



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

JOHN M. SINCLAIR 1900-1984

The Society announces with regret the passing of its first President, John "Nipper" Sinclair, on Tuesday April 17, 1984.

John was born in Toronto in 1900 but raised in Meaford, Ontario. He recently wrote that the highlights of his boyhood were the annual excursions to Christian Island. He searched for artifacts on the site of Fort Ste. Marie without success. Later he met Ojibway people near the family cottage in the Parry Sound area and learned some Ojibwa serving them in a local store. In 1919 he returned to Toronto to attend University. He became a stock broker floor trader, but remained interested in native people.

John and his wife Doris attended J. Norman Emerson's lecture series in the 1940s and were part of a movement to attend his digs and to form a Society. Someone appointed him president of the provisional committee in 1950 and the Society commenced in 1951. He, Doris and their daughter Nancy participated in the Society and University digs. John is remembered for the lead he took in the socialising that followed in field camps after the day's excavating was done, when he traded trowel for ukelele, sometimes harmonising with Norman Emerson's guitar. In 1976 John, as a Charter Member and first President, was given an Honorary Membership for Life.

In later years health problems reduced his activities and he took other employment until retirement. A further stroke in 1981 left him partly disabled but in 1983 he dictated his reminiscences for the Society's records and for display at the 1983 Symposium. Shortly after, he was hospitalized permanently and died at West Park Hospital.

John is survived by his wife Doris, daughter Nancy and two sons. The Society extends condolences to the family. Donations to the West Park Hospital Building Fund in memory of John M. Sinclair would be appreciated.

PUBLISH OR PERISH: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

by J. V. Wright

First, the title of this paper needs some explanation. Normally when one hears the expression "publish or perish" it conjures up the picture of a harried professor being badgered into publishing under threat of blocked advancement, or worse. Here, I am using the phrase in a somewhat different fashion, namely, that the discipline of archaeology had better do more to publish its research in forms comprehensible to the public, or perish (or, more accurately - stagnate). In my opinion, there can only be one justification for the existence of archaeology and that justification is the generation of knowledge on prehistory. Such knowledge can be conveyed in books, articles, exhibits, archaeological site reconstructions, movies, lectures, educational kits, or any medium that imparts a message. There is clearly a market for this product as demonstrated by frequent newspaper and magazine articles and television productions. People appear to have a deep and abiding interest in the human experience across the world, as seen through time. Some may seek a psychological explanation for this interest in archaeology, such as the assurance of human continuity and survival despite harrowing times. I simply regard it as a natural human curiosity in the thousands of preceding generations of humanity of which we are the end product. Archaeology, in a very real sense, is the record of our human roots.

The discipline of archaeology is capable, to varying degrees, of interpreting the past, and advances in technology and analytical methods are daily expanding this capability. Accepting the premise that the public is interested in archaeology and that archaeology is capable of producing a marketable product, then what is the problem? The problem is that too many archaeologists do not seem to appreciate the need to communicate to the public. Most archaeologists excavate their sites, analyse the data, and produce a scholarly but very dry technical article or monograph, and that is where the process ends. While the technical reports are the essential building blocks in the construction of the edifice of prehistory, they are not the be-all and the end-all. They are but a stage in the process leading to generalizations and syntheses that can be understood and appreciated by the public. To end with the technical reports may be gratifying to the small group of professionals, but it does little for the people who ultimately pay for the work -- the public. It is a bit equivalent to year after year providing a cabinet maker with salary, tools and wood only to discover that he keeps all the cabinets for himself and his buddies in the cabinetmaker's guild. Certainly, in the earlier stages of any archaeologist's career the emphasis is upon fieldwork and the production of technical reports which determine his relative status in the profession. A time does come, however, when every archaeologist should make a serious effort to convey to the public, through a range of media, the results of research made possible to a very large extent through tax dollars.

Some archaeologists may say that they are not interested in communicating with the public, or that they are incapable of rendering their technical information into a form meaningful to the non-specialist. The former position is unsupported, reflecting an egocentric stance that is oblivious to both a responsibility to society and an understanding of one's own personal and professional self-interest. The latter position is equally unsupported, since no subject matter is so technical that meaningful generalisations cannot

be extracted for the benefit of the non-specialist who wishes to be informed.

In the process of communicating to the public there are a number of very real benefits for the discipline of archaeology. First, by making the public aware of the rich and interesting story prehistory has to tell, archaeologists provide society with a rational basis for judging that our prehistoric heritage is important and should be protected, developed and communicated. Broadly based public support is essential if appropriate legislation and expanded archaeological programmes are to be realized.

Second, other disciplines, such as history and geography, can hardly be expected to incorporate prehistory in their various research endeavours if only technical articles and books are available. Since prehistory attempts to understand preliterate man through time and space and in relationship to his environment, virtually every discipline has a potential contribution to make to that understanding. But these contributions will not be made if the potential contributors are not informed on archaeology. For example, a number of years ago, Dr. Ron Farquhar, a physicist at the University of Toronto, was looking through my synthesis of Ontario prehistory where he noted the presence of galena, a lead sulphide, at a 3,500 year old cemetery. He contacted me with the information that galena is isotopic specific and can often be traced to its original geographic area. The resulting collaboration made a significant contribution to our understanding of early prehistoric trading patterns in eastern North America.

And, finally, in their efforts to communicate to the public the archaeologists refine and advance their own discipline. The exercise of extracting accurate information from a mass of fragmentary and often conflicting evidence is not simple. Indeed, it is much simpler to produce a technical report than it is to write a popular article on the same subject matter. The very process of constructing acceptable generalizations forces the archaeologist to have a very clear perception of such matters as his underlying theoretical assumptions and the limitations as well as the capabilities of the discipline. Further, regional syntheses of prehistory will eventually lead to national and, ultimately, international syntheses. Such efforts not only convey information to the public, but they also reduce the degree of regional parochialism among the archaeologists and provide the discipline with an increasingly broader perception of its subject matter. Although by their very nature all syntheses are premature, they do focus attention on gaps and inadequacies in the archaeological record and, thus, stimulate research that will contribute to more complex and accurate syntheses.

It is very difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy the range of applications to which archaeological information will be put by society when the public (i.e. non-archaeologists) have ready access to said information. Court trials involving native land claims are now relying upon archaeological evidence in their deliberations. Native communities, with access to information, are making efforts to protect the archaeological heritage on reserve lands. Popular books on prehistory are not only being well received by the public, but are also being used as basic text books at a number of universities. Increasingly, other disciplines are using archaeological data pertinent to their purposes. The vulgarization of prehistory is not only required but it is also exciting and results in many unexpected rewards. Hopefully, in the near future our primary and secondary school text books will begin with an outline of this country's rich prehistory. Without an informed and

sympathetic public, however, archaeology cannot hope to stem the destruction of Canada's archaeological heritage by the combined forces of nature and economic development. Without the archaeological resource the story of Canada's prehistory cannot be written. Archaeologists have a responsibility to society and their discipline. The most important single responsibility at this point in time is to introduce the public to the rich but endangered archaeological heritage of their country. I have reason to be optimistic that an informed public will respond in an appropriate fashion. An uninformed public, however, cannot be expected to respond. And, as the destruction of sites continues unabated the ability to write the prehistory of Canada suffers accordingly.

If the preceding has sounded a bit desperate, it is because time is running out for the prehistory of large portions of this country. There is clearly a growing awareness among many archaeologists of the need to communicate to the non-specialist. The pace of communication, however, needs to be accelerated if the discipline is to prosper in future years. Museum archaeologists who often have an explicit requirement to communicate to the public certainly cannot do it alone. All archaeologists must contribute in a number of ways and within their capabilities, to inform the public of the prehistoric heritage of this country and, thus, of what is being lost through neglect and inappropriate procedures. Technical reports, albeit of excellent scholarship, should not be the end-product for any archaeologist but rather the springboard for broad spectrum communications to the public.

There is no question that a sense of public responsibility and professional cooperation exists within the archaeological community of Canada. This has been recently demonstrated by responses to requests for assistance in preparing the prehistory maps and texts for the Historical Atlas of Canada. What is needed, however, are more individual efforts that will eventually coalesce to establish prehistory in an appropriate position within the heritage of Canada.

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ONTARIO OPENS MUSEUM LABORATORY

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has opened Museum Conservation and Archaeology Laboratories in Toronto, the first facility with services available to community museums.

The museum lab is a general-purpose facility designed for conservation treatments on paper, textiles, paintings and artifacts. It complements the activities of the Ministry's Conservation Van, which has been travelling to community museums offering advice and basic conservation services for several years.

Both the conservation and the archaeology laboratories are located in the Bloor Street offices of the Ministry.

From the *Toronto Star*,
March 31, 1984.

* * * * *

Congratulations, Mima, a Presidential first...



...their newest find

Name: *James Keochea*

Born: *May 2, 1984*

Weight: *lbs 10 03.*

BITCHED, BOTHERED AND BEWILDERED:
WITH DAVID BOYLE ON THE MIDDEN PATROL*

by Gerald Killan

It is now just 100 years ago, short of a few months, that David Boyle, the ex-blacksmith, the one-time Elora teacher extraordinaire, and then a struggling Toronto bookstore owner, first joined the Canadian Institute (early in 1884). He was then 41 years old, and apparently experiencing what we might describe as a mid-life crisis. Desperately, he was looking for a new vocation or an avocation that might challenge his intellect and absorb his prodigious energies. He wanted to learn more about biology, palaeontology, geology, archaeology, indeed, all the sciences. And he wanted to focus on a particular subject, it did not really matter to him which one, just so long as he could learn more and be given an opportunity to contribute to knowledge. As it happened, he found the cure for his mid-life anxieties in the Canadian Institute, particularly in the challenge posed by the old, unmanaged archaeological collection that had been lying around on open shelves, gathering dust, since the 1850s when Sandford Fleming and Daniel Wilson had once tried to build up an archaeological museum.

The discipline of archaeology in Ontario was still in a very rudimentary state in 1884. Daniel Wilson had promoted a scientific approach to the subject and he had emphasized archaeological themes in the Canadian Journal. His book, Prehistoric Man (1862), was still considered the definitive study of the cultural history of the New World. All the same, regardless of his enormous personal contributions, Wilson had not succeeded in stimulating many people to engage in field work. Ontario still lacked both a museum of archaeology, and periodical literature devoted exclusively to archaeological subject matter. Without these things there could be no major advances in the fledgling discipline. Without journals and museums, there was no factual basis for generalizing the study. In short, then, David Boyle was not exaggerating when he wrote in 1886 to the Peabody Museum's celebrated curator, R. W. Putnam, that: "Hitherto, nothing has been done here (in Ontario) beyond a little mercenary, pettifogging collecting, without system, and without any aim outside of how much the 'specimens' would fetch in dollars and cents."

Boyle, himself, changed all that. From 1884 when he assumed the curatorship of the Canadian Institute museum until his death in 1911, he conceptualized, launched and to a large extent completed a program that laid the groundwork for the development of Ontario archaeology as a systematic and scientific discipline. At the Canadian Institute and later at the Ontario Provincial Museum, he assembled an outstanding collection of Ontario Indian artifacts that easily comprised the best museum of its kind in Canada. It was Boyle, too, who introduced the invaluable Archaeological Reports for the Ontario Department of Education in 1887 -- the first periodical in Canada devoted

*A talk given at the Annual Banquet of the O.A.S. on October 29, 1983. Dr. Killan is Associate Professor History, and Chairperson of the Department of History and Political Science, King's College, University of Western Ontario. He is also a Past President of the Ontario Historical Society.

primarily to the study of the archaeological record. Together, the museum collections and the contents of those Reports provided that all-important foundation of data, insight and interpretation upon which a more scientific archaeology could be based.

During his career as the sole professional archaeologist in the province, Boyle assumed responsibility for a staggering variety of tasks. He lobbied successfully for operational funds. He became Ontario archaeology's public relations man. He aroused the provincial consciousness on matters archaeological, historical and museological. Boyle also undertook a great amount of fieldwork in Ontario, more than had ever been conducted before. He and his volunteer co-workers compiled site inventories, and conducted excavations. He himself discovered and/or initially investigated many of the province's major sites including the Rice Lake - Trent River Mounds, the Southwold and Parker Earthworks, the Pelee Island and Yellow Point mounds, the Beckstead, Clearville and Lawson sites, and the Bon Echo pictographs.

In April 1911, two months after Boyle's death, George Laidlaw of Victoria County, a well-balanced, amiable chap and one of Boyle's longstanding volunteer co-workers, wrote to fellow amateur archaeologist, Andrew F. Hunter, of Simcoe County, an ill-balanced, pitifully frustrated, pernicky individual, who became after 1896 the closest thing Boyle had for an enemy. Laidlaw wrote: "I am expressing to you Sir Daniel Wilson's Prehistoric Man. A work like that seems out of date now and not up to much. There is nothing definite in it, and too much generalities. I think old Sir Daniel was a sort of 'off-hand' archaeologist. A good many of his statements to my mind are not borne out by latter-day investigation." This is a revealing statement, a striking testimony to the advances that had been made during the Boyle period. Think of it, two people for whom archaeology was but a mere avocation, two men who would have stood shaking in the presence of Daniel Wilson in 1884, now were sufficiently well read and experienced in the field to dismiss Wilson's celebrated work altogether. David Boyle could take most of the credit for such a noteworthy development.

