

**THE DOUGALL SITE****J.V. WRIGHT**

The Dougall site (BdGu-2) is located on the west side of the narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching, Simcoe County, Ontario. Mr. Bruce Dougall, the owner, has been developing the area for private residences and part of this development involved dredging artificial canals; the fill from which had been deposited over the major portion of the site. Indeed, only a small area of the site, approximately 70 feet by 40 feet, has escaped being capped with a thick layer of the heavy clay from the dredging operation. The small point on which the site is situated is described by residents in the area as being an extension of a long, low ridge that was originally flanked on both sides by swamp which was subsequently filled for house construction.

Four 10 foot by 10 foot units were excavated by my wife Dawn and myself with the frequent assistance of Mr. N.D. Clarke of Barrie, Ontario. Depth of deposit ranged from 5 inches to 13 inches with an average depth of 8.5 inches. Initial testing had revealed that the site contained a number of components and, therefore, strict recording controls were adhered to until it became obvious that the deposit had been subjected to considerable disturbance. In only two very local instances was the Middle Woodland deposit clearly separated from the later occupations. Although most of the Middle Woodland material occurred towards the bottom and most of the 18th and 19th century material was recovered near the surface, the relative superposition of deposits was not sufficiently marked to warrant retaining the one-inch levels and the horizontal and vertical recording of individual artifacts. The compromise controls consisted of three-inch and, later, six-inch levels, exclusive of features and discrete refuse concentrations. The shallowness of the deposit and the relatively continuous occupation of the site appear to have effectively obscured any meaningful stratigraphy or superposition. Subsequent mending of broken artifacts, particularly pottery, indicated that considerable vertical and lateral movement had taken place within the deposit. Tree-fall action, to judge from the irregular configuration of the subsoil floor, also played an important role in mixing the cultural deposits. Post moulds could not be distinguished in the dense clay subsoil although they may have been present. Regardless, the limited area exposed and the continuous nature of the occupation, would probably have limited meaningful settlement pattern data.

Despite the mixed nature of the cultural deposits, the Dougall site produced a considerable body of significant data. First, there is evidence that the site was used relatively continuously for nearly 2,000 years. Second, and most important, the site basically functioned as a fish camp and this specialized function has expressed itself archaeologically in a number of interesting ways. Interpretations will follow the descriptive section which begins with the earliest occupation. Due to the disturbed nature of the deposit most of the non-diagnostic stone and bone artifacts cannot be accurately assigned to specific components. They will be described at the end of the descriptive section and wherever possible comment will be made regarding their likely association.

**DESCRIPTION***EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD:*

Three Vinette 1 body sherds were recovered from the lower levels in two adjacent squares (Plate 1, fig. 1). Cord malleation on the exterior-interior are oblique-oblique (2) and oblique-(horizontal (1). Two specimens possess coil breaks and thicknesses are 7 mm, 8 mm, and 11 mm. These three sherds are not regarded as definite evidence of an Early Woodland occupation at the site but more likely represent the survival of an Early Woodland pottery style into the Middle Woodland period. (Wright: 1967, 124-125).

*MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD:*

Two natural depressions contained discrete deposits of Middle Woodland material. These are referred to as concentrations I and II and are described separately from the Middle Woodland material found scattered throughout the general deposit.

Concentration I produced rim sherds from two vessels, 26 body sherds, one bone netting needle, seven flakes, and two bones. A charcoal sample upon which the sherds rested was dated A.D. 170±110 (S-507).

The exterior rim decoration of one vessel, (Plate 1, fig. 2) consisted of very fine oblique, dentate stamp above a single horizontal line of punctates above oblique rows of linear punctate. Fine oblique dentate stamp occurs on the lip and the interior possesses channelling. Thicknesses at the lip and 1 inch below are 4 mm and 5 mm respectively. Rims from the remaining vessel had broken off a short distance below the lip and an oblique row of fine rectilinear dentate stamp is all that remains of the exterior decoration (Plate 1, fig. 3). The same stamp was used to produce vertical impressions on the lip and oblique impressions on the interior. Interior channelling is not apparent. Thicknesses at the lip and 1 inch below the lip are 5 mm and 7 mm respectively. Body sherd treatment consists of the following: exterior channelling that approaches scarification (12) (Plate 1, fig. 4); plain (5); dragged stamp (4) (Plate 1, fig. 5); linear punctate (2); fine dentate stamp approaching pseudo scallop shell (2); and rows of short, oblique dentate stamp (1). Interior channelling occurred on six of the sherds and body sherd thickness ranged from 5-11 mm with a mean of 7 mm. The profiles of the dragged stamp and linear punctate sherds suggests that they are actually neck sherds.

The single bone artifact, a complete netting needle (Plate 1, fig. 6), came from the top of the deposit and is probably intrusive. A distal portion of a dog femur possessing butchering marks and a muskrat mandible constituted the only recovered food refuse. Of the seven flakes, one is quartz and the others are flints of unknown origin.

Concentration II produced 12 body sherds, two lumps of fired clay, and a limited number of flakes and bone refuse. The surfaces of most of the sherds were considerably corroded making identification of surface treatment difficult. Body sherd varieties are as follows: plain (7); rectilinear dentate stamp (3); and exterior channelling (2). Only two instances of interior channelling were noted and thickness ranges from 5-10 mm with a mean of 8.3 mm. The two lumps of fired clay lacking temper are probably rejectage involved in ceramic production.

Animal refuse consists of four fish bones, two bird bones, one mammal bone and a clam shell fragment. Of the 13 flint flakes, one is a linear flake (Plate 1, fig. 7) and another appears to have come from the Port Franks deposit on Lake Huron (Jury and Jury: 1949).

Middle Woodland material from the general deposit consists of rim sherds from eight vessels, 154 body sherds, and one projectile point. Most of the sherds are quite small. The separation of plain body sherds from similar sherds belonging to the Late Woodland occupations was based largely upon the presence of coil breaks and interior channelling and, as such, it is very probable that some of the Middle Woodland plain sherds have been unavoidably placed in the Late Woodland plain sherd category.

Vessel 1 is decorated on the exterior with at least three horizontal rows of short oblique and vertical dentate stamp impressions (Plate 1, fig. 8). The lip has oblique dentate stamp impressions and the interior has been decorated with vertical rocker stamping.

Vessel 2 has an incipient collar, the base of which has been notched with a dentate stamp (Plate 1, fig. 9). There is some slight evidence that the exterior surface was further embellished with horizontal channelling. The interior lip edge is notched.

Vessel 3 has four horizontal rows of dentate stamp (Plate 1, fig. 10), oblique dentate stamp on the lip, and interior channelling.

Vessel 4 possesses horizontal exterior channelling and oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions on both the lip and the interior rim.

Vessel 5 has horizontal rows of dentate stamp on the exterior, oblique dentate stamp on the lip, and the interior is destroyed.

