



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

FRANK RIDLEY 1904-1985

RIDLEY, Frank

At the McCaul Wing of the Queensway General Hospital on Tuesday, March 19, 1985, Frank, beloved husband of June. Loving father of the late Janice Matheson, Dear brother of Doris Ridley and the late Robert Ridley. A memorial service will be held at the Butler Funeral Chapel, 4933 Dundas St. W. (between Islington and Kipling Avenues) on Monday, March 25, 1985 at 2 p.m. If wished, donations may be made to the McCaul Wing, Queensway General Hospital or the Parkinson Foundation.

With deep regret, the Society records the passing of Frank Ridley. He died peacefully in his sleep at 7.30 a.m., Tuesday March 19, 1985, some six weeks beyond his 81st birthday.

Frank's contributions to Ontario archaeology and to our Society are very numerous. He was a Founder of our Society, one of the thirty-two designated Founding Members in January 1951, of which only three now remain members. He was one of the first five Directors when the Society was incorporated in 1956. In 1958 he

financed the first printed issue of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (no. 4). He researched, published and lectured until his health caused diminishing participation in these activities. In 1970 the Society awarded Frank an Honorary Life Membership in recognition of his accomplishments, followed in 1979 by the first J. Norman Emerson medal for outstanding achievement. In all his research and achievements, Frank was aided, supported and encouraged by his wife June, and to June the Society proffers its sincere gratitude and heartfelt condolences.

The Society will establish a permanent Endowment Fund to create a periodic cash award in perpetuation of Frank Ridley's name. A biography and bibliography of Frank Ridley is now being prepared. Donations to the Society's Endowment Fund in Frank Ridley's name will be gratefully received.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES TO THE SERPENT RIVER ROCK ART SITE

by Thor Conway

Early travellers in the Great Lakes often included observations in their journals that are important to the archaeologist. A variety of references to rock art sites can be found as early as the 17th century. Travellers continued to make observations on rock art throughout the historic era.

Serpent Rock on Lake Huron is one rock art site that is relatively well documented from historical references and recent ethnography. The site is located on the north channel of Lake Huron near the mouth of the Serpent River. Regarded as a place of supernatural power, Serpent Rock is associated with the Serpent River band of Ojibwa.

The earliest reference to this site is found in the travel diary of Daniel Harmon. He observed the site in 1800. While journeying along the north shore of Lake Huron, Harmon wrote the following account:

The wind has been so high, that it has prevented us from sailing, the greater part of the day. We are encamped on an island, of which there are many in this lake. On one of them, it is reported, that the Natives killed a snake, which measured thirty-six feet in length. The length and size of this astonishing serpent, they have engraved on a large smooth rock, which we saw, as we passed by. But we have often seen other engravings, on the rocks, along the rivers and lakes, of many different kinds of animals, some of which, I am told, are not now to be found, in this part of the world, and probably never existed (Harmon, 1911:10&11).

The next historical reference to Serpent Rock appeared in an 1885 newspaper account:

"Near the mouth of Serpents' River is a noted Indian landmark, probably now too dim to be seen from a passing steamer. It is the picture on the rocks of two great serpents - hence the name for the River. I asked an Indian if rattlesnakes were found there? "Oh no," he said, "there are none this side (west) of French River." "Well, what snakes are these the pictures of?" "Of a great sea serpent some Indians saw sporting in the deep water off the mouth of the river..." In coming back we stopped our bark canoe, and I went ashore to see the sea-serpents. The granite rocks rose up smoothly out of the water to a great height, about as steep as an ordinary roof of a house; and the snakes (for there were two, a few feet apart) were 100 or 150 feet long, with their tails in the water, and each with two horns thrown back from the top of the head, three feet long. The figures were made by scrapping the rock clean of the dry black moss and lichens which nearly covered it. When first made they would be conspicuous for a long way out..."

(Anonymous, 1885)

This account informs us that Serpent Rock held two very large serpent designs made by removing lichens. Lichen glyph sites once occurred across the upper Great Lakes (Agassiz, 1850; Conway, 1985). Their function and the motifs that appeared at lichen glyph sites were identical to pictograph sites.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - Wednesday, January 16, 1985

Reported by Annie Gould

MEMBERS' NIGHT TALKS

by Mima Kapches and
Charles Garrad

Dr. Kapches, the Provincial Society President, began the talks with a preview of the upcoming O.A.S. trip to Greece. She showed slides taken on her three previous trips but prefaced them by teaching the three Greek words for "thank you", "yes", and "no", which will be useful on the trip. The trip begins at Athens where the O.A.S. group will see ancient sites such as the Acropolis with its Parthenon Temple, the Theatre of Dionysus, the first Olympic Stadium, the Temple of Zeus and the Agora. After Athens, the group goes to Sounion with its Temple of Poseidon. The Peloponnesos Peninsula is next with its Corinthian Canal, the seaport of Corinth, the Mycenaean Tombs, the town of Epidauros with its theatre and stadium, the seaport of Nauplion with its Palamidi Fortress, and the final stop, the site of Olympia. Returning to the mainland, the group will visit the Temple of Tholos at Delphi. The group will end their tour in Crete by visiting Knossos and other sites.

Charles Garrad, the Society's Administrator, also took the audience on a tour, which was of southern England. He began with the excavation of a Bronze Age village in a cemetery above Potterne village on the edge of the Salisbury Plain. The mysterious artificial pre-Roman Silbury Hill was shown next, followed by the 3800 B.C. Stonehenge site. The rest of Charles' talk was spent on two dry docked ships, the Victory and the Mary Rose. The former is the oldest (built in 1763 A.D.) shipworthy wooden fighting vessel which is a virtual replica of itself because most of its timber parts have been replaced. The latter ship has been raised from the sea and is on display near the Victory. The Mary Rose has had only part of its starboard side and many artifacts survive its sinking in 1545 A.D. It is on display under a constant water mist until it can be preserved.

J.W. SCALES AND ANDREW WILSON, TORONTO:
TWO PROMOTIONAL CLAY PIPE MARKINGS

by C. J.-Andersen

ABSTRACT

Two types of late nineteenth or early twentieth century clay smoking pipes which were made to order for Toronto tobacconists J.W. Scales Ltd. and Andrew Wilson, are described and discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1984 the author purchased six broken-stemmed clay tobacco pipes from an antique dealer who stated that they were excavated from an abandoned dump, located in the Don Valley, Toronto. The dealer also stated that he thought this dump had been used from about 1885 to 1915, dates which appear to be borne out by the types of bottles and other artefacts recovered from the site.

THE PIPES

Five of the pipes bear clear "maker's" marks, of which two are labelled "J. W. SCALES L(TD.)/(TO)RONT0" (Fig. 1) and "J. W. SCA(LES LTD.)/(TORO)NTO" (not illustrated), and one is stamped "ANDREW WILSO(N)/TORONTO" (Fig. 2), all in impressed sans-serif characters. The remaining two marked pipes are attributable to "McDOUGALL/SCOTLAND". All six pipe bowls are of the "T D" type with these markings appearing in raised letters on the side of the bowl facing the smoker; although the "T" is very indistinct on the Wilson and one of the Scales pipes, and the "D" is almost entirely absent from the other Scales pipe.

As is shown in the accompanying figures, two distinctly different shapes of pipes are represented. The two Scales pipes have larger, more upright bowls and much thicker stems than the Wilson pipe. Also, the rims of the Scales pipe bowls are parallel with the stems, whereas the rim of the Wilson pipe bowl is tilted forward in relation to the stem by approximately ten degrees. The bore diameters are 1.8 mm for the Scales pipes and 1.9 mm for the Wilson pipe. All are made of white ball clay. Of the three pipes only one of the Scales pipes appears to have been smoked.

On the basis of the author's own research, supported by information subsequently received from Robin H. Smith (personal communication; see Smith's companion article in this issue), it is clear that these Toronto markings are not those of pipe manufacturers but are, rather, indicative of pipes which had been made to order for Wilson and Scales, both of whom were prominent Toronto tobacconists, and marked with their respective names and locations for their companies' promotional or advertising use. From the similarity in the typestyles used in labelling the pipes, particularly with respect to the broken final "0" in "Toronto" common to all three, it appears probable that the same manufacturer produced both the Wilson and the Scales pipes and that the two are probably contemporaries.

DATING

Given that the dump from which the pipes were taken had fallen into disuse by circa 1915, and on the basis of the two companies' respective dates of operation (see Smith 1985), dates of either 1882-1895 or 1899-1915 for the Scales pipes, and 1888-1895 or 1899-1915 for the Wilson pipe may be suggested as the two firms would not have been likely to advertise separately during the brief period of their partnership (1895-1899). However, as Scales' company was not registered as "J.W. Scales Ltd." until 1906 (see Smith), it may be concluded that the pipes bearing his name date to between 1906 and 1915.

It is unfortunate that more of the stem of the Wilson pipe has not survived since it cannot be determined whether the marking originally might have had "& Co." appended to his name. If it did not then it is possible that this pipe dates to the earlier period, but if it did then it is certain that it would date to the later period, i.e. 1899-1915. The author favours the later date range on the grounds of the probable contemporaneity of the Wilson and Scales pipes, as discussed above.

As is discussed by Smith (1985, this issue) several Scottish and American clay pipe manufacturers are known to have offered custom designed and imprinted pipes on a made-to-order basis. But, among the several dozen pipes reported as having been recovered from the Don Valley dump and seen by the author, most common are pipes produced by McDougall of Glasgow and Bannerman of Montreal.