Of course, one must hasten to emphasize that David Boyle did not work alone. His contributions to the evolution of the Ontario archaeological tradition were to no small degree based on the work of dozens of volunteers, people in whom he had awakened an interest in archaeology. The bulk of the museum collections were donated by these public spirited citizens, and by the mid 1890s, the best and most scientifically inclined of them published their field notes in the AROs.

In the front line of Boyle's volunteer co-workers, I would single out for special mention four individuals: T.W. Beeman of Perth, George Laidlaw of Balsam Lake in Victoria County, Andrew Hunter of Barrie, and William J. Wintemberg of Oxford County and later Toronto. As early as 1891, David Boyle reflected upon the blossoming talents of the first three -- Beeman, Laidlaw and Hunter (Wintemberg enters the scene later, after 1897). These were a new breed of amateur archaeologist, wrote Boyle, people of "true scientific instinct" and not mere "curiosity hunters", serious students who conscientiously devoted "attention to the literature of archaeology generally," and related that literature to their own localities. So seriously did these individuals take their archaeological avocation that they genuinely felt guilty if they happened to fall behind in their reading.

T.W. Beeman, an M.D. in Perth, emerged as Boyle's staunchest ally in eastern Ontario. During the late 1880s and early 1890s, Beeman spent his spare hours each summer surveying and examining sites along the Tay River and the shores of Rideau Lake in Lanark and Leeds, his efforts facilitated by the wife of Peter McLaren, the senator and wealthy lumberman. Mrs. McLaren paced her steam yacht, the *Geraldine*, at Beeman and Boyle's disposal. The first record of Beeman's field work appeared in the Archaeological Report for 1891. "From all appearances," he wrote, "the Rideau seems to have been the principal Indian resort, as here are found in greatest quantities, evidences of an occupation that must have been extended over a great length of time....(There) is a marked difference," he noted, "in the weathering of different specimens. The pottery also shows two different periods of time, and possibly two distinct peoples...About the lake," he reported, "every bit of sandy beach (at the mouth of streams)...was sure to yield large numbers of specimens. Following up the streams, every small lake showed one or more old village sites." From this report we can see that Beeman, in common with all his contemporaries, was bewildered as to the chronology and cultural sequence of the data he had collected -- but the important thing is that the artifacts were preserved for posterity. Subsequent archaeologists have now identified the ground slate points and gouges collected by Beeman as dating back to the Archaic period (ca. 5000-1000 B.C.), and other artifacts to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Dr. James Pendergast informs me that the Rideau Lake area is still very much an "archaeological hiatus," which only serves to underline the significance of Beeman's pioneer efforts.

Finally, one brief last word on Beeman. It was he who persuaded Boyle to accompany him in 1895 to Lake Mazinaw, located in what is now Bon Echo Provincial Park. Here they discovered and recorded one of Ontario's most spectacular pictograph sites on the huge granite escarpment north of the narrows of the lake. They found and traced over a hundred painted symbols scattered along a mile of the cliff face.

George Laidlaw, son of the Toronto railway promoter of the same name, fell victim to the romance of relic-hunting upon discovering the wealth of prehistoric artifacts around "The Fort," his extensive ranch of several thousand acres on Balsam Lake. Laidlaw, one of the first people to respond to Boyle's request for support in 1885, proved to be an invaluable ally. Through his family and business connections as a cattle rancher, and as a popular municipal politician (reeve of Bexley Township), he avidly publicized archaeology in the local weekly press and elicited donations from dozens of people in the area. Prompted by Boyle, Laidlaw took it upon himself to locate and to excavate all the sites he could find in the Balsam Lake vicinity and he regularly submitted his excellent field notes for publication in the AROs. By 1903 Laidlaw had located and examined 39 sites in North Victoria County and had donated all the artifacts to the Provincial Museum.

In terms of artifact analysis and interpretation, Laidlaw deserves special mention. He was possessed of a superb analytical mind. Take for instance his interpretation of the data he and Boyle excavated at a village site on Balsam Lake in the summer of 1890. They unearthed large quantities of pottery fragments, and several bone needles, and located two rows of single graves, about twenty in total. Boyle concluded that the people responsible for the graves were not Huron who normally buried their dead in communal graves on high ground. The advanced stage of bone decomposition suggested to Boyle "that the bodies were placed here prior to the beginning of the

seventeenth century." From his analysis of Balsam Lake ceramic styles, a somewhat perplexed Boyle noted "a curious blending of the Huron with something that appears to be of a different origin," and suggested that the people who made the pottery might possibly have been an early "branch of the Huron themselves."

George Laidlaw made much more of the evidence than did his mentor. He carefully studied the published literature on the St. Lawrence Iroquois -- the people who had disappeared from the Montreal area in the sixteenth century during the period between Cartier's last voyage (1541) and the arrival of Champlain (1608). From his research, Laidlaw linked the ceramic fragments at Balsam Lake to the pottery styles of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians or "Hochelagans" as he called them. "It is evident," he concluded, "from the different modes of burial and from other minor details, that this country was inhabited by a people which were absorbed or exterminated by the Hurons, or else they sought shelter with the Hurons from the savage forays of the Iroquois. This people may or may not have been the Hochelagans of Cartier; the evidences rather show that they were." Here we have an important methodological breakthrough; Laidlaw was the first person in Ontario to use the pottery record to trace the migration and fusion of peoples. George Laidlaw has not been given sufficient credit for his so-called "Hochelaga hypothesis." It is, as James Pendergast has been saying for years, a benchmark in our understanding of Ontario Iroquoian prehistory. Not until after the Second World War did university-trained scholars begin to pursue the implications of his statements and to suggest answers to the questions he raised.

And this brings us to the pernicky, pernicious Andrew Hunter, the most interesting, controversial and perhaps most important of Boyle's colleagues -- remembered today as one of the province's best local historians and early archaeologists.

Born of pioneer stock in Innisfil Township, Simcoe County, Andrew Hunter discovered archaeology as a youngster whilst exploring the rural landscape of Huronia. In 1885, as a twenty-two year old undergraduate in honours Mathematics and Physics at the University of Toronto, he found his interest in history and archaeology stimulated enormously both by Daniel Wilson in the classroom and by David Boyle at the Canadian Institute. After graduation Hunter turned to journalism and purchased the Barrie Examiner in 1889. Encouraged by Boyle and others, he determined to make the prehistory and history of Simcoe County his own. Subsequently, he researched and wrote his still acclaimed History of Simcoe County, published initially by installments in the Examiner. More importantly, he turned himself into an outstanding archaeological field man. We will forever be indebted to him for painstakingly and faithfully examining and recording every Indian site in Huronia that came to his attention after 1885. By foot, horse-and-buggy and bicycle, he systematically interviewed the farmers in Simcoe County, and scoured the fields, ridges, valley and old raised beaches, his eyes alert to the tell-tale flint chips, pottery fragments and other clues of Amerindian activity. In total, he compiled some 637 site references in his note books. In the Archaeological Reports between 1889 and 1906, Hunter carefully described each site, pinpointed the lot and concession number, located them on maps, and analyzed clusters of sites in relation to the topographical features of each township. Thanks to Hunter, no other portion of this province has an archaeological record anywhere near so complete as in Simcoe County.

Interestingly, the first article Hunter submitted to the ARO in 1889 was his most innovative. Entitled "French Relics from Village Sites of the Hurons. The Geographical Distribution...", the manuscript may well have been the best article in the journal during Boyle's editorship. Using evidence from some 400 sites scattered across 23 townships, Hunter demonstrated that to the south of line drawn through Kempenfeldt Bay, the percentage of archaeological sites containing French relics fell off dramatically. In York and Ontario Counties, he found only one site in each that contained European relics. Based on these findings Hunter made the following conclusion: that some time prior to 1615, the Hurons, fleeing the League of the Iroquois, had entered Simcoe County from the south, from around the Toronto area and the north shore of Lake Ontario. This was an important insight into the origins of the Hurons. Recent archaeologists, in discussing this question, have posited a far more complicated story of conflict, migration, and the fusion of peoples than Hunter ever imagined. All the same, Hunter's theory was a solid and imaginative first response, based primarily on archaeological research, to the question "whence came the Huron of Champlain's time?" and anticipated the south to north migration theory in vogue today.

Andrew Hunter's exemplary contributions aside, he emerged as the most troublesome of Boyle's associates. Left alone, working in the back concessions of Simcoe County, the unkempt and ruffled Hunter served his province well. But when it came to interpersonal relationships, the man was often destructive. He was possessed of sufficient personality flaws to alienate many of the people who came into contact with him. Among other things, he was often rude and impatient, extremely reserved, moralistic to a fault, vindictive, frequently quarrelsome and incapable of accepting criticism.

The initial friendship between Boyle and Hunter began to sour in 1896 following Boyle's celebrated discovery of the Serpent Mounds site on Rice Lake. Upon hearing of Boyle's find, Hunter dragged Boyle twice up to Innisfill Township to examine what Hunter insisted was an enormous serpent effigy mound some 1230 feet in length. Eight years earlier, Hunter had recorded the serpentine feature of this embankment but thought nothing of it until the discovery at Rice Lake. Boyle, after excavating the Innisfil structure and finding no artifactual material, concluded correctly that the irregularly shaped embankment was a natural geological feature. Alas, Hunter, his judgement warped by "serpent mania" and "sun worship" theories, fumed with anger that his mentor would deny him a share of the limelight, and proceeded to write up his personal views for the Archaeological Report. The manuscript, dogmatic and speculative, reflected Hunter at his worst. He built up a specious argument that a complex of four villages surrounded the alleged serpent effigy, all of which contained ceremonial centres, "the entire group apparently making what is known...as a Cosmic System, having the effigy at its centre." Boyle responded that he did not "take much if any stock in so-called 'serpent worship' and still less in what you call 'cosmic'." Still he respected Hunter's wish to voice his opinion and subsequently ran the article in the ARO. Andrew Hunter never forgave Boyle for casting doubt on his conclusions and their personal relationship deteriorated from this point on. Incidentally, Hunter's article on the Innisfil Serpentine Ridge may well have been the worst piece of speculative writing in the AROs. How ironic that it was penned by the same person who submitted the best article to the journal.

In 1897, the year following this initial skirmish, Hunter again became

agitated upon learning that the donations he had made to the Provincial Museum would not receive the preferred treatment accorded to George Laidlaw's Balsam Lake artifacts, which were then being arranged by village site in separate cases. That Hunter would react so petulantly may have been a function of the anxieties and frustrations of underemployment and a stagnating career. After selling the Barrie Examiner in 1895, Hunter had been at loose ends, desperately wanting an occupation in the archaeological or historical fields. In fact, he coveted either one or both of Boyle's positions as Provincial Archaeologist and, after 1898, as secretary of the Ontario Historical Society. The longer he went without permanent employment, the more his jealousy of Boyle ripened.

Regrettably, Hunter sought to advance himself by devious means. To begin with he made every effort to besmirch Boyle's reputation among his colleagues and government officials. "He (Boyle) complains of being overworked," Hunter wrote to George Laidlaw in December 1898. "If he would always work to advantage he would have lots of spare time, but he is as fussy as a wet hen and does not accomplish as much real work in a day as some men do in an hour." To officials in the Department of Education, Hunter insisted that both the "quantity and quality" of Boyle's work paled in comparison to his own.

Combined with this behind-the-scenes assault on a man who still considered him to be a friend, Hunter schemed to establish a separate archaeological journal that would focus initially on Simcoe and adjacent counties. He anticipated that his periodical would show up Boyle's AROs as an inferior product, and perhaps eventually supercede them. Hunter also suggested to local Liberals that there were good political reasons to promote his scheme. For one thing the proposed journal would please the Catholic and French vote by popularizing the history of the early missions. At least one local MLA took the bait and scurried off to the Minister of Education to present Hunter's case for financial assistance to publish his field notes under separate cover.

When Boyle got wind of this proposal, he hastened to convince the Minister of Education, Richard Harcourt, to resist the pressure for a rival publication. One Archaeological Report, Boyle argued, served all purposes, scientific and political; there was no need for a second periodical. Beware of Hunter, he warned. "He is an extremely persistent and pertinacious gentleman -- always bound to carry his point, and he will harp on all his requirements as long as there is any hope." Boyle must have breathed a sigh of relief when the Minister accepted the logic of his argument and denied Hunter his request.

As time passed, Hunter began to lose all sense of balance and moderation, particularly after there appeared in the Archaeological Reports, two articles which challenged his conclusions as to the location of the Huron villages of St. Ignace II (where Fathers Brebeuf and Lalement were said to have been martyred) and Cahiague. In the Report for 1902, Father A.E. Jones of St. Mary's College, Montreal, in what seemed at the time a solid piece of detective work, rejected Hunter's site identification for St. Ignace II on the Hogg River, and located it instead on the 7th Concession of Tay Township near Waubashene. For years afterwards, Hunter ranted that Jones' theory was "utterly without proof or probability." He was certain that a conspiracy was afoot. He wrote to one correspondent: "I think it was Boyle who

sent Jones up here on his flying visit to 'puncture' by work, but I think the 'puncturing' has not been in my work. At any rate, the rubbish that Jones has divested himself of has been freely printed by Boyle at the people's expense. It looks learned, but it is a bag of wind." Hunter's disposition soured further after J. Hugh Hammond, an Orillia solicitor, published his "Cahiague" in the Archaeological Report for 1904, and disputed Hunter's conclusion as to the location of yet another important Huron village.

