



ARCH NOTES

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1979

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Our speaker at the January meeting was Alison Easson, Curator of the Greek and Roman Department at the Royal Ontario Museum. She gave us an illustrated lecture entitled "Introduction to Ancient Coinage: 7th Century B.C. to Byzantine". Mrs. Easson recently gave the same talk to the Joseph Brant Archaeological Society of Burlington; with the kind permission of their reporter Barbara Irvine, we are reprinting below her summary of the lecture.

Mrs. Easson introduced us to the ancestors of our coins, pointing out that our coins tell us when and where and under whose authority they were issued and their worth.

Coinage began in Lydia in the second half of the 7th century B.C.; by the early 6th century, the idea had spread to Greece and to Sicily. The earliest coins were of electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver. King Croesus in 561 B.C. minted the first gold and silver coins and in the 4th century B.C. Greece produced coins of bronze, copper, electrum, silver and gold. Bars of metal were poured into moulds and the blanks then placed over a die in an anvil. A punch hammered into the obverse side. The Greeks in southern Italy compressed the blank between interlocking dies to produce a large and thin coin, trying to make it as strong as possible with the smallest amount of metal. Even when it was no longer part of the process, the punch mark was retained as part of the design on the obverse side.

Before the death of Alexander the Great, coins bore the symbols of the cities which issued them. Sometimes they were puns on the city's name, e.g. a rose for Rhodes. Favourite deities were common and the produce or occupation of the citizens were portrayed such as horse breeding or fishing. Various alliances struck coins and they usually followed the current trend in art. The coinage of Syracuse was very influential with other coin makers, and the artists there began to sign their work.

The coinage of the Athenians who had their own silver and gold mines was thought of very highly and during 520 to 510 B.C. strict standards were established for it. The sacred owl on one side and a portrait of Athena in archaic style were retained. Their coinage became internationally respected and they did not wish to tamper with so highly respected popular images. Aristophanes said, "These are the lovely little owls that lay eggs in purses and hatch silver coins".

Alexander the Great's coinage paid tribute to deities who protected him, but after his death it became a political policy to place the ruler's own portrait on coins. In Egypt, Ptolemy II honoured his father by placing his portrait on the coinage in 30 B.C. In the 3rd century B.C. Rome began issuing silver and bronze coins, all cast in moulds. Later coins were struck, reduced in size and weight. There was little gold used. Magistrates struck coinage, put their names on the coins and subjects such as their ancestors, deities they favoured or even special interests they had. These were really an early form of advertising. Finally a living head of the Roman State was honoured: Julius Caesar just before he was killed in 42 BC.

Mrs. Easson showed us slides of the coins as she spoke. She said coins were a form of newspaper all over the ancient world with the emperor's generosity and mercy stressed, births of his children announced, news of victories and successful invasions all portrayed. The portraits of the different people on the coins are like photographs sent down through the centuries to us.

Everyone made money on coins because they always have less actual value than shown. Coins were forged from the very beginning and ancient coins show the nicked edges where they were tested for content. The old coins shown on a screen with our new coins clearly let us see how little coinage has changed in the 2600 years it has been with us.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CHANCELLOR RECEIVES GIFTS FROM JAPAN

Rev. A.B.B. Moore, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, recently received gifts from Mayor Sato of Minamikayable on the island of Hokkaido, Japan, in response to the U of T's gifts given last summer to the town for its tricentennial ceremonies.

The gifts to Chancellor Moore were presented by Prof. William M. Hurley of the Department of Anthropology at the U of T and by archaeologist Prof. Tatsuo Kobayashi of Tokyo's Kokugakuin University. They included a 300-year-old medal, a lacquer bowl and an illuminated scroll.

Prof. Hurley leads a project of excavation in the fishing village of 7000 people. Another phase of the operation at the nearby Yagi site has now been completed by teams from the U of T and the University of Nebraska. It was supported by the National Geographic Society as its first archaeological excavation in Japan.

Prof. Kobayashi is in Canada as curator of a Japanese exhibit "Image and Life: 50,000 Years of Japanese Pre-History", which was at the National Museum of Man in Ottawa until February 14.

Reprinted from the Globe and Mail,
January 16, 1979.

ANCIENT COFFINS ARE DISCOVERED IN INDONESIA

JAKARTA (Reuter) - A team of Indonesian archaeologists has discovered four stone coffins estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000 years old on Sumbawa Island east of Bali, the official Antara news agency reported yesterday.

Antara said inside the coffins, which were decorated with Polynesian-style drawings depicting human beings and animals, the team found 12 axes.

from the Globe and Mail,
January 22, 1979.

EXECUTIVE NOTES

The above title refers to items coming to the attention of your Executive and being considered by them: therefore, items of interest to all members. In the last two months there has been a fair amount of activity at Executive meetings.

A matter of long standing is that of the state of the constitution. The first draft was sent to members of the Constitution Committee last July. A second draft was sent back to them in November, incorporating their suggestions. After consultations with Seth Cook on legal points, Bill Fox reports he hopes to have a third draft ready by the end of February. The Simcoe County, London and Windsor Chapters have been very co-operative in submitting suggestions. However, the Ottawa Chapter does not seem to have been able to find a mailbox in the wilds of Bytown.

After some years of negotiations, we have received a grant of \$5,000 from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to be applied to providing better services for the Society: a part-time office person and telephone listing, and library space and services. This amount is not nearly as much as was requested, but we feel we can pay a part-time manager or administrator and are in the process of interviewing at least two applicants. The advertisement for this position appeared in the last Arch Notes. We hope to have a decision early in March.

A fund has been set up at the University of Toronto in memory of Dr. J. Norman Emerson. Should you wish to contribute, you may get in touch with John Reid or Marti Latta. Suggestions for the use of this money will also be gladly received. The Executive has not considered suggesting a donation so far since our operating finances are in such poor condition, but it may be possible in the future. Hopefully we shall be able to bring such a proposal to the membership in the not too distant future.

The Society is sponsoring a course in Faunal Analysis at the Borden Building (U. of T.) for a ten week period beginning January 9th, 1979. Ten to twelve persons have been attending regularly. Steve Thomas is teaching the course, assisted by guest lecturers. A course in lithics and ceramics will be conducted by Bill Fox and Dr. Peter Ramsden at McMaster University starting in April.

Other activities that have been suggested include a project to photograph and record existing collections which have not been so treated. The British Columbia Society has had such a program under way for eighteen months. It would take some degree of preliminary planning and we are looking into this. Photographers and people who are familiar with artefacts would be required.

We would all be interested in hearing of archaeological activities being carried out by other members. Those who would welcome volunteers for digging, etc., should contact the Editor of Arch Notes or some member of the Executive. In fact anyone with ideas on how the Society might conduct any type of project would be welcome.

Although the bus tours last year lost money, those who participated felt

they were very enjoyable and worthwhile. In order to break even we need a bus-load of people. Any suggestions as to more convenient times as well as suggestions for places to visit would be welcome. The measure of response may determine if we would ponsor this type of activity again this year.

Three people from Thunder Bay have written indicating interest in setting up a chapter there. Anyone in the vicinity of Thunder Bay should contact Bill Ross or David Arthurs if they are interested in supporting such a move.

The next issue of Ontario Archaeology is being worked on. Hopefully it will be ready before summer. We hope to receive a Canada Council grant of \$1500 to help with our publishing costs.

Speaking of costs, it seems our chapters are all having financial difficulties. The Executive has voted to extend support to Windsor, Simcoe County and Ottawa.

A fund-raising program is being considered. Any ideas may be forwarded to Janet Cooper.

The back of Arch Notes carries the run-down of the new officers and appointees for 1979.

It has been suggested that the venue for monthly meetings be changed. Members are invited to let any member of the Executive have their comments.

Norma Knowlton

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FORTHCOMING SPEAKERS

- | | |
|----------|---|
| March 21 | <u>Dr. Peter Ramsden</u> - topic to be announced |
| April 18 | <u>Dr. William Irving</u> - "Some Advances in Early Man Research" (On the Northern Yukon Project) |
| May 16 | <u>Susan Jamieson</u> - "Tools for Trade - From Rocks to Riches" (A slide-accompanied presentation on the Slack-Cashwell chert quarry dated c. 1420 AD and located near Jarvis, Ontario. The site exhibits various stages of chipped-stone productions, and the economic significance of this activity will be discussed) |

FIELD SCHOOL IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

A six week course in methods and theory of historical archaeology will be conducted under the joint auspices of Scarborough College, University of Toronto, and Parks Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs, during the period May 14 to June 22, 1979. Studies will be focussed around the colonial Fort Malden, in Amherstburg, Ontario. Students in this course will have the opportunity of participating in an on-going excavation and analysis of structures and artefacts, with special consideration of problems of mapping, surveying, conservation and reconstruction.

The field school carries a full year course credit in the summer session at Scarborough College; registration and fees will be approximately \$150, exclusive of room and board.

Finally, students who successfully complete the course will have the opportunity of applying for positions on other historic site excavations for the remainder of the summer.

In order to obtain maximum benefit from this course, students should have some familiarity with archaeology and with Canadian history of this period. Any O.A.S. members who are interested in learning about this branch of Canadian archaeology should contact Prof. Marti Latta, Scarborough College, West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4 for further information.

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NEW BOOKS

Ontario's Heritage: A Guide to Archival Resources - Volume One: Peterborough Region

This book is published by The Toronto Area Archivists Group in association with The Boston Mills Press. Volume One is the first of a fifteen volume series of guides to the archival records of the Province of Ontario. The 118 page volume includes more than 470 entries, divided into four sections: municipal government records, educational authorities, religious bodies, and private organizations and collections. A Locator Index provides contact information for individual repositories.

For further information contact:

Victor L. Russel
General Editor
c/o City of Toronto Archives
City Hall, Toronto
M5H 2N2

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AN EARLY ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT
FROM HASTINGS COUNTY, ONTARIO

by

L. J. Jackson

Department of Anthropology
Trent University

The Morrow site (BbGj-1) was recorded during a 1967 Trent Valley archaeological survey conducted under the auspices of the Trent University Department of Anthropology. The site lies in Lots 15 and 16 of Concession 8, Sidney Township, Hastings County along a half-mile-long sand ridge at about 375 feet a.s.l. on the east side of a major southward bend in the Trent River (see Figure 1). The sand ridge occurs about one-half mile north of the confluence of Rawden Creek and the Trent River and veers northwest parallel with the course of the Trent. Mr. Glen Morrow collected a number of projectile points and ground stone tools from the ridge area running through his property. These materials, principally Late Archaic in cultural affiliation, were subsequently donated to Trent University.

A single bifurcate-base projectile point included in the Morrow donation is the subject of this research note. Figure 2 presents obverse and reverse views of this brown chert artifact. It has a short, broad and triangular blade, slightly incurvate blade edges, broad and straight projecting shoulders, and a distinctly bifurcated, short and expanding stem with rounded corners. Incomplete length of the point is 34.5 mm, incomplete maximum blade width 31.2 mm, maximum thickness 5.1 mm, and weight 6.7 grams. The length of the stem projected along its median axis reaches 11.9 mm. Minimum stem width is 14.2 mm at indentation points immediately below the projecting shoulders. Only sporadic lateral edge grinding is apparent.

The Morrow site projectile point is most similar to the LeCroy Bifurcated Base type described by Broyles (1966:26-7) from the stratified Early Archaic St. Albans site in West Virginia. Although the Morrow point somewhat exceeds the maximum dimensions noted for typical LeCroy points with its projected length of 40 mm and projected width of 35 mm, it exhibits characteristic proportions in that width is almost equal to length. The Morrow point conforms in other morphological attributes to the LeCroy type description. The blades of LeCroy points are typically trianguloid with straight but sometimes excurvate or incurvate edges, blade edges are serrated on about one-third of specimens, shoulders are straight and at right angles to the stem, stems are straight or slightly flared with finely chipped edges, bases are deeply notched by the removal of one large flake and several smaller ones, and grinding is absent. LeCroy points are associated with a radiocarbon date of about 8,250 B.P. in zone 6 of the St. Albans site and with dates of about 8,250 and 7,250 B.P. at sites on Staten Island, New York (Broyles 1966:27; Ritchie and Funk 1973:39).

The significance of the LeCroy point from the Morrow site lies in its uniqueness in the archaeological literature for south-central Ontario. Bifurcate-base points have previously been published only from the western portion of southern Ontario. Noble (1975a:28) illustrated a LeCroy point from the Van Besien site in Oxford County and noted the presence of similar

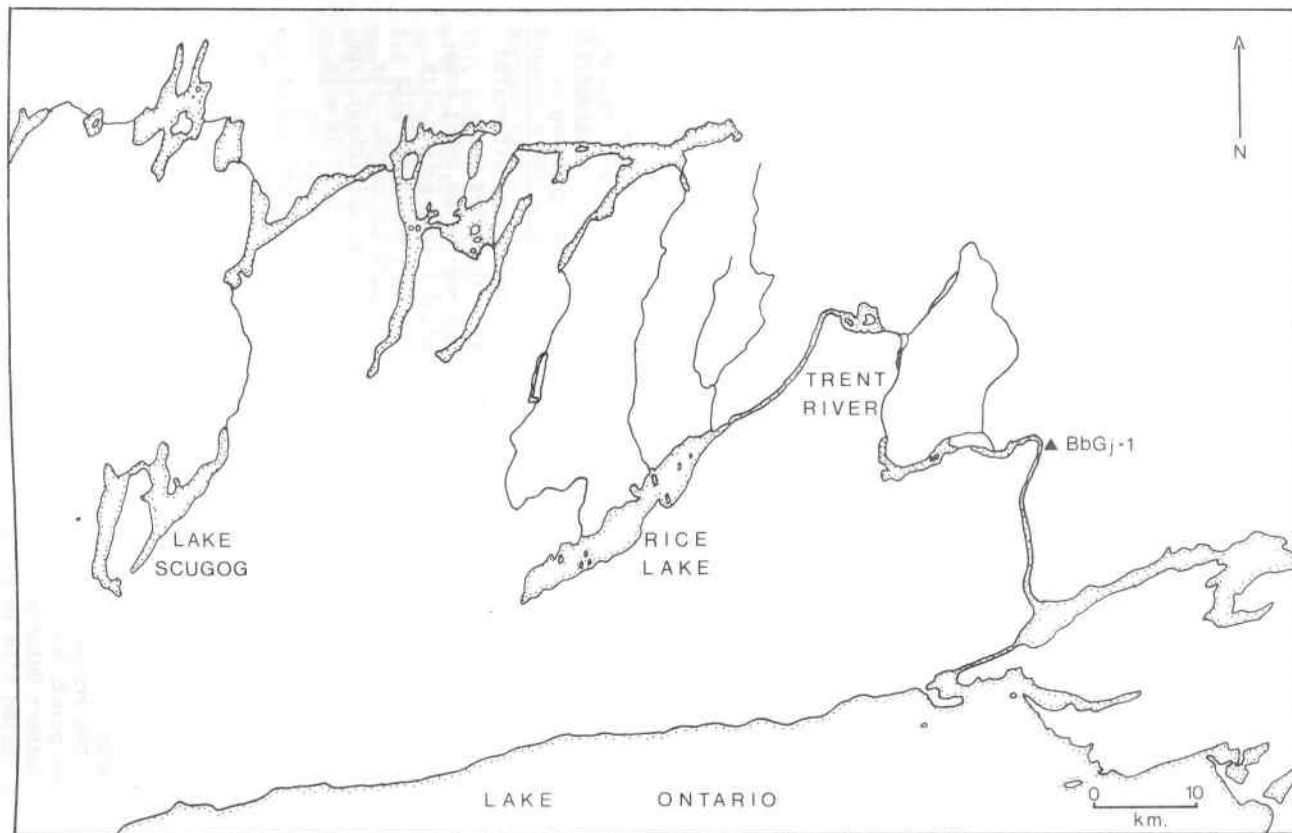


FIGURE - 1 - LOCATION OF THE MORROW SITE (BbGj-1) IN SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO.

Figure 2. Obverse And Reverse Views Of The Morrow Site Point



points in various collections from the region north of Lake Erie as far east as Hamilton. Boyle (1906:12) illustrated a bifurcate-base point showing considerable similarity to the LeCroy type which was found a few miles from London in Middlesex County. Noble (1975b:206) suggested that bifurcate-base points would be found in more easterly portions of southern Ontario. Recognition of the Morrow site specimen, as well as other bifurcate-base points from sites such as East Sugar Island and McIntyre represented in the Trent Valley collections of the Trent University Archaeological Centre in Peterborough, validates this suggestion for south-central Ontario (Johnston 1976).

Known bifurcate-base points from southern Ontario would appear to be representative of occupation by Early Archaic groups at least in the seventh or eighth millenia before present. Systematic search of various public and private archaeological collections for further examples of the bifurcate-base point type will undoubtedly broaden understanding of the Early Archaic cultural expression in southern Ontario.

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Acknowledgements

The writer wishes to thank Dr. Richard B. Johnston of Trent University for granting permission to release information on the Morrow site and for a critical reading of this research note.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION: SOME METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS

by Nick Adams

Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation

An attractive page of artifact drawings or an accurate and aesthetically pleasing plan can disseminate information quickly, enhance the appeal of an otherwise dull report and perhaps more significantly, convey the impression that archaeology is a science worthy of consideration.

A poorly drawn series of drawings or a page of badly reproduced photographs can easily detract from what may otherwise be a stunningly good report.

One does not need to be an Artist to illustrate effectively for archaeological purposes, although the ability to control the drawing implements is an asset; the ability to scrutinize an object thoroughly and measure accurately being all the skills that are required.

Photography is inadequate in all but a few specialized cases. Even well produced photographs fail to provide all the information that is required from the objects and poorly produced ones are nothing but a waste of expensive space.

In the following pages I hope to show how satisfactory drawings can be produced by almost anyone using cheap and easily obtainable equipment.

Drawing With Publication In Mind

If drawings are published at the same size as they were drawn, they invariably look scruffy and fuzzy. Any minor blotchings from poor nib control, or variations in line thickness due to the absorbancy of the paper, show up very clearly. If drawings are drawn at twice the size intended for publication and then photographically reduced back to the correct scale, all these 'human' errors mysteriously disappear. This is the technique used by most mappers and technical illustrators to obtain that flawless 'professional' look.

Obviously this system has its drawbacks. Each drawing takes fractionally longer to complete and there is the added expense of having the drawings reduced before publication. However, the differences in clarity and visual appeal produced by this method far outweigh any costs that may be incurred in the process.

When drawing at double or even triple size, obviously some attention has to be paid to the thickness of the lines being used. As a general rule a line of .01 millimetres is the thinnest line that will consistently reproduce when the Offset-litho printing method is used. Consequently, when designing a drawing at double size, a .02 millimetre nib is the smallest that can be used if the line is expected to stay intact. Use a smaller nib and the line may well fade or even break when the drawing is published. This is a particularly important rule to follow when drawing up site plans or location maps. It is sad to see contour or feature outlines fading into oblivion.

Equipment

Pencils: H, 2H and 3H will provide the fine lines needed for accurate drawings. Harder than this, they are a menace to the surface of the paper and very difficult to erase. Softer leads will quickly lose their sharp point and produce thick inaccurate lines.

Pens: The Steno, 'Rotring' Leroy and 'Staedtler' barrel nib pens are ideal for artifact outlines, map work and stippling. For most normal work, .02 mm, .04 mm, .06 mm and .08 mm should be sufficient nib sizes. N.B. - these must be held vertically to produce a constant line thickness and they work best if they are kept clean!

Mapping pens are best for shading and detail work. The 'Gillott Fine Mapping Pens' made by the Cumberland Graphics Company, England, and available in Canada, price approximately \$4.00, are the best.

Inks: Most waterproof Indian inks are suitable.

Paper: Artifact Illustration. Top quality cartridge paper is the most suitable. Paper of lesser quality will 'grab' the nib causing it to jerk. There are specially treated papers with a scratch out finish available but, having tried some, I don't feel that their excessive cost is justified. Bristol board has a beautiful drawing surface, but is a nuisance to handle when mounting drawings.

Maps, Plans, etc. Plastic film is unsurpassed, having a washable, non-shrink surface that allows errors to be easily eradicated. It is especially suitable for long term storage of primary data as it neither rots nor yellows with age, although drawings should be sprayed with Letracote to prevent the ink from scaling off with age. Plastic film is also excellent for field drawings. If mounted on a stiff piece of card or plywood over graph paper, it provides a surface that can be used in the rain without hesitancy and will withstand the indignities of soil laden fingers with equanimity. A saliva-sodden tissue will easily remove all unwanted marks. Impressed Tracing Cloth is a good second best, although it does not have a washable surface and errors must be scratched out.

STONE ARTIFACTS

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Unless the artifact has great depth, its outline can easily be traced onto graph paper.

1. Hold the object firmly with one hand or thumb (depending on its size) and make a series of closely spaced pricks with the point of a needle. If a pencil is used inaccuracies are bound to creep in.

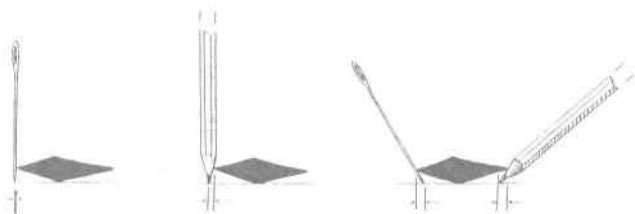


Figure 1. Avoiding inaccuracies when tracing the outline.

Although the needle has some width, it is negligible compared to the error likely through the use of a pencil.

2. Scale the outline up to double size (if the object is to be published at actual size). If this is done carefully, no mistakes should be made.

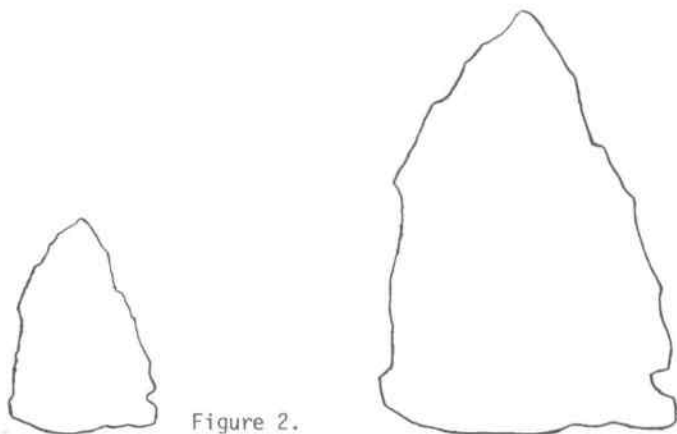


Figure 2.

The outline of a projectile point scale 1/1 and scale 2/1

3. Fill in the details of the flake ridges. Use a pair of proportional dividers to take measurements from prominent features of the outline, and transfer these at double size, to the drawing.
4. Add the shadows. A good effect can be achieved by spreading the flexible pen nib where the shadow is darkest and tailing it off where the light catches the flake scars. The rippling effect produced by flake detachment can be shown, either by spacing the shadow lines closer together at that point or by adding some fine, closely set diagonal lines at the base of the ripple.
5. Add the section and two lines to indicate the point at which the section has been taken. (Figure 4).

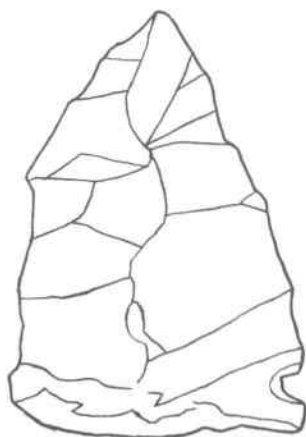


Figure 3. The outline of a projectile point scale 2/1 showing the flake ridges.

N.B. Cortex adhering to artifacts can be lightly stippled (see Figure 5).

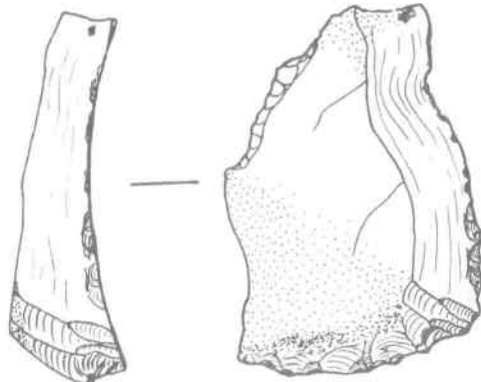
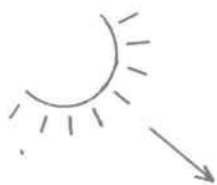


Figure 4 (above).
The finished drawing
of a projectile
point scale 1/1.

Figure 5 (left).
Two views of an end
scraper showing the
areas of cortex.

Ground or Polished Stone Artifacts

Stippling is an effective technique for portraying polished or ground stone artifacts. If carefully used, it can provide a very attractive effect. There are some precautions that should be noted however. It is very tempting to work in geometrical patterns, write names or draw rude pictures in the dots, but unless great care is exercised, these may well reproduce unexpectedly.

1. Obtain the outline of the artifact and scale it up (as for chipped stone artifacts).
2. In pencil, shade in those areas which are to have heavy stipple treatment, i.e. areas of deep shadow.
3. Lightly stipple the whole object except for extremely prominent light catching points, corners or bulges.
4. Grade the stippling into the pencil shaded areas, closing up the spaces in between the dots until the desired effect is achieved.
5. Add the sections or the supplementary elevations.

It is most effective to use fairly large dots when stippling. For an object being drawn at double size, a .04 mm nib will produce the nicest drawing upon reduction. If the dots are left widely spaced to start with, the spaces can always be infilled at a later date to alter the look of the drawing; the converse is not true.

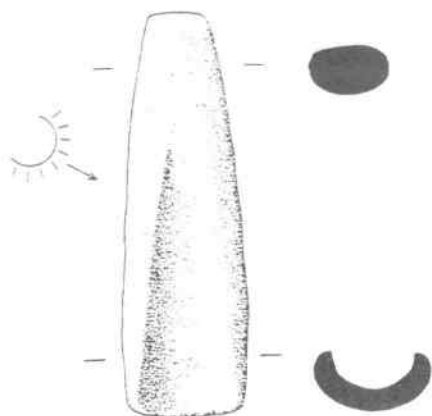


Figure 6. Stippled drawing of a ground stone gouge showing sections at the appropriate points.

IRON ARTIFACTS

The corroded state of most iron artifacts recovered from excavation causes many difficulties for the illustrator. Most of these can be overcome if X-ray photographs are available. The X-ray may give the genuine outline of the object even if it is heavily masked by rust, and may provide information of other structural or decorative details. Using a light-box or the daylight shining through a window, these can be traced off to form the basis of a drawing. The addition of some texture can then transform a relatively uninformative outline into a presentable drawing.

Innumerable methods have been used to indicate the corroded surface. Stippling has been used successfully but is best reserved for smooth stone or polished metal objects. A simple system of closely spaced, broken parallel lines gives the right impression without either taking too long or looking too fussy. The lines can be broken with type correction fluid to create the illusion of surface irregularity while large, light catching excrescences can be left white, with a few shadow dots and pecks being added to give relief.

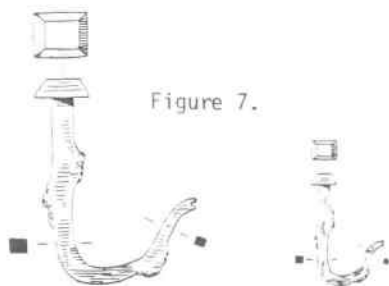


Figure 7.

An iron nail shown at scale 1/1 and then reduced to scale 1/2.

BONE ARTIFACTS

Objects of bone are likely to have such a diversity of form that any attempt to provide guidelines would be futile. However, when objects are slightly modified human or animal bones, such as fleshers and pickers, then some comments can be made.

As bone is a light coloured material it seems to look best if it is left as unshaded as possible. If shade lines have to be used then they will look most effective if they follow the natural grain of the material.

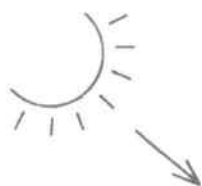


Figure 8. A bone picker showing a method of using the shading lines to emphasize the material of the artifact.

More complicated and intricate artifacts will have to be treated according to their individual needs.

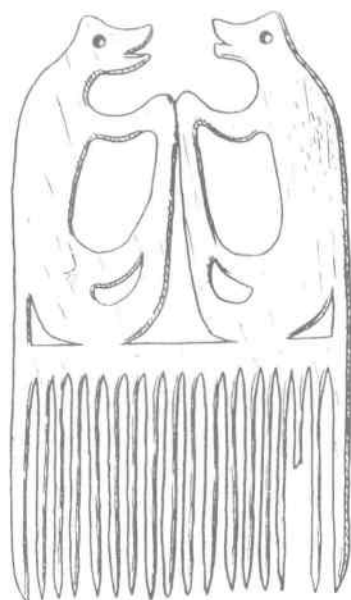


Figure 9
A decorated bone comb.

HAND MADE POTTERY

Hand made pottery sherds can be frustrating to draw, especially if they are highly decorated, as a single wrongly placed line or dot seems to throw the harmony of the drawing into chaos.

The only answer to this is to thoroughly rough-out the drawing in pencil first before any attempt is made to ink it in. Any inaccuracies or errors that are not spotted at the pencil stage should be noticed whilst inking in as long as the pencil marks are only used as guidelines and the sherd itself is constantly referred to.

When the surface of the sherd is highly decorated, every incision, boss or hollow must be carefully studied to see how the shadow lies in, or around it. A strong light source from the top left is particularly helpful. If the decorative elements lie in patterns, then the broad area of these patterns should be roughed-out in pencil before the individual elements are added in. This provides constant reference points, thus reducing the chance of error.

Stippling seems the easiest and most successful technique to use. Areas of shadow can be lightly stippled and then enhanced to give the full range of contrasts. A light stippled texture all over the sherd gives a textured impression.

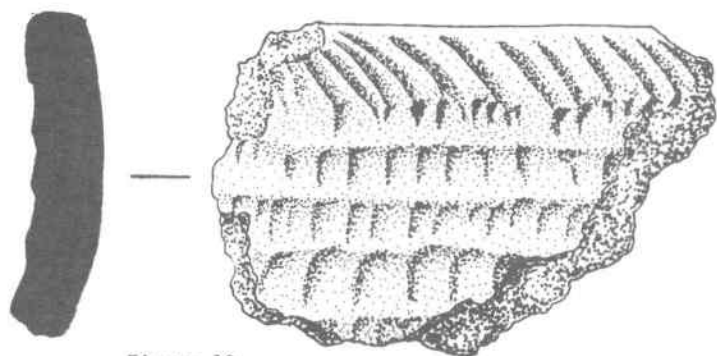


Figure 10.

A decorated hand made rim sherd showing the use of stippling and the use of the section.

WHEEL MADE POTTERY

Since whole pots are a rare phenomenon on archaeological sites, I shall not attempt to describe how to draw them; however, the shattered fragments that are usually associated with sites can provide considerable information about the vessel they came from.

Rims and bases are the most informative as these hold information of the diameter, thickness and form of the original vessels.

1. Place the rim on a series of drawn out, measured, concentric circles. An accurate measurement of diameter can be obtained by moving the sherd in or out until the curve fits exactly with one of the rings. The diameter of the ring will be the same as that of the original vessel at that point. Make sure to hold the rim flat onto the circles otherwise the measurement will be inaccurate.
2. Draw a line of this length on the paper. This will be the top of the pot.
3. Place the sherd against a solid vertical face mounted directly above the drawn line.
4. Holding the sherd flat up against this face with the rim above the right end of the line, slide a set square against the outer edge of the sherd.
5. Mark off numerous points onto the paper where the set square touches the sherd.
6. Join up the points to form the outer wall of the drawing. Check it closely against the pot to see that no errors crept in.
7. Fold the paper at precisely the centre of the diameter line and trace the outer line onto the other side. This will form the outer boundary of the pot section.
8. Use a pair of calipers to measure the thickness of the wall of the pot. Pay particular attention to the details around the rim.
9. Add this information to the drawing and black in the section.

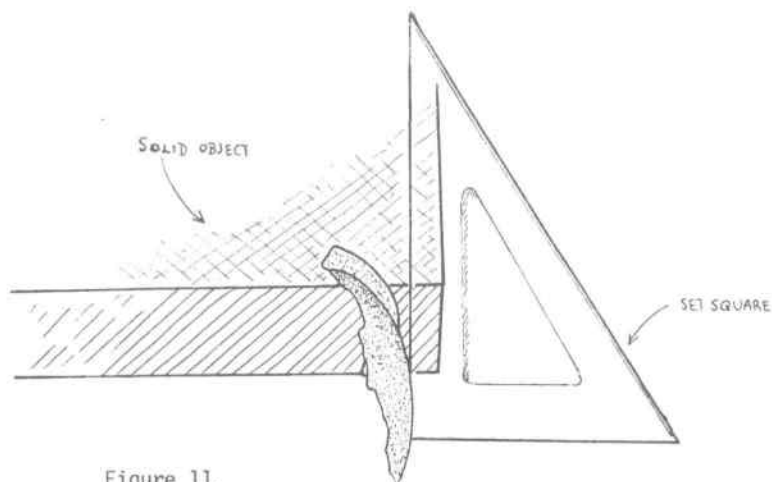


Figure 11.
The position of a rim sherd for measuring.



Figure 12
The drawing after stages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

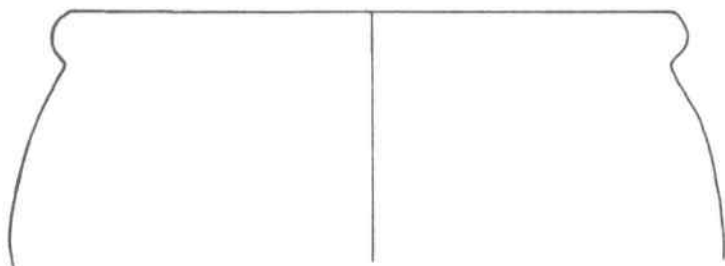
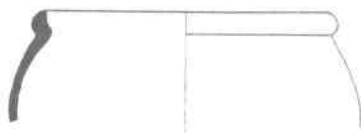


Figure 13
The drawing after stage 7

Figure 14. The completed drawing of the vessel, reconstructed from a rim sherd and reduced to 1/4 scale.



GLASS

Use the same technique as described for wheel made pottery.

COLOUR SYMBOLS

A system of colour symbols suitable for use on decorated pottery, beads and enamelled artifacts has been devised by the Drawing Office of the Inspectors of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England.

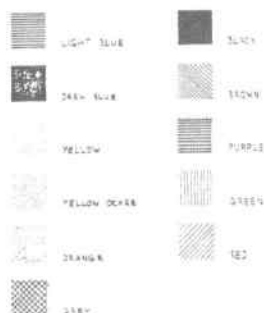


Figure 15. A colour code for decorated pottery, beads and enamel.

SUGGESTED SCALES FOR DRAWING AND REPRODUCTION

	<u>Draw at</u>	<u>Reproduce at</u>	<u>Minimum Nib Size*</u>
Small worked flint/chert artifacts	2/1	1/1 or 3/2	0.2 mm or 0.3 mm
Large worked flint/chert artifacts	1/1	1/2 or 1/4	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
Other large stone artifacts	1/1	1/2 or 1/4	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
Worked bone artifacts	2/1	1/1 or 1/2	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
Native Copper artifacts	2/1	1/1	0.2 mm
Iron artifacts	1/1	1/2 or 1/4	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
Wheel made pottery - plain	1/1	1/2 or 1/4	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
- decorated	1/1	1/2	0.2 mm
Hand made pottery	2/1 or 1/1	1/1 or 1/2	0.2 mm
Glass artifacts	1/1	1/2 or 1/4	0.2 mm or 0.4 mm
Buttons, beads, clay pipes etc.	2/1	1/1	0.2 mm

*This only applies to structural lines. Shading lines can be marginally thinner.

* * * * *

ANNOUNCING MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH REPORTS

The Museum of Indian Archaeology at The University of Western Ontario, London, wishes to announce the initiation of a Research Report series. This series is intended to disseminate the preliminary results of projects operated by the Museum in as short a time as possible, without the usual delays of final publications.

To date, four reports have been printed and another five are planned for the immediate future. These are as follows:

- No. 1 A Preliminary Report on the Draper Site Rim Sherds. Robert J. Pearce. 1978.
- No. 2 A Description of the Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts Recovered During the 1975 Field Season at the Draper Site. Robert J. Pearce. 1978.
- No. 3 A Description of the Juvenile Ceramics Recovered During the 1975 Field Season at the Draper Site. Robert J. Pearce. 1978.
- No. 4 A Preliminary Report on Seed Remains from Longhouse Features at the Draper Site. Rodolphe D. Fecteau. 1978.
- No. 5 Modified Deer Phalanges at the Draper Site. Karen M. McCullough. 1978.
- No. 6 A Preliminary Report on the Settlement Pattern Data Recovered From the 1975 Rescue Excavations at the Draper Site. William D. Finlayson.
- No. 7 A Preliminary Consideration of Sampling Procedures for Iroquoian Villages in Ontario - Examples from the 1975 Excavations at the Draper Site. William D. Finlayson and Robert J. Pearce. 1978.
- No. 8 Geochemical Investigations of Archaeological Sediments on the Draper Site, Southern Ontario. Anne J. Bohdanowicz. 1978.
- No. 9 Report on Excavations of the Early Woodland Liahn II Site (AcHo-2) and Test Excavations at the Peterkin Site (AcHo-9), Mitchell's Bay, Ontario. Ronald F. Williamson. 1978.

These reports have been, or will be, distributed to 25 organizations, institutions or individuals, but are meant to be accessible to anyone. A letter sent with the report asked that the receiver deposit the reports in such a way as to be accessible to any interested individual.

Members of the Ontario Archaeological Society may contact anyone on the following mailing list, or contact the Museum directly, if they wish to obtain a copy. Cost for each report will be only to pay for photocopying and mailing charges.

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Robert J. Pearce
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* * * * *

LONDON CHAPTER REPORT

by Martin Cooper

January Meeting

On January 11, our first guest speaker of the new year, Dr. William Finlayson of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, presented a talk on the 1978 excavations at the Draper Site. His talk was both informative and interesting, as we heard about the large scale excavations from the perspective of the 1975 and 1978 field seasons. Dr. Finlayson discussed the processing and analyses of the large body of data obtained from the Draper Site. This included the use of computers for processing artifact as well as settlement data. In addition, techniques such as flotation were carried out on a large scale to yield information about subsistence. Over 4,000 flotation samples were taken during the two field seasons. A preliminary interpretation was then given of the Draper Site village plan, indicating a possible six village expansions.

February Meeting

At our meeting on February 8, Dr. Martha Latta of the University of Toronto will be speaking on the prehistoric occupation of the Oak Ridges Moraine - Albion Hills Region.

Election Results

London Chapter members elected a new Executive Committee. Our new President is Norah McWilliam and our new Vice-President is Rudy Fecteau. George Conroy was re-elected as our Secretary-Treasurer.

Annual Field Trip

Plans are already under way for the London Chapter's annual fall field trip. This year the trip will be centred on the archaeology of New York State. There are tentative plans to visit such spots as Rochester, Albany and Diver's Lake. A more definite plan will be available in the near future.

* * * * *

O.A.S. London Chapter News

PUBLIC EXCAVATIONS AT THE LAWSON SITE - 1978

by Rudy Fecteau

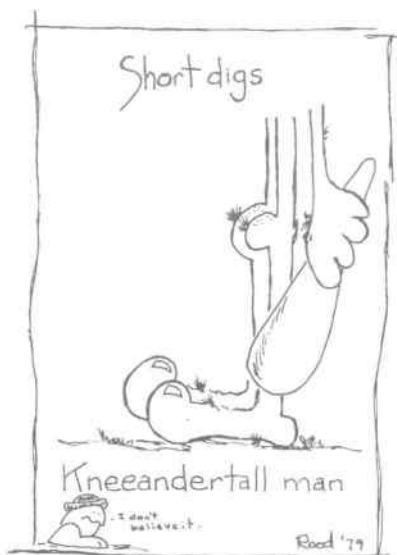
This past summer, 11 University of Western Ontario students under the direction of Bob Pearce (Museum of Indian Archaeology) undertook excavations at the Lawson prehistoric Neutral village. The project, funded by a Young Canada works grant, was unique in that the public were invited to view the excavations in progress. Over 1200 people visited the site during July and August.

The 1978 excavations at this 2-hectare (5 acre) site, occupied circa A.D. 1500, resulted in the complete exposure of two longhouses (15.3 x 6 m and 10 x 5 m) and numerous rows of palisade. Examination of the palisade indicates that the village underwent an expansion from an original size of 1.6 hectares (4 acres) to a final size of 2 hectares (5 acres).

To aid in the interpretation of the site to the public, a ten-metre-long section of a four-row palisade at the north end of the site was reconstructed (by hollowing out the excavated post moulds and inserting 5 to 5 metre high maple saplings). In addition, the two excavated longhouses were delineated with small green stakes.

Plans are currently underway to return to Lawson next summer to continue the excavations and the reconstruction of the longhouses. A mobile gallery will be placed on the site to house a display of artifacts excavated during 1978.

* * * * *



NEW CLUES MAY ALTER IDENTITY OF MUMMY

A mysterious mummy known only as the Elder Lady until recently has been identified as the mother of Egypt's legendary Sun King, Akhenaton.

The mummy, dating from Egypt's Middle Kingdom (1575 BC to 1070 BC) is that of Queen Tiye, one of the most powerful rulers of the 18th Dynasty, whose unmarked coffin was discovered in the Valley of the Kings 80 years ago.

It remained there, an enigma, until Edward Wente of the University of Chicago noted from drawings by earlier explorers the regal position of its arm, folded across its chest as though holding a sceptre.

"It was a common representation of Queen Tiye, both in statuary and portraits," Mr. Wente said in an interview.

He and a team of scientific sleuths that included Egyptologists, dentists and radiologists had been investigating the royal mummy collection of the Egyptian Museum since 1967.

Following Mr. Wente's suggestion, the team searched through the collection for the Elder Lady, so named by anatomist, Elliot Smith in 1912.

"One of us traced the mummy back to the Valley of the Kings and a side chamber in the tomb of Amenhotep II," the team said in a combined report in the latest issue of Science magazine.

They X-rayed the mummy and then using a technique known as cluster analysis, compared the mummy with others, whose identities were known.

Mr. Wente said the technique involved computer analysis of the X-ray information to develop a facial profile of the subject.

"In comparing the Elder Lady to the other queens, it was discovered she most closely resembled Queen Thuya, known to be the mother of Queen Tiye," he said.

Armed with that information, the team obtained from the Egyptian Government a small lock of hair from the queen that had been passed down to King Tutankhamen, thought to be her grandson, and buried with him in a coffin that bore the queen's inscription.

The hair was compared with that of the Elder Lady and close analysis showed the two samples to be identical.

Precisely what the discovery of the queen will mean to historians has not been determined.

But, by accurately determining the time of her death and by further dating of later Pharaohs, such as Tutankhamen, the chronology of events will be easier to determine: whether for example, her husband and heretical son shared for a time the throne of Egypt - an idea embraced by some scholars - or whether Tutankhamen was indeed her grandson or a later descendant.

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail

O.A.S. LIBRARY RECEIPTS 1978

The O.A.S. Library acknowledges receipts in 1978 and thanks donors and exchange contributors:

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGIST (3) winter-spring 1978
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALBERTA 1977
ANTHROPOLOGY NEWSLETTER (19)2,3,4,5.
FORBIS, R.G., "Cluny, an ancient fortified site in Alberta" 1977
KAPCHES, Mima, "The Risebrough Site: a preliminary study of
wall trenches on Ontario Iroquoian sites" 1978
KEWA 78-2,3,4
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGIST (1) 1 April 1954
OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST (8)1,2,3,4
POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY (7)1,2,3,4
RESERCHES AMERINDIENNES AU QUEBEC (7)1,2,3,4; (8)1
R.O.M. ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER 159,160,161,162
SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER (53)2,3
SIMCOE CHAPTER NEWSLETTER (1)2,3,4

* * * * *

INDIAN REMAINS FROM DAM SITE
TO BE REBURIED 'WITH RESPECT'

From The New York Times
November 26, 1978

The skeletal remains of Indians that were unearthed in construction of the Grand Coulee Dam nearly 40 years ago are finally going to be reburied.

The remains of about 100 Spokane and Colville Indians were dug up in 1939 and 1940 along the Columbia River, and, because the area would soon be covered by water, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation gave the bones to the Eastern Washington State Historical Museum in Spokane. But the bones stayed in a museum closet for nearly 40 years, until 1975, according to a spokesman for the Colville Confederated Tribes, when they were transferred to the University of Idaho anthropology department.

Tribal leaders said that Indians had come to resent the retention of the bones, and Albert Culverwell, director of the museum, said a move to get the bones reburied began in 1975 through his contacts with Dr. Roderick Sprague of the university. Dr. Sprague has been hired by the tribes to analyze many of the bones, and he says he tried to get funds from the Bureau of Reclamation to study and rebury them, but was turned down. The tribes have since voted to spend \$14,533 on their own.

According to Mr. Culverwell, some research was done when the bones were first unearthed and scientists have done other research over the years, but the bones were never displayed because the museum felt that would be inappropriate. The remains are to be reburied "with dignity and respect" on May 28, 1979 - Memorial Day - on the Colville Indian Reservation, tribal leaders say.

Dr. Sprague's work is to be published and made available to tribal members and the Army Corps of Engineers, which is financing a \$1 million archaeology research project in the area below Grand Coulee Dam.

* * * * *

TO QUEBEC'S HURONS, HOME MEANS PICKERING

*Reprinted from The Globe and Mail
August 19, 1978*

When Regent Sioui and the 1200 members of the Huron village outside Quebec City talk about "going back to the old country", their ancestral homeland, they're talking about Southern Ontario.

It was here more than 300 years ago that the Huron Indians lived in palisaded longhouse villages, tending their cornfields and tobacco patches, before warring Iroquoian Indians cut the numbers of the people like a plague. Centuries later, the remnants of that Huron nation began coming back to Southern Ontario to find their ancestral roots.

"As long as I can remember, people in our village have been coming back to the old country and bringing handfuls of earth or other things back to the Huron village as souvenirs", Mr. Sioui said. Now, Mr. Sioui, 27, a Huron, is here "in the old country" helping to direct an archaeological dig at one of two sites that will help add to the history of his ancestors. He is one of 13 Indians from the Huron village in Quebec involved in what has become the largest archaeological dig ever conducted in Ontario, a dig that will cost \$1 million before all the information is catalogued.

The dig by the Museum of Man began as a "rescue mission" in 1975 by archaeologists to save what they could before the start of construction of the proposed Pickering International Airport, later cancelled. It is not only the most expensive dig, but it is also the first in Eastern Canada to have Indians involved in the excavation of Indian settlements, a sharp contrast to confrontations in previous years between some Indian groups and archaeologists opening up old Indian burial sites.

Mr. Sioui said the Spang site where the Hurons are working is not a burial site, but if any human bones are found the Indians will take the proper steps to see that they are reburied in a spot where they won't be disturbed. He said Indians not only should get involved in archaeological investigations into Indian history but should also become involved in rewriting history about Indians. He said he hopes to see an organization created to rewrite history from two points of view instead of "the one interpretation" now.

It was the Hurons who approached the Department of Indian Affairs and asked to be included in a dig. Federal officials then approached the Museum of Man. Professor William Finlayson, the man in charge of the dig and executive director of the Museum of Indian Archaeology at the University of Western Ontario, said he thinks it is a good idea to have Indian people "involved in the investigation of their own history". More than 60 students are also working at the second and larger Draper sites (both sites were named after former landowners), where bulldozers and other heavy equipment are being used for a massive recovery of artifacts from the site where 2500 Huron Indians once lived in 50 longhouses.

So far, Transport Canada has paid \$675,000 for the dig, which has also received a Canada Council grant. The federal Employment and Immigration Commission is paying the student wages under a summer student employment program. The four-year dig ends this year.

* * * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT

1978 was a year of considerable activity, and we hope to continue with most of these in 1979. The financial statement shows the profits and losses on all of them. The Symposium and Banquet, "Art and Archaeology", was rated excellent by those present. The three bus tours organized by Jock McAndrews were thoroughly enjoyed - in fact there were not enough hours in the day, especially at Midland, to see all there was to see. A good stock of T-shirts is still available - let us know if you want one. The special offers from our Librarian offered an excellent service to members.

Our major expense for the year, Ontario Archaeology, edited so ably by Dick Johnston, was subsidized again by Canada Council and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. The new smaller format of Arch Notes, edited by Mike Kirby, has helped keep distribution and printing costs down while maintaining quality. In the statement, all the mailing costs of these publications is included in the figures given for them. Other postage costs are for reminder cards and membership cards to members, and also mailing back orders for publications as well as miscellaneous mail.

U.S. currency variations enabled us to make a small profit.

The bottom line shows \$1800 going forward into 1979. Nearly all of this is held in a trust account for Life Memberships and the interest is available for current expenditure. As expenses exceeded income in 1979, it will be appreciated that the increased subscription rates are needed if the Society's activities are not to be curtailed.

Those of you present at the January General Meeting will be aware that the Society has just received \$5,000, being a Heritage Support Grant from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Most of this money will be used to support a part-time Administrator for the Society, and the search is under way. It is hoped that this funding will continue in the coming years.

Christine Kirby

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SYMPOSIUM '79

The O.A.S. is planning the Annual Symposium for October 20th, 1979. The tentative theme is "EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY - THE ONTARIO PERSPECTIVE".

A call for papers will be made in the next issue of ARCH NOTES. The feasibility of a special admission fee for students is being investigated.

* * * * *

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

Statement of Income and Expenses

January 1st to December 31st 1978

Income

Brought forward from 1977			\$ 2,285.99
Subscriptions: Active	\$2,236.00		
Family	306.00		
Institutions	672.39		
Life	900.00	\$4,114.39	
Sales: Ontario Archaeology	\$ 828.86		
Miscellaneous Publications	17.25		
T-Shirts	464.10		
Library	64.80		
Bus Tours	812.00		
Symposium and Banquet	2,116.05	4,303.06	
Grants: Canada Council	\$1,000.00		
Min. of Culture & Recreation	1,325.00	2,325.00	
Bank: Interest	\$ 87.06		
U.S. Exchange	69.82	156.88	
Tax Refund - Arch Notes		348.86	
Miscellaneous		48.00	11,296.19
			<u>\$13,582.18</u>

Expenses

Publications: Ontario Archaeology	\$4,822.58		
Arch Notes	2,819.82	\$7,642.40	
Activities: Symposium and Banquet	\$2,129.06		
Bus Tours	945.47		
T-shirts	403.15		
Library	57.80	3,535.48	
General: Postage & Membership Expenses	\$ 451.51		
Supplies	35.83		
P.O. Box Rental	10.00	497.34	
Bank: Charges	\$ 9.70		
Refunds, NSF cheques	88.55	98.25	\$11,773.47
Cash at Bank: Royal - Current	\$2,867.60		
CIBC - Current	62.37		
CIBC - Cherry Hill	193.10		
CIBC - In Trust	1,756.53		
Cash on hand	7.39	\$4,886.99	
Less Outstanding Cheques		3,078.28	1,808.71
			<u>\$13,582.18</u>

Audited February 4, 1979
J. R. M. Corbett

Christine Kirby
Treasurer

1979 SAINTE-MARIE PRIZE

SUMMARY

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

1. The Sainte-Marie Prize will be a cash award of \$1,649.00.
2. It will normally be granted on an annual basis for excellence in original research and interpretation.
3. The judges will accept submissions concerned directly with 17th century Canadian history and other national or international circumstances or events directly influencing 17th century Canadian exploration, colonization, politics, economics, individuals, relations between the colonies and other matters. Submissions will be considered on a broad inter-disciplinary basis and the award will be given to the author of the submission making the most significant contribution to knowledge and interpretation of 17th century Canadian developments.
4. Submissions must be typewritten and may be in either French or English.
5. Manuscripts should be 20,000 words or more.
6. Two copies of each manuscript are required; one copy of each submission shall be retained by Sainte-Marie among the Hurons for archive purposes.
7. Submitted manuscripts must not have been previously published or in the process of being published.
8. Each manuscript should include a bibliography and all sources should be footnoted or otherwise identified.
9. The competition is open to persons of any nationality.
10. There are not stated academic qualifications; however, submissions should be accompanied by a personal resumé.
11. The winning manuscript remains the property of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons and will be included in their publishing programme.
12. Other submissions which in the view of the judges are of high quality may be considered for publication in consultation with the author.
13. In any year, if the Jury decides that sufficiently high standards are not met, the Ontario Government reserves the right not to award the Prize.
14. Manuscripts that are submitted for one year's Prize, and not selected as the winners, can be re-submitted for consideration by the jury in future years.
15. Submissions for the Prize should be sent to:

Mananger of Public Information
Sainte-Marie among the Hurons
P.O. Box 160
Midland, Ontario L4R 4K8

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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

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Vice-President - Rudy Fecteau
Secretary-Treasurer - George Conroy
Past President - Charles Nixon

Newsletter: KEWA Editor - Bill Fox

Meetings: Usually at 9:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August in Room 128, Somerville House, University of Western Ontario.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$4, Family \$6, Institutional \$10

Members: Approximately 50

Correspondence: c/o George Conroy, 762 Elm St., St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 1L4

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Vice-President - Clyde C. Kennedy
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: \$5 (Students \$3, Family \$8)

Members: Approximately 40

Correspondence: c/o David L. Keenlyside, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

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Vice-President - Doug. Gaukroger
Treasurer - Jim Nicholson
Recording Secretary - Gerry Allaby
Corresponding Secretary - Dave Brewster
Past President - Delmar Kelly

Newsletter: Editor, Jim Harris

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: Individual \$5

Members: Approximately 35

Correspondence: c/o Jamie Hunter, 818 King St. S., Midland, Ontario L4R 4K3

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Past President - Helen Gawadzyn

Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, excluding July and August, at the Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$3

Members: Approximately 40

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The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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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 (Lecture Theatre), Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Fees:

Per annum: Individual \$8; Family \$10; Institutional/Corporate \$20; Life \$200. Chapter fees extra.

Members:

Approximately 525