

NATIONAL MUSEUM  
OF MAN  
MERCURY SERIES

MUSÉE NATIONAL  
DE L'HOMME  
COLLECTION MERCURE

ISSN 0316 - 1854

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF CANADA

COMMISSION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE  
DU CANADA

PAPER No. 121

DOSSIER No. 121

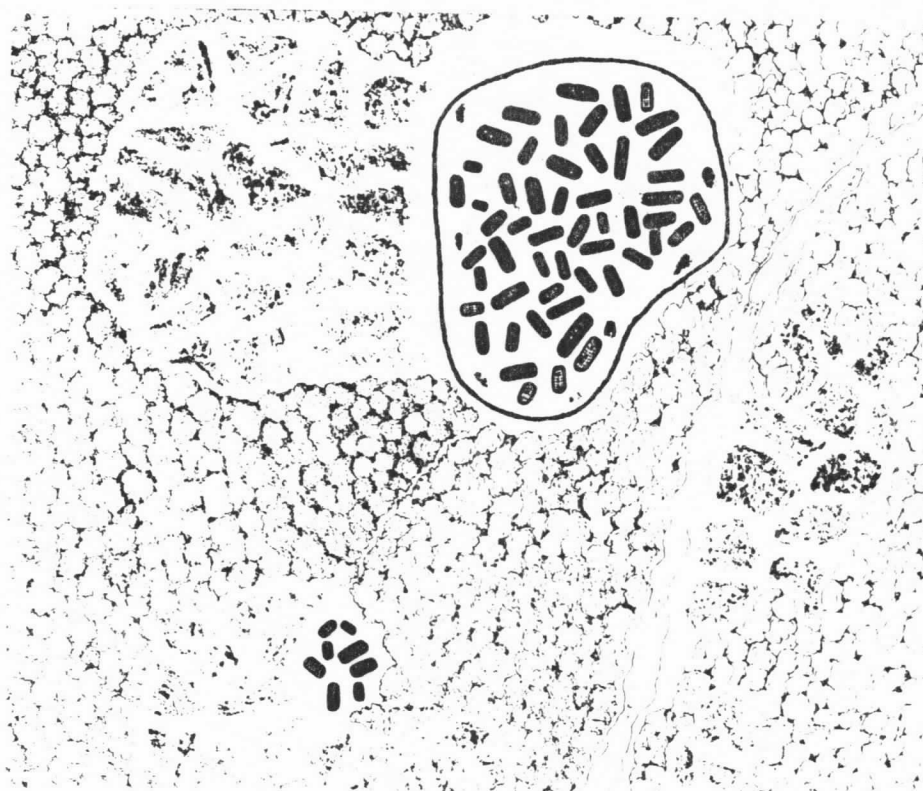
ISSN 0317 - 2244

✓ THE HOOD SITE: A HISTORIC NEUTRAL TOWN OF 1640 A.D. \*

THE BOGLE I AND BOGLE II SITES: HISTORIC NEUTRAL  
HAMLETS of the NORTHERN TIER

\* pp. iv-x, 1-183

PAUL A. LENNOX



## ABSTRACT

This report provides the description, analysis and interpretation of the Hood site (AiHa-7), a large Historic Neutral town excavated under the author's direction during the summer of 1977. In addition to offering a glimpse of Historic Neutral life just prior to their dispersal in the mid-seventeenth century, Hood provides a basis for comparison and assessment of the unusual assemblage from the nearby and contemporaneous Hamilton site. An attempt is made to explain Inter-site variability through documented cultural-historical events and also by an explanation of possible sample biases.

Finally the recovery of a number of pieces of Jesuit material from the Hood site suggests that it was one of the villages visited by Brébeuf and Chaumonot during the winter of 1640-1641.

## RESUME

Le présent rapport renferme une description, une analyse et une interprétation du site Hood (AiHa-7), grand village neutre de l'époque historique mis au jour sous la direction de l'auteur, pendant l'été 1977. En plus d'offrir un aperçu de la vie des Neutres de l'époque historique juste avant leur dispersion au milieu du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, le site Hood constitue un point de référence pour une mise en parallèle et une évaluation de l'assemblage inhabituel mis au jour au site Hamilton, contemporain et situé à proximité. L'auteur essaie d'expliquer les différences entre les sites en se fondant sur des événements historico-culturels documentés et sur une explication de biais d'échantillonnage possibles.

Finalement, le fait que plusieurs objets ayant appartenu aux Jésuites furent recueillis dans le site Hood laisse croire qu'il s'agit d'un des villages visités par les pères Brébeuf et Chaumonot pendant l'hiver 1640-1641.

