



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

Welcome back from the field! We hope that you have had a productive and successful season and that you're now ready to get back into the routine of school, work or whatever. Part of that routine, we hope, is going to monthly speaker nights and other activities sponsored by your local Chapter and, we hope, attending the OAS 15th Annual Symposium, "Ontario Archaeologists Abroad", on October 22nd and 23rd in Toronto. I think that the day-and-a-half program should have something to interest everyone. The program will include speakers on the archaeology of the Near East, Central America, the Balkans and Japan, among others, and in addition, the Sunday morning session will largely be given over to concerns closer to home in Ontario and the United States. There will also be an interesting poster session and book tables to peruse while drinking your coffee during the breaks. Please plan to attend. I look forward to seeing you there!!

Our Bus Trip to southwestern Ontario was a great success (see article elsewhere in this issue) and I was especially glad to be able to meet so many members of the Windsor Chapter at our dinner with them. Thanks to everyone who attended.

Since I last spoke to you on this page I have been around the province a good deal. I think I may start calling myself the peripatetic president. In addition to going on the Bus Trip in July, I was invited to the London Chapter as their

September speaker and to the Niagara Chapter as their speaker-of-the-month. I also attended, on behalf of the OAS, the first of three meetings between the timber industry and the heritage community designed to hammer out guidelines for timber management with respect to heritage resources on Crown Lands. The first meeting was in early September in Sault Ste. Marie and although the weather was glorious the only time I had to enjoy it was while driving to and from the airport miles away from town. The meeting was very successful and the OAS will be a full partner in the ongoing negotiations spread over two more meetings to come. In all likelihood the proposed guidelines we arrive at will be distributed to the membership for your consideration and comment. We will keep you posted.

In addition to the usual press of day-to-day affairs, Charlie has prepared an Index to all of the articles published to date in Ontario Archaeology. It has been bound and will be for sale at the Symposium. It should make researching and probing for specific articles that much easier. We are still in the market for ideas for our upcoming 40th Anniversary in 1990. If you have a suggestion for a publication or a video or some other way to mark this celebration write me a letter or better yet, turn up at the Annual Business Meeting, Oct. 22nd at the Symposium and air your idea there. I promise to try and keep the meeting as short as possible to allow ample time for convivial merrymaking over at the Hotel Westbury bar. See you there!

* * * * *

BOTTLE COLLECTING?

(The last issue of ARCH NOTES included in the Letters-to-the-Editor section some correspondence on the issue of licences for bottle-collecting. We have received the following copy of a letter to the Minister of Culture and Communications on the same subject Ed.)

The Hon. Dr. Lily Munro
Minister of Culture and Communication
77 Bloor St. West
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Madam:

I wish to endorse the concerns expressed by seven Ontario archaeologists about the granting by your ministry of an archaeological license to an apparent bottle-collector. The concerns are contained in a letter published in Arch Notes 88-4, the newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. They refer to information communicated to the OAS by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and published in Arch Notes, 88-3. This indicates that License No. 88-22 has been given to John Graves for "Bottle Collecting, Dumps in Toronto, Bellfountain and Georgetown". In the absence of more information about this project (why is it being done; how does Mr. Graves intend to carry it out; what does he intend to do with the data and objects obtained in the project) License 88-22 can only be interpreted by the archaeological community in Ontario as official permission to loot.

The "simple answer" also published in Arch Notes 88-4 by Robert Bothwell, the chairman of the AC/OHF, is insufficient. It is true that by licensing archaeological activities, your ministry attempts to control them. Bottle collecting, however, is not an archaeological activity.

Archaeologists get information from the ground to test theories about past human culture. Collectors dig holes to get neat goodies to display in their living rooms, or to sell for commercial gain. Collecting is regarded as a pernicious activity by all archaeologists and is, in fact, a violation of Ontario law. In 1985 three collectors received stiff penalties for looting Indian sites near Brantford. All of this should be known to the AC/OHF, which includes two archaeologists. How they could approve Mr. Grave's application and recommend that you issue License 88-22 is a mystery to me. It is a mystery about which the Ontario archaeological community would like to have more information.

I also endorse the request that License 88-22 be revoked, although I suppose that is administratively impossible at this late date. I certainly hope you will instruct the AC/OHF to screen future license applications more closely, so that collectors will not receive official sanction for their activities.

I remain

Respectfully yours,
Dr. Peter Reid, Editor -
Ontario Archaeology &
Member, Ontario Council of Archaeology

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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

NEWS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGY
COMMITTEE
OF THE O.H.F.

The Archaeology Committee agreed at its August colloquium that they would invite applications for funds to assist in research falling into but not necessarily restricted to the following categories: fieldwork, underwater work, analysis of existing collections, specialist studies (faunal analysis etc.), hands-on projects/field schools. Studies supported by O.H.F. archaeology research grants should be conducted in or related to Ontario. They are apart from and should not be confused with student grants administered by the same Committee. Applicants are expected to meet recognized scholarly and professional standards appropriate to the specific study they propose.

The Committee agreed to administer two categories of proposals of up to \$5,000.00 and \$10,000.00 respectively. While the Committee is very aware of the relative merits of full funding vs. matching funds it wishes, within the constraints imposed upon it by limited funds, to entertain proposals in both forms and is committed to fairness in adjudicating each grant application as it stands. With regard to applications for funds in excess of \$5,000.00 the committee reserves the option of seeking outside assessments in the form of peer review.

The committee affirmed that the O.H.F. Archaeology research grant programme exists to benefit individuals conducting research. Such benefits do not extend to commercial contracts. The principal investigator cannot receive a salary, fee, or stipend from monies received under these grants. The applicant must be the chief investigator, is fully accountable in all ways, and is the person responsible for preparing and submitting the required report and accounting. Applicants should be residents of

Canada; research should focus in or about Ontario.

A detailed C.V. appropriate to the proposed research will be a requirement as will an archaeological licence and permission from land owner or relevant persons where applicable. Further information can be obtained from Judy Buxton, (mailing address) The Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2nd Floor, 77 Bloor St. West, Toronto M7A 2R9, or phone (416)963-0775.

The Committee resolved that they would not entertain applications from board members, public servants, or any individual with licence or grant reports outstanding.

The Archaeology committee then moved to review licence categories. The old licence categories struck committee members as unduly complicated, and likely to be confusing to those not already familiar with the system. What was needed was a simplified system that would emphasize individual responsibility. The committee rejects the notion of licensing archaeological activity to create "guilds" and proposes a simplified licensing system which distinguishes between personal licences and site specific licences, and which ties the responsibility for archaeological resources to an individual not a company or organization.

After considerable discussion the committee approved a revised licence system as follows:

- A. Personal Licence
 - 1. General Survey
 - 2. Assessment Survey
- B. Site Licence
 - 3. Site Specific
 - excavation
 - field school
 - underwater
 - salvage
 - other intrusive

The committee took as its point of departure that all individuals

practicing archaeology in Ontario should have a personal licence. It defined two categories.

The General Survey Licence is a broadly based survey category much like the old "conservation licence". Activity under this licence is encouraged to add to the inventory of sites in Ontario; but neither excavation nor testing is part of the anticipated activities. Reporting requirements under this category are primarily to prepare responsible site record sheets for inclusion in the provincial data base of archaeological sites, and to report generally on areas investigated. The committee sees this as the obvious entry level category for amateur archaeologists but does not expect it to be limited to amateurs. It should also be of use to professionals not specifically involved in a particular research project or contract situation. For instance, this would be the appropriate licence for professionals at museums and universities who expect to respond to various unrelated calls to investigate and record sites during the year. As is the case with all licences a good track record is a prerequisite to qualifying for recurring licences.

An Assessment Survey Licence is also a licence issued to a specific person but the design of the survey is expected to be more sophisticated and complex, and the ramifications of finding or not finding sites in the projected area are considered more critical. Where a general survey licence is intended for those with a general interest, the assessment survey licence is vocational. The committee includes both professional research (but not for profit) and contract (for profit) archaeology in this category and requires more in the way of credentials, experience, reporting and follow-up than under a general licence. Those persons already holding licences who fall into this category will be considered for qualification. For new applicants, the committee expects a thesis MA in a relevant field of archaeology or

equivalent experience. Assessment licences are in no circumstances transferable and the committee sees this as a reasonable and effective way of ensuring that the individual doing the work and writing the report is in fact the person to whom the licence was approved and granted in the first place.

Site Licences are site specific and are to be held in addition to personal licences. Any circumstance which results in excavation at a site (and, indeed, any intrusive action at all) requires a special licence peculiar to that site (or sites) alone. This does include test excavations whether of a research or contract or salvage nature and is in addition to, not instead of, a personal licence. The committee regards activity under this licence as requiring active supervision and participation by an archaeologist possessing at least the equivalent of a thesis M.A., whether measured in practical experience or in academic qualifications, and it recognizes that the nature of the site in question and the proposed activity may logically lead to more specific requirements.

These conclusions were submitted to the O.H.F. board and approved on 14th September, 1988, coincidentally the deadline for this issue of ARCH NOTES. More details will follow.

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ARCH NOTES

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UPCOMING EVENTS

EMPLOYMENT

COURSES

GRANTS

UPCOMING EVENTS

C.A.A.

The 21st annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, May 10th - May 13th, 1989. Archaeologists from across Canada and the eastern United States will present papers on all aspects of historic and pre-historic archaeology. A special Free Admission public session will involve lectures on a 16th Century Basque whaling station in southern Labrador and on the World Heritage Indian Site at Head Smashed In, Alberta.

Enquiries for more information concerning the 1989 meeting can be directed to either:

Conference Coordinator - Dr. Christopher Turnbull (506)453-2792 or Programme Coordinator - Patricia Allen (506)453-2782.

