



# ARCH NOTES

Newsletter of

## The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

P.O. Box 241, Postal Station "P", Toronto, Ontario

February 1974

74-2

### THIS MONTH'S MEETING

Our February speaker will be Mrs. Sheila Conway, Director of the Metaphysics Speakers' Bureau, well-known lecturer, teacher and practitioner in the field of parapsychology. Her subject is titled "Metaphysics and parapsychology applied to archaeological problems". After her talk, Mrs. Conway will be prepared to answer questions pertaining to her topic, affording members a rare opportunity to learn first-hand of the development and application of advanced perceptive abilities.

The meeting will be held in the Archaeology Lab, Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St., Toronto, at 8:00 p.m.

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for 1974

President . . . . .	.Chas. Garrad
Vice-President . . . . .	.TO BE ELECTED.*
Treasurer . . . . .	.Betsy Gummow.
Recording Secretary . . . . .	.Patsy Cook.
Corresponding Secretary . . . . .	.VACANT.
Past-President . . . . .	.Howard Savage.

\*See "VOTE", p.2, and VOTE.

All news, short articles, and enquiries re Arch-Notes should be addressed to the Editor, James Burns, at the Society postbox.

### VOTE

Wanted: one Vice-President! Due to Constitutional wrinkles, we have been forced to delay voting for the position until the February General Meeting. The Executive urges your participation so that it may carry on with the affairs of the Society with some semblance of being representative. Candidates Marti Latta and Don MacLeod have patiently borne the delay due to the conflict of rules, and will no doubt support a move for constitutional review.

If you refer to the January issue of Arch-Notes which you received, you will find a ballot at the foot of p.9. Please, enter your "X" appropriately and return quickly, in time for the Meeting on February 20th, having scrupulously followed the instructions printed with the ballot...eh!? You may also bring your ballot to the Meeting, if you wish! Only dues-paid 1974 members are permitted to vote. Please vote.

### 1974 SALVAGE PROJECT

The Pickering Project for 1974 is presently under review by the two Federal agencies involved - the Archaeological Survey of Canada and the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. While things are still uncertain, you would be advised, if you wish to apply for summer employment with the Project, to make enquiry to the anticipated Director, Dr. Wm. C. Noble, c/o Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

### ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY NO. 21

Still, we wait. No, it was not mistaken for the Eaton's Catalogue. Hold tight.

### RECYCLED PAPER

The paper we use - quite unsolicited, by the way - is de-inked, recycled fibre; heck, even the package wrappers are plain and brown now, instead of white and waxy.

### BOOK REVIEW

Through the kind offices of Professor Helen Devereux, long-time OAS member, the Editor received a copy of a book from the Clarke, Irwin Co. Ltd. for review purposes. The book, entitled Riverrun - by Peter Such - is an excellent work depicting events of the last days in the existence of the Beothucks of Newfoundland. Its charm and poetic merit are unforgettable. Its source of interest for the archaeologist is the judicious recourse to the knowledge of Beothuck as discovered by archaeologists - notably Prof. Devereux. Precious little ethnographic material remains extant. More about this fascinating book - which will be deposited in the OAS Library - in the next issue.

### "HOW-TO" NOTE

Amongst other things of interest to our blossoming membership (keep those cheques coming), in the next issue will appear an article by one of our previous contributors, David Arthurs. It describes an experiment in tool manufacture. Keep tuned.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE - Chas. Garrad.

KLA-HOW-YA ! This is the first of a series (we hope !) of reports directly to the membership from your president via ARCH-NOTES. At the time of writing, even with the vice-presidency unresolved, your 1974 Executive are in action for a strong and enthusiastic Society in this archaeological year.

