



# ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

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

O.A.S. MAY GENERAL MEETING

reported by Janet Cooper

THE SIDEY-MACKAY SITE, 1977

Speaker: Charles Garrad

Mr. Garrad opened his talk by reviewing the evidence of beaver activity in the Petun area, past and present. Exploring the area at the end of April this year, he encountered a number of signs of current beaver activity and this included dams, the largest of which was about 10 years old. For example, Boynton's Creek at Craighleith (near a busy road) is blocked by a beaver dam; another, near Staynor, is said to occasionally cause flooding in the town. Mr. Garrad's recent investigations have confirmed the Petun area as one with excellent beaver habitat.

It is Mr. Garrad's hypothesis that the Petun were not a single people before the arrival of the white man. Rather, they consisted of a number of Lake Ontario area peoples living in villages that were, for the most part, self-sustaining. With the establishment of a demand for beaver and other furs, elements of these peoples moved north to the Petun area, congregating together to co-operate in the exploitation of the local beaver resources.

The Sidey-Mackay site, which lies near the Mad River in the Creemore area, has two former stream channels within its boundaries; this is the most southerly and the earliest of Petun villages (ca. 1580-1600 A.D.). The evidence suggests that Sidey-Mackay was one of the first sites set up in response to the demands of the fur trade. Its success prompted others to move into the Petun area; the Young-McQueen site, whose people connect to the New York frontier, was probably next. Around 1600 A.D., the Sidey-Mackay people moved to the nearby Melville site and more villages, such as MacMurchy, followed. It is possible that Champlain's 1616 A.D. visit to the Petun area resulted in a drastic reduction of populations in these villages, with their consequent abandonment. However, the influx of people from other villages (principally those to the south) continued.

Later, the Kelly Campbell site (Etharita), "the ever-principal curing and drying place", came into being. As a result of the inhabitants' having been named the "Nation du Petun" by Champlain and the translation of this to "Tobacco Nation", it has always been assumed that the curing and drying referred to tobacco. This is not necessarily the case, however; Mr. Garrad suggests that the reference might equally apply to skins and pelts.

After reviewing the highlights of the 1977 excavations on the Sidey-Mackay site, a number of suggestions were offered. The new rimsherd percentages tie in very nicely to subsequent Petun area sites and to some degree to later sites in Huronia as well as a contemporary site to the south (Woodbridge). Two different architectural styles were noted on the site and the deductions from the evidence enabled a new and tentative construct of Petun involvement in the fur trade as discussed above. This new construct has been greatly aided by recent faunal analysis of a number of Petun sites in which beaver was found to be the dominant species on 5 sites.

One interesting conclusion from the ceramics was that the Coefficient of Similarity data derived from the new ceramic sample link very closely to

the adjacent but later Melville (BbHa-7) site, which is therefore the most eligible candidate for the later village of the Sidey-Mackay people. Excavations on the Melville site in 1978 will be dedicated to detecting if this apparent connection is reflected in non-ceramic artifacts.

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#### O.A.S. APRIL GENERAL MEETING

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN FARMERS:  
THE POLLEN CONNECTION

Speaker: Dr. J.H. McAndrews

During the 18th and 19th centuries pine was used for masts on Royal Navy ships. Suitable pine did not grow in Britain and masting pine was imported from the Baltic countries or from the North American colonies. With the closing of the Baltic Sea to shipping during the Napoleonic Wars and the loss of the American colonies, Britain turned to its loyal Canadian colonies, particularly Nova Scotia, for its supply of pine for masts.

To ensure a continuing supply of masting pines, surveys were conducted in Upper Canada. In 1797 Augustus Jones surveyed Pickering Township near Toronto. He reported the location of stands of white pine together with the height and diameters of the trees. Irene Bowman has shown that the stands were located adjacent to the sites of prehistoric Indian farming villages on soils suitable for growing corn. Using the dimensions of the trees she determined that the time the stands began to grow coincided with the abandonment of a village and its surrounding cornfields.

White pine will not grow in the shady beech-maple forest of southern Ontario - it is a catastrophe species requiring the destruction of pre-existing forest by fire or forest cutting. It invades abandoned farm fields today as well as in the prehistoric past.

Fossil pollen analysis of lake mud shows that beech and maple migrated into Ontario and formed climax forest beginning 8,000 years ago. This forest was stable until sometime in the past millenium when it was partly replaced by white pine. Crawford Lake, near Hamilton, provides a precise chronology with its yearly layers of sediment. Here beech and maple pollen decline simultaneously with the appearance of corn and weed pollen beginning at 1400 AD. Pine pollen subsequently becomes abundant but declines in the mid-19th century due to logging. The cause of the beech-maple into pine pollen succession was confirmed by the excavation of a village site adjacent to the Lake dating about 1400 AD, with middens containing remains of corn and other cultivated plants. The midden charcoal was predominantly that of beech and maple, indicating that the villagers cleared the climax forest for their village and fields. An estimated 500 acres was cleared during the fifteen year life span of the village. Upon moving, the villagers repeated the clearing and their abandoned fields succeeded to pine rather than the original beech and maple.

From 1400 to 1650, the main period of prehistoric agriculture, between 5% and 10% of Southern Ontario was cleared of hardwood forest and succeeded to white pine. The white pine stands described by explorers, settlers and masting surveyors, were not a part of the forest primaeval.

\* \* \* \* \*

LIBRARY REPRINT OFFER - "The Ontario Archaeologist", Vol. 1, No. 1

The Library has initiated a service to provide members with photo-copies of early O.A.S. publications which have long been out of print. Commencing with this issue, ARCH NOTES will from time to time carry news of the current, time-limited offer.

Did you know that the original name for our journal was "THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGIST"? And that Volume 1, No. 1 was published over 24 years ago? This 7-page mimeographed edition was devoted to a single article, "Is Archaeology a Luxury Item" by J. N. Emerson, and it was written immediately after the author had completed his Ph.D. dissertation. This pioneer beginning to the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY series presents data which are just as relevant today as they were in 1954 and which proved prophetic of many developments that have come to pass in the interim.

If you wish to add this important early work to your files, you may do so at a saving by sending your order at once to:

O.A.S. Librarian  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3

Enclose (1) a cheque made out to "The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc." in the amount of \$2 for each copy you require, and (2) your name and address, preferably on a sticky label.

The original document has faded, but readable photo-copies are guaranteed. Your copy will be mailed to you by first class mail. After August 1st, copies of this document will continue to be available, but at the regular charge of \$2.70.

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O.A.S. T-SHIRT

The O.A.S. T-shirts are still available for the 1978 season. Made in Canada, of 50% polyester and 50% cotton, this quality T-shirt is pure white with elacticized neckband and cuffs in navy. The O.A.S. crest is also in navy. To order yours, send \$6.25 (includes postage) with your name and address to:

T-Shirt,  
Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)  
Box 241,  
Station P,  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

Please allow three weeks for delivery.

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Chinese Tombs

Archaeologists have uncovered 40 tombs dating back 2,000 years in Sinkiang Province, the New China News Agency reports. It is said the tombs were of the Cheshih people and contained valuable relics as well as human and animal remains.

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# AN EARLY HISTORIC SELKIRK DATE FROM THE LONG SAULT SITE

by

David Arthurs

Ministry of Culture and Recreation  
Historical Planning and Research Branch

## ABSTRACT

A radio-carbon assay from a sample of charcoal from the Long Sault site suggests an early historic date for the Selkirk culture in Northwestern Ontario.

A radio-carbon date of  $200 \pm 100$  years BP, or 1750 A.D. (DIC-761) on 3 grams of carbonized wood from the early historic component on the Long Sault site, DdKm-1, on the Rainy River of Northwestern Ontario, suggests a late occupation of the site by the Blackduck, Selkirk and Wanikan cultures. Test excavations were conducted on the site by the writer in 1975 for the Northwestern Regional Office, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation. The carbonized wood sample was submitted for analysis as part of the Ministry's ongoing research programme (Arthurs, 1976).

The sample was recovered from test excavation unit F-11, at a depth of 10 cm. below ground surface, at the top of 3-centimetre Level IV. The sample lies at the base of an overlying stratum, containing probable 18th and 19th century European trade goods in association with fabric-impressed Selkirk ceramics and vertical-cord-impressed Sandy Lake ware. Underlying this stratum is a sealed Blackduck stratum, from which were recovered cord-wrapped-stick decorated Late Woodland Blackduck ceramics, and the first cervical vertebra of a large mammal, tentatively identified as Bison (L. Fraser, pers. comm.). A hard-packed occupation floor at the bottom of Level IV separates this component from a second Blackduck component in Level V. Mixing between historic and prehistoric strata appears minimal, only a single small fragment of glass having been recovered from the Blackduck stratum.

From the upper component were recovered a small number of large glass beads and spun-back brass buttons, of probable early historic provenience. Also found were seed beads, glass fragments, round and rectangular plate-cut nails, and heart-shaped metal tobacco-grade markers, which, on comparison with those recovered from a late historic Ojibway cabin site in the area, would date as late as the latter half of the 19th century. On the latter site, no aboriginal ceramics were recovered, indicating that pottery making had been largely abandoned prior to this date. Interestingly, a local Ojibway informant, when shown Blackduck rimsherds in the lab, recognized them as "pise", and stated that he had observed his grandmother making pottery, similar, but not as elaborately decorated, on Lake of the Woods at about the turn of the century (C. Hawk, pers. comm.).

The dating of the upper stratum on the Long Sault site suggests several implications, which demand further examination. Perhaps most significant is that it

suggests the displacement of the Blackduck culture at the site by the Selkirk culture by the mid-18th century. It also suggests a mid-18th century date for the introduction of European trade goods at the site. The date also documents the early historic context of Sandy Lake ware, diagnostic of the newly-defined Wanikan culture (Birk, 1977), in Northwestern Ontario. Yet another implication of the date from the discovery of probable bison in the Blackduck stratum, suggests either that small numbers of these animals were still penetrating the Rainy River valley, or that Lake Blackduck peoples were involved in hunting or exchange with the bison-hunting areas farther to the west.

