

ARCH NOTES

ISSN 0048-1742

December 1976 76-10

December and January General Meetings

The December general meeting of the O.A.S. will take place on Wednesday, December 15 at 8:00 p.m. in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. Final arrangements have yet to be made for our speaker.

In January we shall be opening our meeting to a group of Indian speakers. These will include Mr. Jimmy Skye, spokesman for the Longhouse People of the Six Nations Indian Reserve at Brantford and Mr. Sam Ozawamik of the Ojibway of Manitoulin Island.

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Dues for 1977

Attached to this Arch Notes is a renewal card for your 1977 dues. If you are a new member or have already paid, please ignore this.

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Members are reminded that nominations for the 1977 Executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be accepted until the next general meeting on December 15th. A number of nominees have accepted nomination, and these are listed below. Any member wishing to put forward a candidate should first obtain approval and then submit his/her name, along with the name of the proposer and seconder, in writing to any member of the Nominating Committee (Tom Kenyon, Rudy Fecteau and Norma Knowlton). The address is: c/o P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P. Toronto. Ontario M5S 2S8.

Nominations to Date

President:

Marti Latta, David Newlands

Vice-President:

Patsy Cook, J.H. McAndrews

Corresponding Secretary:

Sharon Hick

Recording Secretary:

Margaret Ann Clark

Treasurer:

Margaret Brennan, Christine Kirby

The election of the Executive will take place at the general meeting of January 19, 1977. Members will be able to cast their votes by mail (to arrive by January 19th) or in person at the meeting. Further details will be in the January 1977 Arch Notes when we hope to include also abbreviated versions of the candidates' platforms.

O.A.S. 1977 - Appointed Positions

As mentioned in the previous issue of Arch Notes, all appointed positions within the Society become acant at the end of each year and re-appointments and/or new appointments are made by the new Executive early in the New Year. If you wish to be considered for any of the positions listed below, please make your wishes known to the Executive by January 31, 1977.

C.A.A. Representative

Constitutional Committee Chairman

Curator

Editor, "Arch Notes"

Editor, "Ontario Archaeology"

E.S.A.F. Representative

Librarian

Social & Programme Convenor

Symposium Organizer

On Sunday, November 28, 1976, an historical plaque commemorating David Boyle, an outstanding early Canadian archaeologist, was unveiled in the Elora Public Library. Following the unveiling cere may the plaque was erected at a permanent site in front of the Library. The plaque is one of a series being erected throughout the province by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, "Heritage Ontario", an agency within the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

The inscription reads:

DAVID BOYLE 1842-1911

Born in Scotland, Boyle came to Canada in 1856 and settled in this area. As a local school teacher he began an extensive collection of native artifacts and became an archaeological authority. Boyle moved to Toronto in 1883 and three years later was appointed the first Curator of the Provincial Archaeological Museum, then housed in the Canadian Institute Building. Dedicated to the study and retention of artifacts within Ontario, he initiated an active programme of excavation and acquisition. Between 1887 and 1907 Boyle edited a noted series, the Annual Archaeological Reports, published under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Education. Through his work on Ontario prehistory, Boyle gained international recognition as a leading Canadian archaeologist and anthropologist.

Historical Background

Born at Greenock, Scotland, on 1 May, 1842, David Boyle was educated at Mason's Hall School there and at St. Andrew's School, Birkenhead, England. Boyle came to Canada in 1856 with his parents who settled at Salem (near Elora), where his father worked as a blacksmith. When the family moved from Salem to London Boyle was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Eden Mills. Some three years later he moved to Elora, where he practised his trade and he attended as well the local grammar school with the intention of becoming a teacher.

Upon completion of his formal education, Boyle taught in the small Middlebrook School near Elora from January, 1865, until the summer of 1871, when he became Principal of the Elora Public School. During his ten-year career at Elora, Boyle built up the school library and, with others, actively promoted the Elora Mechanics' Institute Library. Boyle developed an intense interest in archaeology, anthropology, biology, and geology. He studied all available literature in these areas. Through a vigorous, self-imposed programme of study, field research, specimen acquisition, and classification, Boyle surpassed the level of popular antiquarian interest and developed a highly professional regard for archaeology, anthropology, and related sciences. The school museum begun by Boyle, who employed

a variety of successful teaching methods, served as a valuable teaching aid and housed his growing collection of mounted birds, animals, fossils, minerals, and Indian artifacts. He served in formal administrative positions, such as President of the County Teachers' Association and Chairman of the Public School Section of the Provincial Association of Teachers. On leaving teaching after 1881, Boyle retained his vital interest in schools, the teaching profession, and the educational value of museums.

