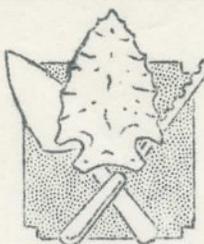


THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



ARCH-NOTES

R. D. AXELSON, V.S., D.V.M.

247 TRUMAN ROAD

WILLOWDALE ONTARIO

No. 66-10

DECEMBER 1966

EXECUTIVE

President and
Corresponding Secretary:
Dr. R. Dean Axelson,
247 Truman Road,
Willowdale, Ontario.

Recording Secretary:
Mrs. Eilene Balsky

Treasurer:
Miss. Lorna Procter

Vice President:
Mr. Joseph DeRyck

Past President:
Miss. Phyllis Bowland

* * * * *

The Annual Banquet of The Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at 7.15 p.m., Wednesday, December 14th, at the Commercial Travelers' Association Salesman's Club, 17 Dundonald Street, Toronto (just east of Yonge Street, one block north of Wellesley).

Speaker: MR. WALTER A. KENYON, Associate Archaeologist, Royal Ontario Museum.

Topic: BURIAL MOUNDS AND THINGS (Illustrated)
(An interpretive description of the Royal Ontario Museum's Rainy River burial mound excavations)

The December dinner meeting (with a change in locale and cuisine each year) has now become an established tradition of the Society. It is a time to get together over an enjoyable meal, "talk shop" with your table companions, and listen to an outstanding speaker on the topic of archaeology.

To ensure that this year will be no exception, the Program and Social Committee has arranged for an excellent speaker and a fascinating topic, a fare that should appeal to everyone's palate (a hot and cold smorgasbord), and a pleasant locale, convenient to public transportation.

This is one meeting you should not miss!

NOTE: Since the banquet arrangements require an accurate attendance estimate, our Program and Social Committee has requested that notice of your intention to attend should be sent promptly to Mrs. Gisela Reichert, 320 Tweedsmuir Avenue, Apt. 705, Toronto, Ontario (Tel. 921-6163). DEADLINE: DECEMBER 9TH.

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

At last month's meeting Dr. R. Dean Axelson gave us a detailed account of his work on the Van site, near Aylmer, Ontario.

Two main excavation areas have been opened up on this partially wooded, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre site, producing many artifacts, two burials, and a number of post-molds. Unfortunately, not enough of the latter have been uncovered yet to reveal a recognizable pattern.

Percentage comparisons of such diagnostic artifacts as slate pebble pendants, carved bone pins or awls, drilled deer phalanges (cup-and-pin variety), short, flattened pipe stems, bossed pottery, linear "push-pull" and trailing techniques on vessel rims, and crude, zonal incizing on some of the pipe bowls indicate that this site may be slightly later in the chronological sequence than the Uren site.

During the discussion period which followed Dr. Axelson's address, members had an opportunity to view a large sample of artifacts recovered from this site.

A newsworthy item of business at this meeting was a decision by the members to forego any increase in membership fees for 1967. This decision was reached after Treasurer Procter reported a November bank balance of \$1178.87.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NEWS

* President Axelson reports that the Nominating Committee was unable to submit a full slate to the Executive before the deadline set by the Constitution. As a result, nominations for the office of Recording Secretary must now be made from the floor at the Annual Meeting in January.

The Nominating Committee's partial slate suggests the following members for election in 1967: -

President:	Dr. R. Dean Axelson
Vice President:	Mr. Joseph DeRyck
Treasurer:	Miss. Lorna Procter
Corresponding Secretary:	Mrs. Cecilia Finnigan

At the President's Iroquois Pottery Type Revision Committee meeting last month it was decided that a pottery type revision was sorely needed and that the O.A.S. should assist in the preparation of the Ontario section of such a revision. It was also agreed that in the early stages of preparation, a flexible method of handling proposed types would be required to accommodate contributions from different sections of the province. To this end, the Committee worked out a standard $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inch loose-leaf format for reporting and illustrating proposed pottery types during the estimated two years or more that will be required to prepare the Ontario section for publication.

* A progress report on this work, including details of the proposed format, will be presented at the January meeting.

An archaeological exhibit, prepared by our Promotion and Publicity Committee, will be on display at the Don Mills Branch of the North York Library, 888 Lawrence Avenue East, Toronto, until December 20th.

