



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Norma E. Knowlton

Since the last *Arch Notes*, the OAS has been involved in a wide range of activities.

The Education Committee has been editing the text of the teaching manual which is to accompany the Discovering Ontario Archaeology (DOA) kits. Suggestions made by two teachers who have used the kits are being considered in the ongoing assessment. The aim is to have eleven kits ready to be used in schools by September. A sample kit was very effectively displayed during Heritage Week at Sherway Gardens in the Toronto area.

The Strategic Planning Committee met January 27 to plan its course of action. The mandate then established is:

1. To conduct a conceptual review of the goals, mission, mandate, function, structure, organization, governance and finance of the OAS
2. To advise on the nature, role and responsibility of the paid position, however it is to be termed, of the Society
3. To advise and recommend a program for preparing the strategic plan.

A weekend workshop was held March 6-7 to attack this formidable task. The eight committee members agreed that far more was accomplished than they had anticipated; all aspects of the mandate were addressed in some depth. A report will be submitted to the next Board meeting, April 7, and also in a later *Arch Notes*, hopefully AN93-3.

The Field Manual Sub-committee of the Archaeological Stewardship Committee reviewed the applications submitted to write the field manual, and the Board confirmed their choice. Nick Adams is the successful candidate.

Valerie Sonstenes has been appointed chair of the Membership Committee and, I'm sure, will welcome any ideas anyone has for informing people about Ontario archaeology and persuading them to join the OAS. Correspondence can be directed to the OAS office.

The Annual Report, compiled by Christine Kirby, is ready to be printed. Delegates to two inactive bodies, the Rouge Valley Park (Geoffrey Sutherland) and the Minister's Advisory Committee on the proposed heritage legislation (Lise Ferguson), continue to monitor closely the progress of the pertinent documents.

During February and March I was able to visit all but one of the OAS Chapters, Thunder Bay. In that case communication was by telephone. Personal contact with members from various areas of the province has been very gratifying. I attended regular chapter meetings in Guelph (Grand River/Waterloo Chapter), London, Ottawa and Windsor. In addition, I was able to stop in at the Open House at Grosvenor Lodge (London) during Heritage Week. The two-day Winter Weekend of the Toronto Chapter (held near Huntsville) offered an opportunity for discussion as well. There has been some dialogue regarding successes and concerns of the chapters. This will continue at a Presidents' Meeting to be held in conjunction with the Ottawa Chapter's Spring Symposium on April 3, 1993.

Contacts with the new Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation are of concern as we adjust to new people and new arrangements. Anne Swarbrick, the minister, expressed her support for the proposed heritage legislation at a brief ceremony in front of the OAS

display at the OPSEU building during Heritage Week. She stressed the need to continue to communicate with members of the legislature on this issue. At this point, the government's early introduction of the heritage legislation will depend greatly on assurances that there will not be resistance from the opposition parties, i.e. critics. Your president took part in this event, along with the president of OPSEU, who also emphasized the commitment of this union to the heritage of all Canadians, and particularly that of Native Peoples. The Treasurer, Michael Kirby, Director André Bekerman and Executive Director, Charles Garrad, were also in attendance.

A briefing session was held by the Field Services Branch of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation on February 23. Our contact with the ministry will now be with this branch rather than the Heritage Policy Branch. The head of the branch, Morris Zbar, was very supportive, and we anticipate a fruitful association. The requirements for a strategic plan were discussed; we will be expected to produce a brief, general plan in about a year.

Heritage Week (February 15-21) was the major public activity in February. As has been mentioned, the display from the OAS office was

put up at the OPSEU building in North York. The Open House, February 21, was socially successful (a good time was had by all), but the turn-out was small due to "a major winter storm" (we've had a lot of those this year). The Toronto Chapter participated in "Heritage Showcase 1993" at Sherway Gardens, where a large number of heritage organizations were able to present

displays and activities. The London Chapter, a tenant of Grosvenor House, was a major attraction at the Open House, with Harri Mattila and Paul Lennox busily "lithic" knapping on the upper landing. There was also a book display. The Chapter was one of the groups hosting a visit by Minister Anne Swarbrick there on February 15.

Activities which are in the planning stages are the annual Summer Bus Trip (probably to the Bruce Peninsula), and a short (two-week) field experience for Passport-to-the-

Past members. The latter will take some major planning, arranging and the smiles of the gods. Anyone with helpful information may direct it to the OAS office. Various suggestions have also been made re a "foreign" trip in 1994. We are still in the process of checking these out. ■



Minister Anne Swarbrick and President Norma Knowlton

SECOND CALL FOR SESSIONS & PAPERS:

**OAS 1993
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SYMPOSIUM****OCTOBER 22nd-24th**

LOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO
PLACE: SHERATON INN, 6045 Stanley Ave.

SESSIONS PLANNED SO FAR:

- Historic Archaeology
- New Directions: Rock Art As Archaeology
- From the Ground Down: Urban Core Archaeology

In addition, an open session for submitted papers will be offered this year. There is still room for a couple of more sessions, so any further ideas should be sent in as soon as possible. In all, there will be two concurrent sessions during Saturday and Sunday. April 1st is the deadline for submitting session ideas. June 1st is the deadline for submitting abstracts.

Tours Being Considered: Geological Features of the Niagara River; The War of 1812 along the Niagara River; A Tour of Niagara Area Wineries.

We will also be providing **DAY CARE** services, if there is interest for this. Please let the organizing committee know as soon as possible. For further information:

London Chapter, OAS, 55 Centre Street
London, Ontario N6J 1T4 (519) 433-8402; Fax: (519) 439-1696

SEE YOU AT THE FALLS!!

1992 Field Research Summaries for the Ontario Region of the Canadian Parks Service

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region experienced perhaps what was their busiest year to date in 1992 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. The following summary covers the field projects undertaken in 1992 by archaeologists in the field as well as archaeological collections-related projects in the Ontario Regional Office.

1992 Military Sites Research Unit Summary

In conjunction with repair and stabilization projects initiated by the Canadian Parks Service, several mitigative investigations were undertaken by the Military Sites Research Unit, Ontario Region. Under the direction of Joseph Last, Steve Mills and Arnie Feast, excavations were conducted at Fort George, Fort Malden, Fort Wellington and the Battle of the Windmill. Excluding the windmill, these sites played an active role during the War of 1812. Situated along the Canadian shore of the Great Lakes, they formed a defensive link which connected the interior posts with Montreal. Although Fort Wellington saw little action, Forts George and Malden were devastated by siege and conflict. Fort George was left a smouldering ruin as the result of a punishing bombardment of hot shot and shell, while Fort Malden was torched by a retreating British army.

Fort George:

Two mitigative CRM projects were undertaken at Fort George. The first involved areas adjacent to the reconstructed Blockhouses, Nos. 2 and 3. The second focused on monitoring the installation of new sleepers for the reconstructed gun platforms on the Northeast and Southwest bastions.

The objectives of the two investigations were similar. Both provided the opportunity to obtain a comprehensive stratigraphic record, to verify sequences established by previous

limited excavations, and to augment existing architectural detail. Additional aims were to evaluate the effects of the 1937 reconstruction activities on historic resources and to assess their potential for future study. The stratigraphic sequence observed during the excavations were integrated with those from past surveys. This has resulted in a firmer grasp of the complicated events associated with the site's reconstruction and site formation. The remains of a displaced stone feature, possibly the 1796 foundations of Blockhouse No. 3, were also recorded. Although traces of the original gun platforms were not observed, the stratigraphic sequence for the NE and SW bastions were established. They appear to be surprisingly uniform and demonstrate that deposits predating the 1937 reconstruction lay only 0.20m below present grade.

Fort Malden:

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Fort Malden in response to a proposal to replace and install a new pathway system. Thirty-eight test pits were excavated along the route to assess the potential disturbances to below-grade resources. The investigations revealed that the project would have minimal impact on the military components at the site but would disturb deposits dating to the Asylum Period (1859-1870) and later. Areas for further study were identified and a contract given to the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation of Kingston, Ontario, to monitor the pathway installation. Stone pathways and middens, associated with the Asylum and later occupations, were identified. They were fully excavated during the construction phase of the project. A report on the findings is expected by March 1993.

Fort Wellington:

During early March, the flagstone pathway between the 1838 Blockhouse and Caponniere entrance was upgraded to meet the new C.P.S. Access standards. This activity was monitored

in order to examine the stratigraphic sequence for this area of the parade. Of interest was the presence of an intact, rock spall deposit, some 0.15m below surface. This layer has been observed elsewhere within the enceinte of Fort Wellington. It represents a macadamized surface fashioned from the débris from the Blockhouse construction. Dating to 1838, it provides an important sealed context for the site. Importantly, the investigations revealed that the ca. 1963 flagstone pathway, and its subsequent alterations, have had no negative impact upon this historic deposit.

