



ISSN 0048-1742

# ARCH NOTES

MAY/JUNE 1981

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Newsletter of

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

## ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY Travels

We are pleased to report that ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, our scientific journal, is indeed read internationally. The Escuela Nacional de Antropologia in Mexico asked permission of Dr. Bruce Trigger, in Mexico at the time, to publish a translation of his paper "Archaeology and Ethnohistory". Translation was by Dr. Antonio Perez for the use of his students at the Escuela and was published in their house magazine CUICUILCO as "Arqueologica y Ethnohistoria" with credit given for the original publication in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY #30.

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*...archaeological plane trips, bus trips, -- what next? ...*

## ARCHAEOLOGY RAFT TRIP ANNOUNCED

The University of British Columbia, Continuing Education Dept., has announced a long-weekend trip in August for \$195. The price includes flight from Vancouver to Williams Lake, bus to Soda Creek, raft down the Fraser to Spences Bridge and then via the Thompson to Lytton, and return by bus to Vancouver. Three days, with a rafting expert and an archaeologist to be named. Brochure from the C.E.D., U. of B.C., 5997 Iona Drive, Vancouver, V6T 2A4: phone 228-2181.

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## SOCIETY for HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Deadlines for submissions for the October and December issues of the Society's Newsletter are August 18 and October 20, 1981, respectively.

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## WOODLAND INDIAN FESTIVAL

The Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, 184 Mohawk St., Brantford, Ontario announces its Woodland Indian Festival, featuring native dramatic performers, singers and dancers from Canada and the U.S. plus traditional native foods, films and crafts for June 27 and 28, 1981. For further information call (519) 759 2650.

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## GRAND RIVER'S "CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS" POW WOW

The Grand River's "Champion of Champions" Pow Wow is at Chiefswood Park, Highway 54, Six Nations Indian Reserve, Ohsweken, Ontario on July 25 & 26, 1981. For further information contact: Grand River Pow Wow Committee  
Ohsweken Post Office, Ohsweken, Ont., NOA 1M0.

Reported by Janet C. Cooper

"The Ethnohistory of the Cree-Ojibwa of Northern Ontario"

by Dr. Ed. Rogers

For many years, Dr. Rogers' study area has been the Eastern Sub-arctic. In the 1940s he began his career in archaeology with the Mistassini Cree of Quebec; subsequently, he "drifted" out of archaeology and into ethnology, and for the past 20 years Dr. Rogers has been working with the Round Lake Ojibwa of northern Ontario. Although his early work there was carried out in the field, for the past eight years his emphasis has been on archival work through which he is attempting to reconstruct the ethno-history of northern Ontario. In this connection, he has been working extensively with the records of the Hudson Bay Company and of the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Based on his research, Dr. Rogers advanced some tentative ideas concerning the question of what actually transpired in northern Ontario from the arrival of the European traders in James Bay and that of the traders from New France who established themselves in the Upper Great Lakes. Source material for Dr. Rogers' hypotheses comes from his critical examination of the information recorded in the journals of explorers, traders and missionaries, and from the linguistic research which has been so far carried out in the area. To date, only very limited archaeological investigations have been carried out north of the Albany River, so our data for reconstructing the past in northern Ontario is necessarily based on archival and ethnographic information which can be assembled and analyzed.

In the James Bay area, Hudson, Fox and James were early explorers, but they left little in their journals and it was not until the establishment of Hudson Bay posts beginning in 1670 that we find any concrete observations regarding the country and the people inhabiting it, through the journals kept by the traders themselves. As early as the 1680s, French traders from Montreal and Quebec reached the Nipigong area and then continued pushing on westward to the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake area and on to Lake Winnipeg into the 1740s. As a result of all these movements, the native peoples of northern Ontario were surrounded by trading posts which effectively pulled them in both a northern and a southern direction. Even when the French retreated in 1760, there was no mitigation of the push-pull effect, for the Northwest Company soon formed to replace the French in the southern and western portions of northern Ontario. Another important influence and source of information was the missionary: Anglican missionaries began to follow traders into the area about 1840 and moved inland from the bay about 1870, while the Methodists came in from the south. From the information written down by explorers, traders and missionaries we learn of various named groups, of dialects spoken and cultural

boundaries distinguished; in all cases, however, we must remember that distinctions were made by the observers and may not reflect the distinctions made by the native peoples themselves.

With respect to named groups, we notice a dramatic change between the time of Graham's account of the mid-1700s and the records of the Hudson Bay Company in the early 1800s: Graham, who was posted at Severn and York Factory for some 20 years, distinguished two named groups which correspond to our distinction between Cree and Ojibwa today; the Hudson Bay traders in the Albany Basin, however, refer to a number of named "tribes" such as the Eagle, Caribou, Crane, Pelican and Moose. Although we know from the records that some of the "tribal" names refer to groups whose descent can be traced to known individuals, the question remains as to what happened to the groups named by Graham in the mid-1800s. Dr. Rogers suggests that the answer may lie in a changed perception on the part of the traders themselves: it was not until the late 1700s that the traders began to move inland from the coastal regions and started to deal with family heads instead of dealing only with trading captains who had come down to the coast to trade and who brought with them the furs from a number of families.

Information concerning the dialects spoken in northern Ontario can be gleaned from the unpublished manuscript of La Verendrye. Written around 1740, it is instructive in that it details the various groups he knew from the Sault Ste. Marie area along the north shore of Lake Superior, through Rainy River to the Lake of the Woods and on to Lake Winnipeg. Interestingly, he mentions those who speak corrupt Cree and those who speak bad *Saulteaux* and it appears that he is referring to peoples south of what one might speak of as "true Cree speakers" and north of what can be considered "true Ojibwa speakers", in the area which modern linguists have defined as one where an aberrant type of Ojibwa -- called the Severn dialect -- is spoken. However, more linguistic work in the area is essential before we can clearly define what the situation in the region is today and what it might have been in the past.