With arrangements now well under way, President Axelson expects soon to be able to announce the date and location of our first winter "lab" session.

NOTE: Since this session will be devoted to the sorting, cataloging and analysis of the material recovered during this year's Beeton site excavation, all members now cleaning and restoring Beeton site artifacts are requested to return them to Dr. Axelson or Mr. Jan Roraas, Projects Co-Ordinator, at the December meeting.

Copies of the June 15, 1966 Constitution changes have been printed (included with this issue of Arch-Notes). Unfortunately, in printing, the following words were omitted between the last two words of the last line in Item 2: - "Corporate Members shall be entitled to one vote each in the Ontario Archaeological Society - - -." Members are requested to add this wording, and insert the changes in their copy of the Constitution.

On November 30th, President Axelson spoke on behalf of The Ontario Archaeological Society to some 25 members of the Don Mills Collegiate Archaeology Club. He described the aims and activities of our Society, explained the need for careful excavating techniques, and produced a representative sample of Ontario artifacts for examination.

This Club has since requested permission to assist the O.A.S. in their Beeton site excavation next year.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Before returning to his studies at the University of Toronto this fall, Mr. Joseph Palacio spent a week observing the underwater archaeological techniques of Mr. Walter Kenyon's Royal Ontario Museum crew as they recovered trade items lost by the early Voyageurs in the rapids of the French River.

Mrs. Mary Davie is now engaged in an archaeological survey of Euphrasia and St. Vincent Townships, in Grey County, Ontario. She expects that this project will require at least a year's spare-time devotion, and would greatly appreciate any information other members of the Society might have on the location of archaeological sites in this area. (Mary's address is 118 Kingsdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ont.)

Mr. Stanley Wortner spent several days last month trying to establish a mortuary relationship for 54 "cache" blades he discovered on a site near Bothwell, Ontario. Though some 300 square feet were excavated to subsoil in the immediate vicinity of their discovery - to no avail - Mr. Wortner finds it difficult to conclude that these blades were simply "cached" without mortuary intent, and hopes to resume his investigation next spring.

We would like to welcome the eleven new members who joined the Society since the last issue of Arch-Notes. These are: -

Mr. Keith Shute, Barrie, Ontario
 Mr. Claus Breede, Toronto, Ontario
 Miss. Charlotte M. Abbott, Oshawa, Ontario
 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Caswell, Willowdale, Ontario
 Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Purdy, Bowmanville, Ontario
 Mr. A.R. Bently, Athens, Tennessee
 Mr. Joseph Chillingworth, Komoka, Ontario
 Mr. Allan J. Benford, Dunnville, Ontario
 Dr. Marian E. White, Buffalo, New York

VIEWS AND COMMENTS

Long-standing members of this Society may recall that ten years ago this month we gathered at the Lichee Gardens in Toronto to savour an exotic Chinese dinner and listen with rapt attention to Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes as he described his archaeological work in the Upper Ohio Valley. It was a most enjoyable evening, and a fitting close to a year of no mean accomplishment for the Society. We had been incorporated under Provincial Charter, had completed a large part of our Rouge Valley survey project, and with a membership of only 42 persons, had managed to publish Dr. J.N. Emerson's monograph, "Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario." Our spirits were dampened only by the knowledge that we had failed in our quest for a permanent "home" - a place suitable for storing our archaeological collection and conducting our "lab" sessions, as well as for holding regular meetings.

A decade later we still find ourselves without that permanent "home", but at least we now have a prospect or two in sight.

In other areas of endeavor, however, the year 1966 has been a good one: our membership has increased 30% over last year, Publication No. 9 has, with the assistance of a Provincial Grant, been printed and is meeting with wide acclaim, Publication No. 10 is nearly ready for the printers, a much-needed Constitution revision has been carried out, a major archaeological excavation (the Beeton site) is well advanced, our Reference Library has added many new titles to its shelves, and an ambitious promotional venture, barely underway, is already reaping many benefits for the Society.

Dr. Elmer Harp Jr., professor of anthropology and director of the Dartmouth College Museum, will use a new technique of aerial photography to test a theory that the Boreal Archaic Indians of the Great Lakes region travelled northward to the Hudson Bay forests, coming into contact with the people of the Dorset Culture. Four different resolution scales and four types of film - black and white, colour, infra-red, and camouflage detection - will be used in an attempt to detect the remains of prehistoric Eskimo and Indian sites in the Hudson Bay area of Quebec.