Les personnes désireuses de recevoir en français de plus amples renseignements sur cette publication sont priées d'adresser leurs demandes à:

Commission archéologique du Canada  
Musée national de l'Homme  
Musées nationaux du Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

The largest ball was recovered from feature 18 in house 9 while the other two were surface finds.

#### Pottery

Two pieces of European pottery were found in feature 9. Both are from the same vessel and consist of a white paste with a mottled dark green and light yellowy-green glaze over a rough uneven surface. The larger fragment is 12 mm by 8 mm and 5 mm thick.

#### Glass

In addition to the numerous glass beads a piece of glass from the site represents a piece of thin, sheet glass.

The fragment, 18 mm by 23 mm is a uniform 1 mm in thickness. One edge is not broken and its curvature indicates that the overall piece was circular and about 53 mm in diameter. The glass is clear with a dark multicoloured surface patination and is presently crystalline and as a result, very crumbly.

Analysis by X-ray fluorescence indicates the presence of rubidium, strontium, vitrum, zirconium, titanium, calcium, traces of iron and zinc and a higher proportion of manganese.

From the same feature, an unusual small dish-shaped piece of brass with 2 punched holes described in greater detail on page 111 may have been a part of the same object.

#### Glass Beads

The 292 glass beads from the Hood site are primarily from a few concentrations of beads within burials. The nature of these concentrations are described in the section on burials. In the following table the beads are described according to shape, colour, frequency and size. The numbering system and descriptions correspond to a similar analysis conducted on the glass beads from the Hamilton site (Lennox 1977) and therefore where numbers are missing it indicates that some bead types found at Hamilton were not found at the Hood site. Also included in Table 29 are designations corresponding to Kidds' well known classification system for glass beads (Kidd 1970). His colour coding system however was not available.

Native modification of glass beads is not uncommon. Red tubular beads were often ground and this resulted in the appearance of a dark wood grain pattern on the ground and flattened surfaces (Bead type #5, Table 29). Several also showed evidence of being cut by the score and break technique and 2 red tubular beads were decorated by notching. Round red beads in several instances also showed evidence of grinding creating triangular or rectangular cross sections or multifaceted surfaces.

(Bead type #36, Table 29).

TABLE 29. Glass Beads

Description	Kidds' Classification	Frequency		Length		Diameter	
		Com- plete	Frag- ments	r	$\bar{X}$	r	$\bar{X}$
1. *Op. red tubular	Ial	22	10	4-43	15.4	2-4	3.2
2. Op. red tubular flat marvered	Ic-	0	1				5
3. Op. red tubular flat marvered, twisted 4 sides, square	Ic'l	1	0		10		3
5. Op. red, with black banding, ground faceted, tubular							
3 sided, triangular	Ic-	17	0	11-35	19.7	3-5	4.3
4 sided, square	Ic-	10	0	12-36	18.6	4-5	4.4
5-7 sided	Ic-	8	1	12-18	14.0	3-4	3.9
9. Op. red/"dark core", round tubular	IIIal	3	4	6-21+	11.1	2-3	2.9
20. Cl. blue/Op. white Op. red/Op. white/ Cl. blue/Op. white/ Cl. blue core, round tubular, faceted "star" bead all but outside layer are corrugated marvered	IIIK3	1	0		12		12
23. Op. red, round	IIal	4	0			4-5	5.0
25. Op. red/Cl. light green core, round	IVa5	4	0			5-6	5.2
28. Tr. Turquoise round	IIa31	1	0			6	6
32. Op. white/Cl. core round	IVa-	106	0			4-5	4.2

TABLE 29. Glass Beads Con't

Description	Kidds' Classi- fication	Frequency		Length		Diameter	
		Com- plete	Frag- ments	r	$\bar{X}$	r	$\bar{X}$
36. Op. Red, round, ground faceted, 3 sides 4+ sides	IIa	8 7	0 0			5-6 5-6	5.1 5.2
37. Cl. Dark Blue, Tubular, round	Ia20	1			17		
38. Clear pink, round	IIa58	1					
39. Op. Black round	IIa-	72				4-5	4.2
40. Cl. dark purple (when held to light otherwise Black)	IIa-	16				4-5	4.2

Key to Abbreviations: Tr - Translucent  
Op - Opaque  
Cl - Clear  
/ - Over

#### Dating the Hood Site Using Glass Beads

The extensive examination of glass beads from Historic Neutral sites and numerous other Iroquoian sites in the Northeast has resulted in a glass bead seriation for the entire Historic Neutral sequence (Kenyon 1969). Absolute dates for the seriation were obtained using bead samples from documented sites and events in both Ontario and New York (Kenyon 1969: 28-34).

Figure 38 presents the seriation of 5 common bead types from 12 Historic Neutral Sites in Ontario. The data for the production of this figure have come from chart 2 and the text of Kenyon's (1969) study with the exception of the Hamilton and Hood site samples.

