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ARCH NOTES

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79-5

O.A.S. September Meeting		3
Trouble With Feet	Nick Adams	5
O.A.S. November Meeting		6
The Lejre Approach to Environmental Awareness	M.T. West & H.O. Hansen	7
The Champlain Society		11
Recent Rock Art Discoveries	Thor & Julie Conway	12
An Eleven Year Index to ARCH NOTES	Martha A. Latta	16
O.A.S. Chapters		43
O.A.S. Information		44

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Heritage resources are being discovered and researched every day, giving us a wealth of knowledge about Canada's past. But seldom can research be considered complete until some form of publication is produced. Whether for limited use or wide distribution to other researchers, funding agencies, clients, or to the public, it is only through the presentation of written and graphic material that resources and researchers can gain recognition, appreciation, and support. Displays, brochures, small booklets, and newsletters also play an important role in supplementing publications and in attracting interest, gaining credibility, and maintaining awareness.

A good visual presentation is a subtle way of making a greater impact; unfortunately this is often neglected through lack of time, money, or the knowledge required for putting together publications and other visual materials.

HERITAGE GRAPHICS is a new company concerned about the visual promotion of historical and archaeological research through publication and display design.

It is a company based on a combination of skills in layout and design, past experience in heritage research, and enthusiasm for the presentation and promotion of heritage resources.

It is a company with sincere appreciation for the subject matter and it is also sympathetic to research funding and budgeting. It understands the importance of deadlines.

All of the steps involved in preparing a manuscript for final printing or xeroxing can be provided together as a total service, or independently to complete an otherwise partially finished product. Cartographic work, the drafting of graphs and forms, and lettering are also services provided by Heritage Graphics.

For best production results, consultation is encouraged in the early publication planning stages for the co-ordination of ideas and reproduction possibilities. But Heritage Graphics is also available on short notice to assist with any graphic work required for visual promotion. Although a Toronto-based company, Heritage Graphic can also extend its services to field researchers either by mail or by phone.

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O.A.S. MONTHLY MEETING - SEPTEMBER

THE WHY AND HOW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE, AND RESCUE ..by Roberta O'Brien,
Regional Archaeologist for South-Central Ontario.

Roberta O'Brien's job is that of archaeological resource manager for her area of the province and, like all regional archaeologists, she attempts to preserve Ontario's cultural heritage for future research and for public appreciation.

With these goals in mind, salvage or rescue excavation of any archaeological site must be considered an example of failure. In general, such failures reflect the present state of archaeological knowledge and appreciation which exists among the general public, land owners, developers and construction companies. Although Roberta spends about 90% of her time and energy surveying to identify resources and planning for their preservation, economic expediency usually takes precedence when development and construction are scheduled. Not only are there very few instances when the law requires anyone to avoid destroying an archaeological site, but it is often difficult to convince land owners and developers that the preservation of heritage resources need not necessarily conflict with their plans. One of her major priorities is, therefore, to create a widespread awareness, enthusiasm and concern for heritage resources. But clearly this is also the responsibility of all of us who profess an interest in or concern for archaeology or heritage in general, and Roberta reminded us that a better informed and more appreciative general public would be one that could and would exert pressure on developers and land owners to view archaeological sites as positive, rather than negative, factors.

As Roberta pointed out, if this were a perfect world there would be little or no need for salvage or rescue excavations. However, even if this were just a little better worked perhaps rescue excavation where the dig is carried out right under the nose of a waiting bulldozer could be eliminated and her work could be carried out on a salvage basis where there is adequate time for excavation to be properly planned and executed.

Roberta then showed a number of slides to provide us with some examples of salvage and rescue excavations which had been carried out in the South Central Region of Ontario during the past several years. Her first example was that of the Schoonertown site located in the Nottawasaga River area near Wasaga Beach. Here, residential expansion plus erosion and deposition problems were combining to cause the destruction of a number of riverine sites which a survey showed to be principally Archaic and Middle Woodland. The Schoonertown site itself was excavated since it lay in the path of a proposed bridge. In another area of Wasaga Beach, a cache of bone tools, which had begun to erode out of a sand dune, was discovered; each of the bone tools in the cache was represented in duplicate and a lithic adze or celt was also present.

Salvage excavation was carried out in the Haliburton area when a cottage owner reported to Roberta that she had been recovering artifacts "all around the cottage". Learning that an extension was planned for the cottage, the crew moved in to save that part of the site. This turned out to be a Middle Woodland site, large enough in extent that it covered property belonging to several cottagers; although the whole site was not excavated, testing was carried out in a number of areas. Underwater archaeology was attempted in another part of the Haliburton area, this being an area where damming of the lakes has resulted in the drowning of a great many sites. The one in question was a submerged point of land which appears above the surface in the fall and where collectors had been acquiring artifacts for many years. Most of the previous finds had been archaic. Roberta and her crew set up an underwater grid system and brought the soil to the surface for screening, but were not successful in finding much in the way of artifacts. However, a few flakes were recovered and one of the first finds on this excavation was a long, rectangular copper bar which is probably Archaic.

On another cottage site in Simcoe County, a Huron village of some three to four acres in extent was discovered. Fortunately most of the site is still intact as it lies behind the house built on the property. Topsoil had been removed from the building site and piled up, so that the crew could screen all the material, and an adequate sample was recovered in this way. This particular site, which is located in the middle of Innisfil Township, has been dated to around 1500 A.D.

The final example which Roberta gave us was that of the Alonso site which is located in a sandpit near Wahbeshene. It represented the extreme as a case of rescue archaeology as front end loaders were actively eroding the site in the course of their work. Roberta had only two or three days in which to plan an excavation which would save as much of the site that remained as possible and two weeks in which to carry out the work. By the end of this time approximately one acre had been excavated and it had been determined that Alonso was a contact Huron site. During excavation a cache of projectile points - both finished and in the process of manufacture - and cores was discovered; they were of a local and inferior type of chert. Three longhouses were excavated; one was complete, a second had been half lost to sandpit activity but what remained was of a large and rather unusual shape, and the third "disappeared" after approximately half of it had been delineated. Jim Shropshire subsequently constructed an excellent model of the one complete longhouse and slides of this were shown. The complete longhouse contained two iron axes, one each at two corners of the structure and both displayed an unusual maker's stamp. A stone pipe bowl of unusual design was also recovered; it is possible that it represents a human form, but the treatment is very abstract.

Roberta concluded by remarking that these examples of salvage and rescue archaeology should not be construed as triumphs, but rather as "a few small patches of silver lining in a very large black cloud."

...by Janet Cooper

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TROUBLE WITH FEET .. by Nick Adams

A recent article in Arch Notes described how, one by one, major archaeological sites are being closed to the public. The problem is feet; too many of them. At Stonehenge their erosive power has necessitated the fencing off of much of the site while the great megalithic blocks have been polished smooth by millions of curious hands. The story is the same at Salisbury Cathedral, where recumbant stone mortuary figures have had their features worn away by countless admiring touches. The breath from thousands of visitors has created serious problems with the Upper Paleolithic rock art sites in France and Spain.

Yet hard as it may be to believe, the sheer abundance of people is causing serious problems throughout northern Ontario. The problem here is different. It is not the casual viewer who causes the erosion of sites in the north but the innocent canoe tripper, and the devoted fisherman; people who know little about the fragile sites they are disturbing, and probably care less.

Northern Ontario is at best a difficult place to get around in and people naturally gravitate to the easiest travel routes. This is true for the present, and seems to have been true in the past. Major rivers and lake systems connected to each other by navigable rivers provided the resources and mobility prehistoric people needed to survive. Later on the rivers became the arteries of the fur trade and highways for the logging kings. Traces of all these activities are an abundant national treasure.

Now, however, a new phase of use is affecting the waterways. More and more people are traveling through the north as the pressures of urban life drives people back to the sanity of temporary isolation in the bush, while the shrinking dollar causes others to look for a cheap vacation area. Northern Ontario can satisfy both, though sadly at some cost to our heritage resources.

The trouble is that northern waterways usually have a limited number of hospitable camping spots so these see quite heavy usage. The degree of geographical determinism is such that it is rare indeed to choose a likely looking spot and not find traces of some former occupant.

An old fireplace or a freeze dried food wrapper may be all there is to see, but frequently chert flakes and fragments of pottery will indicate that it has been a favoured spot for a considerable period. Sadly the mere appearance of these on the surface may indicate that much of the site is heavily disturbed. Fire pits, can pits and latrines, often obliterate valuable evidence of our provinces' heritage. Old debris is brought to the surface as new debris is buried. Even the passage of a few feet crossing and recrossing the fragile archaeological sites of the north can seriously damage them.

This was brought home clearly to me this summer while conducting salvage work on Wenebagon Lake, near Chapleau.

Wenebagon Lake is hardly the kind of place you would expect to find sites being destroyed. In many ways it is what everyone imagines the 'wilderness' to be. It is large, beautiful and quiet; its shores are covered with dense stands of jackpine and balsom poplar and its waters are studded with rocky islands. Loons seem its largest population. Access is quite difficult since the nearest road is ten miles from its shores so only those who have the money to fly in, or have the energy to canoe down the torturous Burying

Creek from the highway, are likely to disturb its tranquility. Yet despite this seemingly idyllic setting I found sites in a serious state of erosion.

There are really only a handful of good campsites on the lake. Consequently any one visiting it is obliged to use one of these few places. On three of these a commercial outfitter, who caters predominately to fishermen, has erected three semi-permanent wall tents. One of these was found to be sitting right on top of a late woodland site. It made me wonder whether any of his clients had noticed the tiny broken up pieces of pottery, the chert flakes and the little pieces of calcined bone that litter the path that leads from the boat dock to the door of the tent. Frankly I doubt it.

Fortunately I was able to salvage some of the more badly eroded parts of the site this summer. Arrangements are being made with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the owner of the camp to temporarily move the tent so that a full salvage operation can take place later this year. At least the information from this one site has been saved, but the situation is repeating itself all over the northern part of the province. Only last year I worked on a site on Lake Temigami where precisely the same situation was in evidence. Again part of the site was salvaged, but not before a considerable amount of it had been walked away.

Site management under these circumstances is really quite difficult. Obviously one cannot hope to salvage the multitude of sites that warrant it, although progress has been made in some areas to reduce the effects of overuse. Sites found by Ministry of Culture and Recreation Archaeologists in Missinaibi Provincial Park are being protected by the vigilant and concerned Park's Staff. Archaeological sites have been posted as no camping areas and alternative areas close-by have been established.

Campers are naturally drawn to these attractive and well maintained alternative sites.

Effective site management coupled with salvage, where essential, can go a long way towards stemming the flood of site destruction. Unlike the big internationally famous sites, we can't close our doors, but we can ensure that some sites are saved from destruction by countless innocent feet.

Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
Sault Ste. Marie.

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NOVEMBER MEETING

The next General Meeting of the O.A.S. will be on Wednesday, November 21st at 8:00 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

SPEAKER: MIMA KAPCHES

... The Lejre Project, Denmark, is probably the world's most extensive ongoing experimental research centre, and was featured in a movie at the O.A.S. Symposium

Throughout history man has changed his natural environment and been changed by it. He has had to devise new ways to adapt to a changing environment and he is now having to do so faster than ever before.

