



# ARCH NOTES

JULY/AUGUST

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Newsletter of

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

O.A.S. SOCIETY OFFICERS FOR 1984

Candidates are now sought for office on the 1984 Executive Committee. Under our present Constitution the titles of the offices to be filled are:

President  
Vice-President  
Treasurer  
Recording Secretary  
Corresponding Secretary

From the point of view of the Corporations Act, under which the Society is incorporated, the five officers are Directors of our Corporation. The offices titled Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary have few specific duties but are more like Directors-at-large. The offices of Treasurer and Recording Secretary, on the other hand, require appropriate bookkeeping/accounting and secretarial skills.

Any paid up Society member in good standing may run for office and in the event of there being more than one candidate for any office an election will be held.

A Nominating Committee has been struck to prepare a list of candidates for office in 1984 and is prepared to receive written nominations accompanied by a written consent by the nominee. The members of the Nominating Committee are:

JOHN REID, Chairman	66 Roe Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5M 2W7	485-8563 (r) 978-6293 (d)
SANDRA HOWAT	299 Glenlake Ave., #1404 Toronto, Ont. M6P 4A6	766-9197 (r) 489-7706 (d)
DAVE HUNT	4 East Glen Crescent Islington, Ont. M9B 4P9	622-9706 (r) 248-7121 (d)

If you would like to serve the Society as an Executive Officer in 1984, or will suggest anyone else who will, please contact any member of the Nominating Committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* WANTED \*

Copy of Ritchie's "The Archaeology of New York State", preferably hard-bound.

George Conroy  
762 Elm Street  
St. Thomas, Ontario  
N5R 1L4

\* \* \* \* \*

THE LAMM SITE, ENGLISH RIVER,  
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO: A SELKIRK SITE

by K. C. A. Dawson

The Lamm site is located in a sheltered sandy bay on the southeast shore of Ball Lake in the English River System (Fig. 1). In approximately this location Kenyon had noted a village site during his survey of the area in 1957 (1961:3, Fig. 2). Facing southwest, the site is situated about 150 feet back of the beach on the 20 foot contour.

In 1965, the site was bulldozed by a local tourist operation to create an artificial minnow pond (Fig. 2). The writer examined the site shortly afterwards and recorded the remnants of a squared log cabin and a quantity of Late Woodland ceramics. The site was named after the lodge owner.

A 5 by 10 foot trench was opened which revealed a very thin, irregular lensing of grey ashy soil with charcoal flecks immediately below the surface. Small test pits opened in the surrounding areas showed 2 to 3 inches of soil over an old humus line over a 3 inch sandy sparse, cultural refuse layer. Based on the testing it was evident that the site was largely destroyed.

There were 19 rims recovered from 10 Winnipeg Fabric Impressed ware, globular vessels (MacNeish 1958:166). Seven undecorated, with smoothed over fabric impressed flat lips were the Alexander Fabric Impressed type and 3 with decorated lips, two with oblique cord impressions and one with slight stamped impressions on the lip edge were classed as Sturgeon Falls Fabric Impressed type. Their lip thickness ranged from 4 to 9 mm with a mean of 7.2 mm while their body thickness ranged from 5 to 7 mm with a mean of 6.1 mm. Their rim exteriors were fabric impressed to smoothed over in the neck area. Interiors were smooth with slight horizontal brushing. One had a burnt encrusted interior. In addition, three decorated sherds were recovered with roughly circular punctates, 5 mm in diameter and 7 mm apart which appear to be from a Clearwater Lake Punctate vessel (Hlady 1971) of the Winnipeg Fabric Impressed ware. These ceramics are characteristic of the Selkirk Tradition dated to A.D. 1350 to 1750 in Manitoba.

One single rim recovery differed, for it was an Ash Rapid Corded (Reid and Rajnovich 1980) variety with fine vertical cording, (intertwined cord impressed) and a flat, plain 4 mm thick lip. It had a 6 mm body thickness. Such ceramics defined in the Lake of the Woods/Rainy Lake area and dated to A.D. 1150-1300 (ibid:54) are very similar to Cemetery Point Corded and Nett Lake Plain ceramics associated with the late Blackduck tradition in Manitoba and Minnesota (MacNeish 1958, Evans 1961).

Thirty-one body sherds were discovered. They had varying degrees of obliteration of the fabric impressions and can be divided into fabric impressed, smoothed over fabric impression and smoothed. However, as Syms has pointed out, without major reconstruction discussion of surface finish on such vessels is an effort in futility (Syms 1979). Their thickness ranged from 4 to 8 mm with a mean of 6.9 mm. They exhibited a marked tendency to shear vertically. Temper was sparse fine grit. They were sandy brown to light grey in colour except for three which were cream to red in colour.

