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ARCH NOTES

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER

83 - 5

ONTARIO IN THE PAST - Tenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society	2
ICOMOS	4
A PLEA FOR REDWARE by Rita Michael	5
Book Review - "David Boyle: From Artisan to Archaeologist"	7
E.S.A.F. Symposium	9
Beavers Cited in Ancient Forest Decline	10
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KEWA ARTICLES by James Keron	11
O.A.S. Thunder Bay Chapter Forthcoming Meetings	19
O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter Forthcoming Meetings	20
O.A.S. Toronto Chapter Forthcoming Meeting	21
O.A.S. Bus Trip, August 1983	22
Archaeologists Bury The Present ...	23
Man, Ape Parting May Have Been Late	27
Dump Site Covers Old Indian Villages	30
O.A.S. Chapters	31
O.A.S. Provincial Officers	32

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

The Ontario Archaeological Society
TENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday
October 29
1983

ONTARIO IN THE PAST

DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY INN

Elizabeth Street
(by City Hall)
Toronto, Ontario



David
Boyle
1842-1911

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

(by October 14, 1983)

Regular admission	\$10
Student (show Student Identification card when picking up entry kit)	\$ 8

ADMISSION AT DOOR

Saturday October 29, 1983

EVENING BANQUET

(advance reservations only)	\$20
Speaker: Dr. Gerald Killan Topic: "Bitched, Bothered and Bewildered: with David Boyle on the Midden Patrol."	

Admission includes coffee.

Registration commences 8:15 a.m.

First Speaker 9:00 a.m.

Business meeting open to Society

Members only 4:30 p.m. — 5:30 p.m.

Cash Bar 6:00 p.m.

Banquet 7:30 p.m.

ENQUIRIES AND ADVANCE REGISTRATION DETAILS

"Symposium"

Ontario Archaeological Society

Box 241, Postal Station P,

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

Telephone: (416) 223-2752

THE TENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

of The Ontario Archaeological Society will present, on Saturday October 29, 1983, ten speakers who are specialists in an aspect of archaeological work in and relevant to the Province of Ontario. At the same time the Society will take a backward glance at its own thirty-three year history, and also the Province's early archaeological history personified by Dr. David Boyle.

Presentations during the day sessions will be by Dr. Peter L. Storck, Dr. Richard B. Johnston, Dr. Michael Spence and Robert Pihl, William A. Fox, Dr. James F. Pendergast, Kenneth C.A. Dawson, Dr. Conrad E. Heidenreich, Sheryl Smith, Dr. James V. Wright and Charles Garrad. Topics will include the Paleo-Indian, the Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland, later Ontario native peoples, and the Nineteenth Century. Sessions will be chaired by Dr. Mima Kapches and Dr. Martha Latta.

The Evening Banquet speaker, Dr. Gerald Killan, will draw on his newly published book "David Boyle, from Artisan to Archaeologist" for his topic. The book will be available at the Society's Sales Desk, and Dr. Killan will be available to sign copies after the banquet. The Sales Desk will also offer Society publications and other books of interest to Ontario archaeologists, some of them authored by Symposium speakers.

A business meeting for Society members will follow the day's papers, and the evening will commence with a President's Reception and Cash Bar. During this period a display of photographs of Past Presidents of the Society will be featured, and a number of Past Presidents will themselves be present.

On the following day, Sunday October 30, a special visit has been arranged for Society members and their guests to OLD FORT YORK at 11.00 a.m., and an invitation to visit the FRONT STREET DIG "In Site" will also be extended. Further details will be found in the printed program provided to all attending the Symposium.

Pre-registrations for the Symposium and Banquet are now being accepted.

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ICOMOS PRESENTS HISTORIC SITES OF THE WORLD

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), was established in 1965 under the auspices of UNESCO to promote the study and conservation of historic monuments, buildings and districts, and to cultivate the interest of the people of every country in the protection of their heritage. ICOMOS, represented in more than 75 countries, maintains a central secretariat in Paris.

ICOMOS Canada is a national non-profit, non-governmental organization. This autumn, in association with the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Heritage Canada Foundation, the Association for Preservation Technology and the United Nations Association, it is planning a series of exciting presentations to introduce world heritage sites of particular interest and significance to the general public.

The series opened on October 6th with a presentation on the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, highlighting Canada's contributions in the world of conservation: Burgess Shale Site, Nananni, L'Anse aux Meadows, Anthony Island, Head-Smashed-In Bison Jump.

In subsequent sessions, aspects of the architectural and archaeological heritage of many other nations will be presented through films and illustrated lectures:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Oct. 13 | The Scandinavian Connection: Norway, L'Anse aux Meadows |
| Oct. 20 | Marine Archaeology: Hamilton & Scourge, the Breadalbane,
the Wasa |
| Oct. 27 | Trade Routes: by land and water; Central Asia, Ethiopia |
| Nov. 3 | Archaeological Frontiers: Mohenjodaro in Pakistan -
world's oldest excavated city
dating from 4000 B.C.;
Santorini and Crete |
| Nov. 17 | International Rescue Campaigns: Abu Simbel and Philae
(Egypt); Venice;
Montenegro |
| Nov. 24 | The Mediterranean World: Italy and Greece |
| Dec. 1 | The House We Live In: World Vernacular Architecture;
Ontario Historic Sites |

THURSDAY EVENINGS, 8.00 p.m. O.I.S.E. Auditorium
252 Bloor St. West, Toronto

ICOMOS Canada urges you to take advantage of this unusual opportunity to contribute to the safeguarding of world heritage, by subscribing to the series. Admission: \$32.00 for 8 sessions. Tickets may be obtained by sending a cheque or money order payable to: ICOMOS Canada. For more information call 965-5727.

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A PLEA FOR REDWARE

by Rita Michael

The term 'redware' needs some clarification, at least in Canada. Coarseware, the term used by some archaeologists to describe North American red earthenware pottery from the historical period, is imprecise. Coarseware is the heavy, poorly potted, usually handmade, and thus 'coarse' because the clay was not properly refined, cooking ware found on archaeological sites throughout most of the world. It is a term used by Classical archaeologists to distinguish it from the finely potted wares found on Mediterranean sites, e.g. Athenian Black and Red Figure ware or Terra Sigillata the glossy red slipped ware which originated in Arezzo during the first century B.C. Coarseware is quite different from our North American redwares in several ways.

For the most part, our redwares are finely potted, that is the clay has been well sieved. They are wheel thrown and are usually glazed to render them impermeable. They were fired at a slightly higher temperature than were coarsewares which were fired between 900-950°C making them friable under certain environmental conditions. Redwares were fired at between 1000-1150°C to just under their maturing temperature of 1200°C after which point they tend to melt. Redwares are often decorated. Coloured glazes can hide a dull firing fabric while hand painted, incised or other decorations could live up a piece. Coggle wheels and 'ribs' were used to bring a degree of mechanization to the process. Redware functioned decoratively as well as usefully in the kitchen.

Redware clays are plastic and porous and contain impurities, especially iron oxides. The iron oxides give the clay its reddish colour and the percentage of oxides determines the shade of red when fired. The higher the iron oxide content, the brighter red will be the finished vessel. Conversely, the lower the iron oxide content, the paler the ware. A 2-4% iron oxide content will produce a pale yellow or buff or even a greyish colour. A clear lead glaze was favoured by the potter because it allowed the fabric to show through thus producing a pleasing piece, providing all went well during the process of making and firing it.

If fabric colour determines the name of the ware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware (all earthenwares and all fired at about 1200°C), then 'redware' should serve the archaeologist well. The term is widely used today to describe red-firing clay (see Barber and Bamell, Collard, Rupp, Lambart, Lasansky, Newlands, Watkins and others).