Although this date for terminal Blackduck and early historic Selkirk at the Long Sault site is congruent with dates on components on Lake of the Woods (C. S. Reid, pers. comm.), it should be regarded with due caution. Additional C-14 samples are currently being prepared for analysis, after which it should be possible to date more confidently the occupation levels of the deeply-stratified Long Sault site.

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Fred. Birch Day - October 9th  
1978

In the development of understanding of Ontario prehistory, many people have played small but positive parts, and Fred. Birch was one of these. As far as is known, he published only one article, and this appeared in the A.A.R.O. for 1903. He was provoked to do so by the appearance the previous year of an article by the learned Father A.E. Jones (A.A.R.O. 1902:92-136), in which a certain rock in the Petun area was identified as EKARENNIONDI. Fred Birch may not have had a classical education and academic background to rival Father Jones', but he had something better - a knowledge of the ground of which he wrote, long experience in the area and with its people, and the common sense ability to put the evidence together in a meaningful way. He was particularly well acquainted with the rocks and caves of the Blue Mountain area.

On reading Father Jones' arguments, Fred Birch felt the conclusions reached were not valid, and in his concern he wrote to the Superintendent of the Provincial Museum, David Boyle, who suggested he write directly to Father Jones. Doing this drew a reply, but no change in the Father's interpretation. Birch's concern stimulated him to write further letters to David Boyle, and when in 1909 Father Jones reprinted his 1902 text without a single revision (5th Report, Ontario Archives "Bendaka Ehen" or Old Huronia), the desire to see things right caused Birch to write his paper in reply (A.A.R.O. 1903:98-101). This followed a visit to the site he favoured as EKARENNIONDI on October 9th, 1903, the seventy-fifth anniversary of which will occur this

year.

The Provincial Museum was wise in publishing Birch's article, not only because it included the best published eye-witness description of the Haney-Cook BcHb-26 Site, but also because Birch donated his extensive artifact collection from the Beaver Valley area (A.A.R.O. 1903:18, 19, 23), which would otherwise be very little represented in the R.O.M. collections. He also contributed much by correspondence to A.F. Hunter and David Boyle concerning area sites (Hunter and Boyle correspondence and notes, R.O.M.). Hunter's notes indicated that he had visited the Haney-Cook BcHb-26 site as early as 1887 and by 1902 had concluded it was probably EKARENIONDI from the proximity of the rock, thus anticipating Fred Birch in thought but not in print.

From Birch's article, it is easy to retrace his footsteps of 75 years ago, from the Blue Mountain's Scenic Caves, down the Mountain Road, to the "byway" on the right, a former road, now a part of the Bruce Trail. With envy we read of the ease with which he found artifacts on the site, remembering the toil and difficulty we have expended there during the past several seasons to wrest the barest sample from the hard clay. Some of the artifacts he found on the day of his visit, and his later collections and catalogue, mainly survive to this day, in the safe hands of his great-grandson, who is an officer of the Ontario Government's Ministry of Culture and Recreation. In recent years, some items from this collection have been placed in the Grey County Museum at Owen Sound by his descendants.

As to which of the rocks respectively favoured by Father Jones and Fred Birch is EKARENIONDI is the correct one, time has not entirely rendered a final verdict, but certainly Father Jones' selection is incorrect, for there is no nearby village site, while Birch's choice has seemed to match all the criteria known for some 75 years. It is to the hoped-for final resolution of this problem that excavations will continue on the site during 1978, courtesy of Mr. Gerry McArthur of the Scenic Caves. During the season we will repeat Fred Birch's "walk" from the Caves to the site, and on its 75th Anniversary, we will drink a toast to you, Fred Birch.

Chas. Garrad

\* \* \* \* \*

... The Globe &amp; Mail on Archaeology? ...

## HI &amp; LOIS



## ON POPULATION FLUCTUATIONS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Sheryl A. Smith

Ministry of Culture and Recreation  
Kenora, Ontario

In a recent paper, K.C.A. Dawson has proposed that archaeological surveys in northern Ontario reflect the high mobility and small group size expected of kin-related Algonkian populations (Dawson 1977c: 167). Dawson correlates the results of his Albany River and Lake Nipigon surveys (Dawson 1976b; 1976c) with the climatic episodes put forward by Bryson and Wendland (1967), to arrive at a tentative estimate of population fluctuation through time in two areas of northern Ontario. The results, illustrated in tabular form by Dawson (1977c: 168) and reproduced below, show a high degree of consistency between the Lake Nipigon and Albany River areas. The purpose of this brief paper is to examine Professor Dawson's hypothesis that changing population levels coincide with changing climatic episodes in northern Ontario and to introduce the reader to recent data from northwestern Ontario.

Three years of archaeological survey on Lake of the Woods by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation have so far produced a total of 276 sites and 356 identifiable components spanning 5000 years. Like Lake Nipigon and the Albany River, Lake of the Woods can be considered a focal area for prehistoric populations both in terms of transportation and resource exploitation.

Lake of the Woods is a very large body of water, lying partly on the Canada - United States border. The lake was at one time part of the vast post-glacial Lake Agassiz. As the waters of Lake Agassiz receded, Lake of the Woods was left as a part of the major water route between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg. Over 14,500 islands are set within a very broken shoreline in excess of 65,000 miles in length. Its average depth is only 26 feet, and the waters can be very treacherous for travel. But as C.S. Reid has pointed out, "...the many islands and peninsulas create a series of lee breaks, which together form sheltered channels, and prehistoric sites tend to cluster in these safe travel routes" (Reid 1976: 7).

The northern part of the lake, where most of the research has been conducted, lies "...in a transition zone between the Boreal Forest Region and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region" (Reid:1976: 5). Faunal and floral species are numerous and varied. High quality local cherts and rhyolites occur in the 3 kilometre wide Wabigoon-Greenstone Belt, which crosses the north end of the lake from east to west.

Table 1, reproduced from Dawson's recent article, shows population fluctuations "...based on percentage of occurrence of components in relation to climatic episodes" (Dawson 1977c: 169). The number of components so far recorded on Lake of the Woods are presented in a similar fashion in Table 2. Some adjustments in terminology were necessary as the cultural affiliations used in Table 2 conform more closely to conventions used in neighbouring Manitoba and Minnesota than to the terminology adopted by Dawson and Wright for other parts of northern Ontario. Their use of the term "Initial Woodland" is roughly equivalent to Laurel while Blackduck and Selkirk components fall within the so-called Terminal Woodland period. Components listed



as Late Woodland in Table 2 are those which because of small sample size or lack of diagnostic artifacts which would indicate otherwise are unassignable to a specific cultural affiliation. Table 2 does not show the 28 rock art sites recorded on Lake of the Woods to date (9 petroglyphs, 16 pictographs, and 3 petroforms or boulder mosaics). Dawson considers the pictograph sites found during the Albany River survey to be Terminal Woodland in origin (Dawson 1976c:58; 77). However, many rock art sites on Lake of the Woods are still in use by the local Ojibway. In view of this fact, the Northwestern Ontario regional office of the Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, has recorded all rock art sites separately from either Late Woodland or Historic period sites. In Table 3 the rock art sites are included in the Late Woodland category for comparative purposes; the total number of components considered is then changed to 384. Note that because of a lack of evidence to the contrary, rock art sites could just as easily be placed in Laurel or Archaic times.

The Historic period on Lake of the Woods is divided in two parts for convenience; the earlier era dealing with the fur trade up to about A.D. 1890 and the later dealing with colonization and settlement of the area after that time.

Inspection of Tables 1 and 2 will show significant differences between figures from north-central and northwestern Ontario. Almost 40% of Lake of the Woods components are assignable to the Archaic period, while there is a significant decline in the percentage of Laurel components immediately afterwards (9.8%). Compare this decline with the upsurge in percentage of components during the Initial Woodland period on both Lake Nipigon and the Albany River. The Terminal Woodland periods in both northwestern and north-central Ontario show roughly equivalent percentages of components, but there is less evidence for historic sites in northwestern Ontario than on Lake Nipigon or the Albany River.

The inclusion of rock art sites on Lake of the Woods with those of the Late Woodland increases the percentage of components of the Terminal Woodland period to over 46% (see Table 3). However, diagnostic artifacts are usually lacking on these sites and we could just as easily assume that they are historic since, as I pointed out earlier, many sites are still in use. The percentage of Terminal Woodland period sites is then reduced to 39.0% and the percentage of Historic period sites increases to 16.4%.

Regardless of whether or not percentages of archaeological components in 3 areas of northern Ontario agree, some other issues concerning population movements and fluctuation should be addressed. One of the reasons the Archaic is represented by so many more sites on Lake of the Woods is thought to be that this area of Ontario was once in a warm prairie ecotone. Plains Archaic sites are quite numerous on Lake of the Woods (Reid n.d.), much more so than sites of the Shield Archaic. Also, many Archaic sites are located on or near the high quality rhyolite and chert sources of the Wabigoon Greenstone Belt. The availability of lithic raw materials was no doubt a prime consideration in site selection.

Laurel sites may have existed in a cooler climatic episode (the Sub-Atlantic) but radiocarbon and seriation dates from Lake of the Woods indicate that Laurel sites also were inhabited during the warmer Scandic episode (Reid 1978). No clear correlation between a single climatic

episode and the settlement patterns of an archaeological culture can be drawn in this instance.

Similarly, dates for Terminal Woodland sites indicate that Blackduck and Selkirk groups occupied Lake of the Woods during both the warm Neo-Atlantic and the cooler Pacific episodes (Reid 1978). Here again, proximity to lithic sources may also be a factor in site selection.

Table 1: Population Fluctuations at Lake Nipigon and the Albany River (reproduced from Dawson 1977c: 168).

