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News

The Ontario Archae

IVAN KOCSIS

ARTIST (1933)



Specializing in archaeological and ethnographical illustrations of native people of the Americas.

CREDITS:

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

This has been another typically busy month for the O.A.S. Executive. Our Vice-President, Don Brown and Administrator, Charles Garrad, attended a fundraising session sponsored by the O.H.F. You will find Don's report in this issue of ARCH NOTES. Some of my activities are outlined briefly below.

On March 4, 1982 I attended the O.H.F. opening of the Wintergarden Theatre on Yonge Street. This theatre was a vaudeville theatre above the large Elgin cinema. The interior was designed to convey the impression of a garden: the walls are covered with painted trellises, and the ceilings are hung with vine leaves and grape clusters. Apparently, when the lights were on in the theatre it gave the effect of a starry night. The Wintergarden was closed in the 1920s to the public, after a short and brilliant history. We were not allowed to visit the interior of the theatre since much work remains to be completed to make it meet modern safety regulations. However, we did get to walk part way up the stairway leading to the theatre. If the stairway is any indication of the details to be discovered in the theatre, then the opening of the Wintergarden will be a truly historic event.

On March 13, I attended the Ottawa Chapter symposium. These regional, half-day sessions are an excellent idea. About 50 chapter members were present and they heard papers by Dr. David Keenlyside, Mr. Gord. Watson, Mr. Clyde Kennedy, Dr. B. Andrews and Dr. Jim Wright. The topics were quite varied, from fluted points in Prince Edward Island to a detailed discussion of the tandem accelerator dating system at Chalk River. The papers were given in the morning, and the speakers and several O.A.S. members repaired to the El Mirador Hotel for a square-table luncheon discussion.

After the luncheon, I met with the Ottawa Chapter Executive: Clyde Kennedy (President), Sue Johnston (Vice-President), and David Keenlyside (Past President). Our discussion of various O.A.S. matters took all afternoon and continued into a dinner discussion. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Clyde, Sue and David for their hospitality. I felt that the day was very useful in maintaining ties and relationships with the Ottawa Chapter.

On March 16 our seventh chapter was officially given its Charter by our Past President, Dr. Marti Latta. At a meeting of the Grand River-Waterloo Chapter in Guelph, Dr. Latta presented it to Mr. Jack Redmond, the Chapter President. With our newest chapter I think we can proudly observe that the O.A.S. is probably the most active and expanding archaeological organization in the northeast.

We are currently involved in the preparations for the 1982 symposium, to be held on October 23 in Thunder Bay. You will find information about the symposium in this issue of ARCH NOTES. We are aware that the travel expenses associated with attending

this symposium will be quite high for most members. I would like to reassure you that the Executive are investigating every possibility of assistance for members. We want to make this symposium a success, and to introduce our southern members to our northern members. We'll keep you posted on the results of our endeavours.

At the moment, Mike Kirby and myself are in the process of developing new features and by lines for ARCH NOTES. We are sending preliminary letters to museums and researchers across the province to solicit articles which would be of interest to members. Perhaps by next fall we will have several new items which will become regular features. I would like to emphasize that ARCH NOTES is your newsletter, and if you want an article on some item of interest to you please let Mike Kirby, Charles Garrad or myself know about it. We'll do our best to see if the item can be included.

Finally, I will be attending the NYSAA meetings on April 24 in Buffalo and the CAA meetings in Hamilton from April 29 to May 2. I hope to encourage new members at these meetings, as well as to affirm old friendships.

Mima Kapches

BOOK REVIEW

A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology: Tools and Techniques of Field Work for Archaeologists.

Martha Joukowsky

Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1980. x + 630 pp., illus. \$30.00

Among the great outpouring of books on archaeological method and theory in the last decade, relatively few have dealt with the actual how-to-do-it details of excavation in a comprehensive and systematic manner. This gap has now been filled by Joukowsky's up-to-date and very thorough book.

All of the recent technical and methodological advances in field-work, from the use of proton gradiometers to on-site methods of computer cataloguing, are described in some detail. The book is organized according to the sequence of activities that would be carried out on a major dig, beginning with pre-excavation exploration, surveying and so on through the preparation of the final site report. Every conceivable aspect of work is dealt with and most at some length. The sections on recording and measuring, on cataloguing and on drafting and artifact drawing are particularly useful. Illustrations are abundant and of high quality.

If the book has any faults, it is that it sometimes contains too much information rather than too little. The rather technical chapter on surveying, for example, seemed to go on forever and the author assumes that every dig will be organized on the scale of Koster, a photograph of which appropriately adorns the dust jacket.

AN OBSIDIAN POINT FROM THE THUNDER BAY AREA
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

by M. P. McLeod

A large obsidian point was recovered from a beach on the Lake Superior shore south of the City of Thunder Bay and brought to the writer's attention by Arthur Black, a local radio commentator. The location of the find is a site (DbJh-4) recorded by Newton and Englebert (1977).

The piece is shown in Figure 1, No. 1 and metrical attributes are given in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the location of the find as well as the locations of other obsidian recoveries mentioned in this report.

In size and shape, the point is unusual (looking like something that was made in Mexico for tourists) and it could be considered to be intrusive to the site by having been dropped there.

Unfortunately this excuse may be too easily seized upon by archaeologists to explain the eccentric or exceptional. Another method would be to record and report the exceptions with the hope that at some future date some other archaeologist may sift through these finds and discern some pattern. The present writer prefers the latter approach.

The sides and the base of the point are convex. It is side-notched although the notch on the left side almost tends to corner notching. The edges of the blade appear to be slightly ground, but this may be due to water tumbling.

The profile shows considerable curvature near the tip; this with the large size, and minimal edge-retouch may suggest that the point was non-utilitarian and possibly ceremonial of some nature or other.

However, a point of similar workmanship (Figure 1, No. 2) was recovered this summer from the Little Jackfish River system north of Lake Nipigon (Figure 2) while Settlement Surveys was conducting an environmental assessment for Ontario Hydro. It was made of a local Hudson's Bay Lowland chert. Metrical attributes are given in Table 1.

The recovery of this second point possibly suggests a distinctive style or type of point consisting of large edge worked flakes. Dawson (1977, 158) considers this edge working technique to be characteristic of the Terminal Woodland Period, but the two aforementioned points are much larger than the smaller points considered by Dawson (personal comparison).

Known cultural components on the Little Jackfish River site are Terminal Woodland and Historic. (The site suffered severe erosion which would tend to destroy pottery.)

A cultural affiliation is not assigned to DbJh-4, where the obsidian point was recovered (Newton and Englebert, 1977), but the shore line of this site belongs to the Sault stage of the Lake Superior basin. This stage dates to subsequent to 2,200 BP (Saarnisto, 1975, 318). Thus the obsidian point could have a maximum date of about 2,000 years and could belong to the Initial Woodland Period.

Only a small collection of obsidian pieces have been recovered in Northwestern Ontario. The nearest known source is in Wyoming and thus they are assumed to have been traded into this area (Wright, J.V., 1972, 42, 62).

North of Thunder Bay at the MacKenzie site (DdJf-1) (Wright, J.V., 1967, 73) a small obsidian flake was recovered in association with Laurel pottery (McLeod, M.P., 1981). From Black Sturgeon Lake a small side scraper of obsidian was recovered by a local collector. Dawson (1976, 51) records another side scraper from the Poplar Point Lodge site (DjJa-5) on Lake Nipigon. J.V. Wright (1967, 32) records a small end scraper and a flake from the Heron Bay site (DdIn-1) on the north shore of Lake Superior. The latter two sites belong to the Initial Woodland Laurel Tradition (Dawson *ibid.*; Wright *ibid.*). To the south and west of Thunder Bay, J.V. Wright (1967) notes that obsidian material was recorded by Wilford (1952) at the Pike Bay mound in Northwestern Minnesota and that further finds have been made at other Laurel sites along the Ontario side of the Rainy River by W. Kenyon.

Other finds have been recorded by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation personnel. W. Ross (personal communication) records a large side scraper on Quetico Lake and a small Thumbnail scraper on French Lake, while D. Arthurs (personal communication) records an obsidian flake in backdirt at the Manitou Mounds. C.S. Reid (personal communication) records a scraper just north of Lake of the Woods. Further north on Lac Seul, an obsidian point was recovered by Ministry of Culture and Recreation personnel (Hamilton 1981, 11) but has not been described as yet. The location of these finds is shown in Figure 2.

In Manitoba, Steinbring (1980, 88) notes "...the Laurel influences in Manitoba also carry with them the use of obsidian..." as recorded by Buchner and Pelleck (1975, 5).

In conclusion, where cultural affiliation for obsidian can be assigned in Northwestern Ontario, as at the MacKenzie, Heron Bay and Poplar Point Lodge sites, as well as along the Rainy River, it is associated with the Initial Woodland Laurel Culture. Thus the large edge worked flake point of obsidian may be a product of the Initial Woodland Period, and large edge worked flake points may also belong to this Tradition as well. While obsidian recoveries are sparse, the presence of this material adds another aspect to the prehistory of Northwestern Ontario.

Acknowledgements: For personal communications on the topic of obsidian finds, appreciation is expressed to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation personnel, D. Arthurs, C.S. Reid and W. Ross.

