



The Ontario Archaeological  
Society (Inc.)

presents a symposium

archaeology  
of the  
**GREAT  
LAKES  
REGION**

at  
Dominion Ballroom  
North  
FOUR SEASONS  
SHERATON HOTEL  
123 Queen St. West  
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)  
Toronto, Ontario

Saturday, OCTOBER 16th, 1976



Advance Registration: \$5 (at door \$6)  
Registration at 8:15 a.m.  
Papers will commence at 9:00 a.m.

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





## The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

# news

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: October 1, 1976

Toronto ... The Ontario Archaeological Society holds a one-day public symposium on "The Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region" on Saturday, October 16, 1976 at the Four Seasons Sheraton Hotel in Toronto.

Presentations by leading Ontario archaeologists cover ... the search for early man in Ontario ... site reports and survey results ... burial excavation and interpretation ... and much more.

Registration at the hotel, fee \$6.00 per person, commences at 8:15 a.m. The Symposium starts at 9:00 a.m. Pre-registration by mail is recommended, fee \$5.00 per person. (Address: Symposium Registration, O.A.S.(Inc.), P.O. Box 241, Postal Station "P", Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8)

(more)

The Ontario Archaeological Society is a registered charitable organization of professional, non-professional and student archaeologists from throughout Ontario. It holds monthly meetings, publishes a newsletter and scientific journal and conducts archaeological excavations, courses and research projects. Membership enquiries are welcomed at the symposium.

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For further information contact: Ms. Patsy Cook (416)466-5484  
Ms. Sharon Hick (416)699-0159  
(416)978-3673



MORNING SESSION

A.M.

- 8:15 Registration – Coffee served outside Dominion Ballroom North.
- 9:00 Call to order by OAS President, Howard Savage.  
Opening remarks by Dr. Norman Emerson.
- 9:10 Clyde Kennedy – “Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies.”
- 9:40 Peter Storck – “Recent Developments in the Search for Early Man in Ontario.”
- 10:10 Robert Pearce – “Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area, Ontario.”
- 10:40 -  
11:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 11:00 Milt Wright – “Excavations at the Glen Meyer, Reid Site, Long Point, Lake Erie.”
- 11:30 Ian Kenyon – “Neutral Ceramics.”
- 12:00 -  
1:30 p.m. LUNCH BREAK
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AFTERNOON SESSION

P.M.

- 1:30 Jim Wright – "The Archaeological Survey of Georgian Bay – First Season."
- 2:15 John Dawkins, Michael Spence, Ronald Williamson – "The Boyd Site – An Early Woodland Burial Site in Ontario."
- 2:45 Shelly Saunders – "The Problems of Excavation and Non-Excavation of Human Burials".
- 3:15 -  
3:45 BREAK
- 3:45 Mima Kapches – "The Interment of Infants of the Ontario Oroquois."
- 4:15 Dean Knight – "Excavations at the Ball Site."
- 4.45 Bill Finlayson – Concluding Remarks.

RECEPTION WITH CASH BAR IN THE ESSEX ROOM UNTIL  
7:30 P.M.

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## 1976 OAS EXECUTIVE

<i>President</i> . . . . .	Howard Savage
<i>Vice-President</i> . . . . .	Patsy Cook
<i>Recording Secretary</i> . . . . .	Margaret Ann Clark
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## SYMPOSIUM STAFF

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<i>Programme Convenor</i> . . . . .	Sharon Hick
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<i>Poster Design</i> . . . . .	Tom Kenyon



ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM 1976

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Peter Storck. Recent Developments in the Search for Early Man in Ontario

A water-worn flake found slightly below the strandline of glacial Lake Algonquin near Kincardine, provides evidence of a relatively early date for human occupation in Ontario.

Robert Pearce. Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area, Ontario

The existence of Pickering materials in the Rice Lake area has been known since 1949, when William Ritchie published a report on the East Sugar Island Site, resulting from a survey of the Trent Waterway which he conducted in 1948.

Since that time Ontario archaeologists have greatly increased their understanding of the Pickering Phase, but nothing new about Pickering has been reported for the Rice Lake Area. This paper will attempt to rectify that situation by making known certain facts about the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area.

Specifically, I shall report 8 camp sites which contain Pickering components, including East Sugar Island, and 2 village sites. Information on all of these sites comes from surveys which were conducted in 1960 by the Royal Ontario Museum and from 1967 to 1969 by the Department of Anthropology, Trent University. In addition, one village site will be discussed in detail, resulting from excavations carried out in 1976 by the Department of Anthropology, Trent University.

