

ARCH NOTES

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APRIL/MAY 1977

77-4

NEXT MEETING

Please note the different time and place:

Monday, May 9, 1977, Room 1069 at Sidney Smith Hall,
University of Toronto Campus, Toronto at 8:00 p.m.

Dr. Vaughn Bryant of Texas A. & M. will be speaking on
"Analysis of Coprolites".

O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER

The newly formed London Chapter has elected an Executive -
President is Charles Nixon, Vice-President is Nora McWilliam,
and Secretary-Treasurer is George Conroy. Their next meeting is
at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 12, at the Lounge of Talbot College,
University of Western Ontario, London.

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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Ontario Archaeology

Ontario Archaeology #28, sent to society members in March, was published prior to #27. Issue # 27 will be published this Spring.

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O.A.S. Symposium 1977

The 1977 Symposium, on "Ethnohistory and Archaeology", will be held on Saturday, October 15 at the Sheraton Centre in downtown Toronto. The day's proceedings will be followed by a reception and banquet. Book this date now!

* * * * *

O. A. S.

MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING

TORONTO - March 16, 1977

by

Janet Cooper

Our guest speaker of the evening was Dr. Jerry Melbye, an Associate Professor at the University of Toronto where he teaches physical anthropology and human osteology. Dr. Melbye has been working for several years on the Kleinburg ossuary and has written a number of articles on human burials. He presented a paper entitled A Physical Anthropologist's View of Burial Excavations:

AIM and Recent Events: Over the past few months we have been hit with some very damaging press coverage. Members of AIM have said that we already have all the information we need about the Neutrals. We have had a sit-in at the Royal Ontario Museum in protest, we have had the archaeologist in charge of the Grimsby site arrested for committing indecencies to human bodies and a trial date has been set. We have had a Cabinet Minister state that we (whites) have been wrong and we will change the law so that it never happens again. We must admit that Grimsby has become a much bigger issue than any of us had imagined it would.

The position of AIM is clear. First, the excavation of any Indian burial is wrong on religious and racial grounds, and it must be stopped. Second, before excavation is begun on any Indian village or grave site, Indians must be consulted. The second position seems to soften the first, or to at least suggest that there are situations where burial excavation will be permitted.

A Review and Analysis of the Law: The Cemeteries Act 1970, Chapter 57, Section 55 provides that "no dead body shall at any time be disinterred or removed from a grave, place of burial or vault other than receiving vault except under and subject to the regulations and under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health", that "the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that this Act and the regulations have been complied with shall be affixed to the coffin and other receptacle containing the dead body before it has been removed from the cemetery" and that "every person who disinters or removes a dead body from a grave, place of burial or vault except as herein before provided, and every person who conveys or transports any such body in contravention of this Act is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of \$100."

Two other Sections of The Cemeteries Act seem to be applicable to our situation. Section 1 defines a cemetery as "land that is set apart and used for interment of the dead or in which human bodies have been buried". This seems to apply to the Grimsby case or to any other archaeological site and, if it stood alone, we would all appear to be breaking the law. However, Section 5 of the Act provides that "no cemetery shall be established without the approval of the Ministry".

This is a most important provision: all archaeological sites dating before the establishment of the Government of Ontario must fall outside The Cemeteries Act.

In my opinion, most burials on archaeological sites which date since the establishment of the Government of Ontario fall outside The Cemeteries Act. This will probably be the main defence in the case of The Crown versus Walter Kenyon.

Burial excavation also comes under the Ontario Heritage Act or Bill 176. In Section 48, Sub-section 1 of this Act, "no person shall carry out archaeological excavation, an archaeological survey or field work without a licence issued by the Minister". Simply put, if burial excavation is archaeological field work, then the Act recognizes burial excavation as a legal activity. The precedent for this has been set, since the Ministry of Culture and Recreation has already granted several licences to excavate human remains. Burial excavation is then a legal activity, provided one has a licence.

The Morality of Burial Excavation: We seem to be somewhat divided on the question "would you like someone digging up your relatives?" While many archaeologists and anthropologists would probably say it did not matter to them, the response of most people of Western culture would, I believe, be negative. I have, however, never heard any objections on moral grounds to the excavation of Frenchmen at Sainte Marie or at Williamsburg, nor of early English Loyalists; indeed, throughout Europe the excavation of medieval Christian cemeteries is rather routine.

Where, then, is the dividing line between morality and immorality? I think that the problem lies in the emotion-laden term "your relatives". This term refers to recently-dead people to whom one has had strong emotional ties. It is in this region where we get some agreement that it would be wrong to dig up people. Physical anthropologists and archaeologists have no interest in digging up people's relatives, at least in the general sense of relatives known and loved by people living contemporarily. We are, however, interested in digging up "our relatives" in the sense of "humanity's ancestors". I know of no moral objection to this activity within the framework of Western culture.

But what about Indian culture? In the first place, there is no such thing as pan-Indian culture, as the members of AIM would have us believe. Rather, there are many different cultures, all with quite different attitudes regarding mortuary customs. In a general sense, there are relatively few explicit prohibitions against burial excavation. One of the strongest prohibitions I know of is among the Navajo. Here, the emotion can best be described as a fear of all dead things, especially a dead human being. Notice that, even here, we are speaking of recently-dead people who were known by people living contemporarily. The prohibition is so strong that I observed slight discomfort in Navajo workmen on an ancient Pueblo site. While I have probably dug several hundred burial sites alongside Navajo, I never heard a moral objection. In our own case in southern Ontario, we are amongst people of the Great Iroquian and Ojibwa stocks. Here, there are no strong prohibitions against burial excavations. Indeed, in historic times, relatives were dug up, their bones were cleaned and put on display and even purposely mixed up with other bones. One gets the impression that it is not so much burial excavation that is bad, it is something else; that something else is Ghosts.

The beliefs and customs of local people should and must be respected; that is the morality we may be in danger of violating. We can keep no secrets: our research and the results of our research must be open to all peoples for all time. Just because we have the legal right does not mean that we have the inalienable right to dig whenever and wherever we please. When you think about it, however, this is not a departure from the general etiquette of our profession. I have no doubt that it has been violated in the past and I hope that one positive result of the radical Indian movement will be to heighten our awareness of the problem.

The Charge of Racism: It is true that physical anthropologists and archaeologists in the New World for the most part only dig up Indian bones. It is also true that, for the most part, we do not dig up white bones. However, the reason is quite simple and has nothing to do with race.

It is a matter of record that archaeology is the study of prehistoric cultures. The whole focus of the profession is on unrecorded history. It is an historic reality that the New World was occupied only by Indians before written history began. It is also true that we often extend our field into early history, where relatively little is known about a culture; again, we are dealing mostly with Indians, and only occasionally with pioneers. Let's face facts: there were relatively few early pioneers compared to the vast Indian population of the New World. I can assure you that there is no more interest in digging up the cemetery of the Christian Island Catholic church than in digging up the cemetery of the Penetanguishene Catholic church. And I can further assure you that no expense or time would be spared if we ever found a Viking site to excavate.

The professions of physical anthropology and archaeology have never been intentionally racist. Indeed, by design and intent they have done more to expose the fallacy of race than any radical movement could hope to do.

Speaking personally, I have devoted my life to the prehistoric peoples of the Great Lakes region. My goals and, to the best of my knowledge, the goals of my profession, are simply to find out about our unknown past. What are the origins of various Indian populations, what are their relationships in time and space with each other, how did they relate to their environment, what did they look like, how were their populations internally structured? My results are open and available; they put no one down, nor do they insult anyone. I have never performed an indignity with skeletal material, nor have I ever seen such performed by others. In short, I take umbrage with the charge of racism; it merely charges the atmosphere with a non-existent issue and it does nothing to further the cause of AIM.

Mind you, I will admit that the early history (and some not-so-early history) of physical anthropology is littered with examples of racism. Most often this is unintentional, but nevertheless open to the charge. We recognize this literature for what it is, and we reject it.

There can be only one solution to racism: knowledge and understanding. We can live together in ignorance and inherit the biases and prejudices of our past without thinking about them, without questioning them and without changing them; or, we can search into the unknown past and find order in our apparently-chaotic universe. This does not mean that we should reject the inherited knowledge of

our forefathers, but it does mean that we must reserve the right to question it. The heritage and culture of native peoples are not threatened by the advance of knowledge, nor is the hunger for information a sign of the rejection of tradition. Human beings are searchers after truth, after understanding, after a multitude of more and less worthy goals. We will know the truth, we will understand each other, even if that process requires the occasional excavation of somebody's ancestor's bones.

* * *

A number of points were brought up in the discussion which followed:

1. Peter Ramsden informed us that he had recently received a letter from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, stating that human bones are archaeological objects.
2. Bill Fox announced that the Legal Services Branch of the Ministry is in the process of revising The Cemeteries Act, so that it will conform more closely to The Ontario Heritage Act.

He added that, over the years, he has had no problems on Indian sites as long as he has asked permission of the Indians to dig. He cited the cooperation he received from Chief Isaacs of the Six Nations, even during the period of tension over the Grimsby issue.

3. Marti Latta wondered whether bones could not be reburied when data has not only been collected but also computerized. In response to this, Dr. Melbye reminded us that there is no complete or perfect excavation; new techniques are continually emerging which can be applied to excavated material, but only if it still available to us. Grimsby material will be stored in the Data Bank; but, because of the time limitations, only the skulls and long bones will be analyzed properly. When asked how long a proper analysis of the average ossuary takes, Dr. Melbye estimated that, given the usual resources of a University Professor, it would take some 5 years.
4. Questioned as to the disposition of artifacts from the Grimsby site, he informed us that these will be divided up, with the Brantford Reserve receiving 50% as an outright gift. He assured us that the artifacts do not belong to the Ontario Government; it is the disposition of such artifacts which is up to the Ontario Government. All of them will, of course, be analyzed, catalogued and photographed prior to distribution.
5. Dr. Melbye mentioned a very unhappy situation which exists in the State of Kansas as a result of the radical Indian movement there. In this State, the legislature has passed a law making it illegal to excavate human remains for scientific purposes. This means, of course, that the activities of bulldozers and pot hunters are legal.
6. Charles Garrad was asked to recount briefly the story of Tabor Hill. When a bulldozer exposed an ossuary on a subdivision site in Metro Toronto, legislation was invoked to halt the developer's work. As a consequence, he went bankrupt. After an unexplainable delay, work on the subdivision was resumed, but the ossuary site was preserved within it. The Six Nations Indians claimed the ossuary as theirs and performed a reburial ceremony, during which it was noted that all bones which might be of any diagnostic value were missing.

* * * * *

Some Petun Area Data

by

Chas. Garrad
Petun Studies Group, Ontario

THE DATA

This paper presents the current (March 1977) percentage distribution figures, by type, of rimsherds and clay pipe bowls from the eighteen major village sites in the Petun area recorded in all known collections.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is not the exhaustive and comprehensive presentation the subject demands, the data to date being inadequate, although a large step in this direction was made in 1974 (Garrad, 1975). It is hoped, however, that in making such data as has been compiled available to others in this format, some contribution is made no matter what cautionary conditions are necessarily attached.