In terms of cultural boundaries, the Eastern Sub-arctic appears to have a fairly uniform material culture with only minor changes observed from the Labrador area to the Shield Sub-arctic area. However, it was noted by Dr. Rogers that there is at least one small area which has a clear cultural boundary based on a limited number of traits defined (for the present century), and he feels sure that there must be many more such areas which will be revealed only when more intensive work is carried out.

Dr. Rogers made the observation that the information we have concerning named groups is rather elusive: names tend to appear and disappear through time and space, and the traders themselves may have taken names with them as they moved westward. In his opinion, we can accept such names only with reservations until more substantial information in terms of actual individuals who

were known by certain names is available. However, the data on language suggest to him that there are several distinct dialectal groups of people residing in northern Ontario and that these have been distinct as far back as the time of the first European contact. The Cree residing in the Hudson Bay lowlands today present us with a problem surrounding their origin(s). There is a thin line of Cree west to east, all speaking related dialects, but it is yet to be determined how closely they are related -- particularly how related the most westerly and most easterly dialects are. Some have argued that the Hudson Bay lowlands, being a rather unfavourable habitat, were unoccupied before the arrival of traders and the establishment of posts on the shores of James and Hudson Bays; others argue that it has always been occupied seasonally since it is a rich area during the spring and fall when both waterfowl and caribou migrate through. Dr. Rogers suggests -- in his words, somewhat facetiously -- that the Hudson Bay Lowlands were indeed unoccupied until the arrival of traders on the coast and that it is the descendants of unions between traders and Cree women who have populated the area. In the face of seasonal food shortages, the assured food supply at the coastal trading posts would have maintained the population year round.

Dr. Rogers' explorations of the historical sources is not yet fully completed; but, once it is, it will be up to archaeologists and linguists to gather evidence that will enlarge upon our knowledge of the history and prehistory of northern Ontario. Dr. Rogers expressed the hope that much more archaeology will be carried out in the area, and perhaps the archaeologist's work will be able to substantiate some of the reconstruction of northern Ontario's past that Dr. Rogers has attempted through his research.

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#### O.A.S. 1981 SYMPOSIUM -- Further Details

Plans for the 1981 O.A.S. Annual Symposium are quickly taking shape and the members of the planning committee -- John Todd, Isobel Ball, Jamie Hunter and Rosemary Vyvyan -- already guarantee a tremendous program success.

The Committee would like to invite those people involved in Georgian Bay archaeology to give papers (ideally 20 minutes in length) at the Symposium. Anyone interested should submit an abstract of their paper to Jamie Hunter, Huronia Historical Parks, Box 160, Midland, Ontario, L4R 4K8, no later than July 31, 1981.

Further Symposium details, the Sunday agenda, and preregistration forms will be available with the next issue of ARCH NOTES.

KEEP THOSE ABSTRACTS COMING .....

\* \* \*

CONFERENCES 1981

Your President has attended three archaeological meetings in five days, and offers the following summaries. I apologise in advance for any omissions or inaccuracies.

Canadian Archaeological Association

Edmonton, Alberta - April 27-30. Current membership is around 500.

1. Constitution, Cherryl Smith, Committee Chairman.
  - a. Requested amendment to make the subsequent amending procedure based upon a majority (or 2/3 vote, or etc.) of returned ballots rather than of entire membership.
  - b. Suggested that voting membership be separated from subscription, so that persons who were not interested in voting would pay a lower subscription.
2. Canadian Journal of Archaeology Peter Ramsden, Editor.

Number 5 is almost ready. Notes reception of a grant for \$6,600 from S.S.H.R.C. for this year's issue.
3. Newsletter, Tom Loy, Editor.

Number 1 was lost at the printer. Number 2 was lost at the Post Office. The ballot for new officers was not printed in time to circulate before the meeting, though this was not too critical (see below). Barring accidents, they plan two issues per year.
4. Nominations, Tom Loy, Chairman.

No candidates were willing to run for the Office of Vice President (the only open office), and the ballots were mislaid. During the period of hunting the ballots, the draft candidate withdrew. Some discussion about the need for the Vice President at all. President will appoint an officer pro tem.
5. Treasurer, ?

The Treasurer is now bonded up to \$20,000 to guard against accidental loss or unexpected trips to South America. This might be a good idea for the O.A.S. to copy. It costs about \$125 per year. The Association is solvent, for the moment.
6. New business:
  - a. Federal Cultural Policy Review Commission:

Submission of a six-page brief noted. Support for the National Museum of Man and for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council in its role of funding archaeological projects.
  - b. Support for the Prince of Wales Museum in Yellowknife and its Director, Bob Janes, for authority and resources to protect and/or salvage sites threatened by development in the Northwest Territories. PASSED: to

- establish an Archaeology Advocacy Committee to deal with such situations.
- c. Discussion of S.S.H.R.C. granting policies, including the possibility of an internal review of archaeology funding based on the "high success rate" and "great expense" of project proposals in this area. Archaeology has a success rate of about 25% and receives some 12% of all S.S.H.R.C.'s budget. Generally, all present felt that this was hardly enough money, rather than too much. Note that the January deadline for S.S.H.R.C. applications seems to have been discontinued, so that archaeologists must apply for the next summer's money before October 15, at a time when they have hardly had time to begin their analysis of the past summer's findings.
  - d. Coming conferences:
 

1982	Hamilton	McMaster University
1983	Halifax	if possible
1984	Victoria	Victoria Museum

Lots of O.A.S. members present!