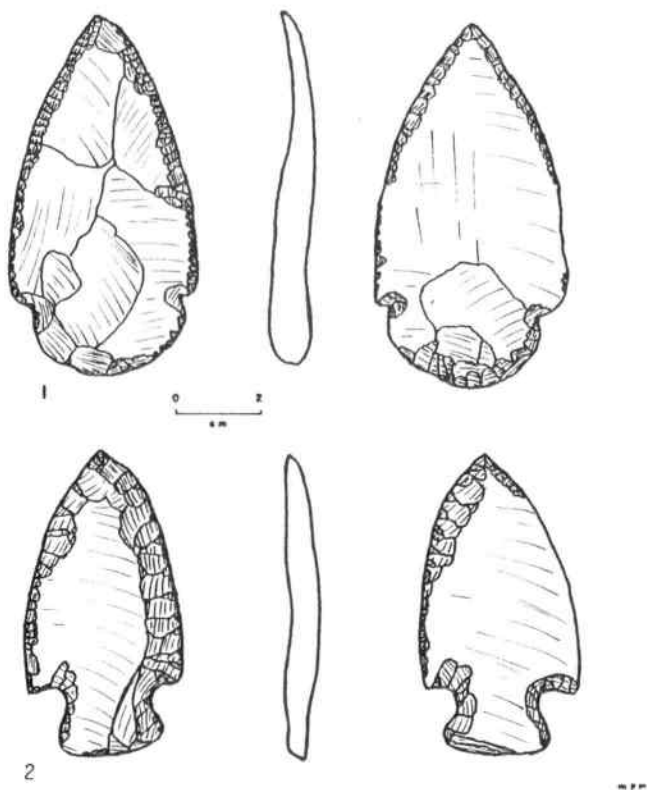


Figure 1: Large edge worked flake points from Thunder Bay area.
 1) Obsidian point; 2) Little Jackfish River point.

Table 1. Metrical Attributes

	1) Obsidian point	2) Little Jackfish River point
Maximum length	64.3 mm	54.0 mm
Blade width	33.6 mm	28.7 mm
Shoulder width	33.0 mm	27.5 mm
Basal width	27.5 mm	18.0 mm
Tip thickness	2.3 mm	2.3 mm
Blade thickness	6.8 mm	4.0 mm
Basal thickness	7.5 mm	4.0 mm
Shoulder heights	14.3, 14.0 mm	11.7, 11.4 mm
Notch widths	5.5, 3.7 mm	10.0, 8.0 mm
Notch depths	2.0, 2.9 mm	5.3, 4.1 mm
Weight	15.7 gms	7.5 gms

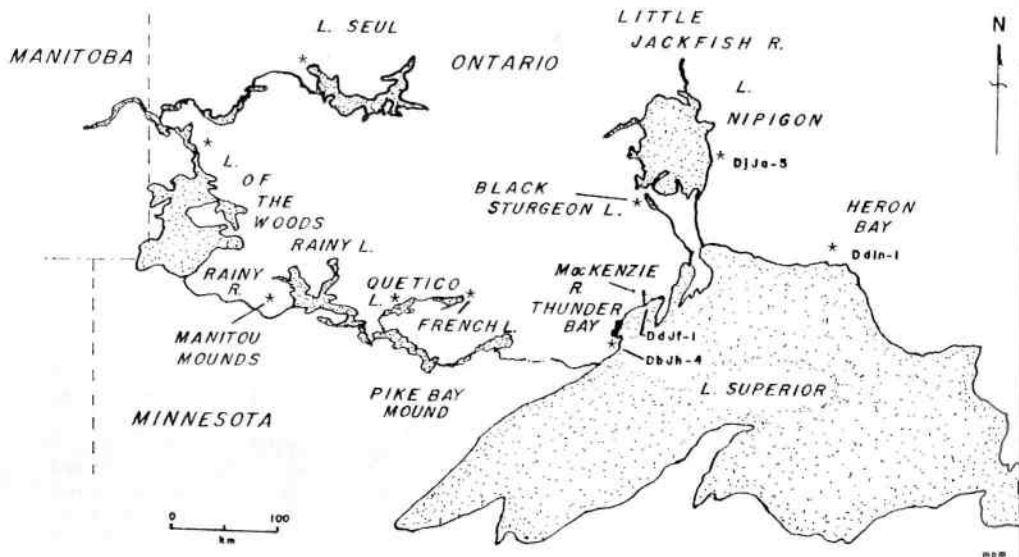


Figure 2: Locations (*) of Obsidian Recoveries from Northwestern Ontario.

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* * * * *

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting -- Wednesday, February 17, 1982

Reported by Annie Gould

LIFE IN THE PITS: SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN
HOUSES IN THE GREAT LAKES AREA

by Peter Carruthers

Peter Carruthers was a geography graduate of the University of Western Ontario. He also did graduate work at the Universities of Toronto, Calgary and Wisconsin. His field work has been done in Ontario, Alberta, Michigan and Wisconsin. He has worked for the Canada Council but since 1976 he has been the Archaeology Coordinator for the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

The theme of Peter Carruthers' talk was his attempt to study the pits in the Great Lakes area without falling prey to the dogmatic belief held about them. Since the late 1950s, a cosmological use and function has been attributed to the pits in cobblestone beaches on the north shore of Lake Superior and elsewhere because researchers could not explain the existence of these permanent structures in an area inhabited by mobile hunters and gatherers. Peter Carruthers feels that there is little or no evidence to support the foregoing conclusions especially with regards to the pits on the Limestone Islands in Georgian Bay near Parry Sound (15 km offshore).

The Limestone Island pits were first described as "rifle pits" in the 1890s. The pits were more closely studied by biologists of the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1961. Although they were studying the islands to collect information for making them into a game preserve for fish-eating birds (which the islands are now) the biologists proposed that the pits represented a settlement pattern of semi-subterranean houses. The pits were examined further by J.N. Emerson in 1964. He called them vision pits. In 1981, the Ministry of Culture and Recreation sent Peter Carruthers, Roberta O'Brien, Peter Engelbert and Janice Hamalainen to study the islands as future park areas.

Both the North and South Limestone Islands are low and awash with windblown waves. On the spine of each island are gravel ridges into which the pits were dug. The ridges are extinct cobblestone beaches of limestone which are soil covered. North Limestone Island has four clusters of pits while South Limestone Island has two clusters (consisting of 4 pits and an isolated pit). The pits were surveyed, mapped and test pitted. On both islands there were round, oval, square, and rectangular pits that were 4-7 m in diameter and 0.5-1.10 m deep. Earth was thrown up around their edges to form an encircling embankment. Some of their (central) entrances were rock-lined but all had granitic boulders and limestone slabs on the embankment surfaces which could have been used to support posts which in turn were covered by hides, etc. The bottom of the pits was covered with cobblestones and the sides of the pits were vertical. No hearths were

found. Cairns (and a rock wall on Northern Limestone Island) were also found on both islands.

The test pitting recovered quartz and chert scrapers, rims and body sherds (which are similar to Michigan Peninsular Woodland and Algonquin vessels), 1 corn kernel and 200 bone fragments. The faunal remains were mostly fish (lake trout, whitefish, sturgeon) that would have been netted in the spring or fall. Mammal bones included black bear, red fox and beaver; bird bones included blue heron, passenger pigeon and ducks.

Peter Carruthers concluded by saying that the existence of the foregoing artifacts in the pits and the lack of ethnographic evidence of the use of the pits for vision quests causes him to propose that the Limestone Island pits (and other Great Lakes sites) were the seasonally-inhabited dwellings of fishing and hunting peoples. The pits are found on the cobblestone beaches because they are one of the few places people could live on in the area. The number of pits on the 29 sites in the Great Lakes also suggests that the area supported more people than has been thought. Finally, Peter Carruthers suggested that the pits may be over one thousand years old on some sites although more work is needed to substantiate this.

* * * * *

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Iroquois in the American Revolution: 1976 Conf. Proceedings
Research Records No. 14, 1981. Sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research. General Editor Charles F. Hayes III, Associate Editor Ann Prichard.
Illustrated with 14 photographs, 46 pp., LC:81-83575. \$5.75 U.S.

In the bicentennial year of 1976, a conference entitled The Iroquois in the American Revolution was sponsored by the Rochester Museum & Science Center and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association. Three key papers were presented by experts in the activities of the eighteenth-century Iroquois.

Elisabeth Tooker's "Eighteenth Century Political Affairs and the Iroquois League" and Thomas Norton's "Iroquois Diplomacy and the New York Fur Trade" provided a background for Barbara Graymont's "The Six Nations in the Revolutionary War". It is hoped that these papers will provide concise anthropological and historical perspectives of this time in North America.

Since the conference coincided with the RMSC exhibit "Images From the Longhouse: Paintings of Seneca Artist Ernest Smith, 1907-1975" William N. Fenton's address "Tonawanda Reservation 1935: The Way it Was" given at the exhibit opening is also included.

This publication is available from the Research Division of the Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, N.Y. 14603, U.S.A.

REPORT ON THE McMASTER ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM

A symposium entitled THE ONTARIO IROQUOIS TRADITION REVISITED was held at McMaster University in Hamilton on Saturday, February 20, 1982. This all-day symposium sponsored by the McMaster Anthropology Society was well attended by representatives from across southern Ontario and proved entertaining as well as informative.

Opening the program, Ian Kenyon spoke about recent investigations and materials recovered from a number of sites in southwestern Ontario, dating prior to the Late Woodland -- that is, until about 500-600 A.D.

Bill Fox, in a paper entitled the Princess Point Concept, suggested a progressive westward shift of Younger Tradition and Ontario Iroquois Tradition people may have begun quite early in the Late Woodland period, with the movement westward out of the Grand River Valley of the earliest Glen Meyer agricultural communities.

Ron Williamson, in my opinion, presented one of the more inspiring papers; he examined research on early Iroquoian occupations in Ontario, with particular emphasis on the Glen Meyer populations in southwestern Ontario.

