



# ARCH NOTES

Newsletter of

**The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)**

P.O. Box 241, Postal Station "P", Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

March, 1975

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## This Month's Meeting

*The March meeting of the O.A.S. will be held on Wednesday, March 19, 1975, at 8.0 p.m. in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum.*

*Speaker at the meeting will be Tim Kenyon and his subject -- "Nineteenth Century Homestead and Millsites on the Lower Grand River."*

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## C O N T E N T S

B I L L 1 7 6

.....Dr. P.L. Storck

Report on the Symposium/Workshop of the  
McMaster University Anthropology Society

.....S.R. & M.E. Leslie

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Section 7: The objects of the Foundation are,

- (a) to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario;
- (b) to receive, acquire and hold property in trust for the people of Ontario;
- (c) to support, encourage and facilitate the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario;
- (d) to preserve, maintain, reconstruct, restore and manage property of historical, architectural, archaeological, recreational, aesthetic and scenic interest;
- (e) to conduct research, educational and communications programs necessary for heritage conservation, protection and preservation.

### PART III

Section 24: (1) A review Board to be known as the "Conservation Review Board" is hereby established and shall consist of not fewer than three persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

### PART VI

Section 48: (1) Subject to subsection 2, no person shall carry out archaeological exploration, an archaeological survey or field work without a licence therefor issued by the Minister under this Part.

(2) A licence is not required for archaeological exploration, an archaeological survey or field work on property that is listed in the regulations.

(3) The Minister, before granting or renewing a licence, refusing to grant or renew a licence or suspending or revoking a licence, shall consult with the Foundation.

(4) A licence is effective only in the geographical area defined therein, expires on the date of expiry set out in the licence and may contain such particular terms and conditions to give effect to the purposes of this Part as the Minister may direct.

(5) A licence is not transferable.

(6) Subject to subsection 8, any person who applies in accordance with this Part and the regulations for a licence to carry out archaeological exploration or field work is entitled to be issued a licence by the Minister.

(7) Subject to subsection 8, a licensee who makes application in accordance with this Part and the regulations for renewal or his licence is entitled to a renewal of his licence by the Minister.

(8) Subject to section 49, the Minister may refuse to issue a licence if in his opinion;

- (a) the applicant is not competent to conduct archaeological exploration or field work in a responsible manner in accordance with this Part and the regulations;
- (b) the past conduct of the applicant affords reasonable grounds for belief that the archaeological exploration or field work will not be carried out in accordance with this Part and the regulations.

(9) Subject to section 49, the Minister may refuse to renew or may suspend or revoke a licence for any reason that would disentitle the licensee to a licence under subsection 8 if he were an applicant, or where the licensee is in breach of a term or condition of the licence.

Section 49: (1) Where the Minister proposes to refuse to grant or renew a licence or proposes to suspend or revoke a licence, he shall serve notice of his proposal, together with written reasons therefor, on the applicant or licensee.

(2) A notice under subsection 1 shall inform the applicant or licensee that he is entitled to a hearing by the Review Board if he mails or delivers to the Minister within fifteen days after the notice under subsection 1 is served on him, notice in writing requiring a hearing, and he may so require such a hearing.

Section 51: Notwithstanding sections 49 and 50, the Minister, by notice to a licensee and without a hearing, may provisionally refuse renewal or, suspend or revoke a licence where in the Minister's opinion it is necessary to do so for the immediate protection and preservation of a property or an object for the purposes of this Part or where the continuation of exploration or field work under the licence is in the Minister's opinion an immediate threat to the public's interest and the Minister so states in such notice, giving his reasons therefor, and thereafter the provisions of section 49 apply as if the notice given under this section were a notice of a proposal to revoke the registration under subsection 1 of section 49.

Section 52: (1) Where the Minister, after consultation with the Foundation, intends to designate a property to be of archaeological or historical significance, he shall cause notice of intention to designate to be given by the Foundation in accordance with subsection 2.

(2) Notice of intention to designate under subsection 1 shall be,

- (a) served on the owner of the property and on the clerk of the municipality in which the property is situate; and
- (b) published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality in which the property is situate.

(4) A person who objects to a proposed designation may, within thirty days of the date of the first publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality in which the property is situate, serve on the Minister a notice of objection setting out the reason for the objection and all relevant facts.

(6) Where a notice of objection has been served under subsection 4, the Minister shall, upon expiration of the thirty-day period under subsection 4, refer the matter to the Review Board for a hearing and report.

Section 56: (1) No person shall excavate or alter property designated under this Part or remove any object therefrom unless he applies to the Minister and receives a permit therefor.