Council for Canadian Archaeology

Edmonton, Alberta - April 28, 1981

1. Membership around 50. Organization is finally incorporated. The Council is solvent, for the moment.
2. Submissions to:
  - a. Cultural Policy Review Commission: Similar to that of the C.A.A. This submission will be published in a future issue of the C.A.A. newsletter.
  - b. Government of the Northwest Territories. Similar request to that of the C.A.A., on behalf of site protection and salvage resources.
3. Suggestion that a brochure be developed, outlining the structure and goals of the Canadian archaeological community, and that it be circulated through all federal governmental agencies and similar bodies.

Considerable period of discussion of the goals of, and need for, this organization. One-sixth of the attendees were O.A.S. members! Next meeting, presumably in Hamilton.

Society for American Archaeology

San Diego, California - April 29 to May 2, 1981

1. Society has about 5,800 members. It is solvent, for the moment.
2. American Antiquity. Incoming editor: Dina Dincauze. Strong arguments by the outgoing editor that there had been no favouritism on behalf of articles dealing with the Southwest U.S. or Mesoamerica.

3. Discussion of reducing meetings to every second year, to save money, and holding the alternate year's meeting with the American Anthropological Association. General lack of enthusiasm.
4. Announcement of award to Karl Butzer as an outstanding contributor to the furtherence of geoscience in archaeology. Further announcement that Butzer has taken a position in Geography at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, and is abandoning archaeological applications. He was not present to receive the award.
5. Announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Francois Bordes, at Tucson, Arizona, the night of April 30. Also, of the earlier deaths of Dr. Don Crabtree and Dr. Clifford Evans. Lithic studies have been greatly diminished this year.
6. Attempts to produce a constitution have been stymied again. A new chairman is being sought.
7. Next year's meeting is scheduled for Minneapolis, Minnesota.

At least three O.A.S. members were present, including your President and Vice-President and Pam Willoughby of Los Angeles!

So, as you see, all societies -- whether they have 50 members, or 500 or 5000 -- are (a) trying to set up constitutions, (b) worrying about membership retention, (c) concerned about rising expenses of publishing and meeting, and (d) working to promote archaeological goals through raising the collective consciousnesses of the appropriate governmental bodies and campaigning vigorously for additional financial support for these goals. Next year's archaeological circuit will be Hamilton - Minneapolis. I hope that many more O.A.S. members will attend the Canadian meetings and that a few more will go down to impress our American cousins with the fact that Canadian pre-history is a unique and exciting area of study.

Martha A. Latta

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#### SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS

On Tuesday, May 19, several members of the Chapter attended the Simcoe County Historical Society's annual banquet. The guest speaker was Kenneth Kidd who presented an overview of his work at Ste. Marie 1 and the Ossossane Ossuary.

On Sunday, May 31, the Chapter ran an excursion to the Peterborough Petroglyphs site followed by a picnic at the Serpent Mounds site. The afternoon concluded with a visit to Whetung, an Ojibway craft store, on the Curve Lake reserve.

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## CANADIAN SHIELD ROCK PAINTINGS: THE ANALYSIS OF STYLE

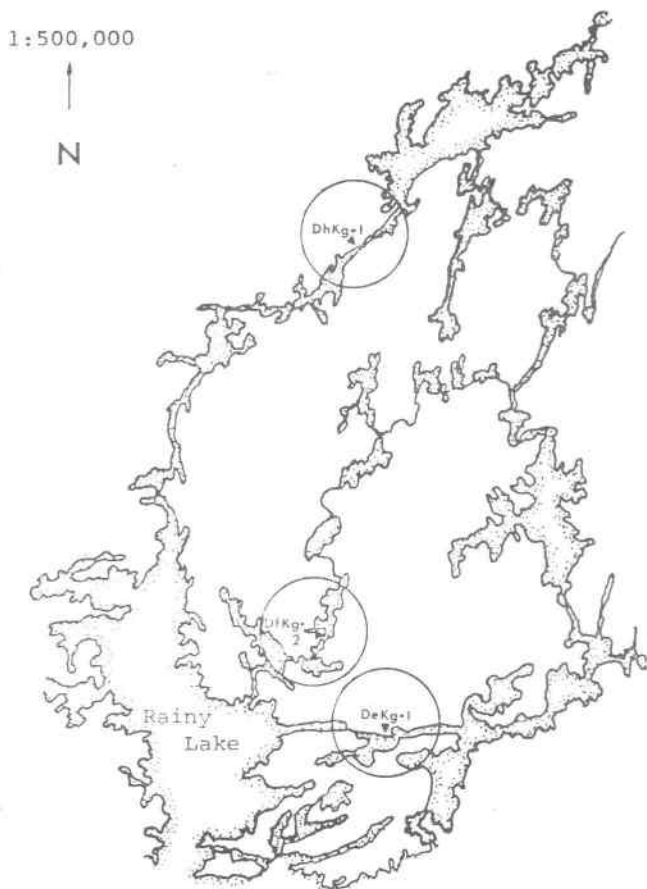
by Brian Molyneux

Rock art in the Canadian shield has not been successfully integrated within regional archaeological studies because the art works are difficult to assign to specific periods or cultural groups. Rock paintings are located above the stratigraphic context that is necessary if a direct association is to be made to artifacts of known date and origin. No chronometric dating techniques have yet been discovered. In rare instances the pictured objects can be given relative dates: horses, guns and other evidence of European influences may be found in paintings throughout the northern woodlands, including an example of European script at the site near Oliver Lake (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:76).

