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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Welcome to 1990 and the Ontario Archaeological Society's 40th Anniversary!! We should be very proud of this milestone. I believe that next to the Ontario Historical Society, we are the oldest province-wide heritage organization. The last 40 years have brought us successes and defeats, periods of growth and of decline, crises of every description, and a recent political profile. Through all of this we have been mindful of our mandate, our membership and of the changes in the discipline of archaeology itself. Thanks to an original tiny band of dedicated founder-volunteers and all of the hundreds of volunteers who have served in countless ways for countless hours since, we are here today to meet future challenges. Did those original few ever think that the OAS might evolve into the sort of organization it is today? One likes to think that they were visionaries. These are the musings that come to mind looking backward over a 40 year history. There are many interesting stories connected with the OAS and its members over the years and its own story bears telling. Therefore, we are planning a special publication, a celebratory volume, on the 40 years of the OAS. We briefly considered holding out for a 50th anniversary volume but I always think it prudent not only not to tempt fate but to also strike while the iron is hot (we shall put out a 10-year supplementary edition at the turn of the Millennium). It is due out later this year. We will keep you posted.

One of the events which we are planning this year is another OPEN HOUSE. It will take place from Noon to 4 p.m. on Sunday, February 11, 1990 at our office in Willowdale. Families are welcome, refreshments will be served, artifacts identified, the Executive will be there for questions/answers. Drop

in, bring a friend, bring a stranger, renew your lapsed membership, take a peek at our newly-organized library, have a good time. See you there.

Keep in mind also, our Symposium in Toronto, October 26-28, 1990 at the interesting heritage building known as Oakham House on the campus of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. The theme will be trade in all its facets. We are also planning a special hospitality night, special 40th anniversary displays, our usual excellent banquet, which will feature a guest Ridley Speaker and the awarding of our highest honour, the silver Emerson medal to a worthy candidate. It is not too early now to plan to be there. Mark your calendars!!

I would like to now turn to the matter of the O.A.S. Heritage-Future Fund announced in your last Arch Notes (89-6:35-6). As you will have read, the idea of an endowment fund, while in the mind of the Executive for some time, was moved and approved at the 1989 Annual Business Meeting in London. We were grateful then for the support of those present for the launching of an endowment fund and we turn to you now for the support of our fund.

Why is it important? Well, in the worst case scenario, for example, if for some unthinkable reason our Ministry of Culture & Communications core funding grant should cease we have enough on hand to carry us through only one year's operation with some cutbacks of service. We would then be flat broke. While there are lots of ways to radically economize all of them would represent steps backward from our well-earned position today: no telephone, no office, no employee, no Ontario Archaeology. Which would you choose? In this sense we are living a hand-to-mouth existence. After 40 years we should

really be able to find ourselves on a firmer footing. But, even discounting this bleak scenario there are other considerations we should keep in mind. For example, we often find ourselves hampered in terms of being able to apply for government funding for worthy projects or for the purchase of needed equipment and services because we cannot provide the required matching funds. The answer to this cash-flow problem and to the question of our long-term security seems to lie in the establishment of an endowment fund whose interest would be used to provide a steady income.

How much is enough? Well, there can never be too much, I suppose. Let us look at some figures. Given a rough interest rate of 10% we would have to have in hand an endowment of about \$200,000 in order to earn the equivalent of our current MCC operating grant. At first glance it seems a daunting figure, unachievable. Doubtless, it will take us a number of years to raise such a sum, but that should not dissuade us. For the O.A.S. to be independent of government funding has long been a dream of many of our members and is a worthy goal. Please accept the challenge of supporting the O.A.S. by contributing to the O.A.S. Heritage-Future Fund. Forty-three members thought our organization would last long enough to make taking out a life membership worthwhile. Are there 43 of you out there who have enough faith to make a donation to the endowment fund?

On a final note, I would like to sincerely thank the members of the Thunder Bay Chapter for their kind invitation to attend their annual Christmas Banquet on December 9th. We had a splendid time in the convivial atmosphere of Old Fort William. I especially enjoyed the opportunity to meet many members, and hopefully soon-to-be members, of the Chapter.

Christine Caroppo

INFORMATION WANTED

A sandstone stemless pipebowl with human face, 1 3/4" high, was collected in Huron County, Ontario, prior to 1910. The hole for the stem and bowl are tapered with drilling streaks like gorget holes usually are. This item has now turned up in a collection in New York State. Your comments are invited as to tribal affiliation, probable age, similar pipes elsewhere, etc.

Please reply to Stanley Vanderlaan, RD3, ALBION, NY 14411, USA.

The drawings of the pipe were prepared by Francine Elvidge from photographs.



ISOLATING LATE ARCHAIC AND MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPONENTS ON THE BERTRAND RUSSELL, HENRY MORGENTALER, AND AGNES McPHAIL SITES CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Prepared by **TOM ARNOLD, ROBERT G. MAYER and ARNOLD A.B. FEAST**

(A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM
October 28-29, 1989 in London, Ontario)

Introduction

A lot of discussion has been generated recently in the archaeological community about the current techniques used in the pre-excavation evaluation of small lithic surface scatters on prehistoric archaeological sites. These types of sites should not be routinely "written off" during land development assessments, as has been too often the case, or have their heritage potential ignored by avocational practitioners, professional consultants, and academic research archaeologists. An efficient and effective research design can be achieved by having these sites fully assessed through a form of test excavation sampling prior to full-scale mitigation excavation. It is hoped that the results of the work conducted at the Bertrand Russell, Agnes McPhail, and the Henry Morgentaler sites will further this on-going discussion by providing case studies as well as empirical data for inter-site comparisons and reference.

Property Assessment - 1988

In August, 1988, an archaeological resource assessment was commissioned as part of the development approvals process to examine a draft plan of the Idylwild housing subdivision (30T-85008 - Phase II), City of Cambridge, Ontario. The subject property is approximately 95 hectares (235 acres) in size and constitutes parts of Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, Concession 1, Beasley's Lower Block, Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Areas of moderate to high archaeological

potential were assessed using standard field survey techniques appropriate to extant surface vegetation and agricultural cultivation conditions. Pedestrian transects at a five metre interval of cultivated areas and hand shovel test pits at a ten metre interval of woodlots and pastures took approximately 12 man/days to complete. Prehistoric lithic tools and debitage of undetermined cultural affiliation were found at six widely dispersed locations. In consultation with Scarlett Janusas and John MacDonald of the Archaeology Division, Planning and Development Department, Regional Municipality of Waterloo: two of these sites (AiHc-74 & 77) were classed as findspots and deemed to have insufficient surface material to warrant further investigation; one site (AiHc-78) is in a floodplain area which cannot be developed under existing planning legislation; and three sites (AiHc-73, 75 & 76) were recommended for additional assessment and possible extensive mitigative excavation because artifact clusters were evident in their surface distribution patterns and their assemblages contained relatively high percentages of functional lithic tools.

For example, the Bertrand Russell site (AiHc-73) produced 14 undiagnostic Onondaga chert artifacts from an approximate 200 square metre area. Surface collected material includes: 2 utilized flakes; 1 spokeshave; 2 biface thinning flakes; and 9 pieces of chipping detritus. Because two of these latter specimens are burnt, subsurface evidence of a hearth was expected.

Functional lithic tools comprise 21.4% of the surface collection. This represents a ratio of 0.27:1 for tools to chipping detritus.

The Henry Morgentaler site (AiHc-75) produced 24 undiagnostic Onondaga and Haldimand chert artifacts from an area of approximately 4,000 square metres. Surface collected material includes: 8 utilized flakes; 2 spokeshaves; 1 scraper; and 13 pieces of chipping detritus. Functional lithic tools comprise 45.8% of the surface collection. The ratio of tools to chipping detritus is 0.85:1.

The Agnes McPhail site (AiHc-76) produced 11 Onondaga and Haldimand chert artifacts from an approximate 660 square metre area. Surface collected material includes: 2 utilized flakes; 3 spokeshaves; 1 scraper; and 5 pieces of chipping detritus (one of which was burnt). Functional lithic tools comprise 54.5% of the surface collection. The ratio of tools to chipping detritus is 1.2:1.

It is important to note that convincing arguments for recommending additional site specific assessments and mitigative excavations were made on the basis of surface artifact distributions and functional tool frequencies alone without support from the more traditional academic research justifications involving culturally or temporally diagnostic criteria combined with the potential for finding large quantities of museum-quality display materials.

Site Specific Assessments and Mitigative Excavations - 1989

During May and June of 1989, six weeks of fieldwork were conducted on these three sites. Each site was re-surveyed several times under excellent field conditions in order to accurately delineate surface artifact distribution limits and clusters as well as to determine cultural affiliation and develop appropriate mitigative excavation strategy.

AGNES McPHAIL SITE

Three surface collections of the Agnes McPhail site produced only 4 lithic artifacts consisting of 2 projectile points and 2 pieces of chipping detritus. All of this material was found within a 75m x 60m (4,500 square metre) area. One of the projectile points is a Levanna type while the other is an untyped side-notch variety. Ploughzone soil from an extensive series of test pits (excavated at a five metre interval) was screened through 1/4 inch mesh but no additional cultural material was recovered. Because the surface artifact distribution was not clustered and also because the projectile points appear to be so widely spaced in time, it was concluded that the site did not represent an occupation campsite but rather an accumulation of findspots created by repeated use of the area for hunting. Further assessment and mitigation measures were therefore deemed not to be warranted.

BERTRAND RUSSELL SITE

Three surface collections of the Bertrand Russell site located 31 lithic artifacts within a 30m x 40m (1,200 square metre) area. Fifteen specimens were isolated within a cluster (approximately 10 metres in diameter). As part of the initial test excavation strategy, twenty-six screened subsquares (1 metre in size) were excavated at four metre intervals across the entire surface distribution area. Although most of these subsquares produced at most only five artifacts, two successive subsquares in the centre of the surface cluster contained approximately 20 artifacts each. On the basis of artifact recovery rates from the excavation of test subsquares, it was concluded that this cluster area was the core of the site and would probably contain subsurface settlement pattern features containing subsistence data.

