

Figure 1. Location of the Montgomery Lake Site (B, Gj-1)

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# The Multi-Component Montgomery Lake Site

## ABSTRACT

This report places on record a description of the artifacts excavated from a site in the National Defence Training Grounds, within Camp Petawawa Military Reserve, near Petawawa, Ontario, which includes a very small sample of European trade goods, suggesting terminal occupation by a contact group, with earlier Archaic, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland artifacts.

## INTRODUCTION

Within the northwest corner of Algonquin Park, in a series of deep valleys, arise the headwaters of the Petawawa River, (Chapman and Putnam, 1951: 129), which, via a number of lakes flows approximately 110 miles southeast into the Ottawa River. Throughout the length of this river, numerous rapids occur, many of which are situated near low plateaux suitable for occupation by Indians. One such location lies 16 miles from the confluence of the Petawawa and Ottawa Rivers, at a widening known as Montgomery Lake.

At the suggestion of Messrs. T. Bruce, A. Denovan, T. Longhurst and G. Matteau, of Deep River, Ontario, an expedition to Montgomery Lake was undertaken in May, 1961, to investigate the surrounding area for signs of occupation by aboriginal groups. This led to the discovery of a quantity of pseudo scallop shell decorated body sherds, but it was not until the spring of 1963 that any serious attempt could be made to determine the extent of the deposit, due to military operations in the area concerned. In May of that year, under the authority of a military permit, an alternate cell system was employed to yield information about the size of the site and also to expose quickly, any artifact concentrations. The code number B, Gj-1, assigned by the National Museum of Canada follows the Borden system of site designation (Borden, 1952).

## EXCAVATION

Five feet above water at the eastern end of the lake and lying clue north is a 300 by 50 foot gravel plain, over which one to two inches of recent humus has formed. At the southern end of this low plateau the lake empties through a 100 yard long rapids.

Excavation by controlled levelling was not attempted in the gravel but consisted of trowelling between stones, removing them when exposed

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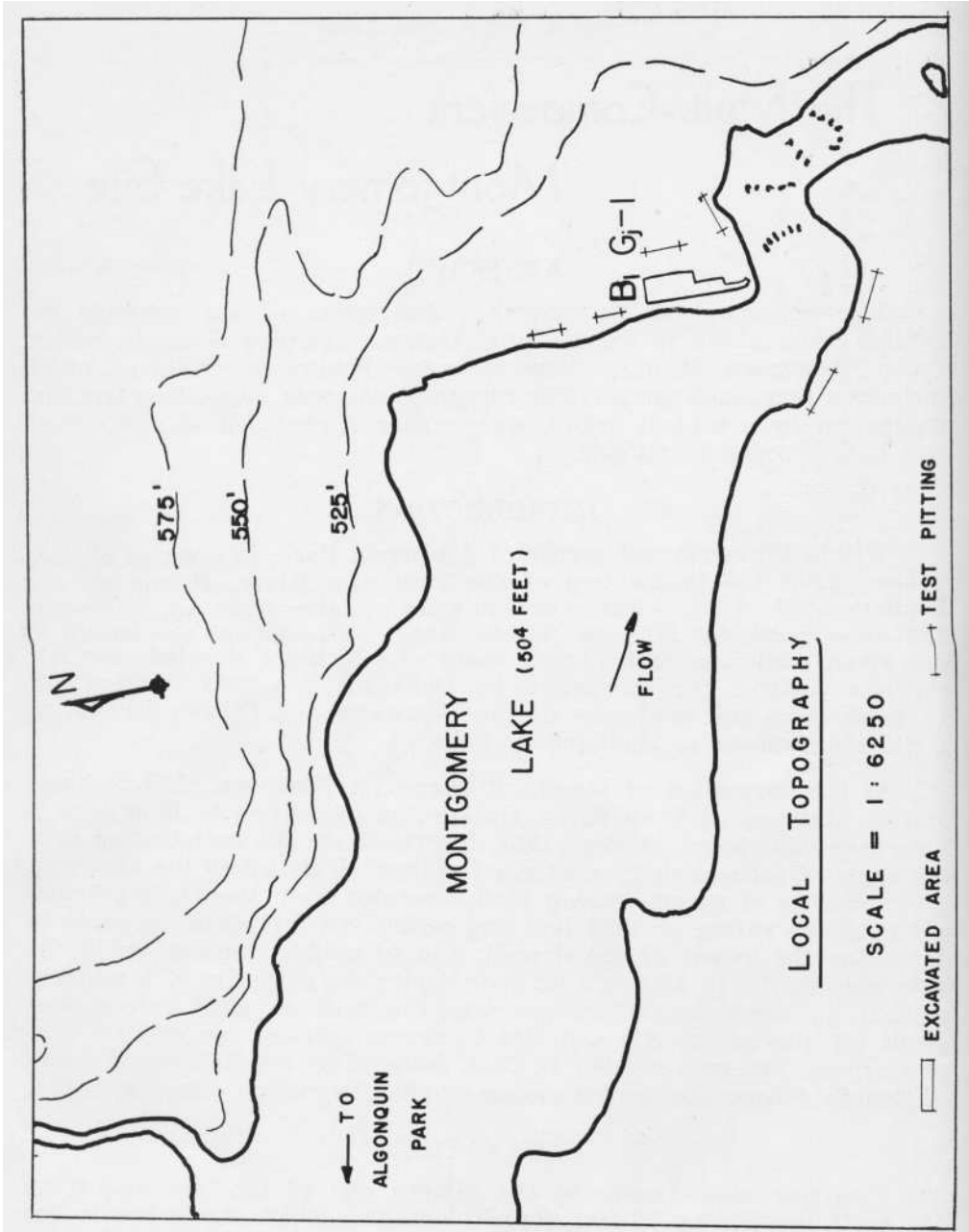


Figure 2. Local topography of the Montgomery Lake Site showing excavated area (open box) and areas of test pitting (bar symbols).

and measuring separately, the depth of any artifact found, relative to the surface. The Woodland material occurred from one to six inches, the European items from one to three and as such gave little indication of cultural stratification.