Barber, Daniel M. and Hamell, George R. "The Redware Pottery Factory of Alvin Wilcox - At Mid-19th Century" SHA, v.5, p.18, 1971.

Collard, Elizabeth. Nineteenth-Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada. McGill University Press, 1967.

Hayes, John W., Curator Green and Roman Dept., R.O.M., personal communication.

- Lasansky, Jeannette. Central Pennsylvania Redware Pottery 1780-1904. Union County Oral Traditions Projects, Court House, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837, 1979.
- Lambart, Helen H. Two Centuries of Ceramics in the Richelieu Valley. National Museums of Canada Publications in History, No. 1, 1972.
- Newlands, David. Early Ontario Potters Their Craft and Trade. McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., 1979.
- Rupp, D.W. "The B. Lent Pottery". Canadian Collector, May/June 1980, 39-43.
- . "The Jordan Pottery Project: Grass Roots Archaeology". Archaeology, July/Aug. 1980, 44-51.
- Starbuck, David. Personal Communication.
- Watkins, Laura Woodside. Early New England Potters and Their Wares. Archon Books, 1968.

* * * * *

THE SOCIETY OF BEAD RESEARCHERS

This society was formed a couple of years ago to foster research on beads of all materials and periods, and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. The Society presently publishes a biannual newsletter, The Bead Forum, whose contents include current research news, requests for information, responses to queries, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. A scholarly journal is in the planning stages. Membership fees are \$10, payable to Ms. Elizabeth Harris, 6500 Romaine Street no. 7, Los Angeles, CA 90038. This is not an annual fee but will be assessed only as often as the modest expenses of the Society warrant it.

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BOOKS WANTED

Prof. Gary Heathcote of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, would like to acquire the following two books for his library:

Brothwell, D. and A.T. Sandison (eds.)
DISEASES IN ANTIQUITY

Brothwell, D. (ed.)
SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF EARLIER HUMAN POPULATIONS

If any of our readers have a copy of either or both that they would be willing to part with, please contact Prof. Heathcote by dropping by the Anthropology Department or by writing to him at the following address:

Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto
100 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

BOOK REVIEW

David Boyle; From Artisan to Archaeologist

by Gerald Killan

University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George St., Toronto M5S 1A6
Hardcover \$35.00, soft cover \$14.95

by Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum

In this well researched and well written book the details of the life and times of David Boyle, the first Ontario archaeologist, are carefully presented by Gerald Killan. Scottish born, Boyle immigrated to Canada in 1856 with his family. An artisan - by trade a blacksmith, like his father before him - Boyle was concerned about self education and self improvement. With diligence he was able to work as a smithy and attend school in Elora, Ontario. In 1864 he graduated with a teacher's certificate, left the blacksmith trade and embarked on a career as an educator.

Beginning in a one-room school house he was able to pursue the educational theories of Johann Pestalozzi with great conviction. Pestalozzian thought allowed for "equality of opportunity, liberty and respect for individual personality" (p.24). These attitudes affected Boyle's intellectual development and are reflected in his subsequent approaches to other careers. In 1865 this theory was radical but gained Boyle the respect of the community with the result that he was appointed principal at Elora in 1871. In this position Boyle was able to reactivate the Mechanics Institute library and to develop the Elora School Museum. Geological and naturalist specimens were most frequent in this museum, the best in Ontario for the period. Through the collection trips for the displays, Boyle also began to collect and examine Indian artifacts.

In 1882, while still a young man, Boyle dropped out of teaching and moved to Toronto where he set up "Ye Olde Booke Shoppe" on Yonge Street. It was during this business phase of his life that he became involved with the Canadian Institute. By donating his collection to their small museum he was appointed its curator in 1884. Apparently he was not good in business and his shop was forced to close in 1888. From this date on, in the middle years of his life, he was able to devote himself to archaeology.

These years were exhilarating and frustrating. Exhilarating because of the field work conducted, the finds discovered, the research completed, and the inauguration of the AARO series. Boyle worked continually, arranging displays, both permanent and travelling, developing museum recording techniques, and canvassing the province for the donation of collections. Frustrating because Boyle was underpaid, the funds for his salary and his field work were never assured from one year to the next; and overworked, Boyle worked alone in the museum for the majority of the period, with temporary staff only for the field. By enlisting specialists, such as A.F. Hunter and Col. Laidlaw, in local archaeology, Boyle was able to incorporate many excellent field reports in the AAROs.

In 1897 the Canadian Institute collection was transferred to the Normal School and Boyle was appointed curator. In 1898 the Ontario Historical Society was formed with Boyle acting as the first secretary, a post he held from 1898 to 1907. In 1901 he was appointed Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Museum where he continued to argue for more financial support and an increased staff. With the election victory of the provincial Conservatives in 1905, a more supportive attitude was quickly apparent at the museum. Finally, at 63 years of age, David Boyle made an adequate salary. As well, increased funding to the museum allowed for more research and support staff. Boyle was invigorated and worked even harder for the development of the museum. Unfortunately, his years were limited. In 1908 he suffered a stroke from which he recovered, only to have another stroke in 1909 that left him paralyzed until his death on February 14, 1911.

By presenting Boyle's development within an historical framework, Killan is able to establish a perspective on Boyle and his time, thereby offering insight into the man. This book is essential reading for archaeologists and historians wishing to understand the man to whom we owe a great debt.

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WESTERN PREHISTORIC RESEARCH ANNOUNCES TWO PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Intermountain Archeology, Vol. II, including articles pertinent to the following archaeological interests:

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|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Montana Archeology | Rose Spring Arrowpoints |
| Arizona Archeology | Proto-Historic Archeology |
| Puebloan Archeology | Utah Archeology |
| Chacoan Archeology | Northwestern Plains Archeology |
| Lithic Analysis | Southwestern Archeology |
| Wyoming Archeology | Rocky Mountain Archeology |
| New Mexico Archeology | Fremont Archeology |
| Great Basin Archeology | Bow and Arrow |
| Zuni Archeology | |

Recent Excavations in the Northwestern Plains, northeastern Great Basin and Rocky Mountain Regions, Archeological Monograph Series, No. 3, includes the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wyoming Archeology | Archaic |
| Montana Archeology | Paleo-Indian |
| Colorado Archeology | Late Prehistoric |
| Proto-Historic Archeology | Flaked Lithic Manufacturing |
| Plant Processing Sites | or Quarry Sites |

Enquiries: Journal of Intermountain Archeology
 Western Prehistoric Research
 P.O. Box 1761, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82902-1761

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NEW EXPERIMENTS UPON THE RECORD OF EASTERN PALAEO-INDIAN CULTURE
A Symposium of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1983

This symposium marks the 50th Anniversary Meeting of ESAF, and will be held at the Hawthorne Inn, 18 Washington Square (West), Salem, Massachusetts, from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Hotel reservations should be made well in advance with the Hawthorne Inn. For further information contact John R. Grimes, General Program Chairman, Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts 01970, telephone (617)745-1876.

