



# ARCH NOTES

JULY/AUGUST 1979

79-4

Symposium Notes		2
O.A.S. Mexico Trip		3
Wintario Grants		4
Experimental Archaeology - a bibliography	Marion J. Ward	5
Book Review	Martha A. Latta	8
A Middle Mississippian Pot. from Sault Ste. Marie	Thor Conway	9
Archaeological Licensees		11
The Thompson Site	Frank Mee	15
Foreign Archaeologists Visit North Eastern Ontario	Nick Adams	16
'Father of Canadian Archaeology' Wm. J. Wintemberg - commemoration		18
Letters to the Editor	Peter Reid	22
Press Cuttings:		23
Mystery of the Mounds		
Tourism Toppling our Monuments		
Ancient Roof Baffles Scientists		
Won't Dig Up Sir John		
Iroquois Research Conference - 1979		28
Iroquois Pottery Conference - 1979		29
O.A.S. Bus Tours		30
O.A.S. Chapters		31
O.A.S. Information		32

Newsletter of

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

## SYMPOSIUM NOTES

Our annual Symposium, which commenced in 1974, has grown steadily in attendance and interest. Until 1977 our practice was to state a theme as a Symposium title, and issue a Call for Papers with the theme topic in mind, but speakers were not required to adhere to it. In 1978 we tried an experiment which proved highly successful. We determined the theme and then actively canvassed potential speakers who were known to have interest and expertise in the chosen theme. The programme was filled by a uniformly high level of presentation and speakers of excellent calibre, but this did not allow for a general Call for Papers in accordance with our previous practice.

For 1979 we will borrow the best of both approaches. The theme is "Experimental Archaeology" and a general Call for Papers is addressed to all members, and non-members, having something to contribute. At the same time, thanks to the financial assistance which we understand our Symposium will receive from the Ontario Heritage Foundation, we propose to feature a speaker whose expertise in the theme topic - Experimental Archaeology - is widely acknowledged throughout both Europe and North America. He is Dr. John M. Coles, of the University of Cambridge, England.

Dr. Coles holds the position of Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, and is a Fellow of Fitzwilliam College of that University. He is President and Honorary Editor of the Prehistoric Society. The International Directory of Anthropologists lists his interests as including the Palaeolithic period (world-wide), mesolithic (Europe), neolithic (Great Britain) and Bronze ages (Europe), also prehistoric remains in peat, and, of course, experimental archaeology.

His publications include "Field Archaeology in Britain" (1972), "Archaeology by Experiment" (1973) and (with E.S. Higgs) "Archaeology of Early Man" (1975). His "Archaeology by Experiment" is published as a paperback by Hutchinson University Libraries, London, England.

Although a part of the British academic establishment, with a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Coles was born in Woodstock, Ontario, where his family roots are. His brother, Dr. Don Coles, is at Dept. Humanities, York University, Toronto. Nor is he a stranger to many O.A.S. members, who will remember that he gave an address at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association at Thunder Bay, Ontario.

During the Symposium day, October 20th, 1979, Dr. Coles will speak to us on two occasions. In the prime morning time (just after coffee break!) from 11:00 a.m. to noon, his subject will be "Experimental Archaeology: Concepts and Problems". His post-banquet presentation promises to be a most unique treat, around the topic of "Prehistoric Music". For this, the speaker plans to supplement his text with both slides and tape recordings. Have you ever wondered what Tutankhamun's trumpets sounded like? You may know after the O.A.S. banquet! Dr. Coles has himself described this event as "vaguely experimental, although highly unscientific!".

During July, Dr. Coles was working in Sweden. During August he is excavating near Glastonbury, England. In October he will be with us here in Toronto. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to welcome this international archaeologist back to his native Ontario and eminently suitable that his purpose

is to speak to, and be hosted by, the Ontario Archaeological Society.

It is hoped that some copies of Dr. Coles' book "Archaeology by Experiment" can be obtained for sale at the Symposium book counter. We have enquired of the Canadian distributor, only to be advised that this work is "out of stock, out of print". A testimony to its popularity.

Another departure from our previous Symposium format will be the planned inclusion of two movies during the day. The Danish Embassy in Ottawa has agreed to loan us an English edition of the truly excellent motion picture titled "On the Track of the Bog People". This recounts a complex experiment in archaeology and prehistory on a larger scale and at a higher level than we have yet seen in Canada. An iron-age village is reconstructed furnished and lived in. The original subsistence pattern and life style are duplicated, using replicas of original tools. Disturbing demonstrations occur that this is all not enough. Vast thought the information recovered by archaeology may be, the original people must have had additional knowledge which was the key to their survival. For example, after fully duplicating a horseman's equipment as authentically as possible, it was found that the clatter of his shield and accoutrements made it impossible for him to move quietly at even the slowest trot, this preventing effective hunting or surprise warfare. When the two horses used in the experiment speed up to a gallop, both riders are instantly thrown off! More dramatically one of the houses, fully furnished and equipped, is intentionally burned down in order to record the sequence of destruction and to compare the final remains with those of the original model determined archaeologically. This experiment was a valid one, it demonstrated the replica was flawed. During the course of this movie you may often wonder what would happen if similar experimental tests were applied to many Ontario situations, what would result?; how many of the aspects of prehistoric Ontario lifestyle that we think we know all about would be shown to be but poorly understood?

This project is near Lejre in Denmark, and the Danish Embassy has sent us enough additional information that we will have considerable details on hand even after we return the film.

The second movie has yet to be announced.

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#### O.A.S. MEXICO TRIP

Congratulations to Mrs. Dorothy Hunt, of the Windsor Chapter, who is the latest (and 26th) member to decide to join the Society's trip to Mexico in late November. Towards the end of September, further information will be mailed directly to those who are going. If you haven't made up your mind or do not know about this trip, phone the office at 223-2752 for details. At our latest check there was still space available on the trip but only those who are registered are guaranteed.

Meanwhile, if your address and phone number in September - November will be different from those you gave on your registration slip, please advise the office.

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WINTARIO GRANTS ... with the Sumposium in mind can Wintario be of use to you..?

Heritage Conservation - Career Development

### Purpose

This program is designed to encourage career development within the Heritage Conservation community by assisting with the cost of attending recognized short-term conferences, workshops, seminars or certain other career development events which are not eligible for assistance through any other government source. "Short-term" would normally mean one week or less.

### Who is Eligible

Established no-profit heritage organizations who wish to send appropriate representatives should make one application per year for up to three individuals. Appropriate representatives include:

- paid or unpaid staff of museums in Ontario operated by non-profit corporations, municipal boards of management, public library boards, Indian Bank councils, conservation authorities, provincial or federal government agencies.
- representatives of historical societies or non-profit heritage organizations; members of local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees; members of Archaeological Societies.
- students enrolled full-time in a school conducting recognized museological, or Heritage Conservation related courses.

### What is Eligible

Actual travel costs include: Return transportation from residence to point of departure (airport, train or bus) plus travel costs to residence in host city.

Registration and/or tuition.

Accommodation

Assistance is not available for individual long-term study.

Food and other incidental expenses are not eligible for assistance.

### Special Criteria

The event must be of recognized career benefit relating directly to the program at the applicant's organization.

Annual business meetings or board meetings are not considered as career development events. Annual conferences will be considered only if it can be demonstrated that the event will promote the staff, leadership career development of the organization or the career of the individual.

Publicly funded educational institutions are not considered eligible. Assistance for professional development in this context is the responsibility of that institution. If, however, a heritage organization chooses to send a member who is also an employee of such an institution, Wintario will assist such an organization only where no contribution has been made to the activity by the educational institution.

In the case of employees or board members of heritage organizations travelling to different events, payment will be phased upon receipt of appropriate documentation when it becomes available.

#### Maximum

50% of actual travel costs

50% of registration and/or tuition fees

50% of other costs including accommodation up to a maximum grant of \$10.00 per day to a maximum grant of \$70.00 for one week.

#### Project File must Include

A completed Wintario Non-Capital Grant Application Form.

Proof of registration for a specific event indicating exact cost.

A quotation for actual transportation costs (economy rate).

A quotation for actual accommodation costs.

Evidence of an ability to contribute the remaining cost from private sources.

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EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A Bibliography of Recent Publications  
By Marion J. Ward (Prepared for the O.A.S., April 1979)

Ackerly, Neal W. "Controlling pressure in experimental lithic research" American Antiquity. July 1978. p. 480-482

Andre, Lauri. "Replicative Middle Woodland pottery: Making and using" Experimental Archaeology Papers (Virginia Commonwealth University) 1976 (4) p. 141-144.