Cultural affiliations are equally difficult to determine. The rock paintings of the Shield are predominantly the work of the ancestors of the Ojibwa and Cree Peoples; and yet, this practice is rarely mentioned in recorded native traditions. Certain paintings can be associated with specific cultural groups, such as the image of a ceremonial structure at the site of the Lake of the Woods that is similar to designs on Mide birchbark scrolls (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:46; Lipsett 1970:182). Most of the paintings, however, reflect the beliefs and activities of hunting and gathering peoples who have occupied the region for thousands of years. In view of these limitations, the study of formally conceived style, the method by which archaeologists use artifacts to identify cultural patterns and changes, becomes particularly important if anything is to be known about the art beyond the images themselves. The relative homogeneity in form and subject matter of the rock paintings throughout the Shield, however, presents problems in any attempt to identify any regional or local styles. Stylistic categories based on the degree of schematization (naturalistic, stylized, abstract) or general characteristics of form (e.g. solid, outlined shapes) are certainly complicated by the fact that clear regional distinctions do not exist -- and different techniques of execution can be found on the same site.

A potential resolution to this problem might be to narrow the focus of analysis to the level of the individual site, where the process of rock painting as well as its results can be examined. For one unique aspect of rock art is that it remains in the context of its creation, altered only by weathering -- and one can stand where the artist stood to make the paintings. Using this range of information it may be possible to identify formal patterns in the paintings of a single site, governed by the affects of the specific working environment on technique and expression. Images that are similar enough in form under these conditions could be regarded as the work of a single painter. If it could be demonstrated that one individual painted more than one figure at a site, or painted at more than one site, a local

Figure 1: Map showing sites with formally similar rock paintings



Sites with Formally Similar Rock Paintings

rock art tradition could then be defined, providing a basis for more extensive studies of the entire archaeological record.

A major goal of my 1980 fieldwork, funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, was to test this problem at several sites in the region between Lake of the Woods and the Manitou Access Road, to the east and north of Rainy Lake. Three of these sites exhibit similarities that suggest a direct association between them.

#### Cuttle Lake, Stratum A

The paintings at Cuttle Lake (DfKg-2) may be separated into two groups by the presence of a mineral deposit that covers some paintings and is painted over by others. The integrity of the later stratum A is also evident in the symmetrical arrangement and repetition of the images and orientation of all the animal figures in the same direction.

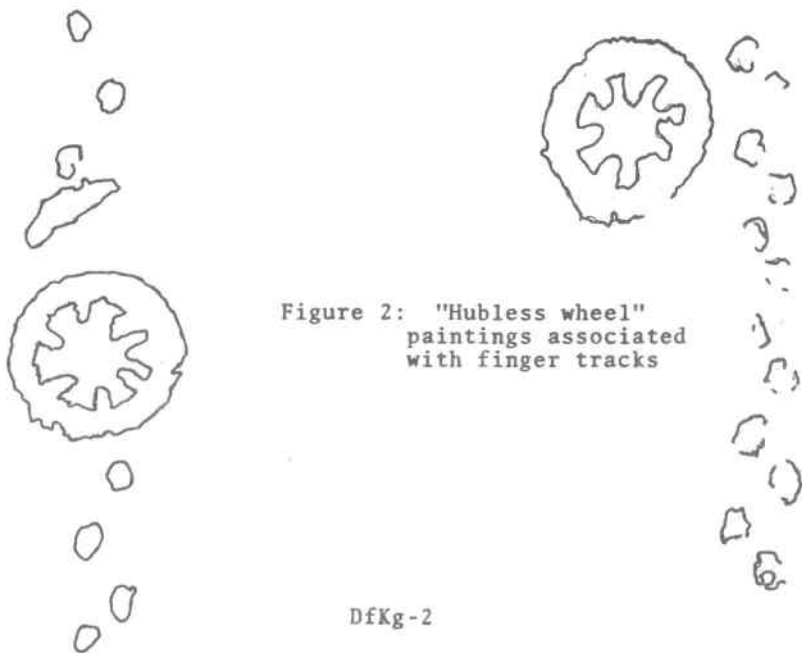
"Hubless wheels" associated with finger tracks appear at the sides of the face, each "wheel" having seven spokes. With one significant exception to be discussed below, these images are unique to this site (figure 2).

Two of the cervids are almost identical in form (figure 3). The images are static with single fore and hind legs, but the line is firm, taking into account proportions and giving a distinct sense of volume to the body. The ears are frontally depicted and prominent, following the sweep of the head and neck. The haunches are suggested by the more angular shape of the hind legs. The male figure is more robust, as indicated by the greater curve of the midsection and the longer head; but the two figures are almost identical in height and length.

The bear figures (figure 4) have similarly curved upper contours, extending the length of the image from the short tail to the end of the snout. The ears are frontally depicted. Both figures are male, each phallus rendered as a horizontal stroke. One of these figures does have shorter legs, but this difference in proportion may be due to cracks in the rock below, which caused the artist to shorten the front leg. The hind leg would then be shortened for the sake of proportion. In both figures the paws are distinctly rendered as "feet", an unusual convention that is found as well at the Lower Manitou Narrows site, discussed below.

These bear images may also be compared to the cervids above them. In all these paintings the ears and head are painted in a similar way, although they are not extensions of the same lines from the rest of the body because of the species difference.

It appears from the spatial arrangement and the articulation of the images and the similarities in contour and proportion between the images, then, that the paintings of this latter stratum of Cuttle Lake may have been the work of a single indi-



vidual -- or, at the very least, a group of individuals sharing identical painting techniques.

#### A Direct Relationship Between the Cuttle Lake and Crowrock Inlet Sites.

The clearest evidence for a direct connection between the rock painting sites in this region occurs between the Cuttle Lake site and a group of paintings on Crowrock Inlet (DeKg-1), less than a day's paddle to the southeast. Here the only other example of a "hubless wheel" exists -- and again it is associated with finger tracks (figure 2).