Vessel 6 possesses a chevron motif executed in very fine dentate stamp. The lip is plain and the interior possesses channelling.

Vessel 7 has a plain exterior and oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions on both the lip and the interior.

Vessel 8 possesses fine oblique rows of what appear to be fingernail impressions. The interior lip edge is notched and interior channelling is present.

All of the rim sherds not illustrated are too small to accurately determine profile configurations. In all instances the lips are flat to slightly rounded and range in thickness from 4-7 mm with a mean of 5.8 mm.

Table 1 — Middle Woodland Body Sherd Data

Category	f	%	Range	X	Interior Channelling
Rocker stamp	32	24.6	7-12	9.0	14
Plain	30	23.1	5-11	7.9	11
Dentate stamp	22	16.9	6-9	7.5	5
Linear punctate	20	15.4	6-10	7.4	7
Pseudo scallop shell	9	6.9	7-9	7.4	4
Dragged stamp	6	4.6	7-9	8.2	3
Cord malleated	5	3.8	8-10	9.3	3
Channelled exterior	3	2.3	8.0	-	1
Incised	2	1.5	6-7	6.5	-
Cord wrapped stick	1	0.8	11.0	-	1
Totals	130	99.9			49

Of the above body sherd varieties the dentate stamp and pseudo scallop shell sherds were the most difficult to separate. With few exceptions the toothed implements used for decorating pottery at the site possessed very small and closely spaced teeth with the result that the individual impressions frequently interconnect with each other. Also the implements were generally impressed vertically into the clay. When it was possible to discern the individual tooth impressions, a sherd was classified as dentate stamp otherwise it was classified as pseudo scallop shell. The distinction, however, is not sharp. The cord malleated variety refers to smoothed-over cord malleation on the exterior and a plain interior. Similar sherds have been found on Early Woodland sites (Levesque, Osborne, and Wright: 1964, 30-31) but can also occur in later contexts. To complete Table 1 the three Vinette 1 sherds described earlier should be included. One of the linear punctate sherds possesses an incipient decorative ridge which appears to have been pinched out rather than applied.

A single side-notched projectile point is assigned to the Middle Woodland component (Plate 1, fig. 14). Its metrical attributes are as follows: length 23 mm; basal width 17 mm; shoulder width 16 mm; neck width 13 mm; thickness 6 mm; and weight 3 gr. Form attributes such as edge grinding are lacking.

#### LATE WOODLAND PERIOD:

Although the majority of the Late Woodland Material from the Dougall Site relates to the late prehistoric-historic period, there are representative specimens of virtually the entire Iroquois development in the area beginning with the Pickering branch. Both the Early and Middle stages of the Ontario Iroquois tradition (Wright: 1966), however, are thinly represented and for descriptive convenience, most of the artifact classes will be described as single units with the underlying assumption that the bulk of the material relates to the late prehistoric-historic

period. Exceptions to this rule will be noted and also the rim sherds will be separated into early, middle and late, following the stages of the Ontario Iroquois tradition. In describing the rim sherds it should be noted that single vessels are being discussed. By using both form and metrical attributes, it was possible to recognize with a high degree of certainty rim sherds from single vessels. If there were 10 sherds from a single vessel, only one sherd was described and the remainder were excluded from the analysis. In order not to disrupt comparative continuity, the rim sherds are described in terms of both types (MacNeish: 1952) and attributes (Wright: 1967a). Rim profile data, however, are presented in a general rather than a specific form.

## POTTERY ARTIFACTS

### *EARLY ONTARIO IROQUOIS VESSELS (PICKERING BRANCH)*

Vessel 1 (Plate 1, fig. 15) is a collared vessel with a convex interior rim. Exterior decoration consists of horizontal rows of chevrons executed in dragged stamp. The flat lip possesses an encircling row of dragged stamp and the interior has a single row of vertical dragged stamp. Orifice diameter is approximately 12 cm.

Vessel 2 (Plate 1, fig. 16) is incipiently collared with a convex interior rim profile. Decoration of the exterior rim consists of a chevron executed in dragged stamp with the suture edge of a turtle shell. Oblique dragged stamp with the same implement occurs on the lip and the interior rim.

Vessel 3 (Plate 1, fig. 17) has a collarless, everted rim with two rows of oblique linear stamp above two rows of vertical linear stamp on the exterior. The interior rim is plain and the lip is decorated with an encircling incised line. This vessel equates with the pottery type Ontario Oblique (MacNeish: 1952).

Vessel 4 (Plate 1, fig. 18) is a collared vessel with a concave interior. The collar is decorated with horizontal rows of push-pull and the neck decoration consists of oblique dentate stamp above zones of opposed oblique push-pull. Oblique dentate stamp is present on the lip and vertical dentate stamp appears on the interior.

### *MIDDLE ONTARIO IROQUOIS VESSELS*

Vessel 5 (Plate 1, fig. 19) possesses a collarless, everted rim with a single row of oblique linear stamp on the exterior, the lip and the interior.

Vessel 6 (Plate 1, fig. 20) is incipiently collared with a concave interior. The exterior design consists of oblique linear stamp above incised horizontals above oblique linear stamp. Oblique linear stamping occurs on the lip and the interior is plain. This specimen equates with the Ontario Horizontal pottery type (MacNeish 1952).

Vessel 7 is incipiently collared with a concave interior. Oblique linear stamp occurs above horizontal incised lines of an unknown number as only the upper portion of the rim has survived. Oblique linear stamping occurs on the lip. This specimen equates with the Ontario Horizontal pottery type.

Vessel 8 is incipiently collared with a concave interior. The exterior decoration consists of horizontal incised lines and the beginnings of an inverted chevron motif beneath a destroyed castellation are apparent. As with vessels 6-8, this specimen equates with the Ontario Horizontal pottery type.

### *LATE ONTARIO IROQUOIS VESSELS (HURON-PETUN BRANCH)*

To expedite the description of the Late Ontario Iroquois vessels, they will be categorized under an established pottery type name (MacNeish: 1952) and specific attribute data will then be considered within the type.

The Huron Incised pottery type is represented by rim sherd fragments from 25 separate vessels (Plate 2, fig. 1 and 2). All of the specimens are collared and all possess convex rim interiors. Collar heights range from 7-17 mm with a mean of 10.6 mm. Exterior motifs consisted of 15 oblique and 10 vertical. All of the oblique impressions with one exception run from left to right. Twenty-one of the specimens were linear stamped and four were incised. Lips and interiors were plain except for one instance of interior lip edge notching.

