



# ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

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

O.A.S. PROVINCIAL BUSINESS MEETING - November 23, 1983

Reported by Margaret Ann Fecteau

By special permission of the Toronto Chapter, the executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society held its annual business meeting during the chapter general meeting. This was held at 8.00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 23, 1983 in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall at the University of Toronto. Ann Bobyk turned the meeting over to Mima Kapches, who explained the need for this meeting under the constitution. Fees and nominations are to be discussed at this time. Time is also necessary at the January meeting for executive elections.

Mima noted that there would be no request for a fee increase this year but that there would be notices in Arch Notes next year about the need for one. At the general meeting, the members indicated that they would support an increase if necessary. The grants being received have been cut and publication costs, which are our largest expense, have increased. Along with a rise in membership to 728 is the need to increase the run of the publications, which also raises prices. If the standard of the journals and newsletters is to be maintained, a fee raise will probably be necessary.

Mima called on John Reid, chairman of the nominating committee, to make a report. John thanked Dave Hunt and Sandra Howat for their assistance on the committee which presented the following slate of nominees for 1984:

President:	Mima Kapches
Vice-President:	Don Brown
Treasurer:	Margaret Brennan
Recording Secretary:	Marjorie Tuck

Corresponding Secretary:	Christine Caroppo
	Martin Cooper

John then called for nominations from the floor. Since there were none, he proposed a motion that the nominations be closed. This was seconded by Gerry Sheppard and passed by the members.

Mima pointed out that information regarding the election for the position of Corresponding Secretary would be published in ARCH NOTES. She noted that this position had previously been dropped from the Executive because there were no specific functions performed by this person. It is being reinstated as an Executive member "without portfolio" to maintain the number of elected officers required by the constitution.

John reported on the E.S.A.F. meetings which attracted 450 to the symposium, 37 of whom were Canadians. These meetings were held in Annapolis and will be in Buffalo in 1985. John has copies of their publication for sale.

Since there was no further business from the floor, Mima asked for a motion to adjournment at 8.45. This was moved by John Reid, seconded by Marg Brennan and passed by the members. The meeting was then turned back to Ann Bobyk.

O.A.S. TENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM  
ONTARIO IN THE PAST: A REVIEW OF THE DAY

by Mima Kapches

The Tenth Annual Symposium of the OAS was held Saturday, October 29th, in the Downtown Holiday Inn, Toronto. Over 200 people registered for the day's events. Commencing at 8:15 a.m., Marg Brennan, Gayle Winship, Christine and Mike Kirby manned the registration and pre-registration desks. Ella Kruse handled the publication desk all day. The Public Information Committee headed by Peter Hamalainen and assisted by other committee members assembled the OAS display in the registration area.

The brief opening remarks were given by me (see elsewhere in this issue of ARCH NOTES). The first paper of the day was presented by Charles Garrad on "The Ontario Archaeological Society and a Third of a Century". Charles' paper nicely set the tone for the historical perspective of the day. Dr. Peter Storck of the Royal Ontario Museum presented an overview of "Palaeo-Indian Research in Ontario: The Last Decade". This was followed by Dr. Richard Johnston's paper on the Archaic. Dr. Michael Spence of the University of Western Ontario and Mr. Rob Pihl of London jointly prepared a paper which Mr. Pihl presented on "Early and Middle Woodland in Southern Ontario". Mr. William Fox of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, talked on the "Prehistoric Ontario Iroquois". These were the morning papers. They covered the broad time scale of 10,000 B.C. to 1500 A.D.

After returning from lunch Dr. Marti Latta, our Past President, assumed the chair. Dr. James Pendergast discussed "Proto-Historic European Trade Routes into Iroquoia with particular emphasis on Ontario". Dr. Conrad Heidenreich, of York University, moved into the historic period with a discussion of the "History of Ontario and Adjacent Areas after 1650", Sheryl Smith of Parks Canada took the audience into the European historic period with her paper on "Candlesticks, Ceramics and Cannons: Recent Insights into Nineteenth Century Ontario". The concluding paper of the day was given by Dr. James Wright of the National Museum of Man on "Trends in Ontario Archaeology".

The details of these papers are too complex to present in this outline. It is our hope that the speakers will submit expanded versions of their talks to ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY or ARCH NOTES for publication.

During the day Christine Caroppo Clarence smoothly handled the slide projector and John Reid managed the lighting system in the room.

Following the papers a society business meeting was held for members. The minutes of this meeting were taken by Margaret Ann Fecteau and will appear in ARCH NOTES. When the constitution of the OAS is revised the Annual Business Meeting of the Society will be formally held in conjunction with the Symposium.

From around 5:30 to 6:30 the meeting adjourned for appropriate

libations and continued discussion until the President's Reception at 6:30. At this reception the photographs of the Past Presidents were displayed with biographic information. Nearly 100 people attended the banquet which was held in the very pleasant Terrace Room. Past Presidents who were present and introduced were: Jim Wright (1954, 1971), Bill Rennison (1955), Ruth Marshall (1956), Paul Sweetman (1957, 1958), Bill Donaldson (1959), Dean Axelson (1966-1969), Howard Savage (1972, 1973, 1976), Charles Garrad (1974), Peter Storck (1975), Bill Fox (1979) and Marti Latta (1980, 1981).

Awards of Service were presented to three members who had given, and continue to give, faithful service to the OAS. Miss Lorna Proctor who was Secretary Treasurer for 10 years, Clyde Kennedy who has been either President or Vice-President of the Ottawa Chapter for 9 years, and Mike Kirby who has been editor of ARCH NOTES for 9 years.

The evening's speaker was Dr. Gerald Killan of Kings College in the University of Western Ontario. In his talk entitled "Bitched, Bothered and Bewildered: David Boyle and Company on the Mid-den Patrol" Gerry gave a very dramatic and humorous account of archaeo-politics - circa 1890-1910. The presentation was an excellent finale for a long and event-filled day.

Many peoples names have been mentioned throughout this brief account who worked very diligently to make the day a success. Special mention must be made of Christine Kirby who handled all the hotel arrangements and Charles Garrad who kept track of all pre-registrations, name tags, banquet tickets, assembled the photographs, and prepared the programme (which was designed by Tim Kenyon with Ivan Kocsis), as well as presenting the first paper.

At the end of a long and exhausting day, those of us who had worked quite diligently gladly retired to leave the toasting of additional libations to others. Everyone I talked with thought the day was a great success. Now, we are looking forward to a more ambitious two-day event in 1984.

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#### McMASTER SYMPOSIUM

The McMaster Anthropology Society will be hosting its Tenth Annual Archaeology Symposium on Saturday, February 18, 1984 at McMaster University. The Symposium will deal with recent work in Historical Archaeology in the Northeast. Further information can be obtained by contacting:

The McMaster Anthropology Society  
c/o Department of Anthropology  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L9

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THE BALLYNACREE SITE IN KENORA, ONTARIO:  
A HOUSE AT THE LAUREL-BLACKDUCK CROSSROADS

by Paddy Reid and  
Grace Rajnovich

There are many differences between archaeology in northern and southern Ontario, the most obvious being the landscape and the weather conditions in mid-October. Archaeologists in the balmy South are well on the way to solving problems of Iroquoian chronology, subsistence strategies and community patterns. We in the frozen North are just in the first steps of this quest for Canadian Shield prehistory; our research is at the stage that the Iroquoian specialists reached in the 1950s. When we discover the remains of a prehistoric house structure we are ecstatic, as there are so few in the literature of the Canadian Shield whereas the excavation of an Iroquoian longhouse is now commonplace in the South.

The number of post moulds discovered in the entire Shield can be counted on one excavator's fingers and toes.

So, this field season our crew was excited about the excavation of the Ballynacree Site (DkKp-8) on the Winnipeg River inside the limits of the town of Kenora -- a site containing the remains of an entire structure outlined by post moulds, soil stains and artifact scatter and containing datable pits and a hearth, occupied by people at least 1,000 years ago.

It is not that houses are unknown in the North, rather that so few of them are known that inferences regarding number of structures per site, general size of floor space and number of people occupying the house, and subsequently the social pattern of a prehistoric Shield society, are tenuous. J. V. Wright (1970) discovered two possible circular tent rings of the Archaic period at God's Lake in northern Manitoba; John Pollock (1976) excavated another circular Archaic tent ring at Smoothwater Lake near Kirkland Lake in northeastern Ontario; David S. Brose (1970) found three oval house patterns of the Middle Woodland period in the northern Lake Michigan area; Gordon Peters (1983) excavated an oval Laurel house at the River Point Site in Northeastern Minnesota. But, until our work on salvage archaeology in the Lake of the Woods area, no prehistoric houses were known in Northwestern Ontario.

In 1976, we excavated partial outlines of a Laurel structure at the Fisk Site (DlKp-1) near Kenora (Rajnovich, Reid and Shay 1982), and since then, using field techniques devised by Reid at Fisk, which, instead of concentrating on test units via trenching, alternate units or random squares, opens large areas of the site -- at least 5m x 5m in extent -- to allow for the discernment of wide spatial patterns, we have come up with a few more houses, one at the Bundoran Site (DjKn-5), one at the Meek Site (DjKp-3) (Reid and Rajnovich 1979), one possibly at the Ballysadare Site (DkKp-10) (Rajnovich 1980), and two more at the Spruce Point Site (DjKq-1) (Rajnovich 1983).

All are of the Woodland period, the first mentioned being Laurel and the last two Selkirk, and are oval as opposed to the circular outlines of Wright's and Pollock's Archaic structures. They range in size from 5.5 to 7m in length and 4 to 4.5m wide. However, they contain few post moulds and the house outlines had to be inferred via soil stains and rock outlines along the windward edge. In addition, not one was completely excavated owing either to lack of time or destruction caused by looters or high water levels.

For these reasons, we desperately needed a complete house pattern, clearly demarcated by post moulds to confirm our earlier hypotheses that we indeed had discovered houses in the Lake of the Woods area. Ballynacree this year was our confirmation. The site is an example of the happy marriage of salvage archaeology and pure research. It is on prime land inside the town and had been used recently as a modern fishing camp. It was dotted with modern garbage pits that were quickly destroying the prehistoric strata. Work had to be done to save the data, and the data turned out to be just what we needed for our hypothesis testing.

