



ARCH NOTES

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1981

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. NEWS

Monthly Speakers for Spring

- February 18 Dr. Richard Johnston (Trent University)
"McIntyre: An Archaic Site in Southern Ontario"
- March 18 Dr. Walter Kenyon (Royal Ontario Museum)
"Mounds of Sacred Earth"
- After this meeting a film on Egypt will be screened and information on the O.A.S. Egyptian trip will be provided.
- April 15 Dr. Edward Rogers (Royal Ontario Museum)
"Some Thoughts as to the Ethnohistory of the Cree-Ojibwa of Northern Ontario"
- May 20 Members Night

1981 Executive

At the annual business meeting held in Toronto on January 21, the following members were elected to the 1981 Executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.:

President	Dr. Martha A. Latta	..2nd year as President
Vice-President	Ms. Mima Kapches	..replacing Dr. J. McAndrews
Treasurer	Mr. G. Sutherland	..2nd year as Treasurer
Corresponding Secy.	Mr. D. Skene-Melvin	..replacing Ms. N. Knowlton
Recording Secy.	Ms. M.A. Clark	..replacing Ms. C. Kirby

New Chapter?

A new O.A.S. Chapter, as yet unnamed, but based in Waterloo, has been proposed and a formative meeting is planned.

If you are interested in the archaeology of the Grand River and in participation in the founding and growth of an O.A.S. Chapter in the area, you are invited to contact:

Joseph J. Blackburn
271 Westcourt Place, #208,
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 2R8
(519) 886-5696

Egypt Trip

The 14-day trip to Egypt is planned for October 31 to November 14, 1981, departing and returning on Saturdays. Included are tours of Cairo, the Pyramids, Luxor, Karnak and Aswan. The package cost is \$1,568 (shared accommodation, two meals daily), plus departure tax, service charge and any late-minute fuel or other surcharge. More details from Chas. Garrad (416) 223-2752

Reported by Janet C. Cooper

"ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION IN 1980"

(or WHAT WE DID LAST SUMMER)

Roberta O'Brien, Robert Park and Mary Ambrose

Burlington

Excavations were carried out on three Late Archaic sites in the middle of the Town of Burlington. These were among some 30 sites earlier discovered by Arthur Roberts, and most of them are small camp sites. Of these 30-odd sites, several that seemed to be the largest and to have the best concentrations of artifacts were selected, and from these the three that appeared to represent the most typical for an Archaic site were chosen. The work carried out was an experiment of sorts: there are hundreds of thousands of such sites in the Halton-Peel region and most are "under-the-gun"; so, in order to know how to plan to conserve this resource, it is important to learn more about such sites and what to expect from them.

At the beginning of May, careful surface collections were made on these three sites, in order to determine their extent. Distribution maps were then prepared, to gauge what the excavators would be up against. Of the three sites (AhGw-13, AhGw-14, AhGw-16), AhGw-16 is least threatened since the area in which it lies is slated to become a recreational area and its conservation is most likely. For this reason, excavation was limited to only four test squares; it was noted that the artifacts recovered from this site were different from those of the other two sites and that scrapers (which were not recovered elsewhere) were among the lithic assemblage. Of the remaining two sites, AhGw-13 is threatened by plans to widen the QEW, but the danger is not immediate; test squares on this site contained relatively few artifacts. The site most concentrated on during the summer of 1980 was AhGw-14 which was to be destroyed by housing and shopping plaza development by the end of the summer.

Altogether, some 171 square metres of AhGw-14 were cleared and over 4,500 artifacts recovered. The site was shovelled and screened, and the sandy soil made digging a pleasure. A great deal of volunteer assistance -- much of it from O.A.S. members -- is credited for the amount of the site which could be excavated, and appreciation for the efforts of the volunteers was expressed.

AhGw-14 was seen to be a multi-component site, but still basically Archaic from the distribution of artifacts. Only a very little Late Woodland pottery was recovered and it was very localized. There seems little doubt that the area has been heavily

surface-collected in the past: good artifacts recovered were usually broken. Conversations with farmers in the area indicate that many have very good collections of artifacts in their possession.

Mississauga

While the Burlington excavations were in progress, Peel Regional Police reported to Roberta O'Brien that a body had been discovered by a local fisherman who was artifact-collecting on the grounds of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club, and she was asked to investigate. With the coroner and a whole trail of detectives in tow, Roberta visited the site, which lies on flat land close to the banks of the Credit River. Although a bulldozer had done a great deal of damage to the site, it was revealed that the body represented a Mississauga burial; based on the artifacts associated with it, the burial is thought to date to around 1770 A.D. Prehistoric material (chert flakes and pottery) were also found, along with the historic material. The latter included tube beads and wound beads, both of which represent typical 18th century French trade beads. Other French material included buttons (both of silver and other materials, one perhaps brass plated or gold plated) and a brass cuff link of an octagonal shape which is thought to have had a particularly short life span at around 1750 A.D. If further investigation confirms the life span of this particular shape of cuff link, the artifact represents one of very few recovered that are datable. English trade goods are represented within the burial by a large number of silver buckles, most of which are broken pieces; they are thought to have been items which were traded between 1760 and 1780.

Prehistoric material from the burial site included cord-marked, or cord-wrapped-stick pottery with interior punctates and bosses; these seem to date to between 500 and 1000 A.D. Most of the lithics are Onandaga chert, which is not surprising. The extent of the site is not certain, but Roberta expressed the hope that more work might be carried out there in subsequent field seasons.

In the midst of work on this site, Roberta received a second call from the Peel Regional Police who announced that they had another body which they would like her to excavate. This was not, however, an archaeological body, but a murder victim. It would seem that Roberta was contacted as a direct result of the fact that Don MacLeod had on more than one occasion, in a conference context, pointed out that bodies should be excavated in a proper and systematic way and that the Ministry of Culture and Recreation had the people who could do this. The body was located in a dump in downtown Mississauga, and the police knew that it had been put into a green garbage bag and then covered over by some sod. In a sea of green garbage bags, the one containing the murder victim was eventually found; although Roberta had been prepared for a somewhat grisly sight, she was pleased to find that in the year or so since the victim had died, all that was left were very clean bones. Additionally, the roots in the sod

had penetrated throughout and thus effectively kept the skeleton intact. Police anxiety to take the remains to their lab for identification had the effect of hampering careful excavation, but a trench was dug around the body and plywood sheets inserted underneath it so it could be removed in one piece.

North Pickering

Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing permitted investigation of three Pickering village sites located just south of the planned Pickering airport. These were among 22 such sites discovered during surveys carried out in 1972 and 1978. Some of these sites had been very much affected by pits and quarries, but others were still in fairly good shape; their discovery just about doubles the number of known Pickering village sites.

Mary Ambrose was in charge of investigating in more detail the Bolitho, Delancey and Winifred sites, all of which are believed to be later than 1400 A.D. On all three, quarrying activities had removed substantial portions.

Most of the west side of the Bolitho site had been removed by quarrying, and a ravine with a reliable creek lay on the site's east side. To the north, both quarrying and pig-farming activity had created disturbance. Garbage which included crates, bottles, dishes, and machinery was littered over the entire site and had to be removed before excavation could proceed. A great deal of material had also been dumped into the ravine. All sod was removed by hand, and the site then shovelled and screened; midden areas were trowelled. Some 60,000 artifacts were recovered, the largest amount from a midden about 55 cm deep. A house structure was also located. On the whole, features were not very deep and they were usually approximately pot-size; some pits were double. One interesting find was the entire bottom part of a pot; inside were some of the pot's rim sherds (ploughing had apparently sliced off the top) and bones of deer, muskrat and passenger pigeon.

The entire southern part of the Delancey site had been quarried away. Along the north side runs the same ravine that was seen at the Bolitho site. A road in current use passes through the site; damage caused by recreational vehicles was a constant problem. Most of the site's artifacts were recovered from a midden discovered in the ravine; those found on the site itself were few and very small fragments for the most part.