In order to seriate my data with Kenyon's it was necessary to group several of my types. The red tubular bead in the seriation included types numbered 1, 2, 5 and 9 in Table 29; the red round bead in the seriation

study is represented by types 23, 25, and 36 in Table 29 while the star and turquoise round beads in the seriation are found in Table 29 numbered 20 and 28 respectively. White tubular beads were absent from the Hood sample.

As seen in Figure 38, the glass beads from Hood seriate as the latest dating sample of beads in the sequence. This I do not believe is to be taken literally but merely as an indication of Hood's position within period 4 of the sequence (1635-1659). Any of the sites represented in period 4 may have in fact lasted the whole 15 year span of this period and no doubt most sites in period 4 are to some degree contemporary.

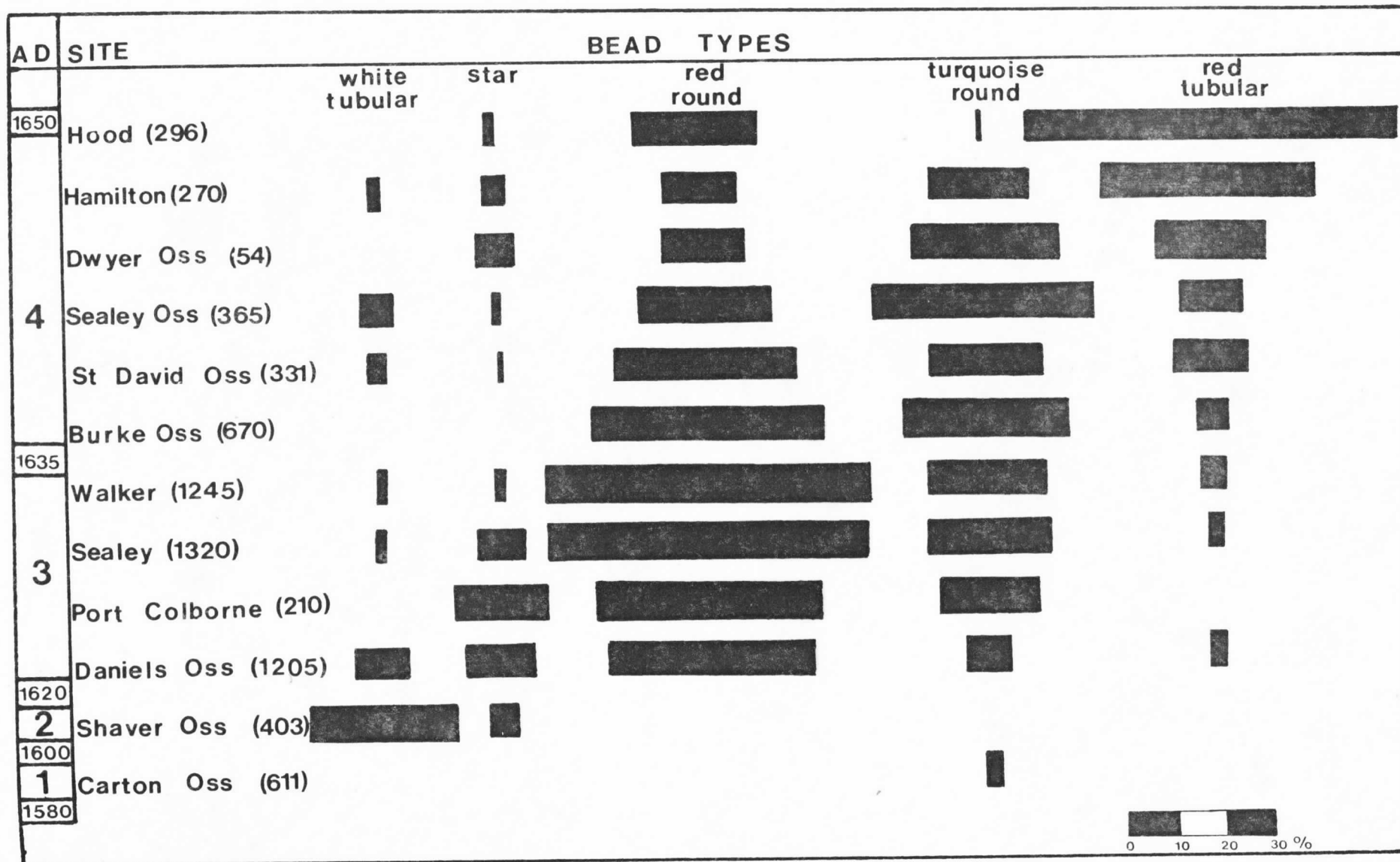


Figure-39. Frequency Seriation of Glass Bead Styles for 12 Historic Neutral Sites.