Mima Kapches gave an overview of developments in the study of the Pickering peoples who are considered to have occupied southern Ontario from 700 to 1250 A.D. Several absolute dates are now available and the problems which arise stem from attempts to chronologically lineate these sites.

Milt Wright's paper, read by G. Warrick and dealing with the Uren Substage, offered several reasons for the discontinuance of frequencies of "Type" elements such as type sites, as definitive of special assignments such as Glen Meyer and Pickering. He opposed Wright's conquest theory and proposed a model of transition.

El Molto's paper, although a little beyond those of us who are used to dealing with stones rather than bones, gave an excellent insight into the contribution Physical Anthropology can make to the study of Iroquoian populations. Basically, his studies have indicated a gradual and steady microevolution over 1400 years.

Following the lunch break, Bill Finlayson presented a paper co-authored with David Smith. Using ceramic and pipe analyses from a group of sites in the Crawford Lake area, they determined what appeared to be the movement of two distinct ethnic groups or communities. It was further proposed that changes from the Middleport to prehistoric Neutral periods appear to have been relatively smooth from 1350-1500.

David Stothers presentation, co-authored with J. Graves, could perhaps be more aptly described as a theatrical performance. The paper was entitled 'Cultural Continuity and Change: The Western Basin, Ontario Iroquois and Sandusky Traditions - a 1982 Perspective'. Obviously, David thought he had all of 1982 in which to make

his point, but after an hour and a half of his exhortation, I honestly could not figure out what that point was. Unfortunately, due to David's extremely long presentation the remainder of the program was necessarily condensed.

Jim Wright read James Pendergast's paper on 'The Significance of Huron Archaeological Presence in Jefferson County, N.Y.' and Bob Pearce, in discussing the Classification of Ontario Iroquoian Groups, called for an abandonment of "cultural" definitions such as, for example, The Middleport Culture.

Due to the late hour, Jim Wright's and Bruce Trigger's discussions of each of the papers were brief, but comprehensive. Wright, noting the many barbs aimed at his conquest theories, challenged his opposition to get it down in writing and Trigger, in his comments, pointed out the need to differentiate stages of development from chronological ages. As many of the papers pointed out, recent research has indicated there was not the smooth, chronologically-defined development proposed by Wright, but rather a great deal of overlap depending on the area under investigation.

Since the symposium was now running over an hour late, what could have been the most stimulating and entertaining part -- the Panel Discussion -- was cancelled, at least in the lecture hall, and the meeting retired to the bar which was supposedly open all night. I regret I had to leave at this point.

Ann Bobyk

* * * * *

O.A.S. 1982 SYMPOSIUM: CALL FOR PAPERS

The Society's 1982 Symposium will focus on THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN AND ITS CONNECTIONS, with paper topics covering the palaeo to historic periods, general survey to specific site material and practical to theoretical aspects.

Date: October 23, 1982

Place: Thunder Bay, Ontario

Registration: begins on the evening of October 22, 1982

This is the first call for papers. Anyone interested in presenting a paper on any or all of the above topics should forward the paper title to the Programme Chairman before May 24, 1982.

Programme Chairman: William Ross
124 Prospect Avenue
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 5L4

Registration prices and accommodation arrangements will be announced in a future issue of ARCH NOTES.

* * * * *

O.A.S. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The results of the balloting on the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Ontario Archaeological Society have been tallied. There were 68 returns, of which 60 voted unconditionally for all of the proposed amendments.

Unfortunately, there was an error in the phrasing of the original motion for these amendments -- due, no doubt, to too many dreams of Egypt in the mind of your past-President. Mr. Clyde Kennedy, speaking on behalf of the Ottawa Chapter, has challenged the legality of the procedure on the grounds that the amendments were applied to "the Constitution of 1963" rather than to "the Constitution of 1963 as subsequently amended". Since it is necessary that all subscribers to a constitution agree on the legality of amending procedures, even where no such procedures actually exist, I have regretfully recommended to the current Executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society that the ballot be disallowed.

I can only apologise to the members of the society for this inconvenience. The amendments will be resubmitted as soon as legally possible, incorporating some of the excellent suggestions made by respondents to the original ballot.

Marti Latta

VOLUNTEERS!

Volunteers wishing to register their availability for field work anywhere in the Province may do so care of the Society's office, P.O. Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2S8. They will be sent an application form, and, if interested in a part of the Province within the jurisdiction of a local Chapter, details will be sent to the Chapter. Applicants in the Toronto region will automatically be sent the Toronto Chapter's Volunteer Application Form as well.

SYMPOSIUM!

This issue contains the first notice of our Symposium in October in Thunder Bay. Other announcements will follow. Meanwhile, please mark October 23 on your calendar and let's make sure that a strong contingent from southern Ontario supports our most northern Chapter. The possibilities for group travel from Toronto and other southern centres are being investigated. If you plan to go please give the office a call -- 223 2752.

C.G.

APOLOGIES!

The last issue of Arch Notes contained an article by Bill Fox "An Initial Report on the Dymock Villages". We omitted to credit KEWA, newsletter of the London Chapter, for the original publication. Sorry.

A REPORT ON MCR'S FUNDRAISING WORKSHOP

On March 5, 1982 Donald Brown and Charles Garrad, representing the O.A.S., attended a one-day workshop on fundraising organized by the Arts Service Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and held in their offices in Toronto.

This workshop was designed specifically to help art services organizations fundraise more effectively for their own programmes, and to better advise their member organizations regarding this complicated and time-consuming area.

Through seven lectures presented by the professional fundraising consultants Mr. Dory Vanderhoof, Mrs. Anne Moore and Mr. Robert Crawford and a series of smaller seminars with the 75 representatives from forty various arts and cultural organizations, the theme of the workshop explored the role of raising money through appeals to club members, corporations, foundations, service clubs and associations. Approaches to raising money from federal, provincial or municipal sources were not discussed. Topics of discussion included:

1. Evaluating the programmes and objectives of an organization and the potential of raising funds within the organization. This involves maximizing services and more closely examining the revenue which can be obtained from members.
2. The basic framework for fundraising including the involvement of the membership, the purpose of fundraising (broad base funding vs. project funding) and the format of grant proposals.
3. The role of individuals and committees at various levels of the organization. Within this lecture the roles of bookkeeping and time framework for the fundraising project(s) were stressed.
4. Sources of fundraising income and the different approaches to deriving monies from different types of sources. This lecture gave a brief orientation to salesmanship.
5. Sources of fundraising information including locations of information on corporation board memberships, past donations by corporations, company priorities concerning donations, and the mechanics of donation giving by the individual corporations.

The main suggestions raised at this workshop as they related to the O.A.S. are summarized as follows:

1. Does the O.A.S. need additional funds beyond the present sources? If so, could additional funds be raised to defray the costs through various campaigns within the membership, without going to the private sector? Alternatively, could funds be raised by using or selling our product? The selling

of advertising space on our publications was brought up. The fact that we are a non-profit organization does not preclude us from trying to make a profit. The only consideration involves presenting a balanced budget to our granting agencies.

2. How serious are we in our campaigns? To raise money from the private sector is not a simple process of writing a letter and expecting the company to respond with an immediate cheque -- even if we feel that the O.A.S. deserves fully their support. Fundraising, to be successful, involves a great deal of homework concerning the corporations. In an attempt to know when and to whom are the best methods for applying for money, the fundraising committee must be prepared to organize itself as thoroughly as it would prepare for any excavation.
3. What amounts of money would be needed, for what purposes and within what time framework? Also, are the campaigns for the benefit of a chapter or the O.A.S. as a whole? Many sources of money respond only to certain types or sizes of organizations. The greater the publicity or benefits the donor can receive, the more likely funds would be given.
4. Who is to organize the campaign and how much support is being offered by the membership? We all feel the O.A.S. could use more money. Raising this money involves the dedication and time of more than just a fundraising committee.

If the O.A.S. or the individual chapters consider fundraising, the suggestions and information gleaned from this workshop are at the disposal of interested parties by contacting either of the above-named members.

Donald A. Brown
Vice-President

* * * * *

54TH ANNUAL MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be held October 1-3, 1982 at Stouffers Inn-on-the-Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

For information on local arrangements, contact David Brose at (216) 231-4600 or write to him at the following address:

Department of Archaeology
Cleveland Museum of Natural History
Wade Oval, University Circle
Cleveland, Ohio 44106, U.S.A.

Program information can be obtained by contacting N'omi Greber at the same telephone number or address. Abstracts must be received by May 15, 1982.

* * * * *

THE PRINCESS POINT CONCEPT

A Paper Presented at the McMaster Symposium
February 20, 1982

by William A. Fox

THE PRINCESS POINT COMPLEX DEFINED

Dr. David Stothers' (1977) dissertation on the Princess Point Complex drew upon data derived from a variety of private and institutional collections and particularly, information obtained through his personal excavation and survey activities in the Grand River/Niagara Peninsula region between 1968 and 1974. This field work was reported in a variety of both published articles (1970, 1974, 1975) and unpublished manuscripts (see Stothers, 1977). Valuable settlement pattern information accrued from his 1972 Ministry of Natural Resources parks surveys, which identified 7 new components, and also from David's 1974 National Museum sponsored survey of the lower Grand River valley, which documented 29 Princess Point components. These data were used to define David's three phases and three foci of the Princess Point Complex. The distribution of the Grand River, Ausable and Point Pelee foci (Stothers, 1977) are figured in this manuscript.

Stothers' description of the Princess Point Complex addressed its settlement pattern (site distribution), characteristic artifact assemblage, date, and to a lesser extent provided data relating to settlement community patterns (including burials) and the subsistence activities of these early Ontario Iroquoian people. He also considered the affinity of his three (Early, Middle and Late) phases to adjacent cultures in the Upper Great Lakes and the United States surrounding Ontario.

With very few exceptions, most of David's 37 sites are situated along the shoreline of the Great Lakes or bays thereof, or are immediately adjacent to large rivers and often on the flats, especially in the Grand River focus (Stothers, 1977:27 and 122). Most sites are relatively small in area and appear to represent warm season camps (Ibid:123). Apparently, the winter aspect of the Princess Point Complex seasonal settlement pattern is poorly represented (Ibid:124).

Much detailed attribute data are presented describing artifact assemblages from David's three phases and foci, particularly concerning Grand River focus ceramics (Ibid: Appendix A). Some detailed information on Grand River focus lithic artifacts is presented in Appendix B, while Appendix C describes the distributions of certain bone, shell and native copper artifacts among Grand River focus sites.

David placed considerable emphasis on Keenlyside's (1978) dissertation research at Point Pelee to define not only the Point Pelee focus, but to date the Princess Point Complex as whole. Of the three C¹⁴ dates presented for the Early Phase (Stothers, 1977:

109), two (the most satisfactory) are from Pelee and all four of his Middle Phase dates derive from the Pelee sequence (Ibid:111, 112). David's Late Phase definition is based solely on the Porteous site data, including its highly divergent series of five C¹⁴ dates (Ibid:112).

Subsequently, David received C¹⁴ dates from two Early Phase and one Middle Phase components of the Grand River focus. The results for the Middle Phase Grand Banks and Early Phase Selkirk No. 2 samples were rejected; however, David did accept the two Early Phase Selkirk No. 5 dates -- 740 ± 55 A.D./950 ± 50 A.D. (Fox, 1978). The resulting series of Princess Point Complex, Grand River focus C¹⁴ dates include the following:

Early Phase:	Cayuga Bridge	795 ± 132 A.D.
	Selkirk No. 5	740 ± 55 A.D.
		950 ± 70 A.D.
Late Phase:	Porteous	480 ± 90-100 A.D.
		580 ± 90 A.D.
		750 ± 100-90 A.D.
		820 ± 100 A.D.
		1050 ± 70 A.D.

Considering ceramic attributes, plus the Van Besien and other Glen Meyer C¹⁴ dates (Fox, 1978), a guess date of c. 850 A.D. seems realistic for the Porteous village.

Community pattern information for the Princess Point Complex is severely limited, excepting the Porteous site, with the only other house structure recorded on one of Keenlyside's (1976:197) Period I (Early Period) Pelee sites. Stothers (1977:124) states that the Porteous palisaded village represents a considerable change from earlier Princess Point settlements in terms of site location, organization and, probably, permanency of occupation. Based on its community pattern and "internally refined" long-houses, Noble and Kenyon (1972:30) assign the Porteous village to the Glen Meyer branch of the Ontario Iroquois. Finally, information relating to the mortuary aspect of the complex is sparse, deriving primarily from the Surma and Orchid sites on the Niagara River. Data regarding the Porteous burials are limited and second hand (Stothers, 1977:77), while the Yellow Point Mounds-Princess Point association is tenuous at best.

Princess Point subsistence data of both a faunal and floral nature derive primarily from the Porteous village (Stothers, 1977: Appendix D and 117). While information from Early and Middle Period sites is admittedly extremely limited (a total of 188 identified bones from the Cayuga Bridge site and up to 6 corn kernels from the Princess Point and Grand Banks sites), there does appear to be a considerable difference in dependence on corn horticulture and large game hunting between the Porteous village occupants and those on earlier Princess Point sites.

Considering the above limited community pattern and subsistence data, plus more recent information concerning early Late Woodland

settlement patterns, I would be inclined to accept Noble and Kenyon's (1972) assignment to a Glen Meyer affiliation of the Porteous village, despite its obvious ceramic relationship to earlier Princess Point components.

Returning to the Point Pelee/Ausable foci concept, many of the foregoing observations regarding the limited nature of David's "extra-artifact" data base are expressed by Keenlyside (1978) in his dissertation. In comparing the Pelee Period I (which appears to be contemporary with the Grand River focus Princess Point sites) artifact assemblage to those of the Grand River and Ausable foci, Keenlyside (1978:121) is forced to conclude that "Given the prevailing small size and scope of the given data, it is in my opinion premature to establish any convincing cultural relationships." Stothers (1977:45 and 51) discusses both his limited ceramic vessel samples for many sites (particularly in the Point Pelee and Ausable foci) and also the "regional particularisms" in those cultural assemblages of the three foci (Ibid: 45) -- but more of this later.

What we do have left of the Princess Point concept, should we subtract the Porteous village and two western foci? As defined by the data in David's dissertation, we have the Early and Middle Phases of the Grand River focus of the Princess Point Complex. These are represented by a series of campsites along major river drainages and the shoreline of the Niagara Peninsula, plus perhaps a short stretch of the Lake Erie shoreline to the west and Lake Ontario shoreline to the east. The occupants display a warm, and perhaps winter, season settlement pattern very similar to preceding Middle Woodland populations. Their subsistence base appears little changed from the latter, but does include incipient corn horticulture. The two acceptable C¹⁴ determinations indicate an eighth and perhaps seventh century date for this Princess Point Complex.

RECENT RESEARCH

Within the Grand River focus, Roberta O'Brien's 1980 salvage and testing of the Maracle site (AjGv-27) constitute the only excavations undertaken on a Princess Point component since 1977. This early looking component on the Credit River was badly disturbed by bulldozing activity prior to Roberta's notification; however, a small collection of diagnostic ceramics and lithics was obtained. Further, just last year our office learned that in 1980 a trunk sewer line had been cut through a previously undocumented Princess Point component in Brantford. Such a missed opportunity is just part of the frustration which often characterizes conservation archaeology!

Some observations concerning a Princess Point habit of thickening rims with clay fillets* resulted from Kapches' (1981) recent

*Both this technique and the existence of coil breaks have been documented for subsequent Glen Meyer ceramic assemblages.

re-analysis of a series of vessels in the Marshall collection from the Cainsville vicinity. Finally, it is hoped that additional information regarding the Grand River focus may be forthcoming through study of an extensive artifact collection recovered by Mrs. Ilse Kramer from a major Princess Point component in Mississauga.

Recent discussions with Dr. Stothers have indicated that he does not perceive the Grand River focus extending much east of Toronto (D. Stothers, pers. comm.). Nevertheless, there are ceramics with cord wrapped stick impressed, exterior circular punctate decorated rims displaying splayed, decorated lips recorded for Eastern Ontario between Prince Edward County, Lake St. Francis and beyond to the east. Some important sites producing these type of ceramics have been excavated since 1977, leading some researchers to jokingly refer to this complex as the "Princess Point of the East" (P. Wright, pers. comm.). Similar vessels from Charleston Lake have been variously attributed to the late Point Peninsula and early Owasco (Wright, 1980).

Ms. Sheryl Smith's recent excavation of the well stratified Lakeshore Lodge site (A1Gh-32) in Sandbanks Provincial Park produced similar ceramics in association with a faunal assemblage dominated by fish, clam and turtle remains. Much important subsistence information, as well as two C¹⁴ dates relating to this complex, are expected shortly in her report. As for its exact affiliation to better documented phases elsewhere, one archaeologist in reviewing the ceramics has declared them Owasco, one Princess Point, and Sheryl (bless her northern training) says they look a lot like Blackduck!

Further east, Rob Pihl reports that a major component was identified during the National Museum's 1979 excavations on Gordon Island. Fewer of these Princess Point-like ceramics were recovered during the 1980 Squaw Island excavation, and Rob has identified a small representation in the University of Toronto's Ault Park collection (R. Pihl, pers. comm.). In conclusion, while a considerable volume of important data concerning the artifact assemblage, subsistence and settlement pattern of this eastern early Late Woodland complex has been derived recently through various excavations, not all of the information has been reported and little is published to date.

Turning westward once more, limited test excavations and controlled surface collection on the Boyd Lakefront site (AdHc-1) in 1980 produced evidence not only of the major Meadowood component discussed by Ian, but also located several pit features producing early Late Woodland ceramics and lithics. The distribution of these features suggested the former existence of a small long-house situated on top of and parallel to the bank bordering the Long Point marshes. Feature 6 produced two quite different rims, one of which is similar to wares from the Thames drainage to the west. The Feature 7 tool impressed neck sherd would be right at home in a Riviere Phase, Young Tradition assemblage.

Within the Thames drainage, several campsites were salvage excavated by the Ministry prior to the construction of Highway 402. The Sibelius site (AfHi-13), excavated in 1978, produced early Late Woodland ceramics exhibiting exterior punctates and tool impressed designs, as well as a sherd displaying cord-wrapped stick impressions. Portions of what appeared to be a Wayne Crosshatched vessel were recovered from one midden area (Fox, n. d.). Despite several attempts to utilize bone, no C¹⁴ dates could be obtained for this multi-component site.

Such was not the case on the Neeb Site (AfHi-3), which was excavated in 1979. A significant early Late Woodland component was identified in Trench B, along with an Early Woodland occupation. Some nineteenth century European disturbance confused the already complex prehistoric community pattern; however, three aligned hearths and two small adjacent pits or shallow support post holes suggested the former existence of an oblong cabin. C¹⁴ dates derived from these features are: 685 ± 80 and 615 ± 80 A.D. (Fox, 1980 and n.d.); and the four vessels identified from the component exhibit the following exterior rim decorative techniques: cord-wrapped stick/exterior punctate (1), tool impressed/exterior punctate (1), cord roughened/exterior punctate (1) and incised (1). Identified faunal remains included deer and squirrel.

Just to northeast, a burial known as the Cornell site and reported by Jury in 1926 (Pearce, 1980:16) produced a nearly intact clay vessel which, while it is not exactly similar to any other presently known specimens, looks more like a Wayne ware variant than a Princess Point form. This is consistent with the discovery of a Wayne ware vessel on the nearby Sibelius site.

David Smith recovered two early Late Woodland rims and some cord malleated body sherds from the Begg 3 site (AeHh-29) on Kettle Creek to the south. One rim is cord roughened and tool impressed with exterior circular punctates, while the other is cord-wrapped stick/corded punctate impressed with identical exterior punctates. While tantalizing, this small sample is impossible to assign to a particular cultural group.

Further down the Thames, a 1978 Ministry salvage excavation on the Couture site (AdHl-1) produced evidence of both a Western Basin Middle Woodland and early Late Woodland occupation. All of the latter vessel rims displayed tool impressed designs with exterior punctates. Associated carbonized nut shell fragments were identified as primarily black walnut, and also butternut and acorn, but were not adequate for C¹⁴ dating. Surface collection of the nearby Parks site (AdHl-2) has produced similar early Late Woodland ceramic and lithic tools.

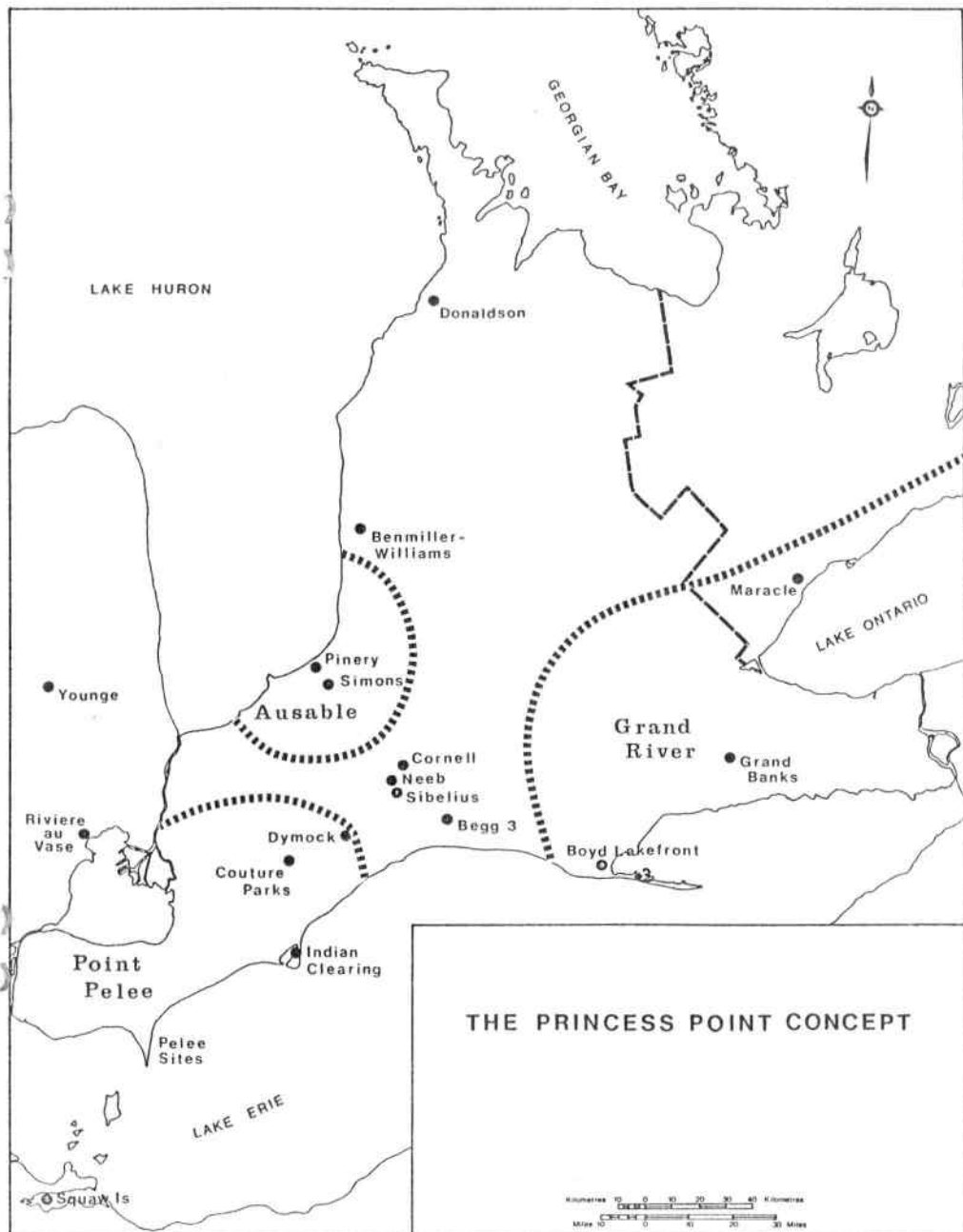
David Stothers' Indian Clearing site (AbHl-4) in Rondeau Provincial Park to the south displays similar ceramic decorative trends. Of the small sample of eight vessels, only one exhibited cord wrapped stick impressed designs, while three were tool impressed, three cord roughened and one dentate stamped.

Most of the aforementioned western sites have produced wares very similar to Vase Tool-impressed and Vase Dentate as defined by Fitting (1965) on the basis of ceramics from the notoriously multi-component Riviere au Vase and Younge sites. Keenlyside's (1978) Period I, and Period II Group II ceramics exhibit a considerable amount of plain and dentate tool stamped exterior decoration, unlike Stothers' (1977) contemporary Grand River focus of the Princess Point Complex, where there are neither plain nor dentate tool stamped ceramics. While the dominant Pelee exterior decorative technique is cord-wrapped stick impressed and these assemblages have certain motifs in common with the Grand River focus sites, the writer would concur with Keenlyside's (1978:121) hesitation in equating the two. In fact, all the aforementioned western ceramics appear to relate more closely to Riviere Phase wares of the Young Tradition, than those of the Ontario Iroquois to the east. Later tenth century Riviere Phase sites, such as Gard Island 3 and Indian Island 3 reported by Stothers and Miller (1977), are dominated by plain and dentate tool impressed ceramics. Overall, the available Riviere Phase ceramic data are too incomplete and confusing to identify temporal trends in the relative frequency of plain, dentate and cord-wrapped tool impressed exterior rim decorative techniques.

Our early Late Woodland ceramic data base for the Ausable drainage remains much the same as it was when David wrote his dissertation -- meagre. Based on extremely small assemblages from several sites in Pinery Provincial Park and the recently discovered Simons site (AhHk-89), there does appear to be a similar range of decorative techniques and motifs, and frequencies thereof, as those found among sites to the south. Nothing more can be said at this time.

To conclude this summary of new and old data pertaining to the Princess Point Complex and the Southwestern Ontario early Late Woodland in general, brief mention must be made of Wayne ware and its geographic distribution. While the definition of certain Riviere wares, as opposed to some Wayne ware variants, can be confusing, there does appear to have existed two at least partially contemporaneous ceramic traditions in the Western Basin area. Keenlyside's Period II occupation at Point Pelee provides evidence of this and Stothers (1977:149) seems to intimate that the "Wayne ware intrusion" was felt as far east as the Grand River valley. Such wares certainly occur as far east as the Delaware vicinity in the Thames drainage.

Similar ceramics occur on campsites in the Pinery (Kenyon, n.d. a) and as a component at the primarily Saugeen Middle Woodland Benmiller-Williams camp (AkHj-2) on the Maitland drainage to the north (Kenyon, n.d. b). Kenyon (Ibid.) points to its occurrence on the Donaldson site (BdHi-1) further north yet, on the Saugeen River (see Wright and Anderson, 1963: Plate XVII). At Pelee, the Wayne ware components date to the ninth century (Period II). Those in the Canadian biotic province to the north may also date to this period or later, as Wayne-like wares continue to be produced in the Saginaw valley up until at least the thirteenth century



(Brashler, 1981:335).

CONCLUSION

Obviously much remains to be learned concerning the early Late Woodland of Southwestern Ontario. As usual, recent research has posed more questions than it has produced answers. Nevertheless, information is accruing to suggest that the progressive westward shift of Young Tradition and Ontario Iroquoian Tradition people which has been documented in the region for later Late Woodland times may have begun quite early in the Late Woodland period, with the movement westward out of the Grand River valley of the earliest Glen Meyer agricultural communities.

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MOUNTAIN NAMED AFTER DR. BORDEN

A B.C. mountain has been named after the late Dr. Carl Borden, who has sometimes been called the "father of B.C. archaeology".

The 2120-metre mountain (6,933 feet) is in the Kasalka Range, south-east of Tahtsa Lake, in the region between Smithers and Tweedsmuir Park. Dr. Borden had conducted archaeological work in the neighbouring Nechako area. The peak -- which was un-named -- was selected by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, at the request of the B.C. Heritage Advisory Board. The board had hoped for a mountain near the Fraser Canyon -- where Dr. Borden did much of his early work -- but there are no substantial mountains still lacking names there.

The mountain can be seen by visitors in the area from the end of the road south of Sweeney Lake. It is the highest peak in the area, and has icefields on its upper slopes.

From "The Midden", newsletter of the Archaeological Society of B.C. February 1982

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SITUATIONS VACANT

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The O.H.F. requires contract archaeologists for field research, analysis, publication and interpretive planning on properties in Toronto and Grafton. Project locations are in South Central Ontario. Living expenses are provided while on location in remote areas. Projects are of 3½-10 months duration, May 1982 - February 1983.

