

NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF MAN
MERCURY SERIES

MUSÉE NATIONAL
DE L'HOMME
COLLECTION MERCURE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF CANADA

PAPER No. 100

COMMISSION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE
DU CANADA

DOSSIER No. 100

THE GLENBROOK VILLAGE SITE
A LATE ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIAN COMPONENT IN
GLENGARRY COUNTY, ONTARIO

JAMES F. PENDERGAST



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MERCURY SERIES

MUSÉE NATIONAL
DE L'HOMME
COLLECTION MERCURE

ISSN 0316 - 1854

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COMMISSION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE
DU CANADA

DOSSIER No. 100

ISSN 0317 - 2244

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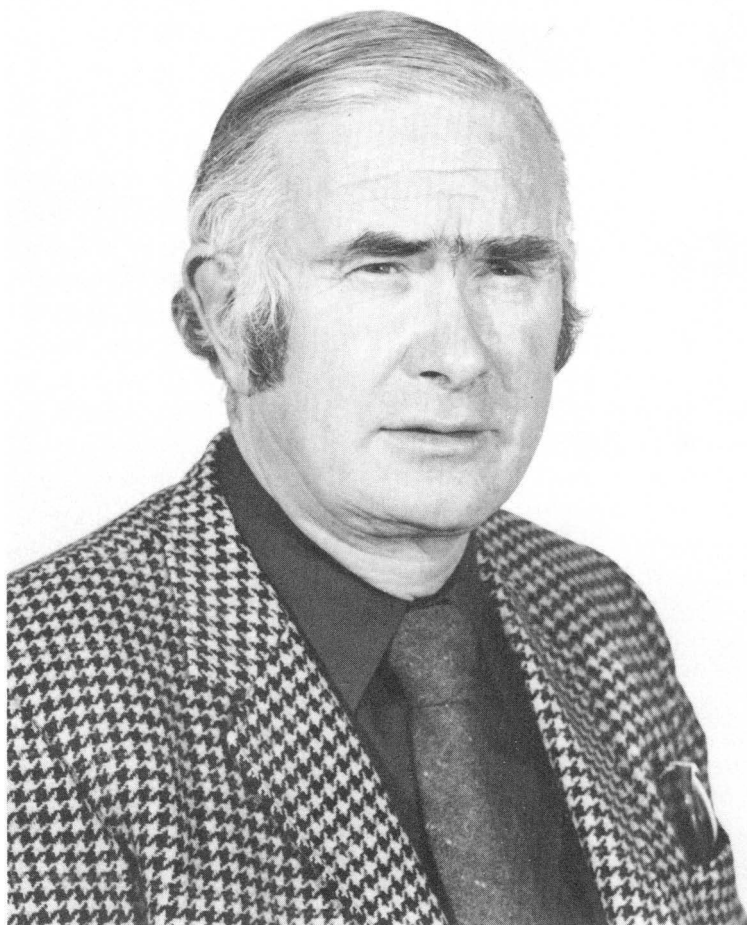
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J.F. PENDERGAST AND THE MERCURY
SERIES, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN

Born in Cornwall in 1921, James F. Pendergast left secondary school there to enlist as a private soldier in the Stormont-Dundas-Glen-
garry Highlanders shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War. Commissioned by 1943, he served in infantry, intelligence, artillery and staff positions in Britain, the U.S.A., Canada, Europe and the Near East. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1965 and has performed diverse duties including instructing at R.M.C., secondment to the U.S. Department of Defence, attending the R.C.A. Staff Course and the Canadian Army Staff College, being aid-de-camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, Command Secretary to

M. J.F. PENDERGAST ET LA COLLECTION MER-
CURE DU MUSÉE NATIONAL DE L'HOMME

James F. Pendergast, né à Cornwall en 1921, quitta l'école secondaire de cette ville pour s'enrôler comme simple soldat dans les Stormont-Dundas-Glen-
garry Highlanders peu après le début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Ayant obtenu un brevet d'officier en 1943, il servit dans l'infanterie, les services de renseignements et l'artillerie et comme officier d'état-major, en Grande-Bretagne, aux États-Unis, au Canada, en Europe et au Proche-Orient. Promu lieutenant-colonel en 1965, il fut, entre autres, instructeur au Collège militaire royal et officier détaché au ministère américain de la Défense, il suivit le cours d'état-major de L'A.R.C. et étudia au Collège d'état-major de l'Armée canadienne, fut aide de camp du lieutenant-gouverneur de la Saskatchewan,

Headquarters, Mobile Command, and Executive Officer, Assistant Chief of Staff Land Operations (HQ Allied Forces Central Europe). Lieutenant Colonel Pendergast retired after 35 years of service on a quiet Friday in May, 1972. After a tranquil weekend, he joined the National Museum of Man as Assistant Director (Operations) the following Monday.