To understand how man has adapted in the past we must observe how people lived in other times and places. Knowledge of man's life processes: his traditions and technologies in the past can tell people today about man's relationship with his material culture and the environment.

Certain disciplines are pertinent to this subject. For example, anthropology, the science that deals with the social physical and cultural development of mankind and cultural ecology which deals with the environmental energy accessible to man in the effect of its use on society.

In our accelerated world of technology the gap between specialists and the public is widening. The ultimate responsibility of specialists is to communicate to the public the options now and in the future and to offer guidance toward the wisest alternatives.

It is the calling of educational institutions such as museums and cultural centers to communicate specialized knowledge to the public. Both museums and cultural centers may be defined as permanent, public, educational institutions. However, museums care for their collections systematically and cultural centers are designed primarily around educational activities.

The Historical-Archaeological Research Center of Lejre, Denmark has a new approach to bridging the gap between specialists and the public. It bases its educational activities on imitative experiments in archaeology.

Imitative experiments are controlled experiments in which the natural conditions and life processes of past cultures are simulated as far as possible. Past technologies are used to replicate artifacts from a given material culture. In this way not only the artifacts are replicated, but the technologies thought to have created those artifacts originally are also recovered. The replicated artifacts are then used as is thought to have been intended, according to previous research.

Often the original artifacts tell the public very little about life processes and natural conditions from their closed display cases. However, when copies of the original artifacts are used in their appropriate context they speak a common language that all can understand. They speak to us of a functioning society in another time and place or perhaps in our own time but in another place.

The Lejre Center's approach can help museums bring their collections to life for the public and schools bring their subjects alive for students. How did the original artifacts function and what was their role in man's existence. Original artifacts must be preserved for future generations. They are irreplaceable witnesses to another society. However, we believe and have proven that replicas fashioned and used as we think they were in the past can tell people today about the past, the present and perhaps something about the future.

The Lejre Center's approach is built of three integrated stages:

1. imitative experiments
2. educational activities
3. environmental interpretation

The approach aims to draw people to a closer understanding of the interdependence between man, material culture and the environment. It is a new approach to museology and education. Aspects of the approach have been tried in other parts of the world, but to the best of our knowledge, the Lejre Center is the only institution to integrate all three stages. Through all stages run the themes of coherence (natural, logical and consistent connections), function (the activity or purpose for which something is designed) and participation (partaking or sharing in). Through participation we aim to understand a functioning, coherent society from another time and/or place and to gain insight into the present and future.

IMITATIVE EXPERIMENTS

Imitative experiments focus on specific objects and the materials and conditions that affect those objects. Imitative experiments are used in order to transform beliefs about the past into inferences. The inferences are controlled by anthropological research and related to specific times and places. Such experiments can be conducted in scientific laboratories or in field research stations. However, when imitative experiments are done in field research stations both the environmental and human conditions which affect each link in the process are included in the study.

Imitative experiments require participation by people trained in the fields of anthropology, in workmanship and crafts and people skilled in leading imitative experiments. Imitative experiments combine the resources of people trained and experienced in both academic and practical work. For example, a single experiment conducted at Lejre in 1974 on the prehistoric "rangle", a musical instrument used in connection with horse drawn carts, involved two Swedish archaeologists, one Norwegian engineer, one Danish carpenter and one Danish farmer, the research leader and the photographer of the Lejre Center.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Imitative experiments form the foundation for educational activities. When the function of artifacts is rediscovered through imitative experiments the material culture can be used as a frame for educational activities. Students participate in planned educational activities in ethnological workshops in an effort to "learn through doing" what men in other times and places have known. The workshops are termed ethnological because ethnology is the branch of anthropology that analyses cultures in regard to historical development.

There are no geographic or time period limits set when choosing societies and their life processes for study. The magnitude of change over time can be seen in both prehistoric societies and societies in present day developing nations. People living in the developing nations today are experiencing a lag between their culture and their technologies. Developing countries could be included in workshop situations in pilot projects for developing appropriate intermediate technologies. That is, technologies that are suited to the given environment on a village or labour intensive level.

There are two aspects to the educational activities in the ethnological workshops: objective and subjective. In the ethnological workshops students learn that with a given capitol of technology raw materials from natural resources can be transformed into useful materials for man's use. Each link is experienced in coherence with the former and following link when transforming the raw materials. Seldom today does man find himself involved in all the transformation links in the industrialized world. In the ethnological workshop students can experience the links between standing trees, cutting timber, splitting and transporting it, fashioning and building structures in chosen places and seasons. They learn of the effects of time by seeing the results of wear and destruction on those structures.

There is also the subjective part of the education which is immeasurable. Students come to place new values on the final products based on the investments of time, labour and resources. They see the coherence between raw materials and final products and consider the eventual end of those products measuring their value to man's existence.

The educational activities should always be based on specific imitative experiments which aim to reach situations comparable to what anthropologists think is a realistic approximation of past situations. In these workshops modern man is placed as a participator in a period and a culture other than his own. Participants come from differing backgrounds and ages. This creates a socio-psychological atmosphere conducive to stimulating reflections on cultural relationships with the natural environment. American students comment on their participation in educational activities in the ethnological workshops of the Iron Age Village at Lejre:

This class represents an unusually high level of involvement with primary source material. I know that we are taking home a widened view of ourselves and our relationship to our environment. Maybe we are taking home more questions than answers.

This is a truly revolutionary concept of teaching. Participation in 'Iron Age existence' gave me insights into areas of thought I have never explored before.

Understanding a coherent community through actual participation is based on firsthand experience which can arouse man's awareness of his interaction with and mutual dependence on the environment. The educational programs at the Lejre Center contain three phases: Preparation, experience, evaluation. We have found that when an educational experience is limited in time and space it must be expanded into what cannot be seen or tried. The experimental training is augmented by study tours to museums and open-air museums, the use of educational texts and interpretive media.

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION

The firsthand experience offered in the educational activities of the ethnological workshops is not available to the thousands of visitors that crowd to cultural centers such as the Lejre Center every season. This is true in part because of the brevity of the visitors' free time and in part because of the burden it places on the centers capacity. Out of the initial need to supply background information to visitors, the Lejre Center developed the third stage of its approach: environmental interpretation.

Information, as such, is not interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. Interpretation seeks to provoke rather than instruct. There are two types of interpretation: human (talks, cultural demonstration, and participation) and nonpersonal (audio-visual media, exhibitions, signs, etc.).

Neither type of interpretation can replace the other. The most effective interpretation depends on the combination of both human and nonpersonal media. Nonpersonal media alone can never reveal what firsthand experience can reveal, but it can extend the experience by showing the visitor situations not readily visible. Interpretation seeks to relate what can be seen or perhaps tried by the visitor to something within his own personal experience. An interpretive system combining the human and nonpersonal media can reveal the coherence between what is readily seen or experienced and the meanings and relationships behind the experiences.

Let us briefly explore the uses of interpretation and some of the possible combinations of human and nonpersonal interpretation. Nonpersonal media such as exhibits and colour slide shows can be used to orient the visitor and motivate him to explore the possibilities of his visit. He will be better prepared to use the human part of interpretation more efficiently. He will be prepared to ask questions of a deeper nature, thus obtaining more from cultural demonstration and talks. He will also be motivated to look around him in the landscapes and milieus for meanings and relationships that he might easily miss without a few interpretive hints.

A system of interpretive media can also be used to widen the perspective of the visitor. For example, seasons, religious and social conditions, stages of development not experienced by the visitor can be presented.

A visitor may try to use an Iron Age sickle or perhaps watch a friend try. He may then feel he fully understands what it is to harvest with a sickle in the Iron Age. A few minutes of such activity can be quite enlightening and challenging. Yet, he has perhaps learned only something of the technological part of life processes in the past and not of traditions and conditions. When he later sees a colour slide show or reads some text on the circumstances under which that sickle was used and the duration of time with which that sickle had to be used to support Iron Age life, his perspective will widen.

Colour slide shows or text alone can be rather meaningless without a bit of firsthand experience and the experience without a fuller understanding of its background expressed through media may be incomplete. Not only must there be a coherence between what can be seen or tried and what lies outside that realm, but also there must be a coherence between human and nonpersonal interpretation.

The wide spread prevalence of preserved houses and structures and reconstructions around the world in open-air museums and centers reflects the impact of environment and geography on material culture. These buildings are mainly monuments to the past and can not or are not intended to be used. In such situations interpretive media must carry the full responsibility of communicating to the public as there is no chance for firsthand experience with the material culture.

The advantage of the Lejre approach is obvious when one considers the gap between firsthand experience with the natural environment and the coherence between natural resources and the end products of those resources which constitute material culture and the sophisticated descriptions of such by the media.

Many people in the industrialized world today cannot relate such descriptions to anything in their own experience. And on the other hand, people living in still coherent societies as in the developing countries, are often untrained in reading texts and using sophisticated media. The Lejre approach can be used by people in both situations.

We strongly believe in the value of the Lejre approach. It must, however, be continually strengthened by ongoing research and pilot projects. Our staff members must renew their knowledge to better the coherence, participation and function of our work. Contact with museums, educational institutions and interpretive centers is essential if we are to maintain the high standard which keeps centers such as ours useful to those institutions. The Lejre approach is an extension service to museums, schools and research projects.

Financial support is needed to improve the three stages of the Lejre approach: research, education and interpretation. To strengthen our contacts and promote pilot projects we have decided to gather information and edit a world handbook on examples of projects related to the Lejre Center's work.

Examples will be taken from both past and current projects and will elucidate the Lejre approach. We have also decided to offer consultancy and courses and to participate in launching pilot projects in Denmark and abroad. We feel that the Lejre approach gathers importance on both the national and international level as we face the 21st century.

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THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

We are reliably informed that there are some Membership vacancies in the Champlain Society.

Applications to: Mrs. Eleanor Cook
Executive Secretary
The Champlain Society
The Royal York Hotel
100 Front Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1E3

Telephone: (416)363-8310

The annual membership fee is \$25.00.

RECENT ROCK ART DISCOVERIES by Thor and Julie Conway

People always ask what is the most exciting discovery that an archaeologist finds in Ontario. For us, its the quiet tension that builds as we paddle along the shores of an unfamiliar lake, searching for Indian paintings. And suddenly finding dozens of old symbols painted in red ochre, perhaps forgotten for centuries. Such a powerful moment came to pass this year at Wizard Lake.

Nineteen years ago a Lands and Forest ranger noticed some "Indian Markings" on the rocky shore of Wizard Lake. That observation survived by word of mouth and finally reached us last winter. In July we found ourselves enduring one of those flat, steamy hot days that make you wonder if this is still northern Ontario-land of breezes and crisp air.