Participants:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mary Lou Curran | The Whipple Site and Paleoindian Tool-kit Variability: A Comparison of Intra-site Structuring |
| Brian Deller and Chris Ellis | A Palaeo-Indian Ritual Feature in Southwestern Ontario |
| Robert E. Funk | The Corditaie Site: A Small, Isolated Paleo-Indian Camp in the Upper Mohawk Valley |
| Richard Michael Gramly and Jonathan Lothrop | Archaeological Excavations at the Potts Palaeo-Indian Site, Oswego County, New York, 1982-3 |
| John R. Grimes, W. Eldridge, B.G. Grimes, A. Vaccaro, F. Vaccaro, J. Vaccaro, N. Vaccaro and A. Orsini | Bull Brook II |
| Vance Haynes | Application of Accelerator ¹⁴ C Dating to Fluted Point Sites |
| David Keenlyside | Late Palaeo-Indian Evidence from the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence |
| Stanley W. Lantz | Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points from Western Pennsylvania: Implications for Regional Differences |
| Arthur Roberts | Palaeo-Indian Adaptations on the North Shore of Lake Ontario |
| Peter Storck | Recent Early Man Research in South-Central Ontario |
| Thomas G. Ulrich | Dedic: A Paleo-Indian Site in the Middle Connecticut Valley |

Special Symposium Speaker

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| William J. Mayer-Oakes | Fluted Projectile Points: A North American Shibboleth Viewed in South American Perspective |
|------------------------|--|

Discussants-Wm. M. Gardner, R. Moeller, W.A.Ritchie, F.H. West

BEAVERS CITED IN ANCIENT FOREST DECLINE

What was responsible for the great decline in the forests of northwestern Europe in the late Stone Age? Forests returned to cover northwestern Europe after the retreat of the last ice sheet around 10,000 years ago, but digs have shown that a large part of the forest was destroyed 5,000 years later. The cause was surely not acid rain, but for years archaeologists have been pondering whether it was the work of man or simply a change of climate. It was none of these, two British archaeologists claim. The culprits (at least initially) were beavers, they say.

The conventional argument has been divided between those who blamed the first farmers, who needed space for grazing cattle and pigs, and for growing cereal crops; and others who pointed out that in some parts of Europe the forest began to decline before agriculture. This second group was forced to attribute tree loss to climatic change, or to disease. The latter idea, in particular, grew fashionable after the recent outbreak of lethal Dutch elm disease in Europe.

But Professor John Coles of the University of Cambridge and Dr. Bryony Orme of the University of Exeter are asking archaeologists to consider the role of the beaver in forest clearance. They suggest that hunters took advantage of patches of cleared woodland created not by them, but by beavers; only later did farming expand from these centres, extending the work that the beavers had begun.

Taking as a model the activities of beavers in Ontario today, Prof. Coles and Dr. Orme remind us that beavers build dams across streams in wooded hills and across relatively slow rivers that meander through broad valleys. The dam raises the water level creating a pool and killing the submerged vegetation. Soon there is an abundance of dead wood as trees and saplings felled by the beavers to make their dams and lodges are added to those that die from being waterlogged.

After a year or two, however, beavers may abandon their lodge on the pool to find a fresh supply of juicy plants and bark farther downstream. The dam falls into disrepair and breaks, and the area where the pool was becomes a grassy meadow. To these grassy beaver clearings, Prof. Coles and Dr. Orme argue, could have come mesolithic hunters attracted by the water, the plentiful dead wood for fuel, the varied plant and animal life and the likelihood of finding game animals such as elk and deer which had been drawn to the locality for the lush grazing it offered. Such cleared woodland would also have been available to the first farmers with the added advantage, these archaeologists point out, of meadow grazing for domestic animals or stone-free, trunk-free soils to till.

Nowadays, beavers are confined to nature reserves in northern Europe and have been extinct in Britain since about the sixteenth century. But in prehistoric times, they would have been much more plentiful. Their bone remains have been found at numerous mesolithic and neolithic sites in Britain and other parts of Europe and wood gnawed by them has also been identified.

From the *Globe and Mail*, August 25, 1983

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KEWA ARTICLES

by James Keron

The London Chapter newsletter KEWA shortly after its inception in 1977 began publishing research articles. Authors were encouraged to submit brief papers, preferably describing their own original research. Due to membership requests, a series of Southwestern Ontario point type descriptions was begun in 1979, followed by the excellent "Nineteenth Century Notes" feature produced by Tim Kenyon.

The following is presented primarily as a reference for researchers working in Southwestern Ontario but, as it seemed that some papers might appeal to a wider audience than that reached by our newsletter, we decided to submit this bibliography to Arch Notes. Author's names have been utilized in the alphabetical listing of papers below. The issue and page numbers are listed across from the authors, followed by a short article description and reference key words.

Those wishing to obtain back issues of our newsletter can purchase them for \$1.00 (Cdn.) each at the upcoming Society symposium in Toronto or for \$1.00 plus postage, by writing:

KEWA Editor
55 Centre Street
London, Ontario N6G 1T4

- Chaumonot, Father Pierre Joseph-Marie 82-2: 4-7
Letter to Father Philippe Nappi.
(A letter describing his 1640 visit to the Neutral Nation.)
Ethnography, Neutrals
- Cooper, Martin S. 82-4: 2-10
A Preliminary Report on the Carbonized Plant Remains from the
Dymock Villages (AeHj-2).
(Documents the occurrence of the cultigens corn and squash, as
well as the use of wild plants, indicating an early summer to
late fall occupation of the Younger Phase, Younger Tradition
Dymock villages.)
Archaeobotany, Younger Phase
- Dailion, Father Joseph de la Roche 81-9: 2-7
Letter
(A translation of a letter describing his visit to the Neutrals
during the winter of 1626-27.)
Ethnography, Neutrals
- Emerson, J. Norman 83-2: 3-6
Is Archaeology a luxury item.
(A reprint of the Ontario Archaeology No. 1 paper demonstrat-
ing the importance and utility of archaeology in Ontario.)
General

- Fecteau, Rodolphe E. 78-2: 5-9
 A Preliminary Report on the Archaeobotanical Remains from the De Waele Site (AfHd-1), A Late Glen Meyer Village.
 (A brief identification of the carbonized botanical remains from the DeWaele village, including corn, wild food plant seeds and charred wood.)
 Archaeobotany, Glen Meyer
- The Longhouse Experiment. 79-2: 1-3
 (A narrative describing an experiment conducted at the reconstructed village of Ska-Nah-Doht to determine the amount of wood required to heat a longhouse during winter conditions, which graphically demonstrates smoke dissipation problems.)
 Experimental, Late Woodland
- Archaeobotanical Remains from the Morpeth South site (AcHk-3): A Late Archaic Site in Kent Co., Ontario. 79-6: 3-6
 (A description of carbonized wood and nutshell remains suggesting fall nut harvesting activities on this camp.)
 Archaeobotany, Late Archaic
- An Initial Report on Carbonized Plant Remains from the Harrietsville Earthworks Site (AfHf-10) Midden I in North Dorchester Twp., Middlesex Co. 83-3: 13-17
 (A report describing the recovered cultigens, corn, beans, sunflower and tobacco from a prehistoric Neutral village. Wild plant and charred wood remains are also identified.)
 Archaeobotany, Prehistoric Neutral
- Ferris, Neal and Ian Kenyon 83-4: 2-12
 There Was an Englishman, a Scotsman, and an Irishman....
 (Historical and archaeological data are used to describe ethnic variations in diet and ceramic use in 19th century Ontario.)
 Historic, Faunal Analysis
- Fox, William A. 78-1: 4-7
 Sub-Greywacke in Southern Ontario Prehistory.
 (A geological identification of sub-greywacke, including its sources and prehistoric utilization in Southern Ontario.)
 Lithic Identification
- Southwestern Ontario Radiocarbon Dates 78-6: 1-5
 (A listing of all available radiocarbon dates covering the Late Archaic through Protohistoric Native occupations of Southwestern Ontario.)
 Radiocarbon Dates
- Lithic Tools from the Melville Site (BbHa-7) 79-3: 3-7
 (A description of the lithic assemblage from the Melville village indicating a high percentage of exotic Kettle Point chert,

as opposed to Onondaga chert. Ottawa transportation of lithic raw materials is proposed.)

