



ARCH NOTES

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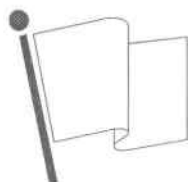
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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Christine Caroppo

Well, our all too brief spring has arrived and that means two things: lilacs in the garden and the beginning of the field season. Like the return of ants to the peony bush, archaeologists begin to itch to return to the field when the weather turns warm. Here's wishing you fine weather, good digging and no poison ivy!!

What's new since last time? Charlie and I attended part two of the engaging workshop on Strategic Planning for provincially-funded heritage groups. For two intensive days in late April we, along with representatives from other Ontario heritage groups, analyzed our organizations, tried to improve them and learned just how difficult it is to look at one's organization impartially, see the flaws and good points and then plan to make long-term improvements. Unfortunately, only two reps from each group could attend without cost to the participating group. I think that all of the Executive Committee and Chapter Executives would have profited from the exposure to new techniques for organizational planning and the synergy of ideas created by people working in other aspects of heritage facing similar challenges. Alas, the cost of such a program, with a facilitator, over the couple of days required to tackle such a complex topic, would be cost prohibitive; several hundreds of dollars per person. Conducting an exercise in Strategic Planning, "buying into the ideas of the organization" as the facilitator called it, would be beneficial for OAS managers at the Executive and Chapter levels. The facilitator's advice was to do it over a long weekend in a retreat atmosphere. There is money available for training sessions like this but as usual it is a matching funding situation. Yet another reason to contribute to the OAS Endowment Fund so

that we can build up a nest egg to take advantage of these funding opportunities.

Speaking of endowment funds...we have heard from MCC that our application for a special grant for an endowment fund to support our journal **Ontario Archaeology** is in process. We do not know when we will hear if we have been successful in our application.

Speaking of applications...we have recently completed our look into travelling educational kits and with the invaluable help of Josie Holden and Jan Calvert of the Region of Peel Museum, we submitted an application to the Dept. of Communications, Ottawa, for funding under their new Access to Archaeology program. Again, no firm date on when we will hear if we have been awarded the grant. Also in the educational vein, the French language version of our poster, (generously funded by the Min. of Education) on the archaeological past of Ontario, has just been produced. Both the English and French versions will be distributed to Ontario schools by the Ministry of Education.

Another initiative we are working on is an Annual Report for 1990. This will not be a glossy, fancy, major corporation style report but rather a simple compilation of our achievements of last year which will help tell potential funders (e.g. for our hoped-for **OA Endowment Fund**) what we are and what we can do. We plan to produce an Annual Report every year from now on. The exact format, size, content and so on, will be worked out by a committee consisting at present of myself and chaired by Christine Kirby. If you would like to work on this project and have ideas and skills to lend give me or Chris Kirby a call. See the back of **Arch Notes** for our phone numbers.

The Executive, as a result of membership desire and government encouragement, is still working on the notion of a program to replace the MCC's extinct ACOP. We are currently fine-tuning a funding proposal drawn up by the sub-committee of Bruce Welsh, Art Howey and Mike Kirby. Things have slowed down a bit because of the summer, field work and holidays but we are still hammering away and will keep you posted as we get to a finished product.

Last time, I reported on some movement on the Cemeteries issue. We had our meeting on Apr. 5 but Culture & Communications Minister Rosario Marchese only appeared to hear the concerns of the heritage and Native groups present. Neither Consumer & Commercial Relations (the lead agency in the Cemeteries issue) Minister Marilyn Churley nor any member of her staff attended.

The representatives of provincial heritage groups and the Chiefs of Ontario looked at how the Cemeteries Act itself, not the Regulations yet to be drafted and agreed upon, could be improved from our perspective instead of that of the cemeterian community which it largely now favours. This meeting was agreed to by the Ministers above because of pressure from the heritage sector after it became clear to our community that the new Act was flawed to the extent that drafting the kind of tight Regulations required to safeguard the heritage "value" of cemeteries and unmarked burials was not possible. We will keep you posted on what happens next.

No news to report on either the Heritage Concerns with respect to Timber Management on Crown Lands issue or on what's happening with the Ontario Heritage Policy Review and the putative new Ontario Heritage Act suggested at this time last year. I have contacted the civil servants responsible for these initiatives in the MNR and MCC respectively and both have promised a report if not in time for this Arch Notes then for sure in time for the next one.

In this issue you should see the letter from Minister Marchese about the long-awaited administrative split between the MCC and the OHF. The dreaded move to Renfrew seems to have vanished into oblivion. Over at the MCCR

Land Registry Offices (the centre of the POLARIS scheme, as you will recall) the news is that there will be "consolidation" of many offices across Ontario which they promise will provide better, faster and upgraded service and facilities for those searching land registry records. The press release states "Ms. Churley noted that all records of historical value will be retained when the offices are moved. Records of particular interest will be offered to the Archives of Ontario. Others will be retained by the branch." This news has just come in as we are going to press. If you would like to know more call Carol Kirsh, Director of Land Registration (416) 596-3643, Min. of Consumer & Commercial Relations, 555 Yonge St., Toronto, M7A 2H6.

For your information, Director Lise Ferguson has been appointed to represent the OAS on the committee of archaeological groups suggested last October to look into the issue of self-regulation. Arrangements are currently being handled by the APA and we are awaiting the committee's first meeting. If you have views on the subject that you would like the OAS to carry to these meetings please send them to Lise (see back cover for address).

Lastly, the Niagara Chapter hosted the first Spring President's Meeting of Chapter presidents and myself. Margaret Kalogeropoulos generously offered her home and plied us with food and drink for the meeting. We covered a lot of topics, shared information, came to some conclusions on internal housekeeping and agreed to meet again next year. Sincere thanks to those who attended and organized the meeting. ■

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA MANAGEMENT AT SAINTE MARIE AMONG THE HURONS

by **BARRY GRAY AND JEANIE TUMMON**

INTRODUCTION

At a recent "Users Group" meeting for Heritage Sentinel Software (a software package designed for museums and art galleries), the authors presented and demonstrated the capabilities of the newly designed archaeological modules for this system. This paper introduces this Heritage Sentinel Archaeological system and outlines the attributes that, with a little effort, could make most archaeological collections accessible for research moments after the data has been retrieved from the ground and processed.

The Heritage Sentinel system was initially designed by Sentinel Computer Consultants, Inc., of Fergus, Ontario, for the Wellington County Museum and Archives to assist with automating all museum related activities including accessioning items, loan information, artifact locations, archival material, and many others. This package was one of many examined by the authors who were researching programs that would assist with curating the collections at Sainte Marie among the Hurons. (For further information see the publication, Currently, Ontario Museum News, June, 1989, Vol. 2., no. 3.)

The Ste. Marie collections include approximately 250,000 archaeological artifacts from several sites throughout Huronia along with approximately 10,000 ethnographic items, and approximately 2,000 reproduction items. Because of the large and varied nature of the archaeological collection along with the direction of present and future archaeological and historical research a customized version of the Heritage Sentinel system was desired.

In June of 1990 after a few months of research and custom computer work, Sainte Marie among the Hurons received and began using this new collections management system which provides

a myriad of features designed for expandability, flexibility, and ease of use.

Although the archaeological modules were designed for specific use with the collections at Sainte Marie, it was our intention and the desire of Sentinel Computer Consultants Inc. to create a product which would be useful within the overall Heritage community.

The attributes that we required for Sainte Marie were essentially: the capability to manage a large amount of data, the capability to search, sort, and list this information by virtually any variable, along with the flexibility to change or allow the system to evolve with changing needs, and finally the capability of having unlimited field size so that the use of codes could be eliminated (ie. CERM = Ceramic or 001 = Rim sherd) with the goal that one has to read only complete written text.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODULES

The following briefly describes the major attributes of the archaeological modules that were designed for use at Sainte Marie among the Hurons.

The system contains 75 datum fields that describe virtually every aspect of an archaeological specimen. Each field label is controlled by imbedded tables, local rules, or defined usage which regulate what data can be entered. For example, under COMMON NAME only names that are found imbedded in the COMMON NAME TABLE can be entered. (All tables, rules, etc. can be viewed in pop-up screens by engaging a single command key.) There are many advantages with this type of control but the main one is consistency with entered data. If the correct common name is RIM SHERD then RIM-SHERD or RIMSHERD

would not be accepted by the system. With consistent data, access and retrieval become reliable.

Since many fields are table driven they will accept any alpha-numeric string. This is very useful especially in fields such as UNIT/FEATURE NO. as it is not unusual for archaeologists to employ different grid and numbering systems on different sites. At Sainte Marie alone more than five different grid systems have been used since 1941. It was for this reason that we required a high degree of flexibility.

Since many of the field lengths extend beyond what can be read on the computer screen, the information can be read by scrolling horizontally or vertically or by zooming the specific field to fill a larger portion of the screen.

The advantage of unlimited field length should be noted especially under the DESCRIPTION field for, if one desired, an entry of up to approximately 60 typewritten pages could be entered. Since the system requires only memory for the amount of data actually entered and not for the maximum length of the fields, there is little concern about wasted memory.

Once the data has been entered it can be searched, sorted, browsed, queried, or listed in any fashion that a researcher could desire. By using an attached report generator the information can be printed on the screen, stored in separate files, or rerouted to the printer for a hard copy. The next version of the Heritage Sentinel system will have the capability of storing a graphic representation from digitized video for recording unique or diagnostic artifacts.

For the sake of brevity a short example of the report capabilities is illustrated in Figure 1. Using the 15,000 artifact entries that have been entered to date at Sainte Marie, let us suppose that a research request has been received from Student X asking for information on beads that have been excavated at Sainte Marie. In a matter of only a few key strokes we can create and print a report that lists each bead found at the site using information labels that are requested. This could be generated in any order

and with any field label from the archaeological database.

One final attribute of this system is that any researcher could receive the desired information at their own computer terminal through CHIN (Canadian Heritage Information Network).

DISCUSSION

The Heritage Sentinel system has now been installed in thirty museums across Ontario with another twenty waiting in line. Some clients, especially those with large archaeological collections, are considering purchasing the archaeological modules. These numbers demonstrate the ease with which a researcher could get specific information from collections across the Province.

Beyond the use of this system for museums should we also consider its value to the field of archaeological consulting, which is currently responsible for the recovery of most archaeological data within the Province; to anthropology departments at Universities that actively operate field schools and/or research projects; and to any other organization or individual who actively procures archaeological data? If archaeological collections were entered onto computer diskettes (or a standard form) as part of the processing procedure using a common system such as the Heritage Sentinel system, this would allow for easy and immediate access to the data. Also, if the archaeological collection is eventually handed over to a local museum/repository then this data could be down-loaded onto their computer system with ease. Access to the most recent data would be available to any researcher.

It is well accepted that a significant volume of archaeological material is sitting in storage and that this material needs to become more accessible for research. Many institutions, organizations or individuals use different collection management systems or have used several different systems over the years thus making it a very difficult and lengthy process to acquire research information.

The primary use of the Heritage Sentinel system is for data management. So what is its value?

Since it is easy to learn, to manipulate and to retrieve information, and to read and understand the system will allow for a broader public use rather than use by a very small number of specialized researchers. It is well known that a major problem within Ontario archaeology today is the limited access by the public to activities of the discipline. The Heritage Sentinel system could help reduce the gap and increase public awareness and appreciation for archaeology by making museum collections easily accessible to casual researchers, students from all levels as well as professional and avocational archaeologists.

By using a standardized computer system for registering and curating collections (especially a

system that is easy to learn) the opportunity for fast, efficient access to museum or archaeological data could be available for all interested researchers. Since many museums are now Heritage Sentinel system users this may serve as an impetus to globalize the archaeological data in our part of the world.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that this introduction to the Heritage Sentinel system and its archaeological modules will trigger interest, thoughts, and comments from the archaeological community throughout the Province. If interest warrants, then perhaps a workshop or demonstration could be arranged for the OAS Symposium this October. Queries or comments are welcome. ■

FIGURE 1 Sainte Marie Among The Hurons - Bead Collection

Borden	Unit No.	Item Description	Excavators	Excavated
BeGx-1	258:222	One IIA*(g) globular to oblate opaque royal blue glass bead (12 1/2 pc Colour Harmony code). Glossy surfaces. 20th century reproduction bead.	TUMMON, Jeanie	1987 Aug.10
BeGx-1	258:222	One IIA*(f) circular, opaque bright copen blue glass bead (14 ia Colour Harmony Manual). Shiny surface; well-rounded ends. Probably a 20th century reproduction or "friendship" bead.	TUMMON, Jeanie	1987 Aug.12
BeGx-1	260:210	One IIA*(d) circular, translucent bright blue glass trade bead (16 1c, Colour Harmony Manual). Numerous tiny bubbles in glass; well-rounded ends. Late 18th early 19th century.	GRAY, Barry W.	1987 Aug.10
BeGx-1	262:234	One IIA55 round transparent bright navy glass bead (13 pg Colour Harmony Manual). Lightly pitted surface; well-rounded ends. Late 18th early 19th century.	HENRY, Mike	1987 Aug.18

TOOLS
for
TOMORROW**ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS FOR THE
21ST CENTURY****ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
18th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
October 25, 26 and 27th, 1991****DON'T MISS THE BOAT!**

The May 1st deadline for the *CALL FOR PAPERS* has passed and abstracts are coming in. If you are planning to present either a paper for the technical portion or the recent research section, you should contact the Program Committee **NOW**. Procrastination may lead to disappointment both on your part and ours.

THE SKYLINE OFFERS:

You can't do better than the Skyline for the price. This 5-star hotel has all the usual amenities and An indoor pool and health club as well as two squash courts; 24-hour room service; indoor parking or car rental on the premises; access to a shopping plaza and 2 cinemas; and babysitting services for those who are bringing their families.

HOW LUCKY ARE YOU?

If you reserve a hotel room (single or double) at the Skyline before September 25th (mention the OAS Symposium) and pre-register for the symposium, you will be eligible for the draw worth one-night single accommodation at the Skyline (\$85.00) sponsored by the Ottawa Chapter. So get your Skyline reservation and symposium registration done early!

TOURS AND TICKETS:

Thursday is free admission day at the National Art Gallery and the Museum of Civilization. Perhaps you can plan to come a day early and take advantage of this. Also Clive Carruthers can help you with reservations/tickets for the National Arts Centre or city/museum mini-tours. Contact him through me at the number below.

STUDENTS TAKE NOTE:

The Ottawa Chapter members have offered free accommodation to students in their homes for the symposium weekend. If you have decided to take advantage of this, could let me know now... it will avoid a last-minute rush.

Kathi McAinsh,
c/o M.C.C., Marine Heritage Programme, 1105 - 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa K1N 7B7,
Tel: (613) 566-3731

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT SHEGUIANDAH?

A Summary of the Sheguiandah Archaeological Site, Manitoulin Island, Ontario:

Previous and Current Research

The Sheguiandah site, a quarry, workshop and habitation area located on a large outcrop of white quartzite on the northeastern shore of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, is recognized as an archaeological site of international significance. However, no large scale excavations have taken place there since those conducted by the late Thomas E. Lee of the National Museum of Canada in the 1950s. These investigations revealed large quantities of lithic (chipped stone tool) manufacturing debris, discarded preforms or blanks and other quartzite implements both on the surface and to depths of several metres in the quarry pits and adjacent bogs.

In the relatively level "habitation" area of the site, Lee reported a stratified sequence of five cultural levels, defined largely on the basis of differences in tool technology. Most spectacularly, however, Lee's studies led him to the conclusion that the earliest of these cultural levels lay below geological sediments deposited during the last Ice Age, known as the Wisconsin glaciation. He therefore suggested that the site was first inhabited circa 30,000 years ago.

Lee's interpretations created a controversy that has persisted in the archaeological literature. The site continues to be proposed as evidence of an extremely early human presence in the province, known as the pre-Clovis phase. More recently, however, various alternative hypotheses, mainly relying upon geomorphological studies, have been proposed to account for the presence of artifacts in the preglacial levels.

At present, Dr. Pat Julig of Laurentian University, Dr. Peter Storck of the Royal Ontario Museum, and Dr. William Mahaney of York University are conducting studies of cores extracted from one of the bogs on the site. This work will provide material for various sedimentological studies of the local soils, using sophisticated techniques such as Scanning Electron Microscopy, in order to test their earlier findings that Lee's "preglacial" deposits are the result of more recent local geologic events rather than the earlier Wisconsin glaciation. The pollen and plant macrofossils from the cores are also being analyzed by Thane Anderson to obtain data on the vegetational changes that have occurred through time in the region. In addition, six wood samples from the basal levels of these cores have been submitted for radiocarbon dating in an effort to determine the date of initiation of sedimentation on the site and hence a geological base date for human occupation.

Dr. Julig is also conducting a technological analysis of the quartzite artifacts collected by Lee in order to isolate possible changes or continuities which may exist between the cultural levels. This work, representing the first detailed analysis of the Sheguiandah artifacts, will allow comparisons to be made with similar early sites elsewhere such as the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Despite the fact that many questions remain to be addressed regarding Sheguiandah, it is clear that the presence here of a readily available supply of quartzite suitable for tool manufacture served to make the area a focus of activity from the earliest human presence in the province. In recognition of the unique importance of Sheguiandah, it has been designated as a protected site under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The importance of preserving the site was demonstrated this fall when a standard archaeological assessment was carried out on

three potential sites of a proposed water treatment facility in the Sheguiandah area. These investigations -- carried out by a team of archaeologists under the direction of Dr. Ronald F. Williamson of Archaeological Services Inc. of Toronto, Ontario, and Dr. Julig -- uncovered evidence of substantial archaeological remains on two of the three properties and therefore recommended that they remain undisturbed.

Archaeological Services Inc. has also assembled an expert team, including Dr. Julig and Dr. Storck, to carry out an archaeological Master Plan for the Municipality of Howland. This is a multi-phase study designed to assess the archaeological potential of the study area; to re-evaluate the Sheguiandah site itself; to address cultural and environmental concerns with the land development process and to plan for the conservation and public interpretation of cultural resources. ■



THE BATTLE OF RIDGWAY

The Fenians are invading Canada again! After 125 years, the Battle of Ridgeway, a catalyst to Confederation in 1867, will be re-enacted in Fort Erie, Ontario, June 15 and 16. The weekend's events will take place around the Battlefield Museum on Hwy. #3, 10 minutes west of Fort Erie's Peace Bridge, and admission is free.

"300 soldiers and 100 civilians will take part in the battle and will be dressed in 1860s attire right down to their eyeglasses and underwear" said museum curator Jane Davies. They will spend the weekend in period camps which include military headquarters, mess tent, field hospital, laundress, supply stores and camp clergy. Spectators will see history come to life as they experience the sights, sounds and smells of another time, faithfully recreated in the camps and on the battlefield. Events for the weekend include tactical demonstrations with narration, re-enacting the Battle of Ridgeway on a 10 acre field, period music presentations, hands-on activities for children, a military parade through downtown Ridgeway, camp tours and slide shows.

In honour of the battle's 125th anniversary the museum and Canisius College are launching a history book and driving tour of the invasion route entitled "The Year of the Fenians". "The museum's event is being funded by local service clubs and the Federal Government, and our goal is to produce an educational and exciting family event" says Ms. Davies. ■

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS CORRECTION

The Abstracts of Papers provided to registrants at the Society's 1990 Symposium and printed in ARCH NOTES 90-6 credited the paper 'The Neutral Iroquois Skin Trade' to co-authors Dr. William C. Noble and Jacqueline E. M. Crerar but incorrectly provided McMaster University as the present university affiliation of the junior author. ARCH NOTES has been asked to advise that in connection with her work on this paper Jacqueline E. M. Crerar was a research assistant and employee of McMaster University during the full term of research. No misrepresentation was intended. ■

EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TORONTO: A MIEVEAL SIEGE ENGINE RECONSTRUCTED

by W. TED SZWEJKOWSKI

The University of Toronto is graced with many buildings whose architecture is inspired by the Middle Ages. Unlike the medieval buildings of Europe, these relatively young inhabitants of the New World never actually witnessed the real Middle Ages. On April 12, however, the buildings around the Back Campus of the University got a glimpse of what they missed. On that day, a full-sized reconstruction of an early medieval siege engine - a traction trebuchet - lobbed cast concrete "stones" clear across the Back Campus playing field. (To their relief, I am sure, the buildings were neither targeted nor hit.) The occasion was the Eighth Annual Historic Scientific Experiment sponsored by the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology of the University of Toronto.

Most people are at least remotely aware that before there was gunpowder, besieging armies used to throw big rocks at castles using catapults powered by a huge falling weight pulling a lever which propelled a missile from a sling. The machine was called a "trebuchet," and it was invented sometime late in the twelfth century. What fewer people know is that the trebuchet evolved from an earlier type of machine which used human muscle power directly to turn the lever arm. The machine I have reconstructed, as part of my research on medieval technology, is called a traction trebuchet, as opposed to the better known counterweight trebuchet, its larger, more powerful, and more expensive descendant. Recent scholarship has established that the traction machine was a significant development both in the history of medieval warfare and the history of technology in general.

Archaeology is difficult enough when the remains of something significant are fragmentary or poorly preserved. But it becomes even more difficult when there are no remains at all. This

is the situation for early medieval siege artillery. In spite of evidence to suggest that something of the sort did in fact exist, and even that it played a very important role in the siege warfare of the time, not even so much as a splinter of one of these machines remains. All that is left is some ammunition: stones carved round like rough-hewn bowling balls.

Counterweight trebuchets are relatively better documented than their traction predecessors for a number of reasons. They were used later in the Middle Ages (approx. 1300 A.D. as opposed to 1100 A.D.) and so there are just that many more sources available. But more importantly, their performance can be calculated because we know how fast things like big counterweights tend to fall. It is considerably more difficult to calculate the action of the sling, but even this can be done. But the traction trebuchet presents a catch-22. None of these crucial variables can be calculated for the traction trebuchet without the experience of actually using one, but nobody built one because nobody knew quite how they worked.

Reconstructions can be dangerous. So many times the best guesses of even the most qualified scholars provide more amusement than enlightenment for subsequent generations. But sometimes one finds a single missing detail which makes everything else just seem to fall into place, and a reconstruction becomes justified. The proof of the pudding, as they say, is in the eating; the proof of a reconstruction is whether it works like the sources suggest it ought.

In this instance, the missing piece of information was found in a manuscript bearing the colourful title: *Instruction of the Masters on the Means of Deliverance in Wars from Disasters, and the Unfurling of the Banners of Information: On Equipment and Engines Which Aid in*

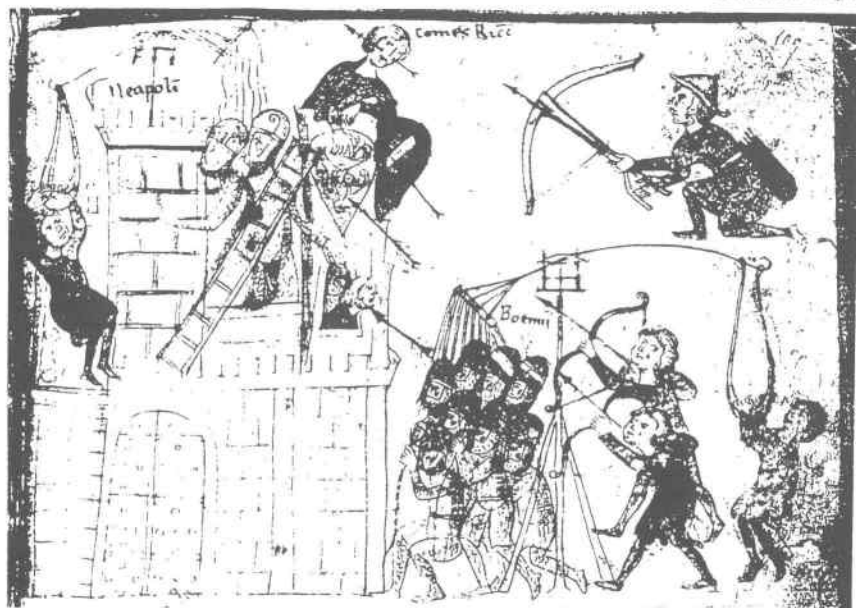
Encounters with Enemies. The manuscript was written in 1187 by an Arab named Al-Tarsusi, and was translated by Dr. Paul Chevedden of Manchester College, Indiana. (Dr. Chevedden also gave the guest lecture for the Annual Scientific Experiment this year.) Al-Tarsusi assumed his readers more or less knew how traction trebuchets worked. Mainly, he offered suggestions for how to make them work well. The critical clue for this project was found in Al-Tarsusi's instruction concerning how to hold the rock in the sling just before shooting. This suggested that the sling of the traction trebuchet worked differently from that of a counterweight trebuchet, in which the rock sits in a wooden trough under the machine. Until this time, I had thought of the traction trebuchet as merely a primitive version of the counterweight machine. This assumption made me misinterpret the sources, for I had thought that pictures of traction trebuchets were just poor renditions of counterweight machines. But when Al-Tarsusi's evidence was matched with some pictorial documentation from other sources, everything fell into place. I realized that the traction trebuchet was actually quite different from the counterweight machine, and I could see no

reason why the thing should not work: so I built one.

As reconstruction progressed, many aspects of the operation of the traction trebuchet became clear. A particularly exciting part of a project like this is catching oneself doing things that people appear to be doing in the manuscripts, looking more closely at the source, and thereby discovering the significance of some detail which had previously not been considered important. For example, the way the crew looks as they haul down on the ropes turns out to be quite accurately depicted in some manuscripts: but until it was tried, nobody could quite tell the artistic conventions apart from the reality they portrayed. A great deal of other information has come from this project as well, from the technical reasons behind the need to painstakingly carve each missile into a ball, to some of the tricks having to do with precisely how to let go of the sling, to the difficulties of getting the beam to flex just the right amount.

During the demonstration at the University of Toronto, volunteers were recruited from among the hundreds of onlookers to pull the ropes of the machine. With a crew of about fourteen

continued on page 16



The Trebuchet: A Medieval Siege Engine



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

As a happy participant of the trip to Egypt I was rather disturbed to read in a March/April letter to the Editor that "the trip was disorganized and sloppily put together, causing frustration to the entire group on more than one occasion". In contrast to the above statement, being a somewhat experienced group and solo traveller, I found the trip well organized, most enjoyable, and relatively free of the usual "glitches" one encounters while travelling in a foreign country. As for the "frustration" experienced by the "entire group", I can only surmise that I was either travelling with a different group than the writer, or conclude that she presumes to offer an unsolicited opinion on my behalf.

It should also be clarified that a number of us attended the "group 'grievance' meeting", not because we had any grievances or difficulties in communicating with our tour agent Bob Bujic. It should be stated here that Bob was approachable at all times and very helpful to those who wished to avail themselves of his services. We attended the meeting because we were curious to know what the "Tempest in the Teapot" was all about.

I do find it rather embarrassing to be commended by the letter writer for the O.A.S. members generosity in picking up and sharing their very large bus with a group of French tourists stranded in the desert. Should that not be classified as a normal reaction to people in need of assistance, rather than an act of "absolute generosity".

Prior to again offering opinions on behalf of her travelling companions, may I suggest that the writer gain some experience and understanding of how to travel in culturally diverse parts of the world.

As for myself I found the trip to Egypt delightful, enlightening, and beyond expectations. I hope to repeat the process as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,
Catherine Menet ■

Dear Sir:

I am an art historian and archaeologist, deeply concerned with the Canadian archaeology, ethnology, art and culture, with a great concern for the First Nations and their material and spiritual worlds and ways of life and culture, along with all the historical (Pre- and Post-Contact and National) heritages of Canada, from the earliest times up to the present, in endeavours to work on more specifically. And with a purely scientific intention to know and to convey more specifically, I am keenly interested in the museum of the Province of Ontario in quest to acquire a better knowledge of them and their addresses, in need of the informations and informative materials (as guides, directories, etc.) concerned with.

My purpose in writing to you is to solicit an assistance of information in any form I can to acquire a better knowledge of the Ontario's museums and their addresses, along with all your kind advices and recommendations, because regrettably it is not possible for me to acquire them here. I would like to request to you that if you do not have any inconvenience, would you please kindly assist me by providing with some - source of - information, along with all your kind advices and recommendations, on the topic. I would be deeply grateful to you if you could kindly provide me with them.

Yours sincerely,
 Arben Engin Beksac, Ph.D.
 Kozyatagi Kayasultan Sokak
 No. 52/Tunca Apt./D.10
 81090 Istanbul
 Turkey ■

Dear Sir:

Cherry Lane Corrected

Along with the rest of the province's archaeological community I welcome the appearance of The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650. This will be the standard reference work on the region's prehistory for many years to come. It reflects no discredit on the editors or the authors that, in a volume of this size, a few errors crept past their vigilance and lodged themselves undetected in the text. I take the liberty here of correcting one such error.

In their excellent synthesis of the Western Basin Tradition Carl Murphy and Neal Ferris illustrate a partially reconstructed vessel recovered by me in 1980 (Fig. 7.10c; pg 204) with the comment "...an acceptable date of 850 +/- 75 B.P. was associated with vessel "C"..." This is not quite true. This vessel was found at Cherry Lane during my 1980 investigations, and the above-quoted date was also obtained from the site. But

the two were not directly associated. Allow me to quote from the Cherry Lane licence report of 1981:

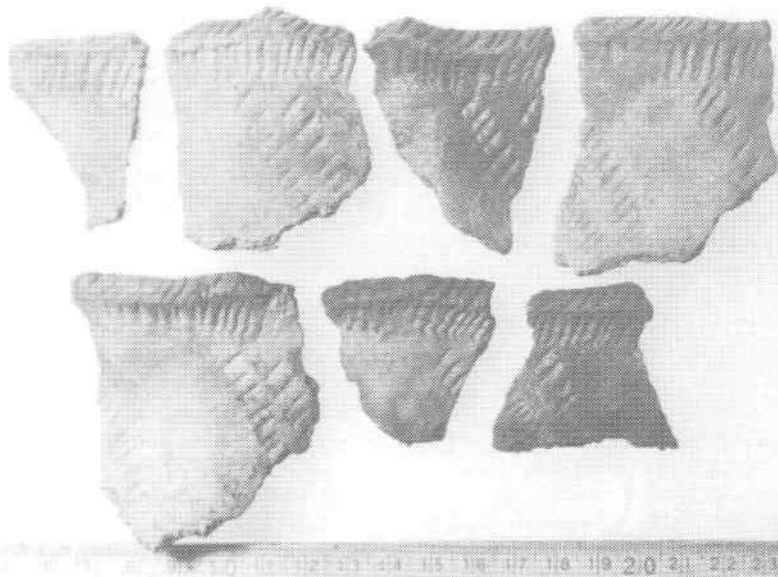
"One vessel was found in Feature 20, Test Trench 7, and the other, unassociated with any feature, was found just below the plough zone in the northern half of Test Trench 10... A charcoal sample from Feature 20 has been submitted for radio-carbon dating."

It was the vessel illustrated by Murphy and Ferris that was found in Test Trench 10, in a situation that was all too clearly not its original context. The radiocarbon age of this artifact is thus unknown, although its similarity to the vessel found by Neal Ferris in 1988 (Fig. 7.10d) places it securely within the Younge Phase.

The accompanying photographs show sherds from the Feature 20 vessel, to which the date of 850 +/- 75 B.P. properly belongs. This pot is a little over one-tenth the volume of the Test Trench 10 pot, but its slightly everted lip, mini-castellations and elongated neck decorated with oblique rows of linear-stamping also place it within the Younge Phase.

I make this small clarification not with the intention of detracting from the work of Murphy and Ferris, but rather to add to the value of that work.

Yours sincerely,
 Dr. Peter Reid



BOOK REVIEW

Reviewed by Dr. Peter Reid

THE MASSAWOMECK: RAIDERS AND TRADERS INTO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY JAMES F. PENDERGAST, *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol 81 Pt 2, 1991, vii + 101 pp, index. \$15.00 (paper)

The Massawomeck were an apparently populous Indian group who in the early 17th century traded marine shells and European goods into the Great Lakes' region and furs into the Chesapeake Bay region. In the manner of the time they alternated their commercial activities with straightforward raiding and plundering. They enter history in 1608 when Captain John Smith encountered eight canoe-fulls of them near the site of modern Baltimore. They were not picking blueberries. They fall out of history in 1634, at which time they were trading with the English colonists in Maryland and Virginia. Between these dates they appear to have moved their homeland from the Niagara Frontier of New York State south to the headwaters of the Potomac River.

In a thorough, critical and carefully researched examination of historic, cartographic, linguistic and archaeological evidence the author tries to identify the Massawomeck and reconstruct their history in the first third of the 17th century. Contemporary documentary and cartographic evidence is reviewed, the opinions of 19th and 20th century scholars are assessed and a tentative Massawomeck narrative scenario is presented. Pendergast suggests they were speakers of an Iroquoian language, and were identified by Champlain in 1616 and 1632 as the Antouhonorons, allies with, and just possibly a sub-group of, the Neutral Confederacy. Their Chesapeake connection made them important suppliers of highly-valued marine shells to the Neutral and thus, indirectly, to other groups of southern Ontario during protohistoric and early historic times. Pushed by the enmity of the Five Nations and lured by the availability of English trade goods, the Antouhonoron/Massawomecks shifted southward in the later 1620's. What

happened to them after 1634 we don't know.

Quibbles are possible with the details of this scenario. For instance, the only direct evidence for their Iroquoian ethnicity consists of exactly three words reported in 1632 by a Virginia fur-trader. On the whole, however, the author has done a good job of pulling together everything we know about the Massawomecks and just about everything scholars have thought about them for the past two centuries.

While appreciating the amount of effort such a work represents, this reviewer is still driven to ask, Why? It is understatement to say the Massawomecks were an obscure early historic people. Yet, in addition to this monograph, these Indians have received at least the brief attention of over fifty historians and archaeologists in the 19th and 20th centuries. In part this reflects scholarly obsession with Indian ethnicity, an obsession which continues to distort archaeological research in Ontario and adjacent regions. Archaeology and related disciplines, it seems, cannot resist the lure of those funny names scattered across the Champlain, Bourdon, Sanson, etc. maps.

The Massawomeck problem also reflects the particularism which, even at this late date, underlies most of Canadian archaeology. In this world-view all facts are seen to be important in and of themselves. But, pace Pendergast and pace, if necessary, every other archaeologist in the province, this reviewer will venture the opinion that facts and narratives strung together from facts are not in and of themselves important. They become important only when related to questions of (dare I utter the phrase and so betray my age?) culture process.

Here and there Pendergast hints that the Massawomeck problem might bear on questions of culture process. How were economic goods and services, European trade goods among them, shifted from the Atlantic seaboard into the interior? How did Indian groups react to the availability of European goods? (The Massawomecks, it seems, reacted radically: they moved 350 km south!)? How did whites react to potentially useful, but potentially dangerous groups like the Massawomeck? How did the alarms and excursions of the first half of the 17th century affect Indian society and policy? Pendergast hints, in the last line of a footnote, that political evolution took place among the Massawomeck at this time.

At the end of the monograph the author indicates that only "problem-oriented" archaeology will validate or invalidate his narrative scenario. This would be a waste of resources. But problem-oriented research into the part played by the Massawomecks in the crucial culture processes of the early historic period in eastern North America... that would be worthwhile. ■

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EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY...

people, the reconstructed machine threw 4.7kg missiles up to 120m, at a rate of four shots per minute, which is consistent with medieval reports of the capabilities of the machine.

Taken all together, this project provides a unique glimpse at the technology of the early Middle Ages. The appearance of the counterweight trebuchet, a very important episode in the history of technology, will be better understood now that we know what came before. And last but not least, the fact that the most destructive piece of artillery of its day looks like a toy when compared to its modern analogues can give us some much-needed perspective on what we have taken to throwing at each other more recently. ■

Ken Kidd Receives Honourary Degree

This item comes from an article by Fred Farr in the *Vic Report*, Spring 1991, Vol. XIX No. 3.

"Kenneth E. Kidd (Vic 3T1) has been granted an LL.D by Trent University. With a 1937 MA from U of T's newly emergent discipline of anthropology, Kidd taught briefly at the Mohawk Institute in Brantford before joining the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum, where he was curator of ethnology from 1954 to 1964. He then became the first professor and founding chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Trent University. In 1969, he founded the Native Studies program at Trent, the first of its kind in Canada. In the 1940s Kidd excavated the Jesuit mission and Huron settlement of St. Marie at Midland, Ontario, and his book on the subject became a textbook for excavation procedures and interpretation. In the 50s, his research activities were focused on European goods traded to the Indians and an extensive series of well-regarded publications was the result. Kidd inaugurated the ROM's Mayan archaeological project in Belize, administered the excavation of the Serpent Mounds at Rice Lake, Ontario, and was active in initiating and seeking support for the systematic recording of the Indian pictographs and petroglyphs throughout the Canadian Shield. At the Trent convocation, Kidd was particularly cited for his dedication to advising and to helping individual native students achieve their personal and academic goals."

We warmly congratulate Ken, a long-time member of the OAS, on this well-deserved recognition. ■

THE FIRST HURON-FRENCH DICTIONARY?

by JOHN STECKLEY

There are two kinds of dictionaries that form a linguistic bridge between the languages of Huron and French. The earliest goes from French to Huron. This stands to reason, as the first linguistic task that Jesuit missionaries sought to achieve and could expect to accomplish was to compile a list of near equivalents based on the language they knew. The oldest French-Huron compilation that is known to have survived is Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard's phrasebook entitled "dictionnaire de la langue huronne", initially published in 1632. The oldest Jesuit-written French-Huron dictionary documented as still existing is a French-Huron-Onondaga dictionary that I have dated as coming from the mid 1650s (Steckley 1982:29). Huron to French dictionaries came after their French-Huron counterparts, appearing only after the Jesuit missionary linguists had acquired a suitably large vocabulary and had worked out how to divide it according to the five conjugations of pronominal prefix formation that Huron noun and verb roots take. We do not yet know when the first of these was developed. Jesuit Father Etienne de Carheil is reputed to have worked on such a document between 1666 and 1700 (Jones 1907:186), but there may have been an earlier version not recorded in the literature.

I have in my possession copies of eight seventeenth and eighteenth century Huron-French/French-Huron dictionaries, four of each. Three of the former I have termed HF59, HF62 and HF65, following Victor Hanzeli (Hanzeli 1969:127-128), with Pierre Potier's manuscript of the mid 18th century being the fourth (Potier 1920). Of these dictionaries, I believe HF62 is the earliest, possibly the first of all the Huron-French dictionaries. There is also a relatively-short French-Huron section of HF62, at 72 pages less than a third of the text. This I

believe is the second oldest French-Huron work, next to FHO and before FH67, FH1693 and FH1697.

In a recent article in Arch Notes, I stated that: "During the 1640s the Jesuits shifted the dialect they wrote from Bear to Rock, as their mission expanded." (Steckley 1991b:18).

The examples I gave in that article were of Bear -ky- being replaced by Rock -ty- in 1643 (Steckley 1991b:18-19) and -o- (i.e., no form) being replaced similarly by Rock -y- (written as -.). This is paralleled by the substitution of Rock (and Southern Bear) -tr- for Northern Bear -kr- by 1646 (Steckley 1991a:15) and of -dy- for -gy- during roughly the same period (Steckley 1984:19). These dates were arrived at through studying what appears in the annual Jesuit Relations. That which was recorded in dictionaries were more conservative, changing more slowly as rewriting and rewording such large texts was more work than the reporting of speeches, prayers and names. Three other Bear forms that were dropped from the Jesuit Relations in the 1640s or early 1650s appeared in dictionaries. These three forms gradually disappeared from Huron dictionaries, offering the researcher a rough tool for assigning dates (or at least relative order). They appear much more frequently in HF62 than in HF59, HF65, FH67, FH1693 and FH1697, and only slightly less often than in FHO. This is the foundation for my claim concerning the age of HF62. During the article that follows I will document this case.

THE FIRST BEAR FEATURE: -ndh-

In the Huron language sources of the 17th and 18th centuries there is a dialect variation between what typically appears as -ndh- and as -nnh-. That the former is a Northern Bear form

can be seen by the following entries from Brebeuf's catechism and the early Jesuit Relations. Contrasting cognates from Rock dialect sources will be presented to demonstrate the opposition:

- 1.1 "otindekien'...les femmes/translating from the Huron 'they are females'/(Brébeuf 1830:7)

"femmes otindekhen" (JR10:70 1636)

"Femme...onnhectien" (FH67:97)

- 1.2 "ichie ndhi...pleine/'you are full'/(Brébeuf 1830:7)

"Etre plein ,annhi" (FH67:156)

- 1.3 "hondhec...il viuoit/'he lived'/(Brébeuf 1830:1; c.f., JR10:141, JR21:253, 257 and 261-3)

"vivre onhe" (HF59:189)

That -ndh- is also a Southern Bear feature too can be seen from the following entries from Sagard's dictionary, again with contrasting Rock examples:

- 1.4 "Porte. Andoton./'close the door'/(Sagard 1866:31)

"ferme la porte ,annhoton" (FH67:158)

- 1.5 "Couche-tu avec une fille, des filles? Ondequien asta." (Sagard 1866:39)

"Femme...onnhectien" (FH67:97)

- 1.6 "Bois. Onata, Ondata./note that two dialects are represented/(Sagard 1866:113)

"Bois...onnhata" (FH67:31)

The -ndh- version of cognate words appears exclusively in the Jesuit Relations until the early 1650s. In the Jesuit Relations of 1636 and 1641, as part of recorded prayers, we find "femmes otindekhen" (JR10:70) and "...ie vis...iondhai" (JR21:256; c.f., 258 and 260). In 1651 we see the names "Ondh8ara(!)k"² (JR36:122 and 132) and "Ondhatetaionk"³ (JR36:122 and 142), and in the Relation of 1652 "Ondh8e,i"⁴ (JR37:104 and 168). By the Relation of 1654, however, there is a change. In a

prayer recorded in that Relation we have the following, presented against the contrast of a similar Sagard entry:

- 1.7 "Oora onne io ennhaae...several years ago/lit. several summers ago"/(JR41:166 and 171)

"Deux annees. Te ateindaye/lit. two summers/" (Sagard 1866:18)

The only time afterwards when an -ndh- form occurs is 1672, when a 90 year old man with the Huron near Quebec says "kouatonndharonnon...rejoissons nous" (JR55:274). That that was a Bear dialect form for which there was an -nnh- equivalent can be seen in the following contrast of the two forms:

- 1.8 "Atondhacra se reiouir" (HF62:36)

"Se Rejouir...Atonnhara" (FH1697:174)

DISTRIBUTION IN THE DICTIONARIES

The contrasting features -ndh- and -nnh- appear in different amounts in the French-Huron and Huron-French dictionaries in my collection. This can be seen in Chart 1.