Boyle had married Martha S. Frankland of Bingley, Yorkshire in 1867, and with his family he moved to Toronto in 1883. Between 1883 and 1888 Boyle operated a shop at 353 Yonge Street, where he sold books, maps, and school supplies. One of Boyle's contemporaries described the shop as "the resort of those interested in archaeological and related matters, as well as a sort of forum for the discussion of topics educational and other humanly interesting things". In 1884 Boyle, a respected authority on archaeology, had presented to the Canadian Institute in Toronto his large collection of Indian artifacts found in Ontario. This widely recognized collection formed the core of the Institute's Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, which opened in the Institute building on Richmond Street in 1886 with Boyle as first curator.

As curator Boyle immediately concentrated on the advancement of archaeological research and acquisition in Ontario, and made special efforts to secure government support. "With the consent of the (Canadian Institute) Council", Boyle later reported,

"your curator decided to specialize his efforts archaeologically, on the ground that, with the advance of settlement, traces of early occupation would speedily disappear, and that, in any event, it was high time to preserve for the examination and study of our own people such evidences of aboriginal life as too many persons seemed anxious to deport to the museums of foreign countries.

As soon as the success of the project appeared to be assured, application was made to the Provincial Legislature for assistance on the exceedingly valid plea that while the work would be carried on by the Canadian Institute, it would be, in character and scope national. not local."

Through Boyle's arrangement annual legislative grants of \$1,000 were begun in 1887 to promote archaeological studies in Ontario. Boyle initiated an active programme of excavation and acquisition. Most of the provincial funding, intended in part to provide Boyle with a salary, was spent on the rapidly growing collection and display facilities. As a result of Boyle's pioneering and unselfish efforts on behalf of the Museum, increasing attention was drawn to archaeology in Ontario and improved standards were established for excavation, collection, critical interpretation, and display. In 1887 Boyle began his noted series of archaeological reports, which were published as appendices to the Annual Report of the provincial Minister of Education. Boyle regarded the

David Boyle - cont'd

Institute Museum as a provincial museum and from 1887 referred to it as the "Ontario Archaeological Museum" or the "Provincial Archaeological Museum". Boyle himself functioned as provincial archaeologist and supervised Ontario mineral and archaeological exhibits at several international expositions between 1888 and 1901.

During the 1890s Boyle, the Canadian Institute, and several historical societies campaigned vigorously for a provincial museum. This resulted in the designation of Boyle's Institute collection in 1897 as the nucleus of a provincial museum under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Education. That same year the collection was moved to the Toronto Normal School Building, where it was incorporated with the Department of Education Museum, or, as it was popularly known, the "Provincial Museum". Boyle's modest salary was paid directly through the Department. In 1905 he was promoted from Curator to Superintendent of the Museum, and he remained in that position until his death.

Boyle's promotion of archaeology and related studies formed part of the new interest in the his torical past evident throughout the province from the 1880s. After 1887 a large number of local historical societies were established and much attention as well was devoted to archaeology, in which field Boyle was the recognized provincial expert. Under Boyle's direction the Museum grew rapidly and amassed over 32,000 specimens of all kinds. The majority were obtained from the province-wide excavations superintended by Boyle and from the many private collections acquired through his influential efforts. By 1907 Boyle, a widely recognized expert in Canadian archaeology, had also established an active exchange programme with foreign museums.