Arthurs, David. "An experiment in ground stone tool manufacture" Arch Notes. 1974 (3), p. 9-10

Bartovics, Albert F. "The experiment in archaeology: A Comparison of two case studies" Journal of Field Archaeology. 1974 (1), p. 197-205

Behm, Jeffrey A. "Hixton quartzite: experiments in heat treatment" The Wisconsin Archaeologist. 1974 (55) p. 271-276.

Browning, Kathryn "Indian textiles as reconstructed from impressions left on Long Island" Archaeology of Eastern North America. 1974 (2) p. 94-98

Calder, Angela M. "Survival properties of organic residues through the human digestive tract" Journal of Archaeological Science. June 1977. p. 141-151

Callahan, Errett "Living archaeology: Projects in subsistence living" Experimental Archaeology Papers. 1976 (4) p. 37-75

Callahan, Errett "Living archaeology: Towards a better understanding of the past" Archaeology. 1973 (26) p. 220

Campbell, Susan "Fort William: Living and working in the past" Queen's Printer. 1976.

Crabtree, Don E. "Comments on lithic technology and experimental archaeology" In Lithic technology: Making and using stone tools. (Swanson, ed. 1975) p. 105-114.

Crabtree, Don E. "The potential of lithic technology" In Primitive Art and Technology. University of Calgary Archaeological Association. 1975.

Coles, John M. Archaeology by experiment. London, Huteson. 1973.

Dragoo, Don W. "The trimmed-core tradition in Asiatic -American contact" In Lithic technology: Making and using stone tools. (Swanson, ed. 1975) p. 145-158.

Ericson, Jonathon E. and Suzanne P. Deatley. "Reconstructing ceramic assemblages: An experiment to derive the morphology and capacity of parent vessels from sherds" American Antiquity. 1976 (41) p. 484-489.

Experimental lithic technology: Method and Theory. University of Calgary Archaeological Association, 7th annual conference, 1974. Session I. Experimental lithic technology: Method and theory. Participants: A. Faulkner, A. Tsirk, R. Bonnischsin, R. Morlan, J. Tixier, R. Tringham, E. Callahan. Discussants: R. Knudson, D. Crabtree, D. Young.

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Frank, Ted. "Experimental archaeology" Central States Archaeological Journal. 1973 (20) p. 32-38.

Gunn, Joel. "Idiosyncratic behaviour in chipping style: Some hypotheses and preliminary analysis" In Lithic technology: Making and using stone tools. (Swanson, ed. 1975) p. 35-61.

Hill, Hames N. "Individuals and their artifacts : An experimental study in archaeology" American Antiquity. April 1978. p. 245-247.

"Historical archaeology in the U.S." Archaeology. July 1976

Ingersoll, Daniel, Hohn E. Yellen and William MacDonald ed. Experimental archaeology N.Y., Columbia University Press, 1977.

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Kobayashi, Hiroaki. "The experimental study of bipolar flakes" In Lithic technology: Making and using stone tools. (Swanson ed. 1975) p. 115-127

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- McIntosh, C. "How science reconstructs the past" Country Life. August 18, 1977 p. 434.
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- Roper, Donna C. "Lateral displacement of artifacts due to plowing" American Antiquity. July, 1976 p. 372-375
- Saraydar, Stephen Craig Quantitative experiments in archaeology: New approaches to the study of prehistoric human adaptations. PhD. Cornell University, 1976.
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Walker, Phillip L. and Jeffrey C. Long "An experimental study of the morphological characteristics of tool marks" American Antiquity October 1977 p. 605-616

Wyant, J. and F. Bayham "An experimental study of lithic use wear" In Archaeological Series No. 10 Arizona State Museum, 1976 p. 231-243

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Art Index. N.Y., H. W. Wilson.  
 Moeller, Roger W. Archaeological bibliography for eastern North America Eastern States Readers Guide to Periodical Literature N.Y. H.W. Wilson  
 Metropolitan Toronto Central Library holdings.  
 Royal Ontario Museum library holdings.  
 University of Toronto library holdings.

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## BOOK REVIEW -

PREHISTORIC CORDAGE: IDENTIFICATION  
 OF IMPRESSIONS ON POTTERY

by William M. Hurley

Aldine Manuals on Archaeology #3, Aldine Press, Washington, 1979 Price \$18.00

Many prehistorians believe that the technologies of ropemaking and basketry were very early additions to the cultural baggage of humankind. Unfortunately, there is very little direct evidence in support of this thesis since, with the rare exceptions of totally wet or totally dry sites, organic decay has generally removed traces of such materials from all but the latest assemblages. Ceramics are more resistant to environmental destruction, and so archaeologists have focussed on potting, as a learned behaviour system, to trace contacts and diffusion patterns in prehistoric populations. This book attempts to bring a similar methodology to bear on cordage and woven materials' impressions on pottery, and since cord-decorated wares are widely distributed over the world and frequently of considerable antiquity, such an approach should be of value to many researchers in Canada and elsewhere.

The book includes a succinct summary of the history of cord-impressions analysis, valuable because so many of the original sources are in Japanese. The methods of description and identification follow, with a glossary of terms. Extensive chapters on specific cords show each individual card in symbolic representation, in a photograph, and in plasticine impressions including the interesting patterns produced by rolling the cord. Having twisted a number of cords at the outset of this project in 1968, I was interested to learn that 164 different cords can be distinguished, together with 56 cord-wrapped stick combinations and dozens of knotted, looped, braided, twined, counter-wrapped, macrameed, and woven cords.

The final chapter demonstrates the use of this paradigm with examples from Late Woodland assemblages from Wisconsin. (One possible confusion for the reader is the Sanders Site (page 123) which is noted as a Middle Woodland occupation with an Effigy Mound component; presumably only the Effigy Mound assemblage, being Late Woodland, was included.) A Cluster Analysis program



available at most university computer centres, was used to produce two ranked measures of similarity between the sites in the study group, one based on established pottery types, and the other, for comparison, based on identified cord types. One's expectation, that both potting and cording were learned within the same cultural milieu and that the two groupings would be identical. In fact, however, they are very dissimilar, and the moral of the book is surely that traditional methods of measuring prehistoric affiliations through pottery decorations are due for some serious re-thinking.

The only reservation which can be advanced regarding this book is its price: \$18.00 for 154 pages is beyond the scope of the general reader and non-specialist. Hopefully, Aldine Press will issue a soft-covered edition at a lower price and Prehistoric Cordage will become a useful addition to the body of standard reference works in every archaeological library.

...by Martha A. Latta

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#### A MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN POT FROM SAULT STE. MARIE

Large artifact samples have many research values. For ceramic collections, an archaeologist is often able to recover unusual or aberrant pottery vessels. Work undertaken by the Historical Planning and Research Branch on Whitefish Island in Sault Ste. Marie has uncovered fragments of over 700 Late (Terminal) Woodland vessels. One of the more unusual vessels is documented by a single rim sherd (Figure 1).

This rim sherd (#0170) found at Whitefish Island is representative of a ware closely related to Ramey Incised (Griffin, 1949). Both crushed clam shell and grit were used to temper this vessel. The presence of shell tempering plus characteristic curvilinear designs help to identify the ware (Hall, 1962).

Ramey Incised is a Cahokia Old Village type that was made by Middle Mississippian cultural groups.

#### Formal Attributes

Three interlocking, incised U-shaped lines are present on the exterior. Widely spaced vertical incisions mark the flat lip. The interior is plain and lightly brushed. Vessel walls are thin and the profile shows only slight eversions away from vertical.

#### Spatial-Temporal Distribution

Ramey Incised ware is quite rare in the upper Great Lakes. Brose presents a detailed review of the chronological position of Oneota ware, Ramey Incised ware and other Middle and Upper Mississippian ceramic developments for Wisconsin, Michigan and related areas (1970: 189-197). From his discussion, it appears that Ramey Incised ware belongs to a time between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries A.D. (Ibid: 191).

The Ramey Incised vessel from Whitefish Island was found in level four of operation C-1 (Conway, 1977). This level lies below a level of Algoma and Iroquoian influenced wares which are typical at 15th century Ojibwa sites.

