

THE HURON AND LALONDE OCCUPATIONS
OF ONTARIO

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Reprinted from
AMERICAN ANTIQUITY,
Volume 17, No. 3, January, 1952

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THIS WILL REPORT the results of several years' search for historical sites in Simcoe County, Province of Ontario, in the area where the historic villages of the Huron were located. In the course of this work, certain aboriginal artifacts were found to be numerous on many sites but did not occur on others. In view of the current assumption of homogeneity for Iroquoian material in this area, the presence of a multiple artifact complex presented an interesting field for archaeological activity. Evidence of two cultural horizons accumulated as more sites were visited and more material marked and segregated, until finally in the summer of 1949 artifacts of two types were found in a stratified position on the Fallis site. Herewith I wish to give a brief description and grouping of the sites, and of their aboriginal material.

*The writer is indebted to K. E. Kidd of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology, for allowing him to examine and use material in that institution, and for a patient and enduring friendship that has influenced him toward an appreciation of aboriginal archaeology on a higher plane than that of a collector. I also wish to thank W. Todd, preparator of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology, for information on technique and material for restoring the illustrated vessels, and R. Harper of the same museum for help and criticism. Gordon Wright and Alfred K. Guthe of the Rochester Museum, and Charles Wray of that city, kindly showed me their collections of Iroquois artifacts, thereby contributing greatly to my knowledge of New York area types. Albert Spaulding, of the University of Michigan, showed me material from territory peripheral to the Iroquoian area. James B. Griffin, of the same university, has kindly criticised the first draft of this report and thereby aided much in its clarification. Griffin also showed me the interesting Susquehanna origin of a historic Huron pot style. To J. Smith, Douglas Bell and Steele who so kindly showed me their specimens recovered from the Neutral Area, and to D. Ouellette who led me to his sites near Thunder Bay, I extend thanks. D. M. McGuire of Elmvale, Ontario, has added much to my knowledge by the many discussions we have had on the subject of this paper. McGuire also generously allowed me to examine and take notes of his large collection of Indian artifacts. W. J. Fallis, the owner of the Fallis site, consented to my operations on his farm, and here I thank him for his courtesy. Not least was the help of my wife and daughter, who share the pleasures and ordeals (including poison ivy), that pertain to archaeology as an avocation.

Later, the work done at the Fallis site will be reported, and the material found there will be appraised in relation to artifacts from the examined sites. The evidence submitted is based solely on examination of artifacts. The village sites, including the Fallis site, have been little disturbed by the author's activities, and most of them are available to reputable investigators.

Throughout the area of north Simcoe County, and in that part known historically as Old Huronia, are numerous aboriginal village sites. Some of these sites yield artifacts accompanied by European material. The artifacts of Indian manufacture so associated can only be those of the historic Hurons, since these people were dispersed so abruptly in A.D. 1650. There seems to be no historical evidence of Iroquois occupation of Huronia after the Huron dispersion, and we have the remarks of Radison (Scull, 1885) on the desolation of the country when he passed it in 1655. The considerable amount of Indian material found by Kidd (1949) during his careful excavation

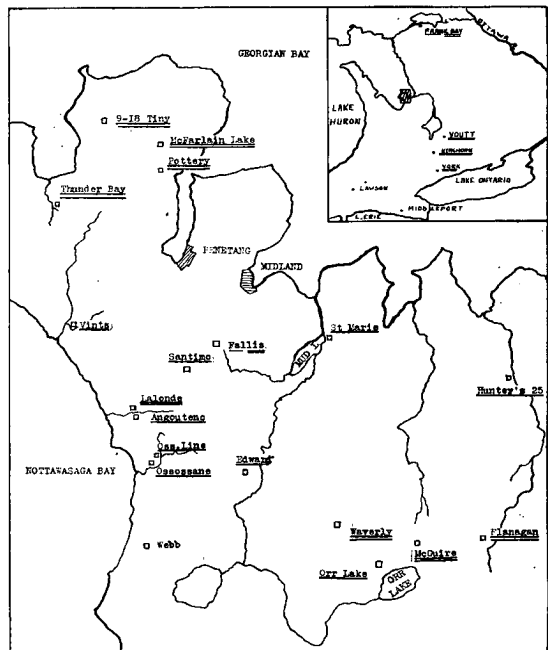


FIG. 64. Distribution of sites. Underlined sites are Huron; double underlined sites are Lalonge. Fallis site is stratified.

of the Jesuit Fort Ste. Marie I, coincides with the material from such sites. Therefore these village remains are commonly known as contact Huron sites.

More numerous, and interspersed with the contact Huron sites, are the remains of Indian villages that possess no European material. Artifacts from the majority of these sites form a homogeneous group quite different to that of the contact Huron sites. There are also minor quantities of pre-historic aboriginal artifact types that are difficult to correlate at present.

Angoutenc site. On a sandy plain, situated on the south side of a ravine is the site I have identified as the location of the Jesuit named village of that name. On the plain are numerous ashbeds of varying depth, and a mixture of humus and ashes is spread over some 5 acres. Along the edge of the ravine is a continuous ashbed that is 3 feet thick in places. These ashes, very black with charcoal, contain rotten wood, carbonated corn, cut birchbark trimmings and white ashes of fresh or recent appearance. Since the site is under continuous cultivation a large number of broken, but identifiable, Indian artifacts are recovered. A trench was run through a shallow ashbed, but no depth variation of artifacts was discernable. A large number of axes, copper and brass kettle fragments, glass beads and miscellaneous pieces of iron, all of European make, are found. This site provides the largest collection of contact Huron material collected. The restored vessel fragments (Fig. 65, 13A, 18) are from this site.