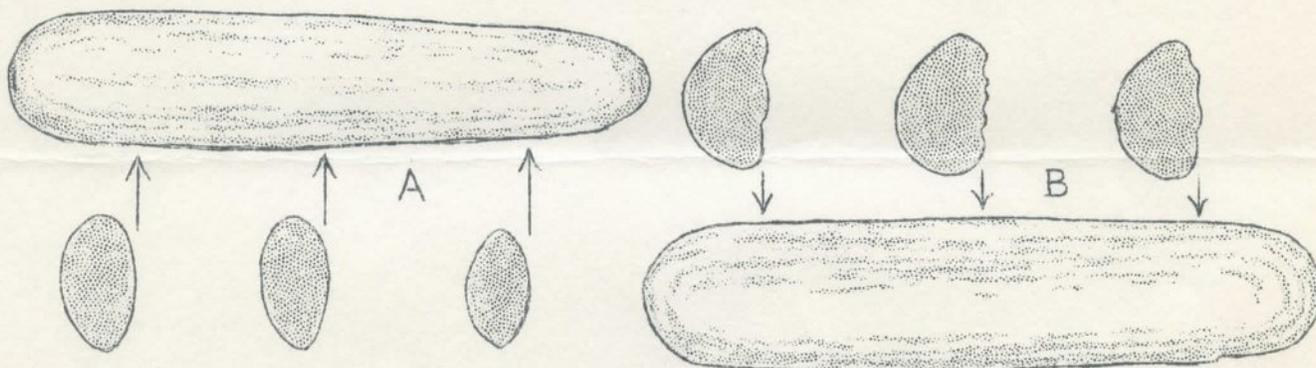
If successful, this technique could be used to advantage in many parts of Northern Ontario, where local collectors, the source of much information to the professional archaeologist in southern Ontario, are few and widely separated.

Mr. Peter Shevchenko (74 Emerson Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario) has asked us to help him determine the function of two stone problematics which were discovered on a site near Georgetown, Ontario.

One of these (Fig. A) has the appearance of polished ebony. It is 87 mm long, slightly tapered, has a maximum width and height of 18 mm and 11 mm respectively, is rounded at the ends, and in cross section has the shape of an asymmetrical ovoid.

The shape of the other artifact (Fig. B) is faintly reminiscent of a loaf of French bread. It is yellowish-grey in colour, 91 mm long, 19 mm wide, and 12 mm high. The original fracture planes of this stone are still visible as rounded grooves on the base of the artifact. The bottom of these grooves also show signs of polishing, indicating much handling or contact with some soft material, such as skin or leather.

We feel - but without much conviction - that these artifacts may be hide softeners, amulets, or possibly gaming pieces. If one of our readers can provide the answer, Mr. Shevchenko would be pleased to hear it.



The following pages of Arch-Notes are devoted to a report on the Wallace site. It was written in 1964, and was intended originally for publication in the now defunct A Series of Ontario Archaeology.

Arch-Notes is now more than just a newsletter. It is a clearing house for archaeological comment, inquiries, and minor reports - usually of an informal or general-interest nature. Its success in this field will depend to a great extent on the response of the membership.

Contributions to our major publication, Ontario Archaeology, should not be neglected, however. Dr. C.S. Churcher, Editor and Chairman of the Publications Committee, would be pleased to receive well informed articles on all aspects of prehistory, particularly that relating to Ontario or surrounding archaeological regions.

Our promised quarterly Book Review department will begin with next month's issue of Arch-Notes.

Bill Donaldson, editor,
111 Riverside Drive N.,
Oshawa, Ontario.

THE WALLACE SITE

W.S. Donaldson

INTRODUCTION

The Wallace site is a relatively level area of land on the farm of Brigadier F.C. Wallace, Lot 32, Concession X, Esquesing Township, Halton County, Ontario. The ground at its southernmost edge begins to slope noticeably toward a small tributary of the Credit River, and an old farm lane, arcing southwestwardly in from the Tenth Concession Road, turns abruptly northwest to cut across the center of the site. Field stones have been used to wall in this northwest leg of the lane.