Down Wizard Lake. The canoe nosing out every rock shelf, ledge and boulder in search of those rumored pictographs. Systematic surveys are work. That familiar tension built. Not based on stress, more on anticipation. Then, paintings everywhere on an angular, front shattered wall. Thunderbirds, huge serpents, moose, fish, horned water demons. At first a dazzle of red, Algonkian mythology. Trying to absorb a mature sacred site all at once. Paintings and lichens, weathered stones and mineral deposits.

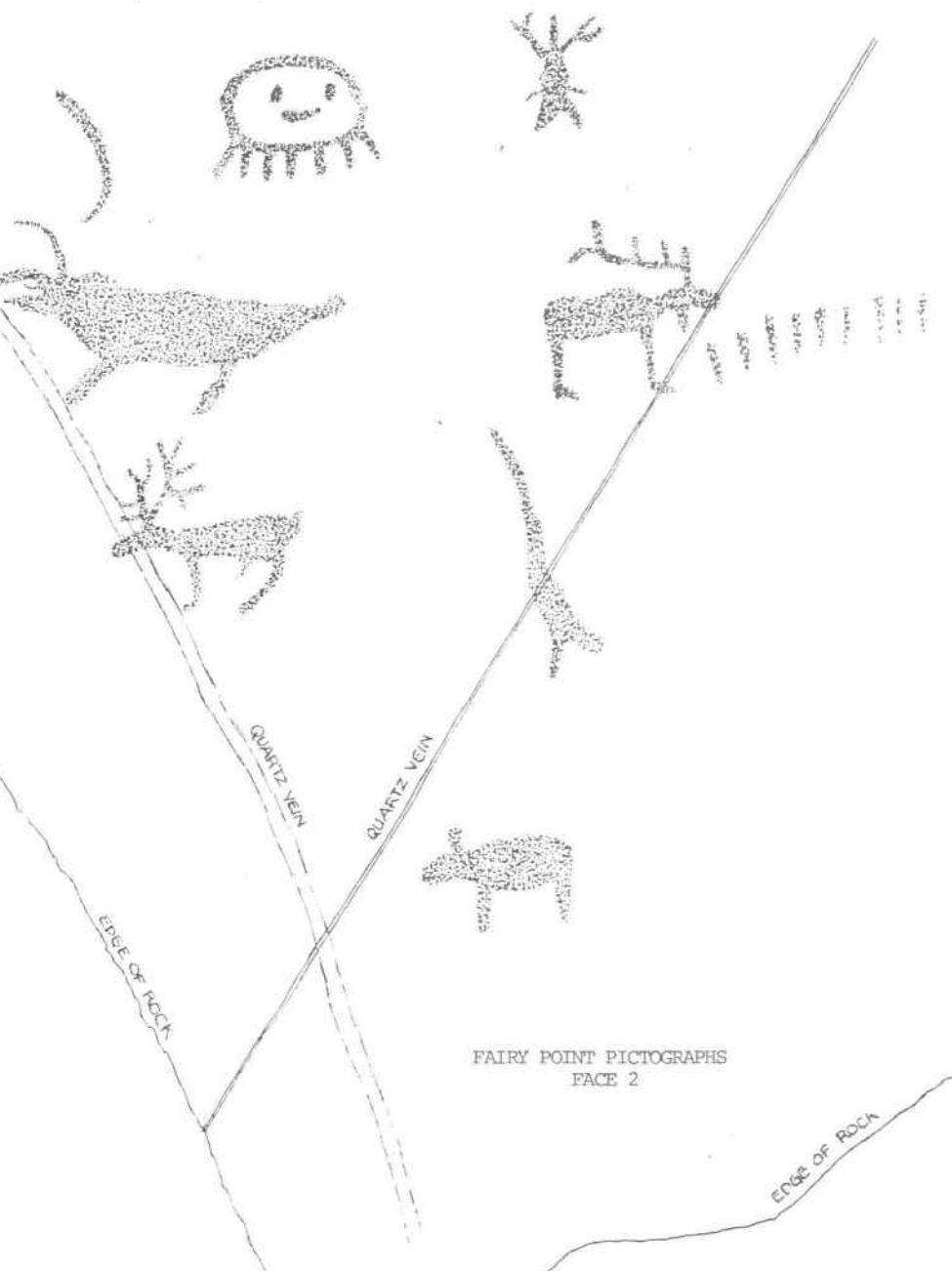
After this excitement, its time for the business of science. Recording paintings, making notes, site photography, collecting weathering information. Hours pass as minutes.

Wizard Lake triggered an observation that sent us back to previously studied rock art sites. A huge snake undulates across one of the panels at Wizard Lake. It is placed on the rock wall so that the snake's head lies over a quartz vein. Immediately we thought of a site that we had discovered earlier in the summer, high in the La Cloche Mountains. There too the head of a snake-like painting was incorporated into a quartz vein. Later we paddled further along the side of Wizard Lake, only to find a vertical rendition of a snake nicely placed on a large quartz intrusion in otherwise granite walls.

The deliberate placement of selected rock art motifs with certain landscape features is an important research topic. At Fairy Point on Missinaibi Lake, one of the more prominent group of paintings is devoted to caribou and moose. Over an hour of careful copying had passed before we could absorb all of the nuances of this complex panel.

Pictographs that represent living creatures generally face one direction at a site. Most are rendered in profile with all heads pointing either left or right. However, this group at Fairy Point made an exception to the scheme. Instead, the associated moose and caribou were arranged in a V shaped formation, with both sides of the V defined by thin quartz veins. One half of the animals were painted with their muzzles barely touching the left quartz vein. The remainder faced right, to define a V shaped layout. The ancient Ojibwa artists choose such symmetry in their design at this and other sites.

Seasonality of certain paintings is another topic that became apparent this year. At Fairy Point for example, some pictographs are grouped 14 feet above the normal summer water level. The rock walls at this part of the site do not permit climbing. Thus we believe that the paintings were made in late winter or early spring when naturally piled, shore ice provided a temporary working platform.



Other rock art locations on nearby Little Missinaibi Lake are inaccessible during late spring, high waters. Several years of work will be needed to study seasonality among rock art sites. It will be interesting to test whether the specific motifs found on seasonally restricted rock walls vary or recur from site to site. In the interior of British Columbia, rock art researchers have noted the seasonal availability of pictograph sites, so some parallel work is being done.

At upper Grassy Lake, deep in the Gogama forest, we recorded three rock art sites. One site presented a curious painting of a horned water monster that had been covered over with a ochre wash at a later date. Little is known about intentional elimination of pictographs; only one other example is so vivid, that being a site on the Ottawa River studied by Gilles Tasse.

Unlike the rock art of Europe, Canada's ancient art retains a living tie with some inhabitants of the land. And we make every attempt to introduce ourselves, and our rock art studies, to the various native bands living in rock art areas. The folklore and traditional attitudes associated with the paintings deserve detailed study.

During one talk with an old Ojibwa man this year, the entire cultural process became evident. I asked Harry questions about pictographs and showed copies of an obscure site to which he had directed us. We sat on the porch of his house while an interested 12-year old grandson clung to his side. "How did you learn about these paintings, Harry?" I asked.

"Oh, My grandfather showed them to me when I was a boy. He said they were very old when he was young."

"Grandfather, Grandfather you took me to see this painting of an Indian in a canoe last year. Didn't you?" Harry's grandson held out our acetate copy of a painting.

"Yes. Maybe we will go down the river again this year."

As we drove out of the Indian reserve, we felt a strange sense of time without end. That little boy and his grandfather kept alive a tradition and knowledge of their rock art sites that has been handed down for thousands of years.

* * * * *

PROTECTING RELICS ... DIGS ARE BOOMING

In 1973 the Alberta Historical Resources Act changed archaeology from a pursuit offering employment to a few through universities and museums into a booming business tied to land development. The act gives Alberta's Culture Minister the power to order an archaeological study of any development which disturbs land within the province.

The legislation, which was intended to protect prehistoric relics and traces of humans living here for more than 30,000 years, provides a maximum fine of \$50,000 for unauthorized disturbance of archaeological sites.

A later amendment to the act requires anyone who uncovers such artifacts to report the find to the minister and prohibits altering, marking or damaging the discovery.

Enforcement of the act is a problem. The Energy Resources Conservation Board, which controls oil sands, heavy oil and pipeline projects among other things, recently sent a letter to "all developers of Alberta energy resources" saying the Culture Department has "expressed concern respecting the amount of construction that has not met the requirements set out under the Alberta Historical Resources Act."

The president of one of the new archaeological firms which were established to conduct the required archaeological surveys admits "there are still some private companies and government operations around today that don't bother having the archaeological survey done."

But there are enough companies obeying the law and enough relics scattered throughout the province to create business opportunities for the two companies, each employing about 10 full-time archaeologists and platoons of seasonal workers.

One company has had 100 field workers doing studies for the Alaska highway gas pipeline for the past two summers and does not expect to complete work on the survey for several years. Massive surveys of this kind can cost \$500,000 or more, but most of the 132 separate studies started in Alberta last year cost between \$1,000 and \$100,000, with the archaeologists charging about \$35 an hour for their services.

The first step in conducting a survey, known in the trade as an "archaeological salvage" job, is to examine maps and aerial photographs of the site and then make recommendations on how it should be studied.

The next stage is to dig test holes to determine if and when the site was occupied by humans, the number and type of artifacts that might be recovered and the area over which they might be spread.

If the site is deemed worthwhile a full dig is carried out. Last year, 26 of the 132 surveys turned up relics of enough value to justify detailed excavation.

If a conflict develops between an archaeological survey firm and a developer, it is resolved by the Culture Department; there has not yet been a project which has been permanently halted because it interferes with an archaeological site.

There are about 12,000 recorded sites of archaeological interest in Alberta, but "not many are of the calibre to halt a project" according to Jim Calder, the president of one archaeological firm. "But there is no one area in Alberta that you could say has no archaeological potential."

.....from the Globe & Mail

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ARCH NOTES records with regret the resignation, due to an increased work load, of its indefatigable reporter JANET COOPER. Many thanks, Janet, for the long hours and hard labour over the last few years.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR INDEX TO 'ARCH NOTES'

While attempting to compile an overview of Ontario prehistory for the Ontario Region of Parks Canada, I came upon a curious fact: a great deal of information about well-known sites in the province of Ontario is contained in informal notes and short articles in Arch Notes, and nowhere else! Or at least, nowhere else that can be consulted without special permission and limited access. In fact, Arch Notes has become, over the years, an unofficial repository of the oral tradition in Ontario archaeology through its summaries of talks given at its yearly meetings and symposia, talks which have for the most part never been formalized in print.

In order to extract this meat from the newsletter, it was necessary to make some sort of index to its contents. Now that this has been done, it seems a shame to keep it to myself; hence this publication. Because of the nature of the project, however, it should be noted that a number of idiosyncratic decisions have been made. Others might have done things otherwise, but they didn't, at least not yet. For instance, I have included all the notes and newspaper clippings. This is a convenient look at archaeology in the popular press. (G&M) is, of course, the Globe and Mail. I have also included all the summaries, abstracts, precies and so forth from talks at O.A.S. meetings, symposia, other meetings and symposia; these are listed under the name of the speaker, but readers should be warned that in most cases the actual summary was not prepared by the speaker and that various errors occasionally slip in. I have not included references to purely administrative matters such as the treasurer's report nor to announcements of events such as digs. These are interesting and useful, and there is a great deal of such material for those who wish to wade through and fish it out.

