



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUÉ

Norma Knowlton

Things have been fairly quiet around the OAS office this summer. I hope everyone had a pleasant summer and that all the excavations went well.

Since the last *Arch Notes*, the Society event of note was the bus trip to Sudbury and Manitoulin Island. Valerie Sønstenes reports on that elsewhere in this issue.

The next major event on our agenda is the OAS 1995 Symposium in Thunder Bay, October 13-15. I understand there are some very cheap airline rates to be had, but it may take some searching. Information on the program and other matters of interest are printed elsewhere in this issue.

You'll also find an announcement for the 1994 Symposium proceedings publication *Origins Of The People Of The Longhouse*. My statement that our proposal for funding this volume had been conditionally denied was somewhat inaccurate. I have been informed that the decision was postponed pending submission of the manuscript. However, the editors felt we should publish as soon as possible in order to take advantage of the beginning of the academic year. Should our proposal be received favourably, we will be able to distribute the volume more widely. In any case, it is well worth the \$10.00 plus postage.

In reference to other publishing efforts, we expect to be distributing two more issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY by the end of the year. This will put us back on schedule.

Please note that there are positions open on the Board of Directors, although a person could also be nominated for a position that is not open. However, the situation calls for some serious thought and commitment by more members. Please contact Bob Burgar to nominate a member or to volunteer yourself.

We continue with various other projects. John Steckley, our Director of Public Services, is working on ideas to have the DISCOVERING ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY kits used more widely.

In October there will be workshops on the proposed Ontario heritage legislation.

Although we of course know that the Thunder Bay Chapter has been working hard on organizing the Symposium, we have not had much information from other chapters. The president of the Windsor Chapter informs us that recently she has been working on an excavation where volunteers are accepted. She is also hoping to conduct another excavation (pending funding) in which the chapter, and other volunteers, could become involved. It has been suggested that if this project goes ahead, it might be registered with the PASSPORT TO THE PAST program which has now distributed a total of nine opportunities this summer.

Finally, Henry van Lieshout has been canvassing tour companies, with the view of a possible OAS Trip to Israel and Jordan in June, 1996; there is more information in the flyer tucked into this issue.

MCZCR NEWS

Bernice Field and Roshan Jussawala

Name Change

An update to our new name. There were various mnemonics floating around for a while, however, we now have an official new acronym with a central Z added. This is to distinguish us from another ministry,

Licences

The following list consists of the type of licence, name of licensee, licence number and location. For more information, contact the Archaeological Licence Office, Cultural Programs Branch, 2nd Floor, phone (416) 314-7123, fax (416) 314-7175.

July 1995

Underwater

Peter Englebert, Marine Heritage Conservation Program, Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, 95-100, Province of Ontario

James Murphy, 95-043(A), Eastern Basin of Lake Erie

W R Thuma, The Aerospace Heritage Foundation of Canada, c/o GeoTec, 95-094, Lake Ontario near Point Petrie, Prince Edward County

Conservation

Tom Arnold, 95-107, Province of Ontario

Helen Devereux, 95-102, Province of Ontario

Neal Ferris, Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Province of Ontario

Conservation - Surface Collecting Only

Candie Smith, 95-103, Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk, Hamilton-Wentworth, Oxford and Waterloo Counties (under supervision of Southwest Regional Archaeologist)

Consulting

Peter Sattelberger, 95-1101, Southern Ontario

Field School

Martha Latta, 95-104, Thomson-Walker Site, Simcoe County

August 1995

Underwater

Scott Hubbard, 95-108, St Lawrence River, area bounded by Augusta, Prescott and Edwardsburg Townships

Field School

Christopher Ellis, 95-109, Brian Site (AfHh-10), Middlesex County, London

David Smith, University of Toronto in Mississauga (Erindale College) Department of Anthropology, 95-111, Bull's Point Site (AhGx-9), RM Hamilton-Wentworth