The Sidey Notched pottery type is represented by rim sherd fragments from 19 separate vessels (Plate 2, figs. 3 and 4). All of the specimens possess notched lips and convex rim interiors. All but five possess collars. Collar heights range from 8-25 mm with a mean of 16.2 mm. Exterior motifs consist of 14 oblique and 5 vertical. Four of the oblique impressions are right to left as opposed to the reverse for the remainder. Thirteen specimens are linear stamped and six are incised. All of the interiors are plain and there was one instance of a destroyed castellation.

The Lawson Incised pottery type (Lawson Opposed is lumped under the same type name) is represented by rim sherd fragments from 11 separate vessels (Plate 2, figs. 5 and 6). All of the specimens are collared and possess concave interior rim profiles. Collar heights range from 10-20 mm with a mean of 13.2 mm. Exterior motifs consist of six verticals, two obliques, two opposed obliques, and one oblique above punctates along the collar base. The latter variety had obliques running left to right as was the case with one of the specimens in the second variety. Lips are plain except for two cases of vertical linear stamp and one case of oblique linear stamp. Interiors are all plain except for an encircling line of punctates on the castellated specimen. Although partially destroyed, the castellation probably was a pointed variety.

The Black Necked pottery type is represented by fragments from two vessels. One vessel has opposed obliques incised on the collar and horizontal incised lines around the neck (Plate 2, fig. 7). Encircling punctates occur on the lip and the interior is plain. The other specimen has the same design on the collar and incised oblique lines on the neck. The lip and interior are plain. Both rims possess convex interiors.

The Seed Incised pottery type is represented by a single rim sherd (Plate 2, fig. 8). Two rows of short, vertical to slightly oblique linear stamp occurs on the collar. The lip and the interior are plain and the interior rim profile is convex.

The Warminster Horizontal pottery type is represented by a single rim sherd (Plate 2, fig. 9). The collar is decorated with short, vertical linear stamped impressions, almost punctates, above and below two horizontal incised lines. Vertical linear stamp occurs on the interior and the lip is plain. Interior rim profile is convex.

The Sidey Crossed pottery type is represented by a single rim sherd (Plate 2, fig. 10). Oblique incised lines are crossed by a single continuous horizontal line. The lip and the interior are plain and the rim interior is convex.

A variant of the Lalonde High Collar pottery type (Ridley: 1952) is represented by a single rim sherd although unanalyzable fragments from a more typical vessel of this type were also recovered. Incised opposed obliques occur on the collar and widely spaced punctates are present at the collar base. The lip and the interior are plain and the interior rim profile (collar) is straight. The small castellation is partially destroyed (Plate 2, fig. 11).

Rim fragments of an untyped variety representing two vessels were recovered (Plate 2, fig. 12). Both specimens are collared and possess convex interiors. One rim has a row of punctates around the interior rim otherwise decoration is totally lacking.

With reference to the Ontario Iroquois tradition vessels from the Dougall Site, 4 (5.6 per cent) relate to the Early stage, 5 (6.9 per cent) to the Middle stage, and 63 (87.5 per cent) to the Late stage. Under the circumstances, these percentages support the assumption that the major portions of the remaining artifact classes relate to the Late Ontario Iroquois stage, and specifically, the terminal portion of this stage. The few exceptions to this assumption will be

**TABLE 2**  
**BODY, SHOULDER, NECK, AND BASAL SHERDS**

Frequencies of Body Sherd Varieties

Variety	f	%
Plain	504	74.0
Check stamp	94	13.8
Incised	55	8.1
Smoothed-over cord malleation	14	2.1
Ribbed paddle	12	1.8
Push-pull	2	0.3
Totals	681	100.1

Shoulder sherds are represented by the following: single line of punctates demarcating the neck from the body area (41) six of which are carinated; incised obliques and opposed obliques extending onto the body with or without a single line of punctates at the neck-shoulder demarkation point (19) with five carinated; horizontal lines extending onto the body with or without a single line of punctates at the demarkation point (13) with three carinated; absence of shoulder decoration (12) with one carinated; and pinched-out shoulder strip (2) with linear stamping or notching (Plate 2, fig. 13).

Neck sherds are represented by 87 plain and seven decorated sherds.

Carinated basal sherds are represented by 11 decorated (Plate 2, fig. 14) and three plain specimens. These sherds pertain to vessels where a clear angular and often decorative break demarkates the body proper and the vessel base.

#### *JUVENILE SHERDS*

Juvenile vessels are represented by 98 rim sherds (Plate 2, fig. 15) and 61 body sherds. Thirty-eight of the rims are plain and the remainder have some form of decoration either on the exterior and/or lip area.

#### *PIPES*

The pipe fragments from the Dougall Site have been separated into mature pipes and juvenile pipes.

Mature pipe bowls are represented by a Pinched-face or Blowing-face effigy (Plate 3, fig. 1), an Iroquois Ring type (Emerson: 1966) (Plate 3, fig. 2), an Apple Bowl Ring type (ibid) (Plate 3, fig. 3), a small conical bowl fragment (Plate 3, fig. 4), and a thick, conical pipe fragment (Plate 3, fig. 5). The head and stem are broken off the Pinched-face pipe and a hole for a wooden stem was drilled in the back of the bowl and another smaller hole was drilled near the broken stem to connect with the original stem hole thereby allowing a protective cord to be attached to the presumed wooden stem. The small, plain conical bowl fragment is quite similar to the simple pipes of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition and probably relates to the Pickering Branch component. In contrast, the thick, flat-lipped conical bowl fragment (Plate 3, fig. 5) is similar to pipes recovered from the Michipicoten Site in strata II and III which are Ojibwa components (Wright: 1968, Plate 4, fig. 12 and Plate 11, figs. 5 and 6). Of the five bowl fragments lacking the upper lip, one may relate to the Elongated Ring type

(Emerson: 1966). Nine mature pipe stem fragments were also recovered. One specimen (Plate 3, fig. 6) is decorated with circular punctates on the dorsal surface and probably relates to the Pickering Branch occupation. The bit of this specimen was apparently broken off and the break was then ground smooth. The only other surviving pipe bit is of the simple tapered variety. In all six instances where the trait is observable, the stem hole had been produced by moulding the clay around a reed.

Juvenile pipes are represented by two plain bowl fragments (Plate 3, figs. 7 and 8) and 43 pipe stem fragments. All of these specimens are extremely crude and are most often poorly fired. The larger of the bowl fragments is roughly conical but the remaining specimen defies form description. One of the stem fragments is decorated with a line of punctates on both sides and one face. Nine stems still possess their bits, all of which are tapered. In the 22 instances where the stem-hole production technique is observable eight were produced with a twisted cord and the remainder with reeds or grass.

#### *CLAY BEADS AND GAMING DISCS*

The clay beads can be separated into finished (Plate 3, fig. 9) and crude (Plate 3, fig. 10) varieties. Sixteen complete and 10 fragments of the former were recovered, four complete and one fragment of the latter. They were found in all excavation units and at all levels although they were predominantly in the upper 6 inches of the deposit. It is probable that the crude variety is a product of children. Diameters and thickness of the finished beads range from 11-16 mm and 4-6 mm with means of 13.1 mm and 4.9 mm respectively. The same measurements for the crude beads are 16-27 mm and 9-13 mm with respective means of 19.8 mm and 10.3 mm.