Finally, one cannot help being impressed by the growth of Arch Notes over the years. From 1968, which is the beginning of the index only because it marks my first membership in the Society and consequently represents the limit of my own library, where an average issue might have one brief, informal note, to 1979, when formal papers of substantive value are appearing at a rate comparable to the more elegant Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes has grown from a newsletter to a publication, from gossip to science, from relatively inutile to absolutely essential for any archaeologist in Ontario. Congratulations to the editors whose hard work and enthusiasm have brought this change about! May your hand-axes never spall away!

Martha A. Latta

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CONTENTS BY AUTHOR

Adams, R.M.	71-2:2-3			
Adams, N.	79-1:10-18	79-2:12-13	79-3:12-14	79-4:16
Arthurs, D.	72-10:10	73-4:5-10	74-3:9-10	78-3:E-F
Axelsson, R.D.	68-1:3-4 69-1:3 69-5:5-7 69-9:4 71-3:3-4	68-5:3 69-2:3 69-6:6 69-10:4	68-8:3 69-3:4 69-7:3 70-1:4	68-9:3-4 69-4:7 69-8:4 70-2:5
Badour	76-9:13			
Banning and Pavlish	78-1:7-8			
Blair, J.A.	77-7:37-39			
Blomme, C.	78-6:40-46			
Bloore, R.	76-9:19			
Bosveld, H.	68-5:9			
Boyko, M.	73-1:11-12			
Breede, C.	70-2:1-2			
Brizinski, M.	77-8:16-25			
Bryant, V.	77-5:8-9			
Buck, H. & Syke, J.	77-2:9-10			
Burns, J.	73-4:3-5			
Byrne, W.J.	76-9:14	77-2:7-8		
Clark, B.	78-2:12-13			
Clarke, G.	76-9:20-21			
Coe, M.	76-9:10			
Conway, S.	74-3:7			
Conway, T.	76-10:9	77-5:10-17	78-6:13-17	79-2:20-21 79-4:9-10
Conway, T. & Adams	79-2:27-31			
Cook, P.	74-1:3-4 78-5:15	76-5:5-7	77-7:9	77-8:28-29
Cooper, J.	77-7:7-8	77-7:36	78-1:38	
Crawford, G.	74-3:7-8			
Currie	76-9:16			
Cybulski, J.	76-9:16			
Davis, T.	78-1:4-7			
Dawkins, Spence & Williamson		76-9:6		
Day, G.	78-3:30-31			
Dawson, K.	71-4:5			
Dear, J.	71-6:5-7			

Devereux, H.	77-7:13-14			
Devereux & Reid	70-9:2-3			
Dewdney & Pohorecky	76-6:16			
Donaldson, W.	68-1:4-5 69-6:1-2	68-3:6 73-2:2-3	68-10:5-6 76-1:13	69-2:5
Dumont, E.	78-1:9-12			
Dyck, I.	78-2:8-10	78-5:13-14		
Emerson, J.N.	70-3:1-3 75-3:10-11	70-6:3-4	71-8:2-4	73-6:4-8
Engelbrecht, W.	78-3:22-24			
Fecteau, R.	76-3:8-9	76-9:8-9	79-1:22-23	
Finlayson, W.	74-7:11-12	77-4:14-20	77-4:25-29	
Fisher, J.	77-6:19-21			
Fitzhugh, W.	76-6:15			
Fox, W.A.	79-2:6-11			
Garrad, C.	68-5:6-8 74-5:6-8 77-4:7-13 78-2:14-27	69-1:5 75-3:9-10 77-5:4-7 78-3:2-3	74-4:5-6 75-4:3-5 78-1:13-37 78-3:14-16	74-5:1 76-4:3-4 78-1:39 79-2:16-17
Girouard	76-9:15			
Gordon, D.	78-2:3-4			
Griffin, J.	79-3:15-18			
Griffeth & Frazer	77-4:40			
Grinde, D.	74-7:14-15			
Hamalainen, P.	73-5:10-15			
Hartney, P.	68-5:1-2			
Hayden, B.	76-8:7-11	77-6:15-18		
Heidenreich, C.	69-3:2-3	74-7:13	77-7:10	
Hlady, W.	76-9:13-14			
Howey, A.F.	75-4:7-8			
Hurley, W.	68-7:1-2	71-4:5	75-3:8	76-5:3
Hurley & Kenyon	71-4:5			
Inglis, R.	72-3:6			
Irving, W.	71-3:5	76-9:18	77-3:5-6	79-3:9-10
Jackson, L.J.	78-3:17-21	79-1:7-10		
Jamieson, S.	77-6:7-9	79-3:10-11		
Johnson, B.	76-6:4,6			
Johnson, D.	79-3:5-7			
Johnston, B.	76-9:16			

Johnston, R.B.	76-1:14			
Jouppien, J.K.	78-2:6-7			
Kapches, M.	73-5:16	74-2:6-7	76-9:6	77-4:30-36
Kapches & Reid	77-2:13-18	77-8:5-12		
Keenlyside, D.	72-4:3-4			
Kennedy, C.	72-6:3-5 76-8:12-17	76-1:14 76-9:3	76-5:10-12 77-7:11	76-7:18-23 77-8:37
Kenyon, I.	69-5:1-2	75-3:11-12	76-9:5	
Kenyon, T.	70-4:7-8	71-2:4-5		
Kenyon, W.	68-2:1-3			
Kidd, K.	68-1:1-2			
Kirby, C.	75-7:7-8	77-7:16		
Knechtel, F.	70-2:8			
Knight, D.	69-10:1-2 77-7:3-5	71-1:2-3	71-4:5	76-9:7
Knowlton, N.	78-1:3	78-2:2		
Konrad, V.	72-2:2			
Konrad & Taylor	77-5:18-38			
Latta	71-4:5 77-6:13-15	71-9:2-4 77-7:11-12	76-3:10-11 77-7:17-18	77-4:40-41
Latta & Konrad	72-6 9-12	72-8:2-5		
Leslie, S.	78-5:6-7			
Loy, T.	76-6:14			
MacDonald, G.	76-9:12	78-6:31-34		
MacLeod, D.	73-1:4-9			
Mannen, D.A.	74-1:5-6			
Matson, R.	76-9:17			
McAndrews	76-1:12-13 77-6:39	76-5:13 78-3:3	76-6:16	76-7:5-6
McGhee, R.	78-6:27-31			
McKay	76-9:19-20			
Mee, F.	79-4:15			
Melbye, J.	70-6:2	77-3:3-6	77-4:38	78-6:24-27
Mewes, W.	77-7:5			
Mitchell, B.	74-7:15			
Moberg	76-9:10			
Molyneaux, B.	78-6:11-13			
Morris, R.	70-4:2-4			
Nadon	76-9:12			

Newlands, D.	74-6:7,10	75-1:7		
Noble, W.C.	74-7:12 77-4:21-24	77-1:12-14 77-7:14-15	77-2:4-6 79-2:22-26	77-3:7-10
Noble & Bowes	76-2:5			
Park, P.	68-4:1-2			
Parkins, W.	75-3:11			
Pearce, R.	76-9:4			
Pearson	76-9:11-12			
Pendergast, D.	76-9:11	77-8:13-15	79-6:35-39	
Pendergast, J.	76-4:14	77-7:32-33		
Pilon, J.L.	78-2:4-5			
Pryor, F.	73-7:5-8	78-5:9-11		
Putt, R.V.	73-1:13-17			
Rajnovich & Reid	78-4:7-10			
Ramsden, P.	68-10:1 79-2:14-15	73-2:3-4 79-3:7-9	77-4:39-40	77-7:19-31
Reid, C.S.	74-7:10			
Reid, P.	78-4:32	79-3:24	79-4:22	
Rideout, D.	77-4:37			
Ridley, F.	71-1:4	76-6:10	77-1:15	77-6:10-12
Roberts, A.	77-6:39	78-6:5		
Roberts, D.	76-1:13	76-4:5		
Roosa, W.	70-5:1-4	74-2:4	75-3:8	
Ross, D.	75-3:9			
Russell, W.A.	68-9:1-2	70-1:2		
Saunders, S.	76-9:6-7			
Savage, H.	71-4:2 76-1:5-6 76-7:14-18	71-4:6 75-7:2-4 77-6:35-38	71-6:8-9 76-1:13-14 77-7:34-35	72-9:4 76-7:4-5
Saylor, B.J.	76-6:15-16			
Schroeder, H.B.	72-6:8			
Shepherd, G.	73-5:7-9			
Shepherd, P.	75-3:9			
Simonsen, B.	78-2:10-11			
Smith, D.	77-4:41			
Smith, P.	76-9:11			
Smith, S.	78-3:8-13	78-3:31		
Spurgeon	76-9:19			

Stewart, H.	78-3:27-29			
Storck, P.	71-9:5 76-9:3-4	75-3:7-8	76-1:12	76-5:9-10
Stothers, D.	70-3:4-6,8 74-7:10-11	70-8:2-3 76-1:14	70-8:4 77-6:22-35	71-4:6 78-5:13-14
Stothers & Kenyon	70-4:5-6			
Summerton, H.V.	69-9:1-2			
Swindon	76-9:15-16			
Sykes, C.	78-5:3-5			
Taylor, J.G.	78-3:34-36			
Thomas, S.	Taylor, H.E. 76-1:13	76-9:19	77-3:11-12	
Trigger, B.	76-9:16-17	77-7:12-13		
Turnbull, C.	76-6:14-15	76-9:4		
Tyyska, A.	68-6:1-2			
Vastokas, J.	78-6:21-24			
Wagner, N.	74-6:6,12			
Wagner & Woolfrey	77-2:8-9			
Walker, I.	72-3:8-11			
Wallace, B.	76-2:10			
Ward, M.J.	79-4:5-8			
Watson, G.	72-3:5			
Way, E.	71-6:2			
Willis	76-9:13			
Wilmeth, R.	72-4:8-9			
Woolfrey & Chitwood	76-3:5-6			
Wortner, S.	72-4:10-11			
Wright, J.V.	71-1:3 72-10:6-8	71-3:3-5 74-7:12	71-9:10 75-3:12	72-8:8-9 76-9:5-6
Wright, M.	76-9:4-5			
Wright, R.	74-7:13-14			

CONTENTS BY ISSUE

1968

68-1 January

Kidd, Kenneth

Donaldson, W.

Note

Page numbers are given in parentheses

"New Developments and Techniques in American Archaeology." Summary of talk at December Annual Dinner Meeting. (1-2)

"The Reason Why : Part I." (4-5)

"Palaeo-Indian Site on the Davenport Road." (7)

68-2 February

Kenyon, Walter

"Underwater Archaeology." Summary of talk at January 17 meeting. (1-3)

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Gaming Bones." (5-6)

68-3 March

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Bone Combs." (3-4)

Donaldson, W.