Generally, it appeared that no cultural stratification existed due to the impenetrable nature of the gravel and recent disturbance. The latter suggestion is supported by some historically documented factors: in addition to the proven contact occupation, which would likely entail some intrusive pitting, this area has been the scene of logging operations for about 100 years. (Saunders, 1946:30). Also, the training of Canadian Militia has been carried out in this district since prior to World War 1. These together with ten years use as a Boy Scout campground and picnic area have resulted in extensive disturbance.

Refuse pits were not discernable and hearths were identified by gray ashy sand over fire-reddened sand and a reduction in the number of stones per unit area.

## ANALYSIS

### CERAMICS

The majority of vessels have outflaring rims, are decorated with pseudo scallop shell and incising and are made by the coil method. The tempering is usually crushed granite with a mean particle size of 2.8 mm but ranging from 0.6 to 6.7 mm. A few sherds contained flint chips in the tempering.

One high collared vessel, made by the paddle and anvil method occurred with the rarer decorative technique of encircling rows of solid circular punctates. This vessel also has the Iroquoian trait wherein the horizontal lines of decoration descend below a castellation.

Several coil breaks show cross notching in the coil structure, spaced from 10 to 15 mm and up to three millimeters deep. These were presumably applied to secure a good bond with the next coil.

Of note also is the appearance of one pot with an applique of clay on the exterior rim, producing a horizontal line, which occasionally dips to form narrow reverse chevrons. A similar form may appear at the Parker Earthwork (Lee, 1958:17), although our vessel is most likely Middle Woodland.

The ceramics are described by classification into decorative technique and where possible, when dealing with rimsherds, subdivided by motif as was done by Wright and Anderson, (1963 :24).

Sherd frequencies and mean thickness are shown in tables one and two. Rim forms are outlined in Figure 2.

### RIMSHERDS

#### DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE:

INCISED: (Plate 1, Figures 1 to 3)