While stationed near Kingston in the early 1950's, Dr. Pendergast began to develop his serious amateur interest in Iroquois archaeology, focusing on the poorly known St. Lawrence Valley Iroquois. This soon led to a long and productive association with the archaeologists on the staff of the National Museum of Canada. Dr. Pendergast's research on the St. Lawrence Iroquois is largely responsible for our present archaeological knowledge of this large and important prehistoric to early historic population. His research was accomplished without formal training in archaeology, without a laboratory or research assistance and on a beggar's budget while a serving officer in various locations and a married man with four children. In addition to scholarly papers and major monographs, he has worked, and works diligently, for Heritage Canada, and the Merrickville Historical Society. His generous spirit is never more apparent than in his cooperation with students, laymen, and scholars.

Dr. Pendergast, a professional soldier and administrator, is, in archaeology, an amateur in the best French sense of that word. Such achievements and style led McGill University to accord him a Doctorate of Science (Honoris causa) in 1976. Dr. Bruce Trigger's eloquent presentation of the candidate to the convocation endures in memory as does the subsequent staff luncheon, the longest lasting in the history of this museum.

Secrétaire du commandement au Quartier général du commandement de la Force mobile et Commandant en second, chef d'état-major adjoint, Opérations terrestres (Quartier général de L'Etat-major des Forces alliées, Centre Europe). Le lieutenant-colonel Pendergast a pris sa retraite après 35 années de service par un paisible vendredi de 1972. Après un week-end de repos, il entra au Musée national de l'Homme en tant que directeur adjoint (Opérations) dès le lundi suivant.

Tandis qu'il était en garnison à Kingston au début des années 50, M. Pendergast commença à s'intéresser en tant qu'amateur sérieux à l'archéologie des Iroquois et, tout particulièrement, aux Iroquois du Saint-Laurent, mal connus. Il se trouva bientôt engagé dans une longue et fructueuse collaboration avec les archéologues du Musée national du Canada. C'est en grande partie à M. Pendergast et aux recherches qu'il a effectuées sur les Iroquois du Saint-Laurent que nous devons nos connaissances archéologiques actuelles sur cette nombreuse et importante population de la préhistoire et du début de la période historique. Il a accompli ses travaux de recherche et à très peu de frais, tout en s'acquittant de ses fonctions d'officier à divers endroits et de ses obligations envers sa femme et ses quatre enfants. Outre les mémoires savant et les monographies importantes qu'il a rédigés, il a travaillé, et travaille activement encore, pour Héritage Canada et la Merrickville Historical Society. Sa générosité se manifeste éminemment dans les rapports de collaborations qu'il entretient avec étudiants, profanes et spécialistes.

M. Pendergast, soldat et administrateur de profession, est en archéologie un amateur au meilleur sens du mot. En 1976, l'Université McGill lui a conféré, pour ses réalisations et son style, un doctorat ès sciences à titre honorifique. L'éloquente présentation qu'a faite du candidat M. Bruce Trigger à l'occasion de la collection est restée dans toutes les mémoires, tout comme le déjeuner qui a suivi pour le personnel et qui fut le plus long dans l'histoire du Musée.

The reader will have concluded that this tribute to Dr. Pendergast marks the appearance of the 100th title in the Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series. It is therefore appropriate to record briefly how the author of this particular Mercury was, in fact, the architect of the whole Mercury Series. When Lieutenant Colonel Pendergast joined the National Museum of Man on that May Monday in 1972, I had been waiting three years for an Assistant Director. He received several major tasks that day, one being to solve our enduring but worsening publications crisis by developing a fast, thrifty, large capacity publishing system. We knew our editing problem and saw photo-offset as a promising technique. Because of his characteristic energy, insight and ingenuity the mountain was moved, bureaucracy resolved and the first Mercury appeared in a few months. They have appeared at a rate exceeding one every two weeks since.