One large broken bifacial blade, manufactured from local cherty rhyolite

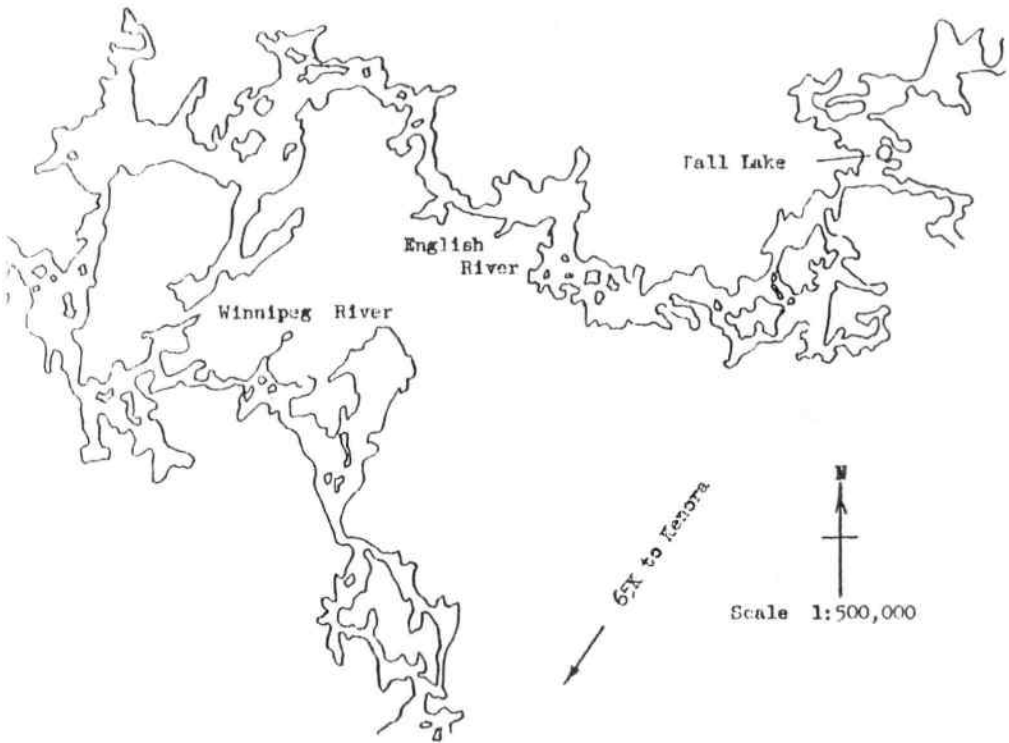


Fig. 1 English River System and the Location of the Site on Fall Lake

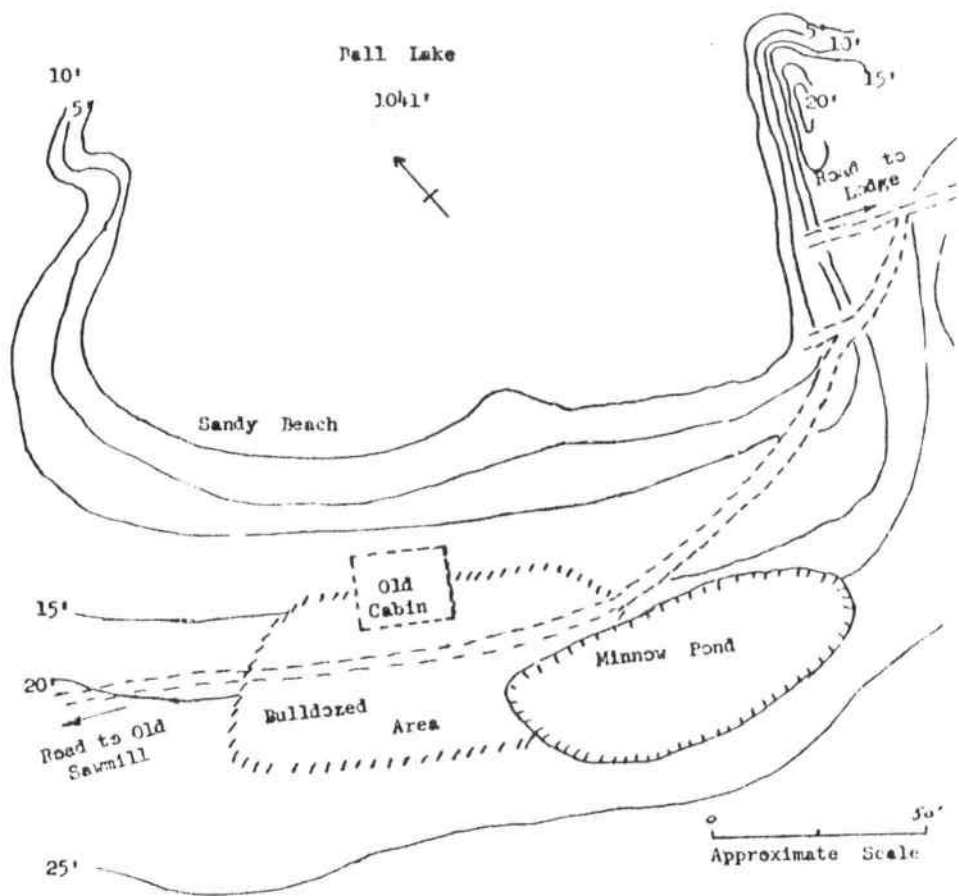


Fig. 2 Sketch of the Lamm Site Location

(Riley et al. 1971) was recovered. Ovoid to linear in outline, it had crude surface flaking and minor edge retouching with a thickness of 12 mm and a width of 43 mm.

There were 13 worked quartz recoveries: three 7 mm thick side scrapers with lengths of 22, 26 and 33 mm and widths of 17, 18 and 16 mm, two with rounded, poorly retouched scraping margins and one with a crude convex retouched margin; three edge fragments from scrapers, six utilized flakes and two pebble cores. The latter measured 65 and 43 mm in length, 42 and 41 mm in width and 18 and 12 mm in thickness.

One broken, circular, granite hammerstone with two hammer facets was recovered. It was 60 mm long, 45 mm wide and 44 mm thick. In addition, there were 27 debitage fragments, 20 quartz and 7 flint, and 14 large mammal bone fragments.

The site is a prehistoric single component, Selkirk tradition camp. The dominance of Alexander Fabric Impressed and Sturgeon Falls Fabric Impressed ceramics is typical of the southern grouping (Smith 1981:57) of the tradition. The presence of a vertical corded vessel suggests an early placement ca. A.D. 1400. The carriers of the tradition are generally considered to have been the Cree people.

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1976 "An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Woodland Area of Northern Manitoba." Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3.
- Kenyon, W.  
1961 "The Swan Lake Site." Art and Archaeology Division, Royal Ontario Museum, Occasional Paper No. 3
- MacNeish, R.S.  
1958 "An Introduction to the Archaeology of Southeast Manitoba." National Museum of Canada Bulletin 157.
- Rajnovich, M.G.N. and C.S. Reid  
1978 "Selkirk and Clearwater Lake Ceramics on Lake of the Woods: An Overview." Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly Vol. 2(1-2):43-48.
- Riley, R.A., H.L. King and C.R. Kustra  
1971 "Mineral Exploration Targets in Northwestern Ontario." Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs Paper No. 47.
- Smith, Sheryl A.  
1981 "The Archaeology of Red Lake." In Studies in West Patricia Archaeology No. 2 1979-1980. C.S. Reid and W.A. Ross eds., Historical Planning & Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.
- Syms, Lee  
1974 "Exterior Textile Impressions on Woodland Pottery from Northeast Plains and Adjacent Northeastern Woodlands." Paper presented to the Conference on Art & Technology, Calgary.

UPDATE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES - 1983

Archaeological Services Inc.	83-67	Consulting licence for Southern Ontario
Ballantine, Thomas R.	83-53	Consulting licence for Eastern and South Central Ontario
Broadbent, Heather	83-54	Archaeological survey in the Caledon area
Cameron, Janet	83-55	Recording rock art in the Lake-of-the-Woods area
Cooper, Martin	83-68	Excavation at the Sherk-Sahs and McIntosh sites, Niagara
Devereux, Helen	83-56	Conservation licence for Northeastern Ontario
Doroszenko, Dena	83-71	Excavation at Spadina House, Toronto
Finlayson, William	83-58	Excavations at Crawford Lake Conservation Area
Fitzgerald, William	83-51	Field work at the Mills, Mount, and Robertson sites, Hamilton-Wentworth
Foundation for Public Archaeology	83-59	Field work at the Coleman and Yaworski sites, Waterloo & Middlesex Counties
Kapches, Mima (2)	83-61	Field work in Prince Edward and York Counties
McCrodan, Brian (2)	83-72	Underwater survey of the waters of the Fenelon River, portions of Clear, Stony and Sturgeon Lakes, and Humber Bay, Lake Ontario
McLeod, Michael	83-70	Consulting licence for Northern Ontario
Molyneaux, Brian	83-62	Conservation licence for the purpose of rock art recording in the Province of Ontario
Proudfoot, Burns	83-64	Field work along the Penetanguishene Portage, Simcoe County
Walshe, Shan	83-65	Cataloguing of surface collections in Quetico Provincial Park
Watson, Gordon	83-66	Field work at or on islands in the Lower Rideau Lake in the Counties of Lanark and Leeds-Grenville

We are indebted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture for the above updated list of licences.

