

**A WOODLAND INDIAN SITE AT CONSTANCE BAY, ONTARIO**

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**ABSTRACT**

The accidental discovery of Woodland Indian pottery during the summers of 1969 and 1970 led to the excavation in 1970 and 1971 of a single component site. The site, which has been radiocarbon dated at  $2440 \pm 75$  B.P. ( $490 \pm 75$  B.C.), produced ceramics, lithics, fragments of copper, galena, mica and bone, hearth features, and an apparent red-ochre burial marked by a possible petroform effigy.

**RESUME**

La découverte accidentelle, au cours des étés 1969 et 1970, de poteries indiennes du stade sylvicole nous a conduit à l'excavation, en 1970 et 1971, d'une partie du site archéologique. Des épreuves au carbone radioactif ont indiqué que le site avait été occupé il y a environ 2440 ans ( $\pm 75$  ans), soit vers 490 avant J.-C. Le gisement comprenait des céramiques, des outils en pierre et des fragments de cuivre, galène et mica. De plus on a trouvé des ossements et parties de foyers. Il y a même évidence de l'existence d'une tombe recouverte d'ocre rouge sur laquelle la position était indiquée par une effigie faite de pierre.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Constance Bay Site No. 1 (Borden designation BiGa-2) at  $76^{\circ} 04' 15''$  West Longitude and  $45^{\circ} 28' 41''$  North Latitude is about 30 miles west of Ottawa, Ontario at the southwestern side of Constance Bay, about 350 yards from the mouth of Constance Creek. Constance Bay is a part of Lake Deschenes which, in turn, is one of the lakes of the Ottawa river. The site is 60 yards from the present mean high water mark just above a sloping surface which may have been the beach at the time of occupation. Although the higher part of the site has not been modified by cottage owners the former beach line had been buried by the addition of about 12 to 16 inches of fill. This modern fill, which covered the eleven squares at the northeast corner of the site, was ignored in surveying the contour map. The original surface slopes gently in the direction of the beach; having a twenty-four inch drop across the thirty foot west to east dimension of the excavation (Figure 1). The Indian camp was probably on clean beach sand which subsequently has been covered with about 3 inches of black humus. The sand belongs to the Eastport Sand formation (Hills, Richards and Morwich, 1944). The site is now on a wooded summer-cottage lot covered with white pine, jack pine, hard maple, elm, oak, birch and poplar trees.

The excavation was done in five foot squares from a point in T1 D where pottery had been discovered in a trench excavated for installation of an electric cable. First indications of a cultural deposit appeared immediately below the black humus layer, at the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch depth, in clean light brown beach sand and continued for about 6 inches to an average limit depth of about 9 inches. Although the whole site was excavated to 12 inches and tested in selected areas to greater depths, only a few cultural deposits, or artifacts, were found below 9 inches. The most notable exceptions were the firepit, on the line between T1 E and T2E, and the two post moulds at the extremities of the stone hearth feature in T01B and T02B, and an apparent red ochre burial in T03B, and T04A, B & C. Below 9 inches, most of the site contained culturally sterile fine sand similar to that in the cultural layer but lighter in colour, probably because it is less coloured by the over-lying black humus layer.

Individual depths were recorded for all artifacts. There is no evidence of cultural stratification and the site is believed to be a single component camp site occupied for a relatively short time.

### RADIOCARBON DATE

Several samples of charcoal were recovered from the firepits (lettered F in Figure I) and from the area of the apparent burial. A sample of charcoal from the firepit of Feature 1, on the line between T1E and T2E, was radiocarbon dated by the Saskatchewan Research Institute (S-578) at  $2440 \pm 75$  B.P., 490 B.C.  $\pm 75$ .

### CULTURAL DISTRIBUTION AND MAIN FEATURES

The general layout of the site is dominated by four main features consisting of two groups of stones associated with firepits, a possible tipi floor and a possible petroform face effigy associated with an apparent burial. The first hearth, indicated as FEA 1 on the site plan, was a firepit and an orderly row of ovate or round, dominantly red granite, beach pebbles 2 to 2½ inches, (51 to 64 mm) in diameter typical of those used for boiling stones and similar to fire fractured stone fragments of the site. The firepit, which contained a small amount of charcoal and was mainly confined to an area of 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 cm) diameter, also contained significant quantities of bone, stone chipping detritus, and several scrapers and pottery sherds. The bone removed from this hearth consisted of highly fragmented (1/4 to ¾ inches, 6 to 19 mm) bones of animals and turtle. In addition to the flint chips removed from the hearth, the squares T2E, T3D, T3E, T3F, T4C, T4D and T4E (Figure I), contained most of the flint detritus removed from the whole site. A flat ovate sandstone slab (about 6 by 10 inches, 15 by 25 cm) was located beside the firepit.

The second feature (FEA 2 of Figure I) consisted of a group of stones, sandstone slabs, a hammerstone, two firepits, and three post moulds. The stones, in this case, were somewhat larger (3 to 5 inches, 76 to 127 mm) and were dominantly of grey granite. Two round vertical post moulds were located at the ends of this row of stones in T01B and T02B and continued to depths of 18 1/2 and 11½ inches (47 and 29 cm) respectively. The most dominant firepit of this feature, was on the line between T01A and T01B, and was surrounded by flat sandstones, an associated hammerstone (Plate VII, Figure 2), and several round pebbles (Plate VII, Figures 7, 8, 13). The area also contained large numbers of highly fragmented pottery sherds and the sand was darkened by a decayed layer of organic matter. A third half-moon-shaped mould, apparently made by a split half-round post, was located beside the second firepit of the feature (see square T1B). The half round post mould also contained charcoal on the side nearest the fire, indicating that the post was probably used as a spit support.

The evidence associated with these two features leads to the conclusion that they are the food preparation areas of the site.

The third dominant feature (FEA 3 of Figure I) consisted of a group of stones arranged in the form of a face which was associated with an apparent red-ochre burial. (Plate VIII and Figure II).

The fourth feature (FEA 4 of Figure I) comprises an area, in the shape of a half circle bounded by stones, which appears to have been the floor of a tipi.

### CERAMICS

A total of 607 sherds of sufficient size to classify, and a large number of highly fragmented smaller sherds of Woodland type pottery, were recovered. Several additional sherd types (Plate IV, Figures 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), not directly associated with the undisturbed site, were recovered from recent overfill which had been moved by a bulldozer from an area up to 50 feet to the NW of the excavated site. Four vessels can be identified from the sherds recovered from the site and the sherds recovered from the overfill also appear to be from several different vessels.