15 Rims—Average thickness 7.8 mm. Rimsherd thickness varied from 5.7 to 11.0 mm.

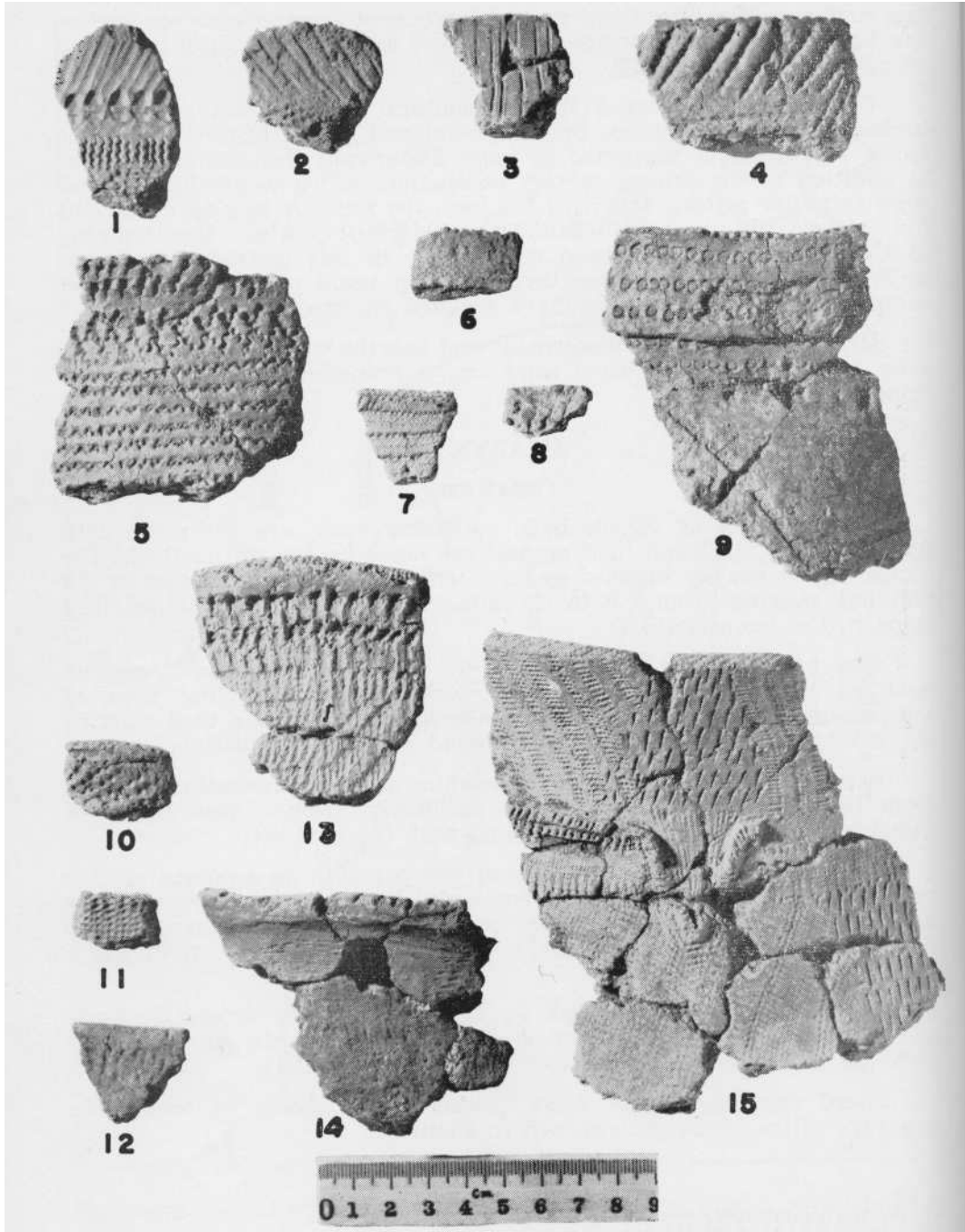


PLATE 1

## MOTIF:

Oblique incising over two rows of shallow, half-round punctates over vertical pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	7
Oblique incising over opposed oblique pseudo-scallop shell impressions.	-	-	-	5
Vertical incising over circular punctates producing interior nodes.	-	-	-	<u>3</u>
				15

## LIP DECORATION :

Vertical pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	7
Oblique pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	5
One circumferential incised line	-	-	-	<u>3</u>
				15

## INTERIOR:

Vertical pseudo-scallop shell impressions from the lip to at least 60 mm down the interior wall	-	-	-	7
Horizontal or oblique, push-pull pseudo-scallop shell impressions	-	-	-	5
Horizontal interior channelling	-	-	-	<u>3</u>
				15

Rim Form 8	46.6%
Rim Form 7	33.3%
Rim Form 9	<u>20.0%</u>
	99.9

PLATE 1  
RIMSHERDS

INCISED	Figures 1 to 3 inclusive
PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL	
Oblique over horizontal	Figure 4
2 rows of oblique over criss-cross over horizontals	Figure 5
Horizontals	Figure 6
Horizontal bands of oblique pseudo-scallop shell	Figure 7
One or more rows of obliques	Figure 8
CIRCULAR PUNCTATES	Figure 9
DENTATE STAMPED	Figure 10
CORDWRAPPED STICK	Figure 11
VINETTE - 1	Figure 12
PUNCTATES over COMBING	Figure 13
HORIZONTAL ROCKER STAMP with PUNCTATES	Figure 14
APPLIQUE on PSEUDO SCALLOP SHELL and HATCHURING	Figure 15