In addition to the 100 Mercuries in archaeology, we now have a total of some 140 other Mercury publications from other divisions of the Museum. Indeed, the Mercury series has achieved a scholarly stature of national and international repute. Not too surprising, the effective format and production procedures of the Mercuries have been emulated by others and the series has become the National Museum of Man's major means of disseminating a wide range of information to both the country and the world community of scholars. They combine to form some 14 feet of book shelving on Canadian studies and constitute a significant contribution to Canadian self-knowledge and understanding.

William E. Taylor Jr.
Director,
National Museum of Man

Le lecteur aura deviné que cet hommage à M. Pendergast marque la parution du 100^e ouvrage de la Commission archéologique du Canada dans la Collection Mercure. Il convient donc de rappeler brièvement à cette occasion comment l'auteur de cet ouvrage a été l'architecte de toute la Collection. Lorsque le lieutenant-colonel Pendergast est entré au Musée national de l'Homme en ce lundi de mai 1972, j'attendais depuis trois ans l'arrivée d'un directeur adjoint. Plusieurs tâches importantes lui furent assignées ce jour-là, dont celle de résoudre la crise qui allait s'aggravant dans le domaine des publications en mettant sur pied un système d'édition rapide, économique et de grande capacité. Nous savions à quel problème nous faisions face et voyions dans la photogravure offset un technique prometteuse. Grâce à son énergie, à sa perspicacité et à son esprit inventif, il aplanit tous les obstacles, vint à bout de la bureaucratie et, quelques mois plus tard, le premier ouvrage était publié. Depuis, de nouveaux titres paraissent à la cadence de plus d'un toutes les deux semaines.

Outre les 100 titres en archéologie, nous avons environ 140 autres publications Mercure qui proviennent d'autres divisions du Musée. La Collection jouit maintenant d'une grande réputation sur le plan national et international pour sa qualité scientifique. Il n'est pas étonnant que la formule et les méthodes de production efficaces de la Collection aient été imitées et que la série soit devenue au Musée national de l'Homme le principal moyen de diffusion d'une grande variété d'informations au pays et dans les milieux scientifiques internationaux. Les ouvrages, mis ensemble, représentent quelque 14 pieds de rayonnage consacré aux études canadiennes et contribuent d'une manière importante aux connaissances et à la compréhension que les Canadiens ont Deux-mêmes.

William E. Taylor fils
Directeur
Musée national de l'Homme

ABSTRACT

The author describes in detail the specimens recovered from the Glenbrook prehistoric village site in Glengarry County, Ontario which he attributes to the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The presence of certain Huron ceramics and smoking pipes suggest liaison between the villagers and the Huron on the Benson or Parsons site time levels. This connection supports the conclusion derived from the analysis of the artifacts which places the occupation of the Glenbrook village very late in the prehistoric period.

The modification of certain traditional and heretofore conservative St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic decorative motifs by the addition of certain late and proto-historic Huron ceramic decorative motifs is noted. Huron ceramic decorative motifs modified by the addition of certain St. Lawrence Iroquois motifs are also described. This apparent willingness of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians to deviate from their conservative ceramic traditions to incorporate enemy traditions is seen as a dilution of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians traditions which attends their war with the Huron.

The existence of both Huron smoking pipes and Huron pottery together with miscegenated St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery has not been recorded previously on St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites. The author interprets this as evidence that both Huron men and women lived in the Glenbrook village. At that time level when the Huron/St. Lawrence Iroquoian genocidal war was in progress these Huron people must have been captives or adopted captives.

The presence of both enemy Huron men and women in the Glenbrook population is seen to reflect a drop in St. Lawrence Iroquoian population due to their war losses of significant magnitude to cause them to adopt this extraordinary measure at Glenbrook at least. The Glenbrook population was, then, involved in the series of battles which culminated in the defeat of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. It is suggested that the dilution of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population by the adoption of Huron males and females contributed to the lack of cohesion which must have attended their defeat in the battles which resulted in their ceasing to exist as a distinct Iroquoian group.

RESUME

L'auteur fait une description détaillée des objets provenant du site du village préhistorique de Glenbrook, dans le comté de Glengarry (Ontario), et les attribue aux Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent. Toutefois, la présence de poteries et de pipes de facture huronne permet de croire à l'existence de relations entre les villageois et les Hurons qui occupaient le site Benson ou le site Parsons à la même époque. Cette hypothèse vient d'ailleurs appuyer la conclusion que l'on tire de l'analyse des objets, selon laquelle le village de Glenbrook ne remonterait qu'à la tout fin de la période préhistorique.

