

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

ARCH-NOTES

No. 68-10

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EXECUTIVE

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Dr. R. Dean Axelson
237 Lord Seaton Road
Willowdale, Ontario

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Mr. Ross Strain

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Past President:
Miss Phyllis Bowland

Corresponding Secretary:
Mrs. Barbara McDonald
2547 Jarvis Street
Mississauga, Ontario.

The Annual Dinner meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 18, at the Commercial Travellers' Association Salesman's Club, 17 Dundonald Street, Toronto. (Just east of Yonge Street, one block north of Wellesley.)

Speaker: Dr. C. S. Churcher

Topic: Early Man In Medicine Hat.

The annual O.A.S. Banquet in December is one of the unifying factors of our Society. It is the time to meet old friends and to discuss the latest news of our members and archeology.

The cocktail lounge of the Salesman's Club has been the setting for many delightful moments for O.A.S. members, and promises to be just as pleasant this year. Our social hour will be from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30. (That what we call a good hour.) Roast chicken is on the menu, at \$5.50 per plate (tax and gratuity included). The money will be collected at the banquet.

Since we must give an accurate attendance estimate, we urge you to call our Vice-President, Jim Gauci, at 239-2676, if you plan to attend, if you have not already notified him.

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

Last Month, at the Sidney Smith building of the U. of T., our speaker for the evening was Mr. Peter Ramsden. He presented us with an outstanding lecture illustrated with an overhead projector. His topic was Archeology in Northern Canada. The geographical area covered was Alaska, the Yukon, and the North West Territories, and specifically the Eskimo regions from Baffin Island to the Mackenzie Delta.

Among other things, Mr. Ramsden was concerned with the migration from west to east of the Thule culture, the pre-Dorset and the Dorset cultures. He discussed the similarities and differences between the Dorset occupation and the Thule occupation.

Mr. Ramsden's lecture set Arctic archeological activities in proper perspective and has prepared us well for future reports from the far north.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NEWS:

The subject of the O.A.S. crest has come up again--this time with some more suggestions. It has been suggested that our members might be interested in decal stickers for their cars, lapel pins, and cloth crests all with the O.A.S. emblem naturally. Since these would entail a considerable financial investment for our Society, we would like to know how many people would be interested in all or any of these items. We hate to bother you with surveys, but if you get a minute, would you please tear off the little thing at the bottom of this page and mail it to our corresponding secretary whose address is on the front page. (thanx, Barb...)

NEWS OF MEMBERS:

Those of us attending the Digging Into The Past lectures at the R.O.M. and at Scarborough College were happy and proud to listen to our old friend Walter Kenyon. Walter's topic was "Eleven Thousand Years of Ontario History". His lecture concluded at the 1492 era because "nothing of significance has happened since". As usual, it was worth the cost of the whole lecture series just to hear Walter alone.

Welcome! Welcome! to all kinds of new members. Here they are--

Mr. John White	Penetanguishene
Miss Judith Muir	Don Mills
Espanola High School	Espanola
David Brose	Cleveland, Ohio
Dr. L.L. Sample	University of Toronto
Dr. Albert Mohr	University of Toronto
Miss Christine O'Callaghan	Toronto
Miss Patricia Sutherland	Toronto
Miss Roberta Johnstone	Toronto
Mr. Gordon Grosscup	Detroit, Michigan.
Dr. W.F. Greenwood	Toronto
Dr. W.G. Bigelow	To ronto
Miss Geraldine Shepherd	Toronto
Miss Harriett Goldsborough	Toronto
Mr. John Rykert	Toronto
Mr. Morris Schonfield	Willowdale
Mr. John Muir	Toronto
Harold Thompson	Saginaw, Michigan
Miss Ann Figueroa	Scarborough
Mr. H. B. Summerton	Don Mills

That is twenty new members in one month. It boggles the imagination. If this keeps up, Virginia Woolf (our O.A.S. vehicle) soon will have to make two trips to the post office with all the copies of Arch-Notes. But, we are quite happy about this--our President says...

Mrs. Barbara McDonald
2547 Jarvis Street
Mississauga, Ontario .