The most extensive project for the military sites archaeological unit in 1992 was at Fort Wellington in the town of Prescott, along the St. Lawrence River. Fort Wellington was originally constructed during the War of 1812 to defend the water transportation route along the St. Lawrence River into the Great Lakes. A major repair project to the fort's fraising and revetment initiated a sampling and monitoring project that lasted 23 weeks. A two phase program was designed to sample, record and monitor the total replacement of 360 linear metres of fraising and 330 linear metres of revetment. Phase one involved excavating 2mL x 1mW x 1.5mD test pits across the revetment on each of four curtains to assess the integrity of the resource. This phase resulted in superb stratigraphic sequences of not only successive revetment installations but of the 1838 banquettes, revetment parapet configurations, and various earthwork repair events. Phase two involved monitoring the replacement operation. In addition to uncovering evidence of a probable 1838 fraising alignment and the 1813 south-west gun platform, the second phase provided ample data on which to build our first synthesis of the upper earthworks construction/repair sequences. In general, results from the project have alerted C.P.S. planners to the substantial value remaining in this historic resource and have increased our understanding of 19th century military engineering techniques at Fort Wellington. The entire excavation and monitoring project involved 23 weeks of fieldwork, ending in mid-December. The finishing touches to the

re-landscaping of the fort is scheduled for the Spring of 1993.

Battle of the Windmill:

A four week salvage excavation was undertaken at the site of the Battle of the Windmill, during June and July of 1992. The site, approximately two kilometres east of Prescott, Ontario, was the scene of a three-day battle between rebels, made up mostly of American "Patriot Hunters" bent on bringing American-style republicanism to their northern neighbours, and the British army and navy assisted by local militia units. The project was designed to test the foundation of the 65 foot high circular masonry tower (built ca. 1832) prior to stabilization work at the site. The route for a proposed electrical service line was also tested. Excavations around the base of the windmill uncovered several construction/repair/occupation strata, containing several thousand artifacts relating to the structure itself and the activities performed at the site. Preliminary analysis of the finds indicate that the site was not extensively utilized during the 19th century, and that it was a popular spot for recreational endeavour for much of the 20th century. The discovery of several lead shot of varying calibre as well as a couple of percussion caps may attest to the military presence at the site during the battle and the subsequent occupation of the windmill by local militia units. Details of the building's construction sequence were also recorded. Testpits along the service corridor indicated that a building foundation may exist near the windmill, however, a change in the stabilization design eliminated the requirement for an electrical upgrade, thus protecting the foundation from any disturbance.

National Parks and Native Site Research Summary:

Under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit of the Ontario Region's Archaeological Research Section, Canadian Parks Service, successfully undertook its longest field season in 1992.

The 15 week season began with a two week survey of a 19th century homestead site in

Point Pelee National Park. While no archaeological investigations had ever been undertaken at the site to specifically locate and document buried historic resources, at least five native period sites have been identified throughout the larger farmstead -- all of which date to between A.D. 650-1100. Our survey, as part of the area development planning process, utilized an intensive shovel-and-pace sampling methodology to locate a number of non-extant structures that date to the early 20th century and retrieve material directly associated with the homestead period of occupation. The survey also made a new, significant Native period find: the discovery of a discrete Springwell Phase occupation, a phase of the Western Basin Tradition which had hitherto not been identified in the Park.

Next, the Unit undertook a two week salvage excavation project in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. A new Native period site had been discovered in 1991, during the survey of a new pit privy location. The 1992 archaeology project was in advance of this construction. The resulting assemblage of Native ceramics has been identified as being of Owasco cultural affiliation -- an identification substantiated by a radiocarbon date of 850 +/- 170 years B.P. Only one percent of the entire collection consisted of lithics. This paucity may be a result of some sampling idiosyncrasy; but it is just as likely to represent a special purpose function of the site (i.e. one that did not involve the manufacture, use, or repair of stone tools). Concurrent with the excavations, a casual survey of adjacent areas to the site revealed resources associated with two other Native period components and a non-extant historic period cottage.

A two month salvage excavation program was also initiated at Georgian Bay Islands National Park. This was the first season of a multi-year programme to mitigate threatened archaeological assets in the park. The area in question overlies a portion of a mid-19th century Ojibway village. Since 1985, archaeological examination of the area has produced significant data on an earlier native period occupation of the site (ranging from

Meadowood to Iroquois, with a noteworthy Saugeen component).

This year's project focused on a high traffic area where material is undergoing exposure, severe compaction, and fragmentation. New information on the layout of a Middle Woodland community was subsequently retrieved, consisting of hearths, processing and refuse pits, primary and secondary lithic reduction areas, and the location of a drying or skinning rack.

The season ended with a two week programme at Pukaskwa National Park to continue documenting one of the area's most enigmatic cultural resources -- the famous Pukaskwa pits. These features are a type of petroform constructed of unconsolidated beach cobbles piled up, removed, or shifted about, to form walled enclosures, pits, or flat floors. For the most part, these features do not occur individually; but rather in clustered groupings. The larger clusters form highly complex structures. First documented in 1974, there are now 41 known petroform sites in the Park. Since 1980, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit has endeavoured to record these features for posterity, using aerial stereo-photogrammetry and standard mapping techniques. Since 1991, the Unit has concentrated on documenting the larger pit complex sites.

Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Research Summary:

Bethune Memorial House

In the final year of fieldwork for landscape restoration at Bethune House in Gravenhurst, what is believed to be the elusive well was finally located. This feature had successfully evaded three seasons of resistivity surveys and conventional testing by hiding under an air conditioning unit and fence. The feature consists of a pit approximately 1.1m square and 2.18m deep lined with wooden cribbing. It had been filled in prior to takeover of the site by Parks. At the front of the house an area beside the front steps was excavated to prepare a foundation for a lift for house access. While this research was taking place, another successful school programme was held

at the site in cooperation with Bethune House Interpretation staff.

Heritage Canals

Two projects were undertaken on the Ontario Region historic canals as a result of the federal Access programme. At Kingston Mills on the Rideau Canal, the work which was started on the pathway around the blockhouse in 1991 was completed. A school programme was run at the same time in cooperation with the Canal Interpretation Staff and a contract with the Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Ten public school classes spent a half day digging and a half day at the Catarqui lab following classroom instruction from Interpretation staff. Several thousand late 19th century domestic artifacts were recovered from the pathway which had at one time been partially paved with brick.

At Scotts Mill on the Trent Severn Waterway, the proposed Access route to washrooms in the lock office crossed the site of the second (1892) lock office. Despite good historical documentation for the location, a few modern nails and broken window glass were the only structural remains uncovered in the test trenches.

Fort St. Joseph

A request to excavate a new flag pole site and additional fence post holes around the ruins at Fort St. Joseph was developed into a public archaeology project for Parks Day at the site in July. With the assistance of the Fort Interpretation staff both excavation and artifact processing were demonstrated to the 700 weekend site visitors. The new flag pole site revealed a possible drain on the east side of the blockhouse; several hundred artifacts were recovered from this four metre square area. At the powder magazine a military button and musket balls were recovered from beneath the 0.5m deep layers of fill which was probably brought in to level the site prior to construction.

Collections Management Unit:

In April 1992, the Ontario Regional Office of the Canadian Parks Service initiated a project to review the Ontario Region collections, to

access the research potential of each site assemblage and to improve storage, preservation, and access to the artifacts. The Regional collection consists of material excavated from National Historic Parks Sites and Canals in Ontario since 1976. The site assemblages range from Archaic to historic native materials, and from late 18th century Fur Trade, War of 1812, and 19th century British Forts, Canals and Victorian domestic houses including their 20th century contexts. This Threatened Archaeological Collections Project will be gradually accomplished over the next decade. Priority has been given to assemblages with preservation concerns (i.e. organic or black powder artifacts) and to those with research potential related to periods of animation or display development at the Parks, Sites and Canals. Collections with native material are also receiving priority in anticipation of possible repatriation by local bands.

Work in 1992/93 has focused upon a predominantly 19th century assemblage excavated from Fort Wellington NHS. Most of the 300,000 artifacts inventoried to date are from an incredibly well stratified latrine dating from 1839 to the early 20th century. The latrine was divided into three cubicles accommodating officers, enlisted men and the garrison wives and children. Archaeological material from the 1843-1853 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment privy debris is currently being analyzed at Parks Headquarters in Ottawa to elicit information related to domestic life at the Fort for site interpretation purposes. Assemblages from other areas of the site, gun platforms, palisades, earthworks, pave etc. are being inventoried and assigned to various phases of the site occupation, (19th century Militia Periods, Fenian raids, 20th century caretaker etc.). Researchers interested in reviewing material from Fort Wellington and other Ontario Region assemblages are encouraged. Inquiries of interest can be addressed to:

Suzanne Plousos, ORO Canadian Parks Service, 111 Water St. East
Cornwall, Ontario, K6H 6S3
Phone (613) 938-1242
Fax (613) 938-5785 ■

MCTR NEWS

In the last issue I thought I had updated everyone on all the changes to the structure of the Ministry. Well, we have been reorganized again; the name of the Ministry has changed to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation. Our new Minister is Anne Swarbrick. It seems the more things change, the more they stay the same, eh?

Just a reminder to Consultants, that at present two copies of reports are required. One is reviewed for licensing purposes using the criteria set out in the *Heritage Act*, and should be sent to the licence Office. Another copy of the report, reviewed according to the Technical Assessment Guidelines for the purpose of issuing clearance, should be sent to the appropriate Review Officer or to the manager of the Regulatory and Operations group. We are in the process of examining ways to streamline both report systems. If you want to make only one mailing to the ministry, please indicate one copy is for licensing and one is for plan review.