Excavation of 83 one-metre units began in tropical July and ended October 18, with temperatures of  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and frozen ground (we could tell the difference between quartz flakes and ice chips by holding them in our hands -- the ice chips melted). The site was removed by three-centimetre levels across the entire area and all soil stains, artifacts and features were mapped in situ. The results (Figure 1) show a complete oval house, with dimensions of about 9.5m x 5m, outlined by post moulds and containing a central hearth and three storage pits. The west pit contained both Blackduck and Laurel pottery (at least one pot is reconstructable); the southeast pit contained a Laurel rim, and the east pit was lined with bark which will be analyzed both for C14 dating and for possible seed remains.

The Ballynacree house confirms our earlier hypotheses regarding Woodland house shape and size, and even the placement of internal pits and hearths echoes the internal patterns of some of the other houses discovered, a fact suggesting that we may be able, with enough future data, to discuss not only social size in a house, but also social patterning ( who did what and where).

The numerous post moulds discovered were sectioned and photographed, pointed bases clearly visible in the sand subsoil.

The discovery is exciting in itself, but two other aspects of the site may be just as valuable.

First, the entire area of the house was bright orange-red, indicating a hot fire, and the hearth and many of the post moulds contained burnt wood, the remains of the posts. We have enough carbon samples to run 12 assays to determine the extent of occupation (we are lucky in the North to get one carbon sample per site) and we can suggest what finally happened to this house -- it burned down in a great blaze.

Second, artifacts from within the house include both Laurel and Blackduck ceramics side-by-side in the same stratum. Many of

paddy field & fence adjacent

the ballynacree site ...

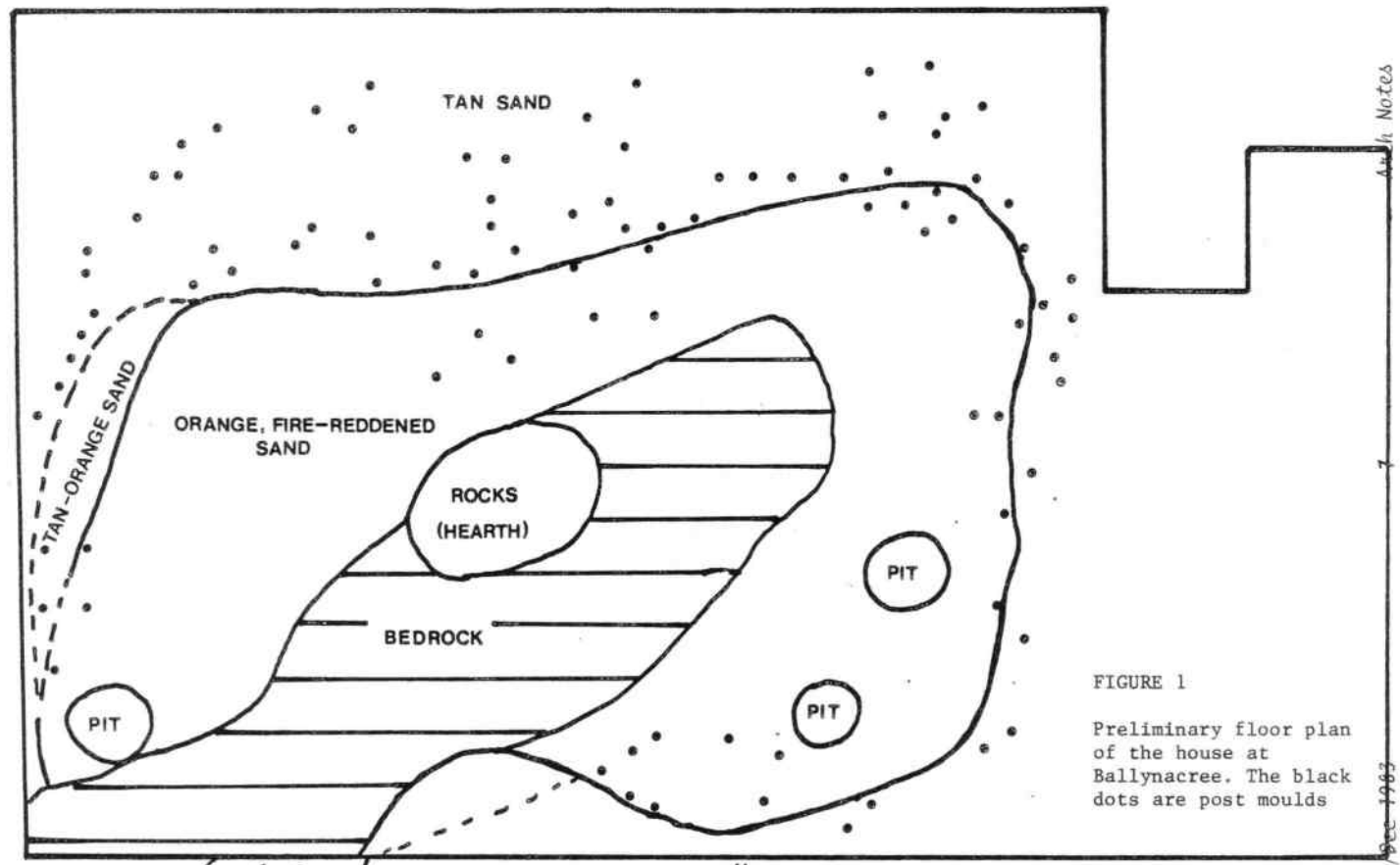


FIGURE 1  
 Preliminary floor plan  
 of the house at  
 Ballynacree. The black  
 dots are post moulds

DkKp-8  
 L. VI



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the Laurel sherds display dentate stamping that is carelessly applied compared to dentations found on sherds from other sites in the area, an application which we began to call degenerate dentate when we excavated the material. Some of the Blackduck rims display straight profiles more reminiscent of Laurel than Blackduck shapes and some of the cord-wrapped stick decorations are widely spaced unlike the contiguous spacing found on "classic" Blackduck. Along with these we found Laurel-shaped rims with chevron- and horizontally-placed single-cord or cord-wrapped paddle impressions, characteristic of Plains pottery and definitely foreign to the Shield in our area. Our hypothesis is that the site belongs to the elusive period of Laurel-Blackduck Interface, occurring perhaps about 900-1000 AD.

Analysis of the site will take place this winter if our workload permits, and we reserve the right to change our minds, but in summary, we suggest we have a complete house structure, occupied at the end of the Laurel period by people who were exposed to Laurel, Blackduck and Plains ideas and who, accidentally or on purpose, burned the structure down. In addition, the Ballynacree Site may give us a clue to that strange process of human societies when one culture disappears and another emerges, that "one giant step" from Middle to Late Woodland.

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1970 The Shield Archaic in Manitoba: a preliminary statement. In Ten thousand years: archaeology in Manitoba, edited by Walter M. Hlady, pp. 29-46. Manitoba Archaeological Society, Altona.

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#### OA APPEAL

In the last issue of ARCH NOTES there was an appeal for the return of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY back issues, particularly OA38 and OA39, to the Society. Many thanks indeed to those members who kindly responded and helped us.

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#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The International Congress on Biblical Archaeology, to take place in Jerusalem on 1-10 April 1984, will mark the 70th Anniversary of the Israel Exploration Society. The major objective of the Congress will be to examine and present an up-to-date review of the progress of archaeological research related to the Bible and the lands of the Bible from the Canaanite to the Herodian periods.

The emblem of the Congress incorporates an illustration of a stone-carved menorah found in the first excavation of the Israel Exploration Society carried out in 1921 by Prof. N. Slouschz at Hammath Tiberias. It is presently exhibited in the Israel Museum.

The Congress programme includes the plenary sessions and two alternatives for optional excursions to archaeological sites. The plenary sessions will take place between 1-5 April 1984. The excursions between 6-10 April 1984 emphasize the sites which are presently being excavated. The alternative extended excursions begin on 28 March and continue after the plenary sessions until 10 April 1984.

Our knowledge of the land of the Bible has greatly expanded during the last few decades. We are confident that the International Congress on Biblical Archaeology will provide an effective forum for the review of this knowledge and an opportunity to discuss with distinguished colleagues the various related problems.

The Organizing Committee invites all archaeologists, scholars and students, as well as the interested public, to participate.

Details from: Conference Travel of Canada Inc., 102 Bloor St. W. Suite 620, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1M8

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - Wednesday September 21, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

HERITAGE STUDIES ON THE  
RIDEAU-QUINTE-TRENT-SEVERN WATERWAY

By Peter Carruthers

Peter Carruthers is a geography graduate of the University of Western Ontario. He did graduate work at the Universities of Toronto, Calgary and Wisconsin. His field work has been done in Ontario, Alberta, Michigan and Wisconsin, and he has worked for the Canada Council. He has been the Archaeology Coordinator for the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture since 1978.

Carruthers' talk was about the aims, research methods and results of the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn Project that began in 1977. One of the project's aims was to determine what the cultural resources were in the above waterway system so that integrative land use plans could be put into effect with a minimum of conflict from overlapping political jurisdictions in the area. A detailed picture of the Cultural Resources was arrived at by breaking down the prehistory and history of the area into themes and subthemes. The area's landscapes were then analyzed to see what elements of these divisions were present now and in the past. Carruthers showed that most of the landscapes have been modified by man and that the importance of some themes, such as prehistoric Indian settlement patterns and square timber lumbering, changed through time. The surviving material evidence of these themes was then assessed for its suitability for conservation, keeping in mind that each element must be seen as part of a cultural complex whose historical significance becomes less if the complex is not preserved as a unit. The results of the C-O-R-T-S Project were put into recommendations which interpret and plan for the past, existing and future cultural resources of the area. These recommendations have now been edited by the governments concerned and further work is being done. However, funding and support is needed from the public if any of the proposed recommendations is to come into effect. Carruthers summed up by saying that archaeologists can help make the public aware of the value of cultural resources because we preserve the past for the future. The public must realize that they are consumers of Ontario's heritage every time they restore antiques and buildings or look at heritage displays, etc.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - Wednesday, October 19, 1983

Reported by Annie Gould

## THE HAMILTON-SCOURGE PROJECT

by Roger Cole

Roger Cole is a member of the Hamilton-Scourge Society, its Speakers' Bureau, and the Nautical Research Guild. He works in the Ship Model Shop of the Ontario Science Centre and builds ship models which have been exhibited in Canada and the United States.

