

MONTHLY MEETING

This month's General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 18, 1972 in the Archaeology Laboratory (Room 561A), 100 St. George St., University of Toronto at 8:00 pm.

Our speakers for the evening will be Mrs. Marti Latta and Mr. Victor Konrad, who will present an illustrated talk on the O. A. S. Summer Salvage Project.

LAST MONTH'S MEETING

At the meeting in September two films were shown in lieu of a speaker. The following is a description of EARLY STONE TOOLS (listed erroneously in 72-7 Arch Notes as ANCIENT PROJECTILE POINTS.) We have been unable, thus far, to locate a description of ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LAB.

Early Stone Tools

Some of the percussion flaking techniques which early man and his predecessors may have used to produce a variety of tools are demonstrated by Prof. F. Bordes, Director, Laboratory of Prehistory, University of Bordeaux. These tools range from simple pebble choppers and flake tools, through finely worked hand axes, to the more sophisticated Neanderthal scrapers, points, and other forms made from flakes struck off disc cores. In addition to Prof. Bordes' expert reproductions, actual prehistoric tools from such sites as Olduvai Gorge, Clacton by the Sea, and various Neanderthal sites are shown. Through animation, the development of these tools is clearly shown to parallel the evolution of man himself from his Australopithecine forebears to Homo sapiens, modern man. As man evolved from Australopithecus to Homo erectus to Neanderthal Man the range and complexity of his tool kits developed accordingly. His ability to adapt to new environments also increased. The major emphasis on percussion flaking tool techniques comes to a close with the emergence of Homo sapiens in a dramatic conclusion. The film suggests that Homo sapiens' skill as a tool maker has led to a technology that has enabled man virtually to reshape his world.

THE 1972 O. A. S. SALVAGE PROJECT

In previous issues of Arch Notes we have attempted to keep the membership abreast of developments. The following brief report outlines our activities at the Draper Site and summarizes this season's field work.

On July 18, 1972, our camp was moved from the Boys Site to the Draper Site which is located in Lot 28 of Concession XII, Pickering Township. The property, presently owned by Mr. F. Draper will be altered directly by one of the two east-west runways of the new Toronto Airport. The present CPR line runs within a few hundred years of the southern perimeter of the site. The Draper Site, has however, been relatively undisturbed despite some looting that has occurred on the site recently. The Metropolitan Toronto Site Survey examination and our own testing operations have

located and confirmed the presence of at least six undisturbed middens. A large portion of the 5 acre site has never been ploughed. The Draper Site, as a result, was our most important salvage undertaking for the 1972 field season.

A number of factors made our task at Draper considerably more manageable and pleasant. The Draper family were very co-operative and provided us with a water supply and encouragement. Mr. Peter Ramsden's M.A. thesis on the Draper Site established the site as a Late Prehistoric Ontario Iroquois occupation that maintained close relations to the Black Creek Site. Dr. J. N. Emerson conducted part of his summer field school operation in conjunction with our operations, thus putting additional and enthusiastic labour at our disposal. Records and artifacts from an O. A. S. dig of 15 years ago are also available to us.

Our primary goals were:

- 1) to determine the limits of occupation
- 2) to expose some settlement features
- and 3) to obtain artifact samples from the various middens to permit consideration of intra-site variations.

To this end, we have excavated the following:

Midden	4	in	26	five-foot	squares
"	3	"	2	"	"
"	1	"	3	"	"
"	18	"	2	"	"
"	9	"	2	"	"
"	7	"	2	"	"

Midden 4 was an extensive hillside midden near the ends of Houses 1 and 2. Midden 1 was located about 20 feet west of the end of House 1, and in line with House 2. It may have been associated with either house, or very probably, both. The other middens are probably also within-village accumulations. On this unploughed site, middens were most recognizable by the mounding. Soem, but not all, were marked by conspicuous stands of sumac, raspberry and/or blueberries.

Midden excavation attempted to follow natural strata, where such could be determined, and used arbitrary 2" levels in cases where the stratigraphy was unclear. All floors were mapped in, and walls were profiled.