Vints Settlement site (Hunter, 1899), *Edwards site* (Hunter, 1899), *Hunters 25 site* (Hunter, 1902), *Santimo site* (Hunter, 1899), *Ossossane site* (Ridley, 1947). These sites were all occupied by the contact Hurons. Vints Settlement and Ossossane occupied positions well fortified by nature. Edwards, Hunters 25 and Santimo were like Angoutenc; situated in positions lacking natural fortifications. All these villages covered some 3 to 4 acres and accumulated ashbeds up to 3 feet in depth. The sites yield similar aboriginal material and similar European trade articles, in varying quantities. Hunters 25 was for some time the supposed site of the Jesuit mission of St. Ignace. The restored vessel (Fig. 65, 17A) is from Hunters 25 site.

Lalonde site (Hunter, 1899). Directly across a ravine from the contact Huron site of Angoutenc, in the prehistoric Lalonde site. The site of some 5 acres, slopes southerly to the ravine, where the principal midden refuse was deposited. This midden or ashbed is spread along the edge of the ravine for 150 paces. The condition of the ashes in no way resembles those of Angoutenc, being a gray color easily mistaken for light clay, and containing little charcoal. Nevertheless the ashbed, and the whole area of the site, is well stocked with the heavy sherds peculiar to sites of this category. From surface collecting and the excavation of some 600 square feet of midden numerous specimens have been secured. These artifacts have contributed information on vessel shape and other traits. Although the site is but an arrowshot across the ravine from Angoutenc, not a sign of European material is to be found.

Waverly site. This site is listed by Hunter (1902) as No. 4, Township of Medonte. On very high ground, above a spring, this site of several acres is not naturally fortified. No European goods have been found by me. The small amount of Indian material recovered conforms with that from the Lalonde site.

McFarlain Lake site. Spread along a sandy ridge for about 250 paces, and of unknown width, the site overlooks a small lake of the same name. A trench, run through an ashbed, yielded only Lalonde type artifacts.

Ouellette site, Lot 9, Conn. 18, Tiny. This site is on a high plateau east of Thunder Bay, and comprises several acres. There are no natural defenses such as ravines, but a nearby swale still gives a supply of water. Material similar to the Lalonde site is plentiful.

Voutt site. The Voutt site is about 60 miles southeast of Huronia proper, in Scott Township, Ontario County. The area adjacent to the site is quite high, but the site is located within a low lying area. This depressed area is the head of a valley that leads to Uxbridge brook. No pottery is to be found on the surface of the site. When I visited the site, the owner had just finished plowing it. Blackened patches spread over several acres disclosed the position of ash deposits. I succeeded in locating an undisturbed ash level below the plowline, and from this was recovered a fair sample of the artifacts. Mr. Voutt informed me that

all the arrow points picked off the site are notched. No effigy material or European goods have been found to his knowledge. Added information on this site is in Boyle (1897-1898, pp. 6-7) and the articles mentioned have been added to the trait table. All pieces recovered or described as from this site are typical Lalonde. A good example is the High Collar rimsherd (Fig. 66, 23A).

McGuire site. This site, near Orr Lake, has been dug by Mr. McGuire, who has the material recovered in his possession. The writer's information is based solely on an inspection and listing of this material. All pieces are typical Lalonde and include a notched point.

York site. This is a small unfortifiable site in the southern area of York County, near Toronto. A number of artifacts were recovered by picking the surface after a cultivation. Every artifact in this collection is duplicated on the Lalonde site, with the exception of a side notched knife blade of stone.

Kinghorn site. Situated some 20 miles north of Toronto and one mile north of the crossroads called Kinghorn. The site is situated on the edge of a ravine, and is intersected by the highway. Most of the site is in trees and stumps. An area of about 100 square feet produced the material listed in Figure 69. This is a Lalonde manifestation.

Webb site. The Webb site (Ridley, 1947, map) is situated on a long low gravel ridge, about one quarter of a mile inland from open Nottawasaga Bay, Lake Huron. A site of Iroquoian people so close to turbulent unprotected water, is unique in this part of Ontario. Between the village and the lake are high sand dunes, which protected the inhabitants from the northwest winds. At the base of an adjacent sand dune is a small swamp which was probably the water supply. Some five inches of blackened soil and numerous ashbeds indicate an area about 250 yards long, along the ridge, by an average width of 60 yards. Excepting for a small part now in reforestation, the site has never been plowed, although some of the ashbeds have been destroyed by clandestine digging.

The writer's activities have been limited to the removal of one midden, specifically to look

for signs of stratification, excavating a trench 10 feet long, and running a trench to the center of another ashbed, the gathering of material from the furrows of the reforested part, and the recovery of material rejected by others. Three vessels from the village and one from the sand dunes have been restored, in addition to many large and small fragments. European material and aboriginal artifacts of the contact Huron types are totally absent at this site. Unlike the other prehistoric sites I have described, the Indian material is not all homogeneous with the Lalonde site artifacts. The common vessel (Fig. 68, 29) at this site is a subordinate type on the Lalonde sites, and the Lalonde High Collar vessel, in its classic form, is totally missing. There is, however, a probable prototype in the rimsherd illustrated in Figure 68, 44. A few of the typical rim designs are executed in dentate stamp and push-pull incising. Body sherds showing very bold roughening, or malleating, and check stamping are to be found on the Webb site.

A remarkable similarity exists between the artifacts of the Webb site and those of the Middleport site (Wintemberg, 1948).

Correlation of the sites discussed is based primarily upon a comparison of the recovered artifacts. These artifacts, while varying individually, as handmade objects do, nevertheless have such definite characteristics that they group quite readily. To illustrate these groups, this report includes a table (Fig. 69) upon which is a column titled, Trait Reference Number. The descriptions which follow, as well as the illustrations are keyed to the trait reference number of Figure 69. The trait sequence across the trait table disregards the usual material type sequence in favor of an arrangement that illustrates to best advantage the extreme division of artifacts for the two principle village groups. Some pottery traits may, in the future, be discarded when more full restorations are made, since several decorative features could belong to a common vessel.

The trait layout is not presented as final, infallible or complete, since the material listed is an infinitesimal quantity of that still buried in this province. Also other professional excavations recently done in the same area may result in considerable modification.