If the three pipes under consideration here were produced by McDougall no further refinements of their dates of manufacture are possible as McDougall was in business until 1955, and pipes made from the McDougall moulds are still manufactured today by the firm of J. Pollock (Smith, personal communication). However, to tread further into the realm of speculation, it might be suggested that if these pipes were made by Bannerman of Montreal, as may have been the case, the latest possible date for their manufacture can be pushed back to 1907, when Bannerman went out of business (Walker 1971:25). This would yield a very precise possible date of 1906-1907 for the Scales pipes and a slightly less specific range of 1899-1907 for the Wilson pipe. Unfortunately, the production of these pipes by either of these well-known manufacturers, or any other, cannot be conclusively demonstrated at this time.

CONCLUSION

Because of the relatively narrow date ranges which can be ascribed with the greatest reliability to these pipes, i.e. 1906 to 1915 for the J. W. Scales Ltd. type and 1899 to 1915 for the Andrew Wilson type, pipes bearing these markings offer the ability to securely date any historic archaeological sites in which they might occur with greater precision than is generally possible using pipes marked only with the names of their actual manufacturers.

The Scales and Wilson pipe markings demonstrate that not all the names appearing on clay pipe stems can be assumed to be maker's marks. However, with the discovery of these promotional pipes and the similar examples cited by Smith (1985), a significant but little-known aspect of the clay tobacco pipe industry has been glimpsed: that of the manufacture, sale, and use of made-to-order pipes as advertising media. This, in turn, poses the important question of where, and by whom, such pipes were actually manufactured. Unfortunately, the answer to this question must await further research.

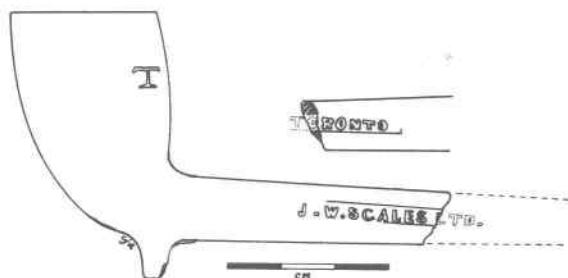


Figure 1. "T D" type clay pipe marked
"J. W. SCALES L[TD.] / TORONTO"

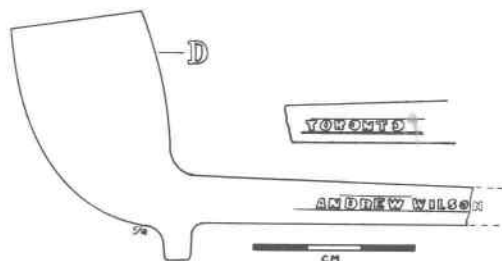


Figure 2. "T D" type clay pipe marked
"ANDREW WILSON / TORONTO"

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to extend his sincerest thanks to Robin H. Smith for his interest in these pipes and for providing the historical data used in this paper.

* * * * *

COLOURFUL ARCHAEOLOGY!

While Windsorites were fighting a losing battle with old man winter this past January, a group of University of Windsor students could be found enjoying a week on Florida's Gulf Coast, but they weren't there to escape the freezing temperatures and bone-chilling winds.

The six students, together with Dr. Leonard Kroon of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, were in Florida to investigate ancient pyramidal building cultures and to excavate Indian burial grounds.

A base camp was established at Horseshoe Beach, which is approximately 90 minutes from Gainesville on the North West Gulf Coast. From there the group, together with Dr. Julian Granberry of the University of Florida at Gainesville, began to investigate the area which proved to be remote, desolate and little-used.

The days were spent hiking under gnarled oak trees dripping with Spanish moss, through groves of palmettoes and amongst various wildlife such as eagles, deer, wild hogs, armadillos and alligators, says Dr. Kroon. But the days weren't always full of fun. They were structured with time being allotted to lectures about the area and its heritage, day excursions to local points of interest and a visit to the anthropological museum at the University of Florida campus in Gainesville.

The team of students and their mentor investigated the coastal sites where large truncated pyramids overlooked the gulf. They were bounded by high ridges of oyster shells which substantiated the belief that Indians had inhabited the area thousands of years ago. Excavations turned up various examples of pottery many with intricate detailing and beautiful colouring. Dr. Kroon had a special interest in the site because some years back he had participated in a dig in Kent County, and found much the same type of pottery. It has been theorized that the Indians travelled the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes returning to Florida whenever able.

In addition to pottery, the group unearthed arrowheads, flint chips and in the burial grounds they found bones which appeared to be skull-like in form. Marianne Cooper, a member of the expedition and a first-year anthropology student, thoroughly enjoyed the Florida trip. She says she welcomed the opportunity to combine on-site practical experience with the academic side of the study of mankind. Although it presented her with a different view of Florida, she said the week was a rewarding one, and someday maybe her introduction to hands-on anthropology might lead to a professional career in the discipline.

Many of the artifacts uncovered can be dated back to the Spanish influence in Florida, and some prior to that. A large number of the articles are reproduced for display purposes because of their fragility, and nowadays, says Dr. Kroon, it is easy to make reproductions on site. After a reproduction has been taken, the artifacts are re-buried.

Because the area has experienced little exploration, Dr. Kroon says their scientific investigations will be an important addition to the body of research on the area. A trip back to the same area is planned for spring, and Dr. Kroon anticipates that it will meet with equal success.

Reprinted from Newsline, in-house newspaper of the University of Windsor

* * * * *

ANDREW WILSON AND J.W. SCALES-TWO TORONTO TOBACCONISTS

By Robin H. Smith

ABSTRACT

Three clay tobacco-pipes bearing the names of Andrew Wilson and J.W. Scales, both of Toronto, were reported to the author. Research shows that these two individuals were Toronto tobacconists who had pipes custom-made for them, undoubtedly as promotional items. The source of these pipes is not known, but one can speculate that they may be of Glasgow or Montreal origin.

INTRODUCTION

There is increasing evidence that for part of the nineteenth century clay tobacco-pipes were used as promotional items by various companies and businesses in Scotland and the United States. The fact that the pipes were cheap and relatively simple to emboss with a customer's name made them an ideal advertising medium. Sudbury (1980:28-29), in discussing the significance of the reference on the 1875 McDougall price list, "Pipes stamped with name on bowl or stem, 2d. per gross extra.", states that it is certainly conceivable that "name" refers to markings requested by firms for advertising purposes. Davidson of Glasgow also advertised that custom-made pipes could be produced if a drawing was supplied. Clearly company policy did enable specialty pipes to be ordered.

A number of such custom-made pipes has been described in the archaeological literature. The most widely found of these pipes is embossed with the name W.H. Gillard and Co. on one side of the stem and Hamilton on the other. The bowl is marked with a raised maple leaf. This pipe has been found at Amherstburg, Ontario (Jouppien 1979), at the Joe Kendera site in Essex County (Kenyon 1981:12) and also on the Ottawa Locks (Ibid.) Gillard and Co. are known to have been a wholesale grocer that operated in Hamilton from 1880 to about 1926 when fire destroyed their warehouses (Kenyon 1981:12).

A second example of this kind of advertisement was also reported by Walker (1983:27). Walker described a pipe that is in the collection of a Hamilton area collector which bore the inscription Davidson and Hay on one side of the stem and Toronto on the other. The bowl was marked with a TD facing the smoker. Davidson and Hay were a Toronto grocer operational from circa 1885 to 1915.

THE PIPES

The three Toronto marked pipes were brought to the attention of the author, who was researching the possible existence of a Toronto clay tobacco-pipe industry, by Mr. Chris J.-Andersen. Mr. Andersen indicated that the pipes were found in the Don Valley dump, Toronto, which was in operation from circa 1885 to 1915. The pipes are both made from white ball clay with the TD mark facing the smoker. One pipe is impressed with Andrew Wilson on one side of the stem and Toronto on the other. The other pipes are impressed with J. W. Scales Ltd. on one side and Toronto on the other. (See Andersen 1985, this issue.)

J. W. SCALES Ltd.
Wholesale Tobacconists and Cigar Merchants

J. W. Scales is first listed in the Toronto directories for the year 1882 and is listed as a wholesale tobacconist at 14 King Street East, where he remains until 1886. In 1887 a second store is added at 127 King Street West and the two locations are occupied until 1889. In 1890 the 14 King Street East location is closed and Scales is listed at 127 King West as well as 56 Yonge Street, where he remains until 1895. In 1896 Scales is listed under the name of Scales and Wilson at 43 Yonge Street and as J. W. Scales at 127 King West. The partnership between Scales and Wilson, in this case Andrew Wilson, is established on the first of February 1895 and registered on the ninth of the same month. This association lasted until the tenth of June 1899 when the partnership is dissolved by Andrew Wilson.

From 1900 to 1903 Scales is listed at 3 Wellington East, again as a wholesale tobacconist and cigar dealer. In 1904 he is listed at 54 Wellington Place and in 1905 is back at 3 Wellington East. From 1906 to 1913 Scales is listed at 37 Colborne and is known as J. W. Scales Ltd. In 1918 Scales is merged with Roberts, part of the Imperial Tobacco concern, and is known as Scales and Roberts. Scales and Roberts during the period from 1918 to 1946 grow to be of considerable size and were considered Toronto's foremost tobacco wholesalers. In 1946 the firm was bought by the Hudson Bay Company who operated it under the same name until 1974 when the company became part of Hudson Bay Wholesale.