We see in this chart that FHO and HF62 have -ndh- much more often than do the other dictionaries, with that feature appearing 100% of the time (when the word can be found) with FHO and over 90% (if you add the 'both' instances) with HF62. The French-Huron and Huron-French sections of HF62 are virtually identical in their distribution of these four possibilities.⁵

THE SECOND BEAR FEATURE: -8-

Another Bear feature that has a dictionary distribution of the type demonstrated with -ndh- is -8- (i.e., 'u') when it occurs rather than -o- for the FZP pronominal prefix⁶. Interestingly, it is the dictionary distribution that offers the best documented evidence that this is a Bear feature. Of the fifteen diagnostic examples to be given in Chart 2, only two appear in any form in the standard Northern Bear source of the early (i.e., pre-1643) Jesuit Relations, both

Chart 1: Distribution of -ndh- and -nnh-

Root	FHO	FH67	FH16 93	FH16 97	HF59	HF62	HF65
-nnh8- door	-ndh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-----
-nnhetien- woman	-ndh-	-nnh-	both	-nnh-	-nnh-	both	-nnh-
-nnhat- wood	-ndh-	-nnh-	-----	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-----
-onnh- life	-----	-----	-nnh-	-nnh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-----
-nnhechi- thighs	-ndh-	-nnh-	-----	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-----
-nnhask8ir- twigs	-ndh-	-nnh-	-----	-----	-ndh-	-ndh-	-----
-nnhich- baton	-----	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-----
-nnha- request	-ndh-	-nnh-	-----	-nnh-	-nnh-	both	-nnh-
-atonnheskan- bear ill will	-----	-nnh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-----
-atonnhien- deny	-ndh-	-nnh-	both	-ndh-	-nnh-	both	-nnh-
-atonnhia,aste- manage	-----	-----	-nnh-	-ndh-	-nnh-	-nnh-	-nnh-
-nnhes- father-in-law	-ndh-	-----	-----	-----	-nnh-	both	-nnh-
-,ennh- summer	-ndh-	-ndh-	-nnh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-ndh-	-ndh-
-onnh- ignore	-ndh-	-nnh-	both	-nnh-	-nnh-	-ndh-	-nnh-
Total -ndh-	10	2	2	7	6	9	1
Total both	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Total -nnh-	0	9	4	5	8	1	6
Total -----	4	3	5	2	0	0	7

taking the -g-form, as can be seen in the following examples.

2.1 "la guerre"

8skenraetac" (JR10:70 - 1636; see also FHO and HF62 (FH section)

"la guerre...oskenra,ecte,oskenra,ectak" (FH1697:171; see also HF62:121, HF59:149, HF65:177, FH67:109, FH1697:89 and Potier 1920:251)

2.2 "8tay/referring to a fur from the Neutral country used to make robes/(JR17:64 - 1639; see Steckley 1986:24; HF62 and Potier 1920:180)

"Couleur Ota,i" (FH1697:42; HF59:19 and Sagard 1939:224).

Sagard's dictionary, which has both Southern Bear and Rock dialect forms in it, shows that mix in having a roughly equal number of -g- and -o- examples in the cases to be presented in the chart. This mixture, while doubtless reflecting the combination of the two dialects, cannot be used to prove conclusively that -g- is a Southern Bear form.⁷

Even more powerfully than with -ndh-, -g- is a feature more frequently found in FHO and HF62 than in the other dictionaries. Further, there is a noticeable difference between the Huron-

Chart 2: Distribution of -8- and -0-

Root	FHO	FH67	FH16 93	FH16 97	HF59	HF62	HF65
-sat- 'smoke'	8	0	0	0	8	8	8
-ata,- 'be coloured'	8	-	-	0	0	8	8
-rat- 'dry leaf'	8	0	-	0	8	8	8
-ste- 'be heavy'	8	-	0	8	8	8	8
-tach- 'sleeve'	-	0	-	8	8	8	8
-atarih- 'be warm'	8	0	0	0	-	0	0
-aθore- 'be cold'	8	8	0	8	-	8	0
-hach8t- 'standing fire'	8	0	-	8	-	8	-
-skentra,ete- 'war'	8	0	0	0	0	both	0
-sken- 'breadcrumbs'	8	0	-	0	0	both	0
-atsir- 'cloud'	8	0	-	0	0	both	0
-tsits- 'flower'	8	0	0	0	-	8	-
-tsiste- 'be sour'	8	8	-	0	-	8	-
-sest- 'glue'	8	0	-	8	-	8	-
-ahenta,et- 'blue'	8	0	0	8	0	8	0
Total 8	14	2	0	6	4	11	5
Total both	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total 0	0	11	7	9	5	1	6
Total -	1	2	8	0	6	0	4

French and French-Huron sections of HF62. All four instances of -o- in HF62 occur in the Huron-French section.

THE THIRD BEAR FEATURE: -ona/-one

The most striking example of FHO and HF62 differing from the other dictionaries concerning a Bear feature is with -ona/-one-, which appears in Northern Bear (the evidence concerning Southern Bear is inconclusive) where in the Rock dialect cognates you have -on(,)8a/-

on(,)8e. There are three main contexts in which this occurs:

- 1) in the MAIpP (masculine singular agent first person plural patient) pronominal prefix;
- 2) in the (FZA)IpP (first person plural patient, sometimes with the feminine zoic agent) pronominal prefix;
- 3) in the undoer⁷ suffix -8a- when it follows an -on-.

Examples of the MAIpP in Northern Bear are the following, with contrasting cognates included (as close to the original as possible):

- 3.1 "assonenguiendi...nostre Seigneur /'he saves us'/ (Brébeuf 1830:2)
"son,8andia,ensennik il s'enfuir de nous, il nous echape" (Potier 1920:288)
- 3.2 "assonastacouandinnen...nous estoit promise /'he promised us'/ (Brébeuf 1830:12)
"ason,8astak8as il nous a donne sa parole, promise" (Potier 1920:178)
- 3.3 "assonierha...fait en nous /'he makes for us'/ (Brébeuf 1830:13)
"voila co/mm/e il fait, se comporte Oo ichien ison,8aerha" (FH1693:139)

There are a good number of examples of (FZA)IpP in Brébeuf's catechism and in the early Jesuit Relations. The following are examples taken respectively from Brébeuf's catechism, and the Relations of 1636 and 1641:

- 3.4 "Nonendoue...nostre Mere/'she is mother to us'/" (Brébeuf 1830:3)
"n/otr/e mere...on,8and8en" (FH1697:254)
- 3.5 "ondayee ihaton onennoncwat That is what my heart says to me, that is what my appetite desires/'that is what he says, our medicine'/" (JR10:141 1636)
"on,8ennonck8at...no/tr/e ame" (HF65:209)
- 3.6 "que nous auons nonaen/'that which we have'/" (HR21:250 1641)
"te on,8aentasennik nous n'en avons pas de reste" (Potier 1920:221)

Finally, there are examples of the appropriately characterized undoer suffix in the writings of Sagard (one example only), Brébeuf, and in the early Jesuit Relations:

- 3.7 "Tu l'effaces, efface-le. Sauhathronha." (Sagard 1866:830)
"atron8an...s'effacer" (Potier 1920:331).
- 3.8 "Assonarrihouaderachonas...pour nettoyer des pechez" (Brébeuf 1830:14)

"ochon8an...nettoyer...hendik-8arochon8as...ils nettoient leur couverte, leur habit" (Potier 1920:404)

- 3.9 "de nos souffrances
nonatonnhontaionan" (JR21:262; c.f., 254 and 260 - 1641)
"K8-atonnhontanion8an...souff/rir" (Potier 1920:416)

As can be seen in the last example, this Bear feature persisted until at least 1641. Unfortunately there are no words later in the Relations of the 1640s to discover exactly when the Jesuits shifted to the Rock form. Names with -on8a- appear in 1652: "Saon8aretsi" (JR37:106) and "Oskennonon8a" (JR37:108), the latter looking like it contains an undoer(7). In the prayers recorded in the Relation of 1654 there are a good number of examples of IpP with the Rock form. The following is one such example:

- 3.10 "ion8en...nous avons dit" (JR41:166 and 170)

Looking at the dictionaries we see striking distinctions of note. All of the dictionaries except for FHO and HF62 exclusively have the Rock dialect forms. FHO has exclusively Bear dialect forms with one undoer exception, while the French-Huron and Huron-French sections of HF62 are quite different, one from the other. Most of the French-Huron entries take the Bear form while all of the Huron-French entries take the Rock form. The following examples are illustrative of these patterns:

- 3.11 "fascher...sonEiacchatandik. il nous met en colere" (FHO)
"Colere, se fascher...SonEiachasenni il s'est mis en colere contre nous" (HF62 - French-Huron section)
"Son,8eiachasennik il se fasche contre nous" (HF62:142 Huron-French)
"son,8eiachasennik /French translation blurred/" (HF65)
- 3.12 "onatia8enre echa /French translation blurred" (FHO)

"Estre deffendu...Onatia8anre echa Cela nous est deffendu" (HF62 - French-Huron)

"Atia8enre...on,8actia8enre cela nous est deffendu" (HF62 - Huron-French)

"on,8atia8enre echa cela nous est deffendu" (FH67:67; c.f., HF59:26, HF65:32 and Potier 1920:188)

3.13 "Endurer K8Atonnhontaionan" (FHO)

"Endurer K8Atonnhontaionan" (FH62 - French-Huron)

"k8Atonnhontaion8a...souffrir" (HF62 - Huron-French)

"souffrir...tionnhontaion8an" (FH1693:115)

"Endurer...k8atonnhontaion8an" (FH1697:62)

2. The -ndh8- in this name could be the noun root meaning 'door'.

3. The -ndhat- in this name could be the noun root meaning 'wood'.

4. The -ndh8- in this name could be the noun root meaning 'door'.

5. The feminine zoic (FZ) is a pronominal prefix that includes that which is translated into English as 'she' and 'it'. P stands for patient, a form similar to the object in English, but not in all ways.

6. The way the word for 'beans' appears in HF62 also illustrates this. In the French-Huron section it is "8,aresa", while in the Huron-French section it is "o,aresa" (HF62:25).

7. The undoer suffix reverses or undoes the meaning of the verb root. For example the verb root -chiaton- means 'to put something in a cache' (Potier 1920:213 #19) and the verb root -chira- means 'to block up a hole' (Potier 1920:216 #31). Add the undoer to these two verb roots and you have 'to take something out that has been put in a cache' and 'to unblock a hole'.

SUMMARY

What we have seen here is the gradual replacement of Bear by Rock dialect forms in the case of three features. This replacement took place initially in the Jesuit Relations, as with other forms in which Bear and Rock differ, sometime during the 1640s or early 1650s. The FHO dictionary, previously dated as being a product of the mid 1650s, has the greatest number of the Bear versions of the forms, having them exclusively in the examples studied here and portrayed in the charts. A clear second place finisher is the HF62 dictionary, with the French-Huron section showing a greater number of the 'older' Bear forms than the Huron-French section did. Because of these findings I have termed HF62 the oldest Huron-French dictionary in my collection, possibly the oldest surviving such dictionary. Assigning a date to HF62 is more difficult. It would be after the mid 1650s, but I do not think it would be much later than that. My suggestion at this point is that it was completed some time during the 1660s.

FOOTNOTES

1. It should be noted that the Bear form -ky- also appears in this word.

APPENDIX A: HURON CONJUGATIONS

Huron, like the other Iroquoian languages, has five conjugations of noun and verb roots, based on the formation of pronominal prefixes. In the order in which the Jesuit missionary linguists placed them they are a- stem, consonant stem, e- stem, i/,en stem and o- stem. The following examples are taken from Potier's grammar (Potier 1920:7), with the verb roots -atat- 'to talk', -hiaton- 'to write', -chiera- 'to remember', -enten- 'to have pity', and -orit- 'to season'.

1A (First Person Singular Agent)

,atatiak - I talk
,ehiatonk - I write
,ehieras - I remember
,itenrha - I have pity
,ori0a - I season

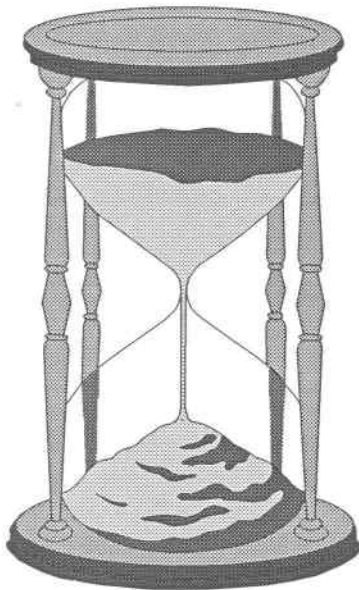
MdA (Masculine Dual Agent)

hiatiatiak - they (two males) talk

hihiatonk - they (two males) writecndehieras -
 they (two males) remember(-c- = h) hditenrha -
 the (two males) have pity
 cndori0a - they (two males) season
FZpA (Feminine Zoic Plural Agent)
 ,ontatiak - they (females) talk
 atihiaton - they (females) write
 endehieras - they (females) remember
 enditenrha - they (females) have pity
 cndori0a - they (females) season

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PRESS CUTTINGS

Soil from Washington dig yields clues to Ice Age

Buffalo scientist brings work home, unearths tools used by ancient hunters

When R. Michael Gramly of the Buffalo Museum of Science left the office last November, he took some work home with him. Today, nearly 2,000 miles from the West Coast archaeological site he closed down just before the snows of winter, he has finally found time to do a little more digging - in the comfort of his lab in the Buffalo museum.

Picking at the past, Gramly is brushing away centuries of wind-blown soil from a one-meter, 300-pound block lifted intact from the heart of the State of Washington site. In the process, he's unearthing clues to the lives of what may have been some of the earliest humans in North America.

"Being able to do this, to dig like this, just blows me away," he says. "This is really unbelievable."

Slowly, tiny fragments of animal bone - some so small they're found not with the eye but with a sieve - emerge from the soil.

Together, the fragments form the remnants of Ice Age tools - bone implements used by hunters who crossed the Bering Land Bridge from Asia and made their way down a corridor between ice sheets more than 11,000 years ago.

The cache of tools found in an apple orchard in East Wenatchee, Wash., includes the largest stone spear points ever found and the biggest collection of bone tools known to have survived more than 11 millennia underground.

"There are only 20 of these bone tools in existence," Gramly says. "This site has 14 of them."

In all, the dig has yielded some of the most exciting - and the most beautiful - stone and bone tools ever unearthed. Although there are some archaeologists arguing for an earlier wave of migration to the Americas based on some still-debated sites, the Wenatchee artifacts were found at what most scientists believe was the gateway to a continent still partly covered with the retreating glaciers of the last Ice Age.

Gramly hopes they'll provide clues to the probably spartan lifestyles of their makers, the shadowy nomads who lived there.

Ranking as one of the most exciting recent finds in American archaeology, the Richey Clovis Cache excavated last year by the Buffalo Museum of Science and the North Central Washington Museum has yielded about 60 artifacts from what probably was a hunter's tool kit.

"The weight of the entire assemblage of stone tools that was in this pit was a scant 5 1/4 kilograms, about 11 1/2 pounds," he said. With the bone tools, the hunter's kit would have weighed only about 13 pounds.

"That's about what they hauled around, I would guess," he added. "That's not a great weight - and it's a lot of cutting edge, too."

The blades, knives and other artifacts are in Buffalo for study and will be exhibited here for about six months - soon after a delegation of 10 Soviet academics and archaeologists, including specialists on the tools fashioned by ancient men in Asia, fly here in June to examine the finds.

"Their commentary on the assemblage is going to be marvelous," said Gramly, who headed the archaeological dig at the invitation of the site's owner, Mack Richey of Seattle.

from The Buffalo News
March 20, 1991

Museum set to return native bones, artifacts

A small Ontario museum has quietly broken ranks with the conservative museum community to promote the reburial of aboriginal remains and artifacts from its collection.

Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives will turn over aboriginal skeletons and artifacts from two local archeological sites to the nearby Curve Lake First Nation for interment in the band's cemetery.

The decision by the museum, its board and the City of Peterborough was announced today by museum manager Ken Doherty.

He said the decision may be criticized by officials of other museums, who fear the move could set a precedent, but it is the right decision for them.

"Some of my colleagues may well question our judgment and our decision, but it certainly has been our decision to make," he said. "We've had considerable time to study the artifacts and copy the artifacts. I realize it is setting a precedent, but it is a solution that best fits our situation."

Debate has raged for the last half-decade over whether the study of native remains is science or sacrilege. Throughout Canada and the United States, some natives and even people inside the museum community have begun to question the ethics of holding literally thousands of human skeletons indefinitely for research or display.

Doherty said he visited the Peterborough museum before his appointment and was incensed to discover a display of 2,000-year-old skeletal remains that had been unearthed from a Brock Street burial site.

"My personal response to the exhibit...was outrage and my reaction was how I would feel if that was my ancestor there," he said yesterday. "It was very distasteful...and I thought it was inexcusable."

Noting the discussion between natives and the museum community over the repatriation of native remains, Doherty raised the issue with his board of directors after his appointment and got approval to look into the matter.

At a signing ceremony today at the museum, the deal to repatriate the skeletal remains and grave

goods from the Brock Street site and another skeleton, unearthed in 1911 from Smith Township, to the nearby Mississauga Ojibway community will be made final.

"It is incredibly fulfilling for us," Curve Lake Chief Mel Jacobs said. "Co-operation has been the key word. It has never been a question of whether the remains should or shouldn't come back. It has just been 'Let's do it and do it properly. Let's ensure that when they are returned they will be safe.'"

The remains from the Smith Township site were among the remains of four individuals recovered from a burial mound that archeologists believe may have dated back to a 1690 skirmish between the Mississaugas and the Iroquois.

One of the skeletons was found with an axe embedded in the cranium, explained Gordon Dibb, an independent archeologist.

"My own personal guess is these burials might be tied up with a series of incidents in the 1690s when the Mississaugas drove the Iroquois out of the area," he said. "It may have been a small skirmish site."

The remains found in Peterborough, when the city was installing parking meters, date back at least 2,000 years, he said.

The artifacts identify the individual as a member of the Point Peninsula culture, which is known to have occupied the Trent River system. A paper on the subject identifies the skeleton as a 5-foot 8-inch male in his late 40s, "long-headed and of light build."

A study of the bones showed evidence of osteoarthritis, periodontal disease and an abscessed tooth.

The skeleton was found in a shallow grave with about 30 articles, ranging from crude flint blades to a barbed harpoon made from an antler. Dibb said the decision to return the artifacts is the most controversial part of the museum's decision.

"There isn't that much of a desire to see a precedent set for returning artifacts," he said. "A lot of archeological collections could be at risk."

Christine Caroppo of the Ontario Archaeological Society said some archeologists can't accept that the objects should be returned, but others recognize that they have to be more sensitive to the living cultures.

She said she believes that opposition to the museums' keeping artifacts is a reaction to past practices.

"We may have been insensitive to the native community in the past, we may have appeared to be doing it callously and now we're paying for it."

She added it is unfair for museums to keep native remains for decades waiting for grants to conduct more studies on them.

Nancy Ossenberg, who excavated one of the sites in Peterborough with Walter Kenyon and co-wrote the paper on the find, said she is sympathetic to the push to repatriate native remains "as long as they demonstrate that they really are acting on good faith and not superficial political motives.

"The fact is this was excavated a long time ago when we were rather more cavalier about our rights to excavate," she said.

Aubrey Coppaway, the former Curve Lake band chief who was involved in the initial discussions with the museum, said the remains, in birchbark coffins, will be interred in a single grave in the community.

from The Toronto Star
May 3, 1991

New Mexico dig shows humans here for 36,000 years

Excavations on an army base in southeastern New Mexico have provided dramatic new evidence that humans may have lived on the North American continent for at least 36,000 years, more than three times as long as many researchers now believe, a Massachusetts researchers said Wednesday.

Although other archaeologists have previously reported evidence for such early colonization of the Americas, archaeologist Richard MacNeish of the Andover Foundation for Archaeological Research said the new site - a cave - is the most convincing evidence yet.

MacNeish uncovered a veritable condominium of human history - 24 floors of living quarters, complete with fireplaces, ranging from 39,000 years old on the first floor to 10,000 years old at the top. The site was dated by scientists from

the University of California, Riverside, and the University of California, Los Angeles.

AMONG THE evidence extracted from the cave is the 24,000-year-old toe bone of a horse with an arrow point embedded in it and a clay fireplace, complete with what appears to be a human thumbprint, dating from 36,000 years ago.

"This is the earliest well-documented site in America," MacNeish said in a telephone interview. "We have found the first American Indian."

If the new date for man's arrival on the continent is correct, it means that humans would have traversed the Bering Strait from Asia under very severe climatic conditions - when the world was in an ice age.

It also means that humans would have occupied North America during a period of at least 15 centuries in which sheets of ice extended over much of the continent, producing conditions grossly different than those that existed 12,000 years ago.

from The Windsor Star
May 2, 1991

Duff-Baby fans win concession

The 19th century may be returning to Sandwich's Duff-Baby House - one of the oldest houses in Ontario.

Local history buffs appear to have turned back a move to restore the house to its early-20th century appearance.

Duff-Baby supporters say that's great news, though the pending facelift will now take a few years longer than originally planned since it will cost more than the slated \$350,000.

Richard Moorhouse, manager of operations for the Ontario Heritage Foundation which owns the house, said Thursday his organization intends to respond to the wishes of the community.

Les Amis Duff-Baby, a lobby group for the home built in 1798, joined other local historical groups and interested individuals with a rallying call for the look of old, not semi-old.

"We always work with the community on renovations. The house is a community

resource which we own," Moorhouse said. "What we did learn from all the lobbying is that the community is concerned about the future of the house."

The Ontario Heritage architect overseeing the project came to Windsor Feb. 21 to tell Les Amis Duff-Baby that the original wood siding, now hidden beneath two layers of stucco, would not be restored. Instead, the first layer of stucco would be exposed, giving the house a 1920s feel.

BUT DUFF-BABY supporters had a different opinion. And a vocal one.

So after writing letters to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, funded by the Ministry of Culture and Communications, a second meeting was scheduled with Les Amis Duff-Baby and representatives from the foundation. Les Amis were armed with more than 1,000 signatures and a slew of letters, including from all three local Members of Parliament, supporting their cause. After the meeting, Ontario Heritage chairman Richard Alway wrote a letter to Les Amis saying: "Personally, I agree with your opinion that restoration of this historic house to reflect a rather recent period in its history does not appear to be the most attractive or easily comprehended approach."

Les Amis spokesman Don Wilson said though the foundation has yet to make a final decision, it's wonderful to have the chairman on the same side.