A SELKIRK VESSEL FROM THUNDER BAY

David Arthurs¹

Introduction

Over the past several years members of the sport diving community have recovered several pre-contact pottery vessel fragments from submerged contexts in the lakes of northern Ontario (Figure 1). They include a Blackduck rim found in Lake Superior off Rosport (Arthurs 1977), large fragments from a Laurel and a Blackduck pot from the waters of South Bay, Lake Nipigon (R. Simpson, pers. comm. 1984), and a near-complete Iroquoian vessel from Lake Shebandowan (Dawson 1979:21). These sherds are of particular interest

because they have not been subjected to trampling or frost shattering, and therefore they often preserve more information on form and decoration than the highly fragmented specimens found on terrestrial sites.

This research note reports on a large fragment from a Late Woodland Selkirk pottery vessel recovered from the waters of Lake Superior by sport diver Reid Mason, while searching for a piece of fishing equipment in the summer of 1983.

The piece lay on the clay bottom at a depth

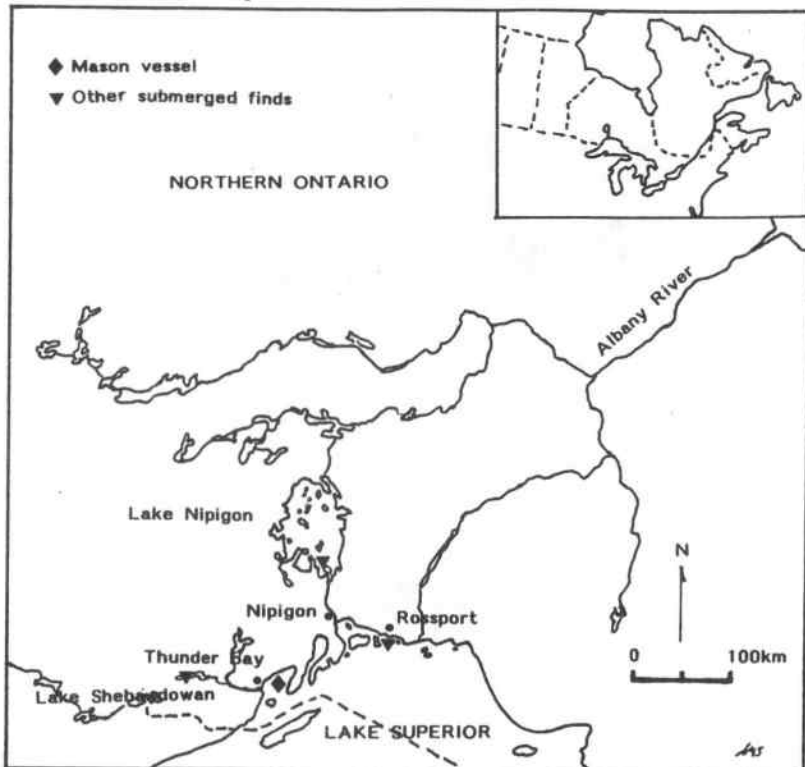


Figure 1. Location of the Mason find and other vessels from submerged contexts in Northern Ontario.

of 12 metres, approximately 18 metres off the east shore of Seagull Island, a small rocky islet near the head of Thunder Bay. Mason kindly donated the vessel to the Thunder Bay Historical Society Museum. Prior to its placement in the Museum, the writer had the opportunity to examine the pot, and to stabilize it, with the assistance of the Canadian Conservation Institute.

The Mason vessel (Figure 2), represents the first example of a Selkirk pot to be recovered from a submerged context in northern Ontario. This large vessel section provides valuable information on aspects of Selkirk ceramic technology, and it is possible to reconstruct the original size, volume, and shape of the vessel from it. While there are a small number of reconstructed Selkirk vessels and vessel sections from terrestrial sites in northwestern

Ontario (cf. Rajnovich & Reid 1981), the Mason potsherd provides the first opportunity to study a single large vessel fragment.