Cole's presentation was detailed and full of nautical terminology. He described the history of the construction, refitting and subsequent sinking of the two merchant schooners, as well as the rediscovery, current research and plans for them. The Hamilton (nee Diana) was built in Oswego, New York and the Scourge (nee Lord Nelson) was built in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Both ships were refitted with armaments by the Americans in 1812 when the former was requisitioned and the latter was confiscated as a spy ship. On August 8, 1813, both ships were anchored in the American Squadron off Forty Mile Creek when they were hit by a squall and sunk. They were rediscovered in 1975 by Dr. D. Nelson after five years of research using documents, maps, an eyewitness account and side scan sonar. Cole said that the ships are being recovered in a seven phase plan which will put them on permanent display in Hamilton. He showed slides from the first phase which is a preliminary photographic study (slides, films, videotapes). This revealed the ships' excellent preservation and differences in their construction. The ships are 500m apart in 280 feet of water and lean to their port sides at a 15-20° angle spilling equipment and human remains overboard. Their wood is still strong enough to support the weight of their cannons and it retains every craftsmanship detail. A gentle water current has kept them mostly free from silting. The next two recovery phases include the scientific documentation of the ships (to produce models and dioramas) and the recovery of loose artifacts (to test preservation methods, etc.). These first phases will take up 80% of the time needed to recover the ships. The remaining phases will see the ships prepared and moved (in water) to the shore where their interiors will be excavated while they are on display.

In his conclusion, Cole said that because the ships represent an excellent opportunity to look into the past, every effort is being made to ensure their safety from "pothunters" and inappropriate preservation techniques.

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A SENSE OF WONDER:  
SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE 1983 O.A.S. MEXICO TRIP

by Carlos

What a sight we must have been arriving in the damp Toronto chill still in short sleeves and tans and the afterglow of the heat of Merida! No wonder the aircraft flight crew joined the cabin staff to inspect this strange group for whom the Eastern Airline plane's departure from Philadelphia had been held. Dazed with too much travel, too many stopovers, too hectic a programme, too large a group and a too-drastic return to every-day reality, we clutched at our incredibly-shaped packages, large and round (clay pots and coconuts), very large and very round (Mexican hats), long and thin (bows and arrows), thin and flat (Sun Disc plaques), short, fat and heavy (statuettes) and everything in between, picked out our luggage (all except Lori, last seen at the baggage complaint desk) and almost in a flash were gone our many separate ways, with a minimum of goodbyes. The wonder was that it had worked, we had pulled it off, the most complex, arduous and massive overseas trip we had attempted to date, the first custom-programmed to our own specifications. No one was left behind, no one defaulted or was seriously ill. We were all home safe and sound.

Up to eleven aircraft touchdowns, six different hotels, fifteen archaeological sites, many major towns and numerous villages, seasoned with beaches, archaeological museums and parks, folk ballets and dances, much fine food in many restaurants (though sometimes late at night our hotels were alive with the sound of flushing toilets and kaopectate gurgling) combined into a unique package which worked, gave us a great affection for the Mexicans and the Maya both present and ancient, a fluency in previously unpronouncable names, intense admiration for the surviving accomplishments of the prehistoric occupants of the country, and also, unfortunately, nausea from diesel exhaust.

Another wonder was in receiving more than we asked for. All the scheduled "box lunches" but one were magically transformed into full meals in luxurious surroundings. Expert guides appeared at each leg of the trip, and the excellent services of our god-father, Jose "Pepe" Moreno, took care of everything everywhere. Our hotels were varied but ranged from adequate to excellent. Turismo Latino, who handled the Mexico arrangements, clearly did their very best, and B. M. Tours (Bob Bujic) who channelled our instructions from Toronto also deserves thanks. Within the Society, Norma Knowlton drew on her own earlier experience to suggest the itinerary route, sites and sights to see and time needed to see them, and the whole was coordinated by O.A.S. staff. Incidentally, Pepe has been given a membership in the Society.

Sixty-five Society members and guests converged on Mexico, sixty-two via Toronto and three directly from points in the U.S.A. Five Chapters and a number of other regional groups participated. The large size of our group sometimes was a disadvantage, such as when moving through airports and in and out of hotels, and

limited us to the larger hotels. It also divided the group, as it always took two buses to move us. If there was any division, the rift was healed when the "green bus" sang a Mexican song for the "red bus" people at the farewell dinner.

Comparisons with our previous Egypt trip were inevitable. Like Egypt, Mexico's most abundant primary resource is the energy, charm and needs of its people; but, unlike Egypt, Mexico appears to be also blessed with natural resources and development. The desperate need we saw in Egypt resulted in two Egyptian children being adopted by members of our group. By contrast, Mexico's most pressing need, at least from the tourist's point of view, appears to be the control of exhaust fumes and noise pollution from ill-maintained diesel engines, a cause to which many of us would surely contribute.

We look forward to reading more detailed accounts of the trip and an archaeological overview of the sites, periods and cultures we visited, in ARCH NOTES and the several Chapter newsletters, from other participants in adventure.

In all, it was an excellent trip. We saw so much that filled us with a sense of wonder.

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#### O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER - COMING PROGRAMS

##### December 14

##### "Publish or Perish: Archaeology and the Public"

by Dr. James V. Wright, Chief, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.

At 8 p.m. in Activity Rm.15, National Museum of Natural Sciences

South Lake Slides by Marian Clark and participants in the South Lake excavations will be shown following the talk by Dr. Wright.

##### January 11

##### "Underwater Archaeological Survey of the Wooden Steamer Conestoga, Constructed 1889"

by Fred G. Gregory, Ottawa Chapter, Save Ontario Shipwrecks

This is Election Night to install the executive of the Ottawa Chapter, O.A.S., for 1984. The Executive has appointed a Nomination Committee as follows:

Chairperson: Eva O'Doherty  
1452 Larose, Ottawa K1Z 7X8 (613-722-3550)

Member: Helen Armstrong  
86 Varley Drive, Kanata K2K 1H4 (613-592-5534)

Chapter members may call committee members to indicate their choices for the 1984 executive.

Program and Election at 8 p.m. in Activity Rm. 15, National Museum of Natural Sciences.

Coffee and discussions follow the programs.

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ORAL HISTORY RELATING TO A  
NIPISSING INDIAN SACRED SITE

by Thor Conway

Shrines or offering places are one group of archaeological sites that have received little attention from archaeologists. Yet these votive sites rank among the most important places on the landscape to traditional Indians. During the past ten years, I have worked with tribal elders from various Ojibwa groups in northeastern Ontario recording their oral history relating to a variety of archaeological sites. Gradually a number of sacred sites are being identified.

In March 1983, I had an opportunity to visit John Fisher, a Nipissing Indian who lives at Garden Village on the shore of Lake Nipissing, near the town of Sturgeon Falls. John Fisher's lifetime of experience on Lake Nipissing and the upper French River includes detailed knowledge of local Indian folklore and traditions.

During that afternoon, John Fisher told oral history concerning battles between the Nipissing and the Iroquois which must have occurred in the 17th century, as well as accounts of the first French traders who operated in the Lake Nipissing area.

Later we talked about the landscape and special places where spirits dwell. The following transcript documents that part of our conversation.

T.C. Up in Temagami, they were telling me, sometimes when they kill an animal or anything, they would make an offering in the lake so the spirits of the animals would be happy. And more would come back. Did they ever have anything like that with the sturgeon? That you put some tobacco somewhere, or do things like that?

J.F. Not that I know.

T.C. Are there any rocks around where people used to leave tobacco just to keep things good on the lake?

J.F. Oh, down there at the rapids, AKIK-KEN-DOW, they call it. AKIK-EN-DOW, that. AKIK-EN-DOW, at, uh, Chaudiere Falls, they call it.

T.C. Which falls?

J.F. Chaudiere, Chaudiere Falls.

T.C. Oh ya! Chaudiere. Yeah, yeah. That's the place where they do that?

J.F. Yes. There's a AKIKENDOW. That means, uh, pail, kettle.

- T.C. Hum!
- J.F. There's a, right at the portage there on this side. Right at the rock there. There's some "KIKOOBOO" over there. They're about that big. On the rock about that deep.
- T.C. Kikooboo?
- J.F. That's just like a pot, you know? Yeah.
- T.C. Oh. The holes in the rock. Oh, pot holes?
- J.F. Right on the...rock.
- T.C. Oh. That's how it got its name? Huh!
- J.F. Yeah, that's why they call it AKIKENDOW. They call that place there.
- T.C. Uh hum.
- J.F. But some people now they call it Dokis Bay. Where the people live, there now. But that was its original name. AKIKENDOW. Anybody want to talk about it down there, that's AKIKENDOW. That's what they call it.
- But now the Indians, where they live at the Bay over there, they call it Dokis Bay. KIKENDOW. That's right up the rapids there.
- T.C. Is that where they throw tobacco in it?
- J.F. Yeah.
- T.C. Would they throw it in the water? In the rapids or what?
- J.F. No, it's on the rock in the pots.
- T.C. Oh, is that where you put it?
- J.F. Yeah, that's where they'd put the tobacco.
- T.C. Uh, I see.
- J.F. (laugh). There's one funny story about that tobacco. There's one Indian, he was really short of tobacco. And he told them guys, you know. "If you put some tobacco in there...I don't know...some mysterious thing good luck is gonna happen". So those guys put lots of tobacco in there. And after they went back to the canoe, he went around. He went around and picked up the tobacco.

J.F. (laugh). He got it and he could smoke all he wanted.  
He was a bad Indian.

T.C. Yeah. Did they ever say anything?

J.F. He deserved to get shot!

T.C. Yeah, right. Did they ever say BINDAKWE, when they offer tobacco? BINDAKWE, is that what you'd say?

J.F. Yeah. Put tobacco in there.

John Fisher stated that the natural pot 'holes or "kettles" at the Chaudiere Falls of the French River were the only traditional offering spot for the Nipissing that he knew.

Common sense tells us that these oral traditions are ancient beliefs. Only rarely does an opportunity occur to document the time depth of native oral history. Fortunately, Samuel de Champlain left an account which enables us to appreciate the antiquity and accuracy of oral traditions that can be collected today.

Champlain was travelling down the French River with Nipissing and Algonquin Indians, in 1613:

"Continuing our way, we came to the Chaudiere Falls, where the Indians went through with the customary ceremony, which is as follows. After carrying their canoes to the foot of the Fall, they assembled in one spot, where one of them takes up a collection with a wooden plate, into which each one puts a bit of tobacco. The collection having been made, the plate is passed in the midst of the troupe, and all dance about it, singing after their style. Then one of the leaders makes a speech, setting forth that for a long time they have been accustomed to make this offering, by which means they are insured protection against their enemies, that otherwise misfortune would befall them, as they are convinced by the evil spirit; and they live on this belief, as in many others, as we have said in other places. This done, the maker of the speech takes the plate, and throws the tobacco into the midst of the caldron, whereupon they all together raise a loud cry. These people believe that it would not be possible for them to make a prosperous journey without observing this ceremony at this place, since their enemies await them at this portage, not venturing to go any farther on account of the difficulty of the journey, whence they say they surprise them there as they have sometimes done."