Using an arbitrary number of less than 10 artifacts per subsquare as a guide, contiguous subsquares were excavated

in a block until the projected core of the site was removed. Bi-modal and bell-shaped distributions on cross-sectional graphs of the recovery rates per subsquare confirm with some degree of confidence that the productivity of continued hand excavation would have been minimal in terms of quantity of material recovered.

A grad-all machine was used to mechanically strip the ploughzone from the remaining unexcavated portion of the site and the freshly exposed subsoil was then shovel shined to delineate cultural settlement patterns. Five subsurface pit features and five structural post moulds were located. One of the subsurface cultural features is interpreted as a hearth from which a charcoal sample was obtained and submitted for C13 dating. Unfortunately, the results of the dating are not available at this time.

The excavated artifact assemblage contains 7 Lamoka or Innis type projectile points from the Late Archaic period. A Levanna type projectile point found on the surface represents an unrelated 3,000 year younger findspot from the Late Woodland period. In addition to the 8 projectile points, functional lithic tools comprise 10% of the entire surface collected and excavated assemblage which includes 36 utilized flakes, 9 scrapers, 8 bifaces, 2 drills, and 596 pieces of chipping detritus. The functional tool to chipping detritus ratio of 0.11:1 represents a reduction of approximately 59% from the surface collection ratio. This demonstrates an inherent unreliable accuracy of predicting site significance on the basis of small surface collected artifact samples.

Analysis of the 596 pieces of chipping detritus from the Bertrand Russell site shows that all stages of lithic reduction are present. Almost half of the sample (46.8%) are from the late stage. Although lithic tools were manufactured, used and resharpened on the site, the small percentage of resharpening flakes

(3.5%) probably reflects a short occupation span. Based on the range of tools found and the compact site size, the Bertrand Russell site probably is a small Late Archaic satellite hunting camp.

HENRY MORGENTALER SITE

Three surface collections on the Henry Morgentaler site located 34 artifacts distributed over the entire field with a single cluster of 25 located near the southeastern edge of the field. Thirty-one subsquares were excavated at a 4 metre interval on a grid network spanning across and beyond the cluster up the western edge of the field in order to determine artifact productivity within the ploughzone and to check the placement of the site as recorded by the 1988 subdivision assessment. These subsquares indicated that there were two distinct loci. Locus "A" was found during the 1989 surface collection while Locus "B" was defined by the 1988 surface collection and the 1989 excavation of subsquares.

Again using the arbitrary number of less than 10 artifacts per subsquare as a guide, contiguous subsquares were excavated in blocks on each loci until their core areas were removed. As with the Bertrand Russell site, cross-sections of the recovery rates per subsquare also show bi-modal and bell-shaped distributions which confirm that the productivity of continued hand excavation would have been minimal in terms of quantity of material recovered.

A grad-all was used to mechanically strip the ploughzone from the remaining unexcavated and the exposed subsoil was shovel shined. The majority of the twenty-seven subsurface cultural features and 103 post moulds thus found were in Locus "B".

AiHc-75 Locus "A"

Although the artifact assemblage from Locus "A" contains no diagnostic cultural material, a C13 isotope

corrected date of 3320 \pm 100 years B.P. (ca. 1370 B.C.) was obtained from a charcoal sample (BGS 1362) taken from the fill of a cultural pit feature. Acknowledgement is given to Howard Melville of Brock University for dating the sample and to Peter Timmins of the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) for providing a verbal explanation of the correction factor.

Functional lithic tools comprise 6.9% of the excavated collection attributed to Locus "A" and include 159 utilized flakes, 8 bifaces, 8 scrapers, 3 cores and 2,369 pieces of chipping detritus. The functional lithic tool to chipping detritus ratio is a relatively low 0.08:1. This is an 88% reduction from the surface collection ratio.

Analysis of 1,818 pieces of chipping detritus from Locus "A" (approximately 70% of the specimens) shows that all stages of lithic reduction are present in roughly equal frequencies except for final resharpening. Although lithic tools were manufactured, used and resharpened on the site, the small percentage of resharpening flakes (2.7%) probably reflects a short occupation span. The presence of three cores and four (one of these may be a fourth core) preforms indicates that the inhabitants spent enough time at this time to exhaust and replenish lithic material while the latter represents various stages in the production of bifacial tools.

Haldimand chert is the dominant chert type (96.2%) with Onondaga chert almost negligible (2.3%). Burnt (0.9%), unidentified (0.4%), and Upper Mercer (0.2%) chert types are present in small quantities. These frequencies compare favorably with chert type percentages of the functional tools which show that 89.1% are manufactured from Haldimand chert while 8% are manufactured from Onondaga chert.

A striking difference between Locus "A" and the Bertrand Russell site is in their respective surface areas and in the

quantities of cultural material recovered. Locus "A" is approximately 1/3 larger in size. This could mean that more people occupied Locus "A" than its neighbour or that they were there for a longer period of time. Both of these hypotheses could also be equally correct.

A Chi Square test shows, however, that there is a statistically significant difference in the stage totals of chipping detritus between Locus "A" and the Bertrand Russell site. The test had a null hypothesis of: no statistically significant difference between the two sites; and a research hypothesis of: a statistically significant difference between sites. The results gave a Chi Square value of 25.01 with 3 degrees of freedom which at probability level of 0.05 days there is a statistically significant difference in the lithic debitage stage distribution between the two sites.

The functional tool assemblage from Locus "A" is dominated by utilized flakes (90.8%). Along with the slightly lower percentage of resharpening flakes, this suggests that Locus "A" may have had a different function than the Bertrand Russell site. In addition, the lack of any projectile points or point fragments suggests that weapon refurbishment may not have been done at Locus "A".

Although, the available evidence supports complementary site functions, the chert type frequencies are quite different and indicates that these two sites are not contemporaneous. Locus "A" has mostly Haldimand chert while the Bertrand Russell site has almost exclusively Onondaga chert. An embryonic distribution pattern is emerging for Late Archaic sites that are overwhelmingly dominated by one single chert type. What this means in terms of Late Archaic trading or lithic acquisition patterns can be explored further by examining the available extant collections as well as new sites as they are documented.

AiHc-75 Locus "B"

Diagnostic cultural material from Locus "B" of the Henry Morgentaler site includes 7 ceramic vessel body and 17 fragmentary sherds plus 3 projectile points. One of the complete projectile point fits all of the metric and non-metric attributes of a Saugeen type from the Middle Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 500) while another is a very small (17mm x 14mm x 5mm) untyped corner-notched to expanding stem variety. The broken specimen is a side-notched variety that appears similar to one from the Inverhuron-Lucus site (Finlayson 1977:549) as well as to Chesser types dated to ca. A.D. 300 south of the Great Lakes (Justice 1987:213-214).

Six of the 7 body sherds were recovered from one pit feature. The sherds are relatively thick in cross-section. They have a large grit temper and a soft paste. All of the interiors appear smooth while all exteriors show cord malleation - some of which have coil markings still evident. Two sherds have coil breaks.

In addition to the diagnostic material the artifact assemblage from Locus "B" contains 43 functional lithic tools which comprise 6.4% of the excavated collection. These include 32 utilized flakes, 6 bifaces, 1 scraper, 1 drill, and 670 pieces of chipping detritus. The functional tool to chipping detritus ratio of 0.06:1 is 93% lower than the surface collection ratio for the entire site.

Analysis of the 315 pieces of chipping detritus from Locus "B" shows that all stages of lithic reduction are present. As was observed on Locus "A", almost half of the Locus "B" sample (47.6%) are from the late stage. Although lithic tools were manufactured, used and resharpened on the site, the small percentage of resharpening flakes (2.9%) again probably reflects a short occupation span.

Onondaga chert is the dominant chert type (69.5%) with Haldimand chert a

distant second (24.5%). Other chert types, including Upper Mercer chert, are present in small quantities. These frequencies compare favorably with chert type percentages of the functional tools which show that 65.1% are manufactured from Onondaga chert while 32.5% are manufactured from Haldimand chert.

A C13 isotope corrected date of 1285±250 B.P. (ca. A.D. 665) was obtained from a charcoal sample (BGS 1363) obtained from a hearth feature on Locus "B". This date range agrees favorably with the accepted date range for the Saugeen projectile point type. The seemingly random scatter of post moulds suggests a house structure was repeatedly repaired or rebuilt annually on the site. Based on the available information, it is concluded that the Henry Morgentaler site was a Late Middle Woodland seasonal camp.

Discussion

This consulting project has made contributions to the archaeological data base in the form of descriptive observations and statistical data. It has also provided case study examples of efficient and effective site specific assessments and mitigative excavation strategies for consideration in planning future fieldwork. While no singularly new field methods were employed, their use in conjunction with one another and their order of implementation provided a sound basis for planning appropriate objectives of each subsequent fieldwork phase.

But, how does one evaluate efficient and effective strategies? If you will recall, the original arguments used for recommending additional site specific assessments and mitigative excavations were made on the basis of evident artifact clusters within surface distributions and the relatively high frequencies of functional lithic tools from 21 to 55% compared to surface artifact sample size and ratios of 0.27:1 to 1.2:1 to chipping detritus. These

percentages and ratios decreased dramatically with the excavated site samples which demonstrates the unreliable accuracy of predicting site significance on the basis of small surface collected artifact samples.

After several surface collections and excavations of an extensive series of shovel test pits, the Agnes McPhail site was determined not to represent a significant occupation requiring mitigative excavations under existing provincial guidelines and consulting industry standards. Although this site had the highest percentage of functional lithic tools to chipping detritus (i.e. 55%), it also had the smallest collection (i.e. 11). This would seem to indicate that sites having no evident surface artifact distribution clusters and little cultural material but with relatively high percentages of functional tools compared to the total sample and a greater ratio of functional tools to chipping detritus may not contain substantial amounts of subsurface archaeological material and may therefore not be "significant" in the greater sense of the word. At present, this is only an hypothesis. However, it can and should be tested on extant collections as well as on sites that are currently being assessed by consultants under the planning and development review process or as research projects by avocational and academic archaeologists.