ANDREW WILSON
Wholesale Tobacco and Dealer in Cigars

Andrew Wilson is first noted in the Toronto directories for the year 1888 and is located at 62 King Street East, where he remains until 1895. In 1895 he merges with Scales and becomes a partner in Scales and Wilson located at 43 Yonge Street. With the dissolution of the partnership in 1899 Wilson sets up as Andrew Wilson and Co. The firm of Andrew Wilson and Co. is set up the same day the partnership with Scales is dissolved and is formally registered on the twelfth of June the same year.

From 1900 to 1915 A. Wilson and Co. is located at 43 Yonge Street, although for the year 1902 he is also located at 127 King Street West. On the first of February 1904 Wilson establishes a partnership with an Alexander Ross Wilson, an accountant, and the association is registered on the twentieth of June the same year. From 1916 to 1949 when the firm closes down Andrew Wilson and Co. is located at 10-16 Front Street West. (See Fig. 1 for A. Wilson and Co. cigar advertisement.)

DISCUSSION

It is clearly not the case that Andrew Wilson and J. W. Scales were pipe makers in Toronto. In spite of this, the chronological information is useful should these marks be found on archaeological sites. The Andrew Wilson pipe can therefore be dated to either the period 1888-1895, prior to the formation of the partnership with Scales, or to the period 1899-1915 (see Andersen 1985, this issue). The possibility that Wilson was a manufacturer of pipes in Montreal also arises. Fig. 1, the 1917 advertisement indicates that Wilson also operated an establishment in Montreal. It is known, for example, that

Figure 1. Toronto Daily Star Advertisement for Andrew Wilson and Co., 1917.

WILSON'S "The National Smoke"

BACHELOR

CIGAR

Refuse substitutes. Always mention the name. Nothing else CAN be "just as good."

Every "Bachelor" Cigar is stamped as above

Small trade supplied from Toronto warehouse, 10 Front W.

ANDREW WILSON & CO. TORONTO

... two Toronto tobaccoists

Robin H Smith

Bannerman for the years 1871 to 1888 operated a grocery store as well as a clay pipe factory at 40 Colborne Ave. (Lovell's Montreal Directory). From 1888 to 1903, Bannerman is also listed as a rope manufacturer (*ibid.*). Thus, if Bannerman is any indication, Wilson may have operated a pipe manufactory in Montreal; this however must remain for future research.

Finally, the J. W. Scales Ltd. pipe can be dated to the period of 1906 until 1915 when the Don Valley dump closed (see Andersen 1985, this issue).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Chris J.-Andersen must be thanked for his information concerning the two pipes. The Royal Canadian Geographical Society generously supported this research as part of a larger project on Toronto's clay pipe industry. They too must be thanked.

* * * * *

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AN ETHNOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF TOBACCO AMONG THE HURON

by John Steckley

Tobacco was an important element in Huron culture, said by them to 'calm the minds' of both humans and spirits. It deadened hunger on a long trip (Sagard 1939:63), helped people deal with the death of a loved one (JR10:219) and treat with enemies when speaking of peace (JR27:285 and 301). Further, in the Jesuit Relation of 1636 we hear that:

".../the Huron/believe that there is nothing as suitable as Tobacco to appease the passions; that is why they never attend a council without a pipe or calumet in their mouths. The smoke, they say, gives them intelligence, and enables them to see clearly through the most intricate matters." (JR10:255-7)

Offerings of "pains"¹ (translated as "cakes" in the Relations) of tobacco put into a fire or sometimes thrown into the water were used to influence the spirits into helping the Huron with their fishing (Sagard 1939:189), curing (JR10:173; 13:259-61), corn growing (JR23:53), and travelling the long treacherous canoe path to Quebec (Sagard 1939:171). In the Relations we are given an example of the last-named situation, with tobacco being offered at the home of a mythical rock "Tsanhohi" ('vulture') on the Ottawa River (JR10:165-7). The gift was presented with these words: "Oki^{ca} ichithon condayee aenwaen ondayee d'aonstaancwas", which can be translated as, 'Spirit, you who live here, here is some tobacco. It is a present I give you to make you peaceful' (lit. 'to make you like a field prepared for planting.').

O8en,8a

The Huron word for tobacco typically appears in the literature as "o8en,8a" (from the noun roon -en?yw-). Cognates exist in all the languages of the Northern branch of the Iroquoian language family: Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, Susquehannock (Mithun 1984:274) and probably the language(s) of the Laurentian Iroquois (in their term for 'to smoke'; Barbeau 1961:196). A different term was used by the sole member of the Southern division, the Cherokee.

The word is probably derived from the Uto-Aztecan form *pipa,² diffusing north from Mexico along with tobacco itself, until both entered Iroquoian culture. This most likely took place after the division of Northern and Southern Iroquoian occurred, but before a second division took place, with speakers of Tuscarora and related extinct languages leaving the others (Lounsbury 1978:334-5 and Mithun 1984:264).

Using glottochronology or lexicostatistics, wherein language is thought to change at a more or less steady rate, Lounsbury has dated the split as roughly 4000 years ago, and the second as at about 2000 B.P. (Lounsbury 1978:334-5; originally 1961). As language change is more apt to be abrupt than gradual, occurring when speakers encounter new environments (linguistic, cultural and natural), these dates, lacking substantial confirming evidence from other sources, are suspect.

Comparing Tobacco to Other Plants

Looking at terms for other plants, we find first of all that names for certain gathered plants are shared by all Iroquoians (Mithun 1984:270):

- a) plum - in Huron "atonnest" or "onnesta";
- b) potato-like tuber - in Huron "ondaßenda"; and
- c) hickory nuts - in Huron "o,eh8a".

Corn, however, seems to have taken two different paths, developing from two unrelated terms for seeds (Mithun 1984:272). Further, the Huron word for 'beans' bears no relation to other Iroquoian names for that plant.³

From linguistic evidence, then, it is suggested that tobacco entered Huron culture:

- a) before they split with other Northern Iroquoians, but after they had separated from the Cherokee; and
- b) before they grew corn, beans and squash; when they were still a hunting and gathering society.

Did The Huron Smoke Anything Else Before They Had Tobacco?

The Huron term for pipe, "annonda8an", has cognates in the languages of both Southern and Northern Iroquoians (Mithun 1984:276). Does that mean that the Huron smoked something else before they had access to tobacco? There is some evidence that such might be the case.

It is a generally accepted postulate in historical linguistics, that if forms are found in separated, socially-isolated languages of the same family, then those forms are probably conservative (barring unusual contact circumstances; Anttila 1972:294-7). The Huron at early contact time had an alternative term for 'tobacco': "atsara" (FHO "Petun" and Potier 1920:454). In the mid 1740's, with the Wyandot at Detroit, its use was deemed 'rare' by the Jesuit missionary Pierre Potier (ibid.) This word has a cognate in the Cherokee word for tobacco: "tso:la"⁴ (Kirkpatrick and Kirkpatrick 1967:8 and 187 fn6). This term would then seem to predate the entry of 'o8en,8a' into Iroquoian, which, if my etymology is correct, would be contemporary with the arrival of tobacco. In early contact Huron culture, 'atsara' might have referred to a mixture of tobacco with the leaves of the sumac or the bearberry, or with the bark of the dogwood or the red willow.

Huron Expressions With 'o8en,8a'

One good way of understanding something of Huron thoughts concerning tobacco is to look at how they used the noun root -en?yw- in combination with or incorporated into particular verbs. The following are typical examples of such combinations.

It was used with the verb root + causative suffix for -ohw-, having the literal meaning of 'put tobacco in water', but used to mean 'put tobacco in a pipe' (Potier 1920:402). This is the most commonly found combination in the dictionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries. Interesting entries are the following:

"ne fume pas avant la communion.
 ennonchien echien,ok d'ason tesakaristiannonhonx8i.
 /Do not smoke when you are still at communion./"

"Le cruel iroquois fume les doigts des esclaves.
honnonchiondi handiaste sa,ondiohos de saondask8en.
/The cruel Iroquois put your fingers in their pipes
when you are prisoners./" (FHL82)

"Attens a petuner q. tu aies mal aux dents.
Seh8en echien,ok d'etsisando,aia.
/Wait before smoking when you have a toothache./"
(FHCH275)

Another combination is with the verb meaning 'to eat or chew' (Potier 1920:252 #3). While there is the possibility of this being a metaphor, it probably does refer to the practice of actually eating or chewing tobacco. The following are typical examples:

"Tu ne manges point de petun.
Techeche houanhouan.
/You do not eat tobacco./"
(SD)

"hoen,8ach.
il mange du petun.
/he habitually eats tobacco./"
(FHL145)

It was also used with the verb "a,onna,i" meaning 'to desire' (Potier 1920:308 #55). This verb was also used to express a desire for food, sex, urination and defecation; basic urges. Typical entries are the following:

"j'ai envie de petun.
,ien,8annonach.
/I desire some tobacco./"

"n'as tu point faim de petun?
te chiatonriches8a d'8en8a?
/Aren't you starving (lit. 'with long breath', the term usually used
to refer to starvation or famine) for tobacco?/"
(FHCH274)

The verb "a,archie", meaning 'to have a strong flavour or smell' (Potier 1920: 238 #75), was sometimes used to refer to tobacco, as in the following entries taken from Sagard's dictionary:

"Voilà, voicy du fort petun.
Ayentaque ouhoirhiey.
/Here is some strong tobacco./"

"Le petun est-il fort? Aff.
Auoirhie houanhouan?
/Is the tobacco strong?/"

"Le fort enteste.
Auhoirhie okihouanteni."