"WE WERE VERY pleased," Wilson said. "In fact, it was a complete turnaround from their original stance. It's a change in attitude which is very, very positive."

Wilson said last week's meeting was inspiring. "We had a very good meeting last week," he said. "They seemed more supportive of the community's concern with the restoration. It's not certain yet, but it implies there's more hope. "I think we're definitely looking at an older time for the house. They're looking into something in the 19th century."

But now comes the problem of fundraising. This summer, the foundation plans to use \$150,000 to repair the chimney and roof.

from The Windsor Star
May 3, 1991

**GREAT LAKES ARCHAEOLOGY
AND PALEOECOLOGY
EXPLORING INTERDISCIPLINARY
INITIATIVES FOR THE NINETIES**

At the University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
September 21 and 22, 1991

Plenary Address:

"An Ecological Agenda for Archaeological Research", Prof. Michael Jochim, Department of Anthropology, University of California

Discussant:

Prof. Bruce Trigger, Department of Anthropology, McGill University

Participants:

B. Blackwell, McMaster University, J. A. Brown, Northwestern University, D. Coleman, Gore and Storrie Limited, T. W. D. Edwards, University of Waterloo/Q.S.I., C. J. Ellis, University of Western Ontario/Q.S.I., P. Julig, Laurentian University, P.F. Karrow, University of Waterloo/Q.S.I., R. H. King, University of Western Ontario, R. S. Laub, Buffalo Museum of Science, W. Lovis, Michigan State University Museum, R. I. MacDonald, McGill University/A.S.I., J. H. McAndrews, Royal Ontario Museum, S. Monckton, Archaeological Services Inc., G. P. Nicholas, Cariboo College, Kamloops, D. C. Nobes, University of Waterloo/Q.S.I., R. H. Pihl, University of Toronto/A.S.I., H. Savage, University of Toronto, H. P. Schwarcz, McMaster University, A. Stewart, University of California/R.O.M., P. L. Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, R. Suffling, University of Waterloo/Q.S.I., B. G. Warner, University of Waterloo/Q.S.I., R. F. Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc.

Symposium Registration:

\$25.00 (advance fee)
\$20.00 (advance student fee)
\$35.00 (fee at the door)

Reception and Dinner at the Seagram Museum

Dinner Presentation: "The Last Hunter-Gatherers of Central Europe" by Prof. Michael Jochim

Great Lakes Archaeology and Paleoecology Symposium, Quaternary Sciences Institute, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1, 519-885-1211 ext. 6630, FAX 519-746-2543, BITNET:BWARNER@WATDCS.UWaterloo.ca

CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

REVISED TO JANUARY 2, 1991

ARTICLE I

1. The name of this organization shall be THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, herein after referred to as the Society.

ARTICLE II

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice, promotion and advancement of archaeology, particularly in the Province of Ontario.

2. To encourage and assist every effort, both individual and collective, which may tend to foster, elevate and advance archaeology in the fields of learning and culture, and to develop new sources of progress whenever and wherever possible.

3. To seek proper means to discourage indiscriminate investigation and digging by untrained or unqualified persons, and thereby advance the ethics of archaeology.

4. To facilitate exchange of ideas, co-operation and social intercourse among those interested in archaeology and to foster friendship among members of other similar societies and this one, and so promote a better understanding of its objectives.

5. To publish archaeological literature and site reports in the interests of archaeology.

6. To stimulate the interest of the general public in archaeology.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

1. "Individual Membership" shall be open to everyone interested in the aims of the Society.

2. "Life Membership" shall be open to an individual member upon payment of the prescribed life membership fee.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

1. The amount of membership fees shall be determined by the Executive Committee subject to the approval by a simple majority vote of the responding membership.
2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1 to the last day of December, inclusive.
3. All cheques in payment of authorised accounts and bills shall be prepared by the Treasurer and signed by any two of the three signing officers. The signing officers shall be the President, the Treasurer and, in the absence of the President, one designated Director or Officer.
4. All orders on the Treasurer for payment of obligations must be accompanied by invoices from creditors or statement fully describing the nature of the obligation.
5. No officer or member of this Society shall endorse any cheque or draft payable to, or belonging to the Society for any purpose except for deposit to the credit of the Society in its bank account.

ARTICLE V

MANAGEMENT

1. Management of the affairs of the Society shall, except as hereinafter provided (Article XXI) be vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be composed of seven Directors.
2. The Directors shall elect among themselves a President, Secretary, Treasurer and such other Officers as are required.

The Past-President shall serve as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee for one year from the date of the end of the term of office.

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

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

1. The election of Executive Officers shall take place annually in January. Balloting shall be by mail by unsigned ballot.
2. A Nominating Committee of three shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in July to prepare a slate of members suggested for election. The membership of the Nominating Committee shall be duly notified to the membership. The Nominating Committee shall present its slate to the Executive Committee at the Annual Business Meeting, at which meeting nominations may also be made from the floor, providing the member nominated has allowed his name to stand. The Nominating Committee shall close the nominations at that meeting. The nominations shall be advised to all members of the Society 40 days prior to the election.
3. Any member in good standing, including any serving Executive Officer or former Executive Officer, may be nominated and elected to office in any position of the Executive Committee.
4. The President, on the expiration of his term of office, and not being a candidate for re-election, or for other Executive Office, shall continue as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee for one further year, with the title Past President.

5. Any member of The Ontario Archaeological Society is allowed to hold only one elected office at any time.

6. An Elected Officer who is unable to fill the office or who resigns during term may be replaced at the discretion of the majority of the Executive Committee, giving due consideration to the length of the unexpired term, by a by-election or appointment.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEE HEADS

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

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

5. Elected Officers will not allow their responsibilities to the Society to conflict with other interests.

ARTICLE IX

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

ARTICLE X

QUORUM

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

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

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PASSING OF BYLAWS

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

ARTICLE XII

AUDITOR

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

ARTICLE XIII

ARTIFACTS

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

ARTICLE XIV

RULES OF ORDER

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

ARTICLE XV

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. A Society member in good standing is eligible to affiliate with any Chapter by making application therefor in manner and form prescribed by such Chapter. Further, a member of any Chapter may affiliate with other Chapter without relinquishing his membership in the Chapter which he first joined, by continuing to pay his dues in the original Chapter, and paying such additional dues as may be fixed by the other Chapter for dual membership.

8. Each Chapter shall have the right to fix its membership fees. The Secretary and/or Treasurer of each Chapter shall collect when due from each eligible applicant the prescribed Chapter dues and fees, after determining that the applicant is a member of the Society.

9. The President of The Ontario Archaeological Society on approval of the Executive Committee and ratified by a simple majority vote of the responding membership may revoke or suspend any Charter in the event the offending Chapter fails to maintain ten members in good standing in the Society or for other just cause. Upon dissolution of a Chapter, or revocation of its Charter, it shall, upon demand of the President of The Ontario Archaeological Society, surrender its Charter and all Chapter property and records to the Society.

10. The granting of a Charter to any Chapter does not authorize such Chapter to incur obligations or liabilities, financial or otherwise, for, or on behalf of the Society. Neither shall the Chapter use the emblem or name of the Society, nor shall it represent the Society except as authorized by the Executive Committee.

11. The Chapters will submit to the Executive Committee such reports and returns as required from time to time.

12. Elected Chapter Officers will not allow their responsibilities to the Society and Chapter to conflict with other interests.

13. Any member of The Ontario Archaeological Society is allowed to hold only one elected office at any time.

ARTICLE XVI

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS AND CODE OF ETHICS

1. It shall be the duty of every member to exercise an interest in the Society, to avoid wrongful use of its name, or authority, and to regulate their conduct toward the Society, fellow members, and the public, in accordance with the objects and rules of this Society.

2. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., shall not bear any inference of any approval of this Society or any Chapter thereof except by special permission of the Executive Committee.

3. Every member shall advise the Secretary of the Society of any change of address. Any notice required to be served on a Member, directed to his last known address as appears on

the roster, shall constitute sufficient service thereof.

4. Evidence of membership shall be issued to all members.

5. A member whose dues are unpaid at the beginning of the fiscal year shall not be in good standing and he may not vote, hold office, nor be admitted to the annual business meeting until such time as said dues are paid and accepted.

ARTICLE XVII

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

1. Resignation from membership shall be considered only when a member in good standing and not under charges, submits his request therefor in writing. Such resignation shall be reported in the subsequent issue of "Arch Notes".

2. A member three months in arrears of dues shall automatically be suspended therefor, subject to reinstatement upon payment of all arrears and pursuant to the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

3. A member may be suspended, expelled, or subject to other disciplinary action for the following offenses:

(a) Violation of the Constitution or amendments thereto;

(b) Violation of the Bylaws or amendments thereto;

(c) Violation of any resolution in force or effect;

(d) Unethical conduct.

4. A Chapter may be suspended, its Charter revoked, or subjected to other disciplinary action for applicable offenses set forth in Section 3, Article XVII.

5. All elected Officers may be removed from their office, and said office vacated, for the same causes applicable to members, and in the same method and manner as provided in said Article, or if the action or conduct of any said Officer shall constitute a misuse, or abuse, or gross neglect of the duties of said office.

6. A member affiliated with a Chapter, not under Charges, whose current dues and assessments therein are paid, may resign therefrom without losing his membership in the Society.

7. The Executive Committee shall review all disciplinary matters relating to the Society.

ARTICLE XVIII

SUPPLIES

1. All official forms, seals, membership pins and crests of the emblem, and such other articles and supplies shall be issued by the Society at a cost approved by the Executive Committee.

2. In the event of revocation or surrender of the Charter of a Chapter, all Chapter property and records, artifacts and articles and official documents bearing the name of The Ontario Archaeological Society, being the property of the Society, will be returned to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIX

USE OF NAME AND EMBLEM

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

ARTICLE XX

GENERAL

1. No person, on behalf of the Society, shall enter into any contractual obligation, or in any way incur any debt or liability on its behalf, unless so authorized by the Executive Committee.

2. In the forgoing, the word 'his' shall be read 'her' as applicable.

ARTICLE XXI

CORPORATION ACT

1. Any provisions set forth in the herein Constitution and By-Laws are modified to not be repugnant to the general Corporation Act of the Province of Ontario now in effect and should any provision of the within Constitution and By-Laws be found to be in conflict therewith, same are hereby declared null and void, and full force and effect shall be given to the remaining

provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws not in conflict therewith, as though said conflicting provisions were not a part hereof, and such subject matter referred to in said conflicting part to then be governed by the general legal and equitable law herein applicable.

ARTICLE XXII

DISSOLUTION CLAUSE

1. In the event of dissolution of The Ontario Archaeological Society, all remaining assets, after payment of liabilities, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, shall be distributed to one or more recognized charitable institutions in Canada. ■

ARCH NOTES

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

WANTED

A Copy of
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY #26

Dr. Jerry Melbye
Dept. of Anthropology
Erindale College, U of T
Mississauga, Ont. L5L 1C6

PEDOLOGY IS NOT MAGIC (but it's close !)

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FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST PROGRAM UPDATE

New Agencies are solicited for the Passport program and existing Agencies are asked to please report opportunities for Volunteers. To date the office has mailed only one Volunteer Opportunity Bulletin for 1991 compared to six this time in 1990.

