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P.R.R.

University of  
Western Ontario

# ARCH NOTES

DEC 13 1972

Newsletter of

LIBRARY SYSTEM

## The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

December 1972

72-10

\*\*\*\*\*ELECTION ISSUE\*\*\*\*\*

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**NEXT MONTH'S MEETING**

The next general meeting will be held on January 17, 1973 at 8:00 pm in the Archaeology Laboratory, Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto 181, Ontario.

This will be Election Night, please see Page 14.

There will be a guest speaker for this meeting, but as yet we have not been informed who this will be.

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CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

- Page 2: Review of CARTIER'S HOCHELAGA AND THE DAWSON SITE - J.F.Pendergast & B.G.Trigger by Allen E. Tyyska
- 5: Resume of "Archaeology in the Lab" (September Meeting)  
Note to New Members  
Canadian Archaeological Association Meeting Notice
- 6: Draft Resolution from E.S.A.F. Meetings  
SETTLEMENT PATTERN AT THE STEWARD SITE by James V. Wright
- 8: Floor Plans of Steward Site Houses
- 9: Ottawa Chapter News  
Windsor Chapter News  
Library Note
- 10: A CLAM SHELL DENTATE STAMPING TOOL FROM RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK by David Arthurs
- 11: From the Editor of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Membership Renewal Notice
- 12: Notice of Withdrawal from Candidacy  
Victor Konrad - Candidate for Vice-President
- 13: Donald MacLeod - Candidate for Vice-President
- 14: BALLOT PAGE - Please follow instructions

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\*\*\*\*\*ELECTION ISSUE\*\*\*\*\*  
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N. B.

There will be no issue of ARCH NOTES in January 1973.  
The next issue of ARCH NOTES will be February 1973, 73-1.

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\*\*\*\*\*ELECTION ISSUE\*\*\*\*\*  
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IMPORTANT - See Page 14.

BOOK REVIEW

James F. Pendergast  
Bruce G. Trigger

Cartier's Hochelaga and the Dawson Site

McGill-Queen's University Press

Reading CARTIER'S HOCHELAGA AND THE DAWSON SITE is a little like having a first good visit with the new family in the neighbourhood. In this case, the new family is the St. Lawrence Iroquois, a group we have heard about vaguely, but whom most of us have never met. Now that we can meet these people through this book, we find that they are a very mysterious people indeed.

Part of it is that they SEEM mysterious because the book is frankly difficult to read - there is so much data, and there are so many different points of view that it is hard to grasp any general themes in the book. There is also an air of genuine mystery about the St. Lawrence Iroquoians, since a number of fairly simple questions (asked by Trigger in particular) remain not only unanswered, but for the moment unanswerable: Is the Dawson site Hochelaga? Who were the people who lived at Hochelaga? and What happened to these people that they should disappear after Cartier's visit?

Trigger's essay, "Hochelaga: History and Ethnohistory", deals with these three questions. In each case he reconstructs the history of ideas surrounding the issue, describing what earlier scholars and other explorers said and trying to understand something of why they said what they did. So his essay becomes a document in intellectual history.

The precise answers Trigger himself proposes are interesting, not because they answer the questions (for the questions are somehow wrongheaded to begin with) but because they twist the questions around so that we can begin to approach them a little more realistically. For example, there is no way of knowing whether the Dawson site was Hochelaga, but it is possible to guess that it was HOCHELAGAN, i.e. that it was built by one of two local groups of St. Lawrence Iroquoians at some time around early European contact.

It is not possible just now to define the precise ethnic identity of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians in terms of their precise linguistic, social and cultural morphology or affinities. However, it is possible to be aware of the impact of the In Situ theory upon all such questions. For, the theory has some striking implications regarding the way discrete local populations have EVOLVED similar cultural forms through a process of communication and shared development, rather than RETAINING similar forms as a common inheritance from a common ancestor. Any attempt to understand who the St. Lawrence Iroquoians were must surely recognize that most of the obvious similarities among Iroquoian cultures are the result not of conservatism but of shared development. This new approach to questions of ethnic identity is very important indeed. It means, for example, that similarities between a people's pottery and Onondaga pottery are not in themselves enough to imply that those people thought of themselves as Onondaga, or had descended from an Onondaga ancestry.

