Phil Dunning, Parks Canada archaeologist, holding a pottery sherd up to a stoneware vessel for comparison at a tour of the Canadian Conservation Institute lab during the 2011 OAS Symposium in Ottawa.

OAS News
3 President’s Message
3 Message from the Executive Director
4 2011 Peggi Armstrong Award Winner

Articles
5 Mysterious Metasediments: An Update
9 Ball Site Colloquium

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Ontario Archaeological Society

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President’s Message

As 2011 comes to a close, I would like to extend holiday greetings to all our members and to wish everyone the very best for the New Year. At the most recent OAS Board meeting, we discussed the process of appointing the incoming 2012 Executive. This message will let everyone know who the board and executive will be.

First let me acknowledge the hard work and service of Carole Stimmell and Steve Timmerman, both of whom are stepping down at the end of this year. Thank you so much for your support of the OAS over these past years. We really appreciate your service! Second, let me thank all returning and newly arriving members who have agreed to serve on the OAS Board. Your contribution is extremely important and appreciated!

Beginning in 2012, the OAS’s governance will reflect the changes that were adopted in 2010. Specifically that means there will now be a combination of executive officer positions, and directors. These will include: President (as well as Past-President and President-Elect, on the various years these positions are held), Vice President, Treasurer (and Treasurer-Elect, on the various years these positions are held), and six Directors. Because positions are now for two year terms, and positions are elected in staggered succession, this year’s nominations had to find a Treasurer and three Directors (next year: President, VP and three Directors). We are very fortunate that a number of members stepped forward to indicate interest in serving the OAS as Board members. No election will be required this year, given who is staying on the board, and who will be entering the executive next year. Therefore, the slate for 2012 will consist of the following:

- President – Neal Ferris
- Vice-President – Sheryl Smith
- Treasurer – Jim Keron
- Treasurer-Elect – Jim Montgomery
- Directors – Meagan Brooks, Chris Dalton, Alistair Jolly, Grant Karcich, John Sleath and Morgan Tamplin.

I would like to thank everyone who has agreed to serve the Society and I look forward to working with this talented group during the rest of my term as President.

Neal Ferris
President

Message from the Executive Director

It was wonderful to participate in the 38th Annual OAS Symposium, ‘Waterways Through Time – Recognition and Celebration’. Thank you to the Ottawa Chapter and the Symposium committee for coordinating such an interesting, well attended and organized event. It was nice to see so many members from the different regions of Ontario and the many new faces.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society took place on Saturday, Oct. 15, 2011. The 2011 Annual Report is available on the OAS website. Please select the following link http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/includes/2011ab.pdf

Thank you to Lois King for her role in coordinating additional volunteer assistance for the OAS display tables. All the volunteers helped in promoting the work of the society, encouraged new attendees to get involved with the regional Chapters and sold OAS merchandise. Special mention to Chris MacDonald, Leslie Toms, Beth Ferguson, Megan Gardiner, Morgan Tamplin, Tom Mohr and Carole Stimmell. Everyone’s efforts were very much appreciated.

We still have a good inventory of posters, baseball caps, past publications, pins and luggage tags; see our website for more details. They make great gifts!

Special thanks to Tilley Endurables and Mountain Equipment Co-op, Ottawa Store for donating products to the silent auction. We really appreciate the contributions made by the sponsors and donors, thank you for making this year’s auction such a success.

2011 also marks a milestone for the Ottawa Chapter, congratulations to all members on celebrating your 40th Anniversary.

The membership renewal forms for 2012 were mailed to members in the middle of November. Payment can be made by cheque, Visa/MC or mailed to the OAS office. The option to renew on-line with Pay Pal is easy to use and convenient. We do hope many of you will try this option. Thank you to those of you who have been renewing early.

The office will be closed after Dec. 22 for the holidays and will reopen Jan. 3, 2012. Please check the OAS website for any changes to the schedule. The first Executive Board meeting for the New Year will take place in the office on Saturday Jan. 14, 2012.

On behalf of the Board I would like to extend best wishes to you and your families for a wonderful holiday season and a very Happy New Year.