I understand that this is only a survey form and not a n order form. I have checked the box(es) below to indicate my interest--

Name:	decal	cloth crest	lapel pin
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	==	==	==

O.A.S. LIBRARY - NEW TITLES - NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1968

- ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Stones & Bones Newsletter" December 1968
FOWLER W.S. 1968 "Archaic Discoveries at Flat River" Narragansett
Archaeological Society of Rhode Island January 1968
HILL M.H. 1965 "An Archaeological Survey in the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin
in Manitoba" 23 pp. (232 sites recorded).
MANITOBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter" vol V
nos 1 & 2, Spring-Summer 1968, containing "A Copper Blade of Possible
Paleo-Indian Type" (hammered copper lanceolate shape blade).
MAYER-OAKES W.J. (ed) "Life, Land and Water - Proceedings of the 1966
Conference on Environmental Studies of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Region",
containing "Eastern Outlets of Lake Agassiz" by Stephen C. Zoltai.
PENDERGAST J.F. 1968 "The Summerstown Station Site" National Museum of
Canada Anthropology Papers no 18 September 1968 (donated by author)
ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM "Archaeological Newsletter" no 42 November 1968,
containing Mrs Caroline Parmenter's "The Little (Hamlet) above the
Loaded Canoe" (excavation of probable site of Ihonitiria).
ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM "Archaeological Newsletter" no 43 December 1968,
containing Dr Walter Kenyon's "The Case of the Vanishing Village"
(Wahnapitei Lake-shore yields relics apparently indicating the presence
of an Old Copper Culture village, but ten days digging yields nothing).
TAMPLIN M.J. 1966 "The Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey 1966, A Preliminary
Report"
TAMPLIN M.J. 1966 "The Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey 1966" 2pp
TAMPLIN M.J. 1967 "The Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey 1967" 7pp (These all
donated by the author)
VIRGINIA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF "Quarterly Bulletin" vol 23 no 1
September 1968 (Eight papers, two of which devoted to paleo finds.
384 fluted points are recorded for Virginia so far).

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O.A.S. Member Lt-Col James Pendergast must have worked up to the very last moment before his recent transfer on military service. His account of his Summerstown Station Site excavation - an "eastern" or "Roebuck" type site - is preceeded by the story of his search for the site armed with its records, in spite of which, actually pinpointing the site was difficult. Those of us who have checked out some of the old records on the ground have shared this experience. Good luck to you, Jim, wherever you are - your new address "HQ AFCENT, CFPO 5045" doesn't tell us much !

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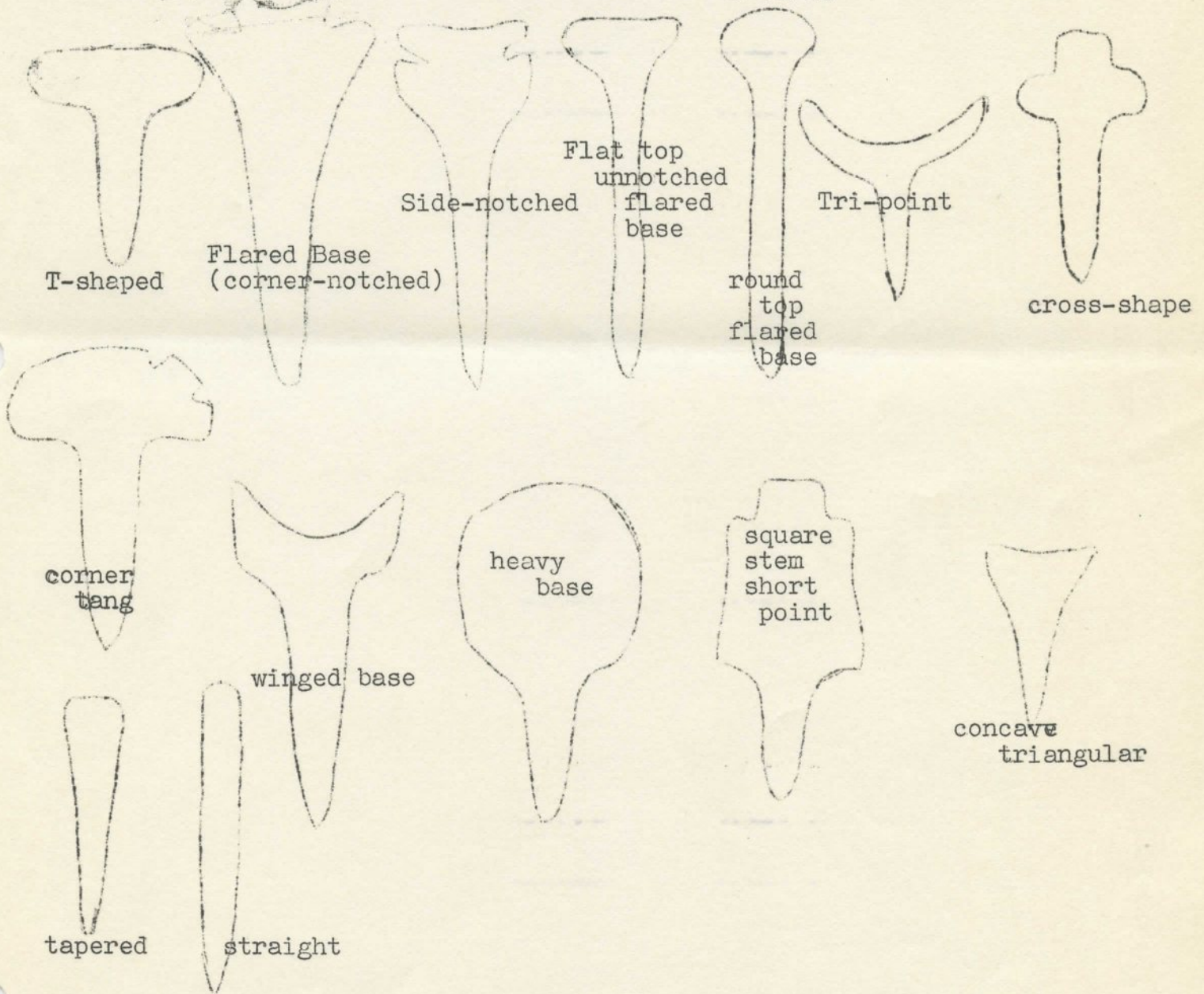
The O.A.S. Ontario Fluted Point Survey is slowly making headway. Data has been assembled on all known fluted points and the stage has been reached where photographs of each are being taken. There must be many points in the hands of collectors still unreported however, and the survey has been broadened to include unfluted lanceolate points too. If any of our more recent members, particularly University students having participated in surveys, have noted fluted points in private collections, their reporting this fact will greatly assist the survey, the results of which, it is hoped, will achieve publishable form during 1969. Please report all and any fluted and unfluted lanceolate points to "Ontario Fluted Point Survey", c/o Chas Garrad, 30 Upper Canada Drive - apt 411 - Willowdale, Ontario.