There is additional evidence to support this apparent relationship, in the form of a cervid painted here. It is generally similar to the cervids at Cuttle Lake, with frontally depicted ears extending from the line of the head and neck, an upright tail, a well proportioned back, and a slightly angular hind leg depicting the haunches. The sex of this animal is not shown, however, and the legs, neck and head are thinner in proportion to the body, and of slightly different shape than the examples at Cuttle Lake (figure 3).

These differences may be explained in part, however, by the different working position the painter had to adopt at this site. At Cuttle Lake the artist faced the rock squarely; the painting strokes show the full line of the pad of the finger and the contours and proportions are well formed. At Crowrock Inlet, on the other hand, the painter had to stand or crouch on a ledge to the left of the rock face, support himself with his left hand, and lean sideways to paint. Not only would he view the image from an angle during the painting, but his finger would be angled against the rock face, providing a smaller surface with which to paint the lines.

#### A Possible Relationship Between the Cuttle Lake and Lower Manitou Narrows Sites.

To the north of these sites and accessible from them by canoe, is a group of paintings in the narrows south of Lower Manitou Lake (DhKg-1). Here there is a bear figure that is similar to those at Cuttle Lake (figure 4). Although the painting is smaller and faces the opposite direction, the curved back sweeps in one stroke from the tail to the end of the snout, with the ears frontally depicted. Like the Cuttle Lake examples, the paws of this bear are shown as "feet".

There are finger tracks here as well, associated with a circular form that is almost completely eroded. It is possible that this form was another example of the "hubless wheel" (figure 2).

#### Conclusion

From the evidence presented above, several hypothetical statements can be made about the relationship between the paintings,

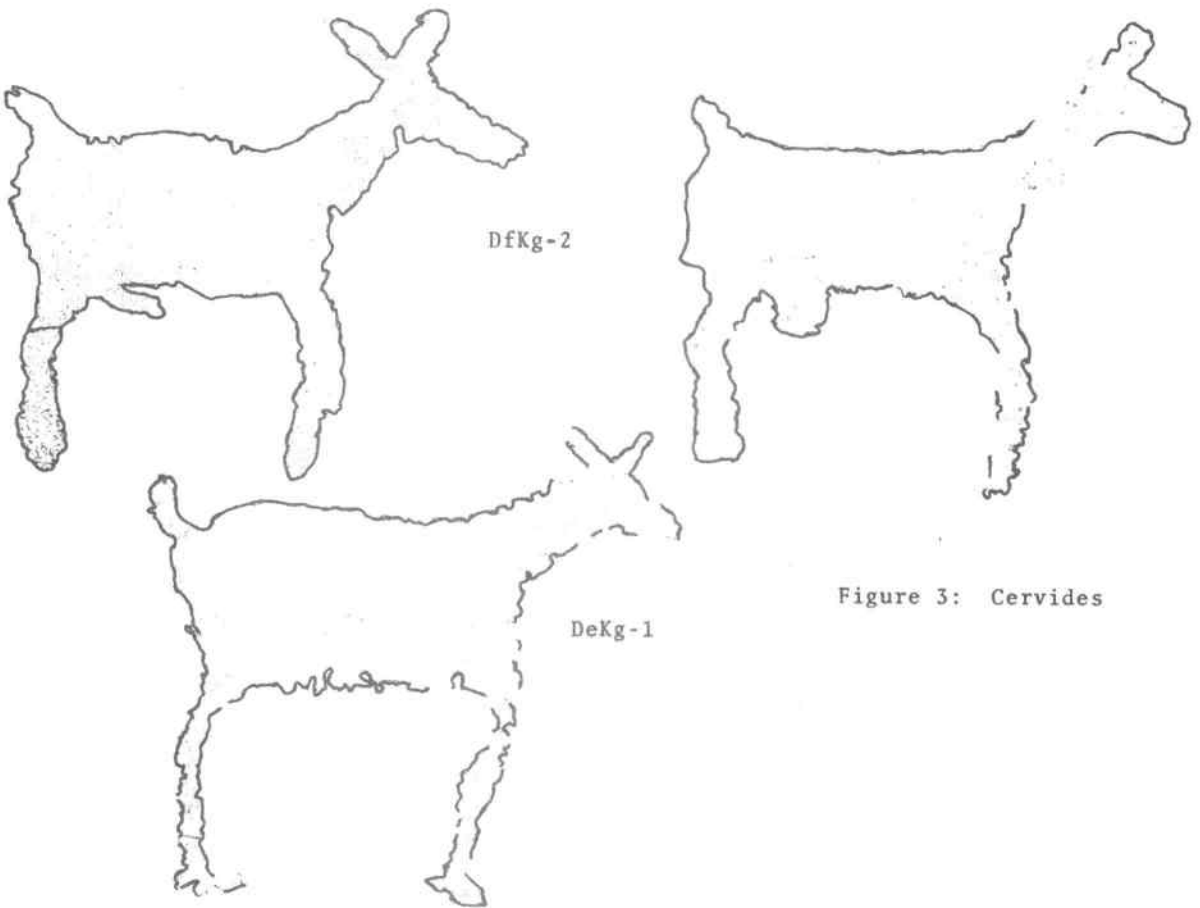
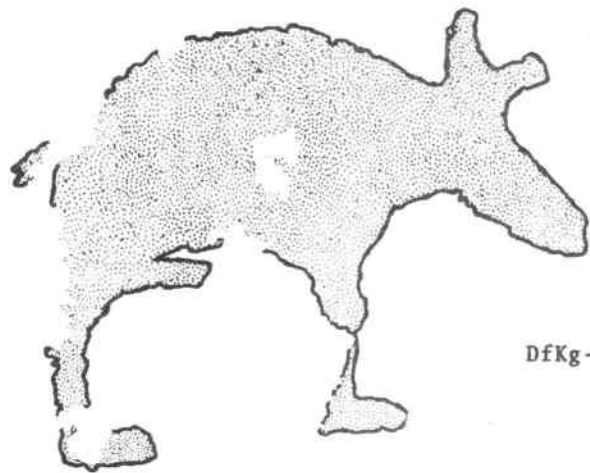
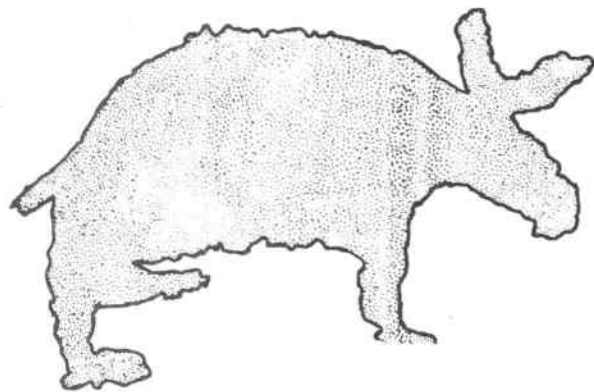


