



University of
Western Ontario

JUN 18 1980

ARCH NOTES

MAY/JUNE 1980

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. OTTAWA BUS TRIP STILL HAS VACANCIES

A few spaces remain for the OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA VALLEY weekend tour arranged for August 22nd-24th, leaving the York Mills Bus Terminal at 7:00 p.m. on the evening of Friday, August 22nd.

In Ottawa on the Saturday we will visit the National Museum of Man and one or more other museums, enjoy an escorted bus tour of the Capital, and an evening barbecue supper and social on the cottage property of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Watson, hosted by the Ottawa Chapter of the Society.

On Sunday we will tour the Ottawa River as far as Pembroke, viewing and visiting sites of archaeological and historic interest, guided by Mr. Clyde Kennedy.

The low cost of only \$58 includes transportation, two nights accommodation at Carleton University with breakfasts, Saturday night barbecue, museum entrances and guides. A box lunch for Sunday will be provided at \$2.10 extra and must be pre-ordered.

Pre-registration is ESSENTIAL. Your reserved space will be confirmed on receipt of your registration. Space is limited to capacity of bus. A deposit of \$25 is requested, refundable if for any reason the trip is cancelled.

A pre-registration slip was included as part of the last ARCH NOTES issue. Understandably, many people did not want to cut their ARCH NOTES, and it was intended that applicants should photocopy the slip to avoid mutilating their ARCH NOTES.

A pre-registration slip is now provided to help you. If you do not want to mutilate your ARCH NOTES (which we quite understand), make a photocopy of it, or send the equivalent information on a piece of paper attached to your \$25 deposit.

Contact the office at (416)223-2752 for further information.

Pre-Registration Slip

To: The Ontario Archaeological Society
103 Anndale Drive
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3

Date _____

YES, I/We want to go on the OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA VALLEY trip in August

Please reserve ___ space(s) for (names) _____

I/We require ___ box lunch(es) for Sunday (please indicate number)

I/We enclose \$25 deposit per person, total \$ _____ (make cheque payable to The Ontario Archaeological Society)

Address: _____

Phone number for further contact: Day _____ Res. _____

O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER NEWS

Guest speakers for monthly meetings in early 1980 included Dr. Peter Reid, Mima Kapches, Donald Brown and Stan McClellan. In January, Peter gave an illustrated talk on Bronocice: A Middle Neolithic Capital in Southern Poland. At the February meeting, Mima described her excavation of the Auda village site on the Eldorado Nuclear property near Port Hope. This included a slide show of the excavation and representative artifacts. Donald Brown of the U. of T. gave a talk on the Norse settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland at the March meeting. In April, Stan McClellan, Supt. of Ontario's underwater park, Fathom Five, gave an illustrated talk on his project at Griffon Cove. Apparently, the Griffon did not go down off Tobermory.

Planning for the 1980 O.A.S. Symposium is progressing. Committees are headed by J. Keron - Finance, Speakers - Bill Fox, Symposium Operation - Norah McWilliam, Accommodation - Bob Pihl, and Publicity - Bob Mayer.

A feature of Kewa for the past few months, beginning in December, has been a series on Southwestern Ontario Projectile Point Typology. This has been prepared by W.A. Fox and Ian T. Kenyon, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, London. Types delineated thus far include Nettling Points - Early Archaic, Crawford Knoll - Late Archaic, Vanport and Saugeen - Middle Woodland. A Southwestern Ontario Point Chronology chart was published in the February issue. Beginning in the February issue, a further series by Ian Kenyon entitled Nineteenth Century Notes, discusses 19th century European artifacts. The February issue concerned window glass, March featured general notes on 19th century ceramics.

At the April meeting the membership voted to hold another annual picnic in June. It is hoped that we will be able to put together a small program similar to that of last year. Last year's program included demonstrations of flint knapping by Bill Fox, soil flotation by Rudy Fecteau and primitive firemaking by Chas. Nixon.

Our annual bus tour, which has been held for the past three years, will not be held this year due to our involvement with the Symposium.

Chas. Nixon
Secretary

Stop Press

The London Chapter invites all O.A.S. members and friends to their Chapter picnic on Saturday, June 14th, at 1:00 p.m.

Such interesting demonstrations as atlatl throwing, pot making and firing, stone and wood working are planned. Bring a lawn

chair and some food. There should be available some contributed salads and desserts, corn soup, and perhaps even a roasted pig.

The picnic will be held at Jim Keron's near Thamesford. Here's how to find it:

Go north from Highway 401 on Highway 19 - 6/10 mile (1 km) after crossing Highway 2, a white 2-storey house on the right.

June 28th and 29th: Bill Fox's Lithic Workshop in London (see announcement in ARCH NOTES).

September 29th and 27th - Fall Dig. Volunteers should contact Chapter President Jim Keron at (home) 519-285-2379, or Bill Fox at (home) 519-673-0966, or days 519-433-8401.

October 25th and 26th: The London Chapter will host the Society's Annual Symposium, in London. Keep these dates open for this event

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O.A.S. SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

June 8th: They will host the visiting bus tour "The Two Ste. Maries" to a barbecue (hot dog?) in Ste. Marie Park after the events of the day and before the bus returns to Toronto, and may join the tour during the day.

August - date to be announced: Annual Chapter corn roast by courtesy of Jamie Hunter.

*

O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER

August 23rd and 24th: This weekend a number of Chapter members will be assisting the Society's "OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA VALLEY" tour as guides, cooks (etc.), and will accompany part of the tour. Mr. Clyde Kennedy of the Chapter will conduct the major tour on the Sunday.

*

O.A.S. THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

(Date to be announced) A field trip to see pictographs at Pictured Lake is among the summer events planned. For further information, contact Chapter Program Chairman Bill Ross at 807-475-1447.

*

O.A.S. WINDSOR CHAPTER has no summer program yet.

* * * * *

THE EVIDENCE FOR CULTURE CONTACT AT THE DRAPER SITE,

PICKERING, ONTARIO *

by
William D. Finlayson
Robert H. Pihl
Museum of Indian Archaeology
at
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

INTRODUCTION

The Draper site is a sixteenth century Huron town located on the west bank of West Duffin Creek approximately twenty-five miles north-east of Toronto (Figure 1).

In 1971, the Federal Government announced the selection of this area as the location of the new Toronto International Airport and it was realized that the Draper site would be destroyed by airport construction (Figure 2). Previous excavations at the Draper site by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1953 and Peter Ramsden in the 1960s had demonstrated that the site was a relatively large southern division Huron village, four to five acres of which had not been disturbed by ploughing. The importance of Draper was recognized by the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada who organized four separate projects to salvage the site. These projects were funded by Transport Canada, Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Commission of Employment and Immigration, and The Canada Council (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada).

In 1972, Martha Latta excavated two-thirds of one longhouse and excavated portions of a number of middens and in 1973 Brian Hayden excavated half of a second house and tested limited portions of the area adjacent to this house. Also in 1973, two field schools from the University of Toronto were held at the site. By the end of 1973 less than 2 percent of the site had been excavated.

In 1974, Finlayson agreed to undertake the completion of the excavation of the site. In 1975, approximately five acres were excavated prior to the postponement of airport construction in September. The excavations of the site were completed in 1978 with an additional six acres being investigated.

* Presented at the 6th annual McMaster Archaeology Symposium, February 28, 1980, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

