



# ARCH NOTES

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER

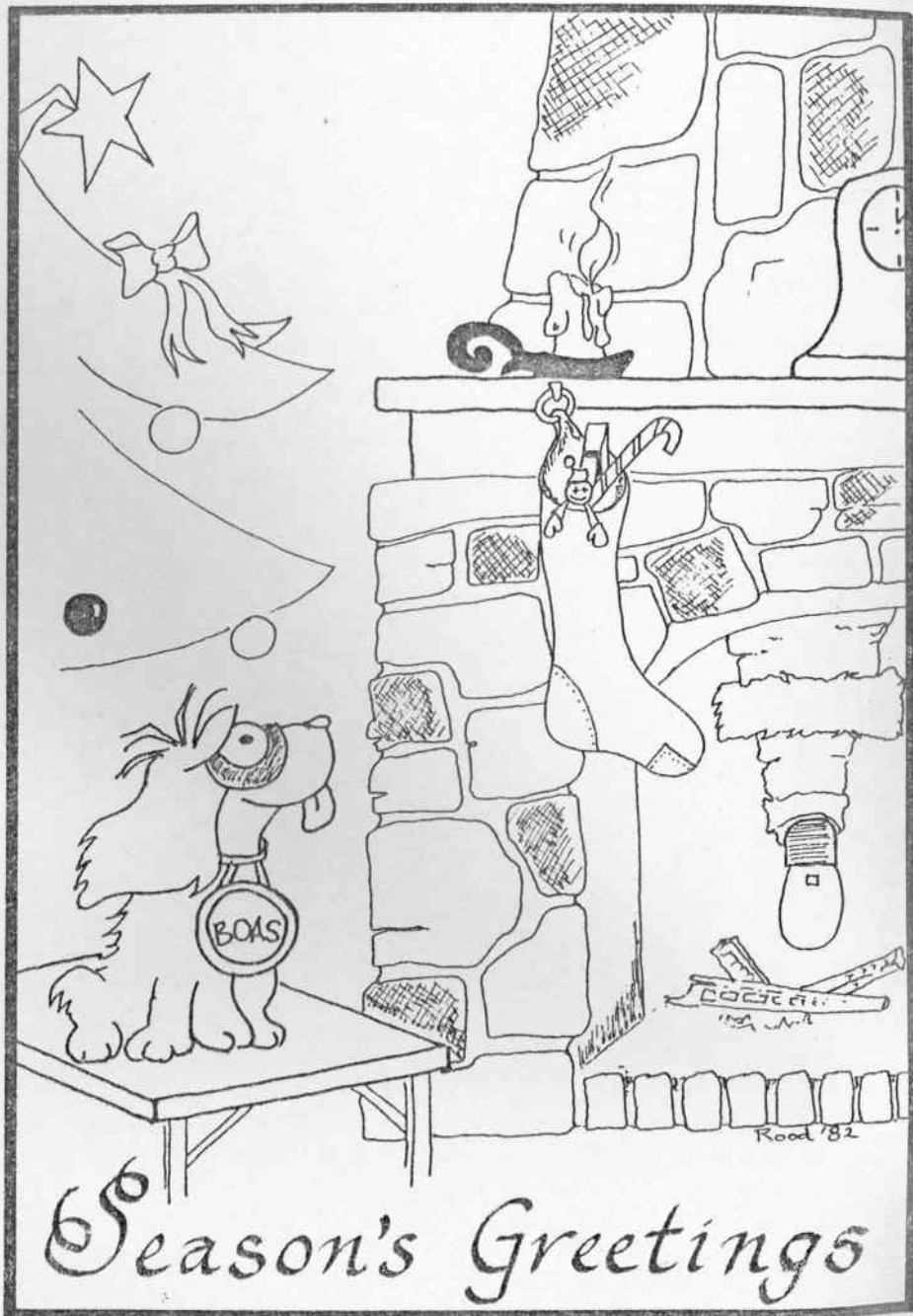
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Newsletter of

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



Season's Greetings

THOMAS E. LEE  
1914 - 1982

After more than half-a-century in the field of Canadian archaeology, a man who was one of the very first honorary life members of the O.A.S. has died. Thomas E. Lee started out with the invaluable ability of a country-born amateur to locate Indian sites, and to this foundation added nine years of university training. His fieldwork covered both historic and prehistoric eras in Ontario and Quebec, while as editor of a professional journal his interests ranged the world. Not counting short items, his publications number about 200, some of them book length. More are to appear posthumously.

Lee's education was repeatedly interrupted, sometimes for years at a time. His bachelor's degree, for instance, was granted in absentia while he was serving with the RCAF in Burma, supply-dropping to the "forgotten 14th" behind Japanese lines.

When home once again and through with university, Lee took a long look at the inadequate state of archaeology in his native province. Then, as an officer of the National Museum of Canada, he set out to survey and rapidly establish the distributions of Ontario's prehistoric cultures. It would thus become possible, as never before, to focus attention and resources on those sites that would genuinely advance knowledge.

In the course of this program Lee found more than 400 sites, and among those excavated were the Parker earthwork and the Dollard des Ormeaux battleground. With the discovery of the Glen Meyer culture he extended Wintenburg's sequence far back in time and closed a big gap in Iroquoian origins.

The most tremendous discovery of all, though, and the one that most deeply involved O.A.S. members was the Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island. Crews of up to 25 volunteers worked there for four years, gathering tons of big quartzite bifaces some 5000 years old. A few were lucky enough to find some of the Paleo-Indian points in a lower horizon. Lee carried the excavations deeper, and against his own expectations continued to find artifacts mixed in with the boulders there. These unsorted deposits were then identified by geologists -- about a hundred of whom flocked to the site -- as glacial till in primary position. This was a stunning revelation, for it meant that the ice had not destroyed all trace of man in its path, and that the antiquity of man in Canada was far greater than believed possible.

Thus was Thomas E. Lee thrust into the revolutionary field of Early Man. Although the Sheguiandah site was subsequently closed and still lies dormant, Lee's work remains prominent in the study of pre-glacial man. Indeed, in 1970 Lee was honored to be one of only three Canadian archaeologists invited to the big Early Man conference called by the famed Louis B. Leakey, then in California.

During the 1960s and 1970s, however, Lee's fieldwork took him in still new directions. As a professor of archaeology working out of Laval University in Quebec City he led small, old style expeditions into the tundra and desolate coasts of Ungava. There, amid the wealth of native sites, he discovered and examined in detail the evidence of the Norse; their great long-houses, massive navigational beacons, and burials. His work is highlighted in the National Film Board production, "Viking Visitors to North America."

In 1963 the Anthropological Journal of Canada had been founded with Lee as editor. For the last 20 years of his life he selected, evaluated, and when necessary rewrote many hundreds of papers dealing with virtually any aspect of the study of mankind. In 1983 a special memorial volume of the Journal will be devoted to this remarkable man and the field of his greatest interest and contribution: Early Man in Canada and the United States.

Like Sheguiandah, the Journal is an enduring monument. As an independent editor Lee spoke more freely than most men may, prompting the great Harold S. Gladwin to write, not long ago, "I think that we are living through a transitional period and that we will soon be seeing some fundamental changes in the whole fabric of American anthropology. I do not know of anyone who has done more to bring about that change than you and your Journal."

Just a month before his death, Tom Lee led his sons to a particular spot on the Lake Erie shore of his childhood. Looking back across the years, he brought alive for them the thrill of that distant April day in the 1920s when he found his first arrowpoint -- a burning excitement that for him never died.

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#### NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The N.Y.S.A.A. will hold its annual meeting and conference on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 15, 16, & 17th., 1983 at the Queensbury Hotel in historic Glens Falls, New York.

The host for this year's conference is the Auringer-Seelye Chapter.

This year's program will be a "potpourri" of papers on both prehistoric and historic topics. Something for everyone!!!

Those wishing to present a paper should contact: Gordon Deangelo, Program Chairman, Box 121, Oran, New York, 13125. Telephone (315) 682-6312 before December 31st. It would be appreciated if you would include a 25-50 word abstract, an estimate of its duration, and what your audio-visual needs will be.

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

In this communique I would like to bring you up to date on several events in the Society: the Mackenzie Project, the Ontario Heritage Headquarters, the O.A.S. Constitution and the Thunder Bay Symposium. No doubt I will refer to several more matters during this communique.