## KINGSTON HARBOURFRONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT PHASE II: FORT FRONTENAC

Excavations on the site of Fort Frontenac, the earliest European fortification in Ontario, are once again in full swing. With a staff of twenty-seven the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation is undertaking a twenty-week field season running through September 8. Excavations are being conducted on two city-owned properties located to the north and south of the Place D'Armes and Ontario intersection. During the 1983 season, investigation will focus on areas to be utilized in the redesign of the intersection. Evidence of Prehistoric, French, British and Canadian occupations has already been uncovered this season, and expectations are high that significant data will be added to our understanding of the development of Fort Frontenac.

The site is open to the public and people are encouraged to follow the progress of the excavation through visits to the site. Personnel are available to explain the historical and archaeological significance of the site.

Those interested in Fort Frontenac or other aspects of archaeology are encouraged to support the research through membership in the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Personnel on site may be contacted by telephoning (613)549-7712.

Hours for guided tours: Tuesday through Friday, Noon to 8:30 p.m.  
Saturday through Monday, 9:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Share in the excavation and preservation of Fort Frontenac, an important landmark of Canadian heritage.

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## ARCHAEOLOGISTS BUTTON UP

A couple of amusing buttons came our way recently.

Available at the Vancouver Science Centre is a bright "I Dig Archaeology" button originally issued to coincide with a 1981 science fair.

And the Ontario Archaeological Society has generated a button of its own, with the acronym PAST -- Preserve Archaeological Sites Today. That's available for a dollar and a stamped envelope from OAS, P.O. Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

From The Midden, Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of B.C.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - May 18, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

TEMAGAMI DURING THE FRENCH REGIME  
AS IT RELATES TO THE TEMAGAMI LAND CLAIMS

by Dr. C. E. Heidenreich

Dr. Heidenreich is a Full Professor of Geography at York University and a member of the O.A.S. He majored in Geography getting his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Toronto and his Ph.D. from McMaster University. He is interested in the Historical Geography of Canada in the 15th to 18th centuries A.D. (especially that of the Great Lakes Indians), the settlement of Ontario in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the cartography of eastern Canada to the 18th century.

Dr. Heidenreich's lecture was about the roles and responsibilities that researchers of the prehistory and history of native groups have in the Temagami Indians Land Claims case now before the Ontario Supreme Court. He was an expert witness on behalf of the Indians for three days. Their lawyer asked him questions about the previously given testimony of the Crown's expert witness. As an expert witness, Dr. Heidenreich was allowed to give his opinions on the evidence he submitted when he answered the questions on the Crown's main arguments. These arguments were that (a) the present Temagami Indians were not the original inhabitants of the area and, because they had signed an 1850 treaty when they were in the area, they have no claim on the land; (b) the 17th century fur trade scattered the original inhabitants of the area, who were the Outamagami, into small groups; (c) by 1640 diseases had decimated the area's population; (d) the Iroquois raided the area in 1650-53; (e) the area was overhunted between the 1620's and the late 17th century; (f) the Ojibway who are now in the area migrated there in the 1780's.

To assess these arguments, Dr. Heidenreich had to use historical accounts of neighbouring regions because no Europeans had written about the Temagami area. He said that in the first Crown argument, the Outamagami could have been one of four unnamed Nipissing bands who were reported by the French to have controlled the Temagami area in the 17th century. Heidenreich said that the second argument assumed that before the fur trade period the Indian bands in winter hunted in large groups. He said that there was no evidence for this and that the animal resources would not have supported such groups. He also said that fur trapping was always secondary during winter food hunts. The third argument on diseases was inconclusive because although the area's populations were infected by diseases there was no evidence they were totally wiped out. Heidenreich showed that the fourth argument about the Iroquois raids is not supported by the evidence. He said that the Iroquois never claimed to have conquered the area north of Lake Nipissing as shown in a 1701 statement they made to the English. The fifth argument is also undocumented. Heidenreich said that he could not find any references to overhunting in the Temagami area. He did find that the Nipissing had hunted there in 1655-56 and that the adjacent areas had plenty of game during the above time period. The Crown's final argument was also shown to be unsubstantiated by Heidenreich who said that the Ojibway began to intermarry with the Nipissing after 1666.

Dr. Heidenreich concluded by saying that archaeological research is needed to prove that the Temagami were one of the Lake Nipissing bands. He said that researchers of past lifeways of native peoples have a moral obligation to speak out in cases like this trial if they have information pertaining to them. Scholars who testify should look at all of the possibilities before presenting their evidence (which should be fair and balanced) to the court officials who might not have a background in Anthropology-Archaeology. Finally, Dr. Heidenreich said that his lecture has shown that the Crown's testimony has many errors which could have been avoided. Also some of its opinions were not based on evidence and some of its data were misrepresented.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE LAND CLAIMS: TRAPPING DISPUTE GREW INTO FIGHT FOR NATIONHOOD

The following is an excerpt from an article by Rudy Platiel, which appeared in *The Globe and Mail* on Saturday, March 5, 1983.

Tribal elders maintained they had never signed a treaty surrendering the Temagami region. Research for the band showed that in 1883 Ottawa had unsuccessfully urged Ontario to join in negotiating a treaty.

Using a \$5,000 Government grant that was supposed to be for traps, Mr. Potta hired Bruce Clark, a Haileybury lawyer. In 1973, they registered a legal caution on 3,823 square miles of land, triggering a battle that has so far defied the best legal efforts of the Ontario Government.

The caution - warning prospective purchasers the land title may not be clear - killed provincial plans for an \$85-million resort at Maple Mountain and froze development in the region.

Nine months ago the Government took the 10-year-old battle into the Supreme Court of Ontario in an effort to quash the Indian claim. That case is still before Mr. Justice Donald Steele. In the rights battle, land is vital because it is the key to a group's survival. What the Temagami Indians want is the right to control the land - a demand that the province has found threatening.