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING @ 1:00 p.m. OCTOBER 23, 1988, ONTARIO HERITAGE CENTRE, 10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO

The first annual meeting of the Association of Professional Archaeologists will take place to coincide with the Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The meeting is open to all interested individuals, although voting privileges are restricted to members of the Association of Professional Archaeologists. The association was

formed in 1988 by a number of Canadian archaeologists. The agenda of the October annual meeting will include presentation of the goals, objectives, constitution, and bylaws of the Association, as well as announcement of the elected members of the Executive.

E.S.A.F.

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held in Toronto on November 4, 5, 6, 1988, at the Westbury Hotel, 475 Yonge Street.

The program is full although dates and times of presentations will not be confirmed or available until October. Some titles have been abbreviated in the following preliminary program. All sessions will be held at the Westbury Hotel.

Publication sales and exhibition space are by reservation only. Please contact John Reid (416)978-6293 to make these arrangements.

The banquet speaker is Dr. James Tuck, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland. He will be speaking on the excavation at Red Bay, Labrador, a 15th century Basque whaling station. The banquet will be held at the Westbury Hotel, Saturday evening.

Preliminary Program

GENERAL SESSION (Friday)
Investigation at the Skitchewaug Site (Heckenberger and Peterson)
The Backstrum Horizon (George)
Melanson (Stewart and Nash)
Investigations at the Island Field Site (Custer, Rosenberg and Washburn)

Gallipolis Lock and Dam Project
(Maslowski)

Bliss Revisited (Black)

Virginia Quartz Projectile Points
(Hranicky)

Paleo-Indian Settlement and
Subsistence (Ellis and Jackson)

Richy-Roberts Clovis Cache (Gramly)

Dam Site (Wilson and Spiess)

A Moorehead Ceremonial Feature (Baker
and Baker)

The Missing 5,000 Years (Richardson)

European-Indian Contact (Kraft)

Deep, Stratified Sites in the
Allegheny Drainage (Konitzky)

SYMPOSIUM-EARLYWOODLAND (Saturday
Morning)

Culture, Continuity and Cuylerville
(Granger)

Chestnuts in the Fire (Jackson)

Late Archaic/Woodland Interface
(Lavin)

Trade and Exchange (Stewart)

Browsing on Meadowood Blades
(Williamson and Fox)

Archaeological Reflections in Western
Lake Erie (Stothers and Abel)

SYMPOSIUM-URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL
ARCHAEOLOGY (Saturday Afternoon)

Urban Archaeology in Eastern North
America (Cowin)

Urban Archaeology in Toronto (Brown)

Potteries at Convington and Frankfort,
Kentucky (Genheimer)

Nineteenth Century Ceramic Technology
(Fryman)

Archaeology in the Bronx (Boros and
DeCarlo)

GENERAL SESSION (Sunday Morning)

Archaeological Research on the Walpole
Island Indian Reserve

The Sceiford Site (Lantz)

A Neutral Indian Chiefdom (Jamieson)

The Roger's Farm Site (Mandzy)

Settlement Patterns in the Allegheny
Plateau (Johnson and Arthers)

Archaeology at the Smithfield Beach
Site (McDowell-Loudan)

EMPLOYMENT

TWO POSITIONS AT UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Applications are invited from archaeologists for a tenure stream appointment at the Assistant or Associate Professor level at the University of Toronto, St. George Campus (budget permitting). The successful candidate must have a PhD and a strong record of research and teaching. Ongoing research should have emphasis on Canadian archaeology. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching and supervision, and administrative responsibilities. Effective date of appointment is July 1, 1989. Applications should be sent to Professor S. Nagata, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, and include a curriculum vitae, copies of relevant publications, and the names and addresses of three referees. Application deadline: October 15, 1988. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

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Applications are invited from archaeologists for a tenure stream appointment at the Assistant Professor level at the University of Toronto, St. George Campus (budget permitting). The successful candidate must have a PhD and a strong record of research and teaching with emphasis on "Old World" archaeology. Statistical, computer, or archaeometrical expertise is also useful. Duties include undergraduate teaching and research with possible graduate teaching and supervision. Effective date of appointment: July 1, 1989. Applications should be sent to Professor S. Nagata, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, and include a curriculum vitae, copies of relevant publications, and the names

and addresses of three referees. Application deadline: October 15, 1988. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

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COURSES

GENERAL INTEREST - ARCHAEOLOGY

Few people realize that human settlement in Southern Ontario began more than 11,000 years ago. Painstaking work has pieced together a fascinating history of our Native predecessors. Taught by professional archaeologists, participate in artifact and historiographic workshops on Ontario's heritage from the first humans to the modern historical and industrial age.

Time: Thursdays from 7:00-9:00
\$20.00
Beginning January 12 for 10 weeks.

Where and when to register:

Register in person at Danforth Technical, 840 Greenwood Avenue, on September 26, 6:00-9:00 p.m. or September 27 and January 3, 4 6:00-8:00 p.m.

The above course is taught by professional archaeologists on staff with the Archaeology Resource Centre. This facility, unique in North America, is operated by the Department of Continuing Education with support from the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communication.

* * *

GRANTS

FUNDING FOR HERITAGE CANADA

The Heritage Canada Foundation will receive \$780,000 from the federal

Department of Communications and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications to develop and implement a Regional Heritage Tourism pilot project in two Ontario communities, which will be chosen later. The contribution, under the Canada-Ontario Cultural Development Subsidiary Agreement, was announced recently by Canada's Communications Minister Flora MacDonald and Ontario Minister of Culture and Communications Lily Oddie Munro.

Total cost for the project is \$1,172,000. The remainder will be provided by Heritage Canada. The project, initiated by the Heritage Canada Foundation, will assist regional communities to organize, develop and implement marketing strategies to increase the tourism potential of local heritage resources. It will result in the creation of a model program for regional tourism to be used across Canada by 1990.

The \$50-million Canada-Ontario Cultural Development Subsidiary Agreement, under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), is designed to foster an entrepreneurial and investment climate that encourages the growth and expansion of high-potential cultural activities and enterprises.

* * *

GRANT AWARDED FOR PLAN OF 7,000 YEAR-OLD BAND SITE

The Walpole Island Band has been given a \$85,812 grant to do an archeological survey and master plan of the 58,240 acre reserve on the St. Clair River.

The work will be carried out over the next two or three years by the Cataraqui Archeological Research Foundation of Kingston with the band providing additional services and manpower.

The Walpole Island Band Reserve is of particular archeological interest as there is evidence to suggest that it

has been the focus of Native settlement for 7,000 years.

* * *

CAMBRIDGE ARCHEOLOGICAL DIG AWARDED MORE THAN \$35,000

A private development company and two levels of government are pooling their resources to save artifacts from a fifteenth century Neutral Iroquois village in Cambridge.

The excavation project, which will be organized by Archaeological Services Inc. of Toronto, has received a \$35,375 grant.

The developer Groupwell Estates Ltd., and the Regional Municipality of Waterloo have agreed to match provincial government funds. If the project costs exceed the original estimates, then Groupwell will cover the shortfall.

"This is an important site. Already archeologists have discovered burials and a series of longhouses - some of which contain sweat lodges. I am pleased that my ministry is a member of the team which is going to save and preserve artifacts from this village for future generations to see," said Dr. Oddie Munro.



HONDURAS AND BEYOND

by Patricia Reed

After reading the articles on 'Belize and Beyond' in the May/June issue of ARCH NOTES, I thought some of you might be interested in another member of the OAS who has been spending some time in Central America. I have just spent five months in the Valley of Naco, Honduras, volunteering for an archaeological project directed by Professors Patricia Urban and Edward Schortman from Kenyon College in Ohio.

The group consisted of ten students, five volunteers, the two professors and their two children. The students fulfilled a semester of undergraduate work by completing four courses—one Political Science, one Cultural Anthropology and two Archaeology courses.

Survey and excavations were carried out over much of the Valley of Naco and two side valleys. The bulk of the excavations took place on the site of La Sierra, a large Late Classic ceremonial and residential grouping on the southeast periphery of the Mayan area. Pre Classic and Post Classic sites were also uncovered as well as smaller Late Classic residential groups associated with La Sierra. Each student was required to conduct a project within the overall project with a goal of publishing their findings within the next year. Some chose survey or excavation projects while others worked on the analysis of obsidian or soil. At the height of the excavation season, seventy-four local workers were employed.

The group resided in the town of Cofradia, in the Valley of Naco, population approximately six thousand, a one hour bus ride from San Pedro Sula, the second largest city in Honduras next to the capital. We rented three houses within the town which was a twenty minute drive from the main site of La Sierra. We were well taken care of by Margarita, our cook, and her daughter Edith, our

laundress.

All was not work in Cofradia. We were taught how to dance the Merengue by the local people at the disco on Saturday nights and the fiestas in May weren't complete without the appearance of the 'gringos'. Most of the group picked up at least 'excavation Spanish' if they weren't already fluent in that language and many friendships sprang up between our group and the townspeople. I had to become used to being one of three Patricias in our group and as I worked with another Patricia for the final two months, we became known amongst the workers as 'los dos Patys'.

Several excursions were made while in Honduras. The group toured a banana plantation, a mahogany factory and made several forays to the beaches on the Caribbean side. Some of us also spent a weekend in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, well after the rioting and burning of the American Embassy there. There were several jokes made about my Canadian passport saving the group around that time, as I was the only Canadian with the American group. Some previously excavated sites around Santa Barbara, west of the Valley of Naco, were also visited as was the only Mayan site in Honduras, Copan.

The first week of May, fourteen of us fitted into a twelve-seater van and crossed the border to Guatemala for a week. The first stop was the site of Quirigua which contains the tallest stela in the Mayan world. From there it was on to Guatemala City and Antigua where we had a great time bargaining for the beautiful Guatemalan textiles in the markets. We then flew to Tikal where we spent three glorious days, unfortunately missing the OAS tour by one week. I was more timid that the OAS adventurers and didn't make it up Temple IV, the tallest pyramid, but I did watch an incredible sunset from the Pyramid of the Lost Worlds and then went and laid on the ground in the plaza between Temples I and II to watch the stars come out.