	Lake Nipigon		Albany River	Climatic Episode
	% components by era	% components by period	% components by period	
ARCHAIC		3.5	4.2	
INITIAL WOODLAND				
Early	30.8			
Middle	19.2	30.6	25.0	Sub-Atlantic (cold)*
Late	50.0			
	100.0			
TRANSITIONAL		4.7	8.3	Scandic (warmer)*
TERMINAL WOODLAND				
Early	23.5			
Middle	35.3	37.7	41.6	Neo-Atlantic (warm)*
Late	41.2			
	100.0			Pacific (cooler)*
HISTORIC				
Early	5.0			
Middle	45.0	23.5	20.8	Neo-Boreal
Late	50.0			
	100.0			
Totals		100.0	99.9	

\*descriptions of climatic episodes added by author from Dawson's Table 9 (1977c: 168).

Table 2: Components by time period on Lake of the Woods

	Cultural Affiliation	Number of Components	% of Components	Climatic Episode
ARCHAIC	Archaic (3000-500BC)	136	38.2	Sub-Boreal (Warmer)
INITIAL WOODLAND	Laurel (500BC-AD1000)	35	9.8	Sub-Atlantic (cold) Scandic (warmer)
TERMINAL WOODLAND	Blackduck (AD 700-1750)	73	20.5	Neo-Atlantic (warm) Pacific (cooler)
	Selkirk (AD 700-1750)	57	16.0	same as above
	Late Woodland (AD 700-1750)	20	5.6	same as above
HISTORIC	Fur trade (AD 1750-1890)	19	5.3	Neo-Boreal (cold)
	Colonization (post AD 1890)	16	4.5	
		35	9.8	
		356	99.9	

Table 3: Adjusted figures for components by time period on Lake of the Woods

	Cultural Affiliation	Number of Components	% of Components	Climatic Episode
ARCHAIC	Archaic (3000-500BC)	136	35.4	Sub-Boreal
		136	35.4	
INITIAL WOODLAND	Laurel (500BC-AD1000)	35	9.1	Sub-Atlantic Scandic
		35	9.1	
TERMINAL WOODLAND	Blackduck (AD 700-1750)	73	19.0	Neo-Atlantic Pacific
	Selkirk (AD 700-1750)	57	14.8	same as above
	Late Woodland (with rock art)	48	12.5	same as above
		178	46.3	
HISTORIC	Fur trade (AD 1750-1890)	19	4.9	Neo-Boreal
	Colonization (post AD 1890)	16	4.2	
		35	9.1	
		384	99.9	

Historic sites on Lake of the Woods are not numerous, and their low frequencies may in part be attributable to the colder climate, as Professor Dawson suggests. Another reason fewer historic sites have been found in northern Ontario could be that native groups moved closer to fur trade posts as the historic period progressed. There is ample documentation in the ethnohistoric record that as the fur trade intensified, native people became increasingly dependent on the EuroCanadian economy, living off the avails of the post rather than off the land, and eventually settling on reserves after the signing of treaty documents in the mid-to-late 19th century.

Finally, a consideration of the nature of the archaeological record is in order. Fluctuating water levels, modern development, and the imprecision of survey itself can affect the numbers of sites found in any given area over a specific period of time. Locating archaeological sites on large tracts of land rests ultimately on the perceptions and experience of the surveyor(s). It is axiomatic, I think, that any extensive survey for sites will never locate all the sites that existed in the past. Given this limitation, it is somewhat premature to extrapolate from the numbers of sites found to the size and composition of aboriginal groups.

A more fruitful approach might be to examine the numbers of components in terms of (a) their known or estimated size and (b) their function. For example, a large habitation site would be more likely to contain evidence for occupation by a large group of people (perhaps an aggregate of family hunting groups, as Professor Dawson suggests) than would a small chipping station which might have been used by one or two band members during a hunting expedition. Based on their own regional experiences, researchers could establish a "cut-off size" such as 500 M<sup>2</sup>, beyond which each site would be considered to have been the product of occupation by a sizeable number of people. The frequencies and percentages calculated for components by time period and by size of component conceivably could give us more reliable estimates of population fluctuation through time.

Percentages of sites found which are attributable to a particular time period in a specific research area can and should lead the researcher to explore new models and hypotheses concerning topics such as prehistoric settlement patterns, and to refine those hypotheses currently being tested. I would suggest, however, that we should emphasize the need for large scale excavations on northern sites rather than only regional surveys. Information on settlement patterns and utilization of space can be more reliably extracted from excavated sites than those which have only been surface-collected, and a firm data base would be established for future researchers.

#### Acknowledgements

Conversations with C.S. Reid, M.G.N. Rajnovich, and A.L. Balmer have aided in the preparation of this paper. The author, of course, assumes responsibility for any errors or omissions. Researchers requiring specific information concerning sites or radiocarbon dates may contact C.S. Reid, Northwestern Region Archaeologist, at P.O. Box 2880, Kenora, Ontario, P9N 3X8.

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\* \* \* \* \*

O.A.S. Next Meeting

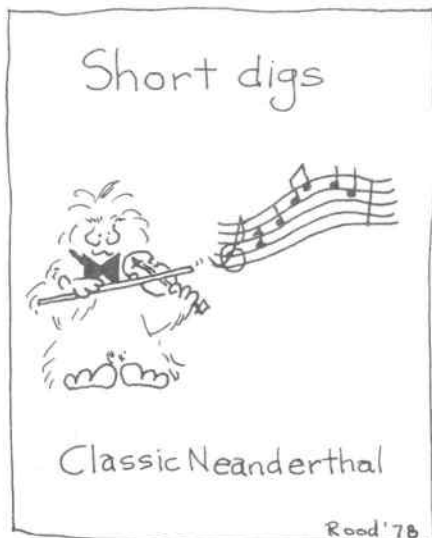
The next general meeting of the Society will be on Wednesday, September 20, 1978.

O.A.S. Symposium

"Symbolism and Art in Archaeology"  
- October 21st, 1978, at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto.

"Ontario Archaeology"

The Editor has issued a call for papers. For requirements concerning submission, see "Ontario Archaeology #29".

Road '78  
Arch Notes

## ONTARIO PREHISTORY AND RIMSHERD PERCENTAGES

Charles Garrad

In 1952, Dr. Richard S. MacNeish presented a new "technique for the study of Iroquois prehistory" based on studies of the rims of Iroquois ceramic vessels. Applying the technique to collections from 76 sites, MacNeish produced a possible reconstruction of Iroquois prehistory and development through time and space (1952:81-89).

The technique requires:

- (1) that the rimsherds from a site be grouped into various defined types,
- (2) that the frequency of each type be determined, expressed as a percentage of the total (1952:5), and
- (3) that each site in the study then be compared with every other on the basis not only of the rimsherd types present, but by their percentiles (1952:6).

Underlying these procedures is the assumption that the collection containing the rimsherds being studied is representative of the site from which they came, and that the pottery rimsherd types in the collection, and the percentage proportion in which they are present, are direct reflections of the site. However, not all the rimsherds from a site can be typed. The typology criteria require sufficient of a rimsherd to be present that the shape and decoration of the neck, collar face, lip and interior are evident. Experience has shown that in any excavated collection there will be rimsherds which are too broken to type, and that the percentage of untypable rims to the total rimsherd counts varies widely due to quite unrelated reasons - such as, for example, how well the pottery was fired or how many times the site has been ploughed. MacNeish gives the number of typed rimsherds for each site represented in his study, but there is no information about the number of untypable rims.

In any application of an Iroquois prehistory construct to Ontario, the work of Wm. J. Wintenberg must hold a pre-eminent place. The Roebuck, Uren, Lawson, Sidey-Mackay and Middleport sites, excavated between 1912 and 1930, established scientific excavation in Ontario and resulted in detailed reports. The accurate placing of these sites in Ontario prehistory would seem to be beyond question. However, comparison of the number of rims reported by MacNeish with those excavated by Wintenberg reveals, in four of the five sites, too great a disparity to be accounted for by untypable rimsherds.

At the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site, Wintenberg excavated 2,360 rimsherds, but of these only 1,806 had the lip feature adequately present to describe, and only 1,705 were sufficiently present for their cross-section shape to be determined, if Wintenberg data may be so interpreted (1946:159,160,161), the last figure being 72% of the total recovered. More recent experience on the same site indicated that only 56% of the total were typable (423 rims out of 761), due to more frequent ploughing (Garrad 1978). Thus on one site the percentage of rims which were typable for the MacNeish technique may be considered to range from 56% to 72%.

Comparing the number of rims excavated by Wintenberg to the number reported by MacNeish for the same site (see chart) indicates that only the Uren site

collection may have been entirely examined.

If the arbitrary 56%-of-the-total-are-typable concept may be used as a guide, then Dr. MacNeish reported on only 50% of the typable rimsherds from the Lawson site, 27% from the Middleport site, 14% from the Roebuck site, and 24% from the Sidey-Mackay site. Whether this is of any importance or not depends on the extent to which these samples represent the collections of which they were parts, about which no information or assurances are provided.

The experience at the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site might be of interest. In 1977, excavations there provided a new rimsherd sample and seriation which fits well into the local sequence and is therefore confidently accepted as representative of the site. Against the 1977 figures, the MacNeish percentages compare with a Coefficient of Similarity of only 125/200 (Garrad 1978). This disparity exceeds, we feel, any reasonable range which might be due to factors at the site and is probably best explained by factors within the collections, principally that the MacNeish 1952 sample is not representative of the entire collection assembled by Wintemberg in 1926 and that, to a degree, affected the construction of a local Petun area sequence.

It is possible that some non-representative sampling bias might exist in the figures developed by Dr. MacNeish for any site of which only a sampling of a larger collection was examined.