In conjunction with his curatorial responsibilities, Boyle wrote extensively in the fields of archaeology, history, and education. The series of annual Archaeological Reports, edited by Boyle between 1887 and 1907, contain a wealth of information ranging from excavation reports and acquisition notes to specialized monographs on the Iroquois in Ontario, European influence, and numerous other subjects. Boyle's writings significantly displayed an integrated approach to archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, history and education. In the 1886 Proceedings of the Canadian Institute for example, he discussed the persistence of savage traits in modern civilization. In the Archaeological Reports of 1889 and 1901 respectively he was fully capable of advancing archaeology as an aid to historical studies and discussing, with equal competence, "The Philosophy of Folklore". Boyle's correspondence and, to a lesser extent, his archaeological and anthropological studies often served as a medium for advancing then current nationalist and imperialist concepts of progress . A prolific writer, Boyle also wrote Primitive Man in Ontario (1895), The Township of Scarborough 1796 - 1896, Uncle Jim's Canadian Nursery Rhymes (1908), humorous articles and letters for the Scottish American Journal, a series of public school readers, articles on education, and an anonymous novel criticizing the Ontario educational system. Politically Boyle supported many measures of social reform and was a firm advocate of universal, including women's, suffrage.

Boyle's importance as a pioneer archaeologist in Canada was recogniæd by the various organizations with which he was associated. David Boyle wæ an official of the Canadian Institute, first secretary of the Ontario Historical Society (1898-1907), a founding member of the American Anthropological Association, an honorary member of the Societa Italiana di Antropologia, a corresponding member of the Anthropological Institute of

Great Britain, a member of the International Congress of Americanists, and an Honorary President of the Canadian Folk-Lore Society. Within Canada Boyle's pioneering efforts stimulated significant interest in archaeology and Indian history. Among the students directly influenced by Boyle's example was William J. Wintemberg (1876-1941), a noted Canadian archaeologist. In 1909 an honorary doctorate was conferred upon Boyle by the University of Toronto for his service to archaeological science.

David Boyle suffered an incapacitating paralytic stroke in 1909, and on February 14, 1911, he died in Toronto. In reporting his death, the <u>Vancouver World</u> referred to Boyle as "one of the leading archaeological authorities of the world". In Ontario the <u>Toronto News</u> succinctly summarized Boyle's career as a combination of "rare energy and patience in his researches, which have resulted in valuable service to the Province and country".

To date, the O.H.F. have a plaque erected in Barrie commemorating Andrew F. Hunter, and this new one to David Boyle marks the second in a series of early Ontario archaeologists. Sir Daniel Wilson, William J. Wintemberg and Dr. Robert B. Orr are the next in line, with Wintemberg being honoured in 1977.

<u>Historical Archaeological Conference</u>

January 5 - 8, 1977: The 10th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology and 8th International Conference on Underwater Archaeology at the Government Conference Centre and Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa Ontario. General Chairman: Jervis D. Swannack, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario KIA OH4. SHA Program Chairman: DiAnn Herst (address as above); ICUA Program Chairman: Walter Zacharchuk (address as above).

John Reid

This year the Eastern States Archaeological Federation held its Annual Meeting in Richmond, Virginia, November 18 - 21, at the John Marshall Hotel. There was a full program of papers this year with no field trips at all. The first morning started at 9:00 a.m. with opening remarks by Fred Kinsey, the President of E.S.A.F. Then the State Research Review Session got under way with 12 states and one province presenting their on-going program of '76. Mima Kapches and myself reported on behalf of Ontario. A copy of this paper will be printed in a later edition of Arch Notes.

In the afternoon Roger Moeller chaired the General Session which covered things such as Linguistic Relationships to Eastern Palaeo Indian Artifacts to Adena Related Burial Complex in New Jersey. Then after coffee, on to Proto Historic and Early Historic Delaware Indians and Peter Ramsden of McMaster University discussed his project and problems in the Upper Trent River area. Metallurgical Study of Trade Axes dating betwenn 1400 AD - 1700 AD, then a rebuilding of the Powhatan Heritage, and the final paper was moved to Saturday afternoon.

Friday evening was also very busy for me. First the Executive Meeting for Society Representatives and then the General Business Meeting were held. One of the interesting things that were discussed was the Bibliography of Eastern North America. It should be available by November 1977 and cost about \$7.00. There will be about 250 pages including about 1,500 titles on eastern Canada. Volume 4 of A.E.N.A. should be delivered to those who ordered them by January as well as the bulletin of last year's meeting in Columbus.