The six weeks left after the trip to projects and writing reports for the Honduran government. Days were spent supervising the workers and getting 'bopped' in the heat, and evenings were spent completing lot cards, drawing maps and, for the students, writing a Political Science essay.

It is very difficult to condense five months of experiences into a few lines but despite the lack of hot water, and often the lack of water at all, the temperamental plumbing, the ticks, cockroaches, tarantulas and snakes and the heat which was often at 120 degrees F, there was also the 'Spanglish' conversations with our Spanish friends, cool swims in the nearby river, evenings spent singing with guitar accompaniment and lots of dancing. All in all it was a wonderful experience and friendships were made which will last a lifetime.

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THE MAYNARD-MCKEOWN SITE, BeFv-1:
A 16TH CENTURY ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIAN
VILLAGE SITE IN GRENVILLE COUNTY,
ONTARIO
A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by James F. Pendergast*

THE PLAN

The plan had been to excavate the McKeown site over the summer of 1986. By May of that year substantial grants had been received from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Community Facilities Improvement Program administered by the then Ministry of Citizenship and Culture of the Ontario Government. The extensive logistical and administrative arrangements necessary to conduct a large-scale archaeological excavation were also in place by May of that year. This was not to be. Demands placed on the Heritage Merrickville Foundation by officials of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Cemeteries Branch, regarding procedures to be followed in the event human remains were 'found', warranted the Foundation reluctantly taking a decision to postpone the project while prolonged negotiations between the Foundation Project Officer and the Ministries took place. Among the more regrettable consequences of this decision was the fact that the fifteen member field crew, which had been hired earlier, were left without work at the last minute when few vacancies remained open to them with other archaeological field parties.

INTRODUCTION

The presence of an archaeological site on Lot 11 Concession 2, Augusta Township, Grenville County, was first recorded by W.J. Wintemberg (1936:121) in his remarks regarding several sites in the county which resemble the Roebuck site nearby. However, there can be no question that when the McKeown site was first worked early in the 19th century the settlers would note the Indian artifacts, particularly pottery, which littered the surface. Neither is it likely that subsequent generations who followed their horse-drawn ploughs over these fields overlooked the Indian material they ploughed to the surface. Nevertheless, by 1987 only a few of the local residents recalled 'Indian relics' having been found on the Simpson farm now owned by Denis Deacon. None had any idea that an Iroquoian village had once stood in these fields which would dwarf present-day Maynard.

On May 18th, 1987, Dawn Wright and the twelve members of her field crew commenced excavations on the St. Lawrence Iroquoian village which dates from circa A.D. 1500. Work would continue over the next eighteen weeks. By September 18th when excavations ceased, approximately 6,000 square metres had been excavated to reveal all or portions of twenty-three longhouses which lay within the extensive fortifications that encompassed the approximately 1.6 hectares (four acres) occupied by the village.

*Reprinted from *The Ottawa Archaeologist*, Vol. 15 #4, Newsletter of the Ottawa Chapter of the O.A.S.

Negotiations with officials of both Ministries, frequently at the highest level, continued through the summer and winter of 1986 and well into the spring of 1987. These negotiations were facilitated significantly by the Ontario Council of Archaeology, at that time a recently formed body of professional archaeologists currently conducting field work in Ontario which had coalesced to promote the interests of prehistoric archaeology in Ontario. During these negotiations it became apparent that no plenary Ontario Government policy was likely to be forthcoming which would reconcile the mutually exclusive views held by officials of the two Ministries in time

for the McKeown project to proceed in 1987 with the unqualified blessing of both Ministries.

From the outset and as early as 1985, it had been agreed by Grand Chief Mike Mitchell of the Akwesasne Mohawk Band, St. Regis, that the McKeown site project could proceed if human burials were not excavated. A letter from Chief Mitchell supporting the excavation, subject to this reservation, had been submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture with the application for a CFIP grant; to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Archaeological Committee, with the application for a licence to excavate; and to the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Cemeteries Branch to apprise them of the excavations planned. In her approval of the CFIP grant and in the licence to excavate, the Minister of Citizenship and Culture had stipulated that human burials would not be excavated. A similar restriction was stated in special instructions received from the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Cemeteries Branch.

On the strength of these documents and with the benefit of over one years negotiation with officials of both Ministries, the Heritage Merrickville Foundation took a decision in May 1987 to proceed with the excavation of the McKeown site. The instructions received from the ministries regarding the excavation of human burials would be followed scrupulously. Indeed, this aspect of the excavation was favourably commented upon by Grand Chief Mike Mitchell during his visit to the site.

EXCAVATING TECHNIQUE

Initially the surface of the fields in which the site is located were searched in detail to establish the limits of artefact distribution and thereby delineate, approximately, the perimeter of the village. On the basis of this estimate twelve trenches, each approximately some 2.5 metres wide,

were bulldozed at right-angles to the estimated village perimeter at various locations around the site. Hopefully this would reveal the perimeter palisade and its associated ditch if one was present. Care was taken to ensure one or two inches of plough-zone was left intact in each trench to protect the undisturbed deposits below. Subsequently this residual plough-zone was removed carefully by shovel-shining. As a result of skilful estimating, and our share of good luck, each of the twelve trenches revealed a band of black soil one to two metres wide which marked the location of the palisade ditch that had surrounded the village. With the perimeter of the village clearly defined, and a five metre magnetically-oriented grid in place over the whole village area, excavation could commence.

Large areas of the site were prepared for excavation by bulldozing the greater part of the plough-zone to one side to facilitate access to the undisturbed cultural deposits below. Once again care was taken to ensure these cultural remains were not disturbed. Excavation of the stripped area proceeded in five-metre squares each of which was carefully shovel-shined to remove the last few inches of the plough-zone. As the cultural features were revealed they were numbered and located on the five-metre square side grid by triangulation. Features were then excavated by trowelling. Pit features were cross-sectioned and recorded in both plan and profile before being excavated completely. Occasionally posts molds were cross-sectioned to verify their existence and depth. Some palisade posts were cross-sectioned looking for oblique structural members. The artifacts recovered were attributed to the feature in which they originated, or located by triangulation within the five-metre square, before being passed to the base camp laboratory for washing and cataloguing. Provenience data was entered in the University of Western Ontario main frame computer. At present preliminary computer-generated maps of each five metre square are

being verified by checking them with excavation records. When this has been completed a computer-generated map of the area excavated will be used to depict settlement pattern, the archaeological features and artefact provenience.

A copy of this map will be passed to the Ministry as soon as it becomes available.

With minor exceptions cataloguing was completed in the field laboratory before excavations ceased. The catalogue has been entered into the University of Western Ontario computer to facilitate data retrieval. A copy of this catalogue will be passed to the Ministry when verification has been completed.

Following discussions with Drs. Richard Morlan and James Wright, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, regarding the value of having all the soil from all the pit features available for floatation and analysis at a later date, excavating techniques were introduced to recover all the soil from all the pits. By the time this procedure had accumulated the pit soil from five houses, it became clear that the project could neither provide the massive logistical support necessary to continue this procedure nor the time and field crew required without unacceptably limiting the resources necessary to attain the excavation goals which had been set for the project. Thereafter one litre samples were taken from each pit feature. Scholars interested in floating and analyzing the micro faunal and floral components of this pit soil, which is bagged and catalogued by provenience, should contact the author.

ANALYSIS

A research team composed of Gretchen Keenan, Helen Douglas, Robert Boys and the author commenced work on the analysis of the excavated materials on September 21st, 1987. The analysis

will assess the material culture specimens and settlement pattern data with a view to learning the significance of the McKeown site in the affairs and chronology of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the impact this village had on its temporal and spatial neighbours beyond St. Lawrence Iroquoian boundaries.

It is planned to complete this analysis and have a final report ready for publication by December, 1988.

Tenders have been called for the analysis of the macro food-bone specimens and bids are being assessed with a view to contracting out this work for completion by June 1988. Similar arrangements are in train for the analysis of the micro faunal and floral floatation samples and fishbone deposits. Bruce Jameson has been contracted to analyze the bone artifacts using a taxonomy based on characteristics he has devised. Samples for C-14 dating have been placed under contract to the University of Toronto.

SOME PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

While it is not possible to present definitive conclusions at this early date, several preliminary suggestions can be discussed.

Village Expansion

Gross settlement pattern data indicate that the core village at Maynard was expanded spatially once to accommodate at least two incoming groups of people. Initially this core village occupied approximately eight-tenths of a hectare (two acres). Although it would be necessary to excavate the entire village to confirm this estimate, it seems warranted. By the time the terminal village was abandoned or destroyed, the core area appears to have been a heavily populated area filled with closely spaced longhouses.

On the north side the core village was protected by a single line of palisade stakes. Beyond was an open plaza in which two structures stood in the area excavated. One, a small round house with a central hearth, has been assessed as a sweat lodge. The other, a small longhouse with a hearth at each end but none in the middle, is assessed as a guest house located outside the core palisade to deny unwanted visitors scrutiny of the village interior defenses. A number of randomly spaced hearths in this area may be associated with longhouses. Others suggest that fire-related activities took place in this open plaza, before houses were built there.

It is believed the core village population was augmented in two phases. Phase 1 involved the removal of the single-line palisade which protected the core village, and two core village longhouses, and the sweat lodge in the north plaza to make room for the construction of four new longhouses. Two of these houses are significantly longer than the other two. All four of the new longhouses were built at right-angles to the two core village houses which had been demolished to provide space for the Phase 1 population expansion.

This Phase 1 population expansion also included the construction of a new stronger palisade on the north-side plaza. Unlike the single-line core village palisade, the new palisade on the north side of the expanded village included a ditch, in some places two ditches, and several rows of stakes. These new defensive works, which provided the space inside the palisaded perimeter to expand the core village, are believed to have remained in place for the remainder of the period the village was extant. The new defensive works were supplemented by several tactically sited walls or barriers in the longhouse area which served to channel attackers away from vulnerable areas into cul-de-sac killing grounds.