FIG. 65. Contact Huron material. 1, Projectile point; 7, castellated, or Huron pipe; 8, acorn pipe; 9, blowing face pipe; 10, decorated trumpet pipe; 11, decorated pipe stem; 12, plain pipe stem, modeled tip; 13, 13A, pot castellation, lip flattened; 14A, 14B, 14C, Susquehanna High Collar pottery; 17, 17A, notched rim, pottery; 18, typical pot fragment; 13A, 17A, 18, proportional to scale (a). All others proportional to scale (b).

Trait 1. Figure 65, 1. A small projectile point, made of chert, and averaging 4 cm. in length. Triangular with straight to concave base, and straight to convex sides. These are common on contact Huron sites.

Trait 2. Figure 66, 2. Discoidals of stone, ceramic and reworked potsherd. Those of clay and potsherd average 3 cm. in diameter and some 5 mm. in thickness. The stone types are similar in size, but look like a polished pebble. These are found on contact Huron sites.

Trait 3. Beads, pendants, cut blanks and miscellaneous pieces of conch shell. Beads are cylindrical and discoid. Pendants range from plain rectangles to worked columnellas. Found plentifully on contact Huron sites.

Trait 4. Beads and pendants made of red catlinite; the catlinite, I presume, is an importation from the west. The pieces range from drilled rectangular and cylindrical beads to delicately carved pendants. Peculiar to contact Huron sites only.

Trait 5. Figure 66, 5. Thin center-pierced needle, or bodkin, made of a bone splinter, pointed at both ends, 13 cm. in length.

Trait 7. Figure 65, 7. A clay pipe of full color range that has four castellations on the rim of the bowl. Vertical indentations occur on the face of each castellation. Between these features are usually two horizontal incised lines. The stem is always curved and decorated with fluting and incising. In Huronia these pipes are very common on contact Huron sites. Elsewhere in Iroquoian territory they are designated "Huron Pipe."

Trait 8. Figure 65, 8. A clay pipe, the bowl of which is round and cup shaped; resembling an acorn cup minus the nut. Very dark to a light buff in color, the dark predominating. The body of the bowl is completely covered with incised annular lines, under which there is, on most specimens, an annular line of closely spaced small punctates. The stems are round in section, curved, but not decorated. I find these solely upon contact Huron sites, but elsewhere in Iroquoian territory they are attributed to Seneca.

Trait 9. Figure 65, 9. All the various styles of effigy pipes peculiar to the Iroquoian area, whether composed of stone or clay. Included

in the clay variety are the pinched face, the blowing face pipe that has a twisted stem, the owl pipe, crow pipe, bird pipe, fox or wolf pipe. The stone variety include the lizard pipe and those with a human effigy projecting from the bowl rim. Evidence of these is found principally on contact Huron sites, and completely absent on Lalonde sites. Duplicates are numerous in collections from the Neutral Iroquoian area and from the western Iroquois district of New York.

Trait 10. Non-effigy modelled pipes of clay or stone. The stone inventory includes the Vasiform stemless type and a simple cone shaped stemless pipe. The clay inventory includes a type similar to Figure 65, 8, but with vertical or spiral incising on the bowl, and the contact Huron trumpet pipe Figure 65, 10. The latter seems to be usually dark in paste and has a flared bowl up to 7 cm. in diameter. This trumpet type is carefully modelled, having the rim thickened as if to make the inside cylindrical. The bowl is decorated with vertical incising. Below the bowl where the stem curves, an encircling band is applied. The stem of this pipe is always fluted and decorated. The pipes in this category, including this trumpet type, I find on contact Huron sites. The majority of these pipes occur in the western Iroquoian territory.

Trait 11. Figure 65, 11. Pipe stems of clay that are fluted and incised, and have a modelled and bulbous tip. They pertain to a great number of the contact Huron pipe types. Found only on sites of that type.

Trait 12. Figure 65, 12. Undecorated pipe stems that have modelled bulbous mouthpieces. Peculiar to contact Huron sites in Huronia.

Trait 13. Figure 65, 13, 13A. The contact Huron Flat Top ear. A clay pot ear that appears in varying widths and height. The lip of the ear is always a rectangular plane, and often cross notched as illustrated. The incising of the vessel's rim often changes angles under this feature, so it is assumed that more than one ear of this type was on each vessel. Another ear type included in this category has one deeply incised notch across the top that extends vertically down the face of the ear in such a way as to weaken the feature. Another variety has parallel vertical incising on the ear.



FIG. 66. Prehistoric Huron artifacts and Lalonde High Collar rimsherds. 13C, 13B, 16, Restored vessels from Fallis site, proportional to scale (a); A, B, non-listed pipes from Fallis site; 5, 22, 9A, 2, Fallis site. Proportional to scale (b); 23, restored Lalonde High Collar vessel from low level, Fallis site, proportional to scale (d). Lalonde High Collar rimsherds from various sites; 23A, Voutt site; 23B, 23C, 23D, Lalonde site; 23E, York County, Smelser-Orr collection, Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology; 23F, Lot 9, Conn. 18. Tiny Township; 23G, York Township, Dunn collection, Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology. 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 23E, 23G, proportional to scale (c).

The sherds of sufficient size indicate a globular vessel of medium thin hard ware. At present, with meagre information relative to the immediate antecedents of the contact Huron, I group these castellations when the lip is a rectangular plane, smooth or cross notched. Castellations of this type seem to have passed through many development stages in Ontario. An analysis of the various types could be a considerable and valuable undertaking. Affinities appear in many of the aspects peripheral to the Great Lakes.

Trait 14. Figure 65, 14A, 14B, 14C. Susquehannock High Collar (Andaste). A dark brown to black ware, averaging 6 mm. in thickness, fine grit tempered and very strong and hard. Rimsherds, or collarsherds, are from a collar of 6 cm. to 12 cm. in height. This high collar of thin ware pertains to a neckless, semi-globular vessel. In cubic capacity, the space within the body, up to the slight constriction at the base of the collar, would be approximately half the vessel's capacity.

