

ABSTRACT

The 1973 excavations at the Draper and White sites were part of the Pickering airport salvage project which was oriented toward the recovery of settlement pattern information. There is strong indication that a major determinant in the location of both sites was proximity to soils suitable for maize horticulture, to water sources and possibly to areas of high game density. Defense may also have been a major locational determinant at both sites. There is tentative evidence for a palisade at Draper.

It is postulated that the White site — only over a mile from Draper — may have been used during a part of its occupation as a summer encampment or village for groups from Draper tending maize fields and/or obtaining other economic resources in bulk such as fish or birds. In support of this the boundaries of the maize gardens cleared by the Draper and White occupants were mapped, and the White site falls within the radius of these Draper fields. Moreover, faunal and floral remains are very different at the two sites, White having much more fish, few mammals, a high ratio of worked bone and a very high ratio of human remains. Average radiocarbon dates are relatively close for the two sites. Concerning the intra-site settlement patterning, no structures were encountered at White (a product of small sampling). At Draper, house orientations and positions relative to middens appeared to conform to the standardized pattern of northwest orientation in Lake Ontario Iroquois. Because of this and the unique *in situ* nature of deposits

at Draper, we concentrated on intra-structure settlement pattern data of structure 2. The patterning here was characterized by an unexpectedly pronounced degree of activity specialization and coordination throughout the structure. This seems to imply a highly organized corporate residence group. Because of the requirements of such economic articulation and because there were definite concentrations of pits and other features plausibly associated with feasting activities, it seems reasonable to postulate a kind of longhouse big man or head man. Because authority seems to have been expressed in economic spheres, it also seems reasonable to argue that economics (namely trade goods) were ultimately the influence basis of head men and the integrating force behind the longhouse corporate structure. Trade itself, or warfare engendered by competition over trade, was probably responsible for increases in settlement sizes at this time. Draper is one of the earliest large Lake Ontario Iroquois settlements. On the basis of ceramic styles associated with household locations within structure 2, residence does not appear to have been strictly matrilineal, although there are definite stylistic groupings within the structure, indicating some tendency toward matrilocality.

Site abandonment does not appear to be due to game depletion in the area.

Two infant burials were discovered in the floor, and at both sites there were indications of human mutilation.

RESUMÉ

Les fouilles de 1973 aux gisements de Draper et White faisaient partie du projet de sauvetage de l'aéroport de Pickering. Les fouilles étaient orientées vers la recherche d'informations sur les schèmes d'établissements ("settlement patterns"). Il semble que parmi les facteurs principaux déterminant la position des gisements était la proximité des sols bons pour la culture du maïs, la proximité des ressources en eau, et la proximité du gibier dense. On pense aussi que la protection était une autre considération dans le choix de location des deux gisements, car à Draper il semble qu'il y avait une palissade.

Il y a plusieurs indications que le gisement de White, qui se situe vers un mile de Draper, était peuplé par des groupes de Draper pour s'occuper des champs de maïs pendant l'été et/ou pour obtenir d'autres ressources en grande quantité tel que poissons ou oiseaux. Les limites

des champs de maïs utilisés par les habitants de Draper ont été déterminés et le gisement de White se trouve dans ces limites. De plus, les restes de faune et de flore des deux gisements sont très différents. White contient beaucoup plus de poissons, très peu de grands mammifères, beaucoup d'os travaillés, et une forte proportion de restes humains. Les dates moyennes obtenues par radiocarbon pour les deux gisements sont relativement proches.

Concernant la morphologie intérieure des gisements, nous n'avons pas trouvé de résidences au White site, mais l'exploration était très limitée. A Draper, l'orientation des résidences et leur location relatives aux dépôts de déchets semblent être conformes à la pratique habituelle de l'Iroquois Ontarien Tardif. C'est à dire une orientation parallèle et nord-ouest. A cause de cette similitude avec la pratique habituelle, et à cause du caractère unique des dépôts à

Draper qui est d'être *in situ*, nous nous sommes efforcés d'établir la morphologie des dépôts à l'intérieur de la résidence 2. Les résultats montrent une répartition des objets qui fait penser à une forte spécialisation donc une forte coordination des activités ce qui est inattendu et surprenant pour la période. L'implication est que les habitants des résidences longues constituaient des groupes corporés ("corporate groups") très organisés. A cause des exigences dues à cette coordination, et à cause de la concentration des trous et autres phénomènes qu'on peut rattacher aux activités de festivités, il semble raisonnable d'imaginer une espèce de "grand homme" ou une personne dominante dans la résidence. Puisque l'autorité semble être reliée au domaine économique, il semble raisonnable de penser que les données économiques (en particulier les objets de commerce) étaient à la base du pouvoir ou de l'influence de ces grands hommes, et en même temps la force intégrante

dans les résidences corporées. Il semble que le commerce, ou bien les combats suscités par la compétition entre groupes pour le commerce, étaient sans doute responsables pour l'augmentation en grandeur des gisements pendant cette période (Draper est un des premiers grands sites du Ontario Iroquois Tardif). L'analyse stylistique de la céramique provenant des endroits de résidence familiale dans la résidence 2, montre que les règles de résidence n'étaient pas exclusivement matrilocales, quoiqu'il y ait des similarités très fortes entre plusieurs foyers, donnant l'impression d'une tendance vers la matrilocalité.

L'abandon du gisement ne paraît pas être dû à la surexploitation du gibier.

Par ailleurs il y avait deux enterrements d'enfants dans le plancher de la résidence 2, et aux deux gisements il y avait des indications de mutilation humaine.

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We owe a great deal to Mr. and Mrs. Draper and their family for permission to excavate extensively on their land, and for the indispensable help and hospitality which they showed toward the crew. Before passing on to others whose help has been instrumental in making this project what it was, it is necessary to acknowledge the previous work of research workers in Ontario prehistory. For without basic information as to sequences, and residence patterns, and some idea of what kind of changes were taking place throughout this period — as well as previous excavations at the Draper Site itself —, the interpretive formulation of the problems we hoped to resolve in this project would have been impossible.

I would like to gratefully acknowledge permission to excavate, as well as the provision of funds for excavation, provided by the Ministry of Transport, for both the Draper and White Sites, and the services of the National Museum of Man Archaeological Survey, Salvage Section in aiding the operationalization of the project. Material equipment, provided by the University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, was very generous.

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The present volume was completed and ready for press in 1975. However, because of publication delays stemming from a number of sources it was not possible to issue it until 1979. Rather than return all the manuscripts to the numerous authors for revision and updating, it was deemed best simply to print the entire volume as expeditiously as possible, largely as it was originally submitted to the National

Museum of Canada. This will undoubtedly result in some seeming anachronisms, such as the low estimate of the site size at Draper, the lack of references to work done since 1974, and the lack of any mention of European trade goods at the Draper Site. I can only ask that readers be indulgent in this regard.