The Phase 2 population expansion on the north-side plaza involved the removal of one of the smaller longhouses constructed in the Phase 1 expansion and the construction of four new longhouses all of which are among the longest excavated. The Phase 2 houses were built parallel to the core village houses; that is at right angles to the houses built in the Phase 1 expansion.

If the small house on the north plaza was in fact a guest house located outside the core village palisade to deny potential scrutiny of village defenses, it would have ceased to have been able to serve this purpose effectively when the north plaza was encompassed by the new north-side defensive works. Presumably it was demolished to facilitate the construction of the Phase 2 expansion house whose north wall is less than one metre from the south wall of the guest house.

This pattern of longhouse construction suggests that the Phase 1 incoming population, which required two large and two smaller additional longhouses, was smaller than the Phase 2 incoming population, which required four of the largest new longhouses.

This McKeown site expansion pattern accords well with similar expansions which took place on contemporary southern tier Huron villages adjacent to Lake Ontario; the Draper site for instance (Finlayson 1985). The cause and significance of this bilateral village expansion pattern will be examined in detail in the final report.

The settlement pattern data from which these suggestions regarding village expansion are derived is set out at Plan 1 attached.

House Pits

By far the majority of the pits excavated were located in the longhouses. Indeed, the areas between the houses are relatively undisturbed. This pattern is attributed, in part at least, to a village life-style in which

the greater part of village activity occurred during the winter months when the weather confined the village to their longhouses. With the arrival of spring the people left the village for their spring fishing stations on the St. Lawrence River and the farm lands to prepare them for planting. Over the summer months they occupied a variety of locations, some remote from the village, each of which contributed to the seasonal food supply. As a result the village remained sparsely inhabited until after the fall harvest and hunt were completed.

In addition to the numerous small and relatively shallow hearth-related pits in the longhouses, there are a number of large, deep pits in several longhouses. These pits, some of which are one and one-half metres deep (five feet), have been assessed to be seed-corn storage pits. Lined with bark or hides and covered with soil to some depth they would have provided some protection from rodents, accidental fire and frost. The fact that none of these pits contained any appreciable quantity of corn in 1987 suggests that they had been emptied for planting and not yet filled by the new harvest at the time the village was removed to another location or destroyed. This would suggest that the McKeown village ceased to function sometime during the period between May, when the seed corn would have been removed for planting, and September, when the new crop would have been placed in the storage pits had the village continued to be inhabited.

Invariable these large pits are located under the bunk-line in these McKeown longhouses. This suggests that the custody of the seed corn cache, a commodity vital to village survival, was the specific responsibility of the particular family which occupied that apartment in the longhouse. Bearing in mind the importance of this seed corn to village survival, there can be little doubt that the family entrusted with this custodial responsibility would be among the most trustworthy in the

longhouse. The clustering of these seed corn storage pits at one end of the longhouses at Maynard suggests that in each instance this trustworthy family lived in one end of the house. Possibly the longhouse matron reserved this responsibility for herself. This would accord well with her responsibility for managing planting, tending and harvesting the crops. In that event the consistent location of the seed corn caches at one end of the longhouse would serve to locate the matron's apartment at that end of the longhouse rather than in some random or varied location elsewhere in the house. This arrangement would result in the end of the house being used for the matron being the 'senior end' of the house. The other end of the house, remote from the matron, was the 'junior end'. Presumably each of the matron's married sisters and daughters occupied a fire a distance from the matron keeping with their familial seniority. This social patterning could explain the gaps in the hearth spacing in Houses 1 and 2; both these houses are Phase 2 expansion houses. Possibly the long spaces between otherwise equally spaced hearths were reserved for yet unmarried daughters or sisters to permit them to occupy a location in the longhouse commensurate with their seniority in the family when married; Richards work (1967) notwithstanding. The allocation of family space in the longhouses in this manner would, in part at least, become a factor in the social structuring of longhouse lifestyle. It remains to be seen whether this hypothesis can be demonstrated by an analysis of the archaeological material.

Ritualism

Two longhouse features, both of which involve the burial of intact ceramic vessels, provide a glimpse of ritualism practiced by the McKeown site villagers hitherto unreported as a St. Lawrence Iroquoian practice.

In one instance a large elaborately decorated typical St. Lawrence

Iroquoian pot was excavated in a debris-filled deep seed-corn cache pit located on the north side in the east end of House 13. This was a core village house which had been demolished to provide space for a Phase 1 expansion house. The vessel lay complete but fragmented approximately one metre below the surface on a bed of birch-bark fragments. Inside this vessel was a smaller pot with the single overhanging pointed castellation which gives many late prehistoric Huron vessels their characteristic shape (Ridley 1952:202, fig.66-13B). However, neither the incised horizontal motif on the collar nor the side-by-side transverse paddle-edge decorative stamping on the lip of this vessel are reminiscent of Huron decorative motifs. The general impression is that a non-Huron potter, probably a St. Lawrence Iroquoian, attempted to replicate a common Huron vessel with marginal success.

The body of this Huron-like vessel is seldom more than three or four millimetres thick and it is very friable. Unlike the large St. Lawrence Iroquoian vessel, which was a wholly serviceable cooking pot, the Huron-like small vessel is quite unserviceable. Indeed, this vessel gives the impression of it's having been made for the specific purpose of being fitted into the large St. Lawrence vessel. This impression is reinforced by the close tolerances by which the small pot is able to pass through the throat of the St. Lawrence vessel.

The second ritualistic burial of complete ceramic vessels was excavated from a smaller pit under the bunk-line of the south side of House 9. Unlike House 13, which was in the core village area, House 9 was Phase 1 expansion house. There a small non-diagnostic vessel was inverted over a small St. Lawrence Iroquoian pot without enveloping it. The contents of the uppermost vessel were found between the two vessels where they came to rest when the upper vessel as inverted. The contents included two short bone awls,

a large discoidal clay bead and an irregularly-shaped red iron oxide pebble. All of these articles were on a bed of, or between, fresh water clam shells. Two antler hoes were also in place between these vessels. However, the hoes were sufficiently to one side to make it unlikely they were among the contents of the upper pot when it was inverted.

Any attempt to explain the significance of these ritualistic vessel burials would be speculative at best. Nevertheless, in one instance there is the possibility of symbolism in which the Huron, represented by the small Huron-like pot, are being subsumed or ingested by the St. Lawrence Iroquoians by the ritual of the Huron-like vessel being placed inside the large St. Lawrence vessel. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Huron and the St. Lawrence were engaged in a war circa A.D. 1500 which, in part at least, was responsible for the destruction of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. Any ritual which would portray one or the other of these groups subsuming the other would reflect the hopes and aspirations of those engaged in the struggle at the time when the McKeown village was occupied.

Longhouses

House 4 stands out because of its anomalous shape. Over a distance of fifteen metres both walls at the west end of this house are bowed to place a distinctly bulbous end on a house which otherwise has parallel walls. This may reflect alterations to a small rectangular house which were necessitated by the removal of the core village palisade. On the other hand it may be that the bulbous portion is simply a mis-aligned house addition. This feature will be examined in detail.

House 1, some 38 metres (125 feet) long and one of those built in the Phase 2 population expansion, has clearly discernible bunk-lines down each side

as is frequently the case in this village. However in House 1 the bunk-line continues uninterrupted around the rounded west end of the house.

PUBLIC RESPONSE

From the outset an aim of the excavations at Maynard was to demonstrate to the public the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites in eastern Ontario and to create a public constituency with an interest in the preservation of these sites. Hopefully by publicizing the McKeown project in the local press, on TV and radio and by speaking at various service club dinners, the public would become sufficiently interested to visit the site to see the work for themselves. With this in mind tours were scheduled at 10:00 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Soon an enthusiastic public response made it necessary to expand this schedule to include Saturday and Sunday.

Arrangements were made with the Grenville, Leeds and Dundas county Public and Separate school elementary and secondary Boards of Education to have school children visit the excavations in bus-load groups. The response was overwhelming, quite beyond our capacity to schedule tours on a school-by-school basis let alone on a class-by-class schedule. The crew learned to react as each bus load arrived so groups were not kept waiting. Student enthusiasm and their questions, more than compensated for any work delays experienced.

Senior citizen homes were also invited to send groups to the site. They were able to drive within a few feet of the work where chairs in the shade were available.

In mid-July, when work had progressed to the extent several longhouses and the perimeter palisade were clearly discernible, a formal opening ceremony was held. The Minister, MCC and several of her officials, local MPs, MLAs, Reeves, wardens and their

township and county councils, mayors and their councils, county historical and heritage societies and many of the interested local citizens were invited to attend. Professor Syd Wise, then Chairman of the Archaeological Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation, formally opened the project on behalf of the Hon. Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture. Carl Thorpe, Director Heritage Branch, MCC and Donald McKeown, the retired Chief Administrative Officer, National Museum of Canada, after whom the site was named, were in attendance. Grand Chief Mike Mitchell, of the Mohawk Akwesasne Band at St. Regis spoke eloquently on the need for more archaeological projects to reveal the history of the Indians in this region.

Following a tour of the excavations a barbecue supper was held. This provided the field crew with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their culinary skills, many of which had been acquired quite recently.

By the end of August over five thousand persons had visited the site and most of these had participated in a guided tour. Of these some two-thousand two-hundred were Grenville County school children.

TV and press media coverage was largely responsible for this demonstration of public interest. Programs, articles and notices by the following media were particularly responsible for generating this interest:

TV Programs:

1. CBC TV show Mid-Day, Valerie Pringle host, national exposure out of Toronto.
2. CBC TV show It's About Time, Nancy Cooper host, Janet Smith producer, Ottawa and district exposure out of Ottawa.
3. CTV TV show Regional Contact, Van Dusen brothers hosts, Ottawa and district exposure out of Ottawa.

Press Coverage:

1. Prescott Journal, Robin Morris

editor.