THE METHOD USED

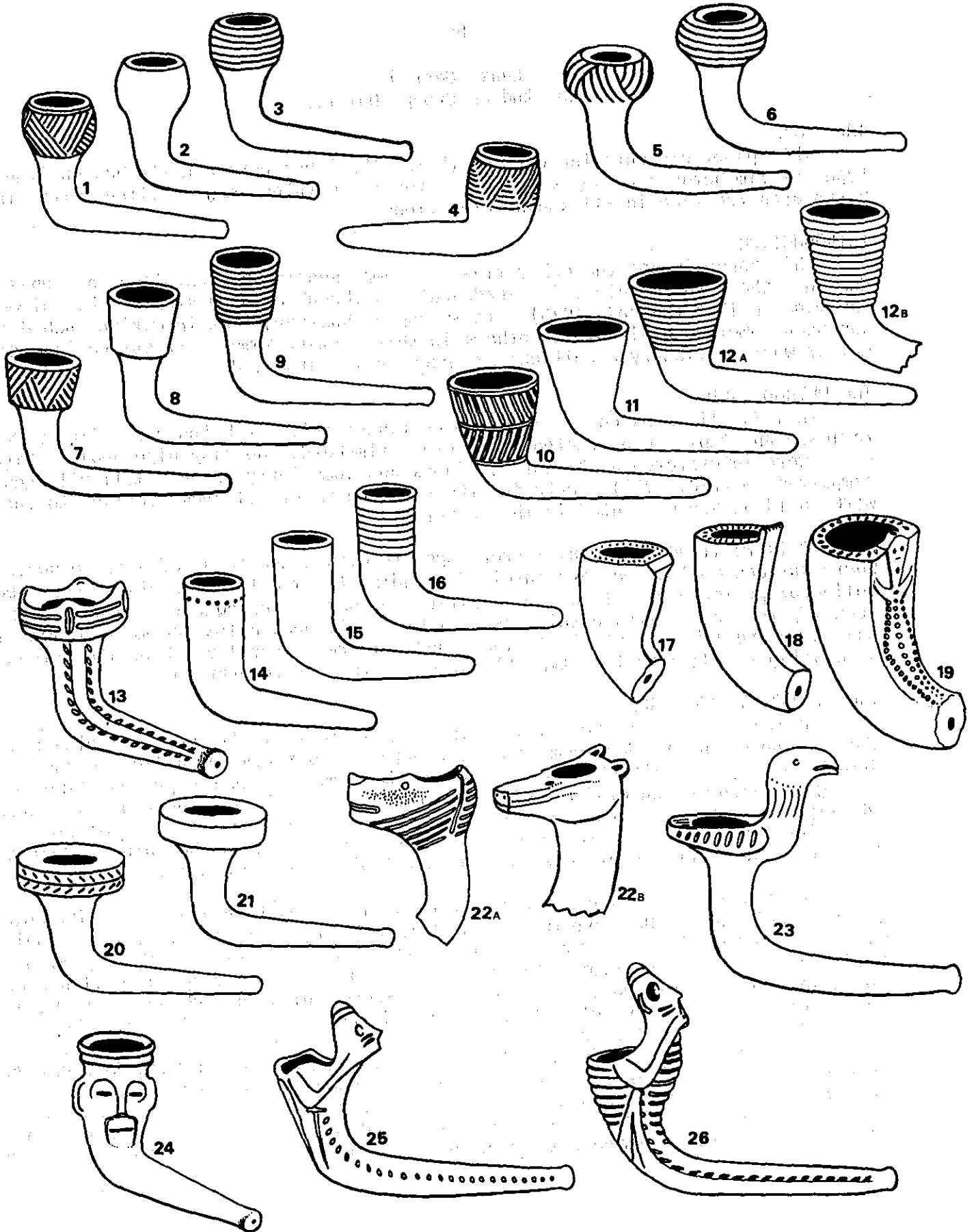
In 1974 all known collections and pertinent data for Petun area sites were reviewed and tables constructed of recorded rimsherds and clay pipe bowls. Eighteen sites were interpreted as "major" villages and some forty-one as small villages and campsites (Garrad, 1975). Data for the eighteen major villages, revised to include work to 1976, are presented in this paper.

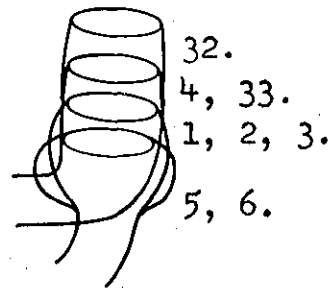
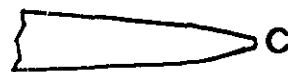
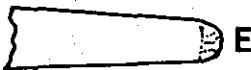
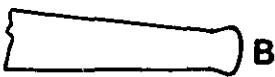
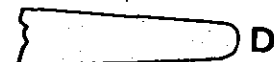
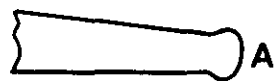
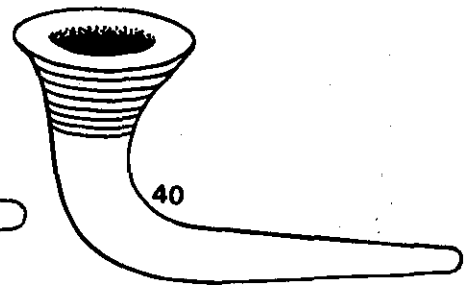
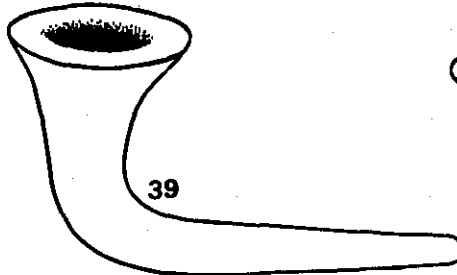
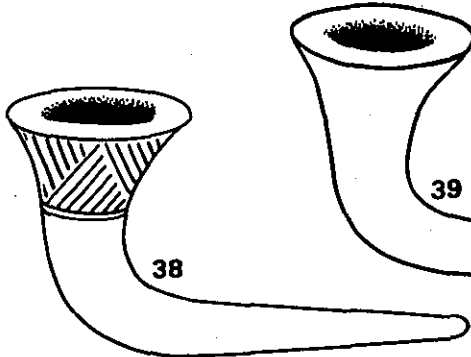
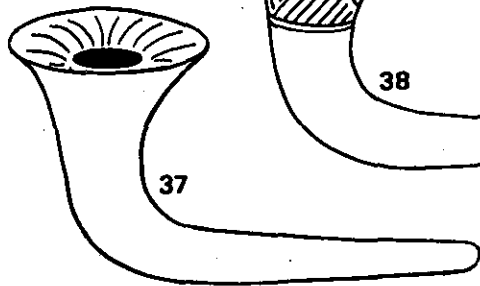
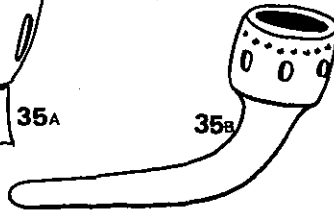
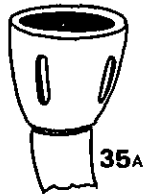
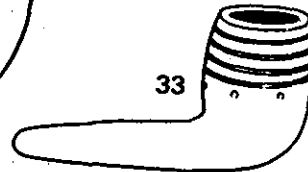
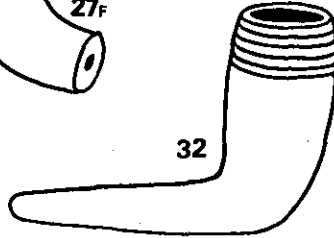
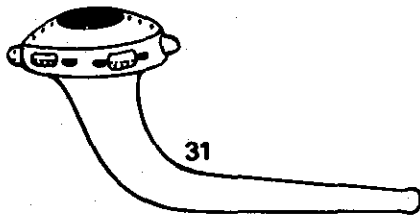
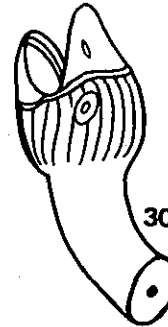
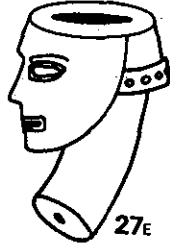
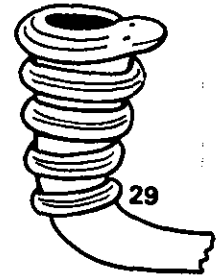
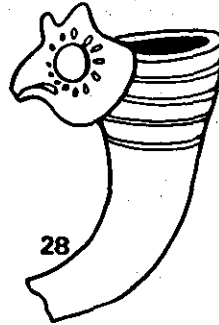
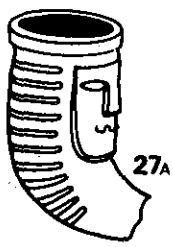
It is realised that many factors operate within the compiled data, especially where surface collections are involved, tending to affect representativeness such as collector preference, collection attrition and sample inadequacy. In attempting to identify the Petun sites within these eighteen villages allowance must be made for the known and likely historical events and cultural interplay. Even the format of assembling the data (using "types") may prejudice interpretation.

THE "TYPE" SYSTEMS USED

The method, for all its inadequacies, is at least sufficient to indicate that the best hope for the development of meaningful comparative data lies in the RIMSHERDS and CLAY PIPE BOWL types. Hence, the emphasis at the present time is on enlarging rimsherd and clay pipe bowl samples under reliable conditions and thus the figures to be presented are subject to change. The type systems too are transitory, and will require adjustment or even abolition in the future. However, for the present purpose of inter-site comparison, they serve well.

The rimsherd types Blue Mountain Grooved, Blue Mountain Punctate, Collingwood Grooved, Collingwood Horizontal, Graham Rogers Plain, Innisfil Collarless, Innisfil Plain, MacMurchy Plain Scalloped and MacMurchy Scalloped are described by W. D. Bell (1953). Three additional types used by Bell have been dropped (Collingwood Collarless, Corded Lip Oblique, Grey Fabric Impressed) being subsumed into more substantial types (Sidey Notched, Blue Mountain Punctate, Seed Corded). The type Copeland Incised is described and illustrated by J. V. Wright (1966:73, 191). Frank Ridley established, described and illustrated High Collar Lalonde (1952:202, 205). We have followed Bell in adjusting the name to emphasise "Lalonde" (i.e. Lalonde High Collar) and in including medium height collars (1953). Even on the Petun area's sole Lalonde period site ("a"), collars do not exceed medium height as defined by MacNeish (1952:91). All other rimsherd types used are established by R. S. MacNeish (1952).





32.
4, 33.
1, 2, 3.
5, 6.

some shapes compared

EIGHTEEN VILLAGE SITES

All figures are percent
(except bottom line)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
BLACK NECKED	9	4		1				1	6	3		1			1	1		
BLUE MOUNTAIN GROOVED															1			
BLUE MOUNTAIN PUNCTATE			1	1	17		4	3						8	1	5		
CAYADUTTA INCISED		3													1			1
COLLINGWOOD GROOVED															1			
COLLINGWOOD HORIZONTAL															1			
COPELAND INCISED	3						1	1		4	3							
DURFEE UNDERLINED		2																
DUTCH HOLLOW NOTCHED	1		5	4						4					2	1		
GENOA FRILLED																	4	6
GRAHAM ROGERS PLAIN	2							1							1	1		
HURON INCISED	26	27	30	20	10	30	5	13	44	15	21	16		27	33	33	5	7
INNISFIL COLLARLESS				1	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		1	3	2				3	1	1
INNISFIL PLAIN			1													2		
LALONDE HIGH COLLAR	22		2		2					1					2			
LANORIE CROSSED				1														
LAWSON INCISED	8	7	12	5	2		2	2	32	40	3	12	33	8	1	11	1	
LAWSON OPPOSED		3	2		1				6	2	3						1	
MACMURCHY PLAIN SCAL'D				1	1							1			1	1		1
MACMURCHY SCALLOPED	3	1		6	12	25	11	16						15	2	4	23	11
MIDDLEPORT CRISS-CROSS								1										
NIAGARA COLLARED	1			1	1			1		1		1				1	1	1
ONONDAGA TRIANGULAR		1								2		1						
ONTARIO HORIZONTAL		1		1						5								
OTSTUNGO NOTCHED					1													
POUND NECKED	5		1							1						1		
RICE DIAGONAL	1			1	1											2		
RICHMOND INCISED		2			2													
RIPLEY PLAIN				1	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		1						6	2	1
ROEBUCK LOW COLLARED		1																
SEED CORDED				1						1				4	1	1	1	1
SEED INCISED	1	7	1	1	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			5		1			2	1	1	
SIDEY CROSSED	3	3	2	1					6	3		1				1		
SIDEY NOTCHED	7	27	42	53	43	40	74	55	6	4	64	62	67	38	48	25	50	55
SYRACUSE INCISED		1																
WARMINSTER CROSSED	5	6	1			5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2		3								
WARMINSTER HORIZONTAL	1				1		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		1	3	2			1		9	14
UNNAMED TYPES	2	3					$\frac{1}{2}$	1		3					1		1	1
# in sample	291	361	142	189	542	20	210	478	16	249	33	104	3	26	1327	153	200	121

