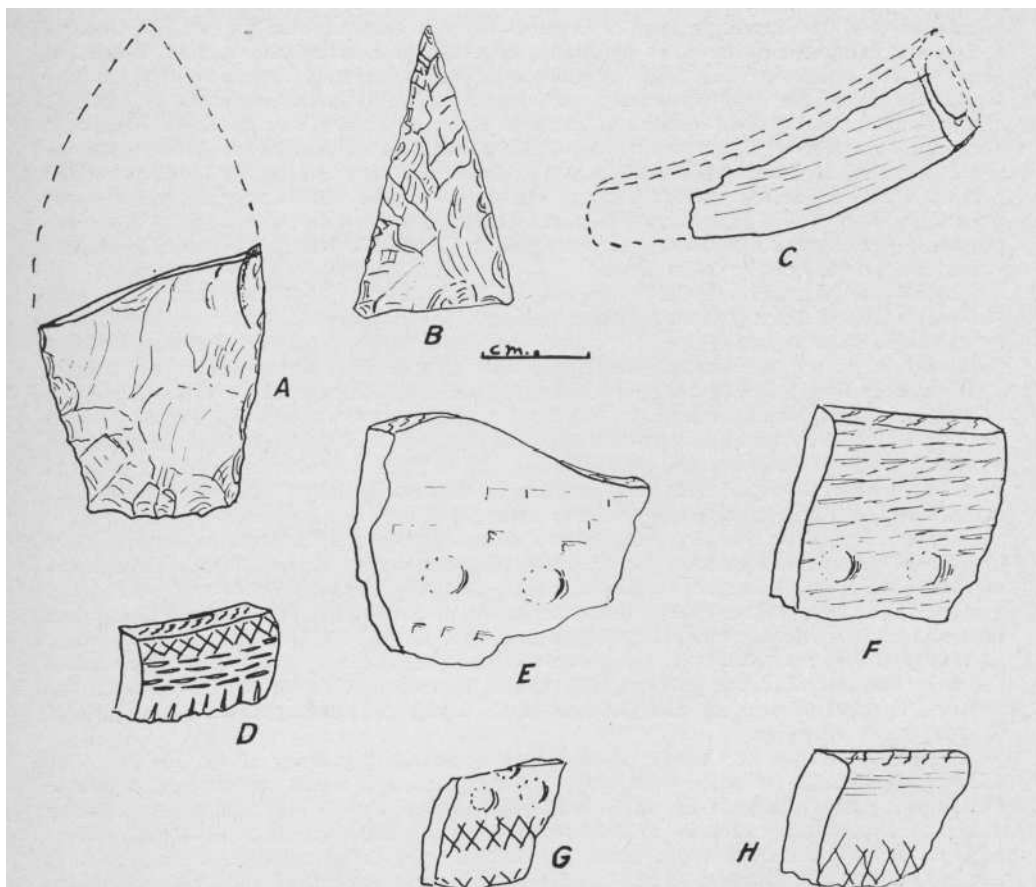


Plate 5: Materials of the Boys site. (A, B) Points of grey mottled chert. (C) fragment of rectangular steatite pipe. (D, G, H) examples of fine line crosshatch incising. (E, F) Boys Bossed Plain. Okladnikov (1955, p. 279) illustrates rim (F 1. (Pl. 7)

In an appraisal of the ceramics of the two sites, the total was scrutinized for the presence of identifiable Iroquoian type or trends and these are found concentrated in the list of the Barrie site. Ontario Horizontal and Iroquoian Linear compose some 52% of the vessel total from this site compared with 6.4% of the Boys site total. Since the Webb site (Ridley 1952) is within the criteria of Iroquoian terminology and characteristics, and has some 60% of its pottery in the Webb Common trait, and that trait is a decorative combination of Iroquoian Linear, Ontario Horizontal and Impressed Oblique, we do not hesitate in linking the Barrie site in a proto Webb-Middleport position.⁵ Comparison of the pipes indicates the Barrie pipes have most of the decorative elements of Webb pipes in addition to the decadent platform motif and stamped linear technique of the Boys site pipes. The balance of the Barrie pottery types have characteristics found in the Boys pottery.