Some middens were suspiciously poor in artifacts, especially #7. It had probably been excavated or potted previously. If so, no signs of holes or back dirt remained, and the sumac stand had grown up after the disturbance. Mrs. Draper reports that "people have been digging there for years".

Artifacts were, in general, large and plentiful, both in middens and in the house areas. A considerable amount of large mammal bone was recovered, most of it White-tailed deer, Black bear and Wapiti. Fish bone, on the other hand, was comparatively uncommon. Ceramics are well made, with Huron Incised and Black Necked types predominating. Castellations are often extremely protruding, occasionally with strap handles. Body sherds, and most neck sherds, are plain and smoothed.

Worked bone is plentiful and well made. A large number of

awls, beads, spatulas, and needles were recovered. Ground stone artifacts, especially celts, were also made and used, but the quantity and quality of the chipped stone industry is rather low, as is also true of late Huron Sites.

One complete house, House 1, was excavated. It measures approximately 60' x 23', running north-west/south-east, and in line with the prevailing winds. Each post mold was measured in, and each of the interior features was measured, sectioned, profiled, and all artifacts bagged separately. The house was dug in 20 foot square sections, with all artifacts overlying the occupation floor being bagged together by square. Since the soil was fairly soft, and the original depositions were undisturbed, the house was shoveled entirely by hand, rather than relying upon mechanical earth-moving equipment.

Initial attempts to find the north wall of the house at a distance of 30 feet from the south wall being exposed, uncovered a clear line of house post molds running at about a 15 degree angle to the existing wall. Further digging revealed that this was, in fact, another longhouse, located roughly parallel to House 1, and at a distance of less than 5 feet, at the nearest observed point. It is possible that the houses may, in fact, overlap slightly at the north-west ends. Excavations this fall will hopefully help to clarify this matter.

House 1 had five distinct hearths, located on the long axis, approximately 10 feet apart, plus several additional ashy features. Most of the pits within the house contained artifacts -- usually fragments of broken pottery. There were many scattered, small interior post molds, but bench supports were not clear. The soil varied from sandy to rather heavy clay deposits which occurred as scattered points through the house floor. Whether these clay patches which were usually roughly 3 to 5 feet square are significant or whether they are naturally occurring is not known at present, but patches of clay were found outside the house as well as inside.

There is some evidence that the house might have been extended to the northwest. A line of scattered post molds continues on from the north wall of the house, in the direction of Midden 1. A hearth was found "inside" this possible extension, in a test pit about 30 feet northwest of the end of House 1. Unfortunately two maple trees, ages estimated at between 200 and 300 years, are located 20 feet and 26 feet directly northwest of the end of the house, and root action has seriously hampered investigation in this area.

The summer field season was terminated on August 11, 1972 with our work at Draper. Twelve weeks of excavation on the four sites have revealed two complete longhouses, parts of two others and a considerable accumulation of analyzable artifacts. Fall field classes from Scarborough College will contribute a few weekends to clarifying some of the existing problems at Draper and MacLeod. The O. A. S. Fall Dig was held at the Draper site on September 30 and October 1, 1972. The emphasis was on midden excavation as well as upon settlement pattern work.

The field season has been profitable and the detailed analysis of our findings is now being carried out. This years' excavation is, however, only a beginning in the salvage task that lies ahead in the New Toronto Airport area. The Survey Project of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area has located 4 sites within the Airport Area proper. Three of these will definitely be eradicated. An additional 17 sites have been found within 2 miles of the New Toronto Airport boundary. A total of 41 sites have been located within 5 miles of the Airport boundary.

The analysis of the material will be carried out during the fall of 1972. Mr. Peter Ramsden will carry out the Draper Site analysis; Mr. Paddy Reid will carry out the analysis of the Boys and Carlton Sites, and Mrs. Marti Latta will concentrate on the MacLeod Site Analysis. The interpretation of the results of the analysis will be carried out by the above-mentioned persons. The aid of the National Museums of Canada, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Royal Ontario Museum and University of Toronto specialists will be requested. The report will be compiled for submission and publication early in 1973.