LOCATION OF NEW TORONTO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

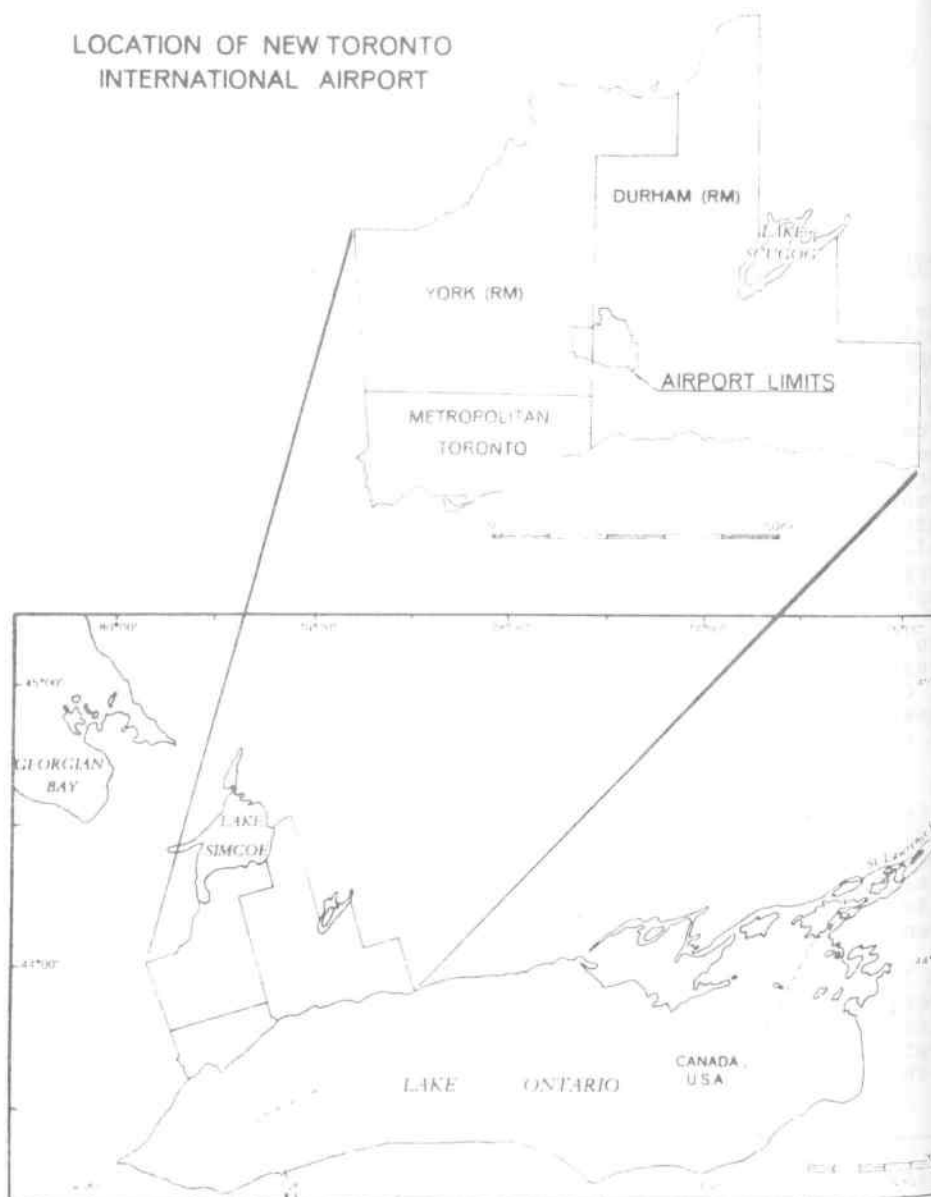


Figure 1.

May/June 1930

7

Arch. Notes

Langdon & Pihl

...draper site

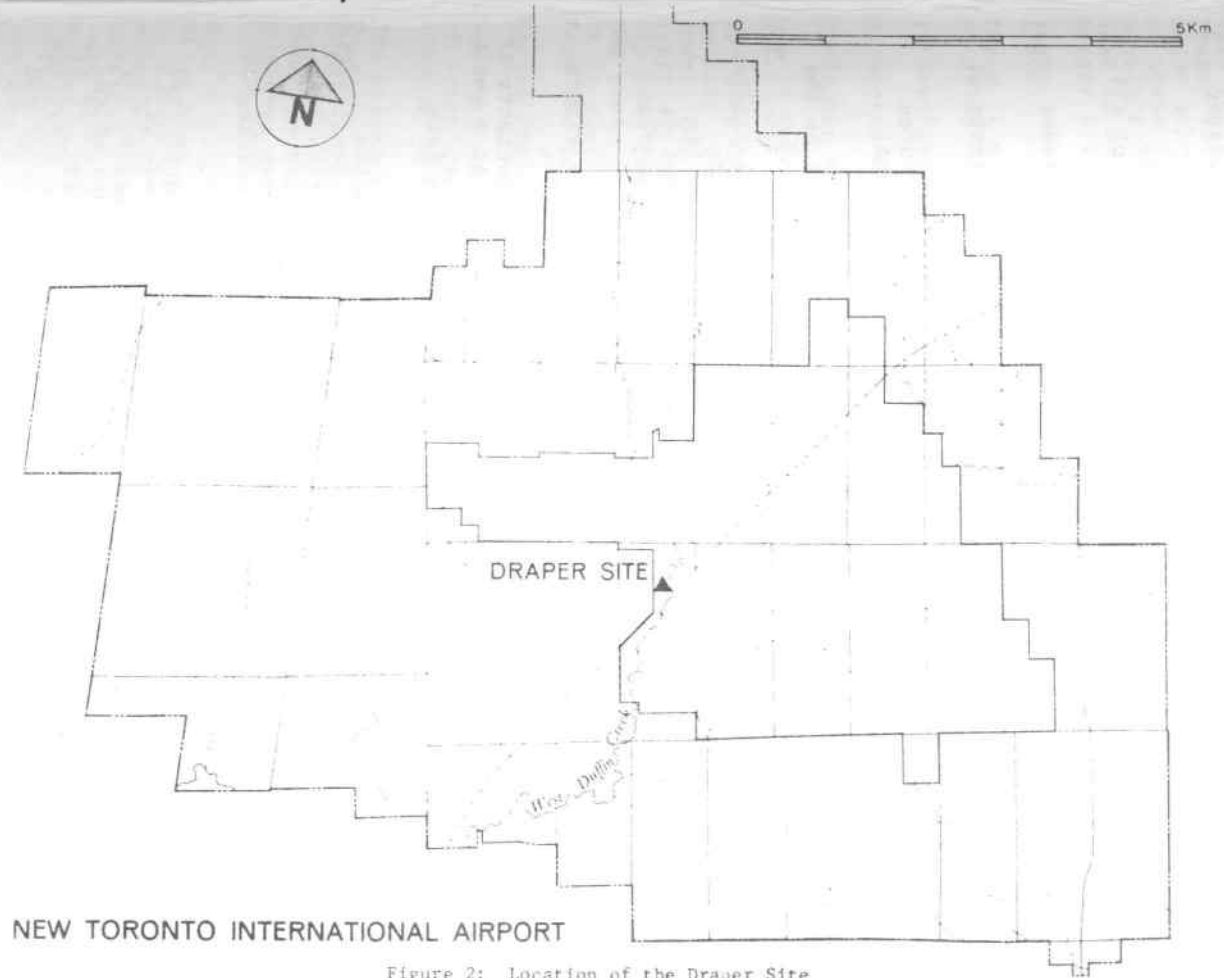


Figure 2: Location of the Draper Site

The objectives of the 1975 and 1978 excavations at the Draper site were:

- 1) The acquisition of a total village plan; that is the location, dimension, spacing, orientation and nature of all longhouses and other structures within the village.
- 2) The investigation of the nature and location of palisades surrounding the village.
- 3) The study of the location, extent, and nature of contents of the middens both within and on the edge of the site.
- 4) The examination of the subsistence practices of the Huron occupants of the site, particularly their use of floral resources.
- 5) The study of the effects of the aboriginal occupation on the soils in the site area.

In addition to these objectives a number of experimental studies were initiated which were designed to provide data on the appropriate logistics and research design necessary for the detailed study of both disturbed and undisturbed villages as part of a long term, large scale, regional study of Iroquoian development in southern Ontario. Among these were:

- 1) The study of the distribution of artifacts and debris within undisturbed living floor deposits of Huron longhouses.
- 2) The investigation of the representativeness of the contents of the living floors and pits of a house, to the house as a whole.
- 3) The excavation of entire middens to determine appropriate sampling procedures.

The 1975 and 1978 excavations resulted in the almost total excavation of the site (Figure 3). This included the investigation of forty-five longhouses and twenty-five middens. Undisturbed living floor deposits were screened for four complete and thirteen partial houses while the plough zone was screened for one complete and five partial houses. Twenty-three middens were excavated in one-metre squares and two middens in 2½ metre quadrants.

The excavations at the Draper site since 1975 have demonstrated that Draper began as a typical Huron village of 2.8 acres with seven to nine houses and an estimated population of five to six hundred individuals and that it underwent six expansions which added at least thirty-six houses to the original village. If all houses were occupied contemporaneously the site covered a maximum of twelve to thirteen acres with an estimated population of two thousand individuals.

This paper will examine the evidence for culture contact at the Draper site. Our consideration of this topic will focus on two major aspects of culture contact, trade, and warfare. For each of these topics the physical evidence will be presented and possible interpretations will be reviewed. Hopefully, this will lead to an understanding of the nature of culture contact at the Draper site.

TRADE

There is a variety of evidence which is or might be indicative of evidence for trade. This includes the presence of:

- 1) Artifacts and debitage chipped out of non-local cherts;
- 2) Marine shell artifacts;
- 3) Copper artifacts.

Use of Non-Local Cherts

To date, only a cursory examination of the relatively limited chipped lithic assemblage from the Draper site has been completed. This examination reveals that the majority of the artifacts and debris are of Onondaga chert. Since the sources for this chert are located in the Niagara peninsula and along the north shore of Lake Erie, an area occupied by the Neutral, it is readily apparent that this chert must have been obtained from the Neutral through trade.

Marine Shell Artifacts

The 1975 and 1978 excavations at Draper produced nine artifacts of conch shell including 2 complete and 6 fragmented beads and a piece of columella drilled down its longitudinal axis.

The presence of these artifacts suggests that the Huron at the Draper site might have participated in a trade network in which either conch shells or finished artifacts were being obtained from the southeastern United States.

Copper Artifacts

Only 8 pieces of copper have been recovered from Draper consisting of: a ring, a knife, three tubular beads (averaging 29.3 mm long by 4.5 mm wide), a piece of scrap and two nodules. While a field examination of the ring and beads suggested that these were possibly of European origin, a closer examination in the laboratory suggests the likelihood that all were fashioned from native copper using a cold hammering technique. While quantitative trace element analysis has yet to be completed to identify the source of the copper, it would currently appear that there is no European copper at Draper.