There appears to be no previous record of this site. As far as can be determined, it was known only to the owners of the property and a close circle of friends. It was brought to the attention of The Ontario Archaeological Society by Dr. P.F. Karrow, who learned of its existence while carrying out a geological survey of the area.

Brigadier Wallace agreed to a one-day exploratory excavation by a small crew of Ontario Archaeological Society members, and this was carried out on September 21, 1963. Since the time and crew limitations precluded a detailed survey of the site, all efforts were directed towards recovery of enough material to determine its temporal position and cultural relationships.

THE EXCAVATION

Preliminary test pitting revealed a large midden, designated "Midden A", athwart the walled northwest leg of the farm lane, some forty yards northwest of its turning point. A five foot grid, with a magnetic north bearing, was laid out across this midden, and four squares were opened up - two in the laneway and two on the other side of its southwest stone wall. These were excavated to subsoil by means of trowel and brush. One of the unit designation stakes (32B) was left in position to provide a reference point for future work on the site.

The midden reached a maximum depth of 18 inches beneath the laneway, and was underlain by a yellowish clay subsoil. No features were encountered, but a concentration of sherds from a relatively large clay vessel was discovered in the northwest corner of the northernmost unit excavated (Plate II, Fig. G).

CULTURAL DEBRISFOOD REMAINS

Mammal remains, mostly deer, account for over 90% of the 170 bone and bone fragments recovered during excavation, but no attempt was made to identify the species represented. A handful of charred corn kernels and a charred section of squash vine were also unearthed.

ARTIFACTSROUGH AND POLISHED STONE

In addition to a sandstone abrader, two polished stone tools were recovered. One, a celt, shows signs of considerable use at both the bit and poll ends (Plate I, Fig. A). The other, of uncertain use, has a somewhat different shape and is broken (Plate I, Fig. E).

CHIPPED STONE

A mottled grey chert was used in manufacturing the chipped stone artifacts found on this site. Three of these are broken projectile points (Plate I, Figs. J-L) and one is a double-edged scraping tool (Plate I, Fig. G). Most of the remaining 164 specimens are discarded cores and flakes, though a few of the latter seem to have been re-touched for use as scrapers.

WORKED BONE AND ANTLER

The worked bone and antler inventory includes the tip of a cylindrical antler flaking tool (Plate I, Fig. B), a beaver incisor modified for use as a graver (Plate I, Fig. E), ten beads or tubes of bird and mammal bone, of which two are notched (Plate I, Figs. C,D), one complete, and two broken awls (Plate I, Fig. I), a pottery marking tool (Plate I, Fig. H), and two modified deer phalanges of the "flattened variant", or "toggle", type.

CLAY PIPES

Portions of two clay pipe bowls and six stem fragments were recovered. One of the bowls is from a "coronet" pipe (Plate II, Fig. B); the other is part of a ringed-bowl pipe (Plate II, Fig. E). Twisted cord was used to form the bore on two of the pipe stem fragments; the rest appear to have been modelled over bent or spliced twigs.

POTTERY VESSELS

A total of 386 pottery sherds, including 31 analysable rimsherds, were recovered from this site. An attempt at restoration left us with 18 rim sections from 14 different vessels. These were all grit tempered and apparently manufactured by the paddle-and-anvil method. In some cases the collar had been built up by adding a fillet of clay to the rim.

BODY SHERDS

One hundred ninety-nine of the 210 unassociated body sherds are undecorated. Nine of the remainder carry linear incising, and two are covered with a cord or fabric impression.

SHOULDER SHERDS

There is only one undecorated sherd in this group, and it appears to be from a "toy pot". Eighteen of the rest carry a single row of punctates, one has an annular band of two incised lines beneath the

punctates, and the remaining sherd carries two rows of punctates beneath a carinated shoulder (Plate II, Fig. A).

NECK SHERDS

All of the 24 unassociated neck sherds were undecorated.