Conserving the Pot

Because the vessel had been submerged, it was necessary to stabilize it to prevent warping or disintegration as it dried. We were fortunate to be able to draw upon the expertise of the Canadian Conservation Institute, who had developed techniques for the conservation of the Charleston Lake ceramics in eastern Ontario (Segal 1977). It was recommended that the vessel be carefully cleaned, and immersed in a bath of 20% Rhoplex AC-33 acrylic emulsion, and 5% methyl hydrate, for a period of three to four weeks. When impregnation was complete, the vessel was removed from the solution, and excess Rhoplex

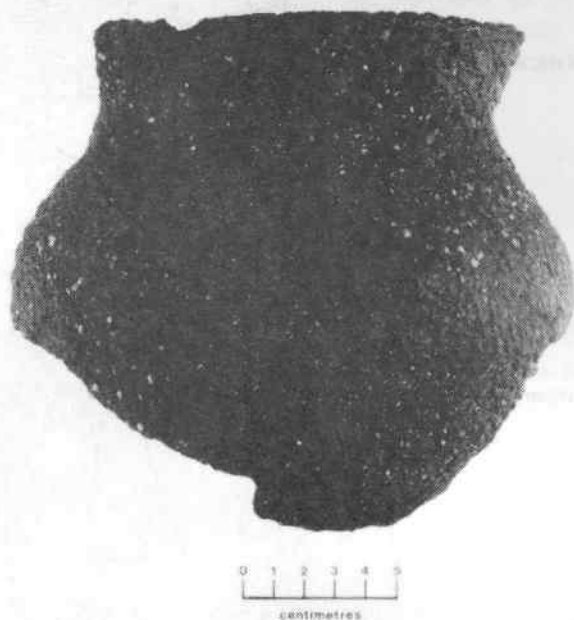


Figure 2. The Mason Selkirk vessel.

wiped off with a lint-free cloth. The Rhoplex solution migrated into the fabric of the clay body, replacing the water in the intercellular spaces (Senior 1983). When it was slowly dried beneath a sheet of plastic, the resin hardened and strengthened the body of the vessel.

Description of the Vessel

The Mason sherd consists of a portion of the rim, neck, shoulder, and body of a Selkirk vessel. Measuring approximately 17 x 19 cm in size, it constitutes approximately one-third of the original pot. The lip of the vessel is slightly splayed, and the rim slightly excurvate. The neck has a moderate inflection, and the shoulder is slightly curved. The body is globular in shape. Although the base of the vessel is absent, it is likely to have been globular. There is no evidence of a recurve, present on the bases of some Selkirk vessels. Vessel thickness at the lip is 0.70 cm. At a point 1 cm below the lip, it is 0.65 cm, and at the point of maximum neck inflection, 0.73 cm. The shoulder is 0.47 cm thick, and the body 0.52 cm thick.

Many Selkirk vessels are believed to have been formed by pressing small pieces of clay into a textile mould. An examination of the alignment of clay and tempering particles in the cross section of the Mason sherd suggests that this vessel was constructed of overlapping slabs of clay. The evidence suggests that the vessel was built from the base up, by the addition of wide strips of clay to the outside of the vessel wall, overlapping like shingles on a roof. It is therefore unlikely that it was constructed in a mould. There is some suggestion that an additional strip was added to the outside of the neck to strengthen that area of the pot.

Whereas most Selkirk vessels are very finely textured, the Mason jar has extremely coarse grit tempering. The temper, of crushed granitic material,

averages about 0.13 cm in size, with a range of about 0.03 to 1.48 cm. There is also a great quantity of tempering material present relative to other Selkirk vessels we examined, averaging 29.2 fragments of temper per cm². The presence of visible temper on the exterior surface is not the result of exfoliation of the vessel surface.