Figure 3: Cervides



DfKg-2



DhKg-1

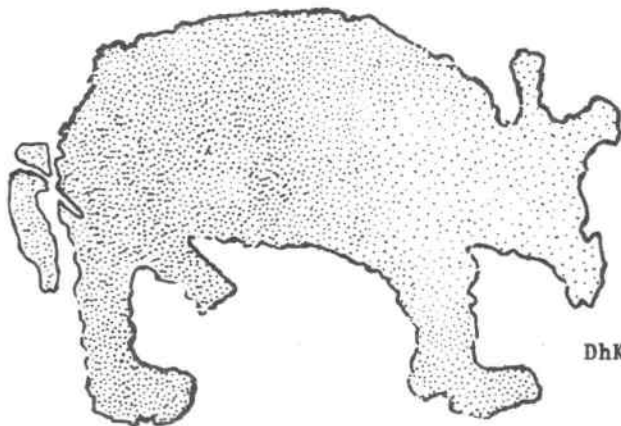


Figure 4: Bears

and hence, between the painters. In order of diminishing probability they are: 1. There is a group of rock paintings at one site (Cuttle Lake) that is a single deposition. 2. Several of these paintings are similar enough in form to be the work of a single painter, especially two cervids (figure 3) and two bears (figure 4). 3. The presence of "hubless wheels" associated with finger tracks at this site and only one other in the Canadian Shield (Crowrock Inlet), indicates that the same painter or painters worked at both sites -- a contention supported by the formal similarity between cervids at these sites (figures 2,3); and 4. At the site to the north (lower Manitou Narrows), there is a bear image and possibly the remains of a "hubless wheel" associated with finger tracks that are similar to the paintings at Cuttle Lake and Crowrock Inlet, suggesting at least the possibility that the same group travelled here to paint (figures 2,4).

Although these conclusions do not resolve the problem of the meaning of the images, the cultural identity of the painters or the specific period during which they worked, the analysis of painting techniques and forms provides some idea of the activity itself. As the act and expression of painting are inseparable in the study of style, this kind of approach will contribute to a better understanding of the phenomenon of style by taking into account the actions of the painter within a specific physical context. It is from this base that regional rock art traditions may then be developed.

### References

- Dewdney, Selwyn and K.E. Kidd  
1967 Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes. Second edition. Toronto: University of Toronto Press
- Lipsett, B.M.  
1970 A Comparative Study to Determine the Origins of Some Canadian Shield Rock Paintings. in Ten Thousand Years: Archaeology in Manitoba. Edited by Walter M. Halady. Winnipeg: Manitoba Archaeological Society.

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Reprinted from WANIKAN, 81-5, newsletter of the THUNDER BAY CHAPTER of the O.A.S.

### MISSING ADDRESSES

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Mail to the following members and former members has been returned to the Society office as "moved without forwarding address".

BUSBY, Melanie (Mrs. Edworthy)  
DAVIDSON, S & KRISTJANSSON, R  
MACDONALD, John D.A.  
MACLENNAN, William C.  
RAMSDEN, Dr. Peter G.  
VAN RIESEN, Heather

If you know the current address of any of the above please let us know.



BOOK REVIEWS

A Guide to Prehistoric Sites in Britain by Janet & Colin Bord. Paladin Books, Toronto, 1979. 183 pp., 311 illus. \$8.50 (paper).

A Guide to the Roman Remains in Britain by Roger J.A. Wilson. Constable & Co., London, 1975. 365 pp., 141 illus. \$10.00 (cloth).

Tourists interested in archaeology or, conversely, archaeologists planning a busman's holiday have been particularly well served in recent years by a number of guidebooks devoted exclusively to prehistoric sites. There are now a number of excellent archaeological guidebooks available for a surprising number of countries and regions, among them, north Africa, Turkey, Persia, Spain, Italy and, of course, Britain.

The book by Janet and Colin Bord is the most recent of a number of guides to the prehistoric sites of Great Britain and unquestionably one of the most useful for the tourist interested in seeing the major sites but not necessarily intent on tracking down all of the 1000 megaliths or 3000 hillforts that have been recorded. (Those desiring a more comprehensive guide should consult the series published by Noyes Press under the editorship of Glyn Daniel, among them: Southern England: An Archaeological Guide by James Dyer, 1973.) The Bords' guide does not attempt to be comprehensive but, rather, concentrates on sites having substantial visible remains and those which are relatively easy to reach. With few exceptions only pre-Roman sites are included. Each site is briefly described and its age, significance and major finds discussed. Each of the sites is also illustrated with a black and white photograph, many of which are very handsome, and located in relation to existing motorways and villages with the aid of a small map. Both the map and photograph appear on the same page as the site being discussed and all sites found in the same county are grouped together.