"The Reason Why: Part II." (6)

Review:

An Early Historic Niagara Frontier Iroquois Cemetery in Erie County, New York. Marian White (4-5)68-4 April

Park, Paul

"Archaeology in Great Britain." Summary of talk at March 20 meeting. (1-2)

Review:

On the Relationship Between Radiocarbon Dates and True Sample Ages. Minze Stuiver and Hans E. Suess. (9-10)68-5 May

Hartney, Pat

"Bones." Summary of talk at April 17 meeting. (1-2)

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Effigy Pendant" (3)

Bosveld, H.J.

"A Suggested Adjustment in the Borden Scheme of Site Designation as Applied to Ontario." (9)

Garrad, Charles

"Ontario Archaeology and the Debert Site, Nova Scotia." (6-8)

68-6 June

Tyyska, Allen

"Huron Settlement Patterns." Summary of talk at May 15 Meeting. (1-2)

Notes:

Fretz Archaic Site. (4)

Notes:

The Bristow Site. (4)

A New Pottery Type: "Bristow Castellated." (4)

68-7 September

Hurley, W.

"Environmental Archaeology and the Effigy Mound Culture of Wisconsin." (1-2) Summary of talk at May meeting.

68-8 October

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Tools Used in the Manufacture of Stone Tools." (3)

68-9 November

Russell, W.A.

"Activities on the Summer Excavation at the Fournier Site at Midland." Summary of talk at the October 16 meeting. (1-2)

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Full Grooved Stone Axe." (3-4)

68-10 December

Ramsden, Peter

"Archaeology in Northern Canada." Summary of talk at November 20 meeting. (1)

68-10 cont'd

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Stone Drills." (4)
 Donaldson, W. "The Reason Why: Part III." (5-6)

196969-1 January

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Birdstone." (3)
 Garrad, Charles "The Archaic Occupation of the Niagara Peninsula and the Urgent Need for Salvage Archaeology on the Queen Elizabeth Way." (5)

69-2 February

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Bone Harpoon Points." (3)
 Donaldson, W. "The Reason Why: Part IV." (4)
 Note: Ontario Sites mentioned in 1968 issues. (5)

69-3 March

- Heidenreich, C. "What Was the Population Size of the Hurons in the Early Seventeenth Century?" Summary of talk at the February 19 meeting. (2-3)
 Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Effigy Pipe." (4)

69-4 April

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Chert Tools for Working Trade Brass." (7)

69-5 May

- Kenyon, Ian "Archaeology in the Niagara Peninsula." Summary of talk at the April 16 meeting. (1-2)
 Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Shell Pendants from Rice Lake, Ontario." (5-7)

69-6 June

- Donaldson, W. "Archaeology East of the Rouge." Summary of talk at the May 21 meeting. (1-2)
 Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Native Copper Artifacts." (6)

69-7 September

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Native Copper Spears." (3)

69-8 October

- Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Native Copper Axes and Celts." (4)

69-9 November

- Summerton, H.V. "Vacation in Roman Britain." Summary of talk at the October 15 meeting. (1-2)
 Axelson, R.D. "The Clues Closet: Miscellaneous Items of Native Copper." (4)

69-10 December

- Knight, Dean "The Montreal River Site Near Cobalt, Ontario." Summary of talk at November 19 meeting. (1-2)

69-10 cont'd.

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Beeton Site Material." (4)

197070-1 January

Russell, W.A.

"Archaeology - The Image." Summary of talk at December Annual Banquet Meeting. (2)

Axelson, R.D.

"The Beeton Site: Rims." (4)

70-2 February

Breede, Claus

"Under the Winnipeg River and Other Places." Summary of talk at the January 21 meeting. (1-2)

Axelson, R.D.

"The Clues Closet: Brief Notes on the Carton Ossuary." (5)

Knechtel, Fritz

"Bust-Offs (Conchoidal Flakes)." (8)

70-3 March

Emerson, J.N.

"On Branch Chapters." (1-3)

Stothers, D.

"The Princess Point Complex and Its Relationship to the Owasco and Ontario Iroquois Traditions." Summary of talk at the February meeting. (4-6,8)

70-4 April

Morris, Ramona

"Archaeological History of the Southwestern United States Pueblo Cultures." Summary of talk at the March 18 meeting. (2-4)

Reviews:

Analytical Archaeology by David Clarke. (4)Introduction to Symbolic Logic to the Country Life: Collector's Pocket Book. (5)Stothers, D. &
Kenyon, Ian

"The Porteous Site: A Late Manifestation of the Princess Point Complex." (5-6)

Kenyon, Tim

"Clay Pipes/Glen Airn Sawmill Site." (7-8)

70-5 May

Roosa, W.B.

"A New Look at Selected Palaeo-Indian Complexes." Summary of talk at the April 15 meeting. (1-4)

70-6 June

Melbye, F.J.

"Physical Anthropology in the Upper Great Lakes." Summary of talk at the May 20 meeting. (2)

Emerson, J.N.

"Discussion of Site Protection Methods." (3-4)

70-7 September

Notes:

Beeton Site Dig, by Keith Wagar (2-3)

MacLeod Site Dig, by Bill Donaldson and Joyce Holloway (3)

Archaic Rocky Ridge Site, by Peter Ramsden (3)

Indian Point Site, Nfld., by Helen Devereux (3)

Survey in the Northern Yukon, by David Stothers (4)

Artifacts from the Porteous Site (6-7)

70-8 October

Stothers, David

"The MacLeod Site (A1Gr-1)," (2-3)

Stothers, David

"The Five Foot Square: Some Considerations in Archaeological Method and Technique." (4)

70-9 NovemberDevereux, H. &
Reid, John

"Excavation of a Two Component Beothuk Site." Summary of talk at the October meeting. (2-3)

70-10 December

No Articles

197171-1 January

(Mislabelled as 70-1)

Knight, Dean

"Kleinburg Ossuary." Summary of talk at the December meeting. (2-3)

Wright, J.V.

"Canadian Archaeology: Trends Past, Present and Future." Talk at the 20th Anniversary Banquet, November 21, 1970. (3)

Ridley, Frank

Letter (4)

71-2 February

Adams, Robert M.

Quote from a editorial on site protection. (2-3)

Kenyon, Tim

"Clay Pipes/Anthony's Mills & Hunter AfGv-1/1825-50." (4-5)

71-3 March

Axelson, R.D.

Letter (2-3)

Wright, J.V.

Response to R.D. Axelson. (3-5)

Irving, W.N.

"Survey of the Old Crow Region, Northern Yukon." Summary of talk at the February meeting. (5)

71-4 April

Savage, Howard

"The Archaeological Uses of Faunal Analysis." Summary of talk at the March meeting. (2)

Abstracts of papers given at the 3rd Annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Calgary, February 26-28, 1971: O.A.S. members (no titles included):

Dawson, Kenneth C.A. (5)

Hurley, William M. and Kenyon, Ian (5)

Hurley, William M. (5)

Knight, Dean (5)

Latta, Martha A. (5)

Savage, Howard (6)

Stothers, David M. (6)

71-5 May

Constitutional Amendments: (8-9)

71-6 June

Way, Edward

"Excavation of Thule Eskimo Burials, 1970, at Saglek Bay, Labrador." Summary of talk at April meeting. (2)

71-6 cont'd.

- Dear, J. "The Walsweer Site." (5-7)
- Savage, Howard "Faunal Analysis of Walsweer Site." (8-9)
- Note: Nodwell Restoration Project. (2b-3)

71-7 September

No Articles

71-8 October

(Mislabelled September 71-7)

- Emerson, J.N. "Present and Future Problems Facing Ontario Archaeology: The Role of the Ontario Archaeological Society." (2-4)

71-9 November

- Latta, Martha A. "The Robitaille Site: A Contact Period Huron Village." Summary of talk at the October meeting. (2-4)
- Storck, Peter Letter, re: Excavation by School Classes. (5)
- Wright, J.V. "The Nodwell Site: A Mid-14th Century Iroquois Village." Summary of talk given to the Ottawa Chapter, October 22. (9)
- Note: "A Brief Concerning the Destruction of Ontario's Archaeological Resources With Suggestions for Immediate Action." Twelve signees. (6-9)

197272-1 January

No Articles

72-2 February

- Konrad, Victor "The Archaeological Resources of Metropolitan Toronto: Inventory and Prospect." Summary of talk at January 19 meeting. (3-5)

Note:

Wawa Drop-In Camp, 1971 (2)

72-3 March

- Watson, Gordon "A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario." Summary of talk at Ottawa chapter, February 18, 1972. (5)
- Inglis, Richard "The Archaeology of the Prince Rupert Harbour, British Columbia." Summary of talk at the February 16 meeting. (6)
- Walker, Iain "Corrections to 'Nineteenth-Century Clay Tobacco Pipes in Canada', Ontario Archaeology 16:19-35." (8-11)

72-4 May

- Keenlyside, David "Cultural Chronology of Pelee National Park." (3-4)
- Wilmeth, Roscoe "Radiocarbon Dating: Friend or Foe?" Summary of talk at the annual December banquet. (8-9)
- Wortner, Stan "The Hind Site (AdHk-1), Mosa Township, Middlesex County, Ontario." Summary of talk at the March meeting. (10-11)
- Note: Ontario Archaeology Society Summer Salvage Project 1972 (5-7)

72-5 June

No Articles

72-6 July

- Kennedy, Clyde C. "The Boomcamp - 1 Site." (3-5)
- Schroeder, Bruce "Prehistoric Investigations in the Republic of Lebanon." Summary of talk at the April 19 meeting. (8)
- Latta, M. & Konrad, V. "Ontario Archaeology Society Salvage Project." (9-12)
- Review: Public Archaeology, by Charles R. McGimsey. (5-7)

72-7 September

No Articles

72-8 October

- Latta, M. & Konrad, V. "The 1972 O.A.S. Salvage Project." (2-5)
- Wright, J.V. "Woodland Pottery." Summary of talk at the Ottawa chapter, September 15, 1972. (8-9)
- Review: Movie: Early Stone Tools.