Marti Latta

Victor Konrad.

The next page is a sketch map of the Draper Site

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Earlier this year the O. A. S. Library suffered slight damage due to a flooded basement. Fortunately, only four publications were unsalvageable. These are:

Jennings, J. D.

DANGER CAVE

Society for American Archaeology, Memoir No. 14.

Chapman & Chapman

INDIANS AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF MISSOURI

Missouri Handbook No. 6, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia.

Wright & Anderson

THE DONALDSON SITE

National Museums of Canada, Bulletin No. 184.

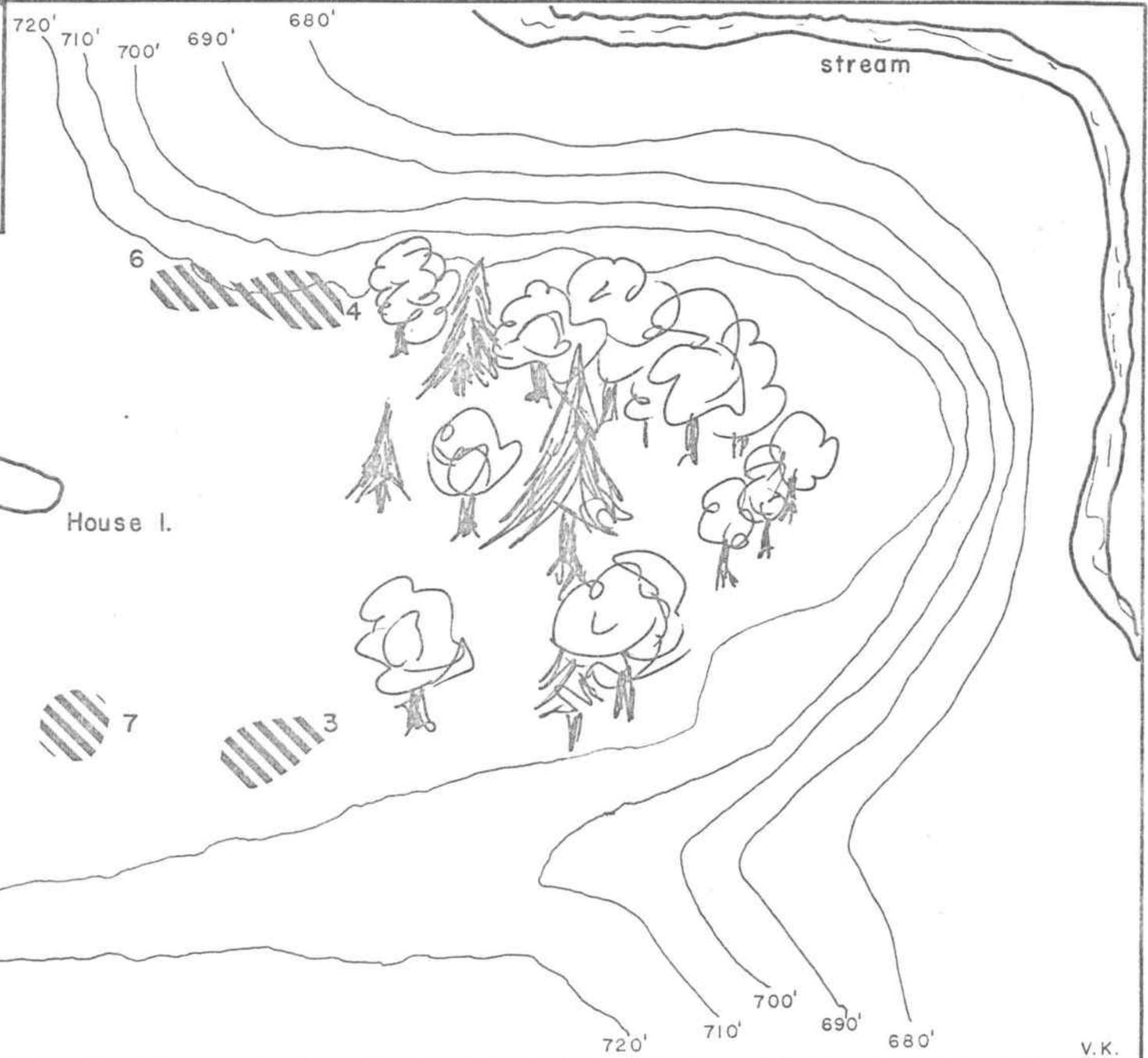
Wright

THE MICHIPICOTEN SITE

National Museums of Canada, Bulletin No. 224, Paper #1.