5. This is essentially a parallel of the relationships between the Uren and Middleport sites, long postulated by students of Ontario archaeology and so published (MacNeish 1952). MacNeish states that the pottery of these sites is that of the Neutrals, but this is erroneous as the parallel movement from Uren like pottery to Middleport types occurred over an area much greater than that of the Neutrals.

Since the Woodlands pottery of Ontario has not been studied as has the Ontario Iroquoian, comparisons have to be made with the elucidated and named Woodland ceramic series of New York State (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949). That New York type Woodland wares had their place in the aboriginal material development of Ontario, is amply illustrated by the presence of most of them at Frank Bay on Lake Nipissing. Scrutiny for pottery having decorative characteristics of Northeast Woodlands reveals these to be more numerous from the Boys site as some eighty percent of the pottery from the latter carries dentate stamp or corded stick impressions. Present in the Boys group is one rim of a Jacks Reef Dentate Collared vessel, a platform pipestem and two obtuse angled rectanguloid pipes, all being of Point Peninsula Woodland provenience in New York.

Does the presence, on the Boys site, of Point Peninsula items associated with the sophisticated Scugog rims indicate mixing of an earlier occupation with a later? Contrary to such a consideration, it may be noted that; the Point Peninsula items are late in that horizon; the site is on sand loam ground suitable for maize agriculture and not typical of the Point Peninsula fishing stations. The pottery with most Point Peninsula characteristics shows no evidence of coil construction; the Boys site and its neighbor the Carleton site are large, with fragments of pottery, dentate stamped, found over a combined area of several acres. It is probable that the Point Peninsula items represent a response to past traditions, rather than constituting the remains of an older hunting camp placed on the same location.

In the Boys site inventory are a few sherds of New York Owasco types. They included Castle Creek Beaded, Owasco Herringbone and Owasco Platted. Examples of trianguloid neck incising combined with linear punctate or cording, are fragmentary but seem to be within the description of Snell Incised (Ritchie, Lenig and Miller, 193). In addition the illustrated rim (Pl. 1, Fig. J) is much of the pattern of Castle Creek Incised Neck, therefore all these incised fragments are listed under the term Owasco in the pottery trait table. Ritchie and Lenig concurred with the writer's opinion that these are Owasco rims, Lenig considering them to be closest to the Snell varieties.

In our activities in Ontario it has been found that pottery styles had a much wider geographical influence than was first supposed, for small amounts in duplicate are found many hundreds of miles from the apparent center of their concentrated manufacture. The appearance of Owasco rims in the Boys site is probably the effect of style radiation from Owasco centers south of Lake Ontario. Such a conjecture is supported by the knowledge that Owasco sites include the late Point Peninsula items present in the Boys site inventory.

Responding to an inquiry about the presence of exterior bossed pottery in New York, Ritchie stated that only one occurrence is known by him at present, and this was the Pillar Point site in Jefferson County. Pillar Point, about fifteen miles from the Ontario border at the foot of Lake Ontario is some half the distance between the Boys site and Owasco centers. Pillar Point wares have a typical Owasco flared rim, and are decorated severally with combinations of corded plats and exterior bosses, linear punctate, dentate stamp with bosses, linear punctate below lips and bosses, cross hatched thin line incising below bosses and a quantity so decorated but minus the exterior bosses.⁶ Most significant are the sherds combining the boss with Owasco plating. The Pillar Point pottery is evidence of a contemporary position of the Boys site with certain phases of the Owasco aspect of New York.

Though probably contemporaneous with Owasco, the major pottery types of the Boys site, the Oblique and Scugog wares, diverge from Owasco characteristics though it is apparent that all originated in a common Point Peninsula Woodland tradition. Ritchie and MacNeish (1949), illustrate dentate stamping in horizontal bands of herringbone on Vinette Dentate pottery of Point Peninsula provenience. In the Point Peninsula stratum at Frank Bay are examples of oblique dentate stamping, and an example of oblique stamping in scallop shell between a row of exterior bosses. Oblique dentate herringbone stamping with exterior bosses is common in the

6. For information on the existence of the Pillar Point pottery and for permitting study of the collection I am indebted to Dr. W. A. Ritchie, State Archaeologist, and to Dr. A. K. Guthe, Curator of Anthropology, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