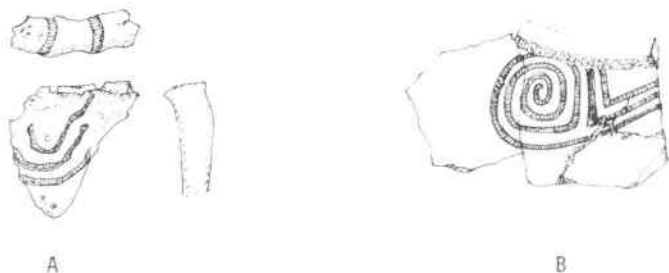


Figure 1 Middle Mississippian Vessels From Ojibway Sites

A = Whitefish Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

B = Juntunen Site, Straits of Mackinac, Michigan (from McPherron 1967)

One Ramey Incised vessel appeared at the Juntunen site in a stratigraphic position best related to Bois Blanc or Juntunen phases. At this site sixty miles south of Sault Ste. Marie, the Ramey Incised ware was stratigraphically lower (earlier) than the Oneota and Dumaw Creek ware (1967: 116-118).

Mixed ceramic collections, which reflect band exogamy and trade networks, characterize Ojibwa sites. However, a Middle Mississippian pot was never known in northern Ontario until the occurrence just described. A similar find at the Juntunen site was described as the farthest northeast example. Whitefish Island now extends that range.

Unusual pots can serve as ceramic footnotes to the prehistoric record. Like any diversion from a major research project, such footnotes are most welcome.

Brose, D. 1970

The Archaeology of Summer Island: Changing Settlement Systems in Northern Lake Michigan. Anthropological Papers, University of Michigan, #41, Ann Arbor.

Conway, T. 1977

Whitefish Island - A Remarkable Archeological Site At Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box #310, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto

Griffin, J. 1949

The Cahokia ceramic complex. In, Proceedings of the 5th Plains Conference for Archaeology, J. Champs, ed. (cited in McPherron, 1967).

Hall, R. 1962

The archaeology of Careajou Point. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

McPherron, A. 1967

The Juntunen site and the Late Woodland Prehistory of the Upper Great Lakes Area. Anthropological Papers, University of Michigan, #30, Ann Arbor.

..by Thor Conway, Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation

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LIST OF PERSONS LICENSED BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
AND RECREATION TO CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO -

JANUARY 1, - JULY 31, 1979

We are indebted to the Minister of Culture and Recreation, The Hon. Reuben Baetz, for the following:

- 79-E-0300 John Morrison to continue monitoring and conducting small-scale excavations on the E. A. Parson Site, North York Township, York County.
- 79-E-0301 Michael McLeod to conduct salvage excavations, site survey and testing in an area of the District of Thunder Bay, including the boundary waters, Whitefish Lake, Shebandowan Lake, Lac des Mille Lacs, Dog Lake, Nipigon River and Pigeon River.
- 79-E-0302 William Fitzgerald to survey in the Townships of Collingwood, St. Vincent, Sydenham, Derby, Artemesia, Osprey, Glenelg, Sullivan, Bentinck, Keppel and Sarawak, Grey County, for evidence of occupation by the Cheveux Relevées people.
- 79-E-0303 Peter Storck to conduct a survey along the former strandline of glacial Lake Algonquin in the Regional Municipalities of Durham and York, and the Counties of Victoria and Simcoe.
- 79-E-0304 Charles Nixon to conduct a general survey in the Townships of South Dumfries and Burford, Brant County; Blenheim and Blandford, Oxford County; and North Dumfries, Regional Municipality of Waterloo.
- 79-E-0305 Donald A. Brown to locate and investigate the site of Fort Rouille, within the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition in Metropolitan Toronto.
- 79-E-0306 Robert Burgar to conduct a survey in the Townships of Darlington and East Whitby, Regional Municipality of Durham.
- 79-E-0308 William Fitzgerald to conduct excavations on a site located on Lot 34, Concession VI of Beverly Township, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.
- 79-E-0309 Ingrid Kritsch to conduct extensive testing of the Jessup Site, Lake Abitibi.
- 79-E-0310 Mark C. Warrack to excavate areas of the Historic Naval and Military Establishments at Penetanguishene.
- 79-E-0311 Dean Knight to survey the holdings of Onakawana Development Limited in the Townships of Gardiner, Sutcliffe, Dyer and Morrow, District of Cochrane.
- 79-E-0312 James Keron to conduct a general survey in the Townships of Dereham and Zorra, Oxford County; Westminster, North Dorchester, West Nissoni and the City of London, Middlesex County.
- 79-E-0313 William Finlayson to conduct a general survey in portions of the Regional Municipalities of Halton and Hamilton-Wentworth which fall within a five-mile radius of Crawford Lake.

...licences...

- 79-E-0314 Loretta St. Louis to survey and surface collect on the Bonisteele Site, Wainfleet Township, Regional Municipality of Niagara.
- 79-E-0315 Larry W. Messenger to survey in the Townships of North and South Dorchester, Middlesex County and Durham Township, Oxford County.
- 79-E-0316 Ronald J. Williamson to conduct salvage excavations on the Kelly Site, Caradoc Township, Middlesex County and within the properties of the Longwoods Road Conservation Area.
- 79-E-0317 Martha Latta to investigate site A16w-2 and to survey for Archaic period sites in Albion Township, Regional Municipality of Peel.
- 79-E-0318 Gerald H. White to survey and investigate the Heritage House Site, Wolford Township, Grenville County.
- 79-E-0319 Robert Pearce to continue excavations on the Lawson Site, London Township, Middlesex County and to conduct survey and testing within the Thames River drainage system from the City of London to the Town of Delaware.
- 79-E-0320 Paul Lennox to excavate portions of the Bogle Site, Flamborough Township, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.
- 79-E-0321 Peter Reid to survey and test for Paleo-Indian occupation in the Townships of Anderdon, Sandwich West, Colchester North, Mersea, Rochester, Maidstone, Sandwich East, Sandwich South and Gosfield, Essex County.
- 79-E-0322 Robert Pearce to conduct archaeological conservation activities in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Oxford, Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton and Kent, and the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara and Haldimand-Norfolk.
- 79-E-0323 Kirk Walstedt and Leonard E. Kroon to conduct surveys in the environs of Hillman Marsh, Mersea Township; Big Creek, Malden Township; Cedar Creek, Townships of Gosfield South and Colchester South; Ruscom River, Rochester Township; Canard River, Townships of Anderdon and Colchester North; all in Essex County.
- 79-E-0324 Leonard E. Kroon to excavate portions of the Matthew Elliott Site, Malden Township, Essex County.
- 79-E-0325 Jerome McKim to excavate on the Nathaniel Scharf Homestead, March Township, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.
- 79-E-0326 James L. Ives to survey and monitor sites in Sandbanks Provincial Park, Hallowell Township; Outlet Beach Provincial Park, Athol Township and associated Crown Lands, all in Prince Edward County.
- 79-E-0327 Stan McClellan to excavate the bottom of Griffon Cove, within Fathom Five Provincial Park.
- 79-E-0328 Scarlett Janusas to survey the proposed Glengowan Dam project area in the Townships of Blanshard, Downie and Fullarton, Perth County.
- 79-E-0329 Paul De Vlugt to survey in areas of Metcalfe Township, Middlesex County and Brooke Township, Lambton County.

- 79-E-0330 Marjorie Jordan to survey the Ontario shorelines of Lake Abitibi, District of Cochrane.
- 79-E-0331 Thor Conway to survey, make archaeological assessments and to conduct limited excavation in emergency situations within the Ministry of Culture and Recreation - Northeastern Archaeological Region.
- 79-E-0332 Clark Sykes to conduct excavations and field school on the Warminster (Cahiague) Site, Medonte Township, Simcoe County.
- 79-E-0333 David Riddle to survey portions of the Albany River, the shores of Attawapiskat Lake, the Winisk River and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Geraldton District.
- 79-E-0334 Richard Callaghan to excavate the Lady Rapids Site on the Namakan River, District of Rainy River.
- 79-E-0335 David Arthurs to survey and test the environs of Black Sturgeon, Muskrat, Iron Range and Arrow Lakes; the shores of the Pic River in Marathon Township; and a portion of the shore of Lake Superior, all in the District of Thunder Bay.
- 79-E-0336 Marvyn Rivett to investigate the wreck of the J. C. Morrison, located in Kempenfelt Bay, Lake Simcoe.
- 79-E-0337 F. C. Fleischer to conduct underwater reconnaissance in an area of Lake Erie to locate the wreck of the vessel Kent.
- 79-E-0338 Nicholas Adams to survey the environs of Highway 17 within the Townships of Thessalon, LeFroy, Plummer Additional and Johnson; the Goulais Valley; the environs of the proposed reconstruction of Highways 129 and 554; the Townships of MacDonald, Laird, Tarbutt, Tarbutt Additional, Meredith, Aberdeen, Aberdeen Additional, Plummer, Galbraith, Rose, Houghton and Bridgeland, all in the District of Algoma.
- 79-E-0339 Robert Wall to conduct site survey and testing in the environs of Lake of the Woods, District of Kenora.
- 79-E-0340 Stewart Leslie to survey in the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth and Niagara.
- 79-E-0341 Phillip J. Wright to conduct a survey in Champlain Municipal Park, East Ferris Township, and the environs of the Mattawa River within the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Phelps, Widdifield, East Ferris, Bonfield, Calvin and Papineau, District of Nipissing.
- 79-E-0342 Kenneth Cassavoy to continue the investigation of site BdGa-12, located within Charleston Lake Provincial Park, Leeds County.
- 79-E-0343 Stephen J. Buneta to investigate the wreck situated near Hope Island, Georgian Bay.
- 79-E-0344 Gary Warrick to excavate the Fonger Site, Brantford Township, Brant County.

