



# ARCH NOTES

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1979

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The first meeting of the New Year will be on Wednesday, January 16, 1980 at the Planetarium Lecture Theatre, R.O.M., Queen's Park, Toronto. This is the main business meeting of the year when the 1980 Executive will be elected and discussion of the proposed O.A.S. Constitution will take place.

Newsletter of

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

IS ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY READY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT?  
... by Dr. Peter Reid

At the first of the new year, the Environmental Assessment Act of 1975 goes into effect. This statute must have a profound impact on the practice of archaeology in this province. The Act requires proponents of public and private sector development projects (Sec. 3, a, b) to "submit to the Minister of the Environment an environmental assessment of the undertaking; they" shall not proceed with the undertaking until (a) the environmental assessment has been accepted by the Minister; and (b) the Minister has given his approval to proceed with the undertaking." (Sec. 5, (1); "Environment", in the Act, includes ... "any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man..." (Sec. 1, (c), (iv)).

This adds up to a potentially massive demand for the services of archaeologists to carry out the archaeological aspects of the required assessments. It also provides a great potential opportunity to mitigate the impact of economic development on Ontario's cultural resources.

Is Ontario's archaeological community ready to assume its responsibilities under the Act? These responsibilities will require work on a scale hitherto unknown in the province. To take just one example: I am currently assessing the archaeological potential of a campsite outside Leamington, in south-westernmost Ontario, scheduled for road construction next spring. This 1.5 to 2 acre site is just one of perhaps half-a-dozen in the immediate area, which is slated for suburban and industrial development over the next decade. My investigation, involving a controlled surface collection only, will consume, this fall, about 300 man/hours of archaeological labour, including about 50 by a professional. The mitigation of the entire area, over the next two or three years will require an effort thirty to fifty times greater. And Leamington is only one community, and a rather modest one at that, among the scores of cities and towns across the province which will see development, and which will require assessment, in the near future.

Who are the archaeologists who will carry out these assessments? The officers of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation? Each of the six regional offices have a permanent staff of two or three professionals, plus maybe a dozen students hired over the summer. Each covers an area of several tens of thousands of square miles. They may provide some guidance and co-ordination but clearly they cannot assume more than a fraction of the actual burden. The university and museum archaeologists? Often, public archaeology is tedious and intellectually unrewarding. It can be controversial as well. Institutional archaeologists have shown some reluctance in the past to leave their pure research projects for involvement in public archaeology. The amateurs? Ontario's non-professional have done, and undoubtedly will continue to do yeoman service. The system of local archaeological wardens is manned by amateurs who monitor potentially destructive activity, and provide professionals with information vital to local archaeological mitigation. But, by definition, an amateur can usually devote only a small part of his time to archaeology. There is just not enough deployable amateur activity available to fulfill the requirements brought on by the Environmental Assessment Act. Private consulting firms? Independent, professional archaeological consultants are by now a common phenomenon in the United States, and are starting to appear in Ontario. There will be many more of these, and they may well assume a large share of the burden of mitigation. But problems of their control, professional ethics, and accountability have already been encountered in the U.S., and will need to be addressed in Ontario as well.

(continued on page 13)

## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

Few would argue the fact that our Society has grown to become a truly provincial organization over the last three years. We have witnessed the establishment of three new Chapters and the resurrection of a fourth; so that we are represented at present in the northwest, the east and the far southwest of Ontario. Concurrent with our expanding geographic representation has been the establishment of a part-time administrative position, complete with office facilities and a new home for the re-organized Society library. The O.A.S. has come of age.

Should present trends continue, and there appears no reason why they should not, then the next few years should see one or two more Chapters organized, plus the development of a full time administrative position, perhaps situated in a "Heritage House" shared with the Ontario Historical Society, Ontario Museums Association and other heritage organizations. Finally, private donations may be solicited more actively in order to balance and ideally replace government funding.

With increased financial resources and staffing will come the requirement for greater accountability on the part of the Society directors. It was with this in mind that the writer undertook in 1978 to continue the study of Society constitutional reform, a project which had been initiated in 1976 under the auspices of Mr. John Reid. Subsequently, the Constitutional Committee was chaired by the late Mr. David Roberts in 1977.

The writer's two major concerns in attempting to revise the constitution were ensuring representation of the geographically diverse and proliferating Chapters on the Society's executive committee and the legal definition of such a governing body. Consequently, a committee was formed which included representatives from the Ottawa (Clyde Kennedy), Simcoe County (James Hunter), Toronto (Frank Mee), London (Norah McWilliam) and Windsor (Peter Reid) Chapters. Additional reviewers included past President Peter Ramsden, Ontario Archaeology editor Richard Johnston, legal advisor Seth Cook and the Kirbys. To all these people, the writer extends his sincere thanks for taking the time to wade through two draft documents and review them with their respective Chapters or from their various perspectives. Many will observe their comments reflected in the following draft.

This third draft is being presented to our membership for review and comment during the January O.A.S. business meeting in Toronto. It should be viewed as a policy statement, as opposed to a legal constitution, as the only legal document presently pertaining to this Society's organization are the Letters Patent which were published in Arch Notes (78-3). The Constitution presented in Arch Notes (78-2) is not a "constitution" in legal terms, but only a handbook (S. Cook, pers. comm., January 3, 1979). Additional legal "anomalies" in the Society's operation have involved the use of mail-in ballots, as opposed to vote by proxy, and the existence of Chapter membership independently from Society membership.

.a.s. constitution

The foregoing may all seem like legal quibbling; however, we are incorporated as a corporation without share capital under the Corporations Act of the Province of Ontario. As such, we are subject to the tenets of the Act defined in precedents which are clearly stated and not generally observed by the Society at present.

Much of what follows could be incorporated into amended Letters Patent, Supplementary Letters Patent and a general by-law, and Seth Cook has kindly offered to prepare these formal legal documents (pers. comm., January 3, 1979). Such documents, plus the remaining organizational proposals presented below, could form the basis of an operating handbook for our Society; however, there is one further consideration in this matter - financial support.

In order for the Society to function as proposed in the "Constitution" which follows, funds are required to support at least a part-time Administrator and to bear the travel and accommodation costs of the Board of Directors during their four annual meetings.

The above considerations dictate that the following document be considered a policy statement, rather than a Constitution, and that any acceptance of it be considered support in principle. It will remain for succeeding Society executive committees to establish the adequate and stable level of funding required to support such an organization, and then to have the re-organized Society legally defined.

William A. Fox  
Chairman  
Constitutional Committee

## CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

### ARTICLE I

#### NATURE AND NAME OF THE SOCIETY

This organization shall consist of a federation of Chapters named  
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED,

### ARTICLE II

#### AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice, promotion and advancement of archaeology in the Province of Ontario.
2. To encourage and assist every effort, both individual and collective, which may tend to foster, elevate and advance the science of archaeology in the fields of learning and culture, and to develop new sources of progress whenever and wherever possible.

3. To seek proper means, both educational and legislative, to discourage indiscriminate investigation and digging by untrained or unqualified persons, and thereby advance the ethics of archaeology.
4. To facilitate the exchange of ideas, co-operation and social intercourse among those interested in archaeology and to foster friendship among members of other similar societies and this one, and so promote a better understanding of the Society's objectives.
5. To publish general archaeological literature and research reports.
6. To stimulate the interest of the general public in Ontario archaeology through publicity and educational media.

### ARTICLE III

#### MEMBERSHIP

1. Annual "Active Membership" in a Society Chapter shall be open to everyone interested in the aims of the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated.
2. Annual "Family Membership" in a Society Chapter shall be open to the family of an Active member upon payment of the prescribed family membership fee.
3. "Life Membership" shall be open to any Active member upon payment of the prescribed life membership fee.
4. "Honorary Membership" in a Society Chapter may be conferred on those persons who have materially advanced the science of archaeology. Nominations for such membership shall be circulated within a Board of Directors meeting notice, and may be submitted by any member or group of Society members in good standing. Such membership shall only be conferred at a Board of Directors meeting and then only by unanimous vote of the Board. Membership thus granted can only be revoked by unanimous vote at a Board meeting in like manner. An Honorary Member shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of an Active Member but shall be exempt from payment of dues to this Society. They shall be affiliated with the Chapter of their choice, subject to ratification by that Chapter Executive Committee.
5. Annual "Institutional Membership" in a Society Chapter shall be open to any institution or corporation interested in archaeology. An institution or corporation holding "Institutional Membership" shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of the Chapter.
6. "Member" shall hereafter refer to an "Active Member", "Family Member", "Life Member", "Honorary Member", and/or "Institutional Member" of a Society Chapter unless the contrary is specified.
7. A Society Chapter member in good standing may affiliate with any other Chapter or Chapters by making application therefor in the manner and form prescribed by said Chapter; however, the Executive Committee of each Chapter shall reserve the right to refuse an application for membership in their Chapter.

8. Membership once granted cannot be withdrawn unless the said member is suspended or expelled as prescribed by the Constitution of the Society.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY CHAPTERS

1. Management of the affairs of a Society Chapter shall, as hereinafter provided, be vested in an Executive Committee which shall be composed of an annually elected President, Treasurer and any other annually elected officers as deemed necessary by a Chapter.
2. A President shall remain a full member of the Executive Committee for a period of one year from his/her date of retirement from office.
3. A Newsletter editor and such committee heads as shall be deemed necessary by the Chapter Executive Committee may be appointed by the President with the consent and approval of the Executive Committee.
4. The President shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee at least once every two months during the period of Chapter general meetings and will request the attendance of those committee heads whose presence is deemed necessary.

#### ARTICLE V

##### ELECTION OF SOCIETY CHAPTER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

1. Election of Executive Officers shall take place annually at the general January meeting of the Society Chapter, and shall be by unsigned ballot of those Society Chapter members in good standing who are present, and by proxy of those members in good standing who wish to vote, but cannot be present at said meeting.
2. A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Society Chapter Executive, to prepare a slate of members suggested for election. The Nominating Committee shall present its slate to the Executive Committee by the general meeting in November, at which meeting nominations may also be made from the floor, providing the member nominated has allowed his/her name to stand. The nominations shall be advised to all members of the Chapter before the general meeting in December.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### DUTIES OF SOCIETY CHAPTER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

1. The PRESIDENT shall preside at all meetings of the Society Chapter and at all meetings of the Chapter Executive Committee wherever possible; shall sign all cheques in payment of authorized accounts and bills; shall sign the minutes immediately upon their confirmation; shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee at least once a month during the period of Chapter general meetings.

2. A TREASURER shall receive all Society Chapter dues and monies; issue and sign cheques for payment of authorized expenditures and present these cheques to the President for signature; shall report at the request of the President the state of the Chapter finances; shall submit books and vouchers for audit when so instructed; and, upon expiration of their term of office, shall surrender the Chapter funds, together with all financial books and records of the Chapter, to his/her successor.
3. A VICE-PRESIDENT, should such be elected, shall perform the duties of the President in the event of the latter's absence, or upon his/her request.
4. A SECRETARY, should such be elected, shall conduct all correspondence; shall record all proceedings; shall prepare and read the minutes, and having signed them shall present them after confirmation to the President for signature; shall be responsible for the custody of said records of the Chapter; and, upon expiration of their term of office, shall surrender the Chapter Charter, together with all books, records and property of the Chapter, to his/her successor.
5. The Society Chapter Executive Committee shall be responsible for the renewal of Chapter membership application; shall be responsible for any other matters which may from time to time be referred to the Executive Committee by a general meeting; and shall report their decisions to the Chapter membership.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### SOCIETY CHAPTER MEETINGS

1. Each Society Chapter will organize at least nine monthly meetings per year.
2. A quorum shall comprise the total number of Society Chapter members in good standing who are in attendance at any Chapter meeting provided that due notice of such a meeting has been sent by mail to every voting member at least ten (10) days in advance of such a meeting.
3. The rules of order shall be governed by the Society Constitution, and by Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, if not in conflict with the Society Constitution.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### SOCIETY CHAPTER FEES

1. Society Chapter membership fees are to be paid at the beginning of the Chapter fiscal year, and the amount of fees for the ensuing year shall be determined by the Executive Committee from time to time as required, in consultation with the Society Board of Directors, as defined in Article XI, Section 3, and shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the Chapter membership.

2. The per capita contribution of Society Chapters to the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated treasury shall be established during the aforementioned consultation between Society Chapter Executive Committees and the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE IX

### MANAGEMENT OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

1. Management of the affairs of the Society shall, as hereinafter provided, be vested in a Board of Directors which shall be composed of one representative from each Society Chapter, except in cases where a Society Chapter membership exceeds 200, in which case there shall be one representative per 200 Chapter member block or part thereof.
2. The Board of Directors shall elect, through a secret ballot and by a majority, one member of the Board as Chairman for each year and other such officers as required at the annual February business meeting.
3. The Board of Directors shall hold at least four meetings a year, in the months of February, May, September and November at a location and specific date decided upon at the previous meeting.
4. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Editor for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY and hire an Administrator and other employees from the Society membership from time to time as required.
5. The services of the Editor, Administrator, or other employees may be terminated, subject to one month's notice, by the Board of Directors.
6. All decisions by the Board of Directors shall be ratified by a quorum majority at any Board meeting. A quorum shall consist of more than half of the total number of Directors.

## ARTICLE X

### ELECTION OF SOCIETY DIRECTORS

1. Election of Chapter representatives to the Society Board of Directors shall take place every year at the January general meeting of the Toronto Chapter, and balloting shall be by unsigned ballot of those Society members in good standing who are present, and by proxy of those members in good standing who wish to vote, but cannot be present at the meeting.
2. A nominating committee shall be appointed by each Society Chapter Executive to prepare a slate of Chapter members suggested for election. The nominating committee shall present its slate to the Executive Committee by the general meeting in October of the year preceding the election, at which meeting nominations may also be made from the floor, providing the member nominated has allowed his/her name to stand. The nominations shall be advised in writing to all members of the Society at least one month prior to the Toronto Chapter January general meeting.



3. Any member in good standing, including any serving Society Chapter Executive officer or Director or former Executive officer or Director, may be nominated and elected to office as a Society Director.
4. To begin, three of the Society Chapters shall elect Society Directors for a one year term, the others for two years. Thereafter, an election will be held for half of the Society Board positions annually.
5. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1st to the last day of December inclusive.

## ARTICLE XI

### DUTIES OF SOCIETY DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for managing the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated and shall represent the Society in an official capacity in dealings with outside agencies.
2. This management shall include supervision of Society finances, organized activities, publication programs, and other such business activities as are required by the Society.
3. The Directors are responsible for assessing and securing Society Chapter funding and outside contributions to the operating costs of the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated.
4. Directors are responsible for communicating to the Board the interests of their Society Chapters. Directors are also responsible for the communication of Board decisions to their Chapters. Dereliction of the above responsibilities shall constitute the grounds for dismissal, subject to a majority ratification vote by the Society.
5. In the event of dismissal, resignation or death of an incumbent, a replacement shall be elected at the earliest convenience of the Society, for a period equal to the remaining tenure of the former Director.
6. The Board is responsible for drafting revisions to the Constitution and any such policy statements as are deemed necessary for the consideration and vote of the Society membership.
7. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors; shall sign all cheques in payment of authorized Society accounts and bills, after such cheques have been prepared and signed by the Administrator; shall sign the Board meeting minutes immediately upon their confirmation.

## ARTICLE XII

### DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1. The Administrator shall maintain all Board of Directors correspondence; shall issue notices of the Board meetings and any other Society functions;

shall record all Board meeting proceedings; shall prepare and read the Board meeting minutes, and having signed them shall present them after confirmation to the Chairman for signature; shall be responsible for the safe custody of the records of the Society.

2. He/she shall also receive, properly record and be responsible for all Society monies, issue and sign cheques for payment of authorized Society expenditures and present these cheques to the Chairman for signature; shall be responsible for arranging an annual audit of Society and Society Chapter financial statements by a Society member who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

3. The Administrator shall function as Society librarian, being responsible for the custody and lending of the Society's library collection.

#### ARTICLE XIII

##### DUTIES OF THE 'ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY' EDITOR

1. The Editor is responsible for furthering Ontario archaeology by supervising the publication of a high quality research paper series entitled ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY.

2. The Editor is responsible to the Society Board of Directors for both the content and visual standards of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY.

3. Depending on the availability of suitable manuscripts and funding, a minimum of two numbers are to be produced annually.

#### ARTICLE XIV

##### CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

1. Any three Active Society members in any City, town or rural district may make application to the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated to organize a Society Chapter at said place and to secure a Charter therefor. The Society Board of Directors shall act upon the application at the next regular meeting of the Board; and the Chairman, upon approval of the Board, may grant a dispensation to such applicants pending the granting of a Charter, which shall be the authority for the applicants to proceed to organize and function as an affiliate until final action has been taken on said application. Not more than one Chapter shall be organized in any community, as defined by the Society Board of Directors.

2. No Charter shall be granted until said applicants shall submit proof in writing that they have ten or more qualified active Society members affiliated therewith, or approved membership applicants thereof, and shall have remitted such fee as may be required to cover the cost of preparation of the Charter.

ARTICLE XV

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS AND CODE OF ETHICS

1. It shall be the duty of every member to exercise an interest in the Society, to avoid wrongful use of its name, or authority, and to regulate their conduct toward the Society, their fellow members, and the public, in accordance with the Constitution of the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated.
2. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. shall not bear any inference of any approval of this Society or any Chapter thereof except by express written consent of the Board of Directors of the Society.
3. Every member shall advise the Executive Committee of his/her Society Chapter of any change of address. Any notice required to be served on a member, directed to his/her last known address, as appears on the roster of the Chapter shall constitute sufficient service thereof.
4. Dated membership cards shall be issued by the Society Chapter to all new members. The current card may be required for admission to any Society meeting upon demand.
5. A member whose dues are unpaid at the time of the monthly meeting, or annual election, shall not be in good standing and he/she may not vote or hold office until such time as these dues are paid and accepted.

ARTICLE XVI

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

1. Resignation from Society membership and/or elected and/or appointed positions shall be considered only when a member in good standing and not under charges, submits his/her request therefor to the Board of Directors in writing, and therewith presents his/her current membership card. Such resignation, if accepted, shall be reported and explained to the Society members at the earliest opportunity thereafter.
2. A member two months in arrears of dues shall be automatically suspended subject to re-instatement upon payment of all arrears and pursuant to the pleasure of the Society Chapter Executive Committee.
3. A member may be suspended, expelled or subject to other disciplinary action for the following offences:
  - (a) violation of this Constitution or amendment thereto;
  - (b) unethical conduct as defined through a Society resolution ratified by a majority vote of the membership.
4. A Society Chapter may be suspended, its Charter revoked or subjected to other disciplinary action for applicable offences set forth in Section 3 of this Article.

5. Any elected officer may be removed from their office and said office vacated for the same causes applicable to members, and in the same method and manner as provided in this article, or if the action or conduct of any said officer shall constitute a misuse, or abuse, or gross neglect of the duties of said office.

6. For the purpose of this section, an elected officer shall be guilty of "gross neglect" if he/she is absent without a valid excuse from three consecutive general meetings of his/her Society Chapter or, in the case of Directors, from two consecutive meetings of the Society Board.

## ARTICLE XVII

### SUPPLIES

1. All official forms, seals, membership pins and crests, electrotypes of the emblem for use of members or Society Chapters, and such other articles and supplies as may from time to time become necessary, shall be issued only by the express consent of the Board of Directors, and may be obtained from the Society at cost plus expense of handling, when deemed proper.

2. In the event of surrender or revocation of the Charter of a Society Chapter all Chapter property, funds and records, and official documents bearing the name of the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated, shall become the property of the Society and must be returned to the Board of Directors of the Society or deputy appointed therefor by the Chairman of the Board.

## ARTICLE XVIII

### USE OF NAME AND EMBLEM

1. The privilege of using the name "The Ontario Archaeological Society" or "The Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated" on stationery or in any other manner, is strictly prohibited except by active members of this Society or duly chartered Society Chapters, and then subject to the express written consent of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XIX

### GENERAL

1. No person, on behalf of the Society, shall enter into any contractual obligation, or in any way incur any debt or liability on its behalf unless so authorized by the Constitution, or specifically authorized in writing by the Society Board of Directors.

2. All orders on a Society Chapter Executive Committee or the Society Board of Directors for the payment of obligations must be accompanied by invoices from creditors or statements fully describing the nature of the obligation.

3. No officer or member of this Society shall endorse any cheque or draft payable to, or belonging to the Society for any purpose except for the deposit to the credit of the Society in its banks or bank accounts.

ARTICLE XX

THE CORPORATIONS ACT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1. Any provisions set forth in the Constitution are modified to not be repugnant to the Corporations Act of the Province of Ontario now in effect and should any provision of the Constitution be found to be in conflict therewith, same are hereby declared null and void and full force and effect shall be given to the remaining provisions of this Constitution, not in conflict therewith, as though said conflicting provisions were not a part hereof, and such subject matter referred to in said conflicting part to then be governed by the general legal and equitable law herein applicable.

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Continued from Page 2

There is no easy solution. The Environmental Assessment Act has ensured that it is public archaeology, not positivism, hermeneutics, the in situ hypothesis, or Lewis Binford, that will be the dominant issue facing the Ontario archaeological community in the '80's. It is insufficient to assume, as I fear some of my colleagues do, that some other guy (such as an MCR employee) is going to handle the problem. If we collectively face up to the challenge contained in the Act, then much may be done to halt the erosion of our cultural resources, which we all claim to be deeply concerned about. If we do not, then, by the year 2000, we will have lost everything, except the dusty collections in our museums, labs, and basements.

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4) Finally, brass instruments provide the greatest potential for information. An example is Tutankhamen's trumpets discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. They are two feet long and conical. In 1959 in the Cairo Museum, the BBC broadcast a performance of one of these trumpets. This has been revealed to have been faked - when a bugler learned that he was to play the trumpet he realized that he would probably be able to only play one note. So, he cheated and used a mouthpiece from his bugle.

Other examples of this class of musical examples included the Jewish horns that might possibly have brought down the walls of Jericho, the trumpets of Alexander the Great (which required 60 men to carry it and had a range of 69 miles); and various horns from Ireland and Scandinavia dating from 1,000 to 300 B.C.

In conclusion, Dr. Coles provided an entertaining talk, with tape recordings, on the work in the field of reproducing music as it might have been played on various prehistoric instruments. This, in turn, related to the earlier lectures of the day on archaeology by experiment.

... reported by Dena Doroszenko

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O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM 1979

"Archaeology by Experiment"

The sixth annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held in the Sheraton Centre, Toronto, on Saturday, October 20th.

After opening remarks by the O.A.S. President, Mr. William Fox, to the 200+ audience in the Civic Ballroom, we commenced the days program with a film on the experimental research centre at Lejre, Denmark (Arch Notes 79-5:7-11). Six papers were presented during the day, and are reported on below. Our featured speaker, Dr. John Coles of Cambridge, spoke also at the annual banquet following the Symposium.

The morning session was chaired by Pres. Bill Fox and the afternoon by Dr. Marti Latter. Discussant at the closing of the day's papers was Dr. Bruce Schroeder. The Symposium Committee for 1979 was chaired by Dr. J.H. McAndrews (Vice-President of the O.A.S.), he was assisted by Ms. Christine Kirby, Mr. Rudy Fecteau, Ms. Janet Cooper and Mr. Chas. Garrad.

At the annual banquet the first award of the J. Norman Emerson Medal was made to Mr. Frank Ridley (report below). Guests of the Society at the head table were Mrs. Ann Emerson, Mr. Paul Sweetman (O.A.S. President 1957 & 1958), Mr. Stephen Otto (representing the Minister of Culture and Recreation), Alderman Barbara Adams (representing Toronto Mayor, Mr. John Sewall) and Dr. John Coles. Diners numbered approximately 90. At the banquet the Charter of the newly formed O.A.S. Chapter - Thunder Bay, was presented to their representative, David Arthurs.

The 1980 O.A.S. Symposium will be hosted by the London Chapter of the O.A.S. in London, Ontario.

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O.A.S. Symposium Papers -- Reports:

1. "Great Poker Chip Caper" Dr. Martha A. Latta
2. "Experimental Archaeology: Concepts and Problems" Dr. John Coles
3. "Early Man in Northern Yukon Territory: Silent Stones and Noisy Bones" Dr. Richard A. Morlan
4. "Fractures, Polish and Scratches: Clue to Prehistoric Chipped Stone Tool Use" John Tomenchuk
5. "Recreating the Lawson Site" Robert J. Pearce
6. "The Longhouse Experiment: An Experience in Iroquoian Archaeology" Ron Williamson, et al

O.A.S. BANQUET -- Reports:

1. J. Norman Emerson Medal Awarded to Frank Ridley
2. "Prehistoric Musical Instruments" Dr. John Coles

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "Great Poker Chip Caper"  
Dr. Martha A. Latta

The "Great Poker Chip Caper," an archaeological experiment, is based on the hypothesis that within the context of a disturbed zone, specifically a plough zone, the extent of the disturbance of artifacts should be measurable, and thus the original locations of artifacts may be determined. The experiment was conducted by a Scarborough College, University of Toronto, field school, under the instruction of Dr. Marti Latta, the presenter of the paper.

The first step consisted of placing numbered and differently coloured poker chips at regular intervals and depths within a gridwork set up in the grounds of the College. The next step saw the use of a roto-tiller to "disturb" the site and to simulate the effects of ploughing. There followed a three week excavation by a crew of eighteen to recover the chips and determine their positions. The final stage of the investigation consisted of the calculation of statistical tables to determine the relative disturbances of the horizontal and vertical planes, and the variance of the disturbance depending on depth.

It was determined that the disturbance on the horizontal plane was greater than that of the vertical plane, and that the dispersal of poker chips was greater at the surface. The above findings indicate that the extent of the disturbance in a plough zone is indeed measurable, and that a possible correction factor may be calculated and applied.

.. reported by Kimberly E. Hull

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "Experimental Archaeology: Concepts and Problems"  
Dr. John Coles

"Where history is silent, and the monuments do not speak for themselves, demonstration cannot be expected, the utmost is conjecture, supported by probability, and experimental archaeology can provide this conjecture concerning past human behavior."

As Dr. Coles ended his lecture, it became apparent that experimental archaeology had a long history and is only now becoming an important field in archaeological research. Reasons as to why this has happened were discussed by Dr. Coles; it has become important because it is one way of directing and controlling the theoretical problems that archaeologists construct, and it is also a non-destructive subject (as many know, archaeology, particularly salvage archaeology, is a destructive science - once a site has been completely excavated, it is gone from the face of the earth for all time.).

His lecture was divided into two sections: 1) An introduction that dealt with the pioneers who determined the concepts of this discipline and some reflections on the way it could have gone as a result of these men, and 2) Approaches to experiments that are being practiced today, mainly in the Old World, but also in North America as well.

"The study of experimental archaeology is a study designed to look at ancient man as an inventor, technician, craftsman, artist, and human being. By reproducing his actions, archaeologists can better understand not only his technical capabilities, but also his reasons for choosing one course of action rather than another." In other words, we can learn something about the meaning behind the surviving relics of man. When reproducing weapons and tools of the past, we can gain insight into the importance of these objects to their original inventors and of their uses. By building copies of houses, palisades, and fortresses, we can appreciate the scale of the nature of the enterprise and the organization of labour. By building replicas of boats, wagons, and carts, we can gain information concerning communication and colonization in early times. And by attempting to live as they did, we can become aware of our prehistory, the past problems and the inventive nature of man.

The history of experimental archaeological theory goes back to the mid-nineteenth century and, particularly, to the age of 'curiosity' (1859-1869). Themes were developed within this period which were relevant to experimental archaeology. Basically, it was the increasing interest in man's antiquity that led to attempts to recognize and retrieve the study of those objects and to conducting experiments with the help of ethnographic information (records of lifestyles and technologies of other groups). Some of the pioneers of this period were John White, F.H. Cushing and Sir John Evans; also included should be the infamous flint-knapper of England, "Flint Jack", known as Edward Simpson (he has been called the most expert flint-knapper who used percussion flaking).

Actual experiments had their beginning in the late 18th century. Examples included: a CARNYX (a musical instrument vertically held) found in Lincolnshire, England in 1796 was melted down by Dr. Pearson at that time in order to compare the metals and discover how it was made; several other musical instruments from Denmark and Ireland have also been recipients of some kind of study in this early period. In 1893, a replica of a boat was built based on the remains of one discovered on the western shore of the Oslo fjord in Norway. It was actually sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to the World's Fair in Chicago.

Obviously almost every archaeological site uncovers objects that are suitable for testing. However, several approaches have emerged in this field: 1) The production of a copy of an artifact for museum display, television or the construction of an open-air museum, are low on the list according to Dr. Coles. "The higher up you go with a building, the less certain the data." 2) The production of the techniques of making artifacts and building the houses must conform by using the correct materials and the appropriate techniques. 3) More important than any of the others, is the function of the ancient structure and artifacts, particularly, their role in society. However, testing for the function of archaeological material is difficult because we today do not possess the experience nor the tradition of working with these things and so our attempts usually effect the results. Examples of such experiments can be found in many parts of the world: the Iron Age farm in Butzer, England is an ongoing study, carrying out the functions of a farm; and the house-burning experiments in Denmark where theories related to the actual floor plans of excavated buildings were tested.



In conclusion, experimental archaeology is an expanding field with work being carried out all over the world. Through Dr. Coles, we gained an appreciation and background to its history and perhaps someday we shall better understand how ancient man exerted control over his physical world, as well as his competitors, through studies that are being conducted today in the field of experimental archaeology.

.. reported by Dena Doroszenko

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "Early Man in Northern Yukon Territory: Silent Stones and Noisy Bones"  
Dr. Richard A. Morlan

Experimental Archaeology to Dr. Morlan represents only a small part of his work in archaeology as was suggested by the wide range of material and subject matter that was noted. While the topic of the talk was experimental work done on bone fracturing and bone tool manufacturing, it was necessary to include a number of other areas of study as a preliminary background to the experimental work.

The bone material dealt with by Dr. Morlan was excavated from the Old Crow Flats, with a C14 date of 35- 80,000 years B.P. Unfortunately the artifacts are from a secondary deposit having been carried down stream by water erosion from their original location.

Due to this factor, several problems arose as to the authenticity of the bone tools. The numerous flakes and chips could be the result of water movement. Thus, it was necessary to test the type of fractures which would occur in fresh bone and fossilized bone. If the flaking was a result of river movement, it would have occurred on fossilized bone and a random distribution of flakes would be expected.

Results of the experiment revealed that fossilized bone will not produce the spiral fractures that make up a large part of the bone samples. Thus, the material was fresh when it was worked. Secondly, there existed a number of well defined platforms which are not obtainable through the random movement of a stream or river.

While this information represents the basic study of the material, a more exciting study in experimental archaeology involved the testing of bone flaking from fresh bones. In an attempt to replicate the materials available to the original tool makers, elephant bones were obtained in the form of a complete elephant. This offered not only raw materials for tool manufacture, but also necessary materials for tool use-wear studies.

Bifaces previously prepared by R. Bonnichson were employed in the initial butchering details with tool movement, distances traveled and use-wear effects being recorded.

Once a sizeable amount of new bone was obtained, attempts were made to replicate the artifacts from Old Crow. Flaking platforms were produced and bone flakes removed with surprising results of success.

A second phase of this experiment involved the recording of bone fracturing by high speed cameras as a means of better documentation.

In conclusion, the brief summary of the many experiments carried out by Dr. Morlan and his colleagues illustrated the wide range of applications for experimental archaeology. Their experiments ranged from single tasks, such as comparisons between fossil and fresh bone fractures to multi-tasked, which involved the replication of the bone tools. The final note was made on the limits of experimental archaeology in that it will seldom prove beyond a doubt, but rather, it will serve only to refute an idea as infeasible or improbable.