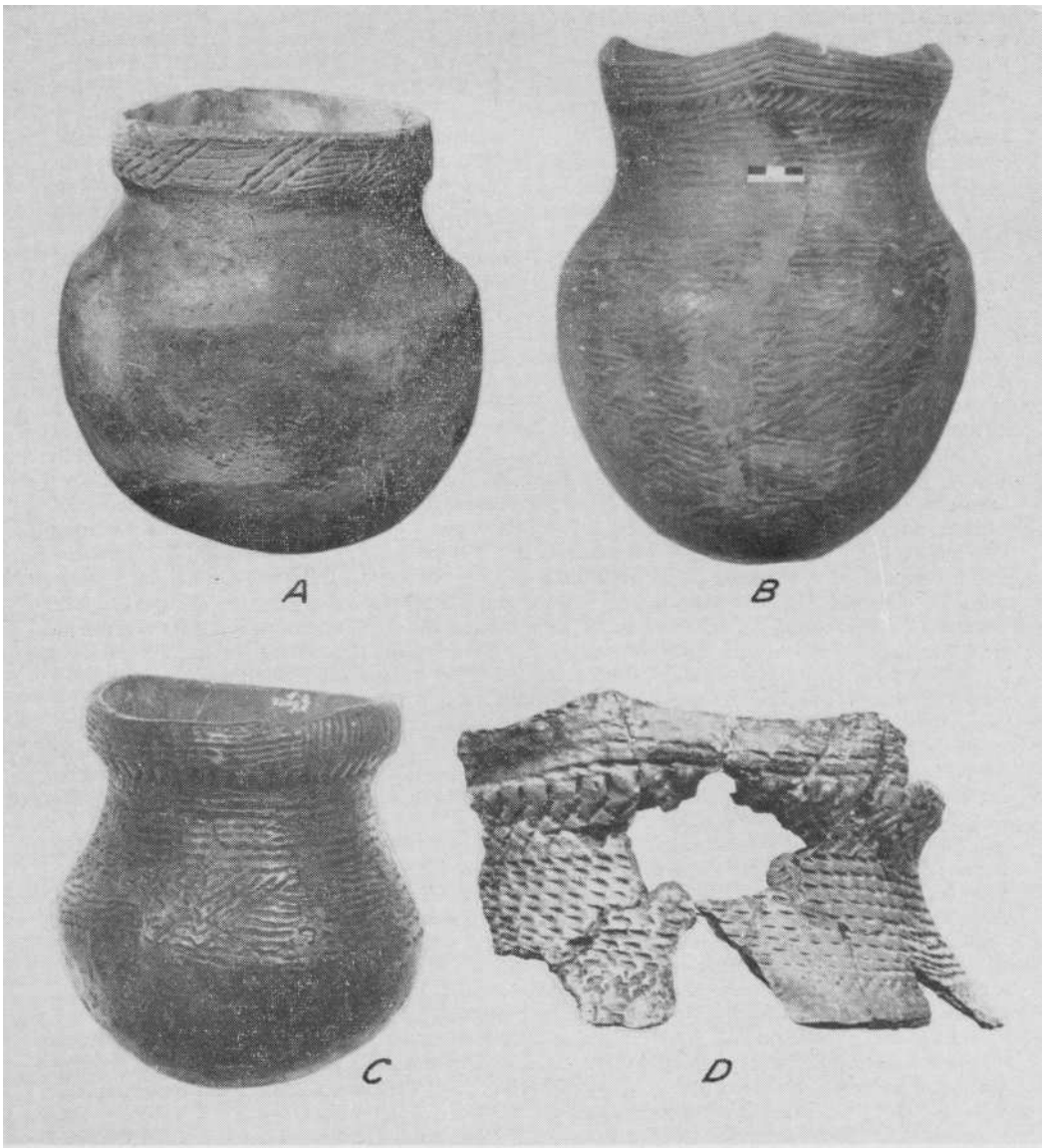


Plate 6: (A) Uren vessel 10 inches high; found under a rock in the forest near Honey Harbour, Ontario. (B) Iroquoian Linear vessel, 12 inches high. Found in sand dune of Blue Water Beach on Georgian Bay, Ontario. (C) Scugog Classic Bossed vessel 6 inches high. Recovered from Transitional Stratum of the Frank Bay Site on Lake Nipissing, Ontario. (D) Restored fragment of Scugog Classic Bossed vessel of an estimated 8 inches diameter. From the Washburn Island site on Lake Scugog. (A) Huronia House Museum, Midland. (B-D) Collection of Frank Ridley, Toronto.

Primary Transitional stratum of the same site (Ridley 1954). These are prototypes for the obliquely stamped and impressed wares of the Boys site. A prototype for the Scugog wares is Point Peninsula Vinette Dentate, whose vertical and horizontal rows of dentates need only to be horizontally contracted and applied to a channelled rim for Scugog type decoration. The neck treatment of the Classic Scugog vessel was a broad tradition, for, with regional differences, the use of vessels with horizontal stamping or linear punctation from neck to shoulder line is known from the Owasco centers, north to Algonquin Park, Lake Nipissing, and Lake Abitibi and west to Chatham in southwestern Ontario. The exterior boss, sometimes in a double row, reaches its zenith of application in the Scugog Classic Bossed. This outstanding feature does not seem to have originated in New York Point Peninsula, or excepting at Pillar Point, was it applied to Owasco vessels. The distribution of exterior bossed pottery is an interesting study.

A review of the areal distribution of the exterior boss is limited to published and non-published data available to this author. Limited as this may be it is broad enough to present a geographical pattern. Since archaeological publications of New York, New England, the Canadian Maritime provinces and Quebec, do not list the presence of the exterior boss it seems that the examples from Pillar Point of Jefferson County, New York, represent the limit of known distribution eastward. Nearby in the harbour of Kingston, Ontario, is situated a site of bossed pottery; advice on the presence of which was imparted to me by Major J. Pendergast.

Early comment on the presence of exterior bossed pottery is that of Ritchie (1949, p. 10), on his recovery of Scugog pottery at Sugar Island in Rice Lake, Ontario. Wrote Ritchie, "This group of sherds is related to the pottery of the Uren village site, situated approximately 160 miles west in Oxford County on the Ontario Peninsula and regarded as proto-Neutral by Wintemberg. As a whole it seems to me to represent the most Woodland-like of all pottery attributed to an Iroquoian culture. Should future discoveries reveal its immediate ancestors as prototypic Iroquois in this area, the possibility of an Owasco antecedent for the latter would be greatly diminished in the light of our current knowledge of early Owasco types."

On the Washburn Island site of Lake Scugog, intermixed with Point Peninsula pottery, was found the fragment of a bossed vessel (Pl. 6, D). This was exhibited as a vessel curiosity to persons attending the American Anthropological Association meeting at Toronto in 1949. Also at Washburn Island were found a few exterior bossed sherds which had differing combinations of Woodland stamping, one being a horizontal dentate stamp at the lip, castellated and seemingly a prototype for the Scugog wares.

The exterior boss associated with Scallop Shell stamping and on a typical early Point Peninsula rim and lip section, occurs in the Point Peninsula stratum at Frank Bay on Lake Nipissing (Ridley 1954, Fig. 18, C). Unchannelled vertical collarless but castellated rims decorated with an allover applied dentate stamp and a row of exterior bosses, are part of the Primary Transitional Stratum. Overlying, in the Transitional Stratum, the pottery is that of the Scugog wares, except they are of superior quality to those from elsewhere in our knowledge, some having Vinette Complex Dentate stamping applied in an exquisite manner.

The earliest published illustration of exterior bossed pottery in Ontario features examples from Oxford County (Orr, 1916). Illustrated are one rim of Impressed Oblique Bossed, and two rims of typical Scugog Oblique Dentate Bossed pattern which differ in that the stamp is corded stick.

Also in south-western Ontario is the Uren site from which were recovered exterior bossed rims representing eighty-five vessels (Wintemberg 1928). Illustrated are examples of Impressed Oblique Bossed, Bossed Scugog Punctate Collar and Scugog Classic Bossed. Wintemberg's comment is confined to description and a reference to the small appearance of these elsewhere in Ontario at unnamed locations. He states that the exterior boss is widely distributed in the United States. A late review of the Uren site data, (MacNeish, 1952) coincides with Wintemberg in assuming this to be a prehistoric deposit of Neutral Indian pottery. MacNeish regroups all the exterior bossed rims under the title Uren Noded and states that the type is known from Uren only.

