



# ARCH NOTES

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ARCH NOTES

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## PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

NORMA E. KNOWLTON

The last two months have seen several notable successes in the life of the OAS: efforts of the Coalition of Arts Culture and Heritage to Stop the Move to Niagara Falls, the OAS Field School, the Access to Heritage Day, distribution of the first issue of our "new look" Ontario Archaeology. Things are starting to move again on the heritage legislation as well.

On July 4, 1994 we learned that efforts of the Coalition and others had been successful in reversing the provincial government decision to split up the Culture Division of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR) and send selected units to Niagara Falls. Besides the meetings mentioned in the last issue of *Arch Notes* (meetings with the Minister of the MCTR, Culture Critics of the other parties, and strategy meetings), the Coalition participated in two demonstrations at Queen's Park, one to support the concerns of the workers (OPSEU) and one mounted by the coalition itself.

During the course of meetings with legislators, government and opposition alike, regarding the proposed move, Coalition members also expressed concerns on where Heritage rested in the government's agenda. The state of limbo to which the proposed new Heritage Act appeared to have been relegated was a measure of this. I am pleased to report that the legislation is again on the move. Within the last month, our veteran in the arena, Lise Ferguson, accompanied by your president, attended two day-long meetings of the Minister's Advisory Committee (MAC). Agreements concerning troublesome sections were hammered out by delegates of

the various stakeholders. Over the summer, ministry staff will take these matters back to Legislative Counsel again. In the fall, the MAC and other interested parties will be asked to assist in drafting the regulations. At this point, the beginning of 1995 appears to be the earliest we can expect the bill to be introduced - but at least something is happening.

Projects initiated by the OAS have been equally successful. Our second Annual Field School, conducted by Robert Bugar at the Seed-Barker Site, ran for four one-week sessions, starting June 1. Spaces were quickly filled. Despite thunder storms and scorching heat, among other things, Bob was very pleased with the progress of his students. A report will be forthcoming in due course. Our funding application to the Ontario Heritage Foundation (to run the Field School) was also successful, though not quite to the degree we had hoped.

An outstanding event, Access to Heritage Day, was held June 26. Linked with the Field School by being held at the Kortright Centre of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA), tours of the excavation were led by Bob Bugar. The tours were preceded by background lectures on the site itself (by Bob Bugar) and on how it fit into the larger picture of the development of the Iroquoian cultures in southcentral Ontario (by Gary Warwick). In the spacious lobby of the Centre itself, displays were set up by the OAS (both provincial office and the Toronto chapter) and several other members of the Ontario Heritage Alliance (Ontario Genealogical Society, Ontario Historical Society, Societe

Franco-Ontarienne de Heritage et Geneologie). Louise St-Denis (of the last society) gave an informative and entertaining lecture on how to display your research about your family history. Michael Kiraly of the Toronto OAS displayed his exquisitely crafted bone and stone artifacts and demonstrated flint knapping, while a man from Black Creek Pioneer Village (another MTRCA facility) did a brisk business making corn brooms. Our appreciation for their efforts and assistance in every way is extended to Bob Burgar as field director and resident expert, to Robert Burchett, Manager of Kortright Centre and to Ann Hayhoe, Manager of Conservation/Education for MTRCA. Finally, we were also successful in our funding application for advertising, etc. for this event under an Access to Archaeology Grant from the federal Ministry of Canadian Heritage. Our one lack was participation by Native Canadians, who had many activities slated for that date, notably the Reading of the Great Law by Jake Thomas.

In June, all members will have received the first issue of our restructured *Ontario Archaeology*. The perfect-bound form has allowed expansion of the number of pages and, therefore, more articles per issue. Also planned for future issues is a Book Review section as well as a Comments section, providing space for updating and/or alternative views to material printed in previous papers. We welcome your views on *Ontario Archaeology* #57.

This spring, our education kit, *Discovering Ontario Archaeology*, has been viewed with enthusiasm from Alberta (Canadian Archaeological Association Conference in Calgary, and other places) to Hamilton, Ontario (Ontario Historical Society). We

anticipate that children across the province will soon have the chance to "try it out".

However, not every endeavour is a success. Efforts to change the mind of the Toronto Board of Education in regard to eliminating the Archaeological Resource Centre from their list of cuts were to no avail. They did leave one loophole: if we know of any sources of money to fund it, they will reconsider.

Future events to be kept in mind are the Annual Symposium in October and a free lecture in November. The Symposium and Annual Business Meeting will be held October 21-23 in Toronto. The lecture is November 2 at the Royal Ontario Museum at 8.00pm and promises to be extremely interesting.

Finally, for those lucky members who are going on "The OAS Tour" to Turkey this year, the die has been cast and you've had to pay up. Bon Voyage.

**"Current Archaeology:  
Interdisciplinary Approaches"**  
33rd Annual Meeting of the Manitoba  
Archaeological Society  
September 23 to 25, 1994  
at the University of Winnipeg

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## THE PETUN AND D-DAY + 63: THE CHANTILLY CONNECTION

CHARLES GARRAD

Some forty kilometres north of Paris is the moated Château de Chantilly surrounded by a spacious park and forest, the forêt Chantilly. The oldest part of the Château, built about 1560, has survived intact. Later parts were rebuilt after the French Revolution.

Until 1609 the Château de Chantilly was the property of the Montmorency family. That year Charlotte-Marguerite de Montmorency was compelled by the King of France, Henry IV, to marry his nephew Henry II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé (JR2:296 note 24). She became the Princesse de Condé, but her Chateaux became the property of the Condé family. Had the King, Henry IV, not had sons, the Prince de Condé would have succeeded to the throne (Godley 1915:1, 5), and Charlotte-Marguerite, Princesse de Condé, might have been Queen of France.

In 1611 Champlain went to France to form the fur traders on the St. Lawrence into a new company under the personal patronage of a prince or noble. Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, accepted the post, styled himself with the king's permission "Lieutenant-General in the country of New France", appointed Champlain his lieutenant, and promptly died (JR2:296). Champlain then turned to another Bourbon, Henry II Prince de Condé. He too accepted the paying position, which seems to only have involved issuing conditional licences ("Passe-port de Monseigneur"), adopted the title "Viceroy of New France", appointed Champlain his

Lieutenant (Champlain IV:206-218), and settled down to intrigue against the new King (Louis XIII, since 1610), who had displaced him from the throne. With the fur trade to the St. Lawrence dependent on the Prince de Condé, the Château de Chantilly became in effect the capital of New France.

Whether at Chantilly or in prison at the king's displeasure, the Prince de Condé retained the Vice-Royalty of New France until he sold the post to his wife's brother in 1620. Consequently, during the period 1615-1616, when Champlain climaxed his adventures by reaching Huronia and Petunia, the Château de Chantilly was the principal home of his boss, the Viceroy of New France, the Prince de Condé. One might suspect that Champlain's first reports of his adventures and discoveries of the time, which he later published in book form, were sent to the Prince at the Château, although they have not been found in the Condé Archives which are housed there. Certainly, Champlain's book of his Fourth Voyage was elaborately dedicated to the Prince when it was published in 1613 (Champlain II:237-241).

The eldest son of the Prince and Princesse, Louis II de Bourbon (named for his godfather King Louis XIII) the Duc d'Enghien (rendered d'Anguien in JR11:53), whose fate it would be to become the Great Condé, was born in 1621 and attended in the Jesuit college at Bourges from 1629-1636 (Godley 1915:6, Pouliot 1966:561). At this college, 135 km south of Paris and

coincidentally named "Ste. Marie", one of his tutors was the same Father Paul Ragueneau who was later Superior of Ste. Marie-aux-Hurons in Ontario and eventually Superior of New France at Quebec. It was Paul Ragueneau who, following the destruction of Huronia, ordered the burning of Ste. Marie I, the construction of and removal to Ste. Marie II, and subsequently to Quebec (Pouliot 1966:561-562). But until the unthinkable was forced upon him, Ragueneau's plans for Ste. Marie in the 1640s were not destruction but evidently expansion, if it was he who solicited endowments among the wealthy families in old France. Among those who responded was the mother of his former pupil, the Princesse de Condé at Chantilly. Having outlived her husband the Prince she was free to spend her own wealth as she wished. When the ships arrived at Quebec in the spring of 1648 they brought the news that the Princesse had "declared herself the Mother and foundress of the Mission called that 'of the Apostles' in the nation commonly known as the Tobacco nation" (Petun) (JR32:134-137; Du Creux 1952 II:485-6).

One may wonder how a Mission could be founded in 1648 that had been in operation since 1639 (JR20:43+), and what happened to the "perpetual revenue" the Princesse provided (Du Creux 1952 II:486) when the Mission collapsed two years later; but it is even more intriguing to ponder on the question of why of the eleven Missions operating out of Ste. Marie at the time (Jones 1909:379-380) was this near-royal bequest dedicated so specifically and emphatically to the Petun? A possible answer to this question will be offered in a future article, but meanwhile during this August of 1994 let us recall that fifty years ago the Château de Chantilly briefly entered Canadian history again.

For the civilian population of southern England the invasion of continental Europe on D-Day, June 6, 1944, brought the hope that at long last would come an end to the random bombing that London and other cities had endured for years, the air raid sirens, the nightly decision whether to go to the shelter or to say "to hell with it" and stay in bed, the constant listening for the unique pulsing sound that distinguished German aircraft from our own, of school lessons conducted in air raid shelters, of sandbags, window-tape, blackouts, the damage, the uncertainty of survival, and so on.

This hope was delayed. Hitler introduced "Vengeance" weapons entirely aimed at British civilians. The first, the V-1 "doodlebug", was a pilotless flying-bomb, launched from a ramp which could be more easily concealed than an airfield and be placed further back in German-occupied territory. This was followed by the V-2 rocket. Neither had much directional accuracy and no pretence at being aimed at military targets. The destruction of civilian homes continued until by 1945 two million houses in England had been hit (Moran 1966:251).

Much of the work of seeking out and destroying the bases for these new weapons beyond the fighting lines was undertaken by the young volunteer crews of the Royal Canadian Air Force. A typical sortie occurred on August 8, 1944, two months after D-Day. Canadian Halifax Bombers of RCAF 431 'Iroquois' squadron, among them Halifax "Y" with Flying Officer Jack Poste DFC aboard as navigator, flew from Yorkshire, England to destroy a V-1 supply base concealed amongst the trees of the forêt Chantilly (McNenly 1992:31), the wooded parklands surrounding the historic Château.