As the Winifred site was slated for conservation, no salvage operation was carried out, but some testing was done to determine site limits. In 1978, a surface collection made during the course of only a single day amounted to some 800 artifacts; by contrast, four surface collections in 1980 at a time when the corn planted over the site was very short provided fewer artifacts than the 1978 survey mentioned. When test excavations were begun in October the corn was very high and had to be cut in order to put in test pits. A trench was run along the north-south

axis in the centre of the site, and another demonstrated the extension of site boundaries on the east-west axis; some pits were also dug and spot screening was carried out to determine artifact concentrations.

Georgian Bay

Roberta, and a small crew which included Janice and Peter Hamalainen, investigated the so-called Puckasaw Pits on the Limestone Islands during the summer, at the request of the Ministry of Natural Resources. These islands are very low, with the highest points being only a few metres above water level; they are nesting grounds for large numbers of birds, and have been designated as bird sanctuaries. The mysterious pits on the Limestone Islands have been looked at by a number of people in the past, but we still do not know their significance.

South Limestone Island was visited first. The pits here were rather shallow depressions -- the deepest were about one metre below ground level -- of a circular form, with rocks piled up around the circumference. Some occur in clusters, others are solitary; it would appear that they are not all contemporaneous, since some overlapping was noted. A small test excavation of one of the pits was carried out; discovered within it was Late Woodland pottery, some fish bones and a single corn kernel. Other features noted on the island were small piles of rocks, the significance of which has not been determined.

Although pits were also present on North Limestone Island, they appeared to be both somewhat larger than those on South Limestone Island and more rectangular in shape than circular. However, this impression may be due to the fact that the pits are better preserved on this island: far fewer people visit here and there is more undisturbed vegetation. One pit contained features which might possibly be interpreted as sleeping platforms.

There are rumours of many more of these pits in the Georgian Bay area, and Roberta is hoping to be able to make further investigations which might perhaps lead to some clarification of their significance.

* * * * *

McMASTER ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY 1981 SYMPOSIUM

The McMaster Anthropology Society presents its seventh annual Archaeological Symposium on Saturday February 21, 1981. This year's theme is Environmental Perspectives in Archaeology. Topics to be discussed include catchment analysis, archaeobotany, environmental perspectives in Southern African archaeology, and more. The symposium is being held at McMaster University, Kenneth Taylor Hall, rooms B122 and B135. Coffee and doughnuts will be served at 8.30 a.m., and the first session starts at 9.00 a.m. Admission is free and all are welcome.

SPEAKING OF OUR CULTURE:

A WIDE-RANGING REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

by Clyde C. Kennedy

The Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, appointed by the Government of Canada "to examine the range of current federal policies in culture and the arts and to recommend future directions", has called for briefs, with a deadline of February 9 *, 1981.

The committee, chaired by Louis Applebaum, Toronto composer and conductor and former executive director of the Ontario Arts Council, has issued a 23-page discussion guide: "Speaking of Our Culture". Copies may be picked up at the committee's office or may be requested by mail or phone from:

Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G8 (613) 996-3901

This cultural review, the 15-member committee notes, is of a nature and extent that "has not been carried out since the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (the Massey-Levesque Commission) in 1949-51, and the place of the arts and culture generally in Canadian society has changed dramatically since then."

The word "archaeology" does not appear in the discussion guide, but treatment of the subject could well be one of those "sleepers" that arise whenever the arts and humanities come under review. Archaeology could well come under discussion through the listed "core subject" of "Heritage Resources, as represented by museums, galleries, collections, historic parks, sites and monuments."

If one believes, as I do, that provincial (the committee is consulting with "provincial organizations") and national museums of merit must have strong, well-funded, research staffs and facilities, then presentations to the Review Committee should probably include this topic. "We cannot emphasize too strongly", says the committee's discussion guide, "that in all cases both themes and questions (in the guide) are meant as examples only."

Among the example questions in the guide that could impinge on archaeological research, its practice by full-time and part-time archaeologists, its funding, its presentation to the public, and its place in museums, are the following:

* This deadline has now been extended to March 9, 1981.

- o Should grants made by federal cultural agencies be awarded without regard to the citizenship of the recipient?
- o Should we seek the return of cultural artifacts to the communities of origin? Or should archival and other heritage resources be thought of as belonging to the country as a whole?
- o Should specialized services for researchers be accorded a higher priority by the National Library, Public Archives or National Museums, than mounting public displays?
- o Should support of amateur activities, given their close community and local ties, be more properly regarded as an exclusively provincial field? (The discussion guide notes that the word "amateur" has acquired "an unfortunate and vaguely negative connotation, as if amateur activity were synonymous with poor product, which it is not.")

For the Ontario Archaeological Society and its chapters, the topic "The Amateur-Professional Continuum" and the associated example questions presented in the discussion guide, are probably other important items on which to express views -- particularly since some professionals give strong support to and participate in O.A.S. activities and part-time archaeologists in the O.A.S. have for thirty years provided much data to and support for museums and university anthropology departments.

There can be little doubt that the Review Committee's hearings and writings will provide fascinating listening and reading for the thousands of members of the Canadian public who have an interest in cultural activities in general and in archaeology in particular. Many look on local heritage resources, including archaeological sites, as being among their resources.

The complete guide is readily available to all those interested and needs to be read to fully appreciate the possible impact of the new cultural review on archaeology. It touches not only on finances and part-time and full-time activities, but also on public access to collecting, the Canada Council's grants to individuals and institutions, the viewpoint of some that "the social objective of a wide distribution of cultural resources has not yet been seriously served and that policy still favours an elite", the relationship of public cultural agencies in a democracy to elected public authorities, and the fact that "the need to modernize and rationalize our archival and other collections may be to some extent in conflict with the need for regions to keep in touch with their own heritages."

* * *

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January, 1981. Newsletter of the Ottawa Chapter, O.A.S.

* * * * *

AN EARLY O.A.S.

by Wm. C. Noble

It will probably come as something of a surprise to many Society members to learn that the Ontario Archaeological Society had its beginnings thirty years prior to its modern inception in 1951 under the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson. Indeed, this historical fact has only come to my attention within the last year while researching various individuals who have contributed to archaeology in the Niagara Peninsula. Specifically, I came across a 60-year old newspaper clipping that made reference to the early Society during the years 1919 and 1920. In those years, the Reverend William Richard Harris, Roman Catholic Dean of the Niagara Peninsula, St. Catharines, had been elected by acclamation to the post of "President of the Ontario Archaeological Society" in 1919, and re-elected to the same office in 1920. This information appeared in *The Globe*, Toronto, Tuesday, May 25, 1920.

Who was Dean Harris? He was born March 10, 1846 in Cork, Ireland and came to Toronto, Canada, at age seven. In Toronto, he studied Classics at St. Michael's College, and later took Philosophy at the College of St. Anne, Quebec. Prior to his ordination to the priesthood in Rome, June 10, 1870, he was "ranked among the greatest athletes" of the then young Dominion of Canada. Dean Harris went on to many honours, including the 1883 Presidency of the Ontario Mechanics Institute which had an incredibly large membership of 45,000. This Institute had many members, among them David Boyle, who were interested in natural sciences and prehistory. Dean Harris left Canada in 1901, but returned in 1912, and became a regular contributor to the *Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario*, edited by Dr. Rowland Beatty Orr (1852-1933). After many years as a prominent figure, Dean Harris died in 1923, aged 77.

But what about the early Ontario Archaeological Society of which he was a member and once chief executive? Constraints of time have not permitted me to investigate the ultimate origins, but I strongly suspect that the original Society was the creation of Provincial Archaeologist, Dr. Rowland B. Orr. Orr became the second and last Provincial Archaeologist in 1911, when he succeeded the once energetic David Boyle (1842-1911). We know that Boyle did not found the early O.A.S., although it would have been worthy of him, and thus by elimination, Dr. Orr presents the most obvious originator.

But what also of the early membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society? Who were they, and from where did they hail? Currently, this information remains untabulated, but surely there must exist records somewhere in this Province that could shed light on this intriguing early development of Ontario archaeology? I suspect that the early organization was small, elderly, dedicated, and vigorous only as long as there were leaders to

sustain it. Exemplary is the fact that when Dean Harris was President, he was a seasoned man aged 74-75.