As a new president, reviewing the work of my predecessors and their achievements is an enjoyable if humbling experience. The Society today is the sum total of so much by so many over our 23 years. Many of the names to whom we indebted are familiar, others recorded in the files and minutes. To all of them your 1974 Executive pledges a continuation of the growth and vigour which is the Society's tradition. An unsurpassed example of service to the Society and Ontario archaeology has been recognised in our past-president Howard Savage, M.D., and I look forward to the pleasure of presenting him his Honorary Membership Certificate as a record of the Society's esteem and appreciation.

The Society's early years make a fascinating story and fortunately this is being compiled. Publication stage should be reached by our twenty-fifth anniversary next year.

Looking ahead, our regular monthly meetings will continue to be held each third Wednesday in the Archaeology Lab., and we thank those through whom this facility is made available to us. The Executive committee plans to meet each first Wednesday, and members may attend by arrangement with any member of the Executive, so come forward with your views. Remember too that volunteers are needed on several committees; book reviews, general news and informal research papers for ARCH-NOTES; formal papers for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY; speakers for Society meetings and in response to outside requests; and if you can't help in these ways, cash donations to the Society are income-tax exempt. Additional calls for help may be expected when the excavation season draws closer, for work presently in planning for the Pickering Airport, Cherry Hill and Petun areas. Participation is the key to a vigorous Society.

A previous president pointed out that the O.A.S. is the only legal body sufficiently widespread and diverse to play the major role in Ontario archaeology, and this remains true today, a challenge for us to meet. To be the first private non-academic scholar as Society president for many years is an honour, but, supported as I am by an Executive drawn mainly from academic and professional ranks, and a membership composed of diverse degrees of experience, qualification and affiliation, I regard this not as a personal tribute but symbolic of the co-operative path through which all mainstreams of enthusiasm for Ontario archaeology should channel for its greater good.

AIOTENDISKA ! Ouracha !

## REVIEW OF JANUARY, 1974 MEETING

Our Social and Programme Committee Chairperson, Mima Kapches provided a double-barrelled programme for the first meeting of the year on January, 16th. The first segment was a review by Chas. Garrad of progress in understanding Early Man in Ontario which included the reading of a preliminary report on "The Brophey Site" by Dr. Wm. Roosa, and the second was a movie titled "The Hazda" showing typical aboriginal hunting and gathering subsistence.

### Early Man in Ontario

1973 is the Year of the Breakthrough for Ontario Early Man studies, for Ontario's first palaeo/Early Man site was excavated that year by a University of Waterloo team under Dr. Wm. Roosa, "The Brophey Site".<sup>1</sup>

It was in 1927 that the connection of fluted lanceolate points and extinct Pleistocene fauna was finally established.<sup>2</sup> In 1951, the presence of fluted points in Ontario was demonstrated from samples found in the Royal Ontario Museum's collection.<sup>3</sup> In 1967 the Ontario Archaeological Society undertook a province-wide distributional study of fluted points in the hope of determining clusters indicating possible sites. This study was published in 1971,<sup>4</sup> and indicated a major cluster centre in Middlesex County. At the same time, Mr. Brian Deller, of Mount Brydges, in the heart of the cluster area, conducting controlled surveys, charted clusters of artifacts indicative of possible sites. Field testing by Dr. Wm. Roosa on these possible sites began in 1972 and in 1973 fluted points were found in situ on the Brophey site.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, other researchers elsewhere in Ontario are also testing possible palaeo/Early Man sites,<sup>5</sup> and we hope to hear from Dr. Peter Storck of the Royal Ontario Museum's explorations in detail later this year.

### The Brophey Site

As mentioned, the Brophey site, in Middlesex County, was partly excavated in 1973 by a University of Waterloo crew under Dr. Wm. Roosa. A total of 49 squares were opened and 41 fluted points recovered, accompanied by other diagnostic artifacts. More work is expected in 1974.

### The Hazda<sup>6</sup>

Courtesy of the University of Toronto film library, this movie was made available to the Society to demonstrate subsistence patterns and problems of a typical aboriginal group. Living in the tropical climate of East Africa, the Hazda share a number of problems envisaged for Ontario's earliest people. The film showed that a well-adapted society can flourish, under certain conditions, purely in an economy of hunting and gathering.