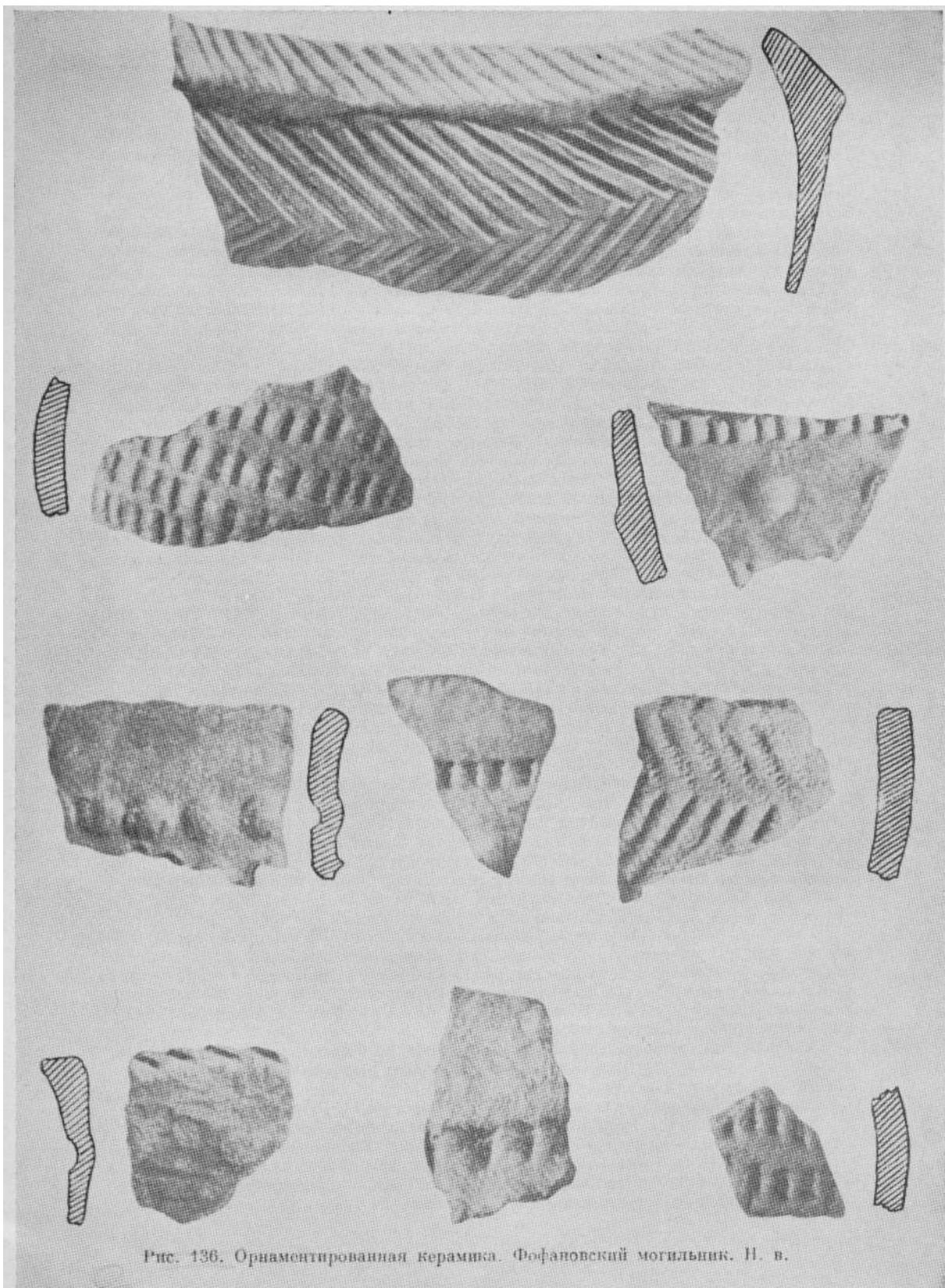


Рис. 136. Орнаментированная керамика. Фофановский могильник. II. в.