Thanks to RCAF skill at precision bombing the target was successfully destroyed without damage to the nearby Château, which certainly survived World War II in much better condition than it did the French Revolution. The building which in its day had been the *de facto* capital of Canada was preserved by the skill of the young Canadian boys, who were probably unaware of its historical connection to Canada. Coincidentally, RCAF 431 squadron adopted the name "Iroquois" and imaginative 'Iroquois' headdresses were painted on the aircraft which could have destroyed the building from which in the 1660s the Great Condé had plotted the destruction of the Confederacy Iroquois (Eccles 1966:283, Pouliot 1966:563).

My thanks to Mr. Jack Poste, retired Collingwood Collegiate Institute teacher, for reminiscing about his adventures fifty years ago, and for showing me the RCAF log book recording the raid on the forêt Chantilly in which he took part.

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#### ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1994:

January/February issue - Jan. 17

March/April issue - March 11

May/June issue - May 13

July/August issue - July 15

September/October issue - Sep. 16

November/December issue - Nov. 11

## MCTR NEWS

ROSHAN D. JUSSAWALLA

### LICENCES ISSUED 1994 - 3RD LIST (SEE ARCH NOTES 94-2, 94-3 FOR PREVIOUS LISTS)

#### Excavation:

Dr. Dean Knight	94-102	Hunter's Point (BfHg-3)
Mr. Barry M. Mitchell	94-079	Wilberforce & Graton Townships - BjGg-4; BjGh-2; BjGh-3
Ms. Diana L. Gordon	94-110	Witch Point Site (and environs); Lake Temagami
Mr. John R. Triggs	94-083	Dundurn and Harvey Parks

#### Conservation - surface collecting

Mr. Dennis Smyk	94-089	Northwestern Ontario
Mr. Arthur F. Howey	94-080	Townships of Ancaster, Brantford, South Dumphries, East and West Flamborough, Glandford and Salt fleet
Mr. Evan Kennard Baker	94-100	Municipality of Shuniah, District of Thunder Bay
Ms. Heather R. Broadbent	94-103	Town of Caledon
Dr. Ronald W. Skitch	94-085	English River Channel Area - Northwestern Ontario

#### Field School

Mr. John R. Triggs	94-081	Penetanguishene Historic Naval and Military Establishments at Simcoe County
Mr. John R. Triggs	94-082	Harvey Park - Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

#### Consulting

Ms. Ann L. Balmer	94-090	Province of Ontario
Ms. Rita Griffin-Short	94-092	Province of Ontario
Ms. Allyne H. Gliddon	94-084	Northern Ontario

#### Conservation

Ms. Dena Doroszenko	94-087	Province of Ontario
Ms. Helen E. Devereux	94-097	Province of Ontario

#### Survey and Test Excavation

Ms. Elise Marla Sherman and Mr. Greg Purmal	94-098	Lot 18, Concession 1, E.Y.S., North York
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**Underwater**

Dr. Joseph MacInnis	94-095	Underwater (The Edmund Fitzgerald) Lake Superior, Province of Ontario
Mr. Arthur Amos and Ms. Scarlett Janusas	94-093	Bad Neighbour Shoal, Yeo Island and Lucas Island.
Mr. Ian Edward King	94-088	Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe (incl. Trent Severn Waterways)
Mr. John H. Karry	94-096	Pelee Passage, Lake Erie
Mr. M. D. Smith	94-099	Kingston Inner Harbour
Mr. Frederick J. Shannon	94-091	(Edmund Fitzgerald) Lake Superior, Province of Ontario
Mr. Peter Engelbert	94-106	Ontario
Mr. Phillip J. Wright	94-108	Hamilton Scourge
Mr. James A. Murphy	94-111	Eastern Basin of Lake Erie
Mr. Jim Hopkins	94-086	West Mary Island, N. Channel, Lake Huron

**AARO Correction**

Recently, it was brought to my attention that the list of 1992 licensees at the back of the most recent ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT, ONTARIO (Vol. 4) incorrectly recorded Drs. Finlayson and Pearce as inactive under two licences (92-014 and 92-027, respectively) when, in fact, fieldwork had been conducted under both. The correct listing should read:

Finlayson, Wm D.

- 92-014 active
- 92-015 inactive
- 92-016 inactive

Pearce, Robert J.

- 92-026 active
- 92-027 active
- 92-028 active
- 92-029 active

Since the list of licensees was provided to me by the Archaeology and Heritage Planning Unit of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, I checked with the Licence Officer and we determined that the mistake was a clerical error made in that office. The Licence Officer and I both apologize for any embarrassment to

Drs. Finlayson and Pearce, and to the London Museum of Archaeology, and hope to prevent errors of this type occurring in future.

I would like to encourage all authors and readers of the AARO to notify me of errors, typos, or other problems with the current issue. This will help us to take the necessary steps to make future issues of the AARO as error-free as possible.

Peter L. Storck  
Academic Editor.

**ARCH NOTES Correction**

On page 26 of the Mar/Apr 1994 *Arch Notes* in my biographical outline of K.E. Kidd, I introduced, unknowingly, an error that, perhaps, you'd be kind enough to correct in the next issue. K.E. Kidd was one of three, not "the only Canadian" to receive the Cornplanter Medal. The other two are: David Boyle in 1908 and Bruce G. Trigger in 1979.

Ron Vastokas, Trent University.

## "ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LONGHOUSE"

21st ANNUAL O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM

OCTOBER 21-23, 1994

at the PRIMROSE HOTEL, CARLTON ST. at JARVIS  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Use the Pre-registration form enclosed with this issue of *Arch Notes*

### SPECIAL EVENTS COMMITTEE NABS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS

The OAS Special Events Committee, in conjunction with the Federazione del Molisani nel Mondo and the Italian Cultural Institute, are excited at being able to present a talk on a 736,000 year old site in Isernia, Italy.

The following information was published in an article in *Nature* in November, 1982. Excavations have been ongoing since then and more information will be presented at the November talk.

Isernia La Pineta, central Italy, is an extensive open-air archaeological site of the early Lower Palaeolithic. Radiometric and palaeomagnetic dating place it at more than 730,000BP. Its early date, stratified context, abundant stone tool industry of choppers and flakes, and rich faunal remains, make it one of the most important localities for studying the earliest human colonization of Europe. The archaeological horizons were discovered during road-building operations at 4m below the surface near the city of Isernia. Excavations in 1979 and 1980 carried out in low areas revealed dense scatters of limestone choppers, flint flakes and disarticulated bones of large mammals. Similar occurrences have been found elsewhere in the valley.

Recent communications with Italy have indicated that another article on the site will be coming out in a couple of months or so. The Events Committee is looking forward to seeing everyone at the talk in November. More information in the next *Arch Notes*.

**November 2, 1994 at 8.00pm in the ROM Theatre, Queen's Park, Toronto.**

Reception to follow

## THE OLMSTEAD SITE, A MIDDLE IROQUOIAN VILLAGE IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON

BRUCE WELSH & RONALD F. WILLIAMSON

### Introduction

The Olmstead site was first discovered in 1983 during archaeological investigations conducted by Mr. George Parkin on part of Lot 13, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Barton, now in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). He described the site as a two hectare Early Iroquoian village containing human burials.

The site was relocated during an archaeological assessment conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 1987 (Archaeological Services Inc. 1988). Artifacts were found on the ploughed field scattered over an area of approximately 170 x 150 metres. The recovered assemblage included projectile points, scrapers, bifaces and other chipped lithic tools, groundstone fragments, pottery and pipe fragments, and human bone. Upon closer inspection of certain diagnostic artifacts, the site was redesignated by ASI as a Uren substage (Middle Iroquoian) village dating to A.D. 1280 - 1320 (Dodd *et al.* 1990).

Given the nature and extent of the site, it was recommended that it should be left undisturbed and it was believed that its permanent protection had been achieved by means of a land exchange with the City of Hamilton. It was later determined, however, that the extreme northeast part of the site was situated within an area of proposed land development, 25T-86008. Consequently, during June and July of 1989, this area was subjected to further archaeological investigation. Since the site

had been previously disturbed by agricultural activity, the plough zone was carefully removed by Gradall and the exposed cultural features were recorded and excavated by hand. A final report on the excavations and analyses has recently been completed (Archaeological Services Inc. 1994).

### Physical Setting

The Olmstead site is situated just east of Ryckmans Corners on the north edge of the Haldimand Clay Plain on top of the Niagara Escarpment. The predominantly clay soils are of a heavy texture and are poorly drained. However, glacial till, not buried by stratified clay, may be found at the surface on the low morainic ridges in the north part of the plain where a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till exists (Chapman & Putnam 1984:156). The site is, in fact, situated on a substantial knoll overlooking one of the headwater streams of Redhill Creek, now partially occupied by Tevere Place.

### Method of Excavation

Prior to the mechanical removal of topsoil, four additional lithic artifacts were surface collected (Table 5). Thereafter, and under the close supervision of the senior author, the plough zone, comprising about 30 centimetres of topsoil, was removed by Gradall to reveal the subsoil. The subsurface settlement features were then delineated more precisely by shovel shining and by trowel. The total area exposed was 2,280 square metres (Figure 2). On account