The Mackenzie Project is winding to a successful completion. Under the able direction of Mrs. R. Robin Dods, the project was, I feel, a great success. Through Robin's work there will be a detailed map available for the site outlining past excavations and targeting areas for future work at the site. As well, there will be an artifact register coded to the University of Toronto's registration system. The collections from the site will be housed with the previous collections from past excavations at the University of Toronto. They are currently being analyzed by students at the University.

Throughout the summer Robin dealt with the questions from the general public. She actively encouraged visitors and gave illustrated slide lectures in the Town of Vaughan. I think that Robin has done a great deal towards increasing the public's awareness of archaeology in the Town of Vaughan and of the O.A.S. in general.

The Mackenzie project was funded by the Town of Vaughan through its Local Architectural Conservancy Advisory Committee (LACAC). Robin and I attended meetings of the Town of Vaughan LACAC during the summer to report on the progress at the site. We also assisted in the preparation of an archaeological display now in the Town Offices (on Major Mackenzie Drive in Maple, if you would like to go and see it). The focal point of this display is a painting of an Iroquoian Longhouse done by Ivan Kocsis of Hamilton. The original of this painting was framed by the O.A.S. and was presented to the LACAC at their most recent meeting on October 20th in Kleinberg. This was graciously accepted by Mr. P. Trant, the Chairman of the Committee, and will be hung in the Klein House in Kleinberg.

Robin and I are still actively involved with the LACACs as we are attempting to achieve the designation of the Mackenzie site according to the Ontario Heritage Act. I am assuming that most of you are familiar with LACACs and their responsibilities and operations. However, since there may be some of you who are unfamiliar with LACACs I would like to explain what they do since I feel that the relationships of O.A.S. members and LACAC should be increased especially in light of a recent interpretation from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the Act.

LACACs were constituted under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. These advisory committees are established by a by-law in a municipality. Membership on the committee is by appointment by Council. LACACs advise on historical or architecturally-significant properties within the municipality. They recommend to Council the designation of these properties; a property once designated is protected from further development or destruction under the Act. A by-law is enacted in the municipality designating the site with notification to the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

How do the operations of the LACACs relate to archaeological sites? Archaeological sites are dealt with in Part VI of the Act. According to this part the Minister can designate archaeological sites. There are, however, no

procedures, such as those outlined for the LACACs to recommend sites for designation by local groups. One of the most significant advantages to the LACAC designation procedure is that the local heritage groups within a municipality are aware of the property and are actively concerned about its preservation. Therefore there is a large base of local and community support, in effect a large warden system.

We have been actively attempting to designate the Mackenzie site through the LACAC group in the Town of Vaughan. The Vaughan LACACs support the designation of the site in principle; however they were concerned whether or not they had the legal authority to recommend a site which is covered in Part VI of the Act since their authority resides in Part IV of the Act. This is the question that we posed to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's legal department. The response recently received by the Vaughan LACACs was that they could recommend an archaeological site as an historically significant property for designation. The implications of this decision are quite important. First of all, it means that we can continue with the recommendations for the designation of the Mackenzie site with the support of the Vaughan LACACs. Secondly, it means that all the LACAC groups across the Province of Ontario now have the legal authority to propose for designation, and hence protection, archaeological sites.

What does this mean for the O.A.S. and for you as an individual member of the O.A.S.? It means that we should become more involved with our local LACACs as a society. And as members we should attempt to achieve representation on these committees. At the moment, the President of the Ontario Historical Society and I are having discussions concerning a workshop for the O.A.S. and LACACs. I will keep you posted on developments.

The Ontario Heritage Headquarters Committee is continuing to examine the Headquarters Concept. As Chairman of the committee, I would like to inform you of the proceedings to date. First, in the spring of the year Mr. John White and the Ontario Heritage Foundation agreed to support a feasibility study of the Headquarters Concept. The first stage of that study has been completed by Mrs. Kevin Garland of A.J. Diamond Planners. This stage is the assessment of the financial status of the various societies and organizations, the analysis of their current and projected space requirements, and the compilation of this information into projected cost of operation of a structure which would suit all of our combined needs. At the moment the various organizations are evaluating the results of this first stage. A meeting will be arranged in the near future to decide on the continuation of the study into Phase Two. This is the analysis of a series of structures in the City of Toronto which are potential Headquarters.

The O.A.S. executive has carefully analyzed the results of the study pertaining to our organization. At the moment our costs for space are extremely low. We receive laboratory and artifact storage space gratis through Dr. Latta at Scarborough College, our meetings are held gratis at the University of Toronto and Mr. Charles Garrad allows us to meet in his home and he uses his home for the offices of the Society all gratis. We do rent one room in Charles' home for our library and for the storage of our publications, but the rate of this rental is so reasonable that it might as well be gratis. Our projected costs of sharing space and facilities are over \$10,000 per year. This is a financial commitment that the executive felt the Society could not consider. Therefore we are in the position of being active supporters of the Heritage

Headquarters Concept, but will probably not be major occupants of the structure. I will keep you informed of any developments concerning the Headquarters.

The O.A.S. Constitution is currently being examined by the Chapter executives. The O.A.S. Provincial executive is planning to review all suggested revisions one evening in November. After that meeting, we will have a series of revisions for the Constitution and these will be sent back to the Chapters for comment. It is hoped that within the next year we will be able to submit to the membership via ARCH NOTES the revisions to the Constitution for ratification.

The 9th Annual Symposium of the Society was hosted by the Thunder Bay Chapter in Thunder Bay on October 23rd. It was titled "The Archaeology of the Superior Basin and Its Connections". The Programme Chairman was Bill Ross and the day's activities were kept at a high informational level and a hectic pace. There were 17 papers presented. All were 20 minutes in length and the day began at 9:00 a.m., with the presentation of the final paper being completed at 5:00 p.m. I think that the tight schedule was assisted by the threat of Bill Ross' cane (the residue of a recent knee operation) or the threat of seeing more than a knee beneath Bill's kilt. The evening speaker was Mr. Arthur Black who read a few humorous excerpts from his new book Basic Black. One of his stories appeared in the last issue of ARCH NOTES. On Sunday a few of us had a guided tour of Old Fort William, while many more took a guided tour of the Cummins Site. The weekend was well spent and the Symposium ran smoothly with over 60 people and perhaps even more present during the day. El Molto and the Thunder Bay Chapter did a super job! The Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Bruce McAffery, made a brief appearance at the meeting and passed along his greetings to those present.

I took the opportunity to invite those present at the Banquet to attend the 10th Annual Symposium of the Society in Toronto next year. This is a very special occasion for the O.A.S. since it is our tenth anniversary. We have begun to plan for October and will keep you posted on the developments. I am very pleased that Chris Kirby has agreed to manage the local arrangements for next year. We are focussing this symposium on the history of the O.A.S. and are planning special events to include some of the first members and past Presidents, whose dedication to and involvement in the O.A.S. has made it the successful organization it is today.

I would also like to take this opportunity to mention that the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has granted the O.A.S. operating funds for the coming year. These funds are essential for operation of the Society, as they are used to pay our Administrator, support our publications programmes and assist the operations of our Chapters. I would like to thank the Ministry for this continued support.

You will probably receive next year a new publication from the O.A.S. entitled Monographs in Ontario Archaeology. Dick Johnston, our editor, has a manuscript in press which we hope will be available for distribution in 1983. This is the publication series that is being funded by the Ministry. MOA will be distributed free to all O.A.S. members. This certainly looks as if it will be a very good year for the O.A.S.

These are a few items that have been of concern to the executive in the past

few months. If you have any questions or comments that you would like to make concerning the Society, please do not hesitate to contact any member of the Provincial executive.

Mima Kapches

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EARLY WOODLAND RADIOCARBON DATE, RICE LAKE, ONTARIO

by L. J. Jackson

Recent work at the Dawson Creek site (BaGn-16) on the northwest shore of Rice Lake, Ontario has produced a series of radiocarbon dates on Woodland period hearth/pit features. One of these records a unique occurrence in the Early Woodland prehistory of the province. A complete Meadowood side-notched projectile point (illustrated below) was found within a hearth feature in direct association with Vinette 1 ceramics. Wood charcoal from this feature, submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council radiocarbon laboratory, yielded a date of  $2320 \pm 80$  B.P. or 370 B.C. (S-2206) for this feature. This is the youngest date recorded for the Early Woodland in Ontario and the only instance of a Meadowood phase diagnostic in clear association with Vinette 1 ceramics in a radiocarbon dated context.