To suggest as Hunter did that Boyle printed the Jones and Hammond manuscripts simply to undermine his reputation is absurd. Had Hunter been singled out for attack in the Reports, he may have had reason for complaint; however, this was not the case. Even A.E. Jones had to take his lumps when Frederick Birch demolished his arguments as to the location of the Petun village of St. Mathias. The amusing thing about these early disputes over village locations is that few of the participants have been borne out by subsequent study! In fact, the controversies over both Cahiague and St. Ignace II go on to this day. Modern archaeologists are no less bitched, bothered and bewildered than were Boyle and company.

Following the appearance of the Jones manuscript in 1902, Hunter's ire knew no bounds, and his letters to the Department of Education about Boyle and the AROs became imperious to the extreme. He complained incessantly about every detail of the editorial process. He railed on that his archaeological map of Oro Township was too small. "I refuse emphatically to permit such a caricature to appear in print with my report." The Minister's reply was devastating: "The tone of your letter is inexcusably harsh, and if another such letter reaches me I will return your manuscript, and you may do with it exactly as you wish...You seem to claim the right to dictate your own terms in all regards...I am determined to treat all contributors alike." Hunter seethed with anger and wrote at the time: "I have had so many difficulties with poor Boyle over the report just printed. The man is now completely insane, and his lunatic malignity knows no bounds. What vexes me most is that he should have the direction of all the expenditure on historical and archaeological work aided by this province."

At long last, in 1904, the Boyle-Hunter feud simmered down after Hunter received employment with the Geological Survey of Canada. He subsequently dropped out of the archaeological limelight altogether. For this outcome he had only himself to blame. Hunter might well have filled Boyle's shoes at the Provincial Museum after 1911, but it was not to be. Instead William John Wintemberg replaced Hunter as the stellar performer on Boyle's team and later went on to the National Museum in Ottawa to become Canada's leading archaeologist between the two world wars.

From the moment they first met in 1897, David Boyle instantly liked and admired Wintemberg who had just turned twenty-one years of age. In this intense, studious and largely self-educated young man, the son of a blacksmith of Alsatian ancestry, Boyle must have been struck by the many parallels with his own experience. During his upbringing in Waterloo County, Wintemberg had developed an insatiable appetite for science in general. He owned an impressive private library and had collected a modest archaeological collection of some five hundred artifacts. "I do not merely gather these specimens for the sake of getting a larger number together, but for the purposes of study," he wrote in one of his first letters to Boyle. "I

have been greatly helped by the information given in your annual reports." Over the next few years Wintemberg conducted systematic archaeological surveys of Waterloo and Oxford Counties, and became adept at delineating Neutral and Pre-Neutral sites.

Wintemberg's emergence as a professional archaeologist prior to World War I was an arduous and frustrating experience. He wrote to Boyle in February 1898: "As I am -- owing to continued delicate health -- out of employment at my trade (printing) and desiring to obtain employment where I could be outside most of the time, and being, also, anxious to engage in scientific work, could you tell me, or do you know any person engaged in archaeological, geological or biological field work with whom I could get employment as an assistant? Salary no object so long as I could make a living." Boyle was unable to do much for him, apart from providing an occasional few weeks' work at the Museum. He tried in vain to find Wintemberg suitable employment with one of his many contacts. Had the choice been his, Boyle would have hired Wintemberg in an instant. By 1903, he described his young admirer as the "one man whom I would care to trust" in a curatorial capacity at the Provincial Museum.

Wintemberg moved to Toronto about 1902, and for nine years worked at various trades such as printing and stencil making. Financial constraints curtailed his field work. Yet, as an alternative, he frequented the provincial museum and prepared exhaustively researched studies for the AROs on certain classes of artifacts such as bone and horn harpoon heads, and shell artifacts. Wintemberg's studies are of considerable note; they demonstrated that at long last sufficient artifactual data was available in a museum setting for a scholar to prepare scientific studies on specimen types collected from across the southern portion of this province.

What might one conclude about all this? In the history of the Ontario archaeological tradition, David Boyle and the leading lights of his midden patrol should be viewed as transitional figures between the antiquarianism of an earlier generation and the professionalism of the next. Boyle and company shared the weaknesses and failures of most North American archaeologists of the day. As we have seen, the chronological dimension of Ontario prehistory eluded them, so too did the complexity of the province's cultural evolution. Still, given the great void in archaeological knowledge that existed in 1884 when they began their work, it is remarkable that these few people accomplished so very much in so short a period of time. Think of it, David Boyle and his colleagues, in a mere twenty-five years, laid the foundations in this province of a very exciting discipline.

* * * * *

Congratulations

to

Gerald Killan

winner of the

City of Toronto Book Award

for

David Boyle

From Artisan to Archaeologist

RARE ONEOTA PIPES FROM THE WHITEFISH ISLAND SITE
IN SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

by Thor Conway

The Whitefish Island Site, located beside the rapids of the St. Mary's River in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario is one of the largest prehistoric and historic Ojibwa villages preserved in the upper Great Lakes. In the 1970's a series of test excavations was made on Whitefish Island to sample various components. Extensive evidence of trade contacts occurs among the huge artifact inventory. This is not surprising considering Whitefish Island's central position between Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. Two stone pipe fragments, which were found in an early historic context, add to our understanding of ancient ties to the western Lake Michigan Oneota people who resided in present day Wisconsin.

The Artifacts and Their Cultural Context

Whitefish Island has yielded one of the largest samples of aboriginal pipes from Late Woodland and Early Historic components anywhere on eastern Lake Superior and northern Lake Huron. Most of these pipes are fired clay specimens representing an external Iroquois pipe tradition and an indigenous Ojibwa pipe making tradition. Since Whitefish Island was abandoned around 1650 AD, the later growth of catlinite, "Micmac" and lead inlay stone pipes that occurs during the French regime doesn't appear among the archaeological remains.

Disc-Shaped Pipes

Disc-shaped catlinite pipes belong to the Oneota tradition of eastern Wisconsin especially in the historic era (Hamilton 1967; Mason, 1981:369).

Two pieces of Oneota disc-shaped pipes showed up in excavation area L operation on Whitefish Island. A characteristic flat, wide lip portion of a bowl (catalogue #CdC-2-210)(Figure 1A), and a tapered rectangular stem fragment (catalogue #CdC-2-210)(Figure 1B), allow reconstruction based on identical examples from Wisconsin (Figure 1C).

The flat bowl piece belonged to a classic Oneota pipe. It shows the characteristic wide lip area. Catlinite pipestone from Minnesota was used for the pipe represented by the bowl fragment. The pipe bowl piece has been deliberately cut into a crescent in a manner identical to numerous Oneota disc pipes from Missouri (Hamilton, 1967:29&30). During its manufacture, a thin line was cut into the narrow side of the lip. It completely encircles the flat lip edge. Later scratch marks or light cut marks cover the broad, flat lip area.

The side of the stem fragment is decorated with a low angled zigzag line. It is made from a siltstone found near Sault Ste. Marie. The stem is rectangular in cross-section with a tiny portion of the lip being preserved at one end.

Oneota Artifacts in the Lake Superior Area

Oneota people who represent the archaeological predecessors of the Siouan speaking Winnebago, developed trade ties with the Ojibwa of Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan. Distinctive Oneota everted pottery, with its crushed shell tempering, appears at main coastal Ojibwa villages like Pic River (Fox, 1975), Sinclair Cove, and Whitefish Island (Conway, 1977), in the Lake

Superior area, and at Juntunen in straits of Mackinac (McPherson, 1967:118-121). It demonstrates the movement of goods from southwest of Lake Michigan (present day Wisconsin) into Ojibwa country in the early historic period.

The two disc pipes from Whitefish Island provide added evidence of this trade route. They are the first examples recovered from an excavated context in Ontario. A few disc pipes occur in surface collections from sites in southwestern Ontario.

Each of the known Oneota pots and/or pipes that have been found in Ontario dates to the Early Historic period. Prehistoric antecedents of this trade connection may be indicated by the rare finds of Ramey Incised style pottery at the large Ojibwa villages known as the Juntunen site (McPherson 1967:116-118) and Whitefish Island site (Conway, 1977:25).

Indian Pipe Artifact Patterns

As research progresses in the upper Great Lakes, we are increasingly able to distinguish regional artifact patterns that often correlate with different tribes of Indians. Clay pipes first appeared in northern Lake Huron and eastern Lake Superior around 1450 AD. They arrived as well-made Iroquoian products. Immediately, the resident Ojibwa responded by creating less well-made clay pipes with non-Iroquois designs. Both groups of pipes continued to be used until the historic era when stone pipes replace the clay ones.

The Sault Ste. Marie area Ojibwa appear to have used a thick cone-shaped pipe in the historic era while the Oneota were smoking the disc pipes. By the 1700's there is a growth in stone pipe styles which includes various catlinite pipes, Micmac style pipes and many other forms which spread with the French traders and their metal files. Cultural distinctions become blurred with reference to stone pipes as the historic era progresses.

The Oneota pipes and pottery provide solid clues to early historic trade between the Ojibwa and Siouan speaking Winnebago formerly of the Green Bay, Wisconsin area. As research continues, more can be learned about trade patterns in the Great Lakes. We are learning that the early French traders didn't set up trade networks as they are often credited. Rather, they made use of well established Indian trade networks complete with middlemen in some instances.

Acknowledgements

My wife Julia made the drawings of the pipe fragments. Bill Fox, provincial archaeologist for southwestern Ontario, identified the pipestone. The Whitefish Island excavations were done by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture several years ago. Chuck Cleland of Michigan State University provided important comparative references for the pipes.

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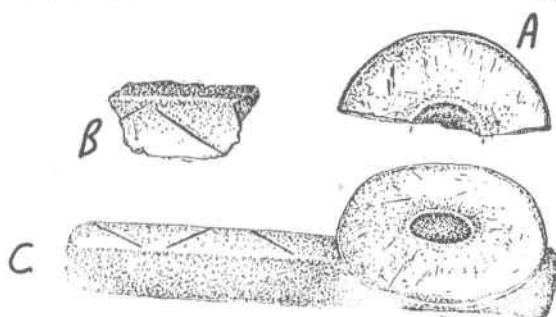


Figure 1

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UPCOMING EVENT: ROCK ART CONFERENCE

The Canadian Rock Art Research Associates Sixth National Conference will be held at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, from August 31st to September 2nd, 1984. The theme of this year's conference is "Continuities and Relationships: The Context of Canadian Rock Art".

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PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE: THE APT 1984 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Association for Preservation Technology will be holding its 1984 Annual Conference in Toronto, Canada from September 19 to 23, 1984. The conference seeks to address the issue of "Principles in Practice" by stimulating awareness of the technological consequences of philosophical stances in architectural conservation. Those interested in making a presentation within this framework at APT 1984, please contact Herb Stovel, Programme Director, 77 Bloor Street West (2nd floor), Toronto, Ontario, Canada M7A 2R9. Telephone 416-965-5727.

BRITISH WILL RETURN SECTION OF SPHINX'S CHIN TO EGYPTIANS

CAIRO - After two years of negotiations, the British Museum in London has agreed to return to Egypt a 23-inch section of the Sphinx's chin.

The section was smuggled out of Cairo by a British sailor 166 years ago.

The Egyptian Antiquities Department, in making the announcement, said the museum would return the piece as a permanent loan in order to avoid violating a British law that forbids exporting museum pieces.

Western diplomats said that other Third World countries, among them Ghana and Nigeria, have been following the negotiations closely in the hope that they, too, can recover some of their national treasures that are on display in the British Museum. And the Greek government has been stymied in its efforts to have the British return the Elgin Marbles that once decorated the Parthenon in Athens.

Even though a large piece of the Sphinx's beard has been on display in the Cairo museum for years, Egyptian authorities have long insisted that the chin section had to be replaced on the 4,500-year-old man-beast that rests at the foot of the Great Pyramids just outside Cairo. To press their claim, Western archaeologists said, Egypt threatened to bar British archaeologists from working here if the British Museum refused to return the limestone chin section. The threat underscored Egypt's sensitivity over how many of its national treasures are in other countries' museums.

Today there are 13 Egyptian obelisks in Rome and only four in Egypt. The famous zodiac from the Temple of Hathor is in the Louvre in Paris. West Germany has the head of Nefertiti; the Soviet Union has the statue of Amenemhet the Great, Boston's museum of Fine arts has the statue of Myerinus, builder of Giza's second pyramid.

From The Spectator, May 17, 1984.

* * * * *

MORE EGYPTIAN TOMBS FOUND

Five tombs said to be those of leading figures under Ramses II, who ruled Egypt and much of the eastern Mediterranean 3,000 years ago, have been found in the Necropolis at Sakkara, 15 miles south of Cairo and three miles west of the Nile River, according to the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar.

Other tombs, described by Egyptologists as more significant, also have been found there in recent years.

The tombs have been excavated to a depth of 21 feet. Dr. Sayed Tewfik, the archaeologist in charge, said he hoped that mummies would be found as the digging progresses deeper.

From the Detroit Free Press,
March 6, 1984.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A VOTE ON THE REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE O.A.S. 1984

Included in this issue of ARCH NOTES, for the consideration and vote of the membership, is the text of the proposed revised Constitution of the Society.

For a number of years, successive Executive Committees and Constitution Revision Committees have considered possible changes to the Society's Constitution. During this long process, comment, input and wisdom have been sought from the membership at large, the Chapters and legal counsellors. Countless hours have been expended in considering the submissions and in creating the version now set before the membership for ratification. The long process of paragraph-by-paragraph (and sometimes word-by-word) analysis and debate must now end and the voice of the membership be heard in final acceptance of the text as it now stands.