It is emphasized that our interpretations and conclusions are tentative. They must undergo further evaluation and refinement before they can be verified. If they stand up to our own testing as well as that of other archaeologists, we may have demonstrated a quick and cost-effective method to assess the heritage potential of small lithic surface scatters on prehistoric Native archaeological sites. In this regard, it is unfortunate that, as consultants, our clients are forced to pay for the education of our profession. This would seem to be a task better suited for the academic research

archaeologist, but, to our knowledge, few academics in Ontario have taken an interest in such sites and certainly not in the sense of assessing their heritage potential.

EMPLOYMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK POSITIONS ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

The Ministry of Transportation will be conducting a number of archaeological surveys and salvage excavations in southwestern and south-central Ontario during the summer of 1990. Several fieldcrew positions will be available. Interested applicants should send a curriculum vitae or resume to:

Paul Lennox
Archaeologist
Environmental Unit
SW Region
Ministry of Transportation
55 Centre St.
London, Ontario
N6J 1T4

OR

Gary Warrick
Archaeologist
Environmental Unit
Central Region
Ministry of Transportation
5th Floor, Atrium Tower
1201 Wilson Ave.
Downsview, Ontario
M3M 1J8

The Ontario Ministry of Transportation is dedicated to employment equity.

BOOK REVIEW...by **CHARLES GARRAD**

EUPHRASIA Glimpses Past and Present
Euphrasia Historical Society 1989 editors
Marjorie Alderdice, Ron Hindle and
Gerald White

Order from Township of Euphrasia, R. R.
2, Meaford, Ontario N0H 1Y0 - \$32 plus
\$2.50 for mailing.

This is local history as it should be written. All the contributors are experienced researchers and scholars and their joint product is greater than the sum of the parts. This is no rushed compilation of local rumour and family reminiscences but solid and painstaking research by people who know how to do it, like to do it, have experience doing it and are good at it. They also spent a long time doing it, this book was five years in compilation. The quality of the background research makes this work exceptional. Local facts are cushioned with reference to the causative surrounding context so that events in Euphrasia are explained within both the local and remoter prevailing conditions, social order or current legislation of the time. References to and illustrations of original documents supply a high and satisfying level of credence. The sequence in which the material is arranged and presented indicates that the three editors (and principal contributors) worked as a coordinated team. They deserve appropriate praise and recognition for this fine work.

Extensively illustrated, beautifully printed, hard-covered with a dust jacket which is itself a local work of art, this township history achieves a new level of competence and sheer excitement to read.

* * * * *

1990 ESAF ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 9-11
COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Great Southern Hotel
(A restored 1890s hotel near German
Village and the Columbus
City Center.)

Titles for papers about Eastern North
American Mortuary Practices as well as
suggestions for symposia and papers
may be sent to:

Verna L. Cowin, 1990 ESAF Program
Chair
5800 Baum Blvd.
Pittsburgh, PA 15206
(412) 665-2602

Herb Kraft is organizing a symposium
on:

The Contact Period. Send titles to:

Dr. Herbert Kraft
Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology
Seton Hall University
South Orange Ave.
South Orange, NJ 07079
(201) 761-9170

1990 Arrangements: Martha Potter Otto,
Curator of Archaeology
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
(614) 297-2641

PUT THE DATES ON YOUR 1990
CALENDAR --NOVEMBER 9-11 --
COLUMBUS, OHIO

* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR....

Dear Sir:

During the question period of the Avocational Archaeology panel discussion at the Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium on October 29th, 1989, Dr. Robert Bothwell, Chairman of the Archaeology Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ministry of Culture and Communications, suggested in an accusing and confrontational manner that, since I have been requesting information under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, there was no need for me to ask questions.

Does Dr. Bothwell challenge my civil rights and those of other individuals to request information and access to government public documents through the established medium and procedures provided by provincial legislation? Does he impute that it is somehow improper, immoral, or illegal to make public the information thus received or to politely ask questions based on the information at an appropriate public forum? Would he prefer to have the Minister of Culture and Communications answer these same questions during Question Period in the Ontario Legislature?

Dr. Bothwell's loudly proclaimed and sanctimonious indignation towards the valid question I asked concerning apparent contradictions between the Archaeology Committee's 1988 proposed archaeological licence guidelines and the current policy position he presented during his opening remarks at the panel discussion was transparent to all present. Although he said, most emphatically, that he would not answer the question, he did, in fact, do so at great length. His allegation, however, in twisting the question into a false

accusation on my part of Ontario's land development industry exerting undue influence on the Archaeology Committee's decision to rescind the proposed guidelines was without substance and was not germane to the issue.

Dr. Bothwell used a similar verbal ploy against Peggy Armstrong of the O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter in dismissing her questions regarding the role and responsibilities of the Archaeology Committee. As Chairman, he appears to have taken these concerns of long standing about the Archaeology Committee's credibility, responsibility, and accountability as well as its administrative short-comings as a personal attack. In my opinion, he reacted irrationally with what amounts to inappropriately provocative oratory and counter-productive retaliatory accusations that are unworthy of a person of senior position and experience.

For the record, I would like to take this opportunity to inform your readers of the background and some of the questions that I intended to ask at the panel discussion. Although Dr. Bothwell was correct in assuming that I probably know some of the answers from information obtained under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, I believe it is important that, after last year's fiasco over the proposed new licence and grant funding guidelines, the Archaeology Committee show some public signs of contrition and continued good faith by being as communicative as possible at every reasonable opportunity in order to maintain its credibility within and outside of its archaeological community client base. These questions were not going to be asked for my own benefit. Most of the

people who were in the panel discussion audience certainly do not know the answers to these questions; but they have all earned the right through years of dedicated volunteer service in a number of Ministry of Culture and Communications' salvage excavation projects and programs including the Passports to the Past Program and the aborted Archaeological Conservation Officer Program, plus professional consulting and academic research archaeological practices to judge for themselves the efficacy and veracity of Dr. Bothwell's replies. In this regard, an opportunity was denied to the audience to hear, in his own words, of the rationale behind recent policy changes and decisions that, in all fairness, require further explanation from the Archaeology Committee or by someone else in higher authority.

The Marshall Fenn Limited public relations report (January 1989) commissioned by the Archaeology Committee noted "a key problem is the perception that the Committee has failed to explain the reasons and rationale behind its proposed changes in licensing and reporting" and "that there has been a serious breakdown in communications between the Committee and the consultants." The report concludes "that successful communications for the Committee must arise naturally from the Committee's agenda and the actions taken on that agenda." Given Dr. Bothwell's statements at the panel discussion plus the perfunctory communication efforts with the avocational sector of its archaeological community client base (which constitutes an overwhelmingly majority of this community) as documented in the Archaeology Committee's approved 1989 meeting minutes then available, this has obviously not occurred.

If not through communication, shared public and private financial support, plus the cooperation of Ontario's entire archaeology community, how does the Archaeology Committee intend to

maximize use of its advisory role "to ensure for the people of Ontario and Canada the most insightful understanding and complete record of the province's archaeological past" (Archaeology Committee Mission Statement 1987)? Why was this report commissioned? How much did the Archaeology Committee or the Ontario Heritage Foundation spend on it; from what account(s) did the funds originate; were the budgets of other projects or programs reduced because of this expenditure; and, which of the report's recommendations are being implemented?

In November 1988, the Archaeology Committee was briefed on the Ministry of Culture and Communications' serious commitment to the philosophy contained within a provincial government document called "Management by Results". It was made known that this philosophy is mandatory for Ontario Heritage Foundation committees.

What were the Archaeology Committee's priorities and overall objectives over the past year (1989) as either sanctioned and ratified by its own mission statement and with the approval of the O.H.F. Board of Directors; and how has progress on, or attainment of, these priorities and objectives been assessed according to the evaluation criteria and processes established in this document? What successes, failures, strengths or weaknesses were identified within the Archaeology Committee's operations and staffing? If there are perceived failures or weaknesses, how have they been resolved?

Dr. Bothwell has been asked in writing on several occasions if it would be possible to provide the Ontario Archaeological Society with an abridged summary of the Archaeological Committee's agenda and priority deliberations of specific interest to the archaeological community that could be published in the Society's newsletter.

Does the Archaeological Committee believe that its efforts to solve its own communication problem would not be facilitated by seeking the active cooperation of the archaeological organization with the largest membership in the province (800+) in seven regional chapters, and which has also represented all levels of archaeological practitioners for the past forty years?

Dr. Bothwell's public efforts at the panel discussion to appease vocal dissenters of recent provincial policy and administrative changes with an unsolicited offer of \$5,000 to support a second forum on the role of avocational archaeology in Ontario are, on the surface, commendable.

However, is he, in fact, authorized to make unilateral pledges involving financial commitments without prior approval from the Archaeology Committee or the O.H.F. Board of Directors? Given that the current period of provincial government spending restraint has resulted in a serious decline of grant funds available for archaeological research and salvage projects, is it not a rather too simplistic solution to just throw money at one problem and hope it goes away and ignoring other equally urgent problems? If the Archaeology Committee has uncommitted funds available, could they be used to maximum effect by returning them to the M.C.C. to provide supplemental support for the fieldwork activities and management of a resurrected Archaeological Conservation Officer Program or at least a warden system version under the auspices of the Ontario Archaeological Society?

If anyone wishes the answers to these or other pertinent questions on archaeological matters, they are encouraged to contact Dr. Bothwell (416/965-4315) at 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9. If they wish to file their own requests for information or access to government public documents under the Freedom of

Information and Protection of Privacy Act about other matters and policy decisions affecting heritage preservation in Ontario (e.g. the status and recommendations of the Heritage Policy Review Program, revisions to the Cemeteries Act, the media-rumored "Project - X" also called the "Sustainable Development Act", budget allotments for heritage projects and programs, travel expenses and per diem payments, memorandums, correspondence, meeting minutes for staff, unit, department, branch, committee, executive, board of directors, etc.), they should contact Ms Sharon Flemming, Coordinator, Freedom of Information, Ministry of Culture and Communications (416/965-3012) at the same address.