(2) An applicant is entitled to a permit or renewal of a permit by the Minister to excavate or alter designated property and remove objects therefrom except where the Minister is of the opinion that such excavation, alteration or the taking or removal of objects would impair or interfere with the protection of the designated property.

(3) A permit is subject to such terms and conditions to give effect to the purposes of this Part, including terms of rehabilitation and security therefor as are consented to by the applicant, imposed by the Minister or prescribed by the regulations.

(4) A permit is not transferable.

Section 57: Subject to section 58, the Minister may refuse to renew or may suspend or revoke a permit for any reason that would disentitle the permittee to a permit under section 55 if he were an applicant or where the permittee is in breach of a term or condition of the permit.

Section 58: (1) Where the Minister proposes to refuse to grant or renew a permit or proposes to suspend or revoke a permit, he shall serve notice of his proposal together with written reasons therefor on the applicant or permittee.

(2) A notice under subsection 1 shall notify the applicant or permittee that he is entitled to a hearing by the Review Board if he mails or delivers to the Minister, within fifteen days after the notice under subsection 1 is served on him, notice in writing requiring a hearing.

Section 61: The issue of a licence under section 48 or a permit under section 56 does not authorize the holder of such licence or permit to enter upon any property.

Section 62: (1) Where the Minister after consultation with the Foundation is of the opinion that property is of archaeological or historical significance and is likely to be altered, damaged, or destroyed by reason of commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential or other development, the Minister may issue a stop order directed to the person responsible for such commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential or other development prohibiting any work on the property for a period of no longer than 180 days, and within that period the Minister or any person authorized by him in writing may examine the property and remove or salvage objects therefrom.

(2) Where a stop order is made by the Minister under subsection 1 and no agreement as to payment of compensation has been reached by the Minister and the person affected by the stop order,

the person affected by the stop order shall be entitled to compensation for personal or business damages resulting from the stop order, and the provisions of "The Expropriations Act" with respect to the negotiation, payment and fixing of compensation apply "mutatis mutandis" as if the stop order imposed by this Part were an expropriation of rights.

Section 65: (1) Within a reasonable time after the close of each season's field work, every licensee shall furnish to the Minister a report containing full details of the work done, including details of any stratification or other chronological evidence encountered, and such other information as the Minister may require.

(2) When so required by the Minister, a person, organization or corporation shall prepare and file with the Minister particulars of all property of archaeological or historical significance in Ontario, known to such person, organization or corporation.

Section 66: (1) The Minister may direct that any object taken under the authority of a licence or a permit be deposited in such public institution as he may determine to be held in trust for the people of Ontario.

(2) Any object that is taken by a person who is not a licensee or by a licensee in contravention of his licence or this Part may be seized by a person authorized so to do by the Minister and deposited in such public institution as the Minister may determine to be held in trust for the people of Ontario.

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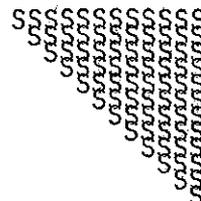
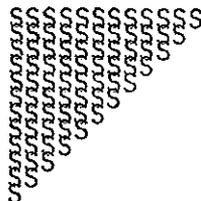
#### ANTHROPOLOGY RECEIVES THE ROYAL ASSENT . . .

*Prince Charles will appear in a six-programme television series on anthropology as an interviewer, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced in February. The "Values of Man" series is to be broadcast in 1977 with Prince Charles, a patron of the Royal Anthropological Institute, interviewing experts and acting as programme host.*

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*Dr. W. Hurley reports that the next issue of "Ontario Archaeology" (no. 24) will shortly be off the press and ready for distribution to members of the O.A.S.*

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S Y M P O S I U M   R E P O R T

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The McMaster Archaeological Society Symposium and Workshop was held on Saturday, February 15, 1975 at McMaster University, Hamilton.

Dr. Wm. C. Noble warmly welcomed the many students and guests with special reference to those who travelled from Sudbury, Ottawa, Toronto, London and Brantford. He mentioned that he was really looking forward to the conference because he did not have to do a thing, just sit back and enjoy it. Tribute was paid to the students who planned the symposium and Dr. Noble was happy for their sake that so many had attended.

The first speaker introduced by Dr. Noble was Mr. Victor Konrad, a Ph.D. student at McMaster in the Geography Department whose topic was "Pedology and Iroquoian Settlement Archaeology". Mr. Konrad opened his remarks by mentioning that although the techniques of soil analysis to determine human occupation of an area has been used in Europe since the 1930s, it is only recently that improved analytical methods and a better understanding of the results combined with a greater emphasis on the study of aboriginal settlement patterns in North America have led to the combining of pedological and archaeological data. With good soil conditions the outlines of posts, pits, hearths and palisades were all that was needed to delineate a village, but this involves a great deal of physical labour, some of it unnecessary. Pedological studies can more closely identify the most likely areas for fruitful excavation.