Champlain observed a practice in 1613 which remains intact in this Nipissing band in 1983. This account provides a rare opportunity to document the existence of a particular sacred



site for 370 years in Canada.

John Fisher and various members of the Dokis band left tobacco, coins and other items in the pot holes to ensure harmony with the spirit world. A shrine in any culture serves the same purposes as an avenue of communication between this world and another reality.

The current name for the area, Chaudiere Falls, was used by Champlain. It represents a direct translation for the original Indian name. There are other waterfalls in northern Ontario which are named 'kettle falls' in Ojibwa due to the presence of pot holes. Such natural openings in the rock are recognized by shamans as entrance points to the spirit world in Ojibwa and other cultures.

The areas adjacent to the sacred offering sites of the Ojibwa often have considerable folklore, rock art and specially named rock formations. This pattern is repeated at votive sites in the Chaudiere Falls area, at Gros Cap near Sault Ste. Marie and on Lake Temagami. Gradually, ethnographic and archaeological research can document the various sacred sites and their central role in individual band territories.

There is strong evidence that sacred and ceremonial sites contributed to Indian band identification within a specified area as much as, or more than, food resource locations. Understanding the spirituality of native peoples and its expression on the landscape offers a new approach to the study of Indian groups and their ancestors.

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#### O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER - UPCOMING SPEAKERS

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| February 1984 | Dena Doroszenko<br>"The Little House on the Hill (Spadina House):<br>Two Seasons' Excavations"   |
| March 1984    | Jean Luc Pilon<br>"Ouissinaougouk and Trails West. An Example<br>of Prehistoric Culture Change in the Southern<br>Hudson Bay Lowlands" |
| April 1984    | John Steckley<br>"A Further Insight to Huron Linguistics"  |

Our January meeting is Member's Night. Any O.A.S. member is welcome to make a presentation. Contact Ann Bobyk, 769-6583.

#### Other Upcoming Events

December 10: Chapter Christmas Party at Ann Bobyk's.  
February 12-14: Winter Weekend at the Waldhorn.

Any O.A.S. member is welcome to join any of the Toronto Chapter events. Please call and let us know you are coming (769-6583).

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## TOOL MAKERS LIVED 250,000 YEARS AGO

Skilled tool makers existed in the Middle East 250,000 years ago, at least twice as long as archaeologists had previously believed, according to tests on samples taken from a prehistoric site on the Golan Heights.

Tools discovered at a volcanic crater known to the Arabs as Birket Ram and to the Israelis as Berekhat Ram are so finely made that the archaeologists had thought they must have been made during the last interglacial period, about 125,000 years ago. However, new argon-dating equipment at the University of Toronto shows they are at least twice as old. The findings were reported recently in the British journal *Nature*.

The crater, now partly filled with a small lake, sits at the foot of snow-capped Mount Hermon, about 8 kilometres east of the ancient town of Caesarea Philippi. Inside the throat of the crater (which was formed long ago by a vast volcanic explosion), the walls can be seen to be made up of layers of volcanic rock and sediment. It was in a layer of red soil that several years ago a naturalist discovered some broken pieces of partly buried flint.

Subsequent excavations of the site by a team of archaeologists led by Naama Gore, of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, uncovered a large number of finely made stone artifacts of a type attributed to the lower Stone Age. Several pieces were fist-sized hand-axes and are positive indicators of the presence of the so-called Acheulean culture. Other cutting tools made out of chipped stone showed the archaeologists that the hominids (man-like creatures) which once inhabited the site lived during the last part of Acheulean times.

The dating was done in the Department of Physics at the University of Toronto by post-doctoral fellows Gilbert Feraud of the University of Nice, France, and Chris Hall, and myself on lava collected at the site by Professor Henry Schwarcz of McMaster University Geology Department.

The tool-bearing soil is sandwiched between two layers of basalt lava. Samples of both of these volcanic flows were irradiated in the McMaster University nuclear reactor and were subsequently heated in a high-vacuum system in the Toronto laboratory. The element Argon was extracted from gases given off by the heated rock and the relative amounts of 40-Argon and 39-Argon isotopes (different forms of the element) were measured with a device called a mass spectrometer.

Because the ratios of these isotopes change with time, the age of a sample can be found by finding the ratio. In this case, it was found that the lava above the tools was erupted about 230,000 years ago. Because the tools are below the lava, they were obviously made before the eruption. Also, there was a layer of soil between the upper layer of lava and the tools below, which took thousands of years to build up. All of which means that the early tool makers occupied the site at least 250,000 years ago.

From samples studied, the lava beneath the tools appears to be

disturbed and the results are unreliable. However, Dr. Schwarcz has just collected new samples of this flow and further dating will be attempted on them to try to bracket the age of the site. Meanwhile, Dr. Gore and her colleagues at Hebrew University are searching for more artifacts at the site to expand the knowledge of the Upper Acheulean culture.

These results virtually double the time scale estimated in the development of such stone artifacts in the region and, probably, over a wide area of Western Asia as well. The argon dating system at the University of Toronto is able to cover an area of time previously extremely difficult to measure accurately.

by Derek York  
from The Globe and Mail,  
October 13, 1983

#### 400-YEAR-OLD SHIP'S COMPASS FOUND

Parks Canada archaeologists have recovered one of the oldest ship's compasses ever found and an inscribed drawing that may be a picture of the Spanish galleon they have been excavating at the site of a sixteenth-century Basque whaling station at Red Bay, Newfoundland.

The discoveries were made at the end of the diving season in Red Bay, where marine archaeologists have been working for two years on a ship presumed to be the San Juan, a whaling vessel that sank in a storm in 1565. The wreck of the San Juan was found in 1978.

Several parts of the ship's compass were found by archaeologist Willis Stevens. The compass consists of a wooden ball about the size of a softball, with one lead-covered flat surface with a brass point on which the needle rotated. A portion of the iron compass needle was also recovered, along with some of the glass that covered the instrument and the gimbals used to steady the compass as the ship pitched and rolled.

Parks Canada marine unit director Robert Grenier said the compass was the oldest to be found in North America and possibly one of the oldest to be found anywhere. Since the discovery, preliminary checks have turned up only two other compasses of comparable age, one from the Tudor warship Mary Rose and another from a ship that was part of the Spanish Armada.

The inscribed drawings of the ship, found by archaeologist Mary Anne Stop, have caused even more excitement in Red Bay. Mr. Grenier said the survival of the drawings was "almost like a miracle". The etching, about 50 centimetres long, shows a high-sterned, three-masted ship at anchor, with a cannon at the stern and a small single-masted boat tied aft. It was made with a sharp instrument, probably the dividers used in navigation. Mr. Grenier said he believes the work was done by the pilot or possibly the ship's master himself.

Mr. Grenier said the archaeologist who found it "was so excited she couldn't sleep for days". He added that there is "a 50 per cent change that the drawing represents the San Juan".

From the Globe and Mail  
October 22, 1983

## EARLY PALAEO-INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

by L. J. Jackson

A newly discovered locality in Hamilton township, Northumberland county provides initial documentation of early Palaeo-Indian settlement activity in the Rice Lake area of south-central Ontario. A small collection of tools from the Halstead site (BaGn-65), made exclusively from Fossil Hill chert (Storck and von Bitter 1981), substantially augments two previous records of fluted projectile points along the western Rice Lake basin (Garrad 1971). The late northward retreat of Simcoe lobe ice provides a maximum possible age of about 11,500 yr B.P. for early Palaeo-Indian occupation in this area (Jackson 1978).

The Halstead site represents a significant departure in activity area situation from the low-lying, proglacial Lake Algonquin strandline-situated, Fisher and Udora site complexes (Figure 1) further west in south-central Ontario (Storck 1982). Situated on a high plateau at 800' elevation about one km inland from, and overlooking, the south shore of Rice Lake, the site area is bordered by strikingly diverse local topography. Numerous terrain configurations conducive to Palaeo-Indian entrapment of large land mammals such as caribou are locally available (Deller 1979).

The Halstead tool assemblage consists entirely of scrapers and includes spurred end scrapers and a beaked scraper or "limace" (Figure 2). Both of these tool types are recognized as index traits of early Palaeo-Indian culture in the Northeast (Gramley 1982; Storck 1982). The remaining scraper styles represented would fit easily into assemblages described for the major Parkhill and Fisher sites in southern Ontario. Indeed, use of Fossil Hill chert at Halstead strongly suggests relationship to these sites which share a distinctive preference for this lithic raw material from the Niagara Escarpment. Interestingly, Roosa (1977) has typed the two recorded western Rice Lake basin fluted specimens as Barnes points, the principal type associated with the Parkhill complex of southwestern Ontario.

The Halstead locality provides the easternmost record of an early Palaeo-Indian activity area in south-central Ontario and appreciably extends the known range of early groups using Fossil Hill lithic materials. The site's unique physiographic situation also draws attention to the need to develop expanded models of early Palaeo-Indian settlement behaviour now that orientation to proglacial strandlines has been firmly established by researchers throughout the province (Jackson 1983). Continuing survey work in the Rice Lake area is expected to elucidate the nature of non-strandline settlement disposition and hopefully expand knowledge of early Palaeo-Indian scheduling decisions.