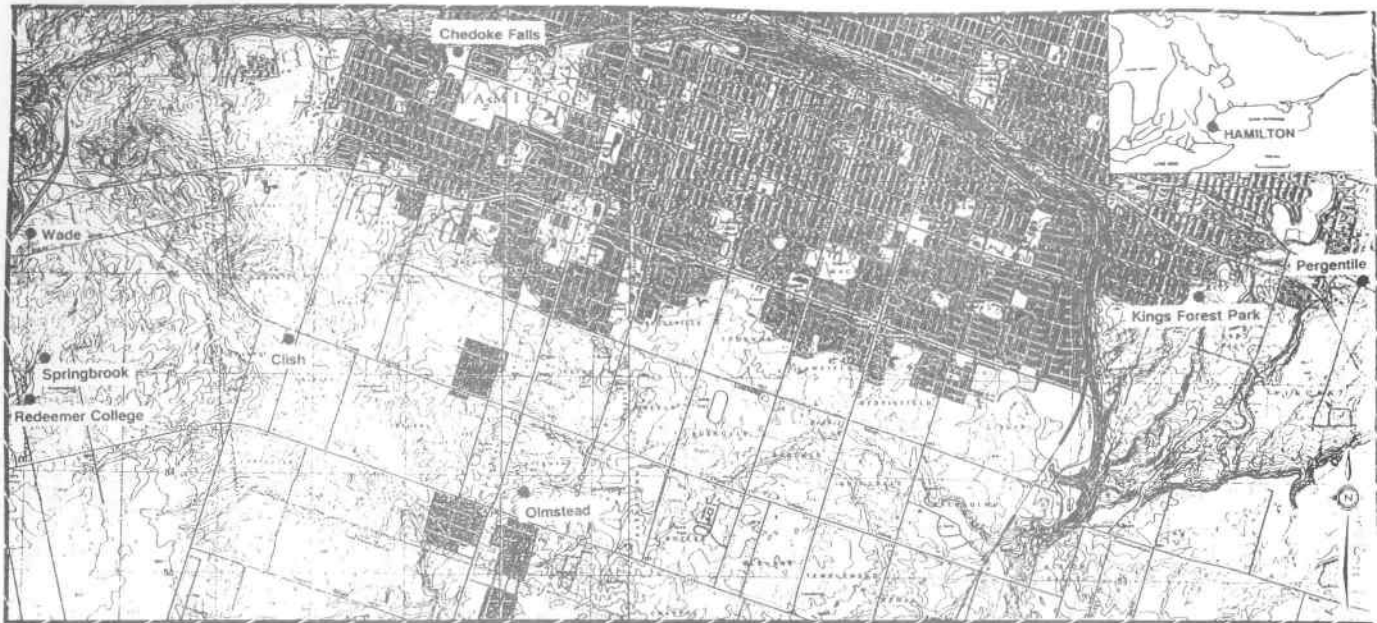


Figure 1. Location of Olmstead Site and Other Contemporaneous Sites.

of the presence of a substantial slope situated at the northwest edge of the exposed area, excavation was not extended any further in that direction.

The site datum, the south corner stake of Lots 4 and 5, was established as the 200-500 stake. With the aid of a transit, a five metre grid was established over the study area, thereby allowing for the exact locations of features and post moulds to be recorded by means of triangulation. Twelve subsurface features and a large number of post moulds were recorded within this area. Although the pattern is far from clear, the position and orientation of the post moulds seem to reveal the outline of a portion of a palisade, as well as several longhouse segments.

The location and diameter of post moulds were recorded. They were sectioned only if it was considered useful to acquire a depth and orientation or in order to distinguish large support posts from small pits. Comments on fill and contents were made and recovered artifacts were bagged separately.

Features were excavated by trowel and shovel and their fill screened through six millimetre mesh. The features were all sectioned along their central long axes and their profiles recorded. Where necessary, photographs were taken to document feature plans and profiles. Flotation samples were taken from a sample of features.

Finally, seven one-metre square test units were placed ten metres north of the northwest edge of the excavated area on a slope that descended northward toward Tevere Place. This was undertaken in order to determine if any slope midden deposits were extant. Although artifacts were recovered from these test units, the quantities were insufficient to warrant further investigation.

## SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

### Introduction

Once the topsoil had been removed, a portion of a palisade, segments of at least three longhouses, and a number of associated cultural features, one of which included a human interment, were revealed (Figure 2). Most of this settlement activity was concentrated at the northwest edge of the exposed area. Only six features, including an historic Euro-Canadian refuse pit (Feature 2), and a few isolated post moulds were encountered outside of this zone. The remains of two rows of historic fence posts were also encountered in the north end of the excavated area.

### Settlement Patterns and Features

Figure 3 provides a possible interpretation for the complex pattern of posts observed in Figure 2. Unfortunately, the poor, heavy clay soils combined with such a limited portion of the site being exposed, has precluded a clear interpretation of the settlement pattern data. It is nevertheless suggested that portions of several longhouses and/or palisade walls were uncovered. In addition, five exterior house features and a number of isolated posts were encountered. One of these features was situated at the southwest edge of the exposed area and was associated with a few isolated posts. The other four features and isolated posts were situated in the northeast part of the excavated area.

The following constitutes a detailed description of the settlement features. Table 1 provides a summary of palisade and housewall post mould diameters, while Table 2 provides a brief description of the documented features.

### Palisade

The linear configuration of posts, identified as palisade wall in Figure 3, seems to

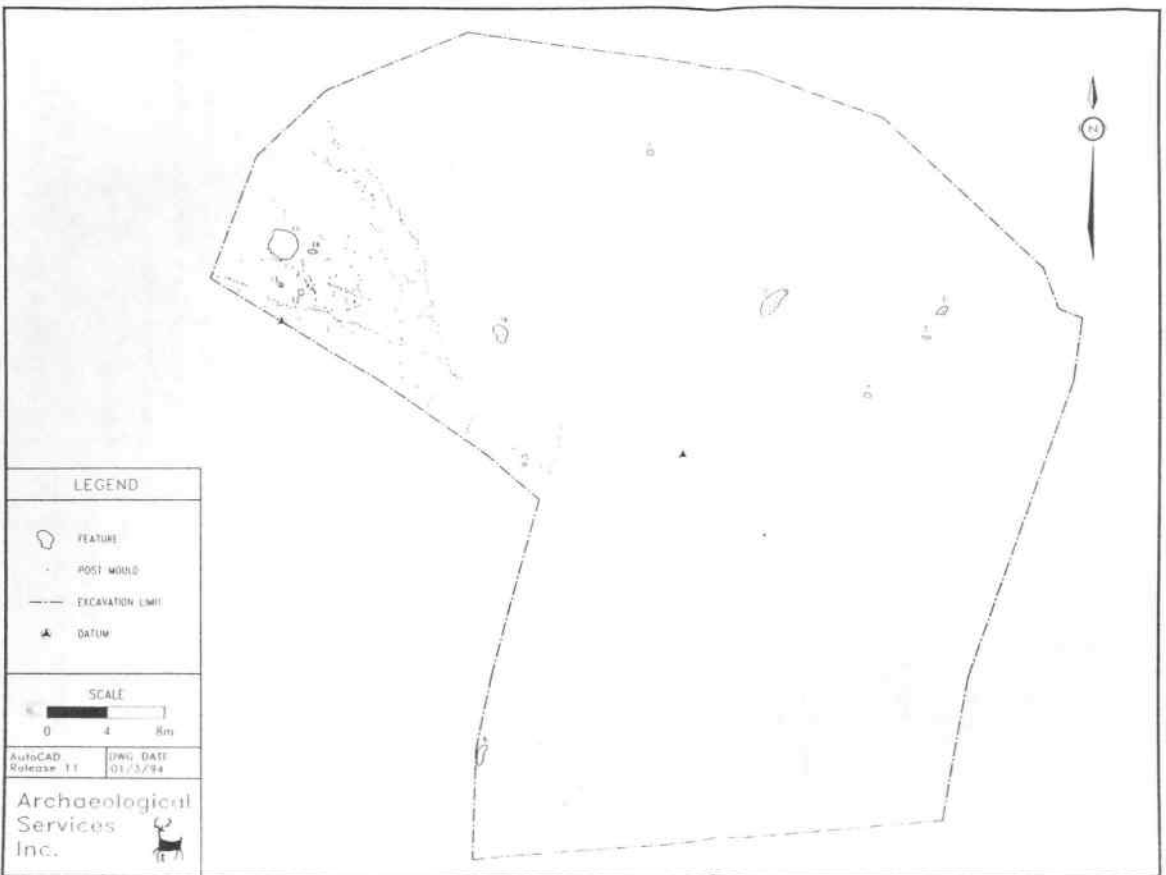


Figure 2. Olmstead Site (AhGx-32) - Map of the Excavated Area.

be too haphazard to constitute a house-wall. Moreover, a few of the post moulds were especially robust, i.e. over 12 centimetres in diameter, suggesting its palisade function (Figure 2). It is also possible that the line of posts situated less than a metre to the west forms a second palisade row. Indeed, the proximity and orientation of these two rows suggests that they may have been contemporary and formed a double row palisade. The clusters of posts encountered between the two rows may have acted as support posts. On the other hand, post mould diameters for the second row ranged from 4.9 centimetres with a mean of 5.14 centimetres and a standard deviation of 1.08. These data suggest an alternative interpretation that the second row constitutes the east wall of House 3 as illustrated in Figure 3.

The palisade is situated at a break-in-slope as the ground slopes downward to the north and east towards the creek (Tevere Place). Although this location is consistent with a defensive purpose, it may have primarily functioned to delineate the village boundary.

### House Structures

House 1 is situated at the southern edge of the exposed area and only the north wall was uncovered (Figures 2 and 3). No features were encountered within the exposed house interior. It is also possible, given the chaotic alignment of posts, that this row constitutes yet another, perhaps earlier row of palisade.

A second house may be situated parallel to, and overlapping, House 1 (Figures 2 and 3). The north wall and possibly some of the east endwall may have been uncovered. The endwall merges with the palisade and there are some large gaps in the north wall despite reasonably good soil conditions. Nevertheless, the post align-

ment is clearly reminiscent of a housewall.

Two refuse pits, Features 12 and 13, were encountered within the supposed parameters of the house (or House 4 described below). Feature 12 contained fish bone (Table 7) and a fragment of pottery (Table 3) while Feature 13 contained faunal fragments and three pieces of shatter, one of which had been thermally altered.

A third house may be present immediately to the west and parallel to the palisade (Figures 2 and 3). The more complete east wall extends for about 16 metres while only about 8 metres of the west wall is visible. Although the east wall may have been part of a double row of palisade and large gaps appear in the end and east wall, the presence of Features 11 and 14 provides provisional evidence for the longhouse. Post mould density was 4.8 posts per metre. The distance between the two hypothesized walls is six metres (Figure 3).

The west housewall extends under a corner of Feature 11, a semi-subterranean sweat lodge (Figure 2). The posts were not visible on the surface of the feature but they were visible at its base, suggesting that the housewall predates the feature. Semi-subterranean sweat lodges are often incorporated with and/or appended to longhouse walls and are contemporary for part, or all, of the period of occupation of a longhouse. In this case, however, the feature does not appear to be oriented appropriately, either perpendicular or parallel with the house. It is therefore probable that House 3 and Feature 11 were not contemporary and that House 3 predates it (see sweat lodge discussion below).