La céramique des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent présente en effet une modification des motifs décoratifs traditionnels, jusque là conservateurs, par l'addition de dessins hurons tardifs et protohistoriques. L'auteur décrit également des motifs hurons modifiés par l'incorporation d'éléments de l'imagerie iroquoienne du Saint-Laurent. Cette disposition apparente des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent à s'écarter des traditions conservatrices qui marquaient leur poterie pour assimiler les traditions de leurs ennemis témoignerait du déclin de leur civilisation, conséquence de la guerre qu'ils menaient alors contre les Hurons.

L'existence de poteries et de pipes de facture huronne côtoyant des porteries hybrides attribuées aux Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent n'avait encore jamais été observée dans les sites qu'habitaient ces derniers. L'auteur y voit une preuve qu'il se trouvait au village de Glenbrook des Hurons, hommes et femmes, sans doute capturés ou cours de la guerre génocide opposant à cette époque les Hurons et les Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, et peut-être adoptés par ces derniers.

La présence d'ennemis hurons, hommes et femmes, dans la population de Glenbrook, semble indiquer l'importance des pertes éprouvées ou cours de la guerre par les Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, dès lors amenés, au moins à Glenbrook, à recourir à cette mesure extraordinaire. Les habitants du village participaient alors à la série de batailles qui devait se terminer par la défaite des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent. D'après l'auteur, la dilution de la population par l'adoption de Hurons des deux sexes contribua au manque de cohésion qui entraîna la défaite, et finalement l'extinction des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent en tant que groupe iroquoien distinct.

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

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THE SITE

The Glenbrook prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquois village site (BgFp-5) was unknown until it was located by George N. Gogo in the autumn of 1964. Over the next two years Gogo, assisted by his nephew George M. Anderson, accumulated a large collection of artefacts from the site. He last dug on the site in October 1966. In 1970 he donated his collection from the Glenbrook site to the National Museum of Man, Archaeological Survey of Canada, together with a large number of artefacts he had collected from many other sites in the St. Lawrence River valley in eastern Ontario and southern Quebec. This collection included the first Plano projectile points to be recorded in this area (Ritchie 1965, p. 17; Wright 1979, pp. 23, 34).

The site occupies 2-3 acres on the northwest side of the 200 - foot ring - contour midway between the South Raisin River and a small tributary which runs parallel to the River at that point. The 900 - odd metres between the site and the River is a long flat slope. The greater part of the site lies in a mature deciduous forest in which there are many saplings but relatively little undergrowth. Although it does not appear to have been ploughed the accumulation of field stores in tree-fall pits, which abound on the site, suggests that the land was cleared before the existing forest appeared.

Gogo located the middens by test-pitting and excavated them using a shovel and screen. On this basis and as a result of his test-pitting in the fields surrounding the wooded portion of the site Gogo is of the opinion that the Glenbrook site is smaller than either the Salem or the Summerstown Station site. However he believes that the concentration of artefacts at Glenbrook is greater than at either of the other two sites.

The Glenbrook site is one of a number in the Summerstown Cluster of prehistoric, possibly some are proto-historic, St. Lawrence Iroquoian village sites. It is approximately 4,100 metres northwest of the Summerstown Station site (Pendergast 1968), 6,000 metres north-northwest of the Salem site (Pendergast 1966), 6,300 metres northwest of the Sugarbush site (Pendergast 1974), 4,700 metres north-northeast of the Grays Creek site (Pendergast 1966) and 4,600 metres north of the MacDougald site (Pendergast 1969).

The site has been dated under the National Museum of Man, Archaeological Survey of Canada, C-14 dating programme. The date 390 ± 70 B.P. has been obtained on the sample GaK 1491 (Wilmeth 1978, p.122). The TRC one sigma date is A.D. 1420-1600 (MASCA). This sample contains wood charcoal collected (1965) from two middens from a depth of eight to ten inches where it occurred undisturbed in association with bands of white ash, grey ash, black midden soil and potsherds. When the sample was submitted for dating it was estimated that the Glenbrook site would date circa A.D. 1535.

