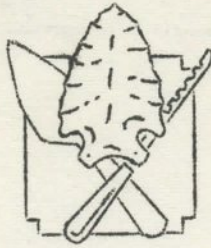


THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



ARCH-NOTES

No. 67-10

DECEMBER 1967

EXECUTIVE

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

Vice President:
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Recording Secretary:
Mr. Ross Strain

Treasurer:
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Past President:
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Corresponding Secretary:
Mrs. Cecilia Finnigan,
57 Chesnut Park Road,
Toronto 5, Ontario

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The annual dinner meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at 7.15 p.m., Wednesday, December 20th, at the Commercial Travelers' Association Salesman's Club, 17 Dundonald Street, Toronto (just east of Yonge Street, one block north of Wellesley).

Speaker: KENNETH E. KIDD, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Trent University.

Topic: NEW TECHNIQUES AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The annual dinner meeting in December is now an established Society tradition. It provides the members with an opportunity to get together over an enjoyable meal, "talk shop" with their table companions, and listen to an outstanding speaker on the topic of Archaeology.

This year the fare will be roast chicken at \$4.50 per plate (tax and gratuity included), with bar facilities available. If you have not already notified the Program and Social Committee of your intention to attend, please do so immediately. Dinner arrangements require an accurate attendance estimate. A form is provided for this purpose on the last page of this newsletter.

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

At last month's meeting Dr. J. Norman Emerson brought us up to date on the University of Toronto's continuing excavation of the Warminster site (thought to be the historic Huron village of Cahiaque visited by Champlain in 1615, and usually referred to as such).

The main object of this year's excavation was to establish roughly

the number of lonhouses in the western portion of this segmented village. In order to calculate this with the least expenditure of effort, a series of ten-foot sections, 40 feet apart, were excavated along a north - south axis. Most of this work was carried out in late October and early November when some 1200 University of Toronto students managed to excavate close to 600 five-foot units in three week-end "digs". They uncovered traces of numerous house walls and hearths, indicating quite a number of buildings, but Dr. Emerson was not able to give an accurate estimate of the total so soon after the completion of this work as there were a considerable number of field notes involved.

As a digression from the main topic, Dr. Emerson noted that after eight seasons on this site, his field notes - not counting the photographs - already amounted to 118 loose-leaf binders of 200 pages each, and six binders of unit data index - and this with only one-tenth of the site excavated! This caused him to comment on the logistics of digging sites, and the manpower problems the O.A.S. encountered this year on the Beeton site.

Returning to his topic, Dr. Emerson gave a brief resume of the previous seven year's work at Cahiaque, and summarized his findings to date:- the village consisted of two palisaded segments of roughly 8 acres each, separated by some 500 feet of relatively sterile ground; there was an ossuary associated with the eastern segment of the site; the lonhouses in the west segment were oriented on an east-west axis, and were roughly laid out in rows; the cultural debris from the two segments indicated contemporary occupations, and the European trade goods - found in all levels excavated - showed no significant difference in style or dating (Cahiaque was abandoned in 1620 A.D.).

Dr. Emerson reported that a theory that the two segments of this village may actually represent clan divisions has been strengthened by the results of a comprehensive pottery analysis, which revealed an 84% similarity in pottery types. A castellation analysis produced similar results, but the tobacco pipes differed significantly. Those from the west segment were mostly of the ring type common in western Huronia and southward towards Toronto; those from the east segment were mostly of the mortice and Roebuck human effigy type found to the east and along the Trent Valley. A single pinch-face type was found in the western segment of the site.