In the last entry, we have the word for spirit -oki- used with the verb "a,entennion", meaning 'to make dizzy' (Potier 1920:249 #98), which can refer

to mental states achieved through drinking wine, chanting, dancing or delivering a rousing speech. The combination here is probably saying that strong tobacco can induce a state of trance in which an individual either travels to meet an *oki* spirit or is possessed by one.

Footnotes

1. While no Huron term translated into French as "pain" occurs in the dictionaries, we find two different terms for forms in which tobacco came:
 - a) ",entsa":

"Morceau, ou bout de petun.
Hense, Deheinsa.
/Small piece of tobacco/" (SD)

"Entsa. le circle d'un pain de petun, out bout XXXXX partie,
le morceau de dedans XXXXX poche...
ta, itsiasen. donne moy un morceau de petun.
/where XXXXX is too faded to read." (FHL "Petun")
 - b) ",andi,a^cta":

"Rouleau de Tab/ac/. ,andi,a^cta" (FHL204)
2. The change of a /p/ to a /kw/ (which occurs in the cognate in a number of Iroquoian languages) or /w/ (which occurs in Huron) is not unusual in linguistic change, particularly when, as is the case with Iroquoian languages, a language has no /p/. In fact, this /p/ became /w/ in a number of the Uto-Aztecan languages: *wihwi* in Pima, for example (Swadesh 1964:549).

Interestingly, although words for tobacco are notorious loan words in native North America (Driver 1969:36), the Northern Iroquoians seem to have been alone in the Northeast in borrowing the Uto-Aztecan term. Their Algonkian and Siouan neighbours did not.
3. Mithun 1984:272. The term used by other Northern Iroquoians to refer to beans may be cognate with the Huron term for gooseberries, "8seta".
4. This may also be the term found in Bruyas' Mohawk dictionary in the following:
"Gatsiara8i. R. donner du petun." (Bruyas 1970:105)

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STONE AGE DIET: WAY OF THE FUTURE?

Stone Age people ate lots of animal protein but not much fat, and that diet might serve as a culinary model for people who want to escape the diseases of civilized life, a new report concludes.

It's the second recent study to suggest that modern man might learn something from his ancestors when it comes to diet. Dr. Louis Tobian of the University of Minnesota recently suggested that the potentially high potassium content of the cave man diet also might be worth copying. Some experts believe potassium can protect people from high blood pressure and other diseases.

The latest research, based on information drawn from 80 studies, estimates that humans' distant forebears ate three times as much protein as people now, but only half as much fat. Such information is important, the doctors said, because the human body evolved to thrive on the food that was available to pre-historic people. Human genes haven't changed appreciably in 40,000 years, but the diet has.

"The diet of our remote ancestors may be a reference standard for modern human nutrition and a model for defence against certain 'diseases of civilization'," concludes the report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The study, conducted by Dr. Boyd Eaton and Dr. Melvin Konner at Emory University, attempts to recreate the diet of the Paleolithic period, which ranged roughly from 10,000 to 1.6 million years ago.

At Johns Hopkins University, anthropologist Pat Shipman said the findings are not likely to surprise people who have studied human evolution. "But medical people are usually not particularly aware of the evolutionary past of our species," she said. "From that point of view, I think it's a very valuable contribution to alert people to the fact that as you explore relationships between diet and health in modern people, you are not only looking at what's going on now. You are looking at what's gone on before, as well."

The Emory doctors theorize that the Stone Age diet was about 65 per cent fruit and vegetables and 35 per cent meat. Their meat, though, was far leaner than the feed-lot beef that North Americans are accustomed to. Modern beef is 25 or 30 per cent fat. Human ancestors ate wild animals, which are only about 5 per cent fat.

Over-all, the researchers estimated that the Stone Age diet was 34 per cent protein, 45 per cent carbohydrate and 21 per cent fat. The current U.S. diet, by contrast, is 12 per cent protein, 46 per cent carbohydrate and 42 per cent fat.

The research also estimates that Stone Age dwellers ate twice as much fibre and calcium and four times as much Vitamin C as modern people. Two modern food groups--dairy products and bread and cereal--were probably completely absent. However, cholesterol levels were likely about the same. The fat eaten today is largely saturated, while the fat in the cave man diet was primarily polyunsaturated. Many experts believe that saturated fat contributes to heart disease, the leading killer of modern times, while polyunsaturated fat protects against it.

"The paper suggests that there's nothing intrinsically wrong with meat as a

archaeological licences 1985

food," Dr. Eaton said. "We don't think meat is so bad. It's just the fat associated with the meat. If you can find a source of animal protein that's not full of saturated animal fat, you've got a good food."

The modern diet might play a role in other diseases, too, such as some forms of cancer, high blood pressure and diabetes. Such links between diet and health are still controversial, but Dr. Eaton says his research should give scientists a new point of view as they explore them. "I personally think this is a paradigm (model) for an ideal human diet," he said in an interview. "You hear people talk about a natural diet. To them, it's what their grandparents ate. Actually, a natural diet is what our genes are adapted for."

From the Globe and Mail,
February 6, 1985

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1985 LICENCES TO DATE

This is the first set of Archaeological Licences issued by the Honourable Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Government of Ontario, for the 1985 field season:

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Atkinson, Dan	85-01	Survey and testing on properties within Drayton Township, District of Kenora
Ballantine, Thomas	85-05	Consulting licence for Southwest, South-Central, and Southeast Ontario
Dunlop, Andrew J.	85-02	Survey and testing on properties within Drayton Township, and the Cat Lake area, District of Kenora
Graves, John Robert	85-03	Conservation activities on historic dump sites in the MCC South Central
Kapches, Mima (1)	85-06	Archaeological Conservation Licence for the Province of Ontario
O'Brien, Roberta	85-08	Conservation activities in the MCC's South Central Region
Parker, Lawrence	85-07	Archaeological exploration, survey or fieldwork on Lot 45, Con. 1, North Cayuga Township, Regional Municipality of Handimand-Norfolk
Rajnovich, Grace	85-09	Conservation activities in the MCC's North-western Region
Reid, Paddy	85-10	Conservation activities within the MCC's Northwestern Region
Stopp, Marianne	85-04	Continued Excavation at the Baumann Site
Wright, Phillip	85-11	Conservation/Underwater on properties within the MCC's Eastern Region and all lake and river bottoms and shorelines within the Province of Ontario

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archaeological conservation program ...

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - *Brief Biography #2*

Archaeological Conservation Program Member - Fred Moerschfelder



A resident of Haldimand County all of his 38 years, Fred has been interested in local prehistory for fully 28 of those. His love of the outdoors has given him a unique and intense appreciation of the Haldimand environment, while his local hunting, fishing and trapping activities have provided valuable insights into prehistoric settlement patterns. Fred has been an active program member for four years, registering close to 70 new sites with the Archaeological Survey of Ontario during that time!

Many of his discoveries have pertained to prehistoric quarrying of local limestone deposits which yield high quality Onondaga, Haldimand and Selkirk cherts. This has led to an interest in flintknapping, a skill at which he is becoming quite proficient. Fred's at times painful apprenticeship has opened his eyes to the wealth of information contained on local sites and spurred him on to even more survey. A warm spring day is likely to find Fred and his family walking a freshly exposed field or re-exploring the banks of a forest stream.

Last year his commitment to Haldimand's rich heritage brought him in touch with a Trent University graduate student who has learned to share Fred's enthusiasm for these unique sites. All are hoping that this summer will witness the initiation of a long and fruitful program of archaeological research in this important but formerly overlooked area of study. Meanwhile, Fred is continuing to document Ontario's archaeological heritage for the benefit of all.

See ARCH NOTES 85-1:21-27 for details of the Archaeological Conservation Program in Southwestern Ontario

OTTAWA VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM

Congratulations are due to the Society's Ottawa Chapter for a most successful Fifth Annual Ottawa Valley Archaeological Symposium, held in Ottawa Saturday March 16. Seven speakers reported their newest and latest research and discoveries to an audience of fifty people.

The format followed has been evolved in the Chapter's previous experience. The speakers follow each other without a pause or question period so that the deliveries are completed by lunch time. During lunch the speakers informally react with the attendees and, afterwards, take the floor collectively for a question period. It was 4.00 p.m. before it was all over. Thanks to the support the Chapter receives and its use of National Museum facilities the actual Symposium, coffee and cookies included, cost each entrant an incredible \$1.00 at the door. The lunch and subsequent discussions in a private room at the Penquin Restaurant, was a further \$10.00. This must be the best bargain available in archaeology today.

The speakers and titles were:

- Gordon D. Watson, "Rideau Lakes Prehistoric Archaeology, 1984"
(Excavation on a cottage beach-front revealed complex mixture of prehistoric remains including possible evidence of pottery making in the form of baked clay and coil scrap, smoothing stones and rocks possibly used as kiln "furniture".)
- Clyde C. Kennedy, "The Grapes of Wroth and the 1616 Map Attributed to Champlain"
(The 1616 and 1632 maps differ, the former in some ways more accurate. The "grapes" are the appearance of the watermark. Lawrence C. Wroth reported the only known copy of the 1616 map which formed the basis of later maps by Pierre duVal)
- W. Bruce Stewart, "Archaeology in Kingston, 1980-1984: An Overview"
(This is an excellent follow-up for those of us who participated in the O.A.S. bus trip to Kingston etc. in 1982 when Bruce was excavating the O.H.I.P. site. Now he has moved over onto a bastion of Fort Cataragui).
- Peter Engelbert, "Shipwreck Archaeology in Ontario: An Up-Date"
(Peter has teamed up with diving groups to investigate and conserve underwater wrecks. His expertise is called on by other Ministry regions).
- Dr. Stephen L. Cumbaa, "Cobblers and Cod-Splitters: Case Studies in the Interpretation of Faunal Remains"
(The cobblers are British army cobblers who left evidence of their work, including tanning and button making, on a barracks floor. The cod-splitters relate to Maritime shore-side cod processing).
- Gray Graffan, "Historical Archaeology and the Marmora Iron Works, 1984 Field Season"
(Review of previous and present work at the Iron Works site).
- Fred C. Gregory, "The Profilometer"
(Fred is a Society and Ottawa Chapter member as well as President of Save Ontario Shipwrecks and concerned with the need to "take off the lines" of underwater wrecks. He and other divers combined to invent the "Profilometer" a portable device to aid the underwater measurement of ship hull profiles).