Common to most rims is an incised line encircling the rim, about 1 cm. below a flat or rounded lip. The narrow space above the line is incised or notched vertically. A hachuring of vertical lines extends from the rim line to the base of the collar, in a position centered under the castellations. The remaining area is divided by right and left slanting groups of lines. The areas between the latter have horizontal rows of closely spaced, large punctates. Vertically elongated punctates encircle the base of the collar.

This vessel is an intrusion into the contact Huron complex from the Andaste or Susquehannock people of Pennsylvania. The vessel is well illustrated by Wren (1914), on plates 4, 8, 10, 13, 18, 20. Cadzow (1936), reports on the excavation of vessels of the type, from sites in the Safe Harbour section of the Susquehanna River. Illustrations are on plates 70, 74, 91, 124 (Cadzow, 1936). These illustrated vessels are all from late sites.

The principle variation of construction is the tempering, which in the United States is shell. For this reason it can be assumed the vessel idea intruded, and they were not made by visitors or captives. Contemporary history indicates an alliance between the Huron and Andaste nations, a situation that would tolerate foreign design.

In Cadzow (1936), Griffin states that the affinities of the Susquehannock High Collar vessel are with the area to the north. Since the area to the north is New York, and considering the affinity of the Mohawk-Onondaga collar to Lalonde High Collar in Ontario, a basis for postulating a ceramic connection exists. Features of the Lalonde High Collar (see trait 23) rim found on Susquehannock High Collar are: vertical hachuring below the castellations, one or several horizontal lines below the lip, the large area marked into triangular areas. Missing features are: horizontal lines at the base of the collar, the long neck and thick friable ware. The additional features found on Susquehannock High Collars are the notching at the lip and the horizontal rows of punctates in the plats. The lip notching, short neck and thin, hard, ware, are common in the late continental pottery evolution. The broad punctate plat filling could be a re-arrangement of the Lalonde, Eastern Iroquois habit of outlining plats with punctates.

Trait 16. Figure 66, 16. Pottery shoulder castellation. A pointed shoulder castellation placed upon the shoulder of a small vessel, directly under a Huron Flat Top rim ear. There is always evidence of ornamentation below the shoulder of the parent vessel. The arrangement of ornament and features suggests an abandoned attempt at constructing a handle. Since one example has been found on a contact site, and the presence of the Huron ear, the type may be regarded as late Huron. The writer found one of these shoulder points on a Victoria County site, and one in the upper levels of the Fallis site. Wintemberg (1936) illustrates one specimen.

Figure 65, 17, 17A. Pottery rimsherds with a flattened overhanging lip that is pinched or notched. Also in the group are rimsherds that are notched on the thickened base of a shallow collar. Some of the latter have pinching to the extent of forming a projecting node. The ware is dark color, thin and hard. The complete vessel is globular and probably averages 20 cm. in over-all width.

In central Ontario I find these types occurring sparsely on contact Huron sites only. I have seen the notched overhanging lip type in the museum of the University of Florida and the University of Tennessee. Both types

