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Newsletter of

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



Thanksgiving Weekend

Thursday Oct. 6 — Monday Oct. 10, 1983

# BUS TRIP

To Smithsonian Institute, Thunderbird Museum & Archaeological Park and  
Williamsburg in **WASHINGTON D.C. and VIRGINIA**

ITINERARY

THURS. OCT. 6

- LEAVE DOWNTOWN THAMESFORD APPROX. 7 P.M. DRIVING OVERNITE TO ARRIVE IN WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA FRIDAY A.M.

FRI. OCT. 7

- VISITING COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, AN 18TH CENTURY TOWN FEATURING A HISTORIC RESTORATION WITHOUT EQUAL
- A GUIDED TOUR WILL BE PROVIDED OR THOSE WHO WISH CAN EXPLORE ON THEIR OWN
- OVERNITE WILLIAMSBURG

SAT. OCT. 8

- ALL DAY AT THE SMITHSONIAN NEED WE SAY MORE! OVERNITE IN WASHINGTON D.C.

SUN. OCT. 9

- CONDUCTED TOUR OF THUNDERBIRD MUSEUM AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, IN VIRGINIA'S SHENANDOAH VALLEY, NATURE TRAILS AND MUSEUM FEATURING ARTIFACTS DATING FROM 9000 B.C. TO COLONIAL TIMES.
- OR OPTIONAL STAY IN WASHINGTON D.C. FOR FURTHER BROWSING IN THE SMITHSONIAN, SHOPPING OR SIGHT-SEEING
- OVERNITE IN WASHINGTON D.C.

MON. OCT. 10

- DEPARTING FOR HOME

All For Only

**\$175.<sup>00</sup>**

To Reserve Please Write To:

G. Conroy

Treasurer

762 Elm St.

ST. Thomas Ont. N5R1L4

Please Include

\$75.<sup>00</sup> on or by

June 30, 1983



## "ONTARIO IN THE PAST"

The Tenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society returns to Toronto this year. It will be held on Saturday, October 29, 1983 at the Downtown Holiday Inn, Elizabeth Street (behind City Hall). Papers commence at 9 a.m. and continue until 4:30 p.m., with breaks for coffee and lunch, followed by the business meeting.

Registration - Advance (by October 14, 1983)

\$10 Individual

\$ 8 Student (with student identification at the registration table on the day)

On the Day

\$12 for everyone. Location: Commonwealth Ballroom East. Free Coffee.

Banquet (by reservation only)

\$20 per person. Served at 7:30 p.m. in the St. Patrick Room.

Speaker: Dr. Gerald Killan - "David Boyle"

Symposium Schedule

Registration 8:15 - 9:00 a.m.

Papers 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Business Meeting (members only) 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Cash Bar opens at 6:00 p.m.

Further details on papers will be published nearer the day.

Parking available at the hotel and under City Hall.

Anyone requiring display space at the Symposium must contact the O.A.S. office to make arrangements before October 14, 1983.

Sunday October 30, 1983

Tour of Old Fort York. Gather there by 11:00 a.m. when the tour starts. Places are limited, so reserve early. Cost \$2.50 per person.

All reservations and enquiries to:

Symposium  
The Ontario Archaeological Society  
P.O. Box 241, Station P  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

or Call Charles Garrad, Administrator, at 416-223-2752 by October 14th.

\* \* \* \* \*

## PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Many members of the O.A.S. volunteer a great deal of time to the operations of the Society. For example, ARCH NOTES and ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY are mailed through the combined efforts of Charles Garrad, Mike and Chris Kirby; Geoff Sutherland quickly conducted our audit and advises on our financial status, and assists in the rapid completion of our many complex grant applications; Marg Brennan gives up lunch hours to do the banking; Margaret Ann Fecteau spends evenings to notify us of upcoming meetings and distributes the agenda and the minutes of these meetings to all concerned; and Don Brown is pursuing a variety of matters which will pertain to the 1983 Symposium. Other non-elected volunteers who provide important services include our editors, Mike Kirby and Dick Johnston. The Public Information Committee, headed by Peter Hamalainen, is spending a great deal of time preparing leaflets on Ontario Archaeology. The O.A.S. cannot function without the assistance of these people. If you are interested in becoming involved with the operations of the Society, please let us know. We can certainly use your help.

On April 8 a meeting of the Ontario Heritage Co-ordinating Committee was chaired by the Ontario Archaeological Society at our offices in Charles Garrad's home. At this meeting representatives of several provincial groups discussed their activities projected for the year. This allows for a comparison of schedules and planning for the sharing of some workshops and seminars. One of the results of this meeting is that we are able to keep you posted on heritage events that other groups are presenting. Groups represented were the Ontario Historical Society, the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Ontario Genealogical Society, the Ontario Museum Association, and the Ontario Archivists Association. The chairmanship of this committee has shifted to the Ontario Genealogical Society, and Mrs. Claudia McArthur of the OGS will be chairing the meetings for 1983/84.

One of the matters discussed at this meeting was the Ontario Heritage Headquarters Committee. In my last communique, I mentioned that this committee was waiting for the decision of the Ontario Heritage Foundation concerning the awarding of funding necessary to continue the Feasibility Study and to support the purchase and renovation of the structure. On the morning of April 8 Russell Cooper, the O.H.F. representative on the committee, informed me that the O.H.F. was not presently in a position to continue the Feasibility Study or to support the costs associated with the structure.

The groups present were unanimous in thanking the O.H.F. for their support to date on the Headquarters project. We all especially acknowledged the assistance that Mr. John White continually offered first by funding a fact-finding trip to Wisconsin and Minnesota for selected group representatives and second for funding the first stage of the Feasibility Study. At this meeting it was decided that the committee should become inactive until, at some future date, the financial prospects for its development were improved. Accordingly, I resigned as chairman of the committee.

From April 15-17 I was able to represent the O.A.S. at the New York State Archaeological Association meetings held in Glens Falls, N.Y. I was attempting to encourage membership in the O.A.S. by handing out back issues of ARCH NOTES, a few copies of MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY No. 1, with membership forms. Hopefully, we will recognize an increase in our American memberships as a result of these efforts. I was joined at these meetings by Ann Bobyk (who tried to encourage Toronto Chapter membership), John Reid and Chris Andersen. Ann and I are the newest members of the Auringer-Seelye Chapter of NYSAA.