The Indians propose to recognize all existing privately owned land within their claim area, but would claim rights to all above and below ground resources. With that, the Indians want to establish a form of regional government - containing political representation from non-Indian communities - to control any future commercial development or resource extraction industry on the remaining communal land.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1981-1982

The Foundation's work, through the Archaeological Committee, during 1981-82 reflects a growing awareness of the important place archaeology has in understanding Ontario's past. This growth is reflected in the range and depth of projects being undertaken, the variety of participants, and the increase in funding sources supporting the discipline. The opening up of this activity provides many more employment opportunities in the heritage area. It also increases the threat to non-renewable archaeological resources since untrained exploration, even with the best of intentions, can have a devastating effect.

The regular business of the Archaeological Committee includes giving advice to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture on the licensing program (which is how we control the quality of work being done on archaeological exploration in Ontario), making recommendations to the Foundation's Board of Directors concerning licensing and grant applications, as well as advising both bodies with regard to policy issues.

During the course of 1981-82, the Archaeological Committee

- \* reviewed and made recommendations on 67 archaeological licence applications to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture.
- \* gave seed money to symposia and conferences hosted by volunteer organizations such as The Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology and The Canadian Archaeological Society.
- \* began a new initiative involving publication, by The Ontario Archaeological Society, of reports about Ontario Heritage Foundation funded research.
- \* recommended grants for 41 projects representing a total commitment of \$440,374. Funds were directed into such areas as conferences; report publication; assistance to developers and other planning related projects; the study of underwater sites; student dissertation research and thesis production; research into associated fields such as physics, physical anthropology, analysis of materials such as animal bone, plant remains, chert samples, geological data on post-glacial beach lines around the Great Lakes; student training and public participation programs; and excavations in a downtown urban context.
- \* increased the funding of projects related to underwater resources from \$4,209 in 1977 to \$35,240 in 1982.
- \* processed nine applications for funds under the new student dissertation grant program, initiated this year. This program gives financial help to students enrolled in a program requiring the preparation of an original degree related thesis in a field concerned with the pre-history and/or archaeology of Ontario.
- \* helped five field school or hands-on projects for students of archaeology, which provided an excellent opportunity for direct learning of the discipline in a recreational setting.
- \* undertook the continuation of urban archaeology projects such as The Kingston Harbourfront Project where work is underway to excavate the original site of Fort Frontenac and the Fort Rouille excavations on Toronto's CNE grounds.

LISTING OF GRANTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY APPROVED BY THE O.H.F. IN 1981-1982

A. Amos	York	\$ 4,580
Billings Estate	Ottawa-Carleton	15,420
P. Boyer	Hamilton-Wentworth/Haldimand-Norfolk	5,515
T. Bromage, U.of Toronto	York	1,306
M. Cooper	Southern Ontario	5,000
G. Crawford	York	12,625
K. Dawson	Thunder Bay	3,000
B. Deller	Middlesex	26,478
H. Devereux	Sudbury	7,685
G. Dibb	York	12,500
H. Drabik	Rainy River-Thunder Bay	2,624
W. Finlayson	Middlesex	7,500
W. Fitzgerald	Hamilton-Wentworth	4,375
D. Gordon	Kenora	19,962
C. Hanks	Sudbury	15,000
L. Jackson	Peterborough	36,050
S. Jamieson	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,560
S. Janusas, Trent U.	Peterborough	12,500
P. Julig	Cochrane	13,792
M. McLeod	Thunder Bay	3,800
T. Carr, Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	York	11,600
W. Jones, Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	York	11,671
R. Michael	Hamilton-Wentworth	12,500
B. Molyneaux	Kenora	14,183
C. Murphy	Elgin	12,400
Van Egmond Foundation, F. Newnham	Huron	13,590
R. Pearce	Middlesex	11,267
B. Phillips, Lakehead U.	Thunder Bay	4,500
J. Pilon	Cochrane	13,765
P. Ramsden	Hamilton-Wentworth	2,000
P. Reid	Essex	700
H. Schwarz & J. Melbye, U. of Toronto	Hamilton-Wentworth	14,108
J. Steinbring	Kenora	12,500
A. Stewart	York	12,433
D. Thompson	Kingston	9,235
J. Tomenchuk	Kenora	20,000
M. Verbrugge	Haldimand-Norfolk	8,975
P. Von Bitter	York	12,500
G. Warrick	Middlesex	3,900
G. Watson	Lanark-Leeds	7,275
R. Williamson	Middlesex	20,000
		<hr/>
		\$440,374

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Rita Michael's plea for historical archaeology (Arch Notes 83-3:11) paints a picture of official indifference by the Province of Ontario. This has not been the case; as early as the 1920's the then Ministry of Highways acquired Fort Henry at Kingston, later Fort George was acquired and reconstructed. Since then, the Province has been heavily committed to historic archaeology. One might think of the excavations at Saint Marie and later in the same general area of Fort Penetanguishene.

Over the years many provincial Departments and Ministries have been directly involved in supporting historic archaeology and so indeed has the Royal Ontario Museum with, for example, the extensive excavations at Fort Albany on James Bay in the 1960's. The former Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board both provided and initiated funding for historic archaeology. One of the earliest, and largest, archaeology projects in Ontario was the historical archaeological excavation at Fort William commenced in 1968. Funds expended over the several years of the project were on the order of 3/4 of a million dollars. The Longlac post excavation in 1964 was another major excavation.

The former Ministry of Lands and Forests initiated a number of historic archaeological projects...the extensive survey of the 1850's route to the west from Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort Gary, the excavation of the French Portage Way Station and the settlement at Blacksands, to mention only three. With the creation of the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1974, the support was continued and with the advent of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation forward planning in the province has to embody impact studies including all aspects of archaeology - prehistoric, historic and industrial. Enquiry would show many varied historical archaeological projects have been supported by these new provincial bodies.

The Province of Ontario's record for support of historic archaeology stands in the forefront of the country. Furthermore, contrary to Michael's statement of indifference on the part of prehistoric archaeologists, the work has been done by persons trained in anthropology.

It is axiomatic in our culture that special interest groups organize to present their position; however, for a group interested in history it behooves them to know their history.

Sincerely,

Ken Dawson  
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay, Ontario

\* \* \* \* \*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Re: Response to "An Open Letter to Historical Archaeologists" by Rita Michael (Arch Notes 83-3:12).

We at the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) agree with Ms. Michael that there is a need for those interested in historical archaeology to organize and lobby to make "our concerns known". However, we do not agree that "Archaeologists with prehistoric training have no interest in historical archaeology...". This blanket statement does a great disservice with its implication that trained archaeologists care only about prehistoric matters.

The Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life was founded fifty years ago by Dr. W. Wilfrid Jury. Among his numerous accomplishments we can list the excavation of many prehistoric and historic sites, including the Naval and Military Establishments at Penetanguishene (Jury and Jury 1959) and Fairfield on the Thames, a Moravian mission founded in 1792 (Jury 1948). He also was responsible for the creation and construction of Fanshawe Pioneer Village in London.

The Museum was re-organized in the late 1970's, and although the words "and Pioneer Life" were dropped from our official title, we still endeavour to accord equal treatment to prehistoric and historic sites.

Therefore, as a matter of record, we wish to cite a few examples of historic sites we have researched for the sole purpose of illustrating that we do indeed have an interest in such sites. These include the following: an assessment and mitigative excavations at the Van Egmond house (Ajllh-4) in Seaforth (Mayer 1981); documentation of five historic structures (Aglh-65), including a hotel and midden dating between 1875 and 1900, in the Masonville district of London (Iearce 1982); the discovery, test excavation and recommendation for a complete salvage excavation of the Ganong site (Aigx-74), dated circa 1820 (Poulton 1982); and background research, test pitting, and recommendations for further work at the New Aberdeen site (Ailhc-14) prior to an impending impact by a road widening (Pihl 1982).

On the basis of our past and continuing research, we feel our credibility as competent historical researchers has been unfairly questioned.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Mayer  
Robert J. Pearce  
Robert H. Pihl  
Dana R. Poulton  
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

References Cited:

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1948 Fairfield on the Thames: Report of Excavations Made on the Site of the Early Mission Village, 1946. Museum of Indian Archaeology, Bulletin No. 5, London.

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1959 The Establishments at Penetanguishene. Museum of Indian Archaeology, Bulletin No. 12. London.
- Mayer, R.G.  
1981 Continuing Mitigation Efforts in Back of the Van Egmond House: An Archaeological Contract Report-No. 2. Report submitted to the Van Egmond Foundation, and on file, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
- Pearce, R.J.  
1982 Final Report on an Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of Those Lands to be Affected by the Proposed Cadillac-Fairview Development of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 4, London Township, Middlesex County. Report submitted to Cadillac-Fairview Corporation, and included in Licence Report 82-11, on file, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
- Pihl, R.H.  
1982 An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Huron and Strasbourg Road Alignments: Huron Industrial Park. Report submitted to the City of Kitchener and included in Licence Report 82-01, on file, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
- Poulton, D.R.  
1982 A Final Report on the 1980-81 Phase I Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Highway 403-Freeman Interchange to Highway 5 Link (W.P. 198-77-00)(cf. pp.3-23). Report submitted to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and included in Licence Report 82-07, on file, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

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#### 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."

With the approval of the majority of the membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society the above suspension came into effect on July 1, 1983.

This suspension removes 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 will review the Charter suspension and either revoke or renew it.

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## MYSTERY DINOSAUR FOUND IN U.K.

The skeleton of an unknown species of dinosaur, a flesh eater with 30 centimetre claws which lived about 125 million years ago, has been discovered in southern England, London's Natural History Museum announced yesterday.

The museum said it could be the most important find of its kind in Britain this century and the creature, possibly similar to the Tyrannosaurus rex, will require a new name.

Museum official Sue Runyard said the dinosaur would have been between three and 4.5 metres tall when standing on its hind legs. An almost complete skeleton, including parts of the skull, has been excavated from a clay pit in Surrey, on London's southwest outskirts.

"We're not saying exactly where because I'm afraid amateur collectors tend to converge on a site like this," she said. An amateur fossil collector, identified as Bill Walker from Thornton Heath in south London, made the initial discovery last January of a claw bone about 50 per cent larger than that of the Tyrannosaurus. The bone convinced museum experts that the skeleton belongs to a previously unknown creature which could have fed on the plant-eating dinosaurs inhabiting southern England at the time.

When Mr. Walker contacted the museum, paleontologist Dr. Alan Charig led a team of experts in a full excavation of the site, beginning in May. Three truckloads of bones eventually arrived at the museum where they are being cleaned and pieced together. "It's like a jigsaw puzzle and could take a year to complete," Miss Runyard said. The skeleton will then go on public display. Before it does, scientists will name the creature.

"The way this happens is that we have to inspect every part of the skeleton, then a scientific description is made up and the name usually derives from that description."

Members of the genus Tyrannosaurus were more than 15 metres in length and 6 metres tall, weighed 10 tons, had an elongated skull and large, daggerlike teeth in jaws that could open to a 1.2-metre gape.

From The Globe and Mail  
July, 1983

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## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED - 1806 REDWARE POTTERY IN HAMILTON

Testing of the Frederick Ashbaugh site in Westdale will resume September 10 until the end of October -- week-ends only from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., weather permitting.

In case of rain artefacts recovered from the spring/summer session will be cleaned and registered at our spacious facilities provided by the Hamilton Region.

For further information please call Rita Michael -- 416 524-1384



### 1983 O.A.S. TRIP TO MEXICO

Some 60 lucky people to date have paid their deposit for the unique O.A.S. tour of Mexico due to leave on November 5th, 1983. We have managed to upgrade some of the hotels and to offer as an option commencing the trip in either Mexico City or Acapulco. We have also varied the itinerary to include PALENQUE, which we will reach by bus from VILLAHERMOSA.

If you wish to join this group please contact the office at 223-2752, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3, to ascertain what space is still available.

Here is the itinerary as now arranged:

#### November 1983

1. Saturday 5 Fly Toronto to Mexico City (U.S. participants will join en route). Meeting and assistance. Transfer to Hotel CENTURY ZONA ROSA.
2. Sunday 6 Day at leisure (full American breakfast).
3. Monday 7 After breakfast, morning departure by deluxe motorcoach to TAXCO, lunch, CUERNAVACA, overnight in Mexico City.
4. Tuesday 8 After breakfast, morning city tour includes National Museum of Anthropology. Box lunch. Afternoon free, overnight in Mexico City.
5. Wednesday 9 After breakfast, full day tour to the pyramids of TEOTIHUACAN. Box lunch. Evening FOLKLORICO at Opera House. Overnight at Century Zona Rosa.
6. Thursday 10 After breakfast, depart to CHOLULA and CACAXTLA. Box lunch. Late afternoon return to Mexico City for departure at 19.00 hrs. to OAXACA. Transfer to Hotel MISION overnight.
7. Friday 11 After breakfast, morning tour of the city, lunch, afternoon tour of MONTE ALBAN. Overnight.
8. Saturday 12 After breakfast, full day tour to YAGUL, MITLA and TULE, lunch. Evening transfer to airport for flight to VILLAHERMOSA. Transfer to Hotel VIVA.
9. Sunday 13 After breakfast, full day tour to PALENQUE. Box lunch. Evening transfer to airport for flight to MERIDA. Overnight in Hotel MISION, Merida.
10. Monday 14 After breakfast, departure to ACANCEH, MAYAPAN and TEABO, etc. Lunch. Continue to UXMAL. Dinner and overnight at Hotel MISION, Uxmal.
11. Tuesday 15 After breakfast, tours of UXMAL and KABAH. Lunch and dinner. Sound and Light at UXMAL. Overnight in Hotel MISION, Uxmal.
12. Wednesday 16 After breakfast, bus to MERIDA via SAYIL, LABNA and XLAPAX. Box lunch. Overnight in Hotel MISION, Merida.

13. Thursday 17 After breakfast, day at leisure. OPTION: day tour with lunch to CHICHEN ITZA \$38 Cdn. Overnight in Hotel MISSION, Merida.
14. Friday 18 After breakfast, full day tour to PROGRESO and DZIBIL-CHALTUN with time on the beach. Box lunch. Return to Merida overnight.
15. Saturday 19 After breakfast, transfer to airport and return home. OPTION: stayover, day at leisure.
16. Sunday 20 OPTION. Stayover. Transfer to airport and return home.

ACAPULCO OPTION

1. Saturday 5 Fly Toronto to ACAPULCO (U.S. participants join en route). Meeting and assistance. Transfer to hotel MARIS for overnight.
2. Sunday 6 After breakfast, day at leisure. Hotel MARIS overnight.
3. Monday 7 as above. The bus will leave from Hotel MARIS after breakfast.

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Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

Lawson-Jury Building, 1600 Attawandaron Rd., London, Ont. N6G 3M6

EXPERIENCE ARCHAEOLOGY: DISCOVER ONTARIO'S PREHISTORY

Engage in a hands-on journey into Ontario's native prehistory. Learn the basic techniques of archaeology and practise them at a local archaeological site. Through illustrated lectures, demonstrations and examination of artifacts, examine the systematic methods of the archaeologist and what these methods have revealed about the 11,000 years of Ontario's rich prehistoric past.

This program offers a unique combination of theory and practice. Registration includes, at no extra cost, participation in "An Archaeological Dig". For your convenience you may attend this session on either October 2 or October 9.

Areas to be covered include: An Introduction to Archaeology and Ontario Pre-History; The Palaeoindian and Archaic Periods; The Woodland Period; European Contact and Special Problems in Ontario Archaeology and Prehistory, as well as An Archaeological Dig.

Enrollment is limited.

- Time: 4 Thursdays, 7:30-9:30 p.m.  
1 Sunday or 1 Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
- Date: October 6 to October 27, 1983  
October 2 or October 29, 1983
- Place: Museum of Indian Archaeology
- Instructor: David Smith, M.A., Educational Archaeologist,  
Museum of Indian Archaeology
- Fee: \$38.00

*Arch Notes*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Jul/Aug 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

"Bitched, Bothered and Bewildered with David  
Boyle on the Midden Patrol"

### 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 Socy.  
P.O. Box 241, Station P, Toronto M5S 2S8  
or Call Charles Garrad, Administrator, at 416-223-2752 by October 14th.

## AN ADVENTURE IN ARCHAEOLOGY: THE DUNDEE EXPERIENCE

### What is it?

The Dundee Experience is a unique opportunity for the general public to actually excavate at a 500 year old archaeological site! It is an exciting one-day program which includes an audio-visual presentation, a chance to uncover artifacts from the past, and a visit to our laboratory facilities where the artifacts are processed and interpreted. The program is offered by fully qualified professional archaeologists, licenced by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

### Who may participate?

Anyone twelve years of age and over. Come by yourself or with your family or friends.

### Can all the members of my club or community group come at the same time?

Yes! The Dundee program is flexible and can meet the demands of your group. The Dundee Experience staff are available to come to your meetings and explain the program.

### Is the program available for schools?

Yes! In fact, classes studying history, native studies and archaeology from all over southwestern Ontario have enjoyed our programs over the last three years.

### Where are the programs run?

The programs occur at the Coleman Village site near New Dundee, Ontario. Participants meet at our research facility in New Dundee at 9:30 a.m., although school programs are operated with more flexibility.

### When are the programs run?

Programs are available seven days a week, May through October. A minimum of ten registrants is required.

### What about lunch?

Participants bring their own lunch. The program operates from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and a lunch period is provided. This is an opportune time for friendly discussions with the program staff.

### Why should I get involved?

Ontario has a heritage treasure waiting for you to explore! You may do this, but only within the structure of public archaeology programs operated by professional archaeologists. You will learn about Ontario's heritage resources and the lifestyle of the people responsible for them, and will come to appreciate that these resources are a valuable part of our environment.

### How much does it cost?

The fee for each individual is \$10.00 for a full day program. Groups may qualify for a reduced rate. Donations may also be made to The Foundation for Public Archaeology. It is a charitable institution and tax receipts will be issued.

### How do I sign up?

To register, or for more information, contact us at: The Dundee Experience, Kavelman's Hall, 167 Front Street, New Dundee, Ontario NOB 2E0.(519)696-2822.

\* \* \* \* \*

*divers probe ship ...*

DIVERS PROBE SHIP THOUGHT TO BE NAPOLEON'S - *The Globe & Mail*, July 22, 1983

Six kilometres off the coast of Abu Kir, a small village near Alexandria in Egypt, and 9 metres under the jade-green sea, French and Egyptian divers are exploring what they are convinced is the wreck of *l'Orient*, the flagship of the ill-fated fleet that carried Napoleon Bonaparte and his army to Egypt.

Physical proof of the ship's identity still eludes the French-Egyptian survey team that only recently pinpointed the location of the fleet, sunk in 1798 by the British in the Battle of the Nile, a crucial sea fight that secured British influence in Egypt.

But Jacques Dumas, 57, leader of the expedition, said that given the size of the ship's anchor and cannons, the ship can only be the *Orient* or *le Guerrier*, the *Warrior*, the second largest ship in Napoleon's fleet.

The discovery of the exact site of the ill-fated fleet would be a triumph for marine archaeology in several respects. Mr. Dumas and other team members said they hoped the sunken ships would yield new information and fresh insights into how the famous naval battle was fought. Moreover, if the wreck being explored proves to be the *Orient*, Mr. Dumas added, it would resolve a long-standing debate among naval historians about the fate of the ship. Because the *Orient* caught fire and exploded before sinking, many experts postulated that large segments of a wreck would never be found.

For underwater archaeologists, systematic exploration of the bay of Abu Kir promises also to be a treasure-trove of ancient objects unrelated to Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. For example, French divers lifted from the sea near the wreck a giant urn, which Mr. Dumas said was "probably Roman, and about 2,000 years old." Finally, the admission of a team of non-Egyptian naval technicians and scientists is, by itself, remarkable. Because of the protracted history of wars with Israel and conflicts with Arab neighbours, Egypt has considered the bay a military zone, and has severely restricted access by foreigners.