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Stone Drills

Illustrated below are some of the major styles of stone drills that may be found in Ontario. Drill production in Ontario reached its peak in the Archaic stage of Indian occupation and drills were most abundant at this time. Many stone pendants, banner stones, gorgets, etc. were made by these people and the drills were needed to perforate them. As time progressed, the drill became an item of lesser importance, and the drills became less ornate. The concave triangular type is the type most commonly found on Iroquois sites.

Drills were made from several types of stone. Every hard, fine material was used, such as flint, chert, chalcedon, jasper, etc. These drills varied in length from 1/2 inch to about 4 inches.



Views

AND Comments:

by Mr. Bill Donaldson

Since he repeats a number of typographical errors, it is obvious that an Amherstburg-based dealer in Indian artifacts has obtained a copy of the Society's 1968 membership list and is using it to advertise his merchandise.

We have yet to determine how this enterprising individual obtained a copy of our membership list, and know nothing of the quality of the folio that he advertises--but we do know that trading in archeological specimens for commercial gains encourages uncontrolled digging and the manufacture of archeological fakes. It is also contrary to the "Aims" of our Society as set forth in the Constitution, and should therefore not be encouraged.

The following article is the third in a series on the "Whys" of archeology. Members wishing to read earlier articles, including the introductory paper by Mr. Dave Chase, should refer to "Views and Comments" in Arch-notes issues 67-10, 68-1, 68-3, all available upon request from our Librarian Mr. Charles Garrad.

THE REASON WHY: PART 3

Assuming that you have followed our reasoning thus far and have equipped yourself as recommended in the excellent books on archeological field methods available from the @.A.S. reference library, you are now ready for some of the "Why's" of the field survey procedure itself.

Logically, the first step is a visit to the known amateurs--historians as well as archeologists--in your chosen area. These people can often provide valuable information on the sites in your survey area, and often introductions to the owners of these sites as well. You will find these introductions an asset, for property owners are more inclined to allow a person access to their land when that person has been introduced by someone they know and trust.

For your part, of course, this trust must never be undercut. Remember--the only right you have to roam over anyone's property is the right to you by the property owner himself. Any abuse of this privilege--trampled crops, unlatched gates, unfilled test-holes, etc.--will soon earn you a reputation that will travel faster than you can.