At the NYSAA meetings we were saddened to learn of the sudden passing of Louis A. Brennan ( FEB. 5 1911 - March 18, 1983). Lou had for many years been editor of the NYSAA Bulletin and Archaeology of Eastern North America. For those of us who knew him, his dry, wry constant back-of-the-room commentary will be missed.

Plans are well under way for the two-week O.A.S. trip to Mexico, scheduled to depart November 5th, 1983. For those interested, Charles Garrad has the information concerning the trip.

One matter under continual discussion at the Executive Committee meetings is the O.A.S. Constitution. At the moment we are waiting for comments from the Chapter executives concerning the suggested changes. Hopefully, we will have revisions submitted in ARCH NOTES some time this year for ratification by the membership.

Finally, I would like to take another opportunity to thank Mr. John White and the Ontario Heritage Foundation for their complete financial support of the inaugural issue of MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY. This issue was capably edited by Dick Johnston. I would hope that you might take a minute and write Mr. White and thank him, as a member of the O.A.S., for his support for MOA. If we can demonstrate as a Society our appreciation for this publication, the reasons for publishing Number 2 will be considerably strengthened.

By the time this communique comes out, many of us will be in the field. Let's hope the weather is warm and sunny, and our work is productive and safe. I look forward to seeing you at the Symposium in the fall.

Mimma Kapches

\* \* \* \* \*

#### OFFICIAL NOTICE

The Executive of The Ontario Archaeological Society made the following motion at its meeting of May 4, 1983:

"That the Charter of the Simcoe County Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society be suspended for one year, commencing July 1, 1983, because of the Chapter's inability to maintain chapter status in accordance with constitutional requirements."

Such suspension would remove the right of the Simcoe County Chapter to act as a chartered chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. At the end of one year the Society Executive would review the Charter suspension and either revoke or renew it.

This motion is presented to the Membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society for approval. Please address any response, in writing, to the Executive (at 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3) on or before June 28, 1983. No response will be considered approval of the motion.

\* \* \* \* \*

EARLY MAIZE IN SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO

by L. J. Jackson

Radiocarbon dated remains from a hearth feature at the multi-component Dawson Creek site on the northwest shore of Rice Lake, south-central Ontario, support the appearance of maize at an earlier date than previously suspected in this portion of the province (Figure 1). An 11.5 gram wood charcoal sample from this feature was submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council Radiocarbon Laboratory and yielded a date of  $1405 \pm 60$  years B.P. (S-2207) or about 545 A.D. Associated recovery of 1.5 grams of carbonized *Zea mays* kernels from the base of the hearth documents the early dating of this cultigen (Figure 2).

The earliest previously known association for maize in Ontario is on several sites of the Princess Point culture in the Grand River area of southwestern Ontario which are radiocarbon dated from about 500 to 800 A.D. These riverine encampments, with only small amounts of maize recovered, show certain material correspondences with the Hopewell culture of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana (Stothers, 1977). Interestingly, Noble (1975) has suggested that maize from the earliest Princess Point type site (ca. 500 A.D.) is probably related to the Hopewell corns of this period.

The Dawson Creek maize date falls near the end of the Middle Woodland period at a time (ca. 400-600 A.D.) when the mound-building Point Peninsula culture groups of Rice Lake had limited participation in the Hopewellian interaction sphere (Spence et al. 1979). Regional Late Woodland succession by the Pickering branch of the Early Ontario Iroquois tradition began about 800 A.D. and is firmly associated with maize horticulture and semi-permanent village development (Pearce 1978). Princess Point sites in southwestern Ontario directly precede the Glen Meyer branch, an Early Ontario Iroquois equivalent to Pickering in south-central Ontario, similarly associated with maize horticulture and village development. The dated Dawson Creek site maize, while not irrefutably associated with a specific Point Peninsula occupation, certainly fits the indicated pattern of an immediate pre-Pickering age for initial maize introduction in south-central Ontario.

The contemporaneity of the Dawson Creek and early Princess Point maize dates suggests that this cultigen was rapidly disseminated. Separate, and virtually simultaneous, introductions may have been made in both southwestern and south-central regions. In view of the explicit influences of Hopewellian culture on regionally divergent Middle Woodland groups such as Princess Point and Point Peninsula, it seems a reasonable working hypothesis that early Ontario maize had its origin in the Hopewell area. Participation in the Hopewellian interaction sphere may have been intimately connected with the adoption of maize horticulture. The actual route or routes of introduction into Ontario from south of the Great Lakes will undoubtedly be clarified with further research on sites of the late Middle Woodland period.

References Cited

- Noble, W.C.  
1975 "Corn and Villages in Southern Ontario." Ontario Archaeology, No. 25, pp. 37-46.
- Pearce, R.J.  
1978 "Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice

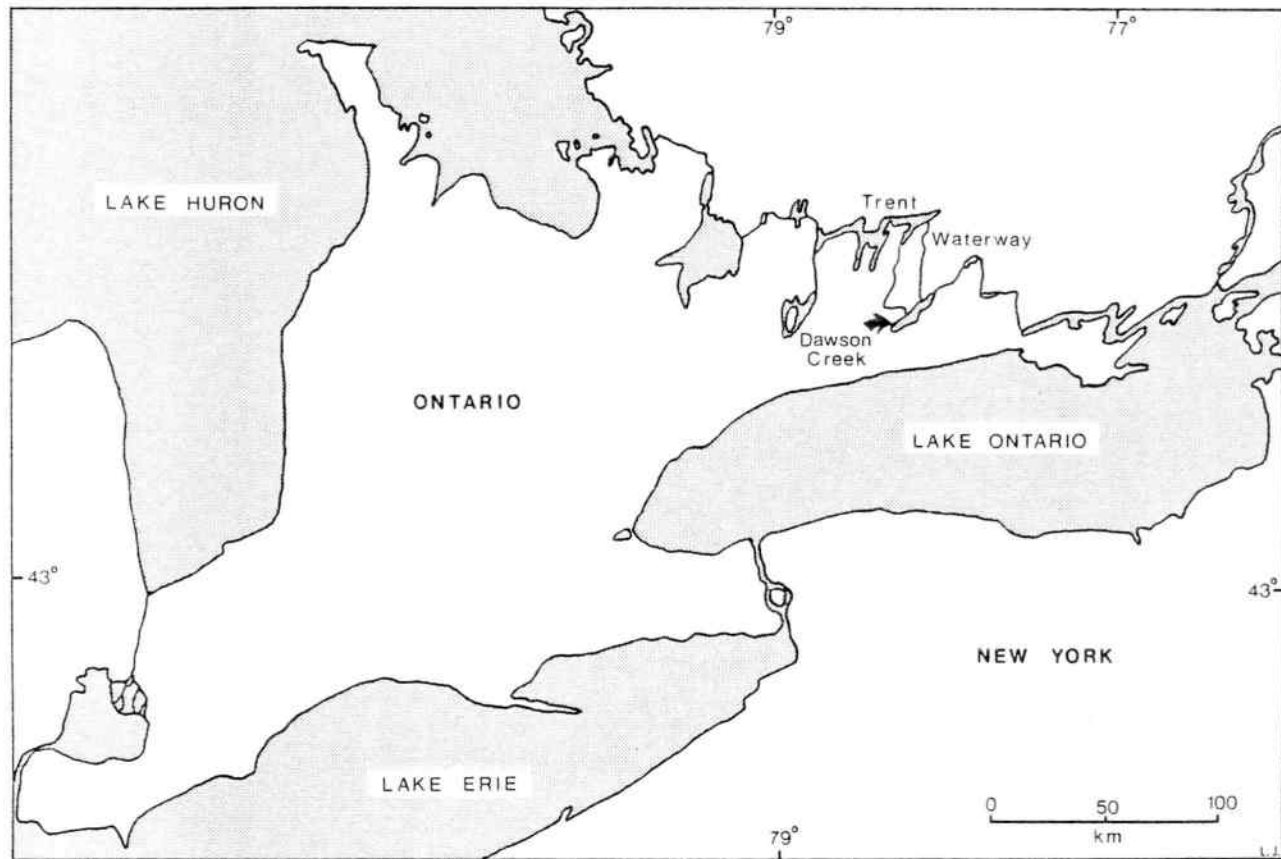


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF DAWSON CREEK SITE IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

Lake Area." *Ontario Archaeology*, No. 29, pp. 17-24.

Spence, M.W., W.D. Finalyson and R.H. Pihl  
 1979 "Hopewellian Influences on Middle Woodland Cultures in Southern Ontario." In: *Hopewell Archaeology: The Chillicothe Conference*, edited by D.S. Brose and N. Greber, Kent State University Press.

Stothers, D.M.  
 1977 *The Princess Point Complex*. Mercury Series Paper No. 58, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Acknowledgements

The assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation in providing funds for radiocarbon analysis is acknowledged with thanks. Appreciation is also due A.C. D'Andrea for botanical identifications and G. Dibb for comments on this research note.

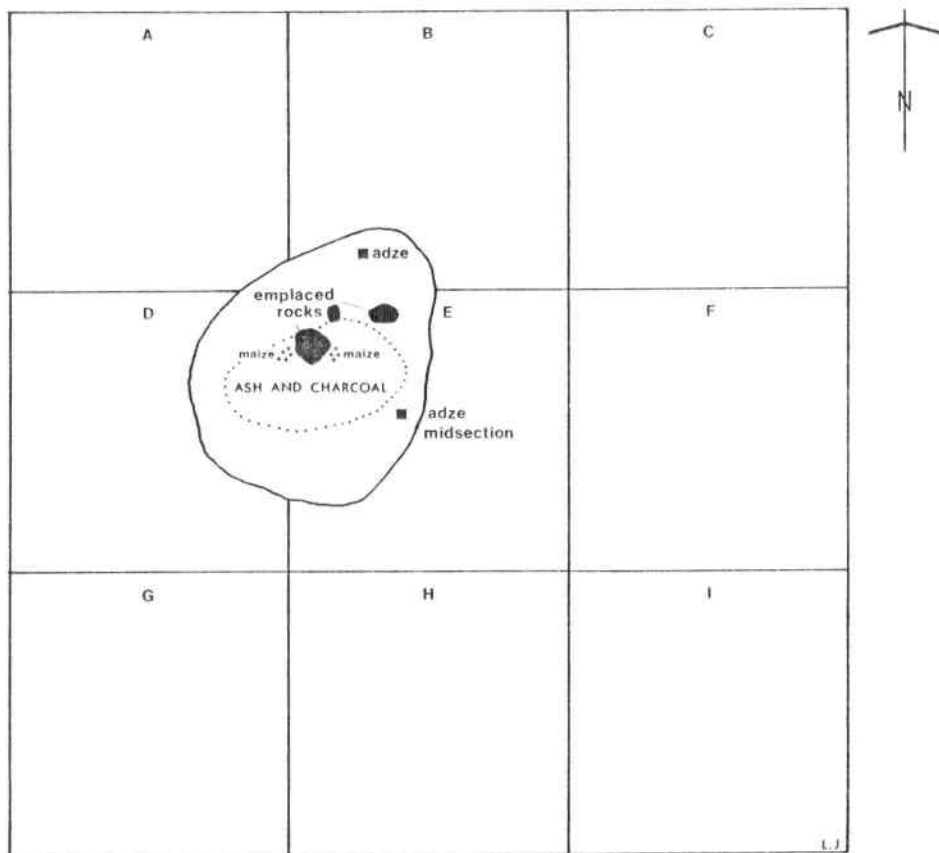


FIGURE - 2 - DATED FEATURE OUTLINE AT MAXIMUM DEPTH IN 3 METRE EXCAVATION UNIT.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

An open letter to historical archaeologists:

Those of us doing historical archaeology must sometimes wonder when we shall find a niche in the archaeological community. We do not appear to 'fit' anywhere. History departments look the other when 'archaeology' is mentioned. Anthropology departments can't seem to decide whether or not it is 'respectable' enough to be given some consideration. We are getting nowhere in this province or country. No university has undertaken to fund a chair of historical archaeology although it looks at just about every other category of archaeology. Our own country is barely considered. Is this because it is thought that the Federal Parks Canada will fulfill the function of doing historical archaeology? Parks Canada could hardly be called a leader in historical archaeology! It has no training programs per se and concerns itself mainly with forts and trading posts and little else. So who is to care for the domestic sites of importance? of the small industrial sites? the early institutions? Where are people to go to learn about the material culture of our historical past?