Soil analysis for phosphate, calcium, magnesium organic carbon and pH levels is costly and time consuming but quite necessary for the overall understanding of the site history. A quicker method is the study of soil disturbance through compaction tests. They reveal in a soil profile the record of past human activities even after hundreds of years. The examples shown for the Walker Site indicated settled areas were on sandy, well drained knolls with little soil disturbance in the lower areas between, and this coincided with the archaeological data. Although this technique is a recent phenomenon it is rapidly proving to be a very useful tool in analysing and interpreting settlement patterns.

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Dr. Peter L. Storck, an archaeologist with the Royal Ontario Museum, and recently elected president of the O.A.S., spoke on his prime area of research, "Early Man in Ontario". Dr. Storck traced the thin threads left by the few early workers who had accidentally uncovered traces of the earliest inhabitants of Ontario. More recently, the sites excavated have provided inconclusive data that badly needs corroboration. From Killarney Park and Manitoulin Island and a few small sites in the Thunder Bay area, the point typology suggests a movement from the plains eastward around 6 to 7000 B.C. Much controversy surrounds claims for earlier arrivals.

Current work involves investigation of the glacial Lake Algonquin strand lines including islands and peninsulas in the area west of the current Lake Simcoe. At the same time Dr. Storck continues research into a theory that Early Man hunted and camped around the natural gaps in the Niagara Escarpment that permitted migratory animals such as barren ground caribou to move from the escarpment to the lower areas and back again. Surveys in recent years have centred on the gaps created by the Credit River and Bronte Creek, and ultimately the Dundas Valley gap in the south, the Campbellville gap and the Pine River Valley gap farther north will be studied intensively.

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Dr. Wm. Hurley, an archaeologist with the University of Toronto, spoke on "Use and Abuse of Computer Assisted Research", in which he illustrated that although he might have abused the computer in his earlier efforts to produce workable systems of data comparison and retrieval, the hard work had paid off and gradually began to show the promise he first held out for it.

The first program was written in association with Dr. Norman Wagner of Wilfrid Laurier University and was an all encompassing ceramic analysis which was used to separate a Woodland component from a Mississippian component on a site in Wisconsin. Results were encouraging when compared to analysis of ceramics at another mixed cultural site and refinement of the system continues with extension into other artifact assemblies.

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Dr. Wm. B. Roosa, of the Department of Anthropology at Waterloo University, began his talk on the work he has been doing in his search for Palaeo-Indian sites in Southwestern Ontario by reviewing what had been accomplished to date in this sometimes elusive quest. He mentioned testing sites in the Strathroy area in 1971, where four Hi Lo points and some scrapers turned up, and the next year at the Stewart Site near Mount Bridges where a small camp produced more Hi Lo points. In 1973 a site at Park Hill was brought to his attention by two boys who had six fluted points from the same field. This was the largest number of fluted points produced by one site in Ontario up to that time. Although a concentration of points proved as difficult to locate on this site as it had on others, several scattered areas were excavated and the site has produced the major portions of 47 fluted points plus 21 fragments, only 10 scrapers but 3000 worked flakes and 139 channel flakes which are just as diagnostic as the fluted point itself.

From this amazingly large tool assemblage, Dr. Roosa has evolved a system to differentiate between the makers of fluted points according to stylistic variations of a very minor nature. These characteristics are distinctive enough to separate similar points in the same grid from those made by another artisan, and up to 17 different makers have been identified on the Park Hill Site.

Dr. Roosa introduced two of his students who had done extensive field work on other segments of the Park Hill Site and were currently in the process of analysing the material.

Debbie Ross is a student at Waterloo University and was responsible for the excavation of Grid D at the Park Hill Site. The Palaeo-Indian artifacts recovered from this segment included 13 fluted points; 3 ears from fluted points; 15 channel flakes; 3 preforms; a bifacially worked fragment; a drill; 3 utilized and 4 worked flakes; 2 coronet graters; 6 side scrapers; 20 end scrapers; and 8 retouched scraper flakes. Although her analysis is not fully complete, she was able to extract a mountain of statistical data from the material, and through the use of slides illustrated the differences in chipping and flaking angles and wear patterns.