Incorporating this new information with what is already known, it is possible to make explicit statements regarding a regional manifestation of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area, and about the eastern distribution of Pickering peoples in southern Ontario. This is particularly important in view of the fact that Pickering laid the foundations for both the Ontario Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Iroquois.

It is also possible to make further statements regarding the temporal aspects of the Pickering Phase since the two village sites can be seriated to fill in the gaps between the Miller, Boys and Bennett sites.

Thus this paper will present new information on the Early Ontario Iroquois Stage in southeastern Ontario which is pertinent to the Ontario Iroquois Tradition and to the St. Lawrence Iroquois Tradition.



John Dawkins, Michael W. Spence and Ronald Williamson. The Boyd Site: An Early Woodland Burial Site in Ontario

The Boyd Site is near Long Point, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Brief excavations there in 1975 and 1976 revealed several burials and associated offerings that date to the Early Woodland period, perhaps about 800 B.C. The ceramics are crude, thick and cord-marked, much like contemporaneous material from Michigan and elsewhere in Ontario. The offerings include copper beads, copper bracelets, cache blades, side notched points, galena cubes, polished slate gorgets and pendants, animal bones and red ochre. The site is evidently a burial area, with no evidence of habitation. It seems to have been used on a number of separate occasions.

Shelley Saunders. The Problems of Excavation and Non-Excavation of Human Burials

Several authors cite ossuary burial or collective, secondary interment as one of the major, cultural characteristics in the prehistoric development of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition. It is perhaps because of this that little comprehensive attention has centered on non-ossuary interments of the middle and late prehistoric periods.

Recent evidence has sparked cultural explanations for non-ossuary burials in southern Ontario, which corroborate ethnographic accounts. Thus, it was felt that the archaeologist's attention should be redirected to data collection from 'stray', single and multiple burials, usually found in association with habitation sites. This is stressed since many of these burials cannot or will not be excavated. Therefore, this paper is a discussion of a number of techniques of data retrieval from burials, which, although they may sometimes seem self-evident, have not always been carried out in the past. These techniques provide essential information to those who are attempting to reconstruct unified interpretations of mortuary practices.

Mima Kapches. The Interment of Infants and Children of the Ontario Iroquois

In this paper two interment practices will be described and discussed for infants and young children of the Ontario Iroquois. The scope of the paper will cover the Ontario Iroquois from the Middle Prehistoric to the Historic Period as delimited by Wright (1966). This range was chosen since it is theoretically the period of the development and elaboration of the ossuary interment ritual. This method of interment was practised for the majority of the population, however many infants



and small children were not accorded this secondary re-interment. In an attempt to understand the rationale for the practices apparent in the archaeological data the various rituals and beliefs of the Huron surrounding birth and death will be discussed. These ideas will form the basis of the interpretations presented. The data from relevant sites, those with burials of infants and children, will be described and discussed.

Dean Knight. Excavations at the Ball Site

Ten weeks of excavation at the Ball Site, near Warminster, Ontario, have produced evidence of a large, permanently occupied proto-historic Huron village. The majority of the work has been directed toward understanding the settlement patterns of the site and includes complete or partial excavation of nine houses from three different areas of the site. Evidence gathered from these houses indicates a homogenous rather than heterogenous occupation of the site. Only one midden has been located and excavated. It also reinforces the homogenous nature of the site. Rimsherd and pipe analysis suggest ca. 1600 as the date of occupation. Limited testing thus far has failed to uncover any evidence of a palisade. The work has brought to light a number of problems, including the noticeable lack of bone material, a small number of pipe fragments, as well as the lack of deep midden deposits. Continued work is anticipated to help answer these and other questions.

Milt Wright. Excavations at the Glen Meyer Reid Site, Long Point, Lake Erie

The Reid Site is a late dating (circa 1275 A.D.) Glen Meyer village located one mile north of Long Point, Lake Erie. Excavations funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and McMaster University resulted in the definition of a 1 acre double palisaded village with 6 longhouse structures. Reid burial patterns provide the first substantial set of data regarding this little known aspect of Glen Meyer Culture.

Preliminary analysis of the Reid Site artifacts, in conjunction with settlement and burial patterns, offers significant insight into the composition of late Glen Meyer Culture. Most significant, however, are the insights Reid offers with regard to the Glen Meyer/ Pickering amalgamation question, and the resultant formation of the Middleport horizon of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition.