



# ARCH NOTES

MAY/JUNE 1988

88-3

ISSN 0048 - 1742

President's Communique	Christine Caroppo	3
Update on the 15th Annual O.A.S. Symposium		4
O.A.S. Tour: Belize And Beyond	David Hunt	5
Beyond Expectations	Sylvia Dixon	7
Belize & Beyond, Part 2	Linda Wilding	8
Desperately Seeking Siouans: The Distribution of Sandy Lake Ware	Grace Rajnovich	9
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES, 1988		14
O.A.S. Toronto Chapter - Members' Night Talks	Annie Gould	17
Press Cuttings		18
MICHIPICOTEN AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY	K.C.A. Dawson	20
Smoking Pipe Conference		27
Biblical Archaeology Conference		28
From The O.A.S. Office ....		29
O.A.S. Chapters		31
O.A.S. Provincial Officers		32

newsletter published by

**The Ontario Archaeological Society**

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

INC.

ARCH NOTES

Published six times per annum by  
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale  
Ontario M2N 4Y2

Second Class Mail Registration  
Number 7009

Return Postage Guaranteed

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I would like to continue to be a lifetime member of the O.A.S., albeit a distant one, and would hope that you will be able to forward the back issues of the O.A.S. newsletter and journal that I have missed.

I am currently residing and teaching in Cando, Saskatchewan, and thoroughly enjoying the experience.

Enclosed is a cheque for \$32.00. I hope that you, either singly or by committee, use this money to buy a year's membership in the O.A.S., and use it as an award by the O.A.S. to the best student paper that is either published in the O.A.S. journal or delivered at the annual meeting.

I hope this will not be an extra burden on you. All the best to the membership.

Sincerely,

Morris Brizinski, Principal  
Cando Central School, P.O. Box  
250, Cando, Sask. S0K 0V0

*(Editor's Note: It is good to hear from Life Member Morris Brizinski after being out of touch for a while. His generous offer will be presented to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.)*

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ARCH NOTES  
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the Ontario Government  
through  
the MINISTRY of  
CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS  
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STEP IN MY MOCCASINS

A special exhibition  
on London's First Settlers...

THE  
EASTERN-WOODLAND  
PEOPLE

featuring  
Native-Inspired Children's Artwork  
at the  
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)  
1600 Attawandaron Road  
(off Wonderland Rd.)  
1988 May 12 - June 19

Produced by:  
The Museum of Indian Archaeology  
(London)  
and  
The Board of Education for the  
City of London

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

We're back! As I write this all of the 51 participants of Belize & Beyond are back safely. Overall, I would judge the trip to have been a great success. True, there were some unforeseen snags such as the items of luggage which made additional stops in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama before being reunited with their owners. We fully expected them to be riddled with bullet holes or something but they generally arrived in one piece. We also had the added wrinkle of having Aeromexico go belly up while we were down there. Eastern Airlines, one of our other carriers, became embroiled in FAA investigations for safety violations and had so many planes out of commission that we were delayed in departing. These developments did nothing to allay the fears of those among the group who were nervous flyers. Enough about air travel. Ground transportation amounted to trusty buses and relatively good roads except for Guatemala where avoiding foraging pigs and wicked speed bumps and negotiating very narrow bridges kept life interesting.

Accommodations varied considerably from the lofty heights of Club Med Villas Arqueologicas complete with pool overhung by bowers of bougainvillea to the very pedestrian Hotel Baron where guests watched caravans of trucks loaded to the gunwales with sugar cane trundle their noisy way down to the sugar mill and rattle their way back again empty.

The botany and birding were fabulous. Trees full of toucans and the brilliant turquoise browed mot-mot (I jest not). We even worked in an unscheduled stop at the Belize Zoo where we saw, among others, spider monkeys, jaguars, and a tapir blowing bubbles in a washtub full of water. Ah, but the archaeology!

Imagine a motor boat trip up the winding New River in Belize. The banks were covered in lush jungle foliage sometimes completely overhanging the river channel. At the end of this hour-long journey we emerged at a lagoon where the fabulous site of Lamanai is situated. We crossed another river by a hand-operated ferry and headed up a steep road to reach the ridge-top site of Xunantunich. In several places we were the only people on the whole site such as at Altun Ha where the group photo was taken. Chichen Itza, Tulum and Coba were all fascinating but got very crowded as milling hordes of largely uninterested tourists descended upon them. We saw a sound and light show at Chichen Itza and trekked a total of six miles around the huge site of Coba in the intense heat. But for my money nothing equalled the stunning beauty of Tikal. To see Pyramid 1 in the late evening as the last rays of sunlight warm the limestone with a rich golden glow is unforgettable. We even made it to the top of the tallest building, Pyramid 4, at 212 feet high. The view from the top is spectacular with the lumps of yet-uncovered buildings and the roof combs of temples sticking up above the jungle tree tops as far as the eye can see. "Belize and Beyond" will go down in the history of the O.A.S. as one of our most fascinating and rewarding trips to date. Where to next? Send us your suggestions and meanwhile, good digging in Ontario this summer!

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ARCH NOTES

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the

Editor or of the  
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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# "ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD"

UPDATE ON THE 15th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

126 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2

(416) 730-0797



*Lamanai, Belize*

**October 22 & 23, 1988 at 20 Grosvenor St., Toronto  
(Yonge north of College)**

The Symposium is shaping up to be a full program of top-notch scholars offering new perspectives on archaeological technique and interpretation from sites around the globe. Several speakers will draw analogies from Ontario examples in their presentations. Confirmed speakers so far are: Dr. Gary Crawford, U of T, on Ontario & Japan; Mr. Bill Fox, M.C.C., on Cyprus; Dr. Elizabeth Henrickson, R.O.M., on West Asia; Dr. Timothy Kaiser, U of T, on Eastern Europe & Yugoslavia; Dr. David Pendergast, R.O.M., on the Maya/Belize; Dr. Michael Spence, U.W.O., on Teotihuacan/Mexico; Mr. Andrew Stewart, U of California, Santa Barbara, on the Arctic; Dr. Theresa Topic, Trent U., on Peru; and the banquet keynote speaker will be Dr. T. Cuyler Young, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum. This should be a first-rate event. Plan to attend now and mark your calendar!! Keep watching ARCH NOTES for further developments.

OAS ADVENTURE TOUR  
"BELIZE AND BEYOND"  
April/May 1988

By David Hunt

This OAS field tour focused on major archaeological sites in Belize, Guatemala and Mexico. Its popularity was attested to by the fact that two separate consecutive groups of approximately 30 individuals each were required. In this very different part of the world and with the expertise of our guides, it well proved to be an adventure into many realities of the present as well as the past.

Our descent by plane into the culture and environment of Latin America's Belize City was suitably accompanied by a violent thunder and lightning storm, which left many of us assured that the rainy season had started early. The predominant heat (114 degrees in the shade at Merida, Mexico) and sunny skies for almost all the remaining trip left no doubts that the rains were yet to come.

The tour was wisely scheduled to visit the more remote areas first and our first encounter of this kind was at the end of a long bus ride from Belize into Guatemala to the site of Tikal. This travel experience left a very strong impression of Latin America which set the tone for the first week. Its variety of people which included descendants of black slaves in Belize, intermixed in Guatemala with Indian, Mayan and Spanish cultures, the ever expansive jungle, Third World poverty and military presence were constant contrasts to home conditions.

Tikal, more than any other site, provided an impression of Mayan grandeur and achievement. From the top of its impressive temples (the highest exceeding 220 feet, good work Ella) one could view distant ruins protruding from the treed canopy and many as yet uncleared pinnacles which

formed part of this largest of Mayan cities. The narrow jungle paths between temple complexes were a rich encounter with exotic plants and animals, vividly described by our guide, Rene. The staccato sounds of cricket "cicadas", along with the squawking parrots and eerie growls of howler monkeys, all added to the special presence of this area. Chris Caroppo and consort Brian, "birders" extraordinaire, provided added insights into the avian population.

After two days in Tikal, we drove to nearby Flores and spent overnight in a stilted lakeside hotel. This beautiful locale provided a warm-up for the "shoppers", a contact with local handicrafts, which resulted in a much reduced retail inventory.

Crossing back into Belize, Xuntantunich was approached by a hand operated ferry. This small site represents the central Mayan ceremonial centre in Belize, with its El Castillo temple of 130 feet, still the highest structure in the country.

Belmopan, the official capital of Belize, housed many Mayan artifacts in a small cluttered room referred to as the "Archaeological Vault". Many splendid projectile points and ceramics were visible, including the real life "head in a crocodile mouth" figure, a copy of which we were told will adorn the Society's 1988 Symposium advertisements.

Orange Walk, Belize, accommodated us for the next two nights and served as a base to see Altun Ha and Lamanai. Both these sites were excavated by the ROM's Dr. David Pendergast. At Altun Ha, the guest book showed that we were preceded by fellow OAS member, Susan Wurtzberg in March, 1988. Remote Lamanai was reached by a magnificent hour long boat ride through mangrove swamps, featuring many close-up turtle and bird sightings. This site has much work yet to be done and is important due to its continuous occupation for over

3200 years (1500 B.C. to 1641 A.D.).