No one really knows what happened to the St. Lawrence Iroquoians after Cartier's visit, except that they did disappear, and that in disappearing they left a dispersed vapour trail of conflicting clues about what happened to them, where they went and why. Trigger sifts through the alternatives, and finding little reason to prefer one over another, decides again that the problem must be turned around. He proposes a new theoretical position, saying that we must try to figure out "why" something should have happened to the St. Lawrence Iroquoians, in order to have some reason for reconstructing "what" it was that did happen. His particular preference in this case is a kind of "dominoes theory" arguing a series of progressive conflicts and tribal dislocations set up by the fur trade as its influence moved westward and introduced more and more peoples to its ethnically disastrous motivations. Thus, he thinks the Hochelagans might have been "decimated by tribes living farther inland, who were attempting to gain direct access to the European traders at Tadoussac."

Trigger's conclusions are invariably speculative, but he reaches them through rigorous analysis and also invariably by restating propositions in a way that seems fresh and optimistic.

Pendergast has prepared a report on the Dawson site, and worked under considerable handicaps in doing so. The excavations were done many years ago by other people, and while they resulted in some interesting observations on the site as a whole, they produced very little in terms of specific contextual data. The sample of artifacts that Pendergast had, was distributed through many different repositories, and was heavily biased in any event, since it apparently contained much more in the way of "pretty" artifacts than of mundane.

One would expect a report prepared under such conditions to be a bit retarded and embarrassing, like cousin Fred who was kicked in the head by a mule when he was three. Actually, however, Pendergast has used his materials to prepare a very respectable site report, with an understandable emphasis on the "annotated artifact catalogue" aspect of such things. His artifact descriptions are precise and quite full, while his observations on relationships are always useful.

The descriptions of Dawson site artifacts, and the chapter on the St. Lawrence Iroquois sequence are really part of a much larger work, which includes a number of previous site reports by Pendergast. As a whole, his entire series of reports is the closest thing in Ontario to a detailed regional sequence - as such, it is extremely useful as a basis for our understanding of how local cultural change works. The Dawson site report is an integral part of this larger work, which also includes Wintemberg's Roebuck site and Wright's McIvor site.

Pendergast has constructed an ingenious apparatus for the description of pottery. He has prepared a series of charts and tables which make it possible for a reader to know what each individual rim, neck and shoulder sherd in the sample (of several hundred) looked like, with reference to profile, design and decorative technique. It is even possible to reconstruct individual vessels, using these charts. This is a remarkable

achievement, which by its very success emphasizes the enormous difficulty of full and accurate artifact description, let alone analysis. Pendergast's pot descriptions require some 91 pages of text, table, chart and photograph, and at that pay virtually no attention at all to metrics, colour, paste, hardness, surface treatment, surface finish, decorative tools, motor habits - in short, to the entire range of technological information preserved on potsherds. Nor is there very much attention paid to the concept of complete vessels.

The advantage of describing individual sherds as well as general trends within a collection, is obvious, since it provides a reader with the data necessary to conduct his own analysis of the material. The enormous logistic problems involved in precise description are also obvious. Pendergast has here made promising advances in the direction of complete description, laudable enough to deserve the sincerest possible form of compliment, namely the attempt to build upon and refine his descriptive techniques.

In the chapter that seeks to compare the Dawson site with other sites in the St. Lawrence Iroquois sequence, Pendergast remarks that rim shape, rim decorative technique, shoulder shape, castellation form and body treatment are all sensitive to chronological trends (i.e. they are useful in arranging a sequence of sites in time). However, he notes that necks and rim motifs are not very useful chronologically. The curious thing is that Pendergast does not ask why this should be so, does not in fact seem to recognize that it is possible to ask such a question. It would seem remarkable that rim motifs and neck sized should follow different pathways through time than most other aspects of the same vessels. One would think that this is precisely the kind of anomaly or ripple on the smooth surface of experience that can be pursued to learn something about the nature of pots as artifacts, and about the kinds of cultural behavior reflected in pottery. But in order to learn something new, it is necessary to recognize the unusual and ask "Why?", or at least say "How about that?".