Lithic Technology, Petun

79-9: 2-8

Lithic Tools from the Haney-Cook Site (BcHb-27)

(An analysis of the lithic assemblage suggests village interaction with the "cheveux releve" peoples, as well as religious activities on this site related to the nearby standing rock - Ekarenniondi.)

Lithic Technology, Petun

80-4: 2-13

Lithic Tools from the McEwen Site (BcHb-17)

(Fox's analysis indicated the multicomponent nature of this site, including a prehistoric Huron/Petun and an historic Petun occupation.)

Lithic Technology, Petun/Huron

80-6: 5-7

Southwestern Ontario Radio-Carbon Dates II

(An update containing both new and revised radio-carbon dates for Southwestern Ontario Late Archaic to Late Woodland Sites.)

Radio-carbon Dates

80-9: 2-6

Pickering Chronology -- The Uncooperative Dates

(A discussion of Pickering branch radiocarbon dates demonstrating the tendency of archaeologists to date such sites 3 to 4 centuries earlier than the evidence would indicate.)

Chronology, Pickering

81-2: 3-5

Meadowood Caches in Southwestern Ontario

(A metrical description and comparison of four Meadowood blade caches raises many questions concerning the meaning of their variation in form.)

Lithic Technology, Early Woodland

81-3: 3-7

Ecological Perspectives in Archaeology

(A discussion of those problems encountered due to sampling methods in recent attempts at reconstruction of prehistoric subsistence patterns and ecology.)

Theory

81-5: 2-4

The Foliate Biface

(A definition of a Late Prehistoric to Early Historic Iroquoian chert knife form.)

Lithic Technology, Late Prehistoric and Historic Iroquois

81-7: 2-5

The Archaeological Conservation Programme: A Quiet Success

(The extensive contributions to our knowledge of Southwestern Ontario Prehistory resulting from this volunteer program are

described.)

Archaeological Conservation

81-8: 4-10

Lithic Tools from the Villages of Cahiaque

(This article presents an analysis describing a biface production industry which is different from most other Huron sites. It is suggested that this character may reflect the presence of Algonkian knappers in the village.)

Lithic Technology, Huron

82-1: 2-9

An Initial Report of the Dymock Villages (AeHj-2)

(A preliminary report on the community patterns, evidence of subsistence activities and artifact assemblages recovered from two Young Phase villages.)

Excavation Report, Yonge Tradition

82-3: 2-5

Edge Serration: A Protohistoric/Historic Iroquoian Tool Attribute.

(This paper documents the distribution of this attribute on a variety of tool forms recovered from late Ontario Iroquois sites.)

Lithic Technology, Historic Iroquois

82-5: 2-3

The Foliate Biface as Knife.

(Describes and illustrates a preserved hafted foliate biface knife from a late 16th century Seneca grave.)

Lithic Technology, Protohistoric Iroquois

82-5: 3-6

Southwestern Ontario Radio-Carbon Dates III

(A second update presenting the most recent radio-carbon dates obtained from Late Archaic to Late Prehistoric sites in Southwestern Ontario.)

Radio-carbon Dates

82-7,8:5-9

The Calvert Village: Glen Meyer Community Patterns

(Documents the three construction phases identified on this Glen Meyer village. Additional data are used to argue for variations in site function over time.)

Excavation Report, Glen Meyer

Goldschmidt, Walter

80-7: 3-4

The Nomlaki and Stone Chipping

(An excerpt from Goldschmidt's "Nomlaki Ethnography", with comments on the flint knapping technology of this Californian tribe as recorded by the ethnographers.)

Ethnography, Lithic Technology

- Kenyon, Ian 78-8: 4-5
 The George Dayidson Site: A Late Archaic "Broadpoint"
 Component in Southwestern Ontario.
 (Brief report concerning a single component site containing
 both Genesee and Satchell points in the Ausable valley.)
 Excavation Report, Late Archaic
- 79-4: 2-8
 The Sub-Greywacke Lanceolate Biface in the Ausable Valley
 (A discussion of the possible use of this tool in a leather
 working function, rather than as a simple preform or projectile
 point.)
 Lithic Technology, Late Archaic
- 81-1: 2-5
 Making Genesee Points by the Niagara River
 (A description of the three major reduction stages in the pro-
 duction of these Late Archaic broadpoints as illustrated by
 specimens excavated from the Surma site in Fort Erie.)
 Lithic Technology, Late Archaic
- 82-5: 7
 A Note on the Decline and Fall of Blue and Green Edged Ceramics
 (Historical records are used to document the terminal date of
 green and blue edged earthenwares in 19th century Ontario.)
 Ceramic Chronology, Historic
- 83-1: 13-16
 Plates and Dishes in Early 19th Century Ontario
 (A study of refined white earthenware style trends through time
 based primarily on historical data from 19th century merchants
 records.)
 Ceramic Chronology, Historic
- 83-2: 7-13
 Late Archaic Stemmed Points from the Adder Orchard Site.
 (A report on a new Late Archaic Broadpoint/Satchell site con-
 taining narrower bladed stemmed points, previously undocumented
 in Ontario, but similar to the Stringtown form of Ohio.)
 Lithic Technology, Late Archaic
- Kenyon, Ian and William A. Fox 82-9: 3-16
 The Grimsby Cemetery - A Second Look
 (Artifact analysis indicates a gradual expansion of this Early
 Historic cemetery from a "core area" over a circa 35-year per-
 iod ending with the Neutral dispersal, as opposed to the rel-
 atively short period of use suggested by the site reporter.)
 Cemetery Patterns, Neutral
- Keron, James 79-8: 5-7
 The role of the Amateur Archaeologist
 (A discussion of the positive role that can be played in arch-
 aeological research by the amateur archaeologist.)
 General

- Keron, James 81-4: 1-7
 A Lesson in History - The Archaeologist as Detective
 (An attempt to relocate prehistoric Neutral sites in the London area through historical research is described.)
 Survey, Prehistoric Neutral
- 81-6: 2-10
 The Brian Site: A Late Prehistoric Neutral Village in Middlesex County.
 (A report on the initial discovery of this village in the City of London, including artifact descriptions and illustrations.)
 Survey Report, Prehistoric Neutral
- 83-3:
 The Harrietsville Site (AfHf-10): 1981 Excavations
 (A preliminary report on Chapter excavations and artifact recoveries from an earthwork defended village near London. Considerable evidence of Younger Tradition influence was found among the ceramics.)
 Excavation Report, Prehistoric Neutral
- McWilliam, Norah 80-2: 2-3
 An Index to Research Reports in KEWA: 1977-79
 (A chronological author/title listing of KEWA articles from 1978 to 1979.)
 Index
- Nixon, Charles O. 79-8: 2-4
 An Experiment in Primitive Fire-Making, Tool and Weapon Making
 (A description concerning the experimental replication of both wooden and hafted chert tools using only those materials available to prehistoric Native groups.)
 Experimental Tool Replication
- Pearce, Robert 78-7: 4-5
 Public Excavations at the Lawson Site - 1978
 (A brief description of the public archaeology program conducted by the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London.)
 Public Archaeology
- 83-5: 2-8
 Hamlets of the Lawson Site
 (A report concerning the excavation of three hamlets near the Lawson village, with a discussion of local prehistoric Neutral settlement patterns.)
 Excavation Report, Prehistoric Neutral
- Pihl, Robert H. 83-5: 8-12
 A Western Basin Middle Woodland Component in Southwest London: The Timber Drive Site
 (Documents the discovery of a Western Basin Middle Woodland component in suburban London, extending the range of the Middle Woodland complex further east than previously known.)
 Excavation Reports, Middle Woodland