There is now institutional and individual membership allowed in E.S.A.F. For those who are interested, it will cost \$10.00 per year and will include (free) one Bulletin, one A.E.N.A. and a quarterly newsletter, one membership card and one handbook. There will be a flyer coming soon with all the information. I will get them to you as soon as I get them. Next year, the meetings will be in Hartford, Connecticut, the first weekend in November (3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th). The reason it is earlier is weather, i.e. snow that far north!

Saturday morning was devoted to the Virginia area with H.A. MacCord chairing the session. There were nine papers presented by people from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

In the afternoon Jim Fitting chaired another general session which included a paer prepared on the Meadowcroft Rockshelter by James Adovasio which one of his students read. Papers were juggled around, with some people not showing and also to include the paper by Roger Moeller from the previous day.

Saturday evening whe Annual Dinner Speaker was Ivor Noel of of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. His talk on "The West Indies and the American Revolution, an Ar haeological Perspective" was worth the price of admission. After his talk, during the thank you and closing remarks he returned the honorarium to be used for the publication and in return was made an honorary member of E.S.A.F. The Sunday morning session was on Historical Archaeology and was chaired by William Kelso.

All in all, the meetings were well rounded and had something for everyone. The number of registrants was over 200 (4 from Ontario) with about 140 people at the banquet. The book sales had not been totalled but also looked profitable. All of the membership forms I took down were gone, and a great many people asked about buying the desk copies of Ontario Archaeology. Another note of interest for the Historic Archaeologist: I found in Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 22, No. 3, March 1968, an article entitled "Field Report on an Excavation at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada" by Sansoucy Walker (pp 91-115) and the price is only \$1.00.

The Virginia Representative is Mr. Dale Kerby, 13149 Oaksome, Midlothian, Va. 23113, U.S.A.

I hope we can get a better turn-out in Connecticut next year - after all, it is not that far to drive. Maybe even a session on Ontario Archaeology could be arranged.

A New Book From an O.A.S. Members

Dr. Savage asked O.A.S. member David Newlands to tell us about a new book on archaeology, of which he is the senior author. Called "Introduction to Canadian Archaeology", this book provides historians, students and others with information on the basic art and techniques of field archaeology. For those with no previous archaeological experience, it gives step-by-step instructoin in all aspects of organizing, carrying on and recording a dig, from the preliminary investigation of printed sources giving information about a site to the field work itself and identification and restoration of artifacts . It also contains a great deal of other valuable information, including an outline of the archaeological legislation in each province of Canada. Copies are available at book stores, but Mr. Newlands expressed the hope that members would obtain their copies through the O.A.S., so that the profits on sales would go directly to our Society. If you would like to do so, please fill in the form below. They are available now.

To: Treasurer,
Ontario Archaeological Society,
29 Tournament Drive,
Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1

Please send me by David Newlands a handling costs of 50 book). I enclose m	nd Claus Breede at O¢ to be added for	\$8.95 each, with each copy (a total	oostage and
Name: Please print		Address:	
Telephone Number:(_)		

Free Fish Scale Identification

Thor Conway Regional Archaeologist Sault Ste. Marie

Fish scales are occasionally preserved in archaeological deposits. These items can yield important data relevant to subsistence and seasonality of a campsite, as well as palaeo-ecological reconstruction.

My own research has led to the recovery of fish scales from several fur posts and one prehistoric village in northern Ontario.

A regional Fish & Wildlife Branch office of the Ministry of Natural Resources is located in Sault Ste. Marie. They employ a person full time to identify the age and species composition of fish scales collected by their field biologists.

After discussing the implications of archaeologically-recovered fish scales with Bill Straight, regional Fish & Wildlife Supervisor, we agreed that his scale readers could identify samples for archaeologists. The resulting information should be of benefit to both professions.

If you have recovered fish scales from an archaeological site in Ontario, and can provide the same background information that would accompany a C-14 sample (site name and number, cultural affiliation, estimated age, method of recovery, etc.) then you can have your specimens identified at no cost to you. The Fish & Wildlife people request only that they may have use of the information gained from such scale identification for their own studies of Great Lakes fish populations. This would seem to be a fair trade.

The mailing address for your samples is:

c/o T. Conway, Regional Archaeologist,
Ministry of Natural Resources, 390 Bay Street,
Box 1900,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Press Cutting

Fresh evidence has emerged which supports the theory that Europe and North America were once linked to each other by a land bridge millions of years ago.