72-9 November

- Savage, Howard "First Dig at the Cherry Hill Site." (4)
- Review: Ontario Prehistory: An Eleven Thousand Year Archaeological Outline, by J.V. Wright. (2)
- Obituary: Scott Horvath (3)

72-10 December

- Wright, J.V. "Settlement Pattern at the Steward Site." (6-8)
- Arthurs, David "A Clam Shell Dentate Stamping Tool From Rondeau Provincial Park." (10)
- Note: Eastern States Archaeology Federation Resolution: Curbing Commercialization of Antiquities. (6)
- Review: Cartier's Hochelaga and the Dawson Site, by J.F. Pendergast and Bruce G. Trigger. (2-5)

197373-1 January

- MacLeod, Donald "The Archaic in Newfoundland and Labrador." Summary of talk at the May 17 meeting (4-9)
- Boyko, Maria "The Fossil Pollen Record of European and Indian Man in Southern Ontario." (11-12)
- Putt, R.V. "Problematic Soil Features at the Glen Williams Site." (13-17)

73-2 March

Donaldson, W. "An Informal Progress Report on the Hind Site (AdHk-1)." (2-3)

Ramsden, Peter "Carbonised Plant Remains from the Draper Site." (3-4)

73-3 April

No Articles

73-4 May

Burns, James "The Dog Who Couldn't Be." (3-5)

Arthurs, David "Speculations on the Antiquity of Man in Southern Ontario." (5-10)

73-5 June/July

Shepherd, G. "Journey Through Time: A Profile of Persia." Summary of talk at the May meeting. (7-9)

Hamalainen, Peter "'Home-Made' Pottery from Sainte-Marie I." (10-15)

Kapches, Mima "Report on Risebrough Salvage Project, 1973." (16)

73-6 September/October

Emerson, J.N. "Intuitive Archaeology: A Psychic Approach." (4-8)

73-7 November

Pryor, Francis "The Royal Ontario Museum Excavations at Fengate, Near Peterborough, England." (5-8)

197474-1 January

Cook, Patricia "The White Site - Interim Report." (3-4)

Mannen, Douglas "Description of European Trade Goods Found on Four Proto-Historic Neutral Sites." (5-6)

74-2 February

Roosa, William "The Brophy Site." Summary of talk at the January meeting. (4)

Kapches, Mima "Report on the Riseborough Site Excavations 1973." (6-7)

74-3 March/April

Conway, Sheila Summary of untitled talk on parapsychology at the February meeting. (7)

Crawford, Gary "Excavations at Cherry Hill." Summary of talk at the March meeting. (7-8)

Arthurs, David "An Experiment in Ground Stone Tool Manufacture." (9-10)

74-4 May/June

Garrad, Charles "The Petun." Summary of talk at the April Meeting. (5-6)

74-5 September

Garrad, Charles "Three Pipes From the Kelly-Campbell BcHb Site." (1)

74-5 cont'd.

Garrad, Charles

"Report on 1974 Dig at Kelly-Campbell Site." (5)

Review:

Huronian: A History and Geography of the Huron Indians 1600-1650. by Conrad Heidenreich. (6) by Helen Hargrave

74-6 October

Wagner, Norman

"The Moyer Site - A Waterloo County Village." Summary of talk given at the September 18 meeting. (6,12)

Newlands, David

"Egmondville Pottery Site." (7-10)

Review:

Riverrun, by Peter Such. (11-12) Reviewed by James Burns.

74-7 November

Abstracts of papers given at the O.A.S. Symposium on Ontario Iroquois Prehistory, October 19, 1974:

- Reid, C.S. "New Trends in the Early Ontario Iroquois Tradition." (10)
- Stothers, D. "The Emergence and Development of the Younger and Ontario Iroquois Traditions." (10-11)
- Finlayson, W. "Prehistoric Iroquoian Settlement and Subsistence Patterns Near Crawford Lake, Ontario." (11-12)
- Wright, J.V. "Nodwell Site Settlement Patterns." (12)
- Noble, W. "Corn and the Development of Early Village Life in Southern Ontario." (12)
- Heidenreich, C. "A Relict Indian Corn Field Near Creemore, Ontario." (13)
- Wright, R. "Ontario Iroquois Languages: History and Relationships." (13-14)
- Pendergast, J. "An In-Situ Hypothesis to Explain the Development of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians." (14)
- Grinde, D. "Indian Historians Examine the Prehistory and History of the Iroquois: Problems in Methodology and Records." (14-15)
- Mitchell, B. "Late Ceramics in Central Eastern Ontario: Iroquois or Algonkin?" (15)

1975

75-1 January

Savage, Howard

"The Ontario Archaeological Society of the Seventies." (5-6)

Newlands, David

"Historical Archaeology: The Egmondville Pottery Site." Summary of talk at the November 20 meeting. (7)

75-2 February

Notes:

Ontario Heritage Act - 1974 (2-6)

Abstracts of papers presented at the McMaster Archaeological Society Symposium, February 15, 1975:

- Konrad, V. "Pedology and Iroquoian Settlement Archaeology." (7)
- Storck, P. "Early Man in Ontario." (7-8)

75-2 cont'd.

- Hurley, W. "Use and Abuse of Computer-Assisted Research." (8)
 Roosa, W.B. "Paleo-Indian Sites in Southwestern Ontario." (8)
 Ross, D. "The Park Hill Site: A Paleo-Indian Occupation." (9)
 Shepherd, P. "Archaic Component at the Park Hill Site." (9)
 Garrad, C. "The Petun." (9-10)
 Emerson, J.N. "Intuitive Archaeology." (10-11)
 Parkins, W. "Sources of Chert Used in Prehistoric Sites in the Welland Area." (11)
 Kenyon, I. "Social Life of Flint Chips." (11-12)
 Wright, J.V. "Prehistory of the Shield Area of Canada." (12)

75-4 April

- Garrad, C. "The Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 Site: Preliminary Report on 1974 Excavation." (3-5)
 Howey, A.F. "The Hamilton Golf and Country Club Site." (7-8)
 Note: Sainte-Marie Prize rules, etc. (9)

75-5 May

No Articles

75-6 September

- Obituary: Ross Channen. by Charles Garrad. (3)
 Obituary: Donald Shutt. by Charles Garrad. (3)

75-7 October

- Savage, Howard "A Faunal Analyst in the Norther Yukon." (2-4)
 Kirby, Christine "Initial Reflections on the Salvage Excavation at the Draper Site." (7-8)
 Note: Stone Age Discovery in the U.K. (6)

197676-1 January

- Obituary: Marian E. White. by Frederick Gearing. (15)
 Abstracts of papers given at the O.A.S. Symposium on Ontario Pre-Iroquois Prehistory, October 18, 1975:
 Storck, P. "Early Man and Glacial Lake Algonquin in Ontario." (12)
 McAndrews, J. "Environmental Potential." (12-13)
 Thomas, S. "Bronte Provincial Park: Site Survey and Analysis." (13)
 Roberts, D. "Experiments in the Production of Polished Stone Tools and Their Functional Capabilities." (13)
 Donaldson, W. "The Hind Site (AdHk-1): A Progress Summary." (13)
 Savage, H. "Preservation of Human and Plant Tissue by Copper Contact in a Late Archaic Site in Southern Ontario." (13-14)

76-1 cont'd.

- Kennedy, C. "Prehistoric Occupations in the Upper Ottawa Valley." (14)
 Stothers, D. "Middle Woodland Manifestations in Southwestern Ontario." (14)
 Johnston, R.B. "Discussion of the Papers." (15)

76-2 February

- Noble, W. & Bowes, R. Report on the structure of the Ontario Heritage Foundation given at the January 21 meeting. (5)
 Wallace, B. "Archaeological Evidence of the Norse in North America." Summary of talk given to the Ottawa chapter, January 14 1976. (10)
 Notes: "Restoration Authentication." G & M January 31, 1976 (10)
 "Quaker Meeting House, Newmarket." G & M January 22, 1976 (10)

76-3 March

- Woolfrey, S. & Prince Chitwood "Excavations at the Historic Village of New Aberdeen, in Waterloo County." (5-6)
 Fecteau, R. "A Report on the Crawford Lake Field Trip made by Dr. J.H. McAndrews' 'Archaeobotany of Ontario' Class." (8-9)
 Latta, Martha "Ceramics." Summary of talk at the Ottawa chapter, February 15, 1976. (15)
 Notes: "The Long and Short of It." G & M February 20, 1976. (14)
 "The Uncovering of Calvary." Sunday Times. February 15, 1976, (15)
 "Mayan Ruins Stand After Quake." New York Times, February 14, 1976 (15)

76-4 April

- Garrad, Charles "Petun Archaeology." Summary of talk given at the March 17 meeting. (3-4)
 Roberts, D. "A Report on the O.A.S. Faunal Osteology Course." (5)
 Obituary: J.B. Morton. by Stew Leslie (13)
 Notes: "Find at Rice Lake Dated at 2760 B.C." G & M March 18, 1976. (6)
 "1066 and All That." G & M March 16, 1976. (6-7)
 "52 Ways of Saying Corn." Sunday Times, March 1976 (7)
 Reviews: The Art of Easter Island, by Thor Heyerdahl (12)
The Art and Artifacts of the Pacific and the Americans, by Steven Phelps (12)
Rapa Nui: Easter Island, by Fred Picke, (13) All three reviewed by Jacqueline Hawkes and printed in the Sunday Times, March 1976.
 Questionnaire: Responses to an earlier questionnaire concerning the goals and functioning of the O.A.S. (8-11)

76-5 May

- Hurley, William "The Onaiota Site." Summary of talk at the April 21 meeting. (3)
- Cook, Patricia "Notes on the Uxbridge Ossuary, BbGt-1." (5-7)
- Storck, Peter "Early Man and Glacial Lake Algonquin In Ontario." Summary of talk at the Ottawa chapter, March 10, 1976 (9-10)
- Kennedy, Clyde "Archaeological Policy, Grants and Licenses." Report to the Ottawa chapter on March 10, 1976. (10-12)
- McAndrews, J.H. "Archaeobotanical Identification Service." (13)
- Note: "The Inverarity Collection." by Michael Pye, Sunday Times (13)

76-6 June

- Johnson, Bill "The Campbell Site in New York State." Summary of talk at the May 19 meeting. (4,6)
- Ridley, Frank "A Paleo-Indian Point from Huronia." (10)
- Note: "An Honorary Degree for James F. Pendergast." (7,17)
- Review: Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology. (9,17)

Abstracts of papers presented at the 9th Annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in Winnipeg, May 2, 1976:

- Loy, T. "Pleiades Setting and Killer Whales: Archaeological Analogy." (14)
- Turnbull, C. "A Mound from the Maritimes." (14-15)
- Fitzhugh, W. "A Maritime Archaic Cemetery in Labrador." (15)
- Saylor, B.J. "The Fidler Mounds, Lockport, Manitoba: Population Characteristics and Pathologies." (15-16)
- Dewdney, S. & "Objectivity in Determining Rock Art Styles." (16)
- Pohorecky, Z.
- McAndrews, J.H. "Chronology & Environmental Reconstruction at the Brohm Palaeo-Indian Site." (16)
- Bill C-33, a federal act against exporting moveable cultural properties. (13-14)

76-7 September

- Savage, Howard "A Faunal Analyst's Studies of Northern Habitats." (4-5)
- McAndrews, J.H. "Field Work in Nouveau Quebec." (5-6)
- Savage, Howard "Human Tissue Preserved 3,000 Years in Ontario." Summary of talk at the Ottawa chapter. (14-18)
- Kennedy, Clyde "Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies, 1975." (18-23)
- Notes: "Rescue." (9-11)
- "Ancient Civilization in Bolivia." G & M August 10, 1976. (11)
- "If the Shoe Fits..." The Medical Post, July 6, 1979. (12)
- "Viking Home Found." Sunday Times. (13)
- "Ancient Spores." by Seward, Cross, Unsworth. In Nature 261:5558. (8)

76-7 cont'd.