## Vessel No. 1

Rim sherds (25) and 342 body sherds of this vessel were recovered, mainly from squares T01D, and T1D, and a sufficient number have been matched to determine the form and dimensions of the vessel from its partial reconstruction (see Plates I, II and III). The photographs of Plates I and II are of the same portion of the reconstructed vessel but taken from different angles to show the form (Plate I) and the maximum detail of the motif (Plate II). It should be noted that the left hand side of the composite photograph of Plate I is a print made by reversing the negative of the right hand side. It was printed in this manner to assist in establishing the form and size of the vessel. Plate III is a view of the side opposite to that of Plate II.

The vessel is of conoidal base, convex-sided form, with everted rim. The rim and main body of the vessel were apparently somewhat oval. The maximum orifice diameter of the reassembled vessel is 12.5 inches (31.8 cm) while the minimum diameter is 11.25 inches (28.5 cm). The body is oval at its maximum dimension and measures 13.3 inches (33.8 cm) by 12.4 inches (31.5 cm). The overall height is 16.5 inches (41.9 cm) and the wall thickness varies from a minimum of 5 mm on the shoulder to 18 mm at the base and 8 mm at the lip of the rim.

The motif of the exterior can be seen in Plates I, II and III. The lip is decorated by pseudo scallop shell impressions. The rim is criss-cross incised over a row of short deep vertical pseudo scallop shell impressions which appear at the level of the neck (40 to 45 mm below the lip). The shoulder is decorated by 13 to 16 rows of horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell impressions forming a horizontal band about 45 mm wide continuing around the vessel. The main body is decorated with vertical or partially oblique lines of rocker stamped pattern which form bands about 40 mm in height around the vessel. On opposite sides of the vessel, groups of these vertical lines have been more deeply impressed (see left of center of Plate II and near the left side of Plate III). The opposing relationship of these deeper vertically impressed rows can be verified by noting that the three sherds for which the view of the inside can be seen in Plate III are the same sherds shown in outside view to the left of centre in Plate II. It can be seen that the decoration becomes more widely spaced and coarser, to the point of being nearly non-existent, on the bottom quarter of the vessel.

The inside of the rim is decorated to the shoulder by lightly impressed oblique pseudo scallop shell lines. Below the shoulder there are horizontal lines of very lightly impressed carelessly executed pseudo scallop shell pattern roughly matching those on the outside of shoulder. The remainder of the interior is smooth except for very light, mainly horizontal, lines caused by the smoothing tool, or hands of the potter, and a few apparently accidentally incised marks probably resulting from handling or firing procedures.

The vessel is manufactured by the coil technique from clay with grit temper. It has been smoothed and surfaced with red-ochre tinted clay which is now light-sandy-brown in colour.

It is of interest to note the holes drilled for lacing, or to stop the progress of cracks, which appear near the rim (see upper right of centre of Plate II).

## Vessel No. 2

Body sherds (138) of a size which can be classified, and a large number of highly fragmented pieces of this vessel were recovered mainly from squares T01 A, T01 B and T02A. Only a few of these sherds could be matched and the form and size of the vessel cannot be determined. Nevertheless the curvature, thickness, quantity of material and the presence of thick sherds nearly lacking in exterior decorative motif leads to the conclusion that the vessel was of similar size and motif to vessel No. 1.

The exterior motif consists of horizontal channelling, dragged stamp and deep vertically impressed pseudo scallop shell patterns (see Plate IV, Figures 15, 16 & 17) with very light vertical channelling impressions on the thick sherds near the base (not shown). The interior is mainly smooth but with some small areas of channelling.

The vessel is manufactured by the coil technique and smoothed on the interior and exterior with a fine clay of light chocolate brown surface colour. The clay was tempered with salmon coloured felspar grit.

Some small incomplete fragments of rim (not shown), probably from this vessel, indicate an exterior rim motif of criss-cross, but nearly vertical, closely incised lines with oblique parallel indentations of a toothed paddle impressed across the lip.

#### Vessel No. 3

Ten rim sherds (9 shown reassembled in Plate IV, Figure 8) and 92 body sherds of this vessel were recovered in square T01A (Plate IV, Figures 10, 11 and 12).

Although insufficient sherds have been recovered to establish the form and height of this vessel, the rim section recovered has a curvature indicating a rim diameter of about 12 inches (30.5 cm). The slightly castellated rim is everted with three horizontal rows of short obliquely impressed pseudo scallop shell lines above four fine horizontal rows of pseudo scallop shell impressions at the level of the neck. The inside of the rim is decorated by vertical rocker stamping with a fine pseudo scallop shell instrument (Plate IV, Figure 9). The shoulder is decorated by alternating rectangular areas of obliquely impressed fine scallop shell lines and plain areas in which one upper corner has short vertical impressions (Plate IV, Figure 10). The division between the obliquely decorated and adjacent areas sometimes has an added row of oblique short impressions (Plate IV, Figure 12). A fine vertical pseudo scallop shell pattern seems to have been used on the body (Plate IV, Figure 11), alternating with plain areas (sherds not photographed).

This is a coiling technique and grit tempered clay vessel with a smooth interior which now has a light grey-brown colour.

#### Vessel No. 4

This vessel is probably juvenile pottery. It is represented by only a few sherds of which the largest is shown in Plate IV, Figure 14. The curvature indicates a diameter of about 3 inches (7.6 cm). It is manufactured by coiling technique with a crudely smoothed interior and an exterior decorated by very fine vertical rocker stamped impressions made with a toothed tool.

#### Miscellaneous Sherds

*From the Undisturbed Site:* Plate IV, Figure 1 illustrates a sherd with course pseudo scallop shell exterior and smooth interior recovered from T02A. It is 8 mm thick.

Plate IV, Figure 5 illustrates an isolated example of a rim sherd found within the site itself in square T4D. The rim is only slightly everted with smooth lip and interior. The exterior has a single row of vertical lightly impressed pseudo scallop shell pattern extending about 7 mm below the lip. Below that level, the decoration is horizontal lightly impressed pseudo scallop shell pattern alternating with diagonally impressed areas of the same pattern. It varies from 4.5 mm thickness at the rim to 7.5 mm at the shoulder.

Plate IV, Figure 13 illustrates a small punctate impressed sherd found in T01C. It has a smooth interior and is 7 mm thick.

*From the Overfill:* The sherds (Plate IV, Figures 2,3,4,6,7) were recovered from a light overfill which had been bulldozed from an area just to the northwest of the site. They appear to be from several different vessels.

Plate IV, Figure 2 illustrates a sherd with coarse parallel markings which appear to have been made with a very fine dragged stamp. It is 7 to 10 mm thick and is smooth on the interior.

Plate IV, Figure 3 is of a sherd which is 10 mm thick with interior horizontal channelling and dragged stamp exterior.

Plate IV, Figure 4 illustrates a sherd from near the rim of a vessel. It has vertical rocker stamping with a pseudo scallop shell implement, but with minimum spacing between individual

rows. The interior is smooth but with minor evidence of horizontal channelling. It varies from 7 mm (near the rim) to 9 mm in thickness and is rust coloured throughout.