Other dates for the Early Woodland in Ontario include one of  $2470 \pm 65$  B.P. or 520 B.C. (S-1288) from the Bruce-Boyd site in southwestern Ontario (Spence et al., 1981) and three previously published dates of  $2550 \pm 90$  B.P. (I-9862),  $2430 \pm 85$  B.P. (I-9565), and  $2420 \pm 90$  B.P. (I-9861), or 600 B.C., and 470 B.C., respectively, from the Dawson Creek site in south-central Ontario (Jackson, 1980).

References cited:

Spence, Michael W., Wall, Siegfried G., and Roger H. King, 1981. "Fluorine Dating In An Ontario Burial Site." Canadian Journal of Archaeology, No. 5, pp. 61-77.

Jackson, L.J., 1980. "Dawson Creek: An Early Woodland Site In South-Central Ontario." Ontario Archaeology, No. 33, pp. 13-32.



Illustration by  
A. Stewart, Royal  
Ontario Museum

Note: The assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation in providing funds for radiocarbon analysis is gratefully acknowledged.

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WHAT'S NEW?

by Dr. Marti Latta

Here are some current journal articles of possible interest to members of the Ontario Archaeological Society:

Current Anthropology Vol. 23(5), October 1982

Testart, Alain. "The significance of food storage among hunter-gatherers: residence patterns, population densities, and social inequalities." pp. 523-537.

Testart argues that there are two different kinds of food-gathering societies in the world, reflecting two radically distinct types of economy. The first, found among nomadic hunter-gatherers such as the Bushmen and the Australian Aborigines, is based on the immediate use of food resources. The second, found among more sedentary foragers such as the Northwest Coast peoples of Canada, is based on large-scale seasonal food storage. This is a useful distinction which might well apply to archaic-level peoples in Ontario as well. The article is followed by comments by various researchers including Dr. Richard Forbis of the University of Calgary, Dr. Brian Hayden of Simon Fraser University and Dr. David Pokotylo of the University of British Columbia.

Tooker, Elisabeth. "More on Morgan's nonmentalist mind." pp. 589-591.

This short note discusses some of Lewis Henry Morgan's studies among the 19th century Iroquois, including comments on his linguistic studies of Iroquois dialects.

Arnould, Eric J. and Robert McC. Netting. "Households: changing form and function." pp. 571-575.

A brief summary of papers presented at a symposium held under the auspices of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research to discuss the changing form and function of households. People interested in settlement studies might be interested in obtaining copies of papers.

North American Archaeologist Vol. 3(4), 1982

Hoffman, Curtiss. "Plow zones and predictability: sesquinary context in New England prehistoric sites." pp. 287-309.

Archaeologists tend to regard plow zones of sites as having minimal importance for interpretive purposes. The present study describes three prehistoric sites in Massachusetts at which plow zone data - particularly in the lower 5 cm - can be shown to have predicted reliably the undisturbed subsoil contexts beneath. A hypothesis is offered as to what conditions allow maximum predictability of primary contexts from plow zones. It is suggested that archaeologists carefully consider the plowing history of the sites they test, since certain types of plowing will result in less extreme dispersal of subsoil-derived cultural materials.

Hatch, James W., Stephen L. Whittington, and Bennett Dyke. "A simulation approach to the measurement of change in ceramic frequency seriation." pp. 333-350.

This paper examines the problems encountered by users of ceramic frequency seriation in distinguishing chronologically meaningful trends from the background "noise" inherent in all ceramic assemblages. Aspects of manufacture, breakage, and discard behaviour are found to be important in the creation of this "noise". It is concluded that in order to maximize the utility of frequency seriation as a chronological ordering device, users should be concerned with the statistical adequacy of their sherd samples. Hot stuff!

American Antiquity Vol. 47(4), October 1982

Cleland, Charles E., "The inland shore fishery of the northern Great Lakes: its development and importance in prehistory." pp. 761-784.

Despite a great many references in the historic and ethnographic records to the importance of fishing by natives of the northern Great Lakes, anthropologists and archaeologists have failed to appreciate the uniqueness and significance of the inland shore fishery. A review of the archaeological evidence for the evolution of the fishery from Late Archaic to historic times indicates that the fishery can provide an organizing concept for understanding the cultural evolution of the region. Further, this record provides a means of examining the process of adaptation as it reflects a long series of technological and social adjustments to a specific set of environmental conditions over time.

This is essentially the paper that Cleland delivered at the 1980 O.A.S. Symposium in London.

Keeley, Lawrence H. "Hafting and retooling: effects on the archaeological record." pp. 798-809.

Ethnographic and archaeological studies on the nature, function and distribution of hafted vs. unhafted tools.

Stahl, Peter W. "On small mammal remains in archaeological context." pp. 822-829.

Analysis of the dissected remains of certain small mammals suggests a consistently high ratio of edible meat to live weight. These figures suggest that such animals may have been a more important part of prehistoric diets than is usually recognized.

Dumond, Don E. "Colonization of the American Arctic and the New World." pp. 885-895.

If you want a chuckle, read this attempt to review - all at once - the following:

Bonnichsen, Robson. "Pleistocene bone technology in the Beringian Refugium."

McGhee, Robert "The Palaeoeskimo occupations at Fort Refuge, high arctic Canada."

Storck, Peter "A report on the Banting and Hussey sites: two palaeo-Indian campsites in Simcoe County, southern Ontario."

Morlan, Richard "Taphonomy and archaeology in the Upper Pleistocene of the northern Yukon Territory: a glimpse

- Laughlin, William  
and Albert Harper,  
eds. The First Americans: Origins, Affinities and Adaptations.
- Hadleigh West,  
Frederick The Archaeology of Beringia.

The point which first strikes the Canadian reader is Dumond's insistence that all of these represent the "American Arctic", an area which he defines as extending from Siberia through Alaska to the Yukon with extensions to the high arctic islands and southern Ontario. Although he does note that the Banting and Hussey sites are near Toronto, one has the uncomfortable feeling that he does not see any difference between Ontario and Fort Refuge - a feeling which is strengthened by his discussing both reports under the heading "Human Occupation of the Central Arctic."

The works are divergent in time as well as in space. Three works - those by Bonnicksen, Storck and Morlan - deal with Pleistocene or early post-Pleistocene occupations. Hadleigh-West's book also deals with early Indian occupations in Alaska, although it seems to treat later traditions as well; it does not continue through the (presumed) Inuit period. McGhee, on the other hand, is dealing precisely with Inuit. Finally, the book by Laughlin and Harper appears also to concentrate on Inuit and Aleut peoples with a heavy emphasis on modern biological studies.

These works are not well treated by being compared to one another. The sites and their cultural remains, the approaches of the authors, and the logical context for comparison are all hopelessly muddled. This appears to be an editorial blunder, occasioned perhaps because book reviewers are hard to find, but it is also the author's fault for agreeing to review such an indigestible lump.

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#### O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER - FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday, December 8, 1982, 8 p.m.

"The Increase in Northern Warfare in the 1640s: The Epidemic Connection" - Sue Johnston.

Wednesday, January 12, 1983, 8 p.m.

"Of Whales and Men: 16th Century Whaling in the Strait of Belle Isle" - Steve Cumbaa, Head, Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, National Museum of Natural Sciences.

ELECTION NIGHT: The executive of the Ottawa Chapter has appointed a Nomination Committee for the election of a chapter executive for 1983 on January 12th. Eva O'Doherty (722-3550) chairs the committee and Phyllis Lenethen (230-4488) is a member. Chapter members may call the committee to give their recommendations. Nominations may be made from the floor on January 12th. Candidates must be members not only of the Ottawa Chapter but also of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

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## ELECTION OF 1983 O.A.S. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

In accordance with the Society's constitution, the election of executive officers for 1983 will take place in January, 1983. This election will be held in conjunction with the January meeting in Toronto hosted by the Toronto Chapter.

The Nominating Committee, comprising Anne Bobyk (chairperson), Gerry Shepherd and Clyde Kennedy, have prepared a slate of candidates.

Nominations from the membership at large have been solicited by mail (AN82-5:17) and may be made from the floor at the November and December meetings in Toronto until such time as closure is announced.