CERAMIC ARTEFACTS

POTTERY - GENERAL

The pottery sample consists of 19,047 sherds sufficiently intact to permit their analysis.

The intact rimsherd sample totals 3,722 comprised of 2,365 collared rimsherds, 839 Stamped Low Collared rimsherds, 355 collarless rimsherds and 150 heavy castellations separated from the rim. One thousand and seventy-one collared rimsherd fragments are sufficiently intact to provide data; e.g.; lip decoration, interior decoration, castellation type, ladder plait decoration, punctate circle decoration, and collar base notch types. Five hundred and thirty-seven of these are lip fragments and 534 are collar base fragments.

There are also 2,194 fragments from the necks of vessels and 2,720 fragments which retain portions of the vessel neck and shoulder; or the shoulder and body; or the neck, shoulder and body. There are also 9,340 body sherds.

Various combinations of groups of potsherds have been used to derive maximum data from the sample. For instance the incidence and nature of lip decoration, castellations and interior decoration can be obtained from intact rimsherds and rimsherd lip fragments. This technique gives rise to a number of sherd samples of various sizes. The groups of potsherds in each sample is indicated in each table where this grouping technique is used. However, as a convenience a consolidated compilation of this data is set out in Table 1.

The results of a pottery analysis are set out in Tables 2 to 19, inclusive.

RIMSHERD MOTIF MUTATIONS

The Glenbrook rimsherd sample confirms again the dual nature of St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery (Pendergast 1966). The majority ware continues to have high well defined collars of various heights decorated with a variety of incised and stamped chevron and parallel line motifs. Frequently bands of horizontal lines at the top of the collar, at the top and the bottom of the collar and occasionally only at the bottom of the collar, are used in conjuncture with chevron and parallel line collar motifs. The ladder-plait, corn-ear and punctate-circle motifs are common secondary decorations. Single and multiple pointed or incipiently pointed castellations are common. Frequently the collar below the castellation is decorated with punctate-circle motifs. Large undecorated triangular-shaped or rectangular-shaped areas occur on otherwise well decorated collars. Examples of this ware are illustrated at Plate 1.

In sharp contrast to this pottery which has long characterized both

the Roebuck site (Wintemberg, 1936) and the Salem site (Pendergast, 1966), there is a seemingly endless variety of low collared and collarless ware decorated with paddle-end impressions stamped in wet clay and horizontal collar shapes and decorative motifs. Seldom are the complex or compound decorative motifs created by simple motifs being combined or overlaid found on this pottery as is frequently the case on the high collared ware described above. The punctate-circle, ladder-plait and corn-ear motifs are not used on this ware. Stamping, presumably using the end of the potters paddle is the decorative technique most prevalent. Examples of this ware are illustrated at Plate 2.

The Glenbrook rimsherd sample introduces a new dimension to St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery. It contains the first evidence of a large scale exchange of traditional Huron, St. Lawrence Iroquoian and Confederacy Iroquois decorative motifs. These mutations or misceginations occur in four general categories. They occur as a result of traditional St. Lawrence Iroquois or Confederacy Iroquois motifs appearing on otherwise classic Huron pottery. They are manifested in the use of traditional Huron motifs on St. Lawrence or Confederacy Iroquois pottery. Thirdly, they are evidenced by the appearance of traditional St. Lawrence Iroquois motifs on Confederacy Iroquois ware which normally does not include these motifs. And finally, they are apparent in the variations which occur within the sample of established St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery.

Throughout the following description pottery-type nomenclature will be used to describe briefly and communicate quickly well known ceramic collar motifs associated with certain Iroquoian pottery types. Used in this manner it does not involve the combination of attributes; rimsherd shape, decorative motif and decorative technique; which usually define a pottery type. For instance, the term "Durfee Underlined motif" is used to communicate quickly the motifs which MacNeish (1952, p. 60) required fifteen lines to describe in his text. The use of pottery-type jargon in this manner to avoid long descriptive texts repetitiously, does not constitute an endorsement of ceramic analysis by pottery types. Rather it seeks to capitalize on the understanding which has emerged regarding Iroquois pottery since MacNeish introduced his pottery types.

St. Lawrence Motifs on "Huron" Rim Sherds

A number of otherwise Huron rimsherds incorporate decorative attributes that are common on St. Lawrence Iroquois ceramics but which do not normally occur on Huron pottery.