Members are requested to study the text carefully and compare it with the present wording, as published last in ARCH NOTES 78-2. Every member should have a copy of the present Constitution. AN78-2 is out of print, but any member wishing a copy may apply to the office for a photocopy, which will be mailed post-paid for \$1.

It will be seen that, in summary, the sum of the proposed changes does not restructure the Society in any drastic way; the revisions are induced mainly by changed circumstances of operation. For example, moving the Annual Business Meeting to coincide with the Symposium better recognizes the existence and needs of Chapters, provides for better mail-in voting procedures to meet the needs of distant members, and better aligns the responsibility of the Executive Committee - as Directors of a Corporation - with applicable legislation.

The present Constitution provides that the revisions to the Constitution will be adopted or rejected by the majority vote of the responding members following a formal written notice to the membership of the intention to change the Constitution at least one month prior. This announcement is deemed "written notice" within the intent of this requirement. A cut-off date of August 10, 1984 provides for a longer period of consideration than is required, and allows for members being otherwise pre-occupied in the field.

Members are requested to consider the following text and then to submit by mail before midnight, August 10, 1984, a vote for the unconditional acceptance or rejection of the O.A.S. revised Constitution as it is now presented. Further refinement by amendment will be possible after the new Constitution is installed.

A slip is enclosed on which to record and submit your vote.

* * * * *

CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

Revised 1984

ARTICLE I

1. The name of this organisation shall be THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, hereinafter referred to as the Society.

ARTICLE II

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice, promotion and advancement of archaeology, particularly in the Province of Ontario.
2. To encourage and assist every effort, both individual and collective, which may tend to foster, elevate and advance archaeology in the fields of learning and culture, and to develop new sources of progress whenever and wherever possible.
3. To seek proper means to discourage illegal investigation and excavation.
4. To facilitate exchange of ideas, co-operation and social intercourse among those interested in archaeology and to foster friendship among members of other similar societies and this one, and so promote a better understanding of its objectives.
5. To publish archaeological literature and site reports in the interests of archaeology.
6. To stimulate the interest of the general public in archaeology.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

1. "Individual Membership" shall be open to everyone interested in the aims of the Society.
2. "Life Membership" shall be open to an Individual member upon payment of the prescribed life membership fee.
3. "Honorary Membership" may be conferred on those persons who have materially advanced the discipline of archaeology. Such membership shall be proposed at any Executive Committee meeting by any member in good standing of the Society, and following a majority vote approving the recommendation, the motion shall be placed before the membership of the Society at the next convenient date. Honorary membership shall be conferred upon the two-thirds vote of the membership responding, as determined either by written balloting or by show of hands at subsequent meetings of the Society and its member Chapters. An "Honorary Member" shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of an

Individual Member but shall be exempt from the payment of dues of the Society for life.

4. "Institutional Membership" shall be open to any institution interested in archaeology. An institution holding "Institutional Membership" shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of the Society.

5. "Family Membership" shall be open to two or more members of a family. Family members receive one subscription to each publication. Two members of the family must be designated as voting members. These individuals may both vote and hold office in the Society.

6. "Member" shall hereafter refer to an "Individual Member", "Family Member", "Life Member", "Honorary Member", unless the contrary is specified.

7. The Executive Committee shall reserve the right to refuse membership.

ARTICLE IV

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

1. The amount of membership fees shall be determined by the Executive Committee subject to the approval by a simple majority vote of the responding membership.

2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1 to the last day of December, inclusive.

3. All cheques in payment of authorised accounts and bills shall be prepared by the Treasurer and signed by any two of the three signing officers. The signing officers shall be the President, the Treasurer and, in the absence of the President, one designated Director.

4. All orders on the Treasurer for payment of obligations must be accompanied by invoices from creditors or statements fully describing the nature of the obligation.

5. No officer or member of this Society shall endorse any cheque or draft payable to, or belonging to the Society for any purpose except for deposit to the credit of the Society in its bank account.

ARTICLE V

MANAGEMENT

1. Management of the affairs of the Society shall, except as hereinafter provided (Article XXI) be vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be composed of:

President
Secretary
Treasurer
and two Directors.

The Past-President may serve as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

2. The Annual Business Meeting of the Society shall be held in conjunction with the Society's symposium, or at such other time and place as the Executive Committee shall decide. The membership shall be notified of the venue and agenda 60 days prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

1. The election of Executive Officers shall take place annually in January. Balloting shall be by mail by unsigned ballot.

2. A Nominating Committee of three shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in March to prepare a slate of members suggested for election. The membership of the Nominating Committee shall be duly notified to the membership. The Nominating Committee shall present its slate to the Executive Committee at the Annual Business Meeting, at which meeting nominations may also be made from the floor, providing the member nominated has allowed his name to stand. The Nominating Committee shall close the nominations at that meeting. The nominations shall be advised to all members of the Society 40 days prior to the election. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall call a meeting of said committee, after the election date, to tally the votes. The Executive Committee may appoint scrutineers to attend this meeting. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall inform the Executive Committee of the election results.

3. Any member in good standing, including any serving Executive Officer or former Executive Officer, may be nominated and elected to office in any position of the Executive Committee.

4. The President, on the expiration of his term of office, and not being a candidate for re-election or for other Executive office, may continue as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee with the title Past-President.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEE HEADS

1. Committee heads shall be appointed by the President with the consent and approval of the voting members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The President shall preside at meetings of the Society and at meetings of the Executive Committee; shall sign cheques in payment of authorised accounts and bills, after such cheques have been prepared and signed by the Treasurer; shall sign the minutes immediately upon their confirmation. The President shall officially represent the Ontario Archaeological Society in all dealings with representatives of other organizations, of regional, provincial or federal governmental agencies, and with representatives of the media. One of the

members of the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the President to perform the duties of the President in the event of the latter's absence or upon the President's request.

2. The Secretary shall issue notices of Executive Committee meetings, shall record all proceedings, shall prepare and read the minutes, and having signed them shall present them after confirmation to the President for signature.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all monies, issue and sign cheques for payment of authorised expenditures as prescribed in Article IV, shall report at the request of the President the state of the finances, and shall submit books and vouchers for audit when so instructed.

4. The duties of the Directors shall be assigned by the President.

ARTICLE IX

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. The President shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee at least ten times a year, and notice thereof, together with the Agenda, shall be given to all members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X

QUORUM

1. The Quorum for Executive Committee meetings shall comprise at least 3 voting members.

2. The Quorum for any other Society meeting shall comprise the total number of members who are in attendance at any duly called meeting.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PASSING OF BY-LAWS

1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws may be moved by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, and must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the responding membership within 60 days of notification of the change.

ARTICLE XII

AUDITOR

1. An auditor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee before the end of the fiscal year.

ARTICLE XIII

ARTIFACTS

1. All artifacts from excavations and surveys conducted by the Society shall be deposited in an appropriate repository, subject to legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

RULES OF ORDER

1. The rules of order shall be governed by the Constitution and the general By-laws, and by Robert's Manual of Parliamentary Procedure on Rules of Order, when not in conflict therewith.

ARTICLE XV

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

1. Any three Society members in any community may make application to The Ontario Archaeological Society to organize a Chapter at said place, and to secure a Charter therefor. The Executive Committee shall act upon the application within sixty days of receipt thereof, and the President, upon approval of the membership, may grant a dispensation to such applicants pending the granting of such Charter, which shall be the authority of the applicants to proceed to organize and function as an affiliate until final action has been taken on said application. Not more than one Chapter shall be organized in any community.

2. No Charter shall be granted until said applicants shall submit proof in writing that they have ten or more Society members affiliated therewith, or approved membership applicants therefor, and shall have remitted the required fee to cover cost of preparation of the Charter.

3. Upon final approval of the applicants for Charter by the membership the Secretary shall prepare such Charter, listing thereon the name of the qualified Charter members, and cause the President to affix his name thereon, and the Seal of the Society.

4. Each Chapter shall elect from its membership a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Secretary-Treasurer, and any additional officers deemed necessary by the Chapter members.

5. The Secretary of each Chapter, on the expiration of his term of office, shall surrender the Charter, together with all other books, records and property of the Chapter, to his successor.

6. To be eligible for Chapter membership an applicant must be a member of The Ontario Archaeological Society. Each Chapter shall have the right to determine who shall become members thereof; however, membership once granted cannot be withdrawn by the said Chapter unless the said member is suspended or expelled as prescribed by the Constitution and By-laws of the Society.

7. A Society member in good standing is eligible to affiliate with any Chapter by making application therefor in manner and form prescribed by such Chapter. Further, a member of any Chapter may affiliate with other Chapters without relinquishing his membership in the Chapter which he first joined, by continuing to pay his dues in the original Chapter, and paying such additional dues as may be fixed by the other Chapter for dual membership.
8. Each Chapter shall have the right to fix its membership fees. The Secretary and/or Treasurer of each Chapter shall collect when due from each eligible applicant the prescribed Chapter dues and fees, after determining that the applicant is a member of the Society.
9. The President on approval of the Executive Committee and ratified by a simple majority vote of the responding membership may revoke or suspend any Charter in the event the offending Chapter fails to maintain ten members in good standing in the Society or for other just cause. Upon dissolution of a Chapter, or revocation of its Charter, it shall, upon demand of the President of The Ontario Archaeological Society, surrender its Charter and all Chapter property and records to the Society.
10. The granting of a Charter to any Chapter does not authorize such Chapter to incur obligations or liabilities, financial or otherwise, for, or on behalf of the Society. Neither shall the Chapter use the emblem or name of the Society, nor shall it represent the Society except as authorized by the Executive Committee.
11. The Chapters will submit to the Executive Committee such reports and returns as required from time to time.

ARTICLE XVI

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS AND CODE OF ETHICS

1. It shall be the duty of every member to exercise an interest in the Society, to avoid wrongful use of its name, or authority, and to regulate their conduct toward the Society, fellow members, and the public, in accordance with the objectives and rules of this Society.
2. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., shall not bear any inference of any approval of this Society or any Chapter thereof except by special permission of the Executive Committee.
3. Every member shall advise the Secretary of the Society of any change of address. Any notice required to be served on a Member, directed to his last known address as appears on the roster, shall constitute sufficient service thereof.
4. Evidence of membership shall be issued to all members.
5. A member whose dues are unpaid at the beginning of the fiscal year shall not be in good standing and he may not vote, hold office, nor be admitted to the annual business meeting until such time as said dues are paid and accepted.

ARTICLE XVII

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

1. Resignation from membership shall be considered only when a member in good standing and not under charges, submits his request therefor in writing. Such resignation shall be reported in the subsequent issue of "Arch Notes".
2. A member three months in arrears of dues shall automatically be suspended therefor, subject to reinstatement upon payment of all arrears and pursuant to the pleasure of the Executive Committee.
3. A member may be suspended, expelled, or subject to other disciplinary action for the following offences:
 - (a) Violation of the Constitution or amendments thereto;
 - (b) Violation of the Bylaws or amendments thereto;
 - (c) Violation of any resolution in force or effect;
 - (d) Unethical conduct.
4. A Chapter may be suspended, its Charter revoked, or subjected to other disciplinary action for applicable offences set forth in Article XVII, Section 3.
5. All elected Officers may be removed from their office, and said office vacated, for the same causes applicable to members, and in the same method and manner as provided in said Article, or if the action or conduct of any said officer shall constitute a misuse, or abuse, or gross neglect of the duties of said office.
6. A member affiliated with a Chapter, not under charges, whose current dues and assessments therein are paid, may resign therefrom without losing his membership in the Society.
7. The Executive Committee shall review all disciplinary matters relating to the Society.
8. An elected Executive Officer who is unable to fill the office may be replaced by means of a by-election at the discretion of the majority of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XVIII

SUPPLIES

1. All official forms, seals, membership pins and crests of the emblem, and such other articles and supplied shall be issued by the Society at a cost approved by the Executive Committee.
2. In the event of revocation or surrender of the Charter of a Chapter, all Chapter property and records, artifacts and articles and official documents bearing the name of The Ontario Archaeological Society, being the property of the Society, will be returned to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIX

USE OF NAME AND EMBLEM

1. The privilege of using the name "The Ontario Archaeological Society" is subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XX

GENERAL

1. No person, on behalf of the Society, shall enter into any contractual obligation, or in any way incur any debt or liability on its behalf, unless so authorized by the Executive Committee.
2. In the foregoing, the word 'his' shall be read as 'her' as applicable.

ARTICLE XXI

CORPORATION ACT

1. Any provisions set forth in the herein Constitution and By-Laws are modified to not be repugnant to the general Corporation Act of the Province of Ontario now in effect and should any provision of the within Constitution and By-Laws be found to be in conflict therewith, same are hereby declared null and void, and full force and effect shall be given to the remaining provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws not in conflict therewith, as though said conflicting provisions were not a part hereof, and such subject matter referred to in said conflicting part to then be governed by the general legal and equitable law herein applicable.

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ARCH NOTES is published with the assistance
of the Ontario Government through the Ministry
of Citizenship and Culture

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"HUMAN OSTEOLOGY" TO BE OFFERED EVENINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

During the 1984/85 academic year, ANT334Y (Human Osteology)* will be offered as an evening course on Wednesdays from 6.00 to 9.00 p.m.

O.A.S. members who would like more information on course content than that offered by last year's course description (see below) or on the course workload should contact Gary Heathcote, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto (telephone 978-3294). O.A.S. members and other archaeologists are encouraged to enroll; special requests for inclusion of topics of particular interest to Ontario archaeologists are solicited.