At the time of writing, it is not known if any positions will be contested. If no further nominations are made, each position will be filled by a candidate proposed by the Nominating Committee and no ballot will be necessary. Should a ballot be required a ballot form for personal use, or a proxy form for mail-in vote, will be enclosed with this issue of Arch Notes. Absence of any such enclosure indicates that every candidate is installed by acclamation.

The candidates proposed by the Nominating Committee are:-

for President	Dr. Mima Kapches
Vice President	Mr. Donald Brown
Treasurer	Mrs. Margaret Brennan
Secretary	Mrs. Margaret Ann Fecteau

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## WIRE BRACELETS IN THE FUR TRADE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Neal Trubowitz and Phyllis Morse (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) are seeking information on the distribution, origin, and use of wire bracelets in the fur trade period in North America (A.D. 1550-1850). Specimens have been identified in collections in Arkansas, Michigan, and New York. (See Figure 18 in The Lasanen Site: An Historic Burial Locality in Mackinac County, Michigan, edited by C.E. Cleland, 1971, Michigan State University Publications of the Museum, Anthropological Series (1).)

Sites and dates, information on manufacturing (Native or European), and/or references would be appreciated. Thus far we suspect that many of the bracelets were manufactured out of snare wire, as bracelets have not appeared on trade manifestos we have examined to date, whereas different sizes of brass and copper wire do. Please send any information to: Dr. Neal Trubowitz, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702, U.S.A.

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - October 20, 1982

Reported by Annie Gould

THE FRENCH CONNECTION: FORT ROUILLE REVISITED

by Donald Brown

Donald Brown is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Toronto, who is studying French frontier settlement. He has done undergraduate work in England and holds scholastic degrees from there. His archaeological work has also been done in Kingston and Toronto. He is the current provincial Vice-President of the O.A.S.

The French settlement of southern Ontario, the history of and excavations of Fort Rouille, and the practising of public archaeology were discussed by Donald Brown in his talk. He began by outlining the history of the French settlements in southern Ontario, which began with missionaries and trappers in 1615 A.D. and which was stopped by the dispersal of the Huron in 1649 A.D. By the mid-18th century, the French had established forts along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Forts were built as trading sites and for defence at Kingston (Fort Frontenac), Toronto (Fort Rouille), Niagara, Detroit, Presquille and Duquesne. Because the Toronto region was the beginning of a portage route to Lake Simcoe and hence a gathering point for Indians, French trading posts operated at the mouths of the Rouge, Humber and Credit Rivers. A sequence of forts was built at the Humber River with two at its mouth in 1721 and 1750 A.D. and two on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The latter consisted of Fort Toronto (built in 1750-1 by Dufaux) and Fort Rouille (1750-9). Fort Rouille consisted of five buildings inside four south-facing bastions, and it was manned by a 15-man garrison. It was burned during a British military offensive in the area in 1759, which event caused the French to retreat to Montreal.

In 1979, the excavations began on the site which had been relocated and recorded by a 19th century surveyor, Augustus Jones, before the C.N.E. bulldozed and buried it before 1887. During the first field season, the location of the site was determined to be between the bandshell and Scadding Cabin, north of the Fort Rouille monument. Soil patterns revealed a pattern of floor joists from the buildings. The stratigraphy of the site was also revealed. The second field season, in 1980, produced artifacts and more soil patterns which included a palisade trench and marks from C.N.E. activities. The third season was in 1982 and was manned by many volunteers and a small crew. Despite the summer flooding of the excavations, more soil patterns were found which showed walls of two buildings, a pit, and possible chimney remains. Artifacts (over 400) consisted of European nails, glass, ceramic and metal fragments as well as of Indian lithics (2) which predate the French in the area. Faunal (deer, cow, bear, dog, birds) and floral (charred pine, beech, birch, ash fragments; pollen from oak and maple) remains were recovered and analyzed. The floral remains placed the fort in a grassy area in the mixed forest.

Finally, the purpose of the archaeology of the site and in general was explained and promoted to the members of the Toronto Council and to boards of education during receptions and site tours. The public, during the C.N.E. fair days, was given pamphlets on the site by guides who answered their questions.

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O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER REPORT

The London Chapter O.A.S. got back down to business on Thursday, November 11 when Dr. Peter Reid of Windsor spoke at the monthly meeting held at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

Dr. Reid, on staff at the University of Windsor, spoke on his excavations at the Dick site, a example of the Young Tradition.

The Chapter's October meeting was cancelled as it fell just the night before departure of the Chapter's annual fall bus trip on Thanksgiving weekend. The bus trip, to the Adena and Hopewell areas of Ohio, has been declared a success by the Chapter executive since it escaped 'skin intact' financially and since some good feedback from participants has been received.

To those 37 hardy souls on the trip who risked permanent ankle damage scaling mounds, risked gastrointestinal trauma eating at MacDonalds and even missing a meal completely, all in the pursuit of knowledge of North American prehistory, the Chapter extends its thanks for their participation. Once again, the trip drew travellers from a wide area bounded by Toronto, Kitchener and Windsor (see Mohammed Leslie's report elsewhere in this issue of ARCH NOTES).

Chris Andreae, president of the Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology, was the guest speaker at the Chapter's September meeting. Mr. Andreae spoke of industrial archaeology as a technique rather than a discipline and stressed that it is an excellent teaching aid, often being dubbed "the kindergarten for historians". He pointed out that industrial archaeology is more interested in processes used in manufacture than in the artifacts themselves.

Apart from bus trips and meetings, Chapter members were busy this fall assisting Regional Archaeologist Bill Fox on the rescue excavation of the Elliott site in Windham Twp., Norfolk County, near Delhi. Reminiscent of the Calvert site excavated near Dorchester in 1981-82, the two-week rescue at Elliott stretched into six weeks as Bill Fox was repeatedly heard muttering the question "Why do these damn Glen Meyer people have to have such big villages?!"

Artifacts from the Elliott site will be the focus of attention at labs being held at 55 Centre Street in London each Wednesday evening at seven o'clock until further notice.

The Chapter Christmas party is slated for Saturday, December 4, at the home of retiring president Jim Keron, in the village of Thamesford. The Chapter election of officers will be held at the Christmas party.

Ted Rowcliffe

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continued from page 13

Future plans for the fort include a reconstruction of it for the city of Toronto's sesquicentennial celebrations in 1984.

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THE CORD TRIBE OF THE HURON

by John Steckley

It is well known that the Huron had four or five member groups or 'tribes' in their confederacy at the time of contact. The meaning of the name of one of these groups - the 'Atingeenonniahak' - has been a constant source of mystery for years. Although one reference infers that the name meant 'cord' (JR43:191), no linguistic proof has ever been offered to support this. Recently, I have uncovered such proof.

The name was presented in the ethnohistorical literature as follows:

Atigagnongueha	(Sagard, 1939:91)
Attiguenongha	(JR8:71)
Atigenonghac	(JR10:235)
Atigenongach	(JR13:125)
Attiguenongnahac	(JR15:57)
Attiguenongnahac	(JR16:227)
Attinguenongnahac	(JR19:125)
Attinguenongnahac	(JR21:169)
Attinguenonniahak	(JR26:259)

The most likely realization of this name would be (in Jesuit orthography) 'atingeenonniahak'. This word is constructed with a noun presented by one Jesuit linguist (probably Father Joseph-Marie Chaumonot) as "ongeenda", meaning "Ligne, de corde", and by another (Father Pierre Potier) as "ongenda", meaning "Ligne a pecher la barbe" (Chaumonot, ca. 1680 ms, p. 109; and Potier, 1920:450, respectively).

Also contained in the name is the verb "ondi", meaning 'to make' (Potier, 1920:408-9). While the pronomial prefix is fairly obvious - 'ati', meaning 'they' - the suffix is not. The most likely choice is a form which can be translated as 'used to', although it is possible that it is a form cognate with a Mohawk suffix sometimes used in the name of a people. Either way, a translation of the whole name as 'cord makers' is a reasonably accurate one.

References cited:

- Chaumonot, Pierre Joseph-Marie  
ca. 1680 French-Huron dictionary, ms.
- Potier, Pierre  
1920 "Radices Huronicae" in The Fifteenth Report of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1918-1919, pp. 159-455, Toronto.
- Sagard, Gabriel  
1939 The Long Journey to the Country of the Hurons (G.M.Wrong, ed.), The Champlain Society, Toronto.
- Thwaites, Reuben Gold (JR)  
1896-1901 The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. The Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland.