Hearths are often placed in front of, or adjacent to semi-subterranean sweat lodges. In this instance, Feature 14 was situated less than one metre to the east and in

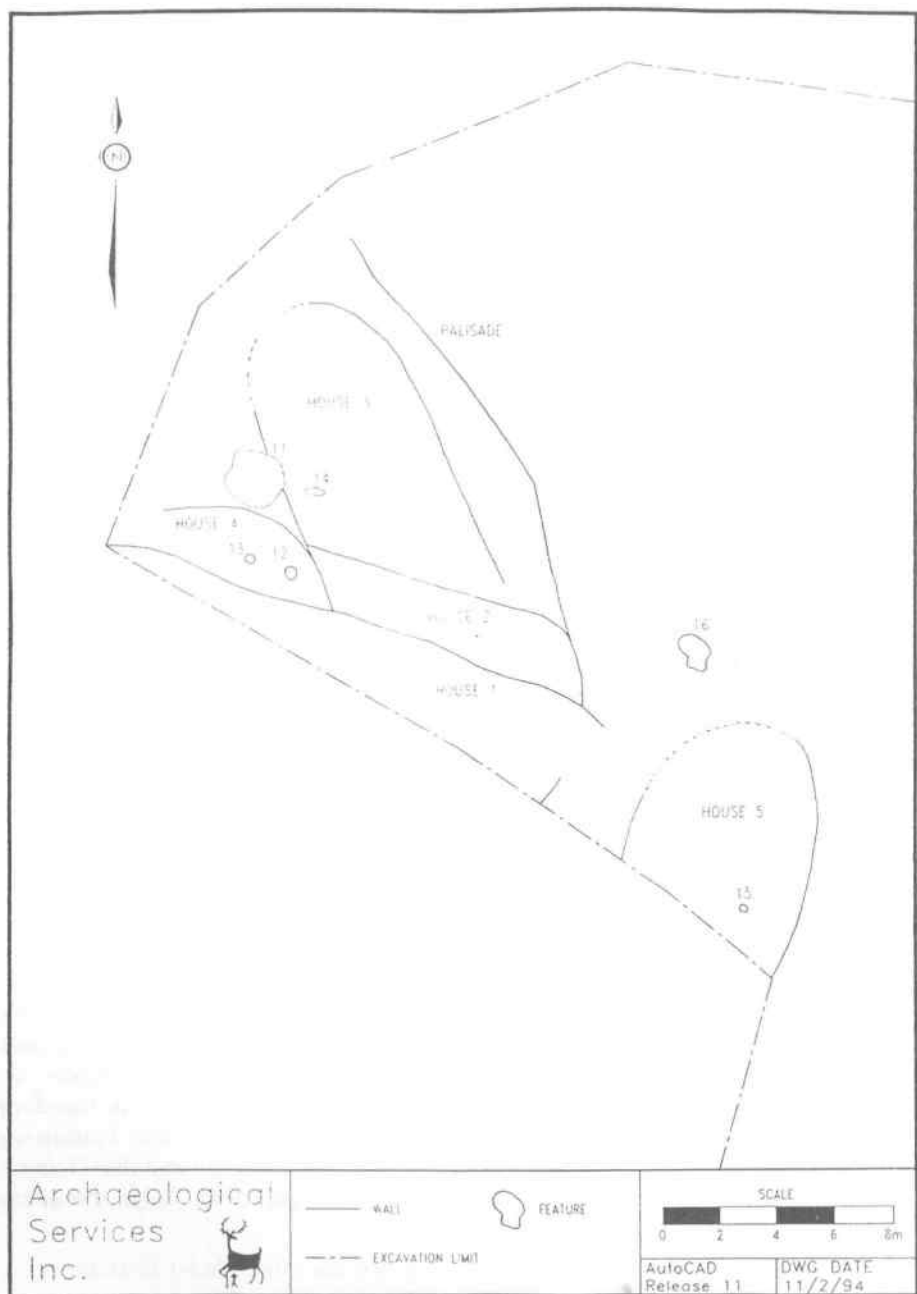


Figure 3. Olmstead Site (AhGx-32) - Outline of Settlement Features and Suspected Housewall and Palisade Alignments.



front of the sweat lodge. A flotation sample was taken from the feature but the recovered remains were unidentifiable. Six post moulds were encountered at the bottom of the feature indicating that the hearth postdated the posts.

A small portion of an end wall possibly constitutes a part of a fourth house, although it may also be related to the north wall of House 2 (Figures 2 and 3). The post mould density was 2.8 posts per metre. Features 12 and 13 were encountered within the possible parameters of this house or of House 2, as described above.

A portion of a fifth house may also have been uncovered outside of the palisade. While the poor soil conditions may have obscured other posts, some are rather large for a housewall. The distance between the two wall segments is 6.4 metres.

A small circular feature, Feature 15, was encountered within House 5 (Figures 2 and 3). With the exception of one pottery fragment, all the recovered material consisted of faunal remains. The two species represented are raccoon and beaver (Table 7).

### External Features

The small, sterile Feature 6 and five isolated post moulds were encountered at the southwest corner of the excavated area (Figure 2), perhaps constituting a small external activity area that may have extended beyond the area exposed. The five isolated post moulds had diameters of 6 or 7 centimetres and depths ranging from 6 to 15 centimetres. One other much larger post was encountered about ten metres east of these. It had a diameter of 15 centimetres and a depth of 32 centimetres and contained an Onondaga chert flake.

Four features and seven post moulds were

also situated about 20 metres east of the possible palisade wall. While no artifacts were recovered from Features 8 and 9, Feature 7 contained a large number of body sherds and 14 chert flakes. Six of the flakes had been thermally altered.

Feature 10 was the fourth and largest of these features (Figure 2). Its primary matrix was fired soil. Seven post moulds were situated either within or adjacent to these features, which also contained numerous artifacts. These included 25 chert flakes and several ceramic vessel fragments including body, shoulder, neck and Ontario Oblique rim sherds (see Ceramic Section below). The seven posts situated in and around the feature ranged in diameter from 4-6 centimetres with a mean of 5.3 centimetres. Their depths ranged from 8-20 centimetres with a mean of 15.3 centimetres. While the interior posts may have been associated with an early use of the feature, they were obscured by pockets of fired soil suggesting that hearth events constituted the terminal use of the feature.

### Semi-subterranean Sweat Lodge

Feature 11 was situated adjacent to the west wall of House 3 (Figures 2 and 3). House 3 wall posts were found beneath the feature's northeast corner, indicating that the house likely predates the sweat lodge (Figure 4).

The feature measured 221 x 200 x 28 centimetres. The primary fill matrix consisted of dark brown soil mottled with charcoal although significant amounts of subsoil were present as well. The rather thick basal layer (4-10 centimetres) also consisted of dark brown soil and charcoal. A large number of rocks and boulders, some fire-cracked, were also included in the fill.

A large number of artifacts was recovered from within the fill. These included 51

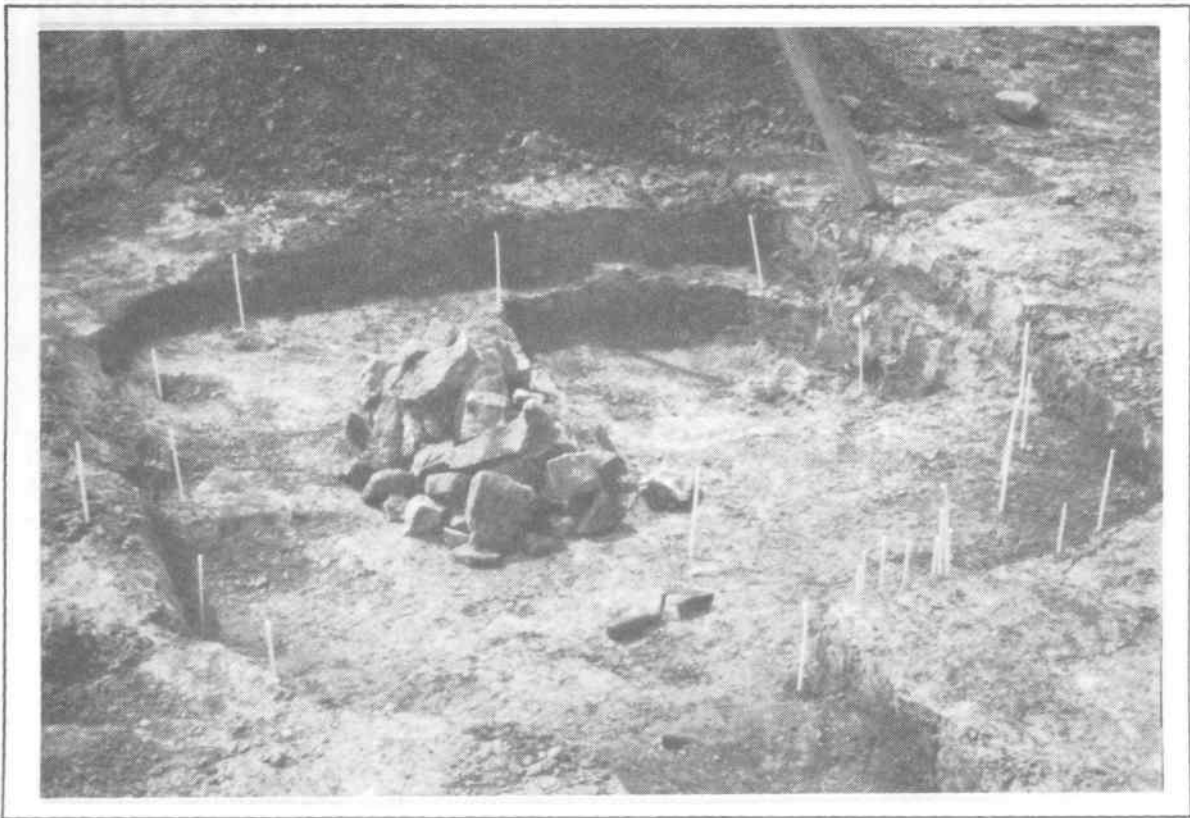


Figure 4. Feature 11, Living Floor (Trowel for scale and north).

TABLE 1: WALL POST DIAMETERS  
SUMMARY STATISTICS

Settlement Feature	Average Post Diameter (cm)	Range in Post Diameter (cm)	Standard Deviation
Palisade	5.2	4-18	1.8
House 1	5.25	4-14	1.5
House 2	5.2	4-9	1.06
House 3	5.65	4-15	1.95
House 4 (End Wall)	5.14	4-7	0.83
House 5	6.83	4-15	2.9
Complete Post Summary	5.9	4-18	2.37

Onondaga and eight Haldimand chert flakes, 12 of which were thermally altered. A nearly complete, large, Ontario Horizontal ceramic vessel was also recovered. Other Ontario Horizontal and Ontario Oblique type rims were recovered from the feature as were numerous faunal remains, primarily fish bone (Table 7). Two bone awls, manufactured from deer tibiae, were also found.

