TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO: THE FIRST CITY IN THE NEW WORLD

Dr. Michael Spence of the University of Western Ontario will be our speaker this month. The meeting will be held in the Museum of Indian Archaeology at 8:00 P.M. on Thursday, November 12.

We had an excellent turn-out last month. Hope to see you all next week!
EXECUTIVE REPORT

At the October 28 meeting in Thamesford, our executive resolved that nominations for the upcoming Chapter elections would close with the publication of our December KEWA. A ballot is to be included in that issue, along with position statements by all candidates for contested positions. Anyone interested in joining the executive should contact Bob Mayer of the nominating committee at 473-1360.

Membership dues have remained constant since the Chapter was formed in 1977; however, the proposed postal rate increases may necessitate a rise of $2.00 in fees. Our executive has suggested that the membership decide on any dues increase at the November meeting, before we begin receiving renewals.

Jim Keron recently attended the Presidents' conference at the O.A.S. Symposium in Midland. He reports that two new Chapters are being formed - one in Kitchener/Waterloo and the other in ..... Toronto!

Apparently, the Toronto membership did not feel that they were being offered the range of activities available to Chapter members elsewhere in the province. Too much time was being spent by the Toronto executive on provincial matters (a requirement imposed by the existing constitutional structure of the Society), and not enough consideration was given to the local members. This culminated in the recent forced march of Toronto members from the ROM Planetarium to the Sidney Smith Building during their October monthly meeting, when it was discovered that someone had forgotten to renew the booking for their meeting facility! A newly constituted Toronto Chapter executive should improve this state of affairs.
Finally, it was further suggested at the conference that provincial executive duties rotate annually from Chapter to Chapter, in order to reduce the travel costs inherent in the Board of Directors approach proposed in the revised constitution.

SOCIAL REPORT

The Chapter's test excavations at the Harrietsville site have been successful, and Jim Keron has suggested that a series of evening sessions be held to process artifacts recovered from both the Harrietsville and Calvert excavations. These sessions would allow members to participate in the laboratory aspects of archaeology, expanding their practical experience in such areas as washing, cataloguing, flotation sorting, artifact identification, and ceramic vessel reconstruction.

Next year, Jim hopes to continue work at the Harrietsville village. Activities would include site mapping, retrieval of some community pattern data and the enlargement of our artifact sample. Additional field activities in 1982 may involve a London area survey project.

O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM - 1981

This year's symposium was hosted by the Simcoe County Chapter. The Saturday meeting was held at Ste. Marie Among the Hurons in Midland and was well attended. A very full agenda included the following papers:

Post Glacial Caribou in Southern Ontario. Dr. Howard Savage.
Archaic Utilization of Collingwood Chert in Grey and Bruce Counties, Ontario. Mr. William A. Fox.
The Prehistory of the Islands between the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, Georgian Bay. Dr. J.V. Wright.

Archaeology of the Mississagi Delta. Ms. Margaret Bertulli and Dr. Helen Devereaux.

Where Eagles Fly: The Culture History of Lake Nipissing. Mr. Morris Brysinski.


The Effect of Iroquoian Agriculture on Faunal Resources: A Petun Example. Mr. Peter Hamalainen.

Archaeological Evidence of French Settlement in Ontario 1640-1770 Mr. Donald Brown.

17th Century Bells and Mortars in Huronia. Mr. James Hunter.

Interesting Settlement Developments at the Ball Site: A Seven Year Overview. Dr. Dean Knight.

Disease and Death at the Ball Site: Skeletal Biology. Dr. Jerry Melbye.


The presentations were generally well received, as was the excellent banquet. Favourable reports were received from those attending various social functions and the Sunday tour of local archaeological sites and museums.

Congratulations to the Simcoe County symposium committee!

MEMBERS NIGHT

Those Chapter members wishing to participate in our members' night presentation this winter are requested to contact Rob Pihl at 473-1360 or during the November general meeting.
In keeping with this year's Symposium theme, we present the following (I notice that you haven't been subjected to an Iroquoian lithics article for 12 issues!)

LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE VILLAGES OF CAHIAGUE
WILLIAM A. FOX

For over four decades, the University of Toronto has undertaken sporadic excavations on a pair of villages near the town of Warminster in Medonte Township of Simcoe County. Most of this work was accomplished under the guidance of Dr. J.N. Emerson during the 1960's. More recently, Mr. Clark Sykes directed further excavations as part of his doctoral dissertation research, and it was through his kindness that the writer had the pleasure of reviewing the extant Cahiage lithic collection.

While there are two villages separated by a total of 12 lines of palisade situated on this site, the lithic sample has been described as a whole. The villages appear to be contemporary; however, variations in community pattern and artifact assemblages suggest that the inhabitants may represent different ethnic groups. The heterogeneous character of historic Huron lithic assemblages, such as that of the Robitaille village (Fox, 1979), reduces the negative impact of combining the Cahiage village tool samples for the purposes of this descriptive report.
A total of forty complete and fragmentary bifacial triangular projectile points were available for study. The percentage frequency of various cherts for both projectile points ("P") and all other chipped stone artifacts ("O") is displayed graphically in Figure 1. While the favoured projectile point raw material is local Huronia chert at 43% the western triad of Collingwood, Kettle Point and Bayport cherts constitute an impressive 29%. Unfortunately, a full 20% of the points are burnt or otherwise unidentifiable as to chert type. Onondaga chert is represented in only 5% of the sample, an unusually low frequency for a Huron site. Finally, one quartz tip fragment was recovered.