Lorie Harris
Executive Director

November/December 2011
The OAS is proud to honour Ms. Catherine MacDonald with the 2011 Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award.

Ms. MacDonald is a history teacher and department head at Father Leo J. Austin Catholic Secondary School in Whitby, Ontario. She is also currently the Coordinator of the Durham Catholic District School Board Archaeology Program.

Over many years, she has developed archaeology curricula for both high school and elementary school students, along with supporting workshops for their teachers. Her materials emphasize archaeological methods and theory as well as ethical issues and the stewardship of Ontario archaeological heritage.

Ms. MacDonald's students, working with licensed archaeologists, have excavated local sites and contributed to publications about them, sharing this work with the general public and the school community. Her passion for archaeology has inspired many of her students to pursue further studies in archaeology and anthropology.

Ms. MacDonald works to promote links between the archaeological and educational communities. She has presented papers and workshops to the Canadian Archaeological Association and the Ontario History and Social Science Teachers' Association. She has served on the Public Education committee of the Society for American Archaeology and on the Public Education and Outreach Committee of the CAA.

The Award was formally presented at the 2011 OAS Symposium banquet in Ottawa on October 15th.

MODERN FEAST FOR THE DEAD

On Sunday Sept. 25, 2011, some 40 people gathered by invitation at a Chippewa cemetery at De Grassi Point, Lake Simcoe, to participate in a Feast For The Dead. This cemetery was well known in the early days, and was visited by Lt. Governor Simcoe, but is now on private property, purchased by Sir Byron Edmund Walker in 1904. For many years people from Snake Island and other nearby Chippewa communities annually camped on the property to make baskets, which they sold to cottagers and settlers, and to visit the cemetery. The basket-making seems to have died out in the 1920s but the Walker family have preserved a number of excellent baskets and have continued to respect and protect the cemetery.

The Feast of 2011 is the first held at the cemetery for some time. It began early in the day with the cooking of copious quantities of food. This was followed by the ‘dressing’ of the Little Boy water drum, which was assembled from component parts especially for the event, each being purified by smudging. After the people were assembled, the men and women on opposite sides, the Sacred Fire was lit and the Eagle Staff was planted near the cemetery. All present were smudged.

The ceremony comprised prayers, songs and speeches, the songs accompanied by the drum, ‘jishigwan’ shakers, and whistles. Then the blankets covering the food were removed, and the men served the women. It was required that all the food be eaten, and any left-overs were buried after the ceremony was finished, at which point the drum was disassembled.

Several of the principals, whose names included Snake and Big Canoe, thanked the Walker family owners of the property for caring for the cemetery and for their support in reviving the ceremony. On their part the Walker family, and their guests, were honoured by participating in a sacred ceremony held by Lake Simcoe First Nations people.

(Information from Charles Garrad)
MYSTERIOUS METASEDMENTS: AN UPDATE

by William Fox

Listening to Janice Teichroeb's entertaining talk concerning the West Burleigh site at the Peterborough Chapter March meeting, I was reminded of the Aza site (BdGk-1) on the Crowe River to the east (Figure 1). During a stay at an Elizabethan cottage in the 1970s, I visited a set of rapids just downstream and collected somedebitage from an eroded campsite. In addition to the usual Canadian Shield quartz industry, there were some flakes that I did not recognize as southern Ontario chert. A Borden registration form was filed with the Province and the small collection was deposited with the South Central Region archaeology office of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. As I viewed Janice’s artefact slides, I felt that there was a substantial possibility that the mysterious Aza site material was similar to the metasediment described by her, but that the chances of recovering the collection for study was unlikely (picture the final scene from “Raiders...!”). Unfortunately, a return visit to a much changed site in July failed to produce more debitage of that particular material; however, a piece of Trent chert (Fox 2009: 359) was noted, in addition to the ubiquitous quartz.