2. Brockville Recorder and Times, Alexis Mantell columnist.
3. Brockville Recorder TV-Travel Times, Harry Painting columnist.
4. Winchester Press, Joan Laucius columnist.
5. Ottawa Citizen, Richard Wolosher columnist.
6. Holiday News
7. Ottawa Carleton Review
8. Canadian Press national wire service carried the story with photographs nationally.

Radio:

CJET-Smiths Falls

VISITORS

Several professional archaeologists and scholars with an interest in archaeology visited the site. Among these were a group of some fifty scholars representing national delegations from thirty-five countries attending the International Quaternary Earth Sciences Research Group (INQUA) conference in Ottawa. Having been conducted on a tour of the excavations by Dr. J.V. Wright they expressed interest in the comprehensive impression of the village made possible by exposing simultaneously large areas of the site for viewing.

Visits were exchanged with Dr. Norman Cleremont and Claude Chapdelaine, University of Quebec in Montreal, who were excavating the well-known archaeological site at Point au Buisson in Quebec, and Drs. Anne Baulu and Jose Benmoyal, who are engaged in the analysis of material they excavated on a recently discovered St. Lawrence Iroquoian site east of Montreal.

Dr. Peter Thomas, University of Vermont, and Dr. James Peterson, University of Maine, brought their field schools to examine the techniques used to excavate Iroquoian village sites. Dr. Martha Latta and Bernice Field, archaeologists with the University of Toronto; Dr. Dean Snow,

archaeologist with the State University of New York in Albany, Francis Stewart faunal analyst with the University of New Brunswick, Charles Garrad representing the Ontario Archaeological Society and Dolores Elliott representing the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology also visited the project.

Dr. R. S. MacNeish, President Andover Foundation, Andover, Massachusetts, visited the site and spoke to the field crew regarding recent innovative techniques which will enhance our understanding of prehistoric agriculture.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

The grant received by the Heritage Merrickville Foundation from the Ministry of Citizenship and Communications under their Community Facilities Improvement Program required the Foundation to display, gratis, artifacts excavated at the McKeown site. In keeping with this undertaking the Foundation opened an exhibit in it's Knox Hall property in Merrickville, Grenville County, on Thursday, November 19th, 1987.

The exhibition entitled 'Ho-de-no Sau Nee - Our First Farmers', presents thirty-three displays to depict Iroquoian life-styles circa A.D. 1500. It opened with Iroquois Thanksgiving Offering to the Creator. The displays depicted several ethnohistorical facets of Iroquoian life including the Earth Grasper Myth, the Iroquoian account of how the earth was formed; the caring and use of false faces; the use of tobacco; the Mid Winter Festival Great Feather Dance; and the tale of Hadui and how he challenged the Creator. Other displays depicted and described Iroquoian dress and the manner in which they waged war. The extent of Iroquoia circa A.D. 1500, an island of Iroquoian farmers in a sea of Algonquian hunters and gatherers, was contrasted graphically with the present Iroquois homeland on reservations in Canada and the United

States. A particularly well received display 'Did You Know' examined six facets Iroquoian life which are not widely known to the public. These topics were the Iroquoian matriarchy; the names by which the Iroquoians knew themselves and the names they were given by the Europeans; their use and non-use of canoes; the destruction of Iroquoian nations by Iroquoians; the sequence in which Iroquoians first met Europeans after their initial encounter when the St. Lawrence Iroquoians met Jacques Cartier in 1534; and the importance of fish in the Iroquoian diet as compared with large game animals. These exhibits were supplemented by seven displays of artifacts excavated at the McKeown site.

Although previous commitments prevented the Hon. Dr. Lily Munro and several of her officials from attending the inauguration reception, James Jordan read a letter from Dr. Munro in which the Minister commended the Foundation for its work. Following a tour of the exhibit by over ninety guests, which included MP's, mayors, wardens, reeves and distinguished citizens interested in local heritage, enjoyed light refreshments. Drs. Dyck, Wright and Keenleyside, archaeologists from the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Archaeological Survey of Canada, and William Englebert archaeologist of the Ministry of Citizenship and Communications, were among the guests.

On Friday, November 20th, a second reception was held for the executive committees of local and district historical, genealogical and heritage societies and groups.

On Saturday, November 21st the exhibit was opened to the public. Arrangements were made to have docents on hand to conduct guided tours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays from November 21st to December 13th. Separate arrangements were made with the Grenville, Leeds, Nepean, Gloucester and Ottawa Boards of Education to enable them to schedule

guided tours for their students at times throughout the week best suited to meet their requirements. District church groups, social clubs, service clubs and senior citizen homes and Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were also invited to visit the display.

It is planned to place a somewhat similar exhibition on permanent display in the Heritage Merrickville Foundation, Merrickville Old Town Hall, c. 1865, when that building has been rehabilitated.

CONCLUSION

The excavation of the 16th century Iroquoian village site, at Maynard was a success both as regards the value of the archaeological data excavated and the involvement of the public in the preservation of our Ontario archaeological heritage. The thinly disguised skepticism apparent in some quarters at the outset soon gave way to an enthusiastic, often participatory, interest as the village was unearthed. By the end of the summer there was a widespread and spontaneous lobby to continue the excavations in 1988. When the site was returned to its original condition and fall ploughing had eliminated all traces of the summer's work, there were repeated expressions of regret that some permanent record of the village had not been left for posterity. This feeling may be the genesis of a movement to have an Ontario Archaeological and Historic Site Board marker erected near the site.

While the analysis of the material has only begun, it is clear that the project has significantly enhanced our knowledge of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. Facets of village life-style have emerged which have not been demonstrated before. On another level, several artifact varieties have been excavated which have expanded the inventory of St. Lawrence Iroquoian material culture. The final report scheduled for completion by December 1988 is expected to set out new

information regarding the St. Lawrence Iroquoians on several levels, and with respect to their relations with their contemporaries near and far - particularly the Hurons.

The exhibition phase of the project presented to the public, gratis, in the Heritage Merrickville Knox Hall property has been well received.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply indebted to Drs. J. V. Wright and William Finlayson for their having from the outset provided me with advice on how best to proceed. Their assistance and that received from William Noble and Dean Knight assisted me to prepare the voluminous grant-seeking essays submitted to Federal and Provincial government agencies.

The magnificent grant I received from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada provided the all-important first funding which permitted the project to proceed. The magnitude of the grant the Heritage Merrickville Foundation received from the then Ministry of Citizenship and Culture permitted the project to be scheduled as a major work.

Early in the formative stages Grand Chief Michael Mitchell of the Akwesasne Mohawk Band at St. Regis provided advice on how best to proceed. His having agreed to have Mohawks from St. Regis serve as members of the field crew is appreciated. Chief Mitchell's participation in the opening ceremonies is also appreciated. Visits to the site by several of the Akwesasne Band, particularly those by several elderly ladies, was a moving experience.

Estelle Rowe and Denis Deacon willingly granted permission to excavate on their land. Their generosity was particularly appreciated when it became apparent that the delays encountered in 1986 would result in their being denied the use of sizeable plots of land in both

the 1986 and 1987 crop years. Miss Rowe's executor, Charles Bradley, and George and Edward Robinson, who lease the Rowe farm, were particularly understanding during these trying times.

Many people generously assisted us at Maynard. George Bracken O.L.S. surveyed the site grid lines, Earl Connell provided the crew with fresh vegetables on several occasions, and Tim Hemsley and Al Helmsley, could arrive with liquid refreshments at just the right time. The barbecue hosted by the Spencerville Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion for the field crew stands out among the many courtesies extended to us by our neighbours. Scott Hubbard and Carl Durant of Toshack Brothers (Prescott) installed the electrical and plumbing facilities and provided the construction office trailer, which made it possible to conduct comprehensive laboratory procedures, and cataloguing, in the field. George and Edward Robinson, our next door neighbours were always ready to help, particularly when our mechanical equipment broke down. The Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, loaned the project a front-end loader, a field office caravan and a multitude of stores which greatly facilitated work in the field. The assistance provided by Bob Pamnett, Sterling Presley, Dave Lavery and Luke MacCarthy is appreciated. Joan Hubbard provided the accounting expertise which enabled us to meet the formidable demands of Revenue Canada regarding payroll deductions. When plans to excavate in 1986 were aborted Norman Gray provided storage facilities over the winter of 1986-87 for the mountain of stores which had been accumulated.

It would be difficult to over-state my appreciation for the diligence and skill that the field crew displayed continually over a particularly dry, hot summer. From the outset they applied themselves to learning and excelling at the several tasks they

were assigned. Their willingness to undertake one more job or to adopt new ideas in mid-stream, often under trying conditions, was commendable. Thanks largely to Dawn Wright's extensive field experience and her never compromised high standards, the excavations were conducted in a thoroughly professional manner. The value of the equally high standards insisted upon by Gretchen Keenan, the Chief Cataloguer, has been demonstrated on several occasions since the analysis of the archaeological material began.

Dawn Wright's volunteer work after the excavation phase was completed, from mid September 1987 to late in January 1988, was an essential preliminary to the conduct of the analysis phase which followed. During this period she verified computer records, often by returning to the field to examine the still-open excavated areas, she arranged the field records in a coherent order and she compiled the project photographic record. A significant portion of her work entailed detailed liaison with the Museum of Indian Archaeology, University of Western Ontario, to ensure computer records used to compile the site map were consistent with the field record.

The regular field crew consisted of Dawn Wright, Assistant Director; Gretchen Keenan, Chief Cataloguer; Arnold Feast, Field Supervisor; and

Jerome Cook, Julia Galbraith, Mary Lou Gervais, Jennifer Grover, Constance O'Shaughnessy, Paul Prince, Lisa Rankin, Francis Scardera, Christine Schattauer, Steve Sunday, Brent Wimmer, Joyce Wright.

I would also like to thank the many volunteers who assisted our regular crew from time-to-time. Over the summer the Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society let by their President Steve Cumbaa and Vice President Marian Clark and James Gallagher, President American Institute of Archaeology, excavated a

sizeable potential midden area as a sub-project before joining the regular crew excavating house features.