Local customs and familiarities were exchanged back at Orange Walk for those who sampled the fine Belikin beer at the Flamingo Bar. The jovial friendliness of Arturo, a construction truck driver, will not soon be forgotten, nor his comradeship as we were all counted as "borochitos", roughly interpreted as having a keen liking for the devil's brew.

Our first week ended, we said farewell to remote Belize and our guide Rene and started into Mexico's Yucatan peninsula where a new guide, Carlos, directed us through more accessible and unfortunately more tourist embellished sites and surroundings.

The blue lagoon area of Xel Ha and Hotel Akumal on white sand beaches of the Caribbean Coast oriented the tour to the walled coastal city of Tulum. This site has a beautiful cliffside panorama and is dated towards the end of the Mayan period (700 - 1000 A.D.) with strong influences from the next predominant group, the Toltecs. Small Tulum contrasted sharply with Coba which covers a much larger area (500 sq. km.) with long walks between sites. Aching quadriceps and parched throats met a kind reception at the site's pool and bar facilities of the Villa Archaeologicas operated by Club Med.

Chichen Itza was very polished compared to most previous sites and offered a wide variety of structures representing the Mayan and Toltec cultures. The largest ball court in Mesoamerica, the Sacred Cenote well and a complex observatory are among the reconstructed ruins which can be viewed from Kukulkan, the massive pyramid which dominates the site. The evening sound and light show offered a different perspective but was not impressive.

The next four days were spent at

leisure in Cancun, famed for beaches, bikinis and Club Med atmosphere. With all its refinements, grand scale and plushness, it was as much as cultural shock as Belize City. Shopping, relaxing and island boat rides were used to soothe tired bodies. However, many missed the jungle's more natural rhythm, which seemed closer to our archaeological interests.

At this time, ominous tidings were confirmed that Aeromexico had declared bankruptcy, in reaction to an employees' strike. This forced the third week extension group to make the difficult choice of salvaging only one of the six scheduled archaeological sites, with the addition of three smaller sites, over a reduced time period.

After a fond farewell banquet, the initial group divided, with the majority returning home, our faithful guide Pepe journeying south to Belize to meet the second contingent from Toronto, and a brave eleven member third week extenders, who laughed at bankrupt Mexican airlines, ready for a trip to Merida and Uxmal.

The next afternoon, our laughter turned to thoughts of "Revolution" as the Air Caribe officials told us that our agreed-upon plans must be further reduced or return connections could not be made. This misinformation resulted in another night in Cancun, with the next day being back on schedule with a flight to Merida.

The additional sites, Labna, Sayil and Kabah, were visited first. Although much appreciated, they were contained and small with little time to explore. Uxmal was much larger and impressive and our guide Jose gave a good review of the main buildings. We were dazzled by a spectacular Sound and Light Show that evening.

Merida offered extreme contrasts between splendid boulevards with

stately white mansions and crowded markets, thick with peddlers. The Museum of Anthropology, in the process of moving, had acquired a unique, barred setting in the form of an old penitentiary. Shopping was good and the food very Mexican (ouch).

Some individuals suffered from intestinal maladies; Marjorie's wheelchair debut at Cancun Airport and Estelle's recurrent but uncomplaining bouts deserve honourable mention. Others seemed to offer a particular magnetism for biting insects, much thanks to Chris for her decoy work. My phobia of snakes was jolted by a six foot serpent at Lamanai.

However, the good endures, or as a famous Mexican revolutionary was once reported to say, "A whipped dog is a wise dog". The normal and abnormal detractions of this trip cannot override its beauty and majesty. With some adjustments, it is a "must repeat" at some future date.

My sincere thanks to all those who helped arrange this outing and I can only hope that I will once again have the opportunity to smell and hear the jungle and watch a twilight behind silhouetted Mayan temples.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BEYOND EXPECTATIONS!

by Sylvia Dixon

As I return to the whirlwind pace of the first week after a holiday, Charlie has requested that I pen some words before the ARCH NOTES deadline. Perhaps I should call upon Hzamna to help me.

What can I say that would accurately represent the feelings and opinions of twenty-three highly individualistic, independent, interesting people? Of a few things I'm certain. It was a wonderful trip, a memorable two weeks, and for

each, a very personal saga. Everytime we sat with new friends on bus or at table, we shared stories of other trips, tales of the day, new insights, or gales of laughter.

Aren't we lucky to have stayed at The Jungle Lodge? After November that won't be possible. Tikal's sunset and the jungle sounds of dusk, especially the howler monkeys, linger in our minds. Birds were beyond compare. With fascination we watched travel companions thread along jungle paths dappled with sunlight. Belmopan - we were thrilled to view those precious works of art displayed on the desk and dismayed to see the vault; all around us lay sad evidence of a government that is probably unable to make archaeology much of a priority. The vistas from Lumanai pyramids were breathtaking; adventurous members swam at the dock while submerged crocodiles stayed on the far side of the lake on the New River. What can be said about Orange Walk Town, the gateway to Guinea Grass? Only this: May the gods bless those who carried Crown Royal and other liquid mood enhancers all the way from Toronto airport and then shared them on Le Barons balcony! There were beautiful sand beaches in Cancun but also culture shock. Was the reggae music at poolside horrible or a nostalgic reminder of teenagers at home? Isla Mujeres ferry ride was made more intriguing by the local passengers travelling with their families and birds in cages.

Rene: "We'd grown accustomed to his face, his smile, his frown, his ups, (he didn't have any downs)", his patient explanations of things of Nature and the Maya. We felt "let down" when he left us at the Mexican border.

Pepe: He was always there, to sort out problems, hover in the background, and be quietly vigilant for our safety. "Belize and Beyond", beyond what? Beyond All of our Expectations!!

\* \* \* \* \*

Arch Notes

**BELIZE AND BEYOND, PART TWO**

by Linda Wilding

It is impossible to give a detailed account of the archaeological sites and experiences we met with on the OAS-sponsored trip to Belize, Guatemala and Mexico in a few short paragraphs, so what follows is merely an overview. The second tour took place between April 23rd and May 7th, and twenty-three people participated in the adventure. There were the usual unexpected problems, such as a late departure from Toronto, a lost suitcase, an unexpected and arbitrary departure charge to a few of the group by TACA Airlines at Miami, a customs check at Belize airport, and one lost suitcase. However, I understand that the second trip was relatively free from the major problems that beset the first tour. It appeared to us all that Pepe Arzac, the tour leader, had things well in hand, and when he did have a problem we rarely heard of it. We were all relieved to be able to speak English and drink the water while in Belize, and aside from a couple of minor illnesses, the only tragedy during our trip occurred on the second day in Belize City where a lady in the group was robbed of her gold necklaces while taking a morning stroll.

As I noted above, it is impossible to describe the magnificence of all the archaeological sites visited during the tour. Tikal, of course, was a special event for us all, and our only regret is that we did not have at least one more day to explore the site. Another special treat was a visit to the Actun Can caves where the pottery found dated to 50 years after Tikal was abandoned; much exploration is still being done on the cave systems in that part of Guatemala and our guide Rene had a special interest in them. We heard every day of new sites being excavated while we travelled through Belize, but of course most were

closed to the public because of the danger of looting. Other exceptional highlights of the trip included the wonderful day at Lamanai, reached by motorboat, the visit to the vault at the Institute of Archaeology in Belmopan, and the beautiful underground reservoir near Chichen Itza which allowed us to appreciate what the Well of Sacrifice at Chichen Itza might have been like at the time the Maya occupied the site.

Rene, our guide while in Belize and Guatemala, proved to be a wealth of information about the flora and fauna of the area, in addition to the archaeological sites. He also became a good friend and we were all sad to say goodbye when we entered Mexico. Jorge, our Mexican guide, was also very knowledgeable, and very patient with those of us who constantly wandered off during our site tours. In summary, the trip went very well with relatively minor problems along the way. The weather was great, hot and sunny though often very humid, and we only had one rainy evening at Akumal. Pepe made every effort to provide us with comfortable accommodation and good food, and when he did have problems they were dealt with promptly. All members of the group got along well and many good friends were made during the trip. We all suggested, however, that three days in Merida at the end of the trip would have been preferable to the three days spent in Cancun, but we all managed to enjoy ourselves and get a good tan.

A vote of thanks is in order to Pepe and Charlie for arranging a great experience for us all. It was unfortunate that the stopover was cancelled due to Aeromexico's bankruptcy, but those who booked the stopover have been advised that they will be receiving a refund for that portion of the trip. I look forward to doing the stopover itinerary at a future date.

\* \* \* \* \*



**DESPERATELY SEEKING SIOUANS:  
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SANDY LAKE WARE**

by The Participants of the  
Lake Superior Basin Workshop  
1988

In March, 46 participants, both professional and avocational researchers, met in Kenora, Ontario, for the annual workshop of the Archaeology of the Lake Superior Basin and Northern Mid-Continent. Among the topics at the meeting this year, held in the Northwestern Region laboratory of the Ministry of Culture and Communications, was Sandy Lake Ware and we agreed to plot the known Sandy Lake sites from our various regions, in an effort to update the distribution of this prehistoric and early historic ware.