Course description:

Human Osteology is a practical "hands-on" course, which covers the normal and variational gross anatomy of the human skeleton. It is specifically designed to meet the needs of Physical Anthropology and Archaeology students, but will also prove useful to students of other disciplines, e.g. zoology, physiology, physical education and physical therapy.

The first half of the course focuses on the normal anatomy of the skeleton. Lectures and labs cover the detailed gross anatomy of the skeleton (including the dentition), growth and development of bone, plasticity and remodeling of bone, and bone structure at the histological level.

The second half of the course builds upon the preceding half. Lectures and labs will include the following topics: odontological analysis, age and sex determination, osteometric description, nonmetrical trait description, selected quantitative analysis methods, paleopathology, radiographic interpretation, and the recovery and treatment of skeletal remains from archaeological sites.

*Note: ANT334Y is a "ballotted" course. Ballots must be picked up from Lynn Seymour, Room 1032, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St. Completed ballots must be returned to her by August 31st.

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DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DATABASES

A new publication from the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, this Directory lists over 100 machine-readable collections of bibliographic or scientific numeric data, produced and maintained in Canada by Canadian organizations. International databases with significant Canadian content have been included.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES 1984

The following licences are the first to be issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture for the 1984 fieldwork season:

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Ambrose, Mary	84-01	Consulting activities in the MCC's South Central and Southwestern Regions
Angus, Timothy Paul	84-02	Conservation activities in Wellington Co.
Arthurs, David	84-03	Conservation activities in the MCC's North Central Region
Conroy, George	84-04	Conservation activities in Elgin County.
Daechsel, Hugh	84-05	Survey activities in the Moira River drainage basin, Eastern Ontario
Finley, Scott	84-06	Conservation activities in the Kingston area
Fitzgerald, William (3)	84-07	Survey activities in Wellington County
Fox, William	84-08	Conservation activities in the MCC's Southwestern Region
Garrad, Charles	84-09	Conservation activities in Simcoe, Grey and Dufferin Counties
Jackson, Laurie	84-10	Conservation activities in Northumberland County
Kapches, Mima	84-11	Conservation licence for the Province of Ontario
Kenyon, Ian	84-12	Conservation licence for the Province of Ontario
Lambert, Peter	84-13	Consulting activities in the MCC's North-western and North Central Regions
Museum of Indian Archaeology	84-15	Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario
O'Brien, Roberta	84-16	Conservation activities in the MCC's South Central Region
Rajnovich, Grace	84-17	Conservation activities in the MCC's North-western Region
Reid, C.A. "Paddy"	84-18	Conservation activities in the MCC's North-western Region
Ross, William	84-19	Conservation activities in the MCC's North Central Region
Stopp, Marianne	84-20	Excavation at the Baumann site
Trent University	84-21	Field School at the Marmora Iron Works site
Tully, Dorothy	84-22	Underwater archaeological survey in Sturgeon Lake

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES 1984 (continued)

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Wright, Phillip	84-24	Conservation activities in the MCC's Eastern Region, and all lake and river bottoms in the Province of Ontario
The following is the second set of archaeological licences issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture for the 1984 field season.		
Ballantine, Thomas	84-25	Consulting activities in the MCC's southern regions
Broadbent, Heather	84-39	Conservation activities in the Caledon area
Conway, Thor	84-26	Conservation activities in the MCC's North-eastern Region
Demers, Paul	84-40	Excavation at the St. Andrew's school site, Niagara-on-the-Lake
Devereux, Helen	84-27	Conservation activities in the MCC's North-eastern Region
Drabik, Harry	84-41	Survey activities in the Quetico Park region, Northern Ontario
Finlayson, William	84-42	Survey activities in the Crawford Lake area
Fitzgerald, William (2)	84-43	Excavation at the Raymond Reid site, with "hands-on" participation component
	(3) 84-44	Excavation at the Shroeder site with "hands-on" participation component
Gerrard, Phillip	84-45	Salvage excavation at the Pinhey site, Kanata
Gray, Barry	84-28	Conservation activities in Grey County
Gregory, Fred	(1) 84-29	Underwater archaeological survey of the wreck of the "Conestoga"
	(2) 84-30	Underwater archaeological survey of the wreck of the "Conestoga"
Julig, Patrick	84-31	Excavation at the Cummins site, Thunder Bay
Kirby, Michael	84-32	Conservation activities in the Beaver Valley region, Grey County
Lennox, Paul	84-33	Consulting activities in the MCC's southwestern and South Central regions
Lister, Ken	84-46	Survey activities in the Shamattawa and Spruce Lake regions, Hudson's Bay Lowlands
May, Pihl, Poulton (1) and Associates	84-34	Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario.
	(2) 84-47	Salvage excavation at the Boyle-Atkinson site

archaeological licences

McCrodan, Brian

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES 1984 (continued)

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
McCrodan, Brian	84-35	Underwater archaeological survey in Stoney, Sturgeon and Clear Lakes, and in the Bay of Quinte
Molyneaux, Brian	84-36	Conservation activities at petroglyph, pictograph, and rock structure sites in the Province of Ontario
Morrison, John	84-14	Monitoring activities at the E.A. Parsons site
Mullings, Ken	84-48	Underwater archaeological survey of the Cedardale East shipwreck
Stewart, Bruce (1)	84-37	Conservation activities in the Kingston and surrounding regions
Vandermaas, Christian	84-23	Underwater archaeological survey for wrecks in portions of Lake Ontario
Warrick, Gary	84-38	Survey and test activities at the Gwynne site, Awenda Provincial Park

* * * * *

"REVELATION OF THE HAMILTON AND THE SCOURGE - THE IMPOSSIBLE DREAM"

This is the title of a slide lecture and film being given by Dr. Dan Nelson, marine archaeologist, at the Merritton High School auditorium, 10 Seymour (off Hartzel Road) in St. Catharines on June 17, 1984 at 2.30 p.m.

The St. Catharines Historical Museum presents this afternoon programme as part of its 1984 lecture series. The lecture by Dr. Nelson complements the "Recovering the Wasa" exhibition which features artifacts, photographs and diagrams from Swedish and Canadian underwater archaeological expeditions. The exhibition will be at the St. Catharines Historical Museum from June 15 to September 3, 1984.

The Hamilton and the Scourge, the subjects of Dr. Nelson's lecture, were two American armed schooners lost in Lake Ontario during a violent squall on the night of August 8, 1813. This illustrated lecture covers both the history and significance of the vessels before and during the War of 1812, and recent events beginning with basic research in 1971 through the discovery and verification of the ships in the early eighties with the help of Jacques Cousteau and the National Geographic Society. Dr. Nelson will examine the current controversy on whether scientific knowledge is adequate today to safely raise the ships.

Advance tickets are now on sale at the St. Catharines Historical Museum. Call 416-227-2962 or send a request and cheque to the Museum at 343 Merritt St., St. Catharines, Ontario L2T 1K7. Ticket prices are \$2 for Museum members, \$3 for non-members, and \$3.50 at the door on the day of the lecture. There are a limited number of tickets, so reserve yours early.

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WHO WERE THE KONTRANDE,ENRONNON?

by John Steckley

In the Jesuit Relations there are two references to a group of people heretofore unidentified. Brebeuf in 1635 wrote of his delight in discovering that Huron was understood¹ by twelve other "Nations" that were "settled and numerous" (JR8:115). First on the list were the "Konkhandeenrhonons"; following them the Petun, Neutral, Five Nations of the Iroquois, Andaste, the mysterious "Scahentoarrhonons", Erie and Wenro. In 1640 Vimont, writing in residence in Quebec and taking the names from a map Ragueneau gave him, records in a similar listing the "Konkhandeenhronon" (JR18:237).

William Beauchamp felt that these people were Champlain's 'Carantouans' or perhaps a branch of the Seneca (JR*:302 fn34). Elisabeth Tooker more realistically suggested that they may have been one of the branches of the Neutral (Tooker 1964:16-7 fn17). With the help of linguistic evidence, a different interpretation can be made.

Toponymic Evidence

The verb employed in the name of this people, -nde,en-, occurs elsewhere in the ethnohistorical record in a slightly different form.² And there is no coincidence in this. For, as we will see, they both refer to the same phenomenon. The second form appears in Sagard as follows:

"After we had had two or three days of refreshment with our brethren in our little convent, we went up in the pinnacles by the same river, St. Lawrence as far as Cape Victory, which the Hurons call Onthrandeen, for the trading. For there a great number of savages of different tribes were encamped."
(Sagard 1939:53; see also p231)

This Cape Victory (or Massacre) is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, near where it meets the Richelieu (Sagard 1939:53 fn2; and JR29:293 fn1). The name Cape Victory or Massacre alludes to the victory by Champlain and the allied forces of the Huron, Algonkin and Montagnais over the Iroquois in 1610 on the Richelieu River.

Second mention of this toponym is in the Jesuits' Journal of 1647, an entry for April beginning with:

"About the 18th of the month arrives a man of Kontrande,en from 3 rivers, to convene all the Hurons who were here, and invite them to go to war." (JR30:165)

A third and somewhat misleading reference appears in Sanson d'Abbeville's map of 1656 (see Heidenreich 1971 Map 9), where the name "Chonchra deen" (split in the text) appears in the area east of the Trent River.

Meaning of the Name

The verb used in both names means 'to join, be joined', as, for example in the name "Tehonressandeen" meaning 'his hands are joined, or he joins his hands' (the name of the horned oki that the Huron culture hero Ioskeha became when he wanted to trick his grandmother Aata,entsik; see JR10:135). In Potier's dictionary we find the following form derived from the verb by the addition of a

semi-reflexive marker and what may be an 'empty' noun:

"k8-atrande,en...se mettre, s'asseoir, se placer, l'un pres de l'aut/re/...etre l'un pres de l'autre...etre mari et fem/me/;.../to place oneself, to sit one near another, to be one near another, to be man and wife/." (Potier 1920:282)

Presenting this in the form recorded in the literature cited above, we have 'kontrande,en', meaning 'they join or are joined together'. Significantly this solely designates a human meeting or joining, not one of river, peninsula or other geographical entity. In the name of the people, the -ronnon- suffix is added, giving the meaning: 'the people of those who join or are joined together' (see Sagard 1939:67 and Potier 1920:66 #7).

The Joining

What does the joining refer to? Two sources are useful in answering this question: Champlain and Sagard. In June of 1610, Champlain was to meet the combined Huron/Algonkin forces at the mouth of the Richelieu River. They were soon to encounter the Iroquois in the battle mentioned above. There is no reference to any "settled and numerous" people being there. It could be that the Huron and their allies arranged to meet there because it was a well-established meeting place.

Sagard, as we have seen above, referred to the place as one where "a great number of savages of different tribes were encamped" in order for an important trade to take place (see Sagard 1939:53, 56, 154 and 231 for reference to that trade). Again, it is suggested that they met at this place as it was a well-established neutral ground for the Huron and various Algonkians to get together, readily accessible to all concerned; the logical place for what might well be termed a 'trade fair'. That the language spoken was Huron should not be surprising, as it seems to have been the lingua franca of trade whenever the Huron were involved (see Sagard 1939:9 and 86).

The Kontrande,enronnon, then, were probably not a distinct people, but a temporary but significant gathering of different peoples wishing to achieve mutually beneficial ends of trade or warfare. As trade patterns changed through time, reflecting the economic power of the French and the military effectiveness of the Iroquois, the site would have doubtless lost its usefulness.

Footnotes

- 1 - Probably meaning that Iroquoian as opposed to Algonkian languages were spoken by these people.
- 2 - The -kh/thr- difference in the orthography represents a dialect difference with the palatals kʲ and tʲ then existing in Huron. This distinction later could be found between Wyandot and Lorette Huron.

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who were the kontrande, ennonnon ?

john steckley

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The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

SYMPOSIUM 84

The 1984 Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will take place on the weekend of October 20/21. The location is the Bond Place Hotel, 65 Dundas Street East, Toronto. We will have the use of the London Hall and Freddy's Lounge during coffee breaks.

The program will consist of papers on Saturday, and Sunday morning. Part of Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the Annual Business Meeting of the O.A.S., and there will be a cash bar and banquet on the Saturday evening. Rooms are available at a reduced rate, and reservation cards for these are now available from the O.A.S. Administration office.

Open Call for Papers

Any O.A.S. member in good standing is invited to submit written abstracts (200 word maximum) of their proposed presentation (not to exceed 20 minutes) by July 30, 1984. Topics may be on any subject relevant to Ontario archaeology.

Submissions will be reviewed by your program committee: Ann Bobyk (Chairman), Mima Kapches, and Martin Cooper. Those selected will receive confirmation by September 15, 1984.

Please forward submissions to Ann Bobyk, 35 Baby Point Crescent, Toronto, M6S 2B7.

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GREEKS' HERITAGE ENDURED

ATHENS - The ruins of an ancient city in Afghanistan that was settled by Greeks about the time of Alexander the Great reveal that its citizens clung to their culture in remote Bactriana, attending plays and reading philosophy.

A French archaeological team that spent 15 years unearthing sprawling ruins at Al Khanum on the banks of the Oxus River discovered that a sophisticated Greek state flourished in northern Afghanistan for almost 200 years after Alexander's death.

"The city may have been founded by Alexander himself or by one of his generals, Seleucus," said Paul Bernard, who led the team. "It was certainly inhabited by Greek settlers. Like European immigrants to the United States, the ancient Greeks brought their culture with them to Asia, and clung to it."