... reported by Shelley Boyd

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "Fractures, Polish and Scratches:  
Clues to Prehistoric Chipped Stone  
Tool Use"  
John Tomenchuk

As an example of experimental archaeology and its practical application to archaeological material, the work of John Tomenchuk on micro liths and use-wear studies, illustrates the positive developments in this field. The following represents a summary of the talk given at the O.A.S. Symposium, which dealt, not only with the actual use-wear experiments but also the application of the results to archaeological material. A brief history of previous use-wear studies was discussed as a means of providing a background of information.

The study of use-wear is quite young, the earliest experiments being carried out by Sergie Semenov in 1967. In the experiments he was able to detect minute scratches along the service edge of chipped stone tools. Microscopic examination of the scratches as to their orientation revealed information about the motion of the tool, with respect to the material being used.

Further experimentation by Lawrence Keiley in 1974 revealed that polishes on the tool were useful indicators of the contact material. For example, the polish of hide and bone is that of pit-like structures, while vegetal material produces a smoother, higher polish.

Practical application of Keiley's work by Newcomer involved a total of 16 experimental tools used to perform tasks such as whittling, meat, hide and vegetal cutting, skinning and bone scraping. The results were as follows: 14 of 16 were correctly identified for tool use, 12 of 16 were identified for tool movement but only 10 of 16 were correctly identified for material worked.

Personal use-wear experimentation by J. Tomenchuk began in 1976 after two years of preliminary study to acquaint himself with the properties of brittle fractures. Using the principle stress solution (the area of the micro chip scar is geometrically proportioned to the magnitude and direction of the applied force), a mechanical wear testing machine was constructed and over 110 longitudinal cutting experiments were conducted.

The materials examined ranged in shape from trapezoidal to semi-elliptical. The result of the study was the calculation of the fracture area, which was further manipulated into a radius of fracture. The second set of values with further calculations was capable of providing the magnitude and direction of force applied to each example.

Other mechanical and physical properties considered included the wedge angle, coefficient of friction and module of rigidity, for both contact and lithic material.

A direct application of the experimental results involved a number of Near Eastern Neolithic and Epipaleolithic assemblages. One site in particular, the Nachcharini Cave included 25 rectangular micro-liths of which 16 exhibited polish as the result of use.

Initial calculation of the maximum force applied and the penetration resistance value allowed the experimenter to plot the values of each lithic and observe any significant clustering. Interpretational results of the graph included the identification of possible work material through the calculation of the polish zone's penetration resistance. With the site materials, two materials, bone and meat, were interpreted as materials used due to the polish zones observed.

In conclusion, a reminder to how important the comprehensive approach is to any experiment was emphasized. With respect to his personal studies, John Tomenchuk stated how it was important to include the use of low and high powered optics. Each method offered invaluable information that was essential to the success of the experiments.

... reported by Shelley Boyd

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "Recreating the Lawson Site"  
Robert J. Pearce

In 1976 the Museum of Indian Archaeology at the University of Western Ontario initiated plans for the excavation and reconstruction of the Lawson Pre-historic Village. These plans included development of the Lawson site as a public interpretive centre.

The Lawson site is a 5-acre Neutral village located at London, Ontario. It was occupied circa 1500 A.D. The site is unique as over three-quarters of the village is in woodlot and remains undisturbed. The Lawson site also has extant earthworks consisting of low linear mounds of earth built up at the base of the palisade.

Although there are few historical documents which discuss Neutral life it is generally assumed that their culture was very similar to that of the Huron for which we have good ethnohistorical data. The interpretive work at the Lawson site made use of this data. In addition, the excavators had access to the files of Dr. Elsie Jury which were invaluable. The interpretive work consisted of three parts: the reconstruction of part of the palisade; a longhouse reconstruction; and public tours and promotion.

The palisade and associated earthworks and ditches, as revealed by excavation, proved to be a complex arrangement of defences. Earthworks, in conjunction with palisade features, were found only at the northwest and southeast ends of the site. These two areas are not protected by a natural steep slope. During the 1978-9 excavations, focusing on the northwest end of the site, six distinct rows of palisade postmounds were uncovered. These were arranged in three pairs with the innermost two pairs (or four rows) associated with

earthworks. A cross-section through the two sets of earthworks showed that the crest of the mound occurred mid-way between the two rows of palisade. The outermost pair of palisade rows was associated with a ditch that ran parallel to the ditch. This ditch reached a maximum depth of 80 cm below the current surface. Associated with it was a dark black organic layer at a depth of 60 cm which contained numerous rocks and some refuse. Below this layer the postmoulds were over 1 m below the current surface. Between rows two and three, and between rows three and four, short rows of very large postmoulds were encountered. Based on their large diameter (14-16 cm contrasted with 7-8 cm for palisade postmoulds) and their location vis a vis the palisade, the structure has been interpreted as a lookout tower. Such towers have been documented in Sagard. In addition, distinct clusters of rocks were also uncovered. These were likely used to hurl missiles from the tower at enemies; a practice also mentioned by Sagard.

To reconstruct the palisade ample saplings, 5-10 cm in diameter and 4.5-5 m in height, were inserted in sectioned postmoulds. 300 maple and 200 larch and tamarack saplings were used to reconstruct the palisade at the northwest end of the site. Both archaeological evidence and Sagard's descriptions were used to help in the reconstruction. Plans for next summer include construction of two rows of earthworks, excavation of a ditch, construction of a platform, interweaving of the palisade and establishment of an entrance maze. There is archaeological data to support all of these features except the nature of the interweaving. Maple saplings are being used for this purpose at the Lawson site.

During the summer of 1978 a longhouse was fully excavated. Plans for the reconstruction were formulated the following winter with the help of ethno-historical sources, the blueprints of architectural professor Dr. A. Shrecker and the advice of Dr. J.V. Wright, who undertook restoration of the Nodwell site. The house, which was oriented on a NW-SE axis, was 15.3 m long, 5.5 m wide and had benchrows 1.5 m wide along either side. Armed with the knowledge that houses were arbor-shaped, were equally high as they were wide, and that they contained sleeping platforms, the reconstruction began. The major assumption in the construction of the framework was that the interior support posts provided the main structural support for the house. Maple saplings, 3-6 cm in diameter and 5.5 m tall were used for the exterior walls. A total of 187 saplings were used. Reinforcing horizontal elements were added at heights of 1.2 m, 3.0 m, 4.5 m and 4.8 m. Thirty-five saplings were used for this purpose. The interior support posts consisted of 13 maple and beech trees, 10-20 cm in diameter. Horizontal supports for the benchrows were attached to the main support posts at heights of 1.2 m and 3.0 m. In addition, horizontal elements were added to the top of the support posts and ran the length of the house on either side. In total, 14 saplings, 6-8 cm in diameter, were used. Benchrow platforms were constructed by laying pieces of maple saplings between the horizontal elements, attached to the support posts, and the exterior wall. A total of 379 pieces, 3-6 cm in diameter and 1.5 m long, were used. It should be noted that the pieces in the lower benchrows were placed adjacent to each other while those in the upper benchrows were 10-20 cm apart.

The roof proved to be the most difficult and challenging part of the reconstruction. The roof was composed of three main types of structural components; a) rafters, b) uprights, and c) roof elements. The rafters, which ran from wall to wall, were attached to the upper part of the support posts at two heights, 4.5 m and 4.8 m. Maple and beech poles, 6-8 cm in diameter and

5.5 m long, were used. Short uprights, 1 m long, were secured perpendicular to the two sets of rafters in the centre of the house. To these a centre ridgepole was attached. The rafters were attached to these uprights down the length of the house to provide better stability. Thirty-six maple saplings were used for the rafters, center ridgepole and uprights. The roof elements consisted of two maple saplings, 3-6 cm in diameter and 5 m long, overlapped and fastened at the narrow ends. This produced a single element at least 7 m long. The elements were secured to the centre ridgepole and the exterior walls. One element was placed every 40-50 cm. The roof at each end of the house was formed by attaching saplings first to the exterior wall, bending and then fastening them to the first roof element already in place. Ninety-eight saplings were used for this purpose. In total, 762 pieces of wood were used equaling 2,5550 m. The binding material was twelve gauge wire although it is understood that the aboriginal peoples likely used fibrous twine made from the inner bark of trees. It is speculated that the amount of time required to build a longhouse framework would be a minimum of 6 weeks using four labourers.

Some attempt was made at sheathing the longhouse with bark. Difficulties arose towards the end of the summer when the bark began to dry out. Based on this and several other observations some general comments regarding longhouse construction were made. Houses were likely built and repaired during the early spring when bark is the most pliable. Secondly, each piece of bark sheathing should be secured to the house in several places and overlapped by at least 30-40% to avoid spaces forming when the bark dries, cracks and curls. Similar cracking effects due to dehydration occurred on some of the interior support posts.

Since the 1978 season the Lawson site has been open to the public, offering guided tours of the excavation and reconstruction activities. Public reaction has been overwhelming and extremely positive. Past and future activities and displays include pottery-making, tool-making, hide preparation, food production, a garden plot of corn, beans, squash and sunflowers and a Neutral artifact display.

The Lawson site project will continue on an expanded scale next year and future plans also include a \$1.9 million museum building adjacent to the site to house the display and research facilities of the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

... reported by Chris Caroppo

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1979 O.A.S. Symposium Paper Report ... "The Longhouse Experiment: An Experience in Iroquoian Archaeology"  
Ron Williams, David Smith, Rudy Fecteau,  
Robert Pearce

One aspect of Ontario Iroquoian prehistory lacking systematic research concerns the various reasons for the village relocation. The ethnographic record lists soil nutrient depletion, vermin, scarcity of firewood, defensive strategy and other variables as possible reasons for this action. Of the ethnographic sources only Sagard contains a reference to actual quantity of wood required per household and that is an indirect reference. Therefore it was decided to conduct an experiment in which the primary objective was to gauge empirically the amount of firewood needed to heat a longhouse for a specific period of winter time. A secondary objective was to measure levels of smoke density.

The experiment was conducted over a 30 hour period in January 1979 in a longhouse located at the Longwoods Conservation Area near Delaware, Ontario. The house measured 21.3 m long, 6 m wide and 4.5 m in height. Its frame was covered with a double layer of elm bark and a layer of plastic sheeting between. It featured two canvas-covered doorways and four smoke vents fitted with hinged covers that could be opened with a pole from inside. There were also five centrally aligned hearths measuring about 0.6 m in diameter. Meteorological observations were recorded throughout the experiment. The temperature on the first day of the experiment was  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a wind velocity sufficient to create a wind chill factor of  $-34^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Day two was much the same. Wind velocity was measured with a hand-held anemometer. It was noted, not surprisingly, that the wind velocity was greater outside the palisade than within, differing from 6 - 10 km/hr. An increased velocity was also recorded at the top of the house at the level of the smoke vents.

