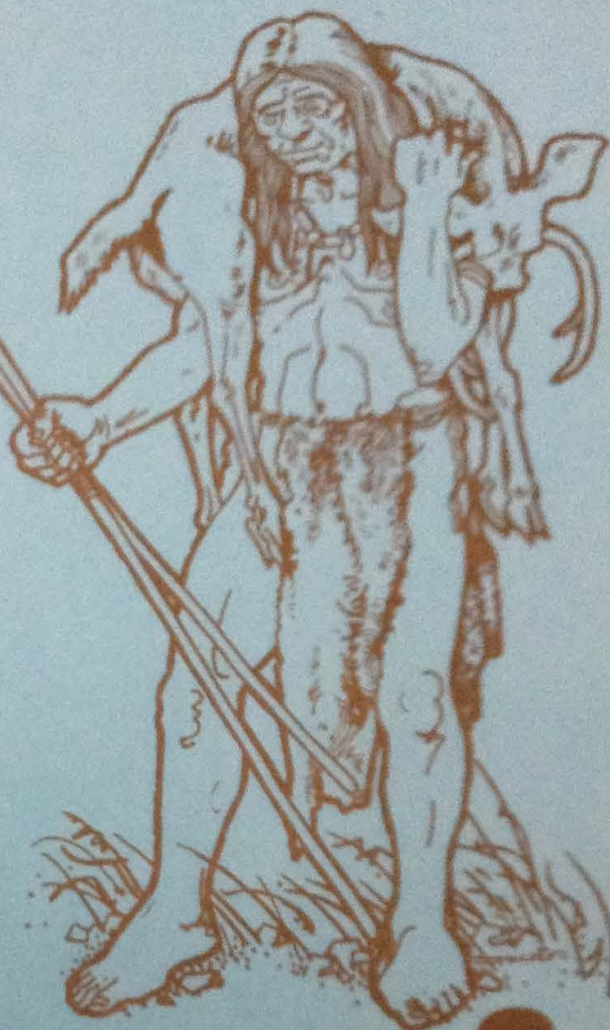




**The Ontario
Archaeological
Society (Inc.)**

presents a symposium



ontario pre- iroquois prehistory

**Saturday Oct. 18TH 1975
McLAUGHLIN PLANETARIUM
AUDITORIUM Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario**

Registration 8:30 a.m.
Advance Registration \$4.00.

Includes admission to
the Museum

Enquiries and Advance Registration
"Symposium"
The Ontario Archaeological
Society (Inc.),
Box 241, Station "P",
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

MORNING SESSION

A.M.

8:30 Registration, coffee served in downstairs foyer.

9:30 Opening remarks:
Peter Storck,
Royal Ontario Museum representative
and O.A.S. President.

Peter Storck
"Early Man and Glacial Lake Algonquin in Ontario."

J. H. MacAndrews
"Environmental Potential".

Steve Thomas
"A Summary of Archaic Site Distribution in
Bronte Creek Provincial Park."

Dave Roberts
"Experiments in the Production of Polished Stone
Tools and Their Functional Capabilities."

LUNCH BREAK UNTIL 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

P.M.

1:30

William Donaldson

"The Hind Site (AdHk-1): A Progress Summary."

Howard Savage

"Preservation of Human and Plant Tissue by
Copper Contact in a Late Archaic Site in
Southern Ontario."

Coffee Break

Clyde Kennedy

"Prehistoric Occupations in the Upper Ottawa
Valley".

David Stothers

"Middle Woodland Manifestations in
Southwestern Ontario."

Richard B. Johnston

Discussant

J. V. Wright

Closing Remarks.

RECEPTION UNTIL 7:30 p.m.



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~~at door \$4.50~~,
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SYMPOSIUM ON ONTARIO PRE-IROQUOIS PREHISTORY

Saturday, October 18, 1975

Abstracts of Papers

Tracing Early Indian Groups in the Ottawa Valley

Clyde C. Kennedy

Initial Woodland and Archaic sites found during surveys in the Ottawa River Drainage Basin are outlined. Pottery and lithics from the former ~~are~~ described and three radio-carbon dates ~~are~~ reported. Artifacts from Archaic sites are described and the location of the sites at higher elevations than Initial Woodland sites is noted. A very brief outline of searches along abandoned river terraces and former Champlain Sea shorelines is presented.

Environmental Potential of Ontario Since Deglaciation

J. H. McAndrews and S. A. Hick, Royal Ontario Museum

Fossil pollen studies have been applied to two archaeological questions: 1) the dating of two palaeo-Indian sites, and 2) the vegetational history and subsistence potential during the palaeo-Indian, archaic and initial woodland periods.

Fossil pollen zones have been dated and interpreted as zonal vegetation. In southern Ontario the Parkhill palaeo-Indian (Clovis) site occurs in pollen zone 2 (jackpine zone) which is identified with boreal forest; this zone dates 8,700 to 7,700 B.C. In north-western Ontario pollen analysis of Pass Lake adjacent to the Brohm palaeo-Indian (Plano) site suggests a slightly later occupation but still within a boreal forest environment.

In southern Ontario fossil mastodon bones always occur in pollen zone 1 (spruce zone) which is equated with forest-tundra vegetation; mastodons did not persist into the time of zone 2 and thus could not have been hunted by the occupants of the Parkhill site. The relatively sparse early archaic populations of southern Ontario lived in a white pine forest (pollen zone 3) similar to that of Algonquin Park. Later, more abundant archaic and initial woodland peoples lived in a richer environment similar to that of modern southern Ontario or northern Ohio (pollen zones 4, 5 and 6) an environment that included wild rice.

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Experiments in the Production of Polished Stone Tools
and their Functional Capabilities

David G. Roberts

An attempt by experimentation to recreate the methods and procedures by which polished stone tools might have been manufactured. Their probable use and something of the hafting and lashing methods possibly employed.

The aesthetic and ceremonial nature of some tools and their use as possible status symbols.

Middle Woodland Manifestations in Southwestern Ontario

David M. Stothers

Recent site survey, archaeological testing, and review of private and institutional artifactual collections ~~have~~ revealed the existence of at least three regionally distinct Middle Woodland ceramic complexes in southwestern Ontario. One of these foci is located in the lower Grand River Valley and contiguous areas of the Niagara Peninsula and north shore of Lake Erie, while the second is located along the eastern shoreline of Lake Huron and the southern shore of Georgian Bay. The third manifestation is located in the region of Point Pelee. All three of these manifestations are riverine-lacustrine oriented as indicated by their geographic distribution.

Archaeological Site Survey and Analysis in
Bronte Creek Provincial Park, Ontario

Steve Thomas

Over 70 prehistoric sites have been located in and around Bronte Creek Provincial Park area since the first archaeological resource inventory work began in 1971. On the basis of projectile point typology, most sites are pre-agricultural; the majority are of Archaic Period affiliation. A small number of Early Archaic sites have been found. These include projectile points resembling certain Early Archaic serrated point types found in dated contexts in West Virginia, New York, and North Carolina.

Prehistoric sites in the Bronte Creek Park area occur as thin concentrations scattered over a largely agriculturally disturbed landscape. In most cases, all that remains is lithic material distributed in the plough zone. A field technique was developed which can

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usually resolve surface distributions into discrete artifact clusters. The method makes possible accurate recording of artifact concentration locations which enables precise re-location of sites for excavation and archaeological resource management. Coupling this surface survey procedure with a detailed lithic analysis provides a basis for cluster assemblage analysis, site location analysis, and possibly even analysis of the internal structure of certain concentrations.

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