



ARCH NOTES

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1978

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. 1979

FEE INCREASE At the November meeting of the O.A.S. (Wednesday, November 15 at the McLaughlin Planetarium, R.O.M.) a proposal will be made to increase membership fees to a more realistic level - Active from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per annum, Family from \$8.00 to \$10.00, Institutional and Corporate from \$10.00 to \$20.00, and Life from \$100 to \$200 - increases to be effective from January 1, 1979. The last membership fee increase was approved in November 1974 and became effective on January 1, 1975.

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O.A.S. 1979

EXECUTIVE A Nominating Committee has been appointed to accept nominations for the 1979 Executive of The Ontario Archaeological Society.

Members wishing to submit names to the Committee must first obtain approval of their nominee and then submit his/her name, along with the name of a proposer and seconder, in writing to any member of the Nominating Committee. Don't forget to include the position for which your nominee is standing.

Nominations will close at the general meeting of the O.A.S. on Wednesday, December 13, 1978. Election of the Executive will take place at the January 17, 1979 meeting in Toronto. Postal ballot slips will be forwarded to all members in time for return before the January meeting. Voters and candidates for election must be members in good standing on election day.

Nominees may be requested to supply a "potted" biography and platform.

Address for nominations is:

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

Members who wish to be considered by the 1979 Executive for appointed positions within the Society are reminded that existing positions automatically become vacant on election of a new Executive and that re-appointments or new appointments are made by the new Executive.

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O.A.S.
December Meeting Please note that the December general meeting of the O.A.S. will be held on the second Wednesday of the month, December 13, and not on the usual third Wednesday.

Venue will be as usual at the McLaughlin Planetarium, R.O.M., Queen's Park, Toronto and the meeting will commence at 8:00 p.m.

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September 20, 1978

Champlain, Cahiagué, and the Excavations at Warminster

An illustrated lecture given by

Clark M. Sykes, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

Two sources of data were discussed: one historical and the other archaeological. This information was presented to provide a framework for viewing current research objectives at the Warminster (or Cahiagué) site.

In 1615-1616 Champlain made his first visit to the country of the Huron, accompanied by the Recollet Père Le Caron and a contingent of about a dozen French soldiers, an interpreter (Brulé), and a personal servant. Arriving in Huronia August 1st, 1615, Champlain visited first the Bear Nation villages of Outoucha (Toanché), Camaron, Tequenonquiaye, and Carhagouha, as well as 4 or 5 other Huron settlements before he made his way to Cahiagué, a Rock Nation village. Cahiagué was to be the rendezvous for a large party of Huron and Algonkian warriors whom Champlain had promised to assist on a raid against the League Iroquois in New York State. During the winter of 1615-16 Champlain passed a total of approximately 112 days at Cahiagué, of which he leaves a brief but crucial description. Champlain tells us that Cahiagué was "...the chief village of the country, which contains 200 fairly large lodges,..." and was located approximately 3 leagues from the Narrows at Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, and 14 leagues from the Bear Nation village of Carhagouha. While the information relating specifically to Cahiagué is sparse indeed, it does suggest that Cahiagué was an unusually large site by Huron standards, and indicates a general area where the village should be found. The only other early historical reference to Cahiagué was by Gabriel Sagard in 1624 who reported that "...the chief town formerly contained 200 large lodges, each filled with many households; but of late....it has been reduced in size, divided in two, and rebuilt in another more convenient locality". While Sagard's statement does not contain much additional descriptive data about Cahiagué, it does provide us with a *terminus post quem* for the site. In other words, Cahiagué would appear to have been a relatively short-lived, early historic Huron town of unusually large size.

Over the past 75 years, a number of scholars have attempted to identify Champlain's Cahiagué with various archaeological sites. However, all of the earlier attempts either misinterpreted the original historical sources or incorrectly estimated geographical distances. The most convincing identification made to date has been that by T. F. McIlwraith. McIlwraith thought that the Warminster site (lot 9, Concession 14, Medonte Township) was the best candidate for Champlain's Cahiagué for at least three basic reasons: (1) the site is precisely 3 leagues (9 miles) northwest of the Narrows, where Champlain indicates Cahiagué should be located; (2) Warminster is an unusually large site, covering some 14 to 17 acres and this would appear to be consistent with Champlain's statement describing Cahiagué as "the chief village" and containing "200 fairly large lodges", and (3) the French trade material recovered from Warminster suggested an early historic date for the site.

Archaeological investigations at Warminster have been both extensive and varied. The site was first reported by Andrew F. Hunter in 1902 as number 69 in his survey of Huron villages in Medonte Township. Hunter also noted

the presence of an ossuary nearby the site which had been extensively looted in 1867.

Although the site apparently had been excavated to a certain extent previously by amateurs, it was Thomas F. McIlwraith who first tested Warminster systematically in 1946 and 1947. McIlwraith, with the assistance of Margaret S. Thompson (now Tushingham) and a small crew from the University of Toronto, excavated two middens located at the eastern margins of the site, three middens at the western peripheries, a large centrally-located midden, and the remaining four feet of fill from a second ossuary. Unfortunately, except for two extremely brief semi-popular reports, the documentation for these excavations and the analyses of the material recovered have been lost. However, most of the artifactual material from McIlwraith's village excavations and the human skeletons recovered from the partially-looted ossuary are still in storage at the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

Impressed by McIlwraith's tentative identification of the Warminster site as Cahiaqué, Professor J. Norman Emerson returned to the site in 1961 to initiate the University of Toronto Archaeological Field School. Emerson directed excavations at Warminster over the next eight years, although for the last of these years (1967-68), the work there was primarily in the hands of Emerson's graduate students.

Emerson was concerned with two basic problems: (1) a more positive identification of the site as Cahiaqué, the key to which he felt was a determination of its precise size; and (2) obtaining a solid representative sample of an early historic Huron archaeological assemblage which, at that time, was very poorly known. Consequently, most of Dr. Emerson's work concentrated on the excavation and definition of the palisade surrounding Warminster, and intensive sampling of the several very large hillside middens there. However, Emerson also excavated substantial sections of the centre of the village to obtain some basic data on longhouse construction.