Interpretations

Given existing evidence, we can propose the following interpretations:

- 1) The presence of copper nodules, a scrap of copper, and tubular beads, suggests the possibility that the Huron were obtaining nodular copper through trade for the manufacture of artifacts such as beads.
- 2) The copper knife, which is of a form almost identical to the Type B Knife defined by Wittry (1951:15) for the Old Copper complex, suggests that ultimately this was a curio collected by one of the Huron. The practice of collecting curios by Draper people is also demonstrated by the recovery of several complete pre-Iroquoian projectile points.
- 3) The presence of a copper ring-like object presents several interpretative possibilities since the concept of a "finger ring" appears to be of European origin.

The first is that the ring was manufactured at the Draper site from copper obtained through trade from the Lake Superior region while the concept was introduced from the east (St. Lawrence River area).

The second is that the ring was manufactured in the east as a copy of a European trade item and subsequently traded or carried west to the Draper site.

Thus with the exception of flint, there is very little artifactual evidence that trade played an important role at the Draper site. In addition, there currently appears to be no direct evidence of European trade goods. This however, does not preclude the possibility that perishable items of European origin were in use at Draper.

WARFARE

Turning to a consideration of evidence of warfare at Draper, there is better data than is available for trade. Available evidence includes:

- 1) Presence of cut and burned human bone;
- 2) Nature of the palisade;

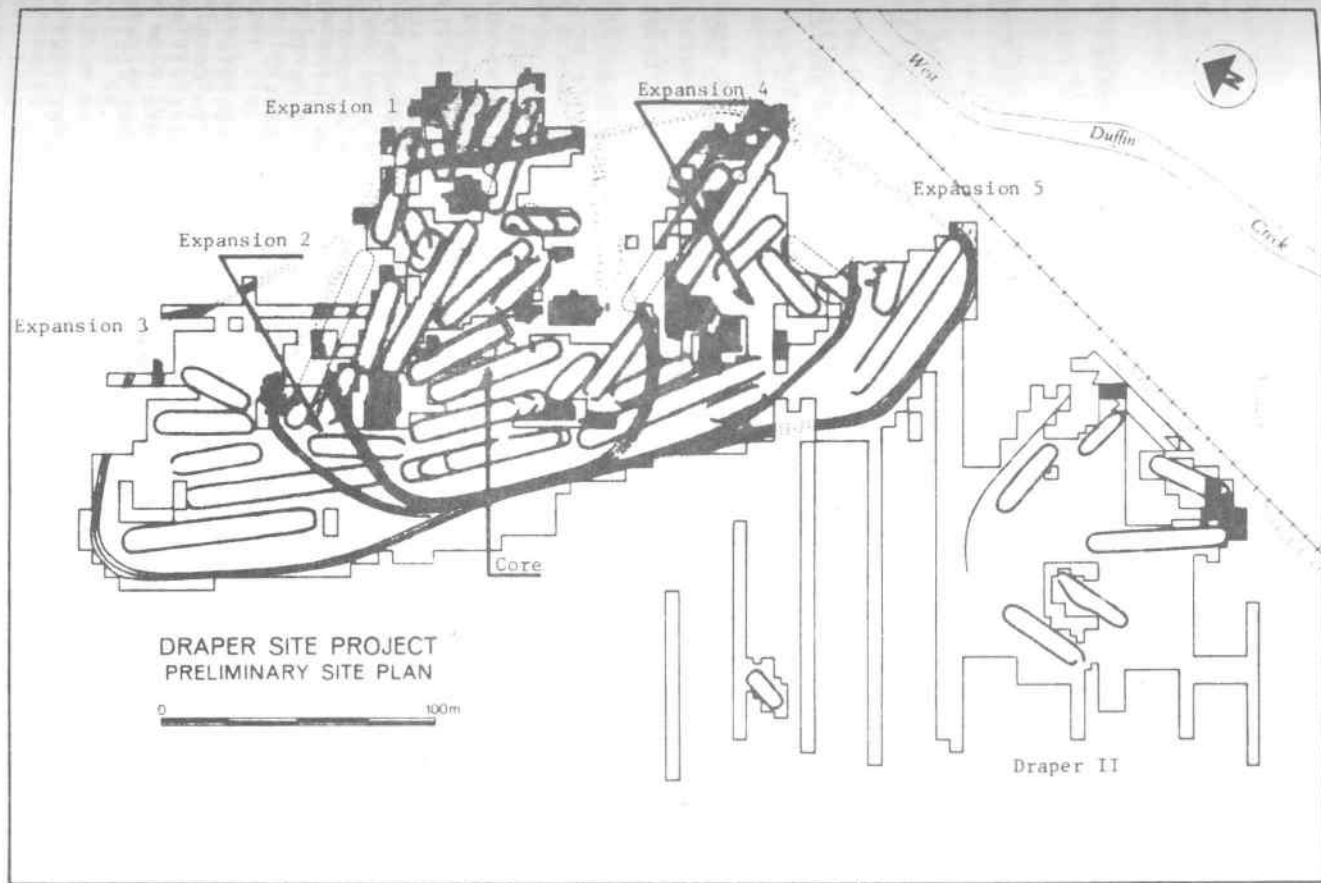


Figure 3 Settlement Units of the Draper Site

- 3) Definite planning in the location of houses;
- 4) The presence of varying amounts of St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery.

Human Bone

The recovery of cut, broken and charred human bone fragments from midden and house floor deposits on Iroquoian sites is another indication of warfare.

The analysis of the Draper site data to date indicates that more than 450 human bone fragments were recovered from the 1975 excavations. While comparative data are not available to determine whether there is an increase in the amount of human bone recovered from Draper in comparison to earlier Middleport sites, the recovery of this quantity of human bone fragments is indicative of warfare and the torture of prisoners.

In addition, one of the two adult burials recovered from houses at Draper shows evidence that the individual, a male, was a victim of war. The evidence includes:

- 1) The present of a tip of a chert projectile point in the neck of one of the femurs;
- 2) The absence of the arms, suggesting they were taken as trophies;
- 3) The damage of one vertebra which possibly indicates the individual was stabbed in the chest with either a knife or a club outfitted with a blade.

Palisade

In considering the nature of the palisade at the Draper site, the most important data is that relating to the original core village. The original village covered an area of approximately three acres and was surrounded by four rows of palisade each approximately one metre apart. The two innermost and the outermost rows are composed of post moulds approximately 5 cm to 7 cm in diameter which are located approximately 2 m to 5 m apart. The third row from the inside is composed of larger posts (8 cm to 10 cm in diameter) which are more widely spaced (5 m to 10 m apart).

Given the early placement of the Draper site in the prehistoric Southern Division Huron sequence, it is most relevant to compare the palisades at Draper to those recorded for Middleport villages. Good evidence for Middleport palisades is only available from the Nodwell site in the Bruce County and the Unick site near Crawford Lake. Both were surrounded by a double palisade.

Thus a comparison indicates an increase in the number of rows of

palisade at Draper along with the implementation of special construction techniques (i.e. the third row being larger and more widely spaced). This suggests that defence of the village was of greater concern. Further supporting evidence can also be found for this by the presence of galleries located along some sections of the interior of the palisade.

Defensive Location of Houses

Perhaps some of the most interesting data from the Draper site which is suggestive of warfare is the settlement pattern data. Available evidence suggests that warfare at Draper must have involved the breaching of the palisades by attacking war parties which resulted in fighting within the village. Accordingly, it would appear that the Draper people planned the location of houses to assist in the defence of the village, if the palisades were breached. Supporting evidence for this includes:

- 1) The placement of the longest houses directly parallel and adjacent to the palisades.
- 2) The placement of houses to form plazas which were readily defensible by close placement of houses.
- 3) The extension or rebuilding of houses to reduce distances between the houses, thereby reducing access to the plazas. In some instances, houses were extended more than once.

Presence of St. Lawrence Iroquoian Pottery

The presence of small but significant amounts of foreign rim sherds on prehistoric Southern Division Huron sites, particularly St. Lawrence Iroquoian sherds, has in the past been advanced as evidence of warfare between these two societies, which resulted in the capture of women, and their adoption into the village of the captors.

While recent analysis of samples of rim sherds recovered from excavation at the Draper site prior to 1972 have suggested that 4.5 - 5.0 percent of the total ceramic sample consisted of St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery, recent analysis of the 1975 and 1978 samples presents a different picture. Preliminary work has revealed that the core village and Expansions 1 to 3 of the Draper site (Figure 2) have 1.0 - 1.5 percent St. Lawrence Iroquoian rim sherds, while Expansion 4 has approximately 5 percent. At present, no data are available for Expansion 5 and the South field. We would suggest that these preliminary data indicate that there were a greater number of St. Lawrence Iroquoian women living in Expansion 4, given the absence of male-related St. Lawrence Iroquoian artifacts. Whether this represents a higher percentage of St. Lawrence Iroquoian women in the group of people who joined Draper to form Expansion 4, or whether it represents a higher rate of adoption of St. Lawrence Iroquois women into the household of the people who occupied Expansion 4 remains a problem for future research.