- Spence, Michael W. 83-5: 13-15
 Osteology of the Timber Drive Site (West Locus)
 (Description and analysis of human remains associated with a
 Western Basin Middle Woodland vessel.)
 Osteology
- Williamson, Ronald F. 78-3: 2-8
 Alternatives for Calculating Longhouse Floor Areas
 (A description of several alternatives for calculating long-
 house floor areas which give more accurate results than trad-
 itional methods.
 Methodology, Late Woodland
- 80-4: 2-4
 Public Archaeology at Longwoods
 (A description of the "Longwoods Adventure" program conducted
 at the Longwoods Conservation Area southwest of London.)
 Public Archaeology
- 83-1: 3-12
 The Mill Stream Cluster: The Other Side of the Coin
 (A description of three special function sites and a discussion
 of how they fit into the Glen Meyer regional settlement pattern
 on the Caradoc sand plain.)
 Excavation Report, Glen Meyer

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO POINT TYPOLOGY

Saugeen Points	79-9	Nanticoke Notched Points	81-3
Vanport Points	80-1	Nanticoke Triangular	
Nettling Points	80-2	Points	81-4
Crawford Knoll Points	80-3	Genesee Points	81-7
Meadowood Cache Blades	80-5	Brewerton Corner Notched	
Meadowood Points	80-5	Points	81-8
Daniels Triangular Points	81-1	Glen Meyer Points	82-1
HiLo Points	81-2	De Waele Points	82-3
		Innes Points	82-5

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES by Thomas Kenyon

Window Glass Thickness	80-2
Some General Notes on 19th Century Ceramics	80-3
Wire Fencing	80-5
Buttons from Homestead and Mill Sites	80-6
Plain Creamware	80-7,8
The 4-Band Fluted Pipe	80-9
Marbles	81-1
Three Henderson Pipes	81-3
The Metal Jew's Harp	81-4
Glass Beads/Part One	81-6
Glass Beads/Part Two	81-7
Canadian Motifs on Clay Pipes	81-8
Gunflints	82-2
"Fancy TD Clay Tobacco Pipes/Part 1	82-3
Plain TD Clay Tobacco Pipes/Part 2	82-4

Metal Sewing Thimbles	82-5
In Memory of: 19c Gravemarkers in Haldimand County Cemeteries/Part 1	82-9
In Memory of: Major Motifs on Headstones/Part 2 Table Knives and Forks	83-1
In Memory of: Minor Motifs on Headstones/Part 3 Metal Spoons	83-3
Bert Baker's Recollections of Sim's Lock Canal circa 1900	83-5

U.S. AND CANADA ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDE

The University of New Mexico Press is pleased to announce the publication of AMERICA'S ANCIENT TREASURES, an enlarged and revised edition of Rand McNally's 1974 traveler's guide to archaeological sites and museums throughout the U.S. and Canada. The authors, Franklin Folsom and Mary Elting Folsom, have spent thirty-five years researching about America's past and their books have won numerous awards. Rachel Folsom, an artist and science writer, who is also their daughter, is the illustrator for AMERICA'S ANCIENT TREASURES.

This new edition profiles nearly 400 archaeological areas that are open to the public, as well as museums and other collections that contain prehistoric relics and artifacts. It has been redesigned for easier use as a reference and vacation planner. With over 300 photographs and line drawings complementing the text, it is not only a useful guide to America's archaeological heritage but a first-rate primer of the prehistory of the United States and Canada.

AMERICA'S ANCIENT TREASURES is available in cloth and paper, \$35.00 and \$14.95 respectively, at bookstores or directly from the University of New Mexico Press.

* * * * *

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Ontario Archaeological Society will be holding a meeting in Toronto at 8.00 p.m. on November 23rd in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto.

At this meeting items of Society business to be discussed will be: (1) fees, and (2) nominations for the Executive Committee.

If you have an item of business you wish discussed at this meeting, please contact a member of the Executive Committee.

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER NEWS

The following is a tentative list of speakers for the coming year with a possible topic. The surveys that were submitted last spring were taken into consideration and, with that in mind, two workshops have been scheduled. Topics for the workshops have not yet been decided, but will be announced once details are available.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| October 26, 1983 | - Dave Overstreet (burials) |
| November 30, 1983 | - Workshop |
| December 14, 1983 | - Angus McLean (Egypt trip)
followed by wine and cheese |
| January 25, 1984 | - Gord Peters (Cahokia) |
| February 29, 1984 | - The Mexican travellers |
| March 28, 1984 | - Workshop |
| April 25, 1984 | - Dave Arthurs (Long Sault) |
| May 30, 1984 | - Mima Kapches |

It has been suggested that the final meeting in June 1984 be held outside of Thunder Bay - perhaps in Kenora. Another possible suggestion would be a tour.

* * * * *

MAPPING TORONTO'S FIRST CENTURY: 1787-1884

Planning your activities for the coming season? Why not consider a visit to the Royal Ontario Museum's Canadiana Building. Docent tours of MAPPING TORONTO'S FIRST CENTURY: 1787-1884 will be offered each Thursday at 12:15 p.m., January 5 to March 29 inclusive, free of charge. Private group tours, at a fee of \$2.00 per person, can also be arranged at alternate times. For details contact the Members' Volunteer Committee Office at 978-5455.

This exhibition of 60 important early Toronto maps depicting the city's growth will be on view at the Canadiana Building from December 15 to April 1, 1984. It is sponsored jointly by the Toronto Historical Board, the McLean Foundation and the Royal Ontario Museum, as part of Toronto's Sesquicentennial celebrations.

Included are both original manuscript and printed maps drawn from several archival, museum and library sources. Many of the maps have never been on public display. The selection ranges from a simple outline of land purchased from the Indians in 1787 to maps showing details of every building from Goad's Atlas of 1884. Collectively, the maps illustrate the establishment and expansion of Toronto from the original town surveys to the emerging metropolis of one hundred years ago.

Guest curators for the exhibition are Joan Winearls, map librarian of the University of Toronto library, and Isobel Ganton, historical geographer.

The Canadiana Building of the Royal Ontario Museum is located at 14 Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto. Hours are 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday; Sundays 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Admission is free.

* * * * *

THE OHS SECOND WORKSHOP SERIES IS NOW IN PROGRESS

In 1984, Ontario will begin celebrating 200 years of major settlement. To help you prepare for the upcoming festivities, The Ontario Historical Society is offering a second workshop programme with a wide range of topics emphasizing the importance of local history.

Many of the workshops focus specifically on the Bicentennial - involving volunteers and young people, encouraging everyone to participate. Don't miss this chance to prepare for the Bicentennial. Be sure that you will be part of the celebrations by planning now to attend.

Bicentennial Programming in Your Community: This workshop will introduce participants to the research and planning techniques which are necessary to carry out a successful Bicentennial programme. It will approach the subject through lectures and practical working sessions. Ways to research your community and to design an effective programme that will interest everyone will be covered. Also discussed will be the important issues of funding and programme evaluation.

October 19: Timmins

October 22: Otterville

October 22: Milton (special emphasis on young people)

November 12: Windsor

Cultural Traditions and Folklore: This workshop explores the oral history and folklore of the native peoples, the early settlement groups in Ontario, and the multicultural heritage of the province that has developed. Legends, songs, medicines and traditions will be the focus for lectures, discussions and workshops.

November 5: Toronto

For further information on the above workshops, contact the Ontario Historical Society, 78 Dunloe Road, Room 207, Toronto, Ontario M5P 2T6, or telephone (416)486-1232.