Successful candidates must have an honours degree in some field employing archaeological techniques and practical experience in historic sites archaeology, with emphasis on 19th century domestic sites. Good knowledge of structural remains and artifacts of this period is necessary.

Candidates must demonstrate achievement in report completion and publication, and have a minimum of two years' experience in field direction/expedition management. Salaries will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Address applications, resumes and supporting materials to:

Roberta O'Brien
Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
8th floor, 700 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Z6
Telephone: (416) 965-8258

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SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Field archaeologist (1) required for site mapping. Several years' experience required.

Field archaeologist (1) required to assist in site mapping. Must have had at least one season's experience.

Date: July 19 to August 28 (6 weeks)

Location: Marmora Ironworks, Marmora, Ontario.

Reply to: R. Michael, Box 219, McMaster University,
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0.
Enclose curriculum vitae and one reference.

Project subject to availability of funding. All replies will be acknowledged.

* * * * *

TORONTO CHAPTER O.A.S. VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME

In the world of archaeology there is always more work to be done than there are people to do it. This state of affairs used to mean that archaeological research proceeded at a very slow pace. This in itself is not necessarily a disadvantage since it gives archaeologists time to think and ponder and theorize on the nature of human beings which is what research is all about. Today, however, modern development is destroying archaeological data at a horrifying rate. The construction of highways, housing developments and sewage disposal plants is destroying the information needed for research faster than research is proceeding. If this situation persists, it will take only a few short years before there are no sites left and no new archaeological data to study. This will leave us with large gaps in our knowledge and understanding of the past.

O.A.S. members can help save the future of archaeology by volunteering their time and talents to the cause of preservation. There are many ways to become involved:

- volunteer to learn or teach some technical aspect of field or lab work.
- get involved with site survey -- sites cannot be saved if no one knows where they are.
- volunteer to help on rescue and salvage excavations.
- lab work -- all that rescued information is of no use unless it is washed, catalogued, sorted, etc.
- keep an eye on local developments and politics -- is that new shopping centre going to be built on a site? -- has anyone checked to see if there is a site there?
- displays and public education -- if other people and politicians don't know that archaeology is important and endangered, they won't do anything about it.
- folding papers and stuffing envelopes -- any organization is only as efficient and effective as its information distribution system.
- ideas -- if you have a good idea, write it down on paper and send it to the executive.
- help on committees, the newsletter, run for executive offices -- it's people that make an organization work.

Toronto Chapter Volunteer Programme application forms may be obtained on request by writing to the Toronto Chapter O.A.S., Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2S8 or by telephoning Chapter President, Janice Hamalainen, at 699-6759.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

K.C.A. Dawson

In the 1981 Archaeological Research Report published by Historical Planning and Research Branch entitled "Northern Ontario Fur Trade Archaeology: Recent Research" edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid, the initial chapter ostensibly provides an overview of the status of northern historical archaeology. While it is evident that the activities of the Branch prior to its transfer to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation were consulted, a considerable volume of research was neglected. For the O.A.S. library I am enclosing the following reports:

1. Kaministikwia River Underwater Research Project, 1963;
2. Preliminary Archaeological Examination at Dorion, 1965;
3. Archaeological Investigation of the Dawson Road, Prince Arthur's Landing to Quetico Park, 1966;
4. Points of Historic Interest in the Dryden Ranger District, 1967;
5. Dawson Route Reconnaissance French Lake to Sturgeon River, 1968;
6. Wabinoosh House 1821-1851: A Preliminary Archaeological Investigation, 1968;
7. The Mission at Fort William, 1969;
8. Ethnohistoric Investigation, Hooker Lake Area, District of Kenora, Ontario, 1969;
9. Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the Trading Post at Sand Point, Blacksand Peninsula Park, 1970 and
10. A Summary of the Historical and Archaeological Investigations at the French Portage, Quetico Provincial Park, 1971.

The foregoing are reports I produced and while some are only short reports, a number represent extensive fieldwork conducted over a number of seasons. I would also comment that these do not represent the entire scope of historical archaeology research undertaken in the north under the Branch's auspices but only those that I was associated with.

I would also note that the Fort William Archaeological Project at Thunder Bay was initiated and carried on for a number of years by myself for the Ministry and the results of these activities were published in Historical Archaeology, (Vol. IV: 34-50, 1970 "Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of Fort William in Northwestern Ontario").

* * * * *

O.A.S. Toronto Chapter speaker for the May meeting will be Dr. Al Molto (recently re-elected President of the Thunder Bay Chapter) on Wednesday, May 19, at Sidney Smith Hall.

DESTINATION: STE-MARIEPADDLING THE CENTURIES, 1648-1982

by Bill Byrick

1. Historical Context

To fully appreciate the historic significance of "Destination: Sainte-Marie", it is first necessary to know the story of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (1639-1649).

In 1634, the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) took sole charge of the Ouendat (Huron) missions and began to establish separate residences in each of the principal native villages. It soon became apparent that they needed a central headquarters where they could meditate and converse with men of their own French language and culture. Father Jerome Lalemant, a missionary and skilled organizer, was made Supervisor of Ouendake in 1638 and his dream was to establish an ideal Christian settlement which would serve as an example to the native population, provide protection from danger and, because of its geographical isolation, be virtually self sufficient. His vision was fulfilled with the emergence of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons on the banks of the Isiaragui River (now called the Wye River and located just east of Midland, Ontario).

For ten years Sainte-Marie thrived. Here lived sixty-five Frenchmen, one-fifth the European population of New France. Six of these men were later to become North American Martyr Saints. But Sainte-Marie and the Ouendat were doomed. European diseases took a dreadful toll of native lives. Added to this were the increasing hostilities between the Hurons and their rival, the Iroquois. Within a generation, the once-proud and mighty Huron nation dwindled from thirty thousand to twelve thousand people.

Then, in March 1649, the Iroquois attacked Huron villages within the shadows of Sainte-Marie, leading to the capture of Jesuit Fathers Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, who were martyred. Faced with impending attack and desecration of their mission, the Jesuits put the torch to ten years of labour. Father Ragueneau, then Supervisor at the mission, expressed the deep feelings of them all. "And thus," he said, "...in single day, and almost in a moment, we saw consumed our work of nearly ten years...which had given us the hope that we could produce the necessities of life and thus maintain ourselves in this country without aid from France". What few Hurons survived the onslaught of the following weeks and months either sought refuge with neighbouring native tribes, travelled to Christian Island, or finally, exhausted and defeated, went with the Jesuits to Quebec in 1650. The Jesuit mission had failed. Sainte-Marie, burned to the ground by the men who built it, was reduced to ruins. Ouendake had virtually disappeared.

In 1964, the Ontario government agreed to sponsor the reconstruction of Sainte-Marie at the encouragement of Midland publisher

the late William Cranston and the Society of Jesus of Upper Canada. The three-year project was accomplished as a cooperative effort involving the Ontario government, the Society of Jesus and a team of archaeologists headed by the late Dr. Wilfrid Jury from the University of Western Ontario.

Premier John Robarts officially opened the reconstructed site in 1967 and since then Sainte-Marie among the Hurons has attracted more than two million visitors. Sainte-Marie is administered by Huronia Historical Parks, a branch of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

2. Historic Re-enactment

On July 24, 1648 a flotilla consisting of twenty-five Frenchmen left from Quebec bound for Sainte-Marie among the Hurons situated some twelve hundred and fifty kilometres away in the interior of New France. Included in the party were four priests, one lay brother, nine labourers, three boys and eight soldiers. One priest, Jacques Bonin, was picked up in Trois-Rivieres and four extra soldiers were taken on in Montreal. Although this flotilla was by no means the only one to reach Sainte-Marie, it has a special significance in history because it proved to be the last flotilla to reach the mission before it was burned to the ground in 1649. Also, Father Gabriel Lalemant was on the flotilla and he would be martyred in the following year.

On June 1, 1982, sixteen men will leave Quebec City in four 21-foot canoes as a re-enactment of the 1648 flotilla. The trip will attempt to cover the same water routes as the original flotilla. The volunteers will travel the twelve hundred and fifty kilometre trip, which is expected to take six weeks allowing for more than fifty portages and inclement weather. It is planned that the journey will be completed on July 10th to coincide with a major community event, "Shonnecti", which takes place at Sainte-Marie.

The project is being organized as a cooperative venture consisting of numerous volunteers from the Midland area, notably from the Friends of Sainte-Marie (a non-profit organization which has a cooperative association with Sainte-Marie among the Hurons). Administrative support is being provided by Huronia Historical Parks and funding for the project is derived from both the public and private sectors.

Every effort will be made to make the trip as authentic as possible with the participants taking on individual roles of the men who travelled on the 1648 flotilla. Also, during the journey the participants will provide historic scenarios or dramas in communities along the route in both Quebec and Ontario.

3. Purpose of "Destination: Sainte-Marie"

- a) To share a significant aspect of our rich Canadian history with residents of Quebec and Ontario.
- b) To stimulate increased community involvement with Sainte-Marie

among the Hurons highlighted by a major community event in July at Sainte-Marie (Shondecti) which will celebrate the arrival of the flotilla.

- c) To foster a core of individuals who are interested in preserving the cultural heritage of our forefathers through costume, skill development and historical detail.
- d) To document the expedition from its inception, through planning and preparation stages to the journey itself and to study various aspects of the actual expedition and compare these to the 20th century (i.e., medicine, water quality, physical conditioning, nutrition, mental attitude, clothing, etc.).
- e) To stimulate interest in visiting Sainte-Marie among the Hurons and historic Huronia.