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*dr william e taylor jr*

DR. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, Jr.

The Prime Minister has announced the appointment of Dr. William E. Taylor, Jr., as President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

William Taylor has been Director of the National Museum of Man (including the Canadian War Museum) since 1967. In order to ensure administrative continuity in the planning of the new National Museum of Man facilities, he will continue in this post until the initial stages have been completed and serve concurrently as SSHRC President.

Canada's eminent specialist in Arctic archaeology and the architect of the Museum's extensive national research and outreach programs, Dr. Taylor has an Honours BA in anthropology from the University of Toronto, an MA in sociology from the University of Illinois, and a PhD in anthropology from the University of Michigan. In 1975, the University of Calgary awarded him an LLD.

Before his appointment as Director of the National Museum of Man, he was Arctic archaeologist and Chief of the Archaeology Division at that Museum from 1956 to 1967. He has been a Japan Foundation Fellow, a Visiting Professor in Alaska and a Research Associate of the School of American Research in Santa Fe. Dr. Taylor is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, Sigma Xi, the Arctic Institute of North America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, serves on several museum boards and has often represented Canada at international scholarly congresses.

Dr. Taylor's research in Ontario, Quebec, Illinois, Arizona and across Arctic Canada has yielded a long list of books, papers and addresses in archaeology, museology and Inuit art and culture. His more recent publications include prefaces and contributions to Thule Eskimo Culture (Archaeological Survey of Canada); The Arctic, by Fred Bruemmer; Indians of Canada, by Diamond Jenness; The Home Children, edited by Phyllis Harrison; Morrisseau, by J. Pollock and L. Sinclair; and the Canadian Guild of Crafts' Inuit Sculpture Catalogue.

Dr. Taylor was awarded the Queen's Jubilee Medal in 1977, the 1980 Bicentennial Medal of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and in 1982 received the Royal Society of Canada Centenary Medal for his work at the National Museum of Man.

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O.A.S. RETURNED MAIL

Can anyone advise where the following members are?

Tom Arnold, Calgary. Carol Nasmith, Toronto. Peter J. McBeth, Tor.



LONDON CHAPTER BUS TRIP TO OHIO

by Stewart Leslie

The fifth annual London Chapter bus trip, which took place October 8 to 11, 1982, was a great success and maintained the tradition set on previous tours. The weatherman co-operated with warm temperatures and only a few light showers the first day. The fall colours in the rolling hills of Ohio were not fully out, but were gorgeous just the same. We missed our intrepid leader of previous tours, Bill Fox, as he was unable to leave the salvage excavation at the Elliott site, a circa A.D. 900 Glen Meyer village near Delhi that was due to be "rearranged" by a gigantic bulldozer that sat menacingly beside the excavation like a modern-day sword of Damocles all through the non-stop 37-day rescue. However, we did have an able replacement in Paul Lennox, an archaeologist with the Dept. of Transportation and Communications and the Vice-President of the London Chapter. He added his own touch and did a really fine job. Ted Rowcliffe, another London Chapter executive member and one of the tour planners, was invaluable in keeping track of monuments, motel rooms, making sure there were enough warm bodies to fill the rooms and, hardest of all, trying to keep the trip on schedule.

The bus left Thamesford, Ontario on time and with only a couple of stops, completed our full complement of thirty-five eager travellers. There were many dear old friends and several new ones on board. They came from Aylmer, St. Mary's, Bathwell, Sarnia, Windsor, Brantford, Guelph, Ayr, Dundas, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Toronto, and even a couple from London.

The drive from Windsor to Columbus was long and tiring. We checked into our motel at 1:00 a.m. and most wearily dropped into the sack. But a few hardy souls noticed the closed-circuit movie was Sphinx and stayed up to watch the last half of it despite a 7:00 a.m. breakfast call. The attraction of Egypt dies hard in some of us.

The fine rain of Saturday morning did not deter the group, who toured the workrooms of the archaeology section of the Ohio Historical Museum. Nor did it slow down the shoppers in the group who searched out the bargains in a nearby mall. Our guide was Martha Potter Otto, head of the Dept. of Archaeology at the museum; she had been our guide at Flint Ridge Museum five years earlier and remembered the "Ontario group". She is currently excavating a Late Woodland village called the Scioto Trail School Site, circa A.D. 620-780 that has produced cord decorated, grit tempered ceramics, bone awls, slate gorgets, side notched points that resemble Archaic points and a copper gorget from a burial that is similar in style to Hopewellian grave goods and may link these people to the earlier culture. Martha showed various artifacts from the site and then introduced postgraduate student Brad Baker, who described the work done in the lab and how a student would use the collections for developing a line of research.

After the lab session, we toured the exhibits and dioramas which were excellent. They depict current thinking on the house styles, space usage, burial and religious customs of the native peoples of Ohio at various times in the past. Sandra Howat, one of the group, called a friend she had worked with at Kampville, Illinois (the Koster site labs) and she gave a short talk on textile conservation and showed some of her current work.

The next stop was the massive Newark Earthworks, a circular wall of earth 14 feet high and 1200 feet in diameter, enclosing several ceremonial mounds - including one large central mound formed in the shape of an eagle. The earthworks were constructed over 2000 years ago as religious and social centres and originally covered more than two square miles of what is now the town of Newark. In 1838 Charles Whittlesey recorded the entire complex but much of it has been built over since his time.

The Ohio Indian Art Museum beside the earthworks presents a broad selection of aboriginal craftsmanship from many distant parts of the continent that operated within the Hopewellian sphere of influence. There are ceramics from Arkansas; sheet copper effigies and zoomorphic figures and a 24" chert blade from Spiro Mound in Oklahoma; copper covered stone ear spoons; engraved conch shell; bone combs, hairpins and awls from many Ohio mound sites. There is a large display of Ohio pipestone, platform pipes with delicately curved birds, reptiles and other animals forming the bowls. One very interesting exhibit is an almost-complete set of copper-sheathed reed panpipes that shows their music was not confined to expression on drums and rattles.

The museum also has the original Wray figurine which depicts a bear-skin draped shaman with the bear's head crowning the shaman's head. In his lap lies a dismembered head and some idea of the native peoples' reverence for the deceased and their thoughts on death and the afterlife come to mind when viewing this stoic image.

We moved along smartly to our next destination, the Flint Ridge Museum near Brownsville. The museum building blends into the beautiful natural setting and is surrounded by shallow pits where the native peoples have quarried the colourful flint for thousands of years. It was a prized item of trade because of its high quality and beauty. Skilled knappers fashioned exotic blades for ceremonial and mortuary use and for trade. The museum displays a history of the use of flint in the New World from Palaeo times 9,000 years ago through succeeding cultures and eras such as the Archaic, Glacial Kame, Adena, Hopewell, Cole, Fort Ancient and up to the Eries of the Late Woodland at A.D. 1600.

After gathering a few samples of flint from a recently-bulldozed woodland trail and cheating the squirrels out of a handful of hickory nuts (to complement the nuts on the bus), we "moseyed on down the trail" to Cambridge, O-HI-O. The original plan was to stop overnight in Wheeling, West Virginia and visit the new Moundsville Museum in the morning, but Wheeling was jammed with urban cowboys from Canada and the State for a Country Music Jamboree and the museum wouldn't be open until 1:00 p.m., so we stayed instead in a Tudor styled motel with western overtones in greater metropolitan Cambridge, population 13,000 good buddies. The purple velour bedspreads and gold trim in the rooms shocked some of our people but the rooms were comfortable (if we neglect to mention the bristol-board toilet paper). The folks were friendly and ready for a party so why not? Get together at the end of a tiring day are one of the best parts of a bus trip.

Cambridge had been a glass making centre for many years, but the industry had died out. There were a couple of factory outlets for out-of-state Viking and Fostoria glassware that were interesting to stroll through and the local steak house (decorated in western motif, of course) used and sold their products.

Sunday morning was warm and the journey to Marietta, where the Muskingum River joins the Ohio, was very pleasant. We found the town and its people very pleasant also. The houses were predominantly wood with slate or metal roofs. Most were huge three-storey houses decorated with gingerbread around the eaves and fluted columns on the porches. The streets were brick-paved and lined with very old trees. A really quaint, nice old town.