Given the evidence described above, it is apparent that warfare was a significant factor at the Draper site and that the Draper people were engaged in warfare with the St. Lawrence Iroquois people to the east, not the Neutral to the west or the Iroquoian groups to the south of Lake Ontario.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, current evidence from the Draper site suggests:

- 1) That there is no evidence at present of actual European trade goods at the site. Only the results of quantitative analysis currently being planned will resolve this issue.
- 2) The only possible evidence of European influence at the Draper site consists of the "finger-ring concept".
- 3) There was an increasing concern for defensive strategy in the planning of the village as it expanded.
- 4) There is good evidence for intersocietal conflict between the Huron and the St. Lawrence Iroquoians as documented by the relatively large quantity of human bone fragments and increasing quantities of St. Lawrence Iroquoian rims.

Finally, these data suggest that evidence suggested by Ramsden as being indicative of very early European influence on Southern Division Huron sites such as Draper and Parson must be re-evaluated after quantitative analysis of possible brass or "European copper" artifacts have been completed. We do however agree with Ramsden that Draper is probably a result of an increase in conflict over access to trade routes through which European goods were being obtained. It would seem most likely that such trade goods were of a perishable nature at this early time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Wittry, W.L.
1951 A Preliminary Study of the Old Copper Complex,
Wisconsin Archaeologist, Vol. 32(1):1-18.

* * * * *

EXCAVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Roberta O'Brien, Central Region Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, has announced that she will accept volunteers from time to time this year as opportunities arise. She is already excavating in the Burlington area and will be there for some time. Later in the year there is the possibility of excavating near Pickering.

To register, call Roberta's office at 965-8258. If she is not there (she's out digging, remember?), leave your name and phone number.

The London Chapter plans a fall dig in southwestern Ontario September 20th and 27th. Contact Chapter President Jim Keron at (home)519-285-2379, or Bill Fox (day) 519-433-8401.

A Program for Those Wishing to Participate in Excavation Work

Under the Ontario Heritage Act 1974, a licence from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation is required to excavate or conduct archaeological surveys in the Province of Ontario. The granting of a licence carries obligations controlling the condition of the site after the field work, subsequent protection of the excavated artifacts and the submission to the Minister of a satisfactory report. It has been assumed that only an individual can apply for, obtain and comply with the conditions for a licence. Partly for this reason, the Society itself has not been active in field work in its own name in recent years, and members wishing to excavate have been left to locate other members with licences who are looking for excavators.

To aid in this process, the Society has from time to time published in ARCH NOTES a list of current licensees with a brief note as to the area and subject of their work. Whether this has aided members in contacting licensees in their area to volunteer services is not known. These lists are provided by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation and usually do not become available until too late to be of much use. For example, no list is yet available for the current year.

The Society has therefore decided to investigate ways in which it can further aid the process of would-be diggers finding digs (no, we are not intending to operate a computer dating service!). Initially, and henceforth, we have opened a log to maintain a record of those who have indicated that they wish to dig or otherwise participate in field work. To place your name in this log, please call the office at (416)223-2752. A recorder may answer, but will give you enough time to state why you are calling, your name, where to contact you, and where and when you are available. The first list compiled under this program accompanies this explanation. Licensees looking for volunteer crews are requested to contact the volunteers directly, unless the volunteer has indicated a preference for being contacted

through the office.

Licensees are also offered the facilities of ARCH NOTES to advertise their need for crews, and also, if the publication schedule is not convenient, to record their needs with the O.A.S. office for the benefit of those who call to register. Names of volunteers will also be forwarded to the Ministry office responsible for handling licence applications.

It is suggested that members keep a personal record of their excavating, field, lab, and other archaeological experience, in the event that people with certain sorts of experience may be required in the future.

The Ministry will be forwarding a list of 1980 Licensees to the Office as soon as possible, where it will be available for reference and will be published in the next available issue of ARCH NOTES.

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LOG LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FOR EXCAVATION AND FIELD WORK - MAY 1980

1. Janet Butler, 10 Omaha Avenue, Algonquin Island, Toronto M5J 1Z6. Res. 363-7993. Day 763-6097
available summer; no experience; will need transportation.
2. Marvin Fremes, 480 Oriole Parkway #306, Toronto M5P 2H8
Res. 755-5201
available weekends; must return to Toronto nightly; no experience.
3. Catherine Smith, 180 Mississauga Valley Blvd TH36, Mississauga L5A 3M2. Res. 275-5119. Day 279-1193
available summer anywhere, prefers U.S.A.; overseas excavating experience; W.L.U. credits; prefers to travel with Mrs. Read (#4)
4. Mrs. Phyllis J. Read, 204 Henry Street, Whitby L1N 5C4
Res. 668-2273. Day 966-6027
available summer, prefers August; Ontario and overseas excavation experience; Trent University credits.
5. Miss Mika Ono, R.R.#2, King City LOG 1K0. Res. 833-5673
available this summer anywhere, prefers "other countries" unspecified; excavated at Boyd Conservation Area; high school student.
6. Gil Caldwell, 3334 Tasmania Drive, Mississauga L4Y 3E6
Res. 277-3859
available summer; Ontario experience; anthropology major, B.A., B.Ed., M.Sc.Ed., U. of Toronto; school vice-principal, artist.

7. Ray di Cecco, 1320 Mississauga Valley Blvd. #903,
Mississauga L5A 3S9. Res. 279-7049. Day 270-1440
available weekends and perhaps one full week within reach
of Toronto; no experience.
8. Mr. Pat Jamieson, 49 Sepia Drive, Willowdale M2J 4E9
Res. 493-2157 Day 789-7711 Ext.232
available weekends within reach of Toronto; no experience;
has a metal detector; electrical engineer.
9. Ms. Margrethe de Neergaard, c/o York Archaeological Trust
for Excavation and Research, St. Anthony's Hall Annexe,
47 Aldwark, York, England.
no details of availability provided.
10. Ms. Jean Blane, 286 Bessborough Drive, Toronto M4G 3K8
Res. 483-4838
available weekends, southern Ontario; one summer's
experience at Boyd; high school student.
11. Mrs. Rosemary Prevec, 944 LaSalle Park Road, Burlington
L7T 1M9. Res. 634-5968, or care of O.A.S. office, Toronto
223-2752
available any time within reasonably close distance to
Hamilton; faunal credits and Ontario experience.
12. Jill Robertson, 2216 Kennedy Road, Agincourt M1T 3G4
Res. 293-4822
possibly available any time - prefers to return home at night;
may need transportation; no experience.

* * * * *

Continued from p. 42

One question raised by the building is its isolation. Most European long houses are clustered in groups. That puzzle may be solved when the other sites nearby are excavated this summer.

Several parts of the building show signs of reconstruction or repair, indicating that the hall had a long life. In the end it was burned down - the timber is charred. The hall was probably used for storage and habitation - it could have accommodated 30 to 60 people - and it is likely that the settlers had sheep and cows. But no evidence of animals can be found since bones do not survive in the acid soil.

The Balbridie finds raise more questions than they answer. For the skill required to build the house undoubtedly came from long experience. Somewhere in Scotland or further south there will be sites where men settled first, and learned to plane wood, raise roofs and till the soil. They remain to be discovered.

from The Sunday Times, May 4, 1980

ARCHAEOLOGY NEVER STOPS

by Thor Conway
Regional Archaeologist
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Ice and snow still cover Sault Ste. Marie in early April, but that does not seem to freeze the continuous discovery of archaeological sites.

Last week, I presented a lecture about the archaeology of Lake Superior Provincial Park to second year forestry and resources students at the Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology.

An audience of nearly a hundred keen, resource-oriented students is a receptive group. With them, archaeology receives a more critical evaluation. Yet, as I answered questions and told of Ontario's varied archaeological sites, I realized that archaeologists have to stop looking at the ground so often. Instead they need to look the public directly in the eye. Our friends and neighbours love the subject; yet they strive for information with a popular appeal.

Popular archaeology need not be watered-down or simplistic. To me, 'popular' translates into 'clearly stated'. Farewell to jargon. In the past few years, many of our regional archaeological programs have been devoted to giving the public feedback. Numerous public talks, displays, site tours, working with interest and educational groups, and now a series of popular articles in various magazines, present the results of our work to a diverse group of people.

Communication is a two-way street. While we make more work for ourselves by increasing our presence in the community, we benefit from varied levels of support. Such support ranges from volunteer help in labs and on digs, to site monitoring, to broader based support on environmental and heritage management issues. Other disciplines use these methods constantly. Look at the spokesman for medical research, medical news releases, etc.

The success of some seemingly small efforts at public education is astounding. Two examples helped us to discover the unfilled desire for archaeological information among the people of Ontario. Three years ago the Ministry of Natural Resources hired my wife Julie to prepare interpretive display panels for the famous Agawa pictograph site in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Julie prepared two large displays that incorporated explanatory texts, copies of rock paintings and pictographs. These were placed at a rest stop along the steep trail that leads from the parking lot to the site.

The visitors' book at the Agawa pictographs practically overflowed with praise for the interpretive panels in subsequent years.

Tourists stated that they had gained a fuller appreciation of the site, that the display answered questions of age, origin and meaning, that they never realized the full importance of the rock art, and so on. We know that the Agawa pictograph site has a visitor rate of some twenty-five thousand people every year. There is little doubt in the minds of the park staff and tourists that the quality of the Agawa experience was greatly enhanced by a basic explanation of the subject.