Once these earlier objectives had been realized, work in 1967 and 1968 by Mr. Allan Tyyska, then a graduate student at the University of Toronto, was concerned with gaining a picture of site structure through settlement data. Nine complete houses and portions of eight others were excavated by Mr. Tyyska in the northernmost part of the village. Careful examination of trenched areas across other areas of the site revealed the presence of many other longhouses, perhaps another 180 to 255 in all.

From the ten years of intensive excavations at Cahiaqué a great deal of data has been recovered. However, except for a few preliminary manuscript reports, and ancillary papers on the human bone and soils, most of the material recovered from this important early 17th century Huron village remains unanalyzed and unreported.

Currently, however, we are analyzing existing material from Cahiaqué and attempting to assemble all pertinent data from previous excavations at the site. In addition, we have just completed an eleventh season of work there, with plans to return again in the summer of 1979. While earlier historical research goals will certainly be incorporated in our final report, at present our objectives are seen as site-structural and ecological in nature.

One of our immediate field efforts, therefore, has been to expand our knowledge of residential variability at the site. Most of our information to date about longhouse size and structure is restricted to the northern extreme of the village and, presumably, is not representative of the site

as a whole.

Two longhouses, one 145 feet long and another 160 feet in length, were excavated this summer near the centre of the northern village division. These houses are substantially larger, and seemingly different in structure, than houses excavated previously. Future plans are to increase our sample of residential structures in this area to determine if this pattern holds generally for the central part of the site.

Ecological research is oriented towards obtaining a detailed understanding of the impact on, and interaction of, the site occupants with local environmental conditions. This is a particularly interesting problem at Cahiaque since we are dealing with such an extremely large settlement where considerable stress would have been placed on local assemblages of flora and fauna. Preliminary analyses have been completed on collections of faunal and botanical remains, pollen cores from bogs adjacent to the site, soil capability surrounding the village, and presettlement vegetation associations. Particular attention was given to recovery methods and determination of potential sampling bias this summer. This involved systematic sampling utilizing various screen sizes and a mechanical flotation device.

A final, and by no means unimportant, objective of the current field programme is educational in nature. As in earlier years, excavations at Cahiaque are being conducted as part of the University of Toronto Archaeological Field School. As such, it is intended to provide professional training for undergraduate students of archaeology.

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Bill Donaldson's

"RESEARCH GUIDE TO POTTERY SEQUENCES IN ONTARIO"

With this issue of ARCH NOTES the Society's library makes available to members a photocopy/reprint offer of another valuable guide produced by the Society in its early days.

This offer coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the original publication in October 1958 of the Society's RESEARCH GUIDE No. 2 "Research Guide to Pottery Sequences in Ontario", compiled by Bill Donaldson, whose careful drawings of pot and pipe styles through seven periods of Ontario prehistory remain unexcelled. Since the guide was published the definition of the Princess Point Complex has been achieved, which of course will not be found in the guide. Nevertheless, this Guide still has a great educational value and should be in your collection.

If you wish to possess a copy of this important Guide, send: (i) your name and postal address on a sticky label and (ii) a cheque made out to "The Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc." for \$2.00 to

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

After December 1st, copies of this Guide will continue to be available, but at the regular charge of \$2.80 (8 p. @ 10¢ plus \$2 handling charge).

The original mimeographed document has faded, but readable copies are guaranteed. Your copy will be mailed to you by first class mail.

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O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER
LAKE HURON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

reported by Stew Leslie

For the second year in a row, the London Chapter's bus trip had excellent and appropriate weather for its fall tour. Leaving London about 7:00 pm, Friday September 15th, one stop was made in Windsor to pick up two members before journeying on to Dearborn, Michigan, where we stayed overnight. In the morning, a short ride took us to Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

Prior arrangements enabled the group to have a special tour of lab and collection areas where a display and explanation of Juntunen Ware were provided by two graduate students. Several collections from Ontario are housed at MSU, the results of field work by Emerson F. Greenman in Killarney, George Lake, La Cloche and Manitoulin Island over a twenty-year period and the surveys of Southwestern Ontario by Thomas E. Lee in the early 1950's while he was an undergraduate at MSU. Both collections are very impressive and published literature only partially illustrates and describes the marvellous materials obtained in these researches. Noteworthy were the many large, finely-worked chert blades, quartzite bifaces, many items in native copper which in turn preserved perishable items like basketry, wood, leather and hair. Two blades still had portions of the original shafts with the leather bindings intact!

The next stop was Mackinaw City and Fort Michilimackinac which is being restored to the period of the early French occupancy. Continuing excavations add new information each year and the rebuilding programme uses the techniques and materials of the time to present to the visitor a feeling of having stepped back in time 200 years. The historic documentation is very good and stresses the great importance placed on this crossroad, between three great lakes, firstly by the native peoples and then by the French, English and American commercial and military interests.

A demonstration of the firing of a six-pound "Brown Bess" musket pointed out the contributions to our language by the users of this weapon. The three pieces of the gun are the "lock, stock and barrel"; a misfire is described as "a flash in the pan", the pan being the shallow vessel that holds the powder to be ignited by the sparks of the gun flint which in turn is supposed to ignite the main charge in the barrel - and does so about 80% of the time, except in damp or windy weather when it could drop to 30%. "Don't go off half cocked" refers to the safety position on a musket which is a half-cocked position. After watching the demonstration I'm sure that "keep your powder dry" and "ramrod straight" may also have originated with musket users.

A short, unscheduled stop on St. Ignace Island to visit the mission site and grave marker of Father Marquette, a Jesuit priest who caught up to remnants of the "dispersed Huron" in 1671 and re-established a mission among them - whether they wanted one or not. Fr. Marquette is noted as the first known white explorer of the Mississippi in 1673-75, and he died on one of these expeditions. The leader of the Petuns at that time was Kondiaronk who had the title of Sastaretsi and he became famous as a great leader and a shrewd politician. He arranged several treaties and died in Montreal in 1701 while negotiating a peace treaty between the tribes of

*Petun peoples (called Hurons in this area).

the Upper Great Lakes and the Iroquois. His tomb bears the inscription "Le Rat", Chief of the Hurons.