Thirty four specimens were complete enough for metric comparison to other historic Huron samples. As illustrated in Figure 2, projectile points recovered from four of five Huron villages vary little in size (as expressed in mean length) through time; however, they do become less isosceles and more equilateral in shape from early to late in the sequence (the Ball site sample is aberrant, but that is another story). This
shape trend mirrors that of the historic Petun, which is hardly surprising, as the Petun were a major supplier of bifacial chert projectile points to the Huron.

Finally, one of the Cahiague projectile points exhibits heavy drill use wear on its tip, similar to several later Robitaille village specimens (Fox, 1979).

OTHER BIFACES
Four biface tips which do not appear to be projectile points were collected. Two are of Huronia chert, one is Balsam Lake chert and one is burnt and unidentifiable. There is also one Huronia chert base and 6 miscellaneous fragments. Three of the latter are Huronia chert, one is Kettle Point chert, one is of a rare local Ordovician chalcedony and one again is burnt. An additional stemmed quartz biface looks distinctly non-Iroquoian, but may be of Late Woodland provenience.

Perhaps the most interesting class of bifaces are thirteen Huronia chert specimens which are so crude and large in relation to the projectile point sample that they appear to be preform rejects. This artifact class is most unusual for Huron villages in general, and has only been documented elsewhere on the later nearby Thomson village (St. Ignace I? - J. Hunter pers. comm.) in Medonte Township.
As is typical of Huron villages, bipolar cores predominate (see Table 1); however, both pebble and block or nodular chert cores are also represented. The latter specimens suggest that some Cahigae knappers may have been exploiting a bedrock source of Huronia chert (this need not have been the case, as large angular chert fragments can be recovered from certain secondary deposits in the area).

<p>| TABLE 1: CORE RAW MATERIAL FREQUENCY |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|-----|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HURONIA</th>
<th>BALSAM LAKE</th>
<th>KETTLE POINT</th>
<th>ONONDAGA</th>
<th>QUARTZ</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block/Nodule</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INFORMAL CHIPPED STONE TOOLS

Among the 629 pieces of Huronia chert debitage (see Table 2) are 7 retouched flakes (one exhibiting coarse serrations), 6 retouched fragments, 3 utilized flakes and a retouched pebble. Two Kettle Point chert flakes appear to have been utilized and one fragment is retouched. An Onondaga chert flake was evidently utilized, while a fragment of Bar River Fm. quartzite has been retouched.

DEBITAGE

Raw material frequencies of various cherts, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are presented in Table 2. The percentage frequencies, when combined
with the above non-projectile point tool categories, are described in Figure 1 and indicate an overwhelming dependence on local Huronia chert. There is limited utilization of Trent valley cherts (Balsam Lake, Trent) from southeast of the villages and minimal use of exotic cherts from the west and from the Neutral lands to the south.

TABLE 2: OTHER TOOLS, CORES AND DEBITAGE RAW MATERIAL FREQUENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huronia chert</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga chert</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Quartzite</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettle Point chert</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordovician chalcedony</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam Lake chert</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Greywacke</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent chert</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingwood chert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Quarry chert (?)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colborne chert (?)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified chert</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUND STONE TOOLS

A series of ground stone artifacts were slipped into the collection for raw material identification; however, this sample does not represent all tools of this category recovered from the site. Among these artifacts are nine whole or fragmentary adzes or chisels, most manufactured of chlorite schist. One mica schist and one hornblende schist specimen are present in the sample. Stone pipes are represented by an elbow fragment and possibly a flake from a limestone pipe and a wedge-shaped serpentine pipe blank, similar to a slate specimen from the Maurice village (Fox, 1971).
MISCELLANEOUS STONE

Included in this category are a quartzite anvil-hammer-mano fragment and a possible metate fragment of hornblende schist.

DISCUSSION

One of the most striking observations with regard to the Cahiague projectile points is their considerable difference from specimens recovered by Dr. Dean Knight on the slightly earlier adjacent Ball village site. The latter bifacial projectile points are smaller on average (Figure 2), while 12 (67%) are manufactured of Onondaga chert. Only one or perhaps two are of local Huronia chert. Further, there are no biface rejects on the Ball village (D. Knight, pers. comm.), which is in keeping with most other documented historic Huron lithic assemblages.

Unlike most Huron villages, Cahiague does not appear to be importing the majority of its bifacial triangular projectile points. Someone on this village is attempting, apparently fairly successfully, to produce bifaces. With apologies and despite similar evidence from the Thomson village, one is tempted to assume that this knapper was not Huron and may even have spoken an Algonkian language. The sociological or technological significance of this industry should be put into perspective by noting that the total biface assemblage recovered to date could represent a moderate days work for a single (lonesome?) knapper!

Among the remaining artifacts in the Cahiague collection, there are few surprises for an historic Huron assemblage. The non-bipolar cores may relate to our lonesome knapper, who would have required larger pieces
of chert for his craft. The ratio of locally available chert to quartz debitage is more compatible with the earlier Bear tribe Maurice village than the later Robitaille industry (Fox, 1979). Ground stone woodworking tools continue in use during the early seventeenth century and there is a very small scale production of stone pipes.

CONCLUSION

The Cahiague lithic industry, with the exception of its biface production component, is comparable to contact and historic period Bear tribe assemblages reported from western Huronia (Fox 1971, 1979). If the "Cahiague" villages are in fact Champlain's Cahiague, then the recorded presence of a nearby and large Algonkian resident population may explain the "aberrant" biface industry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer would like to express his appreciation to the University of Toronto, which several times provided access to the Cahiague lithic material, and also thank the following individuals/institutions for access to other Huron collections: Ms. Peta Daniels (ROM) - Thomson village, Mr. P. Rexe (Trent U.) - Santimo/Le Caron village, Dr. M. Latta (U. of Toronto) - Robitaille village and Dr. D. Knight (Wilfrid Laurier U.) - Ball village.