The exterior surface treatment of the vessel is fabric impressed. Microscopic analysis of plasticine impressions suggested that at least two weave patterns are present. On the rim and neck, vertical elements are form a double loop around a horizontal element. The body exhibits a complex pattern of several intertwined elements. Because the textile was impressed relatively lightly into the clay, and because some smoothing and erosion have taken place, the full pattern is not evident. The surface of the lip exhibits fabric impressions as well.

The interior surface is smooth, with very faint horizontal striations encircling the rim below the lip. There is a slight suggestion that the fabric impressions continue a short distance below the lip on the interior, as has been recorded on some Selkirk vessels, however these have been obliterated by smoothing. Decoration on the vessel is restricted to a series of shallow oval or "D"-shaped impressions on the lip. These measure 0.57 x 0.59 cm in size.

Due to the large size of the fragment, it is possible to estimate the original vessel dimensions and volume. The interior diameter of the vessel at the lip is 13.42 cm. The interior diameter at the point of greatest neck inflection is 12.10 cm. Maximum interior shoulder diameter is 17.90 cm. The height of the vessel, though difficult to reconstruct due to the absence of the base, appears to have been approximately 18 cm. Using a formula for determining the volume of an ellipsoid (Syms 1979), the volume of the vessel is calculated to be approximately 7.7 litres.

Typologically, the Mason sherd may be classified as "Alexander Fabric Impressed Type" (MacNeish 1958:166-167). Though the Selkirk ceramic complex is believed to have developed as early as AD 700, the cluster of attributes defining Alexander Fabric Impressed Type appear to be late pre-contact or early historic in age, occurring as late as the seventeenth or eighteenth century (cf. Rajnovich 1983).

Discussion

The discovery of a Selkirk vessel in the Lake Superior region, while not entirely unexpected, is somewhat unusual. A review of archaeological literature on the Lake Superior drainage area reveals relatively small amounts of fabric impressed ceramics on local sites. These Selkirk-like ceramics always appear to occur in association with representatives of other ceramic complexes.

The centre of distribution of Selkirk ceramics falls in the Ontario-Manitoba border region to the west. The Mason vessel, found so far from the centre of Selkirk distribution, displays certain unusual characteristics. The most obvious of these is the presence of a larger than normal amount of tempering, and the large size of the tempering grains. Modern potters examining several archaeological specimens at the Ontario Potters Association meetings in North Bay in 1981 expressed the opinion that large quantities of coarse tempering or "grog" would be incorporated into the clay when the potter was unfamiliar with its characteristics, to increase the possibility of a successful firing.

As the form, surface treatment, construction and decoration of the Mason pot are consistent with "typical" Selkirk vessels, it might be postulated that this vessel was made by a Selkirk potter, using clays local to the Thunder Bay area, with which the potter was not familiar. While this could perhaps be tested by a comparative

analysis of the composition of the Mason vessel clay with that of a broad range of ceramics from the Selkirk heartland, at present it must remain in the realm of speculation.

Though the Mason sherd is only a single specimen, found in no apparent association with other archaeological material, it has provided a considerable amount of data on the construction and form of Selkirk ceramics.

Acknowledgements The Selkirk vessel fragment was analyzed and conserved by the author at the Regional Archaeological Laboratory of the (then) Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, in Thunder Bay. Technical advice and conservation materials were provided by Robert Senior of the Canadian Conservation Institute. Reid Mason has generously donated the specimen to the Thunder Bay Historical Society Museum, where it will be available for further study.