Sincerely yours,

MAYER, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED

Robert G. Mayer, President and
Managing Director

c. Dr. Robert Bothwell (Chairman,
Archaeology Committee, O.H.F.)

* * *

Dear Mr. Kirby:

I would like to bring to the attention of the readers of ARCH NOTES a cruise that my wife and I are organizing for 1990 to the Cycladic Islands of Greece. This unusual cruise features the archaeology and cultural history of this picturesque part of the Aegean Sea. Besides our 'Early Sailor' discount of US \$200 per person if one books by January 20, 1990 we will offer an additional US \$200 per person for those individuals who identify themselves on the reservation form as bona fide members of the O.A.S. Interested readers can write for a brochure.

Sincerely yours,

David W. Rupp, President

Antichita

P.O. Box 156, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 6S4 (416) 682-8124

Aegean Argosy '90

16 June - 3 July

The exploration of the Cycladic islands in the Aegean Sea on a privately chartered motor sailer awaits twenty-four modern "Argonauts" in the summer of 1990. This 14 day cruise aboard the M/S Nikolas A' entices experienced travellers with ample portions of archaeology, art, history, natural beauty, comfort, Greek culture, good food and wine, congenial company, exercise, fun in the sun and in the wine-dark sea, "untouristy" venues and independent exploration. There is plenty of time to enjoy all of this because aboard the M/S Nikolas A' there is no need for unpacking and packing every day: your hotel room travels with you as the tour progresses. The Aegean Argosy '90 focuses on the archaeology and history of the cultures and peoples which inhabited the Cycladic islands from 4th millennium B.C. through the present.

In essence this Argosy is for active individuals who seek intellectual discovery and stimulation in their travels; who enjoy brisk walking and physical exercise in the sunny out-of-doors; who love the idea of cruising on their own private motor yacht on a beautiful indigo sea; who appreciate different cultures, foods and ways of living; who desire adventure and excitement in their lives; who like to combine the well-known with the not so well-known. Thus, the Aegean Argosy combines the pleasures of a vacation with the personal growth that comes with learning.

It should be noted here that a fair amount of walking is required to see the archaeological sites and museums on the itinerary. Therefore, this program is not suggested for those individuals who have difficulty walking, negotiating uneven terrain, climbing stairs or using

steep gangplanks as well as requiring special diets or sensitive to prolonged exposure to the sun and hot weather.

A set of books on Greek archaeology, art, architecture and history (ancient and modern) plus a specially prepared briefing pamphlet on the sites and monuments to be visited will ensure that the Argonauts will understand the rich, varied, complex past of the Cyclades.

THE AEGEAN ARGOSY '90 PROGRAM INCLUDES:

*Three nights at the Electra Palace Hotel ("A Class") on the edge of the Plaka District in the heart of Athens, based on double occupancy, with private baths and continental breakfasts. (The right is reserved to substitute another hotel in the same category, if necessary).

*Welcome dinner and farewell dinner in Athens.

*Cruise for fourteen days aboard the privately chartered M/S Nikolas A', based on double occupancy with private facilities with showers.

*Half-board on the cruise: American breakfast and lunch or dinner, including complimentary Greek wines; plus other meals as indicated in the itinerary.

*Comprehensive program of tours and excursions as described in the itinerary including entrance to all archaeological sites and museums. The Rupp and local guides will lead the tours.

*Travel portfolio with extensive advanced information and background reading material.

*Transfers between the hotel and the airport or dock. For those individuals booking flights from Atlas Travel Bureau in conjunction with the cruise, transfers from the Athens airport to the hotel and back to the airport will be provided.

*Porterage and service charges. Gratuities to local guides and drivers on the excursions and to the captain and crew of the M/S Nikolas A'.

*A commemorative T-shirt with the Aegean Argosy '90 and ANTICHITA logos.

Not Included: Passport expenses; airport taxes, accident, baggage and trip cancellation insurance; baggage handling at the point of origin and termination; excess baggage charges; all expenditures of a purely personal nature such as laundry, telephone calls and telegrams, meals other than those listed in the itinerary, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and bottled water at the hotels and on board the M/S *Nikolas A'*; trans-Atlantic airfare.

RATES

US \$3395 per person, double occupancy
US \$4000 per person, single occupancy

Airfare: round-trip air transportation, on regularly scheduled flights on Olympic, KLM, Swiss Air, Lufthansa, or British Airways, economy class, SUPER APEX fare as follows:

New York/Athens return: US \$998 + tax
Toronto/Athens return: CDN \$1208 + tax

The travel arrangements are made by ATLAS TRAVEL BUREAU, INC., 200 Renaissance Center, Suite 611, Detroit, MI 48243 USA, (313) 259-4010. Lower airfares, with restrictions, are often possible with advance notice. Contact Mr. Jim Karacostas at ATLAS TRAVEL BUREAU for details. The cruise price is based on special group rates for the land/sea services requiring full participation. Any deviation from the scheduled itinerary will be at the participant's personal expense.

Dear Editor:

Hi there from Vidora Archaeology Group (the very south west corner of Saskatchewan). Just a few lines to let you know we would enjoy visitors from your Society to drop in during summer months June - Aug. We have a small museum and just down the road a larger one. A lot of our visitors last year were from Ontario - friendly people. Campers welcome, also Bed & Board on our farm or a country Hotel 4 1/2 miles

down the road. The Cypress Hills and Fort Walsh just around the bend. There is lots to see and it does not cost an arm & a leg either. For inquiries, phone Margaret. our Annual 3 Day meeting will be in Cypress Hills Park March 9th, 10, and 11th. P.S. Hope to see some of you at least.

Margaret Howell, Regional Archaeology Volunteer
Box 94, Vidora, Sask. S0N 2W0
(306) 299-4882

continued from page 23 ...O.H.F.

and illustrations(s) (if any) to:
Gloria Taylor, Administrative Assistant
Archaeology Committee
Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street West
2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

With your assistance, the new series of reports will be truly representative of the range, quality, and accomplishments of archaeological work being conducted in Ontario.

Archaeology Committee
Ontario Heritage Foundation

ARCH NOTES
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through the Ministry of
Culture and Communications

DEVELOPING A THEORY OF SMALLPOX: HURON PERCEPTIONS OF A NEW DISEASE

by JOHN STECKLEY

When Europeans came to the New World, they brought with them diseases the Native people of the Americas had never encountered before, and thus had not developed immunities to. While during the last generation of scholarship we have got a good start on understanding the physical impact of these new diseases, we still know relatively little about how Natives perceived them. In this short essay, I will suggest how I think the Huron developed a theory of smallpox.

My hypothesis is this. There were two different ways in which the Huron dealt conceptually with diseases that manifested themselves on the skin. One was to perceive them as being affairs of the skin only, spread by physical contact, much as poison ivy rashes are. The other was to see them as coming from within, an outward manifestation of an inner, spiritually-related cause, possibly related to the sweat lodge. I will argue that, while the former may have been the main means through which 'skin diseases' were perceived, smallpox was felt to be of the latter kind.

Skin Conditions Brought on by Physical Contact

For skin conditions brought on by physical contact, the verb root used to represent the communicability of the disorder was -ocka- (a -c- was used by the Jesuits to indicate an -h- like sound). This verb root was translated by Jesuit Father Pierre Potier in the following way:

"signat propre appliquer des couleurs a q/uelque/ c/hose/, l'enduire, la peindre, la mattachier, l'enjoliver, l'embellir par q/uelle/ sorte de peinture (metap.) communiquer q/uelle/ bonne ou

mauvaise qualite a q/uelqu/un/. /literally meaning to apply colours to something, to coat it, to paint it, to apply beads to it, to ornament it, to embellish it with some kind of paint or colour (metaphorically) to communicate some good or bad quality to someone/" (Potier 1920:496 #15 "ocka8i")

There is a sense of 'to spread' to the verb that can be more clearly seen when the causative suffix -t- is added to the verb root and noun roots denoting places are incorporated, as in the following example using the noun root -ondech-, meaning 'country, world' (Potier 1920:455):

"ondecha8eti tsatondechocka0a, ahenhaon iesus repandez vous dit iesus par toute la terre/Spread yourselves, said Jesus, all over the earth./ (Potier 1920:407)

Negative qualities other than diseases that could be said to be spread like body-painting people extending over the countryside can be seen when the dative suffix is added to the verb root. Such a form could relate to ruining someone's robe by tearing it or splashing something dirty on it (ibid).

Two skin conditions were described as being spread or communicated from one person to another using -ocka-. One was designated by the noun root -nd8st-, usually translated as "galle" (HF59, HF62, HF65, FH67:105, FH1693:162 and FH1697:83). What seems to have been represented by "galle" was what is written in modern French as "gale", meaning "scabies, mange, itch" (Dubois 1979:340). Most Huron dictionaries included in their -nd8st- entry reference to it being incorporated into the verb -ocka- (FHO, HF59, HF62, HF65:113, FH67:105 and Potier 1920:407).