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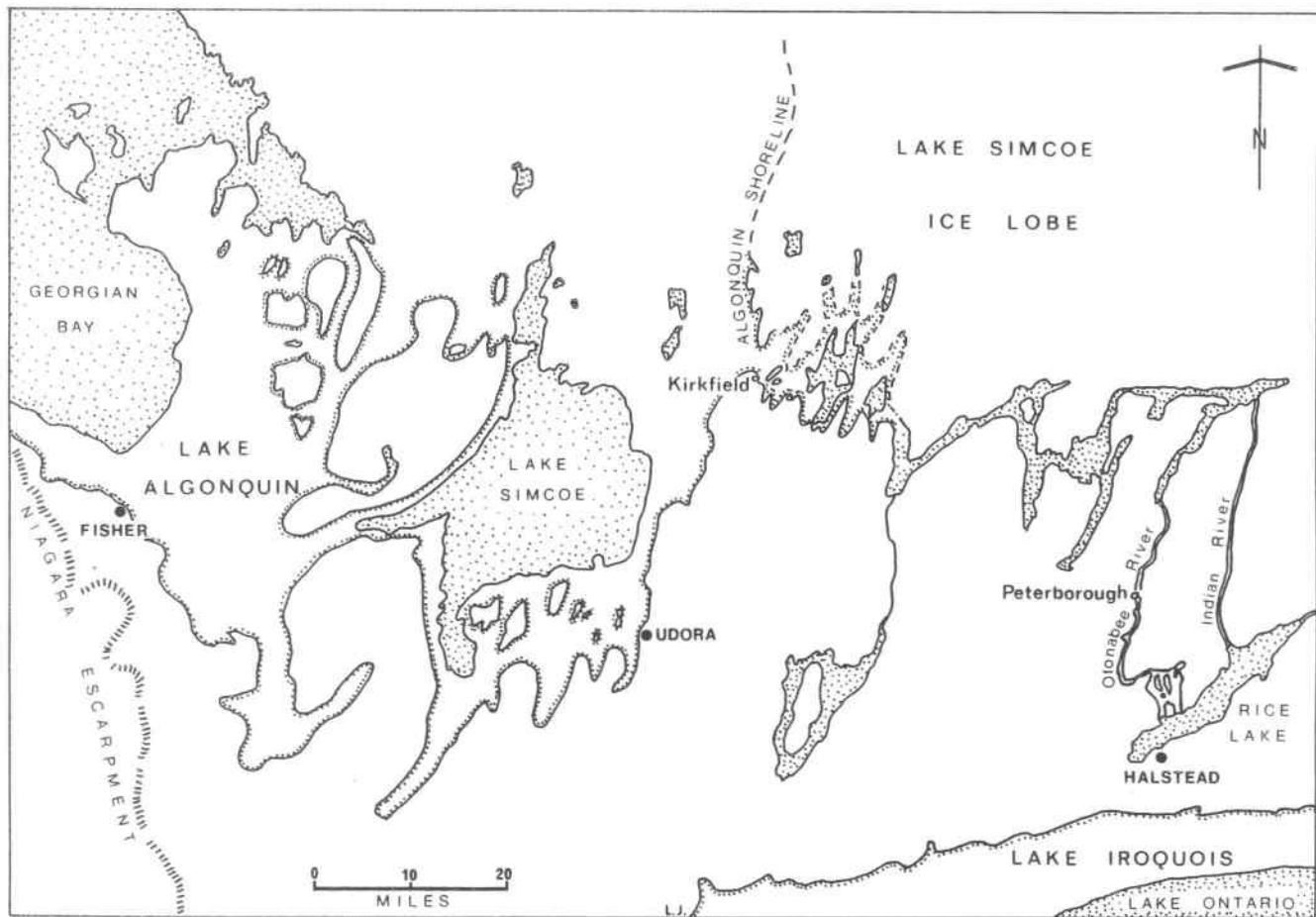


Figure 1 Location of Halstead locality in relation to Fisher and Udora sites in south-central Ontario.

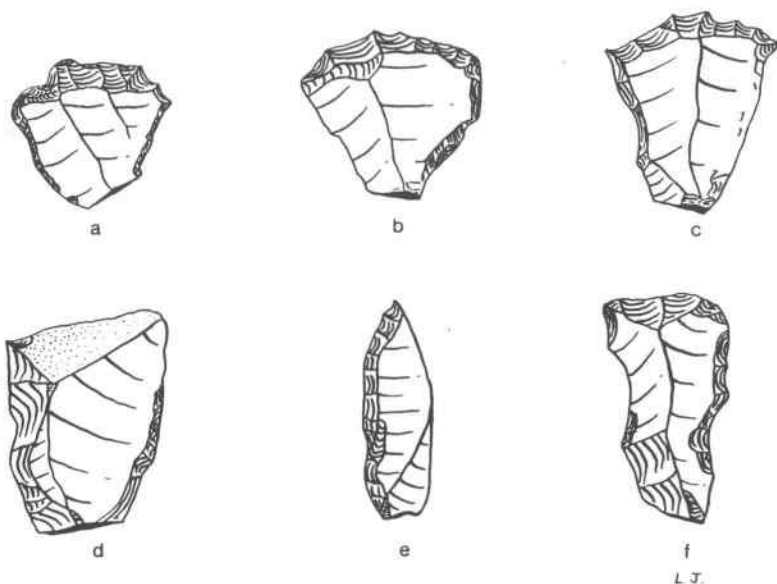


Figure 2. Fossil Hill chert scrapers from the Halstead site:

- a, single spurred end scraper; b, tabular end scraper;  
 c, double spurred end scraper; d, rectangular side scraper;  
 e, beaked scraper or "limace"; f, trianguloid end scraper.

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### CANADIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

More than a hundred individuals registered for the bi-annual meeting of the Canadian Science and Technology Historical Association held this year in Kingston, October 28-30.

Over fifty papers were given on a wide variety of subjects including: The Social History of Technology, Museums of Science and Technology, Industrial Archaeology, Sources and Approaches in the History of Canadian Science and Technology, Science in Modern Canada, Women and Technology, Medicine and Public Health in Canada, amongst others.

The keynote speaker was Dr. Michael Bliss, who gave us a refreshingly balanced view of Sir Frederick Banting's research after his discovery of insulin.

Participants came from industry, the public service (both provincial and federal), public archaeology, private researchers, and academia, allowing for a lively exchange of ideas.

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O.A.S. TENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM  
WELCOMING REMARKS

by Mima Kapches  
O.A.S. President

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the tenth annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society. It seems hard to believe that only a short ten years ago the Symposium was started. Hard to believe, since it has become the pivotal event in our yearly calendar...one that seems always to have been present.

The O.A.S. Symposium was initially seen to fill the need for a local forum for dissemination of information about current research in Ontario Archaeology. It has evolved over the years into more than a local forum - it has become an event which deliberates on topics of worldwide import, such as experimental archaeology, and themes of broad concern in the Northeast and in Central Canada and the U.S.

The Symposium as first held was a series of papers with a reception following. It has included more events over the years: it now includes the annual banquet, a chapter presidents' and executive meeting, and this year it will include a members' business meeting. All of these events are crowded into one long day - perhaps it's time we considered yet another development - a two-day event. This has the added advantage of more papers, more time for meetings, possible workshop sessions, and of course more socializing.

The focus of today's Symposium is Ontario, in the Past - ultimately all of our Symposia have dealt with this topic - but today we are focussing on more than archaeology. We are also looking at archaeologists, the history of archaeology, and the history of the O.A.S.

The past of organizations such as ours is often neglected - as was ours until last year. We have conscientiously worked to collect data on our history. The resulting document is over 100 pages long and owes much to the careful work of Charles Garrad and a history written by J. Norman Emerson in 1971. The most obvious result of this introspective research was the compilation of the Past Presidents' photographs and biographies. These will be on display, this evening at the Presidents' reception. Many of the past Presidents are here today - as well as many dedicated members of the past executives. We owe these people a debt of gratitude for the development of the O.A.S. into the active organization it is today. The Presidents' reception is one small way of honouring the work of these persons.

The first paper of the day, given by Charles Garrad, will present in more detail the history of the O.A.S.

We will also be focusing on archaeologists, those individuals whose dedication and perseverance in the light of limited funding and often restricted salaries kept on working and making important contributions to Ontario. The evening presentation at



the banquet by Dr. Gerry Killan, will be on Ontario's premier archaeologist David Boyle.

Finally and most importantly there will be a series of papers on periods in Ontario Archaeology - prehistoric to historic. These papers will be overviews or statements of specific research problems. No doubt, we have missed many topics which could have been included within the scope of today's Symposium, such as paleobotany, zooarchaeology, symbolic art, and human population studies; these were excluded only through a lack of time available for scheduling.

The goals we are aiming for in today's Symposium are for each of you to take away with you an understanding of the long and varied history of archaeological research in Ontario, an awareness of the role the O.A.S. has played and continues to play in that history, and an overview of events within specific prehistoric and historic periods as revealed through archaeological research.

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FRANK & ERNEST



THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
AND A THIRD OF A CENTURY\*

by Charles Garrad

As the time I have today does not allow any detailed chronological account of the history and evolution of the OAS - The Ontario Archaeological Society - I intend to concentrate first on the circumstances of the founding of the Society, and then compare and contrast some aspects of the Society as it is today to its earliest days. I shall necessarily have to omit much that is important and of interest.

The first question to be tackled is - was there, or was there not, an Ontario Archaeological Society previous to ours? The answer - firmly and unequivocally - is, yes, there was...and, no, there wasn't.

In 1919 there was founded in this province under the presidency of the Very Reverend Dean William Richard Harris an organization several times mentioned in the press of the day as the Ontario Archaeological SOCIETY. Even in Dean Harris' obituary notice in the 1923 Archaeological Report it was stated that he was president of an Ontario Archaeological SOCIETY. However, possibly all these references originated from a single source of error, likely Dean Harris' ecclesiastical and archaeological associate, and subsequent biographer, Rev. Edward Kelly. The printed CONSTITUTION of the organization, adopted in 1919 over Dean Harris' name, specifies that its name "shall be the Ontario Archaeological Association" - not Society. The Association died for lack of successors. It left no legacy of any kind that could in any way be construed as ancestral to our own Society.

There was, however, another organization which can lay some claim towards parenting our Society, and this was The Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto, founded in 1948, primarily, it would seem, to publish papers written by Department of Anthropology professors and students. After two issues of their BULLETIN this Society also dropped from sight for a number of reasons of which we are one. The BULLETIN readership market was too small to justify original research and the better articles tended to also appear in other journals with wider circulation including, in one instance, our own. During the brief heyday of The Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto, our own Society was gestating, and when we came into being 1950-1951, the other Society's principals - Prof. T. F. McIlwraith, Kenneth Kidd, J. Norman Emerson, W. D. Bell, Robert Popham, for example, simply transferred - often retaining similar roles.

Now I would like to backtrack to about a decade earlier and before the War, when an event occurred which seemed insignificant at the time but which set off a chain of later events which ultimately led to our all being here today. The event was that

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\*Text of Paper presented at the 10th Annual OAS Symposium, 10/83.