If any of you know where replacement copies of the above might be obtained, please contact the Librarian.

Figure 1. Sketch Map
DRAPER SITE
 PICKERING TOWNSHIP
 Concession VII Lot 28
 midden  N
 1 inch = 75 feet 



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

During 1972's third quarter, the O. A. S. continued its multi-faceted activities, despite weather, wear and water. Mid-summer in Ontario appears to be the height of the archaeological field season, and not its doldrums.

Our field crew proceeded through July and until 11 August '72 with the salvage excavation of the Boys and Draper sites, both of which are within or adjacent to the proposed airport location in Pickering Township. The Draper Site was a particularly rewarding site for our crew, providing a wealth of ceramic, faunal and worked bone material, and evidence of two long houses and possibly two occupations; as well as a good camping area, a free-running and refreshing stream, and hospitable owners.

Excavation of these sites was greatly aided by the efforts and presence of the Members of the University Extension course "Archaeological Field Work" given by Prof. J. N. Emerson. Dr. Emerson was a tower of strength and knowledge on many occasions during the excavations.

Examination of the ceramic, bone, stone and seed findings has been or is being arranged by Marti Latta and Victor Konrad, our Archaeological Supervisor and Field Co-ordinator respectively. The O. A. S. is grateful to them for their unceasing efforts in advancing this project.

The O. A. S. brief "Legislation for Protection of Archaeological Resources in Ontario: Proposed Guidelines" was discussed at length by your president with Mr. D. F. McOuat and Mr. R. Apted, of the Dept. of Public Records and Archives of Ontario on 17 August. Its presentation to the Archaeological and Historical Sites Board of Ontario, along with "A Brief Concerning the Destruction of Ontario's Archaeological Resources with Suggestions for Immediate Action" prepared by 12 University and Museum archaeologists in January 1971, has been undertaken by Mr. McOuat.

In another field of archaeological endeavour, the O. A. S. was requested in late August '72 by the Council of Peel County to report on the possible archaeological value of the Cherry Hill property on Dundas St. in the Town of Mississauga. This land is scheduled for subdivision construction in 1974. Inspection of this land by senior O. A. S. members, and representatives of the Peel County Historical Society and the Peel County Museum in mid-September was followed by a report to Peel County Council. The gist of the report was that the O. A. S. will need to do a test excavation, in order to evaluate its use by pioneer settlers of the Mississauga or earlier peoples. If warranted, more extensive and intensive excavations could then be done in 1973.

The O.A.S. is, I believe, capable of rendering a useful and needed service to Archaeology in Ontario, in providing a survey, by a knowledgeable crew, of possibly significant sites, at the request of interested land-owners. An evaluation of an archaeological site

before construction or alteration begins, is much preferred to its discovery during construction and its excavation in the shadow of construction equipment. The Corporation of the County of Peel and its staff and advisers are to be commended for their forward looking views on the archaeological and historic sites of the County.

Howard Savage, President
Ontario Archaeological Society.

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ARCHAIC NOTES, October 6, 1972.
from the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

program:

1. Friday, October 20, 1972, 8 p.m.
Visit to Conservation Laboratory, National Historic Sites Service. Keyes Building, Kent & Albert Sts., near the bus depot. Arranged by Iain Walker (996-8845)
2. Friday, November 17, 1972, 8 p.m.
Archaic Cultures in the Ottawa River Drainage Basin
Clyde C. Kennedy
Conference Room, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Bells Corners.

WOODLAND POTTERY

Dr. J. V. Wright to the Ottawa Chapter, September 15, 1972.