A Warminster Crossed rimsherd is decorated with collar base fingernail notches (Pl. 3, fig. 1). MacNeish (1952, pp. 32) indicates collar base notches do not occur on this pottery. The illustration (ibid. Pl. IX, fig. 1) showing shallow stamped impressions below the collar does not negate this definition. However fingernail notches at the base of the collar are characteristic on certain St. Lawrence Iroquois and Confederacy Iroquois pottery.

Two otherwise typical Sidey Notched rimsherds are decorated with notches at the base of the collar. One is stamped with an ovoid stamp, the other is notched with fingernail impressions. Collar base notching using these techniques is common on collared St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery and certain Confederacy Iroquois pottery. MacNeish (1952, pp. 33, 115) does not include collar base notching in his definition of Sidey Notched pottery.

A classic Black Necked rimsherd with a large section of the neck intact is decorated with a typical late Huron Turret castellation (Emmerson 1966, p. 244, Latta 1976, p. 243) decorated with opposed incised lines. However, this castellation is also decorated with two vertical rows of three punctate circles (Pl. 3, fig. 2). Vertical rows of punctate circles under castellations is a St. Lawrence Iroquoian not a Huron trait. A Black Necked rimsherd decorated with the Sidey Crossed motif has the lip decorated with transverse paddle-edge impressions. This is not the lip notching MacNeish attributes to his Black Necked and Sidey Crossed pottery types (1952, p. 36). It is the lip decoration common on St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery Stamped Low Collared and Collarless pottery. Another Black Necked rimsherd has an incised chevron collar decoration more reminiscent of St. Lawrence Iroquois motifs than the more typical Huron stamped chevron decorations (MacNeish 1952, Pl. X). Four Black Necked rimsherds from the same vessel decorated with the Sidey Crossed collar motif have a complex rim shape more like those associated with the Stamped Low Collared pottery group (Pendergast 1966, p. 230) than the simple shape that is found on Huron pottery. A Black Necked rimsherd, with a large portion of the vessel neck and shoulder intact, is decorated on the neck with a horizontal row of punctate circles and the base of the collar is notched with fingernail impressions. The punctate circle motif is a St. Lawrence Iroquoian motif, not a Huron trait. Black Necked pottery sometimes is decorated with small shallow punctate dots at the base of the collar or immediately below it (MacNeish 1952, pp. 34, 117) but fingernail impressions are a St. Lawrence Iroquois or Confederacy Iroquois, but not Huron, technique.

A Copeland Incised rimsherd has the neck decorated with vertical corded impressions. This neck treatment has been reported on St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery (Pendergast 1966, pp. 20, 187) but it has not been observed on Huron pottery.

Two Sidey Crossed sherds have the lip decorated with a criss-cross motif of oblique transverse paddle-edge impressions (Pl. 3, fig. 3). This may be a Sidey Notched variant but criss-cross lip decorations are common on St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery; e.g. Lanoraie Crossed Lip (Pendergast 1966, pp. 11, 117).

A Huron Incised rimsherd with a typical late Huron Broad Turret castellation (Emerson 1966, p. 244; Latta 1976, p. 243) is decorated with the vertical ladder-plait decorations (Pl. 3, fig. 4). The ladder plait decoration is a common decorative motif on collared St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery (Pendergast 1966, pp. 19, 51, 70, 162, 185) but it has not been found on Huron pottery. Another Huron Incised rimsherd with an overhanging Classic Pointed castellation is decorated with two vertical rows of four

punctate circles under the castellation. In addition a single horizontal row of punctate circles overlays the usual oblique incised/stamped Huron Incised motif on the collar. Punctate circles are a St. Lawrence Iroquoian, not a Huron, motif. Two Huron Incised rimsherds are decorated with fingernail notches at the base of the collar (Pl. 3, fig. 5) which is a St. Lawrence Iroquoian motif.

A MacMurchy Scalloped rimsherd is decorated on the neck with the chevron motif usually associated with the Onondaga Triangular collar decoration.

A Seed Incised rim is decorated with a single horizontal row of St. Lawrence Iroquoian punctate circles which lies between the stamped vertical motif located at the top and bottom of the collar on Seed Incised ware (Pl. 3, fig. 6).