The first white settlers arrived on April 7th, 1788. They were Revolutionary War veterans led by General Rufus Putnam. They noticed the flat-topped pyramidal mounds with ramps on each side in one large rectangular area and a huge conical mound in another, both surrounded by low earthen walls. The settlers tried to preserve what they took to be sacred grounds of an ancient people and they succeeded until this century when a library was built atop one mound (1916), another is part of a park and the conical "Chieftans" mound (800 B.C. - A.D. 700) is in the middle of the pioneer cemetery. A plaque on the latter says in part "...most fitting that many of the first settlers were buried here beside the ancient inhabitants".

One of the neighbours invited a dozen or so of the group to tour her house. It was somewhat different because it was brick and had seven large verandahs which gave the house its name. The original house was well over 100 years old and had an apartment-sized addition added two years after construction to house the retarded daughter of the first owner. The same family has lived in the house since it was built and the current generation is a spry 70-year-old who rents rooms to students, baby-sits and gives tennis lessons to enable her to keep the house. Her attitude is typical of the determination to maintain the heritage of Marietta.

From this picturesque slate-roofed town, we travelled through the rolling countryside to the great Serpent Mound near the village of Loudon. The effigy is simply massive and can only be seen entirely from the air. Lacking wings, one must climb the observation tower near the coiled tail, which offers the best view from the ground. The head is, however, a quarter of a mile away and to see it you must follow the path around the perimeter. Built by the Adena people some time between 1,000 B.C. and A.D. 700, the serpent represents an important aspect of their religious beliefs, just as it has in countless other societies throughout the world.

The pace of the tour quickened as we tried to make up enough time to be able to spend an hour at the Mount City Group National Monument at Chillicothe. This is a village and burial site on the Scioto River and is attributed to the Hopewell peoples and dates to the first two centuries A.D. Recorded in 1848 by Ephriam G. Squier, a Chillicothe newspaper editor, and Edwin H. Davis, a local physician, the group consists of twenty-three mounds enclosed by a low earthen wall in a rectangular 13-acre area.

Generally, the deceased was cremated in a charnel house then the ashes and burial offerings were interred in a shallow grave within the charnel house. After several burials in the same house, the structure was removed and the burials covered with alternating layers of sand and earth covered with a thick layer of pebbles. Grave furniture reveals much about the economic and social systems of the people. Along with the ceramics and carvings made of local materials, there were elaborate effigies in sheet mica traded in from the Carolinas; necklaces, bracelets, gorgets and earspools fashioned in native copper from Lake Superior; large obsidian blades from sources in

Wyoming; sharks' teeth from Chesapeake Bay and shell from the Gulf of Mexico. The central figure in a mound burial is usually a prominent person and the mound size and grave goods demonstrate the power and influence of the individuals and families and their ability to command the amount of labour necessary to build the mound, which in turn perpetuates the families' social ranking in the community. The religious beliefs cannot be agreed upon by modern scholars but it may be said to involve the spiritual assistance and material comforts given to the spirit of the departed in its transition from this life into the afterworld with a reciprocal blessing anticipated in return.

The day had fled. We missed lunch in our haste to be in several places at the same time and the group was getting snarly. After supper and a quick shopping trip for necessary supplies, we journeyed back to Columbus.

On Columbus Day in Columbus, Ohio, they go all out with big fireworks displays. The central part of town was all lit up with multi-coloured skyrockets and red, white and blue patriotic bursts against the night sky. Some wag wondered if Columbus had made it this far inland? Once we settled into our motel, everyone seemed to relax in their own way. Some watched TV; Kong Eng Khoo, a new friend and our resident medical student went for a three-mile jog; some sacked out but most gathered on the upper verandah in the warm night air, put their feet up and chatted until the wee hours.

Later the same morning, Paul Lennox set new standards for Epicurian delights by using blueberry pancake syrup in his coffee. There were lots of laughs but no imitators.

The final day was spent in Toledo where Dr. David Stothers and his students at the University of Toledo gave us a tour of the anthropology labs and display areas. A video-taped programme gave a colourful summary of the excavations at Indian Hills and later we visited and walked around this huge Fire Nation village. It is set on a ridge with steep bluffs on three sides and appears to be easily defensible, yet evidence from as far away as Strabane, Ontario shows the village was pillaged several times. It dates to A.D. 1610, had perhaps 800 to 1,000 inhabitants, was triple palisaded, had a low earthwork maze-like entrance and is ten acres in size. Early indications show a central open plaza which should prove interesting. The Fire Nation were Algonkian peoples of the Sandusky Tradition who moved into the Maumee River area displacing the indigenous (and indignant) Iroquoian peoples. They made collarless, shell-tempered ceramics with vertical dentate stamping, corded bodies and strap handles. Their tools and weapons were made of Pipe Creek and Ten Mile cherts. Primary interment of the deceased was at the ends of the houses with ossuary burial later. A distinctive trade bead on the village is a variation of Kidd's "Flush Eyes" showing vertical lines on each side of the eyes. Despite partial destruction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, numerous pothunters and a cowboy academic on a bulldozer, the site is mostly intact and being in an uncultivated woodlot, it is pristine pure - an archaeologist's dream.

Fort Meigs was our next stop. The fort was built in 1813 by Wm. Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indian Territories and Commander of American Forces, on a bluff overlooking the mouth of the Maumee River. It successfully withstood the British siege under General Proctor in early May of 1813. Previously it had been recorded that the British positions were across the river.

A recent archaeological survey by Dr. Stothers' team discovered a British battery in a neighbouring yard only 1,500 yards away! Despite their advantages and victories in skirmishes outside the fort, the seige failed and Proctor withdrew to Fort Malden across the lake.

As usual, there was too much to cover and little or no time left to do it, so we reluctantly said farewell to our hosts and headed home. To paraphrase another world traveller, "...as the sun sinks slowly in the west, we bid a fond farewell to the modern and ancient inhabitants of beautiful Ohio".

In anticipation of future tours and echoing the laments of Paul Lennox and Ted Rowcliffe on this trip, we quote one of our favourite philosophers, Oliver Hardy, who was fond of saying, "That's another fine mess you've gotten us into Stanley".

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#### O.A.S. 1983 TRAVEL PLANS - MEXICO

A major trip for 1983 is in the planning stage.

After our very successful tours to Egypt and Morocco in 1981, planning began for a tour of Israel and Jordan. However, the devaluation of the Mexican peso seems to suggest that the best travel bargain presently lies in that country. We have therefore postponed the Israel/Jordan trip to a future time and have proceeded to devise a unique and exciting tour of a number of major centres in Mexico, probably commencing in Mexico City and terminating in the Yucatan, lasting two weeks, with optional extended stop-over in Cancun.

Details, schedules, prices and departure dates will be announced as soon as possible. We would anticipate the first two weeks of November, 1983. So mark your calender accordingly and organise your budget!

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#### Forthcoming Publication -- HAIDA MONUMENTAL ART

Written by George MacDonald with foreward and original graphics by contemporary Haida artist Bill Reid HAIDA MONUMENTAL ART will offer readers the most comprehensive documentation of Haida Monumental Art and architecture style ever published. Both duotone and colour photographs selected from over 10,000 archival photographs from Canada, Europe and the United States record the totem poles, house fronts and monuments of 15 major Haida villages, many of which are now abandoned. The book's release in the spring of 1983 coincides with the formal declaration of the Haida village of Ninistints as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations.

For additional information contact Faye Kert or Monique Martin at the National Museum of Man, (613) 993-0881.

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dr james f pendergast

BACK ISSUES OF ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Our stocks of back issues of Ontario Archaeology vary, and we have a few issues still which are not listed as available because we have too few copies to be sure we can fill orders. Supplies are running low of OA 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 33 & 36. We can also provide OA 25, 26 & 30 on a first-come first-served basis (we have only one copy left each of OA 26 & 30). Therefore if these issues are missing from your ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY library, it is suggested that you order them right away. Order from: Ontario Archaeological Society, Box 241, Postal Station "P", Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8, Canada, enclosing \$4.50 each for issues up to and including OA 32, \$6.00 each for OA 33, 36 and 37, plus 50¢ per item towards postage. Make cheques payable to the Ontario Archaeological Society. Telephone orders accepted at (416) 223-2752.