Neither the ROM, nor the Ministry of Education, nor the Province of Ontario have any interest in historical archaeology. There is some lip service paid to it, but in the main it is not considered in the same way as prehistoric archaeology. Archaeologists with prehistoric training have no interest in historical archaeology and offer little support to those who wish to pursue this aspect of the discipline. Could this be because there is much more to learn in order to do historical archaeology? One certainly needs a firm grounding in Canadian, British and American history in all its aspects: economic, commercial, industrial, etc. One needs to know about the material culture over at least 200 years. One needs to have formal training in archaeological methods. The questions addressed are no less important than those addressed for prehistoric sites. All attempt to understand past lifeways not in isolation but in relation to contemporaneous events.

It is time, I suggest, for those of us who have made a commitment to historical archaeology to meet and discuss our collective dilemma and attempt to formulate some policy which might lobby for change. We must make ourselves more visible, vocal and viable! We must consider setting up a code of ethics which will give us the kind of credibility which prehistorians have gained. We need to think and write more about what we do and how we do it and why we do it.

To this end I am asking that all those who feel some commitment to historical archaeology respond by writing to me so that a discussion group can be arranged. Letters to various government officials, local politicians, provincial members, etc. which will make our concerns known across the province would be a good way to get the ball rolling.

Meanwhile, write to me with your own concerns and let's start doing something.

Sincerely yours,

Rita Michael  
Consulting Archaeologist  
907-981 Main Street West  
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1A8  
Tel: 416-524-1384  
*Arch Notes*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Recently, I was fortunate enough to have the OAS publish my masters thesis as the first in the new monograph series. I am extremely happy with the format and I have received many favourable comments.

In reading it over, however, I noticed I had omitted to make mention that this work had been done as graduate research at McGill University. This is very important to me and I wonder if you would please publish the following in the next Arch Notes:

Monograph in Ontario Archaeology #1

Sometimes in the process of getting a work published, important items are overlooked. For the last several years I have been involved in graduate research at McGill University under the supervision of Dr. Bruce Trigger. While I acknowledged that Dr. Trigger had provided me with much support and guidance, I failed to note that the Robin Hood research had been accomplished as my M.A. work and thesis at McGill University. For a student who often encourages and advises others to apply to McGill for the best in education and support, this was an important oversight.

Yours sincerely,

R. Williamson  
Archaeological Services Inc.  
London, Ontario

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Sir:

In 1981, the Center for the Study of Early Man was established as a sub-unit of the Institute for Quaternary Studies at the University of Maine at Orono. The primary function of the Center is to further the development and dissemination of knowledge on the topic of human occupation of the Americas before 10,000 years ago.

A new initiative of the Center is the development of a book publication series called "The Peopling of the Americas Series". Both popular and scholarly manuscripts pertaining to pre-10,000 evidence for humans in the Americas will be considered for publication. So far, ten manuscripts are scheduled for publication during the next two years. The Center is a non-profit organization. We will be supporting the publication program with a "break-even" philosophy.

In addition, we will be initiating a newspaper called the Mammoth Trumpet. The purpose of the newspaper is to publicize recent news, publications, upcoming conferences and viewpoints on early man research. The first issue will be circulated at no cost to the reader, after which subscriptions will be offered for a nominal fee. If your organization or any of its members wish to contribute items for the newspaper, you may submit them to me by August 31 for the fall issue.

Respectfully yours,

Marcella H. Sorg  
Assistant Professor of Quaternary Studies  
University of Maine at Orono -13-  
Boardman Hall, Orono, Maine 04469

*Arch Notes*

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - March 16, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

by George Hume

George Hume has a Master's degree in the History of Technology from the Imperial College in London, England. He is a member of the O.A.S., the Society for Industrial Archaeology (U.S.A.) and the Association of Industrial Archaeology (U.K.). He is a founding member of the new Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology. He is a professional architect and a Ryerson College Campus Planner.

George Hume's talk consisted of first defining Industrial Archaeology and then looking at slides of Industrial Archaeologists' activities and interests. Industrial Archaeology is a relatively new field of research which investigates, surveys, records and preserves industrial sites or monuments in the context of their sociological history to answer the question of how things worked in the past. Industrial archaeology uses the traditional archaeological techniques as well as interviews with people who lived or worked at the sites and, in the case of more recent sites, illustrations of them. Part of the conservation of some sites includes the recording of still-operating industries before they are discontinued.

Industrial Archaeology is concerned with the industrial processes, structures and artifacts found throughout all of mankind's existence, although Hume only showed slides of sites that date from the 17th century on. He began with 18th century sites that were the locations for the creation of the Industrial Revolution, which resulted in today's industries. Hume looked at the iron smelting sites belonging to Abraham Darby, who had developed techniques which made it possible to precisely compose and cast iron. This, in turn, allowed large machines and artifacts (such as the cast iron bridge in Shropshire, England) to be made. Hume showed that some of these industrial sites and artifacts, such as the Coleport China Works (U.K.), the Hamilton Pumping Station (Ontario) and steam-powered machines were being restored and preserved. He also talked about several industrial sites that are still in use. Examples were a 17th century French canal, the oil wells (ca. 1860's) at Petrolia, Ontario, the Blisshill Sawmill (U.K.) and a grist mill near Wilmington, Delaware. Hume also illustrated examples of the saving of industrial sites by reusing or adapting them to new uses. The Toronto Carpet Factory, for example, is now converted to an artists' studio. The final category of industrial sites discussed by Hume were abandoned or destroyed. Of the former, he showed a quarry in North Wales and of the latter he showed several Toronto buildings.

Hume summed up his talk by saying that we should remember that the industrial past happened because people worked to earn a livelihood which, in turn, resulted in the better way of life we have today.

\* \* \* \* \*

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - April 20, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

AN ETHNOLINGUISTIC GUIDE TO THE LONGHOUSE

by John Steckley

John Steckley took his B.A. at York University and his M.A. at Memorial University. He is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Toronto and teaches English as a second language at the Canadian Language Institute. Steckley became interested in Huron linguistics ten years ago.