Pseudo-Huron Incised pottery was observed in the Salem and the Grays Creek ceramic samples (Pendergast 1966, p. 161) and reported upon in detail (ibid, pp. 15, 47). The Glenbrook collection included 50 rimsherds of this nature (Pl. 3, fig. 5). The use of fingernail notches at the base of the collar on 36 percent of these rimsherds sets those sherds apart from the Huron ware. Fingernail notches are characteristic of St. Lawrence Iroquois and certain Confederacy Iroquois ceramics. The high incidence of interior decorations, 52 percent, is not typical of Huron Incised pottery. Lip decoration occurs on 28 percent of the sample. This could be taken to be a variant of the Sidey Notched lip decoration were it not that 93 percent are decorated with stamped or paddle-edge motifs which, when taken together with the other non-Huron decorative attributes do not support that conclusion. Classic Huron Incised pottery may have stamped notches at the base or immediately below a low collar with a convex interior (MacNeish 1952, pp. 34, 117 Fig. 4). However, in the Glenbrook sample stamped notches are found on rimsherds with a concave interior. Two rimsherds from the same pot classified Pseudo-Huron Incised are decorated with the vertical ladder-plait decoration which is a common St. Lawrence Iroquoian motif.

Huron Motifs on "St. Lawrence Iroquoian" Sherds

Some otherwise St. Lawrence Iroquoian and Confederacy Iroquois rimsherds in the Glenbrook sample incorporate traditional Huron motifs not normally associated with St. Lawrence or Confederacy Iroquois ceramics.

Twelve Richmond Incised rimsherds have the classic vertical parallel line motif overlaid with the oblique line of the Huron Warminster Crossed collar motif. One of these sherds with Multiple castellations each of which is decorated with the St. Lawrence Iroquoian motif of two vertical rows of three punctate circles has a single Huron Warminster Crossed oblique line. Another sherd, which is decorated with an Incipient Pointed castellation decorated with the St. Lawrence Iroquoian motif of a single vertical row of four punctate circles each of which has a vertical slash, has two Huron Warminster Crossed oblique lines superimposed on the vertical Richmond Incised motif (Pl. 3, fig. 7). Three other Richmond Incised sherds have the Huron single oblique line superimposed and seven others have two oblique

line variants superimposed.

Four Low Collared rimsherds with a convex interior, which are common on St. Lawrence Iroquois sites, have the collar decorated with vertical plaits of four short bar-like horizontal lines. One high collared Durfee Underlined sherd is decorated with a single horizontal line of this bar-motif at the base of the collar (Pl. 3, fig. 8). This motif is found on the Huron Aurora and Benson sites (Emerson 1953, pp. 205, 222) and is diagnostic to Emerson's "Benson Barred" Huron pottery (ibid).

A typical St. Lawrence Iroquoian Salem Horizontal rimsherd has the neck decorated with a black Necked motif consisting of long right oblique parallel lines executed using the incising technique distinctive of the Black Necked ware. Another Salem Horizontal sherd has a grooved castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 9). Another has a Huron Turret castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 10). A St. Lawrence Iroquois Low Collared Horizontal rimsherd is also decorated on the neck with a typical Black Necked incised motif (Pl. 4, fig. 11). One collarless rimsherd of the Salem Lip variety is decorated with horizontal lines over the whole of the neck surface reminiscent of Black Necked ware. Previously St. Lawrence Iroquoian Salem Lip pottery was not known to have decorated necks.

A number of castellation types common on late Huron pottery appear on St. Lawrence and Confederacy Iroquois pottery in the Glenbrook collection. A Fonda Incised rimsherd is decorated with a classic late Huron Turret castellation. One Durfee Underlined sherd has a late Huron Notched and Grooved castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 12), another has a deeply Notched Huron castellation and a third has a Nubbin castellation. One Onondaga Triangular sherd has a Notched and Grooved castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 13), another decorated with the ladder plait decoration has a Grooved castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 14), another has a Notched castellation (Pl. 3, fig. 15) and another has a Nubbin castellation. Two Thurston Horizontal sherds have Turret castellations (Pl. 3, fig. 16). Two Salem Horizontal sherds also have Turret castellations, another has a Scalloped castellations akin to that found on MacMurchy Scalloped ware and another has a Grooved castellation. One Low Collared Horizontal rimsherd has a Notched castellation. These Huron castellations have not been noted on St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery before.