4. Participation

This project, initiated by a group of students, has received strong support from local communities. The participants are all volunteers from different walks of life who share a common interest and dedication to this very important mission. For those who will make up the final sixteen, the trip will mean either taking a six-week leave of absence from work or, in the case of students, foregoing a summer job until at least mid-July.

The final sixteen participants will be selected based on their interest in history and in the outdoors (canoeing, camping, adventure); physical condition; French language skills; general attitude; and interest and commitment in sharing their knowledge and experience with others.

5. Training and Preparation

The canoe trip will demand all the energy and perseverance an individual can muster and these qualities will be severely tested in the training and preparation programs.

The training and conditioning schedules have been organized by a former physical fitness expert in the Armed Forces. The training program includes cardio-respiratory endurance evaluation and training; upper body strength development; the use of relative motor patterns in training. Also, emphasis is being placed on development of knowledge and skills in water and outdoor survival. Training exercises include numerous field trips all organized around weekends in order not to conflict with jobs or school. The field exercises include twenty-five mile canoe trips, fifty-mile hikes and a forty-mile cross-country ski marathon. Each participant has been given his own fitness program to ensure optimum physical conditioning come June.

More than a year of work will have gone into the project by the time June 1st rolls around. Participants are responsible for making canoes and back packs; producing authentic costumes; writing historical dramas; researching 17th-century cooking utensils, period food and music.

The same sense of dedication that is so necessary for the actual trip is also essential in the preparation stages to ensure no facet of the trip has been overlooked, particularly from the point of view of safety and historic accuracy.

6. Promotion

There is a strong consensus among all the participants and organizers that "Destination: Sainte-Marie" has the potential to generate considerable publicity and media coverage. The very magnitude of the project demands that a full-time public relations specialist be recruited to handle all the promotional requirements leading up to, and during, the trip.

News releases, photographs and fact sheets will be distributed through the course of the winter and spring. The public relations person will also provide advance support during the canoe trip to organize community involvement, media coverage and other requirements. This person will also provide logistic needs for the participants as they journey their way through Quebec and Ontario.

It is anticipated that "Destination: Sainte-Marie" will not only attract widespread newspaper coverage but that it will also prove to be an excellent source for television features and a film documentary.

7. Conclusion

This canoe expedition is a most dramatic and significant event which will excite and intrigue residents of Ontario and Quebec. It is hoped the trip will go a long way to stimulate a greater understanding of, and interest in, French cultural heritage in Canada. The Ontario government's support in this project reinforces its commitment to preserve the rich French heritage in this province as well as complementing the rapport that exists between Ontario and Quebec representing major cornerstones of Canada's heritage.

* * * * *

SKILLED VOLUNTEERS AVAILABLE FOR EXCAVATIONS

Last summer, I instructed an archaeological field school for high school students at the Boy Conservation Field Centre. This course instructed the students in basic excavation techniques and recording procedures. The students enrolled in the course received a Senior History credit. This year, I have been contacted by a few of the students who would like more field experience and are willing to work for room and board only. If you would like to give one of these students additional experience on one of your excavations, please contact me (978-6138) or write

Dr. Mima Kapches
New World Archaeology
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

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SALVAGE EXCAVATION

Volunteers Needed for Salvage Excavation at the Ganong Site AIGx-74 in Burlington.

The site was discovered in 1981 on a survey of a proposed highway corridor. It consists of two components; an historic midden dating to circa 1820, and a prehistoric site as indicated by the discovery of several chert flakes. It is quite possible that the remains of a small log cabin or shanty may be found nearby. The site is important because it dates to the earliest period of European settlement in the area and the site does not appear to have been ploughed. No farmsteads of this type have been investigated to date so this will be a first.

The site is threatened by a housing development and at least part if not all of the site must be removed by May 31, 1982. First call for volunteers will be on the weekend of May 8-9. Volunteers should indicate a preference for Saturdays and/or Sundays. Volunteers also welcome on week days.

For further information, contact:

Roberta M. O'Brien
Regional Archaeologist
South Central Region
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
(416) 965-8258

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CONGRATULATIONS!

Members who participated in the trips to Egypt last year were frequently charmed by the vivacity of the dark-eyed children and distressed at the poverty in which some of them live. One of those children, at least, will hopefully enjoy a better life because of the O.A.S. trip. Following our return to Canada, one member applied to the Foster Parents Plan and reports she is now a surrogate mother to a three-year-old girl who is a Nile village resident. We will look forward to progress reports from time to time. Perhaps other Society members who remember the Egypt trip so fondly might wish to help. Meanwhile, congratulations to the new, instant mother. Can the rest of us be, collectively, "uncle" ?

C.G.

glass trade bead conference

GLASS TRADE BEAD CONFERENCE

Date: Saturday June 12 and Sunday June 13, 1982

Place: Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, N.Y.

For several years archaeologists involved in Iroquois trade goods research have been anxious to hold a conference on glass trade beads in Eastern North America. On occasion, there have been papers presented, but never has there been a comprehensive approach to the Northeast by a series of regional researchers. With the new collections at the Rochester Museum and Science Center there now exists a unique opportunity to research further and to acquaint scholars with an assemblage of approximately 100,000 or more examples, particularly from Seneca archaeological sites dating 1550-1800 A.D.

Preliminary Program: Sessions at the Glass Trade Bead Conference will emphasize 17th-18th century glass beads from archaeological sites in North America. In addition, several general papers will be presented on Plains, Ontario and Great Lakes bead sequences. Conference papers include:

SATURDAY - Regional Sequences

The Magic of Glass Beads: Glass Beads as Crystals. George Hamell, New York State Museum, Albany.

Blue Crystals and Other Trinkets: Glass Beads from 16th and Early 17th Century New England. James Bradley, Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Glass Trade Beads From Seneca Sites. Charles Wray, Rochester Museum and Science Center.

Dutch Trade Beads in the Northeast. Karlis Karklins, Parks Canada.

Chronology From Glass Beads: The Spanish Period in the Southeast, 1513-1670. Marvin Smith, University of Florida.

Glass Trade Beads From Central New York. Monte Bennett, Chenango Chapter, NYSAA.

The Susquehanna Bead Sequence. Barry Kent, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Glass Trade Beads From Fort Orange. Paul Huey, New York State Division for Historic Preservation.

SUNDAY - Bead Manufacturing Techniques

Tile Bead Manufacturing. Roderick Sprague, University of Idaho.

The Manufacture of Intricate Glass Canes and a New Perspective on the Relationship Between Chevron-Star Beads and Mosaic-Millefiori Beads. Jamey Allen.

Some Thoughts on Glass Beadmaking. Peter Francis, Jr.

SUNDAY - General Session

Importance of Religion in Influencing Trade Wind Bead Use and Present Availability: The Case of Iran. Jacqueline Touba, Skidmore College.

Glass Trade Beads from Caesarea Maritima, Israel. Rozanna Pfeiffer.

Glass Trade Beads Among the Iroquois: A Perspective. Peter Pratt, State University of New York, College at Oswego.

Enquiries: Glass Trade Bead Conference, c/o Charles F. Hayes III
Research Division, Rochester Museum and Science Center
657 East Ave., Box 1480, Rochester, N.Y. 14603-1480.

* * * * *

THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1982 ANNUAL MEETING

Date: June 18-20, 1982

Place: Kingston, Ontario

Once again Kingston is playing host to the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society. We were there nine years ago, but it seems like only yesterday. If you were not with us, you should come and find out what you missed.

In 1982 we offer a number of special features:

- particularly reasonable registration and accommodation fees;
- the Rideau Canal 150th anniversary celebrations, in which our conference is one of the major events;
- the society's first historical fair, open to the general public and a "must" for heritage groups;
- simultaneous meetings of the Canadian Church Historical Society which will be joining in a number of our activities;
- a programme arranged by the Kingston Historical Society that affords valuable insights into the history of the Rideau region.

It hardly needs to be added that Kingston is a very nice place, especially in June. Whether you intend to benefit from the academic papers, from the tours, or simply from meeting old friends and making new ones, plan to come and enjoy yourselves.

For further information, contact the Kingston Historical Society, P.O. Box 54, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4V6.

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O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER NEWS

The London Chapter members must have made a few New Year's Resolutions and it appears they are being kept. Activity, attendance and participation are at mid-season high and here it is not even spring.

President Jim Keron is spearheading Tuesday night labs at 55 Centre Street each week to wash, sort and catalogue the artifacts from the Chapter dig activities last summer at the Harrietsville site. Work is progressing well and Keron is planning more excavation at Harrietsville this summer.

Reservations are now being accepted for the October 8-11 Thanksgiving weekend Chapter bus trip to the Adena and Hopewellian areas in Ohio and West Virginia. Bill Fox is expected to lead trippers to new heights on the mounds and to new depths on Saturday night. Reservations should be sent to Chapter secretary Ted Rowcliffe, Box 1228, St. Marys, Ontario N0M 2V0.

About a dozen Chapter members attended the McMaster Archaeology Symposium on "Ontario Iroquois" in February, with five members presenting papers. An equally enthusiastic group is expected to attend the CAA in April.

Vice-President Paul Lennox is organizing the Chapter archives. If anyone outside the Chapter has materials which should be in the archives, contact Paul at 55 Centre St., London, Ontario N6J 1T4.

At the January meeting, the Chapter heard Charles Garrad, O.A.S. Administrator, give a talk on the 'O.A.S. Trip to Egypt' which was subtitled 'But How Do We Get Stu Leslie Down Off the Camel?'. Apart from the exciting sights and sites, Garrad said the big plus was the social atmosphere among fellow O.A.S. members. "If you've been there once, you want to go back," he concluded.