John Steckley's talk was on his research, which is based on French-Huron language dictionaries that were written by the Jesuits in the 17th century A.D. Steckley works with these dictionaries to understand what impressed the Huron and what their view of life was. To illustrate this, Steckley recorded the phonetic notations of several Huron terms for parts of their longhouses. He then checked the previous French and English translations against his own to get the best translation. Steckley described the terms for architectural features such as interior doors, vestibules, end walls or gables, partition walls, benches, poles and beams. Exterior features discussed included smoke holes, poles and bark. Steckley found that these terms contained more precise knowledge of longhouse architecture than most of the contemporary documents. These terms can also help answer archaeological problems such as the construction of longhouse roofs. For example, the dictionaries showed that the roofs were made from two poles tied together instead of just one that is anchored in the ground and bent over. The Huron spoke of candasta which is composed of a noun meaning "poles attached at top" and a verb meaning "to be curved" or to "make an arch". They also spoke of support posts that are set in the ground to which the aforementioned poles were attached. The Huron term for these posts is canda<sub>c</sub>ar8t which includes the verb "to stand up".

After Steckley's talk he answered many questions from the audience which ranged from the reliability of the dictionaries (extremely accurate) to a comparison between Huron and Six Nations Iroquois languages (very similar but Huron resembles Mohawk the most), and Huron and Algonquin languages (very different) to how European languages affected Huron languages (there was selective borrowing). Steckley summed up by saying that the Jesuit dictionaries were a great source of information on all aspects of Huron life.

\* \* \* \* \*

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Help! We are still looking for missing Life Member Peter McBeth. Can anyone help us locate him? His mail is piling up at the Society office.

Notice to Peter McBeth: Your Life Membership will lapse at the end of this year if you do not claim your mail and advise your present address. It will, of course, be reactivated when we hear from you again but there can be no guarantee that back issues of missed publications will be supplied to you.

\* \* \* \* \*

TORONTO: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

September 22-25th promise to be exciting days for heritage buffs in Ontario. That's when The Heritage Canada Foundation holds its 10th annual meeting. It's an anniversary. It's a chance to exchange ideas, acquire new knowledge and make new friends. And, it's a farewell to chairman, Pierre Berton.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is co-sponsoring this particular birthday party, which will certainly be different.

Using Toronto as a living model, experts will explore the evolution, triumphs and failures of the downtown core; review and analyse TO's changes and revitalization patterns; examine the social, architectural and economic costs and study the outcomes of the 'building boom'.

Specialists will also examine the private, commercial, public and recreational features of the city and contrast the Toronto and Montreal harbourfront areas.

These informative and activity-packed days will be based in Toronto's Royal York Hotel. They will end with a gala banquet. The OHF is hoping that LACACs will enter this event into their calendars. Early registrants will pay \$40 for the whole conference. After August 15th the cost increases to \$50. These rates apply to Canadian Heritage Foundation and LACAC members.

Hotel accommodations must be booked by the individual, and are not included in the conference fee.

For further information, contact:

Conference Coordinator  
Toronto: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow  
21 Sackville Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5A 3E1

\* \* \* \* \*

1983 O.A.S. BUS TRIP - Saturday August 13th, 1983

Last year we travelled east to Kingston and the Roebuck Site. This year we will travel west to London and the Lawson Site - also the Southwold Earth-works near St. Thomas and to the Iroquois Pageant on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford. The bus (good old P.M.C.L.) will leave York Mills Terminus at 9.00 a.m. Bring a lunch, money to enter the Museum of Indian Archaeology (\$1.50), the Iroquois Pageant (\$4) and a restaurant for supper (\$your choice). First come first reserved. So use the flyer enclosed with this ARCH NOTES to reserve your place(s). Detach and mail in the Order Slip right away. Telephone the office if you need help. 223-2752.

\* \* \* \* \*

## AN "IHS" FINGER RING FROM LAKE NIPIGON\*

by David Arthurs

Introduction

During a brief reconnaissance survey on western Lake Nipigon in 1981 (Arthurs 1981; 1982), a brass finger ring was recovered from the Nazoteka Point Site, DkJf-1. This ring is of the so-called "Jesuit" style, and represents not only the first such artifact recovered from the vast territory north of Lake Superior, but also one of the earliest European artifacts yet recognized in the area.

The ring was found on the beach on the west side of Nazoteka Point, a long, slender, south-facing point of land that guards the entrance to Gull Bay, on the west shore of the lake (Fig. 1). The site, which was first investigated by K.C.A. Dawson during his inventory surveys of Lake Nipigon in 1967 and 1969, had produced evidence of Initial and Terminal Woodland occupations, the former yielding Laurel ceramics, the latter Blackduck, Selkirk, and "Peninsula Woodland" pottery (Dawson 1976:90-99). During the writer's brief inspection of the site in 1981, at which time water levels on the lake were considerably lower, exposing a larger area of the beach than had been present during Dawson's investigations of 13 years before, 187 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the beaches on the east and west sides of the point. Among them were a bifacial tool of jasper taconite, three small side notched Terminal Woodland projectile points, two of locally available Hudson's Bay Lowland chert, the third of exotic Knife River Flint, the source of which lies in North Dakota; a pseudo-scallop shell decorated fragment of Laurel pottery, and a small collection of historic period artifacts. These included 13 glass seed or embroidery beads, five small cylindrical beads, three white barrel or football-shaped beads, a large spherical bead, a long cylindrical bead of translucent blue glass, a tinkling cone, a fragment of copper cut from a trade kettle, a barrel hoop fragment, and the finger ring. The collection of historic artifacts firmly establishes the presence of a Fur Trade component at this long-occupied and important site.

Description

The finger ring (catalogue no. 81-93), is a "Jesuit" type ring, with an "IHS" motif (Fig. 2). Made of brass, it consists of an oval plaque, and a tapering band, which was cast as a single piece, possibly as one of a series of ring blanks joined together, which were later cut apart and finished (cf. Cleland 1971:29). After application of embossed decoration to the face of the plaque with a die stamp, the ring was roughly finished with a file. The band was then bent into a circular shape, and welded at the seam.

Unlike many Jesuit rings, which possess two or three ridges on either side of the plaque (Thomas 1973; Wood 1974:86), the band on this specimen is plain. It is plano-convex in cross-section, and tapers from about 0.35 cm in width at the plaque, to 0.15 cm at the seam. The length of the band (exclusive of the plaque) is 6.09 cm, the total circumference of the ring 7.13 cm. In modern terms, it would represent a ring size of 8 or 9.