Plate 7) Pottery of the Glazkova period from Fofanovo, Baikal area, Siberia, U.S.S.R.
Reproduced from Okladnikov 1955.

Bossed pottery is present on the Krieger site near Chatham, Ontario (Kidd, 1945). Krieger pottery corresponds more with Owasco traditions than it does with the Boys pottery. Rim shapes related to the Scugog wares are absent and the boss is a minor feature.

The numerous sites of Glen Meyer⁷ type to which the Boys site may ultimately belong, are widely distributed in the south-western peninsula of Ontario (Lee, 1951).

If the geographical center of an object's use should be where the object was best made, the Frank Bay site would be the Ontario center of the use of exterior bossed pottery. However Frank Bay is astride a transcontinental water route and might well have been the recipient of cultural influences in advance of an interior station. Therefore in a search for distant probable influences a short review of some appearances of the exterior boss and other Boys characteristics on pottery elsewhere than Ontario, might be of perspective value.

In Michigan and Indiana are found burial mound sites of the prehistoric Goodall focus (Quimby, 1941). Parallels with Boys material are, the platform pipe, split double ended awls and some pottery techniques. They include pottery rim section profiles, coarse to fine dentate stamping in oblique or criss-cross design, fine line incising, hemiconical punctates and exterior bosses.

Comparable with Boys pottery are the wares of the Havana complex of the Middle Woodland period of the Illinois River valley. Exterior bosses and heavy dentate stamping in herringbone or oblique row patterns, are applied to channelled rims of the Naples type. Such vessels are body roughened below the shoulder line (Griffin, 1952a, 1952b). A parallel is the presence of Havana Steuben Punctate on a few rims of the Boys site though it should be noted that the Boys example bore a castellation. (Griffin, 1952, Pl. XXXIII) (Pl. 1, G). Another technique peculiar to Illinois Hopewell and Boys pottery is the presence of poorly executed decorative patterns of fine line incised crosshatching. The type "Boys Bossed Plain" (Pl. 5, E), is duplicated in the Weaver Plain pottery subdivision of the Illinois Weaver wares (Griffin, 1952b, Fig. 76, H). Published reports illustrate this Hopewellian-Boys pottery characteristic extending westerly to Kansas City (Griffin, 1952b, Fig. 61).

In a recent reclassification of Minnesota cultures the local Hopewellian phase is described as "Pottery decoration in which dentate stamping and incised lines are associated in alternate area designs, crosshatched rims, and rows of bosses often with single large punctates between the bosses, are accepted as diagnostic of Hopewellian pottery", (Wilford 1955, p. 130).

The exterior pottery boss was not peculiar to a restricted area of North America, for combined with dentate stamping, it is a pottery marker of the Serovo cultural stage (ca. 3000-2500 B.C.) of the Baikal area of Siberia. The following Kitio stage (ca. 2500-1700 B.C.) has pottery marked with stab and drag, angular edge paddle semi-lunar impressions, with castellations. Thus the Siberian potter seems to have set the stage for the emergence of the Boys-Barrie and related wares. (Tolstoy, 1953).

Conclusions

The Boys site, located on a defensible promontory between two spring fed ravines, suggests concern for agriculture and introduces a settlement pattern of the Iroquoians. Platform pipes, obtuse angled rectanguloid pipes, large triangular and side notched points, dentate and cord-wound stick pottery stamping indicate Point Peninsula or other Woodland genesis for the artifact complex. A feature of pottery decoration is the exterior extruded boss.

The material, principally pottery, corresponds in varying extent with that of Sugar Island, Frank Bay, Uren and Barrie sites, and a group of sites in south-western Ontario grouped by Lee under the term Glen Meyer Focus.

Postulated existence in time with the Owasco Aspect of New York is supported by the presence on the Boys site of Owasco artifacts and decorative influence, the presence of dentate stamping combined with staple Owasco techniques on pottery of the Snell, Owasco focus in the Mohawk valley, and the combination of exterior bosses, dentate stamping and typical Owasco shapes and ornamentation on pottery of the geographically intervening Pillar Point site.