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 abruptly ended the French team's excavations. Bernard, now publishing the results of his research, is in Greece to trace parallels between finds from Al Khanum, and Pella, Alexander's capital in northern Greece. Until the excavations, scholars had been skeptical of ancient historians' claims that people in distant Bactriana, as they called the region, hung on to their Greek heritage while living more than 5,000 km (3,107 miles) from Athens.

But the archaeological team uncovered elegant homes decorated with Greek-style mosaic floors and featuring large bathrooms, a huge gymnasium and imposing tombs in classical styles.

From the Windsor Star,
April 24, 1984

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DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIETY MEMBERS as of April 30, 1984

Class	Ontario	Eastern Provinces	Western Provinces	U.S.A.	else- where	TOTALS
INSTITUTION	31	6	9	30	1	77
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PAID LIFE	18	1	-	1	-	20
FAMILY	51	-	-	-	-	51
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Totals	560	13	33	73	2	681

Figures are as of April 30, 1984

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(April 30, 1980 538)

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting -- Wednesday, February 15, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

THE LITTLE HOUSE ON THE HILL:
TWO SEASONS OF EXCAVATION AT SPADINA HOUSE, TORONTO

by Dena Doroszenko

Dena Doroszenko is a University of Toronto historical archaeology Masters Candidate. She has excavated a prehistoric English site and historic Canadian sites (both domestic and military for Parks Canada and the Ontario Heritage Foundation). During the past two years she has worked for the Toronto Historical Board (on Spadina House) and for the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology (doing archival research).

Dena began by describing the history of Spadina House, a 40-room Victorian mansion on Davenport Hill beside Casa Loma. She said that the property had been owned by the Baldwin and Austin families who had built three houses plus outbuildings there. The first house was built by Dr. W. W. Baldwin in 1818 of clapboard and burned down in 1835. The second house was also built of clapboard by him in 1836 but was torn down in 1866 by J. Austin who built the present brick one and whose descendants have since added to it. Outbuildings have included a 1920 stable (now the gardener's house), a 1913 carriagehouse, a 1910 greenhouse, and R. Baldwin's "Cottage" (1851-1909). In 1982, Dena was employed by the O.H.F. and the Toronto Historical Board (who had bought the property in 1978) to test in the house's basement, along its south and east foundations and north of it in order to recover information which will aid in its presentation. The basement dig (in the house's south end) produced large field stone foundations (which were later used by the other houses) and floors of herring-bone patterned brick and limestone mortar belonging to the 1818 house. An 1866-90's coal bin's red brick platform was also found. Dena said that the excavations outside the house showed that the areas next to the foundations were disturbed but that the Baldwin Cottage's 1898 cement floor its fieldstone south and north walls' bottom courses, its 1898 summer kitchen additions and ice house's floors, its 1890's cistern and 1909 demolition rubble still existed. Dena also said that the second season (1983) of excavations continued in the basement (until 4 rooms and a hallway had been dug) and outside. The basement dig found more evidence of the coal bin's platform, brick floor joists foundations (1890's), stains of the 1818 house's wood planking and beams, and demolition rubble from the 1836 house. The outside excavations consisted of landscape and salvage archaeology. The former located buried pathways in the orchard and a roadway behind the stable. The latter had Dena rescuing artifacts as a sewer pipe excavation cut through a buried midden (south of the house) from the 1818 structure. Finally, Dena showed some of the recovered artifacts. These reflected the upper class position of the families and provided information on their lives which is not found in documents. Dena concluded by saying that the excavations have resulted in the documentation of a unique Toronto archaeological record because it has uncovered a sequence of successive buildings. She also invited the audience to visit the house when it opens to the public in March.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting -- Wednesday, March 21, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

OUSSINAUGOUK AND TRAILS WEST: AN EXAMPLE OF
PREHISTORIC CULTURE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN HUDSON'S BAY LOWLANDS

by Jean-Luc Pilon

Jean-Luc Pilon has his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Toronto where he is currently a Ph.D. candidate. He has been interested in archaeology since he was 12 and has dug in Ontario (on the Rife site and in the Hudson's Bay Lowlands) and in Quebec (in its central region, at Indian House Lake, along the Hudson's Bay east coast, and on the Hudson Strait's south coast).

The first part of Jean-Luc's talk described the environment of the southern Hudson's Bay Lowlands where he has been researching, since 1981, the ecological adaptation and culture changes of the area for his Ph.D. Prior to his work, little research had been done there. In 1981, he directed an archaeological survey of the Severn River below Fort Severn which found 13 single and multicomponent sites (7 of which consisted of or had a prehistoric component). During 1982, Jean-Luc excavated some of these sites, whose artifacts revealed how the peoples of the area had responded to changes in weather conditions and to the arrival of Europeans. Two more sites (Ouissinaougouk and Kitche Ouesseconte) were excavated in 1983 and Jean-Luc devoted the rest of his talk to these excavations.

Both sites are near the confluence of the Ouissinaou and Sachigo Rivers with the former extending 50 metres along the Ouissinaou River's bank and the latter being on the crest of an inland ridge above the same river. The Ouissinaougouk site (or "Place at the Mouth of the Beaver Stone River") is a stratified site whose occupation layers are separated by flood deposits of silt-sand and date from the 20th century AD. to the Late Archaic (AD 500-1000). A hearth (AD 870 \pm 100) was found with associated chert debitage and faunal remains. Another feature was a hoard of Hudson's Bay Lowland chert tools and flake blanks which were sitting on the remains of a birch bark container. Polished surface wear patterns on many items in the hoard suggested that they had been carried in a bag. The hoard's sole projectile point and its scrapers date it probably to the Late Archaic. The site also produced decorated Laurel and Black Duck ceramics which had been traded from south of the Lowlands. The faunal remains found included caribou, beaver, hare and possibly migrating waterfowl. Similar faunal remains were found on the Kitche Ouesseconte site (or "A Long Long Time Ago") but its single occupation layer produced a different lithic collection (consisting of chert debitage, scrapers, projectile points (6) and blanks, and a stone spokeshave) and a glass bead. Jean-Luc said that the scrapers may be Archaic (AD 1-500) and that 5 of the points were corner notched. These resemble the points of the Northern Plains Archaic Tradition found at the Pelican Lake Complex in Manitoba. Because of this, Jean-Luc speculated that Manitoba Archaic peoples had contact with the Lowland peoples via the river systems emptying into the Hudson's Bay. He concluded by saying that more analysis remains to be done on the material recovered from the sites. However, his research to date has shown that the Hudson's Bay Lowland cultures' ecological adaptation was more like those of the peoples of northern Quebec than southern Ontario's. The Lowland area's cultures also

had contacts with people in southern Ontario and possibly northern Manitoba but still developed their own culture sometime after the occupation of Kitchie Ouessecote and before or during the early occupations of Ouissinaougouk.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting -- Wednesday, April 18, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

RECIPROCAL BURIAL PRACTICES AMONG THE HURONS:
A KEY TO POLITICAL STRUCTURE

by John Steckley

John Steckley received his B.A. from York University and his M.A. from Memorial University. He has been interested in Huron linguistics for over 10 years and has taught Anthropology at Humber College.

John Steckley used information from dictionaries on the Huron, Onondaga and Wyandot languages (which were published in 1656 and 1740) to examine the burial practices and the political organization of the Huron. Steckley said that Father Brebeuf had observed that the Huron had primary single, and primary and secondary ossuary burials. Brebeuf had noted that individuals were chosen by the families and the villages of the deceased to handle the burial arrangements. Steckley then discussed the kind of relationship that these individuals had with the relatives of the deceased. He said that the relationship was reciprocal because the Huron had a word (stieonde) which means "he who has a relationship with you such that he takes care of your dead and you take care of his". The relationship was also contractual as evidenced in a word (enheondesti) which means "to contract to form together a mutual relationship to take care of each other's dead". Finally, it was an interclan relationship between different Huron moieties. Steckley's evidence for this came out of a comparison between the pre-1656 Huron and the 18th century Wyandot (who were the descendants of the former plus the Petun and Neutral). He said that the pre-1656 Huron political organization emphasized clans, villages and tribes. They also had moieties because the later Wyandot political organization emphasized clans and moieties. Steckley said that the above difference in the political organizations was a result of the destruction and dispersal of the 17th century Huron villages and their tribes. When the Huron, Petun and Neutral survivors came together as the Wyandots, their political organization emphasized the survivors' clans and moieties because there were no intact villages and tribes. Steckley illustrated the foregoing by comparing the name lists of the pre-1656 Huron clans with those of the Wyandot phratries. Steckley concluded by saying that the pre-1656 Huron must have conformed to the oft-observed practice of North American native groups having reciprocal burial relationships between moieties. However, he has only indirect evidence for this, as discussed above.

* * * * *

INDIAN MIGRATIONS

Scientists agree that America's native Indian population came from Siberia, migrating across a long-since-vanished land bridge across the Bering Strait, and down the length of the North and South American continents. But experts have long disagreed on the number and dates of specific migrations and on the specific points of origin in Siberia.

Now a unique collaboration among scientists using three distinct methodologies may help unravel the puzzle. First, linguist Joseph Greenberg of Stanford undertook a new classification of Native American languages, trying to reduce the 200 or so postulated language families to a number that made more historical common sense. "If you've got two hundred separate families," Greenberg says, "it seems utterly unlikely that you can draw two hundred separate migrations from that."

Following this line of thought, Greenberg examined 300 to 400 words in each of over 1,500 Native American languages and was able to pare the number of families down from 200 to only three: the Amerind (by far the largest, with some 1,000 languages), the Na-dene (including Navajo, Apache, and many Pacific Northwest languages), and the Eskimo-Aleut.

Meanwhile, anthropologists Christy Turner of Arizona State University and Stephen Zegura of the University of Arizona had been independently trying to classify Native American populations according to physical characteristics. Turner compared dental traits of Native Americans - both living and dead - with those of skeletal remains and living populations in Siberia. Zegura looked at blood types, enzymes, and proteins. Both scientists found their evidence produced the same three population groupings that Greenberg had identified.

Ordering and dating the migrations is trickier. Although details are still being worked out, the three scientists agree that the first migration, the Amerind, began at least 12,000 years ago near Siberia's Lena River valley. The Na-dene migration began in or near the Aldan River region at least 6,000 years ago, and most of the late-arriving Eskimos (the Aleuts present a separate and as yet unresolved problem) started out some 4,000 years ago from the region of the Amur River basin, on the Sino-Soviet border.

These findings are sure to be controversial. Few linguists have been willing to group the Indian languages into any fewer than six families, while some archaeologists insist that Indians were living in North America as long as 50,000 years ago.

From "Omni", May 1984.

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ARCH NOTES

Arch Notes will be looking for a TYPIST/PROOFREADER in 1985 to replace its paragon of the last few years. Janet Cooper is off to make her fortune in the U.K. leaving us to find another speedy, accurate, knowledgeable "volunteer" willing to slave for a nominal fee per page.

Please get your applications in before Christmas, to Mike Kirby, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, M2P 1K1.

(P.S. We might even supply the typewriter)

BEAR CLAW ARTEFACTS FROM THE PLATER-FLEMING SITE

by Peter Hamalainen

The Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) is located in concession II, lot 21 of Collingwood Township, Grey County. The site was a Petun village, occupied from c. 1635 to 1650 (Garrad, 1980).

Among the bone artefacts recovered from the site were three distal phalanges belonging to black bear (*Ursus americanus*). All were surface collected from midden 1. As two of these specimens appear to be in the process of manufacture and the third the finished product, it is possible to reconstruct the method of manufacture (see illustration).

Specimen one is mostly unmodified. Only a portion of the posterior claw blade has been cut away. Much more of the claw blade has been removed in specimen two. In addition, the bone lipping at the proximal end has also been sliced away.

Specimen three probably represents the finished product. About half of the claw blade and all of the proximal lipping have been removed. The proximal articular surface has been partially flattened with the protuberances ground down and a hole has been drilled at the proximal end near the anterior edge of the claw blade.

From the above, the process of manufacture would seem to be as follows: the posterior portion of the claw blade was cut away first to be followed by the removal of the bone lipping at the proximal end. The artefact was then finished by grinding down of the articular surface and the drilling of a hole near the anterior edge of the claw blade.

Bear claw artefacts may have functioned as either charms or pendants. Their use as charms is suggested by a reference in the Jesuit Relations to the Ota-krendoiaie dance of the Huron Atirenta curing society, where members pretended to kill each other with charms made of bear claws, wolf teeth, eagle talons, stones and dog sinews (JR 10:207-209; Tooker, 1964: 99, Trigger, 1976:80-81). It is possible that the Atirenta, or a similar curing society, also existed among the Petun.

As of the date of this writing, Plater-Fleming is the only Petun site where these artifacts have been found. A search by the author of archaeological literature relating to Ontario, although not exhaustive, has failed to produce any reference to similar artefacts.

Acknowledgement

This writer is grateful to Mr. Charles Garrad for allowing him to borrow the bear claw artefacts during the writing of this paper.

References

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 1660, Vol. 1. McGill-Queen's University Press.

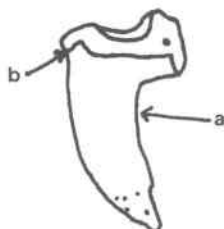
BEAR CLAW ARTEFACTS



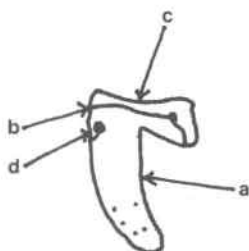
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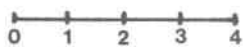
Specimen 1



Specimen 2



Specimen 3



Scale (cm)

- a) Cutting away posterior claw blade
- b) Slicing off bone lipping
- c) Grinding down articular surface
- d) Drilling hole

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEW

Stuart, G.E. (ed.)