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\*Reprinted from WANIKAN 83-3, newsletter of the Thunder Bay Chapter of the O.A.S.

The plaque is oval and measures 1.30 cm in length, 1.04 cm in width, and a maximum of 0.13 cm in thickness. Embossed on the face, slightly offset, is a motif dominated by three large letters, "IHS". The ends of each letter are expanded somewhat, as are the arms and finial of a cross that rises from the transverse bar of the "H". Beneath the three letters, on the lower margin of the face, are two, or perhaps four, hemispherical or arch-like elements. Within each of the two distinct arches is a small circular node. The rim of the plaque is slightly raised, and although the face is heavily worn, it is possible under magnification to distinguish a series of oblique impressions which give the rim a cable or rope-like appearance.

Preserved on the face of the plaque are traces of a slightly iridescent turquoise and brown coloured substance, which was tentatively identified as glass (E. Jensen, pers. comm.). This trait has not been previously reported for an "IHS" ring. The residue suggests that the face of the ring may have been coated with coloured glass, or perhaps enamel. Interestingly, tests with a geiger counter have revealed that the ring is slightly radio-active. An examination of plain and embossed metal buttons from several Northern Ontario fur trade sites suggests that there is a relationship between embossed decoration and radio-activity, the significance of which is as yet undetermined (E. Jensen, pers. comm.).

### Jesuit Rings

"Jesuit" rings are relatively common on historic sites south and east of Lake Superior (Ridley 1954:49; Quimby 1966:77); (Cleland 1971, 1972; Rexe 1972:H-1; Thomas 1973; Wood 1974). Though they occur in a bewildering variety of shapes and motifs, most appear to represent stylistic variations of at least three prototypes inspired by religious subjects: the "L-Heart", "Double-M" and "IHS" motifs (Cleland 1972). The "IHS" motif was originally the symbol of the Society of Jesus, founded in the 16th century by St. Ignatius Loyola. Though the letters "IHS" are popularly translated as "In Hoc Signo" (in this sign) or as "Jesu Hominum Salvator (Jesus, Saviour of Mankind - see Cleland 1971:31, 1972:205), the original meaning is believed to have been an abbreviation of the Greek spelling of "Jesus" (Wood 1974:86).

Cleland has argued that there is a temporal succession in ring styles, the shape of the plaque, and the method of decoration, which makes them sensitive chronological markers for dating historical sites. Through the process of stylistic drift as the rings, which were first given to Native converts by Jesuit missionaries as tokens of their new faith, became popular trade items and moved from the religious to a more secular domain, the prototype motifs transmuted to more varied forms. According to Cleland, rings with embossed plaques, round or oval in shape, predate ca. A.D. 1700, while those with engraved motifs, and plaques octagonal or irregular in shape, fall between ca. A.D. 1700 and 1760. Research by other investigators suggests that, while it has a basic validity, the sequence is more complex, and that embossed and engraved varieties co-existed over much of the period (Mason 1976).

The Nazoteka Point ring varies only slightly from Cleland's prototype "IHS" ring. In the prototype, three nails, symbolizing the spikes of the Crucifixion, occur beneath the letter elements, their tips together and their heads radiating outward (Cleland 1972:205). The Lake Nipigon ring more closely resembles the first variant in Cleland's F-P-D progression, in which the nails have been replaced by, or have degenerated into, a pair of arches (Cleland



Fig. 1. Location of the Nazoteka Point Site, DkJf-1.



Fig. 2. The Nazoteka Point "IHS" Ring.



1972:205, Fig. 36). A similar motif is illustrated by Quimby (1966:77, Fig. 15d).

#### Dating the Specimen

The dating of the Nazoteka Point ring remains somewhat problematical. Under the Cleland progression, as the specimen is stamp-embossed, has an oval plaque and a plain band (all traits of early rings), it likely dates prior to A.D. 1700 (Cleland 1972:207). Two stamp-embossed rings from the Frank Bay site on Lake Nipissing, north of Lake Huron, bearing the three nails of the prototype, were found in a context believed to date ca. 1665 (Ridley 1954:49; Cleland 1972:207). These and similar rings from other sites such as the Lasanen cemetery in northern Michigan (Cleland 1971), presumably predate, stylistically, the Nazoteka Point specimen.

Interestingly, in New York State "IHS" rings occur in relatively high frequencies on sites occupied as early as the mid-1600s and are most common between ca. 1670 and 1687, after which they sharply decline (Wood 1974:100, Table 1). The ring from Lake Nipigon may then reasonably be assigned a date in the last quarter of the 17th century, perhaps some time in the 1670's or 1680's.

The dating of the Nazoteka Point ring is corroborated by historical data as well. During the mid to late 1600's, French explorers and missionaries advanced swiftly into the Upper Great Lakes region, in search of souls, and the rich fur lands north and west of Lake Superior. In 1661 Radisson visited the north shore with the Cree, in the course of his controversial expedition down to "Hudson Bay" (Adams 1961:145-147; Nute 1978:65-66; Rich 1976:20; Bain 1969:233n). Father Allouez explored the Nipigon River and Lake Nipigon as early as 1667 (Ray 1974:8). By the early 1670's, the north Superior shore had been accurately mapped by the Jesuits, although it would be several years before the Lake Nipigon area would be accurately depicted (Rich 1976:70). In 1678, the first documented French trading establishment, Fort Outouillis, was established on Lake Nipigon, followed by Du Lhut's Fort la Maune in 1684, in an attempt to interrupt the Assiniboine and Cree on their way down to James Bay to trade with the English (Voorhis 1930:98, 133; Burpee 1968:47n; Innis 1973:49; Ray 1974:11). By the early 1700's the French were well established along the north shore, and were moving deeper into the western interior across the height of land.

The date assigned to the Nazoteka Point ring corresponds closely, then, with the period of early French exploration and settlement in the area north of Lake Superior. Given the extent of French exploring, trading, and missionary activity in the Lake Nipigon area in the late 1600's, it is somewhat surprising that the Nazoteka Point "Jesuit" ring is, as yet, one of the very few pieces of tangible evidence we have to demonstrate their presence.

#### Acknowledgements

Credit for the discovery of the Nazoteka Point ring must go to Grant Miller, then of the Faculty of Earth Sciences, University of Manitoba. The ring, and the other artifacts recovered from the site during the 1981 survey, are available for study at the North Central Regional Archaeological Laboratory, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Thunder Bay, Ontario. The archaeological work was carried out under the author's archaeological licence 78-D-0242.