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O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter Forthcoming Meetings:

November 9: Early Maps, Indian Groups and Archaeology, with Special Reference to the Ottawa Valley by Dr. Conrad E. Heidenreich, Professor of Geography at York University and author of the book Huronía. 8 p.m., Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street. Joining us in the meeting will be Ed Dahl, National Map Collection, P.A.C.

December 14: Publish or Perish: Archaeology and the Public by Dr. James V. Wright, Chief, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man. 8 p.m., National Museum of Natural Sciences.

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JOSEPH BRANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - 1983-84 SCHEDULE

- September 26 Archaeology of the Arctic
Dr. Peter Ramsden
Department of Anthropology
McMaster University
- October 24 Resource Management of Ontario Underwater Sites
Mr. Phillip Wright, Regional Archaeologist, and
Mr. Peter Engelbert, Staff Archaeologist, Archae-
ology and Historical Planning Branch, Ministry of
Citizenship and Culture
- November 28 Ancient Medicine
Dr. Charles G. Roland, Department of the History
of Medicine, Hamilton Academy of Medicine
- January 23 Film Night OR Members' Night OR both
SUGGESTIONS WELCOME, PLEASE!
- February 27 Biblical Archaeology
Dr. R. Hobbs, Department of Religious Studies,
McMaster University
- March 26 Front Street Project Amongst Others
Miss Roberta O'Brien, Regional Archaeologist,
Archaeology and Historical Planning Branch,
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
- April 23 Polynesia
Dr. David Counts, Chairman, Department of
Anthropology, McMaster University
- May 28 Film Night
Suggestions welcome and needed!

All lecture will be held at 8.00 p.m. in the Labatt's Theatre,
at the Canadian Football Hall of Fame.

Memberships for 1983-84: Family \$15.00, Single \$12.00, Per
Lecture \$2.00, Student \$1.00.

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O.A.S. Toronto Chapter

The November Meeting of the Toronto Chapter is
being held on November 23, to accommodate those going on the O.A.S.
Mexico trip.

Library Donations to the O.A.S.

Barry Mitchell, long time Society member from
Deep River, Ontario has donated two cartons of books to the Society's
library. These will be assimilated in due course but meanwhile, thank you,
Barry.

THREE CENTURIES OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING IN QUEBEC CITY

The feature fall exhibition at the Canadiana Building, Royal Ontario Museum, will be L'ART DE L'ARCHITECTE: THREE CENTURIES OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING IN QUEBEC CITY. The exhibition, which will be on view from October 15 to November 30, is a joint venture of the Musée de Québec and the History Department, University of Laval. It was prepared by art history students under the guidance of Professor Luc Noppen and commemorates the 375th anniversary of the founding of Québec City (1608-1983).

The intent of the exhibition is to illustrate the graphic art of the architect as an integral aspect of architectural design rather than simply as a document representing a building. Included are nearly one hundred architectural plans and/or elevations, drawn in Québec and dating from 1679 to 1912. Among Québec architects represented are Jean Mailiou, Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, Jean, François and Thomas Baillairge, Edward Staveley and Joseph-Ferdinand Peachy. Through their technical diversity the works provide a summary of the evolution and history of the architectural profession in Québec.

As well as works on paper, the exhibition also includes wooden models of the classical orders of architecture, made in the 1830s for the training of students. In addition, an audio-visual documentary, A Second Life for an Antique Document, traces the principal stages in the restoration of one of the drawings on view.

An illustrated companion catalogue, by Luc Noppen and Marc Grignon is available in French and English.

Canadiana Building, 14 Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto.
10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. 1.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m. Sunday. Admission is free.

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O.A.S. BUS TRIP - AUGUST 1983

Saturday August 13, 1983 was a fine clear day and perfect for the bus trip. We were able to get away from York Mills terminal after a delay caused by trying to reach some "no shows", and proceeded to London for our visit to the Museum of Indian Archaeology. As well as the scheduled events there, the regular gallery, a visit to the research areas, the special "Covenant Chain" exhibit and the Lawson Site itself, we also saw the movie "To Know the Huron" about the Draper Site excavations.

David Smith personally conducted our tour of the Lawson Site and, after a picnic lunch, of the Southwold Earthworks near St. Thomas. Thanks, David.

After supper in Brantford we got the coach parked nicely near the gate of the Six Nations Indian Pageant, on the Six Nations Reserve. The Pageant, on the subject of Joseph Brant, went off without a hitch. We got back to Toronto somewhat late but it was a good trip and a worthwhile day. "ouracha"

ARCHAEOLOGISTS BURY THE PRESENT SO STUDENTS CAN UNCOVER THE PAST

Isobel Ball and her assistant Grant Fagan grunt as they lever the wooden posts out of the mucky earth. They are creating holes, but not just any holes. Hopefully, these cavities when filled with topsoil will look as if they could have been sunk 400 years ago by Indians setting the foundations of their houses.

A strange task, explains Mrs. Ball, but necessary if you hope to create the world's first artificial archaeological dig. Beginning this week, if the weather holds, the recreated remains of one Huron longhouse and parts of several others, will be buried 10 centimetres or so below the surface of this purslane-strewn former cornfield. In October and November, the site near the reconstructed historic settlement of Ste.-Marie-among-the-Hurons will be as carefully uncovered as it is now being laid down.

The idea is to show students from across Ontario what a real archaeologist must endure to recover Canada's past. Creating the artificial site is the brainchild of Mrs. Ball, who has worked nine seasons uncovering the remains of a real Huron village. Originally she had been approached to supervise a dig by school children on that site. "But I said that a real archaeological site was just too important to let small children loose on it. Then I said let's simulate a site and someone asked: How? I replied I didn't know, but let's see if we can do it," she said during one of the breaks in the intermittent rain and hail which bedeviled work on the project much of last week.

Part of the project entailed gathering replicas of the tools and utensils which late 16th century Indians would have stored in their houses. These are buried on the site. They are bought from artisans who have been supplying the Ste.-Marie site with historical items. Fish were caught and boiled just so their bones could be placed in refuse heaps. Logs were burned to give hearths the reddened appearance of real use. Refuse was buried in layers to imitate the strata of seasonal dumping.

Most of the work which began the first week in August is done and the site has already been staked into about 500 two-metre-wide squares. The squares must first be "shovel shined" - carefully cleared of topsoil with a special spade stroke. Then on their hands and knees the student diggers will remove the remaining topsoil down to the beige sub-soil. Then begins the laborious work of taking out trowelfuls of dirt from selected areas and passing them through screens to filter out any bits of historical artifacts.

The trade axes, bits of pipes, burnt logs, charred corn cobs, pots and pottery shards, beads and animal bones which have been so carefully "seeded" in refuse holes, hearths and storage sites will be pulled out, catalogued, and their locations noted.

These will be taken back to Ste.-Marie, where they will be cleaned, labeled, and - in the case of some shards - reconstruction of pottery will be attempted. Finally, the students will be taken to Ste.-Marie's smokey, replica Huron longhouse to answer the question: What archaeological evidence must have existed to explain this shape and size?

The exercise is both an attempt to rescue archaeology from the museum display case and to take the stars out of the eyes of students about how the discoveries are made. "In a museum, you see the goodies, and we want to show that archaeology is not all goodies," Mrs. Ball said.

From the Globe and Mail
September 26, 1983

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SPANISH SHIPWRECK ON LABRADOR COAST SECOND TO BE FOUND

Parks Canada marine archaeologists say they have discovered a second Spanish galleon at the site of the 16th-century Basque whaling station at Red Bay, Newfoundland, on the Labrador coast. This brings to five the total of 16th-century sunken boats discovered since 1977 at this site along the Strait of Belle Isle.