The accompanying map (Figure 1) is the result. Sandy Lake Ware of the "Wanikan Culture" (Birk 1977) is found in three states - Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota - and two provinces - Manitoba and Ontario. Fifty-three locations are plotted, including two concentrations of sites in Quetico Provincial park, Ontario, and Voyageur's National Park, Minnesota, bringing the total known Sandy Lake sites to 72. We realize the map is not comprehensive and we welcome additions.

Sandy Lake Ware (Figure 2) was defined in 1964 by Leland Cooper and Elden Johnson who named the ware after Big Sandy Lake (see Sites #45 and #46) because that location was central to the east-west distribution of the ware, as it was known at the time (Cooper and Johnson 1964: 479). They noted a concentration of sites in the headwaters area of the Mississippi River. Our map adds another concentration in the Boundary Waters area of northern Minnesota and Canada, from Quetico Provincial Park to southeastern Manitoba (See also Arthurs 1978).

The earliest dates for Sandy Lake are

confined to the southern sites. Michael Michlovic (personal communication) estimates the date of the Mooney Site (#39 on the map) on the Red River in Minnesota at 1010±100. The Jamestown Site (#38) in North Dakota is dated to A.D.±210 (Snortland-Coles and Fox 1985). The Scott Site (#33) at Mud Lake in Minnesota is dated to A.D. 1092±60 (Peterson 1986: 15).

Sites in northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and Canada, where Sandy Lake Ware is often associated with Blackduck, Clam River and Selkirk wares (Cooper and Johnson 1964; Arthurs 1978), date to the late prehistoric and early historic periods, in the 17th century and later. Sandy Lake Ware is also found overlying Blackduck in northern Minnesota and Ontario, making it the latest pottery in those areas.

It was the informal consensus of the symposium that the cultural affiliation of Sandy Lake is Assiniboine. When Louis Hennepin visited the Minnesota Sioux in the late 17th Century, he was told that the Assiniboine had once been a part of the central Minnesota Sioux people, but had split off in the not too distant past to become a separate group. By the time La Verendrye reached Lake of the Woods in the early eighteenth century, the Assiniboine were in the Boundary Waters area and were in the midst of moving westward into Manitoba.

Sandy Lake ceramics are characterized by thin-walled, globular pots with straight, thin rims, exterior surface treatment of vertical cording or smoothed exterior, and occasional interior or exterior punctates. Decoration is confined to interior lip notching, although some vessels show influence from other wares, such as Oneota, with trailing or stamping.

The Lake Superior Basin Workshop grew out of a very successful symposium in Thunder Bay, Ontario, six years ago

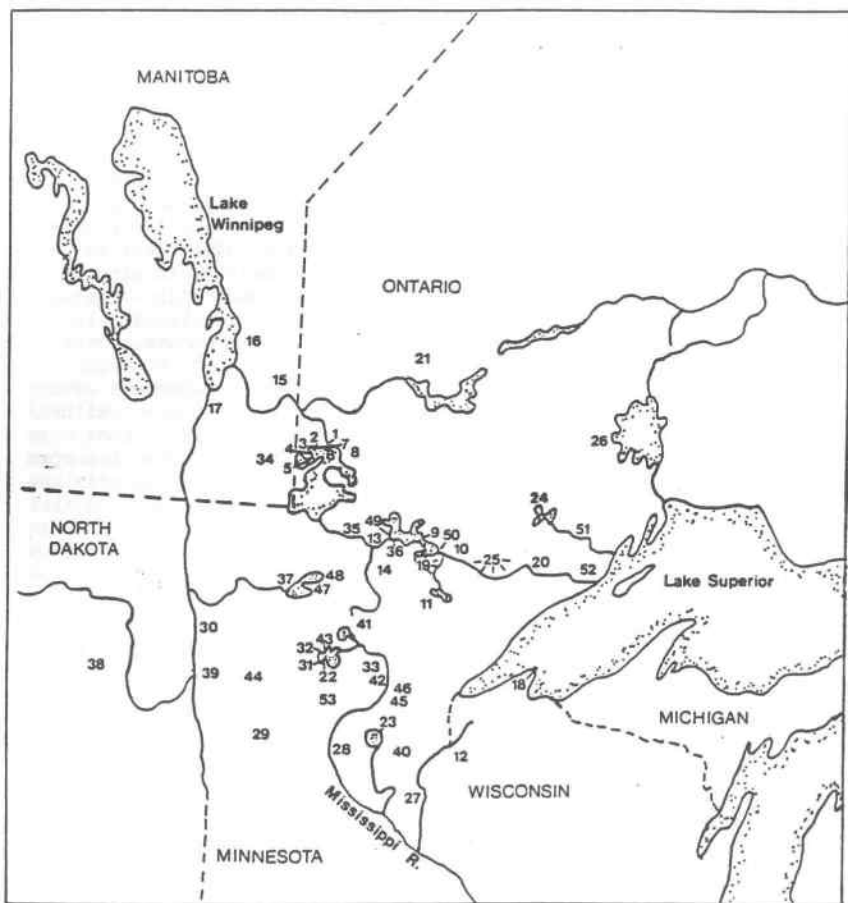


FIGURE 1: SANDY LAKE DISTRIBUTION IN THE NORTHERN MID-CONTINENT.

of the Ontario Archaeological Society. Researchers there agreed that an annual workshop - show-and-tell fashion - was necessary. We also agreed to expand the area of interest of the workshop to include all areas of the Northern Mid-Continent sharing prehistoric and historic cultural similarities to the Lake Superior region. Since then, workshops have been held each year, alternately in the United States and Canada, with topics chosen by the participants.

Additions or comments about the map, and enquiries about the Workshop of the Archaeology of Lake Superior Basin and Northern Mid-Continent can be addressed to the 1989 coordinator: Gordon Peters, Superior National Forest, Federal Building, Box 338, Duluth, Minnesota 55801: or to the 1988 coordinator: Grace Rajnovich, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, Box 2880, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X8.

See you next March in Duluth!

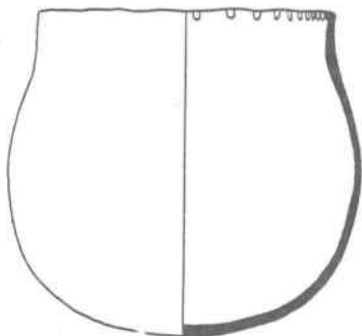
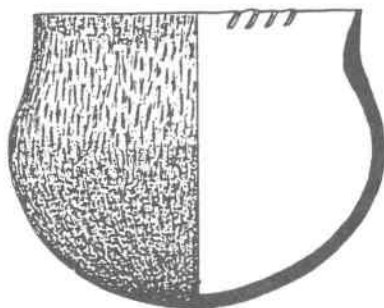
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Minnesota. Master's thesis, University of Nebraska.  
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Figure 2

Sandy Lake Vessels  
(from Birk 1977)



## THE SITES

<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
1. Ballynacree DkKp-8	Winnipeg River Kenora, Ont	AD1660+95 AD1650+45	Paddy Reid Grace Rajnovich
2. Jeffrey DkKr-3	Lake of the Woods, Ont		Reid, Rajnovich
3. Mud Portage DkKr-4	Lake of the Woods, Ont		Reid
4. Dunganvan DjKq-11	Lake of the Woods, Ont		Reid, Rajnovich
5. Ash Rapids East DjKq-4	Lake of the Woods, Ont		Reid, Rajnovich Virginia Petch
6. Spruce Point DjKq-1	Lake of the Woods, Ont	post AD1600	Rajnovich
7. Mahon DkKp-6	Lake of the Woods, Ont		Reid
8. Rushing River Park DkKn-1	Rushing River, Ont		Reid, Rajnovich Peter Nieuwhof Rajnovich
9. MacKenzie Island DdKf-4	Rainy Lake, Ont		
10. Lady Rapids DcKc-1	Namakan River, Ont		Richard Callaghan Gordon Peters
11. Big Rice 09-09-034	Big Rice Lake, St. Louis Co., Minn.		
12. Fickle	Clam Lake, Burnett Co., Wisc.		Ed Oerichbauer
13. Lehmann	Rainy River, Roddick Twp., Ont		Doug Craine Bill Morgenstern
14. Little Fork Rapids	Little Fork, Minn.		Minnesota State-wide survey 1981 Brian Lenius David Olinyk Stan Saylor
15. Tulabi Falls EcKt-15	Bird River, Man.		
16. Wanipigow EgKx-1	Wanipigow Lake, Man.		
17. Lockport EaLf-1	Lockport, Man.		Dave Hems, Tony Buchner etc.
18. Morty 47AS47	Bayfield, Wisc.	AD1685+53	Bob Salzer
19. Voyageurs Nat'l Park 8 sites	International Falls, Minn.		Jeff Richner
20. Quetico Park R.C. Dailey material at Canadian Museum	Quetico Provincial Park, Ont		Jim Wright
21. Potato Island one rim	Birch Lake, Ont		Wright Polly Koezur

desperately seeking siouans...