Last year, the Ministry of Culture and Recreation regional archaeologist's office in Thunder Bay prepared a short pamphlet called "The Prehistory of North Central Ontario". It is a general introduction to the time periods and cultural groups that inhabited that area. Initially a few hundred copies were made and distributed to local interest groups like schools and Ministry of Natural Resources' offices. Like lightning in a summer forest, the popularity of this booklet kindled so many requests that our Ministry has now published 10,000 copies to meet the demand.

Everyone involved in archaeology needs to devote some creative energy towards satisfying the formally unrecognized public interest in the subject. When you think of the time and money that has been devoted to archaeological research versus archaeological education, you will find an imbalance beyond belief. I hope that I am wrong, but I believe that the next two decades are the crisis period for Ontario archaeology in terms of site loss through development pressures.

I talked to the Sault College students about the various pressures that are rapidly forcing our heritage out of existence. At the end of the hour, a forestry student came up and asked if I would like to see an arrow-head that was found on campus. He ran to the nearby student residence and returned with his friend who had made the find.

This sharp-eyed student was collecting rocks for her goldfish bowl in front of the campus student residences. A recent water-line trench had been dug and numerous rocks were scattered in the backfill. Suddenly she spotted a small, notched arrowhead in the dirt excavated from the trench. It was that stone artifact that I held in my hand at the end of the lecture.

I recognized the arrowhead as a Late Archaic period tool. Its size and shape matched similar artifacts which I had dug from sites in the Sault Ste. Marie area. An artifact over two thousand years old.

More important than the artifact was the point of this story and my lecture. Sites are being destroyed at an alarming rate. How ironic to find yet another recent example within view of the auditorium where I stood.

* * * * *

1980 O.A.S. WORKSHOP PROGRAM

May 10th: Jock McAndrews "Fossil Pollen and Archaeology" was held at the Royal Ontario Museum. The instructors were Jock McAndrews and Christine Caroppo. The eight who attended were:

Irene Ockenden
Marilyn MacKellar
Stew. Leslie
Bev. Smith

Rob Nelson
Jim Brennan
Dennis Joyce
Christine Kirby

There were enough other enquiries to indicate sufficient interest to make it worth holding the workshop again next year.

The workshop began with a field trip to collect modern fossil pollen of oak, maple, birch, etc. This modern pollen was then compared with fossil pollen in a buried peat layer from near Burlington.

The peat layer was full of spruce pollen indicating the peat was deposited some 10,000 - 12,000 years ago. Several potsherds were examined but did not contain fossil pollen, probably because it was destroyed when the pot was fired. In addition to the microscope and centrifuge, the Livingstone Lake Corer was demonstrated.

The syllabus handout included an illustrated Pollen Key, recipes for cooking reference pollen and peat, and a summary of the vegetation history of Ontario.

Pollen diagrams were related to palaeo temperatures, big-game habitat, wild rice availability, and Iroquoian agriculture.

A Word Processor was used to generate testimonial letters for those who attended (except for Dennis, who had to leave early to get his garden in).

*

June 28th (and optional 29th) - Bill Fox's Lithic Analysis

Date and Time: Saturday June 28th at 10:00 a.m. (and optional Sunday June 29th, 9:30 a.m.)
Place: 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario (Ministry of Culture and Recreation Office)
Maximum Enrolment: 12 each day
Fee: \$5 each day, payable on arrival
Program: Saturday: lithic analysis in theory and practice
- chert identification - examining of wear patterns - methods of working - artifact production - study of actual artifacts.
Sunday - optional - field trip to two London area chert quarries.

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EXTINCT BISON BONES DUG UP NEAR KENORA

by Grace Rajnovich

Remains of a 10,000 year old bison have been dug up from the bottom of a 4.5 metre deep (14') bog just east of Kenora. The bones, including an almost complete skull with horn cores plus a scapula, two rib fragments, radius and phalanx, belong to the extinct species *Bison Crassicornis*.

Local excavating contractor Nick Serduletz was dredging peat on March 25 from the bottom of the bog, to sell as topsoil, when the skull appeared, sitting upright with horn-cores sticking up out of the dirt on his backhoe shovel.

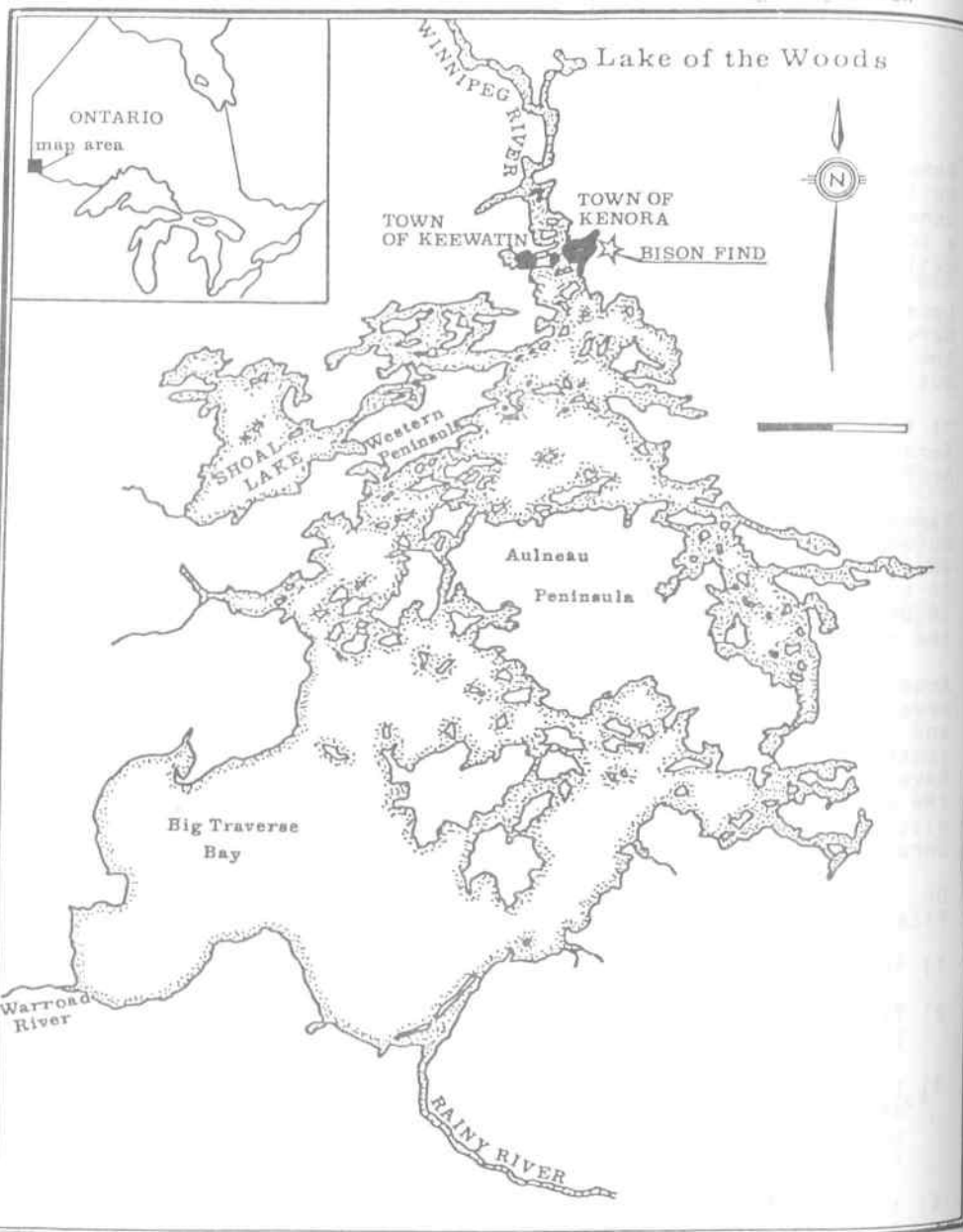
"I told my friends I dug up the Devil himself," joked Mr. Serduletz, who immediately contacted the Northwestern Regional Archaeologist's office.

Mammalogists Dr. George Lammers and Jack Dubois of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature identified the beast as *Crassicornis*, an extinct species whose terminal date, as registered by Carbon-14 analysis on other sites on the Prairies and in Alaska, is 10,000 BC. The age of *Crassicornis* overlaps with *Bison Antiquus*, the ancestor of the modern Wood Buffalo.

According to geological dating, the deglaciation of the Kenora area occurred about 8,000 BC, followed by alternate expansions and contractions of Glacial Lake Agassiz which covered much of southeastern Manitoba and the Lake of the Woods area. It must have been during this period that buffalo entered the area from the west (the nearest find of extinct bison is an *Antiquus* discovery in Whiteshell Provincial Park on the Manitoba-Ontario border about 80 km west of Kenora).