THE ADVANTAGES OF FLOTATION AND
FINE SCREENING TO THE FAUNAL ANALYST*

by Rosemary Prevec

ABSTRACT

The use of flotation and fine screening on archaeological sites increases the number of small animal elements, improves the recovery of small bones of larger animals, provides a more accurate list of species and greatly aids in interpretation of the faunal data.

INTRODUCTION

Recently some interesting and diagnostic bones have been identified in my analyses of various archaeological sites. This may be considered a reward for endurance. When you have looked at over 100,000 faunal elements, some of them have to be good. However, there is probably another more reasonable answer. Most of these bones are showing up on sites that have been excavated with extreme care and where techniques have often included screening through fine mesh, water screening and flotation. The collected material has provided a good deal of meaningful faunal data.

OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The first step is to look at the type of elements recovered using these stringent techniques. There is definitely an increased number of elements from small creatures but, surprisingly, this does not seriously affect the proportions of species. The reason is that tiny pieces of big animal bones are also found; for many, a fragment is enough to ascertain an identification. Often a characteristic "bump" is the first piece to break off a bone. Regardless of species, the most unidentified type of bone is long bone shaft fragments.

Fortunately these small bones and bone fragments can provide meaningful data. For example, head, tail and food bones with no other body parts indicate prepared skins or pelts. Bear claws would be easily picked up in $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh, but toes from squirrels, raccoon, weasels, and even Mustilidae the size of marten and fisher, can slip right through. Skulls alone look like debris, but the presence of head, tail and feet mean a prepared skin. Another example is the mystery of "where have all the front feet gone?" In the Mustilidae family and Rodentia order, front foot bones are considerably smaller than hind foot bones. Their low recovery rate or absence, when all other body parts are present suggests that they were schlepped - either cut off and left behind at the kill site or left in the skin. However, these bones are picked up in the fine screens. This at least brings them back to the site. It should be noted that these tiny bones are difficult to recover under the best of conditions. When I bury an animal wrapped loosely in mesh, I do not always retain all of the small bones. Insects, small mammals and bacteria probably destroy or remove some. Also, these bones are round and tend to roll. At the Ganong site, a sheep (*Ovis aries*) was excavated articulated, except for his feet which were found in various woodchuck burrows in the area.

*Paper presented at the Eleventh Annual McMaster Symposium, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, February 16, 1985.

Finally, there is a group of bones which can be called the "backbone of faunal archaeology". These are fish vertebrae. They can provide information on seasonality, travel, fishing techniques and food preparation. Unfortunately, they are just the right size to go through the normal $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen in any direction. Everyone has certainly all done his share of crawling around in the back dirt pile, under a swinging screen, retrieving something he saw drop through it; but so much is missed. The value of fish vertebrae is that they can almost always be identified to family and often to genus or species. Also, since they are more substantial than many fish bones, they can survive when head bones are destroyed. This is particularly true of the Salmonidae family (trout and whitefish) whose delicate head bones are seldom found.

A brief mention should be made of the use of fish bones to determine seasonality. Many are familiar with finding walleye (Stizostedion vitreum) and sucker (Catostomidae sp.) vertebrae and bones on sites. These fish are easiest to catch in the spring when they leave lakes and come up rivers to spawn. Their presence in large numbers proves a spring occupation. Whitefish (Coregonus clupeaformis) are caught when they spawn over shoals in the fall. Burbot (Lota lota), fish of cold deep lakes, spawn in late winter and early spring (January through March) at night over shoals and in bays. They return to deep water at daybreak (Scott and Crossman 1973:643).

Fishing techniques are fairly obvious. Masses of small fish bones, including vertebrae, indicate netting was used. Large fish, sucker, lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) and sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens), could be caught on bone hooks or speared with leisters or harpoons.

Finally, locality of fishing is determined by proximity of the site to bodies of water. Sturgeon scutes mean a trip to a large lake or large river, while the previously mentioned sucker and walleye mean a shallow river or rapids in an otherwise wide and deep river.

While still on the topic of fish vertebrae and before going on to examples of sites benefiting from fine screening and flotation, it is appropriate to mention an advantage of dirty bone, especially in relation to what can be called "fish bundle burials". Whenever possible, it is best to remove articulated bones as a lump and immediately package them in foil, unscreened, unwashed and untouched by human hand. The soil and plant root hairs supply a natural cast for articulated elements and broken bones. They should be given to the faunal analyst in this condition. On the Dymock site (AeHj-2) (Fox 1982b; Prevec 1981) two of these grittily little foil packages contained the first four and the first five articulated trunk vertebrae of two Stizostedion species (walleye or sauger). These vertebrae, protected by the operculum, are always included when the head is cut off before cooking. Usually the last vertebra is cut on an angle but this is difficult to observe as a butchering mark after the bone has been buried. Since these bones remained articulated, it can be presumed that the heads were discarded, not boiled into a soup. In the case of packaged skulls, the dirt supplies support and the analyst has only one large fragile bone instead of 100 unknown fragments. Counts are reduced and identification is definite.

SITE EXAMPLES

The following are sites excavated with extreme care whose faunal material yielded unusual and useful data that could have been missed in excavations that used

no screening or $\frac{1}{4}$ " screening.

Monarch Knoll (AiHc-21)(Fox and Molto n.d.; Prevec 1982) is a Late Middle Woodland burial site dating about c.400-600 A.D. and excavated by Bill Fox, regional archaeologist for the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in the southwestern region of Ontario. From this child burial came a collection of 24 bones which appear to represent the contents of a medicine man's bag. Twenty of these were small enough to go through a $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen and were recovered through a detailed initial excavation that included mapping in 597 marginella and olivella shell beads "in situ". At first, identification seemed hopeless. But the unusual source of the bones provided the incentive to be persistent. The resulting identifications were worth it: two right lower beaver (Castor canadensis) incisors, seven of the last nine tail caudal vertebrae from a white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus)(very small and rarely found), seven of the major foot bones from a mallard or black duck (Anas sp.) missing only the very smallest elements, two unidentified avian wing fragments from the area where there are the big secondary feathers, and two medium mammal tail vertebrae that defied all attempts to be matched with any reference skeleton. They looked like river otter (Lutra canadensis) but they were wrong. Each had a swelling in the middle. When Steve Cumbaa of the National Museum was consulted, he recalled that he had seen otters playfully snapping at each others tails. Checking in his Ottawa reference collection, he found other otter tail bones displaying the same pathological change. The picture of the medicine bag now becomes impressive - a deer tail, a large duck foot, two beaver teeth and two bird wings, perhaps wrapped in a black otter skin.

Another interesting site is the Archaic Cestnik site (AhGw-19)(Prevec 1984b) located near the Skyway bridge in Burlington and excavated by Mary Ambrose for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in 1983. A hearth feature yielded 260 calcined bone fragments whose average size was 2 mm. This was a situation for the aluminum foil package. From the untouched, extremely fragile bone, it was possible to identify one Salmonidae vertebra, six bass (Centrarchidae sp.) bones and one shell fragment from an Eastern spiny softshell turtle (Trionyx spiniferus spiniferus). Yet, a touch of a brush could have destroyed these bones. At least it is now known that a group of Indians enjoyed a fish and turtle meal in the spring or summer on the shore of Lake Ontario.

A third site is the recently looted historic Neutral Freelon village (Prevec 1983b). A small sample of bone was recovered from five middens excavated and floated by Bill Fox in 1983. As usual, the fish bones surfaced. These bones, many of them tiny, from all body parts are indicative of netting as a fishing technique. The species included lake trout, sturgeon, Coregonus (whitefish, lake herring or cisco) and American eel (Anquilla rostrata). Most of these fish could come from any large lake, but eel would have to come from Lake Ontario (or farther east) since the eel did not reach Lake Erie until after the Welland Canal was built in 1829 (Scott and Crossman 1973:625). The direction of travel for a source of food is definitely confirmed. Upon further excavation this site is sure to prove to have witnessed ceremonial activities. Two deer radius sucking tubes were found along with a fragment of a third and two tube manufacturing debris fragments. Of the fifteen excavated raccoon (Procyon lotor) elements, fourteen are foot bones. These are either garbage or skins. Further excavations in undisturbed areas should clarify hide preparation activities.

At the Ferris site (BbHj-21)(Fox 1984; Prevec 1984c), an early Woodland site in

Inverhuron Provincial Park excavated in 1983 by Bill Fox, all material was sieved and floated. The faunal collection contained 113 amphibian bones from four frogs (*Rana* sp.) or toads (*Bufo* sp.). These bones represent almost all body portions and 111 of them are burned. This suggests that the *Anura* sp. were cooked whole in the pot and later the uneaten boney parts were thrown in the fire. All of the left ilia used as the element determining the MNI would have been lost in larger mesh.