The wood used in the experiment was from two sources: fallen maple from the farm of John Smith and about 48 cubic feet of dried beech, ash, pine and walnut from the Conservation Authority stockpile. The initial fire was started at noon with walnut but, as it would not adequately catch, pine was added. Therefore the next three fires were started with pine and sustained with maple. A fire using only beech was started the following morning to replace one that had burned out during the night. All were maintained until 2 p.m. the next day when they were allowed to burn out. In total, 35% pine, 28% ash, 21% maple, 10% beech and 6% walnut were used. This adds up to 436.3 kg of wood; a significant amount of wood for a 30 hour period. Only 4% of the total wood used remained as hearth residue.

Qualitatively, it was found that walnut was a difficult wood to burn while pine, ash and beech were much easier. In terms of heat production, it was found that maple and beech gave off the most heat in accordance with BTU ratings.

Temperature stations were located in upper and lower bunks of the house and outside the house as well. The upper bunks generally recorded temperatures  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  warmer than lower bunks. The interior temperature at the beginning of the experiment was  $-16^{\circ}\text{C}$ . By 3 p.m. with two fires going it had risen to only  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . By 5 p.m. with three fires the temperature had climbed to  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  and at 8 p.m. with four roaring fires the maximum temperature of  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  was reached. However, it was soon realized that way too much wood was being consumed. Thus, for the next six hours four hot ember fires were maintained with the temperature inside the longhouse varying between  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The real problem encountered was not with temperature but rather with smoke levels. At all times a three to five foot smoke ceiling was maintained within the longhouse. A device which measures, among other things, the coefficient of haze, was borrowed from the Engineering Department, University of Western Ontario. It did not, however, register levels of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. Therefore, meaningful pollutant levels are not available.

The smoke problem was a result of several factors. Two of these were the height of the longhouse and the smoke covers. A twenty foot roof height would have been more appropriate to allow proper convection of smoke upwards. Secondly, the covers were hinged. Rather than creating a vacuum effect by wind blowing over the holes and drawing the smoke out of the house, the wind was directed into the upright cover. As a result, the smoke was

billowing back into the house. The participants suffered from smoke inhalation and other symptoms that characterize an atmosphere containing less than 16% oxygen. This could have been avoided by a number of methods. Apparently, ember fires consume less oxygen and require less wood than conventional fires. Also, if the hearths had been surrounded by rocks and had contained hardwood fires, the radiated heat could equal or surpass a roaring fire using conifer woods.

As a result of this experiment a number of objective observations are offered. A house should be completely sealed at both ends to ensure that there are no cross currents disrupting the flow of smoke. The height of the house should be at least 20 feet to allow proper convection. Finally, the smoke-hole covers should be left unattached. With regard to wood requirements, it should be remembered that people's possessions and the storage of materials would line the bunks. This would add insulation and reduce the amount of wood required to keep the longhouse at a comfortable temperature. The body heat generated by thirty or so individuals would also be a factor in reducing wood requirements. In addition, wood use cannot be as calculated on the basis of firewood alone but must also include resource estimates for construction and upkeep of houses and palisades. Should the experiment be repeated it should be conducted over an extended period of time, perhaps a month, with an appropriate number of people.

... reported by Chris Caroppo

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1979 O.A.S. Annual Banquet ... J. Norman Emerson Medal Awarded to Frank Ridley

Under the chairmanship of President William A. Fox and with the assistance of Mrs. J. Norman (Ann) Emerson, the Ontario Archaeological Society made its first award of the J. Norman Emerson Medal, to Frank Ridley, at the annual symposium in Toronto on October 20. The award was received on Frank's behalf by Paul Sweetman, a colleague of many years and an O.A.S. Past President.

As shown in the recently published O.A.S. bibliography of Ontario Archaeology and the O.A.S. library accessions list, Frank Ridley made important contributions to the study of Ontario archaeology. Like many such lists, however, they cannot indicate the strenuous canoe journeys; the searches extending over many years; and the extensive personal contributions to the O.A.S. spanning 30 years. The following text is from the O.A.S. leaflet distributed at the symposium.

The J. Norman Emerson Medal was created by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1979 in memory of the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson (1917 - 1978), a founder and Past President of the society, and Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. A Past President of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Dr. Emerson was an internationally renowned Ontario archaeologist. (See "The Emerson Tradition" by Professor Helen Devereux in The Ottawa Archaeologist, December 1978.)

The medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has consistently been of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is intended to be the highest recognition that the society can bestow.

In 1979 a Committee of Selection, composed of the elected executive officers of the society, unanimously selected Mr. Frank Ridley as the most eligible candidate to receive this the first medal.

Born in England in 1904, Frank came to Canada in 1911 and grew up on a pioneer northern Manitoba homestead adjacent to two Cree Indian reserves. Here he developed much respect for the Cree and their gentle, courteous ways. Frank was able to devote both personal means and time to his interest in Ontario prehistory, following a successful career in the construction industry. Commencing in 1947, Ontario and international scholars have observed a continuous series of successful problem-oriented archaeological projects in Ontario prehistory and history, each followed by a published detailed account.

Aided and encouraged by Kenneth E. Kidd, James B. Griffin, C.H.D. Clarke, Paul Sweetman, J. Norman Emerson and many others, his work drew international recognition marked in 1959 by an invitation from the Peoples' Republic of China to visit Chinese sites and museums.

During his career Frank has addressed himself to such issues as: the location and excavation of the Ossossane ossuary; a description of the prehistoric Huron Lalonde culture; indentification of the Mattawan archaic complex; the archaeological definition of the historic Neutral; and the prehistory of Northeastern Ontario.

A founding member (1949) and Charter Director (1956) of the society, Frank was elected Honorary Member for Life in 1969. He lives at 289 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ontario, M9B 1Z7.

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1979 O.A.S. Annual Symposium Banquet .. Report on Dr. John Cole's dissertation "Prehistoric Musical Instruments"

"Music is the art of sound in time and survives and is recorded for posterity as a sequence of notes passed on by generation to generation by musicians playing by ear."

The problem is that very little is known about prehistoric music and therefore studies have been based on: 1) The actual surviving instruments and what they may have sounded like, and 2) Representations of the instruments, showing how they may have been held etc.

Music produces melodies for pleasure and at times for religious ceremonies. These were probably the first uses of music. The earliest form was singing and the beating/stamping of feet, occurring as early as 30,000 years ago (footprints found in caves have been inferred to relate to dancing and singing).

But musical instruments also have a long and varied history. Dr. Coles spoke concerning several categories of musical instruments that have been found and tested as to what sort of notes can be replicated from them today.

1) The first instruments were probably made of wood and bone. In Europe, whistles and flutes have been found and have been played to make a series of notes. Associated with this is the school of thought that the representations of hunting in cave art are actually representations of a musical composition. Other early instruments include hand-pipes. However, included in this group are many that are archeologically undetectable - they were made of wood or reeds and therefore did not stand the test of time.

2) Examples of stringed instruments have also been found and experiments have also been carried out in hopes of replicating the actual notes that could have been played on them. In the Congo we see examples of sapling and vine instruments, however, these are also archeologically undetectable. Many lyres and harps have also not survived from the Near East. What is important is that these were the first attempts at tuning and precise sound.

3) Percussion instruments (rattles, drums) have also been tested. Examples are Neolithic drums from Central Europe (2,000 B.C.) which were rebuilt pottery vessels (12 inches high) and hollow. Yet, while these were obviously noise-makers, we have no idea of the rhythms or tones that may have been played on them.

It is a common occurrence to find "problematical objects" described in many archaeological reports. Usually the artifact is found in such a situation that little or nothing of the function of the item can be determined through its morphology. Both historic and prehistoric sites produce problem artifacts; in fact, such items may be more common in historic sites since many historic artifacts are merely elements of larger tools or items. However, even complete or substantially complete tools sometimes defy full explanation due to certain elements.

An excellent example of this problem comes from EIs-3, an historic site related to Gloucester House, EIs-1 (1777-1818), a major Hudson's Bay Company inland fur trade post on the Albany River in Northern Ontario.

The artifact in question is an iron spade with a square blade. The spade is made from two pieces of iron plate forged at the sides and end and partially forged at the top. The central area of the top portion has been spread to create a socket into which a wooden handle was inserted. Above the main body of the shovel on both the dorsal and ventral faces are flanges to support the handle. There is a single rivet which passes through the handle to affix it to the body of the spade. Across the top on either side of the handle there is a reinforcing section of iron plate which also serves as a foot rest.

The above description is virtually identical to that provided by Newton (Newton and Mountain: in press) for two portions of spades recovered at Gloucester House in 1976. However, here the similarity ceases and the problems of function and morphology arise. A 9.0 cm long heavy iron spike has been hammered through the shovel face and welded fast to the back of the artifact. The spike is sharp but not necessarily sharpened and has been bent upwards. The angle formed between the spike and the blade is about 75°, but it is uncertain whether the bend is intentional or whether use has caused the upward bend.

This brings us to the question of exactly what the spade was used for and why it was made in this fashion. One of Newton's spades from 1976 is incomplete while the other is complete enough to ascertain that no spike perforated the same part of the body. When first recovered my idea of what the spike functioned as was obvious, however, after having heard at least fifteen other explanations and an equal number of "I don't know's", the jury is now out.

Possible suggestions as to what purpose this spike served include its use as a clod breaker, a foot cleaner, and a peat cutter. The extreme range of ideas makes all of them suspect.

The questions of importance in my view are: Is it idiosyncratic? Are cultural perceptions of shovel use involved in its morphology? If it is neither of the above, then its occurrence should not be limited to one specimen. If more than one is shown to exist, it had a special as yet undefined use. If you have any ideas I would be interested in hearing from you.

David K. Riddle, Project Archaeologist,  
 Historical Planning and Research Branch,  
 Ministry of Culture and Recreation,  
 1825 Arthur Street East,  
 Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7E 5N7.