7. See appendix.

Existence in time with the Goodall focus of Michigan and Indiana and Hopewellian occupations of the Illinois and Mississippi valley is postulated on shared pottery decorative elements.⁸ These are, the exterior boss, channelled rims, convex collars underscored with punctates, fine line incised criss-cross in a horizontal band, dentate and paddle edge stamping in oblique and herringbone patterns, hemiconical punctating and vessel body roughening below shoulder lines. Bone splinter awls and the platform pipe are also common. These generalized pottery marking combinations appear enclosed by the area of southern Ontario, the eastern and upper drainage of the Mississippi river and through some presently unknown channel were linked with the earlier Glazkova culture of Siberia.

Because the science of carbon dating is not available in Canada for this type of research, time estimates must of necessity be based on the herein adduced typological correlations with cultures previously dated. The recent carbon date, circa 300 A.D.⁹ for the Snell focus of the Owasco aspect may be considered as a contributor date for the Boys site. Of westerly correlatives we find the average of the widely fluctuating dates of Hopewellians to be 480 A.D.¹⁰ Therefore at present we would place a pro-visional date of 400 A.D. on the occupation of the Boys site.

The Barrie site, linked in material with that of the Boys site and carrying other material prototyping early Iroquoian, is a component of the Ontario Uren horizon. Its geographical position in Huronia contradicts a current hypothesis that postulates Uren material as specifically proto Neutral (MacNeish, 1952, Emerson, 1956). The Barrie site is a component of a Uren occupation that is continuous with and links the Boys site and the well defined Iroquoian series of Ontario.

8. Griffin (1943) discussed the similarities of Hopewell and prehistoric Iroquoian pottery, noting that a difficulty in assessing their relationship was the almost complete absence of body decoration on Iroquoian vessels. Subsequent work (Ridley 1952, 1957) has shown Iroquoian body incising to be quite extensive in post Uren horizons.

9. Information on Snell focus date by courtesy of Mr. Donald Lenig.

10. Hopewell date average from Griffin (1952b) .

APPENDIX

By THOMAS E. LEE, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa

Recent work by Mr. F. Ridley and Dr. C. H. D. Clarke has produced material of considerable importance to our understanding of a little known link in our pre-historic sequences of Indian culture in Ontario. The writer was privileged to examine the material, courtesy of Mr. Ridley, and without hesitation can accept nearly all of it as identical with that of the Glen Meyer Focus.

The type site for the focus is Goessens, near the Village of Glen Meyer in Norfolk County, Ontario. Recently it was almost totally destroyed by bulldozers. Discovered and test-trenched by the writer in 1949, it was erroneously reported (National Museum of Canada Bulletin 126, p. 6, 1952) as having been excavated by R. S. MacNeish in conjunction with J. N. Emerson and anthropology students of the University of Toronto. Although they played an important part in the April, 1950 excavations, it might be well to note also that the Director of the project was Thomas E. Lee and that trained groups and representatives from the University of Michigan, Wayne University, and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, contributed outstandingly to the work and its success.

The fifteen or more sites in the focus were found on sandy soil, lying within a broad oval which touches upon Port Rowan on Lake Erie and Ipperwash on Lake Huron (Map, Fig. 3, Lee, 1952). Sites may be small but usually cover from five to ten acres. They tend to occur between small ravines but may be found on hilltops where water supplies are not readily apparent. They may have been palisaded; a portion of what was probably a palisade was uncovered at Goessens.

House forms and size are not known, although a corner of one was examined at Goessens. Burials are probably of several types. One adult male bundle burial was

excavated at the Stafford site near Aylmer, Ontario. It contained no grave goods other than a slab of fossiliferous limestone and the lower mandible of an elderly person.

A trait list or full description will not be undertaken here. The most conspicuous feature, however, is the enormous variety on a single site in rim forms, designs and techniques, many of which may appear on a single vessel. (See Pl. 8). Stone chipping was mainly in chert. The eastern groups used the mottled gray chert of the Water-ford (quarries discovered by D. Bell and the writer) and Port Dover areas, while the western preferred a mauve variety apparently obtained in the vicinity of Parkhill and Port Franks.