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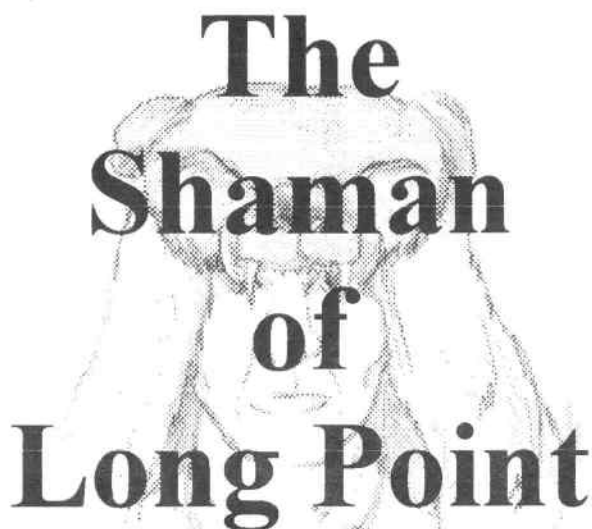
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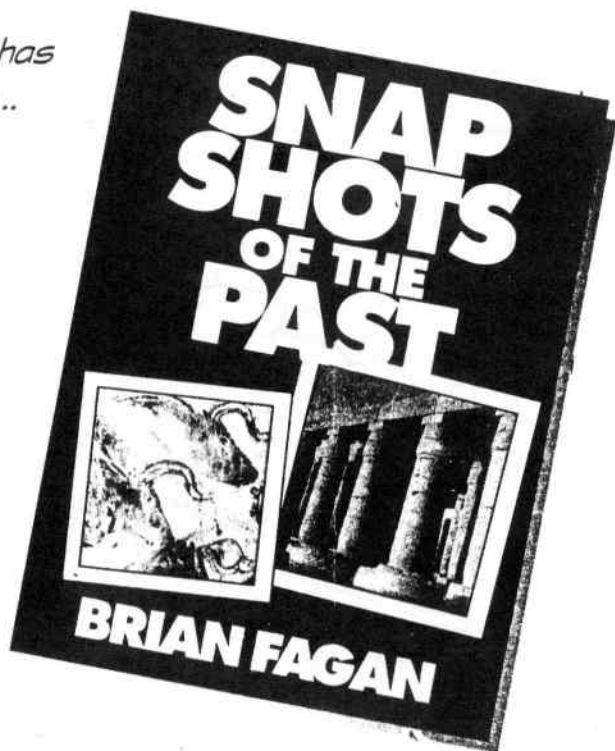
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WINDOWS WHERE WALLS ONCE STOOD: LOOKING FOR NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE PAST

reprinted from the ROM *Archaeological Newsletter*, Series II No. 57

Peter Storck

Sometimes my greatest challenge as an archaeologist is overcoming my own limitations. I have come to realize that clues to discovering the past are hidden not only in the ground but also in the less familiar places in the mind, just beyond the edges of my previous experience, assumptions, and preconceptions. Thus, like other scientists, or people in sports and many other walks of life, I am in competition with myself. In my work, this means finding new ways of looking at things and new questions to ask, a challenge that often must be

met before a new discovery is possible. The road to that discovery is almost never straight or clearly seen, and it may be inadvertently or unconsciously travelled.

This has certainly been true of my recent work on the Blue Mountain uplands in southern Ontario. There, among the apple orchards, pastures and woodlots of modern-day rural Ontario, I have been looking for traces of a very different, much earlier world and its inhabitants. I have been investigating the spruce-parkland