Dr. Lammers has suggested that the Kenora bison find is significant for several reasons:

- 1) it is the only authenticated find of extinct bison in Ontario;
- 2) it is the furthest north and east that *Crassicornis* has been located;
- 3) it is the only *Crassicornis* find in the current Boreal forest and suggests that the Kenora area may have been parkland or prairie in the early post-glacial period, environments suitable for bison herds;
- 4) the latest date for other *Crassicornis* discoveries is 10,000 BC, while glacial evidence for Kenora suggests the Kenora find can be no older than 8,000 BC. This suggests several hypotheses:



- a) that the terminal date for species *Crassicornis* should be moved up from 10,000 to 8,000 BC?
- b) the date for the retreat of the glacier should be moved back from 8,000 to 10,000 BC?
- c) the glacier retreated and advanced during the 10,000 - 8,000 BC period giving the bison time to move in, in the middle?

The find may also hint at the initial reason for the movement of Palaeo-Indians into Northwestern Ontario: they were following the buffalo herds.

The Manitoba museum staff have identified snails found in the cranial cavity as *Gyraulis Parvus*. Dr. Jack McAndrews of the Royal Ontario Museum has agreed to conduct palynological studies of the soil found in and around the skull, and Dr. Lammers and Dr. Dubois of the Manitoba Museum will publish research data on the bones themselves. Our office is preparing a rib for Carbon-14 dating.

Dr. Serduletz has not yet decided where the bones will be displayed.

Acknowledgments

We thank Nick Serduletz for recognizing a significant find and contacting us. I am grateful to Dr. George Lammers and Jack Dubois of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature for supplying the above information about the bones. Any errors were mine.

* * * * *

Continued from p. 20

Accommodation: If required for Saturday night, may be arranged through Bill Fox

Pre-registration: telephone Bill Fox in London (519)433-8401 during the day, and leave a message if he is not available. Advise whether you are registering for one or both days and if you will require any accommodation.

*

July 26th - Marti Latta's "Ceramics Analysis"

At press time, there are no vacancies left for this popular workshop. (Details were published in the last issue of ARCH NOTES.) However, queries concerning cancellations may be made by phoning the O.A.S. office at 223-2752.

In the meantime, we hope all intended participants are busy making pots to fire at the workshop.

THE APPLICATION OF SOUTH'S MEAN
CERAMIC FORMULA TO ONTARIO
HISTORIC SITES

by J.K. Jouppien

Several adjustments are necessary so that South's mean ceramic formula (South 1977:201-276) can be applied with greater accuracy to ceramic assemblages recovered from historic sites in Ontario. The major adjustment is to the ceramic date-ranges. Those proposed by South in consultation with Ivor Noel-Hume (South 1977:210-212), were based on ceramic artifacts primarily from Colonial American sites. Due to the temporal and historic differences between Colonial American sites and historic period sites in Ontario, it is necessary to adjust some of South's original date ranges as well as to include certain diagnostic traits and ceramic types not covered by him. Therefore the date-ranges proposed here, though based on his original work, have been refined in the following two ways.

First, South's date-ranges were compared with those suggested by artifacts found in actual dated contexts on historic period sites in Ontario (See Table 1).

Second, Canadian ceramic experts were consulted (See Table 2) and a careful survey of relevant ceramic literature was conducted (Collard 1967, Coysh 1972, Godden 1974, Grange 1977, Lockett 1977, Miller II 1974, Shaw 1968, Sussman 1977, Teulon-Porter 1953, Towner 1968). In most cases, these sources confirmed the contextual date-ranges and provided information where the contextual evidence was insufficient due to a small sample or rarity of a given ware.

The combined sources indicated that many of the ceramic types found in Ontario remained in use for a longer period of time than in most areas of colonial America.

It was also noted in preparing date-ranges for Ontario that very early dates for certain traditional ceramic types had to be adjusted because of the historical circumstances governing settlement in what is now Ontario. It was not until 1796 that the final terms of Jay's Treaty were met and the western British fortifications were removed to the Canadian side of the frontier. This signalled the first major wave of settlement.

Although British military sites provided the sample-base from which the proposed date-ranges were derived, application of these date-ranges may be taken one step further. Since ceramic items were often purchased from local retailers, it is further proposed that this sample is valid for application to non-military sites

Table 1. Ontario Historic Sites which provided contextual-evidence

<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Occupation</u>
Fort St. Joseph	near Sault Ste. Marie	1796-1828
Fort George	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1796-1836
Fort Malden	Amherstburg	1796-1855
Willow Depot Ceramic Collection	Simcoe County Museum	ca. 1813-1819
Naval and Military Establishments	Penetanguishene	1814-1856
Butler's Barracks	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1821-present

Table 2. Specialists Consulted Their Affiliation and Their Areas of Competence.

Material Culture Researchers, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada:

Dorothy M. Griffiths	English ceramics
Gerard Gusset	coarse earthenware
George Miller	edge-decorated ceramics
Lynn Sussman	ceramics from British military site, transfer-printed ceramics
Ron Whate	porcelain, Georgian period English ceramics

Museology Programme, University of Toronto:

David L. Newlands	author of <u>Early Ontario Potters - Their Craft and Trade</u>
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Table 3. Proposed Ceramic Date Ranges.

WARETYPE

<u>Type</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Median Date</u>
Creamware	1760-1820	1790
Pearlware	1796-1830	1813
Vitreous white earthenware	1820-present	--
Highly vitrified white earthenware, Ironstone	1840-present	--
Tinglaze, or tin enamelled	1796-1840	1818
Bone china	1805-present	--
Stoneware (salt glazed)	1796-1900	1848
Yellowware	1830-1920	1875
Coarse red earthenware	1796-1920	1858

DECORATION AND COLOUR

Blue shell edge	1800-1850	1825
Green shell edge	1800-1835	1817.5
Embossed beaded edge	1830-1840	1835
Chicken claw edge	1840-1850	1845
Arrow impressed edge	1840-1850	1845
Edge decoration with scalloped rim	1800-1840	1820
Blue sponge	1840-1870	1855
Polychrome sponge	1850-1880	1865
Tri-colour trailed slip or "finger slip"	1796-1840	1818
Trailed slip	1796-1840	1818
Mocha	1835-1900	1867.5
Rockingham-type glaze	1855-1890	1872.5
Blue transfer	1800-present	
Olde Blue	1815-1835	1825
Flowing blue transfer	1844-1900	1872
Pink or light red transfer	1828-present	--
Brown transfer	1828-present	--
Green transfer	1828-present	--
Pale blue transfer	1830-1850	1840
Black transfer	1800-1850	1825

Type	Date-Range	Median Date
Mulberry transfer	1830-1850	1840
Slip inlaid	1800-1850	1825
Dark brown/black thin annular banding	1830-1850	1840
Polychrome heavy annular banding	1850-1920	1885
Fine painted polychrome with floral pattern in pastel colours	1796-1820	1808
Heavy painted polychrome with floral patterns in chrome-based colours	1820-1850	1835
Painted chinoiserie	1796-1820	1808
Lustre	1820-1880	1850
Jackfield	1796-1830	1813
Black Basalt	1796-1813	1804.5
Cyplesware	1796-1850	1823

FORM

Drainage pipe, coarse red earthenware, extruded	1848-1890	1869
Drainage pipe, coarse red earthenware, moulded	1890-present	--
Drainage pipe, stoneware	1900-present	--

as well. The ceramic date-ranges are listed in Table 3; errors are the fault of the writer.

As South outlined the mean ceramic formula, it applied to sherds:

"...the archaeologist places the sherd count for each type in a column beside the median date and these are multiplied producing a third column which is a product of the median date times the frequency of occurrence. The sum of the frequency is divided into the sum of the mean ceramic date for the sample". (South 1977:217-218).

However, the value of using a sherd count for archaeological analysis has been questioned. I agree with the proposition that the minimum vessel count possesses far more interpretive value (Jouppien, in press). For this reason it is further proposed that in using the mean ceramic formula, frequency should be represented by the minimum vessel count, rather than a sherd count.

Conclusion

This paper has been presented in the hope that other researchers of historic period ceramic artifacts will react to my suggestions and provide information to expand the data base. I am most interested in feed-back from others in Ontario who have recovered historic ceramics with a temporal context which differs from those date-ranges proposed here. Although this study does account for all major late 18th to 19th century ceramic types, documentary sources suggest other types were also in use. Information on these other types recovered from Ontario sites would be greatly appreciated. Additional information regarding the social background of the sites' occupants can add a further dimension to the study. Please forward your comments to: J.K. Jouppien, Parks Canada, Ontario Region, Archaeological Research Section, P.O. Box 1359, Cornwall, Ontario K6H 5V4.

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continued on p. 30

BOOKS

Books Now Available from the Ontario Government Bookstore

Collected Archaeological Papers edited by David Skene Melvin
Price \$5

An eclectic volume of papers dealing with various aspects of archaeology in Ontario from the theory of site location through underwater archaeology of dockyard installations dating from the War of 1812 to the tentative identification near Sault Ste. Marie of the first European shipyard on the Great Lakes, and ranging geographically from Hudson's Bay to the northwest of the Province to Southern Ontario.