As a condition of Consulting Licences, Contract Information Sheets must be submitted prior to field work commencing. A response will be provided within two working days. Providing the T-number for subdivisions helps us a lot! We are also considering some minor changes to the Contract Information Form, and will keep you posted.

The following licences have been granted for 1993:

Conservation

93-001 Janet Fable, Richmond Hill

Consulting

93-003 Rick Sutton, Burlington

93-008 Scarlett Janusas and associates

Underwater

93-004 H.M.S. Speedy Foundation, Mr. Ed. Burt

93-005 Mr. John Karry

There are a number of licences in the process of being signed by the Minister. An updated list will be provided in the next issue of *Arch Notes*.

Luisa Beram ■

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

Several field supervisor and assistant positions are available for students to work on archaeological survey and mitigative projects. Pay rates are commensurate with experience.

Preference will be given to those able to provide their own transportation and accommodation in one or more of the following areas: London, Hamilton, Brantford, Niagara, Windsor, Kitchener-Waterloo, Metropolitan Toronto/York Region.

Interested individuals should send a resume along with a brief statement of career goals to: Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

429 Colborne Street, London, Ontario N6B 2T2

(519)645-8100 - Office

(519)645-8109 - Fax

Environmental Unit, Ministry of Transportation

The Ministry of transportation will be conducting a number of archaeological surveys and salvage excavations in Southern Ontario during the 1993 field season. Several fieldcrew positions may be available. Interested applicants should send a curriculum vitae or resume and covering letter to:

Dr. Gary Warwick, Archaeologist
Environmental Unit, Central Region
Ministry of transportation

5th floor, Atrium Tower

1201 Wilson Avenue, Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8. ■



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

As a final rebuttal and in response to the Campbell's letter (*Arch Notes* 93-1:12-13); any article presented to the public in a scholarly journal must be defensible in its own right without referring, at extended length, to unpublished data resource(s). Further to this, the author(s) are primarily responsible for the contents of their article. For the Campbells to insinuate that any shortcomings of their article (Campbell and Campbell 1992) is wholly the fault of the journal's editors and reviewers is unacceptable. A point-in-fact is their title, *Pre-Contact Settlement Pattern in Southern Ontario: Simulation Model for Maize-Based Village Horticulture* (Campbell and Campbell 1992) - the Campbells have since admitted that this included prehistoric and historic sites across cultures (Campbell and Campbell 1993:13, see also C. Campbell 1991) therefore rendering their title misleading.

To reiterate:

1. The Campbells' literal definition of the Simple Matching Coefficient ("...the total number of correctly predicted cells [considering only presence or absence] divided by the total number of cells" [Campbell and Campbell 1992:11]) deletes one half of the equation (see Sokal and Michener, 1958 quoted in Legendre and Legendre 1983:177). Clearly the Campbells have deleted the $S_1(x_1, x_2)$ which makes reference to the use of two data sets for comparison - their 'real' or known archaeological site locations (x_1) compared to their 'simulated' site locations (x_2) and given that S_1 means the Simple Matching Coefficient of Michener.

$$S_1(x_1, x_2) = \frac{a+d}{n} \text{ where } n = a+b+c+d$$

Usual scholarly expectations are such that when using someone else's formula, one produces it correctly and references it to source. This was not done, therefore the formula was not properly published by the Campbells.

2. The Campbells' research design stated that 333 'real' sites were located within 962 grid cells, therefore only 34.6% of the total cells could be 'expected' to match (Crerar 1992:10). Sorensen's formula, which provides heavier weighting for site location 'present' matches between 'real' and 'simulated' and ignores 'absent' matches, results in the Campbells' best match of 36.7%. This is a mere 2.1% increase over the 'expected' and is due to 'chance' until the Campbells provide proof of association.

3. Tests of association were not done, according to the Campbells' (1992) data. I suggest they publish the values for 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' with the results of the Cross Product Ratio (or any other applicable statistical test [see Crerar 1992, Legendre and Legendre 1983]) to support their guesstimation that native people of southern Ontario chose site locations based primarily on the Campbells' defined factors affecting maize horticulture.

4. The Campbells' factors delineating maize horticulture can be equally applicable to other native environmental needs such as defensibility, hunting, fishing, etc. (Crerar 1992). Further, to combine three different cultures, through prehistoric and historic time periods, adds multiple conundrums.

To conclude, I ask the Campbells to publish appropriate and valid statistical proof of association based on their statistical model to refute 'chance' or 'statistical artifacts' proving their meagre 2.1% increase of 'present' matches regarding the comparison of their 'simulated' to the 'real' archaeological site locations. Otherwise, the Campbells' unproven conclusion that environmental factors (affecting maize horticulture) were the 'prime movers' for southern Ontario native peoples' choice for site location is sheer boondoggle.

Sincerely,

J. Crerar

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 1992 Pre-Contact Settlement Pattern in Southern Ontario: Simulation model for maize based village horticulture. *Ontario Archaeology*, 53:3-24
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 1992 Letter to the Editor. *Arch Notes*, 92-6:9-11
- Legendre, L. and P. Legendre
 1983 *Numerical Ecology*. Elsevier: Amsterdam ■

Dear Editor:

It was with sorrow that I read of the decline of the Niagara Chapter in the last *Arch Notes*. While it is always a bad sign to see what may be considered as erosion of public support for archaeology in Ontario, I have come to increasingly appreciate and respect the members of the Niagara Chapter over the last few years. I first worked with some of the

members of this chapter (notably Jim and Sue Pengelly) in 1987 at the MacPherson site and, in the summer of 1991, members of this chapter provided a substantial amount of time to the rescue excavations of the Anderson site near Cayuga, contributing greatly to its success. In the early months of 1992, I was invited to present a paper to this chapter and the hospitality and friendship with which I was received made the long trip to St. Catharines more than worthwhile. At the end of my talk, an open discussion with the attending members provided me with more information concerning the prehistory of that area than I could have hoped to gain anywhere else. Finally, the newsletter of the Niagara Chapter, the *Thunderer*, thanks to the hard labour of the Pengelly's, is an often overlooked resource and Bill Parkin's paper on netsinkers, in particular, is the only detailed discussion I know of to attempt to systematize the analysis of these artifacts.

I hope that whatever problems the Niagara chapter has faced can be resolved and the Ontario Archaeological Society can again have an official organization in this rich and important sector of the province. In either event, I hope to continue my friendship and association with the members of this chapter as I can only gain from the effort.

Jeff Bursey ■

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate it if you could include this letter in your next issue of *Arch Notes*.

The reason I am writing is that I am looking for summer employment in the field of archaeology. I am a mature student going to McMaster University and am studying anthropology. The courses that I am mainly studying are physical anthropology and archaeology. I would very much like to get some field experience.

I do have a car and so am not restricted to just the Toronto area. If someone is hiring students and you wish to contact me, my phone number is (416) 626-8519. I would be available for work May 1st.

Yours truly,

Lynne Wheller ■

Dear Editor:

The Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) would like to congratulate Nick Adams on being chosen to produce the Ontario Archaeological Society's field manual for the avocational archaeologist. We wish him the best of luck in such a formidable task. The APA, as an unsuccessful applicant for the project is, however, extremely curious to know not only what selection criteria were employed by the OAS but also the membership of the selection committee.

The executive of the APA considered that the goals of such a project could best be attained by a group of specialists who could each contribute their expertise to specific sections of the manual. It was thought that a collaborative effort, under the direction of one individual, could provide the avocational archaeologist with a manual that would be comprehensive and unbiased in the methods it presented. To that end the APA assembled a team of archaeologists and other specialists from the academic, government and private sectors who have worked across Canada and abroad. In order to allow more funds to be directed at the production of the manual, all contributors agreed to donate their time.

While we certainly are not questioning the capabilities of the successful applicant, we feel that since the OAS procured the funding for the project from the Ontario Heritage Foundation the OAS should provide an explanation why the APA submission was not acceptable.

At the time of the APA's submission, the following individuals had agreed to participate: Dr. William Fitzgerald (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Karen Harvey (University of Michigan)

Arthur Horn (Trent University)

Lawrence Jackson (Northeastern Archaeological Associates)

Dr. Dean Knight (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Rita Michael (Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation)

Dr. John Pollock (Settlement Surveys Limited)

Dr. Michael Spence (University of Western Ontario)

Dr. Gary Warwick (Ministry of Transportation)

Phillip Woodley (Ministry of Transportation)

Sincerely yours,

Association of Professional Archaeologists

cc The Honourable Anne Swarbrick (Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation) ■

Dear Editor:

You have asked me to reply to the letter above from the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) on behalf of the Selection Committee of the ASP Field Manual Sub-Committee. However, lack of time before your date of publication does not enable me to contact all of its members in time. But I can, I think, for the interest of your readers, write about the Committee, its constitution, its basic criteria for selection and its hopes for the Field Manual.

We have all, I am sure, at one time or another, received a letter of rejection after making application for a position. For the one successful candidate there has to be a larger quantity of unsuccessful ones. That's a fact of life. It would be neither fair nor proper to discuss in these pages why one candidate was deemed 'more acceptable' than others or, indeed, why the unsuccessful candidates did not all become successful. I think I can say, though, that the Selection Committee was unanimous in its choice of the successful candidate.