A lively discussion period followed Dr. Emerson's address, and indications were that the members would be looking forward to hearing a report on the results of next year's work on this site.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NEWS

President Axelson reports that the Nominating Committee has submitted the following slate of members as their proposal for election in 1968: -

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| President: | Dr. R. Dean Axelson |
| Vice President: | Miss Rosalind Murray |
| Corresponding Secretary: | Mrs. Barbara McDonald |
| Recording Secretary: | Mr. Ross Strain |
| Treasurer: | Miss Lorna Procter |

The first winter "lab" session will be held at 7.30 p.m., Friday, December 8th, at 247 Truman Road, Willowdale. Members are urged to attend this session, which will entail washing, sorting, cataloguing and re-

storing the Beeton site artifacts. Those having transportation problems are requested to call Dr. Axelson at 445-3222.

A special publication, "Index to the Library Holdings of the Ontario Archaeological Society, 1967", is now ready for distribution to the membership and should be in the mail within the next few days. This publication, prepared by Mr. Charles Garrad, our Librarian, is a cross-indexed list of publications now in the O.A.S. library. It should greatly facilitate borrowing procedures and reference selection for our members.

Now under consideration is the reprinting of O.A.S. Publication No.3 (Dr. J.N. Emerson's "Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario") which is still in demand, though out of print. A decision on this matter will be made as soon as a cost estimate can be obtained.

Last month, as a warm-up to the Society's winter educational program, Mr. Rollo McDonald, Chairman of the Promotion and Publicity committee, spoke to a group of Erindale Venturers on the "How and Why of Archaeology."

Membership renewal time has rolled around again. Our treasurer, Miss Lorna Procter, would be pleased to have you fill out the form provided on the last page of this newsletter and mail it together with your cheque or money-order to 137 Madison Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Mr. James Shropshire mounted an archaeological display in the Stayner Public Library last month. This display, which included a wide range of local material, created a great deal of interest in the patrons of the library.

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Last summer, as part of a much broader Lakehead University study of Northern Ontario, Professor K.C.A. Dawson and a crew of six searched over 600 miles of Lake Nipigon shoreline in an effort to establish the extent of population and adaption to the boreal forest by prehistoric peoples.

They recorded twenty-four sites and collected specimens from nineteen of these. Test pit excavations and a study of the recovered material (all of which indicated southern or western affinities) revealed that eleven of the test-pitted sites were villages, six were camps, and two were burials. Six of the village sites were Late Woodland, Blackduck, three were Middle Woodland, Laurel, and two were multi-component Laurel-Blackduck.

Some of these village sites were quite extensive, and it is tentatively suggested that to support such populations the area must have had a warmer climate at that time. While evidence of Paleo Indian and Archaic material was lacking, Professor Dawson felt this reflected the area examined rather than the absence of these early cultural manifestations.

The next step in the program, supported by the National Museum of Canada, will be a detailed excavation of a site, and this is expected to take place in 1968.

A second and perhaps more important survey in Professor Dawson's estimation was also undertaken this year - along the rivers draining

northern Ontario into Hudson's and James Bay. This is a joint ecological survey of man, animals and plants designed to provide basic data on this hitherto unknown area of our province. As a first step, Professor Dawson's Lakehead University crew has already examined the Kenogami and portions of the Albany River courses for evidence of prehistoric man.

This work will be resumed next year under the auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For a number of years Mr. Charles Garrad has been locating and attempting to identify Petun village sites and ossuaries in the Collingwood area of Ontario. His patient research was again rewarded late in October when he and Mr. J.A. Blair of Collingwood relocated a Petun ossuary originally opened by pioneers about 1850 for the copper kettles it contained.

After precisely recording its size and location - the sole purpose of their efforts - Messrs Blair and Garrad refilled the ossuary with the minimum disturbance to the skeletal remains.

A hearty welcome is extended to the four new members who joined the Society this month: -

Mr. Bruce W. Savage, Scarborough, Ontario;
Mrs. Eleanor L. McCague, Beeton, Ontario;
Mrs. Judith Axelson, Willowdale, Ontario;
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

NECROLOGY

It is with considerable regret that we have to announce the sudden death, on October 18th, of Mr. Neil Coppieters, a member whose enthusiasm and knowledge inspired all who knew him.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS

In archaeological circles a person's reputation can be likened to an egg: once shattered, no amount of effort can ever put it together again quite like it was before. A tyro should therefore strive to build and maintain a reputation for care and honesty in his archaeological endeavors.