grace rajnovich

22. Onigum Point 21CA138	Leech Lake, Minn.		Doug Birk
23. Kathio	Mille Lacs Lake, Minn.		J. Brower
24. DfJo-6	Lac Des Mille Lacs, Ont		MCC Thunder Bay collection
25. DcJv-1, DeJs-2 DaJu-2, DdJx-1 DaJu-3, DfJx-4 DbJx-1, DbJv-1 DdJt-1, DdJu-2 DbJx-2, DbJu-8 DhJc-1	Quetico Park, Ont		Quetico Park collection
26. DfJf-1	Lake Nipigon, Ont		MCC Thunder Bay collection
27. Interstate Park 21CH35	St. Croix River, Minn.		Mike Budak
28. 21MO21	Mississippi River, Minn.		Birk
29. 21DL48	Douglas Co., Minn.		Lee Radzak, Jean Schopp Lynelle Peterson
30. 21NR09	Norman Co., Minn.		Peterson
31. Steamboat 21CA27	Leech Lake, Minn.		Peterson
32. Creech 21CA14	Leech Lake, Minn.		Peterson
33. Scott 21CA01	Mudd Lake, Minn.	AD1092+60	Leland Cooper Eldon Johnson Phil Trottier
34. Falcon Lake	Falcon Lake, Man.		Phil Trottier
35. Long Sault DdKm-1	Rainy River, Ont	early Historic	Dave Arthurs
36. Houska Point	Rainy River, Minn.		Jack Steinbring
37. Herberg 21CE28	Lower Red Lake, Minn.		Minnesota Highway survey
38. Jamestown	Jamestown, N. Dakota	AD1000+210	Signe Snortland- Coles, G. Fox
39. Mooney	Red River, Minn.	AD940+100	Mike Michlovic
40. Triangle Island 21KA29	Knife Lake, Minn.		Carl Hendrickson
41. Osufsen Mound	Itasca Co. Minn.		Edward Evans
42. White Oak Point	Grand Rapids, Minn.		Lloyd Wilford
43. Sucker Bay	Leech Lake, Minn.		Cooper
44. Mitchell Dam 21BK1	Becker Co. Minn.		Cooper, Johnson
45. Miner's Point	Big Sandy Lake, Minn.		Cooper
46. Battle Island	Big Sandy Lake, Minn.		Cooper
47. 21BL05	Beltrami Co., Minn.		Peterson
48. 21BL19	Beltrami Co.		Peterson
49. Pithers Point	Fort Frances, Ont		Ken Dawson
50. Oak Point Island	Rainy Lake, Ont		Royal Ontario Museum
51. Kashabowie Lake	Kaministiquia River, Ont		Dawson
52. Mound Island DbJ1-2	Whitefish Lake, Ont		Dawson
53. Norway Lake 21CA22	Cass Co., Minn.		Birk

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES - 1988

Licences issued by the Minister of Culture and Communications and/or recommended for approval by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

May 11, 1988

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
White, Gerald	88-01	Salvage Excavation, Pinhey Site, City of Kanata
Day, Max Edmund	88-02	Survey, Fort Erie Area
Hinshelwood, Andrew	88-03	Consulting, Northern Ontario
Howey, Arthur	88-04	Survey and surface collection, Region of Hamilton, Wentworth and Brantford Township, Brant County
Jackson, Laurie	88-05	Field School, Gibb Site (BaGo-29), Northumberland County
Lambert, Peter J.	88-06	Consulting and conservation, Province of Ontario
Larocque, Bryan J.	88-07	Underwater Survey, Holland River (East Branch) from Soldiers Bay to Cooks Bay
Mayer, Robert G.	88-08	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Metropolitan Toronto	88-09	Survey, Metropolitan Toronto Region Conservation Authority and Environs
Mitchell, Barry M.	88-10	Excavation, Kant Site, Renfrew County
Museum of Indian Archaeology	88-11	Excavation, Lawson Site, AgHg-1, Middlesex County
Nelson, Jon C.	88-12	Survey, Knife Lake, Rainy River District
Sharp, Eric D.	88-13	Underwater Survey, Plainfield Rapids Site
Toronto Historical Board	88-14	Conservation, Text Excavation, Toronto Historical Board properties, Fort York, Spadina and Colborne Lodge
Winegarden, Wayne R.	88-15	Underwater Survey, Coal Schooner, Port Stanley, Lake Erie
Woodley, Philip J.	88-16	Excavation of the Thistle Hill Site (AhGx-226) Hamilton-Wentworth
Archaeological Services Inc.	88-17	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Broadbent, Heather	88-18	Conservation, Town of Caledon
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation	88-19	Conservation and Consulting, Province of Ontario
Doroszenko, Dena	88-20	Conservation, Ontario Heritage Foundation Properties
Garrad, Charles	88-21	Conservation, Counties of Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe, Townships of Collingwood, Mulmar and Nottawasaga
Graves, John	88-22	Bottle Collecting, Dumps in Toronto Bellfountain and Georgetown

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Hibbert, Andrew M.	88-23	Underwater survey, Unidentified wreck, Kettle Point, Lake Huron
Jackson, Laurie	88-24	Conservation, Northumberland County
Janusas, Scarlett and Associates Inc.	88-25	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Johnston, Michael	88-26	Underwater survey, Unidentified wrecks, Lake Erie
Kirby, Michael	88-27	Conservation, Beaver Valley
Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter	88-28	Excavation, Van Bommel Site (AchM-31), Kent County
Mehagan, R. Garth	88-29	Underwater survey, Lake Superior & Inland, Thunder Bay to Manitoba Border
Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	88-30	Field School, Seed Site, Town of Vaughan
Museum of Indian Archaeology	88-31	Survey & test excavation, City of London & Middlesex County
Museum of Indian Archaeology	88-32	Survey, Crawford Lake Area
Museum of Indian Archaeology	88-33	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Museum of Indian Archaeology	88-34	Excavation, Keffer Site
Northeastern Archaeological Associates	88-35	Consulting, Region of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough & Prince Edward
Pelleck, John A.	88-36	Consulting, Northwestern Region, Ministry of Culture & Communications
Pengelly, James W.	88-37	Conservation, Region of Niagara
Smyk, Dennis W.	88-38	Conservation, Pictograph recording Brightsand, English and Turtle River Drainage system in Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay
Stewart, Joe	88-39	Conservation, Northcentral Region, MCC; Monitoring and excavation (DcJh-16) and (DdJm-3), Northcentral Region, MCC
Wall, Robert D.	88-40	Survey, Lake of the Woods
Carey, Douglas	88-41	Surface survey & monitoring, Essex & Kent Counties & Pelee Island
Bazely, Susan M.	88-42	Underwater Survey, Kingston
Beaupre, Ronald F.	88-43	Underwater Survey, Angus, Lake Huron
Briggs, David Allan	88-44	Conservation, Municipality of Niagara
Bruechert, Walter	88-45	Conservation, Region of Haldimand-Norfolk
Crawford, Gary W.	88-46	Emergency salvage, Mullet Creek, AjGw-71
Croft, David James A.	88-47	Conservation, Renfrew County
Devereux, Helen E.	88-48	Conservation & Consulting, North-eastern & Eastern Ontario
Dunlop, J. Andrew	88-49	Survey & Surface Collection, Sioux Lookout

Englebert, Peter	88-50	Underwater Survey, Province of Ontario
Halverson, Colleen	88-51	Consulting, Northern Ontario
Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological (Ms. Rita Michael)	88-52	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Historical Research Ltd.	88-53	Consulting, Province of Ontario Industrial Archaeology Only
Kalogeropoulos, Margaret	88-54	Conservation, Region of Niagara
Kapches, Mima	88-55	Conservation, Province of Ontario
Kapches, Mima	88-56	Excavation at Milner Site, North York
Lea, Joanne	88-57	Field School, Waterloo County Gaol
Legate, Tim	88-58	Underwater Survey, Renfrew County
Marshall, George W.	88-59	Conservation, Region of Hamilton- Wentworth and Brant County
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates	88-60	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Michael Archaeological Services (Ms. Rita Michael)	88-61	Consulting, Province of Ontario
OAS - Niagara Chapter (James Pengelly)	88-62	Excavation, Port Colborne Industrial Park
Pastershank, Georgine	88-63	Consulting, Northern Ontario
Ramsden, Peter G.	88-64	Survey & testing, Victoria County & Haliburton County
Rockel, Philip E.	88-65	Survey, Wellington County
Rusak, Jacqueline	88-66	Consulting, Northern Ontario
Save Ontario Shipwrecks (Ottawa Chapter)	88-67	Underwater survey, St. Lawrence River between Cardinal & Sparrow Island
Settlement Surveys (Dr. John Pollock)	88-68	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Storck, Peter	88-69	Conservation, Province of Ontario
Teschendorf, Rick	88-70	Underwater survey, Gueneida, Lake Superior
Toronto Board of Education	88-71	Field School, Ashbridges Estate
Toronto Board of Education	88-72	Conservation, City of Toronto
Varney, W. John	88-73	Underwater survey, Narrow Island Wreck
Veber, John	88-74	Underwater Survey, Long Point, Lake Erie
York-North Archaeological Services	88-75	Conservation/Consulting in MCC South Central Region

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O.A.S. 15th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM  
 LAST CALL FOR PAPERS  
 Please contact Robert Burgar, The Boyd  
 Field Centre, RR #1 Woodbridge, Ontario.  
 L4L 1A7 (893-1740) Abstracts must be  
 submitted by JUNE 30, 1988



TORONTO CHAPTER'S MEMBERS' MEETING:  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1988

Reported by Annie Gould

"MEMBERS' NIGHT TALKS" BY THREE MEMBERS

Shawn Austin, Sue Reynolds and Duncan Scherberger presented three slide shows after the Chapter's annual Book and Bake Sale.