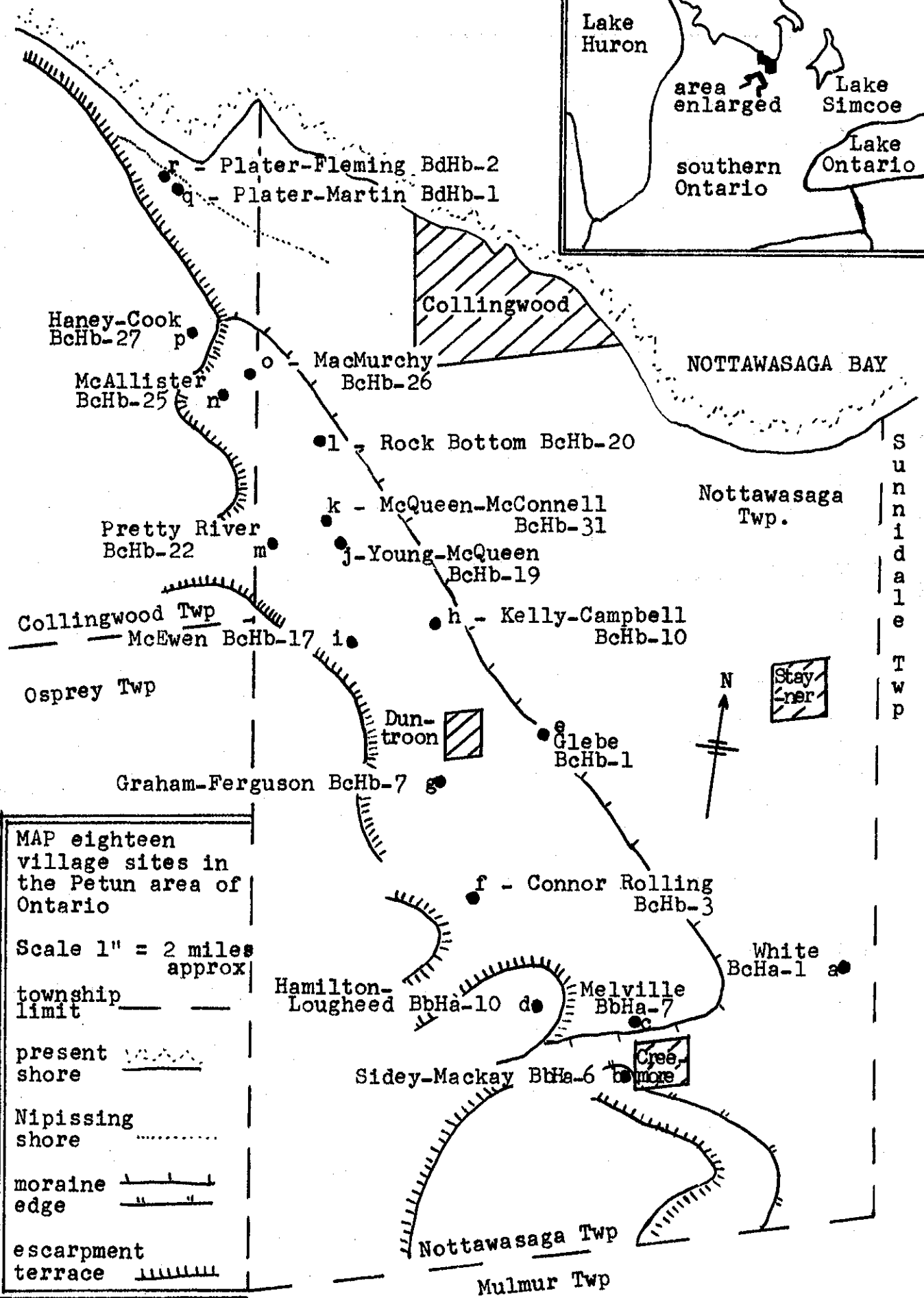
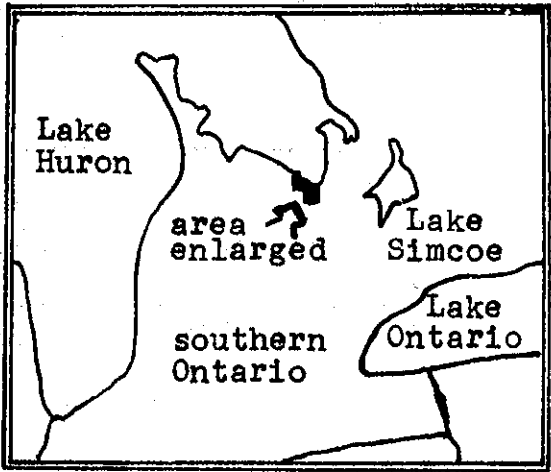
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE FOR 18 PETUN AREA VILLAGE
SITES OF 4, 465 RIMSHERDS

EIGHTEEN VILLAGE SITES

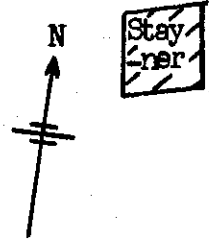
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	#	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
APPLE BOWL DECORATED	1				4	2			5									16	4
APPLE BOWL PLAIN	2			3				3											
APPLE BOWL RING	3	13	3	10	12	32	9	46	26			13	9	12		5	13	10	8
BARREL DECORATED	4		3																
BULBOUS DECORATED	5				5				2							1	3	2	
BULBOUS RING	6		1	3	2	8	5		3				5		4	3	1		
COLLARED PLAIN	7					2			1							1			
COLLARED RING	8		7	1	1	3							5		5			1	8
CONICAL DECORATED	9												5						
CONICAL PLAIN	10			3	3				2				5					2	4
CONICAL RING	11	7	1	3		2			1		17				2				
CORONET	12	27	22	8	3	3			3	50	66	35	17	13	20	17		1	28
CYLINDRICAL DECORATED	13		12	12	19	28	14	19	15			13	27	13		22	31	20	
CYLINDRICAL PLAIN	14		1													1			
CYLINDRICAL RING	15	13	2	1															
D-SHAPED half flange	16		1						1							1			
D-SHAPED vertical fl.	17															9			
D-SHAPED lizard	18															2			
DISC TOPPED DECORATED	19															2			
DISC TOPPED PLAIN	20		13		2	3	5		2				5			5			
EFFIGY ANIMAL	21															2			
EFFIGY BIRD (not owl)	22		1	1	1				1										4
EFFIGY HUM. BOWL RING	23		2		2				2							2	3	15	12
EFFIGY HUM. PINCH FACE	24				2		5		1									1	
EFFIGY HUM. SEATED	25																		
EFFIGY HUMAN other	26			17	12	5	43	12	17	25						2	16	24	24
EFFIGY OWL	27		4	6	3	3	14	5	1						20	6	6		
EFFIGY SNAKE COILED	28		1	1	3				1	12		13	5	12		1	6		
EFFIGY SNAKE MOUTH	29		1		2	2			3					13		1			4
EFFIGY TURTLE	30				1							13							
ELONGATED RING	31	13	1	3	2									12					
IROQUOIS RING	32	7	1	1					1		17						3		
KNOBBED	33		1																
MORTICE	34		1																
STEMLESS	35		9	1				3						13		4			
TRUMPET LIP DECORATED	36		1		3				1					12					8
TRUMPET DECORATED	37		3	1	3		5		1					13	40	1		1	
TRUMPET PLAIN	38	13	8	20	13	5		10	9	13			17		20	4	16	1	
TRUMPET RING	39	7		1									5						
UNNAMED TYPES	40			3	2	2		2	1			13						1	
# in sample		15	146	81	117	62	21	41	177	8	6	8	22	8	5	88	32	88	25

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE FOR 18 PETUN AREA VILLAGE
SITES OF 950 CLAY PIPE BOWLS



MAP eighteen
 village sites in
 the Petun area of
 Ontario
 Scale 1" = 2 miles
 approx
 township
 limit _____
 present
 shore _____
 Nipissing
 shore
 moraine
 edge _____
 escarpment
 terrace _____



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and in using them we have in general followed the interpretive guidelines provided by J. N. Emerson (n.d., 1968).

The clay pipe bowl type system used may be seen from the preceding drawings.

In the Human Effigy group, "pinch-face" and "seated" figures have been blended to allow the inclusion of a number of effigy heads unassignable to one type or the other. There are very few complete bowls of any type for most sites.

EXTERNAL DATA CONCERNING SITE DATES AND HISTORIC INTERPRETATION

Only "a" entirely lacks European trade goods; "b" has one European item reported; sites "c" - "r" all have varying amounts and types of European goods (e.g. see Garrad, 1969). Glass trade beads from "c" are said to infer a date of circa 1615 a.d. Certain evidence of Jesuit presence is found on "h" and possibly on "q". Sites "d" and "h" are each 12 acres in size (much larger than the other sites).

OTHER DATA

Rimsherd figures for site "b" are unlikely to be representative, as Wintemberg's 2,360 excavated rims are represented within the 361 recorded only by the 278 reported by MacNeish (1952:30) and a further 74 in the R.O.M. collection. Data for 1,216 rims on site "o" is taken directly from Bell's report, and the separate figures for MacMurchy I and MacMurchy II levels were totalled, there being only one continuous occupation.

Clay pipe data for "b" was deduced from Wintemberg's report (1946) by the writer; and for site "o" by reanalysis by the writer in accordance with the Type system now to follow.

As the samples vary widely (e.g. from 3 to 1,327 rimsherds, 5 to 177 clay pipe bowls) the actual number recorded for each site is stated as the bottom line on the following two charts. All other numbers are percentages.

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THE CRISIS IN CANADIAN SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY

A REPLY TO HAYDEN

By

William D. Finlayson
Museum of Indian Archaeology
The University of Western Ontario

In a recent article in this newsletter, Bryan Hayden of the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University has attempted to argue that there is a crisis in Canadian salvage archaeology and that this is a result of the policies of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, which he considers to be "remarkably reactionary, wasteful and unimaginative" (Hayden 1976:11). His perspective is derived from his involvement, as field director (and contractor), in the 1973 salvage excavations at the Draper site, a large partially undisturbed Iroquoian village which was slated to be destroyed by the construction of the New Toronto International Airport.

As director of the archaeological investigations at the New Toronto International Airport in 1975 and 1976, which were carried out on contracts between the Archaeological Survey of Canada and the University of Western Ontario, I feel that a reply is in order to Hayden's commentary.

To do this, it is necessary to review briefly the current status of Iroquoian archaeology in Ontario and the history of excavations at the area of the New Toronto International Airport.

The investigation of Iroquoian history and prehistory in Ontario has been a subject of major concern of archaeologists for many decades. However, the implementation of a salvage approach began only in 1970 and 1971 with J. V. Wright's total excavation of the Nodwell site, a 14th-century, two-acre Middleport substage village in Port Elgin, Ontario. The investigations produced the first total village plan for any Iroquoian site in northeastern North America and the report (Wright 1974) is one of the most detailed available for any site in the province.

In 1972, the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, began its program of salvage archaeology which led to an increase in the salvage excavation of Iroquoian sites. In 1972, Martha Latta directed excavations at the McLeod, Draper and Boys sites while in 1973, Hayden directed the excavations at the Draper and White sites. Between 1974 and 1976, Grant Tripp completed the salvage excavations at the White site, while in 1975, the author and Peter Ramsden undertook the continuation of the excavations at the Draper site. Finally in 1976, the writer directed a survey of the 18.5 thousand acres expropriated for the New Toronto International Airport in an attempt to locate additional Iroquoian sites and to relate the Draper site to the sequence of Iroquoian development in the West Duffins Creek--Rouge River area of southern Ontario.

In summary, it can be stated that salvage archaeology on Iroquoian sites is relatively new in Ontario. The methods of investigation and the potential problems

which can be pursued are still issues which remain to be fully explored. Certainly there has not been, as Hayden has attempted to argue, "redundant excavations in which the same data are collected over and over again with no new dimensions added to our understanding of the past." This does not mean, however, that there have been no problems in the development of the salvage approach in Ontario Iroquoian archaeology. In order to pursue this statement further, we can now turn to a brief review of the archaeological investigations in the area expropriated for the New Toronto International Airport.

In 1972, the salvage committee of the Ontario Archaeological Society submitted a proposal to conduct salvage excavations at three sites near Toronto of which Draper was one. As a result of the proposal, Dr. Howard Savage, president of the Ontario Archaeological Society, was awarded a salvage contract and the proposed excavations were undertaken by Martha Latta, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

The 1972 excavations at Draper resulted in the excavation of 160 feet of a house structure while a field school from the University of Toronto excavated a midden near the house (Ramsden 1973:1). The loss of most of the field notes from the 1972 field season prevented a complete description and analysis of the data collected (Ramsden 1973:1) and precludes a complete assessment of the results of this salvage effort. However, surviving field notes suggest poor field techniques. For instance, the house was excavated and recorded in rhomboids whose sides ranged from 9 feet 7 inches to 11 feet 2 inches in length. Further, the artifacts recovered were not properly catalogued, and accordingly, it is impossible to determine how much of the collection is intact at the present time.

It is probably fair to say that the 1972 salvage excavations at the Draper site are a classic example of the non-problem orientation which Hayden characterizes as "scouring the earth for bits of information with only the vaguest notion of why or how such information fits into broader theories, or why they were ultimately important" (Hayden 1976:7).

However, the description and analysis by Ramsden (1973) of the data recovered by Latta's excavations are important in that he undertook the first intra-site comparisons and concluded that:

"While far from conclusive, these figures suggest that there may be significant spatial distribution of certain pottery types within the site, and this possibility warrants re-checking the two previously analyzed collections and extracting the relevant data" (Ramsden 1973:10).

Due to the perseverance of the Ontario Archaeological Society salvage committee, particularly its prime motivator, Victor Konrad, the Archaeological Survey of Canada was persuaded to continue the excavations at the Draper site and initiate excavations at the White site since a better field director had been found. In 1973, Hayden, not the Ontario Archaeological Society, was awarded a contract, not a grant to conduct the salvage excavations at the Draper and White sites.

An assessment of Hayden's investigations is aided by the results of the investigations at the White site by Grant Tripp between 1974 and 1976, by the investigations at the Draper site by the author and Ramsden in 1975, and by the archaeological survey of the airport area directed by the author in 1976.

It will be argued below that Hayden's approach to the salvage excavation of the Draper site was one in which the field methodology was not appropriate to the problems defined by him, let alone to the salvage excavation of an Iroquoian village.

In undertaking the investigation of the Draper site settlement pattern, Hayden made one faulty assumption. As he has recently stated: "It was assumed that the village patterning would be manifest when the entire site had been excavated" (Hayden 1976:8). The logical application of this assumption to an in-depth excavation of a single house was that the house would be representative of all houses in the village and that there could be no factors which would negate the value of any data collected by such an in-depth excavation.