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\* \* \* \* \*

1983 O.A.S. TRIP TO MEXICO - departing Saturday November 5, 1983

Plans for this trip are now well advanced with an extra site (Palenque) included and an upgraded hotel in Mexico City. We are also offering two options to start with - either directly to Mexico City, or firstly to Acapulco and then Mexico City (no price difference). It is time we proved to the Mexicans that we are really coming and a nominal deposit has been called for of \$100. This is fully refundable up to August 8th. So you folks who have been undecided - you are losing out on the planning - step forward now and make sure of your place. We have more than 80 members and guests recorded as interested, but we cannot take this many. Your deposit will ensure your place. For further details contact the office at (416)223-2752.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### SUMMER EVENTS IN LONDON, ONTARIO

The following events are scheduled by The Museum of Indian Archaeology and the Lawson Prehistoric Indian Village in London, Ontario:

- May 15 to September 5: The Covenant Chain: Indian Ceremonial and Trade Silver. A major international exhibition featuring over 300 pieces of Indian silver jewellery from the 1700s and 1800s. Produced by the National Museum of Man, this outstanding exhibition includes material borrowed from 23 institutions across Canada, the U.S. and Great Britain. It is the first time many of these pieces have ever been on public display.
- June 4 and 5: Underwater Archaeology III. Weekend Dive. The third in a series of courses designed to acquaint divers with the technical and conservation aspects of underwater archaeology. Held at Tobermory.
- August 6: An Archaeological Dig. Adults only. Co-sponsored by the Museum and the Faculty of Part-Time and Continuing Education at The University of Western Ontario. Held at the Lawson Prehistoric Indian Village (1 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.).
- August 7 to 12: Archaeological Field School. Co-sponsored by the Museum and the Faculty of Part-time and Continuing Education at The University of Western Ontario. Held at the Pinery Provincial Park.

Museum hours are as follows: April 1 - November 30, 1983  
Daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
December 1 - March 31  
Wed. to Sun. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Admission: Adults \$2.00, seniors & students \$1.75, children under 12 \$0.50, sponsors and pre-schoolers FREE. Information telephone 519-473-1360.

\* \* \* \* \*

CALL FOR PAPERS

50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Dates: November 4,5, and 6, 1983

Place: Hawthorne Inn and Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts

Hosted by: Massachusetts Archaeological Society

To Present a Paper, Contact Session Chairperson Named Below:

**PALEO-INDIANS: NEW SITES AND NEW INFORMATION FROM CANADA AND EASTERN U.S.**  
John Grimes and R. Michael Gramly, Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y. 14211.

Accepted papers on Bull Brook (MA), Vail (ME), Potts (NY) and Fisher (Ontario) sites.

**AENA AND OTHER MOUND BUILDER MANIFESTATIONS IN CANADA AND EASTERN U.S.**  
Louise Basa, N.Y. State Department of Environmental Conservation, Rm. 212, 50 Wolfe Street, Albany, N.Y. 12233.

Accepted papers on Augustine Mound (New Brunswick), Boucher (VT), Rosen-crantz and Abbott Farm (NJ), and Ohio sites.

**MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS IN NEW ENGLAND? LET'S HEAR IT FROM BOTH SIDES**

Edward Lenik, 100 Deerfield Road, Wayne, N.J. 07470.

Stone features, root cellars, "Mystery Hill", and other monumental manifestations in New England.

**INDIAN-WHITE TRADE RELATIONS IN THE COASTAL AREAS AND INLAND WATERWAYS**

George R. Hamell, New York State Museum, CEC 9D58, Albany, N.Y. 12230; and James Bradley, 36 Ridge Avenue, Newton Center, MA 02159.

Economic importance, socio-psychological interpretations and other aspects of European trade goods on Native Americans.

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THE SATCHELL COMPLEX: TOOL KIT OR CULTURE?

by David M. Stothers  
The University of Toledo

In prehistoric times a cultural manifestation existed within the region of the western Lake Erie basin which has been referred to as the Satchell Complex. Research papers written by several authors have described this manifestation or complex in considerable detail (Peake 1963; Roosa 1966; Simons 1972; Cufur 1973; Payne 1982; Kenyon 1979a,b and 1980a,b; Stothers and Pratt 1980). This complex is characterised by large, crude lanceolate and stemmed bifaces manufactured of a lithic material referred to as argillite or sub-greywacke (Fox 1978a, Kenyon 1979a).

As Robert Cufur (1973: 16-18) has pointed out, several researchers are in general disagreement concerning the temporal placement of the Satchell complex. Some researchers prefer a terminal Paleo-Indian and/or early Archaic placement to account for crudely fashioned lanceolate bifaces which display poorly controlled parallel flaking, like some styles of late Paleo-Indian Plano points (e.g. Scottsbluff and Eden points). However, many other researchers prefer a late Archaic association because of the similarity of some Satchell Complex bifaces to broad, stemmed points of the Susquehanna Tradition (Tuck 1978: 37-39), which generally date to the period of time between 1000 and 2000 B.C.

Until recently, only three radiocarbon dates existed for this complex, all of which have been received during the past several years. All of these radiometric dates indicate a late Archaic temporal placement for the Satchell Complex. Don Simons (1972, 1979) has reported radiocarbon dates of  $1060 \pm 110$  B.C. and  $1355 \pm 135$  B.C. for the Pinegrove Cemetery site in southeastern Michigan, while Ian Kenyon (1979a,b; 1980a,b) has reported a radiocarbon date of  $1830 \pm 85$  B.C. for the Satchell Complex Davidson site in southwestern Ontario (cf. also Fox 1978b).

Continued excavation since 1980, by University of Toledo students and members of the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society (Inc.), has been directed and co-ordinated by David Stothers at the Freeworth Site (33-WO-86). This site is located near Grand Rapids, Ohio in the Maumee River Valley of northwestern Ohio. This continued research has added new and significant information to the understanding of the Satchell Complex (cf. Stothers and Pratt 1983, Stothers and Graves 1983, Stothers 1983, Stothers 1982).