One fact emerges most clearly from the early O.A.S. experience. This is, that the movement failed during the late 1920's. An aging membership probably contributed to this situation, as well as the dire economic conditions of the Great Depression which resulted, in part, with the lapsing of the Provincial Archaeological position in 1929.

Whatever the multiplicity of causes, the failure of the early O.A.S. led to a major break and lapse in the Ontario archaeological legacy and scholarship lineage. For who was there to take over and continue the cause? By 1935, almost all of the early first and second generations of Ontario archaeologists were gone. David Boyle, George Laidlaw, Arthur Harvey, Charles Hirschfelder, James Coyne, Andrew Hunter, A.F. Chamberlain, B.E. Charlton, W.G. Long, Hugh Hammond, George Allison, Charles Case, William Harris, James McGregor, Rowland Orr, and Frank Wood, had all died. The lone survivor of this once energetic group was William J. Wintemberg (1876-1941), who was chronically bed-ridden after 1932. This break was all the more complete because none of the foregoing individuals, including Wintemberg, had any formal students to succeed them.

Of the third generation of Ontario archaeologists, Professors Kenneth E. Kidd, J. Norman Emerson, Dr. Phileo J. Nash, and Wilfred Jury, none has made mention of the early Ontario Archaeological Society. In fact, I am left with the impression that they were totally unaware of the organization. This would certainly help to explain the apparent lack of knowledgeable continuity between the pre-1930 researchers of Ontario archaeology and those who came after.

To my mind, the origins, enterprises, and fate of the early Ontario Archaeological Society presents an extremely significant and worthy research undertaking for someone, or group, within the current Society. The task may well prove arduous in places, but with a sense of history, some humour, and perseverance, the necessary documents are bound to be flushed out. Indeed, maybe the Ontario Heritage Foundation would be interested in modestly funding such a project. No archaeological licence would be required. I hope that some O.A.S. member will follow up this intriguing lead.

* * * * *

To assist any researcher taking up Bill's challenge we publish on the following page, unearthed from our Archives, the Constitution of the Ontario Archaeological Association (the heading is a photo-copy of the original). A certain confusion seems to exist between "Society" and "Association" -- the AARO's (1923: 140-141) quote "Ontario Archaeological Society" in their obituary on the Very Rev. Dean Harris.

Ed.

* * * * *

Constitution of the Ontario Archaeological Association

ADOPTED JAN. 1919

I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Ontario Archaeological Association.

II. OBJECT

The object of this Association shall be to promote historical study and intelligent research, covering the artifacts, rites, customs, beliefs, and other phases of the lives of the aboriginal occupants of the Province of Ontario up to and including contact with the whites; to preserve the mounds, ruins, and other evidences of these people, and co-operate with the Ontario Provincial Museum in effecting a wider knowledge of Ontario Archaeology and also assist in securing legislation for needed ends.

III. MEMBERSHIP

Any person interested in the study of Archaeology in the Province of Ontario may become a member on application and acceptance by the Executive Committee.

IV. MEETINGS

The annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in January in each year.

V. OFFICERS

The officers of the Ontario Archaeological Association shall be: Honourary Patron; Honourary President; President; 1st, 2nd Vice Presidents; Secretary; Treasurer. These officers with one other appointed by the President for one year shall constitute the Executive Committee. All officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the affairs of the Association, designate the place of meeting; the calling of meetings, not otherwise provided for; the selection of papers to be read, and in general regulate the various activities of the Association.

VI. DUES

The annual dues for members shall be \$2.00. Life Membership \$5.00.

VII. QUORUM

The quorum at any meeting shall consist of five members.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-third affirmative vote of the members present; notice of such amendment having been given in writing to the Secretary at least one month prior to said meeting.

IX. RULINGS

When not otherwise provided for, the rulings of this Association shall be those laid down in the manual of Parliamentary procedure.

Very Rev. Dean Harris, D.D., Litt.D.,
President.

Rowland B. Orr,
Secretary.

REVIEW OF ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY - 1980

by John Reid

This paper is a review of archaeological field work in the province of Ontario during the summer of 1980. I would like to thank everyone who replied to my plea for information on their activities -- without their help the paper would not have been possible. My acknowledgements to Peter Carruthers of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation for his patience and help in contacting the licensed archaeologists in the province and also to Peter Englebert of the same Ministry for reading this paper for me at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meetings at Albany, New York.

The organization of the paper this year is fairly simple. I have listed below the time period, the field worker and the region being worked, starting with the historic and going back through time to the Paleo. This is followed by a list of people doing survey work. The regions noted are those which have been used by the Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Following the lists and map of the regions are some details of each project.

Excavations

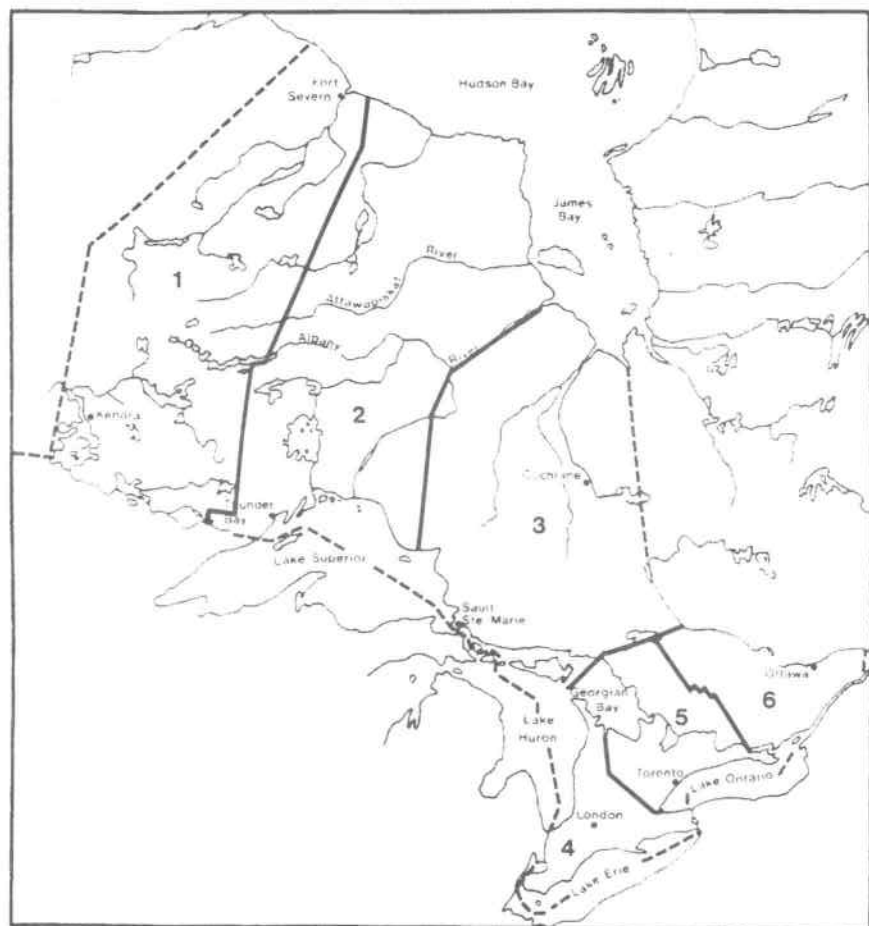
<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Field Worker</u>	<u>Region</u>
Historic	Helen G. Armstrong	2
	Donald A. Brown	5
	Wm. Fox	4
	Ian Kenyon	4
	Mark Lavoie	6
	Matthew Hill	4
	Robert G. Mayer	4
	David McLeod	1
	Rita Michael	5
	Mark Warrack	5
Phillip J. Wright	6	
Historic Neutral	William C. Noble	4
	William B. Fox	4
Prehistoric Huron	Dean H. Knight	5
Prehistoric	Robert J. Pearce and Rob. Pihl	4
	Marianne Stopp	5
Prehistoric	Glen Meyer	4
	Pickering	5
	Point Pelee	4
	Late Woodland Pithouses	Roberta O'Brien

Excavations continued

<u>Time_Period</u>	<u>Field Worker</u>	<u>Region</u>
Late Middle Woodland	Roberta O'Brien	5
Saugeen	Rob. Pihl	4
Point Peninsula	Rob. Pihl	6
Plano	Gordon C. Dibb	5
Paleo	Peter Storck Christopher Ellis	5 4

Surveys

Ken Buchanan and Margaret Bertulli		3
Peter Carruthers	5 &	6
Bill Core		4
Harry Drabik		2
Bill Fox		4
Chas. Garrad		5
Chris. Hanks		3
Marjorie Jordan		2
Ian Kenyon		4
Oscar Mallory		3
Rob. Pihl	5 &	6
Dana Poulton		4
Grace Rajnovich and C.S. Reid		1
David Riddle and Peter Lambert		2



Map: REGIONS

Helen Armstrong, with the help of Peter Englebort and Phillip Wright of the MCR, took 37 high school students to the Scharf Homestead near Ottawa. The Scharf family lived there from the 1830's until the 1950's, when the log house was removed. Analysis is in progress.

Donald Brown of the University of Toronto returned to the Canadian National Exhibition in search of archaeological remains of the 18th century French Fort Rouille. Although a great deal of damage has occurred in the area, e.g. four feet of fill on top of the site, as well as utility lines trenched through the area, some artifacts were found and structural evidence noted.

William Fox of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation spent one week testing the ground around the oldest standing house in Kitchener, Ontario, in connection with its restoration. The house, which dates from 1820 was owned by Joseph Schneider. Bill also spent two weeks on a salvage excavation at the Cooper site where parts of several longhouses were uncovered. Time period - Glen Meyer and Middleport. He also found and excavated a large part of an Historic Neutral Ossuary (c 1640).

Ian Kenyon of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation spent four weeks in the Kitchener Gaol (Jail) doing a rescue excavation in the north yard. He found an 1850's temporary kitchen facility which included whole bowls, etc.

Moving east we find Mark Lavoie working with a crew of three on the Bethune-Thompson House, c 1800. The house has been purchased by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Artifact analysis is underway; items found include Pearlware "shell-edged", Royal Pattern Creamware, Whieldon ware, English "Blue" porcelain and pharmaceutical phials. Architectural features include exterior slanted stone slabs to prevent water seepage in the basement and daub being used for floor insulation.

Returning to the Kitchener-Waterloo area Dr. Matthew Hill of the University of Waterloo finished excavations of the Bauman Farmhouse, which dates from the early 19th to the mid 20th century, after which he moved to the 19th century mill village at New Aberdeen to test the reliability of building location on a period map.

The Van Egmond Foundation contracted Robert Mayer of the Museum of Indian Archaeology to investigate the back area of the Van Egmond House in Egmondville, Ontario. The date of the house is still a moot point but is ca 1847. Areas tested and checked were the cistern, privy, paths, front porch, stone foundation exterior and basement stairwell. A full report is on file at the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, Ontario.

David McLeod, an M.A. student at the University of Manitoba directed the excavations, in the midden and front door areas and in a sewer line, at the Mather-Walls House in Keewatin. The house, which dates to the 1880's, is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Four out-buildings located last year have been reconstructed.

Rita Michael, a consulting archaeologist in the Hamilton area,

was licensed to excavate two early Ontario red earthenware potteries, one in Maitland -- the Samuel Humberstone pottery, and the second -- the Yeigh pottery, in Burford. Funding for Yeigh came from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Built about 1803 by a father and son from Pennsylvania, the Yeigh site was in operation until about 1929 and is of importance as being the first German pottery in Central Ontario. Unfortunately the site is located on a tobacco farm and much ploughing over the years has destroyed and dispersed the artifacts. Work on the site continued until the end of October. The Humberstone site, unfortunately, was not funded and is now up for sale and may be lost to archaeology.

Mark Warrack of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation was busy at the Historic Naval and Military Establishment near Midland, Ontario. Dates for the establishment are around the mid 80's. Testing included the Officer's Quarters Kitchen -- which was the only structure to have a basement. Another area excavated was the Soldiers' Barrack, built in 1831. One corner of this was exposed and will be left as a permanent display. Public education is an important part of this program.

Phill Wright did preliminary testing at the Kingston Harbour Front. The site contains both military and civilian occupations from approximately 1800 to the early 20th century. Full excavations are now underway on a two year project under the direction of Bruce Stewart.

Bill Noble, McMaster University, returned to the Thorold Site this summer. He excavated 15 longhouses as well as an interior palisade that divided the town. There were no exterior palisade walls. This village is of ten acres and is believed to be the capital of the historic Niagara tribe of the Neutral chiefdom during 1615-1630 AD. It gives us a significant new glimpse of the Iroquois people of southwestern Ontario and adjacent western New York State.

W.B. Fox of Brantford has been surface collecting material from a site in Brantford County for the past five years. At present he feels that this is a lithic workshop of the Neutral Indians. He hopes to do some exploratory trenching soon to determine habitations of the prehistoric people. Bill also noted a large amount of historic material in the garden -- European sherds, brick fragments, glass, charcoal, nails, also a piece of a flintlock gun and a lead musket ball.

Dean Knight of Wilfred Laurier University continued his work at the Ball Site in Huronia. To date, parts of 33 houses, two sections of palisade and seven middens have been excavated. Although the village appears to be of one time period, there is a double row of posts separating the east from the west. Date of the site is about 1600 AD.

Moving back in time, and over to southwestern Ontario, we find Robert Pearce, formerly of the Museum of Indian Archaeology and currently a doctoral candidate in anthropology at McGill University, and Rob Phil, Curator of the above museum, working on the 15th century Neutral village site of Lawson. Since 1976, they

have found approximately nine longhouses, two middens, palisades up to six rows across and evidence of expansion. Research is ongoing, and will be part of Robert Pearce's dissertation.

Back in Huronia, over the fence from Dean Knight, Marianne Stopp is excavating the Baumann site which was inhabited between 1450-1500. A 66-metre longhouse was uncovered and four middens were tested; one midden to 2.1 metres in depth. Large numbers of Lalonde High Collar ceramics were present as well as Lawson, Huron Incised and Sidey Crossed. No projectile points were found although there were chert scrapers and debitage of not only local material but of Onondaga and Balsam Lake varieties, pointing to trade connections. Food remains included large amounts of corn and wild plums, etc. Analysis is continuing and will be used for Marianne's M.A. thesis at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Ron Williamson's work is on two southwestern Ontario sites, Yaworski and Kelly. He did not say much about the former, but Kelly is Glen Meyer. It consists of one house and a palisade enclosing an area of half-an-acre. He now has five large and 30 small Glen Meyer sites in Caradoc Township, which he is studying for his Ph.D. research.

Mary Ambrose worked on the Senton Archaeological Project. Three of the sites excavated were of the Pickering Stage of Early Ontario Iroquois and one site was Archaic. The project was made possible through the Ministry of Housing with assistance from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Peter Reid of Windsor University worked on the Cherry Lane Site located in a soyabean field. He found a fair number of chert flakes and chips, and some undecorated pottery. About two dozen points were uncovered as well as three nearly complete pots in three undisturbed features. Very little bone was found. Peter is placing the site in the Point Pelee Focus (AD 600-1100), an early stage of the Ontario Iroquois tradition.

Roberta O'Brien, Regional Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, investigated a series of pit features on an island in Georgian Bay. These were located on gravel beaches and ranged in size from five to seven metres across and about 40 cm to one metre in depth. Late Woodland pottery, fish bones and a corn kernel were present. Clearly visible from the surface, in some of the features, were sleeping benches, doorways and central pits reminiscent of Boethic and Eskimo semi-subterranean houses.

Roberta was called in by the Peel Regional Police to check on what turned out to be an 18th century Mississauga burial. It was located on a late Middle Woodland site. Material is reminiscent of Princess Point. This is the first site of this type found between Hamilton and Toronto. Negotiations are underway to preserve the remains of the site. Roberta is also currently negotiating with various planning agencies to preserve a cluster of sites ranging from Early Archaic to Initial Woodland in the Burlington area.

Rob Phil of the Museum of Indian Archaeology ran a summer school

for two weeks with six students. They learned techniques etc. at the Cutler site in Pinery Provincial Park, Grand Bend. This is a Saugeen culture campsite. During May, Rob worked on a multi-component site near Brockville. This was a joint project between Parks Canada and the National Museum of Man. The latter provided J.V. Wright as project director and also provided supplies and equipment. The Point Peninsula data from this project will be incorporated into Rob's Ph.D. thesis.

Gordon Dibb worked on a possible Plano base camp southwest of Keswick. Thirty-seven metres were excavated and one feature was found with points, endscraper, etc.

Peter Storck, Associate Curator-in-Charge of the Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, conducted work on a number of Paleo-Indian sites (10,000-8,000 B.C.) around the Lake Simcoe area. Dr. O.H.J. Gwyn of the Department de Geographie, Universite de Sherbrooke, Quebec, conducted geological studies as a co-investigator on the project. The second half of the project was devoted to concluding work at the Fisher Site in the Georgian Bay region. The support for this work came from the R.O.M. and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Christopher Ellis of Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., spent 13 weeks on the Welke-Tonkonoh site and surface collected on several other sites west of Mt. Brydges. All of the sites were located by Brian Deller and produced Hi-Lo points. He tried to find materials in dateable contexts by relative or absolute means, and to delineate the tool inventory associated with Hi-Lo points.

Ken Buchanan and Margaret Bertulli did two surveys in the Sudbury-Manitoulin area. The first, on the area to be used for a realignment of Hwy. 637 produced one possible Archaic site which was salvaged. The second survey was on the Sudbury Northwest bypass area. Both surveys were done by walking the routes and mainly checking water crossings. The second survey was negative.

Peter Carruthers of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation was involved in a multi-year project dealing with rock structures in Northern Ontario. Identifications included mounds, alignments, cairns, walls, steps and included such problems as "Pucksaw Pits" and "Thunderbird Nests".

Bill Core of Sarnia spent his summer walking the fields around the shoreline of the now drained Lake Wawanosh. He has found sites of Initial and Terminal Woodland periods.

Harry Drabnik of Minnesota in co-operation with the zone archaeologist for the Superior National Forest and the Regional Archaeologist in Thunder Bay has been surveying and policing the area along both sides of the international border. Over the last three years he has recorded about 13 sites a year on both sides of the border.

Back in southwestern Ontario, Bill Fox did a number of surveys in the summer which included post glacial shores of former Lake Wawanosh, near Sarnia, and Boyd Lakefront in the vicinity of

Long Point where sites ranging from Early Woodland to Princess Point were found.

The Petun Studies Group, under the direction of Chas. Garrad spent their time monitoring major area sites and doing limited digging. Recent basement excavating and landscaping revealed several midden areas on the Connor-Rolling Site at Glen Huron which increased the artifact collections of the site. The nature of the materials found are consistent with the historic identification proposed years ago that the site was the "little" village named St. Andrew circa 1639-1647. The search for a possible second occupation on the Haney-Cook site continued without clear success and a number of area collections were examined and recorded.

Chris Hanks, Project Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, conducted a survey and test excavations along the Spanish River for Inco. This survey was for a long-range land use study for development of the valley for a hydro-electric project.

Marjorie Jordan had a short season in 1980 because of a delay in getting her license. She did some search and survey work as well as monitoring a large area around Lake Abitibi. Work is ongoing at Jessup and Jordan sites by McMaster University and the University of Alberta respectively. They have been discouraged by a mining company's winter road going through one site and mining stakes having been driven into another. High water levels prevented visiting other known sites in the area including a possible quarry site for local chert.

Ian Kenyon did a couple of surveys. One week was spent at Adam's Steps, along the Niagara Escarpment, investigating the rock carved faces. Most of these are defaced or removed although one chin was found "in situ". Authorship unknown at this time. Ian then spent three weeks on the Sydenham River and located campsites ranging from Paleo-Indian to 19th century Chippewa.

Oscar Mallory was licensed to do a survey near Sault Ste. Marie of the proposed Trans Canada Pipelines Transmission loop and reported that there were no outstanding archaeological finds.

Rob Phil did an archaeological assessment of the area for Hwy. 403 in the Burlington/Oakville area. He also did a metal detector type survey of parts of Grenadier Island, St. Lawrence Island National Park, for Parks Canada.

Dana Poulton, a Research Archaeologist for the Museum of Indian Archaeology spent four months surveying East Elgin County. He recorded 104 new sites and collected just under 3,200 artifacts. Sites range from Early Paleo to prehistoric Neutral. He hopes to return to the area in 1981 with a crew.

Under a conservation license issued to C.S. "Paddy" Reid, Grace Rajnovich recorded two pictograph sites near Ignace and then moved with a crew of people from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to photograph and trace more pictographs at the Smirch Lake Site and on an unnamed lake near White Otter Lake.

The West Patricia Land Use Plan continued into its third year. The project covers an area of 223,500 square kilometres in Northwestern Ontario. The project is being conducted for the Ministry of Natural Resources by the Historical Planning and Research Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Peter Lambert, a graduate of Trent University and the University of Manitoba, surveyed the west end of Lac Seul and added 50 sites to bring the list of known sites on the lake to 140. Sites range from Paleo, Shield, Archaic, Laurel, Blackduck to Selkirk and Fur Trade Historic. Over in the Eastern part of the project David Riddle, Project Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, was surveying in and around the Albany River, Attawapiskat, and also at six smaller lakes in the vicinity of Geraldton. They have now increased the inventory from 26 known sites to a total of 274. Dave gave me a list of firsts for the area which includes: the first Paleo-Indian projectile point from east of Lake Nipigon along the Lake Superior shore; the first examples of native copper tools from north of Lake Nipigon; a diversity of Initial and Terminal Woodland ceramics, which were poorly represented in the area before; and an Iroquoian influenced ceramic vessel found at Attawapiskat Lake, far from the classical range of such materials.

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This report covers about half of the work ongoing in Ontario in 1980 where 70 archaeologists were licensed and a number of federal projects were operating.

J.R.

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B O O K R E V I E W S

McAndrews, John H. "Poetic License and the Forest Primeval"
 Royal Ontario Museum, Archaeological Newsletter, N.S. No.
 186 (1980)

The reference to poetic license in the title of this paper refers to Longfellow's description of the "forest primeval" as consisting of pines and hemlocks. While it is true that Ontario's pioneers encountered, and soon logged, impressive stands of white pine it now appears that these owed their existence to the Indians clearing the climax maple-beech forest -- the true forest primeval of southern Ontario -- to make way for cornfields. As the native cornfields were abandoned the light-requiring pine gained a foothold and succeeded from pine dominated communities, many of which survived until well into the 19th century. This brief and interesting paper describes the botanical detective work which resulted in the identification of southern Ontario's early white pine communities as the sites of former Indian cornfields as well as the discovery of a site near Warminster where the stumps of these old field pines still survive in the form of a slowly decaying fence.

D. Joyes

B O O K R E V I E W S

Black, Meredith Jean. Algonquin Ethnobotany: An Interpretation of Aboriginal Adaptation in Southwestern Quebec. National Museum of Man, Canadian Ethnology Service, Paper 65, 1980. 252 pp., maps, tables. (no price listed)

Black defines ethnobotany as "the study of man's beliefs, knowledge, and use of the plants in his environment." The author studied four Algonquin bands in the Ottawa River drainage and two Cree bands in the St. Maurice River drainage, all within southwestern Quebec. This report represents the first time this population has been studied ethnobotanically.

Black has compiled the previously published data for all of the Algonkian groups of eastern North America, excepting those of the Plains area. She compares this data to her fieldwork data collected from the Algonquin and Cree bands during the summers of 1964-1966, and 1968-1970. The bulk of the text is devoted to lists of plants and their uses by all of the Algonkian groups. There are 162 food plants listed, 40 of which are used by the bands in the field study; 44 beverage plants are listed, five being used by the field study bands; 541 medicinal plants are listed, 74 of these being used by the field study bands.

By comparing plant use between the bands studied by Black and also between these bands and the other Algonkian groups, using as a basis of comparison only those plants which were available to all groups, she can demonstrate that the Algonquin and Cree bands which she studied are more closely related to each other than to the other Algonkian groups. Furthermore, on the basis of plant use, the Algonquin of the lower Ottawa have their greatest affinity to the Algonquin of the upper Ottawa, and therefore Black concludes that this group which today is considered distinct from subarctic groups has nonetheless been primarily subarctic in its plant subsistence adaptation. The plant data then serve to confirm the known historical data for this northern adaptation.

Sharon Hick

Sherratt, Andrew (editor). Cambridge Encyclopedia of Archaeology. Cambridge University Press, 1980. 495 pp., illus. \$35.00

While not everyone will be in a position to pay this price for a very broad, general introduction to world prehistory, students, anyone needing an introduction to a particular region or those who simply wish to ponder, on a global scale, the evolution and spread of prehistoric cultures, should know about the new Cambridge Encyclopedia of Archaeology.

/continued

The book begins with a chapter on the development of archaeology and continues with a global, chronological survey of prehistoric cultures from the Paleolithic to the rise of Classical Civilization in the Mediterranean. A section on the New World includes chapters on the Early Postglacial, the settlement of the Arctic, the development of agriculture and the rise of agricultural communities in North America, MesoAmerica and South America. Each chapter is written by a well-known expert in the field, thus the chapter on the agricultural communities of North America is by James B. Griffin and that on the Arctic by Donald Dumond.

As a general introduction to world prehistory this book invites comparison with Grahame Clark's World Prehistory (1977) and Brian Fagan's Men of the Earth (1974) all of which provide approximately the same level of broad, general coverage. The present volume, however, is distinguished by the numerous and handsome coloured maps which introduce each section and which comprise the chronological atlas found at the end of the volume. Even if you don't buy, look it up in your library. It is a volume that everyone interested in archaeology should be aware of.

D. Joes

Shapiro, Harry L. Peking Man. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1974. 190 pp., illus., tables, index. Hard Cover.

The discovery and subsequent disappearance of the fossils of Peking Man remains one of the most important and tragic occurrences of recent archaeological history and Shapiro's book (donated to the Society in memory of Daffyd Roberts), gives a clear and fast-moving account of the loss of the fossils and the mystery surrounding their present whereabouts.

After recounting the disappearance of the fossils in 1941, the author goes on to discuss human evolution generally and also the specific position of Peking Man in the fossil record. While much of this background information is necessarily brief and simplified, it makes for a very readable and concise text and provides helpful details for a better appreciation of the Peking Man remains. The physical appearance of Peking Man is also discussed by Shapiro and he includes some speculation on aspects of Peking Man's way of life some 500,000 years ago. The work concludes with the numerous stories and leads which have been circulating since 1975 and which may hold out some hope for the eventual recovery of the fossils.

Although Peking Man may not represent a particularly new topic in archaeology the fossils are nevertheless of enduring interest and despite the fact that Shapiro's book seems to be angled towards the layman, it is still a lively and professional treatment of a major archaeological puzzle.

Brett Walwyn



The Ministry of Environment's approval Condition 4 regarding the Ministry of Transportation and Communications environmental assessment of the new Highway 6 Caledonia By-Pass

".....MTC shall report any and all historical or archaeological sites or artifactual finds that are encountered during construction, to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation."

CANADIAN CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

An Open House Visit by Members of the Ottawa Chapter,
Ontario Archaeological Society, December 3, 1980.

Gordon D. Watson

The Canadian Conservation Institute held an open house on Wednesday, December 3, 1980, at which attendance by O.A.S. members was arranged by Dr. David Keenlyside (Past President, Ottawa Chapter, OAS). Algonquin College students, with interests in conservation as a potential future career, also participated in the open house.

The afternoon began with a welcome and talk by Anne Marie Sahagian of Information Services, including a slide presentation outlining the organization of CCI and showing photographs of some of the activities, methods of analysis and scientific instruments of the Institute. (For additional detail see The Journal of CCI Vol.1, 1976). Ms. Sahagian provided the following statement concerning the founding and role of the Institute:

"The Canadian Conservation Institute was founded in 1972 as one of the National Programmes of the National Museums of Canada, to provide conservation services to Canadian museums, art galleries and archives holding permanent public collections.

Under the National Conservation Policy of 1980, its mandate is to provide without charge:

- conservation research;
- specialized conservation services requiring sophisticated equipment or rare expertise beyond the reasonable means of local or Provincial conservation facilities;
- a mobile conservation laboratory service to smaller institutions;
- through internships, advanced training opportunities for museum workers already trained in conservation procedures;
- and conservation publications for the museum community.

At its headquarters in Ottawa, the Institute has the most advanced conservation and conservation research facilities in the world, from which it operates five mobile laboratories serving museums, art galleries and archives from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. Its conservators provide essential conservation services at archaeological sites as far north as the high Arctic, and have given emergency assistance to cultural collections threatened by disasters such as fires and floods, throughout Canada." (Sahagian letter dated December 17, 1980).

Following the introductory slide presentation, visits were made to the following divisions:

Furniture and Wooden Objects.

Ralph Eames, Chief, described the role of the division in repairing and refinishing furniture and other wooden objects with historical significance, to ensure their preservation for the future. Current work included restoration of a beautiful mid-18th century figured-walnut inlaid-veneer highboy from New Brunswick. Another project involves conservation and repair of about 200 musical instruments from all parts of the world. These instruments, which include drums, bells, woodwind and stringed types, are a part of the collection of the National Museums of Canada, Centre for Folk Culture Studies. The collection represents the historical evolution of musical instruments in different cultures (see Barclay 1978:26-30).

Artistic and Historic Works on Paper.

Brian March showed us one of the original hand-painted books by John James Audubon, "The Birds of America, Volume 11, 1831-4", which is now being restored. This very large book, with pages about 30" x 36", has a very fine leather binding which had loosened allowing the edges of the pages to become worn. Fortunately, the paint colours have not deteriorated. The first step in conservation will be to "fix" the paint against colour loss during the subsequent dry cleaning, washing, de-acidification and flattening of each page. The paper of each page will then be repaired and each page will be mounted separately in protective covers to minimize future damage which could result from storage, display or handling of these very valuable paintings.

An early 20th century engraving by Odion Redon of France, titled "Temptation of Anthony" from the McMaster University Art Gallery was being given similar treatment to the Audubon paintings. In this case, a tear and a portion of the print, which was missing, had been so expertly repaired that it took very careful examination to detect the damaged area.

A third example of paper conservation related to the stabilization for the Yukon Archives of an historic copy of the Dawson, Yukon Territory newspaper, the "Klondike Nugget" published on the first anniversary of the establishment, on June 16, 1898, of the newspaper.

Fine Arts and Polychromes.

Barbara Klempson described the conservation and repair of a large oil-on-canvas painting, titled "Ste. Anne" from the Paroisse de la Visitation in Montreal. The painting, described as "Ste. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin teaching our Lady to read" was purchased in France in 1755, probably as a recent painting. However, during its nearly 250 year life it has been restored at least twice in the past. The original artist is unknown but the last restoration was so extensive and the overpainting so complete that the artist, George Defosse, of

Montreal felt justified in signing the restored work and dating his restoration to 1892. The Institute will remove the many small backing patches, clean the back of the original canvas and attach a new backing to give overall support to the original canvas. The face of the painting will then be restored, after extensive study which may involve X-ray radiography or infra red reflectography (Bokman 1980:24-29) to determine to what extent the overpainting of 1892 should be removed to reveal the original work of ca. 1755.

A major project of the division involves the restoration of the eight large Fred Haines murals (each 8' x 22'), painted in the early 20th century for the Central Canada Exhibition building which is now being renovated. The project is so large that it involves the whole staff of the division in the cleaning, repairing and "inpainting" to remove the effects of deterioration, dirt and physical damage.

Another aspect of the work of the division is illustrated by the work of Robert Arnold on the restoration of the painted wooden figurehead of H.M.S. Urgent for the Maritime Command Museum in Halifax. The figurehead, which dates from 1845 had been displayed outdoors and the effects of weathering had been overcome by the addition of many coats of paint. The figurehead will be examined to determine, with the aid of some early photographs, whether it can, or should be, restored to its earliest paint layer. When some rotted wood has been replaced and the paint restored, the artifact will be stored inside the Maritime Museum so it will be preserved as a part of the maritime heritage of the Atlantic.

Textiles.

Eva Burnham and Ela Keyserlingk described some of the work on textiles. We saw a finely embroidered wool and silk altar frontal from the Ursuline Convent in Quebec City (Burnham 1980: 35-36) which dates from the late 17th century and is one of the earliest examples of Canadian embroidery. It was found to be made with natural dyes, some of which are believed to have been obtained from the native Indians of Quebec. The frontal had been cleaned and strengthened and will be returned to the Convent. These early embroideries have recently been the subject of a Canada Council Grant to document, catalogue and photograph the Collection of the Ursuline Sisters of Quebec (Dawson 1980: 39-43).

A large priest's vestment or "cope" from the Conference Centre of Prince Edward Island was also being restored. The work involves replacing some of the completely rotted silk near the hem and repairing some of the coloured silk and gold thread embroidery.

We also saw a collection of ethnographic and archaeological textile artifacts from Peru which had been cleaned, restored and placed on strengthening backing so they will retain their shape

and be less vulnerable to damage during study or display.

Also of interest to the O.A.S. Ottawa members will be the 1978 work of restoration of the large Aubusson tapestry map of the National Capital Region, which was woven by la Societe Braquenie in France, and was presented to the people of Canada by the Government of France in 1950. "This gift was made 'in recognition of the fact that Jacques Greber, one of France's most eminent city planners, was retained by the Canadian government to direct the planning of the future development of the Dominion Capital.'" (Little 1980:30-35). Restoration done on this tapestry is described in the most recent Journal of CCI (ibid 1980:30-35). The restoration renewed the beauty of the tapestry, which was returned to the NCC's Visitors Reception Centre in the Rideau Club in Ottawa only to be destroyed on October 23, 1979 in the tragic fire which gutted this fine historic building.

Archaeology and Ethnology.

Charles Hett, Martha Segal and Mary Peevers, all of whom are known to the O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter members described some of the varied work of the division.

The conservation of the many and varied artifacts recovered from the Red Bay whaling station site on the north shore of the Strait of Belle Isle in Newfoundland is a major current activity (Senior 1980:40-46). Red Bay is a Basque whaling station which was active about 1540 to 1580. Many red roof tiles, believed to have been used as ballast on the westward journey, are among the most dominant of the remains of the whaling station, which also yielded artifacts of metal, baleen, glass, ceramics, leather, textiles and many iron spikes, nails, axes, etc. and a single 16th century coin struck during the reign of Philip II, King of Spain. The underwater site has yielded many cask-staves, hoops and cants (heads of casks), floor timbers, an anchor and a capstan (Senior 1980:43).

The land excavations at Red Bay are under the direction of Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University of Newfoundland, while the underwater sunken ship is being explored by a group of archaeologists from the Marine Archaeological Section of Parks Canada led by Robert Grenier (Senior 1980:40). It is interesting that knowledge of this Basque site was discovered by Selma Barkham, an historian with the Public Archives of Canada, who has been working, since 1973, in northern Spain, on the historical and legal documents relating to the whaling trade in Labrador. She was able to identify the locations of many of the whaling sites in Canada, including Red Bay.

The conservators of the Institute work both at Red Bay and in the laboratories to stabilize and conserve the artifacts. Some of the methods are described by Senior (1980:45), including storing of iron artifacts in a corrosion inhibiting solution of 1% sodium hydroxide, and the transporting of water saturated wood, bone and leather objects in watertight containers to keep

them wet until the water can be removed and replaced under controlled conditions which avoid shrinkage and crumbling. A new freeze-drying method for treating water-saturated objects has been successfully tested (McCawley and Grattan 1980:36-39).

The problem of conserving artifacts from water saturated sites has been the subject of extensive study by the Institute and most of Volume 2 of the Journal of CCI is dedicated to reports on the subject (McDonald 1977:3-10, Florian 1977:11-16, McCawley 1977:17-26).

Examples of the ceramic restoration work of the Archaeology division is known to O.A.S. members through the work of restoring and stabilizing the ceramics from the Red Horse Lake portage in the Charleston Lake area (Segal 1977:8-15, Phillip Wright 1980) and the Perth Museum Iroquoian Vessel from Dalhousie Lake (Watson 1978:2-9).

Also of interest to O.A.S. members is the scientific work undertaken by the Institute to determine the condition and prospects for preservation of prehistoric rock art sites in Canada. Activities in this area of archaeological conservation have been described by Taylor (1978:20-25).

The scientific laboratories of the Institute were open but were not visited by the author on this occasion. However, the Institute has some of the most up-to-date equipment for the analysis and assessment of artifacts and also for determining the environmental conditions necessary to the survival of cultural materials in storage or display. Technical Bulletins have been published as an aid to museums and the results of the research have been published in national and international journals. (For a list of publications see Journal of CCI, No. 4, 1980). This laboratory service has been extended by five mobile laboratories which will serve different areas of the country from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland by bringing facilities and experts to work with curators of museums (McCawley and Ward 1980:14-18, Ruff 1980:20).

Our visit to CCI was interesting and informative. The enthusiasm of the staff for their interesting work is evident and the generous sharing of their expertise, in response to our many questions, is very much appreciated.

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BLOOD TYPES DRAW PICTURES FOR THIS M.D.

by Wendy Herman
The Toronto Star, January 21, 1981

From a single vertebra of someone who died more than 1,000 years ago, Dr. Imre Lengyel can extract an intimate personal history. He can establish a person's sex, age at death and his blood type. And after 20 years of picking at more than 10,000 skeletons, the Hungarian doctor has come up with the controversial conclusion that environment and lifestyles can determine a population's major blood type.

"Each population has its own trend in blood types," says Lengyel, who's in Toronto for the Fourth International Colloquium on Medieval Civilization, which starts today at Scarborough College. North American Indians, for example, are predominantly type O.

Lengyel, who has constructed profiles of population by studying the bones in medieval European cemeteries, says such factors as diet may have helped one blood type emerge as the most common in a community. A meat diet, which contains bacteria people with type A blood have trouble fighting, would have encouraged domination of type B blood in ancient populations, he says.

Lengyel's theory on blood types attracts critics from around the world. But the techniques he developed for identifying slight traces of chemicals retained by bones are unquestionably in demand by archaeologists and anthropologists studying ancient civilizations.

"Chemicals can be found in bone tissue even after thousands of years," Lengyel says.

As a person ages, he says, the amount of phosphorus in the bone decreases and carbonates increase. These levels, determined from the study of modern bones, are used to set the age of death in ancient skeletons. The bones also carry a record of the person's blood type and Lengyel devised a chemical technique for identifying types A, B and O.

"The whole excitement of his methodology is that he can tell a whole society's make-up from the blood type;" colloquium organizer Michael Gervers says. Historians or anthropologists "can spend months, years, decades arguing over a theory," he says. Then Lengyel comes along with his chemical facts and an old theory "can be destroyed overnight."

Lengyel sees his work as being "not so important from an archaeological point of view but rather from a genetic and medical point of view." There are genetic rules for the way the body reacts to bacteria, he says, and different blood types are more susceptible to disease than others.

It's difficult to draw conclusions in recent generations, he says. Modern medicine, good nutrition and a highly mobile population that is constantly inter-breeding isn't as easy to study as the isolated groups of medieval times. But by using a layout of the location of about 100 skeletons in a cemetery from the time of the Hungarian conquest in the late 9th century, Lengyel can confirm nationality from blood types.

The original Slavic settlers, buried in the southern portion of the cemetery, had types O and A blood, he says. Later, Hungarians came from central Asia; buried in the northern part of the cemetery, they had type B blood. Within two generations, the two peoples started inter-breeding and the middle of the cemetery contains bones with all kinds of blood types, although type A predominates.