Four parties of docents from the Canadian Museum of Civilization, each spent a week excavating over a four week period in July. Anne and Fraser Carr who joined us late in June became regular crew members in July and August. Later in September when excavations had ceased, they worked closely with Dawn Wright to correct and confirm site records before the site was closed. Kenward Dumbrille; Barry Mitchell, Hal Dumbrille; Bill Mellon; Bob Boys, Dave Croft, Peggy Smith, Peter Rourke and Martin Betcherman were among those who worked for several days on the site.

I wish to thank the other members of the Heritage Merrickville Foundation Exhibition Committee, Garry Moxam and Barbara Seargeant, for their help in presenting the exhibit 'Our First Farmers' in the Foundation's Knox Hall property in Merrickville. The assistance provided by John Bonser, Superintendent Rideau Canal, Parks Canada is gratefully acknowledged. The loan-back of certain St. Lawrence Iroquoian artifacts from the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Archaeological Survey of Canada, which had been excavated by the author over the past forty years is gratefully acknowledged. They permitted the exhibit to encompass many facets of Iroquoian life-style which might not have been possible otherwise. The assistance of Drs. Ian Dyck, J. V. Wright and David Keenleyside, Bob Pammett and Karen Murchison in this regard was particularly helpful. Ian Blakeny, Helen Douglas, William Jones, Gretchen Keenan and Peter Terrill gave freely of their time to help construct the exhibit. Wayne Poapst printed the computer-generated text which made it possible to present the exhibit.

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THE 1988 GREAT BUS TRIP

by Christine Caroppo

This year the Society's annual bus trip was deep into the territory of the Windsor Chapter, a group celebrating their tenth year within the O.A.S. As this was new ground for most of the travellers, we knew that we needed the best of transportation and so we called on Max Wagg (and Penetang Midland Coach Lines) to bring his trusty bus to get us there and back again.

Leaving late on Friday night from Toronto we headed west to pick up other intrepid travellers from the Grand River-Waterloo Chapter and so 30 of us eventually headed off into the sunset.

After a night's sleep and hearty breakfast at the University of Windsor we embarked upon a full day of travelling the flat landscape of extreme southwestern Ontario. Our first stop was the site of Fort Malden, partially restored and owned by Parks Canada. We toured the Fort, established in 1796, and watched costumed interpreters give a demonstration of a musket drill and firing. The sight and sound of the "Bob-Lo" (Bois Blanc) Island ferry steaming along the Detroit River at the very edge of the Fort brought back memories for the presidents of the O.A.S. and the Toronto Chapter who dug at the Fort in 1979. Just down the road, near the site of the King's Navy Yard wet-site excavation, stands the historic Park House Museum. The house, built around the same time as the Fort, contains period furnished rooms and also serves as the base of operations for the Park House Tinsmiths. This little company makes reproduction tinware for sale to the public but also does a lot of work for museums all across Canada and beyond. Several O.A.S. members did some early Christmas shopping and came away with intricately pierced lanterns, candlesticks, berry baskets and so on.

The tour was then temporarily suspended on account of weather as

several members became stranded in a tremendous hailstorm. Wet, but all in one piece, we carried on down the road to the site of the now demolished Matthew Elliott House. Elliott, long-time Indian Agent for the region and local estate owner, lived and successfully farmed here from about 1790 until his death in 1814. Sporadic excavations of his house and adjoining Indian store have occurred since 1969, most recently by the University of Windsor in 1982. Material from the pre-1812 period relating to the domestic and Indian Department trade were recovered. Thanks to Neal Ferris, president of the London Chapter, for providing excellent notes on the history of the site.

We then visited the Wyandot cemetery with commentary on the history of the Petun/Wyandot people in the area from our own Wyandot specialist Charlie Garrad. The next stop was the Hiram Walker Historical Museum in Windsor. The museum was originally the house of Francois Baby and was built in 1812. After a turbulent history of major and minor renovations and a serious fire the house was opened in 1958 as a museum. Its name derives not from any historical connection but rather from its benefactor. The last event of the day was a delightful dinner with members of the Windsor Chapter in a very good restaurant overlooking the Detroit River. Many members of the Chapter turned out to help celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Windsor Chapter.

Next morning we set out after breakfast for a tour of the Duff-Baby House in Sandwich. The tour of the house and excavations in the yard, conducted by the Cataraqui Research Foundation, was given by Dena Doroszenko of the Ontario Heritage Foundation and president of the Toronto Chapter. The house was built in 1798 by fur trader Alexander Duff. After a brief stay of only 9 years the house was sold to another member of the prominent Baby family, the Honourable James Baby. The house is now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and excavations are

underway to determine structural details and changes in site usage over time before the house and grounds are restored some time in the year future. After leaving Windsor we turned eastwards for the long journey back to Toronto. On the way we visited the site of the Tecumseh Memorial and the Van Bommel site near Chatham. This multi-component site (with substantial Younge Phase, circa A.D.1100, remains) was explained for the group by Carl Murphy of the London Chapter which is sponsoring the excavation. The site lies in a wedge of until recently uncultivated land by a small creek. The site was likely used for seasonal deer hunting parties before the family groups broke up for the winter. The day was blisteringly hot and the travellers felt genuine pity for the site workers as we again boarded our air-conditioned bus. Next stop was the site of Fairfield, the 18th century Moravian Delaware mission settlement destroyed by the American forces in 1813 and excavated by Wilfrid Jury between 1942-46. A final unscheduled stop was made in the same area to see what may be the last remaining oil extraction operation using 19th century technology. This consisted of a series of "jerker rods" connected to localized pumps and all operated by a central power source in an old steam engine shed. This archaic system is apparently still profitable enough to remain in operation by the landowner.

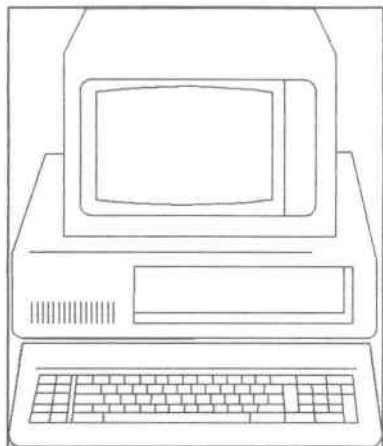
Our travelling done we made our way back home all tired but pleased with yet another successful and interesting summer O.A.S. bus trip. Any ideas for next year?

This is the first issue of Arch Notes produced entirely (with the exception of the front page outline) on computer. It was printed off in one 'camera-ready' run. There are no 'paste-ins' (because we had no illustrations with our articles!), the few graphics you may notice, including our logo on pages 3 and 36, are all 'computer-produced'. The computer program used is Wordperfect, version 5.0, no 'page-maker' program is used.

Deadline for our next issue is November 15, 1988. All submissions are welcome (especially on diskette in Wordperfect!)

Ed.

ARCH NOTES



AN APPEAL BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO IN SUPPORT OF THE REVIVAL OF THE LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, standing at the crossroads of the main communication routes of Africa, Europe and Asia, was for a long time, as has been the wish of him whose name it bears, a major centre of science, philosophy and art, an intellectual meeting-place for eminent representatives of the Egyptian, Greek, Persian and other cultures, where they could dialogue and receive mutual benefit from their contacts.

It was in such a climate that the first universal library in history, which was also a research institute and a museum, came into being at the beginning of the fourth century B.C., having as its aim the bringing together and conservation of 'the writings of all nations' and at the same time welcoming their leading scholars and thinkers.

The aim of the founders of the Library of Alexandria was soon to be largely fulfilled. From a very early point in its history, at least one copy of every work written in Greek, and subsequently of translations of the most important works written in other languages, was added to its collections. All ships passing through the port of Alexandria were required to allow copies to be made of any scrolls they had on board, if they were of interest to the Library.

By the middle of the first century B.C., the Library had in its possession 532,800 manuscripts, which were listed, filed and preserved by highly sophisticated methods. One of its finest achievements was the 'Pinakes' of Callimachus, a catalogue of all existing works, which not only gave their titles but also supplied detailed information on the authors and their works, as well as analyzing each text. This gigantic bibliography, now lost, was for a long time the essential reference work for Greek literature.

The Library of Alexandria was one of

the leading intellectual centres of the world. Having assembled a unique collection of scientific, philosophical and literary works, it was also a haven over the centuries for numerous authors who found their source of inspiration there.

The fires that destroyed the Library of Alexandria in the mid third and fourth centuries A.D., during the course of a ruthless civil war, thus inflicted an irreparable loss on the whole of mankind.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in pursuance of its policy of safeguarding and protecting the country's outstanding historical heritage, and in order to contribute to the development of the Mediterranean basin as a whole, has now decided to revive the Library of Alexandria.

This decision should result in the construction of a great library covering all fields of knowledge, welcoming researchers and specialists from the whole of the Mediterranean region. This library should contain at least 200,000 volumes to start with, and have the space and requisite infrastructure to house 4,000,000, with the possibility of an extension to 8,000,000 volumes. It will include vast reading rooms open to the general public, study rooms for researchers, and accommodation facilities.

By a decision adopted at its 124th session, the Executive Board of Unesco invited the Director-General to co-operate with the Egyptian Government in the establishment of the library.

Unesco sent several missions to Egypt in 1987, with a view to the preparation of the different parts of the feasibility study, which will be published in several languages by the University of Alexandria. The Egyptian Government has done all it can to provide the best possible conditions for the implementation of this project. A Higher National Council of the Library of Alexandria has been set up under the patronage of

the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In order that this exceptional undertaking should have its proper world-wide dimension, however, the Egyptian Government plans to involve the entire international community therein. For this reason it has asked Unesco to support its action, in particular by means of an appeal to universal solidarity. The Executive Board of the Organization thus invited me, at its 126th session, to launch such an appeal.