- 79-E-0345 Gordon D. Watson to conduct testing and excavation on the Wyght Site and the Briggs Site, South Elmsley Township, Leeds County and on the Inderwick Site and the Strader Site, North Burgess Township, Lanark County.
- 79-E-0346 James Bruce Jamieson to survey and test in the Townships of Augusta and Edwardsburgh and to conduct test excavations on site BFFv-3, Edwardsburgh Township, Grenville County.
- 79-E-0347 Charles Garrad to test and conduct limited excavations on the McEwan Site, Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County; the McAllister Site and the Haney-Cook Site, Collingwood Township, Grey County; and to survey in the Townships of Collingwood, Grey County; Mulmur, Dufferin County and Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County.
- 79-E-0348 Dean Knight to conduct excavations of a well and surrounding area on the grounds of the Fryfogel Inn, South Easthope Township, Perth County.
- 79-E-0349 Richard Lueger to investigate in the immediate vicinity of the Staff House, Hudson's Bay Company Reserve, Moose Factory Island.
- 79-E-0350 Rita Michael to investigate the Homewood property, Augusta Township, Grenville County.
- 79-E-0351 David Spittal to survey within the Copeland Forest Resource Management Area, Medonte Township, Simcoe County.
- 79-E-0352 John Pollock to test sites represented in the Jordan Collection in the environs of Lake Abitibi.
- 79-E-0353 Peter Engelbert to investigate an historic property in the Town of Prescott, Grenville County and to survey the environs of the Amable du Fond River from Kiosk to its confluence with the Mattawa.
- 79-E-0354 Ann Balmer to conduct survey on the sites of former fur-trading posts in the District of Kenora.
- 79-E-0355 Shan Walshe to survey and surface collect within the boundaries of Quetico Provincial Park.
- 79-E-0356 Harry Drabik to survey in the boundary waters and Northern Lights Lake area Thunder Bay District.
- 79-E-0357 Thomas Ballantine to survey portions of the Highway 17 Corridor in the Townships of Stafford, Pembroke and Westmeath, Renfrew County.
- 79-E-0358 Douglas Carey to survey in the Townships of Sandwich West and South, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester North and South, Rochester, Maidstone, Gosfield North and South, Tilbury North and South, Mersea and Leamington in Essex County; and the Townships of Romney, Tilbury East, Raleigh, Chatham, Harwick, Howard, Camden, Zone and Orford in Kent County.
- 79-E-0359 Norman Ruttan to surface collect the Heron Bay Site, the Pic River Site and the Duncan Site within Pukaskwa National Park.

- 79-E-0360 Mima Kapches to conduct salvage excavation of site A1Go-29, Hope Township, Northumberland County.
- 79-E-0361 Kenneth Buchanan to survey in the Townships of Killarney, Stalin, Truman, Roosevelt and Curtin as part of a study for proposed highway development.
- 79-E-0362 George Conroy to survey in the Townships of Aldborough, Dunwich, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, South Dorchester and Bayham in Elgin County.
- 79-E-0363 Kenneth A. Oldridge to investigate the Gilmour Tramway, Sherborne Township, Haliburton County.
- 79-E-0364 LaVergne Butcher to survey within the corridors proposed for development of Highways 89, 404, 407, 410 and 427 in the Regional Municipalities of Durham, York, Halton and Peel; the County of Simcoe and the Borough of Etobicoke.
- 79-E-0365 John C. Redmond to survey in relation to proposed road and subdivision development in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and the County of Wellington.
- 79-E-0366 Ian Kenyon to survey the Maitland River drainage system, to survey the Lower Ausable River, to survey and test in Dover Township, Kent County and to survey the environs of the Detroit River in the Townships of Sandwich West, Anderson and Malden, County of Essex.

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#### THE THOMPSON SITE

The unveiling of a plaque by the Scarborough Historical Society earlier this year at the Indian Village Site, known in 1956 as the Thompson Site, should awaken memories in some of our older members who may recall digging or supervising on the site in 1956. This was the same summer as the discovery of the Tabor Hill Ossuary with which it was likely connected.

The new plaque reads as follows:

#### "Indian Village Site

"A village inhabited by early Iroquoian Indians stood on the north bank of this Highland Creek valley about 1250 AD. The site was excavated in 1956 by University of Toronto students who recovered numerous projectile points, tools and fragments of pipes and globular bodied pottery with simple geometric line decorations. Inside a palisade the people of the village dwelt in large multiple family longhouses constructed of slender poles covered with slabs of bark. Down the centre of each house was a line of fireplaces used for cooking and heating. The inhabitants lived by fishing, hunting and primitive agriculture, growing corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins. The bones of their dead were buried in mass graves on a hilltop, a short distance east of the village where two ossuaries containing the remains of four hundred and seventy two individuals were discovered in August 1956."

Frank Mee

## FOREIGN ARCHAEOLOGISTS VISIT NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

Two English archaeologists have visited northeastern Ontario in recent months.

Steve Dunmore, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the British government, made a brief, one week visit to our regional office before accompanying Nick Adams, the region's field archaeologist, on a short pictograph survey of Lake Temagami.

Steve spends much of his time negotiating with landowners and industrialists to prevent the destruction of sites in southern Britain. This year he also managed to find the time to excavate part of a Medieval Manorial hall in Devon.

A history graduate from London University, Steve first worked as a free-lance archaeologist before becoming employed as the Urban archaeologist for the county of Norfolk. Later he became Urban archaeologist for Ipswich before taking his present position.

In England he is used to the pressures placed on archaeological sites by development, but was surprised to hear that the same factors determine archaeological policies in Ontario. "I had always thought of Canada as one big untouched wilderness," he said, "but I now see that there are tremendous pressures on the landscape here too."

John Clipson, a specialist in Medieval and Migration archaeology vacationed in Algoma for the whole month of February. John, who gained a History degree from the University of Leeds and an M.A. from the Institute of Archaeology in London, has been excavating Norse settlements on the Orkney Islands, and part of the Medieval castle at Caernarvon in Wales, in recent months.

He spent much time in the northeastern regional office discussing similarities and differences between Old world and New world archaeology with the branch's staff. Like Steve he was particularly interested in the branch's on-going pictograph study program although bad weather conditions prevented him from examining any first hand.

Both archaeologists expressed a deep interest in the work being undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation staff and regretted the difficulties of obtaining up to date information on Canadian sites in England.

"Very little news of New world archaeology ever reaches our ears at home, which is sad because it is so different to what we are used to," John said. "The academic community in Europe would be very interested to see what was going on in this part of the world," he added.

... Nick Adams

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## LIVELY GAME OF ROBBING THE DEAD

Walter Kenyon was walking along the shores of James Bay when an old Cree Indian ambled over. He couldn't speak English, but, using a grandson to interpret, he said that he had found an ancient cannon "some where in the



bush." It may have once belonged to the fortification of a longforgotten trading post.

The Indian had seen Kenyon - one of Canada's leading archaeologists - hauling away two similar cannons the year before. Now, he asked, "would you like to buy my cannon?" The archaeologist explained that in order to move any historical object from the area he would need a government permit. "Oh don't bother," replied the Cree. "We'll sell that gun to some American."