Gaming discs manufactured from plain pot sherds were represented by two complete specimens (Plate 3, fig. 11) and one fragment. Diameters of the two complete specimens are 31 mm and 16 mm.

#### *CERAMIC WASTAGE*

Ceramic wastage is represented by the following: 149 irregular lumps; 11 fragments with one or more smoothed surfaces; nine balls; nine cylindrical fragments; and four flattened blobs (Plate 3, fig. 12). These items are presumably the product of ceramic manufacture and juvenile doodling.

### **STONE ARTIFACTS**

#### *SCRAPERS*

Scrapers were the most abundant stone artifact found on the site and are represented by end scrapers (14), side scrapers (7), and random scrapers (4). An unknown number of these ubiquitous artifacts certainly relate to the Middle Woodland occupation. For example, most of the end scrapers were recovered from the 6 inch to 9 inch level and the 6 inch to subsoil level.

All of the end scrapers (Plate 3, figs. 13 and 14) are manufactured from flint except for a single quartz specimen and four are manufactured from Lockport or Onondaga flint. Two of the specimens are too fragmentary for detailed analysis. One scraper possesses ventral retouch. The number of scraping faces are as follows: end only (8); end plus one side (3); and both ends and a side (1). Length, measured at right angles to the end scraping face range from 10-30 mm with a mean of 17.4 mm; End scraping face width ranges from 14-21 mm with a mean of 17.3 mm. Height of the end scraping face ranges from 1-5 mm with a mean of 3.1 mm. Weight ranges from 1-4 gr. with a mean of 2.0 gr.

Side scrapers (Plate 3, figs. 15 and 16) consist of five flint specimens and two quartz specimens. A single scraping face occurs along one edge. Three scrapers have been rip re-touched. This refers to a technique whereby the thin edge of a flake is placed against a flat, solid anvil and pressed down producing a uniform retouched edge rarely steeper than 1 mm. Two of the side scrapers have been produced on wedges (Plate 3, fig. 15). Scraping edge length ranges from 11-25 mm with a mean of 18.9 mm and scraping face height ranges from 1-3 mm with a mean of 1.7 mm. Weight ranges from 1-4 gr with a mean of 2.7 gr.

Random scrapers (Plate 3, fig. 17) consist of two quartz and two flint specimens. As the name implies, the scraping faces have been chipped into random flakes lacking specific form. Two specimens possess two scraping faces and the remainder a single scraping face. Length of scraping faces range from 13-29 mm with a mean of 17.5 mm and scraping face heights range from 2-6 mm with a mean of 3.0 mm. Weights range from 1-8 gr with a mean of 3.8 gr.

#### *WEDGES* (Plate 3, figs. 18 and 19)

There are 10 wedges or pieces esquillées. They are interpreted as multi-function cutting-scraping-graving tools sharpened by bi-polar retouch on a thick flake. It is the sharpening process that gives these tools their distinctive form. With the exceptions of a taconite specimen and a quartz crystal specimen, all of the wedges are of flint. The taconite specimen indicates contact with the northwestern shore of Lake Superior. Distance between the opposing crushed edges range from 15-39 mm with a mean of 24.7 mm. Width, taken at right angles to the previous measurement, ranges from 9-25 mm with a mean of 17.0 mm. Thickness ranges from 6-12 mm with a mean of 8.3 mm and weight ranges from 2-9 gr with a mean of 4.4 gr.

#### *CELTS*

Celt fragments consist of 10 flakes with one or more polished faces. The two bit fragments are asymmetrically bevelled and are interpreted as adzes.

#### *PROJECTILE POINTS*

Projectile points are represented by a single triangular specimen (Plate 3, fig. 20) and three tip fragments. The triangular point clearly relates to one of the Iroquois components and is 31 mm long, 17 mm wide at the base, 3 mm thick, and weighs less than 2 gr. The three tip fragments, on the other hand, are quite thick (4 mm, 7 mm and 8 mm) and most likely be-long with the Middle Woodland component.

#### *MISCELLANEOUS*

Two roughly flaked items, one of igneous rock and the other of limestone, are either blanks or performed unknown functions.

Abraders are represented by one complete limestone specimen with evidence of use-polish on one face and three small sandstone fragments that have sloughed-off an abraded face.

One small net sinker, trianguloid in outline and weighing 83 gr, was bifacially notched at the apex and the base.

The single red ochre nodule probably functioned as a paintstone.

A linear flake 26 mm long, 8 mm wide, and 3 mm thick possessing a trapezoidal section and a clear point of percussion at one end, was recovered.

A small sandstone disc (Plate 3, fig. 21) 14 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick with shallow depressions drilled in the centre of both faces is regarded as an unfinished bead. The one item of cut and ground catlinite (Plate 3, fig. 22) suggests contacts to the west.



A flaked feldspar disc (Plate 3, fig. 23), 24 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick is regarded as a gaming disc.

The single flake knife consists of a quartz flake bifacially flaked along one edge. (Plate 3, fig. 24).

Chipping detritus was represented by 404 flint flakes weighing 475 gr and averaging 1.2 gr, 48 quartz flakes weighing 65 gr and averaging 1.4 gr, five slate flakes weighing 15 gr and averaging 3 gr, and two quartz crystal flakes weighing 1 gr. The three cores, weighing 30 gr, 18 gr and 8 gr, exhibit random flake removal. One of these cores is Port Franks flint. Heat spalling was common with the flint suggesting that heat tempering was used to make the material more workable. Pebble cortex was apparent on 30 flint flakes and all three cores.

### BONE AND SHELL ARTIFACTS

Bone artifacts are represented by the following: three worked antler items; two bone awls; one bird bone bead fragment; one gorge; one antler projectile point tip; one incisor chisel; and four unidentified worked fragments. One of the worked antler items (Plate 3, fig. 25) is tabular in form measuring 54 mm x 14 mm x 6 mm and has strong polish along one edge while the opposite edge retains clear score-break marks. The polish appears to have resulted from use rather than grinding and the tool may have performed some smoothing function, perhaps in association with pottery manufacture. The remaining two pieces of worked antler are fragmentary. One is roughly tabular in form being 26 mm wide, and 6 mm thick, and in excess of 94 mm in length. Grinding occurs along both edges. The remaining fragment possesses a strongly ground convex edge which is also convex in profile. Both bone awls appear to have manufactured from bird bone. The item interpreted as a gorge (Plate 3, fig. 27) is bi-pointed although both tips are broken off. An estimate of its length is 28 mm. The small tip fragment of worked antler that is regarded as a possible projectile point tip possesses a marked plano-convex almost trianguloid cross-section. Both its form and size would appear to exclude it from the awl category. The ground hog incisor (Plate 3, fig. 26) not only exhibits modification at the bit edge but was also scored and broken off at the root.