Abstract by Dr. D. S. Robertson.

Dr. Wright proposed that the technology of ceramics probably arose independently in separate locations, although in Ontario the primary influence was from the south rather than from Asia as had been thought. The concept of "stimulus diffusion" was discussed; an example being the early, heavy, lugged ceramic pots which mimicked the Archaic steatite bowls found in northeastern U. S.

Dr. Wright pointed out how the traditional taxonomy of Early, Middle and Late Woodland did not work well for Canadian pottery and proposed the terms Initial Woodland (Early-Middle Woodland) and Terminal Woodland (Late Woodland) periods. Confining the discussion to Ontario ceramics, the Initial Woodland Period, occupying the time span 1000 B.C. - 900 A.D., was first outlined with its sequence of Meadowood, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, Princess Point, Laurel, and Algonkian and Iroquoian complexes. Greater continuity is now being discovered in the sequences between these cultures with more and more sites being described. Moreover each culture probably represents the same indigenous people with additional cultural traits. For example, the Saugeen people (600 B.C. - 100 B.C.) of the southwestern portion of southern Ontario appear to be one and the same with the Inverhuron Archaic with the only major difference being the acquisition of pottery by the former.

The Terminal Woodland Period (900 A.D. - Historic) was next discussed with representation in northern Ontario by the Western (Ojibwa), Northern (Cree) and Eastern (Algonkin) Algonkians, and

in the south by the Glen Meyer and Pickering complexes which coalesced and then diverged to form the Ontario Iroquois represented by the Neutral-Erie, Huron-Petun and St. Lawrence Iroquois.

There is now strong evidence to show good continuity between Princess Point and Glen Meyer in southwestern Ontario, thus linking Initial and Terminal Woodland Periods.

Dr. Wright's lecture was illustrated by slides showing representative artifacts from various sites, and a table display of typical potsherds from each culture described.

EARTH MOVERS AT A FISHING SITE

Under the direction of Jim Pendergast, the Ottawa Chapter of the O.A.S. located and excavated about 75% of a St. Lawrence Iroquois longhouse 100 feet long and 23.5 feet wide on the outskirts of Morrisburg over the weekend of September 23-24.

The site, long known to Pendergast and believed to be "a small Iroquoian fishing campsite" by Steward Creed, has been named after landowner H. Steward. A trace of the longhouse came into view immediately a test trench was dug in the farm field. Then discovery of pits brought the message that piles of earth had to be moved from "inside the house" to "outside the house". The plough zone, in places eighteen inches deep, was shovelled off to reveal post molds of the house walls and of a line of bunks along each side of the house, interior posts, and a variety of pits and hearths.

It will be interesting to compare the structures, pits and hearths of the Steward Site longhouse and a McIvor Site longhouse. The McIvor house was part of a fairly large, year-round village whereas the Steward house appears to have been occupied only during the summer. The houses are thought to date to about 1500 A.D. As the Steward Site had been deeply ploughed, and collections taken off it, little cultural material was found. But further work on the pits and hearths was expected to add items to the meagre yield of rim and body sherds, parts of pipe bowls, bone awls and an adz. The diggers still hoped to find a midden associated with the house. Twenty-three people participated in the excavations.

AND LATER, IN THE ORCHARD

The following Saturday, September 30, a smaller crew drove through heavy rain to continue work at the Steward Site. The first half of the day was a washout, but in the cool afternoon Dawn and Jim Wright continued plotting posts and features while five other hardy types excavated pits.

After a fog-bound beginning, Sunday turned sunny and half that day's crew of 12 continued pit excavation in the longhouse. The others were sent into the adjacent apple orchard to search for a midden while assorted livestock (variously identified by city folk

THE LIBRARY

of the

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

by Betsy Gummow

INTRODUCTION

Although the name of the Society's Librarian appears regularly on the front page of ARCH NOTES, it is almost certain that most of our newer members are unaware of the physical existence of the Library. Rest assured that the Library is "alive, and well - thank you".