In February, a Members Night was held with Jim Keron speaking on "Site Survey in Westminster and Dorchester Townships", Dave Smith on "The Crawford Lake Area", Gary Warrick on "The Historic Neutral Fonger Site", and Charlie Nixon on his experimental prehistoric tool replication.

Upcoming speakers are: March 11, Dr. Dean Knight of Wilfrid Laurier University on "The Ball Site"; April 8, Brian Deller and Chris Ellis on "The Crowfield Site"; and May 13, Barry Lord on "The Hamilton Scourge Project - Underwater Archaeology".

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RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Revisions to the Research Time Stipend to Include Independent
Scholars in the Canadian Research Community

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada wishes to announce that as of May 15, 1982 (the next deadline for the receipt of research grant applications), the guidelines governing the provision of a research time stipend within the framework of the Research Grants Program will be extended to include all scholars in the Canadian research community, whether or not they hold a full-time teaching position in a post-secondary institution. For those scholars who were not previously eligible to apply for a research time stipend, the provisions outlined in the Research Time Stipend guidelines in the 1981 Guide for Applicants will apply, subject to the following modifications:

1. Two categories of research time award will be available to research grants applicants who do not hold a full-time teaching position at a post-secondary teaching institution. The established maximum amounts of these awards are \$21,400 and \$35,000 per annum. The latter category is reserved for senior scholars who have already demonstrated a substantial commitment to the Canadian research community through significant contributions to scholarship.
2. The total maximum amount of research time which may be claimed by these applicants will be twelve months in any three-year period. Subject to this limit, there will be no restriction on the amount of time which may be taken in any one year.
3. Employed scholars and those who become employed during the tenure of a grant will be required to furnish evidence that their employers have agreed to release them for the period of time proposed. They must also demonstrate that their proposed research is not directly related to their employment and that it will not interfere with their normal duties.
4. All research proposals which include a stipend request are evaluated by the assessors and Council adjudication committees according to the usual assessment criteria of the Research Grants Program. In addition, the assessors and committees will be asked to recommend to Council both the appropriate stipend category for each applicant and the exact amount of research time that should be allowed. Recommendations will be based on the qualifications of the applicant and the particular needs of the project for which support has been requested.

The Research Time Stipend guidelines as outlined in the 1981 Guide for Applicants will continue to apply to all scholars who hold full-time teaching positions in universities and other post-secondary institutions. Current Council regulations with respect to the eligibility of applicants and of research projects will also continue to be applied in all cases.

... *taber child*

For further information, please contact:

Research Grants Division
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4

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UPDATE ON ANCIENT "TABER CHILD"

The date of the "Taber Child" skeleton, once thought to be the oldest infant in the New World, has been revised as a result of the work of three independent groups of scientists using the latest chemical, atomic and geological dating techniques.

In 1961, the discovery of skeletal fragments from a four-month-old child near Taber, in southern Alberta, jolted the archaeological community. Uncovered by a geological survey party, the bones were originally dated to between 30,000 and 60,000 years old by means of the Ice-age soil and geological deposits in which they were found. At a time when Early Man research in North America was producing tentative dates of no later than 12,000 years, the identification of a 30,000-year-old human doubled the potential prehistory of man in North America. At the time, dating techniques were not sophisticated enough to deal with the very small sample of bones recovered.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Conservation Institute, a division of the National Museums of Canada, and the National Museum of Man where the skeleton is stored, undertook a comparative chemical analysis of the protein content of the "Taber Child" bones. Using bones of known ages, scientists compared the amount of protein remaining in the bones with that of the Taber skeleton. Fossil animal bones from Alberta approximately 100,000 to 11,000 years old had much less protein. Modern animal bones had considerably more. However, the amount of protein in human bones from various archaeological sites in Saskatchewan dating from 5,500 to 2,800 years old was found to be similar to that of the "Taber Child".

Independent of that study, scientists at the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. facility in Chalk River, Ontario, directly dated bone fragments from the "Taber Child" using a new accelerator technique for measuring radioactive Carbon 14 in small samples. They obtained an age of $3,680 \pm 440/-420$ years before the present.

The third study by archaeologists at the University of Calgary involved X-ray analysis of sediments taken from excavations at the "Taber Child" site as well as analysis of sediments adhering to the bone. They determined that the bones probably lay in a later mudflow deposit which mimicked the Ice-age sediments at the site, but which were geologically more recent.

Scientific evidence based on chemical, atomic and geological analyses now points to an age of 3,000 to 4,000 years for the "Taber Child".

A.A.S.L.H. AWARDS PROGRAMME 1982

Again in 1982, the American Association for State and Local History is offering an Awards Programme which endeavours to establish and to encourage increasingly higher standards of excellence within the historical agency field in the U.S.A. and Canada.

The award categories are as follows:

- A) CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION - awarded for outstanding achievement by an individual or an organization. Nominees are judged in the light of local limiting circumstances.
- B) AWARD OF MERIT - given for excellence of accomplishment or programme in the field of provincial or local history and in no way are nominees judged relative to local limiting circumstances.
- C) ALBERT B. COREY AWARD - a monetary award given to an outstanding local historical agency for use by the winning agency in the furtherance of its programmes.
- D) AWARD OF DISTINCTION - intended to be given only infrequently and only in recognition of long and very distinguished service and contributions on the part of the person who is nationally recognized as a leader in the history profession.

The deadline for award nominations is May 1, 1982. Further information and nomination forms may be obtained from:

Vrenia Ivonoffski, Ontario Chairman
A.A.S.L.H. Awards Committee
30 Charles Street East, #28
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1S1

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ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION

The Grimsby Site: A Historic Neutral Cemetery
by W.A. Kenyon, 264 pp., illustrated, \$35.00 cloth

In October 1976 a Neutral Indian cemetery was accidentally uncovered in Grimsby, Ontario. By April 1977 Dr. Kenyon and his team of archaeologists had uncovered 55 graves containing a total of 367 skeletons. Generously illustrated with hundreds of line drawings and photographs (some in colour) of the site, the graves and their contents, this report documents each grave in detail. In the conclusion the author examines the three different types of graves at Grimsby; makes comparisons between Neutral burial practices and those of the Iroquois, Huron, Erie, Seneca, Wenro, and Mohawk; and discusses the "patterning in death" made evident by the alignment of the skeletons to the cardinal points of the compass. An outstanding contribution to our understanding of the history of Native peoples in Ontario.

...ancient barge

ANCIENT BARGE TAKES A BOW

Egypt put a boat believed to be the oldest in the world on display to the public yesterday for the first time since it was discovered 28 years ago in a pit next to the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

Controversy has surrounded the royal barge, which was buried next to the tomb of the Pharaoh Cheops 47 centuries ago. Some experts argued that the 140-foot-long vessel, made from huge planks of Lebanese cedar, would disintegrate unless it was kept in closely controlled climatic conditions.

The discovery of the ship in 1954 was acclaimed at the time as one of the most dramatic finds of ancient Egypt since King Tutankhamen's tomb was opened 32 years earlier. It took more than two decades to house the elegant barge in a museum. Subsequent disputes about whether the building was suitable held up its inauguration until Saturday in a ceremony attended by Premier Fouad Mohieddin. The well-preserved barge has been housed in the museum for several years, but was shown only to visiting dignitaries such as former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, who was given a tour by Anwar Sadat, the late Egyptian president.

Kamal el-Mallakh, the man who discovered the royal barge, rejected suggestions the ship was not cared for properly by Egypt's Antiquities Department. "You see it is not a powder. The wood is very, very solid," he told reporters before the opening. Foreign experts, including Mr. Mallakh's former associate Milan Kovac of Sweden, said the boat would decay because the museum's desert location and inadequate air-conditioning would turn the building into a hothouse that would warp the wood.

In her book *The Boat Beneath the Pyramid*, author Nancy Jenkins wrote in 1980 that extremes of temperature and humidity subjected the ship's timbers to unbearable stresses and made its future uncertain. Mr. Mallakh and museum officials said the air-conditioning problems have been sorted out, allowing suitable climatic control.

The Globe and Mail
March 8, 1982

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ONTARIO SOCIETY for INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The newly formed O.S.I.A. already has some forty members and plans a major membership campaign to coincide with the issue of its first newsletter in April. The O.S.I.A. is presently seeking affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society and is planning a series of tours and meetings for the year. President is Christopher Andreae of Box 426, Parkhill, Ont. NOM 2K0.

O.A.S. CHAPTERSGRAND RIVER/
WATERLOO

Executive: President: Jack Redmond
 Vice-President: Dr. Robert Whiteford
 Treasurer: Liz Marshall
 Secretary: Harold Bolt

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

LONDON

Executive: President: James Keron (519) 285-2379
 Vice-President: Paul Lennox
 Treasurer: George Connoy
 Secretary: Ted Rowcliffe

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July & August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$6, Family \$8, Institutional \$12.

OTTAWA

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 \$10, Family \$12, Student \$6.

SIMCOE COUNTY

Executive: President: Rosemary Vyvyan (705)835-3302
 Vice-President: Philip Cooke
 Treasurer: Isobel Ball
 Secretary: John Todd

Newsletter: REDE - Editor: James Hunter

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month, excluding June, July & August, at Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, Midland.

Chapter Fees: Family \$10.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

THUNDER BAY

- Executive: President: Al Molto
Vice-President: Mark Belanger
Secy./Treasurer: Michael McLeod
- Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Dave Arthurs
- 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.

TORONTO

- Executive: President: Janice Hamalainen (416) 699-6759
Vice-President: Roberta O'Brien
Treasurer: Christine Kirby
Secretary: Annie Gould
- Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August, in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto St. George Street, Toronto.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

WINDSOR

- 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 Avenue, Windsor.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.



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Family \$12
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