Dr. Phileo Nash decided to excavate the Pound Site, near Aylmer, Ontario. Being short of a crew, he invited a psychology student with no known interest in archaeology. That student later wrote that he was chosen for the honour of inclusion in an archaeological dig because he could draw well and write a good report, and because he drank beer. The student returned to psychology only long enough to graduate top of his class and then, transformed by his archaeological experience, he switched to anthropology. There being no doctoral programme at the University of Toronto at that time, he moved to Chicago for his Ph.D. but his receiving it was interrupted by two long events - one being the War with a period of conscripted military service. The second was an offer he couldn't refuse: a job at his old Alma Mater. And so in 1946 John Norman Emerson joined the staff of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

As well as teaching at the University, Emerson began giving a series of winter lectures at the ROM - Royal Ontario Museum - as an Extension Class of the University of Toronto. Over the winter of 1947-1948 some 40 or 50 people attended these lectures and enjoyed them so much that about 35 repeated the following winter. The lectures were not to include any practical work but Emerson invited the class to visit the Spring 1949 University dig at Black Creek. Eighteen volunteers turned up, not to watch but to work, so Emerson set them to wash and catalogue the finds. Further experience was gained at the Hardrock, Woodbridge/Mackenzie and Doncaster Sites within a year. Emerson was delighted to find a group of enthusiastic, mature and reliable volunteers with a wide variety of skills who worked as a team, quickly became competent, and who could be used to supervise students and lend to the University program a stability which at that time the small student body with graduation and high turnover, did not have. They enjoyed excavating and being together. Emerson suggested they form a Society. Before the end of 1950 they were calling themselves the Ontario Archaeological Society and even had a President-elect - John M. "Nipper" Sinclair. In January 1951 meetings were held to formalize this society: at the first meeting it was decided to do so, at the second John M. Sinclair was voted in as President and on the third, in February 1951, the name "The Ontario Archaeological Society" became official. Thus was the Society born of a group of people who originally had intended to attend a lecture series, and the father, as Dr. Walter Kenyon reminded us at our first Symposium in 1974, was Dr. J. Norman Emerson.

Dr. Emerson was not only the Society's teacher, guide and inspirer in its early days, but, twenty years after its founding, was its principal historian, compiling in 1971 his reminiscences of the Society's first twenty years under a number of themes or headings - a format I must necessarily follow in the remaining time available.

In 1971 there were still known at least ten of the original 32 Founding Members, five of whom - John Sinclair, Frank Mee, Murray Corbett, Ruth Marshall and Bill Renison, - had served as Presidents of the Society. These Dr. Emerson designated the Society's

"Ancient Ones". Since that date Frank Mee has been lost to us. Other Founding Members still in touch who served in capacities other than President are Glen Hood (Mrs. W.D. Bell) and Frank Ridley.

### Aims and Conditions

At the first founding meeting in January 1951, many topics were tackled which have continue to echo at subsequent meetings down through the years, such as:

- . the role and contribution of the individual member to and within the Society;
- . the aims of the Society, the fees to be charged, and where the meetings should be held;
- . conditions of membership.

For a brief while after the Society's birth, its umbilical cord to the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology remained intact. It saw its role then as being "to supplement the work of the Universities and Museums". With annual dues set at a princely two dollars - people who took part in digs were assessed extras - and promises of ongoing instruction from and association with the University of Toronto - buoyant with enthusiasm and newly developed skills, and fortunately, perhaps, mercifully unaware of what lay ahead, the Society began its future, the first thirty-three years of which can now be reviewed in retrospect.

### Publication and Money

One of the Society's principal aims is the publication of archaeological news and reports. In 1951, lacking any overhead, and with such extra costs as refreshments on digs being met by special assessment, it seemed that the income from membership dues would accumulate for publication costs. But when 1952 arrived, the problem of collecting another \$2 from each members was sufficient to earn mention in the minutes. Funds for publication did not accumulate. Not until 1954 in the Presidency of J. V. Wright did the first product of the publication programme appear, and this was a five page mimeographed reprint of an article Dr. Emerson had previously published in the Bulletin of The Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto. Original work developed for the Society by Dr. Emerson on Castellation Development in 1955, and on Iroquois pottery in 1956, and Bill Donaldson's marvellously innovative work on Ontario pottery sequences in 1958, were all mimeographed with minimal quality. The first properly printed publication, number 4 in 1958, was largely paid for by Frank Ridley, one of the authors. This demonstrated that the key to better quality publication was outside funding. From then until 1962, more archaeological information emanated from the Ontario HISTORICAL Society than from us. But in 1962 the breakthrough came when Vice-President Dr. Paul Karrow negotiated a one thousand dollar grant from the Ontario Department of Tourism. That year, two issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY were produced, numbers 6 and 7. We are presently

preparing number 40 and have averaged two a year since 1969, funded mostly by granting agencies of both federal and provincial governments, and for many years ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY has been the finest publication of its kind. 1983 saw the launch of MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY entirely funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation for which the Society acts as agent in this regard.

The Society newsletter, ARCH NOTES, evolved from a simple post-card meeting announcement to the many-paged informal journal which we know today. As with ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, many editors added a special personal touch, always enlarging, improving, raising the quality. The Society owes a large vote of thanks to a long line of dedicated volunteer editors of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY - Ruth Marshall (Tovell), Dr. C.H.D. Clarke, Paul Sweetman, Drs. Paul Karrow, Rufus Churcher, Conrad Heidenreich, William Hurley and the present Richard B. Johnston, and to an even longer list for ARCH NOTES, of which there are, or should be, here today Ruth Marshall (Tovell), Bill Donaldson, John Reid, Lorna Proctor, Ian Kenyon, David Stothers, and presently the longest-serving of them all, Michael Kirby. ARCH NOTES now has a number of surrogate offspring in the form of separate newsletters issued by various Branch Chapters of the Society.

### Financial Control

As the Society grew, so did its problem of financial control, but members have always received much more than their money's worth judging from the figures. In 1953, for example, the Society spent \$303.39 on a membership of about 60, or \$5 per capita in return for dues of only \$2. Today, the ratio is even better: members potentially receive some \$44 worth of publications and services in return for dues of only \$12. The advent of government funding which, in part, makes this situation possible created the need within the Society for detailed financial accountability which our records prior to 1962 could not support. Fortunately, that crucial year of the first government grant was also the year in which the most able and capable Lorna Proctor became Treasurer, to serve as Treasurer for the next ten years, in which time the Society membership tripled. The legacy she established of highest fiscal accountability is one our later Treasurers have upheld.

### Excavation Experience

Our thirty-two Founding Members in 1951 were all experienced excavators. They formed the Society not only to dig, but to dig as a group, and in conjunction with the University of Toronto excavation programme. In the circumstances and numbers of the time it was a feasible plan, but as the Society grew in numbers, experience and ambition, the University programme grew less able to accommodate it. As early as the first year the Society tried its own wings with two digs independent of the University programme. Then came a rapid expansion of the student body and staff at the University. Outside volunteer supervisors were no longer needed, leading to, as Dr. Emerson put it, "a separation, almost

an estrangement, from the OAS". The umbilical cord was finally severed, and yet in retrospect perhaps the "estrangement" was more apparent than real, since it was more of organizations than of people, as many University people have always been members of the OAS too. By my research, the last time the OAS as a SOCIETY was formally invited to participate in a University of Toronto dig was in 1971 at the de Waele Site, but certainly our members as individuals have taken part in just about every credible Ontario dig for decades.

Another change is that the Committees formed in the earliest days to operate the Society included just about everybody. It was assumed that, if you joined, you wanted to dig and undertake other jobs to benefit the Society. It was not then known that there was a potential passive membership who would, for example, only wish to receive publications. Although in 1971 Dr. Emerson bemoaned the lack of excavation and laboratory analysis opportunities for all OAS members, it is apparent that many members of the Society are not interested in these functions, e.g. those who are widely scattered about the Province and beyond in centres other than Toronto. The Society has responded through the sponsoring of local Branch Chapters and the restructuring of the Society's role, and, in consequence, its Constitution.

### Constitution and Operation

It seems to me that the Society has just about always had a Committee to revise its Constitution since the very first under the chairmanship of Frank Mee. The Society has grown so rapidly and evolved so substantially that the Constitution has always been felt as lagging behind. For example, the Constitution provided for the future creation of Branch Chapters at a time when we had none and so lacked any experience to go on. Since no document can possibly anticipate and contemplate every possible eventuality, the Constitution is sometimes silent or inappropriately worded. The role and function of Branch Chapters within the Society and to what extent they are permitted independence while at the same time remaining instruments by and through which the Society seeks to fulfill its mandate and to what extent Chapters should be accountable to the Society, are matters capable of supporting different opinions.

Our founders would probably be horrified at the complexity and responsibility of modern Society operation, shouldered by the brave individuals who serve on the Executive Committee. The principal moral obligation of the Society remains to further its mandate in all reasonable ways, at the same time reconciling the existence of groups - Branch Chapters - within the membership with the majority of members who do not belong to Chapters. The principal legal responsibilities are more complex. Since our incorporation in 1966 we must comply with the Ontario Corporation Act. As a Registered Charitable Institution (since 1973) we cope with the Federal Tax System. Most of all, as a recipient of public funds from both governments, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, we must render reports and projections in detail, an

administrative load of which previous office holders were mercifully free. Functioning is now only possible with the aid of paid staff.

One effect of the need for detail for government reports perhaps over and above the reasonable limits set up in the Constitution is that Chapters find themselves being requested for financial, activity and other data which they receive far from joyfully; this is another area of Society/Chapter relationship requiring resolution.

### A Place of Our Own

In 1971 Dr. Emerson described the OAS as an orphan in the sense that it has never had a home. In 1951 we rented a room at the Royal Ontario Museum at \$4 a time but vacated within a year when the rent was raised to a prohibitive \$8. We have found free and rented havens in private homes, restaurants, a Church Parish Hall, a religious college, the Board of Education Board Room, the Commercial Travellers Club and above all in the Anthropology Department facilities at the University of Toronto, where we have also held laboratory sessions. After our first successful Symposium was held in the new R.O.M. Planetarium in 1974, succeeding President Dr. Peter Storck was able to arrange our monthly meeting there too, until in 1982 a change in staff and possibly of policy in favour of users who pay, literally put us out in the cold one winter's night, and we were most fortunate to be able to return to the University of Toronto.

While the responsibility for arranging monthly public meetings is now that of the various Chapters, including Toronto, the Society still lacks a permanent home for its artifacts (now at Scarborough College), library, archives, office and staff (now in a private home). For a recent brief while, there was some hope of jointly sharing a Heritage House facility with the other provincial heritage societies, but no location suitable to all parties could be found and, as the economy waned, so did the possibility of necessary government support for such a project.

While today we are better off organizationally than we have ever been, Dr. Emerson's description of 1971 remains valid in 1983. We still need a place of our own.