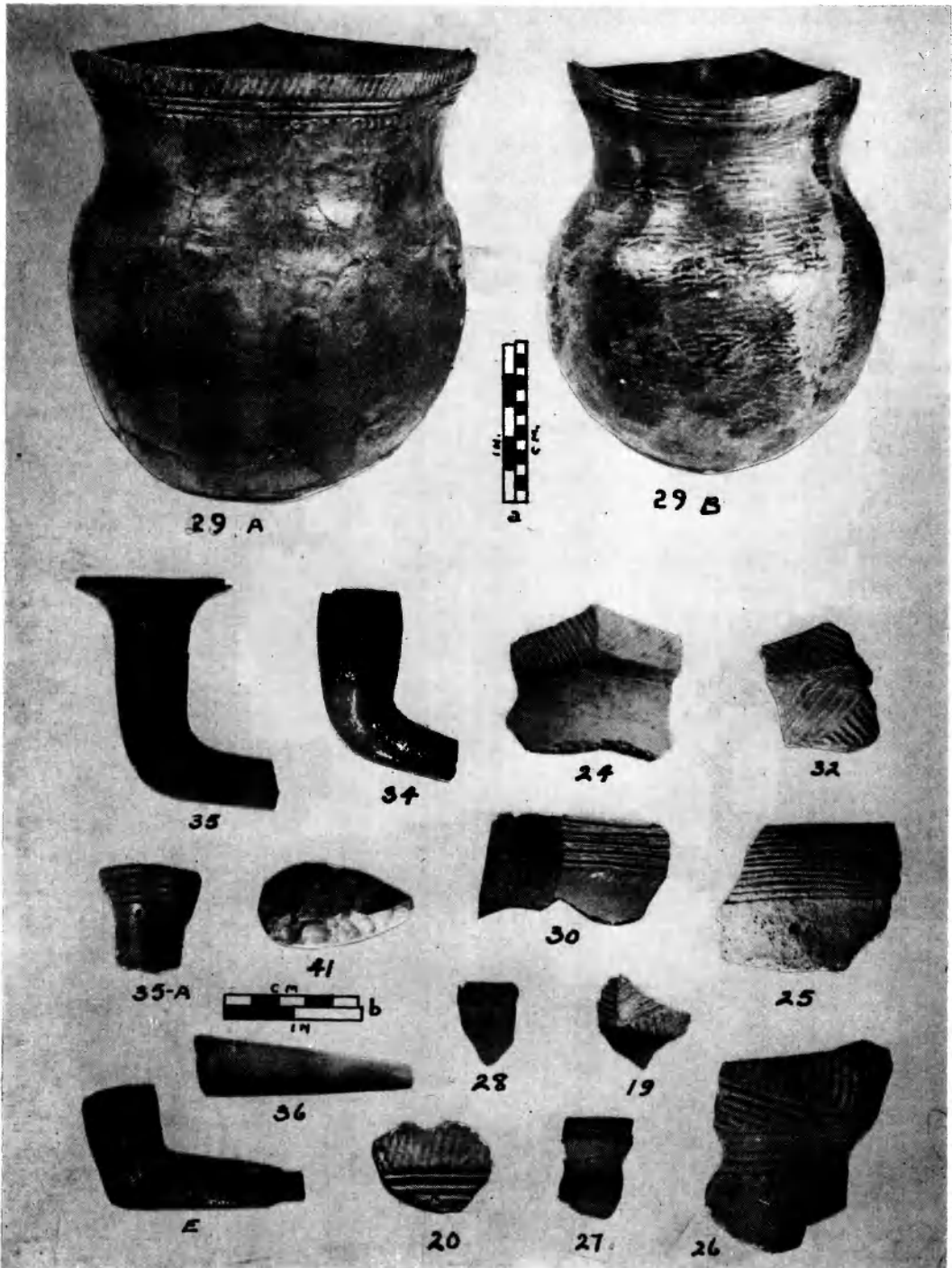


FIG. 67. Material of the prehistoric Lalonde focus. 29A, 29B, restored vessels of Webb Common style, Webb site; 19, pointed pot castellation, angular rimmed vessel; Lalonde site; 24, pointed pot castellation, Webb site; 25, interrupted horizontal line rimsherd, York site; 26, rolled rim, Webb site; 27, punctate over line on collar, Lalonde site; 28, oblique collar incising, punctate below, Lalonde site; 30, annularly incised collar, Webb site; 32, neck decorated pottery, low level, Fallis site; 34, typical barrel pipe, York County, Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology; 35, typical trumpet pipe, Lalonde site; 35A, variation of trumpet pipe, Webb site; 36, typical tapered pipe stem, Lalonde site; 20, scalloped rim, Webb site; 41, plano-convex scraper, Lalonde site; E, rectangular pipe, low level of Fallis site. All objects proportional to scale (b).

appear in several components of the Ft. Ancient aspect (Griffin, 1943) and in an extreme form this is a dominant vessel on Seneca sites.

Trait 18. Figure 65, 18. Miscellaneous basic rimsherds. These sherds have a slightly thickened collar of an average depth of 18 mm., upon which are vertical and oblique incising, chevrons and crosshatch incising. The ware has a full range of color, of medium to thin in thickness and quite hard. The rimsherds could be from vessels that have other features on the rim; such as the castellations described in traits 13, 16. In listing frequencies I have tried to avoid counting duplicates from a common vessel. A large number of these simple rimsherds are found in contact Huron sites, and grouped they are of some trait value.

Trait 19, Figure 67, 19. An extremely projecting pot castellation that may originate on an oval or square mouthed vessel. All are pointed excepting one from Vints Settlement, which has an indication of handle attachment on the under surface. The writer has little information on these pieces at present, so they are grouped arbitrarily.

Trait 20. Figure 67, 20. A rimsherd carrying a thickened collar, the lip of which is multi-castellated by thumb rolling. The collar averages 2 cm. in depth and is incised sometimes horizontally and on some vertically. The ware is always soft and light colored. The evidence leans toward a Lalonde origin for the type, since those from contact Huron sites were recovered from the surface, in contrast to the larger number excavated from undisturbed Lalonde deposits.

Trait 21. Figure 65, 21. Winged drill, made of chert.

Trait 22. Figure 66, 22. Cylindrical beads manufactured from bones of large birds. As indicated by the trait table, I find very few of these on contact Huron sites. This is probably due to the quantity of European beads traded to those people. The Lalonde sites have many of these.

Trait 23. Figure 66, 23, 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 23E, 23F, 23G. High Collar Lalonde pottery. Ware is medium grit tempered, medium hard, well smoothed and brown to light brown in color. Vessels are at least 30 cm. in height and have an elongated appearance. The slightly concave faced collar of 8 cm. or more in

depth, carries two weak castellations that are placed opposite each other. The neck is constricted and long; about twice the depth of the collar. At the base of the neck, or at the shoulder, the diameter of the vessel is greater than at the collar. The body of the vessel suggests a semi-circle in vertical section.

The following is the typical applied decoration of the classic of this variety: A hachuring of vertical incised lines is placed below the castellation. Two or three incised horizontal lines closely spaced on the lower edge of the collar, sometimes on the upper edge of the collar and sometimes both, connect or stop at the vertical hachuring. The space above, below or between these is filled with open triangular areas that are circumscribed with punctates, while other triangular spaces may be hachured with oblique or horizontal lines.

The examples illustrated are to demonstrate how the adherence to decorating technique obtained over a considerable geographical area. The restored vessel, Figure 66, 23, is a poor representative of the type. The decoration, while true in detail, is executed in an amateurish way; quite the reverse of the bold incising that is typical. The proportions of this vessel are not the average, for it should have a more elongated appearance. Nevertheless the exact detail on the collar places this vessel very definitely in the type.

As the name implies, this pottery is found on Lalonde sites only. Illustration, Figure 68, 44, of a sherd from the Webb site is an extreme example of trait 30 that may be a prototype of the High Collar Lalonde. In the report of the Middleport work tentative forms of High Collar are illustrated (Wintemberg, 1948, Pl. 6, 2, 13, and Pl. 12, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79).

The collar design on some Mohawk Valley pottery matches certain classic High Collar Lalonde rimsherds in every detail. The former differ in ware, being thinner and from short necked globular vessels. An affinity also exists with a high collar vessel of the Susquehannocks or Andastes (see trait 14 of this report).

The writer is at present inclined to consider this pot style to be the ancestor of the later Mohawk, Onondaga and Susquehannock collared vessel.