Plate IV, Figures 6 and 7 illustrate sherds of 6.5 mm thickness with short vertical parallel impressions above oblique linear punctate impressions (Figure 6), and vertical and horizontal pseudo scallop shell impressions (Figure 7). The interiors are channelled and the colour is a uniform light grey throughout.

## LITHICS

The site yielded stone artifacts of the chipped stone, ground stone and rough stone categories. The presence of chipping detritus, and sandstone abraders gives evidence that stone artifacts were produced in situ.

### Chipped Stone

*Projectile Points and Biface Blades:* Thirteen projectile points and one tip were recovered. Their dimensions and classification are presented in Table I and Plate V. There is considerable variation in material and form. The quartzite (Plate V, Figure 6) and the slate (Plate V, Figure 7) points were most similar since they have similar size, side notching and convex base characteristics, while the two Onondaga or Lockport flint blades (Plate V, Figures 13 and 14) are also quite similar. One fragment of a biface blade of sand coloured chert or flint (Plate VI, Figure 13) was recovered.

*Scrapers:* Six simple end scrapers (Plate VI, Figures 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8) and two scrapers (Plate VI, Figures 2 and 6), which appear to be broken end scrapers, were all small and were made from grey or brown flint or chert. One domed end scraper (Plate VI, Figure 10) and one large caramel-coloured end scraper (Plate VI, Figure 12) are also illustrated. Dimensions and descriptions are in Table 2.

Three drill fragments (Plate VI, Figures 14, 15, 16), were recovered. Dimensions and descriptions are in Table 2.

*Pottery Marker:* A small triangular piece of soft yellow brown stone (probably limonite) (Plate VII, Figure 16) with notches along its edges is apparently a pottery marker. See the plasticine impressions made with the tool (Plate VII, Figure 15) and compare with decoration of the pottery sherd of Plate IV, Figure 17.

### Ground Stone

Ground stone is represented by only two tools, a ground bit edge fragment of a celt (Plate VII, Figure 11) and an adze (Plate VII, Figure 12). The complete adze is 85 mm long, 36 mm across the sharp end, 25 mm across the blunt end and 23 mm maximum thickness. The face shown in the photograph is rounded in both planes while the opposite face is ground nearly flat across its width but curved toward the sharpened end. The edge has been broken so that the adze is quite dull.

Several sandstone whetstones were recovered. A good specimen with grinding evidence on nearly all surfaces, is illustrated (Plate VII, Figure 17). In addition to flat and curved grinding surfaces, this stone also has narrow grooves such as might have been worn by sharpening of needles, awls or fishhooks. The triangular whetstone (Plate VII, Figure 20) is smoothed on all surfaces. The small square mudstone example (Plate VII, Figure 19), and the irregular shaped sandstone piece (Plate VII, Figure 18), have semicircular notches such as would be made by rounding an arrow shaft.

Two other pieces of sandstone (not illustrated) show minor evidence of grinding.

### Rough Stone

Four hammerstones and a possible anvilstone, or abradar, were identified. The stone (Plate VII, Figure 1), which is about one quarter of an ovate crystalline quartz beach pebble, is

2-3/8 inches (60 mm) long; 1.0 inch (25.4 mm) wide and 7/8 of an inch (22.2 mm) thick. It has hammering roughness at both ends. The stone (Plate VII, Figure 2), has already been mentioned in connection with Feature 2. It is a red granite pebble 3 3/4 inches (95 mm) long by 3.0 inches (76 mm) wide and 1-3/8 inches (35 mm) thick with hammering damage on both ends and marking on one side, either from hammering or use as an anvil. The other two hammerstones (Plate VII, Figures 3, 5), show evidence of hammering while the sandstone (Plate VII, Figure 4) found in the flint working area was probably used as an anvil or abrader.

Three ovate quartz pebbles (Plate VII, Figures 7, 8, and 13) were found in association with the large hammerstone mentioned above and in the food preparation area of Feature 2. Since the site is of pure beach sand with no stone, these quartz or quartzite pebbles are probably imported.

Plate VII, Figure 14 represents a highly polished yellow-brown pebble and Plate VII, Figure 9 a smooth flat grey pebble found in association, which are of unknown use.

*Paintstone:* Plate VII, Figure 6 represents four of many clay nodules containing red haematite (Wicks, 1972) found in locations indicated by the letter P on the Site Plan (Figure 1). The streak produced varies from yellow, through rust to a reddish purple.

Plate VII, Figure 10 is a smooth soft chalky pebble which rubs off a greyish powder which may have been used for colouring.

### **MINERALS AND METALS**

The site yielded no metal artifacts but several small fragments of copper (Plate IV, Figure 18), two lumps of galena, one of which is illustrated (Plate IV, Figure 22), and a small round flake of mica (Plate IV, Figure 19) were recovered.

### **BURIAL**

An apparent red ochre burial was excavated in the area designated as Feature 3 on the Site Plan, (Figure 1). The feature has been designated as an apparent burial because no completely definite proof of a human burial was found. However, all of the circumstantial evidence indicates that a body had probably been buried in the area, but was so completely reduced that the only remaining evidence was an organic deposit which is consistent with the shape and approximate dimensions of human remains. The most convincing single piece of evidence relates to a skull shaped discolouration in the red ochre hardened sand which was associated with other organic deposits consistent with the location and size of a human skeleton.

An interesting part of this feature is a possible petroform effigy of a human face which had been placed at the occupation level of the site and above the red ochre fill. Plate VIII presents two views of the petroform. In the lower view lines had been traced in the sand to augment the impression of the human face. In the other view, the lines have been removed, by brushing, to illustrate the impression given by the stones alone. As only a few other stones were

in the area, (see total stone plot on the site plan, Figure I), it seems likely that these stones were purposely placed in this configuration and that they form the marker for a human burial

The red ochre deposit had been cemented into a somewhat harder condition than the surrounding sand. The dimensions and shape of the deposit are shown in plan, end and side profile elevation views in Figure II. Fragments of charcoal were found above the red ochre deposit and below the level of the possible petroform face effigy indicating that a fire had been

lighted above the head of the burial before the petroform was constructed. The red ochre deposit had quite definite limits at the head and sides, but was much more diffuse at the foot and at the lower limit of the deposit probably because of leaching. Another interesting feature of this apparent burial is the presence, near the head area, of mica bearing sand which gave it the sparkling appearance of gold flakes. As no other part of the site had this sparkling sand, it

suggests that mica flakes had been added. The use of mica in burials has been reported by Silverberg. He says that the Hopewells surrounded "the honoured dead . . . ; with ornaments cut from sheets of glittering mica. Sheets of mica would also often be wrapped around the body just before the earth was heaped over it". (Silverberg 1963, p. 93). There were no grave offerings.