The first galleon, found in 1977 by the marine unit of Parks Canada, is believed to be the San Juan, which sank in a storm in 1565 and is the oldest ship to be found north of the Gulf of Mexico. The San Juan was regarded as the oldest shipwreck ever to survive in Canadian waters. The second galleon was discovered by chance in the summer of 1982. The marine archaeologist, Willis Stevens, was looking for whale bones, not ships, at the time. The first dive to examine the ship took place last Wednesday.

"We weren't able to take a closer look at it until last week. It's a galleon like the other one. It could have been made by the same man," Robert Grenier, director of the underwater project at Red Bay, said in an interview yesterday. "I'm just beginning to sort out the implications of the discovery."

The new wreck does have considerable archaeological significance. Few 16th-century wrecks exist. The most famous of these is the Mary Rose, a Tudor warship raised last year from the English Channel.

Now, Mr. Grenier said, the two Basque vessels lying in close proximity give archaeologists an opportunity to do a comparative study. "What if our first boat had been an oddball?" he said, "We want something representative of the construction techniques of the time. This was a key period in naval architecture, close to the time people were starting to build the frame-first ships, the ships that made it possible to cross the Atlantic."

"We had the Mary Rose to compare the San Juan to, but that was a warship. Now we have a second commercial ship."

Spanish insurance records of the San Juan refer to items that were found on the first sunken galleon. The second vessel shows no evidence of having cargo on it when it sank. The new discovery is in shallow water, about 18 metres from the shore of the Basque village site. There are no plans yet to explore this ship.

From the Globe and Mail
September 19, 1983

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ANNOUNCING THE EAST GEORGIAN BAY HISTORICAL JOURNAL VOL. III

The East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation announces Volume III (1985) of the East Georgian Bay Historical Journal, with 230 pages, containing the following articles:

The Famine of 1880 by John J. LePine recounts the plight of the settlers and effort of the Mowat government to avert starvation during the famine of 1879-1880 in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

William Basil Hamilton, Penetanguishene Fur Trader and Collingwood Pioneer. An autobiography of his emigration, early life in Matchedash Township and Penetanguishene, and his career as a lumberman, developer, and Mayor of Collingwood.

Trade Signs by Michael Rowan outlines the development and includes photographs of examples of this amusing form of commercial folk art.

The Growth of Presbyterianism in the Town of Parry Sound by Donald Reid Brown traces the Presbyterian congregation of Parry Sound from its formation.

The Doctor's House compiled by Su Murdock is an architectural study of this nineteenth century "sawmiller's plank" house in Collingwood and an account of the unsuccessful attempt to save it from destruction.

The Brittain Pottery Works by Gary E. French and Rosemary Vyvyan presents the historical and archaeological evidence available for this mid-nineteenth century pottery works in Simcoe County.

A Logger's View of Logging by John Macfie combines the early candid photographs by George E. Knight with an explanation of logging operations in Parry Sound.

Seymour Penson and his Muskoka Neighbours, Part I is an autobiographical account of Penson's life in Muskoka and career as an illustrator, with numerous references to other Muskoka pioneers.

Enquiries: East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation
P.O. Box 518, Elmvale, Ontario L0L 1P0

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WANTED - Back Issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY #s 38 and 39

A member who lapsed for a year is now trying to catch up with his OA collection but the Society has none to spare. Would any member out there not needing his/her O.A.'s care to donate them back to the Society, particularly the two most recent issues? This would help out a lot. Thanks. Please call the office at 223-2752.

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GROUP EXCAVATES SKELETONS OF SAILORS FROM 16TH CENTURY

The skeletons of 70 sailors have been excavated at the 16th century Spanish Basque whaling village of Red Bay, Newfoundland.

One group of 13 skeletons was found unburied, lying on top of a mound that may once have been a building. The director of the land site at Red Bay, Professor James Tuck of Memorial University of Newfoundland, suspects that these 13 men were some of the last whalers to use the site.

"The skeletons were laid out in two rows, surrounded by textiles that we suspect were clothing. We found no evidence of trauma or violence. This could have been an over-wintering disaster," Prof. Tuck said. "We know that when the Strait of Belle Isle froze over early, the whalers couldn't return to Spain. There were lots of deaths. It's really strange that (the unburied skeletons) were never cleaned up, for sanitary reasons, if for no other. The possibility is these men died near the end of the period of Basque occupation."

After discovering the unburied skeletons in August last year, archaeologists began looking for a main graveyard. They found it nearby, and this summer excavated about half of the graves, as well as the unburied skeletons.

"We knew the graveyard had to be there. The Basques used this area from 1540 to about 1620," Prof. Tuck said. "The peak activity was from 1550 to 1580, with up to 1,000 people living here. Whaling was a dangerous business. The whales (smashed) in boats. People fell from boats and drowned."

One grave pit had 13 bodies, lying one on top of the other, with some of the bodies in flexed positions with the knees drawn up. Other graves showed evidence of less hasty burial. Two people were buried in coffins. Others had been laid out, probably in shrouds, hands crossed at the front and head pointing west, which Prof. Tuck said were signs of a proper burial.

He said none of the evidence from the skeletons suggests widespread disease or violence by others. Prof. Tuck suspects most of the men drowned.

The most impressive aspect about the gravesite is the physical characteristics of the 70 men, Prof. Tuck said. "These were the best of men. They were all between 20 and 40 years old, all robust individuals. This was the oil boom of the 16th century. People fought to get the best jobs. The best men got them. Whaling was a dangerous occupation. The payoffs were great, but so were the risks. Some of the men never went home."

From the *Globe and Mail*
September 19, 1983

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MAN, APE PARTING MAY HAVE BEEN LATE

On the molecular biological level, gorillas, chimpanzees and humans are remarkably similar. One of the most exciting goals of paleoanthropologists, therefore, has been to discover when the key rolls of the genetic dice occurred that sent man and apes finally down different (but parallel) roads to the present.

During the past 18 months, evidence has turned up that the parting of the ways took place much more recently than had been traditionally thought.

The first step in the revision was taken by David Pilbeam of Harvard University when he described, last year, the features of a skull which was found in the Siwalik Hills of Pakistan by a joint Harvard-Pakistan Geological Survey expedition. Dr. Pilbeam recognized that the skull (of a *Sivapithecus*) was from a group of extinct ape-like creatures known as Ramamorphs. Fragmentary fossils of such animals had been found in Greece and in many parts of Asia, including India, Turkey and China.

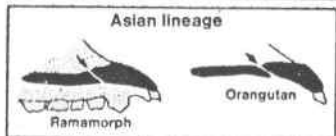
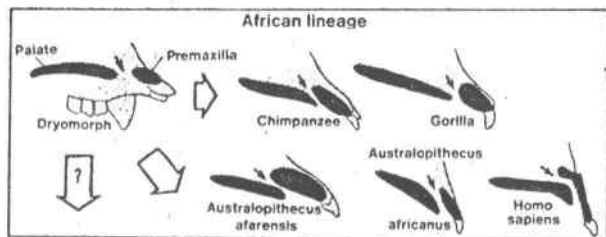
These fragments did not seem to be what one would expect from ancestors of gorillas or chimpanzees. Ramamorphs came to be looked on as being an early human ancestor which got left behind on the road to humanity some time after the ape-lineage had diverged from ours. That, for instance, is how Ramamorphs are described in Donald Johanson's book *Lucy* and in many research papers.