Pete Shepherd, another of Dr. Roosa's students, was responsible for excavating and analysing an Archaic component that was superimposed on a Palaeo-Indian occupation in the southern end of Grid D. It had been noticed that the chert in this area of the Park Hill Site was light to dark grey and contrasted with the light cream and light brown of the Palaeo-Indian material. So the scatter of Archaic detritus was carefully removed, revealing a very large hearth and quantities of fire blackened and cracked rock along with many Archaic artifacts. The horizon for the Archaic component was 14" below the surface, but some mixing of the two components had occurred through natural means and plowing in areas where the soil zone was thinner.

The Palaeo-Indian and Archaic occupations had a number of things in common. The Algonquin and Nipissing beaches are a short distance away, and the Palaeo occupation dated shortly after the Lake Algonquin recession. The Archaic may also have occurred shortly after the Lake Nipissing recession. Both groups utilized the climax forest and swampy parkland ecozone, and initial examination of the artifact classes for both cultures indicate similar tasks being performed by both groups. One divergence was the large number of utilized flakes in the Archaic assemblage which were lacking in the Palaeo while the reverse was true for end scrapers; however both implement groups exhibited heavy wear consistent with their use in working wood. Mr. Shepherd felt that more intensive comparison of the assemblages along with further environmental studies will likely shed greater light on the above points.

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The next speaker was Mr. Charles Garrad, immediate past president of the Ontario Archaeological Society and an authority on the Petun branch of the Ontario Iroquoian family. He began by stating that just 359 years and one month ago today, Jan. 15, 1616, the first tourists entered Petun country. They were a group of Frenchmen, including Samuel Champlain, who were wintering with the neighbouring Hurons to the east. Champlain drew a map of the Petun country that, along with later maps by (perhaps) Jean de Breboeuf and Francesco Bressani, helped to clarify an incorrect secondary source map that had located the Petuns in the Bruce Peninsula instead of near Collingwood. These early first hand accounts of the area accurately describe the landscape and villages and are of great value to researchers attempting to reconstruct a nation dispersed in the mid-seventeenth century.

In 1886 David Boyle of the Canadian Institute noted after his first visit to Petun country that they were surely a nation of manufacturers and traders. An abundance of clay pottery and pipes; stone pipes and axes; beads of shell, bone, stone, and particularly red slate;

chert knives, scrapers and points; harpoons, whole blades and other tools of horn, bone and even metal have been unearthed from their villages. Mr. Garrad said that we can only wonder about items of fur, skin, hide, bark, wood and feathers which have not shown up. Trade items from the Plains Sioux, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi Valley, Ohio, Michigan and Southwestern Ontario as well as the French and Dutch are in evidence.

The speaker noted that his understanding of these remarkable people is based upon the great degree of understanding of the Petuns shown by earlier researchers and he paid tribute to their dedication.

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One of the most humorous yet hair raising lectures was given by Dr. J. Norman Emerson of the University of Toronto, who related his experiences in the field of intuitive archaeology, and outlined the pragmatism and potential of this type of prehistoric investigation. Dr. Emerson stated that the paper he was presenting put forth four convictions based on his experiences:

1. Archaeological sites can be located by map dowsing;
2. Archaeological structures can be quickly located for excavation by divination;
3. The use of psychometry of artifacts and sites will provide a rich chronicle of prehistory beyond the capability of traditional archaeology;
4. Transreadings will provide similar rich material upon human prehistory.

These convictions will be documented in each case.

Although he would be attempting to inspire people to get involved, the invitation to participate was accompanied by a warning not to do so. The explanation of this contradiction is contained in requirements necessary to begin the simpler psychic operation of map dowsing. Six items are needed: a map; a pendulum, either made personally or purchased at the local esoteric science shop; the ability; a clear concept of what you are looking for (you may find things you are not looking for); faith in what you are doing; and high motivation.

Dr. Emerson gave an example of an associate archaeologist who tried dowsing on a map of the area where he was currently working. His pendulum was a projectile point held on a string and gave positive response to sites he knew and indicated four that were unknown to him. He went out, located three but the fourth was under water in a dammed area, and will be checked when the water level subsides.

Teams of dowers have successfully located Iroquois longhouse walls and palisades with a very high coincidence between predicted and actual postmoulds in the Woodbridge area, and the entire sequence was filmed. When two other planned episodes are completed, the film will be shown.

More complex than divining and dowsing is artifact and site psychometric readings which depend upon the fact that an intuitive person can hold an excavated object, meditate upon it and then without the obvious use of reason or learning, relate the circumstances that surround the artifact in time and space; or locate longhouses on village sites by intuitively pointing out the wall lines and entrances. To illustrate the former, Dr. Emerson related the psychometric reading given by his friend George McMullen while he held an argillite carving from the Queen Charlotte Islands, in which he indicated that current thinking regarding the Potlach ceremony of the Northwest Coast peoples over-emphasizes the prestige gaining aspects, and under-emphasizes the transfer of spiritual obligations which were held in higher esteem. This will certainly create some lively controversy!