#### Wintemberg and MacNeish Rimsherd Counts for Five Ontario Sites

Site	# Rims Reported by Wintemberg	Possible # Typable @ 56%	# Rims MacNeish Reported	% of Total Excav.	% of Total Typable
Lawson	2,043 a*	1,144	576 f	28	50
Middleport	2,041 b	1,143	313 g	15	27
Roebuck	5,938 c	3,325	468 h	8	14
Sidey-Mackay	2,360 d	1,322	312 i	13	24
Uren	1,700 e	952	1,087 j	64	100

\*References 'a' to 'e' refer to the relevant publication by W.J. Wintemberg; references 'f' to 'j' are all from MacNeish, R.S., 1952.

'a' 1939. Number of rimsherds not given, but number of pots is 1,840 (p.19). The ratio of pots to rims at Middleport (1838:2041) applied to this number yields 2,043.

'b' 1948:10. 2,041 rims belonging to 1,838 pots.

'c' 1936:35. 5,938 rims from about 4,888 pots.

- 'd' 1946:159. 2,360 rims from 1,997 pots.
- 'e' 1928:12. About 1,700 rims, estimating 1,070 pots.
- 'f' 1952:12, 21. 560 plus 16.
- 'g' 1952:12, 21. 313 (sum of components) plus nil (?). (Note that the printed total "308" does not equal the sum of the components.)
- 'h' 1952:58, 65, 67. 426 plus 42. (Note that the printed total "436" (pp. 58, 67) does not equal the sum of the components.)
- 'i' 1952:30, 37. 267 plus 45. (Note that the printed total "278" does not equal the sum of the components.)
- 'j' 1952:12, 21. 1,087 plus nil (? not given). (Note that the printed total "1,078" does not equal the sum of the components.)

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\* \* \* \* \*

LITERARY POW-WOW

The ad hoc Committee for Cross-Cultural (Native and Non-Native) Communication invites O.A.S. members to share in a Literary Pow-Wow on today's spirit and soul of Indians and Inuit of the Americas, scheduled to be held at the Roberts Research Library for the Humanities and Social Sciences between July 17 and August 25 and during normal daily library hours.

For details of the daily program (which will include workshops and seminars at the Roberts Library, as well as the investigation of other related resources on or near the University of Toronto campus), contact Alan J. Horne, the Assistant Librarian of Roberts Library Reader Services either at the library or by telephoning 978-8618. The address is 130 St. George St. at Harbord, Toronto.



## GEOCHRONOLOGICAL AGE OF RICE LAKE FLUTED POINTS

L. J. Jackson

Department of Anthropology  
Trent University

Two fluted points from the western Rice Lake basin area in south-central Ontario (see Garrad 1971:#44,#45) may be assigned maximum possible geochronological ages on the basis of their association with features of Late Wisconsin(an) ice recession.

After the retreat of Northern lobe ice from south-central Ontario during the Two Creeks Interstadial, a local readvance known as the Lake Simcoe lobe moved southward 50 to 65 km, blocking the flow of proglacial Lake Algonquin waters through the Trent Valley. It also overrode the Oak Ridges moraine south of Rice Lake and met the Ontario basin ice lobe near the present Lake Ontario shoreline (Gravenor 1957; Miryneck 1967). According to Deane (1950), the most forward advance of the Simcoe lobe formed the Lake Simcoe (Mara) moraine and closed off the Kirkfield outlet for Lake Algonquin discharge (see Figure 1). Although the configuration of the ice front in the irregular terrain of south-central Ontario remains uncertain, Karrow et al. (1975) suggest that a rapid advance and retreat was required since no moraine was built at its southern limit.

Karrow et al. (1975) note that the Lake Simcoe lobe advance may be a local correlate of the Valdres (Greatlakean) advance of about 11,800 B.P. in the Lake Michigan basin. They suggest sufficient Simcoe lobe retreat for re-opening of the Kirkfield outlet and the resumption of Lake Algonquin discharge through the Trent Valley by about 11,500 B.P. Brief reactivation of the retreating Simcoe lobe may have formed the Dummer moraine, which extends in an east-west direction across the Kawartha Lakes area (see Figure 1). Dreimanis (1977), however, notes the possibility that the Dummer moraine may itself be contemporaneous with the Greatlakean advance of about 11,800 B.P.

A radiocarbon date of about 11,200 B.P. on silty gyttja from Little Round Lake in southeastern Ontario suggests a possible minimum date for ice retreat from the Dummer moraine (Lowdon and Blake Jr. 1968:GSC-649). Anderson (1971) has calculated mean ice retreat rates varying between 406' (122 m.) and 480' (144 m.) per year for Simcoe lobe recession from Kirkfield north to the Fossmill outlet for Lake Algonquin discharge. Assuming a similar rate of ice retreat from the Oak Ridges moraine south of Rice Lake to the Dummer moraine (about 30 km. to the northeast), the western Rice Lake basin was probably still covered by Simcoe lobe ice at least 200 or 300 years before ice retreat from the Dummer moraine. This suggests a minimum age of 11,400 or 11,500 B.P. for deglaciation of the Rice Lake area. This age estimate agrees with the suggested 11,500 B.P. re-opening of the Kirkfield outlet.

Figure 1 illustrates the location of two fluted points from the western Rice Lake basin area in relation to the Lake Simcoe, Dummer, and Oak Ridges moraines. A precise location recorded by Garrad (1971:#44) is indicated by a solid triangle. A less certain location recorded by Garrad (1971:#45) is indicated by an open triangle. Both locations are in Hamilton township, Northumberland county within the limits of Simcoe lobe advance. Assuming

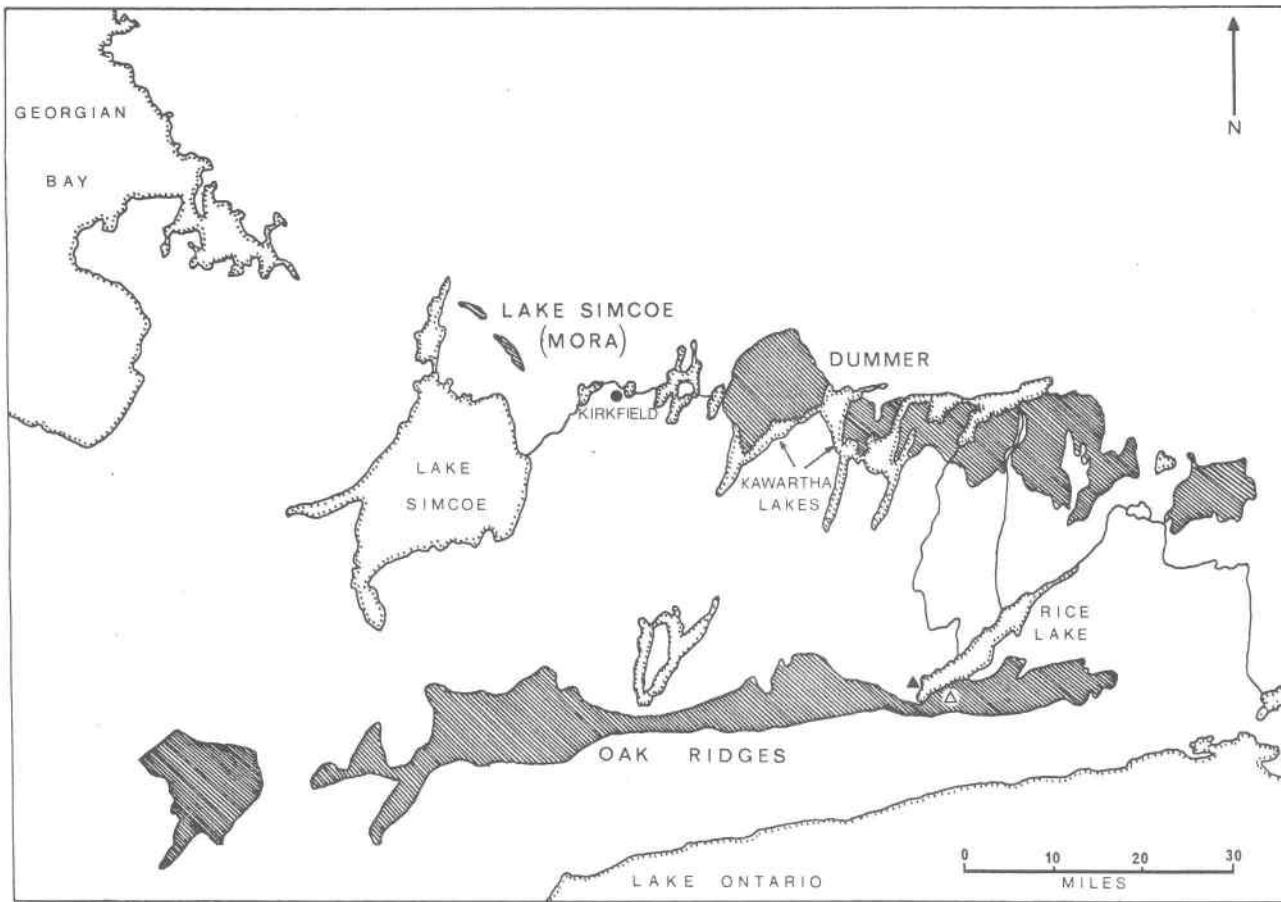


FIGURE 1. RICE LAKE FLUTED POINT LOCATIONS IN RELATION TO MAJOR RECESSIONAL MORAINES

that permanently based human occupation of the Rice Lake area was not possible until the recession of Simcoe lobe ice, a maximum possible age of about 11,500 B.P. might be assigned to both fluted points. The absence of significant natural wear patterns on both specimens suggests that they are not survivals from occupation during an earlier ice-free period.

The earliest permanently based Palaeo-Indian occupation of that portion of south-central Ontario covered by Simcoe lobe ice might have been time-equivalent with the reliably radiocarbon dated 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. span of Clovis sites in the western United States. Allowing some time for the establishment of suitable floral and faunal communities for Palaeo-Indian subsistence in south-central Ontario, contemporaneity with western Folsom sites, dated between 11,000 and 10,500 B.P., may be even more likely (Haynes 1967; Irwin 1971).