Returning to Canada, the next stop was Agawa Bay where Thor Conway, the regional archaeologist for Northeastern Ontario, explained the work he and his artist wife Julie have been doing in recording the pictographs painted on a sheer granite rock face along the Lake Superior shore. The Conways have recorded 68 images so far and find new ones on almost every visit because of changing light and seasonal conditions.

At that point, the beautiful sunny weather we had enjoyed so far disappeared for half an hour to provide excellent conditions for photographing the paintings. Depicted were bears, birds, sturgeon, sea serpents, many canoes with paddlers, double ring circles and smaller, filled sun-like circles. This sacred spot appears to have been visited continuously for thousands of years and a more recent painting of a horse indicates use up to perhaps 300 years ago.

On the way back through the Sault we stopped to have a look at the Ermatinger House known as The Stone House. It was the first house built in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and the first stone building west of York (Toronto). It is a credit to the local groups that it has been preserved and restored. Not many cities can claim to still have their first building. Of course, 30" thick walls helped, too. In its early years, the house saw many famous persons including Lord Selkirk on his way to the Red River Settlements in Manitoba; artists George Catlin, Paul Kane and probably Francis Hopkins; historian Henry Schoolcraft was a neighbour across the river and a frequent guest, as were many notable statesmen, soldiers, journalists, businessmen and women.

The weather changed overnight to cool, wet and windy and it was ideal to demonstrate the loneliness and bleakness of being stationed at Fort St. Joseph on the St. Mary's River. The fort was built by the British in 1796 after withdrawal from Fort Michilimackinac, which became American territory after the War of Independence. It was abandoned in 1812 at the onset of that war when the British commands captured the American fort in a surprise early morning attack. The Americans in turn walked into the empty Fort St. Joseph in 1814 and burned it to the ground. Archaeology has identified many of the major buildings within the fort and several of the fur traders' houses outside the walls. The stone foundations are being exposed and left on display "as is" which adds to the austerity of the scene. The pre-contact component of the area will also be investigated and added to the displays in the modern interpretive centre outside the fort area. Fort St. Joseph was considered by the soldiers to be "the Siberia of Canada" and it is recorded that one officer applied (unsuccessfully) for an extended leave just prior to being posted there.

The final stop on the way to the ferry at South Baymouth was the Shegwanidah Site excavated by Thomas E. Lee in 1954. Despite pouring rain, about twenty hardy souls waded up the old beach ridge and into the light woods

The ferry trip aboard the big new Chi-Cheemaun was very pleasant and from Tobermory to London it was all downhill. A bouquet to the tour organizers Norah McWilliams, George Conroy and Charlie Nixon for a fine job and special thanks to Bill Fox for his commentaries along the way on prehistoric and historic details that made the events much more interesting.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.....

Royal Ontario Museum, Department of New World Archaeology, seeks archaeologist for a permanent position beginning at the Assistant Curator level. Ph.D. required. Specialty: prehistory of Northeastern North America with a special interest in Early, Middle, and Late Woodland (non-Iroquoian) period cultures although an interest in, and ability to conduct research on, Iroquoian prehistory also required. Field research to be centred in Canada. Other responsibilities include management of collections, gallery and other display work, and public education. Museum experience desirable but not required. Send vitae, reference letters, and reprints to P.L. Storck, Associate Curator-In-Charge, Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C6. Closing date for applications is January 31, 1979.

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SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER FIELD TRIP

Thirteen was not an unlucky number for the Simcoe County Chapter trip to Christian Island and Ste. Marie II on Sunday October 1st. Led by Jamie Hunter, the group numbering thirteen safely made the return trip on the somewhat tardy "R.A. Hooey" to the island, and by foot to the ruined fort. Within the partially restored walls, Jamie Hunter reviewed the history of the establishment and the events leading to it, and also discussed the later efforts of such historians and archaeologists as Father Martin, Peter Carruthers and Dean Knight. Although the weather had been rainy earlier in the day, it cleared and stayed dry throughout the trip, which was enjoyed by all.

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FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITY.....

Jordan Pottery Excavation Project needs experienced volunteers to assist in the excavation of a red earthenware kiln and workshop (c. 1830's) in Jordan, Ontario, near St. Catharines. The excavation will take place on Saturdays (9-5) beginning on September 23rd and continuing through November 4th. Those interested should contact David Rupp, Department of Classics, Brock University, telephone (416) 684-7201, ext. 204.

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FENGATE 1978: THE END IS NIGH

Francis M. M. Pryor
Field Director

*Reprinted from the ROM Archaeological Newsletter
September, 1978*

This, the last season of excavation at Fengate, has been (for me, at any rate) a very active one, both in and out of trenches. For reasons that will soon be apparent, I have not been able to spend as much time in the field as I would have liked, but what little I have done has been highly energetic. The problem is this: no sooner have I entered the trenches than it starts to rain. So we all jump out, wait a few hours and then jump back, only to jump out almost immediately, when the next thunder shower hits us. It has been like that more or less all season.

Much of the activity this season has been on the mental front, outside the trenches; this is because 1978, being our last season of excavation, has been partly given over to post-excavation writing-up work. Most of these efforts are aimed towards the production of the Third (Bronze Age) and Fourth (Iron Age and Roman) Reports, within the not-too-distant future. As a result, the actual digging is being directed by Dave Cranstone who has worked with me for many years and who knows the site and its problems intimately. He handles the day-to-day running of the site and its administration, while matters of a more long-term strategic nature are discussed periodically.

These arrangements allow me to get to grips with some of the more knotty problems posed by earlier seasons' work before my memory fails me completely. Now this may sound an exaggeration, but I can assure you that the archaeological life is a hard one and that body and brain begin to disintegrate after eight seasons' fieldwork. Removing tongue from cheek, it is probably fair to say that the more one digs, the more one forgets - which is why I have decided to work on the final two reports now, before it is too late. In all honesty, I must admit that I find it hard to sit in the site office glued to a microscope or pouring over plans when I could be out in the field behaving like an archaeologist. Still, I try to console myself with the thought that archaeology is no more than methodical destruction if the site is not adequately written-up and published; but there are days when even that truism has sounded a little hollow through over-repetition. I hope you can see, therefore, that 1978 has been a little strange for me. I must, however, attempt one final confession while on the subject, and that concerns the weather. I said earlier in this letter that 1978 has been a consistently wet summer, in which digging has of necessity been slow and laboured. There is another side to this coin, nonetheless: I am quite sure that if this summer had been as fiercely hot as, say, 1976, then the amount of post-excavation work achieved would have been perhaps somewhat less than that accumulated so far this year; the quality, too, might have suffered, as I have found from practical experience that artwork for publication loses some of its editorial appeal when lightly patinated by sun tan lotion or squashed flies. Indeed, one's tendency to sleep in the afternoon is greatly enhanced by a few cooling lagers taken at lunch time. This year my lunchtime tipple has generally consisted of hot tea or soup. Enough said.

On the whole the post-excavation work has been making good progress and has even produced some unexpected results. In its way it can be as

exciting as the actual process of digging: one sees the work of several seasons fall into place and one suddenly stumbles across relationships between features one had never previously thought might be connected with each other. We also find that specialists' reports and scientific studies produce new information which often causes one to seriously modify firmly held views. Some of our more speculative interpretations have also received support, rather unexpectedly, from the objective opinions provided by Men of Science. Report writing is a stimulating and thought-provoking business, and I sometimes find it hard to understand why some highly important, even exciting, sites have remained unpublished for so many years. There is certainly drudgery attached to the process of producing a report, but that drudgery is nothing compared with the knuckle-scraping, back-breaking, arthritis-causing process known as trowelling. Besides, much of the routine information processing involved in the production of a report can today be taken on by a computer. On the other hand, I very much doubt if we will ever see the trowel replaced by a mechanical aid - and I am known to be a strong advocate for the use of earthmoving machinery. As you may appreciate by now, I am warming to the task before me.

The Third Fengate report is almost entirely given over to a description and analysis of the Bronze Age ditched field or enclosure system which appears to have been in use from about 2000 B.C. until shortly after 1000 B.C. So far, our work has mainly concentrated on working out significant distribution of finds. For example, entrance-ways into ditched enclosures do not always show up in the ground as clear soil colour or texture differences; instead their existence has to be inferred from the distribution of finds which tend to increase substantially as the entrance-way is approached; the actual path through the gate or entrance is, of course, virtually free from finds. The 'movement' of entrance-ways around the different enclosures looks at present like being a useful method of linking one enclosure with another, both chronologically and also, perhaps, functionally.

The animal bone study is beginning to reveal important fluctuations in the distribution of various types of bone (for example, finely crushed versus almost complete bone, young versus old bone, butchered versus non-butchered) over the enclosure system as a whole. The findings of this survey tie in very well with the results of the phosphate survey, carried out for us by the British Museum Research Laboratory in 1976. The phosphate survey also produced one big surprise. Readers of my last Rotunda article (Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 34) may recall that in 1976 we uncovered the remains of a circular Bronze Age house. This house stood in a large enclosure slightly to the east of a concentration of a very small post and stake-holes. At the time of excavation these tiny features struck me as highly implausible and the fact that they produced virtually no finds tended to support this view which was in turn given additional support by the entirely negative results of the phosphate survey. None of this, however, was surprising. What did cause us to rub our hands with glee was the concentration of phosphate along a small ditch on the other side of the enclosure from the circular house. The phosphate level at this point showed a sudden and dramatic (four-fold) rise immediately alongside a group of quite deep post-holes arranged in a very rough circular pattern. Our post-excavation work had produced a number of hints that these post-holes could represent the remains of a Bronze Age structure. These suspicions have now been confirmed: the phosphate samples would indicate that the structure had been used to house animals, and its Bronze Age date is in little doubt. This was an important discovery as Bronze Age buildings are particularly rare in England north of the Thames.

Turning now to the Fourth Report, which is largely devoted to features of the Iron Age (ca. 600 B.C. - 43 A.D.) and Roman periods, progress has been good. Clearly most of our efforts have gone into the Third Report, as that deadline is much more imminent, but we have still managed to draw and describe all outstanding material from seasons before 1975. This was more of a mopping-up operation than a serious campaign of attack which was reserved for the large Iron Age 'village' found on the Cat's Water subsite, and again briefly described in my recent Rotunda article. Our campaign started with a thorough assessment of the site's phasing, as a result of which we now no longer believe that the settlement is that of a 'village' size. Instead it appears more probable that the complex tangle of house foundations, drainage ditches, etc., found on the ground are the result of a constantly changing series of farmsteads, involving maybe two or three families and perhaps four or five sheds for wintering livestock. In many ways, this new interpretation is more satisfactory than our previous 'at first glance' view of the settlement, because it does present us with many opportunities for working out, for example, quite well-refined series of pottery style changes.

Turning now to the second aspect of our work this season, namely, field archaeology, our results have again been both unexpected and, in many respects, delightful. Early in the season - May, I think it was - we decided to cut a section through the Roman road (the Fen Causeway) which runs diagonally across large parts of the site. This section showed that the road was of the usual dumped gravel construction found on secondary Roman roads locally, but, much more significantly, had been built on top of a fresh-water flood clay which dipped into a Bronze Age ditch nearby. The road had protected the Bronze Age ditch from serious plough erosion and alongside it we found traces of an accompanying bank placed about a metre north of the ditch, and parallel to it. Finally, the Roman road was capped by a considerable thickness of fresh-water flood clay laid down in the third century A.D. This remarkable (delightful?) section therefore gave us the following information: the first flood clay showed that the field system had been abandoned because of flooding, the bottom of the ditch bank gave us the height and thickness of the original, pre-Late Bronze Age topsoil, and the fact that the gravel bank was placed away from the ditch explains why no trace of banks had been found elsewhere on the site - normally one would have expected gravel from such a bank to have slipped into the ditch as it silted up, but this has never been consistently observed in Bronze Age contexts at Fengate.

The weather has been difficult and this has caused all sorts of practical problems which have been exacerbated by our latest discovery. This took place a few weeks ago, when it was observed that archaeological features were showing up about nine inches below topsoil - some nine inches higher than we had previously encountered them. The reason for this is still not entirely clear, but it may well be associated with the great thickness of heavy topsoil on this part of the site which would greatly have impeded deeper ploughing in modern times. We have yet to start excavating this new area, but it is clear from a surface inspection that Roman yard surfaces have survived intact, preserving beneath them, one hopes, earlier features still undamaged by the plough. This discovery means that we will have to adopt slower, more precise techniques, more akin to those used on urban, deeply stratified sites and the British Department of the Environment have therefore given us an additional grant to take us through until the end of October. Barring any new discoveries, that should see an end to the season and - I hardly dare say it - the project.

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NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE WOLF PHASE:
AN UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN MANIFESTATION IN THE WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN

David M. Stothers
Laboratory of Ethnoarchaeology
University of Toledo

During the past eight years the Laboratory of Ethnoarchaeology, University of Toledo, has undertaken intensive and extensive excavation and analysis of acquired data which relates to what has been called the Wolf phase. This cultural manifestation is distributed throughout contiguous areas of N.W. Ohio, S.E. Michigan and S.W. Ontario, including the Lake Erie Islands.

Contrary to preliminary indications, the Wolf phase is an Upper Mississippian manifestation which is not related to the indigenous Western Basin Tradition (formerly called the Younge Tradition). It is typified by the co-occurrence of grit and shell-tempered ceramics and longhouse dwelling structures whose construction appears to have employed wattle and daub (as exemplified at the Wolf and Liahn I sites). "Parker Festooned" appears to be a definitive Wolf phase ceramic style, and excavation results have shown that these people were agriculturalists.

A series of radiocarbon dates (several more samples have been submitted) establish the time period of the Wolf phase as being post 1000 A.D., while most dates presently indicate occupation of the area in question from A.D. 1200 to post A.D. 1400, at which time the terminal Late Woodland peoples of the Western Lake Erie basin (i.e., Springwells phase) appear to have withdrawn into S.W. Ontario to join the late prehistoric Ontario Iroquois.

Several Wolf phase sites appear to be associated with earthworks and/or ditch enclosures. These structures are believed to be defensive structures associated with conflict between the terminal Late Woodland and Upper Mississippian peoples.

Relationships of the Wolf phase peoples to the Upper Mississippian Peterson phase, as known for the region east of Sandusky Bay, are presently poorly understood. Certain tentative evidence suggests that the Wolf phase may have existed into early historic times, and that Wolf phase populations may represent the enigmatic "Mascouten" referred to in the Jesuit Relations.

Present evidence suggests that these Upper Mississippian peoples were intrusive into the region under consideration, rather than a "Mississippification" of Woodland peoples. However, present research is being undertaken to further substantiate whether or not the Wolf phase represents a population intrusion and replacement of indigenous Woodland peoples, or whether the Wolf phase represents acculturation and cultural style re-alignment.

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VOLUNTEERS WANTED.....

A few volunteers are wanted to clean bone material from the Uxbridge site. Sessions will probably be held on Saturdays and/or Sundays for several hours each time. The material is at present located in a private home in west Toronto, which is where the cleaning will be done. If interested, please contact Patsy Cook, 128 Hogarth Avenue, Toronto, telephone (416) 466-5484.

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PROGRESS TOWARD CONSERVATION

"...the following general discussion on archaeological societies in the prairie provinces is taken from an article entitled "Archaeological Societies" by Ian Dych, Archaeological Researcher at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, which appeared in the Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1977..."

*Patsy Cook
Inter-Society Liaison Officer*

The history of archaeology in the Canadian Prairies until about 1965 is largely that of individuals working in isolation with inadequate means to do proper research. This early archaeological community was small but extremely dedicated and, with indifferent support, they achieved some remarkable things. For example, the Saskatoon Archaeological Society, founded in 1935 with a small band of professors, teachers and doctors at the core, started systematically recording and preserving collections, thereby establishing a scientific rather than a treasure-hunt tone for prairie archaeological societies. This same group and others like them spoke out at every possible opportunity to anyone who would listen, advocating the establishment of professional archaeology in the provincial museums and universities.

After several short-term projects, some false starts and considerable talking, the archaeological community eventually established first one and then several permanent archaeological positions in each province. Dr. Richard G. Forbis was the first at the Glenbow Foundation (Alberta) in 1957; followed by Thomas F. Kehoe at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in 1959; and Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes at the University of Manitoba in 1961. About the same time, provincial legislation relevant to historical and archaeological resources began to appear. Regrettably, the early legislation turned out to be inadequate for conservation on either a small or large scale, and it was never implemented. But it did bring official recognition, at last, to the problems of prairie archaeology.

The establishment of professionals in the prairies led to certain expected benefits, such as the undertaking of some major research projects culminating in publications, and the enrichment of archaeological society meetings. It also created some difficulties, such as the development of an amateur-professional dichotomy. And it resulted in some surprises, such as the drift of certain university departments toward interests in several remote parts of the globe but not in the region surrounding the university.

There has been a definite ebb and flow in prairie archaeology even since the establishment of professional positions. Alberta has fared the best with continuous development leading to the establishment of an Archaeology Department at the University of Calgary, and a strong archaeology component in the Anthropology Department at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Archaeology is also taught at the University of Lethbridge and the College at Medicine Hat. Meanwhile, the Provincial Museum has an archaeologist and, in addition, the provincial government has established the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, which had seven permanent staff members in 1976-77. Archaeological societies are situated in Edmonton and Calgary, and at least three archaeological consulting firms operate in Alberta. Relevant legislation includes the powerful Alberta Historical Resources Act (1975).

progress toward conservation

Saskatchewan has archaeology components at its two universities, and an archaeology division with two staff members at the Museum of Natural History (Regina), and recently an archaeologist has been hired by the Saskatchewan Research Council (Saskatoon) to undertake archaeological parts of environmental impact assessments. Saskatchewan suffered the loss, in fact the abolishment, of its professional archaeology position at the Museum in 1965, and it was not until 1974 that the program was re-established. There are three small archaeological societies at Regina, Saskatoon, and Kindersley, as well as a provincial society and a professional association. Relevant legislation includes the Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act (1965) and the Saskatchewan Heritage Act (1975).

Manitoba has archaeological components at its three universities, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Brandon. In addition, from 1968 to 1974 Dr. Ron Nash was Curator of Archaeology at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, but since 1974 that position has been left vacant. Manitoba has two archaeological societies, one with several chapters; one professional association; and one archaeological consulting firm (Paleo-Sciences Integrated, Winnipeg). Since 1974 the provincial government has maintained one term position, a staff archaeologist in the Historical Resources Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. Relevant legislation includes the Manitoba Historic Sites and Objects Act (1967). Parks Canada opened a prairie region archaeologist's office in Winnipeg in 1975 to deal with Federal parks in the prairies, the Yukon and parts of the Northwest Territories. Finally, the National Museum, although not physically housed in the west, has been involved in the development of prairie archaeology from the beginning.

This brief review cannot do justice to the history of archaeology in the prairie provinces, but it does indicate the degree to which the archaeological community has been able (and in some cases has failed) to entrench and institutionalize itself. No attempt is made to show how underfunded, overworked, or misused some of our apparent archaeological capability has been. Moreover, the review does not attempt to show that with the growth in our capability to work has come a much broader vision of how much work has to be done, or that unmistakable clues indicate that we may not have much time left to do it. Archaeology has come from a zero state in 1934 to become a small but respectable establishment in the space of 43 years, but we still do not have the means to undertake long-term programs, such as a systematic survey of a whole province (with the possible exception of Alberta), or the effective protection of a representative sample of sites for future research, nor, indeed, to simply enforce existing laws. It will take more than we now have to do the job even minimally: more professional positions of certain kinds, in certain places, under certain guidelines; many more archaeological society members with a conservation and scientific motivation; more public education with a very careful design that will not backfire into a growth of treasure hunting as many education programs have; improvement of heritage legislation; and much more dependable law enforcement.

* * * * *

O.A.S. NOVEMBER MEETING

The November general meeting of the Society at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 15th at the McLaughlin Planetarium, R.O.M., will feature Arthur Roberts of the Department of Geography, York University as the main speaker. His subject: "Lake Ontario Without Pottery - The Aceramic Sites".

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THE MANITOBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: A PROFILE

"...one of the main reasons for describing the activities of the other provincial societies is to help the OAS benefit from their experience and to inspire us to improve our own organization."

Patsy Cook
Inter-Society Liaison Officer

The Manitoba Archaeological Society (MAS) is one of two non-professional societies existing in that province. It was established in 1961, with the purpose of preserving Manitoba's archaeological resources by:

1. Fostering the study of archaeology on both the professional and amateur level in the province;
2. Promoting the preservation and scientific investigation of archaeological sites;
3. Enlisting the aid and interest of all citizens in reporting and protecting both actual and potential archaeological sites.

MAS members feel that one of their major responsibilities is to act as a "voice for public opinion to government and private agencies".

The MAS headquarters are in Winnipeg and three chapters have been formed since 1963 in Dauphin, Thompson and Leaf Rapids. The Dauphin chapter was primarily responsible for the founding of the Fort Dauphin Museum.

At present the MAS publication programme consists of a one-page monthly bulletin informing members of monthly meetings and upcoming special events of archaeological interest, and a journal - the Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly - which was started in 1977. The Quarterly contains short articles (15 pages or less are preferred) on all aspects of anthropology but with a bias toward archaeological research.

In 1970, as their centennial project, the MAS published Ten Thousand Years: Archaeology in Manitoba, a hard-cover book of 300+ pages which is regarded as 'the most ambitious attempt to reconstruct the prehistory of a Canadian province to date'. This book is available through the MAS.

Since 1967, the MAS has hosted an annual conference and banquet, usually in a different community each year.

A principal goal of the MAS is to provide opportunities for members to gain experience in both lab analysis and field work. For example, in 1978 the MAS applied to Young Canada Works Programme for a grant of \$21,000 to employ eight people for four months to clear up the backlog of MAS collections. The MAS also serves as a liaison between professionals doing field work throughout the province and MAS volunteers interested in digging, as well as organizing at least one 'dig' a year of its own.

One interesting activity begun two years ago is the monthly Archaeologist's Lunch, a purely social gathering held at a different restaurant each time to enable MAS members to become better acquainted.

Membership dues in the MAS are: students \$5.00, adults \$8.00 and family \$12.00. Anyone interested in joining should contact the MAS, c/o Box 1171, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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PALEO-INDIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE
HUDSON AND DELAWARE RIVER DRAINAGES

by Leonard Eisenberg
State University College at New Paltz

Paper, \$12.00

vii + 159 pp., 27 figs., 19 tables, 7 plates, appendix: Twin Fields, a
Paleo-Indian site in Ulster County, New York.

This study examines the nature of paleo-Indian adaption through the comparative analysis of six sites located in the Hudson and Delaware drainage systems. Its research design includes a more complete environmental reconstruction than has traditionally been employed in Paleo-Indian studies, and thus establishes a broader base for understanding these early adaptive systems. The author provides a blend of systematics and sytemics on the assumption that "...while description and explanation occur at two different levels of archeological investigation, they are not mutually exclusive" (p.2).

Following a detailed environmental reconstruction, the author develops a classification system for interpreting intrasite and intersite similarities and differences through a cluster analysis of the lithic remains.

From his multidimensional approach he concludes that the floral and faunal composition of the paleoenvironment was more varied than has been previously suspected, and that the Paleo-Indians in the study region were not free wandering big-game hunters but were more restricted in their movement, exploiting a variety of resources in a number of locally attractive microhabitats.

Also Available:

OPNEA-1: "Archeology of the Oneida Iroquois", vol. 1 by Peter P. Pratt.
xii + 303 pp., 44 pls., 14 charts, 6 figs., appendices. Paper,
\$11.50 incl. postage.

OPNEA-3: "Adaptation, Continuity and Change in Upper Susquehanna Prehistory"
by Robert E. Funk and Bruce E. Rippeteau. x + 85 pp., 1 fig., 25
pls. Paper, \$9.00 incl. postage.

To Order:

Mail with payment to: Man in the Northeast, Dept. of Anthropology
Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, N.H. 03461

WHAT'S ON AT THE ROM...

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X-Ray Vision: Radiographs of Lower Devonian Fossils

Professor W.C. Wilhelm Sturmer, a leader in radiography technology, has compiled a portfolio of fossil X-rays which includes trilobites, sea lilies, sea stars, and some unusual crab-like animals. The show includes outstanding radiographs of the black Hunsruck Shale of West Germany, famous for its beautifully preserved fossils of Lower Devonian animals, as well as specimens and radiographs from the ROM's own collections.

In the Lower Rotunda until December 3.

110-MILE DITCH RE-WRITES HISTORY

Reprinted from The Sunday Times, October 1978

A prehistoric site of immense proportions - so big it has never before been recognised - has been discovered by airborne archaeologists on the borders of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It promises to lead to a complete reassessment of our ideas about Prehistoric Britons.

Yet this is not the result of a dramatic excavation: it has come from the patient slotting together of fragments of evidence from across the country and shows that prehistoric Britain was anything but primitive.

The latest evidence comes in a report by aerial archaeologist Jim Pickering based on the results of several summers' flying. In it he claims to have found a cohesive system of prehistoric boundaries of "greater magnitude than either Offa's Dyke or Hadrian's Wall". They are, he suggests, the frontiers of tribal chiefdoms, established in the middle bronze age (around 1,400 BC) and surviving until the Roman conquest.

Several years ago, Pickering, an amateur who for many years has carried out air surveys of Britain and supplies the National Monuments Record with photographic archives of archaeological sites from the air, began to spot extensive lines of ancient banks and ditches. Long since eroded away, they showed up as crop marks (areas of varying colour on the ground caused by differential growth of vegetation). These coloured "stains" on the land only appear under certain conditions and can be seen only from the bird's eye view afforded by a plane. "I realised last year that these random features must have a wider significance - they were not merely local," he says. "So I looked for the links."

And this year he found them. He plugged the gaps and has revealed the existence of an ancient earthwork, which runs (albeit with interruptions) from the Humber, south and southwest through Lincoln and beyond Northampton - a distance of some 110 miles. It follows the line of the ancient "Jurassic Way", a prehistoric trackway following the line of Jurassic limestone hills diagonally across Britain from the Humber to the southwest.

By collating survey material from other fliers working adjacently, Pickering sees evidence of similar systems in East Anglia and the Middle Trent Valley, but has not yet linked the groups together.

Whatever their purpose, these earthworks were built on a massive scale: from ditch-bottom to bank-top, excavation has revealed, they stood some 13 feet high; while from one side to the other, across three ditches and two banks (the most common arrangement) they extended as much as 55 feet.

The implications of his discovery are enormous. The society which built such frontiers was clearly well-organised and had large manpower resources on which to draw for the construction work. This argues, Pickering claims, a much bigger population in prehistoric times than has been previously accepted, which, in turn, suggests that the land was more intensively cultivated, with smaller zones left as natural forest. And because the structures seem to have been in use for a long period (almost 1,500 years) there must have been continuity in land-use and tenure, a social phenomenon not previously recognised.

Pickering's discovery has been described by Dr. Graham Webster, of Birmingham University, as "intensely interesting". "He has hit on something major which will add a completely new dimension to British prehistory," he says. "Very few prehistorians are willing to consider such large-scale regional

boundaries - so big they are almost fearsome. But these archaeologists will have to grit their teeth and swallow the idea."

The field systems of Roman and Mediaeval Britain lie over the flattened remnants of Pickering's boundaries, thus the earthworks must be pre-Roman. If they were bronze and iron age tribal frontiers they would have been systematically demolished by the Romans soon after the invasion in AD 43. The Romans were hostile to the idea of tribal land-ownership, and with the introduction of capitalism, land became a commodity to be parcelled out to wealthy citizens loyal to the emperor.

Jim Pickering's report contains a warning. How, he asks, are we to continue to accept archaeological interpretation based on knowledge gleaned from excavation, when phenomena on the scale of these boundaries have been overlooked? By searching for features from the air he is, he says, "trying to paint a picture with a large brush and broad sweeps," while looking at the past from digs is "like looking at the dots of a half-tone print through a magnifying glass. The dots only have significance by knowing the whole picture."

In fact, Pickering's work is part of a major trend in archaeology: the study of prehistoric land use, division and tenure. A collection of papers on the subject, published last spring, containing survey work from all corners of the British Isles points to the same conclusion, that society has been highly organised for longer than we think. Evidence of well-ordered land division, on a large scale, has been plotted from Dartmoor to Yorkshire, Wessex to Cumbria.

Whether or not all the systems are connected, or merely local, tribal schemes, has yet to be seen. But, as one eminent expert on ancient field systems put it "the evidence we have from these studies about prehistoric Britain points to a lot of things, all beginning with "P"...potential, politics and power."

* * * * *

2,500-YEAR-OLD GRAVE YIELDS MUMMIFIED BODY, TREASURES

Reprinted from The Toronto Star, October 11, 1978

STUTTGART, West Germany - A tip from an amateur historian has led West German archaeologists to uncover what they describe as the find of the century: a 2,500-year-old grave containing a wealth of gold and bronze treasures and the mummified body of a Celtic tribal chief.

Adelheid Linden, curator of the Stuttgart office for ancient monuments, told visiting journalists the grave at Schwieberdingen, just north of here, is the best-preserved Celtic burial chamber ever discovered in Europe.

Police have been guarding the chamber since the value of the find was realized. The grave contained a horse-drawn chariot in bronze and richly ornamented gold jewelry. The ancient burial mound measures 490 feet (150 metres) in diameter. It came to light after local farmers struck rock under the surface while plowing their fields.

The Celtic chief was buried on the wheeled chariot, topped by a bronze structure shaped like a bath and supported by eight pallbearers, each mounted on wheels so the whole could be rolled along.

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DIG REVEALS THAT ANCIENTS OF JERUSALEM
KNEW JOYS OF WINE, WOMEN AND SONG

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail, Friday, September 15, 1978

JERUSALEM - Evidence that the ancients of Jerusalem knew not only war and fear of the Almighty but also the joys of wine, women and song has been uncovered in the latest archaeological excavations here.

From the excavations in the City of David, the original site of Jerusalem, has emerged some of the most human and cheerful finds ever to be picked out of the debris of the awesome past of Jerusalem, including a simple flute carved out of a cow's bone in the time of the Second Temple and Jesus, about 2,000 years ago.

The flute was displayed this week by Yigal Shiloh, director of the excavations, at a press conference summing up his first season's digs which ended last week after two months of activity.

Mr. Shiloh also displayed the small figurine of a full-breasted woman dating back to eighth century BC, apparently connected with a fertility rite, and the handles of 70 jugs of wine imported from Rhodes in the Hellenistic period in the third century BC. The handles were stamped with the year of manufacture on the Mediterranean Island - the year designated by the name of a Greek god whose equivalent in our calendar has been worked out by scholars.

These and similar finds attesting to earthly pleasures enjoyed by the residents of the holy city in ancient times is a warm contrast to the kind of remains which usually dominate archaeological digs in Jerusalem - wreckage associated with ancient calamities or finds associated with solemn ritual.

The use of the flute during the Second Temple period is frequently mentioned in the Talmud but none had been found. One Talmudic tractate describes a procession of villagers approaching Jerusalem on the holiday of the First Fruits (Shavuot) led by a flute player and an ox.

The City of David flute, carved from a bone from the hind leg of a cow, is covered with a brown glaze and contains four equally spaced fingering holes above and two thumb holes below. (Modern flutes contain only one thumb hole.) The mouthpiece is missing.

Batya Bayer, an expert on ancient instruments, said because of the even spacing of the fingering holes it was impossible to deduce anything about scale or melodies in ancient Jerusalem. Other musical instruments from the Temple period which have been found in past digs include cymbals, metal bells and rattles made of pottery with pellets inside. Lyres such as King David played have not survived because the wood and other organic materials from which they were made have long since deteriorated.

The City of David is located on a steep, narrow ridge above the Siloam spring whose ample waters drew the original settlers to Jerusalem. Mr. Shiloh's team, which included 120 experts and volunteers, uncovered remains from the earliest known settlement in 3,000 B.C.

After four more summer seasons of excavations, the digs are to be included in an archaeological park already being developed around the old city.

Abraham Ravinovich

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1978-79 MEETINGS OF THE

JOSEPH BRANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BURLINGTON

<u>1978</u>			
October 24 Tuesday	Mr. Robert Nielsen	British Prehistory	Spectator Building
November 29 Wednesday	Dr. Finlayson	The Pickering Site	Hamilton Reference Library
<u>1979</u>			
January 23 Tuesday	Mr. Janis Ziebergs	Egypt, Greece and Rome: Art and History	Burlington Central Library
February 26 Monday	Dr. Yun-hua Jan	China	Spectator Building
March 27 Tuesday	Mrs. Helen Geagan	Aspects of Life in 7th and 6th Centuries B.C. in Greece	McMaster University
April 23 Monday	Members Nite		Spectator Building
May 29 Tuesday	Movies		Burlington Central Library

Membership in the Joseph Brant Archaeological Society is \$5.00 per year.
The address is P.O. Box 40, Burlington. Or, telephone 634-5968 or 632-3711.

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FOR SALE

The Society has the following items for sale:

1. A Rex Rotary D490 duplicator in fine condition
2. An 8-page Collator - GBC175CM - unused for years and in need of an overhaul
3. An IBM electric Typewriter, 1970, long carriage - also unused for years and in need of an overhaul.

Advertised publicly for \$395, \$175 and \$115 respectively. If you are interested, contact Mike Kirby (416)223-7296.

September/October 1978

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Arch Notes

O.A.S. -- PAGES OF HISTORY

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Vice-President</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>	<u>Corresponding Secretary</u>	<u>Recording Secretary</u>
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1952	Frank B. Mee	-	Wm. Renison	Ruth Marshall	-
1953	J.R. Murray Corbett	Rev. Arnold Megan	John M. Sinclair	Ruth Marshall	Helen Devereux
1954	Jim V. Wright	Wm. Renison	John Fuller	Ruth Marshall	Helen Devereux
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1962	Phyllis M. Bowland	Paul Karrow	Lorna Proctor	Lyn Soucy	Murray Corbett
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1965	N.E. Granger	Bob Dailey	Lorna Proctor	Cecilia Finnegan	Carol J. Spivack
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1967	Dean Axelson	J. De Ryck & F. Mee	Lorna Proctor	Cecilia Finnegan	Ross Strain
1968	Dean Axelson	R. Murray-J. Gauci	Lorna Proctor	Barbara McDonald	Ross Strain
1969	Dean Axelson	Jim Gauchi	Lorna Proctor	Barbard McDonald	Pat Sutherland
1970	J. Norman Emerson	Peter G. Ramsden	Lorna Proctor	Marie Zapatovich	Pat Sutherland
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1972	Howard Savage	Victor Konrad	Betsy Gunmow	Marion Press	Mima Kapches
1973	Howard Savage	Don MacLeod	Betsy Gunmow	Marion Press	Mima Kapches
1974	Chas. Garrad	Don MacLeod	Betsy Gunmow	Patsy Cook	Patsy Cook
1975	Peter Storck	Patsy Cook	Betsy Gunmow	Sharon Hick	Marg. Ann Clark
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The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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- 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. (Students \$2. Family \$6.)
- MEMBERS: Approximately 35-40
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- 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, Ont. N5R 1L4

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- EXECUTIVE: President - Delmar Kelly
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- 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

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- MEETINGS: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Windsor Public Library, 350 Oullette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$3.
- MEMBERS: Approximately 35-40
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o Peter Reid, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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Christine Caroppo
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-
- PUBLICATION:** 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