Janice had mentioned the presence of schist axes on her site, probably derived from the workshop at Healey Falls (Ross et al. 1997: 119, Fig. 6 and 1998: 158), further down the Trent River system (Figure 1). During a visit to the Parks Canada Ontario Service Centre in Cornwall last April, I took the opportunity to review some of the Healey Falls lithic specimens, courtesy of collections manager Cesare d’Annibale. The often massive metasediment industry on this site is based on local secondary deposits, including glacially transported raw materials deriving from more northerly Precambrian formations on the Canadian Shield.
The largest biface in the Royal Ontario Museum Ontario collections derives from the Huntsville vicinity and is manufactured from a metasediment (Fox 2010: 8); while a large bipointed metasediment specimen from Fenelon Falls (Boyle 1889: 43-44, Fig. 65) (Figures 1 and 2) was also noted during a July visit to the ROM, courtesy of Adrienne Desjardine, New World Archaeology Technician. So, it appears clear that Archaic Period knappers were utilizing Canadian Shield metasediment materials for biface production. A similar situation is documented on the eastern perimeter of the Frontenac Axis, where Gordon Watson (1981) has documented a Late Archaic industry at the Inderwick site on Rideau Lake (Figure 1). The raw material, termed ‘red quartzite’ (Watson 1981: 16), has not been identified by a geologist and may, in fact, derive from the Cambrian Nepean Formation (Fox 2009: 359). Such massive metasediment deposits were a preferred material for tool production during certain periods along the Trent-Severn Waterway (Teichroeb 2006) and throughout southeastern Ontario. This may have been due to the limited size of chert deposits available from Ordovician sedimentary formations immediately to the east and west of the Frontenac Axis, combined with a lack of regular access to supplies of larger chert biface blanks manufactured by groups to the west and south of the region.

While it has long been known that quartz was obtained and widely utilized throughout the Canadian Shield and that metasediments in the Temiskaming region were exploited for ground stone artefact blanks (Wilson 1889: 85)(Figure 1 – Bell site), no metasediment quarry sites have been documented on the Canadian Shield of southern Ontario. Metasediment deposits occur widely, and it may be that bedrock quarrying never occurred in this region as it did for Bar River Formation quartzite on Manitoulin Island (Julig 2002)(Figure 1 – Sheguiandah site) or for siltstone on Knife Lake in Quetico Provincial Park (Fox 1980: 136, Fig. 6). However, I am not aware that anyone has looked for such quarries on the Frontenac Axis. Even within southern Ontario, the Canadian Shield is a vast region with relatively limited road access, but this should not deter survey for such sites.

Janice has provided some leads and undertook some limited survey in the Burleigh Falls vicinity as part of her thesis research. She sent 15 artefacts for thin section and x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis to SGS Lakefield Research Ltd. (Downing 2006); and 13 were determined to be feldspathic, calcareous, ferruginous mudstone, with some feldspathic, ferruginous, argillaceous mudstone specimens (Teichroeb 2006: 126-127, Table D.1). Much of Janet’s mudstone metasediment assemblage displayed laminated beds, which is an attribute not conducive to biface production; however, the West Burleigh Bay site assemblage indicates that, although these metasediments were not the most tractable, they could be worked successfully by competent knappers.

Janice determined that the most likely source of these materials were metasediment deposits found to the northeast of Burleigh Falls, and which also outcropped on Woods, Fraser, Horseshoe, and Acton Islands at the west end of Stony Lake. She felt that one source utilized by the Archaic Period peoples may have been on Fraser Island (S. Jamieson, pers. comm. 2011). This area is one of considerable geological complexity (Bright 1988)(Figure 3).

Essentially, the Frontenac Axis of the Canadian Shield is a ‘blank slate’ (pun intended) with regard to lithic sourcing. There is no doubt that a variety of knappable material and pipestones remain to be located or relocated (Laidlaw 1898: 57-58) and characterized for future identification in archaeological assemblages. At the Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin last October, stone beads and blanks were subjected to PIMA infrared spectrographic analysis, courtesy of Sarah Wiseman of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey. Hamilton-Lougheed site red siltstone specimens proved to be very different than catlinite standards and somewhat different from each other; while
black and red coloured material from the Ball site was confirmed as steatite and of identical mineral character, despite the colour differences. The siltstone appears to derive from the Precambrian Firstbrook and Jacobsville Formations, north of Lake Huron (Darryl Long pers. comm.), but were collected from secondary deposits (Fox 1980a). I collected samples from the latter formation on the way to Wisconsin, but will need to travel to the Cobalt vicinity next Spring to obtain hand specimens from the poorly exposed Firstbrook Formation for comparative analysis. The siltstone
and steatite artifacts are currently being subjected to additional analysis at a Cornell University lab. Finally, during a recent trip to the Madoc area I failed to locate steatite similar to the Ball site bead specimens, but did locate a marble source which may have been utilized by early 17th century makers of a distinctive vasiform pipe type.