To assist him in this goal, several excellent regional publications on the "how" of archaeological field methods are now available, with one for Ontario now in rough draft (Axelson, n.d.). One thing that is lacking, however, is a publication stressing the "Why" of field techniques. This is lamentable because we think that many a potential amateur archaeologist remains a collector of artifacts simply because not fully appreciating the "why", he feels the "how" to be too much of a bother.

Beginning with the next issue of "Arch-Notes" we will attempt to explain some of the "Whys" of archaeology to our readers. As an introduction to the subject, we have through the good offices of Mr. E.M. Harris, Associate Editor, obtained the Alabama Archaeological Society's permission to reprint the following article by Mr. Dave Chase of their Montgomery

Chapter. It originally appeared in the September, 1967, issue of their Society's newsletter "Stones & Bones".

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DON'T BE A SPOILER

From three areas in the central and southern part of Alabama have come reports of increasing pothunting activity. Involved were both non-affiliated individuals as well as organized groups, usually high school "archaeological societies", summer camp groups or well-known youth organizations. Two such disquieting reports involved persons known to be members of a bona fide archaeological society.

The majority of these people mean no harm and regard their activities as mere fun or recreation. Such people need to be re-oriented and made to understand what archaeology really is. They have no idea that damage is resulting from their activities. It has been my experience that these people will refrain from further non-recorded and unsupervised "archaeology" when they are told the difference between subjective digging and objective data gathering.

The man we must count as an enemy of real archaeology is the died-in-the-wool pothunter. In a day when innumerable forces are moving across the land in dam-building, highway expansion, urban enlargement and gravel mining, Indian sites are being ground to dust faster than we can record, let alone explore. The real shocker within the framework of this sad picture is the growing army of site wreckers - treasure seekers who dig and dig and record nothing. Much of this is done in the name of "harmless recreation" - but more is being done for commercial gain, to meet the market demand for relics. This sinister business is actually a crime against man and his organized quest for knowledge.

Now, who is this destroyer and how is he recognized? He digs for pleasure and cares nothing for the responsibilities. He makes enemies of farmers whose pasture gates he leaves ajar and whose fields he craters with unfilled holes. In such cases, he frequently identifies himself as an "archaeologist" as a means of gaining entry upon a site. The damage he subsequently leaves causes the irate farmer to place his lands "off-limits" even to the bona fide archaeologist who may come along later in the hope of making something out of the wreckage. In such instances, even a partially salvageable site becomes a 100% loss data-wise. This pothunter digs for "things", not information. He seeks perfect specimens only, since broken stones and pottery don't "look good". What he does find often goes into unmarked boxes in the garage or attic. A few may be mounted in an attractive (if not informative) frame in the den or office. His sites are totally secret - concealed even from the eyes of the professional who MUST have this denied information to successfully pursue his mission. He often isn't bright enough to realize that the information he destroys or conceals would serve as a valuable contribution to science and his turning it over to the proper persons would reflect credit on himself. His knowledge of real archaeology is lacking if existent at all. He reads only that portion of the text which might improve his loot-finding methods. He joins an archaeological society where he can display and brag about his latest finds, not because of their informational value but because they are more "perfect" or prettier than others. He is in no way opposed to buying and selling artifacts - a sin of the first magnitude among serious

archaeologists.

If destruction of sites due to highway and dam construction is a tragedy, then their deliberate destruction for pleasure or profit is a crime (and is so recognized in several states where antiquities laws legislate against such acts). The deed is still more unforgivable when committed by a member of a chapter or of a state archaeological society.