Contents:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| "Heartland of the Ojibway" | - Thor A. Conway |
| "Point aux Pins archaeology; Woodland and Historic Components" | - Thor A. Conway |
| "An archaeological inspection and assessment of two historical archaeological sites on the Severn River, Ontario" | - John W. Pollock |
| "Manitou Mounds" | - David W. Arthurs |
| "The trihedral adze in North-western Ontario" | - William A. Fox |
| "The Lakehead Complex: new insights" | - William A. Fox |
| "The archaeological investigation of the Naval Slip, Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Penetanguishene" | - William A. Fox |
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Three Heritage Studies on the history of the HBC Michipicoten Post and on the archaeology of the North Pickering area - edited by David Skene Melvin - Price \$4

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Part I: | Michipicoten: Hudson's Bay Company Post 1821 - 1904 | - John M. Weiler |
| Part II: | An archaeological survey for the North Pickering Project. | - Victor A. Konrad and William A. Ross |
| Part III: | The Draper Site: white pine succession on an abandoned Late Prehistoric Iroquoian maize field | - Irene Bowman |

Part I on the HBC Michipicoten post is an historical research paper examining Michipicoten as a nineteenth-century outpost of European Canada and assessing its role and function within the last years of the fur trade and the coming of the Ontario society that displaced it.

...books...

Part II is the report of an archaeological site inventory of the area encompassed by the North Pickering Project, designed to determine their cultural affiliations.

Part III provides ecological correlation to Messrs. Konrad's and Ross's resource survey.

Studies in West Patricia Archaeology. No. 1: 1978-1979 -
edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid - Price \$8.50

Published on behalf of the West Patricia Land Use Plan (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), these studies are the first major contribution toward the unravelling of the mysteries of the past of 86,300 square miles (223,500 sq. km.) in North-western Ontario hitherto little explored. Primarily concerned with archaeological surveys of the main river systems, the book also provides an introduction to the beauties of ancient Native Peoples' rock art. Albeit perhaps somewhat technical, the volume will be of interest to many members of the public whose level of knowledge and interest has often been underestimated.

To purchase the above books, please send your order, together with payment to:

Publications Service
Ministry of Government Services
5th Floor
880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

or go in person to the bookstore at street level at 880 Bay Street, Toronto.

* * * * *

Continued from p. 28

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* * * * *

O.A.S. LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES - Revision

List #2 - Special Donation

Index No. 1 - Bound Volumes

The following comprise a special donation to the Society by Mrs. Georgina Roberts in memory of her late husband and Society member, David Roberts. These works are provided with a bookplate "Presented in Memory of Daffyd Roberts 1924-1979". The Society records its thanks to Mrs. Roberts for this donation, and to Margaret Ann Clark and Christine Caroppe for their work in arranging the bookplates and delivering the donation.

ANDERSON, J.E., 1969 'The Human Skeleton - a Manual for Archaeologists: National Museum of Man

APPLETON, Le Roy H., "American Indian Design and Decoration" Dover Publications, Inc.

BARBEAU, Marius, 1957 "Haida Carvers in Argillite" National Museum of Canada

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O.A.S. LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES - Revision

List #3

he following receipts since Revision List No. 1 was published in ARCH NOTES 79-6 (November/December 1979:39-42) are gratefully acknowledged:

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- ROSE, David S., & GREBER, N'omi, (editors) 1980 "Hopewell Archaeology: The Chillicothe Conference" Kent State Univ. Press (review copy sent by publisher)
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- #24 - Parks
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- #30 - O.A.S. Chapters and other Ontario Society newsletters
(London Chapter) "Kewa" 79-9, 80-1, 80-2, 80-3, 80-4, 80-5
(Ottawa Chapter) "The Ottawa Archaeologist" 9(4), 9(5),
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(Thunder Bay Chapter) "News" 79-1, 79-2, 80-1, 80-2,
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(Windsor Chapter) "Squirrel County Gazette" 12 (December 1979)
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- #34 - M.C.R. "Data Box" Series
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- #35 - Ontario Government miscellaneous
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- #37 - Popular Archaeology
8(2)1979; 8(3)1979; 9(1-2)
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- #39 - R.O.M.
Archaeological Newsletter nos. 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178
- #41 - Saskatchewan
"Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter" 54(3 & 4) Dec. 1979
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society "Newsletter" 1(1)
Feb. 1980

Index No. 3 - Small Publications

- KAPCHES, Mima and REID, John 1976 "The State of Archaeology in
the Province of Ontario 1976" (from) "Chesopian" Virginia
State Arch. Soc.
- KAPCHES, Mima and REID, John, 1977 "Archaeology in Ontario 1977"
mss (both the above donated by John Reid)
- NOBLE, Wm. C., 1979 "Obituary: John Norman Emerson" (from)
Canadian Journal of Archaeology 3(1979)240-244
- NOBLE, Wm. C., 1979 "Ontario Iroquois Effigy Pipes" (from)
Canadian Journal of Archaeology 3(1979)69-90
(both the above donated by Dr. Noble)

* * * * *

TEN O.A.S. LIBRARY OFFER. FOR JUNE 1980

For your library and summer reading, the Society offers for sale the following brand new books at a fraction of their regular cost - and prices include postage to your address! The first five items are of special interest to Ontario. Stock up for later gift-giving.

- 1) CLINE, Beverly Fink, 1977
"Louisa Clark's Annual 1842" Life and Literature in British North America by a Lady Writer Residing in the Town of Goderich, Canada West. Including an Account of Her Travels. Press Porcepic, Erin, Ontario, 64 pp. illus. paperback

This is an unusual and interesting approach to Ontario Historical research - Ontario in 1842 viewed through the letters of a mythical "Louisa Clark". All the stories and tales are historically true and her characters were authentic people. The Temple at Sharon, operated by David Willson and the Children of Peace; the War of 1812; Laura Secord and Isaac Brock; Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop and Louisa Dunlop; Father Jean de Brebeuf; stories of Indians, New Brunswick, contemporary books, recipes and news items; compiled in scrap-book form in an attractive 7 3/4" by 10 3/4" format.

Regular price \$4.95

Special Offer price \$2

- 2) HAYES, John F., 1969
"Wilderness Mission" The Story of Sainte-Marie-Among-The-Huron - Ryerson Press, 120 pp. illus. bibliography, index, hard cover.

A well-illustrated and enthusiastic account of the reconstruction of Ste. Marie I, long since out of print and not even available at Ste. Marie.

Originally priced at \$6.95 Special Offer price \$4
(Currently listed at \$15 by a used-Canadiana book dealer)

- 3) HEIDENREICH, Conrad, 1971
"Huronion" A History and Geography of the Huron Indians 1600-1650
McClelland and Stewart Limited, 378 pp. maps, figures, hard cover.

Dr. Heidenreich's classic work, 1971 winner of the Ste. Marie Prize for history, belongs on every Ontario bookshelf.

Regular price \$14.95

Special Offer price \$6.

- 4) RIDLEY, Frank, 1973
"The Wenro in Huronia"
offprint from Anthropological Journal of Canada 11(1) 1973:
10-19, 20 pp

Kindly provided by Mr. Frank Ridley, this work is one of his many land-mark publications specific to the interpretation through archaeology of a recorded historic event, in this instance the 1639 migration of the Wenro from the New York/Neutral area to Huronia. Ceramic enthusiasts will be pleased that the evidence for Wenro identity was found entirely in the pottery.

Special Offer price 50¢

- 5) SCHWARTZ, Stephan A., 1978
"The Secret Vaults of Time" Psychic Archaeology and the
Quest for Man's Beginnings.
Grosset & Dunlap, New York; 370 pp. illus. maps, hard cover

Dr. Norman Emerson's research into "Intuitive Archaeology" is one of the major contents of this book, as well as the contribution of his "psychic informant" George, in Canada and elsewhere. While containing an irritating number of mis-spellings and plain errors, this work includes the widest accounts yet published of a series of intended experiments and unintended psychic occurrences relative to research into Ontario prehistory.

Regular price \$14.95

Special Offer Price \$7

- 6) DEETZ, James, 1967
"Invitation to Archaeology"
The Natural History Press, New York; 150 pp. illus. hard cover

This is the hard cover edition of this popular textbook by Dr. Deetz and which has been used for instruction in Ontario. It introduces what has been called the Deetz 13-step archaeological method and draws on an interesting variety of authorities - even New England gravestones.

Regular Price \$5.95 US

Special Offer price \$3.50

- 7) HALSTEAD, Beverly, and MIDDLETON, Jennifer, 1972
"Bare Bones" An exploration in art and science
University of Toronto Press, 120 pp illus. hard cover

This is not an osteological textbook, but a frequently light-hearted study of animal and human bone through history and pre-history, as indicated by such chapter headings as "The why and wherefore of bone", "Bones in action", "Bones and disease", "The uses of bone", and "Bones in art". This is a glossy paper and dust jacketed hard cover, presentation-quality edition, in 7½" by 10" size.

Regular Price \$7.95

Special Offer price \$4.50

- 8) HUDSON, Kenneth, 1976
"A Pocket Book for Industrial Archaeologists"
 John Baker, London: 134 pp. illus. index, hard cover

This is an exciting "state of the art" report on industrial archaeology in Great Britain, described as "a series of sign-posts for the industrial archaeologist, and not a text book .. a working base for everyone interested in the subject". The chronological tables of inventions are fascinating - did you know that a patent for making glass with coal was filed in 1615? The effect of this was that by 1650 glass wine bottles were replacing leather and earthenware containers. Plate glass was invented in 1687. These innovations of course have direct relevance to New World archaeology. There is also an updated guide to the dozens of archaeological societies in Great Britain with interest in industrial archaeology.