The only reliably radiocarbon dated fluted point sites in the Northeast - Debert, Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968) and Shawnee-Minisink, Pennsylvania (McNett et al. 1977) - have dates spanning the period from about 11,000 to 10,500 B.P., which places them in the Folsom period. A radiocarbon date of about 12,500 B.P. on caribou bone found in questionable association with a fluted point at the Dutchess Quarry Cave site in New York State remains problematic (Funk et al. 1970).

Roosa (1977) observes specific typological resemblances between tools from the Parkhill fluted point site in southwestern Ontario and those of the western Folsom complex. He also suggests that the two Rice Lake fluted points considered in this paper are of the Barnes type, the principal type associated with the Parkhill complex. This observation lends support to the suggested temporal equivalence of Rice Lake fluted points with the western Folsom complex.

It seems a reasonable supposition that fluted point occupations throughout southern Ontario, and the Northeast in general, will prove time-equivalent with western Clovis and Folsom. In the continuing absence of radiocarbon dates from southern Ontario fluted point sites, dateable Late Wisconsin(an) ice recessional features offer a valuable tool in the geochronological assignment of the fluted point tradition.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to thank Dr. Peter Storck of the Royal Ontario Museum and Dr. Paul Karrow of the University of Waterloo for critical reading of this research note.

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DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN WESTERN NEW YORK  
BETWEEN 1550 A.D. AND 1650 A.D.

Dr. William Engelbrecht  
State University of New York

Pottery rim sherds were examined from eight 16th and early 17th century village sites south of Buffalo, N.Y. The sites are believed to have been occupied by the Erie and to represent the successive southward movement of two contemporaneous communities located 7 to 10 miles apart. Brainerd-Robinson Coefficients of Agreement were calculated between these sites using computer coded ceramic attributes. From these coefficients, the following chronological ordering was inferred: Buffum, Goodyear, Eaton, Newton-Hopper, Green Lake, Simmons, Ellis, and Kleis. This chronological ordering agrees with that arrived at by the late Professor Marian White.

Coefficients of ceramic homogeneity were then calculated for each of the sites. It was found that the latest sites (Ellis and Kleis) were the most heterogeneous ceramically. At least some of the ceramic variability present on these sites seemed due to the presence of Seneca and Cayuga style pottery. This impression was strengthened by an examination of coefficients of agreement which were calculated between the Niagara Frontier Sites and some Seneca and Cayuga Sites.

At least four different interpretations of this ceramic pattern are possible: (1) Seneca and Cayuga pots were traded to the Niagara Frontier, (2) Seneca and Cayuga women were captured and taken back to the Niagara Frontier, (3) Niagara Frontier women borrowed Seneca and Cayuga pottery styles after having visited those areas, and (4) Seneca and Cayuga women voluntarily moved to the Niagara Frontier, either upon marriage or as a result of the movement of their kin group to the area. On the basis of available evidence, the fourth explanation seems the most likely, though it is by no means demonstrated. Future research has the potential for clarifying this question.

	Buffum	Goodyear	Eaton	Newton-Hopper	Green Lake	Simmons	Ellis	Kleis
Buffum		181	181	181	182	179	164	159
Goodyear			182	184	186	181	167	161
Eaton				187	183	184	170	160
Newton-Hopper					184	186	170	160
Green Lake						184	174	169
Simmons							177	171
Ellis								183
Kleis								

Table 1:  
Coefficients of Agreement Between  
Niagara Frontier  
Erie Sites

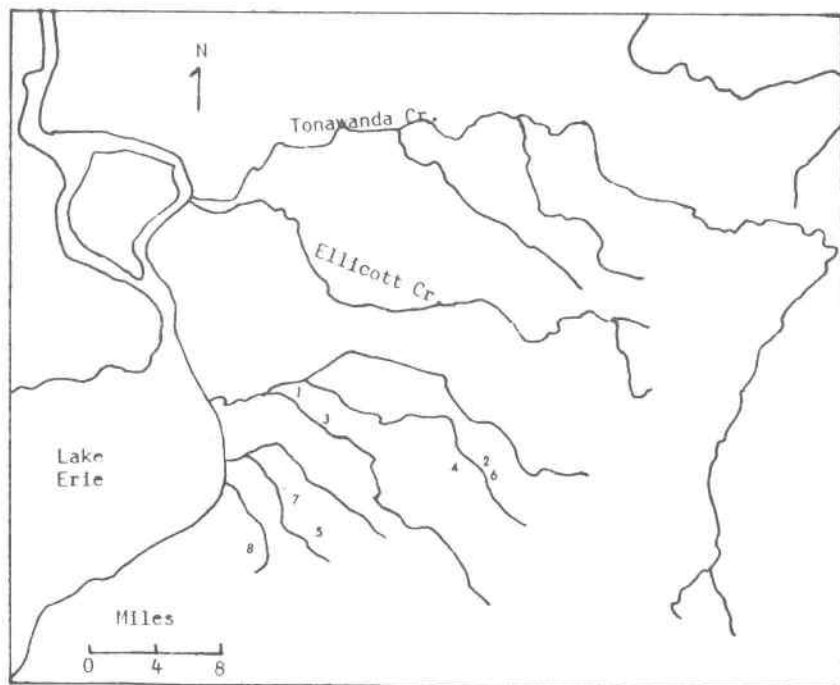


Figure 1. Niagara Frontier Sites: 1 - Buffum  
 2 - Goodyear  
 3 - Eaton  
 4 - Newton-Hopper  
 5 - Green Lake  
 6 - Simmons  
 7 - Ellis  
 8 - Kleis

Dr. Engelbrecht's paper is an Abstract of a paper presented at the Symposium of the McMaster Anthropology Society held on February 25, 1978.

	Buffum	Eaton	Green Lake	Ellis	Kleis
Buffum		181	182	164	159
Eaton			183	170	163
Green Lake				174	169
Ellis					183
Kleis					

Table 2: Coefficients of Agreement between sites representing the western village of the Niagara Frontier Erie

	Belcher	Richmond Mills	Adams	Cameron	Dutch Hollow	Factory Hollow	Cornish	Warren	Powerhouse	Genoa Fort
Buffum	162	164	154	144	148	146	143	147	150	156
Goodyear	156	157	147	141	146	145	149	146	148	154
Eaton	153	154	143	139	143	141	142	141	147	152
Newton-Hopper	155	155	148	141	144	140	143	144	148	154
Green Lake	153	157	150	144	149	145	148	147	152	157
Simmons	153	157	155	146	151	147	150	151	153	160
Ellis	142	151	155	145	152	147	151	152	154	158
Kleis	136	150	152	157	164	158	162	159	164	163

Table 3: Coefficients of Agreement between Niagara Frontier Erie sites and Seneca and Cayuga sites

\* \* \* \* \*



## INTER-SOCIETY LIAISON

Patsy Cook

This year, the OAS Executive made a new appointment, Inter-Society Liaison Officer (ISLO). Usually, the reasons for establishing or disbanding a particular appointment are not presented to the general membership. However, as the first ISLO, I thought some discussion of why this position was created and what we hope to accomplish in both the near and distant future might be of interest.

At the moment, there are five provincial archaeological societies in Canada, namely:

Archaeological Society of British Columbia  
4430 West 7th Avenue  
Vancouver 8, B.C. V6R 1X1

Archaeological Society of Alberta  
Edmonton Centre  
11526 77th Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society  
c/o W. H. Long  
857 Elphinstone Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan

Manitoba Archaeological Society  
Box 1171  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Ontario Archaeological Society  
P.O. Box 241, Postal Stn. P  
Toronto, Ontario

These five organizations seem generally unaware of each other's history, organization and activities. Thus, the principal reason for establishing an ISL officer is to try to improve communications amongst the provincial societies by having the OAS initiate and/or maintain contact on a regular basis with the other provincial societies in Canada.

All the provincial societies are facing similar problems, e.g. excavation legislation, lack of funds; and they are striving toward common goals, e.g. increasing public awareness of archaeological resources. It is hoped that improved communication will benefit everyone involved.

The establishment of regular inter-provincial contact may eventually result in a meeting of provincial society representatives from across Canada and perhaps the opportunity for provincial society members travelling outside their own province to visit excavations and attend meetings sponsored by provincial societies.

The position of ISL officer involves perusing the literature (newsletters, journals, etc.) from the various provincial societies and making available, through ARCH NOTES, items of interest to OAS members. The articles on the role of amateur societies printed in the last issue of ARCH NOTES are an

example. Conversely, I forward information about the OAS to other provincial societies.

As a means of introducing the societies in the other provinces to OAS members, profiles of these organizations will be published in ARCH NOTES over the next few months. In this issue, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia will be described.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### O.A.S. LIBRARY NEWS

The Society's library is being re-organized and members and purchasers of O.A.S. material are advised as follows:

- (1) Effective immediately, the address of the Library is:

The Ontario Archaeological Society  
P.O. Box 241  
Postal Station P  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8  
Attn: Library

This address will be used for all regular library business.