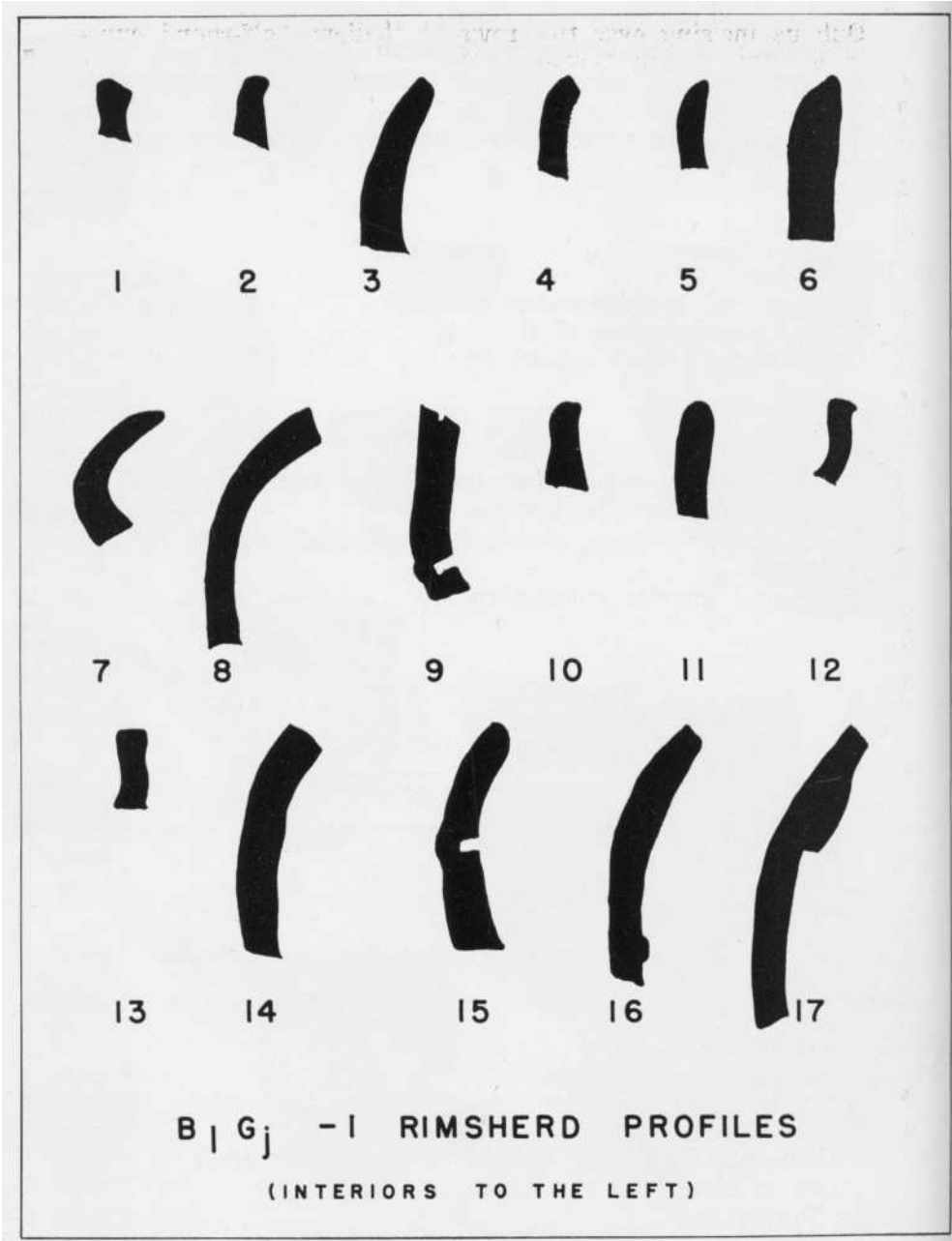


Figure 3. Cross-sections of rimsherds to illustrate variations in rim form which are referred to in text, e.g. "Rim form 8 46.6%".

## PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL:

(Plate 1, Figures 4 to 8 incl.)

11 Rims—Average thickness 8.2 mm. Rimsherd thickness varied from 4.1 to 10.5 mm.

## MOTIF:

One or more rows of obliques	-	-	-	-	2
One row of obliques over horizontals	-	-	-	-	3
Two rows of obliques over one row of criss-cross over horizontals	-----				3
Horizontal lines of pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	-	2
Horizontal bands of closely spaced, oblique pseudo-scallop shell impressions	-----				<u>1</u>
					11

## LIP DECORATION :

Vertical pseudo-scallop shell impressions	-	-	-	-	6
Oblique pseudo-scallop shell impressions	-	-	-	-	4
Criss-cross pseudo-scallop shell impressions	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u>
					11

## INTERIOR DECORATION :

One row of short oblique pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	-	4
One row of criss-cross pseudo-scallop shell	-	-	-	-	3
One row of short oblique cord-wound stick	-	-	-	-	2
Two horizontal bands of short, closely spaced, oblique pseudo-scallop shell	-----				1
Absent	-----				<u>1</u>
					11

Rim form 6	27.3%
Rim form 3	27.3%
Rim form 5	18.0%
Rim form 4, 2 and 1	each <u>9.1%</u>

99.9

## SOLID CIRCULAR PUNCTATE ON A COLLARED RIM:

(Plate 1, Figure 9)

6 Rims—Thickness varied from 6.5 mm at the lip to 10.8 mm at the lowest portion of the collar.

## MOTIF:

Three rows of closely spaced shallow circular punctates, 3.2 mm in diameter adorn a 28 mm high collar, which rises to a triangular castellation. Immediately below the collar are two more encircling rows of circular punctate following the castellation, while at least two more rows of the same decoration proceed downwards under the castellation to form a reverse chevron. Proceeding horizontally across the blank space produced by these opposing lines of decoration, is an extra line



of punctations closely resembling a cloven hoof. These latter are spaced at roughly 19 mm.

## LIP:

A single encircling row of these same circular punctations is produced by applying the stamp at an angle and so closely spaced are the punctates, that a series of half moon impressions results.

## INTERIOR:

Three horizontal lines of closely spaced circular punctates occur on the inner rim, the first two lines on the upper rim, the third doubly spaced below them. These lines parallel the castellation.

Rim form 17                      100%

PLAIN                      5 Rims. Not illustrated.

A mildly outflaring rim of form 11, is devoid of decoration, including the interior. It was 7.8 mm thick, but varied from 7.3 to 8.3 mm.

DENTATE STAMPED:                      (Plate 1, Figure 10) 1

Rim—Thickness 5.7 mm.

## MOTIF:

Oblique linear dentate impressions appear on the outer rim, showing 1 mm. circular teeth separated by 3 mm.

## LIP:

Two parallel encircling lines of dentates appear on a flat lip.

## INTERIOR:

Multiple, closely spaced horizontal lines of the same dentate stamp circle the inner rim.

Rim form 12                      1007

CORD-WRAPPED STICK:                      (Plate 1, Figure 11) 1

Rim—Thickness 7.0 mm

## MOTIF:

Closely spaced vertical cord-wrapped stick impressions appear over the whole exterior rim. A square or rectangular stick was used.

## LIP:

Closely spaced oblique cord-wrapped stick impressions.

## INTERIOR:

Faint criss-cross incising appears on the inner rim.

Rim form 13                      100

VINETTE - 1:                      (Plate 1, Figure 12)

A single rim of form 10, 8.3 mm thick has vertical cord marks on the exterior and horizontal cord marks on the interior. (Ritchie and MacNeish, 1949:100).

## COMBINED DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES

## PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL AND

ZONES OF VERTICAL HATCHURING: (Plate 1, Figure 15)

12 Rims—Thickness 7.6 mm. Rim thickness varied from 7.1 to 8.4 mm.

## MOTIF:

Zones of vertical hatchuring are alternated with oblique bands of pseudo-scallop shell impressions around the exterior rim. The zones of hatchuring are trapezoidal (38 mm wide at the base, 19 mm wide at the top and 40 mm deep) and composed of seven or eight horizontal rows of short vertical hatches or gashes. The oblique bands of pseudo-scallop shell, usually about ten in number, are composed of closely spaced, four millimeter long, horizontal impressions.