Trait 24. Figure 67, 24; Figure 68, 32. Pointed pot castellation, of light brown color and medium thickness. Simple oblique incising that changes angle on the castellation is the

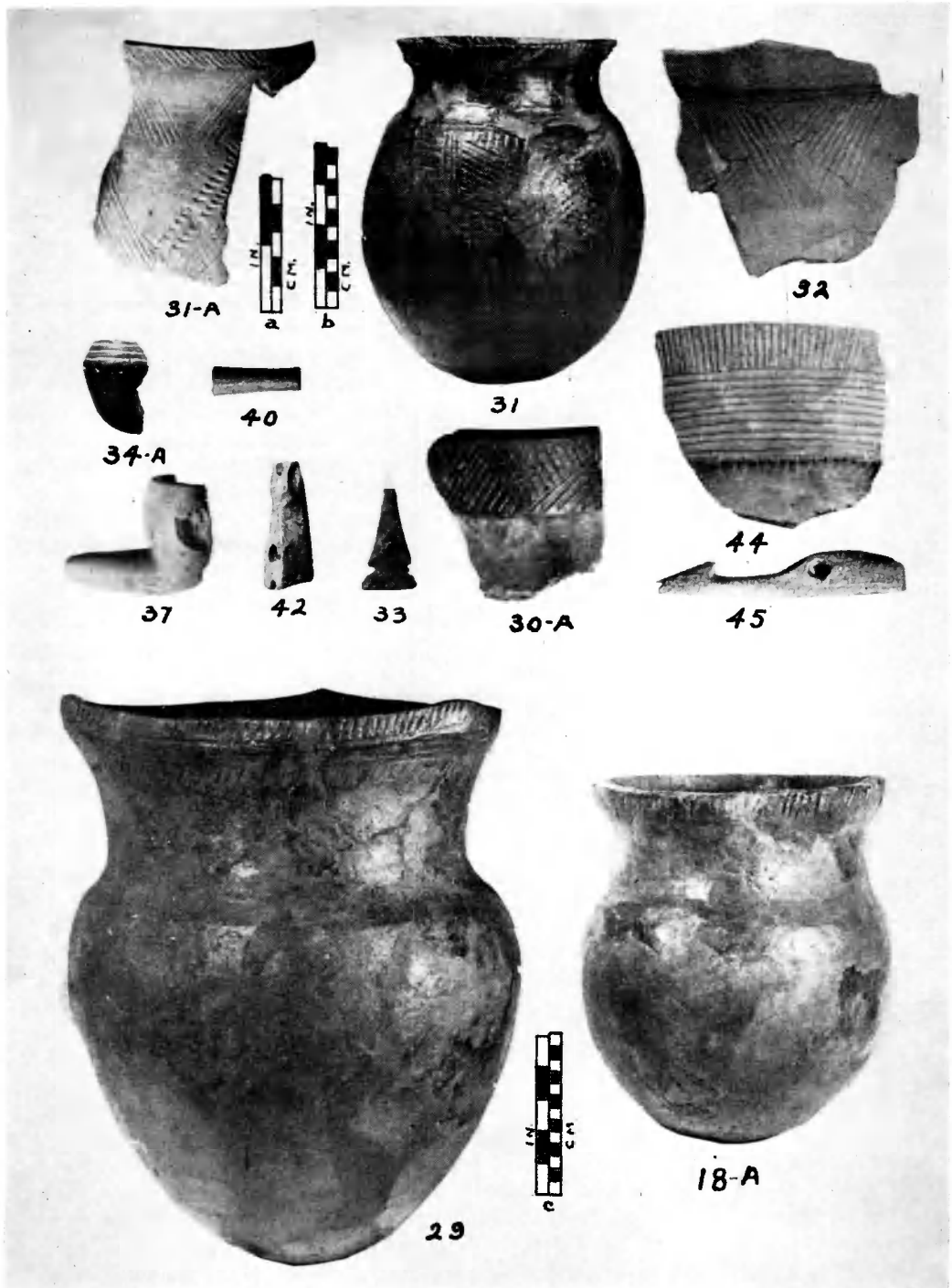


FIG. 68. Material from the prehistoric Webb site. 29, restored vessel, Webb Common type; 30A, decorative variation of trait 30; 31, 31A, body decorated vessels; 32, neck decorated pottery; 33, Lalonde type projectile point; 34A, variation of barrel pipe; 37, pipe fragment; 40, flared tip pipestem; 42, worked deer phalange; 44, variation of Lalonde High Collar rim; 45, bone harpoon point; 18A, restored vessel, simple incising. 31, proportional to scale (b); 29, 18A, proportional to scale (c). All others proportional to scale (a).

usual decoration. The "point" specification very successfully separates this castellation from the Huron Flat Top castellation. These occur only on sites of the Lalonde group and the Webb site.

Trait 25. Figure 67, 25. A pottery rimsherd from a flared mouth, elongated neck vessel. Ware is a medium hard light brown to red brown in color, with medium grit tempering. Average thickness is 7 mm. excepting a thickening that forms the base of a collar. Decoration is on the collar only, and consists of closely spaced horizontal incising, which is interrupted by either oblique or vertical incising. The decoration style is the basis of this trait. Peculiar to Webb site and the Lalonde sites.

Trait 26. Figure 67, 26. Pottery sherds from a flared mouth vessel, the rim of which is rounded inwardly. Ware is usually light brown color medium hard, medium grit tempered and probably 8 mm. in average thickness. This is in fact a rim section subdivision, that appears incidental to Webb Common vessels, and rimsherds of simple oblique line incising.

Trait 27. Figure 67, 27. Rimsherds possessing an apparently uninterrupted horizontal incised line underlying other incised lines of various designs, the whole being upon the collar. The collar is very narrow to not more than 25 mm. in depth. Ware color range is light brown to buff, fine to medium grit tempered, and medium to heavy in average vessel thickness. Nevertheless rim sherds from small vessels may be quite thin, but they are always light in color. Peculiar to Webb site and Lalonde sites.