Another site excavated by Bill Fox is Boisclair (AfHh-28)(Prevec 1983a), a Glen Meyer village or hamlet. The site was found on private property during back yard excavations for a swimming pool. With only hours available for response, the excavation method used was to trowel all fill from impacted (sectioned) pit features into bags which were taken back to the laboratory and floated. "Site in a bag" is a convenience technique to remember. The faunal material (1973 elements) fit into two 27 cm by 27 cm plastic bags and included the bones of 3 small dace (*Chrosomus* sp.), a large number of fish bones from at least six suckers, and the teeth and toes of chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). Some of the chipmunk bones are burned which makes them part of the original deposition. The recovery rate must have been excellent.

My most recent site is the c. 1620 historic Neutral Misner cemetery, which was salvage excavated by southwestern Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture after it had been visited by looters. Actually being on the site, I was able to see the animal heads and articulated feet that were undisturbed in some of the graves. These were identified on the site with reference skeletons and also checked in the laboratory. Under poor weather conditions, low light and freezing temperatures, some bones were lost in the dirt but later recovered in flotation. Head bones, being extremely fragile, disintegrated on touch. But, seeing is believing, and all bones were identified for reinterment - the skull, both mandible halves and foot of a mink (*Mustela vison*) and the complete mandible and phalanges from two feet of a raccoon. All were parts of skins, perhaps wrapping a shell bead necklace offering in the grave of an elderly male. Work was painstaking but all could have been lost on one ride through the large screen.

Another recent proof of the value of meticulous excavation is the Wiacek faunal analysis done by Christine Dodd for Paul Lennox of the southwestern region of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication (Lennox, Dodd, Murphy 1985). The site contained more than 20,000 bones and over 97% of these were collected in flotation. Before the flotation was begun, it was considered an almost boneless site.

Finally, the site that has brought me the biggest thrill and most unexpected surprise is the Calvert site (AfHg-1)(Fox 1982a; Prevec 1984a), a Glen Meyer village dating about 1100 A.D. and excavated by Bill Fox. Although the site was complex and had to be excavated rapidly prior to housing construction, it was obvious that ceremonial activities had been carried on there. Two hundred and twenty-two of the 333 recorded features were excavated. All were screened through quarter inch mesh, but in addition 107 soil samples were recovered from 65 features for flotation. Because of this attention, feature 285 yielded three small bones along with three fine artifacts. The artifacts were a ground stone knife, an antler tool and a stone pipe. The bones were from a Carolina parakeet (*Conuroptis carolinensis*), a species never before found in Ontario and thus of interest not only to archaeologists but also to naturalists(Prevec 1984d). Extinct since the 1930's, this was the only North American breeding

parrot (Bent 1964:1). The bones are the premaxilla, pygostyle and anterior portion of the left carpometacarpus. These last two could easily have slipped through the large meshed screens. All three are bones that would have been left in the skin of a bird if the skin were to retain its integrity. The parakeet skin was the fourth item in what may have been a ritualistic offering in a hunting camp. The source of this bird can never be known but it is only slightly north of its normal range. Identification was carried out at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., which has seven of the sixteen known skeletons in the world (Hahn 1963). Since the bones bear a similarity to passenger pigeon bones, it is hoped that careful scrutiny of bird bones, especially in southwestern Ontario, will turn up more parakeet elements.

CONCLUSIONS

These examples demonstrate that it is worthwhile to fine screen, water screen and float excavated material, and also to package articulated elements. In sites where these techniques are difficult, prime areas, at least might be sampled in this way. Sometimes backdirt piles can be labelled and checked at a later date. The results can provide a more complete identification of the bones and better interpretation in regard to travel, butchering, cultural aspects, food resources and cooking techniques. They also serve as an aid to the naturalist in tracing early ranges of species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Scott, W.B. and E.F. Crossman

- 1973 Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada, bulletin no. 184, Ottawa.

* * * * *

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography will take place in Ottawa from Monday to Friday, 8 to 12 July 1985. The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, will host the conference, which is being held in association with *Imago Mundi* and the International Society for the History of Cartography. Registration is open to all persons interested in the history of cartography.

Several areas of interest selected for emphasis at this conference are:

1. Teaching the history of cartography
2. The history of twentieth-century cartography
3. The history of Canadian cartography
4. Computers (including microcomputers) and the study of the history of cartography
5. The physical analysis of maps
6. Curatorship of collections of historical maps
7. Carto-bibliography

Some of these themes will be explored through formal papers, whereas others will be treated in seminars, workshops, and laboratory demonstrations.

Registration Fee: The registration fee will be \$125 Cdn. (\$50 for full-time students).

Address for Correspondence: History of Cartography Conference 1985
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3
Telephone: (613) 995-1077

from the o a s office ...

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

Volunteers Available

Volunteers are now registering with the Society office in the hope that they can be of help on archaeological digs. If you have a dig going and can provide the opportunity for a member to help you and gain experience, please contact the Society office for their names.

Letter to the Society and Donation to the Library

We have received the following letter from James Pengelly:

"Enclosed you will find a copy of the report I submitted as a year-end report, licence 84-90, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. While it is certainly not a scholarly article, it is the effort of a first year non-professional archaeologist. I hope it will be of some interest to some members of the O.A.S. By the way, I have thoroughly enjoyed my first year in the O.A.S.; the articles in the journal and Arch Notes have been very interesting. Keep up the good work."

The modesty expressed is nice but quite out of place. The Pengelly crew have turned out an exemplary product filled with detailed site reports, reasonable interpretations, supplemented by excellent maps and drawings, and following participatory consultative and contributory input from a number of specialists. This is archaeology as it should be: the joint product of many brains working together to maximize knowledge. It is a joy that we have reached the state of things in Ontario where there are accessible specialists able and willing to help to aid the cause, and help to make "the effort of a first year non-professional archaeologist" of such a high professional calibre. We note that the Pengelly family have been members of the O.A.S. since 1983 and are associated with Bill Fox's Archaeological Conservation Program (AN85-1:21-27). Whatever this all adds up to, it leaves one with the conviction that we are doing something for the archaeology of Ontario that is very right. And perhaps we can take this opportunity to remind all our other members that the Society's library is open to receive reports, theses, etc., published and unpublished.

Speakers Bureau

Member Arthur P. Pegg has provided his name and details of subjects and experience to the Society's Speakers Bureau program. He is available to speak on subjects related to Historical Archaeology, and as Archaeologist/Heritage Consultant. For conditions and further details, Arthur may be contacted through the Society or directly at P.O. Box 479, Blenheim, Ont. NOP 1A0. His telephone number is 519-676-8250.

Arch Notes Deadline

For the next issue of Arch Notes (May/June), the deadline for receipt of articles, information, etc. is May 15. The issue will be mailed June 3, 1985.

C.A.A. Annual Conference 1985

The 18th Annual Conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, from April 24 to 28, 1985. Membership fee is \$25; registration \$25 (before March 30, \$30 after); banquet \$24; luncheons \$9.25.

from the o a s office ...

Rockhaven Ramble - May 19, 1985

An archaeological hike through the scenic Kolapore Uplands--a forested escarpment between the Blue Mountains and the Beaver Valley--has been planned to plot the extent and concentration of Collingwood chert flakes and blocks on the ski-trails throughout the forest.

The hike will take place on Sunday, May 19th (the long weekend) and we will start at 9:00 a.m. with coffee and a briefing. You'll be on the trail well before 10:00 for a circular "working" hike of 5/7 or 12/15 miles through beautiful country (you can choose the length). Bring a compass, your pack lunch, dress according to the weather forecast and don't forget the insect repellent! You'll be supplied with detailed maps at the briefing. Headquarters for the day, courtesy of the University of Toronto Outing Club, is the U.T.O.C.'s ski chalet at the foot of Metcalfe Rock, Concession Road #10, Collingwood Township.

For further information, contact Mike or Chris Kirby at (416)223-7296.

Erratum

Apologies to Robert G. Mayer of Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated. We attributed the article (AN85-1:15) and symposium presentation "The Richmond Hill Archaeological Project: A Case Study in Marshalling Community Resources" to his partner Robert Pihl, in error.

Call for Papers - 1985 O.A.S. Symposium

The 1985 O.A.S. Symposium is being sponsored by the London Chapter this year, and it will be held October 26 and 27 at the Hampton Court Hotel in London. The Program Committee is pleased to invite the membership to actively participate by presenting papers during one of the two open sessions. Papers should be twenty minutes long, and any topic dealing with archaeology in Ontario is welcome. Please send a short, 200-word abstract to the Program Committee, in care of:

Robert H. Pihl
Rural Route 1
Granton, Ontario
L0M 1V0
Tel: (519)225-2527

The 1985 Symposium Planning Committee is looking forward to another successful and stimulating program this year, and we encourage you to participate by presenting a paper or by attending the meetings.

O.A.S. Greece Trip

Plans are going ahead for our two-week trip starting September 14, 1985. If you haven't sent your deposit yet, or you've only just heard about the trip, telephone the O.A.S. office - you may be lucky!

Mrs. N.A. Munroe informs us she has a like-new Linguaphone Language Studies course in Modern Greek she would like to sell. She is offering it at half price. If you're interested in picking up some Greek before going on the trip and would like to purchase this, call her at 895-1714 in Newmarket, on evenings or weekends.

from the o a s office ...

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

By now some, if not all, of the Chapters are firming up excavation plans and will require volunteers. It is suggested that you apply directly to the appropriate Chapter President. The Ottawa Chapter will be returning to South Lake, which will be a two-week camping experience. Attendance at a prior orientation meeting may be a prerequisite. The London Chapter is proposing a substantial project on an endangered late Middle Woodland camp along the Lake Erie shore and the Toronto Chapter has also reported it has plans "in the works".