But Ramamorph remains had been found in rocks at least as old as 14 million years. If, therefore, the gorillas and chimpanzees turned off our evolutionary road before Ramamorphs appeared, it must have happened more than 14 million years ago. That was essentially the basis, then, for the widespread belief that the epochal parting of the ways, for the ancestors of humans and of these two modern great apes, occurred a relatively long time ago.

What Dr. Pilbeam recognized in his new find, which was much better preserved than earlier ones, was that rather than being that of a human ancestor, the Ramamorph skull had features that made it look more like an ancestral orangutan, the other modern great ape. Because of its facial profile, the morphology of the jaw joint, the shape and positioning of the eye socket, among other factors, he observed: "The specimen is quite orang-like". However at that stage Dr. Pilbeam held back from concluding that his find was orangutan's ancestor, although he thought than another type of Ramamorph might have been.

In contrast, Peter Andrews of the British Museum was much more sanguine, noting that "Dr. Pilbeam has been very cautious". After reviewing features of the new skull, Dr. Andrews said Ramamorphs "can no longer be considered as part of the human lineage but as part of the orangutan lineage". He pointed out that, once the Ramamorphs had been removed from the human line, the date of separation of the human from the gorilla and chimpanzee line could be much younger than the 14 million years mentioned earlier. In fact, he suggested a general time of 6 to 7 million years ago for the split (see chart).

This new position has just received support in a paper in the



Two Kent State scientists contend that palate and premaxilla of Ramamorph hominoid (left) are arranged much the same as a modern orangutan's, whereas those of Dryomorph hominoid, chimpanzee, gorilla, man and early hominids (above) show distinctive, separated palates and premaxillae.

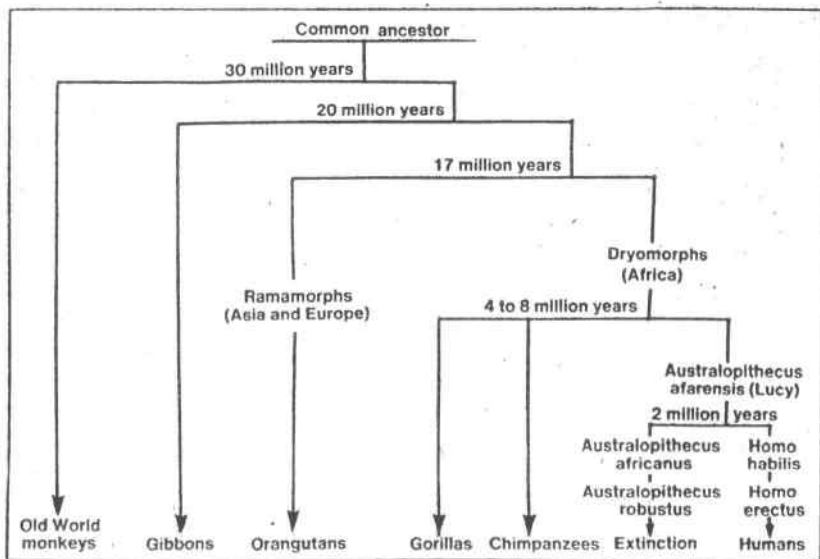


Chart of ape and human ancestry as envisioned by David Pilbeam, Stephen Ward and William Kimbel.

coupled with theory of hominid development from 'Lucy' to present as envisioned by Donald Johanson.

man, ape parting ...

July issue of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology by Stephen Ward and William Kimbel of Kent State University in Ohio. These scientists examined the bone structures of the upper jaw and sub-nose regions of Ramamorphs and compared these with the same features in modern orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees and man.

Their study involved carrying out X-rays and CAT scans on the fossils, and dissections of two chimpanzees, two gorillas and an orangutan. They pointed out that the bony palate and the sub-nasal bone in both Ramamorph and orangutan have virtually merged and the so-called incisive canal between them is tiny (see figure). In contrast, they noted that in gorillas, chimpanzees and man these bones are distinct with a clearly defined intervening incisive canal. These findings and other anatomical details strongly support Dr. Pilbeam's and Dr. Andrews' contentions of the probable relationship of Ramamorphs and orangutans.

Meanwhile, their examinations of the same sub-nasal features in three Ethiopian fossil hominids (*Australopithecus afarensis*, relatives to Lucy) and a much older African Dryomorph specimen showed they had the distinct separation of the palate and sub-nasal bone seen in man, gorillas and chimpanzees. This (along with other considerations) led Drs. Ward, Kimbel and Pilbeam to propose an over-all evolutionary scheme similar to that in the chart.

However, not everyone is convinced. Elwyn Simons and Richard Kay of Duke University in Durham, N.C., still consider Ramamorphs to be in the evolutionary line to man, citing other features of the jaw and teeth. While such a debate among experts often upsets students looking for cut-and-dried interpretations, in this case it highlights the great similarities among all the apes (living and extinct) and ourselves. This family likeness ensures that the debate will run on for many years over the final details of our family network.

The creature that eventually became man was the result of genes "stumbling blindfolded" for more than three billion years down a torturous road that had many exits. As one cell eventually "grew" into one thousand, million, million that make up the present human body, it missed the exits that would have led it to end up as a sponge, a fish, a tree, a dinosaur, a worm, an eagle, a dog, a monkey or a chimpanzee. How extraordinary that in the past 10 million years or so a small group of apes isolated itself genetically from the others which went down the road to the zoo and instead took the last exit - to humanity.

Derek York
The Globe and Mail
September 22, 1983

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DUMP SITES COVER OLD INDIAN VILLAGES

A municipal committee looking for a dump site to replace its leaking, contaminated site 10 kilometres west of Midland has narrowed its search down to four locations. Three of them are on or near archaeologically important areas.

One of those sites is at what is believed to be the village of Carhagouha, where the first Roman Catholic mass was said in Ontario in 1615.

The landfill committee had been studying 40 locations over the past two years in its search for a new site. Of the four locations on its short list, two were once Indian villages, and a third being considered has archaeological sites - also Indian villages - on both sides, according to Jamie Hunter, archaeologist and curator of Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons, the restored Jesuit mission near Midland. Mr. Hunter said in an interview that all four sites should be adequately surveyed.

The site northwest of Penetanguishene contains remains of two Indian villages, one of which archaeologists believe is Carhagouha, where Franciscan priest Joseph Le Caron said the first mass in Ontario for Huron Indians and a dozen French soldiers. The second village on the site may be even older than Carhagouha. Mr. Hunter said the site of Carhagouha has never been confirmed but it is in the general area described by the French.

Archaeologists believe the two villages were located on a farm owned by two brothers, Philip and Theophile Dorion. The brothers, both in their 80s, have found pipe pieces, shards of pottery, stone knives and French trade axes, complete with stamped guild marks giving archaeologists a way to trace where they were made.

The family has owned the land since it was cleared in the late 19th century. Ninety years ago, a local historian and archaeologist, Andrew Hunter, surveyed the site and reported his findings to the Ontario Government. His books, published by the Government, are used as an important guide for archaeologists working in central Ontario. Researchers later studied the Dorion artifacts, numbered them and returned them to the brothers.

Andre Laurin, a nephew of the two brothers, said the Dorions refuse to sell part of their farm for the new dump. "They've lived here all of their lives and they don't want to have a dump right behind here. But the Government may take it even if they don't want to sell." Jamie Hunter said he will ask the committee to order an archaeological survey of all the prospective sites to determine the number and size of any Huron settlement remains.

"Maybe they don't realize how big a Huron village could be. We've found that they are more spread out than people ever thought, with fewer people living in each house." Mr. Hunter said. He said the cost of excavating a major Huron village could run as high as \$500,000.

From the Globe and Mail
August 18, 1983

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