Trait 28. Figures 67, 28. Pottery rimsherds of predominately light brown color that escape the classification of trait 18 (simple oblique incising) by virtue of a row of punctates immediately below the simple incising. These are common on the Lalonde site.

Trait 29. Figure 67, 29A; Figure 68, 29. Webb Common vessel. Rims possessing uninterrupted horizontal incising that underlies vertical or oblique incising on the narrow collar. Ware is light brown to buff, coarse grit tempered, and thick when it appears on the Webb site. The design layout is more delicately executed, on a harder and thinner ware, that is red brown in color, when it is found on Lalonde sites. Vessels restored from the

Webb site have a flared mouth and a neck length one third of the vessel's height. The collars are thin lipped and no more than 15 mm. in depth. Three pointed castellations are typical.

Variations of this rim design are found on Lalonde sites, the Lawson, Uren, and Middleport publications (Wintemberg, 1939, 1928, 1948), and collections in the historic Neutrals area. A perfect representative of a Webb vessel of the type is illustrated on Plate X of the Middleport publication.

Trait 30. Figure 67, 30; Figure 68, 30A, 44. Rimsherds belonging to vessels which have slightly flared collars. Collars are not much thicker than the body ware and average 3 cm. in depth. Ware is buff to dark brown in color, fine to coarse in both grit tempering and paste. Decoration is limited to the collar, and consists of unbroken annular incising or hachured incising. Occasionally there is a row of punctates immediately below the collar. Type is peculiar to the Webb site and the Lalonde group of sites.

Trait 31. Figure 66, 16, 13C; Figure 68, 31, 31A. Body decorated sherds appear upon Webb, Lalonde group and contact Huron sites. A common feature is evidence of carination throughout the range of varieties. The Webb type is a thin ware that is black to dark brown in color, and very hard. Sherds are fine grit tempered, and the paste in every way resembles the best contact Huron pottery. A complete vessel is small, averaging no more than 18 cm. in body diameter. The rim is shallow and flaring, the neck is constricted and short, whereas the body is elongated. When carinated, that feature is low on the body.

Decoration consists of simple incising and notching on the lip and rim. Usually an annular line is trailed at the shoulder, and below this, extending well down the body, are hachured plats and chevrons in a variety of designs. Several body sherds have examples of a double row of open chevrons, through which run oblique lines of punctates. In decoration layout there is an affinity with certain Castle Creek vessels (Ritchie, 1944) excepting the latter is executed in corded stamp. The open chevron applied to the body in one or double rows is on vessels from Manitoulin Island, Lake Abittibi and the lower St.

ARTIFACT TRAITS OF POST WOODLANDS ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO. LAWSON= publication MIDDLEPORT= publication M = many P = present	Trait reference No.	HURON COMPONENTS						LALONDE COMPONENTS						MIDDLEPORT	LAWSON	WEBB			
		ANGOUTENG	VINTS	EDWARDS	HUNTER'S 25	SANTINO	OSSOSANE	LALONDE	WAVELEY	McFARLAIN LAKE	LOT 9, CORR. 18, TINY	VOULT	McGUIRE				YORK	KINGDOM	MINESING
European material.		M	M	M	M	M	M												
Projectile point, triangular.	1	11	3		1	6	2	1					1					M	P
Discoidal, stone or pottery.	2	6	6		2		2												P
Worked conch shell.	3	22	9	2	1	10	19												
Worked catlinite.	4	6	3		1	4	10												
Eone bodkin.	5	1	1														1		
Clay pipe, castellated.	7	16	1	1		3	2												
Clay pipe, acorn cup.	8	22	4	2	2		6												
Effigy pipe, clay or stone.	9	26		4	2	3	7												P
Clay pipes, modelled but non-effigy.	10	24	7		1		4												P
Clay pipe stems, decorated.	11	27	3	2	1	3	11												P
Clay pipe stem, plain, tip modeled.	12	46	6	7		2	6												
Pot castellation, lip flattened.	13	50	5		7	2	3												
Susquehannock High Collar Pottery	14	28	3	5		P													
Pottery shoulder castellation.	16			1															
Rimsherds, notched.	17	6		15	1		3												P P
Rimsherds, simple oblique incised.	18/190	29	2	12	5	15	23	1	1	1		4	5		11				P M
Potsherds, body decorated pots.	31	25	8		3	1	6	9	1	2		P	1	4	5	8			P
Castellation, angular mouthed vessel.	19		1				7		1		1	1	1		1				P P
Drill, winged.	21				1			1											P P
Beads, bird bone.	22				1		13				5	7	1		6				P P
Rimsherds, Lalonde High Collar.	23						88	2	8	11	7	6	3	3	4				P P
Pot castellation, pointed.	24						15		1	2		6	2	5		10			P M
Rimsherd, interrupted horizontal line.	25		1				4				3	1	2	1		3			P P
Rimsherd, rolled face.	26						3						4			5			P
Rimsherd, punctate over																			
Horizontal line on collar.	27						19		1			6	5	1	3	14			P M
Rimsherd, oblique collar																			
incising, with punctate under.	28						25		1										P P
Rimsherd, Webb Common.	29						11	3	1		P			2	4				P M
Rimsherd, collar annular incised	30						1	1	1	1		8	1		20				M
Pottery, neck decorated.	32						16			2	11	10	5	3	2				P P
Projectile point, notched.	33						1				1	1			2				P M
Clay pipe, Barrel.	34	1	1				16	1	1	1	1	8	2	5	2				M
Clay pipe, Lalonde Trumpet.	35						22		2		2	2	3	1	5				M
Pipe stem, fine tapered tip.	36	1	1				17				1	16	1		1				M P
Clay pipe, plain globular.	37									1	2		1		5				P M
Pipestem, short, rapidly tapering	38												1		2				P
Awls, bone.	39						5		1			11	2		17				P P
Pipe stem, flared tip.	40														4				P
Scraper, plano convex.	41						4												P P
Worked deer phalange.	42														7				P P
Projectile point, bone, antler.	43														2				P
Adze, basalt, plano convex.	45						7			1	1		1						P P
Rimsherd, incised, closely scalloped.	20		1			1	7							3	1				P
Trumpet pipe, incised ornament	35A														4				M

Fig. 69.