Shawn Austin, the Field Director for Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates, discussed "The George Brown House: Archaeological Research 1987". The house and its property on 186 Beverley Street in Toronto was excavated as part of an Ontario Heritage Foundation's historical research and restoration project. The house was built between 1874-77 for George Brown, founder of the GLOBE (now the GLOBE AND MAIL) newspaper and a Father of Confederation. It was sold in 1889 to Duncan Colson, in 1919 to the Canadian Institution for the Blind, in 1956 to the Metropolitan Association for Retarded Children and in 1984 to the O.H.F. The archaeological excavations of 1987 focused on three aspects of the house's history. First, the concrete flooring in the basement was examined as its existence was unusual for late 19th century houses. Two lime cement floors were found. The second aim of the archaeological research was to document an exterior brick shell wall erected on the house foundations in 1876. The third aim of the excavations was to show the changes in the landscaping of the property over the years. Artifacts recovered during the excavations included ceramics, bottles, faunal remains, a human bone, pipe fragments and coins/tokens, etc.

Sue Reynolds is an Instructor/Technician at the Toronto Board of Education's Archaeological Resource Centre. She spoke on "The O.A.S. Trip to Belize, Guatemala and

Mexico". Reynolds discussed some of the sites that will be visited during the upcoming trip. These included Lamanai in Belize and Tikal in Guatemala. Several Mexican sites will also be visited. Reynolds showed slides of Tulum (on the coast of the Caribbean Sea), Coba (which is located inland from Tulum), Chichen-Itza (located midway between the northwest and eastern coasts of the Yucatan Peninsula), Uxmal (near the northern end of the Bay of Campeche), Kaban and Labna. The last two sites are found near Uxmal, further inland on the Peninsula. Reynolds' slides provided a quick tour of the sites and included views from all of the climbable temples.

Duncan Scherberger is the Assistant Editor of PROFILE and the Public Relations Officer for the Toronto Board of Education's Archaeological Resource Centre. He gave a talk on "Rock Art Sites In The Caribbean and Canada". The Caribbean sites are on the island of Puerto Rico and are petroglyphs carved by Arawak Indians before Columbus' arrival. "Indian Cave" is a sea-worn sink hole near the coast whose walls have been decorated. Inland in the mountains is a ball court on which the Arawaks have done carvings. Also inland is a marked boulder beside the river Jayuya. Two types of designs have been put on it. The Canadian sites discussed by Scherberger are in British Columbia and Ontario. The British Columbia sites include Vancouver totem poles and rock art locations on Gabriola Island (see PROFILE Vol. 6(2): 13-14) and near the Englishman's River falls. These were carved between 500 B.C. - A.D. 500 by peoples belonging to the Marpole Culture. The Ontario sites consist of the Peterborough Petroglyphs, Agawa in Lake Superior Provincial Park and Mazinaw Lake at Bon Echo Provincial Park. For further details on this and on the other Members' Night Talks please see PROFILE.

\* \* \* \* \*

THREAT TO HISTORY

I am very concerned about the digging up of a buried city for gold that was promoted in an article by John Cruickshank (Lost City Of Gold? Yes, You're The First Today - March 7). This article encourages treasure-hunters to destroy Honduras's history.

Nowhere in the article was there any mention of documenting the ruins of the city of Olancho Viejo with the aid of archeologists. Nowhere was it mentioned that Jim Christy, a Vancouver adventurer, is concerned about recovering and documenting artifacts that are not made of gold and which are as important, historically, as the gold and the ruins. In fact, the use of an earth-mover to look for the gold, as suggested by Mr. Christy, will irreversibly destroy the site. There was also no mention of whether the recovered artifacts would be turned over to Honduran museums and thus to the people of Honduras.

The article also does not inform the reader that there are Canadian laws that would prevent Mr. Christy and would-be investors from bringing into Canada artifacts that have been looted from such sites as Olancho Viejo. The buried history of countries is a finite and irreplaceable resource. Articles like this only serve to encourage its destruction.

Annie Gould, Etobicoke, Ont.

from The Globe & Mail  
March 25, 1988

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ARCHEOLOGIST OFFENDED

As a professional archeologist working in Northern Ontario, I have spent most of my time surveying and excavating sites which fall short of the popular perception of

archeological sites (no golden idols or sacrificial altars). However, I take some solace in the belief that the information I do recover from the sites serves some purpose in developing an understanding of a past human condition, and the forces which have brought about the present condition of ourselves, or of other groups. Thus, I was deeply disappointed to read the article Lost City of Gold - by John Cruickshank (March 7). It appears that the author, and no doubt, the Report on Business editors, found the notion of an adventurer seeking financial backing to pillage an archeological site for profit simply too amusing to pass up.

However, my own perception regarding the proposed expedition is slightly different. I view the whole exercise as a form of culture pornography, in which businessmen are invited to pursue their fantasies of power and wealth through the objectification and brutalization of a culture perceived as weaker than their own.

A. Hinshelwood, Thunder Bay, Ont.

from The Globe and Mail  
March 26, 1988

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ARISTOTELIAN TEXT FOUND IN

EGYPT

Archeologists in Egypt have dug up what may prove to be the earliest complete version of three classical Greek texts, at least one of them by Aristotle.

Professor Anthony Mills said his Canadian team found two books dating from the late third century, one literary and one containing farm accounts, while excavating the remains of the post-Hellenic town of Isment in the Dakhla Oasis in central Egypt.

The literary manuscript contains a

treatise on politics, apparently by the philosopher Aristotle; an essay on kingship by Isocrates, his fourth-century B.C. contemporary; and an unidentified text that could be one of Aristotle's lost works, Prof. Mills said.

The earliest complete texts of writings by Aristotle and Isocrates that survive in museums today date from the 10th century, a British expert said.

The original works of classical Greek scholars have vanished. What survives are versions often separated from the authors by hundreds of years of copying and recopying by scribes.

The new discoveries could bring scholars more than six centuries closer to the lost originals and eliminate what The Times of London described as "generations of slips of the pen."

The books measure 10 centimetres by 25 centimetres and each has eight or nine wooden pages about three-tenths of a centimetre thick.

from The Globe and Mail  
April 9, 1988

\* \* \* \* \*

#### EXCAVATIONS HINT AT ANCIENT THEATRE

Archeologists believe they have discovered a fourth-century BC Greek amphitheatre in the Sicilian town of Agrigento.

Ernesto De Miro, the former director of the town's Department of Archeology, said preliminary excavation indicated their hunch was correct and that further work in the summer would shed more light on the discovery.

"It is still a hypothesis (but) we have already carried out tests on the site to a depth of seven or eight metres and the results are

encouraging," De Miro told a convention.

Agrigento, founded on Sicily's south coast around 580 BC by Greek colonists, has some of the richest Greek remains on the island. But the search for an amphitheatre has eluded archeologists since the theory that one existed there was first debated in the eighteenth century.

Local officials said the supposed theatre was located near the Valley of the Temples, a sacred area where excavations have revealed seven Doric temples.

from The Globe and Mail  
May 9, 1988

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ESAF CONFERENCE - 1988

First Call for Symposia and Papers

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation will hold its 55th annual meeting at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

November 3-6

Deadline for submission of paper titles and symposia titles is May 30th.

Deadline for submission of abstracts is July 15th.

Send paper titles, abstracts and symposia to:

Dean H. Knight  
Department of Archaeology  
Wilfrid Laurier University  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5  
Canada

Telephone: (519) 884-1970  
Ext. 2629

\* \* \* \* \*

## MICHIPICOTEN AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

by K.C.A. Dawson

### Introduction

The Michipicoten area is located on the north east shore of Lake Superior in northern Ontario. It is of particular interest because; a) it marks the transition zone between the Boreal forest which extends to the northwest and the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest which extends to the southeast and b) because initial archaeological exploration disclosed diverse Woodland ceramic assemblages.

Historical records are scant, Dablon in 1670 (Thwaites 1897-1905 Vol. 53: 131-133) records the Outchibous and the Marameg, two Northern Ojibwa bands (Dawson 1987) along the north shore and in 1767 Alexander Henry (1901:27) recorded ten lodges of Gens de Terres or O'pimittish Ininivac Indians "...literally Men of the Woods and otherwise called Woods Indians..." (Henry 1901:62) at the mouth of the Michipicoten River. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada collected ceramics from a site at the river mouth in 1897 (Wright 1968) and Frank Ridley (1961) tested the site in 1955. In 1961 Dr. J. V. Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Canada excavated the site (Wright 1968:1-85). He also recorded four other sites at the mouth of the river (Wright 1963). This article provides an overview on the survey undertaken during the National Museums of Canada Wawa youth project of 1971 (Dawson 1971).

The area being forest covered the survey required a different approach than that commonly used in the open farm lands of southern Ontario. Likely locations based on features, such as, zones denuded of plant cover or showing divergent plant cover, old beach ridges and zones associated with lake or river narrows were first identified on topographic maps and

air photographs. The locations were plotted and then examined in the field.