The Selection Committee, while not quite representing all aspects of the archaeological community, came pretty close. Academic, consulting, government, educational, and avocational archaeologists were all represented.

The committee members included Ms Ellen Blaubergs, Dr. Gary Crawford, Christien Junker-Andersen, Art Howey, Mike Kirby and Dr. Bruce Welsh. Their basic selection criteria, as stated, or implied in the advertisement, were that the successful applicant be:

1. A professional archaeologist, also

2. A writer, with
3. Some knowledge of avocational archaeology in Ontario.

The Committee received 11 applications, three of these were from organizations with one or more applicants - as was the APA's - and two applications were received after the published deadline. All applications were worthy of the committee's consideration and all applicants, in some degree or other, fulfilled the basic selection criteria. A difficult choice had to be, and was, made. I am sure the Selection Committee would join me now in congratulating, along with the APA, the successful candidate Nick Adams, and in commiserating with all those who were not chosen.

The first issue of the Field Manual is expected to be 'in the field' probably in August/September of this year. It will be issued first to all licensed, non-professional archaeologists, then to avocational archaeologists of record not licensed this year. Review copies will be distributed throughout the archaeological community and solicitations from others not included in the above will then be considered if supplies are available. Mailed with each manual will be a request for a nominal \$10 donation toward the cost of producing a further issue.

Yours sincerely,

M.W. Kirby

P.S. APA - Forgive me for not bothering to send a copy of this letter to our new Minister of Culture, nor, indeed, (as was your application) to The Ontario Heritage Foundation or to the President of the O.A.S. All of these, I'm sure, will read it in *Arch Notes!* ■

Toronto Chapter, O.A.S.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

April 21, 1993

An Overview of the History of Todmorden Mills, Susan Hughes, Curator, Todmorden Mills.

This evening we present a theme in the history of Toronto's development to mark the city's 200th anniversary. Susan will discuss the history of Todmorden Mills, an important early site located in the Don Valley.

May 19, 1993

Rock Art in Northern Ontario, C.S. "Paddy" Reid, Staff Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

Plan to attend the Toronto Chapter's "start of the new field season" social, and stay to listen to Paddy Reid as he discusses current research into rock art in Northern Ontario. ■

ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1993:

January/February issue - Jan. 13

March/April issue - March 17

May/June issue - May 12

July/August issue - July 14

September/October issue - Sep. 15

November/December issue - Nov. 10

This issue of ARCH NOTES was produced on an AT type computer using Wordperfect 5.1 and an HP LaserJet 4 printer.

Review: The Dagger Of Amon Ra

by **ROD CROCKER**

Looking for something to do with your computer once all the databases have been totalled, the spreadsheets calculated and the reports written? Try playing The Dagger of Amon Ra, a Laura Bow mystery-adventure game from Sierra On-Line. It will give you that opportunity you've always wanted, the chance to walk around a museum at night and touch all of the displays and artifacts. Oh, and solve a murder or two, find the missing dagger and elude a hooded killer.

In the game you play the character of Laura Bow, cub reporter for a New York newspaper, on your first assignment in the big city. Your editor sends you to the gala opening of the new Egyptian gallery at the Leyendecker Museum to find out who stole the priceless Dagger of Amon Ra. There you meet the snobbish Dr. Pippin Carter, discoverer of the dagger and distant relative of Howard Carter. You also meet the mysterious President of the Museum, Dr. Archibald Carrington III, the conniving Countess Lavinia Waldorf-Carlton, an over-zealous security chief named Wolf Heimlich, and a dozen more equally shady characters. Then the murders begin, and you find yourself trapped in the museum with an ever increasing number of corpses, and the distinct possibility of being added to the body count. If you manage to make it through the night, you will have to deduce who is committing the crimes and present the evidence you have gathered to a coroner's inquest.

The game is really an interactive animated adventure. Each of the rooms or scenes in the game has been hand-painted and digitized, and the artwork is dazzling, from the massive glinting statue of Ramses II in the museum rotunda to the sheen of the polished marble floors. The characters are convincing cartoon figures that purposively move through the rooms, engaging in various activities,

legitimate or otherwise. You control the movement and actions of the Laura Bow character by using the computer's mouse to "point and click" on destinations and objects. Certain objects, such as a magnifying glass, a key, a lantern, etc. can be used to accomplish particular tasks, like studying a crime scene or opening a door. Besides using Laura's infinitely expanding purse to collect these objects you can also use her notebook to record names, events and items, and then question the other characters using these entries.

The game is set in the 1920s and Sierra has done a marvellous job in capturing the spirit of the era. For example, the soundtrack is made up of numerous selections of 'gut bucket' jazz and Hollywood pseudo-Egyptian mystery music, and it is constantly changing to fit the scene and mood. It is well worth the price of a good soundboard like a Sound Blaster to hear the flapper at the speakeasy sing "I want to marry an archaeologist, and keep his artifacts warm" in her "boo-boo-pee-doo" voice!

The game also comes with a glossy pamphlet-sized "Official Guide to the Leyendecker Museum" (Thirteenth Edition, Fall 1926), and a visitors map ("There is no charge for admission. However, donations are cheerfully accepted.") The guide is a hilariously patronizing tour through the various exhibits ("The misconceptions of the general populace are legion in the scholarly realm of Medieval armour") and a necessity for completing the game because the player must at several points answer questions relating to Egyptian deities in order to proceed - answers that can be found in the guide. The creators of the game have certainly done their homework, and even provide a Bibliography of the sources they used, an interesting list which includes E. A. Wallis Budge's "Egyptian Language" along

with Franklin W. Dixon's "The Hardy Boys' Detective Handbook".

The museum is literally filled to the brim with archaeological flotsam and jetsam, both real (a portion of the Rosetta Stone), and surreal (a mummified Winnie the Pooh lookalike, "Pu II", in a sarcophagus). Peruse the museum gift shop and you'll find replica pottery vessels from southern Ontario, and fake busts of Nefertiti made by "Sam the Sham". And what museum would be complete without dinosaurs? Visit Rex the Talking Tyrannosaurus to find out about current paleontology, circa 1926. Unlike visits to real museums, however, you will always have enough time to visit all the exhibits you want to see, provided you can avoid the many dangers, such as Dr. Myklos's wayward pet cobra ("Why does it always have to be snakes?").

Although the price tag might appear daunting (computer games usually retail for \$40 to \$60), it is a great value for your entertainment dollar. The game will take at least 20 hours to complete, although you certainly don't have to finish it at one sitting. The game has a system for saving your current situation several times over, so that you can return to earlier scenes if necessary. As the game advises, "Save Early, Save Often. Don't Let Laura Bow Become Just Another Adventure Game Statistic".

Overall The Dagger of Amon Ra is reminiscent in tone to the Indiana Jones movies and Elizabeth Peters' turn-of-the-century Egyptology mystery novels, with a dose of Agatha Christie and a touch of Roger Rabbit thrown in for good measure. If you are one of those people who always wants movie characters to do, or not do, something ("Don't go alone into the darkened basement where all the strange noises are coming from!") then this game will give you plenty of opportunity to get your heroine into and out of trouble. And it is also a great way to test the Sherlock Holmes or Miss Marples in you.

The Dagger of Amon Ra is a state-of-the-art computer game combining sound and animation. In order to run it your computer

must have an 80286 or better processor, 640k of ram, a hard drive and VGA or EGA graphics capabilities. A mouse is recommended, and a soundboard, while optional, really enhances the musical score and sound effects. A Mac version is also available. ■

Dear Ontario Archaeological Society,

At the Toronto Chapter Executive Meeting on February 11, 1993 we discussed the possibility of donating \$500.00 to the *Ontario Archaeology* Endowment Fund. This idea was brought to the attention of the Chapter at our last public meeting on February 17, 1993. No objections were raised by our members at that time and further, many people spoke in support of the idea.

A formal vote was taken at the Toronto Chapter Executive Meeting on Thursday, March 11, 1993 and it was unanimously recommended that we go ahead and make a \$500.00 donation to the OA Endowment Fund.

On behalf of the Toronto Chapter it is with great pleasure that I present the accompanying cheque in the amount of \$500.00 to the Ontario Archaeological Society for deposit to the OA Endowment Fund.

Sincerely,
Duncan Scherberger
President
Toronto Chapter, OAS



PRESS CUTTINGS

State reforms of French archaeology imminent - Mass resignations spur Minister to action

The mass resignation earlier this year of the Conseil Supérieur de la Recherche Scientifique (CSRS), the official body at the head of French archaeology, has led to the commissioning of a report by the Minister of Culture, Jack Lang, which is now being considered by the CSRS. The report proposes reforms of the CSRS itself; a drastic decentralisation and the setting up of an interministerial committee (the relevant ministries are Research, Foreign Affairs, and the recently merged Culture and Education).