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METRICS OF SPADE

BLADE:  
 Length 31.8 cm  
 Width; Proximally 9.0 cm  
 Width; Distally 18.0 cm  
 Thickness; Proximally .40cm  
 Thickness; Distally .25cm  
 Thickness; Maximum at Central  
 Portion .55cm

FLANGE:  
 Height; Rear 1.5 cm  
 Height; Front 1.3 cm  
 Width 3.3 cm

FOOT REST PLATE:  
 Thickness .38 - .95cm  
 Width; at Edge 1.2 cm  
 Width; at Flange 2.4 cm

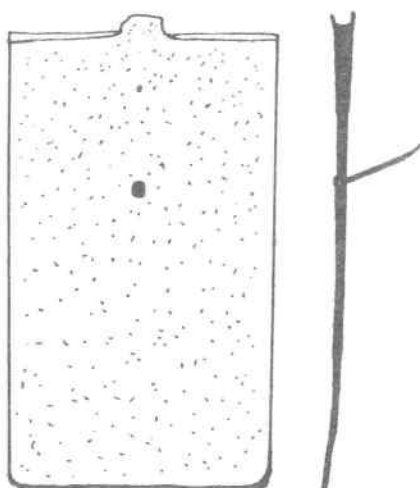
SPIKE:  
 Length 9.0 cm  
 Width .97cm  
 Thickness .67cm

Rivet; Below Top of Flange  
 - to Centre of Rivet 5.5 cm

Spike; Below Top of Flange  
 - to Centre of Spike 13.5 cm

Handle Thickness (Interior) 3.3 cm

\* \* \* \* \*



## LAKE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

Report on the O.A.S. London Chapter's Annual Bus Tour

by Stu Leslie

This year the tour took thirty four stalwarts through the lands of the Iroquois in New York State and Ontario with one Algonkian site for a beautiful change of pace. The bus left London, Ontario on Friday evening, October 5th, and journeyed to Burlington to pick up the Toronto and Hamilton contingents. Continuing through Neutral lands, we "camped" near the falls in beautiful downtown Niagara Falls, Ontario, surrounded by wax museums on three sides and a ferris wheel on the fourth.

After absorbing some local colour, we crossed the river near the Portage at Lewiston and met our guide Richard McCarthy of Lockport, N.Y. (Richard was the excavator of much of the Lewiston Mound.) There is a dated cremation from the Lewiston Mound, of 950 AD, which somehow was missed by the many earlier "digs", but most of the Mound dates to around 100 AD. The Lockport Chapter of the New York Archaeological Society also located and excavated the remains of the Jean Caire trading cabin, circa 1659, the first European establishment in this area. The site is now marked by a rainbow-hued parking lot fully eight feet lower than the original cabin floor. The Niagara Neutrals also had a small village at the Portage, but little is now known about it.

We then travelled on through more Neutral country, passing the Van Son site on Grand Island on our way to the University of Buffalo, Amherst Campus. Our guide was Charles Miller, a Ph.D. candidate, who described the work going on in the Marion E. White (Memorial) Museum of Anthropology. Some of the artifacts were from the Canadian side of the river, as far west as Brantford. Of particular interest to this correspondent were the artifacts from the Thorold site near St. Catharine's, on the Canadian side of the river. These were very few in number and contained no trade goods, so it is easy to see why Dr. White described the site as pre-contact.

The next stop was Diver's Lake Quarry, also known as Spirit Lake and Hidden Lake, which has a number of seams of Onondaga chert in the low escarpment bordering the lake. The talus slope is littered with debris that includes partly worked flakes and numerous hammerstones. The fields around the lake show a lot of debitage and a small notched Archaic point, picked up by Dr. Peter Reid of Windsor, testifies to the long use that this ridge has had. The point and several scrapers were turned over to our guides Richard McCarthy and Hank Kisinski. These two gentlemen were to typify the warm welcomes and generous openness we were to receive wherever we went in N.Y. State.

On to the Rochester Museum in the heart of Seneca country. George Hammel was our host and he escorted a small group through the inner sanctum of the archaeology section. The vast display of pottery in one study room showed a few Huron and Neutral pots, but the bulk were Seneca - right out of the pages of McNeish's "Iroquois Pottery Types"! The Charles Wray Collection is housed in this room and many drawers were unlocked to reveal an enormous selection of late Seneca artifacts and trade goods. Mr. Hammel pointed out the influence of European tools that permitted closer detail and finer

craftsmanship in the making of items such as bone combs but carried over into the effigies in wooden pipes which were later continued in clay. The latter are now being sketched by an artist and will soon be published in book form.

The next day's travel took us through, or near, the traditional homeland of the Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and into the beautiful Mohawk Valley, home of the Mohawks and the New York State Museum at Albany. This is a very impressive structure, quite new, and the museum has one of the most progressive display systems to be seen. Interconnecting dioramas using sound, light, music, film and slides to actively engage one's imagination and project the viewer into the time period depicted. Much of the research in this part of the state, especially in the Hudson Valley, has been directed by Robert E. Funk, the state archaeologist.

The tour backtracked through the still beautiful fall colours of the Mohawk Valley- through Utica (hi mom) and into the Adirondacks where a supper stop at Watertown turned into a delightful experience in the Crystal Restaurant on Public Square. The place was right out of the thirties with a stamped metal ceiling, wooden booths, carved frames around the mirror, a stand-up bar, ceramic tile floor with small white hexagonal tiles and a third generation of the original owner behind the bar. The food was good, the service fast and the living history lesson engaging.

Onward into the St. Lawrence Iroquois territory and friendly Gananoque. The motel owner was interested in the history of the St. Lawrence Seaway and had a large collection of nautical items from ships that had foundered in the river and rapids. He also had a small collection of aboriginal artifacts that ranged from the Archaic to Late Woodland and included a few items made from an unusual dark red sandstone that turns up frequently in local collections.

The next stop was the Sepend Mound at Rice Lake, one of the more outstanding earthworks in Ontario. It was built about 2000 years ago and is the largest of nine burial mounds on the site. The mounds testify to the long occupation of the shores of Rice Lake with its abundant food resources which include wild rice, fish, clams, water fowl and mammals. The burials also show a wide variety - they include cremation, bundle burials, and flexed, extended and multiple burials. Grave goods were numerous and included local and imported materials - projectile points, adzes, axes, gouges, gorgets and pendants; carved animal teeth and bones; beads of conch shell (Gulf of Mexico), copper (Lake Superior) and silver (Northern Ontario).

The final stop was the sacred Algonkian petroglyphs north of Peterborough in the Canadian Shield. The images are carved into a section of a large white crystalline limestone outcrop that slopes gently toward the rising sun. It was believed to be the abode of the spirits and a place to seek visions. Whether the visitors were shamen or passing hunters is not known, but the totems and symbols they carved represent animals (turtles, snakes, deer and other horned animals); many varieties of birds; the tracks of both groups; horned or long-eared men; fertility symbols; boats; geometric designs and shaman figures. The artwork is simple but beautiful and very natural. The site deserves better protection from the elements and the feet of humans if future generations are to revere and enjoy it.

A big bouquet to the London Chapter O.A.S. for again arranging an excellent and extremely interesting trip. It must take a lot of preparation and hard work to make a trip like this run so smoothly; many thanks to Nora McWilliams, Rudy Fecteau, George Connoy and Bill Fox from all of us who enjoyed the trip so much.

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## O.A.S. MEXICO TRIP

On Monday, December 3rd, twenty-six participants of the Sunflight "Mayan Mysteries Tour" arranged through the O.A.S. reluctantly left the warmth of Cancun for the snow of Toronto. They arrived with an incredible assortment of souvenirs and the happy consolation that they had done their best for the Mexican economy.

While the generally overcast and often rainy weather prevented anyone getting a deep tan, we had no cases of sunburn either. No-one got really sick or ended up in jail. All enjoyed an incredibly rich variety of experiences with ample opportunity for personal adventure. An informal poll taken on the returning aircraft produced the following results:

Best memories: the whole trip, the sites, the pyramids, the Sound and Light show at Uxmal, the genuine friendliness of the Maya people away from the hotel area.

Worst memories: insufficient sunshine, poor washroom at one rest stop, excess air conditioning on the bus, the attitude of the reception staff at the Carrousel Hotel.

Best liked site: Uxmal

Biggest surprise: Christmas trees and Santa decorations in so much evidence, particularly in house windows; the way the cameras steamed up when we first stepped from the air-conditioned plane into the steamy heat of Cancun airport; the luxury of the hotels, quality of food and service; a person with a foot cast and crutches climbing the Pyramid of the Magician at Uxmal.

Where to go next year: (11 members voted) British Columbia, China, Cyprus, Easter Island and England all received one vote each; Egypt 3 votes; Let's go back to Mexico again, 3 votes.

In one packed and energetic week we discovered and named a medical complaint ("pyramid leg"), also "beach ankle" (caused by long walks barefoot in soft sand); devised some tentative rules for the new game of Mexican Monopoly ("you have Montezuma's Revenge, go to drugstore", "your rented car breaks down, return to hotel by bus"), discovered that we need to learn more Spanish, fell in love with the Maya (past and present), adapted to numerous cultural, climatic, dietary (including liquid) and fiscal situations and developed a deep admiration for what is going on today in the Yucatan area.

Those of us who mainly wanted to lie on the beach and tan enjoyed the early part of the trip the most and were frustrated by the later overcast, but those more interested in the archaeological sites were grateful to be free of the intense sun. We left with a curiosity about other sites which we did not see and, for many of us, the personal resolve to return to Mexico some day to see more. That some voted to do this as early as next year is a measure of Mexico's appeal.

C.G.

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## LA CÔTE NORD DU QUÉBEC

by Diana Gordon

Whales, abandoned forges, French ceramics, burned chateaux, Basque ovens, blue willow and Montagnais - these were the scattered fragments of nine fascinating weeks on Quebec's North Shore. The entire area from Tadoussac to the Labrador boundary, along the lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf, falls under this appellation. La Côte Nord, with its mountainous terrain and seascape appearance stands out in marked contrast to the gentler, agricultural Rive Sud. Its history is marked by innumerable occupations, then abandonments. Once ignored, researchers and historians have found a fresh interest in this area of Quebec. That is why archaeologist Jim Chism and I were there.

"Find the old fur trade posts between Baie Comeau and Havre St. Pierre," said the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles.

So, carefully armed with archives, maps and historians' documents, we set out. In each place, we often approached the local priest or hotel owner first.

Beginning with talk about the weather, Jim would eventually ask, "Have you heard anything about a fur trading post hereabouts?"

"Oh, sure. It's down at the end of the street."