This feature exhibits some of the same characteristics as semi-subterranean sweat lodges identified elsewhere in Northeastern North America (cf. Smith 1976; MacDonald 1986, 1988; Williamson 1994). These structures have primarily been found in two orientations within long houses as discussed above. At first glance, this structure appeared to be oriented with the entrance projecting through the wall. However, the ramp entrance does not actually enter into the house nor is it perpendicular to the housewall. Moreover, excavation of the feature indicated that the housewall posts were encountered only at the base of the feature suggesting that the house predated the sweat lodge. It otherwise conforms to the basic pattern of sweat lodge construction: a rectangular,

flat-bottomed pit with a lobate, ramped, extension to serve as the entrance. Although size is variable, Feature 11 rests within the range previously encountered. Also present is the usual evidence that a series of poles were erected around the interior perimeter and in the centre of the pit in order to form and support the sweat lodge superstructure. Ten such posts ring the perimeter of the feature and one interior post was found.

The main source of archaeological evidence for the use of these structures is the layer of dark soil, charcoal, and occasionally ash found at the base of these semi-subterranean features. Animal crania and/or worked bone, such as awls, needles and bodkins are also often found in this layer. Absence of primary deposits of fired soil on the floor of these structures indicates that they were likely heated by hot stones rolled in from adjacent hearths. This interpretation is supported by the frequent discovery of fire-cracked rock in the pit fill and their close proximity to a hearth. In this example, substantial quantities of fire-cracked rock were encountered in the feature fill and its entrance was less than

TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES									
Feature No.	Feature Type	Plan Shape	Profile	Dimensions (cm) L x W x D			Feature Fill	Primary Matrix	Mottling/ Lensing/ Layering
2	historic refuse pit	circular	basin	54	54	11	mottled	dark brown soil	subsoil, brick and charcoal
6	pit	ovate	basin	153	82	17	lensed	black soil	subsoil and charcoal
7	refuse pit	irreg.	basin	129	80	15	lensed	dark brown soil	subsoil and charcoal
8	pit	irreg.	basin	65	50	7	mottled	dark brown soil	subsoil and charcoal
9	ash pit	ovate	basin	37	31	8	mottled	brown soil	ash and subsoil
10	hearth/pit	irreg.	basin	284	89	14	lensed	fired soil	charcoal, brown soil and subsoil
11	sweat lodge	irreg.	flat	221	200	28	lensed	dark brown soil	subsoil, ash and charcoal
12	refuse pit	circular	basin	36	36	13	mottled	dark brown soil	charcoal
13	refuse pit	circular	basin	33	33	12	mottled	dark brown soil	charcoal
14	hearth	ovate	basin	134	62	8	mottled	fired soil	brown soil and charcoal
15	rodent burrow	circular	basin	20	20	24	layered	black soil	subsoil
16	human burial	irreg.	not visible	64	60	5	mottled	dark brown soil	subsoil

one metre away from Feature 14, a hearth. The basal layer of the sweat lodge has been interpreted as a living floor created by general use and the dowsing of ash-covered hot stones with water. The practise of sweating is thought to relate to ritual contact with the spirit world (see MacDonald 1988, 1992). The bone awls, needles and bodkins recovered from living floors, in this case two bone awls, may relate to such ritual use.

### Burial

Feature 16 contained the one burial found at the site. It was situated about five metres outside of the palisade in a very shallow and disturbed grave. Several plough scars, visible in the immediate vicinity of the feature and the distribution of human bone across the surface of this portion of the site suggest that past ploughing activity accounted for the disturbance. As a result very little skeletal material remained in the feature and most

TABLE 3: PROVENIENCE OF CERAMICS

Area\Unit	Area\Feature	Quantity
Unit 205-515	Feature 7	35
Unit 210-505	Feature 10	9
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quads 1-4	131
Unit 210-470	Feature 12	3
Unit 195-485	Feature 15	1
Unit 239-472	Midden Testing on North Slope	10
Unit 240-473	Midden Testing on North Slope	2
Unit 240-474	Midden Testing on North Slope	6
Unit 240-475	Midden Testing on North Slope	8

was disarticulated.

The remains were examined by Mr. Christopher Dudar who noted in a report to Archaeological Services Inc. (1994:20-21), that while the bone tissue itself was very well preserved, it had been disturbed to such an extent that no single bone is complete, rendering impossible almost all forensic anthropological analysis and any certainty regarding the number of individuals present. However, it is most likely that the recovered remains represent at least two individuals: an adult, possibly male, and a juvenile approximately six months old. Neither individual demonstrates any indication of acute or chronic disease stress.

Non-human skeletal remains were also recovered. This bone has been exposed to different taphonomic influences and thus appears visibly different. Elements of a cranial vault also exist that have been cremated. The identification of these fragments as human is inconclusive. However, cremations are known from Uren Period sites (Cooper 1985).

## ARTIFACTS

### Ceramics

A total of 205 sherds forming portions of vessel necks, shoulders and bodies, individually or in various combinations, constitute the ceramic assemblage (Table 3). The number of neck and shoulder sherds are 32 and 2, respectively. There were also 32 analyzable body sherds of which 21 showed some type of body treatment. These counts are based on sherds that are generally larger than 2 cm in diameter. Although there are a significant number of smaller fragments, these were too small to provide reliable data on attributes, such as body treatment. There are a total of 70 unanalyzable sherds that were not subjected to any detailed analysis.

### Vessel Analysis

Ten rims were recovered from the site and were identified as representing portions of seven distinct vessels, one of which is nearly completely reconstructed. Rims were considered analyzable when they exhibited both exterior and interior sur-

TABLE 4: VESSEL RIM DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

<b>Rim Form</b>	n=7	
FORM	n	%
collarless	6	86
incipient collared	1	14
<b>Lip Form</b>	n=7	
FORM	n	%
Flat	7	100
<b>Angle of Lip to Interior</b>	n=7	
ANGLE	n	%
Right	5	72
Acute	1	14
Obtuse	1	14
<b>Rim Orientation</b>	n=7	
ORIENTATION	n	%
Outflaring	6	86
Insloping	1	14
<b>Interior Profile</b>	n=7	
PROFILE	n	%
Concave	7	100
<b>Exterior Profile</b>	n=7	
PROFILE	n	%
Convex	7	100
<b>Collar Base Shape</b>	n=7	
SHAPE	n	%
Rounded	7	100
<b>Punctate/Bossing</b>	n=7	
	n	%
Absent	6	86
Present (interior with exterior bossing)	1	14
<b>Castellation</b>	n=7	
	n	%
Absent	6	86
Present (simple pointed)	1	14
<b>Collar Motif</b>	n=7	
MOTIF	n	%
Obliques/Horizontal	4	57
Obliques	2	29
Horizontals	1	14
<b>Collar Technique</b>	n=7	
TECHNIQUE	n	%
Linear Stamp/Incised	3	43

TABLE 4: VESSEL RIM DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Linear Stamped	2	29
Incised	1	14
Fingernail/Incised	1	14
<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
MOTIF	n	%
Horizontal/Obliques	5	72
Oblique	1	14
Opposed	1	14
<b>Neck Technique</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
TECHNIQUE	n	%
Incised/Linear Stamped	5	72
Linear Stamped/Linear Stamped	1	14
Cord-Wrapped Stick	1	14
<b>Interior Motif</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
MOTIF	n	%
Plain	6	86
Obliques	1	14
<b>Interior Techniques</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
TECHNIQUE	n	%
Plain	6	86
Cord-Wrapped Stick	1	14
<b>Lip Motif</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
MOTIF	n	%
Plain	4	57
Obliques	2	29
Horizontal	1	14
<b>Lip Technique</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
TECHNIQUE	n	%
Plain	4	57
Incised	1	14
Linear Stamped	1	14
Fingernail (sections only)	1	14
<b>Lip Width</b>	<b>n=7</b>	
Mean	7.7 mm	
Standard Deviation	2.05	
<b>CERAMIC TYPES (MacNeish 1952)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Ontario Horizontal	5	72
Ontario Oblique	2	29

faces, the lip and enough of the outer collar-neck surface to ascertain decorative styles and attributes. An additional two rim fragments were recovered but these were too incomplete to provide any reliable observations about their physical attributes, such as their general rim characteristics, design motifs or techniques.

Two types of analysis were carried out on the vessels. A summary of the descriptive statistics of individual attributes are presented in Table 4. Rims were also classified according to traditional ceramic typology (MacNeish 1952; Wright 1966).

The majority of the rims in the assemblage are generally characterized by poor collar development. Five are collarless and two have incipient collars with rounded collar bases.

All lip forms are flat and primarily occur at a right angle to the vessel interior. One vessel has an acute and another an obtuse angle. Lip widths have a mean of 7.7 millimetres and a standard deviation of 2.05.

Rim orientation is primarily outflaring while one is insloping. All of the interior rim profiles are concave with five exhibiting channels. All of the exterior rim profiles are convex.

Four of the vessels have upper collar zone motifs consisting of small obliques above dominant multiple row horizontals. Two vessels were decorated with obliques and one with only horizontals. The technique used to decorate the oblique above horizontal motif was linear stamped above incised, although one vessel has fingernail impressions above horizontals. Linear stamping was used to decorate the oblique designs and the horizontals were incised. One of the oblique over horizontal vessels has a horizontal line incised on the lip while one of the vessels with obliques has

similar stamps on the lip.

Five of the vessels have horizontals above obliques on their necks while the other two vessels have obliques, one of which consists of an opposed motif. The horizontal above oblique decoration was created by incising above linear stamping. The opposed motif was created by linear stamping over linear stamping and the simple obliques by cord-wrapped stick.

Two pots exhibit interior decoration, one with interior obliques created with a finely cord-wrapped tool. This vessel also has cord-wrapped stick impressions on the neck and obliques on the lip. Another vessel, the only rim with an insloping orientation, also has interior annular punctates with exterior bossing, situated immediately below the neck decoration.

One of the oblique over horizontal vessels was nearly completely reconstructed (Figure 5). Enough of the vessel is present to determine that it had a 25 centimetre diameter at its mouth. Four complete castellations are present and there may have been two others. The collar and neck decoration continues through the castellation, although the horizontals are interrupted. Lip decoration, in the form of fingernail impressed obliques, is present in sections adjacent to the castellations. The neck and body of the pot were wiped and the body exhibits rib paddling. Two mend holes are also present, situated beneath one of the castellations. Both had clearly been drilled from the exterior surface and flanked, at an equal distance, a large crack in the vessel surface.