A second stone ring with central stones partially suggestive of a petroform face effigy was located in square T03C adjacent to Feature 3. In this case, no red ochre deposit was present, but a similar skull shaped deposit and other organic evidence occurred at about 16 to 20 inches, which is below the level (i.e. 12 inches) where cultural evidence ceased in most other parts of the site.

#### **FAUNAL MATERIAL**

Analysis of the faunal material has been undertaken by Dr. Howard Savage, Research Associate, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The presence of beaver, muskrat, black bear, moose, raccoon, porcupine, turtle, fish and the unusual existence of cavities in some fragments of bone cortex are described in a separate report in this issue. (Savage 1972).

#### **HOUSE PATTERNS**

Only a few post moulds were found and because they are associated with fires are probably the remains of spit supports. The only evidence of living quarters is a stone pattern which is designated as Feature 4 in Figure I. It has the shape and size of the floor of a tipi similar to those described by Silverberg (Silverberg 1963, p. 56), as being observed by the early European explorers. Additional evidence that this feature represents a tipi is derived from the fact that the floor area was covered with a relatively large number of small bone fragments. About half of the bone of the site came from the subdivision containing the apparent tipi floor, while a considerable proportion of the remainder came from the three subdivisions associated with Feature 1.

#### **INTERPRETATION**

The radiocarbon date of 490 B.C.  $\pm$  75 and the pottery types, place the site in the Middle Woodland period, at about the same age as the Burley Site near Port Franks on Lake Huron at 668 B.C.  $\pm$  220 years (Jury and Jury 1952 pp. 70, 73), and the Saugeen Focus Donaldson site on the Saugeen River, Bruce Peninsula, Ontario at 519 B.C.  $\pm$  60 years (Wright and Anderson 1963 p. 50).

Since the radiocarbon date was somewhat earlier than had been expected from artifact (mainly pottery) interpretation, a careful analysis of the relationship of the charcoal sample to other evidence is in order. The charcoal sample was removed from the fire location indicated by the letter F in Feature 1 (Figure I). The field notes record that it was taken from the 6 to 12 inches depth over an area of about one foot radius from the centre of the circle shown. Although charcoal fragments occurred above the 6 inch level, they were not collected because of the danger of contamination resulting from the presence, at the humus-sand interface (3-3½ inch level), of charcoal probably caused by forest fires known to have burned over the area about one hundred years ago. The majority of the pottery, flint chips and firestone (including the stone of Features 1, 2, 3, 4) occurred in the 5 to 7 inch depth range, although flint chips are also recorded at 3½ and 4½ inch depth and in association with the row of stones of Feature 1. The firepit included flint chips and scrapers (as described above) and is convincingly a part of Feature 1. Pottery sherds with dentate stamp motif were also located within the charcoal covered area of the firepit. There is definite association between the hearth, the pottery and the chipped stone and it is concluded, therefore, that the charcoal date is satisfactorily related to the artifacts and features.

The three definitely identifiable rims are all everted; a trait which, with the conoidal vessel form, pseudo scallop shell and rocker stamped motif of Vessel No. 1 (Plates I, II, III), can be related to the Point Peninsula types reported by Ritchie (Ritchie 1969). However, the date of the site, and the criss-cross incised rim motif, are similar to those of the Saugeen Focus site of southwestern Southern Ontario (Wright 1963; Plate XV, and Wright 1967) and the Whitson Lake Site (W1) reported by Mitchell (Mitchell 1970, Plate II, Figure 4).

### CONCLUSION

The evidence collected indicates that the site was occupied for a relatively short time, by Woodland Indians who made chipped and ground stone tools and cooked in relatively large pottery vessels. The projectile points, scrapers and adze, suggest game hunting and leather and wood working traits.

They used hammerstones and a number of flat sandstone slabs which were usually associated with hearths. Fire fractured stone fragments and orderly rows of round or oval stones arranged beside two of the firepits supports the suggestion, made by others, that stones were heated in the fire and placed in pots, as an aid to cooking. The firepits were relatively small (12 to 18 inches in diameter).

Bone preservation is generally poor. However, the presence of identifiable small bone fragments in a calcined condition, probably as a result of heating, suggests that beaver, muskrat, black bear, moose, raccoon, porcupine, turtle and fish (Savage 1972) were cooked at the site. Although the site is on a beach, the almost insignificant evidence of the fish bone (only 7 recognizable fish elements of 3010 bone fragment specimens) may be explained by very little usage of fish as a food source, by the vulnerability of fish remains to the acid soil (pH 5.3 to 6.2), or by the fact that the early native population reportedly believed that fish skeletons should be returned to the water.

The presence of paintstone was the only indication of personal adornment and the presence of a pattern of stones, apparently defining a tipi floor, was the only evidence of a house or shelter.

A possible petroform effigy of a human face apparently marked a burial which was surrounded by red ochre and sand bearing small mica flakes.

The radiocarbon date of 490 B.C.  $\pm$  75 supports other evidence from the 519 B.C.  $\pm$  60 Donaldson site (Wright 1963), that the Woodland Indian culture, including advanced pottery making, was already well developed in Ontario by 500 **B.C.**

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TABLE 1  
Projectile Points and Bifaces

P1	Fig	Type	Dimensions (mm)			Base (mm) w Shape	Material
			1	w	th		
V	1	Side notched	34	15	7	12 Convex	Light grey chert
V	2	Side notched**	35	15	5	12 Convex	Light grey chert
V	3	Stemmed	37	30	5.5	13 Concave	Brown flint
V	4	Side notched	26	16	4.5	18 Convex	Dark brown flint
V	5	Side notched	26	13	6	13 Convex	Grey chert
V	6	Side notched	54*	24	6.5	18* Convex	Quartzite
V	7	Side notched	45	23	5	18 Convex	Slate
V	8	Trianguloid or biface blade	55	21	9	19 Convex	Greywacke
V	9	Stemmed	53	17	7	9 Straight	Grey slate
V	10	Biface	60	22	7	11 Straight	Grey flint
V	11	Biface fragment	33	25*	6		Grey flint
V	12	Side notched projectile base	—	23	7	18 Convex	Grey flint
V	13	Trianguloid or biface blade	65*	24	8	22 Convex	Onondaga mottled flint
V	14	Trianguloid or biface blade fragment	55t	25	6		Onondaga mottled flint