An aerial survey of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago recently revealed a number of petrified logs. This summer, when the normally frozen land thawed out almost to the surface, a search for fossils in these petrified logs was undertaken by two zoologists. The fossil hunt turned up evidence of a variety of animals: snakes, alligators, turtles, salamanders and certain small mammals which appear to have lived in temperate, swampy conditions. But most exciting was the discovery of a fossil tapir, roughly, the size of a dog. This fossil closely resembles other tapirs that have been found in France and the western United States.

The land bridge, it is thought, would have extended from what is today the Canadian Arctic, Greenland, Iceland and Spitzbergen.

1976 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES

We are indebted to the Minister of Culture and Recreation for the following list of licences granted this year under the archaeological licensing programme of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974.

Name	an	d
Licen	ce	No.

Project

Michael Spence 76-B-0079

Rescue excavation of Archaic period si te in Norfolk County

Laurie Jackson 76-B-0080 Reconnaissance for evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation in Northumberland County in vicinity of Rice Lake

Peter Ramsden 76-B-0081 Reconnaissance for Iroquoian sites in Ontario and Victoria Counties; and excavation of the pre-historic Huron Benson site in Victoria C'y

Peter Storck 76-B-0082 Reconnaissance of fossil beaches in Bruce County for evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation; and excavation of the Palaeo-Indian Fisher Site in Simcoe County

Charles Nixon 76-B-0083

General site survey in Brant and Oxford Counties

David Morrison 76-B-0084 Excavation of prehistoric Rock Shelter in Leeds County

Milton Wright 76-B-0085

Reconnaissance for early Iroquoian sites in Norfolk County; and the excavation of the early Iroquois (Pickering stage) Reid site in Norfolk County

Martha Latta 76-B-0086 General site survey of the feeder creeks of the Nottawasaga River in Simcoe County, and excavation of late prehistoric Iroquoian Beeton site in Simcoe County

William Fox' 76-B-0087

Rescue operations on the McNaughton Street interceptor sewer (Old Fort William), City of Thunder

Roberta O'Brien 76-8-0088

Rescue operations of Squires' Beach sites in the Regional Municipality of Durham

Philip Wright 76-B-0089

Rescue operations of prehistoric burials on Clinton Street. City of Windsor

Patrick Folkes 76-B-0090

Reconnaissance of submerged 19th century wreck of Hope Island, Georgian Bay

Arthur Howey 76-B-0091

Reconnaissance for Archaic period sites in Regional Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth

James Mahon 76-B-0092 General site survey of those portions of the shores of Rainy Lake, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods Development Plan

David Newlands 76-B-0093

Excavation of 19th century pottery in Huron County

David Johnson 76-B-0094

Robert Pearce 76-B-0095

Clyde Kennedy 76-B-0096

William Donaldson 76-B-0097

Thor Conway 76-B-0098

Richard Johnston 76-B-0099

James Wright 76-B-0100

Carol Stimmel 76-B-0101

James Keron 76-B-0102

William Finlayson 76-B-0103

Michael McLeod 76-B-0104

Marjorie Jordan 76-B-0105

C.S. Reid 76-B-0106

Burke Penny 76-B-0107

Norman Wagner 76-B-0108 Rescue operations on a late prehistoric Iroquoian site in York County

Excavation of an early Iroquoian (Pickering stage) in Northumberland County

General survey of the foss il shorelines of the Ancient Champlain Sea in Lanark and Renfrew Counties and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Caleton; and excavation of an Archaic period (?) site in Lanark County

Excavation of an Archaic period site in Middlesex County

General site survey in the Municipality of Sault Ste. Marie and in portions of the District of Algoma; and rescue/testing operations on 16 sites in Sault Ste. Marie Manitoulin District, and the Districts of Algoma and Temegami.