St. Lawrence Iroquoian Motifs on "Confederacy Iroquois" Rim Sherds

Mutations also occur when St. Lawrence Iroquoian motifs appear on pottery MacNeish (1952) has attributed to the Confederacy Iroquois which does not normally incorporate these St. Lawrence motifs.

Six Syracuse Incised rimsherds are decorated with fingernail impressed notches at the base of the collar (Pl. 4, fig. 1) and seven are decorated with stamped collar base notches. MacNeish (1952, p. 59) states "there is no notching below the collar" but there may be "punctate impressions above and below the collars or punctates on the top part of the collar". Fingernail and stamped collar base notches are common on St. Lawrence

- No. 93 "A Report on the Banting and Hussey Sites: Two Paleo-Indian Campsites in Simcoe County, Southern Ontario" by P.L. Storck. 123 pages, 13 figures, 33 plates, 26 tables.

These sites were briefly occupied on several occasions by Paleo-Indian peoples between 11,500 and 10,500 years ago. In addition, the Hussey site was visited by later peoples. At both sites diagnostic areas or individual campsites are identified by the presence of discrete concentrations of material.

- No. 94 "Taphonomy and Archaeology in the Upper Pleistocene of the Northern Yukon Territory: a Glimpse of the Peopling of the New World" by Richard E. Morlan. 407 pages, 79 tables, 19 figures, 77 plates.

The concept of taphonomy has been borrowed from paleontology and applied to the analysis of vertebrate fossils from the Old Crow region of the northern Yukon Territory. By means of this approach, archaeologically significant specimens have been isolated from the larger suite of materials which can be explained entirely in terms of natural processes. The analysis indicates that human occupation began in eastern Beringia more than 50,000 years ago and probably was continuous from that time onward, but primary archaeological deposits will be needed to clarify the historical and paleo-environmental significance of these finds.

- No. 95 "Archaeological Survey of Canada Annual Reviews 1977-1979" edited by Roger J. M. Marois, 106 pages, 32 figures.

- No. 96 "Commission Archéologique du Canada, rapports annuels 1977-1979" édité par Roger J. M. Marois. 109 p., 33 planches.

- No. 97 "Cultural Responses to Altithermal (Atlantic) Climate along the Eastern Margins of the North American Grasslands: 5500 to 3000 B.C." by Anthony P. Buchner. 261 pages, 14 tables, 10 figures.

Palaeoecological data are synthesized in order to demonstrate the effects of the Altithermal on vegetation. Against this environmental backdrop, early Middle Prehistoric archaeological site setting, site distribution and exploitation strategies are considered. It is concluded that Altithermal hunters responded to changes in the availability of water and other resources by exploiting more heavily less severely hit regions.

- No. 98 "Washout: A Western Thule Site on Herschel Island, Yukon Territory" by Brian W.D. Yorga. 219 pages, 6 tables, 12 figures, 31 plates.

The Washout site, inhabited from about 1000 AD-1400 AD, represents an early Western Thule expansion. Later Mackenzie Eskimo culture is interpreted as a distinct regional variant, derived from this base.

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- No. 99 "Archaeological Survey at Calling Lake, Northern Alberta"
by Ruth Gruhn. 204 pages, 52 figures, 14 tables.

Four sites excavated from 1966 to 1968 are described. Comparisons of projectile point styles with types dated elsewhere suggest that occupation of two of the sites began in the interval 3000 to 1000 B.C. with major occupation of the other two sites starting somewhat later. Cultural affiliations appear to be with the Taltheilei tradition and earlier, with the Plains area.

- No. 100 "The Glenbrook Village Site: A Late St. Lawrence Iroquoian Component in Glengarry County, Ontario" by James F. Pendergast. 196 pages, 8 plates, 15 figures, 28 tables.

Specimens from the late-prehistoric Glenbrook site are described. Especial attention is drawn to the presence of both Huron smoking pipes and Huron pottery together with miscegenated St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery. This is interpreted as evidence that Huron men and women captives of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians were living in the village.

- No. 101 "An Examination of Prehistoric Copper Technology and Copper Sources in Western Arctic and Subarctic North America" by U.M. Franklin, E. Badone, R. Gotthardt and B. Yorga. 158 pages, 13 figures, 7 maps, 4 tables.

Part I contains an analysis of native copper composition, primarily by the neutron activation method, and a description of prehistoric manufacturing techniques. Part II is an annotated bibliography of metal occurrences in the north.