At the base of the rim, a 7.5 mm wide horizontal line of clay applique occurs, which descends 30 mm obliquely to the right, then rises again forming a 'V' under the hatched zone. This applique, rising 3.5 mm off the exterior surface is decorated across the width with vertical pseudo-scallop shell impressions.

## LIP:

Oblique pseudo-scallop shell impressions, 2 mm apart.

## INTERIOR:

Two rows of vertical toothed rocker stamp, covering a total distance of 19 mm from the lip.

Rim form 16                      100% ROCKER

## STAMPED WITH CIRCULAR PUNCTATE:

(Plate 1, Figure 14)

6 Rims—Thickness 7.8 mm. Rim thickness varied from 6.4 to 8.5 mm.

## MOTIF:

20 mm below the lip, one horizontal row of circular punctates producing interior nodes occurs, with 28 mm intervals. In addition, short zones of horizontal, toothed rocker stamp are present between the punctates. A very sharp tool was used yielding knife edge thin teeth about 3 mm long.

## LIP:

Oblique toothed stamp on a rounded lip.

## INTERIOR:

Horizontal Striations.

Rim form 15                      100%

## PUNCTATES OVER COMBING OVER PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL: (Plate 1, Figure 13)

5 Rims—Thickness 9.7 mm. Rim thickness varied from 8.8 to 10.5 mm.

TABLE I  
RIMSHERDS BY DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE

DECORATION	FREQUENCY		THICKNESS (mm)	
	f	%	Mean	Range
Incised	15	23.8	7.9	5.7 - 11.0
Pseudo-scallop shell and vertical hatching	12	19.1	7.6	7.1 - 8.4
Pseudo-scallop shell	11	17.5	8.2	4.1 - 10.5
Rocker stamped with circular punctate	6	9.5	7.8	6.4 - 8.5
Circular punctate on a collared rim	6	9.5	—	6.5 - 10.8
Punctates over combing	5	7.9	9.7	8.8 - 10.5
Plain	5	7.9	7.8	7.3 - 8.3
Vinette - 1	1	1.6	8.3	—
Cord-wrapped Stick	1	1.6	7.0	—
Dentate stamped	1	1.6	5.7	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	

## MOTIF:

Two horizontal rows of vertically elongated punctations above vertical lines of combing, appear on the upper rim. It seems that the tool producing the punctates was a notched stick or comb which after producing the initial punctates was rolled downward and then dragged down the outer rim, leaving comb marks 2 - 2.5 mm wide. These give way on the neck to horizontal or oblique bands of short, closely spaced vertical pseudo-scallop shell impressions.

## LIP:

Slightly oblique pseudo-scallop shell impressions.

## INTERIOR:

One horizontal row of closely spaced, toothed rocker stamp. Below this, horizontal channelling begins.

Rim form 14                      100%

## BODY SHERDS

In addition to the rims just described, a total of 567 body sherds were analysed. Table 2 illustrates the overall average sherd thickness and presents the interior treatment by category of decorative technique.

PSEUDO-SCALLOP SHELL:                      151 sherds.

This technique varied from applying the notched stamp almost at right angles to the surface, thus producing an impression showing triangular teeth, to the more classic serpentine line. Average thickness was 9.5 mm. This technique was present as horizontal or oblique bands of closely spaced, short oblique impressions and as horizontal encircling lines of pseudo scallop shell.

PLAIN:                      126 sherds.

As the name implies, these sherds were devoid of any recognizable treatment except perhaps for a very uniform smoothing.

DENTATE:                      60 sherds.

Both rectangular and square dentate impressions were present, ranging from 2.3 by 4.6 mm to 1.5 by 2.6 mm. Usually, the dentates were horizontally encircling lines with spaces between the teeth from one-half to one-third of the tooth length. This technique was usually reserved for the lower body.

ROCKER STAMPED:                      57 sherds.

Rocker elements were plain, narrow 3.6 mm long incisions with 1 - 2 mm spaces between teeth, or square toothed, or appeared to be pseudo-scallop shell applied in a rocker pattern. The greater preference was for horizontal bands of vertical rocker stamp.

INCISED:                      26 sherds.

Vertical and oblique zones of parallel incised lines was the predominant motif. The incisions were shallow and unevenly applied.

STRIATED EXTERIOR:                      18 sherds.

This technique appeared to be reserved for the lower portions of the vessel and was usually found only on the thicker sherds. Vertical impressions were most common.

TABLE 2  
BODY SHERD SUMMATION

DECORATION	f	THICKNESS		INTERIOR TREATMENT					
		Mean mm	Range mm	Rocker Stamped	Plain	Horiz. Channel	Pseudo- Scalloped	Shell	
Pseudo-scallop shell	151	9.5	4.9 - 12.5	—	39	91	21		
Plain	126	9.4	6.0 - 13.9	—	123	3	—		
Dentate	60	9.5	8.1 - 11.5	—	—	60	—		
Rocker stamped	57	9.4	8.3 - 12.1	3	35	19	—		
Incised	26	7.6	4.5 - 10.6	—	26	—	—		
Striated exterior	18	10.2	8.2 - 12.5	—	15	3	—		
Hatched	6	8.9	7.6 - 10.1	—	6	—	—		
Circular punctate	4	7.1	7.0 - 10.1	—	4	—	—		
Miscellaneous	107	—	—	—	107	—	—		
Iroquoian	12	4.9	3.7 - 6.7	—	12	—	—		
TOTAL	567	8.5		3	367	176	21		

HATCHURED: 6 sherds.