It is clear that considerably more ‘prospecting’ is required on the Frontenac Axis and adjacent Paleozoic formation outcrops in order to further our understanding of the procurement patterns of various local Native groups over the last ten thousand years. Volunteers are welcome!

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author thanks David Robertson for his patience and continuing graphic contributions; Janice Teichroeb for her presentation and provision of the SGS Lakefield Research Limited report; Adrienne Desjardine for access to the ROM collections; Cesare D’Annibale for access to the Parks Canada collections; Sarah Wisseman for PIMA analysis of the Ontario specimens; Kurt Jordan and Charlotte Pearson for ongoing analyses at Cornell University; Darryl Long of Laurentian University for sharing his thoughts concerning Canadian Shield metasediments; Robert VonBitter for site registration data; and Charles Garrad and Dean Knight for the loan of archaeological specimens.

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Wilson, D.
THE BALL SITE COLLOQUIUM

After months of postponements, a workshop involving researchers who had analyzed various components of the Ball site assemblage came together in London, Ontario on Saturday, October 22nd. Our hosts were the Museum of Ontario Archaeology (MOA) and Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC). Dean Knight, whose remarkable 25 year campaign on the Ball farm had documented an entire Wendat village comprising 71 houses and associated middens and several palisade episodes, chaired the gathering.

The colloquium began with a welcome from Neal Ferris and a challenging message from the Wendat Nation, represented by spokesperson Luc Laine (Fig. 1), who had travelled from the village of Lorette, Quebec. He invited those present to commit to promoting greater communication and collaboration between archaeologists and his community, particularly in regard to controversial issues such as the future of the Skandatut cultural landscape. Seven researchers, including Dean himself, then made brief illustrated presentations, which were followed by question and answer periods. Subsequently, the four invited discussants shared their thoughts concerning what they had read and heard from the contributors.

Holly Martelle initiated the research presentations with an overview of her dissertation study of the Ball site ceramics. Her vessel analysis was thought provoking concerning the validity of partial, rim sherd-based site samples as proxies for village assemblages. Lisa Anselmi’s presentation concerning copper-based metal placed the Ball site assemblage in a broader Northeast technological context, comparing it to Five Nations and Susquehannock industries.

This was followed by Caroline Walker’s consideration of this assemblage, as it speaks to late sixteenth and early seventeenth century exchange networks throughout the Northeast, involving the trading activities of various European settlements.

The latter theme was carried forward by a glass and shell...
bead presentation by Jamie Hunter, who also considered the symbolic significance of these artifacts to the Wendat peoples.

Bill Fox then discussed the Ball village lithic assemblage, as it reflects inter-group exchange of selected artifact classes; as well as, experimentation on the part of the potentially multi-ethnic village inhabitants in the production of novel stone bead and pendant forms.

Frances Stewart next described the worked bone industry. She illustrated some unusual (for Huronia) artifact forms, which may have derived from groups to the north, and commented on the limited nature of the assemblage, similar to observations by previous presenters.

Finally, Dean (Fig. 2) discussed the community pattern evidence as it reflects the occupational history of the site. Palisade and house distributions, combined with artifact density data argue for a core village occupation situated in the northwest quadrant of the site, augmented by a relatively brief but substantial influx of peoples prior to site abandonment, and a move northeast to the villages of Cahiague.

Bill Engelbrecht discussed the Ball data from the perspective of contemporary New York State Iroquois villages, such as the Eaton site.

Alicia Hawkins, who has been excavating on a number of Wendat village sites, considered the Ball village in the larger context of Huronia as a whole. Recent community pattern evidence and artifact assemblages from the ‘southern Huron’ Mantle village were compared and contrasted with the slightly later Ball village by Ron Williamson.