Excavation of an historic Huron site in S incoe County

General site survey of the south shore of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and other islands and islets in Georgian Bay

Survey for sites of the Archaic period in Oxford County, and excavation of an Archaic site in Oxford County

General site survey in various Townships of Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford Counties

General radial site survey around Craw ford Lake in Halton County

General site survey of the Nipigon River in the District of Thunder Bay to the Pigeon River and north to Sturgeon, Whitefish Round, Arrow, Sandstone, Shebandowan, Kashabow ie, Lac des Milles Lacs and connecting waterways

General site survey of the shorelines of Lake Abitibi (Ontario portion) shorelines in the District of Cochrane

General site survey and reconnaissance of those portions of the shorelines of Lake of the Woods and Round Lake, which lie within Ministry of Natural Resources Lake of the Woods Development plan in the District of Kenora and Lake of the Woods.

Select excavation of the 19th century Mi litary and Naval Establishments at Penetanguishene in Simcoe County

General site survey of the Conestogo River, Grand River, and Salem Creek in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and Wellington County

Joseph Molto 76-B-0109

David Arthurs 76-B-0110

Peter Storck 76-B-0111

Charles Garrad 76-B-0112

David Rupp 76-B-0113

Matthew Hill 76-8-0114

Russell Barber 76-B-0115

Dean Knight 76-B-0116

James Hunter 76-B-0117

Barry Newton 76-B-0118

William Ross 76-B-0119

Marion Matson 76-B-0120

Kenneth Swayze 76-B-0121

Peter Hamalainen 76-B-0122 General site survey of the shoreline of Lac Seul in the District of Kenora

General site survey and reconnaissance of the Missinaibi River in the Missinaibi Provincial Park Reserve in the District of Cochrane

Reconnaissance of a multi-component preh storic quarry site near Sheguiandah in the District of Manitoulin

Reconnaissance and survey for Petun sites in portions of Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe counties, and selected excavation of five Petun sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties

Excavation of 19th century pottery in Lincoln County

General site survey in portions of the County of Waterloo

General site survey and reconnaissance of the Moira River System in Hastings County, and excavation of a Middle Woodland site in Hungerford Twp. in Hastings County

General site survey of portions of the Towns end Town Site in the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk, and excavation of an early historic Huron site in Simcoe County near Orillia

General site survey of corridors in the County of Simcoe

General site survey within city limits of Thunder Bay and on the shorelines of Pie, Flatlands and Thompson Islands in the District of Thunder Bay

General site survey for planning purposes in selected areas in Algonquin Provincial Park. Grundy Lake Provincial Park, Kawartha Highlands, Mikisew Provincial Park, and the shores of Boulter and Moore Lake in the District of Nipissing and the waterfront of Bell Bay in Renfrew County

Partial excavation of a prehistoric Iroquoian (Middleport stage) site near Crawford Lake in the Regional Municipality of Halton

General site survey and reconnaissance in the County of Prince Edward, and the lands and watersheds of the Cataraqui Conservation Authority

General site survey and reconnaissance of corridors in Middlesex, Brant and Waterloo Counties and the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk

(More)

Ian Kenyon 76-B-0123 General site survey of Pines Provincial Park Ojibway Prairie Provincial Park Reserve, and investigation of an Archaic and Middle Woodland site in Kent County

Victor Pelshea 76-B-0124

General site survey of Lake Mazinaw in Bon Echo Provincial Park, and investigation and recording of two rock shelters and a prehistoric rock formation (petroform) in Lanark County

David Spittal 76-B-0125

General survey and reconnaissance of selected corridors in the Regional Municipalities of York, Durham, Peel and in Simcoe County; and rescue operations on a small pre-contact Huron site in Awenda Provincial Park

William Roosa 76-B-0126 Reconnaissance for evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation in selected areas of Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Essex, Oxford, Norfolk and Brant Counties; and excavation of three such sites in Middlesex County

Roberta O'Brien 76-B-0127

Site survey and recording on Harris Is land in Rice Lake in Peterborough County

James Glinski 76-B-0128 Underwater survey of wrecks in Fathom Fi we Provincial Park, and selected areas in Lake Muskoka and Georgian Bay

Stephen Thomas 76-B-0129

Site survey for sites of the Archaic period in portions of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth and in the Bronte Creek Provincial Park, excavation of two archaics ites in the Regional Municipality of Halton

Peter Storck 76-B-0130

Excavation on prehistoric Huron site in the Boyd Conservation area in the Regional Municipality of York