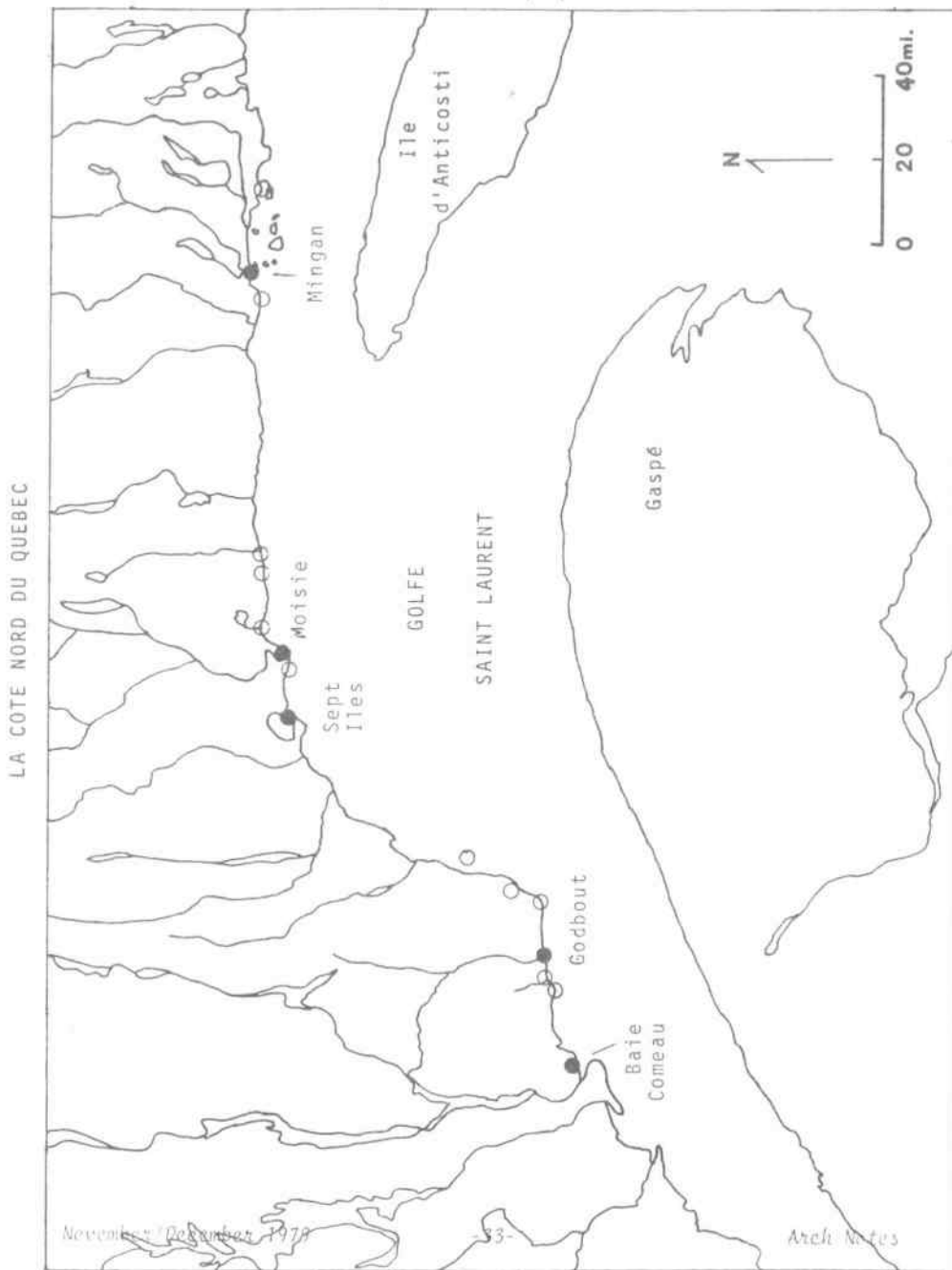
So much for literature searches.

Not all of the sites were so easy to find. The two Pointe à la Croix were inaccessible, erosion had claimed the French post and part of the later HBC post at Godbout, house construction had concealed Jolliet's establishment at Mingan and at Sept Îles a reconstructed post sat on part of the site. However, a pattern of occupation was evident. In the past, Montagnais Indians had chosen to summer on sand terraces, beside fresh water rivers, with access to the formerly abundant seal and fish populations of the St. Lawrence. Naturally, the fur traders built on such places in order to have close contact with the Indian hunters and to exploit the same resources. Later, fishermen and industrial people came. As one occupation blended into the others, it was hard to separate them. Indeed, it was much more rewarding when we decided to also record these later sites and activities: the archaeology of the future.

The survey along the Côte Nord was a step into the past of the school history books, which told us that Canadian history began with Cartier and Champlain. "Le berceau du Canada" said one proud inhabitant. But the history books which I remember never gave all the details. What about the Basque fishermen who hunted whales and fish in the St. Lawrence, even before Cartier? What about the Montagnais Indians who, to this day, travel up the great rivers to hunt and trap in the winter, despite government efforts to restrict and contain them? What about the men like Napoleon-Alexandre Comeau, naturalist, hunter and author who became a local legend? Finally, what mention was made of the people who are suddenly told one day that the company is closing? It happened to the Forges of Moisie Est in 1875. It just happened to the lumber operations in Port Cartier in 1979.



There is so much more to the story of the Côte Nord than is written in the books and archives. We were sent to find fur trade posts, but found much more in the memories and pride of the people.



...by S.R. Leslie

Prehistoric and historic sites are being destroyed in Ontario every day. Most are lost because they are not recognised for what they are; others are eroded away by natural forces; some are picked apart by souvenir hunters and collectors. A very few are dismantled, studied and recorded by skilled field archaeologists - which is desirable but nevertheless also destroys the site.

It seems imperative, if we are to save the knowledge contained in these rapidly disappearing traces of previous occupations, that a great deal more co-operation be forthcoming between the general public and the experts. The public must be involved - there are so many of them that the odds favour their chances of discovering the elusive clues, more than the chances of the handful of experts that are available. They also often tend to own the land on which the sites are located! The experts become involved because they can explain to the land owner, or the collector, what the objects found represent. They are the ones who can really appreciate the importance of a find - the interest shown by the populace is often very temporary at best while to the expert this is a life's work.

To develop a rapport with a large number of people in an area takes many years and is time consuming. Very often the professional has several research projects under way at any one time and is committed to lecturing, preparation of papers, articles or books, and may have to contend with the demands of one or more governing bodies. It therefore usually evolves to an interested non-professional becoming the liaison between the parties. He or she usually lives in the area and is familiar with the landowners and with local history. In the course of pursuing their interest in prehistory, they encounter many different people; some are collectors, some not, most have information that they love to share with anyone who expresses an interest. This kind of local knowledge can often produce unusual results, but whether or not its value is recognized depends on the relationship between the non-professional and the expert. Perhaps a recent example will best illustrate this point and help to show what co-operation can do.

Two years ago the author was asked by the Regional Area Archaeologist, Mr. Wm. A. Fox, to check along the Twenty Mile Creek for evidence of Late Woodland, specifically Neutral, occupation. This normally involves contacting local collectors, checking their collections and asking about other collectors or collections. Where gaps exist, any promising areas are checked on foot and this requires good relations with the landowner. The project may take years to do, but often other information comes along that catches the interest. In this case, the writing of Dr. Marion E. White of Buffalo State University (1972) indicated only one Neutral camp between Binbrook and St. Davids, a distance of some 60 kilometers. She did, however, list a site at Thorold which her informants gave as prehistoric. In checking with a local collector, Mr. Rory Keeler of St. Catharines, he said that another older collector had found iron axes and glass beads on it. He was never on the site himself and it had been bulldozed by a developer a few years before. I asked if we could check out the periphery in an attempt to resolve the time dispute and he agreed. On our first visit in October 1978, we located one very well worked midden with fragmentary pottery, chert flakes and two French trade beads! So much for the time period. The site did not appear to have been too badly damaged although there was a sewer, constructed in 1974, running through the most

likely settlement area and branches running off into others. Chest high weeds made surveying a little difficult and the very hard clay soil, which seemed unusual for a Neutral site, made test pitting a real chore and produced no evidence of the village.

The report to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation for that year related these facts, describing the site as "a small settlement" and classifying it as urgently in need of salvage, as immediate development threatened the whole area, although not holding out much promise because of the heavy soil and the one good midden that already appeared to have been screened. Mr. Fox viewed the artifacts, photographs, maps and background references, and field checked the site twice in late 1978. He decided that it was a very valuable site and well worth any attempts by his Ministry to save or salvage it. He arranged to meet the representative of the City of St. Catharines and the developer. His eleventh hour appeal delayed approval of the development until an assessment of the aboriginal occupation could be made. Surveys were done in late May, 1979 which resulted in the discovery of three middens and one ash area. One of the middens appeared undisturbed but the rest were in formerly ploughed ground. The crew that day included Bill Fox and Ian Keyon from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation; Rosemary Prevec, Tim Kenyon, Art Howey, George Gee and myself. The developer was supposed to have arranged to have the farm ploughed but this was not done for another week, when Mr. Fox checked it out and raised the total of midden areas to seven with a potential eighth. After the first rain on the field in early June, George Gee and I raised the total of midden areas to seventeen and collected soil samples for flotation analysis.

Another survey in early July with Doreen Howey and Gary Hebbard of the Joseph Brant Archaeological Society plus the Fox, Gee, Howey, Leslie group and with able reinforcements from John and Jerry Jouprien, of Parks Canada and Fonthill respectively, supplemented the meagre artifact sample, added a couple more areas, and marked out all the areas for the transit. However, the crew became exhausted from the heat and on the next day (a Sunday) Bill Fox had to recruit his father as a rodman to complete the work! One more visit later in July by Prevec and Leslie increased the total number of cultural deposits to twenty four, one of these probably being Archaic.

At this point Mr. Fox evaluated the evidence and concluded that the site was a Neutral village circa 1620-1640 A.D. covering nine acres. Because of its size and location it appeared to be a "capital" village of the Onguarahronon (Niagara Neutrals). The importance of the site was evident and emergency action was required. With limited time, and probably limited funds, it also required a field archaeologist available to extract the maximum information from the site under adverse conditions.

McMaster University in Hamilton sits near the heart of Neutral territory and the resident expert on these people is Dr. Wm.C. Noble of that university. Arranging funding through the Ontario Heritage Foundation, he put together an excellent crew under himself and Paul Lennox (a Ph.D. candidate in archaeology and a graduate of McMaster), and arranged for equipment and supplies. Shower facilities and additional field equipment were provided by Brock University through Dr. David Rupp. Dr. Noble dealt with local authorities, police, reporters, sightseers, interested neighbours and pothunters ad infinitum during a three week excavation in late August and early September.

Later in September two weekend digs were arranged by Dr. Noble using volunteer crews recruited from a number of cities and societies. Dr. Howard Savage of the University of Toronto encouraged his students and members of the O.A.S. to participate. About 60 did so, in style, with picnic lunches, wine and music. Dr. Noble's third year undergraduate class attended all four days. A grade 12 class from Waterloo came out and one girl brought her entire family. Interested students from Brock University and member of local historical societies were there. Six people journeyed from London, two from York University, two from Guelph and several members of the Joseph Brant Archaeological Society came from the Hamilton-Burlington area. All were welcomed and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The results of all this volunteer labour were really amazing. A lot of dirt was moved and in the process the complete and final evaluation of all the middens on the site was achieved, two more longhouses were opened up to bring the total to five, and four lines of palisade were uncovered. This example stresses that co-operation is essential if a project of this type is to be successful.