And that is how a country can lose its heritage. Not that one old cannon makes much of a difference, but because the incident is repeated thousands of times over, with ancient artifacts ranging from tomahawks to totem poles, flintlocks to pottery disappearing into private collections abroad, the overall effect is extremely serious.

Kenyon a curator in the department of New World archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, is only one of the nation's experts who want Ottawa to stiffen the penalties and tighten the laws against dealing in historical objects that should be in Canadian museums, not foreign markets.

With that in mind, legislators might do well to look at the example now being set in the United States where Congress will vote this summer on new laws to stem the roaring trade in history. "It has been estimated by some experts that there is more money made from illegally dealing in ancient Indian artifacts than there is in heroin smuggling," says Charles McKinney, antiquities co-ordinator of the federal government's office of archaeology and historic preservation, heritage conservation and recreation service.

He adds, "In some of the western states, dealers employ whole gangs of workers. They go out at night with bulldozers and heavy digging machinery to turn over Indian graves and ceremonial sites. The artifacts are shipped abroad. There is a big market for such things in Japan and Western Europe. Well-made and decorated pots can bring from \$10,000 to \$20,000 apiece. It's all strictly illegal, but the laws are written in such a way that very few people have been convicted over the past few years. And even when they are convicted they get off lightly - a \$500 fine and maybe a few days in jail.

"They accept that as part of the risk in doing business. We have one of the weakest sets of protective legislation for archaeological resources in the world. In Saudi Arabia, you can lose a hand for this kind of thing."

Under the U.S. legislation, almost certain to be passed soon, however, the penalties will be severe not only for the robbers but also for those who deal in their "finds". Even curious tourists who unthinkingly dig up relics and previously have been allowed to get away with it, will, in future, be prosecuted and possibly fined a maximum of \$2,000 per violation.

The new laws are designed specifically, though, to warn off the professionals. Those who knowingly go in search of ancient artifacts or who deal in them after they have surfaced will stand the risk of a \$100,000 fine or five years in prison or both.

The final details of the new laws have not yet been worked out but it seems probable that collectors and tourists will still be able to go searching for arrowheads and old bullets on any sites they want and they will still be able to take artifacts less than 100 years old.

The new laws will also help Indian tribes who have complained bitterly about the desecration of graves and old religious sites. In Canada, Indian bands from Vancouver to Halifax have protested excavation. John Hamilton Johnson of the Six Nations Reserve at Bradford, Ontario, says: "What would they think if we started going into cemeteries to dig up the graves of early settlers? It almost doesn't matter what the diggers do with the articles they find in a grave - the horrible thing is that they disturb the bones and spirits of our ancestors. It has to stop."

It is estimated that of more than 6,000 recorded ancient sites on national forest lands in Arizona, the so-called "pot hunters" have plundered some 50 per cent, so badly damaging them that their cultural and scientific value has been totally lost. In Colorado, 23,000 of 31,000 prehistoric sites have been destroyed.

Martin McAllister, an archaeologist with the state of Arizona, puts it this way: "What's occurring is systematic looting for commercial purposes by individuals fully aware of the impact and illegality of their acts. We're losing our archaeological heritage so fast that in 10 to 20 years we won't have any sites left except protected national monuments."

from Maclean's Magazine,  
July 9, 1979

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#### "FATHER OF CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY" Commemorated at Birthplace

On Tuesday, 19 June 1979, at 7:30 p.m., an historical plaque commemorating William J. Wintemberg, the outstanding Canadian archaeologist, was unveiled in Recreation Park in New Dundee, located west of Kitchener. The Plaque is one of a series being erected throughout the province by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency within the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, which is dedicated to the promotion and preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage.

The unveiling ceremony was sponsored by the Waterloo Historical Society in conjunction with its annual spring meeting, at New Dundee. The President of the Society, Mr. Terrence Dugan, acted as programme chairman. Among those attending were: Professor William C. Noble, representative of the Ontario Heritage Foundation; Mr. Ralph Shantz, Mayor of Wilmot Township; and Mr. Walter McLean, M.P. (Waterloo).

An Historical address on Wintemberg was given by Mr. Richard Woeller, Secretary, Waterloo Historical Society, and the plaque was unveiled by Mrs. B. A. (Roma) Ower, the daughter of W.J. Wintemberg.

The inscription on the plaque reads:

WILLIAM J. WINTEMBERG 1876 - 1941

An outstanding Canadian archaeologist, Wintemberg was born in New Dundee and, as a youth, developed an avid interest in this region's folklore and prehistory. After 1901, he pursued various trades in Toronto, but encouraged by David Boyle of the Provincial Archaeological Museum there, he devoted himself increasingly to archaeological field-work and study. Following his appointment in 1912 to the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, Wintemberg undertook

excavations in eastern Canada, notably in Ontario, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. Through his earlier work, and systematic excavations completed in Ontario between 1912 and 1930, he gained international recognition as an authority on Iroquoian prehistory. Wintenberg's major site reports, long a basis for understanding Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario, have contributed significantly to the advancement of archaeology.

### Historical Background

William John Wintenberg was born on May 18, 1876, in the Waterloo County village of New Dundee, the son of Elizabeth and Francis (Franciscus Xavier) Wintenberg, a local blacksmith of Alsatian ancestry. As a youth Wintenberg was apprenticed to a tailor, a short-lived experience which propelled him to Toronto, where he worked at various jobs, including the printing and, later, metal-smithing trades. In New Dundee and Toronto, Wintenberg developed a persistent and inquisitive interest in Waterloo's "Dutch" dialect, local history and folklore, and the artifacts and locations of pre-historic Indian villages and burial-grounds. He became particularly intrigued by archaeology, and responded enthusiastically in the 1880's to the emergence of historical societies throughout Ontario and the formation, in 1886, of the "Ontario Archaeological Museum" in Toronto under David Boyle (1842 - 1911), the leading authority on archaeology in Ontario. By 1898, temporarily forced to leave printing due to poor health, Wintenberg had settled in the village of Washington, near New Dundee.

At the age of 22 Wintenberg possessed an ambitious desire to promote archaeology in Ontario, a large personal collection of native artifacts, and a growing library of field-notes and the leading American and European works and journals on ethnology and archaeology, including Boyle's increasingly popular series of annual Archaeological Reports. Wintenberg was largely self-educated and trained. By the late 1890's he regarded himself as one of few semi-professional archaeologists in Ontario, a group which also included George E. Laidlaw (Victoria County). Attracted by David Boyle's activities and detailed knowledge, in February, 1898, the former printer ambitiously requested his assistance, without results, in finding work in "archaeological, geological or biological field work."

In 1899, inspired by Boyle, Wintenberg's first published article, "Items of German-Canadian Folk-Lore" (Journal of American Folk-Lore), brought him recognition as a serious student and conservator of Canadian folklore. "Through the collection and study of the folk-lore of these varied races (German, English, Scottish)", he later explained, "we may hope to get 'a better understanding of the beliefs and imaginings' and 'the hopes and fears' of our own Aryan forefathers." Wintenberg's "Indian Village Sites in the Counties of Oxford and Waterloo", which was published a year later in Boyle's Archaeological Report and postulated definite differences between the artifacts of the Algonkian and Iroquoian cultures, laid the foundation for major excavations and conclusions later in his career. In 1900 James H. Coyne, President of the Ontario Historical Society, considered Wintenberg "a promising student". Four years later, in Boyle's opinion, he had become a "close and intelligent observer" who merited consideration, and some critical guidance. During that period Wintenberg contributed articles on archaeology and folklore to various journals, but the problem of severely limited employment opportunities remained.

Responding to unfounded rumours of an opening under Boyle in 1900, Andrew Hunter regarded Wintemberg as a serious contender for such a position. Boyle's museum, then within the provincial Department of Education, was the focus of archaeological activity in Ontario. Citing his own field experience and political support of the governing Liberals, Hunter zealously sought to block the advancement of an unknowing Wintemberg. About 1902 Wintemberg moved to Toronto from Washington. For the next nine years he worked periodically at various trades, including printing and stencil designing. Of greater importance, however, he conducted volunteer field-work for Boyle throughout Ontario and worked after hours at the Provincial Museum, to which he personally contributed hundreds of artifacts. Between 1902 and 1911 the financial return for such work was negligible, less than \$200.00. But the experience gained in archaeological site recognition, survey, layout, excavation, collection, and recording was invaluable. Well before Boyle's death in 1911, Wintemberg shared his aversion to the foreign acquisition of Canadian artifacts and their seclusion in private collections.