RIMSHERDS

Nine of the 14 vessels represented in our rimsherd sample are simple Huron-Neutral Incised types (Plate II, Figs. H,I,K). None of the remaining five vessels fit neatly into any of the published type classifications, but most show similarities that indicate a relationship. One of these (Plate II, Fig. J) appears to be a child's version of a Neutral Punctate Lip vessel (Ridley, 1961a). Another (Plate II, Fig. D) is reminiscent of late notched and barbed collar types common in western New York State (MacNeish, 1952). Two vessels (Plate II, Figs. C,G) seem to be late versions of the Lalonde High Collar vessel (Ridley, 1961b). One of these has been sufficiently restored to reveal a globular body carrying a single row of shoulder punctates as its sole decoration. This vessel has six bluntly pointed castellations, formed by increasing the collar height above each of the vertically incised elements (Plate II, Fig. G). The remaining vessel (Plate II, Fig. F) carries linear incising on its neck. A blunt tool has been dragged across its slightly convex collar, producing a decoration that appears, at first glance, to be punctation. True punctates are present at the base of the collar.

CONCLUSIONS

Although this excavation failed to achieve its main purpose of recovering enough artifacts to establish the chronological position and cultural relationships of this site in the Ontario sequence, it did provide us with sufficient material to identify it as late Prehistoric Iroquoian.

This knowledge allows us to slightly extend the western limits of known Late Prehistoric Iroquoian sites in the Toronto area, and to speculate that a thorough archaeological survey of Halton County might prove more fruitful than had previously been supposed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is indebted to Brig. F.C. Wallace, owner of this site, for his permission to excavate; to Dr. W.J. Auger, of Leaside, for his part in securing this permission and for his active participation in the excavation itself; to Dr. Paul F. Karrow, our Field Supervisor, for bringing the site to the attention of The Ontario Archaeological Society, and to Dr. Robert C. Dailey, Miss. Phyllis Bowland, Mrs. Eilene Balsky, Mrs. Mary Davie, and Mr. William E. Renison, whose yeoman service as field crew produced the material upon which this report is based.

REFERENCES

MacNeish, Richard S., 1952, "Iroquois Pottery Types." National Museum of Canada, Bulletin No. 124, Ottawa.

Ridley, Frank, 1961a, "Archaeology of the Neutral Indians." Etobicoke Historical Society, Toronto.

- - - - - 1961b, "The Lake Superior Site at Mitchepecoten" Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 31, Nos. 3 - 4.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

The following summary of classifiable animal remains from the Wallace site is based on a more detailed list compiled by Dr. Howard Savage of Toronto. It includes the sample obtained by The Ontario Archaeological Society in 1963, and that recovered by Dr. Wilfred Auger's crew in the spring and fall of 1965. The writer is indebted to Dr. Savage for permission to include his findings in this report.

CLASSIFICATION

NUMBER OF IDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS

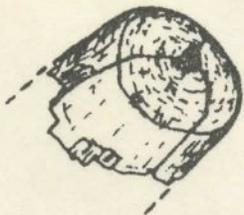
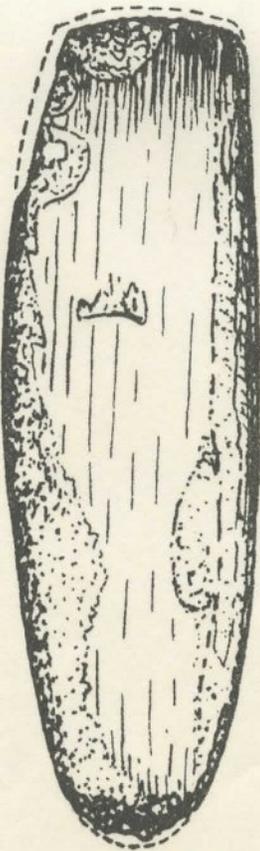
<u>Mammalia</u>	-	White Tailed Deer	-	Odocoileus Virginianus	-	59
		Elk or Wapiti	-	Cervus canadensis	-	12
		Dog or Coyote	-	Canis sp.	-	11
		Beaver	-	Castor canadensis	-	7
		Black Bear	-	Ursus americanus	-	4
		Woodchuck	-	Marmota monax	-	3
		Gray Fox	-	Urocyon cinereoargenteus	-	2
		Gray Wolf	-	Canis lupus	-	1
<u>Reptilia</u>	-	Wood Turtle	-	Clemmys inscalpata	-	1
<u>Aves</u>	-	Passenger Pidgeon	-	Ectopistes migratorius	-	1
TOTAL IDENTIFIED						91