\*\*Side notched one side and stemmed on the other + Base missing  
\* Estimated

TABLE 2  
Scrapers, Drills and Bifaces

PI	Fig	Type	Subtype	Material	Dimensions (mm)		
					Length	Width	Thickness
VI	1	Scraper	End	Grey flint	16	17	3
VI	2	Scraper	End*	Black flint	11*	23	3
VI	3	Scraper	End	Black flint	15	16	3.5
VI	4	Scraper	End	Grey flint	15	17	3
VI	5	Scraper	End	Grey flint	19	18	6
VI	6	Scraper	End*	Grey flint	9*	16	3
VI	7	Scraper	End	Grey chert	14	13	2
VI	8	Scraper	End	Brown chert	15	18	5
VI	9	Scraper	End	Jasper?	26	20	8
VI	10	Scraper	Domed End	Grey flint	21	15	10
VI	11	Scraper	End blank	Grey flint	35	25	12
VI	12	Scraper	End	Caramel chert	41	39	7
VI	13	Biface	Fragment	Brown flint	11#	22	7
VI	14	Drill	Fragment	Brown flint	32#	11	7
VI	15	Drill	Fragment	Grey flint	41*	15	11
VI	16	Drill	Fragment	Grey flint	45#	15	10

\*Probably end scrapers with base broken off  
#Non significant — broken



**PLATE I — WOODLAND VESSEL NO. 1**

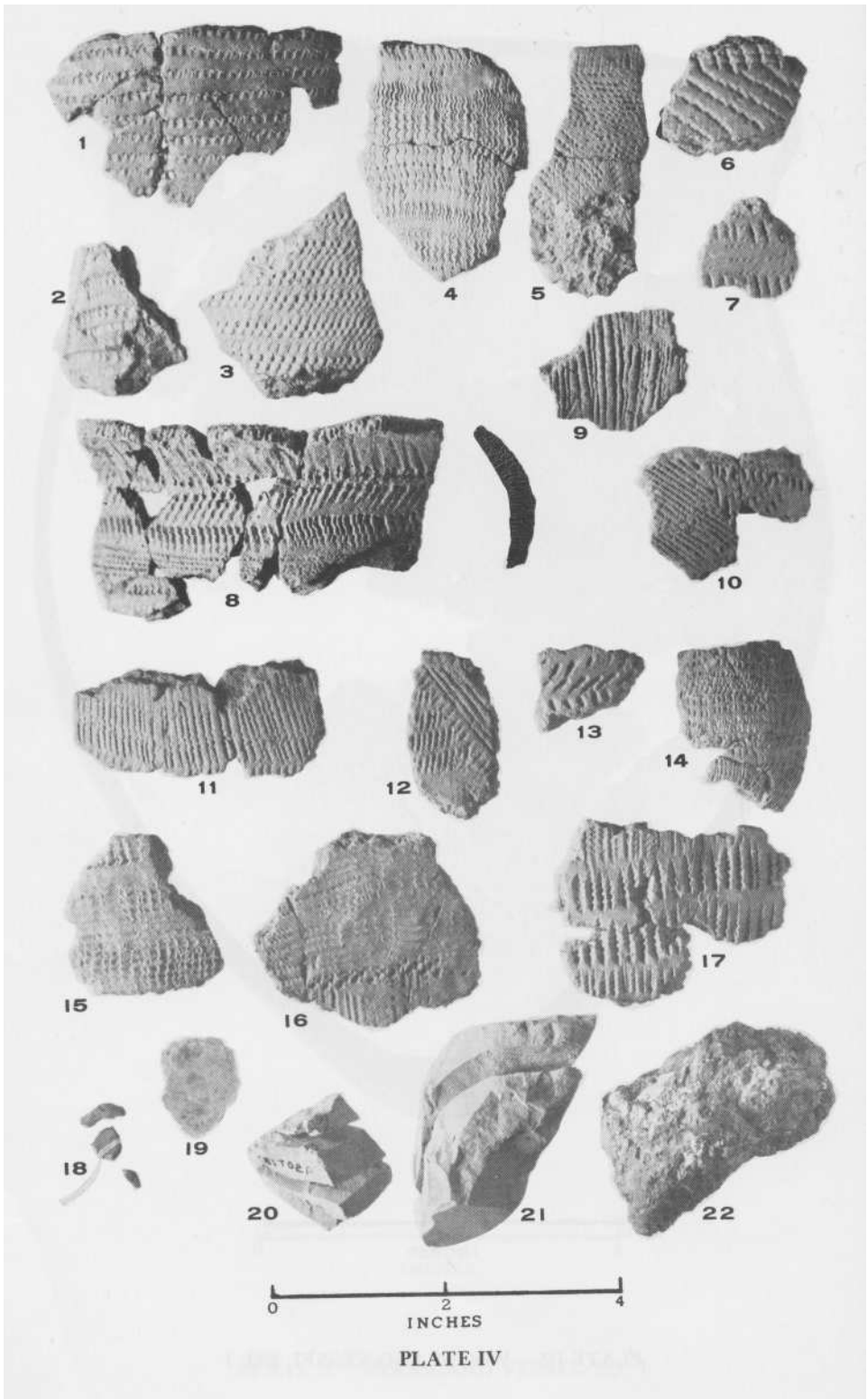
Note: Left side made by reversing the negative to establish form and size of the vessel.



PLATE II - WOODLAND VESSEL NO. 1



PLATE III — WOODLAND VESSEL NO. 1



**PLATE IV — Ceramics, Metals and Lithic Material**

Figure 1: Coarse pseudo scallop shell body sherd

Figure 2: Coarse rows of dragged stamp body sherd

Figure 3: Dragged stamp (interior channelled) body sherd

Figure 4: Fine pseudo scallop shell sherd near rim

Figure 5: Rim sherd — fine pseudo scallop shell

Figures 6,7: Pseudo scallop shell and linear punctate body sherds

Figure 8: Vessel No. 3, rim

Figure 9: Vessel No. 3, vertical pseudo scallop shell interior surface of rim

Figures 10,11,12: Vessel No. 3, pseudo scallop shell body sherds Figure 13:  
Punctate impressed body sherd