By 1905 Wintemberg's range of archaeological curiosity had extended beyond Ontario to include the Eskimo culture of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a development permitted by his continued and intensive study of all the archaeological & prehistorical literature available to him in Toronto. His interest in Canadian folklore kept pace, with the publication of articles in the Journal of American Folklore and, with others, including Boyle, the formation of the Canadian Folk-Lore Society at Toronto in 1908. Through this Society, Wintemberg met Marius Barbeau, a young archaeologist at the Victoria Memorial Museum, the new museum of the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa. Barbeau recognized Wintemberg's potential and in 1911 arranged to have the Toronto printer hired part-time as a field-worker for the Museum's excavation of Huron sites near Georgian Bay. Later that year he returned to his Toronto trade. Early in 1912 he was again hired temporarily but this soon led to his permanent appointment by the museum's Anthropological Division as a preparator and assistant to Harlan I. Smith, the Museum's chief archaeologist. This was the long-awaited breakthrough in Wintemberg's patient search of employment. On November 29, 1912, he married Katharine Helena O'Donoghue of Harriston, Ontario, and with her remained in Ottawa.

Wintemberg's first major assignment under the Victoria Memorial Museum was the large-scale and systematic excavation in 1912 and 1915 of the 500-year old village site of a prehistoric Iroquoian-speaking people near Roebuck, Ontario, the most important and largest discovered site of that people. Roebuck was succeeded by the excavation of other significant Iroquoian sites in Ontario: Uren (1920), Lawson (1921-23), Sidey-Mackay (1926), and Middleport (1930). From these and other excavations Wintemberg gradually assembled the story of the prehistorical origin, movement, evolution, and material characteristics of the Iroquoian-speaking peoples who once surrounded Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River. In 1931 his "Distinguishing Characteristics of Algonkian and Iroquoian Cultures" was published and soon recognized as an outstanding archaeological study. Wintemberg's Iroquoian site reports, published between 1928 and 1948, became keystones in the development of modern, systematic archaeology in Canada and have remained the recognized basis for the study of Iroquoian prehistory in Ontario. A scholarly but humanistic explorer, William J. Wintemberg established new standards for archaeology in Canada.

In 1925, with an emerging international reputation, Wintemberg had been

appointed Assistant Archaeologist within the Anthropology Division of the Museum, which became the National Museum of Canada five years later. But he still suffered from continued poor health. As a result of a series of heart attacks in 1927, he was forced to give up doing his own excavation and physical labour. Wintenberg nevertheless remained an indefatigable worker, whose range and discoveries were nation-wide. Between 1912 and 1930 he conducted important surveys and excavations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Equally as important as his Iroquoian discoveries, Wintenberg's recoveries from sites in Newfoundland in 1929 later convinced Diamond Jenness, head of the Museum's Anthropological Division, that he was on sound ground in postulating the existence of a northern culture which occupied much of the Arctic prior to the ancestors of the present day Inuit.

During the Depression years of the early 1930's, the National Museum was compelled to reduce field-work and Wintenberg concentrated on the study of artifacts and the preparation of several of his notable reports. In 1934 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, to which he became Associate Archaeologist at the National Museum. Between 1935-38, due to the Depression and his own failing health, Wintenberg's field-work was largely confined to Ontario, with some in the Maritimes. Regarded by many as the "father of Canadian archaeology", William J. Wintenberg died at his Ottawa residence on April 25, 1941.

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#### WANTED - ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIALS PERTAINING TO O.A.S.

An appeal to members by the President for illustrative material pertaining to O.A.S. activities is announced.

Slides, photos, and other evidence and memorabilia showing O.A.S. activities and members in action, especially in the Society's earlier days, are undoubtedly being lost. The Society now offers to duplicate and record these materials. Copies from original black-and-white negatives, or from original photographs of which the negatives are lost, or from slides, will be made by the Society and the owner's copyright acknowledged (unless donated to the Society). Original field notes and diaries not the property of the Society will be duplicated. Donations of materials will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged. What material do you have that should be copied and preserved? Please discuss this with President Bill Fox in London (area code 519) residence 673-0966, daytime 433-8401, or Administrator Charles Garrad in Toronto (area code 416) 223-2752 (anytime after September 7th).

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#### WANTED - DONATIONS TO O.A.S. LIBRARY

At long last the O.A.S. library function has been reinstated. In cataloguing the collection it was apparent that the Library has had periods of great interest on the part of members whereas of recent years this interest has waned. The library is almost entirely composed of donations from members interested in seeing the development of a uniquely Ontario oriented archaeological library resource. Copies of published and unpublished works, theses, reports to the Ministry and what-have-you will be gratefully received and acknowledged. Please forward directly to the O.A.S. at 103 Anndale Dr., Willowdale, Ont., M2N 2X3, or to the Society's main address, P.O. Box 241, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8. For pick up, contact any member of the Executive Committee.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*...a copy of a letter to...*

Chief Cemeteries Officer,  
Cemeteries Branch,  
Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Dear Sir:

I recently received a copy of the revised Cemeteries Act, which your Minister intends to introduce into the Legislature this fall. As an archaeologist active in Ontario, I am certainly interested in this Act, particularly Sections 15 and 16, which, I assume, are meant to apply, inter-alia, to archaeological burial sites.

I find these provisions to be highly unsatisfactory. Specifically: Section 16(3a) requires archaeologically discovered remains be re-buried, thus eliminating them for future analysis from which valuable anthropological, biological, and medical information might be obtained. Section 16(4,6) would impose unnecessary clumsy conditions on the investigation of burial sites. I point out to the Minister that often archaeologists cannot predict that a site they have been licenced to excavate contains burials. Archaeologists who would find burials on a site would be forced to wait a practical minimum of six weeks (that is, over half of a summer's field season) before they would be able to resume work on the site.

Section 16(10-14) - If your Minister elected to call a hearing, this delay would, in all likelihood be extended to at least a year. During this time, the burial site, its location now being generally known, would, be, unless continuously guarded, endangered by clandestine looting.

As the Minister probably knows, it is currently the policy of the Minister of Culture and Recreation to require specific Ministerial permission for the investigation of burials even on site excavations which have already been licenced. I think this policy renders much of Section 16 superfluous, as far as concerns archaeology and burials.

It seems to me that the intent of the Cemeteries Act, is to protect the sensibilities of the living descendants of people whose remains might be disturbed. In those cases where there are no known descendants now living in Ontario (which is true of most burials encountered by archaeologists), then I believe the intent of the Act is void.

I suggest that it be specifically stated in the revised Act that pre-1700 burials, where no connection can be demonstrated between the remains and people now living in Ontario, are excluded from its provisions. It is my opinion that such burials are part of the cultural resources, belonging to the whole people of Ontario, and, as such, fall under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

I remain,

your respectfully,  
Dr. Peter Reid,  
Department of Sociology and  
Anthropology, University of Windsor

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## MYSTERY OF THE MOUNDS

As early as 300 B.C. and lasting at least through 1300 A.D. a civilization thrived in the far-flung Mississippi River system from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Its thousands of mounds have now been found to manifest a culture that was far more sophisticated than previously believed. The earthworks include the most massive monuments built north of Mexico before Europeans arrived in North America.

In 1200 A.D., the civilization's chief urban centre at Cahokia, across the Mississippi from the present site of St. Louis, had few rivals in the Americas. Measurements reported at an international conference at St. John's College in Santa Fe, N.M., show that this Mississippian culture and the earlier Hopewell culture of Ohio were capable of highly precise surveying and construction, even though they presumably lacked written language or numerals.

It also has been suggested that the numerous earthworks of Ohio were built according to the same standard unit of measure (187 feet long) used by the builders of Teotihuacan, the ancient city of pyramids near Mexico City.

The disintegration of these elaborate civilizations, including the Anasazi culture of the Southwest, without leaving behind any record of the cause of their downfall, remains, one of the most stubborn mysteries in archaeology. This was evident in the Santa Fe discussions and in several recently published reports.

By solving these mysteries, it may be possible to discover why other civilizations have disappeared and to apply the knowledge to the future.

The Anasazi occupied the Four Corners region where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona meet. At the height of their civilization in the 10th and 11th centuries; the Anasazi lived in three and four-storey pueblos of as many as 800 rooms. These large complexes seem to have evolved from earlier pueblos containing four to 10 rooms, according to Dorothy Washburn of the University of California at Berkeley.