No Canadian price known Special Offer price \$4.50
 but £2.25 in the U.K.

- 9) MILES, Charles, 1963
"Indian and Eskimo Artifacts of North America"
 Bonanza Books, Chicago; 244pp. many illus. hard cover

This large (9" by 11 1/4") size presentation-type volume contains photographs of over 2,000 native North American tools, weapons, pottery, basketry, clothing, boats and ceremonial regalia, and remains a classic. It is the origin of the once-popular quotation concerning hammers: "All pre-Columbians used hammers in various forms to pound food, stakes, wedges, chisels, stones, and other pre-Columbians".

Regular Price \$25 Special Offer price \$12

- 10) SCHÜCHHARDT, Dr. Carl
"Schliemann's Discoveries of the Ancient World" Troy, Tiryns,
 Mycenae. Avenel Books; 313 pp. illus. hard cover

This is a modern reprint of the original 1891 work, in a handsome format.

Regular Price \$20 Special Offer price \$10

TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS

Mail your order with a cheque made out to The Ontario Archaeological Society, to 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3. State which book(s) you want (you can refer to them by the number they have been given for convenience), how many of each, your name and mailing address; books will be mailed promptly by third class mail or fourth class parcel post; offer limited to available stocks and your money will be refunded if stocks have expired; no refunds or exchanges possible at these prices.

* * * * *

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Wanted - Book Reviewers

The quantity of excellent archaeological publications being received by the Society's library may be seen from the Library Revision List in this issue. It must disappoint both donors and members to see each item listed so briefly, and the pages of ARCH NOTES are open to book reviews and comments by anyone willing to submit them. Ideally there should be a volunteer team within the membership to whom newly received books may be submitted for first reading and review before being placed on the shelves. When duplicate books are received, the reviewer may keep the extra copy, and where not, at least you get to read the book before any one else! If you will volunteer to read books and write a brief review, please contact Charlie at the office/library, 223-2752.

Ste. Marie Trip Full

"The Two Ste. Maries" bus trip arranged for June 8th is full and there is a waiting list. If any of the registered persons later decide not to take part, please be sure to notify the office to allow another to take your place.

Participants please note that an additional event is now scheduled for June 8th. The Simcoe County Chapter wishes to entertain us with a barbecue in Ste. Marie Park before we return to Toronto, so our arrival home will be later than anticipated, and you won't - Jamie Hunter's culinary skills allowing - need supper!

*

Some Native Events of Interest

WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL CENTRE, 184 Mohawk Street, Brantford, Ontario presents "Indian Art 1980" from May 16th.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA - Pow-wow, Sarnia, Ontario June 28th - 29th.

SIX NATIONS Pow-wow, Chiefswood, July 26th and 27th.

SIX NATIONS PAGEANT, Pageant Grove, Six Nations Reserve, August 1-2, 8-9, 15-16.

*

The Lawson Site

The Museum of Indian Archaeology, University of Western Ontario, London, has again opened the Lawson Site to the public. In addition to guided tours, the Museum's mobile trailer, featuring a display on the Lawson project and artifacts from the village,

will be on the site. Archaeologists will be on hand to identify artifacts brought in by the public. The site is located along the Medway River in the City of London at the southeast corner of Fanshaw Park Road (Highway 22) and Hutton Road.

*

Ontario Heritage Has a New Tool - Baseball

Heritage organizations continue to find new ways of promoting Ontario's history. One of the more novel efforts is the ceremony which the John Graves Simcoe Memorial Foundation is planning to hold at the August 3rd Toronto Blue Jays baseball game in Exhibition Stadium, Toronto.

Prior to the game, Col. John Graves Simcoe (a.k.a. Charles Humber, President, Governor Simcoe Branch, U.E.L.) will arrive at home plate in Sir Henry Pellatt's famous Brewster Coach pulled by four horses. Metropolitan Toronto's Chairman, Paul Godfrey, along with the re-created Queen's Rangers, will greet Ontario's first Lieutenant Governor. Col. Simcoe will start the game between the Blue Jays and California Angels with the ceremonial first pitch. Fans attending the game will receive a reproduced copy of Ontario's first newspaper, THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE. Third base line tickets at \$5.50 each may be ordered from John Graves Simcoe Memorial Foundation, 8 York Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto M5J 1R2.

*

Sharon Temple Activity

Mention of the Sharon Temple in offer (1) of the TEN LIBRARY OFFERS FOR JUNE 1980 reminds us that this building still stands not far north of Toronto, and is operated as a museum by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and is open all summer. High-light events are:

June 15 - 1 p.m. "June Day" Picnic and Celebration. (June Day goes back to the mid-1800s, when the followers of the Temple's founder, David Willson, honoured him on his birthday.

June 29th, 3 p.m. York Symphony Orchestra string quartet concert.

July 13th, 3 p.m. Tallis Choir of Toronto concert

July 27th, 3 p.m. York Symphony Orchestra string quartet concert.

Admission to concerts is included in the cost of admission to the grounds.

* * * * *

NEOLITHIC HOMELIFE

Excavations of a neolithic house in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, have yielded valuable clues about the earliest settled communities in Britain. The Balbridie Timber Hall, on the banks of the River Dee, which was first discovered in 1976, has been radio-carbon dated to between 3,500 and 4,000 BC - about a thousand years before the oldest structure at Stonehenge.

But what is intriguing archaeologists is evidence at Balbridie that standards of building, and therefore civilization, may have been far more sophisticated at this time in Britain than anyone had imagined. Previous early "houses" in Scarborough, Dorset, Northern Ireland and Shetland, go back to Mesolithic times (about 6,000 BC), but were little more than shelters. The Balbridie building was a substantial structure of timber beams, at least as sophisticated as the "long houses" of Europe which were used to house several families and their animals.

Traces of wheat found on the site indicate that the inhabitants were farmers, and stains on the timber beams show that the vertical posts holding up the roof were neatly squared and jointed with pegs.

"Nowhere in Europe is there this level of sophistication," says Nicholas Reynolds, Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Scotland, who has been helping to excavate the site with Dr. Ian Ralston, lecturer at the University of Aberdeen. "It is possible that this technology developed independently in Scotland and was a native creation."

The site was discovered during the summer of 1976 when the long drought sent aerial photographers on a search mission for tell-tale crop marks. Photographs revealed three similar rectangular outlines on Balbridie Farm, about 15 miles west of Aberdeen and others nearby. Archaeologists expected to find a building dating back to the 6th century AD, but radio-carbon tests on the timber, and pottery fragments showed that Balbridie was neolithic. The pottery was similar to that found on equally ancient sites in Orkney.

Balbridie resembles the numerous long houses found in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and France, but is nearly twice as wide as the largest of these. The roof would have required considerable building skill, which suggests that farmers from the continent moved north to Scotland and brought with them techniques which were then improved and developed.

"The Balbridie Timber Hall suggests that the early settlers were adventurous, and colonized quite widely rather than settling in southern England where they presumably crossed over to first," says Dr. Ralston. "It all adds up to much brighter people being in the picture at the time than we gave them credit for."

(continued on p. 17)

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

LONDON CHAPTER

Executive: President: James Keron
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Connoy
Secretary: Charlie Nixon
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in Room 128, Somerville
House, University of Western Ontario, London.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$4, Family \$6, Institutional \$10.

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Executive: President: David L. Keenlyside
Vice-President: Clyde C. Kennedy
Secretary/Treasurer: Iain C. Walker
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde C. Kennedy
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August, in the Victoria
Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod, Ottawa
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5, Family \$8, Student \$3.

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

Executive: President: Jamie Hunter
Vice-President: Jim Harris
Treasurer: Gary Shill
Secretary: David Brister
Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Jim Harris
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August. Details: Jamie
Hunter (705)526-7683
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

Executive: President: J.E. (Al) Molto
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Secretary/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Elinor Barr
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in The Aesthetics
Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$2

WINDSOR CHAPTER

Executive: President: Ted Trusevich
Vice-President: Kirk Walstedt
Secretary/Treasurer: Peter Reid
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in the Windsor Public
Library, 850 Oullette Avenue, Windsor
Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1980

PRESIDENT

Dr. Martha A. Latta
100 Northwood Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2M 2K1
(416)222-4346

VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr. J.H. McAndrews
110 Wineva Avenue
Toronto, Ont. M4E 2T2
(416)699-0159

PAST PRESIDENT

Mr. W.A. (Bill) Fox
420 Tecumseh Ave. E.
London, Ont. N6C 1T5
(519)673-0966

TREASURER

Mr. Geoffrey Sutherland
20 Bonacres Avenue
West Hill, Ont. M1C 1P7
(416)284-5205

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Ms. Norma Knowlton
33 Riverview Pkwy, #205
Toronto, Ont. M8Y 4E5
(416)233-2460

RECORDING SECRETARY

Ms. Christine Kirby
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ont.
M2P 1K1 (416)223-7296

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Ms. Norma Knowlton

Publications:

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

Meetings:

Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of the month, excluding June, July and August, in the McLaughlin Planetarium (Lecture Theatre), Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Fees:

Individual \$8; Family \$10; Institutional \$20;
Life \$200. Chapter fees extra.

Members:

Approx. 500

O.A.S. ADMINISTRATOR
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