On some Iroquoian sites in Ontario, such an assumption might, in fact be valid. However, it is not true at the Draper site, since the large size of the site was not the result of the coalescence of several smaller villages to build a single large new village. Rather, the 1975 excavations demonstrate that the Draper village experienced at least six expansions in which the population of the village grew from an estimated 600 people to 2,600 people (Finlayson 1976:16). Such expansions involved the reconstruction of the palisade to increase the size of the village and the construction of houses where palisades had previously stood. The practice of disposal of refuse between rows of palisade has been noted on many Iroquoian sites in Ontario such as the Forget site (W. Jury, per. comm.), the Benson site (P. G. Ramsden, per. comm.) and the Maurice and Cahigue sites (A. E. Tyyska, per. comm.). This means that house floors which were superimposed on top of palisades will incorporate refuse deposited prior to the construction of the house. Given the shallowness of the total deposit and the disturbance from living activities within the house, it is impossible to determine which artifacts were associated with the house and which were associated with the refuse dumped at the base of the palisade prior to the construction of the house.

The 1975 excavations at the Draper site revealed that 13 of 33 houses (39%), for which data are currently available, had been constructed over or directly adjacent to areas where palisade had once stood (Finlayson 1975:224). This included both House No. 1 excavated by Latta in 1972 and House No. 2 excavated by Hayden in 1973 (see Figure 1).

As a result, the intra-structure distributional studies undertaken by Hayden and other analysts of House No. 2, after the 1973 field season, are, at least in part, invalid, since they assumed, implicitly, that all data recovered were representative of activities which took place only during the occupation of the house. Since the greatest density of artifacts is in the west end of House No. 2, the area where the palisade of the core area (Area A, Figure 1) of the village once existed, all interpretations about activity areas and the social organization of the occupants must be discarded or at least subjected to major rethinking since the data base is faulty.

What is most perturbing is that the data excavated by Hayden are suggestive of the presence of this palisade. However, given his lack of previous experience with Iroquoian archaeology, he did not recognize or pursue this situation in the field. Had he recognized this, he could have defined village expansion and its concomitant causes and effects as a crucial factor in the history of the occupation of the Draper village--a problem most worthy of further investigation. Such, however, was not the case.

A situation similar to that of Draper prevailed for the 1973 excavations at the White site. These excavations were directed by Patsy Cook under Hayden's supervision.

It is, however, very difficult to assess the results of this work since manuscripts are available only on the stone and bone artifacts, flora and fauna. Information on the nature and results of the excavations for settlement data, and on the ceramic artifacts, are not available. After a recent request to examine this material, Grant Tripp, who completed the excavations at the White site and is currently preparing a final report on the site, was told by Cook that she intended to complete the description and analysis and that until this was done he could not examine the data (letter to Tripp dated November 10, 1976).

We do know, however, that the excavations consisted of 32 test squares (Cook 1974:3). These are reported to have contained no evidence of house structures (Cook 1974:3, Hayden 1974:61). It is interesting to note, however, that the excavations by G. Tripp in 1974 and 1975 in areas around some of these units revealed the presence of six house structures and that several units of excavation in 1973 were located within two of these houses. Further investigation on a plateau to the south revealed an additional four structures.

Thus, it can be argued that once again, the techniques of excavation used at the White site in 1973 were inadequate and inappropriate.

Another example will demonstrate the questionable nature of the interpretations proposed by Hayden. In his approach to the study of the Draper site settlement pattern, Hayden initiated a number of ecological studies. One of these, by Irene Bowman (1974) involved the plotting of the distribution of large pine stands in the vicinity of the Draper site as noted in early historical documents, such as surveyors' records. It is proposed that these pine stands occurred where the agricultural fields, belonging to the Draper village, were located.

While Bowman (1974:14) notes that there is an area to the northwest of the Draper site which contained pine trees which were taller and presumably older, Hayden assumes that Bowman's data mapped the location of only the Draper agricultural fields.

Had serious consideration been given to Bowman's data, it could have been hypothesized that there were additional sites in the area and that the distribution of the pine stands coincided with the location of more agricultural fields than those associated with the Draper site.

Further archaeological surveying in the airport area in 1976 located four (and probably five) previously unknown Late Ontario Iroquoian villages which are located such that their agricultural fields could have been located in the same area proposed by Hayden as those representing the fields from Draper. Thus, once again, a faulty assumption (i.e. that Draper was the only site in the area) led to premature and inaccurate interpretations.

It is also interesting to note that the Draper site is not as rare a site, in terms of its partially undisturbed deposits, as Hayden believes. The 1976 archaeological survey at the New Toronto International Airport located another Late Ontario Iroquois village in which three of the eight acres are undisturbed.

Similarly, archaeological survey under the writer's direction over the past four years in southern Ontario has located two Iroquoian villages, one of which is partially undisturbed and the other, completely undisturbed. It is the writer's feeling that many more partially or completely undisturbed sites will become available for investigation as concentrated surveys of southern Ontario are initiated.

Finally, it can also be noted that Hayden's investigations at the Draper site in 1973 are not unique, as he would like his readers to believe. Relatively detailed excavations on undisturbed Iroquoian sites in Ontario have taken place although the data are still being analyzed. For instance, in 1969 Alan Tyyska (1969) directed the detailed excavation of one longhouse at both the Maurice and Robitaille sites.

Similarly, Hayden's ecological studies are, at least in part, similar to those conducted by Heidenreich, et al. (1969, 1971) for the Maurice and Robitaille sites in the Penetang Peninsula in 1969 and 1970 and by Byrne (1973) in the Crawford Lake region in 1972.

In summary, it can be stated that the 1973 salvage excavations at the Draper site produced a very limited body of data, much of which is of very questionable value in the interpretation of the site. Certainly, major modifications are required to the report produced by Hayden in light of the data gathered in 1975. Until this is done, his report is certainly not worthy of publication.

Further, Hayden did not utilize the data collected to its fullest extent. While the data were excavated in 50 cm. subsquares in 3 cm. levels, the analysis was conducted in 2 m. squares. Hayden argues that this was necessary due to a lack of funds for computer programming and computer time. What is most perturbing is that this appears to demonstrate a lack of commitment by Hayden to his approach to the excavation of the Draper site. If he believes that his approach is really valuable and has significant contributions to make to the study of Iroquoian prehistory, why has he not obtained additional research funds from other agencies to undertake the detailed types of analysis he originally intended?

The 1975 excavations at the Draper site had a totally different orientation from Hayden's in 1973. This was, in large part, due to the necessity to complete the excavations in one field season since the site was slated to be destroyed in the spring of 1976. However, the 1974 season was not wasted as Hayden has attempted to argue. While my own research plans had been set and prevented excavations at the Draper site, the Archaeological Survey of Canada did provide a contract to design and test a computer based system for the processing, description and preliminary analysis of settlement pattern data which was to be used on the Draper site in 1975. After testing, the system was substantially revised and was ready for use in 1975. In addition, we undertook the development of a set of computer programs to handle processing of the catalogue data. Thus, in 1975, we had the beginning of a computer based system to handle the data we set out to collect.

Our objectives in 1975 were many. Our contract from the Archaeological Survey of Canada called for the complete excavation of the site. This was interpreted as an attempt to obtain: (1) a total village plan--that is, the location, dimensions, spacing, orientation and nature of all longhouses within the village; (2) the nature and location of the palisades and; (3) the location extent, nature and contents of the middens on the site. One of the explicitly stated objectives of the

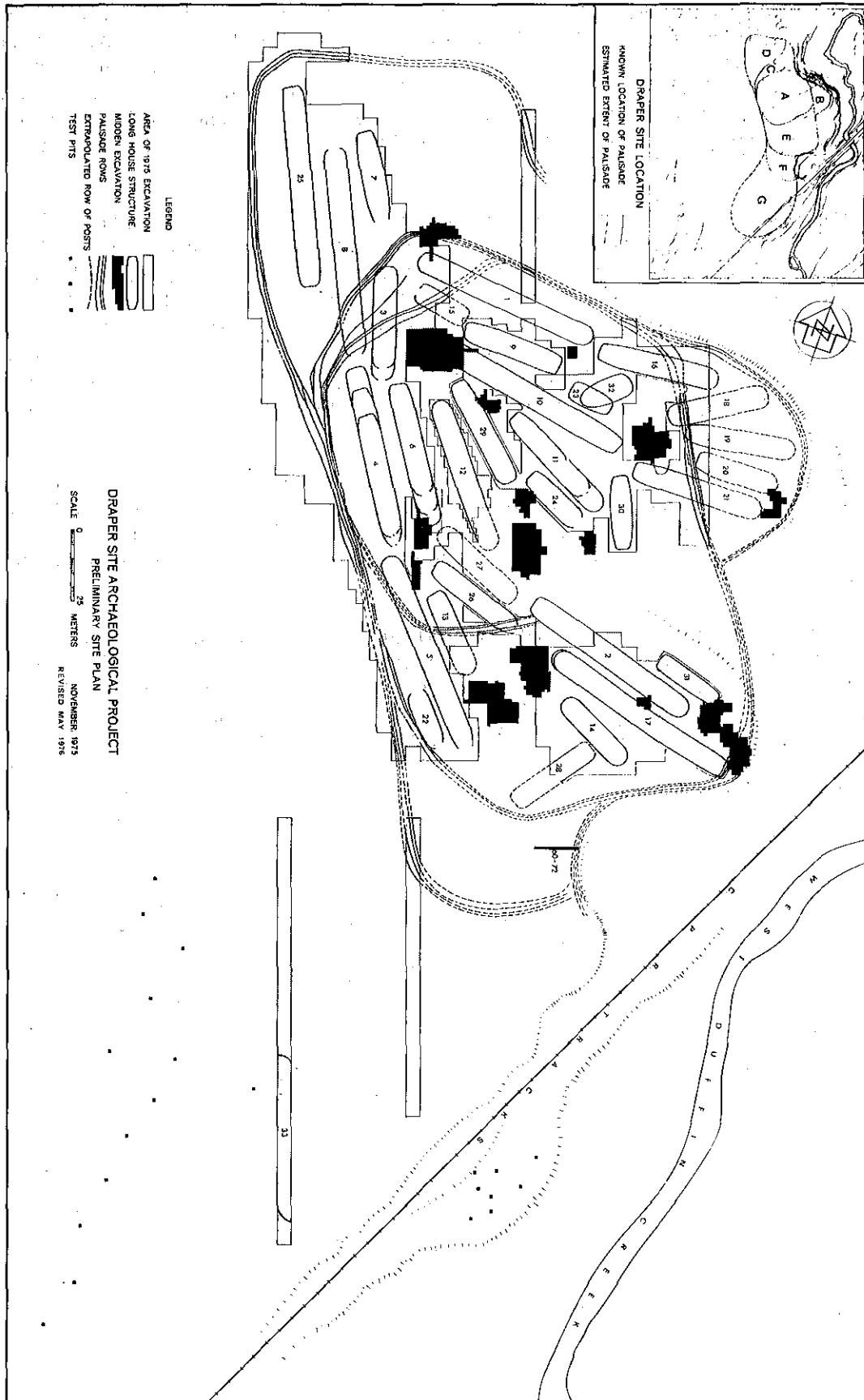


Figure 1: Preliminary village plan for the Draper site

excavations was to attempt to collect data on the demography of the Draper village since this would be the first Late Ontario Iroquois village in Ontario to be subject to total or attempted total excavation. Essentially, this was the core requirement outlined by the Archaeological Survey of Canada. However, this was not our only objective in the excavations. To this, we added, with the full knowledge, consent and encouragement from the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the following additional objectives.

First, I was personally interested in the subsistence practices of the Huron occupants of the Draper site. This problem was pursued by the extensive use of a flotation technique in processing relatively large amounts of midden deposits and samples from all pits in all houses. A full-time position during the field season was allocated to the processing of all samples in the field and the initial identification of all preserved carbonized seeds in 200 of the more than 3,000 samples processed. In addition, a faunal analyst joined the project one month after its beginning and pursued his investigations the remaining 11 months of the contract.

A second additional objective of the project was an investigation of the effects of the occupation of the village on the soils of the site and an examination of palaeosols under middens to reconstruct the vegetation cover at the time of occupation of the site. To this end, one full position was allocated during the field season.

A third additional objective, one directly associated with the problem of total site excavation, was the experimentation with new techniques of data recovery and data processing. In addition to the development of a computer based system for the processing, description, and analysis of all major categories of data, we experimented with the following techniques: (1) the use of bulldozers and roadgraders in removing topsoil (even on the undisturbed portion of the site, after more than half the regular field season was completed and the destruction of the whole site appeared imminent); (2) the use of small front end (bob-cat type) loaders for the cutting of some test trenches, moving back dirt piles, removing topsoil not removed by the heavier equipment, and for removal of living floor deposits and their dumping in large screening boxes for further processing; (3) the use of mechanical sod cutters for the removal of sod above living floor deposits; (4) the use of mechanical screens to process both midden and living floor deposits; (5) the use, albeit unsuccessful, of conveyor systems for loading midden deposits into mechanical screens; (6) the use of fire fighting pumps and hoses to (a) wet down dried out portions of the site previously exposed by power equipment and (b) as a source of water for water screening of living floor deposits from longhouses--by far the fastest and most efficient method of processing these deposits in either one- or two-and -a-half meter squares and; (7) the use of pressurized water sprayers in washing specimens.