### References

1. Roosa, Wm. 1973. Preliminary Report on the Brophey Site, Ontario  
Unpublished manuscript.
2. Figgins, J.D. 1927. The Antiquity of Man in America. NATURAL HISTORY 7(3):229-239.
3. Kidd, K.E. 1951. Fluted Points in Ontario. AMERICAN ANTIQUITY 16(3):260.
4. Garrad, C. 1971. Ontario Fluted Point Survey. ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 16:3-18.

continued...

LAST MEETING continued

- 5. Storck, P. Recollections of a Busy Summer. ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER 89. Royal Ontario Museum.
- 6. "The Hazda".

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TWO HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS AWARDED

The Society is permitted to award Honorary Memberships under very restricted conditions at the Annual Business Meeting, the first meeting in each January, and at the last meeting such memberships were awarded for life to Mr. J. Allan Blair and to Dr. Howard G. Savage.

Mr. Blair has lived all his 84 years in the Collingwood area and is the foremost authority on Petun sites. While he has never published in a scientific journal, such media as the press have published accounts of his work nationally. He began site surveying and surface collecting in 1909, and donated his entire collection to the then Provincial Museum in 1924. After this, "Jay" met and assisted every researcher who has worked in the Petun area, regardless of affiliation, interest, or religion, promoted site conservation and protection, was a leading force in procuring the MacMurchy site for excavation by the University of Toronto in 1951, was for a while Curator of the Collingwood Museum, edited the local township's centennial historical publication, being a substantial contributor, and was awarded the Canada Centennial Medal. "Jay" has advanced Ontario archaeology quietly, by helping others advance in it, and has earned the affection and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Howard Savage has been an exemplary and model President and Officer of the Ontario Archaeological Society for the last two consecutive terms. His second term was against his personal wishes and at the expense of his private life and research programmes. His attendance record at Society functions established a new high, and his general activities and correspondence with the various governmental departments and all facets of society in the interest of Ontario archaeology at large, not confined to this Society, was extensive. He personally funded part of the Society's 1973 excavation programme. Agreement was unanimous that during the last two years, no one in Ontario had been more active on behalf of archaeology.

Certificates will be presented in due course. CG

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DONATIONS

Our Society is always in need of funds. We ask you to help prevent dues increases. Our Treasurer is authorized to issue a receipt for any sum you send in which exceeds the specified dues, and you may deduct any such contributions to a registered non-profit institution from your income tax return.

REPORT ON THE RISEBROUGH SITE EXCAVATIONS 1973 - by Mima Kapches

The Risebrough Site (AkGu-10) is located in the Bathurst and Finch area of the City of Toronto. The excavation of the site (for two weeks from April 30 to May 11, 1973) was funded by the Metropolitan Toronto Region Parks Commission (MTRPC), and was equipped by the University of Toronto. The crew included O.A.S. members (Patsy Cook, Bob Wilson, and Allen Clarke) and Ian Badgley from the University of Toronto. The site is located in a proposed park development and although it is not slated to be destroyed, the MTRPC decided to allow the excavation to determine the cultural affiliations of the site. This is the first time that funding has been provided by the MTRPC for archaeological activities and it is hoped that it is the beginning of work on the many sites in the City of Toronto proper.

The site is located on a small plateau overlooking an interfluvium of the West Don River. The following is a very brief review of the analysis of the artifacts from two midden areas. Stone artifacts included side notched projectile points, drills, end and side scrapers, netsinkers, a stone bead, a stone tube, pieces of ochre, and a small number of waste and utilized flakes. The absence of polished stone in the form of adzes or other items is particularly noticeable. The many bone artifacts at the site include projectile points, several awls, a bone sliver (not a needle), one worked phalanx, and one item referred to as a pottery-making tool by Pendergast (1972) made of a human fibula. According to Wright (1966), these are artifacts that are found on Southern Division Iroquois sites.