As with the Mississippi Valley structures, careful design and measurement were essential as well as highly organized populace. These large pueblos were abandoned almost as abruptly as they appeared and their ruins on Mesa Verde, in Chaco Canyon, Canyon de Chelly and the Kayenta region are now largely under the protection of the U.S. National Park Service.

Some specialists at the Santa Fe conference suggested that the disappearance of the Anasazi stemmed from a combination of climate change, which reduced the food production needed to support such a concentrated population, and external influences such as changes in their trade links with the Mexican cultures. There seems to be no evidence of military conquest.

The best preserved earthworks are at Newark, Ohio. Particularly striking at these sites is the combination of a square enclosure, typically about 27 acres, and a circular one of comparable size, each enclosed by earthworks from five to 30 feet high.

So far, no clues have been found to explain the function of these elaborate

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structures. Just as mysterious are the animal representations that were sculpted in earthworks, such as the Great Serpent Mound in Adams County, Ohio, and the "Marching Bears" in Wisconsin.

from the Globe and Mail,  
August 13, 1979

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#### NEW STRENGTH OF TOURISM TOPPLING OUR MONUMENTS

Without warning, the doors of the world's great tourist sites are slamming in visitors' faces. Tourists are destroying the very thing they come to see.

"These people aren't vandals," says British archaeologist Henry Cleer. "They are simply pairs of feet," he explains.

"But their enthusiasm is literally tearing off pages of history." In country after country, guardians of these "pages of history" are locking out visitors or curtailing their access while there is still some heritage to save.

For the first time in 4,000 years the great stone circle of Stonehenge is off limits to visitors. And only scholars now can enter the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens.

Hadrian's Roman Wall, built across Britain before A.D. 128, is crumbling in 1979, under the pressure of too many feet. The world's most famous pre-historic cave paintings are barred to visitors. Westminster Abbey is wearing out.

"It is simply the sheer, relentless pressure of bodies," lamented the custodian of England's Canterbury Cathedral, where solid stone floors once five inches thick are now worn down to a fraction of an inch.

"These people don't intentionally cause damage. It is a problem of constant wear and tear from hundreds and thousands of feet and hands."

There are just too many tourists. Even where the problem does not exist today, there is little doubt that it will tomorrow. In recent years cheaper travel, greater affluence and more leisure have sent an avalanche of travelers rolling across the world. Every expert agrees the worst is yet to come. In 1985, says British tourist chief Sir Henry Marking, London's seven million citizens will be buried under twenty-one million tourists. Even last year, Spain had forty million tourists, four million people more than its population. And since only 18 per cent of them were inland, the coastal resorts almost reached the saturation point.

So the guardians are alert. Many active studies already are under way on barring or curtailing visitors - not from insignificant sites but from places like the Palace of Versailles, the Grand Canyon, Yosemite National Park, even the River Thames.

Even as the problem grows, huge areas of the world are begging for more visitors, not fewer. Latin American nations are desperate for tourist spending. Asian and Middle Eastern countries are clamoring to join European count-



ries on the tourist itinerary.

Even Britain spends lavishly to attract more visitors, though it is Britain where the too-many-tourists problem is most acute. Its most dramatic instance is Stonehenge. For four millenia Stonehenge's complex stone circles brooded open to the sky and to every visitor - 700,000 of them last year.

"The visitors wore away the turf around the standing stones," said Cleere, director of the Council for British Archaeology. "Gravel kicked against the stones chiseled away at them. They were wiping out a historical document which had taken thousands of years to mature."

"It is unfortunate," said a government spokesman when Stonehenge was put out of bounds a few months ago, "but the restrictions are necessary if we are going to preserve the monument for future generations."

Turf is being relaid between the standing stones. A rubberized walkway will lead visitors around the stone circle, but never again into it. Perhaps for all time to come, people who visit Stonehenge may look - but not touch. And the Stonehenge problem occurs in case after case. On the Acropolis, only scholars and restorers now may enter "The world's most beautiful building", the 2,500-year-old Parthenon. The Nike temple is equally off limits. South Africa's huge Kruger game park tightly controls the number of its visitors and on may weekends turns back hundreds who seek entry at the gates.

The famous Altamira caves at Santander, Spain, were closed in late 1977. Like France's equally renowned Lascaux caves, closed ten years ago, they were shuttered because the chemical action of the breath and perspiration of visitors was causing damage to the paintings.

Not so long ago, if you decided to visit the Grand Canyon or the Tower of London, you just went. Now - and even more in the future - it might be smarter to check before packing your bags. Several days last year the Tower of London slammed shut its gates because it simply could not hold more people. At the Grand Canyon, says park officer Roger Giddings, reservations must be made three to six months in advance for campgrounds, mule trips into the canyon or raft trips winding through it on the Colorado river.

Hikers heading for the American wilderness used to strap on a pack and go. New national parks like Yellowstone, Glacier and the Great Smokies ask backpackers to "make reservations." Some wilderness regions have instituted rules restricting camping to relatively small areas.

Maryland state park deputy director Jim Mallow says state parks often are full by 10 a.m. At peak periods tourists have to visit the White House in Washington twice, once to get an advance ticket and again at the specific entry time the ticket stipulates.

Some places - the Tower of London is an example - are trying to staunch the visitor flood by drastically increasing admission prices. Tougher restrictions seem to be just around the corner. Studies on limiting visitors to the Palace of Versailles are well advanced. Government official Andre Rollier says routes through the palace may be curtailed. Damage from the sheer number of visitors already is considerable, Rollier said.

On the Acropolis the two million yearly visitors now are confined to a special

...press cuttings...

path. Greek scientists expect to spend years developing a surface for it that will "stand up to their shoes," said a member of the Acropolis Rescue Committee.

At Mycenae, the Bronze Age city in Greece, "historical traces on the citadel are being erased by the footsteps of millions of visitors," said Greek culture minister Dimitrios Nianias. Mycenae may soon have the same restrictions as the Acropolis.

A year-long study of Hadrian's Wall reported recently that "it may be necessary to keep visitors off some parts" of the central section, where a million tourists a year are crumbling away the stones.

"We keep a close check" on South Africa's seven game parks, said government spokesman T. Steyn, "and if there's any evidence of damage through visitor saturation we'll immediately clamp down."

Some Oxford University colleges are debating limiting visitors or banning them entirely. The town council of Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare's home town, is preparing a report on whether it is being ruined by tourists.

The Thames Water Authority is fighting to restrict access to a 100 mile stretch of the River Thames. "The river environment is in danger of unwelcome change by intensive use," spokesmen maintain.

Five years ago only one renowned site - the Lascaux caves in France- was closed.

In those days, tourist officials went out to lure more visitors to Stonehenge and the Acropolis, just as they do today for the trout lakes of Chile, for Iguazu Falls in Argentina or the "Eighth Wonder of the World", the mighty citadel of King Henri Christophe in Haiti.

But more and more famous places are closing their gates. "The irony is," says archaeologist Cleere, "that the more interested people become in their heritage, the less they are likely to be able to participate in it."

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#### LIBRARY NEWS

In a previous issue of Arch Notes it was announced that the Library was being reorganized and donations would be appreciated. Grateful thanks are extended to those donors who responded, principally Dr. Ian Walker of Ottawa.

The reorganization has been completed to a point enabling the enclosed list of holdings to be compiled. After further reorganization, a further list will be issued. Therefore, the time is right to donate spare copies of your articles, papers, reports, theses, etc. etc.

The O.A.S. office will re-open September 10th, and library materials will be available from that date as well as the other usual services.

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## ANCIENT ROOF Baffles SCIENTISTS

Archaeologists are stumped by the odd design of a 5,000-year-old Mesopotamian fortress discovered in an area of Iraq due to be flooded by a dam in a few years.

The structure is round, 27 meters in diameter, with a barrel-vaulted roof of unsupported mud bricks - a feature which has puzzled architects at the University of Chicago.

"Every architect who has looked at our building's roof shakes his or her head and says it couldn't be done with mudbrick," said McGuire Gibson of the University's Oriental Institute. "But it was."

"A round building like this would be difficult to build and must have been brilliantly planned. It was obviously not just thrown up by the local village," Gibson said.

Gibson is head of a team including members from the University of Copenhagen, who are aiding the Iraqi government in salvaging antiquities before floodwaters cover the ancient sites.

The building is at the centre of a walled city and apparently was intended to be used as a central strongpoint or fortress, Gibson said.

From the Toronto Star,  
July 14, 1979

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## WON'T DIG UP SIR JOHN A., INDIANS DECIDE

"We would like to say with sadness that we as warriors of today will not be digging up Sir John A. Macdonald," Alex Akiwenzie, a director of the Nation of Warriors, has declared.