1983

Peoples and Places of the Past. The National Geographic Illustrated Cultural Atlas of the Ancient World. The National Geographic Society. Holladay-Tyler Printing Corp., Rockville, Md.

Hardcover, 424 pages, 32 x 49 cm. Illustrations, maps.

Additional reading list. Index.

Dictionaries define an atlas as a collection of maps in a volume. However, this atlas can be described as a collection of photographs with maps and text. As such, this emphasis mirrors the set up of the National Geographic magazine, and has both good and bad results which are discussed below.

The atlas's purpose is to present a "broad panorama" of "the story of the human past (Stuart 1983:7)". It is organized into two introductory chapters (16 pages) followed by three "Parts", each of which covers a section of the globe. The first introductory chapter defined CULTURE, its spread and change, the disciplines which study it and the evidence they use. The next chapter looks at the evidence and theories for the evolution of man up to 8000 BC when the world's population finally occupied every continent. The three "Parts" of the atlas, which follow, examine the history of the societies in the world up to 1500 AD. This upper time limit was chosen, according to Stuart (1983:7) because it is on "the brink of the age of exploration" after which the distances between societies were reduced as communications improved and economies became more linked. Part I (170 pages) looks at Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Part II (145 pages) discusses Asia south to and including Australia and New Zealand. Finally, Part III (65 pages) examines Greenland and the Americas. Each "Part" is further subdivided into sections, i.e. Part III has separate sections on North, Middle and South America. Each section begins with an introductory text and two-page map. The text provides a summary of the history in that section while the map illustrates the locations of all sites mentioned in the text plus others which are important but are not mentioned. These maps also have inset maps on the physiography of the area being discussed. Each of the above sections is further subdivided into two-page chapters which concentrate on smaller regions within or topics of the section's area. For example, Part III's Section I on North America has five chapters which look at "The Origins of Settled Life", "...Ancient Traders", "Temple Mounds and the Southern Cult", "Treasures of the Desert" and "Pueblo Bonita...". Each chapter contains small maps, which are sometimes accompanied by plans, cut-away illustrations of buildings, and settlement patterns, etc. These illustrations are no larger than 21 x 13 cm in area and are usually much smaller. The rest of the chapter consists of a six-paragraph explanatory text and photographs. The photographs range in size from a double page spread to half pages to the size of the above illustrations. Some of the photographs also have multi-paragraph explanations. As well, the photographs illustrate each section's topic with artifacts (no scales are used), lifeways reconstructions, living peoples and modern landscapes, etc. At the end of each section is a chart which presents a chronological list of the "Milestones of Culture" of the section's geographical area. These charts also have small illustrations of some of these milestones in them.

Having established the organization and the major topics discussed in the atlas, this reviewer will now evaluate it. Beginning with the atlas's content,

this reviewer finds that it does indeed present a "broad panorama" of the world's history and culture. However this is deceptive because as each "Part" in the atlas moves further east of Europe, less pagination is spent discussing the new zone and there is no explanation as to why this was done. As a result, Part III is the smallest in the book. It is obvious that sections of each world zone were left out for the above to happen. For example, Part III concentrates on the U.S.A. and southward in its discussion of the Americas. No Greenland or Canadian histories (with the exception of three Eskimo pictures) are described. The west coast cultures of the U.S.A. are also ignored except for a mention in a "Milestone" chart. The result of the above focus is a presentation of the histories of societies which are among the most discussed in summary texts on the Americas. This belies one of the purposes of the atlas, which is to present "material often overlooked in general works" (Stuart 1983:7). Aside from the above criticisms, the atlas's content does have many positive points. For example, it contains up to date information on research prior to 1983. It discusses and illustrates almost all aspects of the culture of the societies chosen for the book, which gives the reader a view not only of pre-1500 AD life but of the present day appearance of the lands and groups on them. The "Milestones of Culture" charts found throughout the atlas provide an easy way to compare the historical events which were happening at the same time throughout the world. The atlas also has two well written introductory chapters on Culture and Evolution.

The organization of the atlas has been described above and this reviewer finds it to be extremely well done. It aids the understanding of the book's content except on two points. First, as the emphasis of the book is on photographs, illustrations and charts, the amount of map space is underdone. The chapter maps should not all be less than a quarter of the page in size. The enlargement of some of these maps to a half page size and the reduction of some of the double page photographs would make it easier to find these maps which are now almost lost among the non-map illustrations. Second, the practice of including site names which are not mentioned in the text, but are considered to be important and well known, is not very useful for the reader who wants to learn more about them. For example, the sites of Sheguiandah and Allumette are included in Part III's introductory map (Stuart 1983:344-345) and are not mentioned in the text. The atlas's chapters on "Illustrations, Information and Credits" and "Additional Reading" do not aid the reader in learning about these sites (though they may on others). Consequently, the atlas is most useful for locating sites mentioned in its text but does not aid the uninformed reader when it comes to the non-text sites.

To conclude, this reviewer believes that the National Geographic Society has produced a strikingly illustrated broad panorama of world history up to 1500 AD which is most useful for the general reader. More informed readers will see a good coverage of most topics but this coverage is not conclusive as mentioned above. This reviewer suggests that the next cultural atlas not include sites on the maps which are not mentioned in the text. It must also increase the size of the chapter maps and continue the story of humanity past 1500 AD for the whole world.

by
Annie Gould

* * * * *

from the oas office ...

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

Emerson, J. Norman 1968, "Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario - A Rethinking".

This was the title of a special publication of the Society issued in March 1968 as a much-enlarged edition of the original "Understanding Iroquois Pottery in Ontario", published in 1956. Both editions have been out of print for many years.

It has been suggested that the Society re-issue the 1968 work, either as a facsimile reproduction or a revised and reduced edition. A facsimile would be the least expensive and would cost perhaps \$10 per copy (132 & iv pages, card cover, 8½" x 11").

Before undertaking the expense, the Society seeks some indication of the likely interest among the membership for such a venture. With this issue of ARCH NOTES a slip is provided for you to express your possible interest. This is not an order, but to provide information for the Society's guidance.

Do We Need a Telephone Listing in the Toronto Directory?

Have you been inconvenienced by not finding the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY listed in the Toronto Telephone Directory? If so, is it worth the cost to have a listing?

For many years the Society got along without an address, a permanent home, or a telephone listing. Eventually, as we grew, we got a permanent address (i.e. a P.O. Box), and a semi-permanent home, but we are still not listed in any telephone directory. At present, rates that would be charged are \$45.74 per month plus a \$95.50 installation charge. Are we worth it? The Society seeks your views and a slip is enclosed so that you may communicate them.

Biography of Dr. J. Norman Emerson

Mrs. Ann Emerson, R.R. #1, Unionville, Ontario L3R 2L6, has announced that she intends to commence compilation of an informal biography of her husband, the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson of the University of Toronto and founding father of the O.A.S. She invites O.A.S. members with memories and reminiscences of Dr. Emerson to send them to her as source material on which she may draw. The Society office will assist in any way possible. Please do not hesitate to put pen to paper concerning Dr. Emerson and then mail the result either to Mrs. Emerson at her address above, or to the Society office.

At the Society Symposium last October, a number of short biographies of Society Past-Presidents were displayed, but for Dr. Emerson there were two - one written by Mrs. Emerson and the other by Dr. William Noble. These covered the formal facts. Mrs. Emerson is now seeking memories of a personal nature.

* * * * *

EXCAVATION OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Grand River/Waterloo Chapter area

- (1) Reid Hamlet (Puslinch Township)
- (2) Schroeder (Puslinch Township)
Dated not announced.
Contact: Ken Oldridge in Guelph. Tel. (519)821-3112
- (3) Coleman Village site
Dates not announced.
Contact: Rob MacDonald, New Dundee. Tel. (519)696-2822
- (4) Schneider House (possibly June)
- (5) Waterloo County Jail (possibly August)
Contact: Rob MacDonald, New Dundee. Tel. (519)696-2822

London Chapter area

No announcement at present.
Contact Robert Pihl at (519)225-2527 for information as it develops.

Ottawa Chapter area

- (6) South Lake (near Gananoque)
Dates: July 27 to August 6. Orientation lecture June 26, Ottawa.
Chapter membership may be required.
Contact: Phill Wright. Tel. (613)566-3731

Thunder Bay Chapter area

No announcement at present.
Contact: Frances Duke at (807)683-5373

Toronto Chapter area

- (7) Long Branch (historic domestic site)
Dates: 2 weeks in July
Contact: Dena Doroszenko, Toronto. Tel. (416)654-2346
- (8) Front Street
Dates: July and August
Contact: Roberta O'Brien, Toronto. Tel. (416)965-8258

Windsor Chapter area

No announcement at present.
Contact: Jean Rochefort at (519)253-6184

* * * * *

volunteers welcome at richmond hill ...

VOLUNTEERS WELCOME AT RICHMOND HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

A three-month salvage excavation will be conducted this summer at the Boyle-Atkinson site in Richmond Hill just west of Yonge Street along Major MacKenzie Drive. Funded by grants from the Summer Canada Works Program and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the project also has the financial, logistical or moral support of several community and provincially-based organizations and businesses including:

- . BAIF Associates (owners of the property);
- . The Town of Richmond Hill (LACAC, Public Works Department and Historical Society);
- . The Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce;
- . The Royal Ontario Museum;
- . The York Region Roman Catholic Separate School Board;
- . Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture;
- . Ontario Archaeological Society
- . Katamavik National Volunteer Youth Programme.

The heritage resource management firm of Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated is responsible for setting up, supervising and ensuring the successful completion of the project.

Mr. Charles Turton, a local high school teacher and an avid self-taught lay archaeologist, discovered that the site was to be destroyed by the construction of the Don Head Village housing subdivision. The 500-year-old prehistoric Huron settlement (4 to 5 acres in size) was first discovered over 100 years ago and was later registered with the provincial archives by Victor Konrad of York University.

However, the site's exact provenience was mislocated on the official maps and this allowed the draft plan for the housing subdivision to be approved. With these plans for development finalized, it was unrealistic to preserve the site by incorporating it into a green belt/park setting. A mitigative excavation was the only available alternative that was mutually agreeable to all concerned parties.

The project will employ three students (a project manager and two assistants) to conduct the excavations and to train and organize volunteers. Those interested in applying for the positions should contact Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated at (519)225-2300 and also register with the Canada Employment Centre for Students in Richmond Hill.

One of the interesting developments within this project has Mr. Neil Ferris, an archaeologist from the London area, employed for a three-week period by the Teachers Federation. He will act as a resource person for at least seven schools to instruct students in archaeological methods prior to their spending a day on site in a "hands on" experience.

Beyond the obvious contributions to research, education and tourism, this total project is an excellent example of how three levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal), private business and the community at large can work together to help preserve some knowledge of an endangered heritage site without impeding construction progress. This is a significant achievement that should be maximized and greatly promoted especially this year during Ontario's Bicentennial, Toronto's Sesquicentennial and many other provincial/

community heritage celebrations. It seems appropriate in this year of heritage celebrations to be devoting attention to the Boyle-Atkinson site - originally recorded by the father of Ontario archaeology, Dr. David Boyle.

- FIRM FIGHTS TO RESCUE INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

An archaeological firm in London, Ontario is trying to save the 500-year-old site of a Huron Indian village in Richmond Hill from the developer's bulldozers. Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates, Inc., has applied for government funding for a "rescue dig" on a piece of land near Major Mackenzie Drive and Bathurst Street.

The four- to five-acre site, currently owned by BAIF Developments, is slated for a 25- to 35-home subdivision, but the London firm is hoping to delay construction so that the site can be excavated.

Ribert Pihl, vice-president of the London firm, says there may be a number of valuable Indian artifacts on the site and clues to the settlement patterns and lifestyles of the 15th-century Indians.

The village site was recorded in the archaeological literature of the late 1800s, Pihl says, but the exact location was "misplaced" until last summer, when Charles Turton, a science teacher at St. Robert's Catholic School in Markham and an amateur archaeologist, rediscovered it.

The four-month archaeological dig would cost \$19,442. The company has applied to the federal government under its Summer Canada program, as well as to the Ontario Historical Society and Baif Developers for project funding. The Richmond Hill Historical Society, the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee and the Chamber of Commerce have agreed to support the project.

From the Toronto Star, May 1, 1984

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

The 17th Annual Chacmool Conference, sponsored by the University of Calgary Archaeological Association, will be held on the University of Calgary campus from November 10 to 12, 1984. This interdisciplinary conference is entitled "Man and Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum".

