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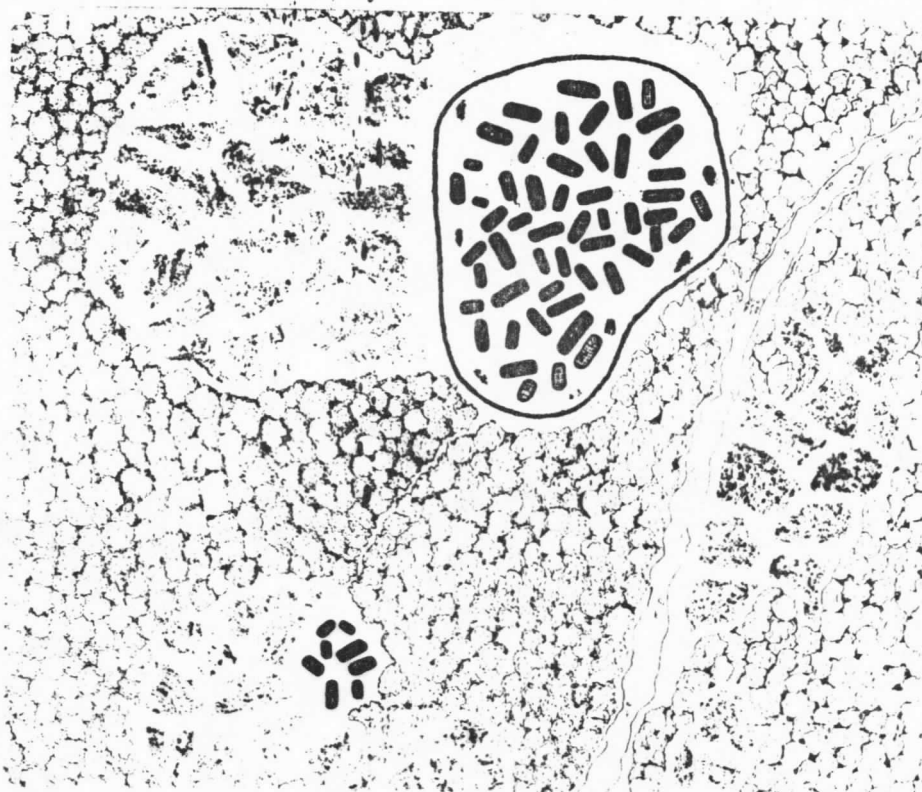
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THE HOOD SITE: A HISTORIC NEUTRAL TOWN OF 1640 A.D.

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

pp. 184 - 289

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ABSTRACT

The Bogle I and Bogle II sites are Historic Neutral hamlets of the Northern Tier, a spatial cluster of Neutral components located adjacent to the Beverly Swamp, north of the city of Hamilton, Ontario. While previous archaeological investigations of the nearby Hamilton and Hood villages help to fill our understanding of Historic Neutral village life, the Bogle sites add an additional dimension to this inquiry, providing our first descriptions of Historic Neutral hamlet occupation. With this data in hand, a definitional refinement of Neutral settlement types is proposed and the social and economic relationships between settlement types is explored through an examination of inter-assemblage variability.

RESUME

Les sites Bogle I et Bogle II sont des hameaux des Neutres du groupe septentrional de l'époque historique, ensemble spatial de sites neutres situé près du marais Beverly, au nord de la ville de Hamilton en Ontario. Alors que les fouilles archéologiques des villages voisins Hamilton et Hood nous ont permis de mieux comprendre la vie d'un village neutre de l'époque historique, celles des sites Bogle apportent une nouvelle dimension à notre enquête, car elles nous fournissent nos premières informations sur l'occupation de hameaux chez les Neutres de l'époque historique. Grâce à ces données, on propose des définitions plus précises des modes d'établissements neutres et on examine les rapports sociaux et économiques entre ces modes d'établissements d'après les divergences entre les ensembles.

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contexts, may or may not be part of the Neutral assemblage. These pieces measure 155, 92 and 75 mm in length and 9, 10, and 7 mm in diameter respectively. Similar materials often form the bails of brass kettles.

Glass

Bead

The only glass bead from Bogle I is a red tubular glass bead measuring 16 mm long and 4 mm in diameter. It was recovered from the plowzone within the confines of house 5.

Floral Remains

Forty-one flotation samples were collected to represent the range of features excavated at Bogle I. These were floated in the field and hand sorted using low magnification (10-30X). A sample representing the range of plant materials sorted was submitted to Mr. R. Fecteau, Geobotany Lab., R.O.M. for identification. The remainder of the materials were identified by the author using the sample that Mr. Fecteau analysed for comparison.

As seen in table 17, 35 samples produced charred plant remains. In addition to these, float samples from three outside-of-house features (56, 62, and 66) and three outside-of-house postmoulds were also examined but produced only charred wood. Wood charcoal was found in all samples but has not been submitted for identification.

With regard to the cultigens, corn, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco, all, with the exception of squash, are represented. The absence of squash is best explained by its low frequency of occurrence in samples where it is present and thus absence in small samples such as this one. For example, at the Hood site Austin identified about 15,000 examples of corn whereas squash was represented by only two seeds and two peduncles (Lennox 1978: 128). Perhaps the preparation and use of squash was not conducive to the charring of its seeds.

Amongst the edible wild plants recovered raspberry was most common and although recent contamination might be suspected from the number of uncharred raspberry seeds noted, it seems significant that raspberry canes were absent from the immediate site area and that carbonized raspberry seeds were only recovered from within house contexts.

Faunal Remains

The faunal remains from Bogle I were analysed by Miss Heather Nicole. The following is a brief summary of her findings, (Nicole 1979)

Of the 338 specimens available for study 45% were identified to

Bogle II

Brass

Scraps of thin (less than 0.5 mm thick) sheet brass, likely salvaged from brass kettles were the most common items of European origin found at Bogle II. Brass scrap is easily shaped by scoring and breaking and as seen from this and other assemblages it was often used to produce beads, bangles, rings, needles and projectile points. Of the nine pieces found, 7 (77.8%) show evidence of having been cut on at least 1 edge while the remaining 2 exhibit only broken edges.

Of the 7 pieces of brass scrap that have been modified by cutting, 6 have been cut on 3 or 4 edges to produce rectangular shapes perhaps blanks for the production of some of the above mentioned articles. Five of these are generally long narrow strips measuring 61, 46, 42, 35 and 14 mm in length and 19, 14, 12, 5 and 8 mm in width respectively. The remaining rectangular piece of cut scrap measures 37 mm long and 35 mm wide. It has been scored longitudinally in several places apparently to produce additional long narrow strips.

Kettle Patch

One piece of sheet brass possesses several holes with 1.5 mm diameter brass rivets still in place. Such items are thought to represent kettle patches.

Beads and Bangles

One long tubular bead 1.5 mm in diameter and 26 mm long and two conical bangles measuring 5 and 6 mm in maximum diameter and 20 and 23 mm in length appear to be products of the native scrap brass industry.

Wire Loop

A small piece of 1 mm diameter brass wire bent into a circular loop 13 mm in diameter was recovered from feature 21. It may represent an earring.

Knife Fragment

The single piece of European iron from Bogle II represents the very tip of a knife. The piece is 1 mm thick and is straight backed with a curved blade edge.

Glass

One round turquoise glass bead badly fragmented due to weathering measured about 4 mm in diameter. It was recovered from an outside-of-house post mould at Bogle II.