These few words are harsh and they are meant to be. We as a responsible group, dedicated to support scientific archaeology, can in no way tolerate this shameful business. Most of us express dismay when an old historic home is torn down. Why no outcry when this much earlier evidence of our history is torn up? With a fine national reputation for the support of good archaeology, we cannot afford to allow this activity to persist in or outside of our ranks lest that reputation become badly tarnished.

Dave Chase, Montgomery Chapter

September, 1967

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Despite a reminder in last month's issue of ARCH-NOTES, another member changed his address without advising us. The Post Office makes little effort these days to trace down addressees when they move, and we find ourselves totally lacking in E.S.P., so if you wish to find ARCH-NOTES in your new mailbox, please send us notice of your address change.

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

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|-------------------------|--|
| MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM | PLEASE CHECK TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP DESIRED |
| ACTIVE..... \$3.00 | ASSOCIATE..... \$2.00 |
| FAMILY..... \$5.00 | INSTITUTIONAL..... \$3.00 |
| SIGNATURE..... | ADDRESS..... |
| NAME..... | |
| (please print) | |
| TELEPHONE..... | (All cheques and money orders should be payable to the Ontario Archaeological Society) |

RESERVATION

THE O.A.S. ANNUAL DINNER MEETING

7.15 p.m., December 20, 1967

Please fill in this form and return promptly to Mrs. Gisela Reichert, 320 Tweedsmuir Avenue, Apt. 705, Toronto, Ontario (Tel. 921-6163)

I expect to attend the annual dinner meeting. There will be..... in my party. NAME..... TELEPHONE..... ADDRESS.....

O.A.S. LIBRARY NOTES

NEW TITLES

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Stones and Bones Newsletter" November 1967

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Stones and Bones Newsletter" December 1967. Notes of Ontario interest include a report of a large early paleo PRE-fluted-point site, this time from New Mexico. Dr Don W. Dragoo says: "Although fluted projectile points and a few scraper forms have been the best known artifacts of the Early Lithic (Paleo-Indian) Cultures, it is now known that there are often large massive, cutting, chopping and scraping tools also present at certain habitation sites There is increasing evidence to indicate that there may be a pre-projectile-point level of technology in the New World"

Carbon 14 dates are now established for Canada's largest paleo-site, the Debert, in Nova Scotia, a name which we will undoubtedly be hearing more of in the future. Thirteen samples were tested, giving an average of 10,794 years before present.

Paleo-Man is turning up in such widespread areas that the old concept of a few thinly scattered families moving through vast unpopulated wildernesses is looking dubious today.

AXELSON R.D. 1967 "A Review of the Morphology and Nomenclature of Projectile Points". A Reprint from Research Paper No 1 of the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario (of London, Ontario, June 1966) reprinted Toronto, November 1967.

As indicated in the title, this is a compilation from various sources, covering the names and features of the various chert points. Donatd by the author. Also indexed as:

PROJECTILE POINTS, A Review of the Morphology and Nomenclature of.
REVIEW OF THE MORPHOLOGY AND NOMENCLATURE OF PROJECTILE POINTS, A.

MACNEISH R.S. 1952 "Iroquois Pottery Types" Ottawa 1952. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 124. Purchased to replace a copy missing from the O.A.S. collection. Also indexed as:

IROQUOIS POTTERY TYPES, and

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA Bulletin 124

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM Archaeological Newsletter No 30, November 1967, containing the paper "The R.O.M. Iran Expedition, Second Newsletter, 1967" by T. Cuyler Young jnr, Field Director.

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter". The first received under the new exchange arrangement with this Society, number 18, October 1967. 7 mimeographed pages. Contents: "The Clovis Problem" by Thomas R. Smith, "Folsom Surface Find Made" by Herbert Hlady (Regina), "The Eden Point" by S. Biron Ebell, plus general notes, research and progress reports.

WISCONSIN INDIANS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Journal vol II no 2 December 1966.

ADDITIONAL CROSS REFERENCES for forthcoming "Index to Library Holdings"

ANTHROPOLOGICA - Publication of the Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Ottawa. See separate author/title listings.