- Notes: "Voice From the Past," Man 2:104. (8)
- Reviews: Peking Man, by Harry L. Shapiro (7)
- Les Cahiers du Patrimoine (7)
- New American Magazine (7)
- Na'pao - A Saskatchewan Anthropological Journal (7)
- Six Chapters of Canada's Prehistory, by J.V. Wright (8)

76-8 October

- Hayden, Brian "The Crisis in Canadian Salvage Archaeology." (7-11)
- Kennedy, Clyde "A New Look at Champlain's First Encounter with the Hurons." (12-17)
- Review: Film: "How Old is Old?" (4-5)
- Film: "Promo Indian Basketry." (5-6)

76-9 November

- Facteau, Rodolphe "Recovery of Charred Plant Remains from a Prehistoric Site near Beeton, Ontario." (8-9)
- Abstracts of papers presented at the O.A.S. Symposium on the Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region, October 16, 1976:

- Kennedy C. "Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies." (3)
- Storck, P. "Recent Developments in the Search for Early Man in Ontario." (3-4)
- Pearce, R. "Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area, Ontario." (4)
- Wright, M. "Excavations at the Glen Meyer Reid Site, Long Point, Lake Erie." (4-5)
- Kenyon, I. "Neutral Ceramics." (5)
- Wright, J.V. "The Archeological Survey of Georgian Bay: First Season." (5-6)
- Dawkins, J., Spence, M. & Williamson, R. "The Boyd Site: An Early Woodland Burial Site in Ontario." (6)
- Kapches, M. "The Interment of Infants of the Ontario Iroquois." (6)
- Saunders, S. "Cultural Characteristics of Prehistoric Iroquois." (6-7)
- Knight, D. "Excavations at the Ball Site, 1976." (7)

Abstracts of papers presented in the 15th Symposium of the Royal Society of Canada, New Perspectives in Canadian Archeology, October 22-23, 1976:

- Moberg, C. "Archaeology Today: The Old World - A 'Scandinavian' Perspective." (10)
- Coe, M. "Archaeology Today: The New World." (10)
- Smith, P. "Old World Archaeology." (11)
- Pendergast, D. "The Canadian Presence in Latin American Archeology." (11)

76-9 cont'd.

- Pearson, R. "Canadian Archaeology in the Asian and Pacific Regions." (11-12)
- MacDonald G. "Prehistoric Archaeology in Canada." (12)
- Nadon, P. "L'archeologie Historique in Canada." (12)
- Badour, M. "Finance: The Canada Council's Role." (13)
- Willis, R.B. "Finance: The Role of Universities, Private Corporations, and Individuals." (13)
- Hlady, W. "The Role of the Amateur in Canadian Archaeology." (13-14)
- Turnbull, C. "The Role of the Government in Canadian Archaeology." (14)
- Byrne, W. "The Resource Question and Rescue Archaeology." (14)
- Taylor W.E. Jr. "Changes in Archaeological Theory: Motivations and Attitudes." (15)
- Girouard, L. "Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Quebec." (15)
- Swinden, G. "Archaeology as a Concern of the Inuit Community." (15-16)
- Johnston, B. "The Cultural and Ethical Aspects of Archaeology in Canada: An Indian Point of View." (16)
- Cybulski, J. "The Scientific Aspects of Archaeology in Canada: A Physical Anthropologist's View." (16)
- Trigger, B. "The Archaeological Base in Canada: Training, Facilities, Opportunities." (16-17)
- Matson, R. "Archaeology's Contribution to the Social Sciences." (17)
- Irving, W. "Contributions of Archaeology to Other Sciences." (18)
- Spurgeon, D. "Archaeology and the Public." (18)
- Bloore, R. "Archaeology and the Arts." (19)
- McKay, A. "Archaeology and the Creative Imagination." (19-20)
- Clarke, G. Summary. (20-21)

76-10 December

Conway, T.

Notes;

"Free Fish Scale Identification." (9)

Historical Plaque to Commemorate David Boyle, Noted Canadian Archaeologist. (3-6)

"Fresh Evidence that Europe and North America Were Linked by a Land Bridge Millions of Years Ago." Sunday Times (9)

Archaeological Licenses, 1976. (10-14)

1977

77-1 January

Noble, William

"The Noble Report: Part I." (12-14)

Ridley, Frank

"A Brief Note on Some Surveys in Huronia." (15)

Review:

An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology, by David Newlands and Claus Breed. Reviewed by Janet Cooper. (16)

77-2 February

- Noble, William "The Noble Report: Part II." (4-6)
- Byrne, W.J. "The Real Crisis in Canadian Archaeology." (7-8)
- Wagner, N.E. & Woolfrey, S. "Chicken Chuckles." (8-9)
- Buck, Hubert & Syke "Summary of their statements at the January meeting." (9-10)
- Kapches, M. & Reid, J. "The State of Archaeology in the Province of Ontario, in 1976." (13-18)

77-3 March

- Taylor, A.M. "Old Fort William: Can We Learn Anything?" (3-5)
- Irving, W. "Research in the Old Crow River Region, Yukon Territory." Summary of talk given at the annual banquet, February 19, 1977. (5-6)
- Noble, William "The Noble Report: Part III." (7-10)
- Taylor, W.E. Letter responding to Hayden (11-12)
- Note: David Boyle Scholarship for Archaeology: Conditions, application procedures. (13-14)

77-4 April/May

- Melbye, Jerome "The Excavation of Prehistoric Burials: Thoughts.: Summary of talk at the March 16 meeting. (3-6)
- Garrad, Charles "Some Petun Area Data." (7-13)
- Noble, William "The Noble Report: Ontario Heritage Foundation Archaeological Grants." (21-24)
- Kapches, Mima "The Early Archaic in Ontario: A Request for Data." (30-36)
- Rideout, David "The Burgh Castle Giant." Summary of talk at the Toronto Academy of Medicine, March 9, 1977. (37)
- Melbye, Jerome "The Kleinburg Ossuary." Summary of talk at the Toronto Academy of Medicine, March 9, 1977. (38)
- Finlayson, William "The Crisis in Canadian Salvage Archaeology: A Reply to Hayden." (14-20,25-29)

Abstracts of papers presented at the McMaster Archaeology Society Symposium, February 26, 1977:

- McAndrews J.H. "The Gentle Art of Pollen Analysis." (39)
- Roberts, A. "A Use of Air Photo Interpretation in Ontario Archaeology." (39)
- Ramsden, P. "The Benson Site: A Protohistoric Huron Occupation in Victoria County." (39-40)
- Griffith, M. & Frazer, M. "The Use of Soil Analysis in Archaeological Research." (40)
- Latta, M. "Recent Work at the Beeton Site: A Prehistoric Lalonde Occupation in Southern Ontario." (40-41)
- Smith, D. "The Southwold Earthworks." (14)

77-5 June/July

- Conway, Thor "A Preliminary Report on the Late Archaic Money Musk Site, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario." (10-17)
- Konrad, V. & Taylor, M. "The Past in the Present: (Pre)historical Resource Appraisal in the Toronto Area, A Summary Report." (18-38)
- Garrad, Charles "The Sidey MacKay Site." Summary of talk given on April 20, 1977. (4-7)
- Bryant, Vaughn "A Coprolite By Any Other Name." Summary of talk given on May 9, 1977. (8-9)

77-6 August/September

- Jamieson, Susan "The Analytic Importance of Chipping Debris." (7-9)
- Fisher, John "The Silver Fox (Wilfrid Jury)." (19-21)
- Stothers, David "The Western Basin Tradition: Algonquin or Iroquois?" (22-35)
- Savage, Howard "In Search of Artic Fauna." (35-38)
- Ridley, Frank "Notes on the Construction of Iroquoian Cabins." (10-12)
- Letters:
Letter re Finlayson (77/4) M. Latta (13-15)
Letter re Finlayson (77/4) B. Hayden (15-18)

77-7 October/November

- Cooper, Janet "The Ontario Heritage Act: Present Problems, Future Prospects." (7-8)
- Kirby, Christine "An Iron Point from the Haney-Cook (BcHb-27) Site." (16)
- Latta, M.A. "Report on the Artifact and Related Data Collections Belonging to the Ontario Archaeological Society." (17-18)
- Ramsden, Peter "Trent Valley Iroquoian Research 1976-1977." (19-31)
- Pendergast, James "National Museum of Man Dig at Williamsburg, Ontario." (32-33)
- Savage, Howard "Meeting of Representatives of Indian Groups and Archaeologists of Ontario." (34-35)
- Blair, J. Allan "Banner Stones or Spinning Stones?" (37-39)
- Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Symposium "Ethnohistory and Archaeology", October 15, 1977:
- Cook, P. "Ossuary Burial: A Comparison of Pre-historic and Historic Ossuary Burial Practices." (9)
- Heidenreich, C. "The Use of Early Maps to Archaeologists." (10)
- Kennedy, C. "Samuel de Champlain in the Ottawa Valley: Some Mysteries." (11)
- Latta, M. "European Contact and the Worked Bone Industry in Huronia." (11-12)
- Trigger, B. "Ethnohistory and Archaeology." (12-13)
- Devereux, H. "The Beothuck Question." (13-14)
- Noble, B. "The Historical Location and Political Confederacy of the Neutrals." (14-15)

77-7 cont'd.

- Notes: "Museum Won't Dig Burial Sites Without Talks, Indians Told." *Star*, October 24, 1977. (35)
- "Archaeologists in Britain Seek Colden Hind." *G & M* September 27, 1977. (39)
- "Those Wyandots are Everywhere." Comments on origin of the name Toronto. *Sunday Sun*, September 18, 1977 (5)
- Reviews: The Boys Site and The Early Ontario Iroquois Tradition. by C.S. Reid. Reviewed by Robert Pearce. (6)
- Letter: Re excavations of Indian Burials. Janet Cooper. (36)
- Knight, Dean "Shield Archaic Material Recovered From the Lake Timiskaming Area." Summary of talk given September 21, 1977, (3-5)

77-8 December

- Kapches, M. & Reid, J. "Archaeology in Ontario 1977." (5-12)
- Brizinski, Morris "The Semiwite Lake Site - 1: A Woodland Site North of Elliot Lake, Ontario." (16-25)
- Kennedy, Clyde "New Data on the Cobden Astrolobe." (31-36)
- Pendergast, David "Lamanai." Summary of talk given November 16, 1977. (13-15)
- Notes: "Amazon's Grave is Uncovered." *G & M* December 12, 1977 (27)
- "Remains of Macedonian King Found." *G & M* November 25, 1977. (37)
- Letter: Re summary of Patsy Cook's talk given at Symposium on the Uxbridge Ossuary. (77/7) (28-29)