Finally, I was interested in collecting information on the costs of archaeological excavations and analyses. Included were data on: (a) the amounts of topsoil moved by big bulldozers/hour; (b) number of one meter squares of living floor which can be shovelled through mechanical screens/person/day; (c) the number of miles/vehicle/day given the location of the labs and residences; (d) the costs of feeding crews (including the number of pounds of charcoal needed to cook 50 pounds of steak every Friday night for their entire field season); and (e) the number of hours required to catalogue specimens/cubic meter of midden deposits, or pit fill deposit.

cont'd on page 27

THE NOBLE REPORT

ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL GRANTS

By

Wm. C. Noble, Chairman
O. H. F. Archaeological Committee

In 1974, when the new and expanded Ontario Heritage Foundation came into being, (its forerunner I have learned began in 1969), an amendment to the Act (O. Reg. 242/75) gave the Foundation powers to award grants. Accordingly, the O.H.F. archaeological committee spent considerable time in 1975 assessing current archaeological needs in the Province to formulate granting policies to contend with these perceived needs. Under the archaeological chairmanship of Dr. Sidney F. Wise, a sub-committee was struck composed of the author, Clyde Kennedy, Alan Tyyska and chaired by Ken Dawson. This sub-committee met in Ottawa, September 1975, where proposed specifications for an archaeological granting policy were refined. The proposed policy was ratified by the full O.H.F. Board, December 11, 1975.

Essentially, the sub-committee identified five major areas where granting monies were needed to stimulate archaeological research in the Province, over and above, or different from the support undertaken by other granting agencies. Specifically, a first consideration dealt with the funding of graduate students and experienced laypersons. It has long been recognized by some of us that often the best quality archaeological work is turned in by energetic, aspiring graduate students employed on a seasonal basis. The reasons for this phenomenon are obvious and need not detain us here, but what is important is that in our assessment it was clear that no Canadian funding agency was currently providing direct funds to graduate students or experienced laypersons. Such individuals had to go through an intermediary professor or sponsor(s). It was and is the O.H.F. archaeological committee's opinion that writing up a grant proposal, arranging the logistics, handling the accounting, and writing up the final results constitutes an important educational experience that most archaeological graduate students could (if not should) be exposed to in their training-maturation process.

A second area of justification for an archaeological granting programme by the O.H.F. lies within specific Provincial parameters. As of 1975, no outside funding agency was concertedly focusing its attention on the archaeological knowledge and conservation of archaeological resources within Ontario. To this end, the O.H.F. was and is a logical organization that can guarantee sustained and continual research-oriented attention to such matters. It remains true that the archaeological section within the Ministry of Culture and Recreation is devoting considerable time and money to Provincial archaeological problems, but these are largely associated with planning and inventory assessments. Purely research problems and capital expenditures require external support not normally handled by the Ministry, nor deemed to be of particular and specific interest to Federal granting agencies or the Canada Council. Indeed, it is currently known that the Federal government has slated no monies for archaeological research within the Province of Ontario (or Quebec) for at least the next five years!

Thirdly, our sub-committee recognized that a considerable backlog of information concerning Ontario's prehistory exists in various unanalysed collections and unpublished manuscripts. In most cases it would only take a sum of money to resolve analytical, editorial, and publication costs to make this information available to the public. Accordingly, we have placed a high priority on grants which promise to reduce backlogged information. Such an approach should go a long way towards clarifying many formal aspects of Ontario's "oral archaeological tradition". (This in itself is lengthy and very interesting, depending upon whom you listen to.)

A fourth area of granting concern to our sub and full archaeological committee has to do with the Ontario Archaeological Society. As the largest public organization that addresses itself to the research and preservation of Ontario archaeological history (indeed, the largest in Canada), the O.A.S. is deemed to be a worthwhile body that should be preserved, encouraged, and stimulated to continue in expanded fashion its productive programmes of monthly meetings, symposia, and publications. It is the O.H.F. archaeological committee's view that the O.A.S. needs a financial "shot in the arm", and as such we are engaged in an endeavour to allot a capital grant from the O.H.F., as well as secure continual non-statutory annual granting from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, to ensure the continuation of this worthy and viable organization.

Fifthly, the O.H.F. archaeological committee has recognized a specific deficiency in Provincial encouragement to young Canadian scholars interested in Ontario archaeological subjects. This is integrated with many factors, not the least of which is that our big universities in the Province either do not offer a Ph.D. in archaeology, or are not successfully graduating very many candidates. Indeed, it is recognized that the graduate faculties have become so cosmopolitan and international that the Provincial needs have virtually been forgotten! To help offset this astonishing situation, the O.H.F. has created the \$10,000. David Boyle Scholarship, which is intended not only to commemorate the remarkable contributions of one of our more creative Canadian/Provincial scholars, but also to encourage and recognize thought-provoking, innovative scholarly research by young scholars interested in Ontario archaeological subjects. It is believed that this scholarship will allow opportunities, not otherwise available, for various scholars to take a year to write up a significant aspect of Ontario's prehistory.

The refereeing of any granting programme poses an important factor contributing towards its success, fairplay, and validity. The system developed within the O.H.F. recognizes all of the above as well as introduces a measure of efficiency that eliminates much unnecessary "red tape". The five-member, native-born, archaeological committee has regional specialization which it brings to bear on archaeological grant applications, and their decisions must be presented to and ratified by the O.H.F. Board. Since the Board normally meets once a month, grant allocations can be expedited very quickly. To date, no O.H.F. archaeological grant application has had to await more than two months for a decision.

The O.H.F. archaeological committee has established two forms of research grants (Type A and B), open to all competent applicants on a part-time or full-time basis, for work in the Province of Ontario. Type A grants are awarded to persons wishing to analyse existing archaeological collections, and since this is in essence means cleaning up a backlog problem, our highest priority for funding is currently directed towards this end. Type B research grants are intended to support new archaeological

research. Capital grants are also available, intended primarily to defray costs for fixed assets such as installations, special equipment, vehicles, or the purchase, conservation or maintenance of an archaeological property. In this latter case, the situation would normally have to be tied into an on-going research programme.

A brief perusal of the archaeological grants awarded by the O.H.F. to date indicates that the programme is only now getting under way. In fact, it is reasonable to predict from the modest beginning of \$34,415. awarded to 5 applicants in 1975, and the \$111,062. awarded to 21 applicants in 1976, that the 1977 figure may well approach the \$200,000. to quarter million dollar range. In 1976, 14 applications totalling \$187,129. were refused, largely on the following grounds: 1) inadequate training of the applicant; 2) the scale of the project was not commensurate with the budget; 3) the project had a relatively low significance to potential contributions to Ontario prehistory; and 4) simply because there was poor conception and formulation of the proposed project. As applicants become more sophisticated and adept at writing grant applications, I am certain the figures will increase. There definitely are enough worthy candidates in the Province (and outside) to sustain a healthy Provincial granting programme, and this, I stress, is over and above the monies (ca. \$400,000.) invested through the Ministry's programmes.

To round out this report, let me enunciate certain basic principles adopted by the O.H.F. archaeological committee regarding grants. First, granting priorities will be subject to periodic review as changing needs are assessed. At present, working off Ontario's archaeological backlog has the highest priority. Second, a holdback of 15 per cent of the total grant will be made until adequate evidence of a publishable report has been submitted to satisfy the conditions of the grant. Third, any applicant can request or be requested to appear before the O.H.F. archaeological committee to explain his case. Fourth, the O.H.F. maintains the first right to publish any research it has supported, and, indeed, may guarantee an author this privilege. Fifth, all archaeological grants awarded by the O.H.F. will be duly acknowledged by the recipient of any verbal or written presentation.

To sum, we have instituted in Ontario an archaeological granting programme, through the O.H.F., that has no precedent elsewhere in Canada (or the U.S.A.). The O.H.F. archaeological committee is convinced that the requisite talent exists inside and outside this Province to undertake the necessary research needed to further elucidate Ontario's prehistory, and we are willing to experiment with funding avenues to see some of this accomplished. Present and future estimates of Provincial archaeological funding clearly place Ontario in an enviable front-running position, which is not surprising since it is the largest and richest Province in the Dominion.

In essence, the innovative granting policies contained herein are part and parcel of a new awareness and assertion of Provincial rights over the economic, legal and conservation aspects of Ontario's prehistory. It is believed that the O.H.F. archaeological granting policy will pay off in the long run, for not only as it is providing funds to resolve particular research problems, and to persons not always admissible for other funding sources, but there is a publishing outlet to bring the granted projects to final fruition.

Grant application forms, simplified and standardized March 1, 1976, are available upon request from Mr. Wm. A. Russell, Archaeological Coordinator, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 2R9.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

The past three issues of ARCH NOTES have carried a new feature entitled "The Noble Report". It is a most useful contribution because, for the first time, it is possible to obtain some definitive statement of the manner in which the Ontario Heritage Act is being interpreted. Even though it is annoying to be lectured as if we were all naughty children who deserved the discipline now inflicted by the Ontario Government "for our own good", the information provided is useful.

However, in reading Dr. Noble's interpretation, there are, here and there, what seem to the writer to be discrepancies between his statements and the Act itself. In his second report, for instance (ARCH NOTES, February 1977, page 5) the statement is made that: "The committee in turn approves, approves in principle pending completion of an application, or rejects licence or permit applications. The committee's decisions are then given to the Minister" The implication of this is that the Archaeological Committee acts as an independent body reporting directly to the Minister, not as part of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, whereas Part II, Section 9 of the Ontario Heritage Act specifically states that "The Foundation may advise and make recommendations to the Minister" If, in fact, Dr. Noble is correct in his statement, the Archaeological Committee holds, by reason of its access to the Minister, almost dictatorial powers over all archaeology in the Province. That this interpretation of the Committee's powers is not a simple slip appears to be confirmed by Dr. Noble's statement in his first report (ARCH NOTES, January, 1977, page 14) that: "The archaeological committee stands as the senior advisory group to the Minister on all archaeological matters pertaining to the Province of Ontario." The role of the Ontario Heritage Foundation as a whole as far as archaeology in Ontario is concerned is apparently delegated to a small minority of its membership (5 out of 21) and, as this group is the only one with easy access to the Minister, it exercises completely unfettered power as jury and judge. This is, if it is true, an extremely unhealthy state of affairs.

In the second report, (ARCH NOTES, February 1977, page 5) Dr. Noble refers to Conservation Licensing and says that it has been in effect since January 1977. Is this statement an official announcement of the new policy? If not, where has there been an official announcement and how do the institutions concerned obtain application forms for such licences?

Finally, I feel that it is necessary to correct a statement which bears a semblance of accuracy but in fact is much more important than would appear from Dr. Noble's report. I refer to the paragraph beginning: "All persons who are refused a licence are entitled to . . ." He goes on to say: "To date, one such archaeological hearing, undertaken to test the Act, returned a verdict upholding the Minister's decision to refuse a licence." The one hearing to which Dr. Noble referred was the case of Mr. Bryan Snow's appeal against the refusal of the Minister to grant him a licence for the excavation of the Seed site in the Boyd Conservation area as the core of a credit course in archaeology to be granted to Secondary School students. The programme was a joint one involving the ROM (which was to be responsible for the archaeology and had designated Mr. Bryan Snow to be the director), the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, and the Metro School Board.

Mr. Snow applied for and received a licence to direct the archaeological work. The first year of the programme was 1975 and it was a tremendous success from every point of view. Mr. Snow's application for a licence to continue the project under the same auspices in 1976 was, however, turned down by the Minister on the recommendation of the Ontario Heritage Foundation which, as we can see from Dr. Noble's remarks, means the Archaeological Committee. Mr. Snow requested a hearing, and that hearing was held before the Conservation Review Board on November 18, 1976 under the chairmanship of Ernest Valorie Swain. The Ministry was represented by a lawyer, Mr. Marshall; no members of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation nor of the Ontario Heritage Foundation were present. Mr. Snow was represented by the Royal Ontario Museum's lawyers but representatives of the Museum, of the Conservation Authority and of the Metro School Board were also present to give evidence before the Chairman. It will be noted in passing that this hearing was not held to "test the Act" as Dr. Noble has stated, but to discover whether the reasons adduced for "proposing to refuse" a licence to Mr. Snow were, in fact, substantiated by the evidence available and, if they were not, take what action was possible to redress the injury done to Mr. Snow's reputation and to the projected field school programme.

The Chairman's decision was based on a technicality: the Minister could not grant a licence in November 1976 for a project which was planned for the period June 10 to September 10, 1976, even though the delay was not the fault of Mr. Snow or the Museum. No Review Board could require the Minister to do the impossible. This, of course, is true but did not meet the issue which was properly before the hearing. Furthermore, it seems possible, under such a narrow interpretation, for the Minister to refuse or to "propose to refuse" a licence and then, by timing the hearing for a date after the planned period of the excavation, to avoid giving any justification for refusing the permit. This, surely is not the intent of the hearing procedure.