### Heritage Legislation

There is time left for only one more theme, and I have chosen Heritage Legislation. Concern for legislation to protect heritage resources is as old as the Society. In our second year, 1952, the members resolved individually and collectively as the Society to write personal letters to the then Premier (Frost) concerning protection of archaeological sites, artifact export, and the establishment of an advisory panel of the Province's archaeological groups - the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario, the National and Royal Ontario Museums, and the OAS. This was during the presidency of Frank Mee. Legislation resulted - Bill 66, "Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act 1953".

Twenty years later in 1972, in the Presidency of Dr. Howard Savage, Frank Mee chaired a committee which produced a major Brief, duly submitted to the Ontario government. By this time there were many more archaeological institutions and voices. Legislation results - Bill 176, the "Ontario Heritage Act 1974".

The record shows this Society's concern for heritage protection and its willingness to act within its ability to do so, when the need is perceived.

### Summary and Conclusion

It is evident that the Society has evolved in thirty-odd years into a very different organization than its founders envisaged. It began as an entirely Toronto based and oriented group, but at its very first meeting resolved that "the Society might include interested persons from other cities", establishing an expansionist policy quickly manifested as provision for future local Chapters. "Interested persons from other cities" there were indeed, who joined the Society in numbers. In May 1952 ten new members were recorded in the minutes. Included were Douglas Carr of Ingersoll, Thomas Lee of Ottawa, Fritz Knechtel of Hanover, Donald Shutt of Guelph, Brian Edmund of Aurora - and still serving members Helen E. Devereux (then of Toronto) and Clyde C. Kennedy (then of Montreal).

Thirty-one years' membership! Helen and Clyde I salute you with Dr. Emerson's accolade - the new "Ancient Ones"!

As other universities began teaching Anthropology, as the quality of our publications rose and their scholastic appeal extended ever wider, as government archaeological offices were established, as the intrinsic merit of what we are trying to do reached an ever-wider audience, so did our membership increase - twentyfold - much of it not only out-of-town, but beyond the Province of Ontario. Decentralization and regional Branch Chapters resulted, the oldest surviving Branch Chapter now itself twelve years old and considering it time to write its own "History". With the formation of the Toronto Chapter two years ago, the Society became free to operate as a truly Provincial Society, as our name has always claimed. The tie to Toronto now remains one of sentiment for our origins, and the practical need of a corporate address.

\* \* \* \* \*



## BOOK REVIEW

Throw Me a Bone. What Happens When You Marry An Archaeologist.

by Eleanor Lothrop.

Published by Whittlesey House, New York, 1948. 234 pp. Illus.

This book is a rarity being a humorous look at archaeology. Eleanor Lothrop writes about the first years of her marriage to Samuel Lothrop during which they did archaeological and ethnographical research in Central and South America for the Museum of the American Indian's Heye Foundation. The book's humour comes mainly from the clash between Eleanor's romantic view of archaeology, archaeologists and native peoples, and the realities of her married life. The author has written the book to tell what it is like to be married to an archaeologist and how her romantic outlook changed. In doing the above, she answers many of the questions that the general public has about archaeology.

The book has something for every reader. Archaeologists can identify with Samuel as he helps Eleanor understand her new life, and as he plans and carries out his research, and copes with the situations that arise. They can also identify with Eleanor, remembering how they first felt about and experienced archaeology. Armchair travellers can indulge in the vibrant descriptions of the life and locals at the sites where the Lothrops dug. These were usually off most tourist routes and in areas where native societies were still extant such as the Araucanian (Chile) and Zutugil (Guatemala) Indians. Eleanor describes these peoples and the ethnographical methods Samuel used to study them. The author also gives the reader an "over the shoulder" look at Samuel's excavations at the sites of Taltal and La Serena in Chile, Chuitnamit in Guatemala (near Lake Atitlan) and Sitio Conte near Peonome, Panama. The reader discovers with her the "treasures" each site contains.

In conclusion, this book is a "must read" for anyone who wants to learn about archaeology and ethnography, see far away places and peoples, redig sites from your armchair, and, above all, have a good time doing the aforementioned activities.

N.B. The book is out of print but is still available in some libraries and probably can be found in secondhand bookstores. It is well worth the hunt. In the Toronto area it is found at York University.

Annie Gould

\* \* \* \* \*

## CORRECTION

In the last paragraph of "A Plea For Redware" (ARCH NOTES 83-5, p.5), "(all earthenwares and all fired at about 1200 deg. C)" should have read "(all earthenwares are fired at about between 950 and 1200 deg. C)". Also omitted were two references:

Hodges, Henry. Artifacts. John Baker, London, 1976.

Dallman, Garth, potter. Personal communication.

\* \* \* \* \*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Fort Rouillé Excavation - Summer 1982

by Donald A. Brown

Obtainable from the O.A.S. Office, 103 Anndale Drive,  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3

Price: \$12.00

From this 123-page report, by the O.A.S. Vice-President, which demonstrates clearly the value of careful research before excavation, we excerpt the "Conclusions":

As is the case with most archaeological research projects, the excavations and accompanying research of Fort Rouillé have produced more questions than they have answered.

The location of Fort Rouillé has been established exactly as surveyor Augustus Jones and local historian Dr. Henry Scadding stated. The Fort Rouillé monument is situated within the Place d'Armes and touches the southern structure. The erosion of the cliff and its stabilization in 1878 have resulted in the obliteration of the south half of the fort including the two bastions, the southern half of the store, possibly the Commandant's House and all of the southern building tentatively called the Baker's House in this report.

Most of the store has probably been destroyed by activities associated with the CNE landscaping, including the construction of a late 19th century or early 20th century storm drain, the growth of a massive chestnut tree which probably dates to the erection of the monument, and earlier archaeological excavations in the 1960's.

Part of the Commandant's Quarters and the gate still lie under the gardens and sidewalk south of 1R72/1R73. The northeast and northwest bastions are still potentially recoverable under the baseline sidewalk and two, or possibly three, outbuildings lie under and north of this same sidewalk.

Approximately 20% of the fort and outlying buildings has been exposed, 45% is thought to have been destroyed over the years, and 30% is still potentially recoverable (although much is lying under the modern sidewalks and the monument platform).

The evidence for Fort Rouillé consists of very thin, fragile horizontal stains, a few post moulds and the occasional trench lines for palisades or structures. Solid structural evidence consists of a badly damaged chimney base.

The artifact assemblage is small considering the large area exposed, and none could be used to conclusively demonstrate the function of any structures or activity areas. Most artifacts were recovered in a secondary position at the edge of the cliff line and more artifacts may be anticipated in a similar position immediately south of the monument pad. Activity areas in the northern bastions and perhaps the well, if it was located in the

centre of the Place d'Armes, might be recoverable, but this is very speculative.

Of equal importance to the archaeology has been the drawing together of many historical documents, maps and relevant archaeological reports from other sites to create a new impression of what Fort Rouillé looked like. The addition of the cemetery, first noted by Robertson, adds to the picture. The recently "discovered" Hypolitte Laforce map of 1757, which shows the orientation of the fort, and the internal arrangement of the buildings, has been compared to contemporary maps of the period, in particular that of Fort Duquesne, and the contemporary verbal accounts of Fort Rouillé. This research revealed all other maps, sketches, paintings and impressions to be in error. The Williams map of 1813 is thought to show a "tourist path" from the lake-shore bridal path, not a gate to the fort. The Mann map is thought to have represented something to that author but his observations do not compare favourably with the Laforce map, if the small black rectangles represent buildings. However, if the five marks indicate the remains of stone chimneys they could represent the fireplaces of the guardhouse, the commandant's house, one at either end of the storehouse, and a forge or oven in the northeast bastion.

All known paintings of the fort are complete fabrication. Only the published works of Scadding and Robinson have continued to be of use to researchers; even these must be utilized with caution.

Projecting from the research directly relevant to the excavations we can continue to add to the picture of what the site must have looked like by examining parts of other contemporary forts.

From the results of this research programme, we are able to demonstrate the importance of the French Canadian building method pièces-sur-pièces for this military trading post. We can further suggest that this method was in common usage at other sites on the frontiers of New France but has been rarely recognized by archaeologists working outside Québec.

Lastly, it has been demonstrated that traces of Toronto's oldest European inhabitants and its oldest Native inhabitants are still to be found and should be protected from all excavations on the site deeper than one metre.

The 1878 levelling has not removed all trace of Fort Rouillé. Careful excavation by trowel will continue to reveal more remnants of the Fort Rouillé ruins. However, the depth of the remains (below 110 cm of fill) and the thin, patchy nature of the evidence will continue to make excavations slow and costly, and will require large areas to be exposed under existing sidewalks and the monument itself.

The rewards for these labours and money will be few artifacts, less than spectacular structural features, but possibly a better understanding of the meaning of these numerous stains and trenches, their relationship to the Laforce map and a more conclusive picture of what Fort Rouillé looked like from 1750 to 1759.

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ARCHAEOLOGY OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA - MEMORIAL ISSUE, VOL. 11

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Volume 11 is available at \$16.25 from John Reid, Department of  
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\* \* \* \* \*

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR PAPERS

The organizing committee for the 17th annual meeting of the  
Canadian Archaeological Association has made its first call for  
symposia and papers.

The meeting will be held April 8 to 21, 1984 at the Empress  
Hotel and B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

Proposed symposia and papers titles are due December 1, 1983 and  
abstracts are due December 31, 1983, and should be sent to:  
James Haggerty, Program Chair, 17th Annual Meeting, Archaeology  
Section, B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

\* \* \* \* \*

SOCIETY FOR MESOPOTAMIAN STUDIES - PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES 1984

- January 18 - Reconstructing an Ancient Palace  
The NW Palace of Ashurbanipal II at Nimrud (Iraq)  
Samuel M. Paley, Dept. of Classics,  
State University of New York at Buffalo
- March 14 - Harran (Turkey): City of Abraham and the Moon God  
Douglas Esse, Assoc. Director of the Harran  
Expedition, The Oriental Institute, University  
of Chicago
- May 2 - Law in Mesopotamia  
John A. Brinkman, The Oriental Institute,  
University of Chicago

All lectures will be held on Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Medical  
Sciences Building, University of Toronto, College Street and  
Queen's Park Crescent.

Members will receive notification of additional special lectures.  
Call (416)978-4769 for details about lectures and evening courses  
on Ancient Mesopotamia.

\* \* \* \* \*

A SHORT HISTORY OF  
"THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY"  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

by Charles Garrad

Introduction

During my talk on the history of the O.A.S. at the recent 1983 Symposium, I made mention of "The Society for American Archaeology" at the University of Toronto, and said that it could lay some claim to being ancestral to the O.A.S.