A one-week camp-in dig on the Hunter's Point Site in the Bruce Peninsula July 20-28 will soon be announced to all registered Passport Volunteers.

The fee to join the program and receive a Passport document and Volunteer Opportunity Bulletins for one year remains \$10. A subsequent \$5 annual service fee toward the cost of the Bulletins is charged for subsequent years.

If you are not receiving Volunteer Opportunity Bulletins and believe you should be because you were once registered in the program, please advise the office.

EGYPT TRIP UPDATE

Time is speeding by and the lucky people participating in the 1991 OAS trip to Egypt this November should be reading, planning and saving. The price is holding firm and no unexpected problems have appeared. In June an information package will go to all who have made a deposit confirming their reservation and providing further information, especially about a third week option. Enquiries will continue to be accepted.

Mr. Alex Tilley has again provided catalogues and discount coupons so that our travellers may be Tilley-clad. These will be mailed in the package. Thanks, Alex.

1991 OAS SUMMER BUS TRIP IS FULL !

The one-day trip to "The Two Ste. Maries" planned for Sunday June 23 has been very well received with forty members and guests booked to date. This is a comfortable number and there will be no further advertising of this trip. We find the new ferry from the mainland to Christian Island will take 70 people so we shall more than half fill it.

THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Those members who read with interest the recent press reports of the possible pre-paleo discoveries in New Mexico were probably excited about the ancient (25,000+ years) faunal remains and associated lithic artifacts, and a hearth with charcoal which carbon-14 dated to 35,000 years. The final paragraph of the New York Times announcement (May 5, 1991) reported a possible thumb-print in the hearth clay "has been sent to a laboratory to determine if it could be human". ARCH NOTES reports "not one laboratory but two - and both in Toronto!".

Asked to speculate on the print being human, our very own Dr. Howard Savage replied "if it is a thumb or finger print, it must be human. There were no other primates in the area at the time". As you might suspect, our Howard is connected to the project. One of his students, David Mason, is the Canadian member of Dr. MacNeish's team, and was working in the next square when Aame Vennes of Minnesota found the suspected print. Knowing of the OPP laser print detection facility in Toronto it was David who suggested it be examined there. Consequently the precious piece of clay is, at the moment of writing, Toronto-bound, for examination in Howard's Faunal Archaeo-Osteology Laboratory and subsequently by OPP forensic fingerprint experts. Unfortunately, ARCH NOTES will be in press when the result

of the laboratory examinations become known. So watch for news in the national press - and the next issue of ARCH NOTES.

ROSIE'S WAKE

What must have been a rather unusual 'reception', even for the U. of Toronto's Faunal Archaeo-Osteology Laboratory, was held May 24. It was a Wake, with bone exhibits, singing and socializing, for Rosie, the lately deceased hippopotamus of the Metro Toronto Zoo. The reception was "tendered in appreciation of the assistance given by the Metro Zoo Animal Health Unit, the Department of Pathology of the Ontario Veterinary College, and numerous faunal class students ...". Six faunal class students helped remove two tons of Rosie's meat to reveal her 47 year old bones, a process which reportedly took the best part of a year. Asked if this was a messy process, Dr. Howard Savage modestly replied "there was a bit of blood, but it washed off".

On behalf of the event, ARCH NOTES denies that the highlight of the evening was the reading of the autopsy report.

RETURNED MAIL

HELP! Where have these people gone? Mail sent by the OAS to their last known addresses was returned by Canada Post. If you know them, or where they are now, please pass the information to the OAS office or ask them to contact the office. Many thanks for your help.

Kevin ATHRON family, was at Coldwater

Noelle M. CROCKER, was at London

James Edwin PEACE, was at Hamilton

Ed PERCY family, was at London

Kevin SANDMOEN, was at Kenora

J. Kirby VINCENT, was at Toronto

Some of these people were advertised for in the last ARCH NOTES. That their names come up again mean two things - that more mail has been returned - there was no response to our last appeal. We thank those who have helped locate missing members in the past and ask you to continue to do so.

RENEWAL TIME!

Relax. This message applies only to those 156 members whose membership year is July 1 to June 30. Renewal reminders will be neatly tucked into this your ARCH NOTES so that you can renew by July 1. Don't forget, if you'd rather be Calendar Year (January-December) than Academic Year (July-June) you can shift by sending only half the fee. Of course that means you will be renewing again in only six months. Your receipt will be in the next ARCH NOTES.

UPDATE ON ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 52 is progressing and will be published this year. Manuscripts for consideration for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY on diskette or hard copy may be sent to the office or (if hard copy) directly to Dr. Peter Reid, Dept. Sociology and Anthropology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4.

The requirement of three hard copies is waived for text submitted on 5 1/4", 48TPI size diskette in any version of Word Perfect.

Along with other Ontario heritage organizations the OAS continues to protest the government proposal to abolish Second Class and Bookrate mail.

THE GREAT RCI BOOK SALE

The recent offer of various publications of the Royal Canadian Institute discovered in storage kept the OAS staff busy for a while. The stock the OAS had on hand was instantly exhausted and there was a delay while we tried to get more. Alas, some members had to be sent refund cheques. There just weren't any more of many of the items. The following offprints remain available at \$1 each including postage and not subject to GST:-

DAILEY, Robert C. & James V. Wright 1955
[Transactions XXXI:I. 23 pages] The Malcolm Site: A Late Stage of the Middle Point Peninsula Culture in Eastern Ontario

EMERSON, J. N. 1955

[Transactions XXXI:I. 43 pages] The Kant Site: A Point Peninsula

- Manifestation in Renfrew County, Ontario
 TRIGGER, Bruce G. 1957
 [Transactions XXXIII:I. 32 pages] The Destruction of Huronia: A Study in Economic and Cultural Change, 1609-1650
- KIDD, Kenneth E. 1950
 [Transactions XXVIII:59. 21 pages] Orr Lake Pottery
- KIDD, Kenneth E. 1954.
 [Transactions XXX:II. 38 pages] A Woodland Site Near Chatham, Ontario (Krieger Site)
- KIDD, Kenneth E. 1963
 [Transactions XXXIV:II. 5 pages] Archaeological Investigations in Quetico Park
- RUSSELL, Loris S. 1948
 [Transactions XXVII:57. 8 pages] Post-Glacial Occurrence of Mastodon Remains in Southwestern Ontario
- Send your requirements, name and address and payment to the office.
- OAS PRODUCES POSTER IN FRENCH**
- That which was hinted at in the last ARCH NOTES has come to pass. The OAS poster ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST now has a companion LE PASSE ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE L'ONTARIO. As this was produced for the Ministry of Education for circulation to French schools it will not be on general sale. However members can get a copy from the OAS office at \$10, or mailed in a tube \$12.50, and the shop at Ste. Marie I will stock them. ■

ORIGINAL RESEARCH REPORTS PUBLISHED IN O.A.S. NEWSLETTERS 1990

AN = ARCH NOTES (Ontario Archaeological Society)	AN90-1,2,3,4,5,6
BI = BIRDSTONE (Grand River Waterloo Chapter)	
KE = KEWA (London Chapter)	KE91-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
OT = OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST (Ottawa Chapter)	OT(17)1,2,3,4,5
(OT(17)1 includes a Table of Contents for Vol. 16, 1989)	
PR = PROFILE (Toronto Chapter)	PR(9)1,2,3,4
SC = SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE (Windsor Chapter)	SC(13)1,2,3,4,5,6
TT = THE THUNDERER (Niagara Chapter)	TT(3)1,2
WA = WANIKAN (Thunder Bay Chapter)	WA90-01

Numbers in parentheses () are volume numbers, used in BI, OT & PR. TT issues in 1990 were identified as January and September, here designated TT(3)1,2 for the sake of consistency in the series. The other newsletters, AN, KE, SC & WA use the abbreviated year date and -sequence.

- Arnold, T., R. G. Mayer & A. A. B. Feast
 Isolating Late Archaic and Middle Woodland Components on the Bertrand Russell, Henry Morgantaler, and Agnes McPhail Sites, City of Cambridge, Ontario AN90-1
- Bamann, S. E.
 Raven Effigies in the Mohawk Valley ? AN90-3
- Blaubeugs, E.
 Archaeology in the Park - Gore Vale AN90-5
- Campbell, L.
 Mother-Tongue Story Misses True Meaning AN90-6
- Clark, C.
 Isle Royal Archaeological Project: 1989 Season WA90-01

- Croft, D.
A Cradle Board from Eastern Ontario OT(17)3
- Denke, C. (trans. I. Jamnik)
The Diaries of Christian Denke on the Sydenham River, 1804-1805 KE90-5
- Ellis, C., B. Deller, C. Murphy & C. Dodd
The Pits (Part 1): A Radio-Carbon Dated "Smallpoint" Late
Archaic Feature from the Thedford II Site KE90-7
- Ferris, N., W. A. Fox & C. Murphy
A Late Wolf Phase Occupation at the Libby-Miller Site, Wallaceburg, Ontario KE90-3
- Fitzgerald, W. R.
Preliminary Observations on the Ivan Elliott (AiHa-16) Village and the Raymond Reid (AiHa-4) Hamlet, Wellington County, Ontario KE90-6
- Fox, W. A.
Ancient Clay Vessel Discovered on the Bruce AN90-2
Odawa Lithic Procurement and Exchange: A History Carved in Stone KE90-7
Salvage Excavations of the Moyer Flats Site KE90-2
- Hagerty, W., & P. Lennox
The Alder Site: An Historic Neutral Camp, Brant County, Ontario KE90-1
- Jackson, L. J.
Junius Bird and Fell's Cave, Chile: A Review of the Evidence AN90-6
- Kalogeropoulos, M.
187 Queenston Street, St. Catharines, Ontario TT(3)2
- Mitchell, B. M.
Valette-1: A Review of Origin and Development OT(17)2
- Murphy, C. & W. Hagerty
Archaeological Investigations of the Stratford Knoll Site (AhHa-59) KE90-4
- Parkins, W. G.
Lithics and Tool Types in the Niagara Peninsula Part III:
Abradingstones and Boilingstones TT(3)1
- Pengelly, J.
Southern Niagara: Ephemeral Lakes, Sporadic Outlets, Transitional
Environment and Native Populations Under Stress KE90-8
- Reid, P.
Who Owns Prehistory ? Comments on Robert McGhee SC(13)4
- Spence, M. W.
The Miller Burial KE90-3
- Steckley, J.
Developing a Theory of Smallpox: Huron Perceptions of a New Disease AN90-1
Names for the Odawa AN90-3
Omens, Models, Captains and Kings; enda, era't AN90-2
One Bear or Two ? AN90-6
Reciprocal Burial: The Aiheonde Relationship AN90-5
- Sweetman, P.
The Corin Site, Thorah Island, Lake Simcoe, 1970-1989 AN90-2
- Watson, G. D.
Pre-Clovis Barrier Broken ? Again ? OT(17)5
- Wright, J. V. & D. M. Wright
A News Item from the McKeown Site AN90-3

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