The report emphasises the need to establish solid links between research, the archaeological heritage and society; to make sites accessible to the public and to publish them equally accessibly. It also recommends that excavations be coordinated at a national level, albeit at the same time as more powers are devolved to the regions, this decentralisation freeing the CSRS of its administrative and financial role and giving it the freedom to concentrate on scholarly matters, with - and this is a novelty - systematic recourse to the advice of outside experts. Besides planning excavations throughout the nation, then, the Conseil will now conduct any emergency works which arise, such as the preliminary excavations when a railroad or motorway is being built, or in any exceptionally difficult local cases.

The problems of French archaeology are deep-rooted, although the discipline is recently established: the law which supports its activities dates only from 1941, and has hardly been modified since then. The first State archaeological services were created by Andre Malraux only in 1964. Emergency

archaeology was born at the end of the Sixties in response to increased building. Its activities have grown with every year, but public financing has not, so it is more and more dependent on what it can extract through planning regulations from the developers and industrialists themselves. It has also come to rely on the part-time staff made available by the Association pour le Fouilles d'Archeologie Nationale, which in turn depends largely on private money, although it is in the charge of the Ministry. It began with a budget of Ffr10million p.a. and now disposes of 300 million; it has over a thousand members, many of them professionals but forced to wander from excavation to excavation, without the opportunity to specialise.

Although recently the Association has been enabled to take on some 250 full-time archaeologists, there is still an acute shortage. Alain Schnapp, lecturer in Greek archaeology at Paris University, says that the profession is short of at least 400 practical archaeologists. "In France we probably have between two and three million archaeological sites, but the ministerial archaeological service lists just 50,000."

from *The Art Newspaper*, December 1992.

Stop the presses

This just in from prehistory:

Woolly mammoths, which were supposed to have become extinct 12,000 years ago, may have roamed the Earth when the pyramids were built more than 8,000 years later, say two Russian scientists. Andrei Sher, a mammoth specialist, and Lev Sulerzhitzky, an expert in radiocarbon dating, have pegged the remains of a group of mammoths found in northern Siberia at less than 4,000 years old,

suggesting the species may have survived into even more recent times, which could account for "sightings" in Siberian legends. The Russians, who have been sworn to secrecy about their research until the results are published in a scientific journal later this year, have told colleagues in Britain and the United States that they are confident of the date's accuracy.

from "Social Studies", *The Globe & Mail*,
March 10, 1993

Roman Britain - Huge cache of Roman treasure discovered

One of the most important finds of late Roman gold and silver coins and objects has been located by a local man, retired gardener Eric Lawes, with a metal detector in a field in Hoxne, Suffolk. Buried in a box in the ground, the find was kept secret so that it could be properly excavated by Suffolk County's archaeological department, headed by Judith Plouviez, the County Archaeology Officer. Ms Plouviez commented: "The hoard must have been hidden by a wealthy family around 1,600 years ago. It is one of the finest known from Roman Britain. It is priceless in terms of the knowledge it will give us". This is the first occasion on which a Roman hoard in Britain has been correctly excavated and much new information about the burial of such treasures is expected as a result. Now reposing in the British Museum where it was taken after its removal to Halesworth police station, the hoard consists of several thousand silver and gold coins, minted in various imperial centres such as Rome, Milan and Trier. Those examined so far are gold solidi and silver siliquae, produced under a range of emperors of the late 4th to early 5th century including Julian, Honorius and Arcadius.

Dr. Andrew Burnett of the Museum's coin department estimated their equivalent modern value to be in the region of £250,000. This is by far the largest cache of Roman coins to be uncovered in Britain since the 18th century. With the coins are a remarkable group of silver spoons in a variety of forms, some marked with the Christian Chi-ro symbol. Outstanding among them is a previously

unknown type, a silver, parcel-gilt strainer with a handle in the form of a dolphin with garnet eyes. Catherine Johns of the Museum's Prehistoric and Romano-British department could not speculate as to the possible country of origin of the spoon. Gold objects so far partly cleaned of earth include an extremely large gold bracelet ornamented with a pierced frieze of a well-known Roman type. This example is, however, the first to be found in Britain and Ms Johns estimates that around fifteen will probably emerge when all the treasure has been liberated from its surrounding earth. Another important gold item is a body chain of a type worn by wealthy women: the double chain passed around the neck then under the breasts and round the back, secured by decorative medallions at the centre front and back. Gold rings, finely wrought chains and bracelets with head terminals were also displayed at the press conference held at the Museum on 19 November, 1992, together with a beautiful silver, niello-inlaid tiger, probably a mount for a chariot. The find will be the subject of an inquest, probably next year after all research and conservation on it has been completed at the British Museum. If proven that it constitutes Treasure Trove (i.e. it was buried with the intention of later removal, rather than as part of a funerary burial), it is most likely to be retained by the Crown for the British Museum and the finder paid a sum equal to the market value of what is retained.

from *The Art Newspaper*, December 1992

Swarbrick a new face for Culture

Ontario's Culture Ministry is used to change. And the recent Queen's Park cabinet shuffle left it redefined, realigned and headed by a new boss. Scarborough West MPP Anne Swarbrick, 41, becomes the sixth minister in three years, while the ministry's new name - Culture, Tourism and Recreation - represents its third name change in five years.

Still, the fact that Elaine Todres, the powerful deputy minister of culture, remains in the portfolio suggests that the province remains committed to such cultural policies as multiculturalism and decentralization.

Swarbrick, previously Minister Responsible for Women's Issues, replaces Karen Haslam, who becomes a minister without portfolio. Swarbrick inherits some half-completed projects, such as her predecessor's ambitious consultation program to develop Status of The Artist legislation (a framework for labour relations, social benefits and possibly taxation laws). She also faces a fight to preserve cultural funding in Ontario in the face of the province's \$10.9-billion deficit.

A government source who asked not to be named said Swarbrick is "an unknown quantity" for culture. First elected in 1990, she was a veteran of the Metropolitan Toronto and York Region Labour Council with a strong background in women's and housing issues. Her personal tastes range from conventional - a member of the AGO, she has subscribed to the Toronto Symphony - to alternative projects sponsored by the labour movement. As well, she has a reputation as a hard worker. Although a bout with cancer forced her to resign her cabinet post in 1991, she kept closely involved with her constituency.

Until the change, Culture was linked with Communications. This mirrored the federal arrangement and supposedly allowed integrated technology and content policies. Now, Culture has been combined with Tourism and Recreation, as it was in the 1970s, while responsibility for telecommunications shifts to the new Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

Some ministry insiders heralded the move. "Tourism and Recreation is a ministry with a lot of money, and gives out a lot of grants," observed one Queen's Park insider.

from *The Globe & Mail*, February 4, 1993

Retiring Foundation Board Directors

Three members of The Ontario Heritage Foundation's Board of Directors will be completing their terms in March of 1993. **Robert S. Bothwell** of Toronto has served as Chair of the Archaeology Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee since 1987. Also a member of the History Committee of the Foundation from 1990 to

1992, he is now Co-Chair of the History and Archaeology Committee. Professor Bothwell is an historian and author of *A Short History of Ontario*.

Joan Johnston joined the Foundation in 1987 and has served as a member of the Architecture, and Buildings and Collections Committees. Mrs. Johnston was also a member of the Elgin and Winter Garden Advisory Committee, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Foundation since June of 1992. An active participant in the museum and heritage fields, Mrs. Johnston resides in Martintown, near Cornwall.

Chris Tossell is Chair of the Foundation's Buildings and Collections Committee and a member of the Executive Committee. Appointed in 1987, Mr. Tossell served on the Architectural Conservation and Natural Heritage Committees before taking the Chair of the Trust Committee in the Spring of 1991. Mr. Tossell is a partner in an architecture and engineering practice located in Sault Ste. Marie.

The Foundation would like to thank Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Tossell and Professor Bothwell for their time and energy over the past six years, and to wish them every success in the future.

The Foundation would also like to thank three other Board members who resigned their positions on the Board during 1992, due to other commitments: **Marie Sanderson**, of Waterloo, who served on the Natural Heritage Committee; **Dean Jacobs**, of Wallaceburg, a member of the Archaeology Committee; and **Colin Watson** of Toronto, a member of the Executive Committee and Chair of the Foundation's Finance Committee. The contribution made by each of these Board members during their term of office was greatly appreciated.

from *Heritage Dimensions*, vol. 6, issue 1. ■

LINGUISTICALLY LINKING THE PETUN WITH THE SOUTHERN BEAR

by John Steckley

In the 1650s groups of Southern Ontario Iroquoians, the Petun, Huron and Neutral, came together to form a new people, known now as the Wyandot. In an earlier work (Steckley 1988:60), I assembled three forms of onomastic (name) evidence pointing to the Petun comprising the main political component of the Wyandot:

"The Native word used to refer to the Wyandot typically was a version of etionnontateronnon ..., which was the term for the Petun .. The meaning of the word is "People where there is a hill or mountain", referring to the Blue Mountain homeland of the Petun by the shores of Georgian Bay.

The second and third sources of evidence are French. The Wyandot were sometimes termed 'les Hurons de la Nation du Petun'. The other French evidence comes from the Christian names of Wyandots as recorded in the writing of Fr. Pierre Potier in 1747.