CANADIAN RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ANTHROPOLOGY - "Anthropologica". Various extracts. See separate author/title listings.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Bulletins and Publications. Various issues. See separate author/title listings.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Transactions. Various issues and extracts. See separate author/title listings.

WELCOME to the SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

It is not generally realised how much Ontario has archaeologically in common with the Prairie Provinces. Perhaps we have been overly absorbed with the differences in historic times. The similarities of the earlier periods is well indicated by the subjects of the short papers in the recent SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER received this month and added to our library holdings. Mentions of bison kills, complete clay pots, and petroglyphs, all of the "recent" period are there, but of the bulk of the news - a Paleo-Indian Site west of Moose Jaw, a C-14 laboratory now set up in Saskatoon, a Mammoth found by a road crew and dated at 12,000 years b.p., a fluted point found near Regina, and a general discussion on Eden points - all are most interesting outside of Saskatchewan too.

It is therefore pleasant to announce that the Saskatchewan Society and the O.A.S. will exchange publications along the same lines as arrangements existing with the Manitoba, Alberta and several U.S. societies. Some thought is also being given to exchanging back-issues also.

The President of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society for the current term is Mr Tom Smith, 1813 Wiggins Ave, Saskatoon, Sask., and the Secretary Mr W.H. Long, 857 Elphinstone Street, Regina, Sask., the latter being also the President of the Regina Archaeological Society, one of several local member societies of the Provincial Society.

The Regina Archaeological Society meets the second Wednesday of each month at the Youth Centre, 2134 Winnipeg Street., Regina, Sask., at 8.00.p.m., and extends an invitation to anyone visiting the City.

Good luck to the Progressive Province of Saskatchewan.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM'S IROQUOIS DISPLAY

If anywhere near Ottawa, a visit to the National Museum is a MUST for anyone at all interested in the Ontario Iroquois. A series of showcases forming part of an overall ethnological treatment of the subject illustrates with actual artifacts, cross-sections of ossuaries and post-moulds, our present understanding of the evolution of the two separate Glen Meyer and Pickering divisions, merging through the Uren and Middleport stages, and then diverging into separate Neutral, Erie, Huron and Petun branches, in confirmation of Dr J.V.Wright's recent publication "The Ontario Iroquois Tradition". The advanced and clever 3-D technique used in cases showing "scenes" is most impressive, and the models of Long-Houses etc very well made.

WANTED - AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BOOK-WORM

The one-time existence of a paleo-site on the Davenport Road in Toronto described in this edition of ARCH-NOTES, theorised from a description of relics found in 1853, brings to light the necessity for some-one to cull through such pioneer histories and excerpt such useful Indian references. Another such book justifying interest is "THE DIARY OF MRS JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE" by John Ross Robertson, Toronto 1911 & 1934. We are most indebted to the Lady of Ontario's first Lt-Governor for detailed eye-witness accounts of things Indian in her day (1790's), for example the grave-goods (bow and arrow) left ON TOP of a grave on a new burial she found on Toronto Island, then connected to the mainland.

A POSSIBLE PALEO-INDIAN SITE ON DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO 9. ?

RIDICULOUS ? Read this excerpt from a book titled "Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer" (An Autobiography) by Samuel Thompson, Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Company, 1884.

p. 285 - Chapter XLVI - Carlton Ocean Beach

"In 1853, I removed to the Village of Carlton West, on the gravel road to Weston, and distant seven miles north-west of the City. My house stood on a gravel ridge which stretches from the Carlton Station of the Northern Railway to the Humber River, and which must have formed the beach of the antedeluvian northern ocean, one hundred and eighty feet above the present lake

p.286 "East of the Carlton station, a high bluff of clay continues the old line of coast, like the modern, to Scarboro' Heights, showing frequent depressions caused by the ice of the glacial period