The survey reports on 22 sites: two initial Woodland period Laurel culture, 17 Terminal Woodland period Algonkian culture and three Historic. The Terminal Woodland sites are divided into Differentiated Woodland (ceramics could be identified) and Aceramic (no ceramics). The latter would be the product of eastern Algonquians who had no ceramic wares and were known historically to have been in the area and other groups, who because of the long severe winters curtailed their use. The location of the sites is shown on Fig. 1.

### Michipicoten River Mouth

#### Michipicoten Site (ClIf-1)

The site is located behind a sand spit at the mouth of the Michipicoten river on the south bank (Fig. 2). Excavated in 1961 by Wright it is a multicomponent habitation site with a diverse ceramic assemblage. Huron-Petun, Peninsular Woodland and at least four other Michigan derived ceramics were associated with 18th century European goods in the upper levels. In the lower levels only Michigan ceramics occurred. The site dates from the historic period to A.D. 1100 ± 60 (Wright 1968:38). Based on the ceramics the cumulated debris is considered to be the product of various Algonquians. Surface collection and minor trenching confirmed these earlier results.

#### Michipicoten Harbour Site (ClIf-2)

The site is situated about 2.9 km west of the Michipicoten river on a series of old sand strand lines 230 m back of and 8 m above Lake Superior (Fig. 2). First recorded by Wright in 1960 (Wright 1967:70) it was excavated during the survey and reported in 1977 (Brizinski and

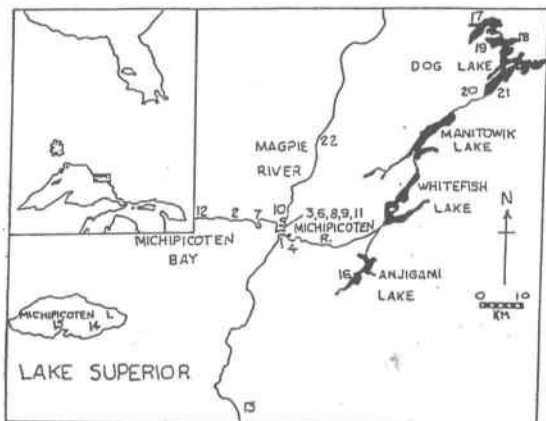


Figure 1 Michipicoten Survey Site Locations

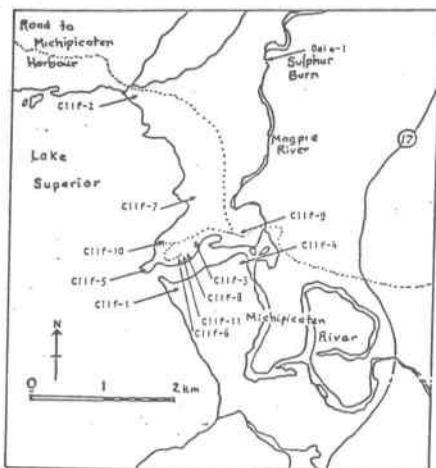


Figure 2 Sites at the Mouth of the Michipicoten River

Buchanan 1977:128-286). Based on ceramics the site was an early camp of the Laurel culture of the Initial Woodland period.

#### Unnamed Site (Clif-3)

This site is situated about 500 m up the Michipicoten river on the north bank (Fig. 2). It was recorded by Wright in 1960. He noted chipping detritus and based on the absence of ceramics considered it a possible Archaic period site (Wright 1963). The location suggests that it was a Terminal Woodland period Aceramic site. No evidence to substantiate the site was found.

#### Hudson's Bay Company Post (Clif-4)

The location of the Northwest Company post (1783-1821) and the subsequent Hudson's Bay Company post (1821-1904) on the south bank of the Michipicoten river (Fig. 2) opposite the mouth of the Magpie river was identified but not investigated. The following year an initial archaeological excavation was undertaken by Garry Forma (1972) and the history of the location was reported in 1973 (Weiler 1973).

Endeavors to locate the earlier French establishments (1725-1763) and the independent traders posts (1767-1783) on the north bank of the river proved unrewarding. Local informants stated that the probable locations had been destroyed by hydro-electric developments in the 1950's.

#### Unnamed Site (Clif-5)

This site is located on a sand spit at the mouth of the Michipicoten river on the north side (Fig. 2). It was recorded by Wright in 1960 as a late Terminal Woodland period site with historic goods (Wright 1963). Subsequently a building has been erected on the location. Examination of the spit did not reveal evidence of the site although a few flint flakes were recovered above the spit on the historic Mormon site. It was

classed as an Undifferentiated Woodland site.

#### Morrison Site (Clif-6)

This site is located 350 m up the Michipicoten river mouth on a south sloping north terrace 4 m above the river opposite Clif-1 (Fig. 2). It was discovered and excavated during the survey and reported in 1977 (Brizinski and Buchanan 1977:402-554).

Huron-Petun, Peninsular Woodland and other Michigan ceramics are present. European goods are in direct association and most date to the 19th century. About one hectare in extent it is a multicomponent site dating from about the 15th century to the historic period. The mix of Michigan derived ceramics differs from Clif-1 indicating that the site was occupied by a related but different grouping of Algonquians.

#### Lodge Site (Clif-7)

This site is located on the shore of Lake Superior about 1 km north west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river (Fig. 2). Lithic refuse was recovered in test pits on a terraced lawn of the Lake Superior View Lodge about 45 m back of the shore and 6 m above the lake. There were 3 random size scrapers and 1 linear scraper and 19 flakes. Two were cortex and one was utilized. All were local flint (Hudson Bay Lowland) or quartz. Based on the recoveries it was a Terminal Woodland Aceramic site.

#### Wawa Site (Clif-8)

This site was located on terrace 8 m above the Michipicoten river on the north bank, east of Clif-6 (Fig. 2). It was discovered and excavated during the survey and reported in 1977 (Brizinski and Buchanan 1977:287-401). Based on ceramics it was identified as an early initial Woodland period Laurel culture site.

Medicine Cave Site (Clif-9)

Local lore speaks of caves above the north bank the largest of which was known as Medicine Cave (Fig. 2). At the 228 m contour a rock fault with a 25 sq m area cave was discovered. Excavation uncovered a small hearth and 19th century historic goods, glass, iron, and china fragments, a metal brooch, and 3 crumbled sherdlets, many small flint flakes, and 4 hammer stones, interspersed with rock debris from the cave ceiling. It was classed as a late Undifferentiated Woodland site.

Mormon Settlement (Clif-10)

This site is located on the north side of the Michipicoten river near the mouth, (Fig. 2). Ridges and depressions marked the location of buildings. Historic goods, fragments of bottle glass, iron, porcelain, a mule shoe and an iron lock were recovered from the surface. The location corresponds to the historic records of the main Mormon settlement.

Beyond this extending north and west for about 800 m there was surface evidence of seven smaller building foundations. Square nails, iron and glass fragments dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries were recovered. These remains may be an extension of the settlement.

Nyman Site (Clif-11)

This site on the north bank of the Michipicoten river is located on a terrace 7 m above the river between the Clif-6 and Clif-8. It was discovered and excavated during the survey and reported in 1976 (Dawson 1976:1-56). Blackduck, Mackinac and Peninsular Woodland ceramics and 18th century trade goods are present. The lower stratum dates to A.D.1575+45. It is a Terminal Woodland Algonkian site and based on the dominance of Blackduck ceramics the site is considered to have been a Northern

Ojibwa settlement.

Lake Superior Shore

Gross Cap Site (Clif-12)

About 2.6 kilometers northwest of Michipicoten Harbour in a wind eroded area on the east shore of Dore Bay (Fig. 1-12) fragments of a kaolin pipe bowl, and delft ware, a few square nails and a scrolled Hudson's Bay Company fork or knife handle were recovered. The location roughly corresponds to a 19th century mission of the Gros Cap Indian Reserve.

Iron Fist Site (Clif-2)

The site is located south along Lake Superior shore at the Sand River mouth (Fig. 1-13). On an elevated sand ridge on the north bank Wright identified an initial Woodland period Laurel site. It was radiocarbon dated to A.D.320+100 and designated Clif-1 Sand River site (Wright 1967:68). Examination of the site produced no recoveries however bone refuse was recovered from sand dunes on the south side. It consisted of 13 burnt fragments, five avian and eight mammal, one of which exhibited cut marks and a barbed harpoon.

The harpoon was made of mammalian bone, possibly split long bone. It is unilaterally barbed with a flat edge opposite. The tip is broken. The first of two barbs is estimated to be 21 mm from the tip and the second 40 mm. The base is straight with a width of 12 mm and a thickness 6 mm. It is similar to Blackduck finds in Minnesota (Evans 1961:94).

Conway of the Ministry of Culture and Communications (Personal communication 1978) believes that much of the area back of the river mouth has been destroyed by highway construction. He recorded Blackduck tradition artifacts from the south bank and designated it separately from the north bank. The site was considered to have been a settlement

of the Northern Ojibwa.