Figure 14: Juvenile pottery, fine rocker stamped motif

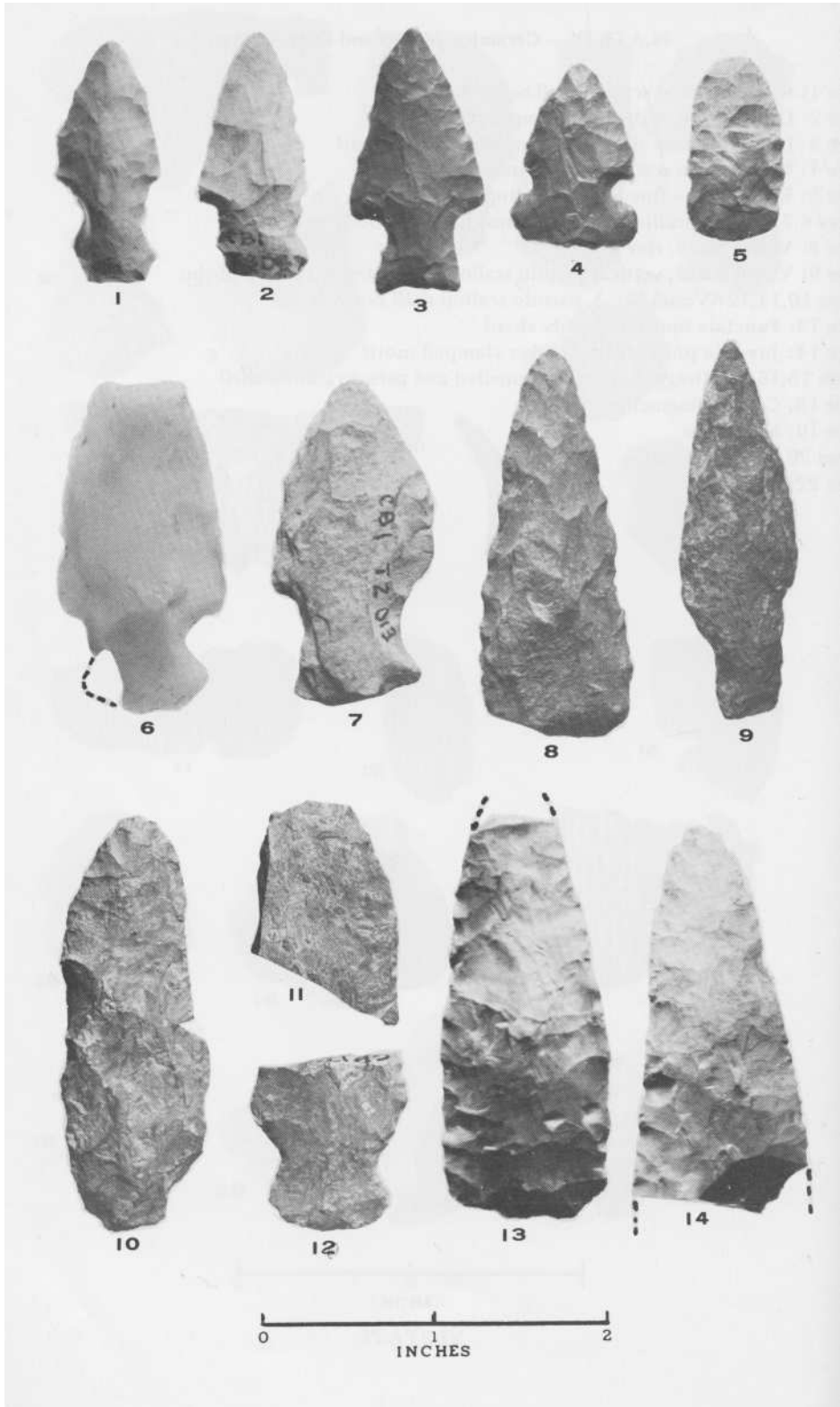
Figures 15,16,17: Dragged stamp, channelled and pseudo scallop shell