* * * * *

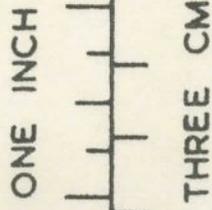
PLATE - I



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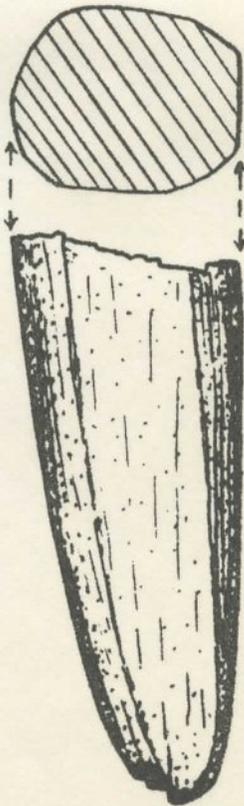


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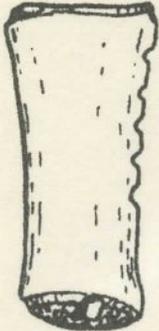


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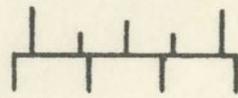
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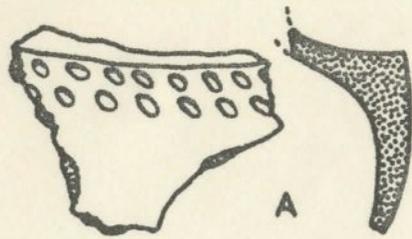
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PLATE - II

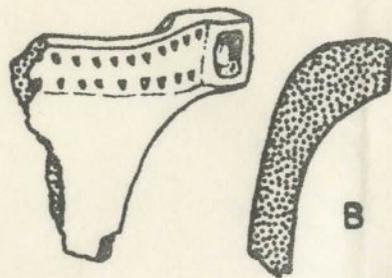
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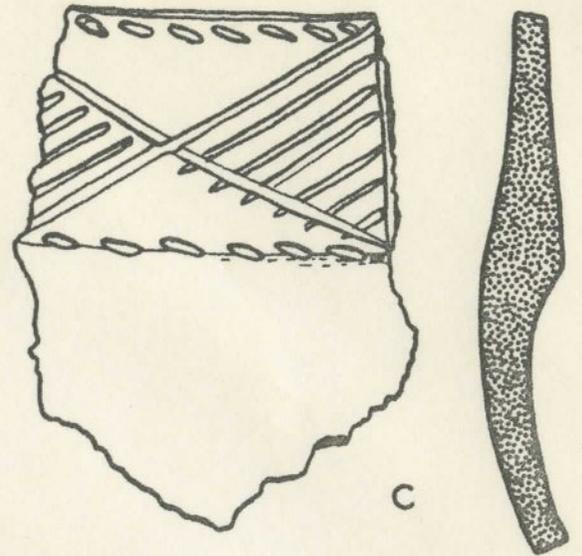
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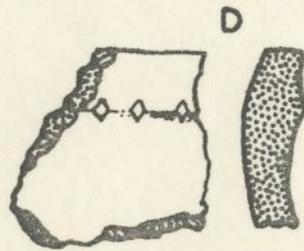
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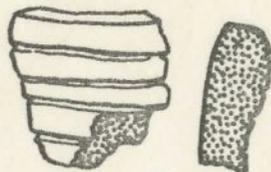
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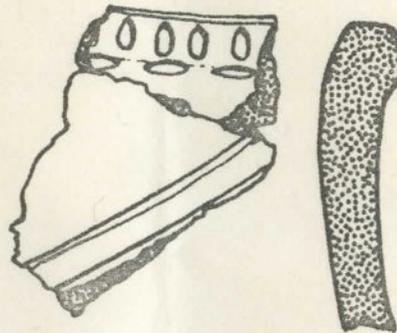
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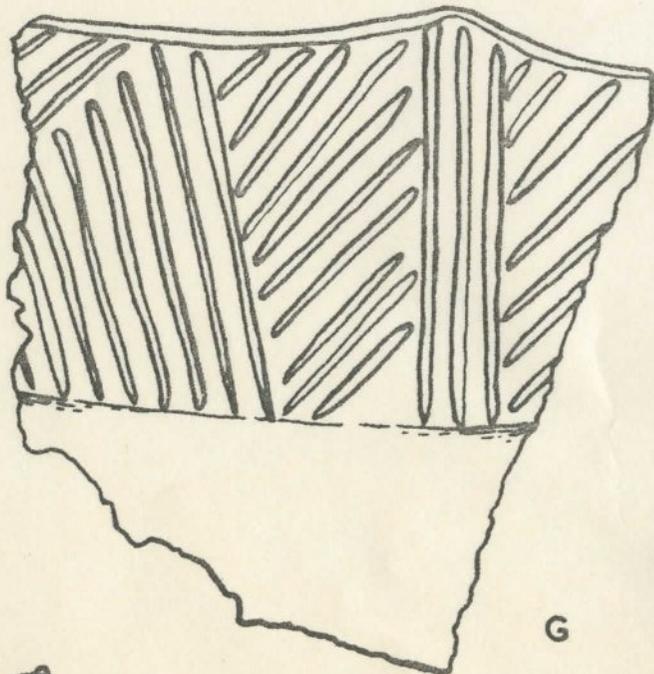
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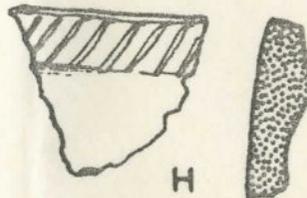
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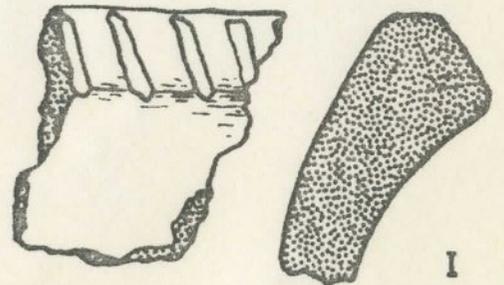
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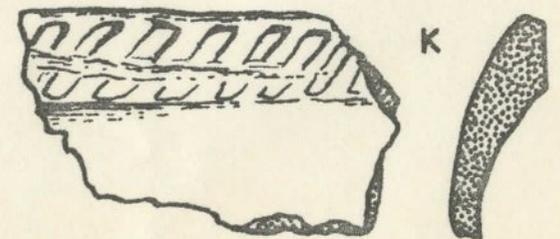
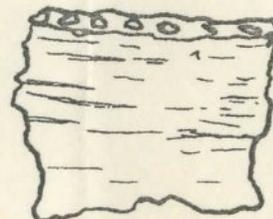
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K