The Chairman, however, noted that no evidence was produced before him to indicate that any member of the Ontario Heritage Foundation had visited the Seed site, had met or spoken with Mr. Snow, or had consulted outside authorities on his qualifications, experience, personality, etc. The statements in the Minister's letter in which he proposed to refuse a licence, therefore, insofar as they referred to Mr. Snow's "intellectual and scholarly maturity" were unsubstantiated. The Chairman, in fact, stated that "the Board is of the opinion that Mr. Snow has the professional competency, the academic background, the enthusiasm, the motivation and the mature leadership qualities required of a project such as that on the Seed site It is to be hoped that he will consider this entire episode as a minor technical setback on the path to what there is every indication will be a distinguished career in his chosen discipline."

The Chairman, moreover, in his report drew attention to several specific weaknesses in the procedures established for application, approval and rejection of licences under the Ontario Heritage Act.

I can only say that Dr. Noble's treatment of this important first hearing before the Conservation Review Board indicates that he has not read that Board's formal report on the hearing or that he chooses to ignore the shortcomings of the procedures under which licences are granted, refused or suspended. Other examples of this attitude could easily be adduced, but the main point of all of this is surely, that he,

as Chairman of the Archaeological Committee, which - in his own words - has the prerogative of advising the Minister in all archaeological matters, should be somewhat more humble, open and responsible in the performance of his duties in such a complex and important field as Ontario archaeology.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Tushingham,
Chief Archaeologist
Royal Ontario Museum

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HISTORICAL/UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology announce the 11th Annual Conference of the Society and 9th Advisory Council (formerly International Conference) on Underwater Archaeology at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas on January 4 - 7, 1978.

General Chairman: Kathleen Gilmore,
North Texas State University,
Institute of Applied Sciences,
N. T. Box 5057,
Denton, TX 76203

SHA Program Chairmen: Dan Scurlock,
Texas Historical Commission,
P. O. Box 12276,
Austin, TX 78711

Thomas Hester,
Center for Archaeological Research,
University of Texas at San Antonio,
San Antonio, TX 78285

ACUA Program Chairman: Barto Arnold,
Texas Historical Commission,
P. O. Box 12276,
Austin, TX 78711.

cont'd from page 20

These and many more kinds of data were considered valuable for the planning of future excavations and their successful funding--be they salvage, rescue, or research. In particular, it was felt that estimated costs on analysis time were important since the author feels that all too often granting or contracting agencies provide funds adequate for the excavation of data but inadequate for the processing, description, analysis and publication of these.

In pursuing the above objectives, given the large size of the site--6 to 8 acres (sic)-- and the apparent limited amount of time, a crew of 43 individuals was assembled to undertake the planned investigations. This, of course, was only possible by the size of the contract--\$214,496--most but not all of which was provided by the Ministry of Transport after extended negotiations with the Archaeological Survey of Canada and the National Museum of Man. In retrospect, it must be remembered that the largest single amount of money directed to the excavation of any Iroquoian site in Ontario prior to 1974 was the \$23,000 contract to Hayden in 1973. In contrast, for instance, the 1971 total excavation (but not analysis) of the Nodwell site, a two-acre Iroquoian village disturbed by cultivation, had cost only \$12,500 (J.V. Wright, per. comm.). Had the precedent which has now been set for the 1975 and 1976 investigations at the New Toronto International Airport been previously established, it would have been much easier to convince the Ministry of Transport of the need for large amounts of money to undertake the necessary investigations.

During the course of the investigations, it was discovered that the site did not cover 6 to 8 acres as determined by all previous excavations, but rather, covered 12 to 15 acres. Apparently, none of the previous investigators had bothered to investigate the farm to the south of the Draper farm where an additional 5 to 6 acres of site were discovered in 1975. Further, an additional one acre (approximately) of site was located to the north of the site area as previously defined. This revelation led to a renegotiation of the original contract for an additional \$40,000. It did not result in the overspending of the original contract by \$305,000 as one of my noble colleagues has recently suggested. The additional funding allowed the hiring of an additional 17 individuals and the extension of the field season for 2 1/2 months with a reduced crew.

The results of the 1975 investigations have been summarized in a preliminary form elsewhere (Finlayson 1975, 1976). However, it is perhaps relevant to summarize some of these here, particularly those which are of relevance to Hayden's commentary.

The results of the investigations may be summarized as follows:

1. The Draper village underwent at least six expansions as a result of which the population grew from an estimated 600 individuals to 2,600 individuals. Interestingly, neither of the houses excavated by Latta or Hayden were part of what currently appears to be the core area of the village, and both were built over areas where palisades had previously been located.
2. There is considerable variation in the size and spacing of houses and some variation in their orientation.
3. A total of 18 middens were located and more than 1550 one-meter squares were excavated, with a number of middens being totally excavated.

4. More than 3,000 flotation samples were collected and processed from deposits on the site. The identification of 1/15 of the samples provided abundant new data on the nature of the utilization of plant resources by the occupants of the site. Of particular significance was the identification of carbonized tobacco seeds (Nicotina rustica) which was one of the first records of its recovery on any archaeological site in eastern North America.

It is estimated that 40 to 50,000 additional identifiable specimens were recovered and await identification.

Further, a huge quantity of charcoal was recovered. An examination of a small portion of this suggest it might be possible to correlate variations in firewood used with village expansion.

5. More than 3,300 soil samples were collected for a "soil bank" for the site. These samples are being analyzed to: a) investigate the nature of the soils and soil forming process in and around the site; b) investigate the effects of the occupation of the village on these soils; c) assess the techniques of analysis which have been applied to investigation of archaeological problems, and; d) educate the scholarly community and the public about the usefulness of soil studies on archaeological sites.
6. The midden data have provided a source file which will be used to conduct an empirical study of sampling techniques for middens on Iroquoian sites.
7. The investigations have resulted in the development of a computer based system for the description, processing, and analysis of most classes of data for Late Ontario Iroquoian site in southern Ontario. A proposal has been submitted for major funding to revise and enhance this system so that it can be applied to the investigation of any Iroquoian site in Ontario, be it on a research, rescue or salvage basis.
8. Important data have been gathered which will help the preparation of estimates of future archaeological investigations on Ontario Iroquoian sites.

In summary, it is the author's feeling that the 1975 excavations at the Draper site have produced the largest and most important body of data which is available for any Iroquoian site in Ontario (and northeastern North America). Further, the results were in no way influenced by the inadequate, superficial and "armchair" (theoretically oriented but methodically inadequate) approach undertaken by Hayden in 1973, particularly since his manuscripts were not available until after the planning for the 1975 investigations had been completed.

The final assessment of the 1975 excavations at the Draper site can, of course, only be undertaken after their final publication, which is forthcoming.

It is the author's opinion that the Archaeological Survey of Canada's approach to salvage (rescue) archaeology has not been "wasteful and unimaginative" but has been most productive, imaginative and supportive of new perspectives towards archaeological research in Canada.

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THE EARLY ARCHAIC IN ONTARIO

A REQUEST FOR DATA

By

Mima Kapches

Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto

In Ontario, and for the area of Northeastern North America as a whole, it is generally thought that there was little occupation by Early Archaic peoples (ca. 8000-2500 B.C.). In New York state Ritchie (1969) argues that there was a hiatus in the occupation of the state between the Late Paleo-Indian and the Late Archaic period. In Michigan Fitting comments that "the problem of Early Archaic and Middle Archaic materials in Michigan, or the lack of them, continues to be a major concern in Michigan archaeology" (1975:xiv). For Ontario Wright comments that this period is poorly known and states that there is "a very thin scattering of early projectile point varieties" (1972:25).

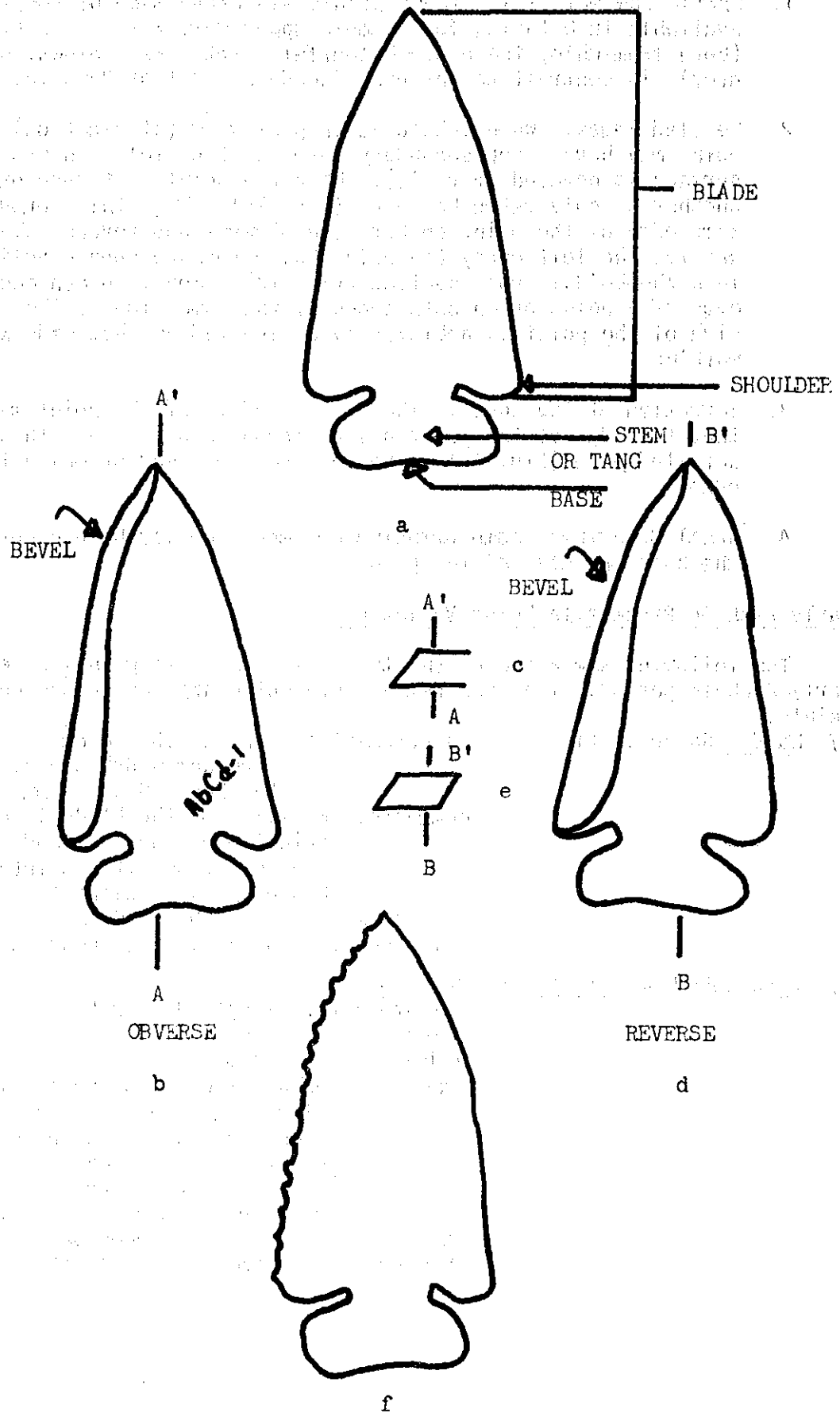
Projectile points typologically assignable to the Early Archaic period have been found in the areas surrounding the Lower Great Lakes. However, the numbers of projectile points described and reported in the literature are very few: for example, Noble describes one LeCroy bifurcate stemmed point from the Van Besien site (1975a:28). He alludes to the occurrence of other early points in Ontario when he states "similar examples of this type occur in various collections from the region north of Lake Erie to Hamilton" (1975a:28). Noble (1975b) argues against an Early Archaic cultural hiatus in Ontario. Wright also refers to the presence of such points when he mentions a "scattering" of examples. He further postulates a "penetration into southwestern Ontario by Early Archaic hunters from the Ohio Valley via the Windsor area" (1972:25). From these comments it is probable that there were small bands of hunters who visited the Ontario region on hunting expeditions and left sparsely scattered remains of their presence. However at the moment it is not possible to estimate the nature and extent of the presence of Early Archaic groups in Ontario. As yet there has been no attempt to correlate the variety of projectile point types present and their distribution throughout the province. This is a study I am currently undertaking, and for this study I would like to ask for the assistance of O.A.S. members in collecting data.

In the remainder of this paper I will briefly describe various types of Early Archaic projectile points that may be present in your collections, and some attributes of these points that you may use to identify other points as, possibly, Early Archaic. If you find that you have points you consider to be of these types, or with some of the attributes described, I would appreciate your sending me certain information concerning them (information described below). From this data it will be possible to evaluate in greater detail the nature of the presence of Early Archaic peoples in Ontario.