The following are two illustrative examples:

"eskend8stocka tu m'infesteras de ta galle/You will infest me with your skin condition./" (HF65:113)

"askend8stocka tu m'a communique la galle, tu m'en as infecte/You communicated to me your skin condition, you infected me with it./ (Potier 1920:407)

Another skin condition was represented by the noun root *-tsi8ent-*. It was derived from a verb root presented in some Huron dictionaries as *"atsi8ach"* meaning "avoir grosse verole", 'to have large pox' (FHO and FH1697:245), as *"atsi8en"* meaning "avoir la verole", 'to have pox' (HF59 and Potier 1920:370) and as *"atsi8ens"*, meaning "verole", 'poxed' (HF62:131 and HF65:190). When the suffix *-t-* is added to the verb root, we get a noun root meaning "la verole", 'the pox' (FHO, HF59, HF62:131, HF65:196 and Potier 1920:454). I am not sure what kind of 'pox' this was used to refer to, but I have never seen it translated as 'petite verole' or 'la picote', two terms for smallpox. As we will see, there was another Huron term that received those translations. Incorporating this noun root into *-ocka-* we get examples such as the following:

"atsi8entoka8i...communiquer, donner la verole aux autres/to communicate, give the pox to others/

*ahonatsi8entoka8i on lui a communique la verole/They gave him the pox./

ontatetsi8entocka8i ils se sont entrecommuniques la verole/They gave each other the pox./ (Potier 1920:370; c.f., FHO, HF59, HF62:131 and HF65:196)

Smallpox

One noun root denoting a 'pox' that seems not to have been incorporated into *-ocka-* was *-ndiok8-*. This was the term for smallpox. While in a number of dictionary entries it is translated simply as "verole" (FHO, HF62:68, HF65:109, FH67, FH1693:162 and FH1697:221),

meaning just 'pox', French terms referring specifically to smallpox, "petite verole" (Potier 1920:374, 431 and 449, HF62 and HF65) and "la picote" (HF59, FH1697:245 and Potier:374 and 449) appear prominently in the same sources. Further, in a story recorded by Marius Barbeau from the Wyandot of the early twentieth century, a story entitled "The skunks and the smallpox", the word for smallpox was a Wyandot dialect form of *-ndiok8-* (Barbeau 1960:96). Of significance is the fact that this association with smallpox appears early in the contact period. Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard, using material from his own stay with the Huron in 1623-24 with the addition of the work of his predecessors, published in his dictionary under the heading of "Maux, maladies, douleurs" the following:

"Petite verole. Ondyoqua." (Sagard 1866)

Several questions come to mind. While we know that *-ndiok8-* was the term of reference for smallpox in later years, had the Huron experienced smallpox prior to the epidemic of 1633-34 (see Trigger 1986:230)? Was *-ndiok8-* a new term developed just to refer to the new disease smallpox? It is never presented with any other apparent meaning in the dictionaries. Or was it originally used to refer to another 'pox' that became overshadowed in significance before smallpox hit the Huron? I can't answer the first question at this point. However, I suspect that the noun root *-ndiok8-* was a new term, quite possibly derived from the verb root *-ndio-*, meaning 'to sprout' (Potier 1920:292), a verb root that typically referred to corn growing. With the addition of the instrumental suffix *-kw-*, which was sometimes used to make a noun root out of a verb root, you would get something like 'that which sprouts'.

Whether or not *-ndiok8-* was a new term, it referred to something different from the other skin conditions spread by physical contact. When the spread of smallpox was referred to, the verb

used was "endioh8indi", as we can see in the following example:

"onxiendeoh8indid'a,ondiokorek ils nous ont communique leur petite verole (la picote)

Huron translation/They communicated to us their being covered with smallpox./
French translation/They communicated to us their smallpox./ (Potier 1920:374; c.f., HF62 and HF65)

What does the verb form "endeoh8indi" mean? It is translated in the Huron dictionaries as "communiquer son bien ou son mal a q/uelqu'un/, 'to communicate one's good or bad qualities to someone'" (Potier 1920:374; c.f., FH1697:38, HF62, HF59 and HF65). As with -ocka-, it is instructive to find out what other entities can be communicated through this means. Unfortunately, there is only one other sentence that appears in the dictionary entries under "endeoh8indi", and that is the following:

"eronhia,eronnon eonxiendeohas d'a,aonh8a eak8atis, a8eti d'a,ondi,onr8annens

les bienheureux nous communiquerons leur beaute et leur sagesse

Huron translation /The sky dwellers will communicate to us their beautiful bodies and their large minds./

French translation /The blessed ones will communicate to us their beauty and their wisdom./" (Potier 1920:373; c.f., HF65)

These are more 'spiritual' qualities than those associated with -ocka-. The noun root -ndi,onr-, 'mind', was the term used to refer to one of the souls of Huron belief (Steckley 1978), and the verb root -8ast- meant 'beauty' in a broad sense that could include the emotion of happiness (Potier 1920:169 "ak8asti"). The notion that there is a spiritual sense to this kind of communicating from one human to another is reinforced by the distinct possibility that the verb form "endeoh8indi" could be related to "endeon", which means 'to have a sweat lodge, have a sweat with ceremony'

(Steckley 1989:7), the verb referring to the spiritual or sacred context of the sweat lodge. The term "endeoh8indi" would then be adding a causative suffix -hw- and a dative suffix -ind- to the verb, giving it the additional sense of 'to cause something for someone'. This would give it the combined meaning of 'to have a 'spiritual' sweat causing something for someone'.

What Huron 'theory of smallpox' is suggested by all this? I think we get a sense that the Huron thought of smallpox as being a communicable disease, but not communicable through normal physical contact like other more 'typical' diseases that manifested themselves as skin conditions. Rather, the Huron seem to have felt that people spread the disease through a kind of 'spiritual communication', such as might have come through sweat lodge sorcery. The Huron executed accused Native sorcerers blamed for spreading smallpox and other deadly new diseases (JR13:155-57, 14:37-39, and 15:53). Perhaps they felt these individuals had used sweat lodges to spread these maladies. During the 1630s, when they were suffering most severely from the new contagions, the Huron several times conjectured that the French were the cause (see for example JR14:9, 15:19-21 and 15:33-35). The notions they developed as to have the French may have communicated disease were more theories of the intrusion of disease through spiritual means, through, for example, images (JR15:19 and 35) or 'charms' made from corpses (JR15:33), than through external physical contact. I suspect that even when the putative cause appears through our eyes to be associated with external contact, such as with French pots (JR15:211) and a poisoned cloak (JR13:147), these still could have been thought of as internal means (e.g., through the food cooked in the pots).

Clearly, more research is necessary before more conclusive statements can be made. What I hope to have established is the notion that in order

to understand truly the actions of the Huron when they were confronted with new diseases, one needs to look at the 'grammar' of disease in their language.

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* * * * *

O.A.S./O.H.F./M.C.C. SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES?

With the possibility that the OHF/MCC might wish to disencumber themselves of some of the regulatory functions now in their mandate (e.g. licensing?, database?), the Executive of the O.A.S. is considering offering -- subject to discussion, sufficient funding and authority -- that the Society be responsible for some of these functions.

As the oldest, largest, most representative, archaeological organization in the province we would appear to be a most suitable candidate to take over one, or more, OHF/MCC activities. In fact, we could be sadly lacking in foresight if we let these possibly major changes slip into other hands.

Such new responsibilities for the Society would naturally impinge upon, and require changes to, our Constitution. The Executive is interested in the concerns of the Members about possible changes and welcomes any comments.

* * * * *

ARCH NOTES

The views expressed in this
publication do not necessarily
represent the views of the
Editor or of The
Ontario Archaeological Society

O.H.F. NEWS

AARO ABSTRACTS & MICROFICHE

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is committed to promoting the work of licensed archaeologists in the Province of Ontario. The Committee's most recent meeting, largely devoted to grants, was on December 14, 1989. We are working on the following new initiatives for 1990.

1) microfiching the AARO series from 1887 to 1928 for the use of students, researchers, etc. The microfiche will be distributed to universities, museums, the OAS and related associations; 2) reestablishing the AARO as a yearly journal. Abstracts of each licensee's work will be published on a yearly basis.

Please note Dr. Bothwell's letter, the Call for Abstracts, following. If you did not receive your personal invitation, please accept our apologies and submit an abstract for work conducted during 1987, 1988 and 1989. If you did receive your letter, be sure to submit your abstract to us by January 31, 1990 (the date is negotiable).

The OHF is still looking for Issue #8 and #11 of the AARO series (see C. Garrad's "The Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario 1887-1928: A Research Guide", p 16 & 17). If you can be of assistance to us, please call Gloria Taylor at 965-9504. Please keep in mind that it will have to be taken apart to microfiche. Microfiching has already begun. If you are interested in owning these, please let us know.

Archaeology Licences

A Conservation licence has been granted to JOHN PETERS by the Minister of Culture and Communications for 1989.

Archaeology Grants

The Board of Directors of The Ontario Heritage Foundation has approved the following grants:

An Aid to Publication grant of \$1,600 to the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, NW Ontario Chapter, to assist in the publication of the CRARA Newsletter for 1990.

A research grant of up to \$7,585 to William Fitzgerald for a project entitled "Tracing the Origins of 16th and 17th Century European Trade Goods".

A Northern Initiative grant of up to \$14,772 to Scott Hamilton for a project entitled "Extra-Regional Exchange between the Superior and Nipigon Lake Basins".

A research grant of up to \$1,695 to Scott Hamilton for the "Dating of Human Remains from Wapekeka Reserve".

A research grant of up to \$9,440 to Kenneth A. Cassavoy for the H.M.S. Speedy project.

A Northern Initiatives grant of up to \$573 to Andrew Hinshelwood for a "Survey of the Minona Island in Thunder Bay's North Ward".

A Northern Initiatives grant of up to \$1,245 to Andrew Hinshelwood for a project entitled "Cartographic Summary of the Lakehead Complex".

A research grant of up to \$3,640 to Robert McNally for the final phase of his research on "Defining the Extent of the Jadel Lake Petroform Complex".

A research grant of up to \$1,226.75 to

Grant J. Mullen for the "Carbon Dating of the Rogers Ossuary (AgHb-131)".

A Northern Initiatives grant of up to \$5,790 to Dennis Smyk to continue the "Pictograph Study, Ignace area".

A research grant of up to \$6,144 to Jim Wilson for a project entitled the "Boresma Site (AfHi-121): Faunal Analysis and Radiocarbon Dating".

PLEASE NOTE THE JANUARY 31, 1990 deadline for Student Grant applications.

G. M. Taylor

Dear Colleague:

Re: Revived Annual Archaeological Report

For too long, the archaeologist's work has gone without any appropriate acknowledgment. As a community, we have been unable to represent the scope of our work to our public - including that part of the public that votes our money and sets the regulations for the conduct of archaeology in our province.

We are working on a design and a format that we hope will present your work in an attractive and intelligible form. In order to make the editing of the journal straight forward, and keeping in mind that the Committee has only one permanent staff member, we are asking you to have your submissions conform to a standard format. We have tried to make our instructions as clear as possible (after consulting an editor) but we know nothing is perfect.

Please bear with us as we attempt to make this project the kind of success your efforts deserve.