Pendergast is not unusually faulty in this. It seems as if a good deal of published archaeology, in this province at least, is deficient in a healthy sense of wonder. Most commonly, the reporting archaeologist's curiosity stops once his chronology, say, appears serviceable. So that most often we tend to stop, or say nothing, just when the work begins to get interesting, just when we begin to run some risk of facing the interesting complexities of pre-historic reality.

Generally, CARTIER'S HOCHELAGA AND THE DAWSON SITE is a good starting point for learning about the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. What it lacks in coherent themes and point of view, it makes up in the richness of the materials it assembles. There are Trigger's essay and Pendergast's site report. Fenton has contributed an introduction; MacNeish, an overview of the archaeology; Kidd, a study of trade goods; and Anderson, an analysis of the human skeletons. There are full extracts from Cartier's Voyages, old articles by Dawson and Lighthall, maps both old and new, useful photographs and copious descriptive



and comparative tables. Actually, it is a kind of "Hochelaga/Dawson site Kit" that guides the reader through a piece of research and also provides him with the tools to carry the research forward himself. In this sense, CARTIER'S HOCHELAGA AND THE DAWSON SITE is rather more springboard than summary.

Unfortunately, the book is expensive. Twenty-five dollars expensive. A price that paradoxically restricts its distribution in the very moment of making it possible at all.

Allen Edwin Tyyska.

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The following is a brief description of "Archaeology in the Lab", one of the films shown at the General Meeting in September.

The excavations carried out in the Lazaret Cave at Nice, France have uncovered a large Acheulian habitation. The most modern techniques have been applied to determine the absolute date of the deposit (radioactivity of seashells), the climate at the end of the Riss Glaciation (sedimentology, paleotemperature and paleosalinity), the flora (fossilized pollen) and the fauna. It is thus that they have been able to scientifically reconstruct the environment in which prehistoric man lived. Therefore, the distribution of artifacts (stone and bone) has led to a recognition of the internal organization and insight to the daily life of the Acheulian hunters, and thus a knowledge of the degree of their social evolution.

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#### NOTE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO NEW MEMBERS

Most of you who joined the Society after September 1972 may not have received copies of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation Bulletin Numbers 30 and 31. Copies of these bulletins are now available in limited quantities, thanks to your editor's efforts at the recent ESAF conference in Harrisburg, Pa. If you wish to obtain copies of these publications, please contact me with your request. This offer is good only as long as our supply holds out.

Betsy Gummow,  
121 Sheppard Ave.,  
Pickering, Ontario.

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#### CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the C.A.A. will be held at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia. The dates of the meeting are March 15 - 18, 1973.

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The following Resolution was adopted by the Executive Board of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation on November 10, 1972, with the recommendation that it be sent to each member Society of the Federation for consideration, adoption and attendant publicity.

DRAFT RESOLUTION: CURBING COMMERCIALIZATION OF ANTIQUITIES

WHEREAS, The existence of a market for artifacts, whether objects of art or of antiquity, tempts unscrupulous persons to steal such objects from their lawful owners, to pillage archaeological sites to obtain such objects, OR to manufacture such objects with intent to defraud, and

WHEREAS, laws against theft, fraud, looting, trespassing, and similar offenses being of limited value in preventing such acts, other means should be sought to correct these ills, and

WHEREAS, eliminating profit from such trafficking will remove much of the incentives;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That no archaeologist (professional, non-professional, or amateur) or museum should by any artifact without first obtaining proof that it had been legally and ethically acquired by the current and previous sellers, and
2. That persons found to be dealing in stolen or fraudulent artifacts should be prosecuted, and
3. That publicity be given in every possible way to these policies.

Comments from the membership of the O.A.S. would be welcomed by the Society's Executive.

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SETTLEMENT PATTERN AT THE STEWARD SITE by James V. Wright  
(reprinted from ARCHAIC NOTES, November 10, 1972)

The Ottawa Chapter fall excavation of the Steward Site near Morrisburg, Ontario (ARCHAIC NOTES, October 6, 1972) revealed some unique settlement pattern aspects of the St. Lawrence Iroquois culture.

Prior to the excavations it was anticipated that the site represented a small, single, summer fishing lodge of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population that occupied the large villages to the north of the St. Lawrence River, such as the Roebuck Site. The closest of these sites occurs six miles north of the Steward Site, while the Steward Site is approximately 200 yards north of the St. Lawrence River. Artifactual material suggests an age estimate of between A. D. 1450 and A. D. 1500.