The most common male name (recorded six times) was Mattias, the same appellation as had earlier been given to the Jesuit Mission to the "Deer" group of the Petun ..., itself named after the apostle Matthew. The Jesuits named their missions after saints. Significance is added to this by the fact that not one of the Christian names for the Huron recorded in the Jesuit Relations .. was Mattias. What is being suggested here is that significant number of Petun received the name of their mission when they were baptized, possibly a practice initiated by one of the priests that worked with them, and that this practice was inherited by the Petun-dominated Wyandot" (Steckley 1988:60).

It is reasonable to assume that the language that came to be spoken by the Wyandot can be considered as primarily a form¹ of Petun, the language of the majority of the founders of the Wyandot.

My hypothesis in this paper is that evidence coming from certain phonetic features suggests that speakers of what I will term Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear were once one people, or at least two people in close alliance prior to the formation of the Petun and the alliance of the Northern Bear with the Southern Bear (and possibly the Cord)².

The detective tools of my investigation will be the following distinctions of phonetic features:

- 1) -ngy/-/ndy-
- 2) -ky/-/ty-
- 3) -ndr/-/nrr-
- 4) -ndi/-/nni-
- 5) -tr/-/kr-
- 6) -chr/-/ch-
- 7) -ndh/-/nth/-/nnh-
- 8) -8/-/o-
- 9) -y/-/ø-

The discussion of these dialect distinctions will be grouped into two sections; features shared by Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear, and features with slight differences between Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear. The dialects that will be discussed will be Wyandot-Petun, Southern Bear, Northern Bear and Rock³, with one reference to Cord.

A) Features Shared by Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear

1.0 -ngy-/-ndy-

With this distinction we find Wyandot-Petun sharing -ngy- with both Northern and Southern Bear, while Rock alone has -ndy-. This can be seen in the following examples:

- 1.1 Wyandot "and⁴ia,i⁴ ... se marier" (Potier 1920:288)
 Southern Bear "Es-tu marie ? aff. Sagyaye./sangyayi/" (Sagard 1866:82)
 Northern Bear "echienguiaie ... en mariagé /echiengyai/" (Brébeuf 1830:9)
 Rock "se marier ,andia,i" (FH1697:115)
- 1.2 Wyandot "ha²ga²ye^c .. his finger on (Barbeau 1960:237)
 Southern Bear "Les doigts. Eingya, Eteingya." (Sagard 1866:86)
 Northern Bear "esatinguiaens⁵... our son salut /esatingyaens/"
 Rock "Doigt. ,andia" (FH1697:55)
- 1.3 Wyandot "and⁴iata ... guttur" (Potier 1920:449)
 Southern Bear "La gorge, le gosier. Ongyata" (Sagard 1866:86)
 Northern Bear "Anguiaataesta /angyatae ⊖ a⁶ ... Gourmandise" (Brébeuf 1830:12)
 Rock "le gozier. ondiata" (FH1697:238)

2.0 -ky-/-ty-

Again here we have Wyandot-Petun and both Bear dialects sharing a form in opposition to that which occurs in the Rock dialect:

2.1 cislocative prefix (underlined)

- Wyandot "eko[?]da[?]o[?] ... her home" (Barbeau 1960:86)
 Southern Bear "A la Cabane. Quondaon." (Sagard 1866:32) "Les Petuneaux. Quiéunontateronons" (op. cit. p.95)
 Northern Bear "Khionnontaterhronons /the Petun/" (JR21:176)
 Rock "Tionnontatehronons /the Petun/" (JR41:76)

2.2 semi-reflexive prefix (underlined)

- Wyandot "Te o[?]kia,i Montreal" (Potier 1920:154)
 Southern Bear "Le Saguenay, Prouince du Saguenay. Kyok[?]ia[?]yé." (Sagard 1866:95)
 Northern Bear "Khiokhac /Montreal/" (Steckley 1990b:24)
 Rock "Montreal Te o[?]ia,i" (FH1697:250)

2.3 words

- Wyandot "at⁴iaondi ... parfaitement, entierement, tout a fair" (Potier 1920:191)
 Southern Bear "Dis-le bien ? Ongyandé yatakia." (Sagard 1866:99)
 Northern Bear "akhiaondi ... tout ce que" (Brébeuf 1830:6)
 Rock "Parler ... Atati" (FH1697:139)
 "entierement ... atiaondi" (FH1697:65)

3.0 -ndr-/-nrr-

With this distinction we add Cord to our list of dialects for which we have evidence. Cord shares the -ndr- form along with Wyandot and Southern Bear, while both Northern Bear and Rock have -nrr- (the former sometimes in the form of -(n)gnr-):

3.1 mushroom/fungus

- Wyandot "ann⁴rachia champignon attache aux arbres" (Potier 1920:452)
 Southern Bear "Champignons. Endrachia" (Sagard 1866:114)
 Northern Bear "onn⁴rachia champignon" (HF62:84)
 Rock "Onnrachia Champignon" (HF65:133)

3.2 leaf

- Wyandot "onn⁴ra⁴ta ... feuille" (Potier 1920:452)
 Cord "feuille ... ondrata" (FH1697:76)
 Northern Bear "onn⁴ra⁴ta feuille" (HF62:85)
 Rock "onn⁴ra⁴ta feuille" (HF65:134)

- 3.3 to look at
 Wyandot "ka,ann^dra ... regarder" (Potier 1920:235)
 Southern Bear "le regarde la. Cateendha. /xa teendra/" (Sagard 1866:136)
 Northern Bear "celui la voir tehaaghra ichien" (JR21:254)
 Rock "te on8a,annra ... elle nous regarde" (JR41:168)
- 3.4 to dirty oneself
 Wyandot "inn^drandi se salir" (Potier 1920:396)
 Cord "Se salir e^drandi" (FH67:176)
 Northern Bear "Salir Enn^drandi" (FHO:172)
 Rock "innrandi se salir" (HF65:226)
- 4.0 -ndi-/-nni-
 With this distinction we have (in limited linguistic environments) Wyandot and Southern Bear showing the -ndi- form, while Northern Bear and Rock have -nni-:
- 4.1 dative suffix (underlined)
 Wyandot "a8asenn^di ... sembler court a q ... a,asonte8asenn^di *je troube la nuit court" (Potier 1920:162)
 Southern Bear "le te vay visiter, vien-t'en. Andataran sendiha, ou seindihet. /a,onda \ominus arensendiha or a,onda \ominus arensendihe/ (Sagard 1866:142)
 Northern Bear "SonAndia,ensenni il nous..." (FHO:172)
 Rock "visiter ... ,anda \ominus arensenni" (FH1697:225)
- 5.0 -tr-/-kr-
 With this distinction we have Wyandot, Southern Bear and Rock sharing -tr-, while Northern Bear alone has -kr-:
- 5.1 semireflexive prefix with verb root 'to kill'
 Wyandot "eha triju? Will he fight?" (Barbeau card 306)
 Southern Bear "Ils s'entrebattent, ils s'entretuent. Ondathrio, Yathrio" (Sagard 1866:67)
 Rock "Atrio ... se battre, ond/aie/ d'a8atrioch Nos Ennemis." (FH1697:22)
 Northern Bear "nonakhriochaens ... aux ennemis" (Brébeuf 1830:14)
- 5.2 verb root 'to dwell, stay'
 Wyandot "iyE^Etron .. she sits /both E's nasal/" (Barbeau 1960:80)
 Southern Bear "Il est dans le nid. il est a T. pl. T. iheintchon. /ihentron/" (Sagard 1866:35)
 Rock "demeurer ... ,entron" (FH1697:50)
 Northern Bear "que ie n'y fusses present. de te ikhontak" /te ikrontak/" (JR21:254)
- 5.3 verb root 'to listen'
 Wyandot "hutrihu^tat he listens" (Barbeau card 307)
 Southern Bear "Entend son admonition, entend, escoute ce que i'ay a te remonstrer. Satchiotey, Satthriotey" (Sagard 1866:57)
 Rock "Ecouter ... Atrihote" (FH1697:59)
 Northern Bear "escoutez sakhrihote" (JR10:68)
- 6.0 -chr-/-ch-
 With this distinction we have Wyandot and Southern Beare paired with -chr- in opposition to Northern Bear and Rock with -ch-:
- 6.1 noun root 'axe'
 Wyandot "ach'a ... hache" (Potier 1920:445)
 Southern Bear "ie viens requerir la hache. Ouachrauhahey. /achra8ahe/" (Sagard 1866:122)
 Northern Bear "condayee onсахачоутawas /xondaie onсахач8та8as/ "There... is something by which he withdraws the hatchet from the wound" (JR10:217)

- Rock "hache .. acha" (FH1697:91)
- 6.2 noun root 'country'
- Wyandot "ondech'a ... terre ... pais" (Potier 1920:455)
- Southern Bear "la terre, le monde. Ondechra, Ondechrate." (Sagard 1866:132)
- Northern Bear "econdechate ... la terre" (Brébeuf 1830:4)
- Rock "Terre ... ondecha" (FH1697:207)

B) Features Distinguishing Wyandot from Southern Bear⁷

There are three features under study here in which a difference exists between Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear. I believe these represent changes from a common language once shared by the Wyandot-Petun and the Southern Bear. To my way of thinking these changes came about owing to the fact that speakers of the two languages lived in different linguistic environments after a hypothesized separation of the two peoples. In the case of the southern Bear, the main feature of that environment was long term contact with the Northern Bear.