One weathered pipe bowl fragment, possibly juvenile, was recovered from the site. It was recovered from Feature 12, a refuse pit that also contained a considerable quantity of fish bone. The bowl was



TABLE 5: LITHIC PROVENIENCE		
Area\Unit	Area\Feature	Chert or Artifact Type
Surface	Surface of Area to be Exposed	4 lithic artifacts including 1 biface, 1 end scraper & 1 side scraper
Unit 239-472	Testing on North Slope	35 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 239-473	Testing on North Slope	30 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 240-473	Testing on North Slope	20 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 240-474	Testing on North Slope	32 lithic artifacts, no artifacts
Unit 240-475	Testing on North Slope	22 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 240-480	Testing on North Slope	16 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 240-485	Testing on North Slope	6 lithic artifacts, no diagnostics
Unit 180-505	Post #1	1 lithic artifact
Unit 205-480	Post #1	3 lithic artifacts
Unit 205-515	Feature 7	14 lithic artifacts
Unit 210-505	Feature 10:	25 lithic artifacts
Unit 210-470	Feature 13	3 lithic artifacts
Unit 205-485	Feature 16: Human Burial	1 lithic artifact
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Surface	10 lithic artifacts
	Feature 11: Quadrant 1	25 lithic artifacts
	Feature 11: Quadrant 2	4 lithic artifacts
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 3	13 lithic artifacts
	Feature 11: Quadrant 4	7 lithic artifacts
	Feature 11: Total	59 lithic artifacts
	EXCAVATED TOTAL	271 lithic artifacts

decorated with small horizontal incised lines on the neck.

While the sample of vessels from the site is exceedingly small, it would appear that the site dates to the Uren substage of the Middle Iroquoian period (Dodd *et al.* 1990).

### Lithics

A total of 271 lithic artifacts was recovered. Table 5 indicates the quantity and provenience of the recovered items and Table 6 provides an inventory of their frequency and type. All of the recovered lithics were chipped stone artifacts, most of which (230 or 85%) were of Onondaga

chert.

A descriptive and typological analysis of these artifacts was undertaken. Measurements of length, width and thickness of entire tools and/or complete utilized and primary or secondary flakes and chert type, based on visual observation, was provided in Appendix B of the site report (ASI 1994).

The categories used to identify flake types among the lithic debitage represent the steps required to reduce chert nodules into usable cores and/or tools. A brief description of these terms is as follows (Thomas 1992:22-23):

TABLE 6: LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

LITHIC TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Formal End and Side Scrapers/Fragments	2	1%
Bifaces and Fragments	2	1%
Retouched and Utilized Flakes/Fragments	7	3%
Secondary Retouch Flakes	4	1%
Secondary Knapping Flakes/Fragments	90	33%
Primary Thinning Flakes/Fragments	2	1%
Primary Reduction Flakes/Fragments	2	1%
Cores	1	1%
Shatter	161	59%
TOTAL	271	

1) *Primary**Reduction Flake:*

Thick, chunky dorsal surface. Dorsal flake scars are deep and random, and the Beta Angle is large. Such a flake could be produced during initial core reduction.

2) *Primary Thinning Flake:*

Intermediate between primary reduction and secondary flakes. Dorsal scars tend to be deep and usually random.

3) *Secondary Knapping Flake:*

Thin, more regular cross section. Dorsal scars are shallower and usually more aligned, generally perpendicular to the striking platform. The Beta Angle tends to be more acute, al-

though sometimes the platform is rounded by platform preparation or crushed. This flake would be typical of semi-refined or refined biface production.

4) *Secondary Retouch Flake:*

Very thin and flat. The flake scars have a parallel alignment, perpendicular to the striking platform, and are very shallow. The cross-section is very lenticular or approaches a broad, extremely flat triangle or trapezoid. The Beta Angle is usually acute or the striking platform is crushed, rounded or worn. The size is generally in the fingernail range.

The flake would be typical of final shaping or resharpening of a refined biface, projectile point, or formal end

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF NON-HUMAN BONE

Area/Unit	Area/Feature	Quantity
Surface		bear tooth; dog tooth; 5 rodent incisors; calcined deer antler & worked calcined meta-tarsal frg.; 62 other unidentifiable calcined bone frgs.; 5 medium size bird bone frg.; medium size mammal tibia frgs.; small size mammal femur distal condyle; medium size mammal phalanx; 14 pieces miscellaneous mammal bone; fish vertebra; freshwater mussel shell frg.
Unit 210-505	Feature 10: External Area Two	3 mammal bone frgs.
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 1	114 fish bone frgs.; 32 mammal bone & tooth frgs.; 2 shell frgs.
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 2	40 fish bone; 28 mammal bone frgs.; 2 bone awl frgs. (deer) (Plate 5)
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 2: Flotation Sample	N/A
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 3	25 fish bone; 10 mammal bone & tooth frgs.; 2 calcined bone
Unit 210-470	Feature 11: Quadrant 4	8 mammal bone frgs.
Unit 210-470	Feature 12	23 fish bone
Unit 210-470	Feature 13	1 fish bone; 6 mammal bone frgs.
Unit 195-485	Feature 15	2 fish bone; 328 bone & tooth frgs. (raccoon & beaver)
Unit 239-472	Midden Testing on North Slope	beaver mandible frg.; 3 med-lg mammal bone frg.

scraper.

##### 5) *Shatter*:

Small angular fragments that show no bulbs of force or other readily discernible characteristics of flaking.

Three tools were encountered on the surface of the area of the site that was investigated. The one complete biface measures 52 mm in length, 30 mm in width, and 8 mm in thickness. It has been thinned on all edges and is manufactured from Onondaga chert. The end scraper measures 47 mm in length by 27 mm in width by 13 mm in thickness. It has only

one working edge and it is manufactured from Onondaga chert. Only a portion of one edge of the side scraper has been worked. It measures 41 x 20 x 9 mm and is manufactured from Onondaga chert.

A single biface fragment was recovered from Unit 239-472 and was manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Five utilized flakes or flake fragments, four of which were manufactured from Onondaga chert, were recovered from Units 240-480 (2), 240-485, Post #1 of Unit 205-480, and Quadrant 1 of Feature 11. The latter was of Haldimand chert. Two

other Onondaga flakes from Feature 10 and Quadrant 4 of Feature 11 were retouched.

A single Onondaga chert core recovered from Unit 239-473 measured 38 x 37 x 20.

Only four primary flakes were recovered, two primary reduction flakes (Feature 11 and Unit 240-475) and two primary thinning flakes (Features 10 and 11). One of the primary reduction flakes was manufactured from Haldimand chert (Feature 11), while the other was of Onondaga chert (Unit 240-475). The primary flakes were of Onondaga (Feature 11) and an unidentified chert (Feature 10).

The remainder of the debitage comprised 3 secondary retouch flakes, 91 secondary knapping flakes or flake fragments and 161 shatter. It is likely that the overwhelming presence of secondary flakes and shatter represents tool refurbishing or re-sharpening activities that occurred in this area of the site.

Finally, it should be noted that 46 of the artifacts had been thermally altered, 38 of which were of Onondaga chert.

## SUBSISTENCE REMAINS

### Faunal Analysis

An inventory of the recovered faunal material was made and involved only those identifications that could be made without the use of a reference collection. The identifications were made by Mr. Stephen Cox Thomas.

Fish bone was well represented accounting for 206 bone fragments, or approximately 30% of the assemblage. While species identifications were not made, the fish remains were primarily recovered from Features 11 and 12 (Table 7) and may have constituted major harvest events.

Ninety-one mammal bone and tooth

fragments were recovered from Features 10, 11, 13 and Unit 239-472. Two bone awls were also recovered from Feature 11. The bone awls were recovered from the living floor and were manufactured from deer tibiae. Beaver, raccoon and dog elements were also identified, including 328 raccoon and beaver bone and tooth fragments recovered from Feature 15.

### Floral Analysis

Five soil samples were subjected to water separation using the bucket flotation method - a screen with an aperture of 0.297 mm collected material as water was decanted from one bucket to the other. The flotation, processing and analyses of plant material were undertaken by Dr. Stephen Monckton.

Material was dried for a period of two hours in a laboratory oven which was set at low, approximately 45°C. The light fractions were then weighed. Because the light fractions weighed less than 20 grams, they were poured through only two screens. The screen apertures measured 2.00 mm and 0.297 mm. Material retained in the coarse screen was completely separated into components of wood charcoal, other plant parts, organic uncharred material and mineral.

Although, bean, cucurbit and sunflower are absent, five fragments of the cultigen maize (*Zea mays*) and nine tobacco seeds (*Nicotiana rustica*) were recovered from Feature 10. In addition, four seeds of little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*) were recovered. Included among the non-cultigens were nine black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum/americanum*), one strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), one bramble (*Rubus* sp.), four sumach (*Rhus typhina*), one spikenard (*Aralia* sp.), and one chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds.