#### Michipicoten Island

Michipicoten Island lies off shore 45 km NNW of Cape Gargantua. It is 28 km long and 10 km wide and rises to a high of 285 m. The south shore having harbouring areas was examined. Two sites were recorded and in a cave above Shafer Bay split bleached caribou bones were noted.

#### Desperation Site (CkIj-1)

The site is located on a south east facing sand beach between East Sand Bay and Cozens Harbour (Fig. 1-14). Rock outcrops occur at either end and off shore small islands shelter the beach. Two rim sherds and fire fractured rock were recovered from test pits west of a creek at the east end of the beach. The recoveries were from a thin black layer 1.3 to 2.5 m above the shore. Five plain sherdlets were recovered from the creek bank. Inland beyond the 2.5 m contour there were four circular depressions. They ranged in size from 1.8 to 2.4 m in diameter and were .75 m in depth. exterior has a row of ovoid punctates encircling the lip edge over oblique incising which extends 22 mm to the bottom of a collar. Below this there is a second row of ovoid punctates. The lip is 8.1 mm thick. It is roughened possibly decorated but this could not be ascertained. The interior is plain. The second rim is from a Peninsular Woodland vessel. The first rim exterior has smoothed over cord impressions to the shoulder break. A row of circular encircling punctates occurred 25.4 mm below the lip. They are 20 mm apart and 3 mm in diameter. The lip is plain with a thickness of 7.4 mm. The interior is plain with bosses and carbon encrustation near the lip. - Based on ceramics the site was occupied by the Algonquians.

#### Red Cap Site (CkJk-1)

The site is located at the entrance to Quebec Harbour (Fig. 1-15). It is on a south facing sand beach which has a series of ice ridges and a swampy zone behind. From a test pit 1 meter above and 8 m back of the shore 6 rough, plain body sherds and 4 sherdlets were recovered below a thin layer of humus. The pottery is coarse with large grit temper similar to some late Selkirk ceramics. It was classed as an Undifferentiated Woodland camp.

#### Inland Sites

##### Anjigami Lake (ClId-1)

The site is located on a small sandy beach at the narrows near the north end of Anjigami Lake (Fig. 1-16). Situated on the west side it faces south east. Test pits in the first terrace behind the beach uncovered three micro flakes of local flint and burnt fragments of mammal bone. The location and the nature of the recoveries indicates a Terminal Woodland Acercamic camp.

##### Lochalsh Site (DcIa-1)

The site is located on the north shore sandy beach of Lochalsh Bay in Dog Lake (Fig. 1-17). It is on the west side of a point of land facing south west. From a series of test pits 12 m back of the shore 2 smoothed over plain body sherds, 8 sherdlets, a tiny micro flake and a fragment of clear glass were recovered from grey leached soil immediately below a thin layer of humus. Based on the ceramics it was an Undifferentiated Woodland site.

##### Ohio Point Site (DcIb-1)

The site is located on a point of land opposite the Lochalsh site on the south shore (Fig. 1-19). It is on a northwest facing sandy beach. Fifteen debitage flakes were recoveries from test pits located 70 m south of the point and 12 m back of the beach. Eight pieces of burnt



flint formed a large end scraper. Based on the location and the recoveries the site was a Terminal Woodland Aceramic camp.

Deuxieme Site (DbIa-1)

The site is located on a north facing sandy beach on the east side of Dog Lake opposite Rabbit Island (Fig. 1-18). A surface collection was made along a path leading from a camp on the property to the lake. Recoveries consisted of 7 cord-malleated body sherds, 10 sherdlets and 10 flint flakes. It was an Undifferentiated Woodland site.

McDog Site (DbIb-1)

The site is located at the north end of McMurtry Lake on the east side of the channel to Dog Lake (Fig. 1-20). The site faces west. Two meters back of the shore and below a thin layer of humus and a grey leach layer there was a pit feature approximately 30 cm deep and 20 cm across containing refuse; 6 flakes, 11 fish bones one of which was burnt and fire fractured rock. The site was an Aceramic Woodland camp.

Souliere Site (DbIb-2)

The site is located on a sandy beach on the north shore of the channel between McMurtry Lake and Murry Lake (Fig. 1-21). It faces south. Flint tools had been reported recovered from the beach. The property owner had a small triangular side notched projectile point with retouched edges. This year the beach was flooded hence the lawn behind was test pitted. A broken random flake scraper and 24 flint flakes were recovered. One appeared utilized. The site was a Terminal Woodland Aceramic camp.

Sulphur Burn Site (DaIe-1)

The site is located on the Magpie River in a denuded zone behind the Algoma Ore smelting plant (Fig. 1-

23). A small random flake scraper and a linear flake scraper were recovered from the surface. The latter had slight battering on the proximal margin. In addition there were 79 random flakes, 45 micro flakes, 12 decortication flakes and three small utilized flakes. They were found in a single concentration. All were of local flints. It was a Terminal Woodland Aceramic camp.

Conclusions

Palaeo-Indian period recoveries were absent. Retreat of glacial ice from the shore of Lake Superior in this area was late hence denying early settlement in contrast to areas to the northwest (Thunder Bay) and southeast (Manitoulin) where such recoveries have been made (Dawson 1983).

Archaic period occupation is only hinted at. Copper tools were reported to have been found in the high sand banks of the Michipicoten valley during motel construction on the highway. These were not located but the location is similar to copper finds from the Pic and Nipigon rivers further north on the Lake Superior shore (Bell 1929:51-54; Dawson 1966:64). The occupation may occur further inland for Peter Storck of the Royal Ontario Museum recorded a site with bifaces inland back of the area of the survey (Storck 1974).

The survey indicated the presence of a small initial Woodland period Laurel culture situated in villages along the coast and a sizeable Terminal Woodland period Algonquian population in large villages near the river mouth and inland in small camps on lakes and rivers. Of the 5 Differentiated Woodland sites the mix of ceramics on 3 suggests a combination from time to time of various groupings of Algonkians Nipissings, Ottawas, Potawatomis, and the Sauk. Two sites with Blackduck ceramics are considered to be the cumulative product of a single

Algonquian population which are classed as the Southern Branch of the Northern Ojibwa. In addition there were 5 Undifferentiated and 7 Aceramic Terminal Woodland sites whose affinities cannot be determined although the latter would probably include the Woods Indians.

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\* \* \* \* \*

### SMOKING PIPE CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research and the RMSC Research Division

Saturday and Sunday, June 10-11, 1989

#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1989 "Smoking Pipe Conference", sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research, will be held at the Rochester Museum and Science Center on June 10-11, 1989.

With the origins of smoking technology having been traced back as far as 2,500 years ago in the New World, it is understandable that researchers have focused upon this popular subject. From the blocked-end tubular pipe of the Early Woodland Stage to the variety of wooden, clay, metal and stone pipes of the Historic Iroquois, there have been and still are, ample opportunities for interpretations.

It is the purpose of this conference to bring together individuals who can review from both archaeological and ethnographic contexts new evidence relative to smoking pipe trade relationships, religious practices, manufacturing techniques and designs in eastern North America. An emphasis will be placed upon discussions of both native and European-made pipes among the Iroquois including the occurrence of the kaolin trade pipe.

During the conference selected objects from the RMSC smoking pipe collection, particularly strong in Iroquoian examples will be available for viewing in the permanent exhibits entitled "At the Western Door" and "Face to Face, Encounters with Identity". At the same time, conference participants will be able to view a temporary exhibit on seventeenth-century Dutch and Flemish still-life paintings from Europe.

Program Committee  
Charles F. Hayes III, Research Director, RMSC  
Betty C. Prisch, Curator of Anthropology, RMSC  
Dr. Martha Sempowski, Research Fellow, Anthropology, RMSC  
Gian Carlo Cervone, Research Fellow, Anthropology, RMSC  
Eugene Umberger, Curator of History, RMSC  
Brian Nagel, Research Archaeologist, RMSC

Advisory Committee  
Dr. Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum  
Dr. James Pendergast, National Museum of Canada  
Paul R. Huey, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

#### Abstracts of Papers

Prior to the conference abstracts of all contributed papers will be reproduced and made available to all registrants. Potential speakers are asked to submit no more than a 200-word typed abstract to the RMSC's Research Division by November 1, 1988. The preliminary program will be set by January 1, 1989.

#### Publication

A final copy of a speaker's paper should be submitted before or at the meeting. It is the intent that the contributed papers be published by the RMSC through existing funds in the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research.

Individuals wishing to present a paper at the conference should contact:

Smoking Pipe Conference  
c/o Charles F. Hayes III, Research Director  
Rochester Museum and Science Center  
657 East Avenue, Box 1480  
Rochester, NY 14603

Conference preregistration will be required. Preregistration forms and

further program details will be available after January 1, 1989.

\* \* \* \* \*

**BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE  
SET AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY**

The second annual Summer Seminar on Archaeology and the World of the Bible will be held June 5-10, 1988, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sponsored by the School of Continuing Studies and the JHU Department of Near Eastern Studies, the seminar offers an opportunity for those interested in archaeology and biblical studies to examine current research and excavations under the guidance of leading experts from The Johns Hopkins University and other distinguished institutions.

The summer seminar explores the rich topic of "The Age of David and Solomon." During five days of lectures, in-depth question and answer sessions, slide presentations, and a museum tour, participants gain insight into this extraordinary period.