Lawrence River valley. The decoration also appears on vessels illustrated from the Middleport site.

The Webb body decorated vessel seems a misfit associated with the coarse soft ware typical of that site. However, careful trenching found the sherds mixed stratigraphically with the other types on that site. Both ware and design is probably a forerunner of an incoming Mississippi pottery technique.

The Lalonde variety is a soft light colored ware, grit tempered and from 6 mm. to 13 mm. in thickness. The vessels vary greatly in size but all carry incised body designs similar to Webb type (Fig. 68, 31) and are carinated. The body of the vessel is wider than the Webb.

The contact Huron type (Fig. 66, 16) is the usual hard thin and dark to brown ware peculiar to these people. The body design is simple, being a row of punctates and an annular incised line on the shoulder, below which is a row of hachured triangles. Some of the contact Huron decorated body sherds show evidence of carination.

Trait 32. Figure 67, 32; Figure 68, 32. Neck decorated pottery. A brown colored, fine grit tempered ware from a flared mouth vessel of medium size. The lip is narrow. The collar of about 2 cm. in depth moderately overhangs the neck, thereby creating a triangular section. Angular pointed castellations appear, but otherwise the vessel shape is unknown. Decoration consists of oblique incising on the rim and the same in reverse rows down the neck in a herringbone pattern. Another treatment is all-over incised hachured triangles down the neck to the shoulder. The neck decorated sherds are peculiar to the Webb site and the Lalonde group of sites.

Trait 33. Figure 68, 33. Projectile point of chert that in size approximates the contact Huron point. Unlike the Huron, it is side notched and slightly concave along the sides. Found on the Webb site and Lalonde sites.

Trait 34. Figure 67, 34; Figure 68, 34A. Barrel pipe. The paste is fine sand tempered and always light in color. The bowls are cylindrical, barrel shaped, and the odd specimen angles inward at the lip. They have one to eight lines incised annularly at the upper end of the bowl. Below this may be four to numerous punctates in a single encirclement.

The incising varies from fine to broad. The finely tapered stems are attached to the bowl at or close to a right angle. This pipe seems to be the property of the Lalonde people.

Trait 35. Figure 67, 35. The Lalonde trumpet pipe. This pipe is of fine tempered, light colored ware that is usually slipped to a beautiful orange or buff polish. The bowl appears as if made by spreading the mouth of a plain barrel pipe funnelwise, and thereby thinning the lip. Stems leave the bowl at nearly a right angle and are tapered to a small tip. No decoration appears on this pipe. On the Webb site is found this pipe with a bulbous body in addition to the typical. This is the principal pipe found on the Lalonde sites. Exact duplicates, even to paste and color, are plentiful in collections from the Mohawk, Onondaga area.

Trait 35A. Figure 67, 35A. Incised trumpet pipe. On the Webb site are found trumpet pipes of the same ware specification as the Lalonde trumpet pipe, with the addition of incised rings above punctates, and the same with an encircling row of hachured triangles. These types are exactly illustrated from Middleport.

Trait 36. Figure 67, 36. Lalonde pipe stem. As are the Lalonde barrel, and the Lalonde trumpet pipes, to which they belong, the stems are light in color. The stem is medium to long in length, and evenly tapered to a small tip.

Trait 37. Figure 68, 37. A plain globular pipe bowl made of a light colored soft ware. This pipe also occurs with a decoration of tiny, irregularly spaced punctates upon the bowl. Types occur sparingly on the Webb site only.

Trait 38. A short to medium length rapidly tapering pipe stem of light colored soft ware. Probably belongs to trait 37 pipe.

Trait 39. Awls made from bones of birds and mammals. Peculiar to Webb and Lalonde sites is a deeply grooved variety.

Trait 40. Figure 68, 40. Pipe stem with a flared tip. Material is fine tempered, dark in color and polished. This stem has the appearance of expert manufacture, as the flare at the tip is cut off in a perfect manner perpendicular to its axis. The bowl to which these belong is unknown to me. Found on the Webb site and in collections of the Royal Ontario

Museum of Archeology. Twenty-seven pipe stems of this type are recorded from Middleport.

Trait 41. Figure 67, 41. Plano-convex and concave convex leaf shaped scrapers of chert. Flaked on one side only and averaging 4 cm. in length. Found only on the Lalonde site.

Trait 42. Figure 68, 42. Rubbed and drilled phalange bones of deer. Found on the Webb site;

Trait 43. Projectile point of bone or antler. Present on the Webb site.

Trait 45. Plano-convex stem, polished bit, rough polled adze of basalt. These are found on the Lalonde group and Webb sites. Their scarcity on contact Huron sites may be due to the large number of iron axes imported.

On Figure 69 are two pottery decoration traits that are common to both groups. These are traits 18 and 31. Trait 18 could be subdivided into coarse and fine ware; the fine

would be Huron and the coarse, Lalonde. The variation within trait 31 is dealt with in the description of that trait.

In shape, the contact Huron vessel is short necked and globular, whereas the Lalonde vessel is medium long, to long necked with rounded base. The contact Huron pot is decorated with short line incising, whereas the Lalonde types are notable for the long horizontal trailed line technique. As the trait table demonstrates, we have in Ontario a very distinct, separate, prehistoric Iroquoian complex in the Lalonde group of sites. The Lalonde people, whose burial and house traits are as yet unknown, occupied typical Iroquoian inland positions, well removed from navigable water.

How much earlier than the Hurons were to these Lalonde people is partly demonstrated by the varieties of artifacts, the condition of the earth in their respective middens, and by the excavation of the Fallis stratified site.

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March, 1951