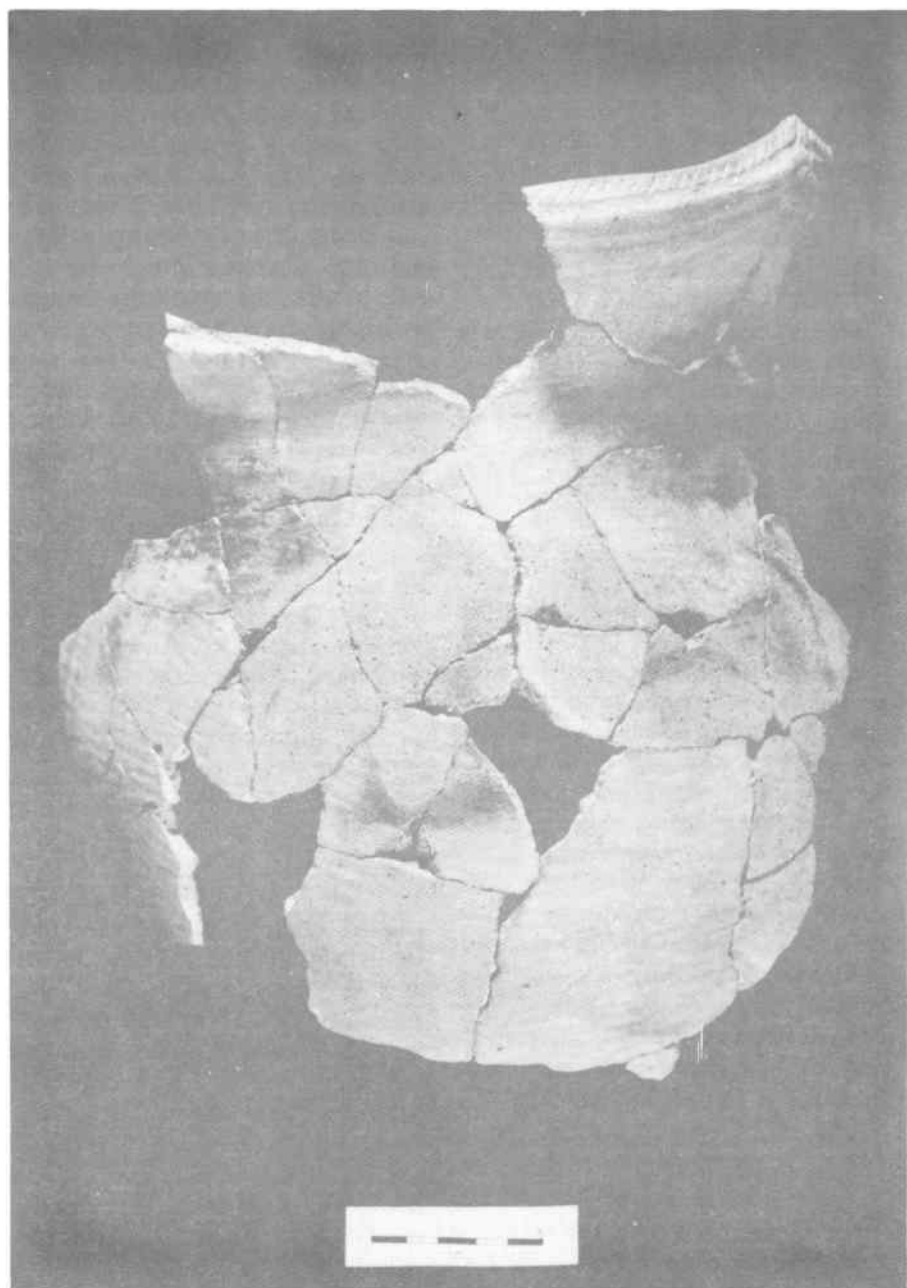


Figure 5. Feature 11, Reconstructed Vessel - Ontario Horizontal

Wood charcoal analysis of Feature 11 revealed 56% maple (*Acer* sp.), 6% beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), 16% ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), 4% ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), 2% elm (*Ulmus americana*) and 14% was unidentifiable (Figure 6). The identifiable wood charcoal amounted to 1.22 grams of the total of 7.17 grams. Feature 10 contained much less wood charcoal, 0.23 grams out of the total of 1.21 grams, but a similar pattern of dominance emerged: maple 9%, beech 8%, and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) 2% (Figure 6).

These plant remains indicate a typical Iroquoian assemblage of cultivated and collected plants. Bean and cucurbit are absent although this is probably a consequence of the lower probability of their preservation by fire rather than a lack of interest in these cultigens by the inhabitants. Even when present, these species are typically very poorly represented in assemblages (Monckton 1992).

In general, material recovered from the samples is fairly sparse but sufficient to show a potentially unique feature in plant remains from this region of southern Ontario. The recovery of little barley is of particular interest because it has only been found on historic Neutral sites in the Niagara peninsula (i.e. Sherk-Sahs and McIntosh) prior to this time (Monckton 1989). While there is evidence that little barley was of some economic importance in west central Illinois (Asch & Asch 1985), it is noteworthy that this taxon has not been found elsewhere in Ontario. According to Dore & McNeill (1980:220):

*"Hordeum pusillum*, a species native to and common in the United States, was reported by Macoun (1888) as having been introduced along the railway at Amherstburg in 1882. It has not been encountered subsequently and appar-

ently has not persisted in Ontario."

These data strongly suggest that little barley was either deliberately or inadvertently encouraged to grow beyond its northern frontier in prehistory. It should be noted that this frontier was probably further south at the time of occupation of the site, which occurred during the Little Ice Age (see Grove 1988). While there are insufficient data to demonstrate that people were cultivating little barley at this site, it is possible that it was husbanded with other taxa such as chenopod, spikenard and tobacco in a kitchen garden. Other taxa such as black nightshade and bramble were probably collected from the nearby forest edge plant communities.

#### Interpretations and Conclusions

The Olmstead site represents an Iroquoian village dating to A.D. 1280 - 1320. While the interpretation of such a small portion of a site is difficult, the settlement and subsistence data are entirely consistent with those usually associated with an Iroquoian village.

There is also little information regarding the regional context of the site, although a few contemporary components have been documented including the King's Forest Park (AhGx-1), Pergentile (AhGx-2), Wade (AhGx-19), Clish (AhGx-95), Chedoke Falls (AhGx-265) and Springbrook (AhGx-110) sites. These sites are all situated within ten kilometres of one another on or near the brow of the Niagara Escarpment within the City of Hamilton and Town of Ancaster (Figure 1). While they may all relate to one or two neighbouring communities, only the Clish and Wade sites have been excavated in any detail, and the available data concerning the others are limited. Moreover, many relevant sites were no doubt totally destroyed during the development north of

Mohawk Road (see Figure 1).

The King's Forest Park site, situated on Redhill Creek, was first investigated in the spring of 1963 by the Ontario Archaeological Society (Donaldson 1965). Subsequent excavations of a partially undisturbed midden were conducted by William Fox in 1967, who concluded that the site represented an early thirteenth century summer and fall camp. The Pergentile site, situated at the base of the Niagara escarpment to the east of Red Hill Creek and about two km east of the Kings Forest Park Site, was thought by William Fox to represent an eleventh century site (Fox: personal communication). Both sites are currently being re-examined by Daniel Robert of Trent University as part of his graduate research. Radiocarbon dates obtained by Robert indicate that King's Forest Park dates to the late thirteenth century (Robert: personal communication).

The Wade Site, also thought to have been occupied during the late thirteenth century (ASI 1989:40), was located on a tributary of Tiffany Creek in the Town of Ancaster near a rich, environmentally sensitive wetland complex. The site was first documented by Art Howey in 1974 and was subsequently excavated by Archaeological Services Inc. in the fall of 1987. It appears to have functioned as a special-purpose site, and to have been occupied by a small group in the spring and fall to fish and to hunt deer and perhaps to exploit other naturally-occurring resources. Also, eleven of the total assemblage of 38 vessels from the site exhibit an extra band of clay, which has been applied to the exterior upper rim creating a projection that resembles a second lip. Similar rims are apparently present in the Redhill Creek assemblages (Dan Robert: personal communication) and the Uren period

Anderson site (AhGx-54) assemblage (Jeff Burse: personal communication).

The Clish Site, located a few kilometres to the east of the Wade Site, was excavated by Archaeological Services Inc. in the fall of 1986 (Williamson 1987). It is a small late thirteenth century hamlet which appears to have consisted of a single long-house surrounded by a palisade. As the subsistence data suggest that hunting or fishing were not primary site activities and since the settlement patterns differ substantially from both villages and hamlets of the period (Williamson 1990), the function of the site remains unknown.

Even less is known about the other two sites. The Chedoke Falls site (AhGx-265) was documented by Archaeological Services Inc. during an assessment of the Chedoke Estate, an Ontario Heritage Foundation property situated on the brow of the escarpment in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). On the basis of the recovered artifact assemblage, which included three rim sherds and one triangular spurred projectile point, the site was also attributed to the late thirteenth and/or early fourteenth century (ASI 1989). Finally, the Springbrook site (AhGx-110) is situated on an extensive terrace overlooking a branch of Tiffany Creek. First documented by Art Howey in 1987, an outlying portion of this village site was excavated by Archaeological Services Inc. in 1989. Only a few posts were documented. It too has been attributed to the late thirteenth century on the basis of recovered diagnostics. Another Iroquoian village, the Redeemer College site (AhGx-114), was also documented by Art Howey. It is situated within a few hundred metres of the Springbrook site and dates to the early fourteenth century on the basis of the recovered ceramic assemblage.

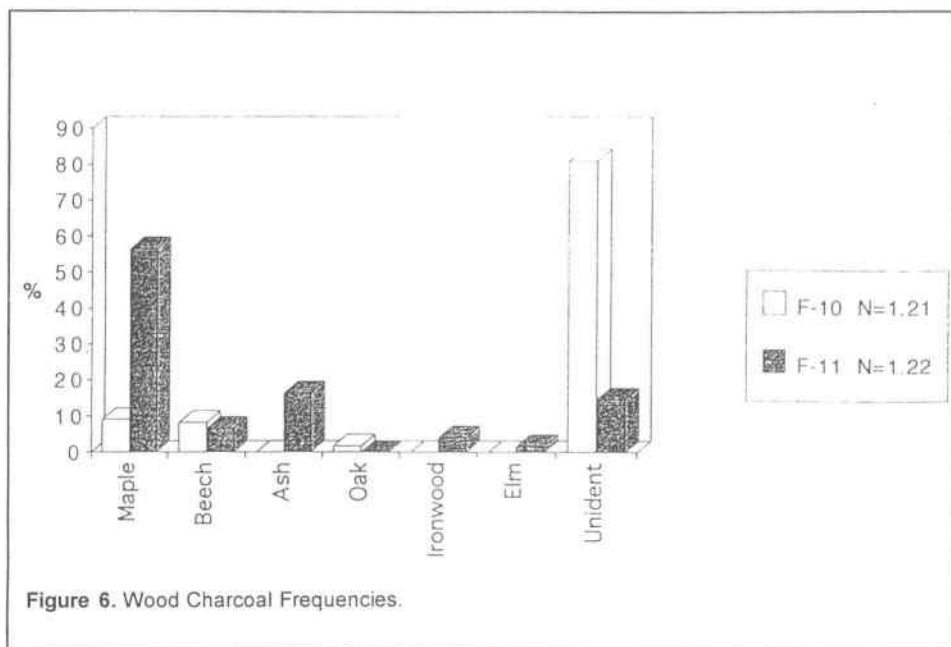


Figure 6. Wood Charcoal Frequencies.

These sites would appear to represent both village and non-village components of a regional settlement-subsistence system(s). Clearly, further delineation of this system(s) will have to await both Daniel Robert's detailed examination of the Redhill Creek sites as well as a large-scale regional survey and excavation program involving investigations at a variety of site types.

#### Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge Andrew Allan of Archaeological Services Inc. for preparation of most of the figures and Carol Short for her aid in editing the manuscript. We would also like to thank Mr. Jack Rooney and the many staff members of ASI who helped to excavate the site.