Finally Peter Ramsden, who was unable to attend, sent comments regarding situational ethnicity and the dangers of applying ‘loaded’ ethnohistorically ambiguous names to archaeological materials.

While each discussant provided a different perspective on the significance of the Ball village project, all agreed about the outstanding contribution a full reporting of the evidence would constitute; not only for an enhanced understanding of Huronia during the turn of the 17th century, but also as it would apply to the dynamic culture history of the entire Northeast at this time.

Concluding remarks by Luc Laine and Dean Knight reiterated the significance of the Ball site project and called for the communication of the important results of Wilfrid Laurier University’s 25 year campaign to a wider audience.

Support of the proceedings by the MOA and TMHC who provided not only the venue, but also coffee and pastries during the morning break and a pizza lunch for the gathering, was appreciated by all who attended; as was the impromptu tour of the new sustainable archaeology curatorial facilities led by Neal Ferris (Fig. 3).

Among the 19 attendees were landowner and long-term project member Isobel Ball and her daughter, Andrea Peters; as well as, Sasha Knight (Dean’s son) who had participated in the excavations during his youth. While time did not permit the scheduled roundtable discussion of the diverse evidence provided by the presenters, Dean challenged participants to put their thoughts in writing by early in the New Year, so that publication of a final report could be accomplished as soon as possible. We all look forward to the production of a comprehensive volume documenting the monumental Ball village excavation project, which will constitute a major contribution to our understanding of the Wendat Nation.

Figure 3: Neal Ferris hosts an impromptu tour of the new sustainable archaeology curatorial facilities at UW0.
ONTOARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM

2011 SILENT AUCTION

The combination of a great symposium theme, a bright and spacious venue, plenty of tables, unique and eclectic items, wonderful volunteer assistance, and supportive members and friends resulted in a very successful silent auction. Current OAS programs will benefit from the proceeds which totalled just over $1,700. Lois King, Stacey Girling-Christie and Leslie Ann Thom deserve special praise for their superlative assistance.

Thank you so much to everyone. We could not have done it without you!

We sincerely appreciate the generosity of the following OAS members, individuals, businesses and organizations:

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...and several generous anonymous donors!

Marian Clark and Ellen Blaubergs
2011 OAS Silent Auction Coordinators

IN SEARCH OF...ROMAN BRITAIN 2012
THEY CAME, THEY SAW, THEY LEFT REALLY COOL MOSAICS...
10 TOURING DAYS + ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

The Romans set about conquering Britain following their second time arrival in AD54, and then ruled the country for nearly 400 years. It wasn’t an easy task (Celtic Queen Boudicea, inflicted the heaviest defeat on Imperial Rome) and it required the building of many military forts, fortifications and roads.

Over time, however, the unruly tribes were settled as far as today’s Scotland and the Romano-British set about civilising the country. Highly decorated villas resplendent with mosaics, ornate gardens with fine statuary, extensive towns, bathhouses, amphitheaters and temples all appeared.

Inevitably, there were also tombs and all the other essential paraphernalia of life and death. They even left us with their language! Despite the intervening 1,600 years (and Saxon, Viking, Norman, Mediaeval settlements often built from the stones of the earlier Roman buildings), there's still plenty of physical evidence of their occupation to discover.

This is a splendid tour for those who'd enjoy seeing some of the prettiest parts of the UK with an emphasis on discovering more about our Roman legacy. While we concentrate on the historical, visiting archeological sites, ancient Roman towns and museums, we don't do so at the total expense of seeing other aspects of our country. Partners who might not be quite as keen on the main theme will therefore find plenty of other distractions!

Tour Date: 17 - 26 May, 2012
Tour Rates: TBA

What your tour price includes: The services of a driver/guide for 10 touring days, accommodation for nine nights while on the tour including full breakfast daily and seven dinners. Your price also includes entrance fees to listed attractions, transportation, services of driver/guide-companion and all taxes and tips other than those you may wish to give your guide.

For more information write: carolinewalker@rogers.com
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<th>Institution / Corporate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>36 / 48</td>
<td>40 / 52</td>
<td>25 / 34</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>800</td>
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