A lay person is generally the discoverer/rediscovers of a site. If such a person is active in an area such as a township or county they may come across many sites but are rarely capable of determining how any one site or group of sites fits into the overall picture. They may be unaware of long range plans by governments, or the private sector, that could destroy the site(s). The priorities have to be determined by the professional. At that point the direction of any conservation or excavation is controlled by the professional and the lay person's responsibilities are completed, although he may monitor the site if there is a delay and may participate in the excavation, if one is deemed necessary.

The function of the participants described is not rigid. It is tempered primarily by the time available to each. Responsibilities and, of course, personalities, vary but as long as there is an attempt to maintain an honest rapport, then success of any team is assured.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

McMaster University

Dear Mike;

I wish to thank and convey my appreciation to those members of the Ontario Archaeological Society and all others who so enthusiastically responded to my plea for volunteers to aid in the excavation at the Thorold site, St. Catharines. Over the two weekends of Sept. 22-23 and 29-30 we had a total of about ninety persons who travelled from London, Waterloo, Guelph, York, U of T, Brock, and of course McMaster in Hamilton. I believe that the experience was one of the better instances in recent times where professional and non-professional archaeologists came together on a common cause, and achieved substantially rewarding results. I remain particularly impressed by Dr. Howard Savage's abilities to mobilize interested parties and to have one after the days' work is done. Good weather, high spirits, and hard Haldimand clay served to build character, break backs, and make Thorold a memorable success.

At this writing, a return will be made to the historic Niagara Neutral Thorold Site next May or June with the aid of a bulldozer. Settlement pattern details yet remain, and will be completely salvaged. Towards this end, I probably will be calling for further help from the Ontario Archaeological Society and other volunteers next spring. Until then, my warmest thanks to all those who participated.

William C. Noble

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#### O.A.S. Chapter - Thunder Bay

The Thunder Bay Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society held its second monthly meeting on Monday, October 29, at Lakehead University. The Charter, accepted by David Arthurs on behalf of the Chapter at the O.A.S. Symposium and Banquet in Toronto the weekend before, was presented to the membership. The election of officers followed.

The first president of the Chapter is J.E. "AL" Molto, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Lakehead University; Vice-President, David Riddle of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation; Secretary-Treasurer, Michael McLeod, Archaeological Technician at Lakehead University; Editor of the Newsletter, Eleanor Barr, author of a recently published book on the Town of Ignace; and Programme Chairman, William Ross, Regional Archaeologist with the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Following the election, the Programme Chairman introduced David Arthurs, Field Archaeologist with the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, who gave an illustrated talk entitled "9,000 Years in Your Own Backyard-The Archaeology of Thunder Bay". A lengthy discussion followed the talk concerning the preservation of the ancient heritage of the Lakehead area, which continued after the adjournment of the meeting in more informal surroundings.

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#### 1.5 Million Year Footprint Found

The oldest footprints made by a direct ancestor of man - 1.5 million years only - have been found by scientists on a routine study of an ancient lake in Kenya. The scientists found seven footprints between August, 1978 and July, 1979. They waited until the excavation of the footprints was completed before reporting their discovery at the Koobi Fora research project being carried out for the National Museum of Kenya.

"We made our find purely by chance while we were digging in a geographical trench," said Dr. Anna Behrensmeyer, of Yale University, co-leader of the expedition.

Dr. Glynn Isaac, of the University of California, Berkeley, called the discovery "a paleo-anthropological hole-in-one."

The scientists say the tracks were probably made by homo erectus, believed to be the forebeers of homo sapiens. The footprints were made by one individual about 5'6" tall and weighing about 120 pounds. The hominid walked upright

FUNNY BOOK REVIEW ... by Peter Reid

A question which oft arises whenever archaeologists are gathered together is: "Boy! What will archaeologists of the future think when they excavate the remains of our civilisation?" The question is answered in a wicked little satire entitled, *Motel of the Mysteries*, by David Macauley, published this year by Houghton Mifflin Company, and available for between \$4.95 and \$6.50 depending on the cupidity of your friendly local bookstore.

Among the hoary old archaeological fables that get a deserved pasting in this slender, lavishly illustrated tome, are: the fate of Pompeii, Schliemann at Troy, King Tut's Tomb, Erich von Däniken, and, of course, the Curse of the Mummy's Tomb.

The year is AD 4022. Over two millenia have passed since the mysterious Yank civilization of ancient Usa was overwhelmed by sudden catastrophe. Scholars and antiquarians have long puzzled over the few surviving traces of the culture: for example, the vast, broad grey/black bands with dashed white lines down their middles, which crisscross the continent in intricate patterns and which German savant Heinrich von Hooligan maintains were facilities for alien spacecraft, since their truly awesome symmetrical beauty can only be appreciated from the air.

Then, the plastic-and-formica glories of late-20th century civilization are revealed when amateur archaeologist Howard Carson accidentally stumbles upon.. the Motel of the Mysteries. The humour of this piece turns on Carson's interpretation of what is actually a rather sleazy motel as a massive aristocratic burial complex. Archaeology's traditional fascination with the grandiose and the macabre is wittily spoofed, as is our weakness for labelling objects that we can't identify as "ceremonial artifacts".

It would be unfair of me to give away any of the details of Carson's wild misinterpretations of the motel's artifacts as sacred funerary objects. I will simply counsel the O.A.S. library to lay its hands on three or four dozen copies of the book, before all volumes are ordered burned by the public hangman. For edification, titillation and jollification, I recommend Motel of the Mysteries to all serious and most playful, archaeologists.

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SKULL AUCTION CANCELLED - LONDON

The English owner of eight American Indian and Australasian skulls decided yesterday against their sale by auction after criticism from a member of Parliament. Labour MP Bruce George asked Sotheby's auction house to cancel Monday's sale of the skulls, saying: "This is a distastful and immoral form of profiteering. Indigenous people are being treated with as little honor and respect in death as in life." Sotheby's said later that Stella Pitt-Rivers had decided to give two skulls of American Indians to the National Museum of Man in Ottawa.

... from the Globe and Mail,  
November 2, 1979

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O.A.S. LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE HOLDINGS

Revision List No. 1

(Please add the following listings to those published in September 1979)

Index No. 1 - Bound Volumes

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Nos. 8 & 9, 1978: QUIGG, J. Michael: "The Lazy Dog Site" and ADAMS, Gary "The Alkali Creek Sites"  
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\* \* \* \* \*

The J. NORMAN EMERSON MEDAL

The Society acknowledges with thanks the following donors to the J. Norman Emerson Medal Fund to November 22nd:

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Donations received after November 22nd will be listed in a future ARCH NOTES

\*\*\* See "1979 O.A.S. Annual Banquet --- J. Norman Emerson Medal Awarded to Frank Ridley" report in this issue of ARCH NOTES

\* \* \* \* \*

Continued from page 45

The earliest-dated footprints impressed in ancient mud in East Africa - apparently made by an upright-walking hominid, man-like creature - have been estimated to be about 3.7 million years old. On the other hand, Farich says, there's good reason to believe that man's ancestors may have developed bipedalism, the art of walking upright, long before they acquired the increased cranial capacity marking the brain of the intelligent creature.

"I think we'll find confirmation that the human race hasn't been around nearly as long as we thought. I suggest that mankind is very early in its evolution; that we'll undergo many more changes." ... Toronto Star, Nov. '79

## A MONKEY WRENCH FOR APE-MAN IDEA

Studying the proteins in the blood of living animals probably tells science much more about how humans evolved than the old method of comparing physical features of million-year-old skeletons.

That's the view of Dr. Vincent Sarich, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

The anthropologist, who began his career as a biochemist, told New Horizons in Sciences, an annual briefing for science writers, how an "evolutionary clock" in the molecular buildup of living things is changing scientists' ideas of evolution.

Until recently, most paleontologists, the experts on fossil bones, believed the ancestors of humankind split from the African apes 20-30 million years ago.

Using their protein-clock technique, Sarich and his co-worker at Berkeley, biochemist Allan Wilson, concluded the separation couldn't have taken place more than five million years ago. "Well, give or take a couple of million," said Sarich.

The Sarich-Wilson hypothesis is based on their belief that the rate of evolutionary change in the amino acids that make up the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in living matter is more or less constant, regardless of whether the DNA is in man or mouse, fungus or elephant.

The further apart in the evolutionary scale, the greater the number of differences in the specific amino acids in any two species, Sarich explained.

"We started with the same Darwinian idea as the fossil scientists - that all organisms had the same common ancestors, a one-cell organism in the sea of Primordial Soup that once covered the whole earth."

By applying the protein-clock technique, scientists can now tote up the differences between the number of amino acids in various species and map out a corresponding "tree of life" which not only relates one life form to another but can estimate approximately when the two species may have diverged from a common forerunner.

Using blood proteins such as albumin and transferrin in their studies, they compare similar proteins from different species of animal and isolate and identify the various amino acids.

A total of 105 different amino acids are known and the specific properties of each protein are determined by the sequence of amino acids in the long DNA chain of molecules. Albumin, for instance, is made up of a string of 580 amino acids. Each species of living things has, through millions of years of evolution, undergone changes in the number of different amino acids it contains.

"It gives us a new framework for the evolutionary story," Sarich said. "And it brings some surprises, such as the indication that human history on our planet doesn't go back very far, probably not much over four million years."

This figure agrees generally with one discovery of the fossil anthropologists.

(Continued on page 42)

## IN MEMORIAM

### Selwyn Dewdney

The Department of New World Archaeology of the Royal Ontario Museum regrets to advise you of the death of Mr. Selwyn Dewdney, a Research Associate, colleague and friend, on November 18th, 1979 after surgery. Selwyn was 70 years of age, and leaves a wife, Irene, four sons and four grandchildren.

As the son of The Rev. Alex Dewdney, Bishop of Keewatin, and later as a student missionary, Selwyn travelled extensively through northern Ontario by canoe. Later he obtained a B.A. from the University of Toronto, and degrees from the Ontario College of Education and the Ontario College of Art. In 1957 he began to pursue his interest in the aboriginal paintings and carvings which appear on rock faces throughout the Canadian Shield. With support from the R.O.M., and funding from a number of organizations, Selwyn conducted annual field trips and systematically recorded more than 300 pictograph sites in the Shield. His scale drawings, tracings and watercolour reproductions were the first accurate records of the sites - and shall remain in the museum as an invaluable resource, and a tribute to Selwyn's dedication to rock art research.

Selwyn was also a skilled artist, and with his wife, pioneered the use of art therapy in a number of hospitals in London, Ontario. His list of publications is extensive and varied, including many works on rock art, and two novels.

Peta Daniels

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Individual \$3

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

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