(A plan of the excavations carried out at the Steward Site on the weekends of September 23-24 and September 30-October 1 is attached)

The first house structure encountered was completely excavated except where its southeast corner crossed the fence line, and along portions of the south wall where the backdirt had unfortunately been piled. Also time did not permit the recording of all the posts in the eastern 25 feet of the house although the pit features were recorded and sufficient posts triangulated to allow an accurate demarcation of the east end of the house and the interior bunk line. This house measured 100 feet by 25 feet and contained one hearth floor, 44 pits plus an estimated six pits in the unexcavated portion for a total of 50, and bunk lines four feet in from the walls along both sides of the house.

Whereas the bunk lines at the Steward site were the same distance from the house walls as were those of the interior Roebuck and McIvor sites, the Steward site house was much wider than the houses at the interior sites which averaged 20 feet (Roebuck: 10 houses, range 18.5 to 22 feet, mean 20 feet; McIvor: 3 houses, all 20 feet). The Steward site house also contained far fewer pit features than were found in the sites to the north of the river. For examples, the calculation of square feet of house floor space per pit is as follows: Roebuck: 12.9; McIvor: 13.8; and Steward: 50.0.

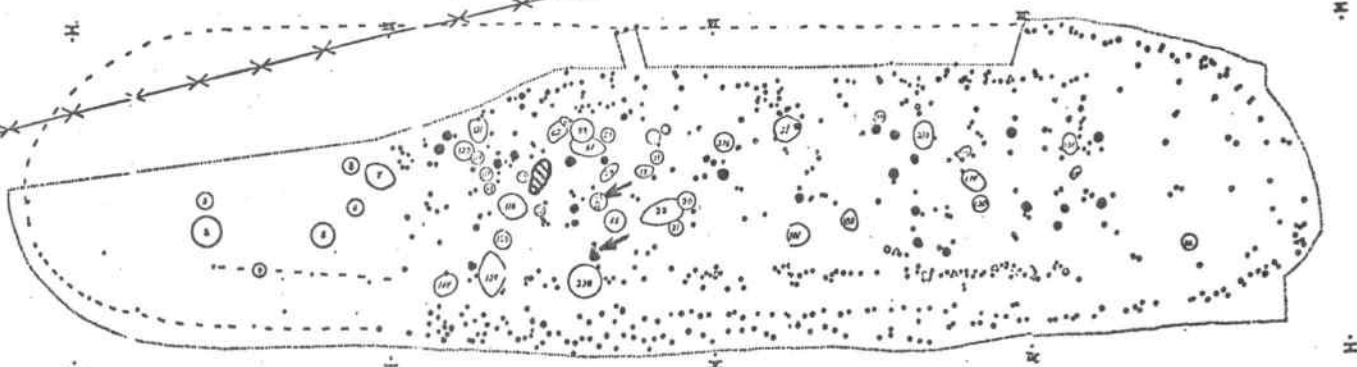
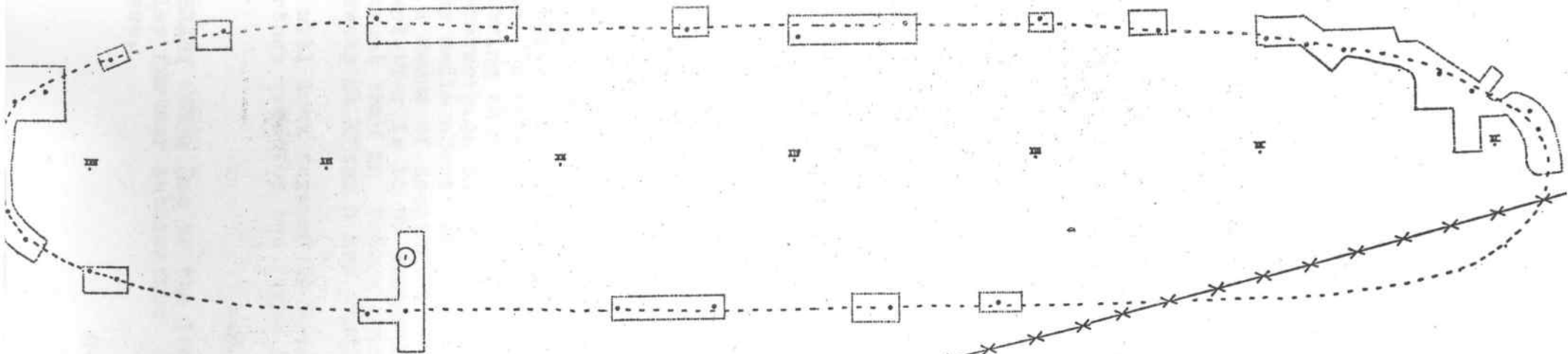
The dimensions of the largest house on the Steward site were demarcated by trenching and revealed a 165-foot by 30-foot structure. The two houses are 5 feet and 10 feet wider, respectively, than the houses of the large sites to the north. If, as is suspected, the Steward site houses represent dwellings of a summer fishing station, then the commodious widths may indicate a relative lack of concern with heating the houses. The larger structures would also have been useful for protecting the fish processing procedure from rain.