"While speaking of the Carlton gravel ridge, it is worth while to note that, in taking gravel from its southern face, at a depth of twenty feet, I found an Indian flint arrowhead; also a stone implement similar to what is called by painters a muller, used for grinding paint. Several massive bones, and the horns of some large species of deer, were also found

p.287 in the same gravel pit, and carried or given away by the workmen. The two articles first named are in my possession. Being at the very bottom of the gravel deposit, they must have lain there when no such beach existed"

Mr Samuel Thompson again, in chapter LXIII, which he tells he wrote in January 1884 again describes the beaches across the land, first at the height of 12 to 1500 ft above sea level, then at 700 ft above the present Lake Ontario, at Oak Ridges, and a third series at 180 to 200 ft above the Lake, and adds "In chapter xlvi I mentioned the fact of my finding evidences of human remains at the very base of one of these lower beaches, at Carlton, on the Weston and Davenport Roads, near Toronto"(p.365).

The writer has earlier read somewhere that the Davenport Road is a former Indian trail running along an old beach. An inspection of its entire length from Yonge Street to Old Weston Road, watching for once the topography as well as the traffic reveals that the same high ridge noticeable on Yonge Street south of St Clair, and on Avenue Road at the De La Salle Colege, becomes most prominent at Casa Loma and uniformly strong to the end of Davenport on the north side. To the south of the road for the entire distance the land slopes away gently, a typical former lake bottom. The old Carlton Station is now WEST TORONTO (C.N.R.), 7 miles from downtown Union. The Village of Carlton West, gobbled up in the expansion of Toronto at least lingering in name, for Carlton Park is near. Also near are Indian Grove and Indian Road - coincidence ?

WANTED - someone to research this area, locate the site of Thompson's house, and what happened to that "Indian flint arrowhead" found in 1853.

TAIAIAGON, A late Iroquois Site in Toronto, Ontario

Surely some of the most beautiful homes in Toronto are built on Baby Point Road and Baby Point Crescent on a high promontory overlooking the Humber River. A Sunday afternoon drive around this area is most pleasant, especially if one has read beforehand the history of the Baby (pronounced BAWBY) and other Indian Sites along the Humber River.

Anyone who has been on the Lawson Site in London is impressed with the natural fortification of the place, for on all sides except one the land falls steeply off to the river below, providing natural fortification on two sides of an elevated peninsula triangular in shape. Driving round Baby Point one readily realises that here is an identical situation, the large homes being on the edge of a steep drop to the Humber valley below. The thought quickly comes to mind that here is a typical Iroquois palisaded or at least palisadable defensive location. Almost automatically one's mind turns to the questions of where the gates would have been, and the middens, the type of soil, the path to the river and so on. If you look up these streets on a map of Toronto the map will probably show a small park west of Humbercrest Boulevard, and here will be found a boulder with a small plaque affixed, difficult to read and perhaps passed by hundreds without a second glance. This is what the plaque says :-

"This area includes the site of Taiaiagon, Iroquois Village at the foot of the Toronto Carrying Place (Le Portage de Toronto).

This way passed:

Etienne Brule, first white man to see Lake Ontario 1615;
Robert Cavalier de la Salle, Explorer of the Mississippi 1680 and 1681;
John Graves Simcoe, First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1793.

These lands known as Baby Point were purchased by the Hon. James Baby, member of the Executive and Legislature Councils, 1820.

Erected by the York Pioneer and Historical Society, the Municipal Council and the Board of Education of the Township of East York, 1949.

This location is immediately upstream from the Old Mill. At the moment several new homes are going up to replace others and several sewer and other excavations are open to anyone to inspect with ability to brave the present temperatures. These show water laid sands, gravel strands, plain sand on top and about a foot of humus. Many of those homes have in the past undoubtedly found Indian relics in their gardens. There are still some unbuilt-on parts along the ridge which might be profitably examined.

WANTED - someone to research this area, to talk to the homeowners, to dig up their back yards, explore, and report.