Yours sincerely,

Robert S. Bothwell, Chairman,
Archaeology Committee

Call for Abstracts

ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS FOR
ONTARIO, New Series
Volume for 1990

Information for Contributors

Purpose of the New Series of the AARO

To provide an annual overview of the range of archaeological work conducted in Ontario. It is anticipated that this new series of reports will have research value for the archaeological community and be of general interest to the public of Ontario.

Editorial Procedure

Abstracts must be submitted in the format described below. All manuscripts will be edited and returned to the author(s) for final approval. Texts will subsequently be translated and copy-edited to the journal's style.

The 1990 volume will contain abstracts for work conducted between 1987-1989. For those wishing to report on activities for more than one year, separate abstracts should be submitted for each year's work. No more than one abstract per year can be published for each licensed individual/firm.

Format of Abstract

Informative Title
Name of licence holder
Professional Address
Telephone and Fax number (if available)
Licence Number
Type of licence
Region or location of activity
Paragraph 1 should include the following data in sentence form: name and institutional affiliation of project director(s), time frame and location of project, size of field crew, and source

of funding.

Succeeding paragraphs should describe the purpose and nature of the work, the kinds of data recovered, the anticipated contribution the project will make to new knowledge, any future field work that may arise from the work.

Individuals describing archaeological programmes (such as consulting archaeologists) are encouraged to provide an overview of all of their activities including perhaps the number and range of projects conducted, the geographic scope of their work in Ontario, staff additions and/or increases in the services provided, staff participation in conferences, publications, etc.

Additional Information on Style

Length:

-for individuals: up to 750 words, or 400 words with one figure and caption, plus references

-for agencies/organizations/consultants: up to 1500 words, or 800 words with two figures and captions, plus references.

Presentation: typewritten and DOUBLE-SPACED THROUGHOUT, including references and figure caption(s). Type on one side of 8-1/2 by 11 inch (22 by 28 cm) paper with no less than 1-1/2 inch (4cm) margins. A table may be included but only as a REPLACEMENT for the figure.

Language: English or French.

Spelling: for English, follow English-style spelling as found in Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Metric: metric units should be used throughout.

Numbers: numbers from one to nine are written out; 10 and up are given in numerals. Use commas in numbers above 999 (i.e., 1,000, 10,400, etc.).

Illustrations: line drawing or half-tone

illustration (photograph); must be submitted in the form of a glossy, black and white photographic print (no colour) or a photostat, 10 by 12.5cm (4 by 5 inch) in size. Xeroxes are not acceptable. Please ensure image fills photograph or, when several objects are shown, that spaces or rows between objects are as small as possible. Metric bar scale must be included (no rulers please). All lettering and labels must be either mechanical or dry transfer.

Radiocarbon dates: should be expressed in years before present (yr B.P.) and include the standard error and laboratory number (e.g., 10,400 +/- 140 yr B.P. (W-272)).

References: follow author-date system (see examples). Check all references with the original work.

(book)

Binford, Lewis R. 1981. Bones. New York: Academic Press.

(journal article)

Simons, Donald B., Michael J. Shott, and Henry T. Wright, Jr. 1984. "The Gainey Site: Variability in a Great Lakes Paleo-Indian Assemblage". Archaeology of Eastern North America. 12:266-279.

(article in edited book)

Ellis, Christopher J. 1989 "The Explanation of Northeastern Paleoindian Lithic Procurement Systems". In, Eastern Paleoindian Lithic Resource Use, edited by Christopher J. Ellis and Jonathan C. Lothrop, pp. 139-164. Boulder: Westview Press.

(unpublished manuscript)

Deller, D. Brian 1987. "The Paleo-Indian Occupation of Southwestern Ontario: Distribution, Technology, and Social Organization." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., Canada.

Deadline: manuscripts must be postmarked no later than January 31, 1990. Submit two copies of manuscript

continued on page 16

(Editor's Note: A survey of residents in British Columbia revealed that the average person knows very little about archaeology, prehistoric remains, time depth of human occupation, relevant legislation, but wants to know more, feels that archaeology is important, that there should be protective legislation, penalties for destruction and that they would pay higher taxes to preserve archaeological sites. The following is from "The Midden" (21)5 December 1989, Archaeological Society of British Columbia. Thanks to Dr. David Pokotylo for assistance.)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Fascinating but what is it?

by A. MASON, V. FEDDEMA, D. HAYLES and L. McFARLANE

"Why do people visit archaeological parks, monuments, excavations and museums in such droves, and what do they like and dislike about what they see when they get there?"

William Lipe asked this question in a 1977 article dealing with the rapidly increasing need for archaeological resource conservation. Lipe, recognizing the power of the public lobby, stressed the importance of gaining public support for archaeological conservation. Recent increases in the use of public hearings, opinion polls, and public lobby groups in the decision-making process, indicate that the public is becoming a more active and influential participant in such processes. If this is indeed the case, it is clear that the interests and concerns of the public must be assessed before its lobbying power can be used to improve the case for archaeological conservation, education, and research.

It has been twelve years since Lipe posed his question. The archaeological resource base continues to disappear at an alarming and increasing rate, and we still know very little about public interest in, and awareness of, prehistoric archaeology. An initial step in addressing this potentially destructive gap in our knowledge was taken in 1987 by the Project Price Task Force, which carried out an extremely successful review of heritage

conservation policies and legislation in British Columbia. Public input was

strongly encouraged and the final report reflects the opinions and observations of the people of British Columbia. One of the main findings was that British Columbians share a deep pride in their province; they value their heritage and believe that its conservation is essential.

In the spring of 1989, as a UBC class project, we conducted a survey in order to further address the preceding issues. The objective of the survey was to assess public knowledge of and attitudes toward prehistoric archaeology and heritage conservation legislation in British Columbia. We designed a questionnaire intended to assess people's knowledge and appreciation of prehistoric archaeology and to identify the sources of their information. The questions were grouped in four categories:

1. background information on age, education and length of residence in the province;
2. knowledge of prehistoric archaeology in general and British Columbia archaeology in particular;
3. opinions about the value and significance of prehistoric archaeology;
4. awareness of federal and provincial heritage conservation legislation.

A total of 250 questionnaires were

distributed door-to-door throughout five Greater Vancouver neighborhoods (Vancouver South, UBC student residences, Dunbar, Mount Pleasant, and Langley Municipality), with 50 questionnaires going to each neighborhood. Two hundred and nine questionnaires were returned—a return rate of 84%. The data were initially analyzed for major trends in the responses to each question. Some of the predominant and/or interesting patterns were investigated in greater detail and the subsequent analyses showed several major trends in the survey population.

The most important trend that was apparent throughout the data analysis is the high level of interest in prehistoric archaeology among the majority of the respondents. Of the total number of respondents, 74% stated that they were interested in archaeology, and 82% felt that it is relevant to contemporary society. However, this high level of interest is offset by an apparent lack of knowledge about many aspects of prehistoric archaeology. For example, 26% of the respondents did not know that there are prehistoric sites in B.C. In response to a question concerning the antiquity of human occupation in B.C., 48% did not respond or provided answers that deviate substantially from the 10,500 B.P. date generally considered to represent the oldest site in B.C. (Charlie Lake Cave near Fort St. John). In response to a question concerning provincial legislation for the protection of archaeological resources, 67% did not know that such legislation exists. Even among the people who professed an interest in archaeology, 54% were unaware of provincial heritage conservation laws.

Although there was a high degree of uncertainty about the existence of protective legislation, 89% of the respondents were in favor of protecting and conserving archaeological resources. Not only did they support the need for legislation, but 61% of the

total number of respondents indicated that they were also willing to pay (through their tax dollars) for the preservation of archaeological resources. A large proportion of the respondents (90%) thought that there should be some form of penalty for anyone who knowingly destroys significant archaeological sites.

Another important trend is the general inefficiency of present means of transmitting information about archaeology to the public. There are still many people who are unaware of what archaeology is, what archaeologists do, and what kind of heritage legislation exists. How can we improve the level of public knowledge? The survey results indicate that one effective way is through the museum system. As 82% of the respondents have visited museums, these facilities should be considered an ideal medium for transmitting information to the public. This could be achieved through informative displays, videos, participatory workshops, free copies of pamphlets outlining the provincial heritage resource legislation, and other related materials.

Another means of increasing public awareness is through the general media—television, newspapers, magazines, and books. The survey results indicate that 77% of the respondents have seen programs related to archaeology on television. Articles in both magazines and newspapers have exposed many of the respondents to archaeology (67% in the former case and 50% in the latter), and 57% of the respondents have read books about archaeology. These results suggest that well-written, accurate, informative, and interesting reports could receive a higher profile if they were regularly transmitted through the very same media that reach the general public every day.

The singular most effective way to make as many people as possible aware of archaeology, however, appears to be through the education system. Sixty-

six percent of respondents first became aware of archaeology in public school, and 30% became aware of it at college or university. When asked how archaeology could achieve a higher public profile than it presently has, 80% of the respondents replied that it could best be done through education. Archaeology, taught in the public school system as a basic introductory course, probably has the potential to reach the greatest number of people.

The results of this study provide important information about the present state of public knowledge, awareness, and appreciation of archaeology and heritage resource conservation. The public has demonstrated high levels of interest in archaeology and concern about heritage resource conservation. However, it is unaware of many basic and important aspects of archaeology and existing legislation. The results also suggest several means by which this knowledge could be effectively increased—in particular, the education system, museums, and the general media. The subject has by no means been exhausted, and this study is just an initial step. The results of the present survey are intriguing and certainly warrant further work. A larger-scale, more in-depth investigation is necessary before we can hope to completely answer the question posed by Lipe twelve years ago.

* * *

This article is the result of a class project for Anthropology 424, an applied archaeology course taught by Dr. David Pokotylo at UBC in the spring of 1989. We would like to thank Dr. Pokotylo for his assistance in the planning and analysis stages of the project and for reading earlier drafts of this article. We would also like to thank Lora-Lynn Oxenbury for the drawing, Catherine Bartl for helping to distribute the survey forms, and Jean Marchant for her kind assistance and support in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology PC center.