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## ATTENTION OAS MEMBERS

## A Volunteer Opportunity Awaits You

**Where:** The Historic John McKenzie House, North York (Accessible by car or TTC)

**When:** Weekends only July through August (except July 30-31) 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. (1 hour lunch)

**How to Volunteer:** All volunteers must pre-book at least one day in advance (space is limited)

**Contact:** Greg Purmal (905) 880-4481 or Elise Sherman (905) 738-9982

- ▶ Volunteers must be at least 10 years of age
- ▶ All equipment is supplied
- ▶ A waiver must be signed upon arrival (for insurance purposes)
- ▶ No open-toed shoes (sandals) allowed
- ▶ Bring a hat and sun screen
- ▶ Pack a lunch and something to drink (area restaurants are available)
- ▶ Restroom facilities available

**VOLUNTEER RESEARCH  
OPPORTUNITY**

The Region of Peel Museum invites candidates to participate in the ongoing analysis of floral samples from the River and Pengilly sites. Both sites represent the Middleport period. All flotation work has been completed.

For further information, please contact Jo Holden at (905) 451-9051

## ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY Update

Recent months have seen a significant increase in the number of manuscripts submitted to *Ontario Archaeology*, the Journal of the Ontario Archaeological Society. While the new format introduced in Number 57 will allow more contributions to be published, the increase in submissions will inevitably lead to a higher rejection rate. Please note that, in the future, authors must ensure that manuscripts are prepared according to the "Guide for Standardized Manuscript Production" (OA 57:88-100) before they are submitted.

Decisions for OA 58 (scheduled for Fall, 1994) will be made when the Editorial Board meets later this summer. In fairness to authors, manuscript reviewers should return their assessments promptly.

As mentioned in OA 57, space will be reserved in future issues for book reviews, discussions, and critical responses to contributions published in the Journal. While these will be shorter than refereed articles, the same scholarly standards will apply. *Arch Notes* will continue its traditional role as an outlet for letters and relatively informal exchanges of ideas.

Suggestions for book reviews should be sent to Robert MacDonald, OA Book Review Editor, 35 Mary Street, Kitchener, Ontario, N2H 3P9. All other submissions should be sent to Alexander von Gernet, Editor, OA, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto (Erindale), 3359 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L5L 1C6.

The editor would like to thank all those individuals who have contributed to the success of our Journal.



## FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE .....

**CHARLES GARRAD**

### **DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR ETHICAL CONDUCT PERTAINING TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION**

According to "The MIDDEN", publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia (ASBC), the Aboriginal Heritage Committee of the Canadian Archaeological Association has produced the first draft of the proposed "GUIDELINES FOR ETHICAL CONDUCT PERTAINING TO ABORIGINAL HERITAGE RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION". The CAA calls for comments and suggestions by November 1 with the intention of producing a final draft next year.

Unfortunately the CAA has not sent ARCH NOTES the text and the ASBC will not allow ARCH NOTES to reprint from "The MIDDEN" without permission so the Guidelines are not available here. However, the ASBC publication can be seen in the OAS office. ARCH NOTES invites the CAA to send the final 1995 text for publication when it is ready.

### **ICAHM 1994 MONTREAL CONFERENCE**

"Archaeological Remains, In Situ Preservation" is the theme of this year's International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) annual conference to be held October 11-15 in Montreal. Archaeologists, managers, and pro-

ject designers will attempt to develop a dynamic and integrated approach to land management. For more information contact Secretariat, ICAHM Montreal 1994, Ville de Montreal, Service de l'habitation et du développement urbain, 303 rue Notre-Dame est, 5<sup>e</sup> étage, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y8, phone (514)872-7531, fax (514)872-0024.

### **JUNE 1994 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL REPORT**

The four successive back-to-back week-long field schools under Bob Burgar's tutelage on the Seed-Barker site were highly successful. Certificates will be awarded to an unprecedented number of Passport-to-the-Past 'graduates'. From the number of people who repeated it must have been an enjoyable experience. The big wrap-up "CELEBRATE ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY" on Sunday June 26 at the Kortright Centre for Conservation was well organized but disappointingly attended. The uncertainty of receiving funding acted as a considerable constraint in promotion.

The Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, with whom the OAS entered a joint venture agreement to access the site, Bob Burgar, his staff and facilities, proved to be an excellent partner. Partial funding was received after the event from both the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the federal Access to Archaeology

program.

The Board will digest the various reports of the project with a view to considering a similar program next year.

#### NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee of three members will be appointed to prepare a slate of seven or more candidates for office as Directors of The Ontario Society during the business year 1995. Bob Burgar has volunteered to chair the Committee and two other volunteers are sought. Bob Burgar now solicits nominations of consenting candidates from members. Written nominations may be forwarded to the Nominating Committee in confidence care of the OAS Office, the envelope being marked "Attention - Nominating Committee". Bob can be reached at home at 905-856-0270. The Nominating Committee will present its slate and report to the Board of Directors and general membership at the Annual Business Meeting in October, at which time nominations may be made from the floor before closure. An election, if necessary, will be held by mailed ballot accompanying the November-December 1994 issue of ARCH NOTES.

This notice is intended to comply with Article VI of the Society's Constitution.

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 1994 Annual Business Meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at the Primrose Hotel, 111 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario on Saturday October 22, 1994 at a time which will be announced in the Symposium program. All Society members in good standing may attend. Copies of financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, and

various reports, will be available, with an Agenda. To ensure there is time for adequate consideration, motions submitted in writing in advance will be added to the Agenda and given precedence over those verbally from the floor. Written motions intended for the Agenda should reach the Society's office at least one week prior.

This notice is intended to comply with Article V(3) of the Society's Constitution.

#### NOTICE TO TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEMBERS

Members who have held continuous membership in the Society since 1968 or earlier are entitled to wear the special Twenty-Five Year Member lapel pin and receive a testimonial Certificate. To date, thirty-three members have been so recognized and the Society's records indicate that six more may be eligible in 1994 if their membership since 1969 has been continuous. These are: HUNTER, James; JAMIESON, Susan; LENIK, Edward; MASON, Ronald J.; STEINBRING, Jack; and WEBER, Cynthia. Those who confirm their eligibility to the Society's office in time will receive their pins and Certificates at the Annual Banquet, Primrose Hotel, 111 Carlton Street, Toronto, Saturday October 22. Any other eligible member whose name is not above should contact the Society's office.

#### NO FEE INCREASE FOR 1995

The 1995 membership fees will be announced at the ABM. It will be proposed that they remain the same as at present, without an increase for the fourth consecutive year. Any member who wishes to object to this and insist on a fee increase may propose a motion to that effect. The Constitution will not be amended this year (!). The Society is clearly leaning overboard to reflect the needs of members

in the current financial climate, but consider what Canada Post is doing to us. OA 52 went out at .68 a copy. OA 57 cost \$2.00 per copy in Canada (\$1.95 to USA, which still has Printed Rate !). Now there is news that further increases are in the works. Non-profit organizations who distribute a journal as a benefit of membership (i.e. without a specific charge) get no consideration from Canada Post.

#### 1994 OVERSEAS TRIP UPDATE

Reservations have been made for thirty-eight OAS members and guests to depart on September 9 for an odyssey through Turkey and Greece.

#### MOVE TO NIAGARA FALLS CANCELLED

The June 1994 issue of MCTR Times describes the Community Orientation Tours provided for heritage staff at 77 Bloor Street West to Niagara Falls, to see the new office building under construction and to look for homes for themselves when the Heritage Branch relocates. The bus tours include a video "highlighting the City of Niagara Falls and the Niagara lifestyle" produced by the Niagara Falls Relocation Project Team. Simultaneously with the arrival of the publication at the OAS office earlier in July the phone rang with the news that the relocating project was cancelled. Arts and Heritage groups in Ontario, including The Ontario Archaeological Society, had united with the affected staff to oppose the move.

#### CHIEF JACOB THOMAS RELEASES NEW BOOK

"Teachings from the Longhouse" is the name of a new book by Chief Jacob Thomas, with Terry Boyle. It is "a unique collection of native wisdom, including the eighteenth-century religious

teachings, "The Code of Handsome Lake", and an exclusive interview with one of North America's leading native traditionalists, Chief Jacob Thomas".

This book will on sale at the OAS Symposium in soft cover at the regular price of \$17.95, where Chief Thomas will be available to sign it. However you can get it at the OAS office before, in person or by mail postpaid, at \$17. See the order slip enclosed with this ARCH NOTES.

#### LYMAN CHAPMAN'S BIRTHDAY

Dr. Lyman Chapman, co-author of the classic textbook "The Physiography of Southern Ontario", will be 86 years young on August 5, 1994. Well-wishers can contact him at Box 311, Clarksburg, Ontario N0H 1J0, telephone (519)599-3914. Knowing Lyman, he will probably spend the day line-dancing or inspecting a new geological occurrence.

#### MINISTER DUPUY PRESERVES "ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY" PROGRAM

The Society recently wrote to Michel Dupuy, Minister of Canadian Heritage, to protest the rumoured further cut to the "Access to Archaeology" program. The Minister has replied confirming that a further 5% cut had been contemplated but it is decided "not to impose the additional cut on the Access to Archaeology Program this year".

#### NOTICE OF OFFICE CLOSING

The office will close September 7 for the duration of the OAS trip to Turkey and Greece. The telephone recorder and fax machine will be on, but there will be a sign on the door "closed for the rest of the month". Usual service will resume October 3.

## O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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**Vice-President:** Ken Oldridge      **Treasurer:** Jack Redmond

**Secretary:** Lois McCulloch, 23 Caledonia St.; Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2C4

**Newsletter:** THE BIRDSTONE - **Editor:** John D. A. MacDonald

**Fees:** Individual \$7      **Meetings:** Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King Street W., Waterloo or the John F. Ross Collegiate.

### HAMILTON

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**Newsletter:** KEWA - **Editor:** Neal Ferris      **Fax** (519) 645-0981

**Fees:** Individual \$15 **Meetings:** Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June - August, at Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd.

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**Newsletter:** THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - **Editor:** Rachel Perkins

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**Newsletter:** WANIKAN - **Editor:** A. Hinshelwood

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**Fees:** Individual \$10      **Meetings:** Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George Street, Toronto.

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**Newsletter:** SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - **Editor:** Peter Reid

**Fees:** Individual \$12      **Meetings:** Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except June - August, at the Third World Resource Centre, 125 Tecumseh W.

# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

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