If you keep a check list, the following are absolutely out of print and unavailable from the Society: OA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 34, 35 (of course, photocopies can be provided at cost).

The following will be listed as still available in the next issue of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (OA 38 due late this year): OA 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36 & 37. As noted OA 26 & 30 are omitted from both lists as we still have one last copy each for sale at the time of writing.

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DR. JAMES F. PENDERGAST

Dr. James F. Pendergast has been appointed a Research Associate of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.

Dr. Pendergast's field of research concerns the Iroquoian people of the St. Lawrence River Valley who occupied the villages of Stadacona (Quebec) and Hochelaga (Montreal) at the time of Jacques Cartier in 1535 but who had disappeared by the time of Champlain's arrival in 1603. Since 1946, Dr. Pendergast has been interested in Iroquoian archaeology and has excavated a number of archaeological sites in the Cornwall, Prescott, Kingston and Picton areas. He has published papers on his work in both Canada and the United States including a definitive study with Dr. B. Trigger, McGill University, on the Iroquoian archaeological site in downtown Montreal which may be Cartier's Hochelaga. In 1976 he was made a Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) by McGill University in recognition of his contribution to a knowledge of this then largely overlooked facet of Canadian prehistory.

After 35 years of service with the Canadian Armed Forces, including overseas appointments with the United Nations and NATO, Dr. Pendergast retired in 1972 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. That year he was appointed Assistant Director, Operations at the National Museum of Man. He retired from the Museum in 1979.

## THE SEARCH FOR ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Brock University offers a non-credit general interest course, beginning in February 1983, to introduce to you the world of Alexander the Great and to enhance your appreciation of the spectacular exhibition "The Search for Alexander the Great" which comes to the Royal Ontario Museum on March 6th. During the March break (March 18-27, 1983), the Brock University Trip to Greece offers you an opportunity to visit all the sites and sights of the Greek world under Macedonian sway.

### The Course

Five 2-hour sessions on Sunday evenings from 7 to 9, beginning on the 6th of February, 1983.

Course Description: An incomparable exhibition of gold, silver, marble, iron, bronze and clay art and artifacts from the time of Philip II and Alexander the Great, assembled from the collections of the museums of Greece, will come to the Royal Ontario Museum on March 6th. The objects in the exhibition reveal the character and tastes of the Hellenized Macedonian world in the later 4th century B.C., a period of transition from the older, narrower world of classical Greece to the new, wider cosmopolitan world of the Hellenistic Age. The art and artifacts of the period mirror a society in flux. This course will introduce the world of Philip II and Alexander the Great so one can appreciate and understand the varied art in the exhibition. Philip II, the father of Alexander, forged a powerful kingdom in Macedon in the mid-4th century B.C. He then brought the Greek city states to their heels, forever changing the political organization of the Greek world. Alexander set out to conquer the Persian Empire. In 331 B.C., Alexander's exploits dramatically changed the character of Greek civilization and that of the ancient Near East. At his untimely death in 323 B.C., he was master of Greece, lord of Egypt, sovereign of the Great Persian Empire and was beginning his conquest of India. He became a legend, a god in his own brief lifetime. The participants in the course will climax their study with a visit to the exhibition on Saturday, March 12, 1983. The cost of the ticket is included in the course fee.

Course Topics:

1. Philip II and rise of the Kingdom of Macedon  
Alexander the Great: The man and his empire
2. Later Classical art and architecture  
Macedonian art and architecture
3. Aristocratic Macedonian chamber tombs and burial customs  
The tomb of Philip II at Verghina
4. The objects in the exhibition I
5. The objects in the exhibition II

Text: N. Yalouris, M. Andronikes et al., The Search for Alexander: An Exhibition. Little, Brown & Co., New York Graphic Society, Boston, 1980. U.S.\$12.95.

Additional Information: Contact the Office of Part-Time Studies, Brock University, 688-5550, extension 250.

... trip to greece ...

#### BROCK UNIVERSITY'S TRIP TO GREECE: THE SEARCH FOR ALEXANDER'S HOMETOWN

Background: Alexander the Great has conquered the imaginations of people over the centuries more than any other ancient political figure. Son of Philip II, King of Macedonia, and the fiery-tempered Queen Olympias, Alexander was tutored by the great philosopher Aristotle and at 18 commanded the left wing of the Macedonian army against the Greeks at the battle of Chaeroneia. In 336 B.C. he became King of Macedonia and master of Greece after the assassination of his father. When he had quelled the rebellious Greek city-states in 334 B.C., he initiated his father's plan to invade the Persian Empire which stretched from Asia Minor to Iran. Four years later, in 330 B.C., he was master of the Empire. Undaunted, he pressed farther east until he had conquered Turkestan, Afghanistan and Northern India. Then suddenly, in 323 B.C., while planning the campaign to capture the Arabian peninsula, he died. He was 33.

Alexander the Great and his father before him changed the course of Greek history and culture. The fabulous artifacts, and art from the museums of Greece, in the exhibition "The Search for Alexander" at the Royal Ontario Museum from March 6th through July 10th, 1983 reveal the creativeness and sophistication of the Greek world under Macedonian sway. These antiquities represent but a small sample of the treasures of this period now in the museums in modern Macedonia and Thessaly. The cities and palaces where Philip and Alexander lived and ruled are also there.

During March break 1983, the Brock University Trip to Greece will visit all these sites and sights in a search for Alexander's homeland. The dates of the excursion are March 18-27, 1983. Professor David W. Rupp, Department of Classics at Brock University will be the lecturer for the general interest course offered by the university and will also be the guide for the tour. Professor Rupp, a specialist in Greek art and archaeology, has excavated in Greece and travelled extensively throughout that country.

#### Tentative Itinerary:

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Fri., March 18 | Depart Toronto - British Airways at 8:00 p.m.  |
| Sat., March 19 | Change planes in London<br>Arrive Athens late afternoon<br>Bus transfer to hotel   |
| Sun., March 20 | Departure for Thessaloniki 8:00 a.m.<br>Brief stop at Thermopylae<br><u>Demetrias</u> - city site<br>Lunch: Volos<br>Valle of Tempe - Mount Olympus<br>Dion - Sanctuary of Zeus<br><u>Pydna</u> - city and battle of 168 B.C.<br>Arrive Thessaloniki ca. 6:00 p.m. |
| Mon., March 21 | Departure Thessaloniki - walking tour 9:00 a.m.<br>Museum<br>Monuments of city<br><u>Dherveni</u> - Macedonian tombs   |



- Tues., March 22 Departure 8:30 a.m.  
Pella - city site: palace and museum  
Naoussa - lunch  
Lefkadia - Macedonian tombs and "Aristotle's School"  
Edessa - city site of Aigai(?)
- Wed., March 23 Departure 8:30 a.m.  
Verghina - "Philip's Tomb" and city site of Aigai(?):  
palace and theatre  
Picnic lunch  
Veroia - city site
- Thurs., March 24 Departure for Volos via Kozani and Grevena - 9:00 a.m.  
Meteora - Monasteries  
Lunch  
Trikala  
Dinner - Makrinitza on Mount Pelion
- Fri., March 25 Departure for Athens 8:30 a.m.  
Goritsa - city site  
Volos Museum  
Pharsala - Battle of 48 B.C.  
Lunch - Lamia  
Chaeroneia - Battle of 338 B.C.  
Thebes - city site: sack of 334 B.C.  
Arrive Athens ca. 6:30 p.m.

Cost of Trip: \$1650.00

Prices are predicated on a minimum registration of 27 persons, air tariffs (non-affinity group - low season), currency exchange rates, and projected land costs as of 1 November, 1982. Any increase must be borne by the individual participant until the complete cost of the trip has been paid.

A deposit of \$100.00 (Canadian) is payable upon registration (by 14 January 1983) including a non-refundable trip cancellation insurance fee of \$20.00. The balance of the fee is due and payable on or before 22 February, 1983.

Ruse Travel Agency Ltd. of London, Ontario is handling the trans-Atlantic arrangements and Oceanis Travel-Tourism of Athens, Greece the land arrangements.

Included:

- economy air fare and Canadian airport tax
- trip cancellation insurance
- double accommodations with private bath in Class B hotels
- continental breakfasts
- bus transfer from and to airport in Greece
- Pullman bus, free entrance to museums and sites
- general interest course enrolment (6 sessions)
- ticket to R.O.M. exhibition, Saturday 12 March 1983
- single supplement available upon request

Not Included:

- lunches and dinners
- gratuities

continued on page 61

## ARCHAEOLOGY OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

A number of back issues of Archaeology of Eastern North America (A.E.N.A.) are now available from John Reid, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, M5S 1A1 Phone(416)978-6293.