I have been asked to provide more details of this short-lived Society and in response provide ARCH NOTES with this article. In subsequent issues all or some of the nine articles published by the Society in its two issues of "BULLETIN" (1948 and 1949) will be published.

The following information is extracted from these two publications and from information kindly provided by Kenneth E. Kidd and Robert E. Popham.

Origin and Membership

"The Society for American Archaeology" as it is named on its two issues of "BULLETIN" seems to have been founded at the University of Toronto circa 1947-1948, and lasted for about two years. This is surmised from the publication dates of its "BULLETIN": March 1948 and March 1949.

Four classes of membership were listed in the Society's Constitution. "Full" membership was limited to "a graduate or undergraduate of the University of Toronto". "Associate" membership required participation and interest but not necessarily a position at the University of Toronto - seemingly a class of membership open to lay persons. However, since the Society in fact existed within the body of students and faculty at the University of Toronto interested in New World archaeology, its membership was effectively limited to this group.

Name

The word "AMERICAN" in the name was intended to stress the "new world" interest of the Society as opposed to "old world". It was not intended to suggest a special interest in the U.S.A. to the exclusion of Canada, for example.

The proper name of the Society was not "THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY" as given on the title pages of the BULLETIN, but "THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY" according to the Society's Constitution, which appears in BULLETIN no. 1 (1948:10-11).

The rendering of the name as "THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY" was perhaps unfortunate in that there is another, larger and older Society so named in the U.S.A.

### Staff

The working Executive and Editorial staff were all students, namely: President, Fred Taylor (1948, 1949); Vice-President, David Box (1948), William Taylor (1949); Secretary, Audrey Lucas (1948), Michael Haze (1949); Treasurer, Roger Greig (1948, 1949); Publication Editor, G.J. Pawlowski (1948, 1949); Assistant Editor, Douglas Bell (1949 only); Social Convenors, Pat Major and Ester Kilgour (1948 only); Secretary, Elizabeth Burt-Garrans (1949 only).

There was also an Honorary Executive of faculty (both years): - Hon. President, President S. Smith; Hon. Chairman, Prof. T. F. McIlwraith; Research Advisor, J. N. Emerson.

"S. Smith" was the then President of the University, so it may be assumed this title was a courtesy. The Sidney Smith building, where O.A.S. meetings have been held for many years, was named after President Smith. The actual founders, then, were Prof. T. F. McIlwraith and J. N. Emerson.

We may note that Prof. McIlwraith and J. N. Emerson were also founders of the O.A.S., and attended the "Founding Meeting" of the O.A.S. on January 24, 1951, at which time they were both made "Honorary Presidents". Later, Dr. Emerson's title was changed to "Research Advisor" of the O.A.S.

### Purposes of the Society, Constitution, Editorial Policy

The Society's Constitution listed five "Aims and Purposes":-

- (a) A common meeting ground for student archaeologists to discuss problems of mutual interest.
- (b) An association to foster greater understanding of archaeological problems through informed speakers, and lectures and demonstrations.
- (c) To improve the standards of investigation, and encourage Archaeology as a Science.
- (d) The productions of a publication which would supply articles of archaeological importance and student research work.
- (e) Through membership to foster and disseminate the results of local archaeological activity.

The Editor of the "BULLETIN" stated his editorial policy in his first issue:-

"This publication has been designed by the Society for the purpose of acquainting the students with the various phases of Archaeology. Not only is it hoped that this publication will bring to the students leading articles written by prominent leaders in the field of Archaeology, but also that it may serve as a medium for student expression, activities and research work."

It is not known to what extent the "Aims and Purposes" were met, other than "d", which brought the "BULLETIN" into being. The two issues of the "BULLETIN" included nine articles and remain

the principal testimony to the one-time existence of this Society. One article is the summary of a lecture, and others read like lecture texts, suggesting that Aim "b" was also, to some extent, complied with.

### Articles Published

Four "prominent leaders in the field of Archaeology" responded to the hope of the Editor of the "BULLETIN" although their contributions tended to be preliminary drafts of papers which later appeared in more prestigious journals. Two students also contributed articles. In all, nine articles were published:-

#### BULLETIN no. 1, March 1948

Archaeology in Canada  
Excavation of a Huron Ossuary  
Archaeology as a Science

Prof. T. F. McIlwraith  
Kenneth E. Kidd  
J. N. Emerson

#### BULLETIN no. 2, March 1949

Is Archaeology a Luxury Item?  
The Promise of Ontario Archaeology  
Excavations at Bass Lake, Simcoe  
County 1948

J. N. Emerson  
William A. Ritchie

Some Notes on Historic Huron Pottery  
from Orr Lake, Ontario

T. F. McIlwraith

Techniques and Possibilities in  
Archaeological Dating

Kenneth E. Kidd

The Good Earth - The Ontario  
Iroquois

Robert E. Popham

W. D. Bell

Some comments on these articles might be of interest. The historical setting of their creation was that which also created the O.A.S., and, with the exception of Dr. William A. Ritchie, the authors were all subsequently associated with the O.A.S.

Dr. W. A. Ritchie was not a member of the Society but had recently concluded a research expedition into Ontario on behalf of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. That same year (1949) he published a series of articles about the work in his museum's publication, and his contribution to the BULLETIN was both a by-product of these and a means of recording the assistance of McIlwraith, Emerson and Kidd to his work.

Kenneth E. Kidd was a popular name in public and professional awareness at the time the Society existed because of his excavation at Ste. Marie. His book on the subject was published in 1949. Meanwhile, as the result of a collaboration with Frank Ridley, a self-taught non-professional who would become a Founder Member of the O.A.S., he had opened the famous Ossossane Ossuary in 1947. The article in BULLETIN no. 1 under his name was actually an anonymous summary of a lecture. However, an article "A Note on the Excavation of a Huron Ossuary" by Kidd appeared the same year (1948) in ONTARIO HISTORY (XL:92-93).

Kidd's second article in the BULLETIN was the basis for "Orr Lake Pottery - A Study of the Ceramics of an Early Historic Huron Site" in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada the following year (1950).



Prof. T. F. McIlwraith, Founder and Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, fittingly contributed the very first article for the BULLETIN, an original piece exclusive to the BULLETIN as far as this writer can ascertain. His second article was taken from a Preliminary Report filed with the Department of Anthropology.

J. Norman Emerson was then Supervisor of Archaeological Studies with the same Department and a moving force in the founding of the Society. His first contribution to the BULLETIN also seems to be original and exclusive. His second was destined to be reprinted by the O.A.S. as our very first publication, "THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGIST", in April 1954. This direct connection between the Society and the succeeding O.A.S. is all the more interesting for its having occurred during the Presidency (OAS) of J. V. Wright, who in later years developed the sentiments originally expressed by Emerson in this article. Emerson himself remarked in 1971 that the article "could have been written today", and the London Chapter of the O.A.S. reprinted it as recently as 1983 (KEWA 83-2:3-6).

#### The Demise of The Society for American Archaeology

The Society ceased functioning some time after publishing its second BULLETIN in the spring of 1949 for perhaps several reasons, one of which was the emergence of a new factor in Ontario archaeology. It was in the spring of 1949 that J. Norman Emerson invited his Extension Class of lay people to the University student dig at Black Creek. This group were enthusiastic, mature, reliable and financially stable. Their potential as Supervisors on student digs was quickly realized and utilised by Emerson. Their seemingly inherent group cohesion seemed likely to lead to the founding of a formal Society, and in fact did so (the O.A.S.), within two years.

Membership in The Society for American Archaeology was effectively limited to the University of Toronto and hence the new group could not be assimilated. On the other hand, it could include University people and offer greater stability and a sounder financial base. Both groups had similar objectives and worked together and owed allegiance to the same pair of founders (Prof. T. F. McIlwraith and J. N. Emerson). There may have been no formal decision to amalgamate the two but this was accomplished in effect when Prof. McIlwraith and J. N. Emerson of the Society Executive, and Douglas Bell of the BULLETIN, transferred their interest and energies to founding and participating in the new organization, as did, then and later, Robert E. Popham and other students. The new organization was in being, informally, in 1950, as the group of lay people. At the formal founding of The Ontario Archaeological Society in January 1951, the fusion of the two groups became complete under the new name.

#### Summary

The period of existence of The Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto corresponds with an evolutionary phase in the development of enlarging interest in Ontario archaeology. The phase began when the interest had expanded

sufficiently to create the need for a formal Society within the University of Toronto, and terminated when that interest further expanded to embrace an important group of lay persons outside the University. The association of the two groups was so close that an exclusive and separate Society within the University became redundant.

#### Supplementary Note

Mr. Robert Popham has kindly provided a comment relating to the mentioned "enlarging interest in Ontario archaeology", which saw the birth of both The Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto and of the larger O.A.S., to the introduction by Dr. Emerson of his "blitz dig" method to the University of Toronto in 1946. The following is extracted from his letter (Popham to Garrad, November 2, 1983):-

"I believe an important stimulus to the development of a wider interest in Ontario archaeology and, hence, to the rise of formal organizations such as the SAA and its successor, the OAS, was the "blitz dig" approach. Until Emerson arrived in the fall of 1946, fresh from his graduate studies in Chicago, the few digs which had occurred (e.g., Wintemberg's, Nash's excavation of the Pound Site, McIlwraith's first Cahigue dig) involved very small groups: typically, a professional archaeologist and two or three hired assistants. Emerson got his principal field experience in Illinois under Fay Cooper Cole who employed large numbers of labourers under the WPA scheme in the Depression years. Probably this experience led Emerson to feel that one could similarly utilize a large group of undergraduates: the students would have an enjoyable and intellectually valuable experience, and he would get a considerable portion of a site excavated in two or three days at little expense. In any event, within a couple of weeks of beginning his teaching career at U of T, he began to organize a fall dig. About 100 students participated from his first year class of pre-medical students and other classes for Arts students. The site of this first student dig, if my memory doesn't fail me, was a hill-top village near Aurora.

"Thus began a tradition of fall student digs which involved many hundreds of students over the years - to say nothing of parents and others who came to watch - and received a good deal of attention from the Press. I'm sure this did much to awaken public interest in the field and to produce a sizable group of amateur and professional archaeologists with an enduring commitment and a desire for formal association."

\* \* \* \* \*

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 Connoy  
Secretary Linda Gibbs

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

Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde Kennedy

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 & 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 Univ., 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., 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 Oulette Ave., Windsor.



# The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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## EXECUTIVE 1983

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