The Ontario Archaeological Society is not able, due to limited resources, to boast a large collection of books. But we can, and do, lay claim to an excellent and extensive treasure trove of serial publications and reprints. Most of the journals, newsletters and periodicals are obtained through exchange agreements with other learned societies. The reprints have come to us through the kind and generous consideration of fellow members. The donors to our collection are too numerous to list here, but we would like to express our sincere thanks to those who have seen fit to contribute to our Library.

Over the next few months, with the able assistance of our ARCH NOTES Editor, we hope to publish a complete guide to the Ontario Archaeological Society's Library. These few words are in the nature of a preface/introduction. The pages to follow can be extracted from the rest of ARCH NOTES and filed separately if you wish.

The serial publications holdings will be listed two to a page, to enable additions to be made as necessary. Contents of each issue will be shown on separate pages which, when published, can be attached to the appropriate holdings list.

Books and reprints will be listed alphabetically by author, and these lists will appear in early 1973. When the entire list of holdings is complete, an index will appear.

The resources of the Library are available to all members of the Society. Please do not hesitate to write or telephone and we will try to comply with your requests.

The location again is 121 Sheppard Ave., Pickering, Ont.
Telephone #'s: Office - 928-3296/Home-282-1965

The deadline
is November 1,
the December
1972, 1973.

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ANNOUNCING

THE 1972 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

The Eastern States Archeological Federation's Annual Meeting will be held Friday, Saturday, and Sunday November 10-12, 1972, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with the William Penn Memorial Museum and the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology as hosts. Friday and Saturday sessions will meet at the Museum and those on Sunday morning will be at the nearby Penn Harris Hotel.

A special room with abundant table space and locked exhibit cases will be set aside in the Museum for displays. Those wishing to bring materials should contact Mr. Vance Packard, William Penn Memorial Museum, stating their requirements. A desk will also be available for publications and all members are encouraged to bring personal or Society publications to sell.

Thursday, November 9, 1972:

6-9:00 P.M. Advance registration, Penn Harris Lobby (2nd floor).
Registration fee \$3.00. Exhibits may also be installed in the museum exhibits room between 7:00-9:00 P.M.

Friday, November 10, 1972:

8:00 A.M. Registration, Museum Lobby (ground floor).
9:00 A.M. General session--papers to be announced.
1:30 P.M. Special session--"Archeology and the Future".
7:30 P.M. Executive Board Annual Meeting.
8:00 P.M. General business meeting open to all. The membership is invited to a Hospitality Room at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Saturday, November 11, 1972:

8:30 A.M. Final registration, Museum Lobby (ground floor).
9:00 A.M. General session--papers to be announced.
1:30 P.M. Special session--A three part program including visitation to the archeology laboratory, tour of the new and partially completed Anthropology Exhibits Hall, and specially selected films on archeology in the eastern United States. Optional planetarium show and display of Catlin Indian art.
6:00 P.M. Reception sponsored by the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology in the Penn Harris Commonwealth Room.
7:00 P.M. Annual dinner at the Penn Harris followed by the speaker, noted Underwater Archeologist, Dr. George F. Bass, who will take us on an archeological cruise beneath the sea. Dinner--\$6.00.

Sunday, November 12, 1972:

9:00 A.M. General session--papers to be announced.
12:00 Meeting ends.

Headquarters for the conference will be the Penn Harris Hotel, Third & Walnut Sts. (just south of the State Capitol Bldg.), P.O. Box 2651, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108. Phone 717-238-7211. Rates are \$12.00 (single) & \$20.00 (twin). Please make reservations directly with the hotel. Allegheny & TWA service Harrisburg via the Olmstead State Airport, Middletown; cab & limousine transportation is available to the hotel.

PLEASE DETACH THIS PORTION AND RETURN TO: Dr. Barry C. Kent, Box 1026,
William Penn Memorial Museum,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

Please register me (and those names I have printed on the reverse) for the 1972 ESAP Conference. \$_____ is enclosed to cover the _____ reservations. Also, please reserve _____ places for the Annual Dinner for which \$_____ is enclosed. If no money is enclosed, I will pay registration and dinner costs on arrival.

Name _____ Address _____