Attributes of Early Archaic Projectile Points

The following are a few attributes of Early Archaic points which you may keep in mind when examining your collections. The descriptive terms used for the points are illustrated in Fig. 1a.

FIGURE 1



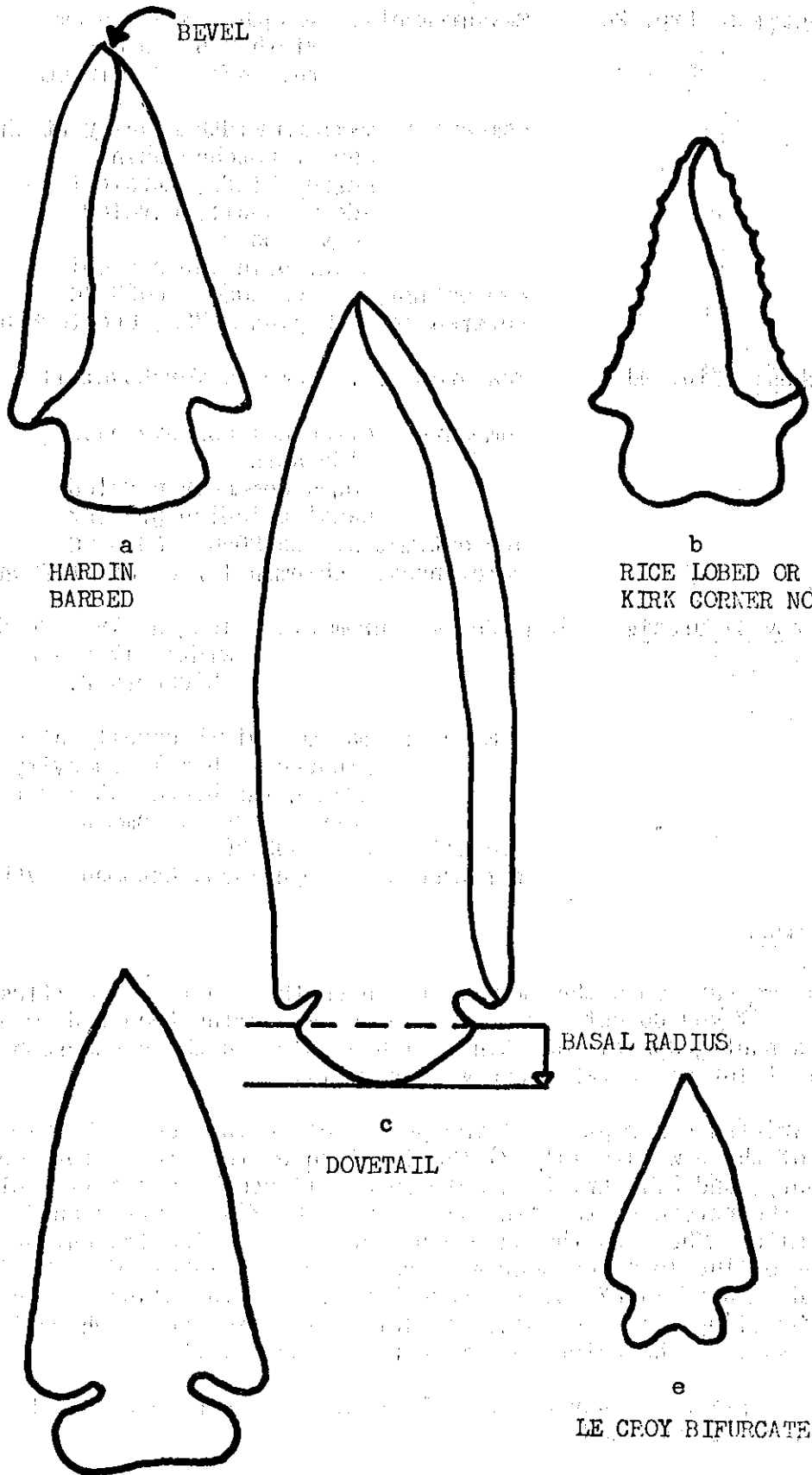
1. Exotic Raw Material: these points are often made of cherts not locally available in Ontario, for example Upper Mercer flint or Flint Ridge chalcedony (both from Ohio) these are colourful cherts (red, brown, black, white and grey), in contrast to the grey Onondaga chert of Ontario.
2. Beveled Edges: When looked at in plainview (straight on) one edge of the point may have steep secondary retouch (Fig. 1b). In cross-section this surface is beveled (Fig. 1c). When the point is turned over, there may be another steeply retouched edge (Fig. 1d). When this retouch occurs on the same edge of the point on both the obverse and reverse sides (i.e. in Fig. 1b and 1d; the left edge) the point has alternate edge beveling. This results in a rhomboidal cross-section (Fig. 1e). Beveling can occur on only one edge of a point or on both edges of the same side of the point. The obverse side of the point is arbitrarily designated as that side with the catalogue marking.
3. Serration of the Edges: The lateral edges of the point may be retouched such that the edge of the point has a sinuous appearance. This is called a serrated edge (Fig. 1f). The serrated edge may or may not occur on a beveled edge.
4. Basal Grinding: Some grinding or smoothing may be present on the edges of the base and stem of the point.

Early Archaic Projectile Point Varieties

The following are a few of the types of projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period. The measurements presented are the ranges possible for the points.

- a) Hardin Barbed: Fig. 2a
measurements: length 7.5 - 8 cm
shoulder width 3.5 cm
thickness 8.5 - 9 mm
comments: beveling of the blade is common
grinding of the stem and the base is common
shoulder tips often pointed - barb-like
blade edges straight to slightly convex
age estimate: ca 8000 - 5000 BC
references: Chapman 1975a, Luchterhand 1970
- b) Rice Lobed or Kirk Corner Notched: Fig. 2b
measurements: length 4 - 12.5 cm
thickness 5 - 7 mm
width 14.5 - 24 mm
comments: greatest width of point at the shoulders
blade edge usually serrated and beveled
stem expands toward the base
central basal concavity gives "lobed"
appearance to the base
grinding of the stem and the base common
age estimate: ca 7500 - 5000 BC
references: Chapman 1975a, 1975b.

FIGURE 2



a
HARDIN
BARBED

b
RICE LOBED OR
KIRK CORNER NOTCHED

c
DOVETAIL

BASAL RADIUS

e
LE CROY BIFURCATE

d
THEBES

SCALE 1:1

c) Dovetail: Fig. 2c measurements: length 4.5 - 9.5 cm
width 2.5 - 5 cm
thickness 7 - 10 mm

comments: maximum width usually at shoulders
corner notched point
narrow blade, straight to convex
edges usually beveled
convex base
basal grinding present
age estimates: ca 8050 - 6050 BC
references: Chapman 1975a, Luchterhand 1970

d) Thebes: Fig. 2d measurements: same as for Dovetail

comments: often has concave base
side notches
edges commonly beveled
basal grinding present
age estimates: ca 8050 - 6050 BC
references: Chapman 1975a, Luchterhand 1970

e) LeCroy Bifurcate: Fig. 2e measurements: length 16 - 35.5 mm
width 17.5 - 26 mm
thickness 2.5 - 7 mm

comments: maximum width usually at shoulders
pronounced basal concavity
triangular blade, straight to incurvate edges
serrated edges common
age estimate: 6300 BC
references: Bowen 1976, Chapman 1975b

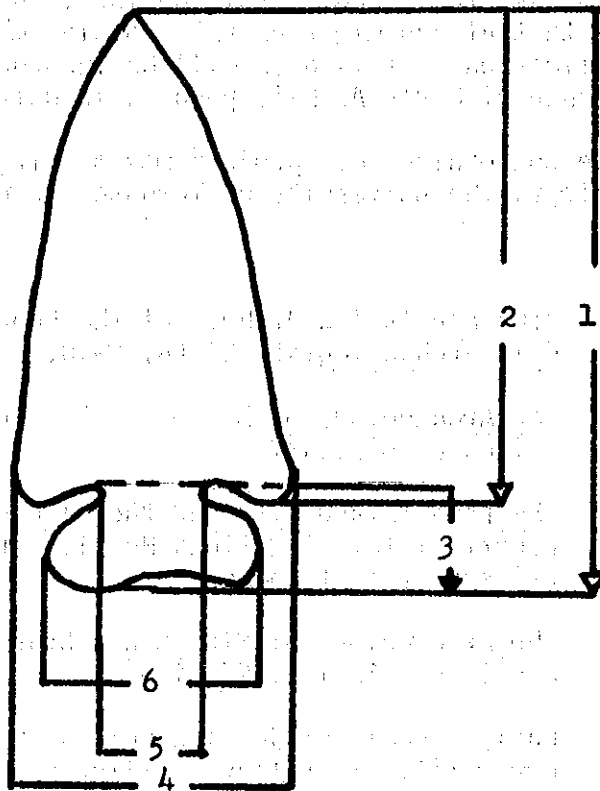
Measurements

The measurements that may be taken on these points are illustrated in Figure 3 a and b. If you do not have any means of measuring then a drawing of the outline and/or a photograph of the point, with a ruler in the photograph for scale, will be sufficient for me to take some measurements.

A written description of the point should include such information as: 1) the colour of the raw material; 2) the location of the find - lot, concession, township and county, and Military Grid Reference - if you have the find placed on a topographical map; 3) the nature of the find site - was the find a stray one? Or was it associated with a site? What was the nature of the site - Paleo-Indian, Archaic or Iroquoian? 4) Was the find location near a stream, river or lake? Was the location on an elevated area of land? 5) Is there beveling on the blade, if so describe the extent of the beveling. Is the point complete, if it is broken where is the break on the point? What is the extent of grinding on the point?

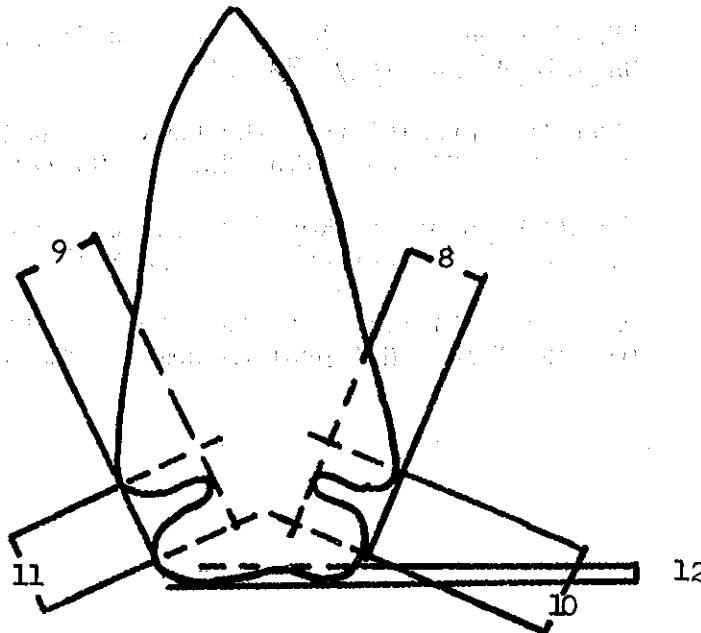
Descriptions of any additional points that you think may be of Early Archaic age will be appreciated.

FIGURE 3



MEASUREMENTS *

- 1. axial length
- 2. blade length
- 3. tang length
- 4. shoulder width
- 5. tang width
- 6. base width
- 7. maximum thickness



- 8. right notch depth
- 9. left notch depth
- 10. right notch width
- 11. left notch width
- 12. basal radius (see also Fig. 2c)
- 13. weight

* After Luchterhand 1970.

Concluding Remarks

These are a few of the attributes and types of Early Archaic projectile points as described in the literature. If you have points in your collections that fit these descriptions then they can probably be ascribed with some certainty to this time period. Since, as was stated above, this period is poorly known in Ontario I would appreciate any data that you might be able to give me concerning points of these types in your collections. This data will be incorporated into a study on the nature of the presence of Early Archaic peoples in Ontario.

Any correspondence concerning this project may be directed to me c/o the Department of Anthropology, the University of Toronto, Toronto.

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PATHOLOGICALLY SPEAKING

By
Janet Cooper

On Wednesday, March 9th, two informative and entertaining slide lectures were offered by the Toronto Academy of Medicine's Section of Archaeology and Anthropology. Dr. David Rideout, of the Department of Radiology at Princess Margaret Hospital, discussed the Burgh Castle Giant in his 7th century context and Dr. Jerry Melbye of the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology spoke on the Kleinburg Ossuary, a 17th century Iroquois site.