- (2) Due to a fire some time ago at the Toronto Postal Terminal, in which some O.A.S. material was lost, certain orders for back copies, and other correspondence, did not reach the addressees and possible incoming correspondence did not reach the Society. If you have unanswered correspondence or unfilled orders for back issues of O.A.S. publications, please write again to the Library at the above address.
- (3) The Library holdings are being gathered at a single location for reorganization, on completion of which a further announcement will be made.
- (4) All members who have compiled Theses and Research Reports in recent years are asked to donate a copy to the O.A.S. Library, for which credit will be given. Other donations will be welcome.
- (5) Some back issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY are available. Please see the inside front cover of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 29 (the most recent issue) for details, prices and ordering procedures.
- (6) Certain out-of-print O.A.S. material will also become available by photo-copy service, at costs to be determined by the Executive -- provisionally 10¢ per page plus service, postage and handling \$2.00 and up. From time to time, and commencing with this issue of ARCH NOTES, a special offer will be made on a limited time basis to enable members to add to their files early and long since out-of-print O.A.S. material. Details of the current offer, and ordering instructions, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Charles Garrad  
June 1978

\* \* \* \* \*

TEN YEARS AFTER:  
THE ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hilary Stewart\*

The formation of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia in 1966 grew out of a lecture series at U.B.C. on Archaeology in British Columbia, given by Dr. Roy Carlson of Simon Fraser University. When the series ended a number of the participants got together and organized the first meeting. The Society has since grown from a small handful of people who were at first eyed with some suspicion by professionals, to a strong and vigorous force of about 200 members that now includes some of the top archaeologists and anthropologists from the academic fields.

The aims of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia are two-fold: to encourage the identification and protection of archaeological sites and material in British Columbia, and to provide meetings and publications for the spread of knowledge about archaeology. Regular meetings are held in the Vancouver Centennial Museum auditorium, on the second Wednesday of every month, from September through June, and these feature an expert speaker with an illustrated talk on any of a wide range of subjects. This is followed by an informal gathering in the members' lounge where coffee is served.

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia is an affiliate of the Vancouver Museums Association, thus providing its members with privileges such as free entry to the museums and reduced fees for its courses and certain other events. Throughout the year the Society arranges a series of special events and these may include a film showing, a guided tour of an exhibition of interest, a display of artifacts from a variety of summer excavations, with the directors on hand to answer questions, a field trip to a current dig or site, a visit to an archaeology laboratory, as well as courses in field work and on-site training.

Many members take an active part as volunteers in authorized digs and often do follow up work in the lab. Years of accumulated experience on a variety of projects means that the Society has a nucleus of people skilled in almost all phases of field work. Their contribution to major excavation projects has often been significant. In addition, they can be called upon to assist in an emergency salvage situation (especially when little or no funding is available) and, if necessary, bring with them (or loan out) additional equipment belonging to the Society.

When, in 1971, volunteers were needed to help locate petroglyphs that might be on rock just under a layer of turf, on the Katz Reservation, a party of members with shovels spent a raw March day uncovering a number of new faces in the rock.

Recently, a large project which involved the systematic surface collection of approximately 133 acres near Cache Creek was conducted. This endeavour required more people than Art Charlton, who was in charge of the project,

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\*Extracted from DATUM, Vol. 2, No. 1, Summer 1976

had on hand and he turned to the Society for assistance. Seven Society members spent a three day weekend working with the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board crew collecting and recording a vast quantity of basalt artifacts and detritus from the surface of the site. Experience gained through lectures, field work and lab visits has given Society members a trained eye for recognizing lithic material on the surface of the ground.

Much important work of the Archaeology Society of British Columbia is carried on by the executive and its committees. It keeps a liaison between itself and universities, colleges and the Centennial Museum to keep up to date on pertinent information, and has a representative on the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of British Columbia.

The Collections Committee is working extensively to photograph and record all known private collections of artifacts, as so far has covered some 25 collections which contain a total of approximately 2,000 artifacts. It has enough names and addresses on its list for several years' work and is constantly seeking to add to this.

The Publications Committee assembles "The Midden" a comprehensive five-times-a-year illustrated newsletter of 15 to 20 pages which contains articles, excavation reports and many other features of interest. The publication is free of charge to members, but separate subscriptions reach across Canada from the Queen Charlotte Islands to Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick, over the border to Idaho and New York and overseas to England and Germany.

In keeping with its aims, a major endeavour of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia has been the formation of chapters within the province. To date chapters have been established in Abbotsford, Chilliwack and Victoria. Members receive notice of the Vancouver meetings and activities, a copy of each "Midden", and help is given in providing speakers for the rural areas.

The welfare of the archaeology of the province is always of foremost concern to the Society, and it was with this in mind that a brief was presented by the President to the 1973 Provincial Government Caucus. The brief, in outlining the archaeological antiquity of the province, included a map and time sequence chart, and elaborated on the four main areas in which the Society felt the Government could lend valuable support: Formal Education, Community Education Resources, Legislation and Funding. The brief was well received with great interest shown for its content.

Other activities of the Society include suppressing the publication of a booklet giving maps of archaeological sites encouraging the public at large to go out and dig for Indian "treasure"; successfully soliciting for donations by Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd., and the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay toward the cost of removing petroglyphs doomed by the highway being constructed through the Katz Reservation near Hope; and the withdrawal of old glass trading beads being offered for sale at the Centennial Museum gift shop.

Although a small amount of funding was received from the British Columbia Cultural Fund toward the expenditures of the Private Collections project, and a donation of \$500 came from an anonymous benefactor, the Society is financially self-supporting through its modest fees: Student \$4.00, Single \$7.00 and Family \$10.00. It is, however, supported in other ways through

the generosity, courtesy and interest of the Social Science Departments of Simon Fraser University, University of British Columbia, Langara College, and by the office of the Provincial Archaeologist. Newspaper and radio outlets allow courtesy advertising.

Persons interested in joining the Archaeology Society of British Columbia or persons requiring more information on the Society's activities can contact Marie Duncan, 4430 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver 8, B.C. V6R 1X1.

\* \* \* \* \*

*....from The Ottawa Archaeologist - April, 1978*

#### FIELD WORK OPPORTUNITIES

Phillip Wright, Eastern Regional Archaeologist, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, is looking for volunteers to participate in this year's field program, now until October. He reports that the main emphasis of the Ministry's field work this season will be the inventory and management of heritage resources in areas being developed by various Provincial Government agencies. He would like to learn of people who could volunteer time should an emergency rescue archaeology situation arise and he noted that his office would be glad to provide assistance where needed to OAS members who are conducting archaeological research. His address is Suite 1104, 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7B7 and his telephone number is 238-5157/58.

Gordon D. Watson, 2086 Fairbanks, Ottawa, is studying the archaeology of Constance Bay and Rideau Lakes region. His telephone number is 731-6680.

Dr. Don S. Robertson, 243 Thomas Street, Deep River, has been excavating sites at Mud Lake on the Muskrat River system southeast of Pembroke. His telephone number is 584-4744.

Clyde C. Kennedy, 30 Nanaimo Drive, Ottawa, K2H 6Y1, Archaeologist for The Ottawa Valley Historical Society, has been studying Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River shorelines. His telephone numbers are 828-0884 (home) and 237-3270 (office).

The Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, would field a crew in emergency situations. Information should be directed to David Keenlyside, President, at the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, or to his home: R.R. 1, Richmond; telephone 838-2511.

\* \* \* \* \*

*....from Toronto*

Volunteer excavators are needed for sites in the Petun area. You'll need your own transportation and food. Mainly weekend work but some weekday. For further details, contact Chas. Garrad at (416)223-2752.

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## THE ABENAKI IDENTITY PROJECT

Gordon M. Day\*

About four miles from the mouth of the Saint Francis River in Quebec stands an Indian village which appears in history as Arsikantegouk or Saint Francis. The Indians who live there call it Odanak. The beginnings of this village are not recorded, but it has been there since at least 1672. The inhabitants of this village are the heirs to a cultural tradition which is of the utmost importance for Canadian studies.

Their significance lies in several facts:

- 1) They occupied a region which is now a blank on the ethnographic and linguistic maps of North America - or would be a blank if map makers, eschewing a vacuum, did not extend their trait boundaries and labels through a region for which they have no information. This gap in our information came about because the ancestors of the Indians of Odanak occupied an interior region. The French, English and Dutch observers left scant record of this area until wars had brought about the removal of these people and finally their settlement in the mission village of Saint Francis and the mingling of several tribes. Thus a puzzle was created for the ethnographer and linguist who would study them;
- 2) They occupied a transition zone between the Algonquian hunters of the boreal forest and the agricultural Algonquians further south and so represent a subsistence type of mixed hunting and agriculture for which we do not have enough information;
- 3) They formed the interface for contact phenomena between Iroquois and the Eastern Algonquians and as such could serve, among other things, as a test of the conventional view that shared phenomena generally moved from the Iroquois to the Algonquians;
- 4) Their language has supplied the data which brought about the recognition of the eastern Algonquian languages as a distinct sub-group of the Algonquian family, and full data on this language will be essential for understanding the history of the Algonquian language family;
- 5) They played a vital role in the history of New France.

Twenty years ago almost no reliable data existed for them; no one was studying them; and most of their culture was clearly on its way to extinction. For these reasons Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, commenced in 1957 a project aimed at exhaustive study of their history and culture. This project was taken over by the National Museum of Canada in 1965 and is still being carried on. Although data on some aspects of the culture are not yet complete, the organization of existing information on the identity of the Saint Francis tribe demands early attention.

Ethnographic data are almost useless for comparative studies and for general theory if they cannot be assigned to a named group at a definite time and place. And in the Saint Francis tribe we have a group which was probably not at Saint Francis at the beginning of its history and whose origins and

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\*Reprinted from National Museum of Man, Canadian Ethnology Service, Canadian Studies Report No. 2e, December 1977.

movements in and out of Saint Francis have never been explained. Thus it is that the current picture of New England historians is that of a mysterious tribe, the Saint Francis Indians, into which at one time or another, the local tribes were said to have disappeared. Canadian historians know only of the arrival of increments of Indian emigrants from unknown locations in New England identified only under broad and misleading group names. Meanwhile, linguists and anthropologists have been satisfied to place their data under the rubric Abenaki, or Saint Francis Abenaki, without enquiring effectively into the identities, early locations and generic and regional relationships of the component tribes.