CALL FOR PAPERS

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 1990

The Inc. Orange County Chapter, NYSAA is hosting the 1990 Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association at the Eddy Farm Resort Hotel in Sparrow Bush, New York on April 20, 21 and 22, 1990.

Two symposia are planned for the Saturday session. The theme of the first symposium, chaired by Dr. Herbert C. Kraft, will include the prehistory of the Upper Delaware Valley, the Neversink and Wallkill River systems. The second symposium, chaired by Dr. Sherene Baugher, will be on historical archaeology with a special focus on southeastern New York, particularly New York City.

Papers are requested on any subject relevant to New York State Archaeology. Papers are to be 15 to 20 minutes long. Abstracts must be received by March 1, 1990 for consideration and program listing.

Send abstracts to:

Edward J. Lenik, Program Chair
c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants
P. O. Box 437, 24 High Street
Butler, N.J. 07404-0437
Telephone: (201) 492-8525

* * * * *

FORTHCOMING O.A.S. CHAPTER MEETINGS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO

(All meetings start at 8:00)

GUELPH - J.F. Ross, Meyer Dr., Rm.222
 WATERLOO - Adult Rec. Centre, 185 King
 St. South, Rm. 2

Wednesday, February 21 - WATERLOO
 Mr. Tom Rietz - An Evaluation of
 Historic Archaeology in Ontario

Wednesday, March 21 - WATERLOO
 Jackie Fisher - An Introduction to the
 Late Archaic: The Adder Orchard Site
 1989

Wednesday, April 18 - GUELPH
 Dr. Susan Pfeiffer - History of
 Tuberculosis

Wednesday, May 18 - GUELPH
 Dr. Maurice Smith - A History of Bee-
 Keeping

Saturday, May 26 - CANOE TRIP
 Tour the Grand River from Westmontrose
 to Bridgeport
 Rain Day - Sunday, May 27

* * *

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Wednesday, February 14
 Foraging Behaviour on Woodland
 Underwater Sites - Phillip J. Wright

Saturday, March 24

Ottawa Chapter's Annual Symposium,
 Talisman Hotel, 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

* * *

TORONTO CHAPTER - UPCOMING
SPEAKERS

February 21, 1990 - 8:00 p.m.

Book and Bake Sale

Mark Warrack, Heritage Officer City of
 Mississauga - "Archaeology In Our
 Bedroom Community"

March 21, 1990 - 8:00 p.m.

Carole Stimmel, Archaeological
 Information Officer, A.R.C. - "Going to
 Pot!: A Ceramic Workshop"

April 18, 1990 - 8:00 p.m.

Aubrey Cannon - "The Fashionable
 Dead: Social Display in the Victorian
 English Churchyards"

May 16, 1990 - 8:00 p.m.

Heather Broadbent, Heritage Resource
 Officer, Town of Caledon - "An Uphill,
 Downhill Job: Maintaining Caledon's
 Heritage"

**The Toronto Chapter meetings are
 held in the Anthropology Laboratory,
 Room 561A, Sidney Smith Building,
 University of Toronto, St. George
 Street. Members, guests, and friends
 are always welcome to attend.

* * * * *

Arch Notes

Advertising Rates - 1990

Full Page - per Issue \$70.00
 Half Page - per Issue \$45.00
 Qtr. Page - per Issue \$30.00

Discount 25% for six issues (1 year)
 Discount 10% for two or more
 advertisements per issue.

Minimum - Qtr. Page.

Copy must be "camera-ready" and should
 not exceed 6.5" x 9" for a full page
 (will be reduced approximately 70%);
 advertised items must be of interest to
 archaeologists and are subject to the
 usual editorial criteria.



From the Newsletter of the Thunder Bay Chapter - Wanikan

Peter Barz - In Memorium

The Thunder Bay Chapter was saddened to hear of the death this summer of Peter Barz. Peter had been a loyal chapter member for the past number of years and was awarded a five-year volunteer pin by the Ministry of Culture and Communications.

Chapter members will remember Peter as a faithful attendee of meetings and workshops, travelling 300 miles roundtrip for each event regardless of weather and road conditions. He often flew to Toronto for the annual Ontario Archaeological Symposiums. Those of us who had an opportunity to converse with Peter were often rewarded with stories about his exciting life as a Russian prisoner of war when he was fifteen, as a French Legionnaire after his escape from a concentration camp, and his adventures in more recent years with his lovely wife on a trip to the Amazon (not to mention the attempts of a Latin American pickpocket to relieve Peter of his camera) or of their travels by camel in the Sahara.

We will miss Peter's good humour, intelligent and thoughtful contributions to workshops and meetings, and his dedication.

A donation has been made by the Chapter to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario in Peter's memory. Mrs. Barz has expressed her appreciation.

* * *

Ministry Changes -

David Arthurs has decided on a change of career. As of October 2nd, David is now working at the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg. David had spent the past decade and a half working on various archaeological projects in Northwestern Ontario with

the Ministry. Major projects have included Manitow Mounds, the Renshaw site, Cobinosh Island as well as several major surveys along the north shore.

David as an enthusiastic supporter of the OAS and one of Thunder Bay's Chapter founding members. His hard work and leadership will be missed. Before he left, the OAS executive made David a life member of the local chapter of the OAS in appreciation of his former contributions.

We know that you will join with all of the Executive in wishing both Dave and Jan all the best for the future and hope that all their dreams and desires will be fulfilled.

* * * * *

RICE LAKE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Rice Lake Museum of Archaeology has published its first newsletter (Fall/Winter 1989).

The Membership of the Rice Lake Museum of Archaeology is made up of the Board of Directors and people from the general public who are interested in the "buried past" of the Rice Lake area. The dues are paid on an annual basis (\$10.00/single, \$25.00/family per year) and entitle members to receive the "Newsletter", to be kept informed regarding what is happening with the Museum and to volunteer in Museum activities and archaeological field work. At present membership dues are the main source of income for the Museum, with the rest of income being from donations from interested parties and events that have been held and are being planned for the future. The membership year commences April 1st of each year and for 1990 look for announcements of:

A Lecture series at the Hope Township Hall

Topics include:

-Sun Disc Wands in Native Art

-A Volunteer's Perspective on

Excavations in Belize, Central America
-Historical Cemeteries

2nd Annual Artifact Identification &
Display Night

Temporary Exhibits

Picnic at a former excavation site on the
Rice Lake Plains

Exhibit at the Peterborough Museum

For more info contact:

Ms. Lori Stephenson, Membership Chair,
14 Lavinia Street, Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 2A6

* * *

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1986 SHELL
BEAD CONFERENCE

General Editor - Charles F. Hayes

Associate Editor - Lynn Ceci

Assistant Editor - Connie Cox Bodner

Contents

Preface - Charles F. Hayes III

The Anthropology of Shell Beads:
Subsistence, Systems, and Symbols -
Lynn Ceci

An Introduction to Molluscs and Their
Identification - Jane M. Topping

Conservation of Archaeological Shell
Artifacts - Nancy Davis

Sourcing Marine Shell Artifacts - Cheryl
Claassen

The Manufacture of Beads from Shell -
Peter Francis, Jr.

An Introduction to the Shell and Shell
Artifact Collection at the Rochester
Museum & Science Center - Charles F.

Hayes III

A Selection of Drawings by Gene Mackay
Tracing Wampum's Origins: Shell Bead
Evidence from Archaeological Sites in
Western and Coastal New York - Lynn
Ceci

Fluctuations Through Time in the Use of
Marine Shell at Seneca Iroquois Sites -
Martha L. Sempowski

The Significance of Some Shell
Excavated on Iroquoian Archaeological
Sites in Ontario - James F. Pendergast
Shell Bead Production and Exchange in
Prehistoric Mississippian Populations -
Richard W. Yerkes

Shell Beads and Ornaments:
Socioeconomic Indicators of the Past -

Julia E. Hammett, Beverly A. Sizemore
Formed Shell Beads from Tikal,
Guatemala - Hattula Moholy-Nagy

Marine Shell Symbolism in Andean
Culture - Ann M. Mester

Late Paleolithic and Neolithic Marine
Shells in the Southern Levant as
Cultural Markers - Daniella E. Bar-Yosef

Sociocultural Aspects of Marine Mollusc
Use in the Terminal Pleistocene of the
Negev and Sinai Regions of the
Southern Levant - Nigel Goring-Morris

Social Implications of Ornaments in
Hunter-Gatherer Burials - Stuart J.
Fiedel

Wampum of the Six Nations Confederacy
at the Grand River Territory: 1784-1986
- Paul Williams

Available from:

Research Division
Rochester Museum & Science Center
P. O. Box 1480

Rochester, New York 14603-1480

@ \$15.00 per copy + \$3.00 postage and
handling.

* * * * *



Ontario Heritage Week * February 19-25, 1990
Semaine du patrimoine ontarien * du février 19-25, 1990



From the O.A.S. office

Happy New Year to everyone !

Returned Mail

This month's missing members are Kari Kuersteiner-Beck and Patricia Weatherhead, both of Toronto. If you know the current location of these people please help by passing this information to the office.

The Notice Board

The following are the notices on the OAS notice-board at the time of writing:-
[regular notices]

Order Information for back issues of OAS publications; Membership Application Form (1989); Passport-to-the-Past Information; Meetings Open to the Public in 1990; Egypt Trip Bulletin #1.

[new notices]

OAS POSTER OFFER to Ontario Museums reprinted from CURRENTLY, newsletter of Ontario Museum Association; UNCOVER THE PAST ! Archaeological courses and programs offered by the Archaeological Resource Centre of the Toronto Board of Education; CAMP NIAGARA, an appeal for contact with anyone who soldiered at Camp Niagara; EGYPT clipping about OAS trip to Egypt from a travel newspaper; ARCH NOTES Advertising Rates.

Renewal time !

At the end of 1989 our membership achieved the all-time-high total of 845. 573 of these memberships lapsed December 31, 1989 and were sent renewal reminders in the last ARCH NOTES. If you have renewed your receipt is tucked into this issue of ARCH NOTES. If you haven't there's another (and last) reminder. Please attend to

this right away. 1990 is going to be a tremendous year as we celebrate the Society's fortieth anniversary and several publications are nearly ready.