The scarcity of house floor pits compared to the year-around villages such as Roebuck and McIvor could well be the result of many activities being carried on outside the houses at the Steward site. There was certainly far less refuse recovered from the Steward house than was the case with the Roebuck and McIvor houses.

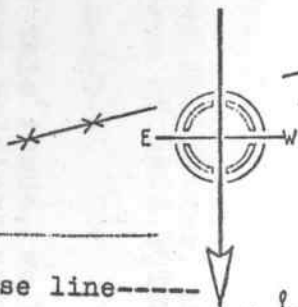
At this preliminary stage of the investigation, there do not appear to be any qualitative differences between the refuse from the interior sites and the riverine site. The faunal remains do suggest an emphasis was being placed on fishing. Two burials were encountered within the house, consisting of the plough-disturbed remains of two fetuses, possibly twins, and another grave containing an infant approximately three months of age.

In summary, the Steward site represents a summer fishing village constructed by the occupants of the larger villages to the north which were occupied on a year-around basis. The seasonal nature of the Steward site is indicated by both the lateral dimensions of the houses and the relative paucity of interior features. When the faunal analysis of the site is completed it may shed some light on the presumed specialized function of the site.

HOUSE NO. 2 165 feet long 30 feet wide



HOUSE NO. 1 100 feet long 25 feet wide



- excavation ———
- projected house line - - - - -
- pit ○
- hearth ◐
- burial ↙
- post mould ●
- fence -x-x-x-x-

ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIS LONGHOUSES -- STEWARD SITE



Additional newsworthy notes from the Ottawa Chapter.....

INDIANS COMMEMORATED

The Historical and Museums Branch of the Archives of Ontario, acting on the advice of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario, recently erected plaques on the north shore of Lake Superior to commemorate two Indian groups, referred to on the plaques as the "Old Copper Indians" and the "Aqua-Plano Indians".

new publications:

Environmental Archeology and Cultural Systems in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador by Wm. W. Fitzhugh. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology No. 16. 1971. \$3.50.

The Bristol Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry by Iain C. Walker. Publication Desk, City Museum, Queen Street, Bristol, BS8 1RL, England. 40pp. illustrated. 1971. 50 pence postage paid.

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And noteworthy news from the Windsor Chapter.....  
(excerpts from a letter to the editor from Edward C. Cutler, Vice-President, Windsor Chapter - November 6, 1972.)

- "I must first apologise for the breakdown in communications.... This has been brought about in part by the fact that there has not been a local meeting for some time, and also because the president - and the secretary - have resigned.
- "...I have taken over and have had an executive meeting to plan for the future. The tentative plans for the moment are as follows.
- "A meeting of the full membership will be held on Thursday, December 7.... At this meeting reports will be given of any summer activities and in this regard, Stan Wortner will speak on the Hind site. A film....will also be shown and members have been invited to bring their friends in the hope that we can increase our membership. An invitation will also be sent out through the various news media about this meeting.
- "As a means of keeping our members informed of all activities, a newsletter is to be published each month.....
- "I trust than in future there will be a better communication between us after a new executive has been elected."

We will look forward to hearing from Mr. Cutler, and hope to have further news for the first 1973 issue of ARCH NOTES. (Ed.)