If you have to provide your own introduction, be sure to explain your objectives clearly and assure the property owner that you will respect his rights. Patience and courtesy are traits well worth developing as many property owners have had their fill of "pot-hunters" and must be convinced that you are not of this breed.

Once you have been granted permission to survey a property, cover it carefully and be alert for the signs which your studies and training have prepared you to look for: cultivated fields, animal burrows, anthills, ditches, eroded gullies, uprooted trees, all exposed artifacts, fire-crushed stones, charcoal, wood-ash, ochre-stained soil, and other such clues as to what lies beneath your feet. In addition, unnatural contours in the land--slight depressions or hillocks where none would be expected--could indicate the location of ossuaries or camp middens. Certain plant species growing in unusual patterns provide additional clues. Raspberries and sumacs have a decided preference for the potash-rich soils of abandoned middens and hearths and lupines seem to thrive where Iroquoian longhouses once stood.

By whatever means you locate your site, you should describe it as accurately and completely in your notes as the situation permits. Sitings should be taken on permanent landmarks; your topographical survey map should be marked accordingly; photographs should be taken; and all artifacts

collected should be labelled and their provenience recorded. This procedure cannot be overemphasized, because a return visit after a few years can provide quite a shock. Trees and fences have a nasty habit of disappearing, pasturelands often become overgrown with bushwood, and streams have a tendency to erode their banks and meander.

Once you have checked and recorded all the sites found on a given property, it is advisable to have another talk with the property owner. you might find that he plans an irrigation scheme, a road, livestock watering hole, reforestation project, or sale of that portion of his property containing one or more sites. Knowledge of such plans is vital in deciding excavation priorities.

When you have completed your survey, the amassed data must be checked, and a decision must be made as to which sites, if any, require immediate attention. Those threatened by immediate destruction and those holding the most promise of providing information required to solve current archaeological problems should receive first attention. The reasons for this and the various "why'S" of the methods themselves will be the subject of the next article in this series.

If reflection is your mood, at the end of the year, you might try to remember those winter evenings when the faithful few gathered in that appropriately sepulchre-like setting to wash and sort the skeletal material recovered from the Fairty Ossuary.

You don't remember?

Why, it was in the basement of the old Sidney Smith residence--now replaced by the magnificent McLaughlin Planetarium--just (just?) ten years ago.

EDITORIAL:

Just for the record the name and address of your new editorial staff is--
ROSS STRAIN
800 Kennedy Rd. Apt.312
Scarborough
Ontario.

If you have any Arch-Notes correspondence, send it to your new editor and don't burden Bill Donalson with it. My phone number is 751-9730. I'm never home in the day or evenings but I'm always available in the middle of the night.

Anyway... Merry Christmas, everybody! Keep your trowel sharp, and we hope to see you all at the Banquet.

Ross Strain.

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in Toronto, Ontario on March 14, 15, and 16, 1969. The University of Toronto and the Ontario Archaeological Society are the co-hosts.

At the present time the following arrangements have been made:

1. Approximately 75 rooms have been reserved at the Park Plaza Hotel for the nights of March 14 and 15. The Park Plaza will be the location of a hospitality room on Friday March 14 from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m. and of our Saturday evening banquet. We have arranged for a banquet accommodating approximately 200 persons. In our second notice, to be sent out after the first of the year, we will include coded hotel cards for reservations and these plus banquet requests must be in by Friday February 28, 1969.
2. Registration will take place at the Park Plaza Hotel on Friday evening and for the next two days at the Sidney Smith Building on the University of Toronto campus. All sessions will be held at the Sidney Smith building.
3. Luncheon arrangements have been made with New College at the University of Toronto. New College is a one minute walk from Sidney Smith.
4. The chairman of the Programme Committee is Professor William M. Hurley, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. Please write to me if you have any suggestions concerning progress reports, a contributed paper, if space is needed for an exhibit, or if symposiums should be held.
5. The chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee is Mr. Rollo McDonald, 2547 Jarvis Street, Mississauga, Ontario. After the first of the year you will be receiving from him all the necessary information concerning accommodations, the banquet; the city of Toronto and the University of Toronto's index of buildings.

As the Canadian Archaeological Association is open to both professionals and non-professionals, we urge you to join us in Toronto and ask you to aid us in informing any interested individual who we may have missed because of omissions on our present mailing list.

William M. Hurley