I mention Wilson's book here because, although not new, it picks up where the Bords' guide leaves off and thus makes an ideal companion volume. Unlike the Guide to Prehistoric Sites, Wilson aims at comprehensive coverage of all Roman remains including museum displays. The format, written in narrative style, is somewhat more awkward to use and it lacks the clear and useful maps found in the Bords' volume, nevertheless, even for the armchair traveler it offers a wealth of useful information on the extant remains of Roman Britain.

Dennis C. Joyes

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Canadian Rock Art Research Associates and American Rock Art  
Research Associates JOINT CONFERENCE:

Lake of the Woods Rock Art Tours/Reception - Sept. 7/8, 1981

The Lake of the Woods (Kenora) portion of the Conference consists  
of three segments:

1. Displays and Bourse (10.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.)  
In the ballroom of the Holiday Inn, Kenora. Consisting of large displays of Ontario rock painting and rock carvings, publications, plus booths with local Ojibway crafts and silk screen prints of rock paintings for sale.
2. Cocktail Party & Banquet (cocktails 6.30 p.m., banquet 7.30p.m.)  
Also at the Holiday Inn. Open to all CRARA/ARARA members attending, with the banquet sponsored by the Government of the Province of Ontario.
3. Rock Art Tours
  - Tour #1 (all day Monday; Tuesday morning)  
The Blindfold Lake pictographs: This tour will run from the Holiday Inn throughout the day with a van shuttle service at approximately two-hour intervals, in all weather conditions. These pictographs are particularly vivid and spectacular.
  - Tour #2 (all day Monday)  
Lake of the Woods Rock Art: This tour will leave the Holiday Inn by boat at 10.00 a.m. and return by 5.00 p.m. It will encompass a minimum of three petroglyphs and one pictograph. Attendees will need to bring lunch, and REGISTER EARLY as space is limited by the number of boats available. This tour is dependent on weather.
  - Tour #3 (Monday)  
Tie Creek Petroform Site: The tour begins in Winnipeg, goes to Tie Creek, proceeds to Kenora. Attendees will probably reach Kenora in time for a p.m. visit on Tour #1. This tour may be repeated on Tuesday morning. Not dependent on weather.
  - Tour #4 (Monday, Tuesday morning)  
Dowse Petroglyphs Site: An alternative (combined with Tour #1) if weather forces cancellation of Tour #2 on Monday. Otherwise to run on Tuesday morning only.

The displays, bourse, cocktail party, banquet and Tours #1-2-4 will be organized by Paddy Reid out of the Regional Archaeologists office in Kenora (807 468 8928). Tour #3 will be organized by Jack Steinbring out of the University of Winnipeg (204 786 7811).

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## ALGONQUIAN CONFERENCE

The Thirteenth Algonquian Conference will be held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (O.I.S.E.), in Toronto on October 23-25, 1981.

The Algonquian Conference is an interdisciplinary conference for those interested in the study of the Algonquian peoples. Papers are usually given by scholars from such fields as anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, history, linguistics, geography, education and others. Presenters are strongly urged to prepare their papers with a general audience in mind. There has been a concern in recent years that technical linguistic papers are taking over a disproportionately large part of the program. It is the intention of the organizers of this year's conference to encourage a balance among the academic disciplines represented. In recent years, papers from the conference have been published in a volume of proceedings. Twenty minutes are allowed in the program for each paper with ten minutes in addition for discussion.

Those wishing to present a paper should send a title and abstract of not more than 100 words to Barbara Burnaby, Modern Language Centre, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V6. Those wishing to be on the mailing list for further announcements and information about travel and accommodations should send their names and addresses to the above address. A program will be mailed out if titles and abstracts are received early enough to permit this.

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## O.A.S. LOG of VOLUNTEERS

A number of members have registered with the Society as Volunteers. Licencees are reminded that some of Ontario's top talent is ready to assist them, and a call to the Society's office at 223-2752 is all that is necessary.

All volunteers are available on weekends, many throughout the entire summer; all have their own transportation; all but one have considerable previous experience, including honours degrees; most are based in Toronto and are available within a reasonable radius, one is based in Niagara, some have no travel restrictions at all.

Experience among the volunteers embraces almost the whole range of the archaeological process -- surveying, mapping, excavating, artifact conservation, photography and even first aid.

The Society is proud of its role in compiling such a talent bank and now looks to the archaeological fraternity at large to take maximum advantage of this service.

## O.A.S. BUS TRIP

The O.A.S. Bus Trip to the Six Nations Indian Reserve and Pageant, near Brantford, Ontario will be on Saturday, August 8, 1981.

The highlight of the trip will be the Pageant in the evening, which is devoted this year to E. Pauline Johnson, the Mohawk poetess. During the day we will visit a number of the area attractions.

### PROGRAM

- 11.00 a.m. Bus will leave York Mills Terminal, corner of Yonge and York Mills, Toronto. Look for the big air-conditioned, washroom-equipped, "Penetang Midland Coach Lines" bus and a lot of happy people. Bring with you a picnic lunch, a jacket or blanket (it may be cool in Pageant Grove) and a cushion or a folding chair if you wish (to be sure you get a comfortable seat!). You might also bring mosquito repellent.
- 12.00 noon. We will stop at Hamilton to pick up Hamilton O.A.S. members and guests, place to be arranged. We will also stop anywhere on the route by arrangement.
- 12.30 p.m. Arrive picnic grounds at "Chiefswood", Pauline Johnson's home on the Grand River. After a leisurely lunch, you may tour "Chiefswood" if you wish, inspect the Indian ferry, but don't fall into the river.
- 2.00 p.m. Arrive at the Brant County Museum. There is a small Pauline Johnson display to be seen, and other displays about the Reserve. Dr. Irmgard Jamnik will also be there to show us archaeological material excavated in the area.
- 3.30 p.m. Drive through Brantford, passing Joseph Brant's statue, to the former Mohawk Institute.
- 4.00 p.m. Enter the former Mohawk Institute, now the Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre. We will concentrate on the Museum, and will be accompanied by an Indian student guide.
- 5.30 p.m. We hope to include a brief conducted tour of the Reserve at this time, including such highlights as the Mohawk Chapel, the Council House, a Longhouse and craft-shops (time permitting); then into Brantford for supper.
- 7.15 p.m. Leave Brantford and drive to Pageant Grove to arrive at 7.30 p.m. We may explore the craft stalls and the Grove itself as dusk arrives.
- 8.30 p.m. The Thirty-Third Annual SIX NATIONS INDIAN PAGEANT followed by dances and songs (we will join in).
- 10.30 p.m. (approx.) Depart to Toronto via Hamilton.