The primary sources for attacking the problem have been difficult to penetrate. The manuscripts and old printed records are scattered and fragmentary and require that they be approached as part of a whole, together with a knowledge of eastern Canadian and American history and an understanding of northeastern Indian cultures and languages. The resources for this holistic approach are now mostly at hand, and the work of the next year should produce a synthesis of history, oral tradition and cultural and linguistic evidence which will at least explain the complex peopling of the village of Saint Francis and the identity of the people so important to Canadian history and ethnology. The same data should permit a proximate analysis of the modern tribe into its original components, and there is hope that the full historical and genealogical data will eventually prove to be complete enough to permit assigning the cultural data back to the component tribes in their original locations.

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## Letters to the editor

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Dear Sir:

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in Quebec City, the membership of the C.A.A. decided to initiate a review of the constitution and by-laws of that organization. I have agreed to chair the committee set up for this purpose.

I would like to appeal to the membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society, many of whom belong to the C.A.A., to participate in the review by sending any comments, criticisms or general thoughts about the C.A.A. and the way it is organized at present to me at the address given.

While I anticipate that the bulk of the work on this project will be done in the fall of 1978, I would be glad to receive comments from members of the O.A.S. at any time. Should any members of the O.A.S. wish to serve on the Review Committee, they have only to contact me.

Thank you very much.

Sheryl A. Smith  
211 - 4th Street North  
Kenora, Ontario  
P9N 2M8

FOUNDATIONS OF HENRY VIII'S BRIDEWELL  
PALACE EMERGE FROM LONDON MUD

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail, March 2, 1978

Bridewell Palace, one of King Henry VIII's many vanished buildings, has partly re-emerged from under a demolished building close to the River Thames.

Only a small corner of the Tudor palace's foundations is visible at the site near London's Blackfriars Bridge, but it has given archaeologists their closest look yet at the most mysterious of all Henry's residences.

The palace, which stood from 1522 until the great fire of 1666, was the first of 13 palaces Henry VIII built in and around London. It was there he received the visiting Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in 1522, and it was there the often-married king negotiated the divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, which led to England's rift with the Papacy.

Henry VIII later abandoned Bridewell, possibly because of the stench from the neighbouring Fleet River, leaving it to become the French ambassador's home, then an apprentices' school and a prison.

But nobody knows exactly what Bridewell looked like.

The Great Fire destroyed the palace and few etchings remained. The central courtyard was subsequently rebuilt, and the structure was used to house vagrants and debtors. It was replaced in 1863 by an office building, leaving only local street names to mark the area where the Tudor palace once stood.

The palace's foundations were uncovered after the old office building was demolished late last year. Historians knew it was in the area, but were unsure where. When it was discovered, the building contractors agreed to allow the Museum of London's Urban Archaeology staff six weeks to study the site.

The excavation team, dubbed Citydig, rushed in to examine the area. Using equipment lent by the contractors, Citydig uncovered a series of thick brick walls that shed new light on Bridewell and the architecture of the period. Until now, historians knew Bridewell fronted on the Thames and stretched up along the now-covered Fleet River. It had a great hall, a chapel, three long galleries and several octagonal stair towers. The only existing plan was drawn in 1791, however, long after Henry's Bridewell disappeared.

The present dig has invalidated many details of the 1791 plan. The foundations reveal a more confusing sequence of construction than earlier supposed, with inexplicable crosswalls and additions all situated close to each other. To its embarrassment, the Museum of London had to admit its model of Bridewell Palace is inaccurate.

The dig has also exposed the exterior walls, built with orange-red brick and light stone dressings. "Henry always had an eye for fashion", Derek Gadd, excavation site supervisor, said. "The palace was quite flashy for the time."



The foundations tell archaeologists much about the beginnings of Tudor-style architecture. "Bridewell was built during the first great flowering of brick architecture in this country", Mr. Gadd said. Whereas later Tudor buildings showed a refined brick style, Bridewell's foundations betrayed the struggle the stonemasons had with the newly introduced brick. Their struggle is evident in the row of brick arches built to support the palace over the marshland at the meeting of the two rivers. The arches are crooked and rough, revealing the masons' inexperience with them. Form-fired bricks, such as appear in Henry's later buildings, had not yet been invented.

Citydig also uncovered evidence of the site's earlier history. They found freshwater snails, reminders that the site was reclaimed river bank, and various types of seeds from orchards planted by the Knights Templars in the thirteenth century.

The excavations have revealed nothing about the palace interior. Accounting records from the time show Henry paid considerable sums for stonemasonry, indicating the typical Tudor wooden interior must have been complemented with much sculptured stone. But none of this has been found.

Nor have any of the courtyard gateways, another feature intriguing archaeologists, been found. Like the rest of the palace's foundations, they lie hidden under the maze of nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings in this crowded corner of London.

The contractors will resume work on the site soon after Citydig has examined one more stretch of wall and photographs the foundations for the museum. Bridewell's bricks will return to the mud underneath yet another office building.

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#### Announcing a New Publication

#### FLINTKNAPPERS' EXCHANGE

Flintknappers' Exchange is a newsletter of, by, and for lithic technologists. FE will publish informal, non-academic, but professional notes relating to replicative lithic experimentation. Contents include an opinionated editorial, letters from readers, notes on replicative experiments, an interview with a prominent flintworker with detailed line drawings of his(her) work, a section on problems and solutions of relevance to the actual or potential archaeological record, and brief research papers or articles on relevant aspects of flintworking.

Flintknappers' Exchange is published three times a year in January, May and September. Each issue is 20-25 pages long and 8-1/2 x 11 inches in size. The newsletter is edited by Errett Callahan and Jacqueline Nichols and is published by Catholic University of America. The price is \$2.00 per issue or \$5.00 per year. For subscriptions, information, or contributions write:

Flintknappers' Exchange  
Laboratory of Archeology  
Department of Anthropology  
Catholic University of America  
Washington, D.C. 20064

## A NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR URGENT ETHNOLOGY

J. Garth Taylor\*

The traditional cultures and languages of Canada's Indian, Inuit and Metis peoples stand closer to extinction now than at any other period in our history. If this unique body of cultural and linguistic data disappears before it has been adequately recorded, it will constitute a very serious loss. It will be serious not only because of the great potential of such data for science and for scholarship, but because the knowledge at stake comprises a significant part of the heritage of all mankind. Such knowledge is essential for a complete understanding of Canadian history and is of particular importance to those persons of native ancestry who are seeking to maintain a distinct cultural identity. To minimize any further loss the Urgent Ethnology Programme of the National Museum of Man is documenting the native heritage in as many ways as possible: on sound tapes, films and photographs as well as in writing. These documents, preserved under controlled archival conditions, can provide future generations with an invaluable record of Canada's native heritage and culture.

The Urgent Ethnology Programme can trace its roots back for more than a century, to a time when the present National Museums were still part of the Geological Survey of Canada. Although the earliest field workers of the Geological Survey had little or no professional training in anthropology, many of them made valuable observations on native languages and cultures during the course of their regular survey activities. Among the important early contributions was a report "On the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands" by Canadian-born geologist and botanist George Mercer Dawson. In later years Dawson became the Geological Survey's third Director and was instrumental in the formation of an ethnographic survey committee that convinced the Canadian government to establish an Anthropology Division within the Geological Survey. This was a major step toward the preservation of the native heritage; the first attempt of the federal government to carry out anthropological research with a staff of trained professionals.

During the next three decades the Anthropology Division, under the able leadership of Edward Sapir and Diamond Jenness, worked to record a legacy that was already fast disappearing. The results of that monumental effort are most visible in major archival collections of ethnographic field notes and in the museum publications of the period; the *Bulletins of the Anthropological Series*, the *Anthropology Papers*, the special publications of the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913-1918) and numerous articles in the *Annual Reports*.

But written documents were only one aspect of this ethnographic salvage operation. Men like Marius Barbeau worked with primitive sound equipment to record music and folklore on wax cylinders. Others made invaluable pictorial records on the heavy glass plates of primitive cameras. And as early as 1913-1918, a pioneer in ethnographic filming, George Wilkins, accompanied the Canadian Arctic Expedition to shoot what may be the oldest movies of Inuit life ever made.

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\*Reprinted from National Museum of Man, Canadian Ethnology Service, Canadian Studies Report No. 3e, December 1977.

Invaluable as this early work was, it constituted only a beginning. In 1960 the Ethnology Division of the National Museum of Man initiated a programme of contract research to supplement the work of its own research staff, which has never included more than eight full-time ethnolinguists and ethnographers. Under this scheme, now officially called the Urgent Ethnology Programme, the Museum has offered financial support for close to five hundred research projects among Indian, Inuit and Metis groups across Canada.

As a result of the Urgent Ethnology Programme the Museum of Man has added significantly to its data bank of written reports, field notes, photographs, sound tapes and films. Many of the reports have been published by the Museum, either in the former Bulletin series, or since 1972, in the Mercury series. The latter represents an effort to speed up the dissemination of information by abbreviating normal publication procedures and using an off-set duplication process.

Yet in spite of these efforts, there remain too many gaps in Canada's ethnographic and ethnolinguistic record. There are many reasons for these gaps: one is the sheer physical problem of properly documenting a large number of relatively small groups over a country of enormous proportions. Recent statistics suggest that Canada's 275,000 registered treaty Indians are spread across the country in 516 different "bands". In addition, there are groups, such as the Inuit, who do not appear on government band lists, as well as an unknown number of native people who have left reservations and now live in hundreds of Canadian towns and cities.

In addition to the problem of geographic coverage, there is the fact that a comprehensive ethnographic description for any particular group must include within its scope a vast number of topics, such as ethnobotany, music or mythology. In the classification of cultural materials developed by the internationally used Human Relations Area Files, culture can be divided into more than seven hundred different subject categories at this level of abstraction. Although not all the HRAF categories are relevant for the study of traditional native Canadian groups at least several hundred are necessary for a comprehensive coverage of even the simplest hunting-gathering cultures.