Yves de Malezieux du Hamel, captain of the *Vinh Long*, a French Navy minesweeper on loan to the expedition, said that because of the myriad restrictions, archaeologists had been barred from applying modern methods of underwater detection and sifting in the bay. "This is also a first of sorts for the French navy," Captain de Malezieux added. "Normally my divers are looking for underwater mines. This is the first time we have been sent to help out archaeologists."

The exploration is being conducted from the *Vinh Long*, a U.S.-made minesweeper equipped with French-produced electronic sensing devices and sonar. To date, the team has located two ships, one mast more than 14 m tall, several huge cannons and anchors, a few 1½-metre-long metal nails, and pottery and other debris from the fleet. Divers also have salvaged a rifle. Later came more nails from the ship, and finally the Roman urn.

While the divers explored, French technicians and sonar experts sat in darkness in the ship's control room, scanning television screens of sonar pictures. The pictures, produced by sound waves, resemble what you would see on a black-and-white television that is tuned to an off-the-air station. But the technicians combed the screens, searching for a bright light or large

dark shadows, many of them imperceptible to the untrained eye. These markings indicated the presence of metal objects below the ship, they explained.

French technicians used this type of sonar, plus signals sent back and forth from two electronic listening devices, one on the shore of Abu Kir and another on Nelson's Island, at the southern tip of the bay, to pinpoint the exact location of the sunken fleet. Then divers took their first underwater photos and made their first videotape pictures of the shipwreck. Although visibility was extremely poor - less than 1 m - the divers got pictures of the mast, an anchor, and what appears to be the deck of the rear portion of the ship.

Mr. Dumas, who is preparing a series of underwater photographs of the wreck on assignment from National Geographic magazine, said the ship seemed to be in two large segments about 90 m apart. From the size of the cannons, the mast, and the location of the vessel's remains, Mr. Dumas said, he was "virtually certain" that the wreck was the Orient.

The French fleet was destroyed in the bay of Abu Kir on August 1 and 2, 1798. Napoleon's fleet, commanded by Admiral Brueys, had 13 ships of the line, four frigates, 1,182 guns and 8,000 men. The Orient alone had 120 guns on three decks and more than 1,000 men aboard. The destruction of the French fleet by Lord Horatio Nelson, while Napoleon was successfully fighting in Egypt, proved decisive: Napoleon lost forever his command of the Mediterranean.

The discovery is of more than historical significance to one member of the expedition: Louis Napoleon III, a grandnephew of the emperor, has been diving with the French team.

"I have found this very moving from a personal standpoint," said Prince Napoleon, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, boasts a rugged tan and silver-white hair, and at age 69 remains an avid diver and sailor.

The expedition is sponsored by the French and Egyptian Governments. Officials from neither Government were able to offer any cost estimates for the salvage operation. They said, however, that it was expected to last two or three years.

According to the agreement negotiated between the French and Egyptian governments, Egypt is to keep any gold that is found aboard the wrecks while the two countries are to share other objects removed from the vessels. Historians believe Napoleon carried on the ships huge chests of gold to finance his invasion, but it is not known whether the gold was removed from the fleet before the great battle.

Mohammed Abdul Hamid Radwan, Egyptian Minister of Culture, said that the Government planned to build a museum and research centre at Abu Kir to display objects salvaged by the expedition.

Mr. Dumas, president of the Paris-based World Underwater Federation, is a lawyer by training who has dived and salvaged ships throughout the world. He said he hoped the team would eventually be able to raise four ships in relatively good condition. While the Orient was burned before sinking, silt from the Nile, which empties into the sea near Alexandria, should have helped preserve objects and the vessels, he said. "If our mission succeeds," he said, "archaeologists and naval historians will have a chance to study a whole range of warships of the 18th century in one place at one time."

ROMANS IN RIO?

Since the mid-Sixties, fishermen had been bringing up old pottery fragments from the bottom of Guanabara Bay, 15 kilometers from the port of Rio de Janeiro. Then, in 1976, diver Jose Roberto Texeira salvaged two intact amphorae, tall storage vases of the sort used throughout ancient Europe. They created a sensation in the Brazilian press, and the government promptly confiscated them. Texeira, understandably miffed, refused to tell where he had found them.

There the matter stood until 1982, when archaeologist Robert Marx convinced Texeira of the importance of his discovery. Marx, an underwater archaeologist with an international reputation, got permission to dive in Guanabara Bay. The amphorae had been found in deep and heavily polluted water near a penal colony. Working with professor emeritus Harold E. Edgerton, of MIT, Marx found thousands of pottery fragments and more than 200 necks, all from identical amphorae. He identified them as Roman, from the second century B.C.

How did the amphorae get to Brazil? Using profiling solar, Marx and Edgerton located a wooden structure, presumably an ancient vessel, in the muddy bottom of the bay, underneath the wreck of a sixteenth-century ship. Before Marx could dive for the remains, trouble started. No one in Brazil liked the idea that the amphorae were Roman.

There is still dispute over which of two claimants was the first European to discover Brazil. Pedro Alvares Cabral, a friend of Vasco de Gama, was sent on an expedition to the East Indies by King Manuel I, of Portugal. Sailing in 1500, Cabral went far off his course to the west, reaching the coast of Brazil, which he claimed for Portugal, before turning east for Madagascar, Mozambique, and the Indian coast. His claim is recognized in Brazil and Portugal. The Spanish, however, consider the discovery to have been made by Vicente Yanez Pinzon, who commanded the *Nina* on Columbus's first voyage to the New World. In 1499 Pinzon sailed from Spain with his own command, reaching the coast of Brazil in January 1500 and discovering the mouth of the Amazon. Irrespective of these claims, the land went to Portugal on the basis of the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494, which divided the non-European world between Spain and Portugal at a point 370 leagues west of Cape Verde Islands.

Marx's identification of the amphorae as Roman prompted some highly emotional responses. Local Brazilian experts, who had positively identified the amphorae as Greek or Phoenician, refused to budge from their positions, considering Marx a cheap sensation seeker. The local press had their own views. They found "experts" who claimed that the vases must have been left by King Solomon on one of his less publicized voyages. Others even cited the amphorae as proof of a visit by the ten lost tribes of Israel. Marx's claim for the Romans was obviously not well received.

There were international repercussions as well. The governments of Spain and Portugal, with their long-standing vested interests in Pinzon and Cabral, objected strenuously to the idea that a shipload of Romans had been the first in the New World. They accused Marx of being an agent of the Italian government, sent out to drum up publicity for Rome. They even accused Marx of bringing the amphorae over from Europe himself and planting them in Guanabara Bay. Under pressure from all sides, the Brazilian government refused to let Marx continue diving.