"What is interesting is that you can see after hybridization a new population develops that has different blood group frequency. What kind of influences can be found to explain this?" Lengyel asks. One idea is diet. A child with type A blood, for example, can get a *lacto bacillus* micro-organism developing in his bowels from his mother's milk. That organism has a B characteristic, he says, and "is antagonistic to his own." It challenges his system to develop a defence system against it. If the child isn't strong enough, he dies. If he lives, he has protection for when he meets the B character again in the streptococcus found in animal meat or eggs. A child with type B blood never develops the original resistance because this system doesn't recognize the bacterium's B character as foreign. So he's in trouble when faced with a meat diet.

"The A child is strong enough to protect itself but children with B didn't get a chance," he says. Meat diets, he therefore believes, lead to a dominance of type A blood in a population. The process would be reversed if the community was on a cereal and grain diet, Lengyel says. The bacterium common in cereal is the *coli-bacillus*, which has an A characteristic.

"It's a new idea based on dietary habits and 10,000 skeletons," he says.

CHINESE FIND SKULL OF MAN DEAD 500,000 YEARS

The Toronto Star, December, 1980.

Chinese scientists have unearthed a fossilized skull top of a primitive man who lived more than half a million years ago. The well-preserved fossil belonged to a contemporary of the famed Peking Man, and might have lived slightly earlier. This latest discovery was made in Anhui province at a place called Lungtandon -- Dragon Pond Cave -- and is the first such fossil found in the southern part of the country and the only complete skull cap fossil possessed by China. Found with the skull cap were tools made from bone and stones, illustrating that Dragon Pond Man had already evolved into a primitive human.

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THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Year Ended December 31, 1980

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		\$
Membership Fees - Individual	3,382.00	
Family	450.00	
Institutional	1,554.95	
Life	<u>200.00</u>	5,586.95
Donations		1,032.00
Sales - Ontario Archaeology	540.00	
Books etc.	<u>254.25</u>	794.25
Tours and Workshops		2,595.90
Symposium - 1979 Ont. Heritage Found. Grant		994.00
and Banquet 1980 " " " "		900.00
1980 Registration etc.		3,668.38
Bank Interest & Premium on U.S. cheques		718.41
Grants - Canada Council	1,950.00	
Min. of Cult. & Rec.	<u>9,000.00</u>	10,950.00
Total Receipts		<u>\$27,239.89</u>

<u>DISBURSEMENTS</u>		
Publications - Ontario Archaeology	9,063.94	
Arch Notes	<u>4,174.37</u>	13,238.31
Chapter Support		692.00
Administrator - Fees	4,750.00	
Expenses	<u>323.30</u>	5,073.30
Library Rent		250.00
Tours and Workshops		2,566.63
Symposium - General Expenses	3,196.48	
and Banquet Speaker's Travel	<u>1,394.60</u>	4,591.08
J. Norman Emerson Medal		1,100.38
Audio-Visual Equipment		1,170.20
Supplies and Publications		321.85
Travel Expenses		478.95
Postage, Telephone etc.		148.23
Total Disbursements		<u>\$29,630.93</u>

EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS	2,391.04
BANK BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,703.39
BANK BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1980	<u>\$1,312.35</u>

Audited January 19, 1981

J.R.M. Corbett

Treasurer G. Sutherland

O.A.S. TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1980

You will see from the financial statement that we finished the year with a bank balance of \$1,312, after allowing for all unrepresented cheques. Expenses exceeded income by \$2,391, due to the payment in 1980 for three issues of Ontario Archaeology, one of which was for 1979. Taking the years 1979 and 1980 together we had a surplus of income over expenditure of about \$700.

Membership dues in 1980 increased to \$5,587 from \$4,554 in 1979, due to increased numbers of members. Tours, workshops, and our symposium continued to be about self-supporting.

Grants were received in 1980 from the Canada Council to help defray the costs of Ontario Archaeology, from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation (Ontario) to cover the costs of our Administrator, Chapter support and, partially, our publications, and from the Ontario Heritage Foundation to help pay the expenses of our symposium speakers. We are grateful for these grants, without which we could not serve the archaeological community in the way we do.

During the year, we acquired a movie camera and projector to record and display aspects of the society's activities, and some of you have already enjoyed a screening of a selection from last year's films. The purchase of this equipment was made possible by a generous donation from one of our members. To him we offer our appreciation.

Geoffrey Sutherland
Treasurer.

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E.S.A.F.'s Archaeology of Eastern North America, Volume 8

This latest volume is available from ESAF Business Office, American Indian Archaeological Institute, Box 260, Washington, CT 06793 at \$US12.00. Contents include articles by I.T. Kenyon, Arthur Roberts, Phillip Wright, Martha A. Latta, William A Fox, Mima Kapches, and proceedings of the annual meetings for 1978 and 1979.

Proceedings of the 1979 Iroquois Pottery Conference

Proceedings of this conference are available from Research Division, Rochester Museum and Science Centre, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, New York 14603 at \$10.75 (US) per copy. Contents include papers by Richard MacNeish, James Wright, William Engelbrecht, Charles Garrad, William D. Finlayson & Robert H. Pihl, James F. Pendergast, and Martha A. Latta.

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THE HAMILTON ACADEMY
of MEDICINE
in conjunction with
THE JOSEPH BRANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
and MUMC DEPT. of CONT. MEDICAL EDUCATION

presents

" T A L E S T O L D B Y B O N E S "

By: Dr. Howard Savage
Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto

How human and animal bones recovered from archaeological sites can provide information about daily life and illness in the prehistoric period.

Date: Monday, February 23, 1981 Time: 8.00 p.m.
Place: McMaster University Medical Centre - Ewart Angus Centre -
Room 1A1
Admission: \$2.00 (or included in the optional purchase for \$8.00
of a one-year membership with the Joseph Brant
Archaeological Society.)

* * * * *

Special Events at Huronia National Parks in 1981

Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, Midland:

Saturday, July 11. "Shondecti" Canoe portage and races highlights this commemoration of the arrival of the first canoe flotillas at Sainte-Marie over 300 years ago.
August 10 - 14. First Person Days. Unique historic interpretation featuring numerous dramas and activities.
October 11 and 12. "Esprit De Ouendake" A comparison of native and French crafts and skills dating back to the 17th century.

Historic Naval and Military Establishments, Penetanguishene:

Saturday, June 27. Celebration Day and Evening Program. Features presentations, activities, historical dramas and candlelight atmosphere.
Saturday, July 25. Tecumseth Trophy Race. Sailboats in many classes vie for the Tecumseth Trophy with handcrafted wooden buckets awarded to divisional winners.
Saturday, August 15. Descendant's Day. A special salute to the descendants of those ancestors who lived and worked at the Establishments over 160 years ago.
December 19 and 20. Christmas Open House. A good old-fashioned, 19th century Christmas celebration in period buildings.

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O.A.S. CHAPTERS

LONDON CHAPTER

- Executive: President: James Keron (519) 285 2379
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Connoy
Secretary: Charles Nixon
- Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox
- Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July & August, in Room 128, Somerville House, University of Western Ontario, London.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$4, Family \$6, Institutional \$10.

OTTAWA CHAPTER

- Executive: President: Clyde C. Kennedy (613) 237 3270
Vice-President: Susan Johnston
Secretary/Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
- Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde Kennedy
- Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August, in the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod Sts., Ottawa.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$5, Family \$8, Student \$3.

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

- Executive: President: Jamie Hunter (705) 526 7683
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 & August.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

- Executive: President: David K. Riddle (807) 475 1447
Vice-President: Dave Hunt
Secretary/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
- Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Mike McCann
- Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August, in the Aesthetics Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

WINDSOR CHAPTER

- Executive: President: Ted Trusevich (519) 256 6907
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 & August, in the Windsor Public Library, 850 Oullette Ave., Windsor.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,

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EXECUTIVE 1981

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Administrator & Librarian

Mr. Charles Garrad
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(416) 223 2752

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 \$10; Family \$12; Institutional \$20;
Life \$200. Chapter Fees extra.