7.0 -ndh-/-nth-/-nnh-

In an ARCH NOTES article entitled "The First Huron-French Dictionary ?", I established that the feature -ndh- was shared by Northern and Southern Bear in distinction to Rock's -nnh- (Steckley 1991c:17-19). That the former was an innovative rather than conservative feature (for terminology see Steckley 1991e:11-12) can be seen in the fact that the Rock form is matched by forms that appear in cognate words in Mohawk in the examples to be given below.

The Wyandot added one more change, altering the -d- to a -t-⁸, a change known as devoicing, -d- being a voiced sound, -t- being voiceless. This is a common sort of language change. The Odawa dialect of the Ojibwe language, for example, went through a general devoicing of consonants in word final position, including the change of a -d- to a -t- (Rhodes 1985 xlv 2.3.1). This is illustrated in the following entries in an Odawa language book:

- 7.1 leg, legs kaat, kaaden
 foot, feet zit, zidan
 tooth, teeth wüibit, wüibdan
 (Pelletier 1990:8-9)

The -d- in the plural form is indicative of the sound that originally occurred with the singular form as well (see Baraga 1878:157, 107 and 266 respectively).

Examples demonstrating Huron innovation and Wyandot devoicing are as follows:

7.2 noun root 'door'

- Mohawk "-nhoh- door kanhoha (Michelson 1973:81)
- Rock "fermer la porte ,annhoton" (FH67:158)
- Northern Bear "fermer la porte ,Andhoton" (FH62: c.f. FHO)
- Southern Bear "Porte Andohoton" (Sagard 1866:31)
- Wyandot ",an'n'h8a ... porte" (Potier 1920:450)
- " ,an'n'h8ton ... fermer la porte" (Potier 1920:306)

7.3 noun root 'summer'

- Mohawk "akyha summer" (Michelson 1973:26; the -v- represents a nasal -e-)
- Rock "ete ... ,a,ennha" (FH1697:69)
- Northern Bear "Este ,A,endha" (FHO; c.f. HF62:26)
- Southern Bear "Deux annees. Te ateindaye." (Sagard 1866:18)
- Wyandot ",a,en'n'ha ... ete ... annee" (Potier 1920:447)

7.4 verb root 'to be a woman'

- Mohawk "sanhehtyv:sera? your woman" (Michelson 1980:39 fn 24)
- Rock "Femme ... onnhe'tien" (FH67:97)
- Northern Bear "femmes otindekhien" (JR10:70)

Southern Bear "Couche-tu avec une fille, des filles ? Ondequien asta." (Sagard 1866:39)
 Wyandot "onn'hetien femme ... femelle" (Potier 1920:450)

8.0 -8-/-o-

In "Pieces of -8-: Another Southern Bear Feature" (Steckley 1992), I demonstrated both that -8- is an innovative feature (replacing conservative -o-) that Southern and Northern Bear share in the FZP (feminine zoic patient 'it') pronominal prefix, and that it also appears in other positions in Southern Bear where it is not found in Northern Bear. I would like to here show that Wyandot has the same extension, but goes further yet in replacing -o- with -8-. Then I will discuss why I think this difference exists between Southern Bear and Wyandot.

First, we can see that Wyandot has the initial FZP -8- that exists with Northern and Southern Bear:

8.1 Wyandot Sharing -8- with Northern and Southern Bear

Root and Meaning	Rock	Northern Bear	Southern Bear	Wyandot
-rat- 'dry leaves'	-o- ⁹	-8-	-8-	(Potier 1920:453)
-ri- 'to cook'	-o-	-8-	-8-	(Potier 1920:345)
-sat- 'smoke'	-o-	-8-	-8-	(Potier 1920:453)

Second, we can see that Wyandot shares with Southern Bear having -8- where Northern Bear and Rock have -o-:

8.2 Wyandot and Southern Bear Sharing -8-

Root and Meaning	Rock	Northern Bear	Southern Bear	Wyandot
-skot- 'head'	-o-	-o-	-8-	(Potier 1920:453)
-astorat- 'to hurry'	-o-	-o-	-8-	(Potier 1920:260)
-ohare- 'to wash'	-o-	-o-	-8-	(Potier card 316)

But Wyandot goes far beyond this in its use of -8- rather than -o-. In Barbeau's Wyandot of the early 20th century we see complete replacement of -o- by -8- (written as -u- and -w-). This includes such commonly occurring pronominal prefixes as the MP (masculine patient) form -hu- (Barbeau cards 229, 247, 295, 317, 326, 328-9 and 338-40) and the MpP (maculine plural patient) form -huti- (Barbeau 1960:63 and card 350) for consonant stem verbs. Also of high profile is the replacement of o-stem with u-stem verbs (Barbeau cards 316, 3301-1, 360 and 480; also see the verb 'ohare' above).

The first two pronominal prefixes do not appear, either as -ho(ti)- or -h8ti- in Sagard's writing, virtually the only source for Southern Bear examples. We do, however, have a contrast set between Wyandot and Southern Bear with the verb -ori-/uri- meaning 'to cover':

8.3 Southern Bear "Leur cuirasse de corde. Aquientor" (Sagard 1866:20)
 Wyandot "sEⁿdi'kwaru ri' .. thou quilts put over (thee)" (Barbeau 1960:252)

How do we explain this? I feel that the best source of explanation is the Southern Bear's long term contact with the Northern Bear. It is my belief that Southern Bear and Wyandot-Petun at one time shared the complete replacement of -o- by -8-. Over the long period that the Southern and Northern Bear lived beside each other they effected a compromise in the matter of -o- and -8-. The Northern Bear picked up -8- in its most common form, as FZP pronominal prefix, while Southern Bear speakers began dropping it elsewhere.

9.0 $-y/-\bar{O}$ - (the \bar{O} - meaning that no form shows itself)

A similar situation to that of $-g-$ and $-\bar{O}$ - may have existed with $-y-$ and $-\bar{O}$ -. In the article entitled "Rock and Southern Bear: Another Feature Shared" (Steckley 1991d), I asserted that Rock and Southern Bear shared the $-y-$ feature (written variously as $-x/-y/-g-$), while Northern Bear had dropped it. However, also presented in the article were examples showing that in Sagard's writing the FZA (feminine zoic agent 'it') form in the consonant stem conjugation was sometimes written as $-a-$ rather than $-ya-$ in both Rock and Southern Bear entries (Steckley 1991d:14). He copied his Rock examples from an earlier source. My thinking when I wrote the article was that Sagard had applied the logic found in copy errors of Rock (the missing $-y-$) and applied that to the Southern Bear he heard. My feeling now is that the process was more or less the reverse. He heard FZA forms without the $-y-$ in Southern Bear, and applied that to the Rock forms he was copying. This suggests that Southern Bear may have been becoming more like Northern Bear in the common FZA form in the same manner that Northern Bear was becoming more like Southern Bear with FZP, a good compromise on both sides for mutual intelligibility.

Wyandot-Petun differed from Southern Bear at the time of first contact in having the $-y-$ form consistently throughout. We can see this in part with Wyandot FZA forms:

9.1 FZA Constant Stem: Rock and Wyandot

Rock	"chien ... ,annionnon" (FH1697:36)
Wyandot	"yanE no ^c ... dog" (Barbeau 1960:273; the -E- and the -o- are nasal vowels)
Rock	"jeune femme ,a8innon" (FH1697:75)
Wyandot	"yawino ^c ... she is young" (Barbeau 1960:63; the -o- is nasal)
	Rock "outarde. ,ahonk" (FH1697:232)
Wyandot	"yaho ^c ... swans" (Barbeau 1960:59; the -o- is nasal)

Conclusions

We have seen, then, that of nine phonetic features where dialect differences show in the Huron language, Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear have identical forms in six. This is in distinction to Wyandot-Petun sharing only two forms with Northern Bear and none with Rock. In those three features where Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear differ, we can see one Wyandot-Petun form as developing from an earlier one possessed by Southern Bear. Further, with the other two features Southern Bear can be said to have been becoming more like their Northern Bear neighbours in commonly-occurring pronominal prefixes.

This points to the Wyandot-Petun and Southern Bear dialects having a common origin prior to the Southern Bear coming into close contact with the Northern Bear in the alliance of groups that was later to become the Huron Nation. Perhaps the two groups moved north into Huronia/Petunia at about the same time. They may have been accompanied by speakers of a similarly featured Cord dialect, unfortunately there isn't enough evidence to say either way, only one feature being apparent.

FOOTNOTES

1. It should be assumed that the Petun might have been an alliance of at least two groups (i.e. the Deer and the Wolf), speaking an equal number of dialects.

2. The existence of the Cord dialect, the sources of which are the writings of Recollect Brother Sagard and a pair of personal names in the Jesuit Relations, has been established

through a series of articles appearing in Arch Notes (Steckley 1990a, 1991a, b, c, d, e and 1992).

3. The Northern Bear dialect appears in the writings of Jesuit Father Jean de Brebeuf, in the Jesuit Relations until 1642, and in some forms in the FHO and HF62 dictionaries (see Steckley 1991c).

