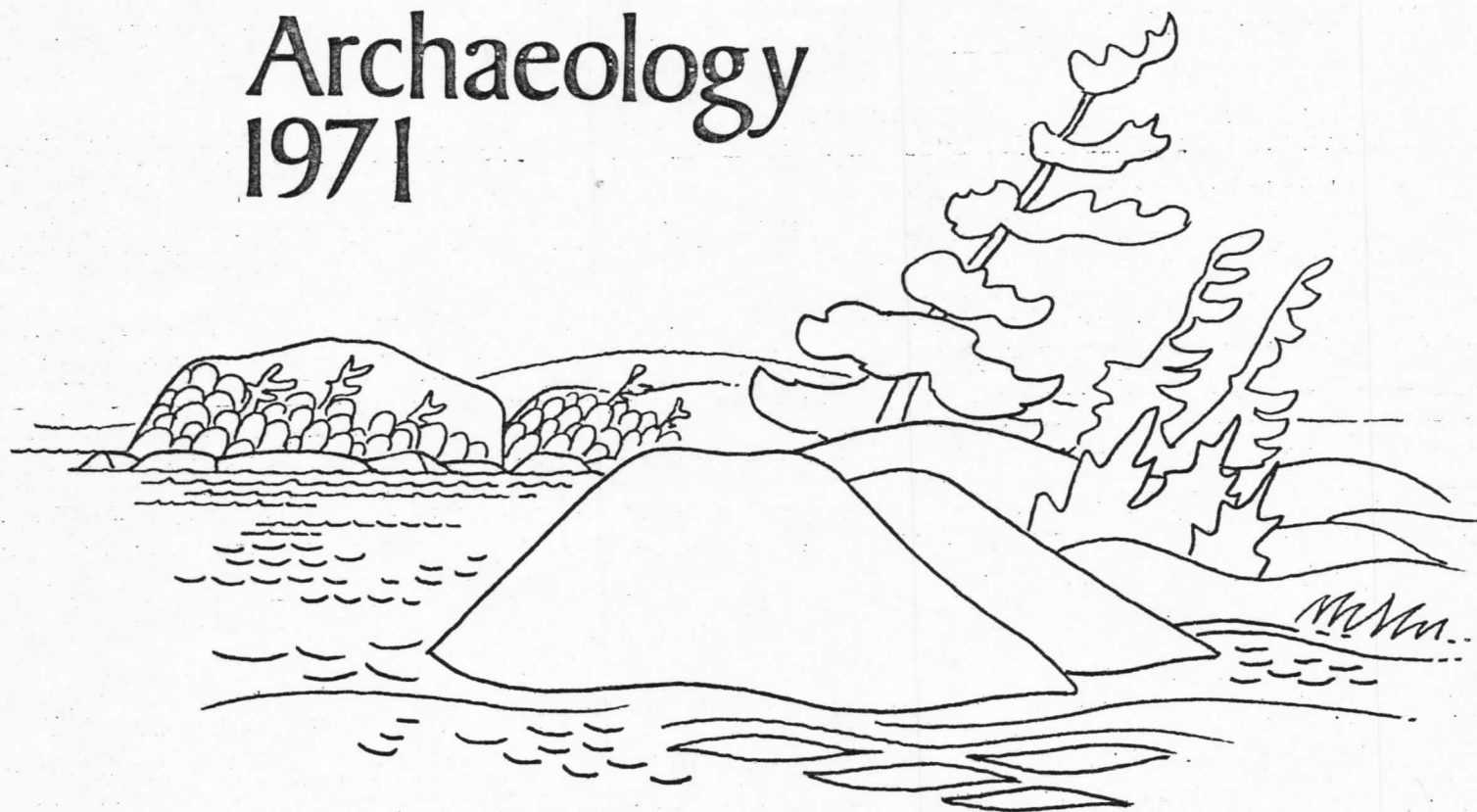


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TORONTO

is a bodysherd with a thickness of 8 mm. Although the surface is plain it is slightly irregular. The granitic tempering ranges up to 3 mm. in diameter. The buff colour of this sherd distinguishes it from the Iroquoian vessels previously described. The sherd may be Middle Woodland.

CaPq-13: Sur-1, Sur-2: Sur-2 is too small and weathered to permit analysis. The larger specimen (Sur-1) is a slightly weathered bodysherd with a plain but slightly irregular exterior and a partially channelled (striated) interior. The temper consists of granite particles ranging up to 5 mm. in diameter. The specimen is 8 mm. thick.

CaPr-5: Sur-2, Sur-3 (Fig. 9:26): Sur-2 is a rimsherd decorated with pseudo scallop shell stamping. A band of obliques occurs just below the lip with at least four horizontal lines below this decoration. The lip also appears to be pseudo scallop shell stamped but the entire interior is missing and the motif cannot be determined. In profile, the collarless rim is slightly everted and the lip is squared. The rim is Middle Woodland and probably dates to circa 1 A.D. to 500 A.D. Sur-3 is quite small and weathered. The interior is missing and the exterior is either plain or finely cordmarked. The temper is granite with particles ranging up to 4 mm. in diameter.

CaPs-5: Sur-1: This is a badly weathered bodysherd with granitic tempering ranging up to 2 mm. in particle size. No further observations can be made.

EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS

European artifacts were recovered at a number of sites during the 1971 survey. The bulk of this material consists of ceramic, glass and iron artifacts from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For the most part, they represent goods discarded or lost by trappers, homesteaders (e.g. the Dufond farm) or lumbermen. These artifacts are listed in the site report section and will not be further analyzed.

Three glass beads represent European-made goods traded to the Indians. All of the beads are white, drawn and possess round cross-sections. They will be described separately.

BkGp-12: T-1: This bead is tubular in shape with slightly rounded ends. The bead has an opaque white core with a translucent exterior. It measures 3 mm. in both

diameter and length. The bead seems similar to Pratt's (1961) type #110 and should therefore date to the eighteenth century.

BlGp-17: Sur-1: A white, tubular, opaque bead closely resembles Kidd's (1970) type Ia6 and Motykova's (1969) type IA. The bead is 13 mm. in length and 5 mm. in width. The popularity of this type at Cahigue (Motykova 1969) and its rarity on sites after 1620 A.D. suggest a dating of A.D. 1600-1620 for the bead.

BlGs-3: Sur-2: This specimen is ovoid in outline and measures 6 mm. in length and 3 mm. in width. It corresponds to the IIa15 type of Kidd (1970) and Motykova's (1969) type IIA. Its temporal distribution is similar to the tubular bead from BlGp-17.

The last two beads document the aboriginal use of the northwest park area during the early seventeenth century: that is, approximately coeval with Champlain's initial explorations of the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay.

ABBREVIATIONS

LEN	=	Maximum length of specimen
MxW	=	Maximum width of specimen
MxT	=	Maximum thickness of specimen
WWE	=	Width of working edge
TWE	=	Thickness of working edge
ANG	=	Angle of working edge
SHA	=	Outline shape of specimen
LAT RET	=	Lateral retouch
()	=	Enclosed measurement is actual length of broken dimension
*	=	Measurement is an estimation of original length or shape