W.A.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The following Constitution changes were voted on and passed at the June 15, 1966 meeting.

1. THAT paragraph 5 of Article II be deleted.
2. THAT paragraph 6 of Article III be amended to read as follows:

"A Corporate Membership shall be provided to allow industrial, commercial and similar organizations to acquire membership in The Ontario Archaeological Society matters." *Corporate members shall be entitled to one vote each in the Ant. Arch. Soc.*

3. THAT Article IV be amended to read as follows:

"The amount of fees shall be determined at the regular November meeting each year and shall be payable not later than December 31st, of every year.

4. THAT Article V be amended to read as follows:

"Management of the affairs of the Society shall, except as hereinafter provided, be vested in the Executive Committee which shall be composed of the following members:

President

Vice-President

Secretaries--

Corresponding and Recording

Treasurer

Past President".

5 THAT Article VI be amended to read as follows:

"Election of Executive Officers shall take place annually at the Regular January meeting of the Society and shall be by show of hands, or if requested by any member by unsigned ballot. Only paid-up members of the Society may vote."

6. THAT Article IX paragraph 6 be amended to read as follows:

"Executive Committee shall be responsible for the renewal of membership applications; shall be responsible for any other matters which may from time to time be referred to the Executive Committee at a regular meeting."

7. THAT Article XI be amended by deleting the second complete paragraph thereof.

8. THAT Article XII be amended entirely to read as follows:

"CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PASSING OF BY-LAWS

Changes in the Constitution may be made and By-laws to regulate the affairs of the Society may be passed, by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting, provided that all members must be given written notice of the intention to change the Constitution at least one month prior to the said meeting."

9. THAT Article XVIII be amended addition of the following paragraph to the end thereof:

"For the purposes of this section an elected officer shall be guilty of 'Gross neglect' if he or she is absent without a valid excuse from three consecutive general meetings of the Society."