Recent work by professor Elizabeth Will, of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, and other experts have confirmed that the amphorae are second-century-B.C. Roman, probably manufactured at Knouss, on the coast of western Morocco. Marx believes that finding remains of the ship that carried the artifacts is crucial to establishing how they got to Brazil. He suggests that a Roman ship from North Africa might have been caught in a storm and blown across the Atlantic Ocean. In the last century alone, over 600 forced crossings of the Atlantic were recorded. Roman wrecks have been found in the Azores. From Africa to Brazil is the narrowest passage across the Atlantic. Modern sailing ships often make the journey in 18 days.

If a Roman ship had been blown across, was anyone alive when it reached Brazil's coast? Marx points out that there is little chance an unmanned ship could get through the winding, reef-laden entrance of Guanabara Bay to its present location.

Through the offices of the National Geographic Society and others, the Brazilian government has finally agreed to let Marx resume diving in January 1984. Tune in next year to learn whether Romans were sunbathing on Copacabana Beach in the second century B.C. - Robert Sheckley.

Reprinted from OMNI, June 1983

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#### THE COVENANT CHAIN: INDIAN CEREMONIAL AND TRADE SILVER

A major exhibition featuring over 300 pieces of Indian silver jewellery from the 18th and 19th centuries will be on view at the Museum of Indian Archaeology, Lawson-Jury Building, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario

May 15 to September 5, 1983. Daily hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Covenant Chain, produced by the National Museum of Man, includes material borrowed from 23 institutions across Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It is the first time many of these pieces will be shown to the public.

Silver ornaments were first offered to the Indians to seal arrangements between themselves and the Europeans. Later, silver "trinkets", as the fur traders called them, were offered to the Indians in exchange for furs. Featured in the exhibition are Indian peace medals from Canada and the United States, large presentation pieces of silver such as gorgets, armbands, headbands and brooches, and a selection of small trade brooches in a variety of shapes and patterns. Also included are some 40 paintings of Indians wearing trade and ceremonial silver and some pieces made by contemporary Iroquoian silversmiths. Two mannequins dressed in Indian 19th century costume of the Great Lakes region wearing silver ornaments are expected to be a highlight of the exhibition.

The exhibition is travelling in Canada and the United States for two and a half years.

For further information call: Harriet Walker (519)473-1360.

Admission: Adults \$2.00, Seniors and Students \$1.25, Children under 12 50¢  
Sponsors and Pre-schoolers admitted free.



... front street ...

Ontario Heritage Foundation

#### THE FRONT STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

For some time, Heritage groups in Toronto have viewed with alarm the rapid destruction of potential archaeological resources within the city. In response to this concern, the Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture undertook the assessment of a small portion of the downtown area slated for development in the near future. Archival research followed by a test excavation revealed that archaeological remains spanning most of 19th century Toronto are preserved beneath parking lot gravel. Further archaeological excavation was recommended.

Just two years before the incorporation of the City of Toronto in 1834, the Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada were constructed on the site to replace those burned in 1824. After the unification of Upper and Lower Canada, Parliament was seated alternately in other centres and the Toronto buildings were put to other uses including the insane asylum, an army barracks, King's College Medical School and the Court House. When Parliament proposed to return to Toronto in 1856, the original three separate buildings were subjected to extensive additions and renovations to form a large complex including a walled yard and numerous out buildings. In 1867 they became the Parliament Buildings of Ontario and kept this function until the present Parliament Buildings were constructed at Queen's Park in 1892.

The Old Parliament Buildings were demolished at the turn of the century and the land was used for railway yards by the Grand Trunk Railway. Freight sheds constructed during the 1920's were demolished in 1965. This land is now a parking lot. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) plans to build its English Language headquarters here commencing in the fall of 1984.

Excavation is presently under way, with volunteers drawn mainly from the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

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## PREHISTORIC HORSEMEN

Paleontologist Henri Martin was scouring the prehistoric sites of southern France in 1911 when he found several pairs of worn-out horse teeth. The teeth, which were estimated at 30,000 years old, showed signs of crib biting - the habit of biting a railing, rope, or even nearby rock.

An obvious sign of boredom, crib biting is exhibited only by captive animals, never by those in the wild. Martin naturally concluded that humans had domesticated horses tens of thousands of years ago, contradicting the long-standing theory that control of animals hadn't begun until 6000 B.C. Martin promptly published his evidence but was ignored.

Martin's explosive theory had been buried for 70 years when archaeologist Paul Bahn, a research fellow at the University of London, came across the paper. Intrigued, Bahn soon tracked down several of the teeth found by Martin and dug up new ones on his own. His conclusion: Martin may have been conservative. Men were controlling horses at least 12,000 years ago, Bahn says, and possibly were doing so as long as 100,000 years ago.

Bahn suspected that the animals were corralled, ridden and kept for meat. "Considering what the American Indians were doing with horses after they'd been exposed to them for only a couple of hundred years," he says, "I think it highly likely that among a people who had lived in close proximity to horses for thousands of years, someone is going to have the idea that you can do more than chuck a spear at them."

From "Omni", August, 1983.

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Primitive Man leaves the trees

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/  
WATERLOO Executive: President Jack Redmond (519)578-3064  
Vice-President Ken Oldridge  
Secy/Treasurer Malcolm Horne

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King St. S., Waterloo.

LONDON Executive: President Paul Lennox (519)438-9595  
Vice-President Robert Pihl  
Treasurer George Conroy  
Secretary Ted Rowcliffe

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox

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

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

OTTAWA Executive: President Clyde C. Kennedy (613)828-0884  
Vice-President Susan Johnston  
Secy/Treasurer Marian Clark

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

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Victoria Memorial Bldg., Metcalfe & McLeod Sts., Ottawa.

THUNDER BAY Executive: President J.E. (Al) Molto (807)345-2121  
Vice-President Patricia Nearing  
Secy/Treasurer Michael McLeod

Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editors: Marge Roberts and Lee Tracz

Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Aesthetics Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.

TORONTO Executive: President Ann Bobyk (416)769-6583  
Vice-President Roberta O'Brien  
Treasurer Christine Kirby  
Secretary Annie Gould

Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti

Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Rm.572, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George St., U. of Toronto.

WINDSOR Executive: President Roger Eacock  
Vice-President Jean Rochefort  
Secy/Treasurer Peter Reid

Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid

Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

Meetings: Usually at 7.30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave., Windsor.



# The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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**PUBLICATIONS:** Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

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Family	\$15
Institutional	\$25
Life	\$200
Chapter Fees Extra	

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