Following is a list of what is available and their contents. The prices include postage and exchange so make cheques payable to John Reid.

An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard Volume II, by A.K. Gathe and P.B. Kelly 1963-\$2.50.

Archaeological Bibliography of Eastern North America, by R.W. Moeller and J. Reid 1977 - \$8.00.

A.E.N.A. #2 1974 \$6.25. 98 pages

1. Radiocarbon Dates and Reality, by E.E. Ralph, et al.
2. Radiocarbon- 14 Dates and the Archaeologist, by Don Dragoo.
3. Using C-14 Calendrical Corrections and Convention, by Bruce Rippeteau.
4. Date Reporting, by L.A. Brennan
5. An Introduction to Archaeology in the Greater Boston Area, by Dena F. Dencauze.
6. Notes on Some Archaeological Faunas from Northeastern United States, by Richard White.
7. The Lower Hudson: A Decade of Shell Middens, by L.A. Brennan.
8. Indian Textiles As Reconstructed from Impressions Left on Long Island, by Kathryn Browning.

A.E.N.A. #3 1975 \$6.25 140 pages

1. The Old Vs. the New in Archaeology: A Philosophical Overview, by Elizabeth Dumont.
2. Archaeological Theory and Practice, by Don W. Dragoo.
3. Archaeology in Virginia: Data-Gathering is Still Fundamental and Necessary - by Howard A. MacCord Jr.
4. Editorial Epilogue, by L.A. Brennan.
5. Environment Adaptation on Delaware's Coastal Plain, by Ron A. Thomas et al.
6. The Argillite Problem Revisited: An Archaeological and Geological Approach to a Classical Archaeological Problem, by Mary Ellen Dider.
7. The Late Woodland Pottery of the Upper Delaware Valley: A Survey and Re-evaluation, by Hubert C. Kraft.

A.E.N.A. #4 1976 \$6.25

128 Pages

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12. Additional Paleo-Indian and Archaic Material from the Dutchess Quarry Cave Area, Orange County, New York, by J.S. Kopper, R.E. Funk and Lewis Dumont.
13. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Bellmawr New Jersey November 3,4,5,, 1978.  
Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Ann Arbor Michigan November 9,10,11, 1979.

A.E.N.A. #9 1981 \$15.00

184 Pages

1. Turkey Swap: A Late Paleo-Indian Site In New Jersey's Coastal Plain, by John Cavallo.
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9. Stem Point Manufacture and Debitage Recovery, by Jeffrey Kalin  
Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Albany, New York October 31, November1, 2, 1980.

A.E.N.A. #10 1982 \$16.25

148 Pages.

1. Pieces Esquillees from the Vail Site, by J.C. Lothrop and R.M. Gramly.
2. Appalachin 11,000 - 12,000 years Ago: A Biological Review, by John E. Guilday
3. A. Compilation of Fluted Pints of Eastern North America, by Count and Distribution. An A.E.N.A. Project.
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ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION GRANTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY:  
STUDENT DISSERTATION RESEARCH

Since 1975, research grants from the Ontario Heritage Foundation have been available to graduate students in anthropology and associated disciplines. Student researchers have accounted for more than half of the archaeological grants awarded to date. The judgement of the Directors in instituting this unusual funding program has been borne out by the fact that these students have conducted competent, productive research resulting in significant contributions to knowledge about the heritage of Ontario.

In the interests of making a program of support for student research even more effective, the Archaeological Committee is proposing changes to the existing provisions for student funding.

Purpose of Program

To provide financial assistance to students enrolled in a program requiring the preparation of an original dissertation in partial fulfillment of a degree within fields concerned with the prehistory and archaeology of Ontario. Funding will be directly related to the dissertation research.

Deadline for Submission of Application

January 15th

Deadline for Receipt of Associated Documents

January 30th

Eligibility

- a) Applicants must be enrolled in a degree oriented program.
- b) Proposed research must have relevance to the study of some aspect of the prehistory and archaeology of Ontario.
- c) The applicant must demonstrate having concurrently applied for student financial support from University, Ontario government, Social Science and Humanities Research Council, or similar sources.

Awards

Awards will not exceed \$12,500. In the case of a doctoral level research project, the Ontario Heritage Foundation is prepared to consider the awarding of a second and subsequent grant for the same project. Such a subsequent application must be accompanied by a detailed report on results to date.

Budgetary Information

Stipend: Each principal investigator may receive a stipend for a period of up to three months.

Equipment: An applicant must submit evidence that a public institution in Ontario will permanently store, maintain and ensure the continued use of any field or research equipment purchased with the award.

Specialist Assistance: The principal investigator must carry out the main body of field supervision, analysis and reporting. Funds will be provided,

however, for the support of certain, clearly justified categories of analysis.

Transportation: Eligible costs for transportation will be calculated according to quotes from carriers or rental agencies in the vicinity of the research area.

Subsistence: Rates of subsistence vary among the different parts of the Province. Your estimate should be justified according to the circumstances of your project. For field crews, \$25.00/person/week is a reasonable 1981 figure for the southern part of the Province.

Information Required from the Applicant Must Include at Least:

- Name of applicant, address.
- Institutional affiliation.
- Department and program.
- Research topic.
- Abstract of proposed research project in a form that can be made public at the discretion of the Directors of the O.H.F.
- Background to research.
- Objectives of project.
- Proposed methods.
- Theoretical and practical significance in general and from the standpoint of the disciplines of prehistory or archaeology.
- Anticipated research problems.
- Scheduling of research plan.
- Detailed and summary budget.
- Discussion of specific budget items as necessary.
- Additional sources of funding applied for.
- Documentation of application for additional funding.
- Past and current scholarships/fellowships.
- T.A. and R.A. positions held.
- Current awards to be held during described research period if known
- Experience in archaeology or a relevant research area.
- Transcripts from graduate school and last two undergraduate years.
- A current resume or C.V.
- Three letters of reference from:
  - a) Departmental Chairman
  - b) Thesis or Program Supervisor
  - c) A referee knowledgeable in the field of study.
- a) The Chairman's letter should include:
  - confirmation that the proposed research topic has been accepted for a departmental degree program.
  - confirmation of applicant's statements concerning application for additional funding and concerning proposed disposition, storage and conservation of artifacts.
- b) The Supervisor's letter should include:
  - comments concerning the proposed research schedule, the date the thesis is expected, the feasibility of the specific proposal, and the capability of the applicant to carry out the described program of research.

Reporting

A report on the research is expected within 18 months of the awarding of the

funds. The nature of the report will be agreed on when the successful applicant chooses to accept an award.

A research report must accompany any application by a doctoral student for additional and subsequent funding.

The O.H.F. is prepared to support those costs of thesis production which result from the archaeological nature of the project. The O.H.F. would like to have a copy of any thesis resulting from supported research and expects to bear the cost of reproducing that copy.

Selection of Candidates

The Archaeological Committee of the O.H.F. will make the final decisions about all student research grant proposals.

No revision or resubmission by the applicant will be permitted after the January deadline.

Address

Further information can be obtained from and applications should be submitted to the following:

Archaeological Coordinator  
Archaeological Conservation Section  
Archaeological and Heritage Planning Branch  
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture  
77 Bloor Street West, 7th floor  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9  
(416) 965-4490

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|----------------|---|
| Sat., March 26 | FREE<br>Suggested visits: National Museum, Akropolis,<br>Agora, Kerameikos<br>Shopping in Monastiraki<br>Farewell dinner in Plaka |
| Sun., March 27 | Departure for airport - 6:00 a.m.<br>Depart - British Airways or Olympic<br>Change planes in London<br>Arrive Toronto             |

For further information on Brock University's Trip to Greece, and an application form, contact Prof. David W. Rupp, Department of Classics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1 or telephone Prof. Rupp at (416) 688-5550, extension 319.



O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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- Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

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- Chapter Fees: Individual \$10, Family \$12, Student \$6.

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Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

WINDSOR

Executive: President: Gilbert Morris (519) 253-3930  
Vice-President: Erene Gertsakit  
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Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid

Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.

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