During the spring of 1982 a very large and deep, ovoid roasting-pit feature (ca. 2.25 metres long and 1.1 metres deep) was discovered while undertaking test trenching operations at the Freeworth site. These exploratory trenching activities have also disclosed two smaller but less productive Satchell Complex features (one shallow pit and one shallow hearth pit), as well as part of an intact habitation floor with grey-wacke (argillite) flakes, calcined bone fragments and burned nutshell fragments 'in situ' (Stothers, unpublished field notes). The very large roasting-pit feature mentioned above contained: wood charcoal (14 gm.) as small scattered flecks in several horizontally and vertically separate lenses; carbonized hickory (14.0 gm.), walnut (2.0 gm.), acorn (2.5 gm.), and unidentified nutshell (2.0 gm.); calcined bone fragments; fire-cracked granitic rock (12.85 kilograms); flakes, bifaces (knives?), and drill and biface fragments (cf. Stothers and Graves 1983, Stothers and Pratt 1983),

all of which were fashioned of argillite, a sub-greywacke lithic material. The wood charcoal from this feature was submitted to Dicarb Radioisotope Co. for dating and an uncorrected date of  $3190 \pm 65$  B.P. or  $1240 \pm 65$  B.C. (DIC-2589) was obtained.

Based on the four known radiocarbon dates for the Satchell Complex, a late Archaic temporal association seems well established. However, this does not preclude the possibility that argillite was utilized in earlier times (cf. Brose 1976). Ian Kenyon (1979b, 1980b) has suggested that argillite Satchell Complex bifaces may have had a specified function other than as projectiles. He proposes that they may have been used to skin, as well as cut and 'dress' leather hides.

The data from the Freeworth site are in general accord with Kenyon's hypothesis, and as such the Satchell Complex is probably not representative of a 'culture', but instead may represent a task and seasonally specific tool type (kit) associated with the autumn/fall skinning and butchering of large game animals such as deer. At this time of the year nut collecting could have been synchronously undertaken, since nut resources are generally available in the ecological mast forest areas visited by deer during the fall rutting season (cf. Heidenreich 1971: 216-218, fig. 13; Stothers and Graves 1980: 27-28). As such the Satchell Complex bifaces may represent a tool kit for the skinning and dressing of large hide animals such as deer, and may be associated with one or more late Archaic cultures.

These conclusions, of course, do not preclude the possibility that the Satchell Complex could be of longer temporal duration than present evidence can substantiate. Obviously earlier populations could have utilized argillite bifaces for skinning and hide 'dressing' tool kits. However, the aforementioned and radiocarbon dated sites do not support this conjecture. Only future excavation and analyses will be able to further clarify our understanding of the temporal duration and functional utilization of Satchell Complex bifaces.

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#### TRADE GUN CONFERENCE

Preliminary Announcement and Call for Papers

To be held on: Saturday and Sunday, June 9 and 10, 1984

Sponsored by: Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research and the  
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Trade guns and other firearms have been continually appearing from seventeenth and eighteenth century archaeological sites in northeastern North America. These guns and their associated parts and equipment have been useful in dating Contact Period sites. In addition, numerous publications exist describing these finds and their cultural significance.

The collections of the Rochester Museum and Science Center have always been an integral part of trade gun research, particularly in relation to the Seneca Iroquois. Such research was first reported by Joseph R. Mayer in his "Flintlocks of the Iroquois" (Research Records, 6, 1943, RMSC), and more recently in Colonial Frontier Guns by T.M. Hamilton (1980). In the last four years the RMSC's trade gun collection has been significantly augmented by new acquisitions of over 1000 archaeological guns, gun parts and equipment.

The 1984 conference is designed to provide a forum for an update on trade gun research, a chance for researchers to meet, and the opportunity for the RMSC to once again publish on the subject.

Potential contributors to the conference should submit papers for consideration in one of the following areas:

Regional Examples and Methods of Dating of Dutch,  
French and English Trade Guns in Eastern North  
America, from A.D. 1600 to 1820.

Contemporary Research and New Techniques for the  
Identification of Trade Guns, Associated Parts  
and Equipment.

Trade Gun and Other Firearm Usage, as seen from  
Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Contexts.

During the conference, the RMSC trade gun collection will be available for viewing.

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\* \* \* \* \*

## DARK AGE TREASURES FOUND

Archaeologists have found treasures dating back 1500 years from a Dark Age burial ground on a farm near Chichester, West Sussex, England.

The cemetery is believed to contain hundreds of graves, including those of rich men, women and ancient warriors. Several items, including silver and bronze jewellery taken from graves which have already been examined, are being compared in quality with finds at Sutton Hoo, the 7th century royal burial ship excavated in Suffolk in 1939.

The burial ground, at East Marden on the South Downs, is described by experts as internationally important. It was found by a couple using a metal detector. The discovery has been a secret until now and villagers are keeping a 24-hour watch on the site to prevent robberies by treasure hunters before a full-scale dig begins in July. Archaeologists hope to find the remains of a long-lost fortified settlement nearby but preliminary studies on the ground and from the air have failed to trace it.

Among the graves already examined are those of an old man with a deformed spine, a warrior 6'5" tall who was buried with his spear, and a wealthy woman buried with her jewellery and a handbag containing Roman coins.

A rare brooch from Jutland is one of the items found on the site. This find has particularly excited the archaeologists because it is the first evidence that the Jutes - among the first tribes to invade England as Roman rule waned from the 5th century onward - settled in Sussex. Historians have been puzzled for many years about who took over from the Romans at Chichester, one of their major settlements in Britain, and the sites of many important finds including the Roman Palace at Fishbourne, 10 miles from the burial ground.

Mr. Alec Down, director of excavations at Chichester, said: "There is a great gap in our knowledge which could be filled by this site. The burial ground was obviously used over a 300-year period and the finds are very exciting. It was a sheer stroke of luck. We were digging a site nearby and finding very little when a couple using a metal detector with the permission of the local farmer picked up signals from land which had been disturbed by heavy ploughing. The couple reported their find immediately and we are grateful to them. Now they are helping us in our work there. I have been doing this work for 26 years and I regard metal detectors as a tool if they are used responsibly. The farmer has also been very co-operative."

The burial ground has been covered with soil and a bull placed in the field to dissuade would-be treasure hunters. More than 30 skilled diggers will begin an intensive six-week excavation in July.

From The Sunday Telegraph, London,  
May 15, 1983.

\* \* \* \* \*

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