Outside of the Chapter opportunities, W. Bruce Stewart, Executive Director of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation has announced he will direct an archaeological program of some ten weeks duration, June 10 until the end of August, at Fort Cataraqui in Kingston and will welcome volunteers from the Society. You can write to Bruce at 720 Sussex Blvd., Kingston, Ontario, K7M 5B1.

FREE NATIONAL MUSEUM (A.S.C.) PUBLICATIONS

The Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, has available free some of the Mercury Series, NMC bulletins and reprints, for which there was formerly a charge, in addition to the Mercury Series items already available free. For a list of available issues and an Order Form, write to: Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M8, attention Genvieve Eustache, Curator, Scientific Records and Services.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ONE-DAY MINICOURSE

The Department of Continuing Education of the Etobicoke Board of Education will provide four speakers and films during its one-day minicourse in Archaeology to be held at 1, Civic Centre Court, Etobicoke on Saturday, May 4. The cost is \$16.00 for the day, including a box lunch. Anyone, grade 8 and up, may attend. To preregister and for more information contact Diane Salter at 626-4360 ext. 395.

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Location: Two multi-component sites on the Winnipeg River, within the municipal limits of the town of Kenora.

Activities: Intensive instruction in excavation techniques on two stratified sites (Laurel, Blackduck, Seikirk, French Fur Trade, English Fur Trade) occupied approximately from A.D. 300 to A.D. 1950, plus some lab work. This is part of the urban archaeology rescue project "Rescuing Rat Portage Prehistory", and includes an international student exchange program sponsored by the Canadian Bureau for International Education (see Arch Notes 84-5).

Dates: Between June 10 and September 14.

Fees: None. Room and board (tent camp) are free.

Contact: For more details call or write the Regional Archaeological Office in Kenora (Paddy Reid or Grace Rajnovich) at P.O. Box 2880, Kenora, Ontario, P9N 3X8, telephone (807) 468-8928.

from the o a s office ...

THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO: THIRD EDITION NOW AVAILABLE

The first edition of the classic work "The Physiography of Southern Ontario" by L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam appeared in 1951, and the second, revised edition in 1966. Both editions were so popular and useful as to be reprinted with a variety of maps, but another major edition to incorporate recent research and statistics since 1966 seemed ever more unlikely. Lyman Chapman is now seventy-seven and has been retired to his Georgian Bay orchards for some twelve years. His partner and best friend, Dr. Donald Putnam, died in 1977.

Now we learn what it is that Thornbury apple growers - one of them, at least - do to pass the long Beaver Valley winters. In 1984, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Geological Survey, published a revised Third Edition, and Lyman is as proud of it as can be.

The new edition is considerably enlarged in every way. The territory it embraces now extends to North Bay. In recognition of new data, more than a third of the references cited are to work published or reported since the 1966 edition. The type has been reset in two columns and spaced on larger paper. Many of the original maps have been revised, redrawn and some have a colour tint added. There are new charts and headings. The formerly separate coloured maps which accompanied previous works have been compiled onto one map for more convenient use as a wall map, but this has necessitated a drastic change in scale. The former black-and-white photographs are now rendered in brown, intended to enhance clarity, an experiment not always successful.

The large scale of the new map, 1:600,000, may make it less precise for archaeological purposes than the previous one-inch-to-four-miles (1:253,440) four-section maps. These, however, are still available from the Whitney Block office.

The price of the new edition, with its map, is \$20. It is obtainable at the Ontario Government Bookstore.

* * * * *

Wagner **GRIN and BEAR IT**
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2-17



digging for support

DIGGING FOR SUPPORT

The survival of the Canadian Mediterranean Institute, which runs the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens and the Canadian Academic Centre in Italy, is at stake.

In fact, the centre in Italy has just closed its doors because of lack of funds. The Government is reportedly deciding today on whether to grant the CMI \$300,000, which will barely keep it going for 1985. Regardless whether Ottawa undertakes to rescue the CMI (and it is sincerely hoped it will do so), the fact that the fortunes of the institute were allowed to deteriorate to such a point is a national disgrace in itself. This sense of national humiliation is strongly felt by the thousands of Canadians living in Greece, where the Canadian Archaeological Institute has done exemplary work.

Though a junior among the 12 foreign archaeological schools operating in Greece, the Canadian Institute has earned many laurels for its field work in the country. The Canadians already have completed extensive archaeological and geophysical surveys of ancient Stymphalos in southern Greece. The location is the legendary swamp where Hercules performed his sixth labour by killing the monstrous Stymphalian birds, which possessed bronze beaks, claws and wings, and killed anything in sight by discharging their bronze feathers.

Besides also excavating Khostia, a minor city of classical and Roman times in Boeotia, the institute has completed preliminary topographical studies of the ancient capital city of Lesbos, a little-explored Aegean island.

The Canadians have been praised for their advanced technology in archaeological fieldwork. They were the first to use a resistivity meter and portable computer. Canada is a leader in such equipment. The meter detects buried walls, while the computer turns number readings into outlines of underground remains. Greek and foreign archaeologists have asked to borrow the equipment for their own excavations in Greece.

The institute is also continuously sponsoring or co-sponsoring many cultural and artistic activities, which enhance the image of Canada abroad. The institute has been instrumental in bringing a major retrospective exhibition of Canadian paintings, including the Group of Seven, to Athens. The CMI is the main standard-bearer of Canadian culture and achievement in the crucial Mediterranean area.

Ian, Vorres, President
Hellenic Canadian Association, Athens.
Reprinted from the Globe and Mail,
March 7, 1985

* * * * *

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...tool making skills...

NEW GUINEA TRIBESMEN RECALL TOOL-MAKING SKILLS IN PACIFIC 'STONE AGE'

It may seem extraordinary, but there are still a few people alive who can remember making tools in the "Stone Age". Stone tool-making ended in Europe 4,000 to 6,000 years ago, but it lasted until the 1930's in the Pacific. There is a group of elderly tribesmen living in remote highland settlements in Papua New Guinea who have been recalling for Australian anthropologist John Burton exactly how they quarried stone axes.

All 24 former axe-makers whom Mr. Burton interviewed are members of the Tungei tribe, and their quarries in the Tuman River area of the Wahgi Valley formed the largest axe factory complex in Papua New Guinea highlands during the early part of this century. In terms of the finished product and the size and method of operation, Mr. Burton believes that the Tuman axe factories were comparable with those the archaeologists know from the last stone-using period in Europe. Some of the late Neolithic European flint mines were worked on a scale so huge that archaeologists have assumed that they were sustained by a strong central leadership and a class-structured society.

But this was not the case in the Papua New Guinea highlands, according to Mr. Burton. There was no over-all tribal leader organizing the quarrying operation there, even though the Tungei workforce excavated thousands of tonnes of rock at each of their sites and traded their axes over distances of up to 250 kilometres from the source of the stone. The quarrying seems to have been a cooperative venture--at least among the men--with strict observation of the society's rules and with complete equality in the final shareout of stone.

Each quarryman, as long as he worked in a way that was socially acceptable, would have had sufficient stone for 10-50 polishable axe roughs each year to use as he liked, says Mr. Burton. A high proportion of the stones were made into small work axes less than 15 cm long. Only a few--perhaps half a dozen--would have been considered large enough (larger than 20 cm) and of sufficient quality to be suitable for exchanges of high value, so contributing to a small Stone Age "economy".

The Tungei quarrymen last visited their workings in 1933 at the time of the first Australian patrol in the highlands. Their quarry complex consists of a string of pits, 2 km long, grouped into named sites. Mr. Burton discovered that all the men in the seven quarry-owning Tungei clans went on quarrying expeditions every 3-5 years. Each expedition lasted for 3-5 months.

Mr. Burton estimates that upwards of 200 men and youths would have been available for quarrying out of a total Tungei population of about 800, and that they might have been turning out some 300,000 axes per century--enough to keep a few archaeologists happy, anyway.

From the *Globe and Mail*,
February 4, 1985

* * * * *

ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SEMINAR '85

"Toronto: Meeting Place" is the theme of this year's OGS seminar to be held at 252 Bloor Street West on May 17, 18 and 19, 1985.

Concurrent Sessions Planned: Oral History, Transportation in Toronto, The Underground Railway & Black History, Ontario's Carnegie Libraries, Toronto Trust Cemeteries, History of a Toronto Neighbourhood and Family, Toronto and Area Railways, Migration, The Development of Business in Early Toronto (with special reference to the archives of Eaton's), Historical Maps, Records of the Registrar General of Ontario, A Huguenot Family & Its Mayflower Connection, Educational Archives, The Role of Genealogy in Social History, Early Photographers, Sir John Beverley Robinson & The Roots of Legal Practice in Ontario, The Last Flight of HX313, Passenger Lists in Canadian Genealogical Research. There will also be Branch presentations.

Concurrent Panel Discussions Planned: Computer Programmes for Genealogists, Professional Genealogists, Publishing Genealogies & Local Histories, Religious Archives, Specific Genealogical Societies: What Do They Offer?, York County Historical Societies.

Registration fee (if postmarked before April 12) for non-members is \$65.00. Saturday and Sunday lunch (each) \$8.50; Fort York Banquet (Saturday) \$25.00; Saturday Buffet \$18.00. Three walking tours and a tour of Spadina House are also offered at \$4.00 each.

All enquiries should be directed to: Seminar '85 OGS, R.R. 3, Claremont, Ontario L0H 1E0.