### COSTS

There are no savings for group admission so everyone will pay for themselves; the BUS ONLY with guided tours will cost \$15; your optional extra costs for admissions are: Chiefswood 75¢, Brant County Museum 35¢, Woodland Institute Cultural Educational Centre 75¢, the Pageant \$3.

continued

O.A.S. Bus Trip continued...

TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE

Contact the Society office by telephone (416 223 2752) or mail (103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 2X3) and ask to be placed on the list. You will pay on the bus or in advance to the office as you prefer. You will be sent a confirmation ticket. It will be a first-come, first-serve basis, so reserve early. You may cancel without penalty for good reason but NO-SHOWS WILL BE CHARGED THE BUS FARE.

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ARCHAEOLOGISTS FEEL CABIN SITE 500 YEARS OLD

The Toronto Star, May 7, 1981

A native cabin site that is probably 500 years old has been discovered by a research crew from the University of Western Ontario only four weeks before construction of a housing subdivision was due to begin on the site.

William Finlayson, director of the university's Museum of Indian Archaeology, said he ordered a "salvage archaeology" operation because his crew had little time for finesse.

The site, on a knoll, is believed to have been a summer residence for Neutral Indian women, children and elderly who cultivated surrounding corn crops.

Although historical documents say the extinct Neutrals established outlying cabins for crop cultivation, the findings last week could be the first archaeological evidence that proves the documents.

While archaeological and environmental surveys are required before highways, airports and other potentially obtrusive or objectionable projects can be built, developers do not have to submit their land to such assessments.

But Mr. Finlayson said the museum is having success in persuading developers to search their properties. In fact, he says some developers will finance the searches.

A Toronto developer gave Mr. Finlayson's crew \$1,600 to conduct the recent dig. Government agencies will provide the rest of the estimated \$10,000 to \$15,000, he said.

He said his crews have searched about 200 acres of developers' property, but "this is the first time we've found anything significant".



The Thirty-Third Annual  
SIX NATIONS INDIAN  
**PAGEANT**

At The  
**Forest Theatre**  
(WAHDAKEH)  
Friday & Saturday Evenings  
JULY 31 & AUGUST 1  
AUGUST 7 & 8 — 14 & 15  
1981 at 8:30 p.m.

In The  
**Pageant Grove**

On Sour Springs Road, 2 miles South of Ohswaken, then 1 mile West or about four miles South of Brantford on Cockshutt road, then five miles East on Sour Springs road to the Six Nations Reserve along Grand River in Southern Ontario.

**ADMISSION (Adults): \$3.00**

**Children: \$2.00**

— Free Parking —

(PERMISSIBLE TO BRING OWN CHAIRS)



## Showing In Pageantry

### *E. Pauline Johnson*

The Six Nations pageant committee proudly present the Thirty-third annual pageant portraying the life and works of E. Pauline Johnson, poetess, writer and reciter.

One hundred years ago a little Mohawk babe was born to Chief George H. M. Johnson and his wife formerly Emily S. Howells of Bristol, England. They named the child Emily Pauline in the English and Tekahionwake in the Mohawk.

Early in her life she showed a talent for writing poetry. Pauline's education was not extensive but she acquired a wide general knowledge from reading eagerly the works of the masters of literature. Her childhood was spent at Chiefswood, her father's house along the Grand River. She admired the bravery, lore and legends of her people and enjoyed the beauties of nature as she has so ably shown in her poems.

One could describe her as a lyric singer of nature and a balladist who played like branches in the breeze. Her accomplishments were many. She had a remarkable memory, magnetic personality and was noted as a gifted elocutionist reciting her enthralling poems to captivated audiences in all parts of the Dominion and abroad as only she could interpret them.

This veritable child of nature by the unique character of her lyrics has made a remarkable contribution to Canadian Literature. We cherish her memory as a noble descendent and representative of the aboriginal race.

You will be thrilled by the reproduction of some of her concerts by our own local talent.

There will also be a reproduction of an ancient Indian Village with its domestic activities and authentic Indian dances and songs by an all Indian cast in their aboriginal regalia.

## 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  
Secy./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 Streets, Ottawa.  
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5, Family \$8, Student \$3.

### SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

Executive: President: Jamie Hunter (705) 526 7683  
Vice-President: Phillip Cooke  
Treasurer: Judith Traulsen  
Secretary: Rosemary Vyvyan  
Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Peter Traulsen  
Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August at Ste. Marie Among The Hurons.  
Chapter Fees: Family \$10.

### THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

Executive: President: Dave Hunt (807) 577 6451 ex.655  
Vice-President: Gord Hill  
Secy./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 Univ., Thunder Bay.  
Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

### WINDSOR CHAPTER

Executive: President: Garth Rumble (519) 735 2714  
Vice-President: Steve Strudwick  
Secy./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

### President

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## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1981

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K9J 7B8

### Administrator & Librarian

Mr. Charles Garrad  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2N 2X3  
(416) 223 2752

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### 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.

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