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Mr. Wm. Parkins, of Brock University, prefaced his presentation by stating that his field is geology, not archaeology, so he hoped the audience would be patient with him in this regard. His topic covered the study he has made into the sources of chert used by aboriginal peoples in the Welland River/Wellandport area. There are many small sites along the river liberally littered with chipping debris. Mr. Parkins chose four sites for comparative purposes: the Farrin Site, a large, mainly Archaic, site; nearby the Ford Site, which is a large all Woodland site; DW-1, a small Archaic site; and a small Woodland site designated DW-9. On these sites, 99 to 100% of the detritus was Onondaga chert and the cores in appearance look very similar to water washed cobbles.

Working on the assumption that the closest sources of cobbles of this sort would be the beaches along the north shore of Lake Erie, pebble counts on these beaches showed Onondaga chert contents ranging from 0.5% at Lackawana to 64% at Reeves Bay, with all the closest beaches having very high percentages. Unfortunately, thin sections of these cobbles proved to be from the upper layer of the Onondaga stratum known as Edgecliffe, and not the second stratum called Clarence, of which virtually all the chert on the Welland River sites was composed. Since cobbles of the Clarence layer are in great abundance only west of the mouth of the Grand River, the obvious conclusion was that the peoples who used it were not indigenous year-round inhabitants of the Welland River area, but lived along the Grand River closer to the source of supply and travelled into the area for short periods of time.

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Mr. Ian Kenyon, a lecturer in Anthropology at McMaster University and Ph.D. candidate in Archaeology at Toronto University, spoke on the "Social Life of Flint Chips". The catchy title was suggested to interest the audience in lieu of any real social life of the chips. There is a tie-in with the previous speaker to a certain degree, but Mr. Kenyon's interest in flint is from an archaeological point of view rather than geological.

The speaker gave a quick sketch of the Neutral Indians of the prehistoric and historic period, and pointed out that they inhabited an area round and to the south of Hamilton during this time. Although there is a lot of Ancaster chert in this part of the Niagara Escarpment, it is

poor quality compared to the Onondaga variety, which is what is found almost exclusively on Neutral sites. This leads to the natural comparison of flint working techniques in villages close to the raw material source and those further away.

A description of flint quarrying revealed that it comes out in rectangular blocks ideal for the Block Core Technique of primary flake production which involves free hand percussion to bust off flakes of all sizes from the block core. Further retouching reduces the flakes to points, scrapers and other tools. This technique can be used until the core is too small to hold and then it is placed on an anvil stone and smashed with a hammer stone to reduce it into flakes. This bipolar technique unfortunately produces only small flakes 25 mm or less.

In a series of histograms the speaker showed that in the pre-historic period, when the Neutrals were more a group of tribes than the single tribe known to early travellers of the early 17th century, one of these tribal groups must have controlled the flint source because the progressively careful utilization of all fragments increases with the distance away from the raw material source. Block cores and large flakes become rare at outlying villages. During the historic period there seems to be a stronger solidarity between the tribes, flint was easier to obtain, and a corresponding increase in block cores and large flakes is noted in village sites of this era.

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Dr. James V. Wright, of the Museum of Man in Ottawa, wrapped up the workshop with what he described as a distillation of a distillation (due to the shortness of time), on the Prehistory of the Shield Area of Canada. The Shield occupies about two thirds of Canada, and has been occupied since glaciers retreated and the plants and animals moved in. Man followed and the earliest date is 9500 B.P. in the Keewatin District.

Dr. Wright emphasized the amazing similarity of linguistics and culture of the peoples in this vast space that stretches from Labrador to Saskatchewan, and suggested that the reasons for this homogeneity were:

1. An interconnecting series of waterways makes it possible to canoe from Quebec City to the foothills of the Rockies.
2. It is an area of endemic forest fires which shift the plants, animals and man around.
3. Thin populations scattered over wide areas created problems about whom you could marry, and the wide distribution of pottery styles indicate a state of female mobility and male stability.
4. Caribou and fish have always been the staples in the Shield and without these primary food sources man would not have been able to adapt to this harsh environment.

Stratified sites bear out this cultural and long-lived homogeneity beginning in Palaeo-Indian times, through Shield Archaic and into the later cultures, extending up to historic times. Only minor technological shifts occur, such as the use of native copper around Lake Superior and the influx of pottery making techniques from the south during the Hopewell period, but these were added to a stable assemblage that did not alter noticeably throughout this long time period.