Glen Meyer materials include elements of both Owasco and Uren, but as a complex are distinct from both. Comparison of extensive survey collections led to the designation of a focus (Lee 1951, p. 45, 47). It is recognized that the McKern classification is unsatisfactory in this area (Lee 1952, p. 64, 711). Site comparisons make it clear that a considerable time span is involved, with a constant development from Owasco as represented at the Krieger site (Kidd, 1954) toward Uren; cord-wrapped paddle-edge decoration decreases as incising increases. The type site appears fairly early in the sequence.

In the course of 1949 survey work, only four of the more than one hundred private collections examined contained Glen Meyer sherds. The occurrence of such material east of Toronto, as described by Mr. Ridley herewith, is of great importance. Although this assemblage includes only a small part of the traits of Glen Meyer, almost all of it is indistinguishable from the Goessens site material. The occurrence of several distinct Owasco sherds, as compared with only one or two from Goessens, may suggest either a slight time difference or a closer connection with the New York Owasco. It would be important, if at all possible, to obtain an accurate radio-carbon date from this site. It is difficult to conceive of the Glen Meyer sequence as a hurried development in the one or two centuries before Uren. Mr. Ridley has noted some indications of Hopewellian influence in the ceramic designs. This was earlier re-reported by the writer (Lee 1951, p. 47), in response to a suggestion by Dr. J. B. Griffin.

Mr. Ridley has remarked on the occurrence of Glen Meyer sherds in Prince Edward County, far to the east on Lake Ontario. This, coupled with his present work and with less definite but unmistakable occurrences in his Frank Bay site on Lake Nipissing (Ridley 1954, Fig. 19, Fig. 20, a, b, d-h, and Fig. 21, b) would fully justify his suggestion to the writer that Glen Meyer is of Aspect status. It is also clear, as was earlier recognized by Mr. Ridley, that we are not dealing with a tribal division but rather with a widespread and general level of cultural development in a particular period. Reports on various Glen Meyer sites are planned.

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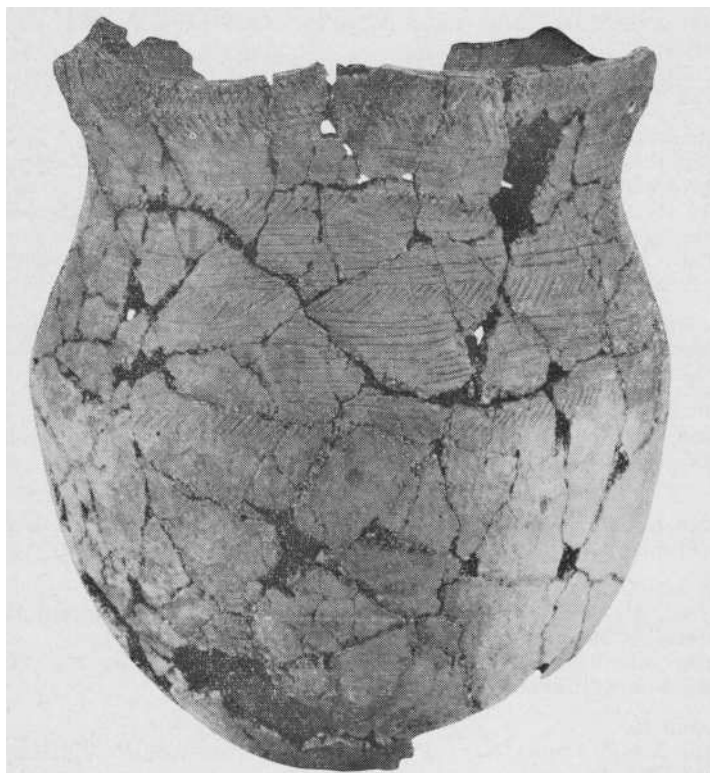


Plate 8: Glen Meyer vessel, Faulds site, Ontario. Excavated and restored by T. E. Lee, National Museum of Canada. Height 18¹/₄ ".

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From the President

This publication is the Society's first step towards putting on record the results of original work in the archaeology of Ontario. We are especially pleased that two sites reported are within the area of Metropolitan Conservation Authority, with which the Society has co-operated for three years.

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Editor of this publication, C. H. D. Clarke.