All potsherds so decorated came from a single vessel. Alternating horizontal zones of pseudo-scallop shell and hatching at the rim, carried over onto the shoulder but with the zones juxtaposed.

CIRCULAR PUNCTATE: 4 sherds.

These sherds also came from one vessel, and that made by the paddle and anvil method. Horizontal encircling lines predominated.

MISCELLANEOUS : 107 sherds.

This category includes sherds which were not assignable to any of the above decorative categories, due to obliteration of an underlying decorative element by subsequent smoothing, exfoliation of one of the surfaces or wear.

POSSIBLE IROQUOIS: 12 sherds.

These few sherds were considered to belong to the Iroquois pottery type on the basis of their thinness and paddle and anvil manufacture. No decoration was present on either face.

#### CHIPPED STONE

PROJECTILE POINTS: (Plate 2, Figures 1 to 6 incl.)

Seven points were recovered, two of which were represented by tail sections and another by a tip fragment. The types distinguishable were:

Side notched	3 specimens	Figures 3 to 5 incl.
Stemmed	2 specimens	Figures 1 and 2.
Lozenge shaped	1 specimen	Figure 6.
Unclassified	1 specimen	Not illustrated.

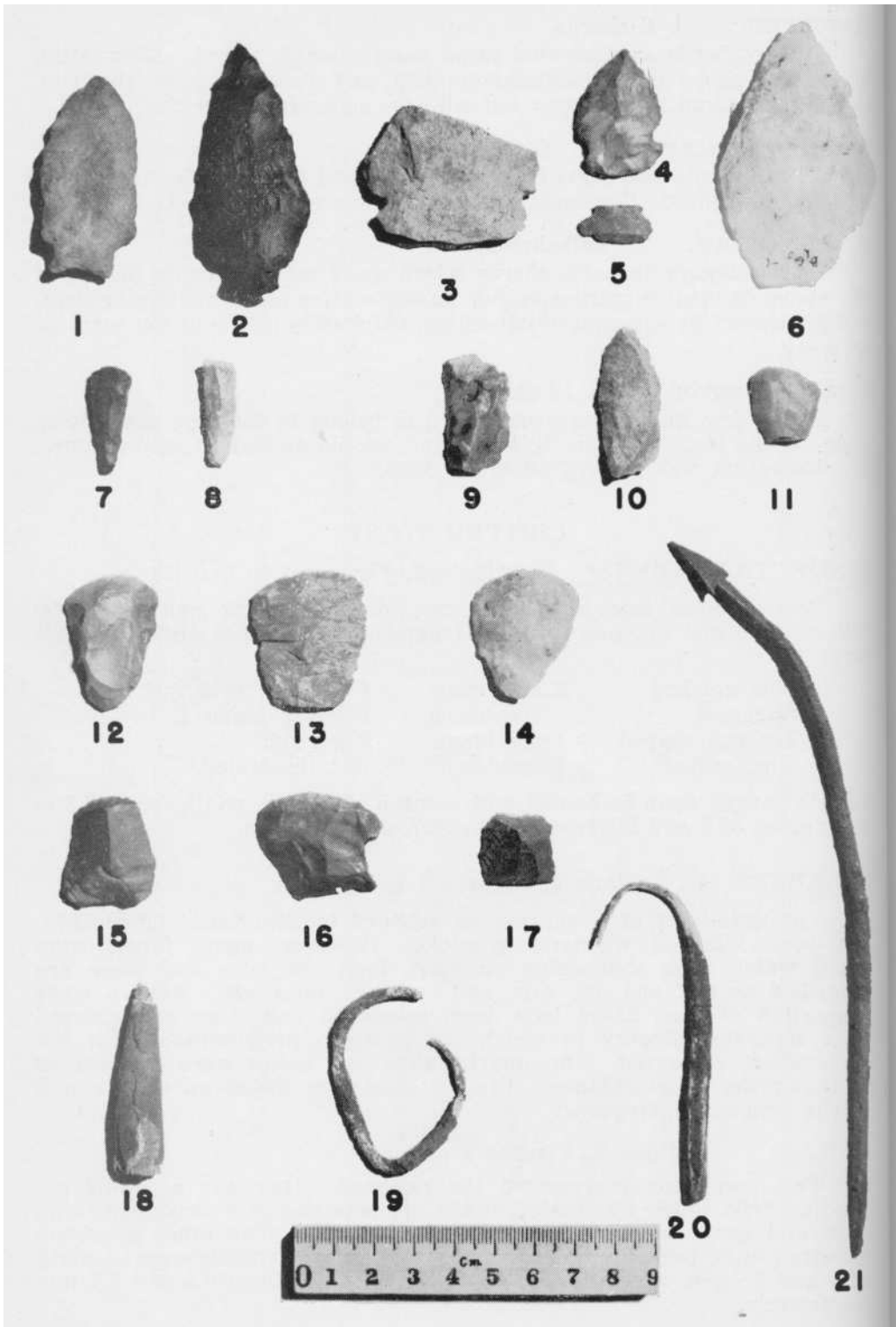
Length ranged from 68.7 to 34 with a mean of 45 mm, width from 18.8 to 44.5, mean 30.5 and thickness 4.2 to 12.7, mean 8.5 mm.