* * * * *

THE J. NORMAN EMERSON SILVER MEDAL

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS for 1990

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal was created by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1979 in memory of the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson (1917-1978), a founder and past-President of the Society, and Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. A past-president of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Dr. Emerson was an internationally renowned Ontario archaeologist.

The Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has consistently been of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is intended to be the highest recognition that the Society can bestow.

It was announced at the Society's Annual Business Meeting that the Society was open for nominations for the Medal for 1990. Nominations will close March 31, 1990.

Several nominations have been received but further nominations will be accepted until March 31. Nominations should be in the form of a letter or letters from two or more members in good standing

addressed to the President naming the nominee and outlining the reasons for the nomination. The Committee of Selection, comprising the existing elected Executive Officers of the Society, reserves the right to select the most eligible candidate and to defer nominations until another year.

* * * * *

EGYPT TRIP UPDATE

Registrations of interest continue to arrive at the office and a newsletter has been returned by way of acknowledgement. Registrations will continue to be accepted.

* * * * *

HERITAGE WEEK ACTIVITIES

It seems that five of the Chapters will participate in local Heritage Showcases during Heritage Week, February 17-24, 1990. Contact your local Chapter for details, to attend and even to volunteer to help with your Chapter display.

The Society's Open House is the Sunday prior, February 11, at the office, noon to 4.00 p.m.

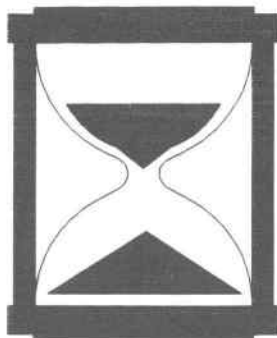
* * * * *

ACCESSING NEWSLETTER RESEARCH REPORTS

This issue contains a list of research papers published during 1988 and 1989 in the eight newsletters published within the Society. This is the first time we have doubled up on two years. The practise of listing newsletter research papers for the immediate past year in ARCH NOTES commenced in 1984 for the 1983 year as a means of tracing and bringing to the attention to the scholarly community the incredible volume of research and diverse scholarship which pours forth unendingly from all corners of the OAS.

The current list shows our creativity has slowed not at all. It is noted that in 1989 the London Chapter produced a list of KEWA publications back to the Chapter's beginnings and the total, content, scope and body of new knowledge is most impressive. The first 1990 issue of THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST includes a Table of Contents for all items it published in 1989. There is an obvious need to compile a list of at least the Research Papers published pre-1984 in Chapter newsletters, and to continue the partly-done indexing of all ARCH NOTES articles from the beginning of the Society. Ideally this work should produce a database capable of author/title/keyword or word string computer search and hopefully one day that this should ideally be accessible from remote terminals by modem or whatever the current technology of the day has devised. At present, these futuristic intentions are beyond the capability of the Society but if anyone with a home PC would like to do some listing please call the office, we can keep you busy for a little while !

* * * * *



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Invest now in Archaeology's
future...phone (416) 730 0797



The Ontario Archaeological Society

126 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2
(416) 730-0797

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	3,160.79	
Term Deposits in Canada Trust	71,209.29	
Total Current Assets		74,370.08
Equipment	21,069.28	
Equip. Accumul'd. Depreciation	(7,098.76)	
Total Fixed Assets		13,970.52
TOTAL ASSETS	88,340.60	=====

DECEMBER 31, 1989

LIABILITIES

Provision for: Ont. Archaeology	3,907.00	
Management Study	6,000.00	
Pass. T.T. Past	9,084.00	
Outreach Prog.	6,320.00	
Heritage Brochure	1,287.00	
1990 Awards	600.00	
M.O.A.	3,916.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31,114.00
EQUITY		
Awards Fund	3,000.00	
OAS Endowment Fund	10,000.00	
Depreciation Fund	7,098.76	
Retained Earnings	37,127.84	
TOTAL EQUITY		57,226.60
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		88,340.60
		=====

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES for the year ended DEC.31, 1989

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	17,991.00
Government Grants	51,434.00 less
to be spent in 1990	<u>15,110.00</u>
	36,324.00
Donations	100.00
Interest & U.S. Exchange	5,896.06
Publications	503.36
Passport-to-the-Past	300.00
Posters, Buttons	1,768.79
Tours	3,422.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS	66,305.21
	=====

EXPENDITURES

Publications	14,617.62
Passport-to-the-Past	2,044.96
Symposia	456.95
Tours	3,062.45
Outreach Program	3,180.00
Poster Program	8,125.00
Chapter Support	1,200.00
Travel - Exec./Admin.	1,228.66
Administration/Rent	32,496.24
Supplies/Phone/Insurance	3,616.73
Heritage Brochure	8,283.77
Depreciation	3,385.08

	81,697.46
Less Spent Against	
Government Grants	
Carried Forward From 1988:	13,232.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1989	68,465.46
	=====
EXCESS OF	
EXPENSES OVER RECEIPTS	2,160.25
	=====

TREASURER:

AUDITOR: I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the attached statement of receipts and expenditures together with the accounting records of The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. In my opinion they show a true and fair view of the Society's affairs at December 31, 1989 and of the receipts and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1989.

..... DATE: January 17, 1990

O.A.S. 17th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM**"LET'S MAKE A DEAL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVIDENCE OF TRADE IN ONTARIO"**

on October 26, 27 and 28th, 1990

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are being solicited on the above topic to cover the different time periods and types of research on trade. For anyone interested in presenting a paper please send a title and abstract (100 words) by May 1, 1990. Abstracts may be reviewed. It is the intention of the O.A.S. to publish the papers.

Papers should focus on trade -- either prehistoric or historic -- as evidence of two-way exchange of resources and/or commodities. Presentations should provide data and interpretation within a theoretical and/or cultural historical framework.

In addition, poster papers are solicited on research in Ontario Archaeology not on the trade theme. Please submit poster titles and abstracts by May 1.

THIS SYMPOSIUM IS A SPECIAL 40TH ANNIVERSARY EVENT TO BE CELEBRATED AT THE HISTORIC OAKHAM HOUSE ON GOULD STREET, TORONTO.

Submissions to:
Dr. Heather McKillop
Symposium Convenor
1990 OAS Symposium
126 Willowdale Avenue
Suite #4
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 4Y2



ORIGINAL RESEARCH REPORTS PUBLISHED IN O.A.S. NEWSLETTERS DURING 1988 AND 1989

Abbreviated and entire newsletter name, [issued by] and issues in the OAS library from which this list is compiled.

AN	ARCH NOTES [Ontario Archaeological Society]	AN88-1,2,3,4,5,6;AN89-1,2,3,4,5,6
	(NOTE: ARCH NOTES from AN88-5 is now indexed on the OAS office computer and a search can be made for any word string in response to written or telephone queries. A small charge may be made for a printout. It is hoped that the Index will soon be accessible by modem and FAX).	
BI	BIRDSTONE [Grand River Waterloo Chapter]	BI(3)-1;BI(4)1
KE	KEWA [London Chapter]	KE88-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8;KE89-1,2,3,4,5,6,7
OT	OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST [Ottawa Chapter]	OT(15)1;OT(16)1,2,3,4,5
PR	PROFILE [Toronto Chapter]	PR(7)1;PR(8)1,2
SC	SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE [Windsor Chapter]	SC(11)1,2,3,4,5,6,7;SC(12)1,2,4,5
TT	THE THUNDERER [Niagara Chapter]	TT(2)1,2,3
WA	WANIKAN [Thunder Bay Chapter]	WA88-1,2,3,4,5,6,7;WA89-1,2,3

AN, KE and WA use a numbering system which incorporates the abbreviated year date. BI, OT, PR, SC and TT use volume numbers, shown in parentheses ().

Adams, Nick	The Geological Formation of the St. Clair River Delta and its Implications for Archaeological Research on the Walpole Island Indian Reserve	KE89-2
Armstrong, Helen	Sir John Johnson	OT(16)3
Arnold, Tom, Robert G. Mayer and Arnold A. B. Feast	Isolating Late Archaic and Middle Woodland Components on the Bertrand Russell, Henry Morgentaler and Agnes McPhail Sites, City of Cambridge, Ontario	BI(4)1
Arthurs, David	The Beno Site, BeIu-7	WA88-2
	The Looting of the Cummins Site, DcJi-1, 1987	WA89-1
Brown, Gordon	Testing of Concretes, Mortars, Plasters and Stuccos	AN89-1
Bull, Steve & Michael Spence	The Birkette Burial	KE88-7
Burse, J. A.	Further Comments on the Postmould Clusters = Sweat Lodges Dialogue	AN89-4
Clark, Caven P.	Isle Royale Archaeological Survey: 1986-1987	WA88-1
	Isle Royale Archaeological Survey: 1988	WA88-7
Clark-Wilson, Elizabeth & Michael Spence	The Port Elgin Burial	KE88-7
Croft, D.		

-
- Enhancing the Stone Axe OT(16)1
 Dawson, K. C. A.
 Michipicoten Area Archaeological Survey AN88-3
 Dibb, G. & C. Ellis
 Madina Plano Points KE88-7
 Doroszenko, Dena
 Ontario Heritage Foundation Property Restoration Unit TT2(3)
 Ellis, Chris. J., Jacqueline A. Fisher & D. Brian Deller
 Four Meadowood Phase Lithic Artifact Assemblages from
 Caradoc and Delaware Townships, Southwestern Ontario KE88-8
 Ferris, Neal
 Southwestern Ontario Radio-Carbon Dates V KE88-6
 A Preliminary Report on the 1987-1988 London Chapter
 Excavations at the Van Bemmel Site, Kent County, Ontario KE89-6
 Ferris, Neal & David Crundwell
 The Belanger Site (AcHn-10): One Round Pit of Springwell
 Phase Prehistory KE88-6
 Ferris, Neal & Malcolm Horne
 The Straw That Broke the Dowel's Back: A Recent Advance in
 Archaeological Field Technology AN88-2
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