Recent developments since the Second World War, including a greater government involvement in native affairs, have produced totally new life styles before the old ones have been adequately recorded. Across most of northern Canada the past few decades have seen the abandonment of isolated all-native settlements as more and more people have taken up residence in relatively large modern communities. The bewildering array of goods and services available in these communities is regarded by many, both native and non-native, as an obvious symbol of progress. But few will deny that this has caused many problems, one of which is the accelerating curve of cultural and linguistic loss.

The magnitude of this loss may perhaps best be illustrated by looking at language. Of approximately fifty-four native languages which still survive throughout Canada only three are spoken by more than 5000 people and can be considered in a reasonably safe category. Of the remainder, approximately two-thirds have fewer than a thousand speakers and may disappear in less than two generations. Some, such as Comox, Delaware (Munsee dialect) and Tagish, are represented by fewer than ten speakers and must now, for all

intents and purposes, be regarded as extinct.

For better or for worse the pace of social and cultural change has increased dramatically in recent decades. Significant portions of a heritage extending back centuries in time now exist only in the minds of very old men and women. It is a rich fund of traditional knowledge covering history, mythology, religion, material culture, medicine, subsistence, music, art and literally hundreds of other categories of cultural information. Unless this heritage is recorded now, it will die with the people who currently carry it in their memories.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BRONZE HOARD IS DISCOVERED, CHINESE REPORT

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail

PEKING: Archeologists in northwest China have uncovered a hoard of 103 bronzes which apparently belonged to a court historian during the western Chou Dynasty of about the eleventh century BC to 771 BC, the New China News Agency said yesterday.

The bronzes included beakers, tripod wine vessels, cooking vessels, ladles and bells, the agency said.

There was also an inscribed basin, bearing details of monarchs of the dynasty and of the historian's family, which provided valuable new data on the period, the agency added. It quoted an archeologist as saying the bronzes, found in Shensi Province, were the most important of the dynasty so far discovered.

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#### VIKING GOLD

Reprinted from The Sunday Times

A Danish publishing group that produces children's comics handed over £25,000 in Copenhagen yesterday to subsidise the excavation of extensive Viking settlements in the city of York.

Alan Moray Williams

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#### STILL SPRUCE

A spruce forest believed to be 10,000 years old has been found near Marquette, Michigan. It had been buried by silt washed down by a melting glacier. The timber is still in good condition.

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O.A.S. LETTERS PATENT

...following publication of the O.A.S. Constitution in our last issue, we now publish for your information a copy of the Letters Patent incorporating the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Province of Ontario

By the Honourable George Harrison Dunbar, Provincial Secretary

To all to whom these Presents shall Come  
Greeting

WHEREAS The Corporations Act, 1953 provides that with the exceptions therein mentioned the Lieutenant-Governor may in his discretion, by Letters Patent, issue a Charter to any number of persons, not less than three, of twenty-one or more years of age, who apply therefor, constituting them and any others who become shareholders or members of the corporation thereby created a corporation for any of the objects to which the authority of the Legislature extends;

AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further provided that the Provincial Secretary may in his discretion and under the Seal of his office have, use, exercise and enjoy any power, right or authority conferred by the said Act on the Lieutenant-Governor;

AND WHEREAS by their Application in that behalf the persons herein named have applied for the issue of a Charter constituting them a corporation for the due carrying out of the undertaking hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear that the said persons have complied with the conditions precedent to the issue of the desired Charter and that the said undertaking is within the scope of the said Act:

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act I DO BY THESE LETTERS PATENT issue a Charter to the Persons hereinafter named that is to say:

Charles Henry Douglas Clarke, of the village of Agincourt, in the County of York, Biologist; John Norman Emerson, of the village of Oak Ridges, in the said County of York, Anthropologist; Robert Glen Halliday, of the village of Port Credit, in the County of Peel and Province of Ontario, Supervisor; Wilfrid Jury, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex and Province of Ontario, Curator; Kenneth Kidd, Curator, Gladys Ruth Marshall, Public Relations Officer, Thomas Francis McIlwraith, Anthropologist, William Edward Renison, Supervisor, and Frank Ridley, Contractor, all of the City of Toronto, in the said County of York; Fritz Knechtel, of the Town of Hanover, in the County of Grey and Province of Ontario, Manager; and Thomas Edwin Lee, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Anthropologist; constituting them and any others who become members of the Corporation hereby created a corporation without share capital under the name of

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

for the following objects, that is to say:

*o.a.s. letters patent*

TO preserve, promote, investigate, record and publish an archaeological record of the Province of Ontario;

THE HEAD OFFICE of the Corporation to be situate at the said City of Toronto; and

THE FIRST DIRECTORS of the Corporation to be John Norman Emerson, William Edward Renison, Gladys Ruth Marshall, Robert Glen Halliday and Frank Ridley, hereinbefore mentioned;

AND IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED AND DECLARED that the Corporation shall be carried on without the purpose of gain for its members and any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of office at the City of Toronto in the said Province of Ontario this twenty-first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

G. H. Dunbar  
Provincial Secretary

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O.A.S. SUMMER BUS TOURS

O.A.S. members, family and friends are welcome to participate in these one-day outings to sites of archaeological interest in southern Ontario.

Sunday, June 25th: Serpent Mounds and Peterborough Petroglyphs  
Our leader is Dick Johnston  
Phone reservation between June 12-16

Sunday, July 23rd: Excavations near Balsam Lake  
Our leader is Peter Ramsden  
Phone reservation between July 10-14

Sunday, August 25th: St. Marie Among the Hurons and vicinity  
Our leader is to be named  
Phone reservation between August 7-11

Reserve your place on the bus by phoning Jock McAndrews during the day at 978-6271 or in the evening at 699-0159.

Confirm by sending fare (\$10.00 payable to OAS Bus Tour) to:

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

The bus will load outside the subway at the northeast corner of Yonge Street and York Mills. Don't forget to bring your lunch along. Bus departures 8:30 a.m. sharp, returning by 8:00 p.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

# The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

## O.A.S. CHAPTERS

### OTTAWA CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - David L. Keenlyside  
Vice-President - Glenna Reid  
Secretary/Treasurer - Iain C. Walker  
Past President - Gordon D. Watson
- NEWSLETTER: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST. Editor - Clyde Kennedy
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4 (Student \$2; Family \$6)
- MEMBERS: Approximately 35-40
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o David L. Keenlyside, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

### LONDON CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Charles Nixon  
Vice-President - Norah McWilliam  
Secretary/Treasurer - George Connoy
- NEWSLETTER: KEWA. Editor - Bill Fox
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Talbot College Lounge (Room 344), University of Western Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4
- MEMBERS: Approximately 40-50
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o George Connoy, 762 Elm Street, St. Thomas Ontario, N5R 1L4

### SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Delmar Kelly  
Vice-President - Doug Gaukroger  
Treasurer - Jim Nicholson  
Recording Secretary - Gerry Allaby  
Corresponding Secretary - Jamie Hunter
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Simcoe County Museum, Highway 26, Barrie, Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$5
- MEMBERS: Approximately 25
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o Jamie Hunter, 818 King St. S., Midland, Ontario L4R 4K3

### WINDSOR CHAPTER

...in process of formation.

# The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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

## EXECUTIVE 1978

### PRESIDENT:

Dr. Peter G. Ramsden  
R. R. #1, Alton, Ont.  
L0N 1A0 (519)941-0313

### VICE-PRESIDENT:

Mr. W.A. (Bill) Fox  
420 Tecumseh Ave. E.  
London, Ont. N6C 1T5

### PAST PRESIDENT:

Dr. Howard G. Savage  
94 Glenview Avenue  
Toronto, Ont. M4R 1P9  
(416)485-1259

### TREASURER:

Ms. Christine Kirby  
29 Tournament Drive  
Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1K1  
(416)223-7296

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

--- to be elected ---

### RECORDING SECRETARY:

Ms. Norma Knowlton  
1 Homewood Ave. #309  
Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J8  
(416)924-7272

## SUB-COMMITTEES 1978

### ARCH NOTES COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Michael W. Kirby  
29 Tournament Drive  
Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1K1  
(416)223-7296

### Members:

Ms. Janet Cooper  
Ms. Christine Kirby

### CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Bill Fox  
Members: Peter Ramsden  
Clyde Kennedy  
James Hunter

Advisors: Seth Cook  
Frank Mee

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Christine Kirby  
Secretary:  
Ms. Christine Caroppo  
1 Crown Hill Pl. #107  
Toronto, Ont. M8Y 4C1  
Member: Janet Cooper

## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1978

### EDITOR-ONTARIO

#### ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. Richard B. Johnston  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Trent University  
Peterborough, Ont.

### PROGRAM & SOCIAL CONVENOR:

Dr. Jock H. McAndrews  
Royal Ontario Museum  
100 Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ont.

### AUDITOR:

Mr. J. Murray Corbett  
16 Tregellis Rd.  
Downsview, Ont.

### LIBRARIAN:

Mr. Charles Garrad  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ont. M2N 2K3  
(416)223-2752

### INTER-SOCIETY LIAISON:

Ms. Patsy Cook  
128 Hogarth Ave.  
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(416)466-5484

### PRESS OFFICER:

Ms. Janet Cooper  
213 Davenport Rd. #147  
Toronto, Ont. M5R 1J5  
(416)962-7025

### CURATRIX:

Dr. Martha P. Latta  
100 Northwood Dr.  
Willowdale, Ont.

### 1978 SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE:

Christine Caroppo  
Janet Cooper  
Bill Fox  
Christine Kirby  
Peter Ramsden

**PUBLICATIONS:** Scientific Journal - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY;  
Newsletter - ARCH NOTES

**MEETINGS:** Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto

**FEES:** Per annum: Individual \$6; Family \$8; Institutional/Corporate \$10; Life \$100. Chapter fees extra.

**MEMBERS:** Approximately 500.

*Arch Notes*