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LIBRARY NOTE: Due to the length of this issue, we have decided to delay further publication of Library holdings until the January issue.

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A CLAM SHELL DENTATE STAMPING TOOL FROM RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK  
by David Arthurs

During the archaeological survey of provincial parks in Southwestern Ontario conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources this summer, a large number of new and interesting sites were located and tested. One of the largest and most productive was a midden deposit in Rondeau Provincial Park, which yielded a large sample of ceramic, lithic, and faunal material.

While washing this material in the park museum lab, it was noticed that one small fragment of clam shell, 19mm long, possessed minute notching along its lateral edge, which produced small rectangular projections 2-3mm in length, separated by 1mm. Roughly half way along, the tiny teeth had broken off, leaving a single projection isolated at the far end of the fragment. This tooth, when viewed in profile, had a slightly different shape than the others, being more triangular than rectangular. A slight curvature of the shell was noted when viewed from the edge as well.

When compared to a series of sherds from the same site, the slight variation in the size and shape of the teeth and the curvature of the shell were found to match exactly the oblique dentate decorative elements on one of the rim sherds. The modified shell was, therefore, the end of a broken dentate stamping tool.

A tool of this type could be used in a number of ways. It could be impressed, or dragged, or tilted one way or the other to produce various effects. The oblique impressions on the sherd examined have the same curvature as the applicator, suggesting that the tool was impressed deeply into the clay, lifted out, and pressed in again to form a long, slightly curving line.

The clam shell dentate stamping tool could be used very effectively to produce the rocker stamp designs found on many Initial and Middle Woodland ceramics in the Northeast. The unmodified rim of the bivalve produces a perfect plain rocker stamp, while a tool modified by notching across the edge would produce a dentate stamp. Modification of the ends of this tool by cutting notches alternately into the inner and outer surfaces along the lip would produce the combination pseudo scallop-shell impressions and dentate stamp motif commented on by Johnston (1968, p. 55). Notching of the entire shell in this manner would produce a bona fide pseudo scallop-shell stamping tool.

It is suggested, echoing Peets (1963, p. 113), that the oft-mentioned "roulette" is a figment of the archaeological imagination, and that the clam shell stamping tool would work just as effectively, if not more so, as a pottery decorating tool.

References:

Johnston, R., The Archaeology of the Serpent Mounds Site, Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum, Occasional Paper No. 10, 1968.

Peets, O., "Rouletting - A Misnomer", American Antiquity, Salt Lake City, Vol. 29, No. 1, 1963, pp. 113-114.

Stothers, D., An Archaeological Survey of Rondeau Provincial Park for 1972, on file at Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

From the Editor of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

There has been a slight delay in Number 17 which is now scheduled to be in your hands by mid-January. The Press promises us Number 18 shortly thereafter. Number 19 is in the process of being submitted to the press, and Vol. 20 will contain a special report of this summer's excavations. All of these issues will be sent out before June 1, 1973.

At this time, I should like to call for additional papers for Number 21 and successive issues.

William M. Hurley.

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

This will be the only published announcement regarding renewal of memberships for 1973. Individual reminders will be mailed to all members who have not renewed by February 1, 1973.

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To:- Mrs. B. Gummow,  
121 Sheppard Ave.,  
Pickering Twp.,  
Pickering, Ontario.

Please enter my membership for the calendar year 1973.  
Individual - \$5.00 ( ): Family - \$8.00 ( ).  
Institutional - \$5.00 ( )

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

Please make cheque or money order payable to  
The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)  
and remit to the above address.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL FROM CANDIDACY.

At the General Meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society on November 15th, 1972, Jim Burns was nominated for the position of Treasurer of the Society. Acceptance was given then but subsequent information has determined that he cannot accept. The major obstacle to his acceptance is that he will be out of town during most of the summer when the O. A. S. dig will be in progress; the financial responsibilities of the Treasurer would be impossibly fouled-up if transacted at a distance.

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Victor Konrad - Candidate for Vice-President.

"The members of the Ontario Archaeological Association are being asked to make a decision. Although I am certain that you have all had your fill of elections this year, I would ask you to consider the platforms of the candidates carefully and then, most important, send in your ballots. This election is important for our society - it will involve everyone.