The single shell artifact consists of a disc bead (Plate 3, fig. 28) 10 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick.

### ARTIFACTS OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN

Objects of European manufacture from the Dougall Site range in time from the early 17th century to the 20th century. Indeed, several beer caps still retaining their cork liners, were not included in the collection.

Cut-up copper kettle fragments are represented by four specimens; three rectangular and one irregular. The rectangular specimens exhibit use-wear on one or more edges indicating that they functioned as knives and scrapers. This secondary use of a European trade item suggests that the fragments relate to the early 17th century Huron occupation of the site

A single copper bead (Plate 3, fig. 29) manufactured from a strip of copper kettle was recovered. It is also attributed to the historic Huron occupation.

A pentagonal pendant (Plate 3, fig. 30) made from a cut fragment of copper trade kettle possesses a single suspension hole. Strong use-wear along one of the edges of the triangular portion suggests that this item also occasionally functioned as a knife. It is assigned to the historic Huron occupation.

The single iron strike-a-light (Plate 3, fig. 31) is insufficiently diagnostic to attempt a temporal estimate.

It is not possible to offer a time estimate for the brass ramrod ferrule or pipe (Plate 3, fig. 32) as they "do not appear to be reliable temporal criteria" (Caldwell: 1960, 184).

Remains of two kaolin pipes were found; one relatively complete (Plate 3, fig. 33) and the other too fragmentary for analysis. On the basis of the 2 mm diameter stem hole the former specimen should belong to the late historic period of between 1760 A.D. and 1820 A.D. (Quimby: 1966, 78).

The four gunflints (Plate 3, fig. 34) are of English manufacture and are regarded as being diagnostic of the late historic period although they may also occur towards the end of the middle historic period, 1670 A.D. — 1760 A.D. (ibid, 75).

Glass trade beads are represented by eight specimens (Plate 3, fig. 35). In terms of manufacture all appear to be tube beads except for a small ovate, blood red specimen which is a wire wound bead (Kidd and Kidd: 1970). The tube beads conform approximately to the I a 19 and II a 11 varieties (ibid, 54 and 56). The wire wound bead probably falls within the range of the W I b form. Lacking cultural association, I do not feel qualified to suggest age estimates for these beads.

A single brass button with a plain face and BEST QUALITY stamped on the back should, on the basis of the soldered brass eye, date between 1785 A.D. and 1800 A.D. (Olsen: 1963).

Other miscellaneous items consist of the following: two china sherds; one thin (1 mm) glass sherd; a lead rod grooved at one end for the probable function as a sinker; a flattened fragment of lead; a silver earring consisting of a hollow ball 5 mm in diameter with wire of the same material for attachment; three brass discs that resemble spark plug washers; six cut iron nails; five fragments of iron strapping; two angled fragments of iron rod; and three nondescript iron fragments.

## FEATURES

The only constructed feature encountered at the Dougall site was a firestone hearth measuring 3.5 feet in diameter. An unusual aspect of this feature was the use of four large, flat limestone slabs to form the base upon which approximately twelve large igneous firestones rested. Both Late Woodland and Middle Woodland material was found in and around the hearth but the recovery of two plain Iroquois body sherds from under one of the limestone slabs suggests that the feature is late. It was not possible to determine with certainty what items were definitely associated with the hearth.

In addition to the previously described Middle Woodland concentrations there was a single Late Woodland midden concentration and three tree-fall features.

## INTERPRETATIONS

For approximately 2,000 years the Dougall Site appears to have been occupied in a relatively continuous fashion. There can be little doubt that the rich fish resource in the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe was the cause of this lengthy and continuous presence of prehistoric and historic peoples. In view of the resource it can also be assumed that the occupations were basically seasonal, most likely the fall. The earliest occupations pertain to the Middle Woodland period and specifically the Point Peninsula culture (Ritchie: 1965, 203-213). Although a small quantity of Vinette I pottery was recovered, these ceramics

probably relate to the Point Peninsula occupation rather than a discrete Early Woodland occupation. Unfortunately both the mixed nature of the deposit and the limited quantity of Point Peninsula material prohibit a meaningful statement regarding the time span involved in the Middle Woodland occupation. The single radiocarbon date of A.D. 170-1'110 (S-507), obtained from one of the discrete concentrations, certainly does not date the entire Middle Woodland occupation. In terms of the sample recovered, however, there does appear to be a definite gap between later Point Peninsula developments and the first representatives of the Ontario Iroquois tradition. The first evidence of the Ontario Iroquois tradition consist of Pickering Branch materials (Early Ontario Iroquois stage) and Middleport substage materials (Middle Ontario Iroquois stage) which should date between 1200 A.D. and 1400 A.D. (Wright: 1966). Both the Early and Middle stages of the Ontario Iroquois tradition, however, are poorly represented and the dominant occupation of the site clearly relates to the late prehistoric-historic portion of the Huron-Petun branch (Late Ontario Iroquois stage). Some-time after the dispersal of the Huron in A.D. 1649, probably in the early 18th century, the Dougall Site was reoccupied by people whose archaeological remains were basically European. These people were most probably one of the Ojibwa bands that drifted into the vacated Huron territory. The only aboriginal specimen that may relate to this period was a single crude, clay pipe similar to specimens recovered from the late prehistoric and historic strata of an Ojibwa site on the northeast coast of Lake Superior. Subsequent artifacts pertain to 19th and 20th century European manufacture terminating in a series of recent beer bottle caps.

It was stated at the beginning of this paper that the Dougall Site basically functioned as a fish camp. This function is inferred from the faunal analysis. The journal of Samuel de Champlain also throws light on the manner in which fish were taken and for what specific purpose.

"When the most part of our people were assembled, we set out from the village on the first day of September and passed along the shore of a small lake<sup>2</sup>, distant from the said village three leagues, where they make great catches of fish which they preserve for the winter. There is another lake immediately adjoining<sup>3</sup>, which is twenty-six leagues in circumference, draining into the small one by a strait<sup>4</sup>, where the great catch of fish takes place by means of a number of weirs which almost close the strait, leaving only small openings where they set their nets in which the fish are caught; ..." (Biggar: 1929, 56-57)

#### 2. Lake Couchiching 3. Lake Simcoe 4. The Narrows

The faunal evidence will be presented shortly but first some consideration will be given to the artifactual nature of a fish camp site versus a village site. The Dougall site, a fish camp site, is compared to the Bennett site, a village site, with reference to the total artifact inventories. It was necessary to use the mid-13th century Bennett site (Wright and Anderson: 1969) to achieve the desired comparative level. Table 15 of the Bennett site report gives the occurrence of all artifact classes and their respective categories. The only alterations applied to this table are the exclusion of the "Destroyed rim sherds" category and all categories in each class with a frequency of less than 10 are lumped under miscellaneous. The specific specimens lumped under the "miscellaneous" categories can be determined for the Bennett site by referring to Table 15 of that report and for the Dougall site by referring to the text of the present report.