Gordon Watson 76-B-0131

General site survey and reconnaissance of the shores of Upper and Lower Rideau Lakes, and Bob's Lake in Lanark County; and limited salvage activity on six Woodland period sites in the Regional Municipality of Ottaw a-Carle ton

Patricia Cook 76-B-0132 Excavation of a pre-contact Iroquoian site in the Regional Municipality of Durham

William Finlayson 76-B-0133

Excavations on pre-contact Iroquoian site near London in Middesex County

William Finlayson 76-B-0134

Reconnaissance and recording of a Woodland period site in Elgin County

Helen Devereux 76-B-0135

Excavations on a site of unknown cultural affinity in Mississagi Provincial Park; and investingation of a probably historic Algonkian site in the District of Blind River

Rosemary Webster 76-B-0136

Limited excavation of early 20th century farm house near Sudbury

Paul Lennox 76-B-0137

Excavation of a historic (post contact) Neutral site in the Municipality of Hamilton Wentworth

Donald Robertson 76-B-0138

Limited excavation of a multi-component site (Archaic-Early Historic) in Renfrew County

Taimi Hahka 76-B-0139

Limited rescue operations on a site on Dog Lake in Unorganized Territories north of the District of Thunder Bay

Walter Kenyon 76-B-0140 Rescue operations on a historic Neutral site at Grimsby in the Regional Municipality of Niagara

Archaeology and the Law in Ontario

We are pleased to include with this issue of Arch Notes, courtesy of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation - Historical Planning and Research Branch, a copy of the recent publication by the Ministry, "Archaeology and the Law in Ontario".

<u>Huronia-Canadiana Books</u>

This company is in the process of proparing a two part catalogue of about 1500 items relating to the North American Native Peoples. If you would like to be on the mailing list for these catalogues, please write to:

Huronia-Canadiana Books, Box 685, Alliston, Ontario LOM 1AO

Correction

In our Symposium Report in the November issue of Arch Notes, 76-9, we made two major errors in transcribing Robert J. Pearce's paper on "Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area" for which we apologize.

The first sentence of our report on this paper should have read: "Under the direction of Robert J. Pearce, a single component Pickering village site was excavated southeast of Rice Lake in Percy Township, Northumberland-Durham County, during the 1976 season".

Arch Notes is published 7 - 10 times a year by the Ontario Archaeological Society. All enquiries and contributions should be address ed to: Chairman, Arch Notes Committee, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1

1977 Sainte-Marie Prize - S U M M A R Y

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The Government of Ontario through Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (1639-1649) of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, is offering a cash award and associated publishing program.

- 1. The Sainte-Marie Prize will be a cash award of \$1,649.00.
- 2. It will normally be granted on an annual basis for excellence in original research and interpretation.
- 3. The judges will accept submissions concerned directly with 17th century Canadian history and other national or international circumstances or events directly influencing 17th century Canadian exploration, colonization, politics, economics, individuals, relations between the colonies and other matters. Submissions will be considered on a broad inter-disciplinary basis and the award will be given to the author of the submission making the most significant contribution to knowledge and interpretation of 17th century Canadian developments.
- 4. Submissions must be typewritten and may be in either French or English.
- 5. Manuscripts should be 20,000 words or more.
- 6. Two copies of each manuscript are required: one copy of each submission shall be retained by Sainte-Marie among the Hurons for archive purposes.
- 7. Submitted manuscripts must not have been previously published or in the process of being published.
- 8. Each manuscript should include a bibliography and all sources should be footnoted or otherwise identified.
- 9. The competition is open to persons of any nationality.
- 10. There are no stated academic qualifications, however submissions should be accompanied by a personal resume.
- 11. The winning manuscript remains the property of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons and will be included in their publishing program.
- 12. Other submissions which in the view of the judges are of high quality may be considered for publication in consultation with the author.
- 13. In any year, if the jury decides that sufficiently high standards are not met, the Ontario Government reserves the right not to award the prize.
- 14. Manuscripts that are submitted for one year's prize and not selected as the winner, can be re-submitted for consideration by the jury in future years.
- 15. Submissions should be sent to:

Mr. Doug Cole Manager Sainte-Marie among the Hurons P.O. Box 160 MIDLAND, Ontario L4R 4K8

by December 31, 1977.



ARCH NOTES

1976 FACTS & FIGURES

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