SCRAPERS: (Plate 2, Figures 9 to 17 incl.)

The definition of a scraper as outlined by MacNeish (1958:105), has been followed whenever possible. However, many forms were noted which have sharpening on more than one edge and these are described as end and one side, end and two sides, etc. Also, a large proportion of flint flakes have been retouched and these are grouped as a separate category in which end scrapers predominate. For the 51 scrapers recovered, flint, quartz, slate and basalt were represented in that order of abundance. Table 3 illustrates the mean size as well as the range and frequency.

DRILLS: (Plate 2, Figures 7 and 8)

Two specimens represented the category. One was a mildly expanding type which terminated at the opposite end in a convex working edge and could be classified as a scraper-drill. The other specimen appeared to be broken off at the upper end. Measurements were: Length 27.8 and 27 mm, width 10.9 and 8.7 mm, and thickness 5.5 and 5.7 mm respectively.



## BLADES:

This relatively minor category, produced only ten blades, mostly of quartz with various geometric outlines. A large (123 by 57.4 by 10.8 mm) triangular slate blade and two elongated basalt spalls averaging 73.9 by 31.3 by 9.2 mm, all plano-convex, were found.

## COARSE STONE

GOUGE: (Plate 3, Figure 4)

A single basalt specimen with a triangular cross-section, conforming to gouge class 6 as outlined by Wright (1960) measured 140 by 41 by 26.7 mm. The depression was 32 long, 14 wide and 1.8 mm deep.

ABRADERS AND RUBBING STONES: (Plate 3, Figures 1 to 3 incl.)

Five parallel sided, thin (7.5 to 17.8 mm) granite and basalt stones of varied outline occurred; some of which exhibited at least one long edge which had been rounded off and/or polished, presumably by use as an abrading tool.

## HAMMERSTONES :

An elongated form, oval in cross-section prevailed and exhibited the usual spalled zones at the extremities. This, however, was based on three specimens only.

## COPPER

AWLS: 2 specimens (Plate 2, Figures 19 and 20)

PLATE 2 (opposite)  
STONE and EUROPEAN MATERIALS

## PROJECTILE POINTS

Stemmed	Figures 1 and 2
Side notched	Figures 3 to 5 inclusive
Lozenge shaped	Figure 6

DRILLS Figures 7 and 8

## SCRAPERS

Side scrapers	Figures 9 and 10
End and two sides	Figure 11
End scrapers	Figures 12 to 16 inclusive
End and one side	Figure 17

## COPPER

Billet	Figure 18
Awls	Figures 19 and 20

## EUROPEAN

Iron harpoon head	Figure 21
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TABLE 3  
SCRAPERS

TYPE	f	LENGTH (mm)		WIDTH (mm)		THICKNESS (mm)	
		Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
End scrapers	25	11.5 - 35.1	25.1	13.6 - 33.4	22.7	3.2 - 9.7	6.5
Flake scrapers	11	11.9 - 18.9	16.0	13.6 - 19.5	15.7	2.8 - 5.3	3.6
Side scrapers	6	25.5 - 45.0	35.4	8.7 - 28.4	18.2	5.6 - 16.6	9.1
End and one side	6	13.8 - 27.8	18.6	16.4 - 24.6	21.4	4.3 - 7.0	5.6
End and two sides	3	16.0 - 26.5	20.6	13.7 - 36.3	22.7	6.0 - 10.7	7.6
TOTAL	51						

One of circular cross section was 4.5 in diameter and 108 mm long, tapering to a point at both ends. The second was rectangular in cross section (5.2 x 3), pointed at one end only and 104 mm long. These specimens may possibly be interpreted as fishhooks.

PENDANT: 1 specimen (Plate 2, Figure 18)

A circular cross section copper billet, tapering from a diameter of 9.6 mm at one end to a blunted point may represent a pendant. It was 48.3 mm long. It is possible that this may represent a conical copper projectile point.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

QUARTZ CRYSTAL: Not illustrated

Two hexagonal portions of quartz crystal were recovered, each approximately 35 mm long.

IRON OXIDE: Not illustrated

Several lumps of both hematite and limonite occurred throughout the site.

#### EUROPEAN MATERIAL

In addition to an assortment of kaolin clay pipe bowls and stems, horseshoe nails, etc., was one iron harpoon head. This was a single, bilaterally barbed harpoon with a 4.2 mm circular cross section and an overall length of 205 mm.

Also a small number of blue, white-striped trade beads were re-covered on the surface. They were 5.4 long, 2.7 mm diameter at the center, and tapered towards both ends.

#### CONCLUSION

The impenetrable nature of the soil at this site has prevented the buildup of any cultural strata that might have existed, and disturbance has compounded the situation.

Predominantly outflaring, uncollared rims with the decorative techniques of pseudo-scallop shell, rocker stamping, incising, etc., suggests a Middle Woodland occupation principally and the presence of castellations with certain decorative techniques indicates a late stage. The presence of Vinette-1 does not detract from this and conforms to the statement of Lee (1252:72) that it may be explained in terms of a slight backwash from New York in middle Point Peninsula times.

The presence of the gouge and a few large polished blades; and the recovery of a collared castellated vessel made by the paddle and anvil method may possibly represent other traditions. From an examination of the material, Dr. J. V. Wright, of the National Museum of Canada has suggested that there are indications of Archaic, Late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland.