* * * * *

WELSHMAN BEAT COLUMBUS, GEOGRAPHY PROFESSOR SAYS

A Welsh seafarer named John the Skilful discovered North America 17 years before Christopher Columbus and may have explored from Hudson's Bay as far south as Maryland, a British expert said after a 50-year study.

Arthur Davies, a retired geography professor, said in a paper published in the journal of the respected Royal Geographical Society that Skilful, whose real name was John Lloyd, reached North America in 1475. Columbus' voyage of discovery was made in 1492. Legend says the Vikings got there before any of them.

Why didn't Lloyd trumpet his discovery? He wanted to keep it quiet, Professor Davies reasons, to keep rivals from moving in.

Columbus, Professor Davies said, talked Queen Isabella of Spain into letting him claim possession under the Spanish crown of all the lands he found when he sailed west. But Lloyd, like most navigators of his day, had no such charter and kept quiet to protect his find. Lloyd was also trading with Greenlanders, which was forbidden by royal decree at the time, Professor Davies wrote.

Professor Davies was professor of geography at Exeter University in southwest England from 1948 to 1971 and is an honorary fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

He said that Lloyd passed the secrets of his voyages to navigator John Cabot. Cabot, a Genoese like Columbus, died in 1498 while trying to find the Northwest Passage route to China, in what is northeast Canada, under the patronage of King Henry VII.

It is widely accepted that Norsemen reached Canada's maritime provinces and the New England coast in the early Middle Ages.

ontario heritage pioneer dies ...

PIONEER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION DIES AT 81 YEARS

With the passing on January 12 of Frederick A. Wade, first chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the heritage movement in general and archaeology in particular have lost a close friend.

Well known in the Ottawa Valley although he moved to Toronto some 40 years ago, Fred Wade had a fine appreciation of heritage conservation not only in large urban areas but also in smaller communities. He was born in Renfrew which he eventually served as mayor. After he moved to Toronto he maintained his cottage near Smuggler's Hill on the shore of Lac des Chats, a short distance downstream from Portage du Fort.

As befitted Fred's heritage interests, this is the locale of the "petit Saut" referred to by Champlain in his account of his 1613 journey up the Ottawa River, and of the Cheneaux Boom of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company. Tiny, picturesque falls drop from a high crystalline limestone ledge and the stream flows by the remnant of a stone wall of Bryce's pioneer mill, now little-known in the Valley.

As reeve of the town of Renfrew, Fred served on Renfrew County Council and gained recognition for his work in municipal financing. He was prominent in the Legewade Boy Scouts' Camp fund, Renfrew, and he enjoyed hunting, fishing and camping. A retired senior insurance executive, he served as chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority and of the Metro Waterfront Advisory Board. He was one of the founders of the McMichael Canadian Collection at Kleinburg, Ontario.

Along with his colleagues in the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Heritage Conservation Division of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto, he was a sponsor of the two-day heritage festival "Exploring Our Heritage: the Ottawa Valley Experience". This event brought together some 650 residents from communities throughout the Valley to attend papers and discussions on history, architecture and archaeology in Annprior in 1978.

Under Fred Wade, the modestly funded Ontario Heritage Foundation, established in 1968, sponsored a few archaeological projects and greatly enhanced government interest in heritage matters.

When the foundation was given much-expanded responsibilities and funding in 1975, Fred continued to serve as a member of the Board of Directors. For a time after 1975 he served as a member of the board's Archaeological Committee, injecting an air of serenity and contributing further with his practicality, enthusiasm and extensive experience in heritage activities.

Always friendly and eager to see heritage projects supported, Fred nevertheless brought a businessman's insights to thorny funding questions. He was interested in the heritage work of many institutions and government agencies. He also delighted in backing those who had obtained adequate training but who did not have membership in prominent institutions.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is today "the largest source of grants for professional and amateur archaeologists in Canada," as present OHF chairman John White recently described it. Fred Wade and other OHF pioneers, along with Ministry support staff, pointed the way.

... fur trade conference

Our kindest thoughts are extended to Fred's wife, Nora, and family.

Clyde Kennedy

(reprinted from The Ottawa Archaeologist,
February 1985, Newsletter of the Ottawa
Chapter of the O.A.S.)

* * * * *

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING 1985

The Upper Susquehanna Chapter cordially invites you to attend the 1985 Annual Meeting of the NYSAA, to be held in Oneonta on April 19-21, 1985.

The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on Route 23 south of Oneonta -- everything under one roof. There will be a variety of speakers, the always-welcome coffee breaks and plenty of conversation.

The registration fee will be \$7.00 until March 21 and \$8.00 after that date. The cost of the banquet will be \$10.00. We must give the Holiday Inn advance notice of the number of dinners, so we must have your reservation no later than April 12.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Oneonta! For further information, write to: Roberta Behnke, RD #3, Oneonta, New York, 13820.

* * * * *

FIFTH NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE CONFERENCE 1985

The Lake St. Louis Historical Society of Montreal, Quebec, will host the 1985 North American Fur Trade Conference at McGill University, May 29 to June 2.

The areas of interest that will be discussed are:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| . Native Society and the Fur Trade | . Structure of Fur Trade Relations |
| . History of Fur Trade Companies | . Montreal and the Fur Trade |
| . Economic Perspectives in the Fur Trade | . Nascent Fur Trade |
| . European Society and the Fur Trade | . Commercial Rivalry |

Speakers will represent numerous American and Canadian universities as well as institutions such as the Smithsonian and The National Museum of Man.

Registration will be limited. For further information contact the co-ordinator at casier postale 1023, succursale 'A', Montreal, P.Q. H3C 2W9 or telephone (514) 284-0723.

* * * * *

Nominating Committee for the 1985 O.A.S. Executive

If you would like to be on the Nominating Committee for the 1986 Executive of the Society, please indicate your interest to any present member or to the Society's Administrator.

o a s treasurers report

BOYD ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL 1985

This is a residential summer credit course sponsored by the Board of Education for the City of North York, in cooperation with the Royal Ontario Museum and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. There are a limited number of spaces available.

Course dates: Begins Sunday evening July 28, 1985 and ends Saturday August 17, 1985, with the weekend of August 10-11 as a break to return home. There will be a required pre-course session on the evening of Sunday, June 16, 1985.

Location: Boyd Conservation Field Centre, Woodbridge, Ontario

Course Content: Introduction to Archaeological Theory, Archaeological Excavation-Field Work (physically demanding), Analysis of Artifacts-Lab Work, Prehistoric Indian Cultures, Analysis of the Environment in which the culture existed, Emulation of skills and crafts carried on by the culture.

Cost: \$270.00 including meals, accommodation and off-site trips. All participants will live in residence.

All students will be required to have filled out a health form and those under 18 years of age a parent consent form as well. Forms will be mailed along with further details, upon acceptance of your application form. Application forms and additional information available from the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Therese McIvullan, 661-6600.

* * * * *

WHITE WATER RAFTING UPDATE

The Ottawa White Water Rafting trip is on! The date is Labour Day Weekend (August 30 to September 2) and deposit deadline is May 1st. Full details, including packages available, costs, itineraries and directions are available from Pat Gilbert, 2100 Bathurst Street, Apartment 101, Toronto M5H 2P2.

* * * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT 1984

In 1984 our expenses exceeded our income by \$7,298. The main reason for this deficit was the inclusion in 1984 of the cost of three issues of Ontario Archaeology, one of which was delayed from 1983. Nevertheless, taking both 1983 and 1984 together, during which two years the regular four issues of Ontario Archaeology were paid for, our deficit for the two years was \$2,869. Obviously, the Society cannot continue to operate at a deficit, and the increase in membership dues in 1985 is designed to eliminate this problem.

Our assets of \$16,750 at the end of 1984 represent not only our general surplus but also the money derived from Life Membership dues; we now have 24 Life Members, and the money contributed by two generous donors in 1984 toward the establishment of an Awards Fund. The attached financial statement shows the division of our surplus between these three elements.

o a s treasurers report

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
For the Year Ended December 31st, 1984

Receipts

Membership dues - Annual	\$ 9,022	
- Life	<u>600</u>	\$ 9,622
Donations - General	160	
- Awards Fund	<u>200</u>	360
Sales of Publications etc.		656
Tours and workshops, net receipts		223
Symposium, previous years		407
Symposium, 1984 - Receipts	\$ 2,492	
- Less Expenses	<u>2,172</u>	320
Bank Interest & Premium on U.S. Funds		1,984
Government Grants:		
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	\$ 2,331	
Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, Ontario	<u>12,500</u>	<u>14,831</u>
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$28,403</u>
 <u>Expenditures</u>		
Chapter Support		1,200
Publications: - Ontario Archaeology	\$15,321	
- Arch Notes	<u>6,676</u>	21,997
Administrator's Fee		10,800
Library - Rent	\$ 500	
- Additions (Donations)	<u>100</u>	600
General Office & Membership Expenses		<u>1,104</u>
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$35,701</u>
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts 1984		<u>\$ 7,298</u>

Assets and Surplus December 31st, 1984

<u>Assets</u>	Bank Balance & cash	\$ 7,802	<u>Surplus</u>	
	Term Deposit	<u>10,000</u>	Awards Fund	\$ 200
		\$17,802	Life Membership Fund	2,525
	Less: Accounts payable	<u>1,052</u>	General Surplus	<u>14,025</u>
	Net Assets	<u>\$16,750</u>	Total	<u>\$16,750</u>

Audited:

G.F. Sutherland
Treasurer



The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

BOX 241, POSTAL STATION P, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1985

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