Address enquiries and paper titles/abstracts to:

Chacmool Programme Committee
Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada

Te1. (403) 284-5227

A LIST OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH REPORTS CONTRIBUTED
TO THE VARIOUS NEWSLETTERS OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN 1983

Key

- AN = ARCH NOTES, Newsletter of The Ontario Archaeological Society
K = KEWA, Newsletter of the London Chapter of the Society
OA = OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST, Newsletter of the Ottawa Chapter of the Society
SCG = SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE, Newsletter of the Windsor Chapter of the Soc'y.
W = WANIKAN, Newsletter of the Thunder Bay Chapter of the Society
-

- Arthurs, David
"An I.H.S. Finger Ring from Lake Nipigon" AN83-3; W83-3
"An Early Historic Pipe from Lake Nipigon" K83-9
- Belanger, Victor
"A Medal, An Artifact, A Souvenir" W83-1
- Conway, Thor
"Oral History Relating to a Nipissing Indian Sacred Site" AN83-6
- Dawson, K.C.A.
"Pithers Point Site, Rainy River" AN83-2
"The Lamm Site, English River, Northwestern Ontario - A Selkirk Site" AN83-4
"Hillman Site, Blindfold Lake, Kenora District" W83-6
- Deller, Brian
(untitled report on the Crowfield Site) SCG6-2
- Fecteau, Rudolphe
"Carbonized Plant Remains from the Harrietsville Site" K83-3
- Ferris, Neal and Kenyon, Ian
"There was an Englishman, a Scotsman and an Irishman..." K83-4
- Fitzgerald, William
"Further Comments on the Neutral Glass Bead Sequence" AN83-1
- Fox, William A.
"Four Square Metres of Ontario Prehistory" AN83-2
"Southwestern Ontario Radio Carbon Dates IV" K83-6
- Garrad, Charles
"The Ontario Archaeological Society and a Third of a Century" AN83-6
"A Short History of 'The Society for American Archaeology' at the University of Toronto" AN83-6
- Jackson, Laurie J.
"Early Maize in South Central Ontario" AN83-3
"Early Palaeo Indian Settlement in Northumberland County" AN83-6
- Kennedy, Clyde
"Letters from Cut Rock Hill, Lac des Chats, Ontario. Natural Process Creates 'Inscription' in Limestone" OA10-10
- Kenyon, Ian
"Plates and Dishes in Early 19th Century Ontario" K83-1
"Late Archaic Stemmed Points from the Adder Orchard Site" K83-2

- Kenyon, Ian and Fox, W.A.
"The Wyoming Rapids Saugeen Component" K83-7
- Kenyon, Thomas
"Nineteenth Century Notes" (series)
 Headstone Motifs K83-1
 Table Knives and Forks K83-2
 Headstone Motifs K83-3
 Metal Spoons K83-4
 Sim's Lock Canal K83-5
 Combs K83-6
 Smokehouses K83-8
 Tobacco Pipe K83-9
- Keron, James
"The Harrietsville Site (AfHf 10)" K83-3
- Michael, Rita
"A Plea for Redware" AN83-5
- Murphy, Carl R.
"Dolls, Demon or Dice - An Introduction to the Savage Site Figurines"
K83-9
- Pearce, Robert
"Hamlets of the Lawson Site" K83-5
- Pihl, Robert
"A Western Basin Middle Woodland Component in Southwest London - The
Timber Drive Site" K83-5
- Rajnovich, Grace
"Mr. Chantley's Fur Trade Post - An Archival Mystery" AN83-2
"The Prehistoric Cree of Northwestern Ontario and the Spruce Point Site
on Lake of the Woods" W83-5
- Reid, Paddy and Rajnovich, Grace
"The Ballynacree Site in Kenora, Ontario: A House at the Laurel-Blackduck
Crossroads" AN83-6
- Reid, Peter
"The Dick Site Excavations, 1982" K83-9
(untitled report on a prehistoric burial in south Windsor) SCG6-4
"Sandwich Municipal Buildings Investigated" SCG6-4
"Archaeological Resources of Middle Island Surveyed" SCG6-5
"The Dick Site" SCG6-6
- Spence, Michael
"Osteology of the Timber Drive Site" K83-5
- Steckley, John
"The Huron Calendar" AN83-1
- Stothers, David
"The Satchell Complex: Tool Kit or Culture" AN83-3
- Warrick, Gary
"In Case of Fire: Burned Longhouses in a Neutral Village" K83-8
- Williamson, Ron
"The Mill Stream Cluster" K83-1

Wright, Phillip
"South Lake Dig" OA10-10

Copies may be purchased from the publishing sources or consulted at the Society Library.

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O.A.S. Provincial Executive 1985 -- Nominating Committee

A Nominating Committee has been appointed to produce a slate for the 1985 Executive of the Society.

Members wishing to submit names to the Committee must first obtain approval of their nominee and then submit the name, along with names of proposer and second, in writing, to any member of the Nominating Committee. Don't forget to include the position for which the nominee is standing.

Nominations will close at a Business Meeting to be held in October 1984. Election of the Executive will take place in January 1985.

Postal proxy slips will be forwarded to all members in time for return before the January election. Voters, sponsors and candidates for election must be members in good standing on election day.

Nominating Committee: Margaret Brennan, Chairman
45 Sunrise Avenue, Apt. 1602
Toronto, Ontario M4A 2S3
(416) 759-5564

Janice Hamalainen
(416) 699-6759

Michael Kirby
(416) 223-7296

1985 Executive Positions: President
Treasurer
Secretary
2 Directors

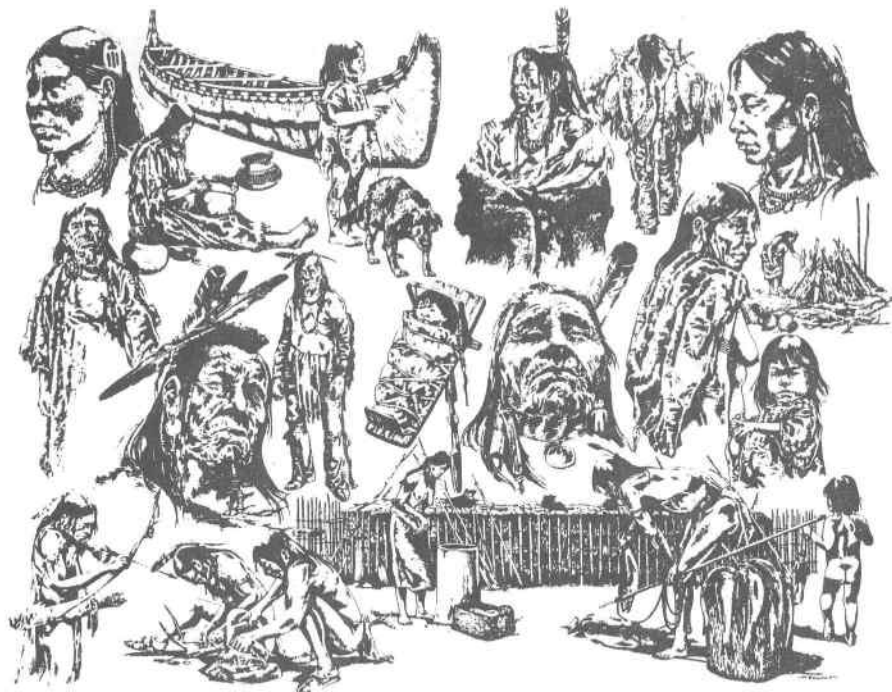
Members who wish to be considered by the 1985 Executive for appointed positions within the Society are reminded that existing positions automatically become vacant on election of a new Executive and that re-appointment or new appointments are made by the new Executive.

* * * * *

SHUTTLE TO SEARCH FOR DESERT WATER

ASWAN - NASA will co-operate with Egyptian scientists to discover whether water exists below the surface of Egypt's western desert, an Egyptian geologist said. Mohammed Bahie Essawi, one of four scientists selected by NASA to work on the project, said a space shuttle, due to be launched in August, will provide data to help determine the geological nature of the desert bordering Libya. Data obtained from shuttles show the existence of spring water and wells about 10 feet below the surface of some parts of the desert.

From The Globe and Mail,
March 26, 1984.



6-1850, including the Huron - Petun - Neutral and the Seneca Nations.

NEUTRAL

- 13 Man with examples of self adornment
- 14 Woman wearing bone armband
- 15 Preparing for the firing of pottery vessels
- 16 Little girl in garment

SENECA

- 17 Fish taken by using a bone harpoon on a wooden spear
- 18 Elmbark covered longhouse that was common to all principal tribes of the Iroquois
- 19 Woman grinding corn with wooden pestle in a hollowed tree stump mortar
- 20 Cleaning of bear skull
- 21 Cutting antler tines off the rack to be made into artifacts
- 22 Hunter with bow and arrow

Artprints with descriptive texts and historical data, available from Kocsis Art Company Limited, 174 Columbia Drive, Hamilton, Ontario, L9C 3Y6 and featuring the four historic period tribes of So. Ontario.

- a) "The People" (shown): 8½" x 11", 50¢ ea.; 22" x 17", \$2.00 ea.
- b) "The Artifacts": 8½" x 11", 50¢ ea.; 22" x 17", \$2.00 ea.
- c) Explanation sheets for prints (a) and (b), 15¢ ea.
- d) Historic data sheet for the work, 20¢ ea.

Set 8½" x 11", \$1.50; 22" x 17", \$4.50

Minimum order: 12 sets of smaller size, \$1.00 shipping

6 sets of larger size, \$2.00 shipping

Announcing

NIAGARA RIVER'S FORTS AND FIGHTS

The Ontario Archaeological Society's Bicentennial Bus Trip

The Bicentennial Bus Trip will include guided tours of the forts on both the Canadian and United States sides of the Niagara River, with the opportunity to meet archaeologists at work and to see archaeology in progress.

OLD FORT NIAGARA in New York State is the oldest site and includes the original French "castle". It was the major area British and Indian base during the Revolution, but was generously given to the new Republic when the Revolution was settled. However, it was necessary to recapture it during the War of 1812 as part of the defence of Canada.

On the Canadian side, the major site is FORT GEORGE, built to replace Fort Niagara, but captured by the Americans and largely destroyed during the War of 1812. It is now restored to the period before the American attack. Surviving parts of the NAVY HALL and BUTLER'S BARRACKS complexes have been restored or are undergoing stabilization. NAVY HALL buildings, barracks and wharf acted as the major Royal Navy transit point and base after the Revolution at the Niagara Portage, and John Butler built his BARRACKS in the new Loyalist settlement as the base of his famous Corps of Rangers.

Not to overlook our native heritage, we shall stop on the way to Niagara to examine the site of the ST. DAVID'S NEUTRAL OSSUARY, a classic Iroquoian site on the Niagara Escarpment, related to the Grimsby burial site more recently excavated by Dr. Walter Kenyon; and, on our return, the LEWISTON MOUND SITE in New York, a Hopewell-related mound nearly 2,000 years old.

Our guide for the Niagara National Historic Parks site will be JON JOUPIEN (see Jon's article in ARCH NOTES 84-2:49-50) and at OLD FORT NIAGARA, Drs. Stuart and Pat Scott who will explain to us the results of their more than three years of excavation on the site.

Our grateful thanks to JON, STUART and PAT for offering their time and expertise to make our trip unique and successful.

Date: Saturday, August 18, 1984

Leave From: York Mills subway/bus terminal, 8.45 a.m.

Cost: \$25 per person

To Reserve Your Place (first-come, first-served): contact the office at (416)223-2752 and forward a \$10 deposit to the Ontario Archaeological Society, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 2X3.
The balance of \$15 will be collected on the bus (cheques will be accepted).
A Reservation Form is enclosed with this issue of ARCH NOTES.

Bring With You: a picnic lunch, any necessary evidence of Canadian residence for border formalities, and some U.S. currency for souvenirs and possibly entrance and supper.

Suggested Reading: "Niagara, Hinge of the Golden Arc" by Marjorie Freeman Campbell, Ryerson Press, 1958.



AN EYE IN THE SKY

A small, computerized pilotless aeroplane is transported to a target area in a small station wagon. It is flown over the target area either manually by ground control or automatically by an on-board computer. It carries cameras and other sensors and transmits a video signal back to the ground station. Think of the applications.

REMOTE CONTROL CUTS AERIAL SURVEY COSTS

Aerial photography and remote sensing have become valuable tools in many industries, from forestry and agriculture to mineral prospecting, environmental control, search and rescue and even archaeology.

But it is expensive. Now a Vancouver, B.C. company, The Jasch Aero Corp., is about to offer a pilotless system which will reduce the capital cost to \$10,000 to \$20,000 (depending on accessories).

The remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) is controlled from the ground. The operator, who needs no extensive training, views a video monitor which displays critical flight data and a bird's eye view from the aircraft. A maximum payload of 25 kg is more than adequate for 35 mm and medium format cameras, specialized measurement sensors, and limited chemical dispersal systems. Control is accomplished by a two-way communications link carrying flight instructions to the aircraft and digital information from cameras and sensors to the ground station. The aircraft carries on-board computers which can be programmed for automatic flight patterns and manoeuvres and permits flight travel beyond the operator's line of sight.

Weighing only about 40 kg with a wingspan of 6.63 metres, the aircraft is readily transportable by truck, and can take off and land on a short run, or from water.

From Technology West,
Winter 1983/84 issue.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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

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 Robert Pihl (519) 225-2527
Vice-President David Smith
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.

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Vice-President Phyllis Lenethen
Secy/Treasurer Marian Clark

Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: C. Kennedy

Chapter Fees: Individual \$10, Family \$12, Student \$8.

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

THUNDER BAY Executive: President Frances Duke (807) 683-5373
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Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Marge Roberts

Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August. The National Exhibition Centre, Balmoral Avenue.

TORONTO Executive: President Ann Bobyk (416) 769-6583
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Treasurer Sandie Howat
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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 & August. Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George St., Toronto.

WINDSOR Executive: President Jean Rochefort
Vice-President Rosemary Denunzio
Treasurer Peter Reid
Secretary Garth Rumble

Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: P. Reid

Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

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



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Newsletter: ARCH NOTES
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