78-1 January/February

- Banning, E.B. & Pavlish, L.A. "Research in a New Method of C-14 Dating at the University of Toronto." (7-8)
- Dumont, Elizabeth "The Role of Amateur Societies." (9-12)
- Garrad, Charles "The MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site in 1977." (13-37)
- Cooper, Janet "Mortice Clay Pipe Bowls from the Sidey-MacKay BbHa-6 Site." (38)
- Garrad, Charles "Brass, Copper and Iron Artifacts at the Sidey-MacKay BbHa-6 Site." (39)
- Knowlton, Norma "Archaeological Features of the Tehuacan Valley." Summary of talk given at December 21, 1977 meeting. (3)
- Davis, Tony "Vinland Then and Now: The L'Anse aux Meadows Site." Summary of talk given at January 18, 1978 meeting. (4-7)
- Notes: "Babylon Navel Riddle." Note re Sumerian dictionary attempts. *Sunday Times*, February 5, 1978. (3)
- "Unique Ship in Peril." Re Phoenician Warship." *Sunday Times*, (n.d.) (6)
- "Japanese Team Builds Pyramid the Way Ancient Egyptians Did." *G & M* February 7, 1978. (12)

78-2 March/April

- Jouppien, J.K. "The Jordan Pottery: A Short Progress Report." (6-7)
- Dyck, Ian "The Role of Archaeological Societies." (8-10)
- Simonsen, Bjorn "The Role of Amateur Archaeological Associations in Canadian Archaeology." (10-11)
- Clark, Brenda "Amateurism in Archaeology." (12-13)
- Garrad, Charles "The Sidey-MacKay BbHa-6 Site in 1977." (14-27)
- Garrad, Charles "Constitution of the OAS (Inc.) April 1978" (31-38)
- Knowlton, N. "Some Clarifications on the Tehuacan Valley Lecture." (2)
- Gordon, Diana "James Bay Before the Flood: An Archaeological Overview." Summary of talk given March 15, 1978. (3-4)
- Pilon, Jean-Luc "Archaeology at Indian House Lake in Northern Quebec." Summary of talk given March 15, 1978 (4-5)

78-3 May/June

- Arthurs, David "An Early Historic Selkirk Date From the Long Sault Site." (5-6)
- Smith, Sheryl "On Population Fluctuations in Northern Ontario." (8-13)
- Garrad, Charles "Ontario Prehistory and Rimsherd Percentages." (14-16)
- Jackson, L.J. "Geochronological Age of Rice Lake Fluted Points." (17-21)
- Engelbrecht, W. "Demographic Changes in Western New York Between 1550 A.D. and 1650 A.D." (22-24)
- Stewart, Hilary "Ten Years After: The Archaeology Society of British Columbia." (27-29)
- Day, Gordon M. "The Abenaki Identity Project." (30-31)
- Taylor, J. Garth "A National Programme for Urgent Ethnology." (34-36)
- Garrad, Charles "The Sidey-MacKay Site 1977." Summary of talk given at May General Meeting. 1978 (2-3)
- McAndrews, J.H. "Royal Navy and Indian Farmers: The Pollen Connection." Summary of talk given at April General Meeting. 1978 (3)
- Notes: "Foundations of Henry VIII's Bridewell Palace Emerge from London Mud." G & M March 2, 1978. (32-33)
- "Bronze Hoard is Discovered, Chinese Report." G & M n.d. (36)
- "Viking Gold." Sunday Times, n.d. (37)
- "Still Spruce." Re 10,000 year old spruce forest. n.s., n.d. (36)
- Letters: Re C.A.A. constitution and by-laws review. Sheryl Smith (31)
- Re O.A.S. Letters Patent. G.H. Dunbar. (37-38)

78-4 July/August

- Rajnovich, M.G.N. & Reid, C.S. "'Honeysuckle' Ceramics on Hudson's Bay Company Posts." (7-10)
- O.H.F. 1978 Archaeological Licenses. (33-38)
- Letter: Re Leonard Kroon. Peter Reid (32)

78-5 September/October

- Sykes, Clark M. "Champlain, Cahiague, and the Excavations at Warminster." (3-5)
- Leslie, Stew "Lake Huron Archaeological Tour." Report. (6-7)
- Pryor, Francis "Fengate 1978: The End is Nigh." Reprint from R.O.M. Newsletter. (9-11)
- Stothers, David "New Perspectives on the Wolf Phase: An Upper Mississippian Manifestation in the Western Lake Erie Basin." (12-13)
- Dyck, Ian "Progress Toward Conservation." Extract from "Archaeological Societies", Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly, 1, No. 2, June 1977. History of archaeology in the Canadian Prairies. (13-14)
- Cook, Patsy "The Manitoba Archaeological Society: A Profile." (15)
- Review: Paleo-Indian Settlement Pattern in the Hudson and Delaware River Drainages, by Leonard Eisenberg. (16)
- Notes: "110-Mile Ditch Re-writes History." Extract concerning Middle Bronze Age occupations in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, England. Sunday Times, October 1978. (17-18)
- "2500-Year-Old Grave Yields Mummified Body, Treasures." Extract re Celtic burial chamber found near Stuttgart, West Germany. Toronto Star, October 11, 1978.
- "Dig Reveals That Ancients of Jerusalem Knew Joys of Wine, Women and Song." Extract re excavations in the City of David, the original site of Jerusalem producing a flute, a Venus figurine, and the handles of 70 jugs of Rhodes wine; Third Century B.C. (19)
- List of O.A.S. Executive Members, 1951-1978. (22)

78-6 November

- Blomme, Chris "The Hudson's Bay Post at Naughton, Ontario." (40-46)
- Abstracts of papers presented at the O.A.S. Symposium on Symbolism and Art in Archaeology, October 21, 1978:
- Molyneaux, B. "Symbolic Interpretation of Rock Art." (11-13)
- Conway, T. "Star Charts, Art and Artifacts: A New Approach to Rock Art in Northern Ontario." (13-17)
- Noble, W. "Ontario Iroquois Effigy Pipes." (17-21)
- Vastokas, J. "Interpreting Prehistoric Art: Method and Theory." (21-24)
- Melbye, J. "Symbolic Aspects of Burial Interpretation." (24-27)
- McGhee, R. "Symbolic Aspects of Thule Eskimo Technology." (27-31)
- MacDonald, G. "Symbolism in Prehistoric Northwest Coast Art." (31-24)
- Pendergast, D. "Art and Symbolism in the Central Maya Lowlands." (35-39)

78-6 cont'd.

- Roberts, Arthur "Lake Ontario Without Pottery: The Aceramic Sites." Summary of talk given at November General Meeting, 1978 (5)
- Notes: "Coin Found in U.S. is Pre-Columbus." Re Norse coin found in Maine. G & M November 29, 1978. (9)
- "Island Palace was Destroyed by War." Re Mycenaean palace on Paros Island, Aegean Sea. Sunday Times, n.d.(46)
- David Boyle Scholarship for Archaeology, description and conditions. (48)
- Co-ordinating Committee for Heritage Groups, membership and organizational goals. (8-9)

197979-1 January/February

- Jackson, L.J. "An Early Archaic Projectile Point from Hastings County, Ontario." (7-10)
- Adams, Nick "Archaeological Illustration: Some Methodological Suggestions." (8-10)
- Fecteau, Rudy "Public Excavations at the Lawson Site." (22-23)
- Notes: "New Clues may Alter Identity of Mummy." Re Queen Tiye, at Egyptian Museum. G & M n.d. (25)
- "Indian Remains from Dam Site to be Reburied 'With Respect.'" Re Grand Coulee Dam, Washington. New York Times, November 26, 1978 (26)
- "To Quebec's Hurons, Home Means Pickering." G & M August 19, 1978. (27)

79-2 March/April

- Fox, W.A. "Lithic Tools from the Sidey-MacKay Site (BbHa-6)." (6-11)
- Adams, Nick "Painted Middle Woodland Pottery From Whitefish Island, Sault Ste. Marie." (12-13)
- Ramsden, P.G. "The Concept of Minimum Numbers as Applied to Prehistoric Populations: A Huron Case Study." (14-15)
- Garrad, Charles "A Personal Tribute to the Originator of the Borden Scheme." (16-17)
- Conway, Thor "A Canine Effigy Pipe from Northern Ontario." (20-21)
- Conway, T. & Adams, N. "A Middle Woodland Component on Whitefish Island at Sault Ste. Marie." (27-31)
- Noble, W.C. "Update from Dr. Noble." (22-26)
- Notes: "Earliest Evidence of Man Walking Found in Africa." G & M March 22, 1979 (34-35)
- "Thousands go to Newfoundland to See Where Vikings Once Lived." G & M March 26, 1979. (35-36)
- "Deep Lake Yielding Evidence of Man 12,000 Years Ago." G & M March 12, 1979. (37)

79-2 cont'd.

Review: Seed to Civilization, by C.B. Heizer. Reviewed by Diana Gordon. (20-21)

79-3 May/June

Adams, Nick "A Black Necked Vessel from the Metal Toad Site near Sault Ste. Marie." (12-14)

Griffin, James B. "A Commentary on "Storm Over Ungava." (15-18)

Johnson, David "The McKenzie Site." Summary of talk given at February 21, 1979 meeting. (5-7)

Ramsden, Peter "Work in the Upper Trent Valley." Summary of talk given March 21, 1979. (7-9)

Irving, William "The Northern Yukon Research Program." Summary of talk given April 18, 1979. (9-10)

Jamieson, Susan "The Slack-Caswell Site." Summary of talk given May 16, 1979. (10-11)

Obituaries: David Roberts, by Patsy Cook. (2)

J. Allan Blair, by Charles Garrad. (3)

Notes: "Maya Mystery - Civilization Ruined by Class Breakdown?" G & M April 23, 1979. (25-26)

"Early Colonial Relics are Unearthed in U.S." G & M May 23, 1979. (27)

"Visits Threat to Aboriginal Art in Caves." Daily Telegraph, May 23, 1979. (30)

"Busy Being Crazy." G & M May 10, 1979. (30)

"Convention on Shamans." G & M April 18, 1979. (30)

Review: The Methodist Point Site, by Sheryl Smith. (4)

Letter: Re Leonard Kroon. (24)

79-4 July/August

Conway, Thor "A Middle Mississippian Pot From Sault Ste. Marie." (9-10)

Mee, Frank "The Thompson Site." (15)

Adams, Nick "Foreign Archaeologists Visit Northeastern Ontario." (16)

Notes: "Lively Game of Robbing The Dead." Maclean's Magazine, July 9, 1979. (17-18)

"Mystery of the Mounds." G & M August 13, 1979. (23-24)

"New Strength of Tourism Toppling Our Monuments." n.s., n.d., (24-26)

"Ancient Roof Baffles Scientists." Toronto Star, July 14, 1979. (27)

"Won't Dig Up Sir John A., Indians Decide." G & M July 28, 1979. (27-28)

"'Father of Canadian Archaeology' Commemorated at Birthplace." Re W.J. Wintemberg. (18-21)

79-4 cont'd.

- Review: Prehistoric Cordage: Identification of Impressions on Pottery, by W.M. Hurley. Reviewed by M.A. Latta (8-9)
- Letter: Re proposed Cemeteries Act. (22)
- Ward, Marion J. "Experimental Bibliography."(5-8)

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- - - - - IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF ARCH NOTES - - - - -

THE O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM AND BANQUET

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