Figure 18: Copper fragments

Figure 19: Mica flake

Figures 20,21: Chert slabs

Figure 22: Galena





**PLATE V — Projectile Points and Bifaces**

Figures 1,2: Side notched light grey projectile points

Figure 3: Stemmed brown flint projectile point

Figure 4: Side notched dark brown flint projectile point

Figure 5: Slightly side notched grey chert projectile point

Figure 6: Quartzite side notched projectile point

Figure 7: Slate side notched projectile point

Figure 8: Greywacke trianguloid projectile point or biface blade

Figure 9: Grey slate stemmed projectile point

Figure 10: Grey flint biface blade

Figure 11: Grey flint biface fragment

Figure 12: Grey flint side notched projectile point base

Figure 13,14: Onondaga flint biface blades

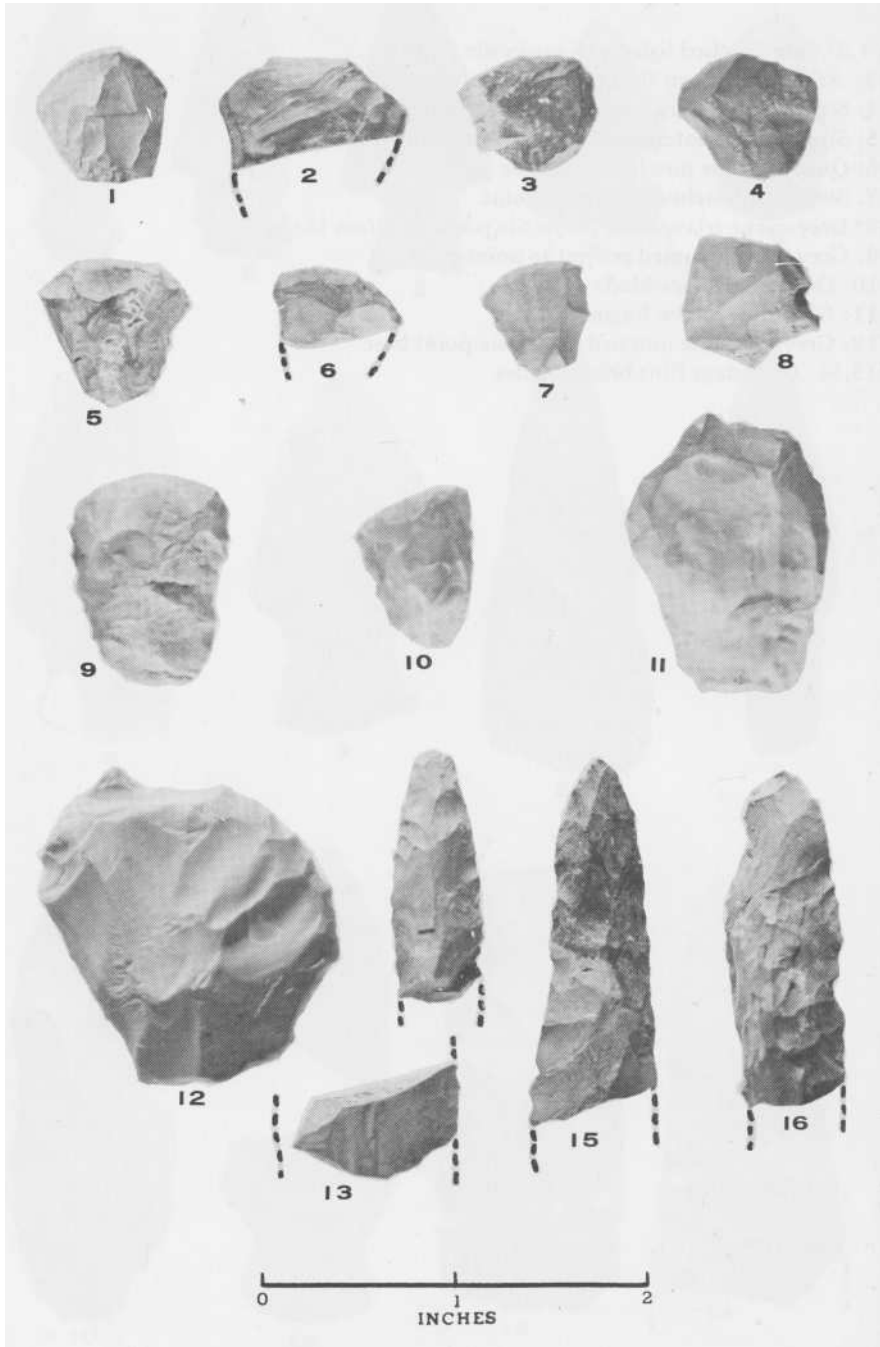
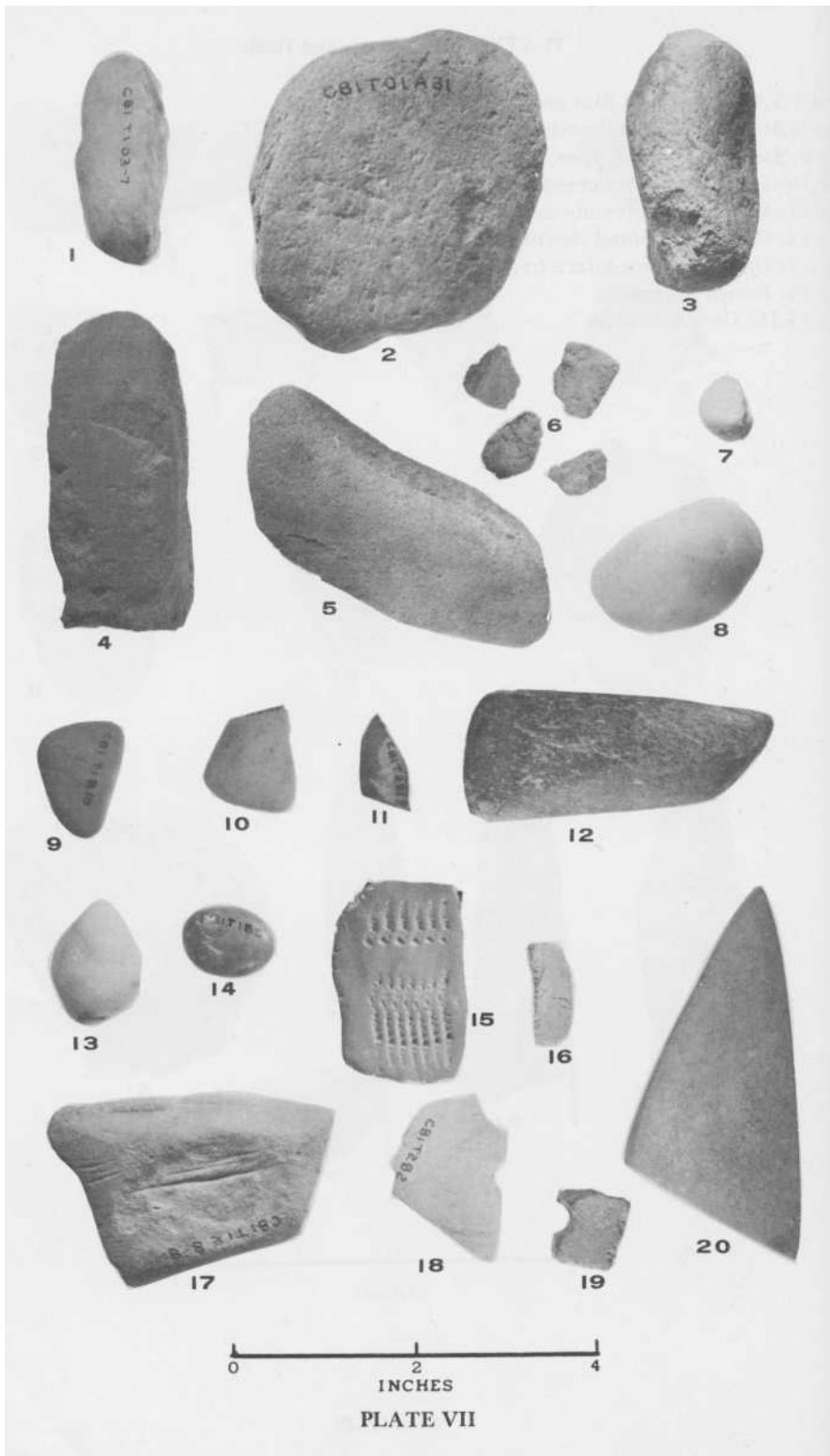


PLATE VI

**PLATE VI — Scrapers and Drills**

- Figures 1,3,4,5,7,8: Small flint end scrapers  
Figures 2,6: Flint scrapers probably broken end scrapers  
Figure 9: Jasper "?" end scraper  
Figure 10: Light grey flint domed end scraper  
Figure 11: Light grey flint end scraper blank  
Figure 12: Caramel coloured chert spurred end scraper  
Figure 13: Onondaga flint biface fragment  
Figure 14: Brown flint drill  
Figure 15,16: Grey flint drills



**PLATE VII — ROUGH STONE**

Figures 1,2,3,5: Hammerstones

Figure 4: Anvil stone or abrader

Figure 6: Paintstone nodules

Figures 7,8,13: Quartzite pebbles

Figures 9,14: Smooth pebbles

Figure 10: Chalk-like pebble Figure

11: Adze bit fragment Figure 12:

Adze

Figure 15: Pottery marker impressions

Figure 16: Pottery marker

Figure 17: Sandstone whetstone or abrader

Figure 18: Sandstone round shaft abrader

Figure 19: Mudstone abrader or colouring material for round shaft

Figure 20: Smooth sandstone whetstone or abrader



PLATE VIII

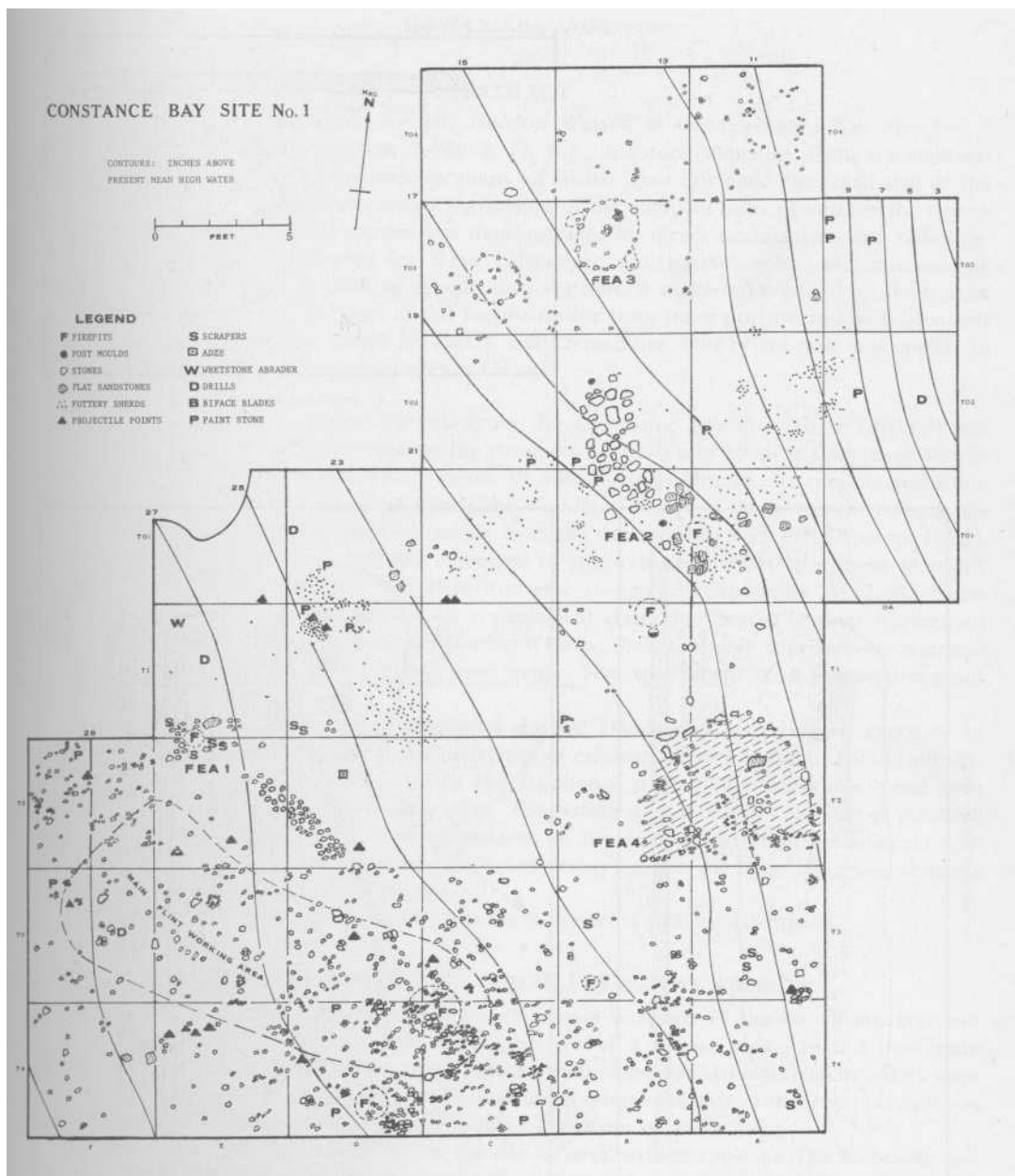
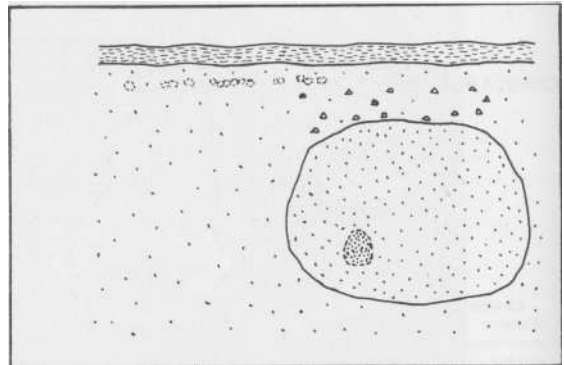


FIGURE I



B. END ELEVATION AT SECTION B-B

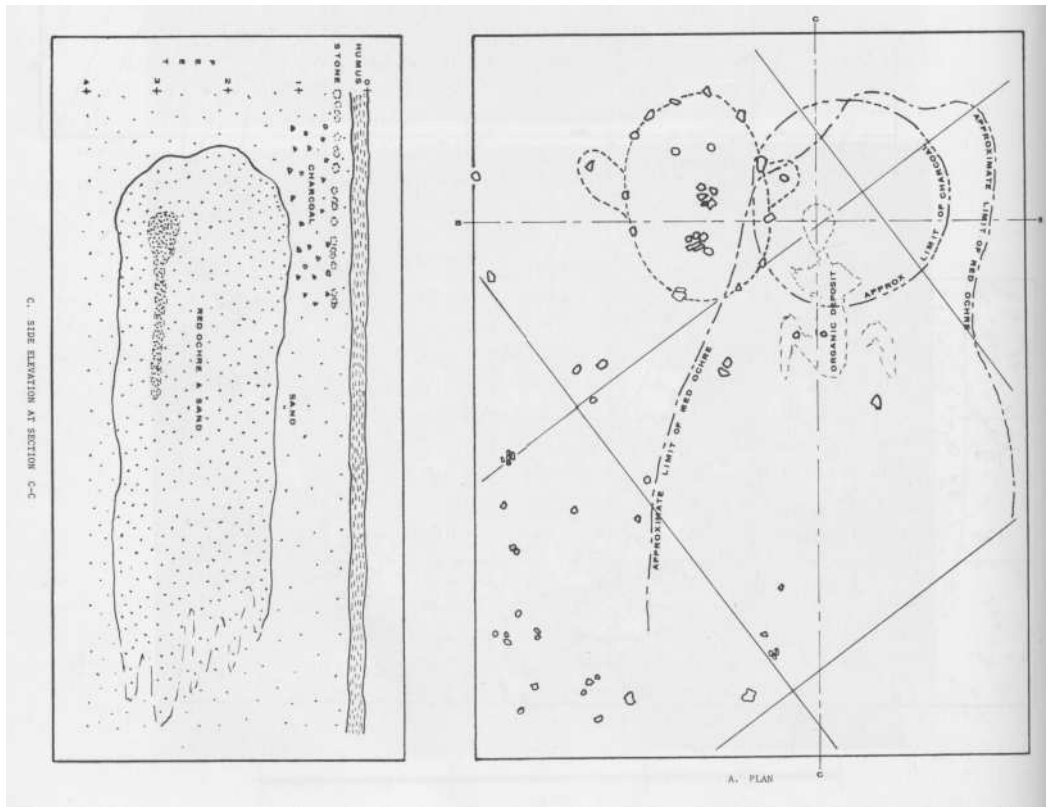


FIGURE II PETROFORM EFFIGY AND APPARENT-BURIAL DETAIL