"I have been asked to present a few paragraphs on my background and my platform. Well, I am a graduate student in Geography at York University. For a number of years, I have maintained a keen interest in Ontario archaeology. My specific interests include, site surveys and evaluation, the development of methods of soils analysis for reconstructing past environments and settlement patterns, the use of archaeological resources for educational and recreational purposes and the instituting of legislation for the protection of archaeological sites. I have participated in O.A.S. digs and have presented two talks to the membership during the last two years.

"As Vice-president of the O.A.S. (1972), my duties were as follows 'a) to assist the President in any way possible and b) to carry out the duties of the President in his absence or when requested by the President.' In addition, I have served as Chairman of the Salvage Committee and Field Co-ordinator of the Salvage Project. My involvement also included the Legislative Committee, the Cherry Hill House matter and our recent participation in the A.A.A. conference. None of this was done alone. The 1972 O.A.S. executive worked as an efficient team. All of the members of this team have been renominated to their positions. None of these have been challenged. I am asking you, the members, for a mandate that will return me to this executive, an executive that has been very successful during its first year.

"We are presently drafting a proposal to the National Museum of Canada asking for renewed support for the Salvage Project in the New Toronto Airport area. Legislation for the Protection of archaeological resources will again become an issue for consideration during the winter months. The objection of Native Peoples to the excavation of ossuaries and burials in New York State will soon affect us in Ontario. This requires immediate attention. I intend to gauge the feeling of the membership on a possible archaeological certification programme. Mechanisms must be set up to insure greater membership participation in the Salvage Project.



"There is a great deal of work to do. I require your mandate in order to continue serving you and your society."

Victor A. Konrad.

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Donald MacLeod - Candidate for Vice-President

Donald MacLeod was born in Toronto in 1939. He first joined the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1953, and experienced his first full field season at Sheguiandah with Tom Lee in 1954. This early interest led Don to enter the anthropological programme at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with Honours B.A. in 1962. Subsequently he did graduate work at Toronto at the University of Wisconsin, in 1969. Don's archaeological experience has ranged all over Canada: with Borden in the Fraser Canyon in B.C., at the Louisbourg project in Nova Scotia, with Dr. W. N. Irving in the Yukon and, of course, numerous seasons in Ontario, working with U. of T., the O. A. S. and Jim Wright at the Donaldson site. During the five years he spent as staff archaeologist at the National Museums of Canada, Don ran concurrent programmes of survey and excavation in Newfoundland and Labrador, concentrating on Shield and Maritime archaic. He also excavated at historic European sites in Newfoundland. Since returning to Toronto in 1971, Don has been chief archaeologist for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. This entails managing a province-wide programme of archaeological research aimed at public education and interpretation of history and archaeology through a system of Historical Parks. His emphasis is on the application of archaeological knowledge of professional quality in a way that bridges the gap between academics and the public. Since early 1972 Don has been involved in the O.A.S. legislative committee and salvage project, authoring the Brief on Legislation and the proposal to the National Museum for salvage money. He finds that his roles in the O.A.S. and the Ontario Government complement each other, and anticipates a fostering of co-operation leading to achievement of common goals.

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These are the platforms of the two candidates for the position of Vice-President of the Ontario Archaeological Society for 1973.

The following page outlines instructions on casting your vote, and - most important - your ballot. Vote as you see fit, but please VOTE.

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This is the last issue of ARCH NOTES for 1972. You will not hear from us again until February 1973. Please accept all best wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The election for Vice-President will take place at the General Meeting to be held on January 17, 1973. Members have two methods of casting their vote:

In Person:- Bring your ballot to the meeting to be deposited in the ballot box provided.

Mail-in Vote:- All mailed-in should be placed in an unmarked envelope, then inserted in a regular envelope addressed to:-

Charles Garrad,  
103 Anndale Drive,  
Willowdale, Ontario, Canada,  
M2N 2X3

It is important that your marked ballot be placed in an unmarked envelope. In this way, the mailing envelope can be discarded and the confidentiality of the ballots can be maintained.

All ballots will be counted, and the results tabulated and announced at the General Meeting, January 17, 1973.

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BALLOT

KONRAD, Victor A.

MacLEOD, Donald

BALLOT  
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