The conference appeals to a variety of people from different areas representing a wide range of interests: archaeology, biblical scholarship, history, religion, literature and the fine arts. Laymen as well as professionals in the field are invited to attend.

An outstanding faculty of authorities on 10th century Israel will lead the sessions, including P. Kyle McCarter, William F. Albright Professor of Near Eastern Studies, The Johns Hopkins University; Joe D. Seger, Middle Eastern archaeologist of the Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University; and James A. Sauer, president, American Schools of Oriental Research.

Tuition is \$250 for those who register prior to May 20, or \$275 after May 20. Accommodations are available on the historic Homewood campus for an additional fee, with cafeteria-style meals provided.

For further information, write to the Director, Summer Seminar on Archaeology, Division of Arts and Sciences, School of Continuing Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, 204 Shaffer Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. Or call (301) 338-7190.

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**WATERLOO MASTER PLAN**

The Archaeology Section of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo is developing an Archaeological Master Plan, and will produce five volumes pertaining to the drainage, vegetation, physiology, history, and past archaeological research of the Region. A limited number of copies are being offered for purchase as the volumes are completed.

Presently available:

The Cultural Implications of  
Drainage in the Regional  
Municipality of Waterloo. pp.  
144, 20 figures.

Price:

\$10.00 per volume  
+ \$2.50 shipping per volume

Payable to:

The Regional Municipality of  
Waterloo  
c/o Archaeology Section  
Planning and Development  
Marsland Centre  
20 Erb St. West  
Waterloo, Ontario  
N2J 4G7

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from the o a s office ....

## FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

### Returned Mail

We are still missing new addresses for the following four people who were last known at:

BYARD, Roger; Ottawa  
CLARKE, Belinda; Peterborough  
HARAN, Christine; Montreal  
ROCKEL, Philip; Fergus

It would be appreciated if anyone could ask these folk to contact the Society for their Arch Notes.

### The Notice Board

The following are the notices on the OAS notice-board at the time of writing, arranged by subject:

[publications]

AARO Index and lapel pin order

Andersen 1987 "Zooarchaeological Reports" order

Order Information for back issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCH NOTES

[services]

Membership Application Form

Passport-to-the-Past Information

[events]

FROM THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE,

Annual Conference of the Ontario Historical Society June 16-18, 1988

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD, 15th Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society October 22-23, 1988

[meetings]

Meetings Open to the Public in 1988

Volunteers Wanted - Toronto (Toronto Chapter lab nights)

[jobs]

Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Assoc., London  
Min. Natural Resources, Thunder Bay

[photos]

Three photos are on display of the OAS Open House Feb 20, donated by Ella Kruse

### Publications Update

The AARO Research Guide has been

distributed to all members who requested it. Extra copies are available for those members who didn't request it yet but meant to do so.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 46 and 47 are still both in progress.

### July Renewal time !

Those members whose membership year is from July to June (there are about 100) and who are due to renew July 1st next will find a reminder tucked into their ARCH NOTES.

### Bus Trip being planned.

At the time of writing plans for the 1988 bus trip are going ahead, and a flyer will be enclosed with this ARCH NOTES for the consideration and response of interested members. This year the Society intends to help celebrate the Windsor Chapter's 10th Anniversary by visiting Windsor and area for the first time. The bus will start in Toronto and will stop at points along the 401 to pick up participating members from Hamilton, Grand River and London Chapters and any other members requesting it. Because of the distance it will have to be a two-night event, and is arranged to depart Toronto at 7.00 p.m. Friday July 22. Accommodation will be provided by Windsor University. We note that on the day of the trip the moon is in its first quarter, the time for planting new seed and building Mayan huts.

### Belize and Beyond

The OAS has scored another success with the safe return - with luggage - of both groups of adventurers from the uniqueness of Belize, the jungle of Guatemala, the heat of the Yucatan and the luxury of Cancun. As usual we did our best for the economies of all countries involved as well as Kodak's financial status. Reports are elsewhere in this ARCH NOTES.

#### ASSOCIATION FOR BELIZEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

California member, Belizean archaeologist and tour operator Mary Dell Lucas has asked that our membership - and particularly those newly returned from Belize - be reminded that an Association for Belizean Archaeology was founded in 1985 for the promotion and preservation of the archaeology of Belize. The ABA has already produced various posters and publications, a major work MAYA: Treasures of An Ancient Civilization. This is a catalogue which accompanied an exhibition of the same name seen at a number of major North American centres including the ROM in 1986. Membership in the ABA costs US\$20. The ABA is presently addressing a need which most visitors to Belize-ourselves included - find most urgent, a Museum of Belizean archaeology. Mary Dell Lucas reports "ABA is actively fund-raising for a museum, and would appreciate any help the Ontario Archaeological Society can give." The ABA can be contacted at: Association for Belizean Archaeology P.O. Box 679, Belize City, Belize.

For members wishing to visit Belize, the OAS Office has considerable travel and other information that may assist you. Call 730-0797.

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#### WINDSOR CHAPTER CELEBRATES

The Tenth Anniversary Celebrations of the Windsor Chapter of The Ontario Archaeological Society were held May 7th and featured excellent speakers. Dinner with a special menu was well received. Over 60 people attended and the Chapter announced no fewer than eight new members. Congratulations go to the Chapter. The Society will follow up with a bus-trip visit in July.

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#### TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The Archaeological Committee has announced the recent appointment of a new Chairman, Professor Robert Bothwell of the University of Toronto History Department.

The Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation is considering the appointment of an Administrative Assistant to work on contract on Committee business. Details will appear in a Globe & Mail advertisement within the next few weeks. We urge anyone who has an interest to watch the Globe & Mail.

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#### 1988 VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS

Nominations made by the Society to the Ministry of Citizenship of Norma E. Knowlton and William S. Donaldson and by The Grand River Waterloo Chapter of Ken Oldridge, all for Five-Year Volunteer Service Award Certificates and Pins were all accepted. We congratulate these members on receiving well-deserved recognition.

The following members have been recognized to date:

(1985) Michael W. Kirby, Lorna Procter [10 yrs] Clyde C. Kennedy, William A. Fox, Peter Reid [5 yrs]  
(1986) - G. Ruth Tovell, Christine Kirby, Jim Brennan, Margaret Brennan, George Connoy [5 yrs]  
(1987) - Mima C. Kapches, Martha A. Latta [10 yrs] Annie Gould, Sharon Hick, Janet C. Illingworth-Cooper, Jack Redmond [5 yrs]  
(1988) William S. Donaldson, Norma E. Knowlton, Kenneth Oldridge [5 yrs]

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## O A S CHAPTERS

**GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO** President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112  
Vice-President: Marcia Redmond Treasurer: Marilyn Cornies-Milne  
Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 40 Woodside Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2G9  
Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald  
Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185  
King Street W., Waterloo.

**LONDON** President: Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401  
Vice-President: Linda Gibbs Treasurer: George Conroy  
Secretary: Megan Cook, 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4  
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Ian Kenyon  
Fees: Individual \$12 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

**NIAGARA** President: David Briggs (416) 358-3822  
Vice-Presidents: Ian Brindle, Anthony Sergenese Treas: Bernice Cardy  
Secretary: Sue Pengelly, 97 Delhi Street, Port Colborne, Ont. L3K 3L1  
Newsletter: Editor: Jon Jouppien  
Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of  
the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

**OTTAWA** President: Marian Clark (819) 682-0562  
Vice-President: Helen Armstrong Treasurer: Jane Dale  
Secretary: Peggy Smyth, Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5J1  
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Lorne Kuehn  
Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Victoria Memorial Building,  
Metcalfe & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

**THUNDER BAY** President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375  
Vice-President: George Holborne Treasurer:  
Secretary: 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9  
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood  
Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last  
Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the National Exhibition  
Centre, Balmoral Ave., Thunder Bay.

**TORONTO** President: Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732  
Vice-President: Tony Stapells Treasurer: Mara Scomparin  
Secretary: Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 3C6  
Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti  
Fees: Individual \$8 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,  
St. George Street, Toronto.

**WINDSOR** President: Rosemary Denunzio (519) 253-1977  
Vice-President: Robert Litster Treasurer: Norman Vincent  
Secretary: Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R.1, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 2L9  
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid  
Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of  
the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette  
Avenue, Windsor.

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# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

(416) 730-0797

## EXECUTIVE 1988

### President

Ms Christine Caroppo  
142 Glebeholme Blvd.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4J 1S6  
(416) 466-0460

### Treasurer

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Secretary

Ms Marjorie Tuck  
4 Eastglen Cres.  
Islington, Ontario  
M9B 4P7  
(416) 622-9706

### Director

Mr. Robert Bugar  
55 Faywood Blvd. Apt.#107  
North York, Ontario  
M3H 2X1  
(416) 636-5229

### Director

Mr. Lawrence Jackson  
P.O. Box 493  
Port Hope, Ontario  
L1A 3Z4  
(416) 342-3250

## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1988

### Editor: Arch Notes

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Peter Reid  
Department of Sociology &  
Anthropology  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4  
(519) 253-4232

## ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Garrad  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2N 2X3  
(416) 223-2752

## PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## FEEs

Individual: \$20  
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Institutional: \$30  
Life: \$320  
Chapter Fees Extra