4. The Wyandot forms in Potier's writings appear primarily as superscript forms such as the -g- in this entry.
5. This is formed from a combination of the noun root for finger, plus the verb root -aen- 'to go out' (Potier 1920:207 #1 for the verb root alone and Potier 1920:288 for the combination).
6. This is formed from the noun root for throat plus the verb root -et- 'to scratch'.
7. Not discussed here is whether or not Wyandot-Petun originally had the -m- they had in the 19th century. We have seen that Southern Bear had such an -m- (Steckley 1991b).
8. This may have been accompanied by an -h- before the -t- (indicated by -s- in Potier).
9. The forms whose sources are not given here were first presented in Steckley 1992.
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FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

OAS will attend NYSAA

The 77th Annual New York State Archaeological Association Conference will be held April 23-25, 1993, at the Comfort Inn "The Pointe", 1 Prospect Point, Niagara Falls, New York 14303. A Call for Papers was published in AN92-6. The program is now full and will include a broad range of papers from palaeo to historic archaeology. Dr. Mima Kapches will be among the Ontario speakers. The OAS will have a display and sales table. the Saturday evening Banquet will be held in the unique Turtle Building. The banquet featured speaker will be Dr. Richard S. Laub of the Buffalo Museum of Science, whose topic will be the Hiscock Site, Byron, New York.

BUS TRIP - MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Plans are maturing for a two-day bus trip on the weekend of August 14-15 to the Bruce Peninsula. The trip will include an overnight stay at Tobermory where there are glass-bottomed boat cruises over the shipwrecks to the islands, visits to several archaeological sites and other features of interest unique to the Bruce (Quest for Fire ?), climaxing with our attending the Saugeen Indian Pow-Wow on Sunday, all under the capable leadership of our own Bruce Peninsula specialist who modestly remains anonymous but who will come from Winnipeg for the purpose !. The PMCL bus will leave the office at 9.00 a.m. on Saturday August 14. The cost of the bus this year took our breath away and we are presently working to keep the price as low as possible. Watch for the future announcement, but meanwhile start saving (suggested budget \$120), and reserve AUGUST 14 and 15 on your calendar. If it is not possible to enclose a flyer with this issue, watch for it with

AN93-3 due out June 1 and reply then. See you in this unique part of Ontario August 14-15.

O.A.S. HERITAGE WEEK DISPLAY VISITED BY MINISTER SWARBRICK

During Heritage Week this year the OAS exhibited a display in the lobby of the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union building in Don Mills, Ontario. On the Friday (February 19th) of Heritage Week the newly appointed Minister of the renamed Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation visited the building, principally in her new role and capacity but also, as she reminded the unionists in the audience, as a unionist. The OAS display served as a backdrop to the speeches. OAS representatives President Norma Knowlton, Treasurer Michael Kirby and Executive-Director Charlie Garrad all met the Minister and heard her public commitment to forwarding the proposed new heritage legislation. President Norma presented Minister Anne with a PAST (Preserve-Archaeological-Sites-Today) button.

At the end of the week the display was removed to the OAS office for the annual Open House. This was our fifth Open House in the "new" office, but the first one blitzed by a blizzard. The afternoon was pleasant but uncrowded, marked by the number of phoned-in apologies from members who had to give up trying to reach the office.

PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST UPDATE or HAVE TROWEL WILL TRAVEL ?

The OAS office has a preliminary list of Archaeological Volunteer Opportunities for 1993 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. All new members of the Passport-to-the-Past program have received

this information. It will be sent to any other interested member if you let the office know.

THE J. NORMAN EMERSON SILVER MEDAL - Call for nominations in 1993

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

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

The Society is open for nominations for the Medal for 1992. Nominations should be in the form of a letter or letters from two or more members in good standing addressed to the President naming the nominee and outlining the reasons for the nomination. The Committee of Selection, comprising the Society's seven elected Directors, reserves the right to select the most eligible candidate and to defer nominations until another year.

NEWSPAPER TO PUBLISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPPLEMENT

Arising out of the interest generated locally in the Guelph area last year by the excavation of the Turf Grass Institute Site and the public celebration GUELPH 900 BC on August 1, the GUELPH MERCURY newspaper proposed the idea of an archaeological supplement to be published this spring. The development of this work has progressed well with the capable input of Ken Oldridge of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter and with the OAS providing drawings from the poster ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST. We await the release of the final product with

interest. Copies will be distributed to museums and schools.

MINISTER MAY MEET WITH OAS ?

A headline in the last issue of ARCH NOTES read MINISTER TO MEET WITH OAS. Minister Karen Haslam had agreed to meet with the OAS to discuss promotion of new heritage legislation and we were awaiting word as to when. We all know what happened. The Honourable Karen was swept out of office. However, we have already had the pleasure of meeting the new Minister Anne Swarbrick, who was, as she reminded us at the time, barely fourteen days on the job as yet, but knew of our concerns for new heritage legislation and was committed to the process. So a new letter has gone to the new Minister from the OAS President confirming our support. Meanwhile the OAS Legislative Committee will continue to seek a meeting with the new Minister.

1992 OAS ANNUAL REPORT

The Society's Annual Report for 1992 is in the final stages of preparation and should be available by the time this ARCH NOTES reaches you. A copy will be available on request without charge at the Society's office and by mail without postage charge to any paid-up member. The financial statements from this report were published in AN93-1

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS

The Society forwarded a list of nominees to be awarded Volunteer Service Awards in 1993. In return we were advised that the awards process is delayed this year and no confirmation that our nominees are accepted has been received to date. Further news will appear in the next ARCH NOTES.

Returned Mail

This month's missing members are below. Returned mail awaits them at the office. Four of them were named in the previous issue of ARCH NOTES without anyone claiming their mail. Some-body must know these people, please help us find them.

BROMBERG, Heather, Downsview; GOODE, David J., Hornby; HOUSE, Deanna, Oakville; PEACE, James E., Hannon; SINCLAIR, Mary Jane, Ottawa; WILLIS, Jay & Carolyn, Ottawa.

ARTIE NESVOLD**1913 - 1993**

The death is announced at Claremore, Oklahoma, of Artie Nesvold, of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The funeral rites included a Methodist Church service and also an Indian Service conducted by Lt. Col. Leaford Bearskin, U.S.A.F. (ret.), Chief, Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The Indian Burial Ceremony included a Naming Ceremony in which the Great Spirit was invoked to bequeath on Artie the name TEH-REE-WAH-SHRA-GY-AH (Peace Maker).

In an Epitaph by Chief Bearskin, Artie was referred to as "one of our most honored and revered elders .. fiercely proud of her Wyandotte heritage .. an enthusiastic ambassador of goodwill for our people everywhere. .. She occupied a position of leadership among our Wyandotte people for the last several years."

I first met Artie Nesvold in 1975 when I went to Oklahoma to address the Wyandot Tribal Council. She and her husband Harold were taking care of an older lady and relative Cecile Walker Boone Wallace. Cecile, or *Shun-diah-wah*, as I got to know her, was Matron of the Big Turtle Clan. Artie claimed to be a Bear. The respective merits of these animals was a matter of some humour between the two ladies. Subsequently she hosted my naming feast when I was adopted by *Shun-diah-wah* in a small ceremony in Artie's dining room, and it was Artie who kept me informed as to later events, including the hospitalization and death of my adopted mother.

The commemorative funeral service brochure features the words WYANDOTTE NATION, the tribal Turtle symbol, and the simple statement "Mom was a Council Member and Tribal Historian".

An ancient Wyandot legend suggests that the stars were souls of worthy Wyandots journeying to the after-life. If a new star appears in the Oklahoma sky its name is Peace Maker.

Charles Garrad



PARTICIPATE THIS SUMMER ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN CYPRUS - APHRODITE'S FAIR ISLE



Join an archaeological excavation project in safe, friendly Cyprus for three or four weeks this summer as an archaeological research assistant. The aims of the *Antichità Archaeological Research Team* are to instruct the research assistants in the basic techniques and procedures of excavating and recording and to integrate them into the work of the project as a whole. Individuals with previous field experience will be given greater responsibilities and more challenging learning experiences. The Team will have an experienced field archaeologist as the instructor /supervisor plus an assistant. Further, the island's rich archaeological and cultural heritage will be explored by the Team through lectures and excursions to sites and museums. There will also be time to sample and enjoy Cyprus' modern culture, its lovely beaches and the deep blue Mediterranean sea as well to meet the friendly people of the island. In short, it will be an exciting and varied non-credit learning experience in an international setting!

The *Antichità Archaeological Research Teams* are open to undergraduate and graduate students. No prior archaeological experience or course work are required, only enthusiasm and dedication! 1993 will mark the fourth season of the *Antichità Archaeological Research Teams* in Cyprus. This summer the Research Team will be at the Middle Chalcolithic site of *Prastio Ayios Savvas tis Karonos Monastery* in the Paphos District of Cyprus. The Western Cyprus Project (or WCP) under the direction of Prof. David W. Rupp (Dept. of Classics, Brock University) is conducting the excavation of this later 4th millennium BC interior settlement. This will be the second season at the site. The program dates are July 6th through 31st. An optional fourth week to participate in the preliminary analysis and study of the season's finds is available at no extra charge. This aspect of the program runs until August 6th.

For more detailed information and an application form write to:



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O.A.S. CHAPTERS



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