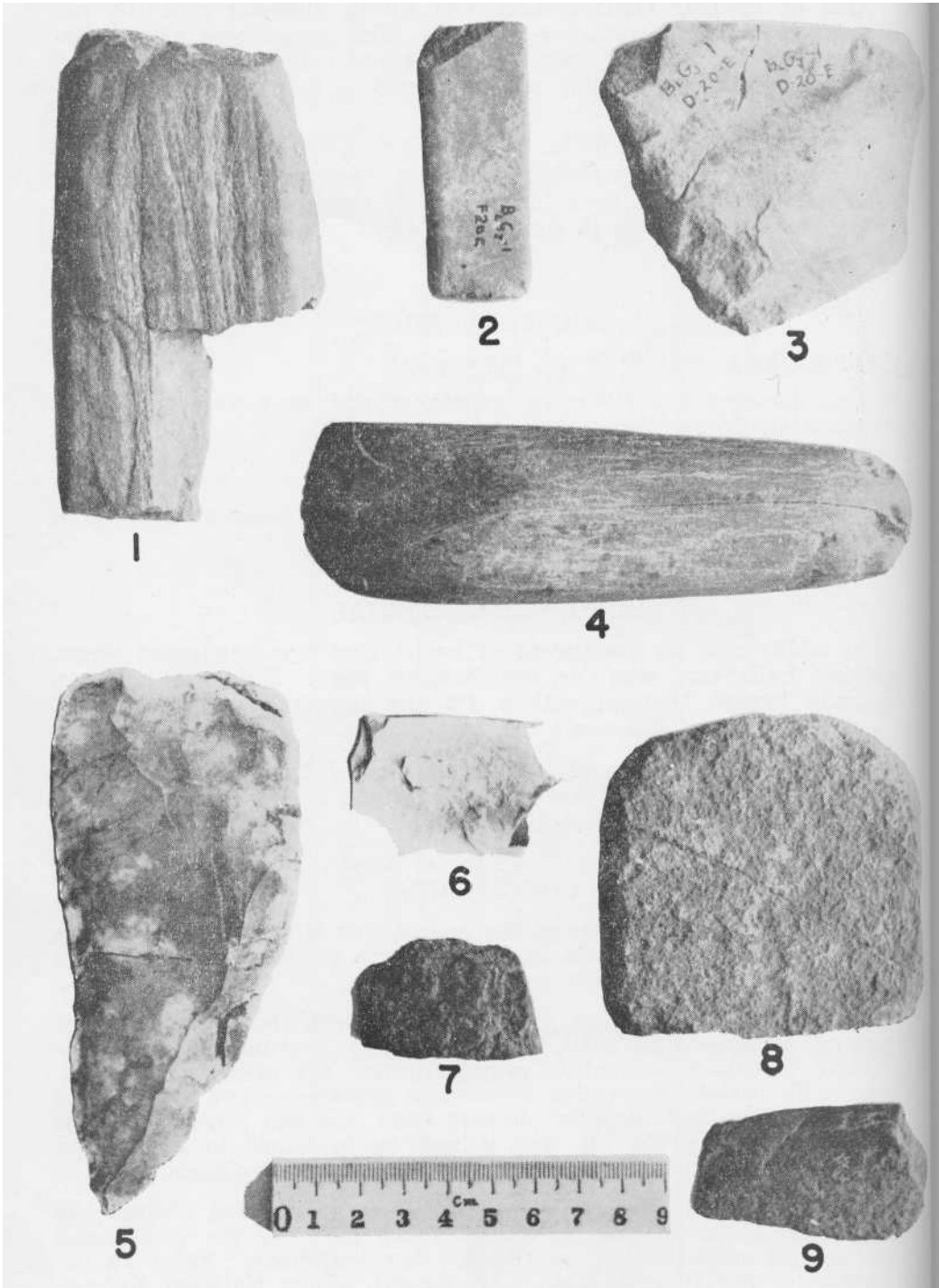


PLATE 3

Use of the site by Indians after 1600 A.D. is shown by the recovery of trade beads and an iron harpoon head. This was probably an Algonquin occupation.

That trade contact with other groups was established by the inhabitants is shown by the presence of fossil bearing chert in the site. Samples collected by Dr. N. R. Gadd for the Geological Survey of Canada and submitted to the Section of Stratigraphic Paleontology were identified as mid Pennsylvanian fusulinids, the closest source of which was South of the Great Lakes.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Dr. J. V. Wright of the National Museum of Canada was kind enough to make helpful suggestions for the improvement of this paper.

Mr. D. E. McQuade, of Deep River, Ontario, most graciously undertook responsibility for production of all plates used in this report.

Mr. W. A. Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum kindly inspected the rimsherds for traces of western influence.

Mr. C. Vollmer of Deep River, Ontario, made available for photographing the surface find shown in Plate 2, Figure 2.

Many individuals aided the excavation during its various phases and the following were of particular assistance:

Members of the 1st Deep River Boy Scouts — and their fathers, who provided transportation.

Mr. D. Croft, of Deep River, Ontario, joined the excavation in its later stages and was of considerable aid until completion of the project.

Dr. G. Coote, of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Lower Hutt, New Zealand, also generously assisted, in spite of other demands upon his time.

#### PLATE 3

#### COARSE STONE

Rubbing or abrading stones	Figures 1 to 3 inclusive
Gouge	Figure 4
Slate blades	Figures 5 to 7 inclusive
Granite slab with three worked edges	Figure 8
Worked basalt spall	Figure 9

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