I therefore call on the governments of all States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, public and private institutions, funding agencies, librarians and archivists, and last but not least, the peoples of all countries to participate, by means of voluntary contributions in cash, equipment or services, in the immense effort undertaken by the Egyptian Government to reconstruct and equip the Library of Alexandria, constitute and preserve its collections and train the requisite personnel.

I call on all intellectuals, artists and writers, historians and sociologists, and all those whose work it is to inform - journalists, columnists, professionals of the press, radio, television and cinema - to help to develop an awareness by the public in all countries of the universal dimension of the project for the revival of the Library of Alexandria, and to encourage them to contribute to its implementation.

I especially invite the publishers of literary, scientific and artistic books and periodicals the world over to send two copies of each of their publications to the Library of Alexandria.

It is my hope that the contributions will be commensurate with the vast task ahead, and that all those who are concerned for the conservation of the universal documentary heritage and

wish to promote the widest possible use thereof by researchers and members of the public all over the world will participate with enthusiasm in the international campaign for the revival of one of the most prestigious institutions in the history of mankind.

Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

continued from page 32

The only alternative, the archaeologist said, is that the tools were made by another, unrecognised, early human.

The stone artifacts were found between layers of rock that were dated at 1.9 million and 2.1 million years. The site is near Rawalpindi in northern Pakistan.

from the Globe & Mail, Sep. 17, 1988





PRESS CUTTINGS

Controversial explorer once reviled as heathen wins memorial marker

More than 350 years after his body was dumped in an unmarked grave outside a Huron Indian village near Georgian Bay, a monument to controversial explorer Etienne Brule marks the site of his death.

The historic sites plaque unveiled on Saturday in a little ceremony in Awenda Provincial Park, near Penetang, is far more positive recognition than Brule was accorded in his own time. Missionaries denounced him as a fornicator and a heathen and refused to bury him with other Christians.

The explorer, who is now more famous than most of his detractors, was the first Frenchman to reach at least three of the Great Lakes, and possibly all five. He was sent to the Huron country in 1610, when he was 18, and paid handsomely by a fur-trading company to learn the language of the Indians so he could serve as a go-between for traders.

In choosing between the two cultures, however, he picked the life of the Hurons, thus drawing the wrath of the Jesuit missionaries on whose letters and books most of the early history of Canada is based.

As well, Brule earned the hatred of New France's rulers by joining the English privateers who attacked Quebec in 1629. When the Hurons turned against him, he had no powerful friends left.

The explorer's lost, unmarked grave is believed to lie near the Huron village of Toanche.

One of the last people seen by Brule before he dies in 1633, at the age of 41, was Aenons, a principal chief of the Attignawantan Hurons, who ordered the explorer's head split with an axe as punishment for trying to bypass the Hurons in the fur trade. Priests who hated Brule spread the story that he was eaten by the Indians, but most modern historians believe that never happened.

The Awenda Provincial Park monument ceremony featured a young man posing as Brule who talked of the explorer's positive aspects. The plaque itself credits Brule with forging a tenuous link between two cultures and exploring much of the Great Lakes' basin.

Brule's modern critics blame him for not keeping a journal or written records of his travels and explorations. Writers in this century have claimed, probably unfairly, that Brule drew the ire of the Hurons, not through his trading practices, but by his too-frequent liaisons with Indian women.

His monument avoids any reference to the activities that drew the anger of the priests, but hints that Brule may have been responsible for his fate.

"An undisciplined and turbulent man," it says, "he eventually alienated members of the Attignawantan tribe of the Hurons, who killed him about 1633."

(from The Globe & Mail, Sept. 5/88)

Archeologists probe Iroquois discovery for pottery pieces

Fish bones, arrowheads and broken pottery discarded about 400 years ago are helping archeologists piece together a long-buried Iroquois Indian community on the banks of the Grand River.

Evidence turned up at the Grand River dig in this Southern Ontario city suggests the site was a "satellite community" of only two or three longhouses, said Robert MacDonald, co-director of the excavation.

But what really has archeologists curious is the enormous number of tiny pieces of pottery and other bric-a-brac found on the site.

"A site like this might contain 20,000 to 30,000 artifacts that would have to be looked at," said Ron Williamson, senior archeologist with Archeological Services Inc., a Toronto-based firm that is doing the excavation.

Ceramic vessels are the most important of all the artifacts found so far because their design helps date the site back to the fifteenth century, Mr. Williamson said.

Archeologists working at the site have also uncovered six complete sweat lodges - bell-shaped huts used by the Iroquois for sweat-bathing rituals. The huts were covered with either bark of animal skins and often attached to the longhouses.

The find marks the first time in Ontario that such structures have been identified, Mr. MacDonald said. "Sweat lodges played a very important role in Iroquoian religion, which was a very complex aspect of their society."

Carbonized corn kernels from the early fifteenth century have also been found, along with pieces of clay pipes, arrowheads and even a fine fragment of what is believed to have been a comb. The team conducting the dig consists of

about six people and is supported by volunteers interested in archeology, including graduate students and a Grade 8 science teacher.

(from The Globe & Mail, Aug. 2/88)

* * *

Early Indian sites in danger from developers

Local sites of early Indian habitation are in danger of being destroyed by developers because Ontario's Ministry of Municipal Affairs is not using proper procedures, says archaeologist Heather McKillop.

Although no specific site is threatened, McKillop says it is possible that there were ancient villages in the Garden Hill land that is slated for development.

"The development area is close to water, fertile land and the Gibbs site (the 15th century Iroquois village excavated just east of Elizabethtown this summer)," she says.

McKillop says archaeological studies should be conducted before construction begins.

"Archaeological assessments are really quick in agricultural areas because you can walk across a field and find artifacts turned up by plows," she said.

"And it doesn't interfere with construction because its done at the draft-plan stage."

If builders find something once the site is under construction and call in an archaeologist, "it becomes a horrendous situation".

But neither developers nor the municipalities that approve their plans are to blame, McKillop says.

"The fault lies with the provincial government," she says flatly.

"The Ministry of Municipal Affairs does not circulate draft plans of developments to the Archaeology Department of the Ministry of Culture and Communications."

The Ontario Planning Act requires municipalities to send changes in zoning by-laws to a number of ministries and government agencies.

But major projects and subdivisions are treated differently, says Patricia Boeckner, a senior planner with the plans administration branch of municipal affairs.

"Municipal Affairs is entrusted with deciding who should see subdivision plans," she says.

"Unless there is a specific reason to send them to Culture and Communications, we wouldn't."

McKillop says there has been only one case in Northumberland County in which an archaeological assessment was ordered.

Boeckner recalls the situation, which involved an application for subdivision in Cobourg.

"The planner contacted Culture and Communications because the site was next to a graveyard," she says.

"The archaeology department did find something, conducted a quick excavation and the developer got good press."

Boeckner admits this case was an exception to the rule. "We have some trouble deciding which applications to send them," she says. But two ministries are discussing the problem.

(from The Port Hope Evening Guide, Sept. 7/88)

* * *

St. John dig finds evidence of graves

Amherstburg - Shadows from the past are stalling efforts to decertify an old cemetery adjoining St. John the Baptist School.

The shadows are dark impressions in the clay soil which indicate the remains of a graveshaft. Excavation work turned up evidence of at least 11 graveshafts in the narrow yard between the school and St. John the Baptist Church.

Peter Timmins, of the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, spent a day examining the metre-deep trench dug up by a backhoe, looking for the telltale dark patches and marking them out with straws.

Timmins said he will not be certain whether there are remains in the graveshafts until he gets permission to dig them up. Excavation to construct an addition to the school this spring turned up remains of seven bodies. All the remains were supposed to have been removed when the school was built in the 1950s.

The discovery of the bones prompted the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations to declare the former churchyard a cemetery. The Essex County Roman Catholic Separate School Board decided to excavate the site to have all human remains removed so the cemetery designation could be lifted.

If all the graves contain remains, it could be a slow process. Ministry spokesman David Brickman, who visited the site, said it may be necessary to give families a chance to identify and claim the remains of their ancestors.

Former mayor Garnet Fox is calling for a thorough historic investigation of the cemetery, which contains the remains of soldiers from Fort Malden and their Indian allies.

Timmins said the best method of identifying the remains would be a

search of church records. But he said an examination of the bones and clothing could help identify some of the bodies. He said museum staff would like to do some historical research on the property but they would need direction from the school board.

Board director Ron Reddam said it could take months for the board to settle the fate of the cemetery. If, after the board receives a written report on the graves, and decides to go ahead with moving the remains from the site the project could be put off until next spring.

(from The Windsor Star, Aug. 26/88)

* * *

Egyptian oasis yields spectacular finds

As the frightened residents of Ismant fled their city, someone tossed a couple of books into the vestibule of a mudbrick house opposite the Governor's mansion.

Perhaps it was sand sweeping over the ancient Egyptian city or perhaps drought had dried up its wells, but whatever the reason, Ismant had to be evacuated quickly. Soon afterwards, the sands of the Sahara moved in.

There the books remained, preserved under more than two metres of sand, for some 1,500 years.

And then one day last January, a Canadian-led team of archaeologists exposed the books' thin wooden pages to the burning light of day.

The discovery was just one of many spectacular finds unearthed from under the 100-kilometre oasis of Dakhleh, a thin green valley stranded in the western desert of Egypt.

Since 1977, the Royal Ontario Museum and another Toronto-based group, the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, have been sponsoring a

worldwide team of scientists investigating Dakhleh.

The Dakhleh research, including that on the city of Ismant, seems likely to rank among the most significant archaeological digs of our time.

One of the wooden books contains nine long pages, bound with string and written on both sides in a tiny, elegant Greek script.

The book stirs the imagination of students of the classics around the world because it consists of three essays about monarchy by Isocrates, an Athenian teacher and contemporary of Aristotle, who died in 338 BC.

Although versions of the three essays survived in manuscripts from the Middle Ages, the Ismant book provides scholars with a text inscribed at least 600 years earlier.