The analysis of the ceramics of the site was accomplished using the coefficient of similarity (as outlined by Dr. Emerson, 1967) to study rimsherds, varieties of castellations, and ceramic pipes. The Risebrough sample was compared to the other sites in Emerson's 1967 report. The results of the rim sherd analysis (a sample of 83) demonstrated Risebrough's close connections with the Parsons, Payne, and McKenzie sites. Generally, the relations with the Northern Huron sites were high while affiliations with Lite (Pendergast, 1972), Black Creek, Draper and the early sites of Middleport, Pound, and Uren were low. Similarities with Payne and McKenzie are also demonstrated by the castellation analysis (a sample of 16).

The pipe sample is small (21 bowls and 37 stems). One complete stemless ceramic effigy pipe (unknown animal) was found. The pipe types represented are varied with the Elongated Ring the most numerous. Types present are Decorated Vasiform, Iroquois Trumpet, Miniature Trumpet, Apple Bowl Ring, Iroquois Ring, and Conical Decorated. The coefficients of similarity for the pipe bowl types yielded interesting results. Risebrough appears related to Black Creek and Downsview, while McKenzie and Payne rate with very low coefficients. This is opposite to the connections suggested by the rim and castellation analysis. This may be explained by a conservative attitude to pipe styles (possibly related to the ceremonial function of many pipes) in contrast to the stylistic variation seen in the ceramic pots. Therefore, at Risebrough the pipes reflect relations to the preceding sites of Black Creek and Downsview. However, it must be stated that the results from Risebrough may be a function of the small size of the sample.

THE RISEBROUGH SITE EXCAVATIONS (continued)

The faunal analysis of the site is as yet incomplete. Preliminary findings show the presence of bird, deer, beaver, red fox, woodchuck, turtle, freshwater clam, and fish. These species would have provided a supplement to the diet of corn (several charred kernels of corn were found in a pit).

Evidence of settlement patterns was found as a row of post-molds (44 in number) were located near the midden at the edge of the plateau. These were discovered at the bottom of a black stain interpreted as a trench dug to aid in setting the posts in the hard clay soil. It was not possible to excavate this feature completely and so its status (either a house-wall or a palisade) is not known. A refilled storage pit with layers of ash and charcoal, with pottery, animal bones and vegetal remains was excavated in one of the midden areas.

In conclusion, the analysis of the data from Risebrough indicates that the site is a Southern Division Iroquois site which probably postdates Parsons (ca 1550 AD) and shows affiliations with the Northern Huron sites rather than the early Southern Division sites (Wright, 1966). Risebrough occupies a position in Ontario prehistory as a unit in the northward movement of the Huron-Petun groups.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Marti Latta, Vic Konrad, and John Reid for their assistance.

Bibliography

- Emerson, J.N.  
1967 "The Payne Site: An Iroquoian Manifestation in Prince Edward County, Ontario". Bulletin 206, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. pp. 126-257.
- Pendergast, J.F.  
1972 "The Lite Site, an Early Southern Division Site near Belleville, Ontario". Ontario Archaeology 17:24-61.
- Wright, J.V.  
1966 The Ontario Iroquois Tradition. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 210.

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME AGAIN (STILL?)

Renewals for 1974 membership are due immediately! We are in process of revising the list of members and promptness is appreciated. This will be your last copy of Arch-Notes if you fail to renew; so hurry and forward your dues to our Treasurer, Mrs. Betsy Gummow, 121 Sheppard Ave., Pickering, Ontario. Or, better still, send them via the Society's postal box (front page) and mark the envelope "Re Membership". Use the enclosed form for convenience. Those wonderful people who have heeded the warning in the January issue are kindly thanked for their cooperation.