By referring to Table 3 it can be seen that the frequencies of the major artifact classes (ceramics, stone, bone and shell) are relatively similar for both the Bennett and Dougall sites. Major discontinuities, however, are to be seen in the categories of the ceramic class. For example, the percentages of pottery vessels at both sites are nearly identical while the frequencies of both body and neck sherds are significantly lower at the Dougall site (shoulder sherds are lumped under neck sherds at both sites). The suggestion that the children at the Dougall site were skipping body sherds into the water (such temptation being absent at the Bennett

ite) is not entirely a tongue-in-cheek explanation. Some human agency other than sampling **S** appears to be involved in this discontinuity. More dramatic are the high frequencies of juvenile vessels and ceramic wastage at the Dougall site in comparison to the Bennett site. In addition, juvenile pipes and juvenile beads are present at the former site but absent at the latter site.

**TABLE 3**  
COMPARISON OF ARTIFACT FREQUENCIES **BY CLASS**

Class	Category	Bennett			Dougall		
		f	%	f %	f	%	f %
CERAMICS	Rim sherds (vessels)	372	4.9		72	5.0	
	Neck sherds	1,440	18.9		181	12.5	
	Body sherds	4,905	64.5		681	47.2	
	Juvenile vessels	152	2.0		159	11.0	
	Ceramic wastage	32	0.4	6,994	182	12.6	1,373
	Gaming discs	22	0.3	(92.0)	3	0.2	(95.1)
	Beads	-			26	1.8	
	Juvenile beads	-			5	0.3	
	Pipes	71	0.9		19	1.3	
	Juvenile pipes				45	3.1	
	STONE*	Scrapers	140	1.8		25	1.7
Wedges		82	1.1		10	0.7	
Projectile points		29	0.4		P		
Biface blades		16	0.2	463	-		57
Abraders		103	1.4	(6.1)	P		(3.9)
Celts		31	0.4		10	0.7	
Anvil stones		17	0.2		-		
Hammerstones		13	0.2				
Manos		13	0.2				
Miscellaneous		19	0.2		12	0.8	
BONE*	Awls	66	0.9		P		
	Worked deer toe bones	26	0.3	142			13
	Miscellaneous	50	0.7	(1.9)	13	0.9	(0.9)
Worked shell		3	P	4 (P)	1	0.1	1 (0.1)
Native copper bead		1	P	1			
Totals		7,603	(99.9)	7,603 (100.0)	1,444	(99.9)	1,444 (100.0)

\* Categories represented by less than 10 specimens are combined under Miscellaneous within the pertinent class.

In anticipation of temporal and spatial objections to using the Bennett site as a comparative unit, the frequencies of juvenile ceramics from three excavation units of the Copeland site (Channen and Clarke: 1965, Table 4) were calculated. The units used are Midden 1, Midden 2, and House Structure 1. The castellation and pottery handle categories were excluded as they are subsumed under the rim sherd category and the refuse and detritus categories are excluded as being non-applicable to the comparisons. Percentages of juvenile ceramics, at the Copeland

site, which is assigned to the Northern Division of the Huron-Petun branch and is estimated to have been occupied around A.D. 1500, are as follows: Midden 1 (0.7); Midden 2 (0.8); and House Structure 1 (0.3). The pertinent samples from these units are 77, 108, 2,229 and 4,144, respectively, and were selected as being the three samples in excess of the Dougall site sample. It should also be noted that at the Dougall site juvenile vessels exceeded mature or adult vessels 98 to 72.

The information from the Dougall site strongly suggests that there was a far greater degree of juvenile activity taking place than is apparent at the interior village sites. This, in turn, suggests that, proportionately, there were fewer adults than children. Presumably the adults would be mainly women who would be necessary to tend to the needs of the children.

Mr. James A. Burns, faunal analyst of the Archaeology Division, carried out a partial examination of the Dougall site faunal remains. All faunal remains were separated with reference to Class but the state of the comparative collection and my impatience to finish this re-report, combined to limit the species identification to mammals. Identified mammal species, 78 bones or 5.2 per cent are as follows: grey squirrel, woodchuck, chipmunk, beaver, muskrat, *Canis* sp., fox sp., Canidae sp. (dog, fox, wolf), black bear, raccoon, mink, and whitetail deer.

Table 4 – Summary Analysis of Faunal Material

Class	No. of Bones	%
Fish	793	52.7
Mammals	566	37.4
Birds	75	5.0
Turtles	31	2.1
Amphibians	8	0.5
Molluscs	33	2.2
Totals	1506	99.9

Table 4 simply gives a bone count and certainly a catfish spine cannot be given the same caloric weight as a deer toe bone. What convinced me that the Dougall Site was basically a fish camp was not simply the bone count but the fact that most of the fish bones relate to the head and not the body of the fish. For example, the fish remains are represented by 679 (85.6) skull parts and 114 (14.4) post-cranial parts (vertebrae, scales, and spines). This disparity in skeletal representation suggests that fish were being gutted, decapitated, and dried or smoked on the site and then eaten elsewhere; presumably at the interior villages. This interpretation is in essential agreement with Huron ethnography (Tooker: 1964, 62-64) and in specific agreement with Champlain's statement that fish were caught at the Narrows and preserved for winter consumption (Biggar: 1929, 56).

Mr. Burns also separated the burnt bone by class with the following results: mammals, 138 out of 566 (24.4); birds, nine out of 75 (12.0); turtles, one out of 31 (3.2); amphibians, nil; and fish, two out of 793 (0.3). The combined total of burnt bones exclusive of molluscs is 150 out of 1473 or 10.2 per cent. The virtual absence of burnt fish bone apparently reflects Huron ritualistic treatment of the bones.

"In each house, there was usually a fish-preacher who preached a sermon to the fish. Such men were in great demand, for the Indians believed that they had great power to attract the

fish into the nets. One such man preached every day after supper. After first ordering silence and telling everyone to lie flat on their backs as he did, he spoke, saying that the Huron did not burn fishbones and begged the fish to allow themselves to be caught and so be of service to their friends who respected them and did not burn their bones." (Wrong: 1939, 188).

A similar Huron taboo applied to the burning of the bones from deer driven into artificial enclosures (Biggar: 1929, 91-92). The burnt deer bones from the Dougall site and all Huron village sites that I have known of, presumably pertain to animals caught by other means or perhaps the application of the taboo was more variable than the ethnohistoric documents suggest.

The faunal data from the Dougall site indicates that it is theoretically possible to recognize ritualistic treatment of animal remains from archaeological sites. Such analysis will, of necessity, be detailed and concerned with such matters as burnt or unburnt bone, discontinuities in the expected proportions of various parts of the body, and the total absence of some species. There is not a single instance of which I am aware that people dependent upon certain animal resources have not developed ritualistic taboos around these animals to insure that they "... allow them-selves to be caught ...". There is also no reason to doubt that such behaviour has a very substantial antiquity and that by a detailed consideration of the animal bones it will be possible to demonstrate with a fair degree of certainty the existence and nature of prehistoric, ritualistic treatment of animal remains.

The Dougall Site was occupied seasonally for nearly 2,000 years by people who were basically exploiting the rich fish resource. Point Peninsula culture remains dating near the beginning of our era were the first occupants and were followed by the entire Ontario Iroquois development in the region. After the dispersal of the Huron, the site appears to have been re-occupied by Ojibwa and finally by 19th and 20th century Canadians. Throughout this lengthy occupation, however, it was the late prehistoric-historic Huron who left the most abundant remains. These remains appear to relate to a fish preparation station (smoking or drying) where the major product was not consumed on the site, but preserved for later consumption at other locations.

The products of juvenile activity (juvenile vessels, pipes, and beads) were far more abundant than would be expected at one of the interior villages of the same people. This suggests an unusually high percentage of children relative to adults. It is proposed that during the fall, when women were freed of their agricultural tasks, (Tooker: 1964, 71) women and children from the interior Huron villages or village, came to the Dougall site to "put-down" fish for the coming winter. As the task was a relatively sedentary one of tending the nets at the weirs and smoking or drying fish, the abundant evidence of child activity at the site is perhaps not too surprising.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The Dougall site was occupied seasonally for nearly 2,000 years by people who exploited the rich, local fish resource. Point Peninsula culture remains dating near the beginning of our era were the first occupants and were followed by the entire Ontario Iroquois development in the region. After the dispersal of the Huron, the site appears to have been re-occupied by Ojibwa and finally by 19th and 20th century Canadians. Throughout the occupation, however, it was the late prehistoric-historic Huron who left the most abundant remains. These remains relate to a fish preparation station where the major product was not consumed on the site but was preserved for later consumption at other locations.

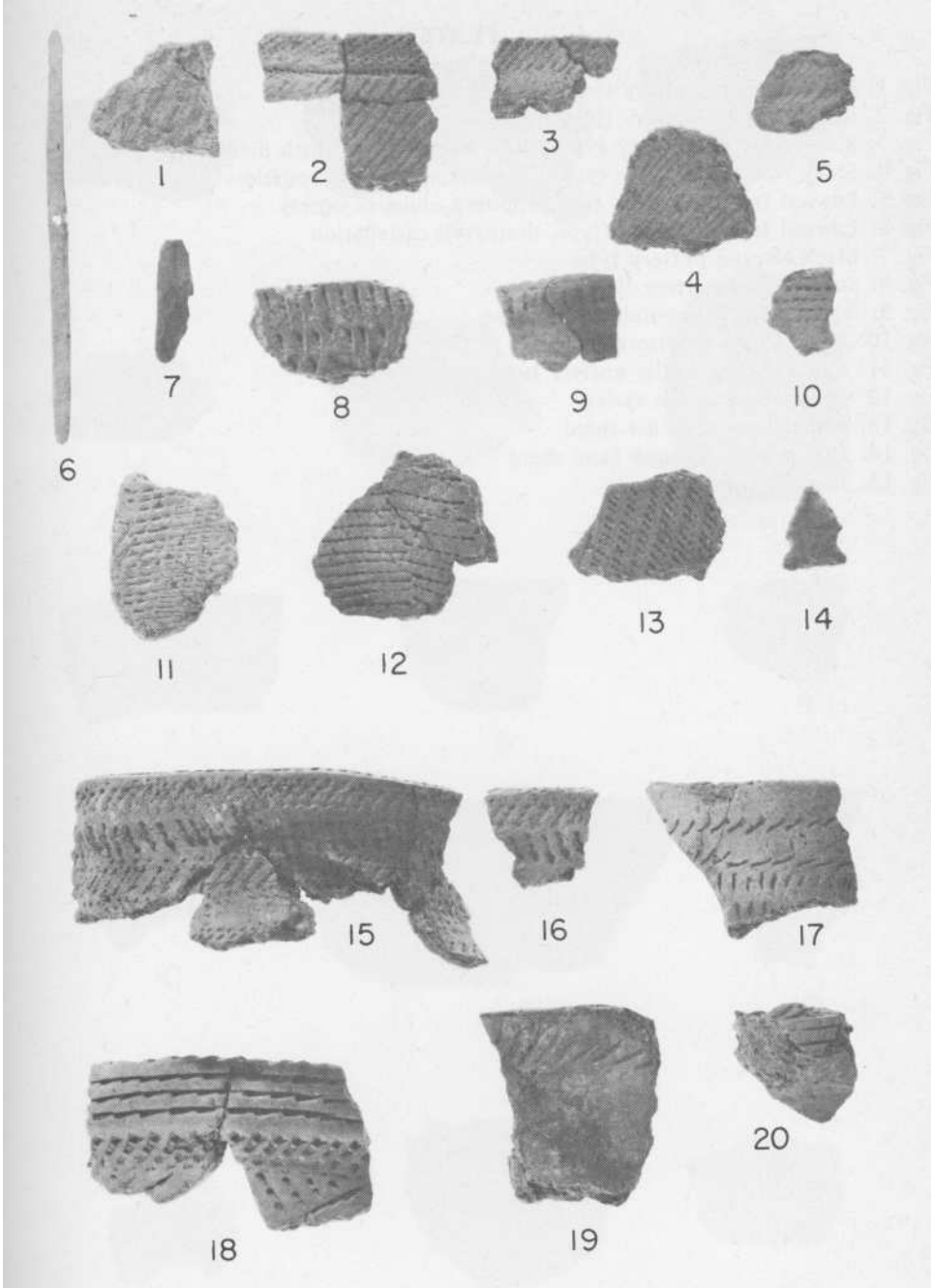
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PLATE 1  
(1/2 natural size)

- Fig. 1: Vinette 1 body sherd, interior
- Fig. 2: Concentration I, vessel 1
- Fig. 3: Concentration I, vessel 2
- Fig. 4: Concentration 1, channelled exterior body sherd
- Fig. 5: Concentration 1, dragged stamp body sherd
- Fig. 6: Concentration 1, netting needle, probably intrusive
- Fig. 7: Concentration II, linear flake
- Fig. 8: General deposit, vessel 1
- Fig. 9: General deposit, vessel 2
- Fig. 10: General deposit, vessel 3
- Fig. 11: Rocker stamped body sherd
- Fig. 12: Dentate stamped body sherd
- Fig. 13: Pseudo scallop shell body sherd
- Fig. 14: Side-notched projectile point
- Fig. 15-18: Early Ontario Iroquois rim sherds
- Fig. 19-20: Middle Ontario Iroquois rim sherds





## PLATE 2

- Fig. 1: Huron Incised pottery type, linear stamp variety
- Fig. 2: Huron Incised pottery type, incised variety
- Fig. 3: Sidey Notched pottery type, linear stamp variety with mend hole
- Fig. 4: Sidey Notched Pottery type, linear stamp variety, collarless
- Fig. 5: Lawson Incised pottery type, opposed obliques variety
- Fig. 6: Lawson Incised pottery type, destroyed castellation
- Fig. 7: Black Necked pottery type
- Fig. 8: Seed Incised pottery type
- Fig. 9: Warminster Horizontal pottery type
- Fig. 10: Sidey Crossed pottery type
- Fig. 11: Lalonde High Collar pottery type
- Fig. 12: Untyped plain rim variety
- Fig. 13: Pinched-out shoulder sherd
- Fig. 14: Decorated, carinated basal sherd
- Fig. 15: Juvenile rim sherd

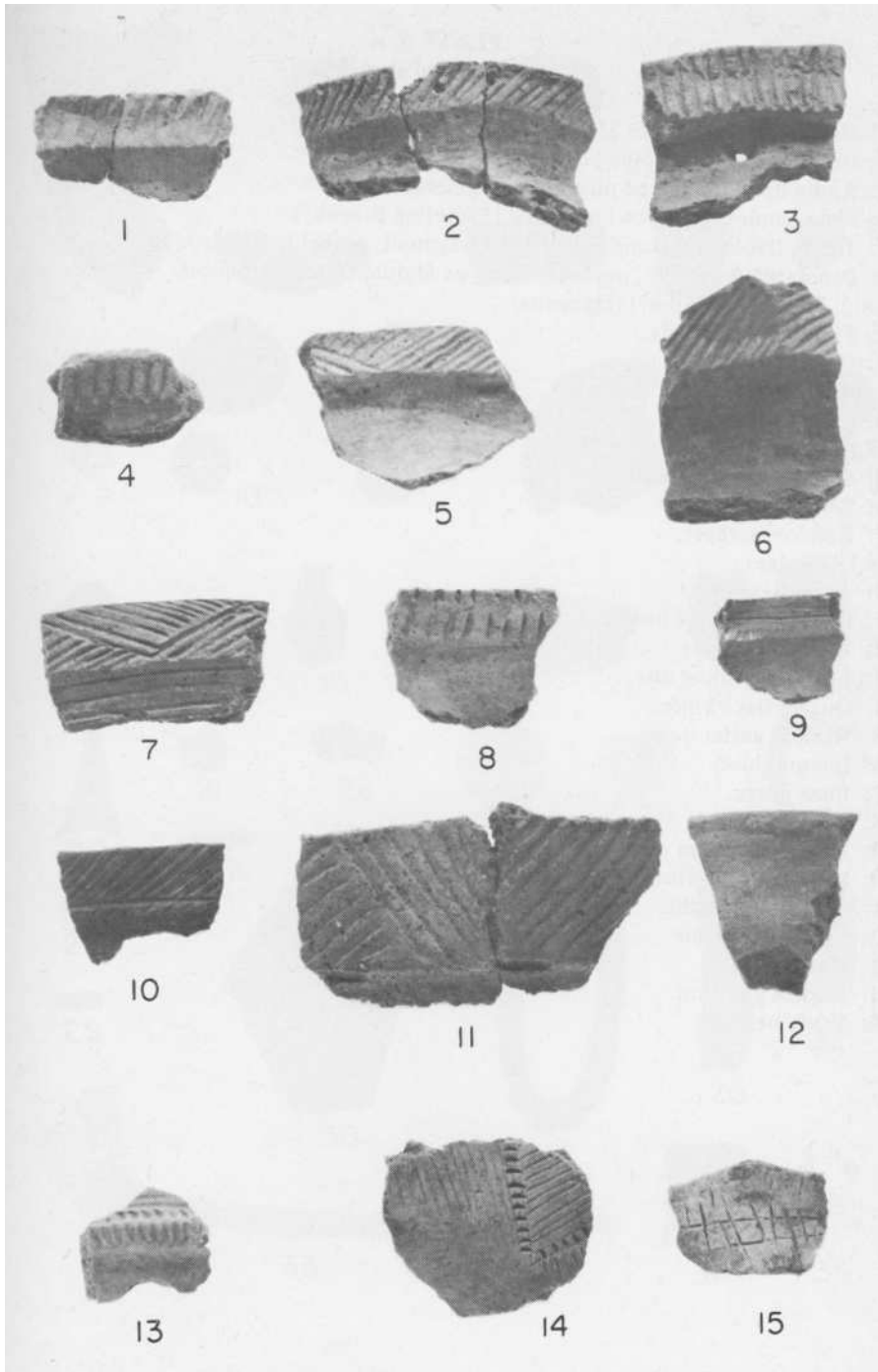


PLATE 3  
(1/2 natural size)

- Fig. 1: Modified Pinched-face effigy pipe.  
Fig. 2: Iroquois Ring type pipe bowl fragment.  
Fig. 3: Apple Bowl Ring type pipe bowl fragment.  
Fig. 4: Plain, conical pipe bowl fragment (Pickering Branch?)  
Fig. 5: Thick, flat-lipped conical pipe bowl fragment, probably non-Iroquois.  
Fig. 6: Punctated pipe stem, probably Early or Middle Ontario Iroquois.  
Figs. 7,8: Juvenile pipe bowl fragments.  
Fig. 9: Finished clay beads.  
Fig. 10: Crude clay beads.  
Fig. 11: Gaming discs.  
Fig. 12: Ceramic wastage.  
Figs. 13,14:End scrapers.  
Fig. 15: Side scraper on a wedge.  
Fig. 16: Side scraper.  
Fig. 17: Random scraper.  
Figs. 18,19: Wedges.  
Fig. 20: Arrowhead  
Fig. 21: Unfinished stone bead.  
Fig. 22: Worked catlinite.  
Fig. 23: Feldspar gaming disc.  
Fig. 24: Quartz flake knife.  
Fig. 25: Worked antler item.  
Fig. 26: Incisor chisel.  
Fig. 27: Bone gorge.  
Fig. 28: Shell disc bead.  
Fig. 29: Bead made from copper kettle fragment.  
Fig. 30: Pendant made from copper kettle fragment.  
Fig. 31: Iron strike-a-light.  
Fig. 32: Brass gun ferrule.  
Fig. 33: Kaolin pipe.  
Fig. 34: English gun flint.  
Fig. 35: Trade beads.