"(Isocrates) was one of the models for rhetoric and speechmaking throughout the ancient world," said Dr. Michael Silverthorne, a classics professor at Montreal's McGill University. "His texts were often used in the schools of the eastern Roman Empire."

The dead city of Ismant is by no means the only site in Dakhleh where important discoveries have been made.

Further west in the oasis, the researchers found a buried room, its walls covered with frescoes.

"They're purely classical images, not in the stylized, half-sideways Egyptian style," said Anthony Mills, a research associate at the Royal Ontario Museum and field director of the Dakhleh project.

"It's a wonderful collection of paintings and absolutely unique in Egypt."

The Dakhleh site is still inhabited by about 40,000 people, mostly subsistence farmers. Their way of life has altered little through time - for

Dakhleh has been an oasis for many thousands of years.

Over the past decade, the project has received money from a variety of sources, including more than \$650,000 from Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

However, in April, Mills learned the council had decided not to renew his team's grant for the 1988-89. The project was insufficiently focused, the council decided.

Mills is now spending much of his time soliciting funds from corporations, foundations and wealthy individuals to continue work at Dakhleh.

There's much to learn. Throughout the oasis at least 425 archaeological sites have been identified.

(from The Globe & Mail, July 26/88)

* * *

**Bones may be those of
giant dinosaurs**

Two teams of paleontologists in the western United States have found fossil bones believed to belong to the longest dinosaur ever found.

Scientists at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, say they have discovered 2-metre pelvic bones that probably belonged to a large relative of *Diplodocus*, which was relatively light in weight, but very long, up to 30 metres, and slender. The bones were found in a quarry near Delta, Colo.

"As far as I know, it's the largest dinosaur pelvis found anywhere," said Wade Miller, professor of geology and paleontology at Brigham.

Meanwhile, paleontologists in New Mexico are trying to find more pieces of the skeleton of another giant dinosaur called *Seismosaurus*, which was believed to be more than 33 metres long.

**Major dinosaur find made
in China**

Scientists from Canada and China unearthed a mass grave of sheep-sized baby dinosaurs who were apparently buried during a sandstorm 75 million years ago.

Dr. Philip Currie, of the Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology in Drumheller, Alta., said the joint team excavated the skulls of five baby *Pinacosaurus* in the wastelands of southern Inner Mongolia.

He said they found a sixth baby on the last day of their summer expedition "and it appears likely there are a number of other specimens."

One adult, which in life was "about the size of an extremely heavy bull," was also discovered nearby, he said.

"We feel that the five babies were congregating together behind a sand dune in a sandstorm," Currie said. Either they were buried by sand or killed by the collapsing dune, he said.

Currie said it was first time the plant-eating reptile had been found to be "gregarious" or living and moving in groups.

The Canada-China Dinosaur Project, working together for the second straight summer in the fertile and largely untouched dinosaur fields of Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang in China's far west, found the remains of about 50 other dinosaurs and their nests, and 40 other mammals, turtles and lizards.

The Bayan Manduhau area of southern Inner Mongolia where the babies were dug up was first explored by American and Swedish paleontologists in 1928 and 1931. This year's find was in a spot that was inaccessible at that time because of lack of roads.

Hou Lianhai of the Chinese Academy of Science's Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology,

said the team in Xinjiang had excavated a meat-eating theropod but needed another year to dig up a brontosaurus-like sauropod.

Both beasts were discovered in Xinjiang during the first expedition last year. The sauropod, about 160 million years old and estimated to have been 30 metres (98 feet) long, is one of the largest of its kind to have been found in Asia, Hou said.

Currie said the year's finds will lead to a better understanding of the histories of dinosaurs in Asia and North America. He said the fossils discovered in Inner Mongolia were the same age as those found in Alberta, another great repository of dinosaurs, and that many of the same kinds of reptiles were turning up.

(from The London Free Press
Aug. 12/88)

* * *

Tomb of warrior priest richest find in Americas

The richest treasury of archaeological artifacts found in the Americas has been discovered in the 1,500-year-old tomb of a warrior priest of a civilization that once dominated Peru, the National Geographic Society said.

The tomb, containing the remains of a man who apparently was a major chief of the Moche, was excavated by Peruvian archaeologists who were tipped to the site by grave robbers.

The year-long excavation of the tomb was conducted by a team of Peruvian archaeologists led by Walter Alva, director of the Bruning Museum of Lambayeque, Peru. The work was financed by the National Geographic Society.

At a news conference Mr. Alva said that the tomb was discovered after gold and silver artifacts began turning up on the black market in 1987. In a raid on

the house of a suspected grave robber, police recovered artifacts from a site near the village of Sipan.

Mr. Alva said the area, adjacent to two eroding adobe pyramids, appears to contain up to 10 tombs of Moche leaders.

The Moche, Mr. Alva said, were skilled in metal work and agriculture. He said they built a complex irrigation system that enabled them to establish an advanced society on the dry coastal plains of Peru starting in about AD 100. The civilization lasted about 1,000 years, and was supplanted by the Incas.

Mr. Alva said thousands of articles made of gold, silver, precious stone and ceramic were found in the leader's tomb, along with the remains of eight other humans. The art works include a crown, a knife, a mask and strands of beads.

(from The Globe & Mail, Sept. 9/88)

* * *

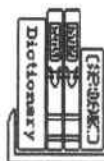
Stone Tools Found In Pakistan Believed To Be 2 Million Years Old

British scientists believe they have found evidence of stone-tool-making by humans in Pakistan two million years ago.

"The artifacts are far older than any others found outside Africa," said R.W. Dennell, a Sheffield University archaeologist.

He said this implies that Homo habilis, generally believed to be the first human to make stone tools, lived in Asia as well as Africa, or that Homo erectus, which is thought to have evolved from Homo habilis, was living in Asia at the same time Homo habilis was living in Africa.

continued on page 26



From the O.A.S. office

RETURNED MAIL

Canada Post has returned ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 47 set to the following people:

BAKER, Chris & Mildred. Were at Carleton Place, then Toronto.
VARLEY, Colin. Was at Waterloo, then Kitchener.

Meanwhile, we would welcome news of the present whereabouts of:

BYARD, Roger, Ottawa
CLARKE, Belinda M., Peterborough
HARAN, Christine Schattauer, Montreal
MOODREY, Lenore, Southfield, MI
ROCKEL, Philip, Fergus

PUBLICATIONS UPDATE

Since the previous ARCH NOTES OA47 has been published and distributed. This is the second of two larger-than-usual editions intended to compensate for this being the only issue representing 1987. Work on OA48 is proceeding apace. Submissions for OA49, to be published next year, are solicited.

ARCH NOTES continues to be available on time. SPECIAL PUBLICATION no. 7 is announced elsewhere.

SYMPOSIUM VOLUNTEERS

Four good people have indicated they will be available to assist at the Symposium and one of these is not even a member! Will you help too? Please

call the office 730-0797 or speak to any member of the Executive Committee to offer your services.

SYMPOSIUM SALES ITEMS

Once again the Society is able to offer a range of publications and other items generally unobtainable elsewhere and to offer "specials" on usual sales items at the Symposium to be held in October. Special Publication 7 will be launched at the Symposium. A separate flyer detailing what is available is enclosed. For those unable to attend the Symposium, orders will be accepted by mail with postage extra.

EVENTS

What else - the Society's Fifteenth Annual Symposium "ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD", October 22 and 23 at the YMCA Auditorium, 20 Grosvenor Street, Toronto. Admission at door \$18. The preregistration deadline closed October 7 but some banquet tickets may still be available by telephoning the office 730-0797 right away. The banquet will be held at the Westbury Hotel, Kent Room, 7 p.m., Dr. T. Cuyler Young, followed by dancing, \$30.

Members should note that the Society's Annual Business Meeting will be held Saturday, October 22 at the YMCA Auditorium in conjunction with the

Symposium and following the close of the Saturday sessions. All paid-up members should plan to attend.

• WANTED

The OAS library is lacking the following two items and wishes to obtain them. If anyone can donate one or both, or can assist the Society to acquire one or both by negotiation, please let us hear from you at (416)730-0797.

[1] "NEW PAGES OF PREHISTORY 1956", subtitle "Archaeological Researches in Ontario 1956"

[2] "J.N. Emerson's 1968 UNDERSTANDING IROQUOIS POTTERY IN ONTARIO - A RETHINKING".

NEW PUBLICATION NEARLY READY

Special Publication 7 will be launched at the Symposium. Titled "THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS 1950-1988" the volume will include separate indexes for four of the Society's series of publications: Ontario Archaeology, Monographs in Ontario Archaeology, New pages of Prehistory/New Pages in History, and Special Publications. Consolidated indexes of authors, titles and key words are included but not articles published in the newsletter ARCH NOTES, nor by any of the Society's Chapters. These lend themselves to a somewhat different format.

Special Publication 7 will be produced entirely in-house using OAS office facilities. The special introductory Symposium price will be \$6, or \$7 by mail.

OAS GOES VISA

The OAS has become a VISA vendor. Memberships and purchases may now be obtained using your valid VISA card.

ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES OFFERED BY TORONTO BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Toronto Board of Education has released its Continuing and Adult Education programs for the winter 1988-9. Four courses are to be provided by the Archaeology Resource Centre.

Of particular interest is "Ontario's Archaeological Heritage", commencing January 12, 1989 for 12 weeks. Not only is this course a bargain at only \$20 but Passport to the Past holders who complete the course may have it recorded and stamped in their Passports.

For more information call the Toronto Board at 591-8149.

ANNIVERSARIES

The following approaching anniversaries are noted and the membership is invited to submit ideas for suitable commemoration:

1989 is the 350th anniversary of the founding of Ste. Marie-Among-the-Hurons in 1639 and the commencement that year of the fifth Jesuit mission, "of the Apostles" to the Petun.

1990 is the fortieth anniversary of The Ontario Archaeological Society.

Please offer your ideas on appropriate ways to recognize these events to any members of the Executive Committee or the Administrator.

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 Connoy
 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

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