The Indian group had threatened to take Canada's first Prime Minister from his grave at Cataragui near Kingston in September in retaliation for excavations at Indian burial sites.

But, Mr. Akiwenzie said Thursday, the "Government is trying to be fair with the Indian again."

An Ontario official said that exhuming Sir John would be "difficult because he's under about three feet of cement to begin with."

That wasn't a deterrent, Mr. Akiwenzie said, but "the warriors will step out and let the Indian people and four Indian organizations deal with the Government."

Mr. Akiwenzie, 29, has led sit-ins at the Royal Ontario Museum and at Indian burial sites in Grimsby and Windsor under either the American Indian Movement or the Nation of Warriors.

He said those and other demonstrations have shown the "populaces, both Indian and white, that Indian sacred grounds are not covered by any

legislation. But the pioneer gravesites are."

In June, Frank Drea, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, whose ministry administers the Cemeteries Act, met native groups to prepare for a report that may result in new legislation for the gravesites.

Only two weeks ago, Mr. Akiwenzie said he was leery of any Government promises, but yesterday he said, "Mr. Drea is trying to be fair. We should be fair." He hopes to meet Mr. Drea soon.

The new legislation will transfer jurisdiction for Indian burial sites from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to Consumer and Commercial Relations, require an application for relocation of remains followed by advertising for five weeks, and provide for a hearing at which any objections could be raised.

This summer, according to Mr. Akiwenzie, the native groups such as Treaty 3, Treaty 9, Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, and the Union of Ontario Indians will meet to iron out draft legislation they would be agreeable to.

On issue is the removal of the Indian remains from grounds regarded as sacred. His group and others, he said, will take their direction from the hereditary chiefs, not the elected chiefs who appear to support permitting moving grave remains.

from the Globe and Mail,  
July 28, 1979

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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT  
1979 CONFERENCE ON IROQUOIS RESEARCH

The 1979 Iroquois Conference will be held October 12-14 jointly with the American Society for Ethnohistory at the Americana Inn. (The Americana Inn is located near the Albany airport.) Please save these dates. Reservation forms, etc. will be sent later.

Please note that the Iroquois Conference will begin this year with a Friday afternoon session on October 12 and end as usual at noon on Sunday, October 14. (The Ethnohistory meeting, however, will begin on Thursday, October 11 and end on Saturday October 13.)

A special program is being planned.

Jack Campisi  
William N. Fenton  
Marianne Mithun  
Elisabeth Tooker

Department of Anthropology  
SUNY - Albany  
1400 Washington Avenue  
Albany, New York, 12222

\* \* \* \* \*

IROQUOIAN POTTERY CONFERENCE  
Sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research  
Rochester Museum and Science Centre  
Saturday, November 3, 1979

Program Moderator: Richard S. MacNeish, Director, Robert S. Peabody Foundation  
For Archaeology

Program Chairmen: David Johnson, University of Toronto  
William Engelbrecht, State University College at Buffalo  
George R. Hamell, Rochester Museum and Science Centre

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

The conference on Saturday morning and afternoon will include discussion of IROQUOIS POTTERY TYPES and IROQUOIS POTTERY ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS. There will also be a concluding GENERAL DISCUSSION on Saturday evening. Richard S. MacNeish will serve as the program moderator and will also present the first paper on Saturday morning in which he will describe the background to his 1952 Iroquoian Pottery Types. David Johnson is serving as program chairman for the first group of conference papers which will summarize the "typical" pottery (pottery types) through time of each of the following Iroquoian Group: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Susquehannock, Cayuga, Seneca, Wenro, Erie, Neutral, Petun; St. Lawrence-Jefferson County, Huron. William Engelbrecht is serving as program chairman for the second group of conference papers which will relate to the technique of attribute analysis and the application of this technique to the analysis of pottery from a particular Iroquoian site or group of Iroquoian sites. THERE IS A CALL FOR PAPERS IN BOTH OF THESE SUBJECT AREAS.

Contributed papers must be typewritten and mailed to the Program Chairmen at least four (4) weeks before the conference. The papers will then be photocopied and mailed to each of the conference registrants about two (2) weeks before the conference. In this way registrants will be prepared to discuss the submitted papers. Contributors will not have to read their papers, but may use their time to discuss their papers with the conference audience.

All papers should be as short or as long as required. However, about ten to fifteen (10-15), one and one-half spaced, typewritten pages are recommended; this includes pages of illustrations and a bibliography. All papers should be typed in the editorial style of the New York State Archeological Association Bulletin.

Contributors to the first part of the conference are asked to prepare an overview of the typical pottery forms and decorations of the particular Iroquoian tribal group in which he is interested; for instance, the Seneca, or the Cayuga etc. This essay should include simple line illustrations of one or two (at most) typical pots for each fifty year period beginning about 1250 A.D. and ending about 1650 A.D.

It is hoped that all contributors of papers at the conference can comply with these requests. If so, each participant will end up with a series of basic references to pottery types and attribute analysis across Iroquoia. Consideration will also be given to the photocopying and distribution of other worthy papers which because of the lack of time could not be put into the program.

...o.a.s. bus trip...

Individuals wishing to present a paper at the conference should forward an abstract to: Iroquois Pottery Conference, c/o George R. Hamell, Rochester Museum & Science Centre, P.O. Box 1480, Rochester, New York 14603. THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF THESE IS AUGUST 31, 1979.

Conference Preregistration will be required. Preregistration Forms and Further Program Details will be available upon request after September 1, 1979. They may be obtained from the same address above (Please include pre-stamped, and self-addressed envelope).

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#### HIGHWAYS TO THE PAST

Explore our past - Three Bus Tours Presented by the Ontario Archaeological Society

#### July 22, BLUE MOUNTAIN VISTAS

The Petun Area - Tour the picturesque homeland of the Petun or Tobacco Indians; visit the Collingwood Museum; view the villages visited by Champlain in 1616; Old Craigeleith; lunch at the famous Scenic Caves and see the mysterious "Standing Rock" ..... a great success ...

#### August 19, HISTORIC NIAGARA 1

The Niagara Escarpment - Visit such War of 1812 -14 battle sites as Stoney Creek, Battle of the Forty and Queenston Heights; see the early 19th century Jordan Pottery site, Fort George and historic Niagara-on-the-Lake.

#### September 9, HISTORIC NIAGARA 2

The Erie Shore - Visit Lundy's Lane battle site, Fort Erie, and the Indian chert quarries; lunch at Long Beach Park and tour the historic Grand River Valley.

All trips leave from the York Mills TTC Station, Toronto, at 9:00 a.m. (Please note that the subway does not operate at this time on Sundays). Estimated cost per trip is about \$14.00 and this includes prepaid admissions. The two Niagara trips have pick-ups at the Burlington GO Station and the Blue Mountain-Petun trip has one at the Collingwood Museum. You should bring a picnic lunch and suitable footwear.

Pre-registration by telephoning the O.A.S. office at (416) 223-2752. Pay on bus. For further information call Charles Garrad, Toronto, at the above number or Bill Fox, London, at (519) 433-8401.

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# The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

## O.A.S. CHAPTERS

### LONDON CHAPTER

Executive: President - Norah McWilliam  
Vice President - Rudy Fecteau  
Secretary-Treasurer - George Connoy  
Past President - Charles Nixon  
KEWA Editor - Bill Fox

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 Room 128 Somerville House, University of Western Ontario.

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

Members: Approximately 50

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

### OTTAWA CHAPTER

Executive: President - David L. Keenlyside  
Vice President - Clyde C. Kennedy  
Secretary-Treasurer - Iain C. Walker  
Past President - Gordon D. Watson  
THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST editor - Clyde Kennedy

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 Dr., 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, Ont. K1A 0M8

### SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

Executive: President - Jamie Hunter  
Vice President - Doug Gaukroger  
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Recording Secretary - Gerry Allaby  
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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, Ont.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5

Members: Approximately 35

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

### WINDSOR CHAPTER

Executive: President - Garth Rumble  
Vice President - Dale Woodyard  
Secretary Treasurer - Peter Reid  
Past President - Helen Gawadzyn

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

Chapter Fees: Individual \$3

Members: Approximately 40

Correspondence: c/o Peter Reid, Dept. Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4

# 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 500

O.A.S. ADMINISTRATOR: Chas. Garrad, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario (416) 223-2752
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