The Burgh Castle Giant

From his examination of the skeletal remains of the Burgh Castle Giant who was recently discovered during the excavation of a castle within a Roman fort near Yarmouth (and whom we were able to examine at first hand in the foyer of the lecture hall), Dr. Rideout is of the opinion that we have under-estimated the degree of sophistication achieved by Saxon society of the 7th century. In this respect, he reminded us of the Sutton Hoo treasure, a magnificent Saxon burial discovered in 1939 and the contemporary with the Burgh Castle Giant. This individual, approximately 7' 4" tall and about 40 at the time of his death, had long outlived the average Saxon of the period (20 to 25 years was the usual life span) and, although his skeleton shows some minor degenerative changes, these are not unusual for a man of his age. He had, however, suffered several fractures during his lifetime, none of which would appear to have occurred less than five years before his death and all of which had been admirably re-set and had healed well. In Dr. Rideout's opinion, the health of this giant was in the hands of someone who knew what he was doing. The fact that six successfully trepanned skulls from this same area and period were discovered lends weight to Dr. Rideout's theory that clinical treatment there and then was being carried out by an individual of considerable skill. We were reminded that there is ample documentation for the fact that 7th century Saxons knew a great deal about infections: they are reported to have applied moist dressings to prevent a wound from closing prematurely and to have practised the irrigation of wounds.

Was the Burgh Castle Giant a pituitary giant? According to Dr. Rideout, there is a possibility, but it is very slight. His skull shows no signs of this and there are none of the heavy bone features which one would expect to find in such a case. In addition, these individuals very often suffer from weak bones; our giant had several fractures, but his bones, quite to the contrary, were very strong indeed.

His injuries might possibly have been incurred through violence, for armed conflicts were not unusual at this time in East Anglia's history. But, after a careful analysis of the fractures, Dr. Rideout has come to the conclusion that this suggestion is highly unlikely in the Giant's case. In his opinion, the fractures are more probably the result of a fall or falls. And how did this individual who had managed to live so much longer than the average Anglo-Saxon meet his death? In the absence of any evidence of trauma, Dr. Rideout suggests pneumonia. In what must have been rather an interesting life, this may seem something of an anti-climax, but we were reminded by Dr. Rideout that, under living conditions of the time, pneumonia would certainly have carried off many of us long before the ripe old age of 40!

The Kleinburg Ossuary

Dr. Melbye claims he has been having a love affair with this southern Ontario site for the past four years and, if it is bones that he loves, he has certainly found enough to keep the love affair going: some half a million bones and bone fragments have so far been excavated and these represent 561 individuals of a late Ontario Iroquois population circa 1600 A.D. The site is quite possibly that belonging to a people who practised the feast of the dead ceremony and whose life expectancy (not unlike the Anglo-Saxons of a thousand years before their time) was 20 to 25 years. Dr. Melbye pointed out that these statistics are intimately linked to the extremely high mortality rate during the individual's first year of life; once the first-year crises have been successfully overcome, one might very well live (as some skeletal remains from this site indicate) another 80 years.

In synthesizing the pathology of this culture from the site, Dr. Melbye noted first that congenital disturbances were rare; but he pointed to an example of one individual with a cleft palate who had lived well past maturity and to another where two vertebrae of the vertebral column had completely fused. In both cases, it was apparent that disfigurement or disability were tolerated within the society. There were many cases of gross traumatic arthritis, some of advanced syphilis and tuberculosis, yet others of large tumors. In other individuals, trepanation had been successfully carried out, common fractures were well-knit, displacement and disuse atrophy had occurred, violently-inflicted wounds (some with imbedded stone fragments remaining, and one with the tip of a projectile point in situ) had healed. The conclusion Dr. Melbye draws from all of this pathological evidence is that the Kleinburg people, representing a relatively large population, possessed a culture in which their individual members were cared for in times of crisis and were actively sustained even when such people must have been more of a liability than an asset to the community. This characteristic alone is, in Dr. Melbye's opinion, enough to make one love the Kleinburg people.

A lively and anecdotal thank-you to our speakers from Dr. William Swinton, honorary curator of the Academy of Medicine Museum, rounded out this interesting evening. Dr. Swinton touched on Anglo-Saxons he has known and tantalized us with a pathological parallel that film directors with an eye to the market would label *The Dinosaur Connection*.

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REPORT ON
THE McMASTER SYMPOSIUM

By
S. Hick, J. Brennan, P. Cook

The McMaster Anthropology Society held its perennial symposium/workshop at McMaster University, Hamilton, on Saturday, February 26, 1977. Papers presented included the following:

John H. McAndrews - The Gentle Art of Pollen Analysis

Before speaking, Dr. McAndrews passed around a mystery artifact that was suitable for pollen analysis.

He then showed pollen diagrams from southern Ontario that had four zones, 1) spruce zone following deglaciation, 2) pine zone beginning 10,500 years ago and ending 7,000 to 9,000 years ago, 3) beech-maple-hemlock zone until 125 years ago, and 4) a ragweed zone spanning the last 130 years. He reviewed the pollen evidence for prehistoric agriculture and old-field succession at Crawford Lake near Hamilton and showed from the work of E. Burden that the same sequence was present from Second Lake in Huronia. The mystery artifact turned out to be a coprolite.

Arthur Roberts - A Use of Air Photo Interpretation in Ontario Archaeology

Robert's study area extends along the north shore of Lake Ontario within the Regional Municipality of Halton. He described the routine uses to which air photos can be put particularly in locating and defining those areas which would appear to be most productive archaeologically.

He listed five attributes or parameters by which his site locations (Palaeo, Archaic, and Woodland sites) were analysed to determine patterns of distribution. These are: 1) stream ordering (location by a single stream, two-stream junction, etc.) 2) site drainage, 3) distance to nearest water source, 4) closeness to roads (for survey purposes), and 5) proximity to nearest landform. Site drainage seemed to contribute most to site location and proximity to water sources ranked second. This held true for both single and multi-component sites. Stream ordering was not as significant a parameter. Since relict stream channels show up better on air photos than on topographic maps, photos can be an efficient way to define survey areas. He noted there is little possibility for remote sensing photography in this area since few chemically altered features are present.

Peter Ramsden - The Benson Site: a Protohistoric Huron Occupation in Victoria County

By A.D. 1500 an intensive trade network had been established in southern Ontario, which included European goods. This resulted in numerous heavily-palisaded villages in this area. Sometime later there was a population shift north to the Trent Axis, and then into Huronia and the adjacent Petun area.

Benson was in a strategic location due to the great availability of beaver pelts for trading purposes. The site is located on a low hill close to the Talbot River, on sandy soil that is not particularly good for agriculture. It is a three to four acre

village with a two-row palisade; on the east side however, adjacent to a bog, the palisade is six-rowed probably for defensive purposes. To date 14 houses and parts of others have been uncovered. Four houses were covered by middens after being abandoned. There appear to be two groups of houses; one in the northern and one in the southern end of the village, each with a different orientation. Two features in the village seem to indicate areas where limestone was heated and consequently fractured to obtain chert nodules.

The pottery is characterized by short collars and fairly simple designs. Numerous gaming discs are present. Pipes with a "slotted" decoration on the bowls tend to occur in the southern portion of the site, and not in the northern portion. Coronet-like pipes are associated with the northern portion of the site. An unusual bead with human face carved into both sides was recovered. European goods present include copper beads and a disc.

Marg Griffith and Frazer Mark - The Use of Soil Analysis in Archaeological Research
(Presented by M. Griffith)

Land habitation by man or animals results in chemical changes in the soil. The presence of carbon, phosphorus, calcium and magnesium, and certain trace elements such as copper and zinc are important in determining chemical alteration of the soil.

Archaeologists and pedologists have much to contribute to each other's science; the archaeologist provides a time and activity framework within which the pedologist may study soil alteration; the pedologist provides information on soils which may assist the archaeologist in understanding the distribution and condition of material remains.

Five ground rules which should be adhered to by the archaeologist if soil samples are to be taken and properly analysed are: 1) let pedologists do the sampling whenever possible, 2) ask the pedologist specific questions, 3) if the archaeologist must do the sampling, it should be done according to a recognized system such as described in System of Soil Classification for Canada, 4) off-site control samples should be taken, and 5) labels should not be placed directly into the soil sample bag since they decompose; double bag, placing labels between the bags. Do not handle the soil directly or smoke close to it since this will affect the phosphorus content. About 200 grams of each soil sample should be collected where possible.

Marti Latta - Recent Work at the Beeton Site: A Prehistoric Lalonde Occupation in Southern Ontario

The Holland Marsh is drained by the Nottawasaga River which flows into Georgian Bay, the Schomberg River which drains into Lake Simcoe and the Humber River which flows into Lake Ontario. The Beeton site is located within 13 miles of these three headwaters and therefore, the Beeton site inhabitants may have been in a good position to maintain trade relations over an extensive area.

The Beeton site is located on the top of a hill, on light sandy soil at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea level. A portion of this site is situated in a ploughed field while another portion is in a bush lot, making tree roots quite a problem when excavating. Dark stains within this sandy soil indicate midden and house areas and there are palisades to the east and west of the site. This site has been excavated in the past both by the O.A.S. and various field schools as well

as being disturbed by 'pot hunters'. Thus, one of the principal aims of this year's work was to provide a context for the existing O.A.S. collection by incorporating previous test trenches into this year's grid plan.

All artifacts were washed, catalogued and initially sorted in the field. The cultural material recovered included the following:

- a high percentage of neck decorated and Lalonde high collar ceramics.
- Susquehanna chert which does not occur locally and therefore was probably obtained through trade.
- projectile points which are more similar to Petun than Huron varieties.
- a significant amount of human bone; often with 'cut' marks.
- sheet mica which was also probably obtained in trade.
- a carved human cranial fragment.

All the European material recovered from this site to date, occurred in questionable context within the plow zone. Therefore, at this time, the historic status of the Beeton site is uncertain.

David Smith - The Southwold Earthworks

The Southwold site, which covers two acres is located two miles north of Lake Erie and one mile from Talbot Creek. The land is now owned by Parks Canada who funded the 1976 excavations. The Southwold site is unique; consisting of a habitation area surrounded by a double 'earthwork palisade'. Earlier work at this site included a map of the site area by Boyle in 1890 and two months of excavation by Wintenberg in 1935. However, little information was published on this early work. The site is thought to have been occupied by the Neutrals in the late 16th or early 17th centuries.

The aims of this year's excavation were:

- to determine the nature of habitation within the earthworks
- to attempt to identify habitation areas outside the earthworks.
- to ascertain the nature of the earthworks.

Due to the previous excavation activities, very few artifacts were recovered this year. However, nineteen houses were identified within the earthworks, having an average length of 28 metres; and the house interiors were generally free of posts and features. Interestingly enough, the posts located at the ends of these houses are smaller in diameter than the posts along the side walls. The houses in the northern portion of this site are all oriented in the same direction, whereas houses located in the southern portion had a variety of orientations. A freshwater spring within the earthworks could have provided a reliable supply of water, especially during a siege.

The 1976 excavations indicate that the earthworks consist of two low mounds separated by a ditch. There are two entrances through the earthworks into the village. Removal of portions of these mounds revealed a single row of postmoulds under the outer earthworks and double row of postmoulds under the inner mound. The inner wall is also slightly larger in volume than the outer one. The fact that the inner earthwork contained cultural material while the fill of the outer wall was sterile, was interpreted as an indication that the outer earthwork was built prior to the inner earthwork.

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Arch Notes - June/July

The next issue of Arch Notes in June will include a report on the survey, conducted last year, on public attitudes toward, and involvement with, the (pre)historical past - "The Past in the Present: (Pre)Historical Resource Appraisal in the Toronto Area" by Victor A. Konrad and S. Martin Taylor. There will also be a preliminary report by Thor Conway on "The Late Archaic Money Musk Site, Sault Ste. Marie".

E.S.A.F.

The Executive have decided not to renew the Society's membership of E.S.A.F. this year for two reasons: i) membership is now open to individuals who will receive much more for their \$10; and ii) it would cost the Society nearly \$100, which, it is felt, can be spent to better advantage. However, E.S.A.F. publications will continue to be available through our library as our Librarian, Marion Press, has joined as an individual member.

E.S.A.F. subscriptions are available through:

Richard George,
Corresponding Secretary,
E.S.A.F.
Carnegie Museum of Natural History,
Anthropology Center,
P.O. Box 28,
Meridian Station,
Butler, Pa. 16001
U.S.A.

OLD WORLD - NEW WORLD

The Readers Digest has given us two recent articles of archaeological interest. The February 1977 issue contained "Who really discovered the New World?" by Thomas Fleming, and the March 1977 issue "Digging up Democracy: A Man named Homer" by Maurice Shadbolt.

While the question "Who really discovered the New World?" is not answered with finality, the article reviews the work of Harvard scholar Barry Fell in translating stone inscriptions which hitherto have not been recognized as being in ancient scripts. Some of his resulting conclusions are startling - Egyptians, Libyans and Celtic Iberians were living in Iowa in 900 BC - Micmac hieroglyphics in 1866 were "at least half ... Egyptian" acquired 1,000 years ago from Libyan mariners - the language of our north-eastern Algonquins contains hundreds of Egyptian words.

The man called Homer is Canadian-born Homer Thompson, graduate of the University of British Columbia and sometime professor at the University of Toronto, who has devoted his life to work in Athens, culminating in the restoration of the Stoa of Attalos in the 30 acre excavation of the agora, the ancient marketplace area of Athens and "birthplace of democracy". Funded by John D. Rockefeller Jr., this work is still continuing.

C.G.