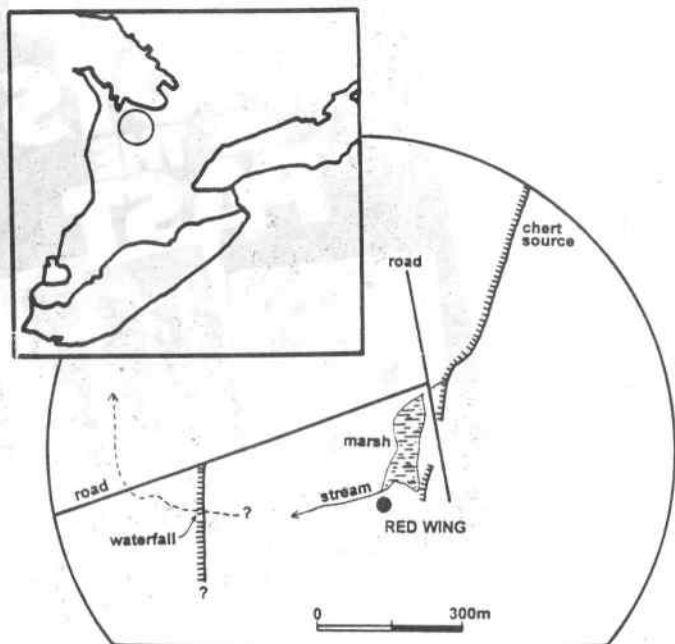


Figure 1. Map showing location of chert source area and marsh.

and tundra of Ontario during late glacial times and the first people to live in the province after the retreat of the ice sheet—prehistoric hunter-gatherers called Early Paleo-Indians.

I was drawn to the Blue Mountain region over 15 years ago on a joint project with a geological colleague at the Royal Ontario Museum, Peter von Bitter. We went there (and to other places) looking for the source of the stone preferred by some Early Paleo-Indian groups for toolmaking. Von Bitter eventually found the source in a small area of the Kolapore Uplands on the southeastern rim of the Beaver Valley (see map, Fig. 1). His discovery was quite important because it indicated that some Early Paleo-Indians in southern Ontario visited the Kolapore Uplands, perhaps seasonally, to obtain stone for their toolkits. Hence, contrary to widespread archaeological belief, some Paleo-Indians in North America lived and moved within at least partially defined ranges and were not "free-wandering".

The next question was a short step from the first. Now that we knew where the toolstone came from, could that knowledge be used for the purpose of finding Early Paleo-Indian archaeological sites? The answer to that question was (is) both "yes" and "no". The "yes" part is that almost immediately I found a large workshop where toolstone was tested and shaped into blanks for tool manufacture. By incredibly good luck we also found a single heavily used and discarded spear point, the only culturally diagnostic tool found at the time, and for a long time thereafter. The point indicated that Early Paleo-Indians actually visited the workshop and were responsible for at least some of the vast amount of stone "garbage" (the debris – debitage – from toolmaking) that littered the site in all directions.

The "no" part of the answer was that, with this essentially continuous sheet of debris, I didn't think I would be able to differentiate

material produced by Paleo-Indians from that produced by later peoples. After reflection, I thought perhaps a way around this problem would be to search for isolated clusters of debris containing Paleo-Indian artifacts or, alternatively, to excavate "blindly" at some location above the bedrock source of the toolstone, hoping to come down on buried evidence of Paleo-Indian activity.

For the next two years (1992 and 1993), my excavation crews and I moved a huge amount of earth, most of it with heavily worn trowels not much bigger than serving spoons. In the process we collected hundreds of tool fragments and tens of thousands of pieces of stone debitage in an effort to find a discrete Early Paleo-Indian workshop and a related campsite used for food preparation, tool repair, and other domestic activities. In the course of that work we found several workshops and evidence that some prehistoric people, of as yet unknown age, actually mined the chert. However, we failed to find clear evidence that Early Paleo-Indian peoples actually used the site for living purposes. This negative data suggested that toolstone was obtained not by the band as a whole, but by special task groups of a few individuals who visited the chert source area for only short periods and were supported from residential base camps located elsewhere, perhaps outside the region. This hypothesis propelled me into a prominent, on-going debate in North American archaeology concerning the ways in which prehistoric hunter-gatherers moved about, and exploited, the landscape.

Now that I had a working hypothesis about how toolstone was obtained by Early Paleo-Indians – by special task groups who returned to the source for short periods from year to year – I needed to test it. The question was, how? I had already spent a lot of time digging and had more debitage

than I wanted or needed. A new approach was required.

Walking . . . and thinking

In the early spring of 1994 I went back to the chert source area, but this time alone. I wanted to do some slow walking and thinking without the distractions of a field crew. During one of those visits something happened to me that, although trivial at the time, would later unexpectedly alter my way of looking at things. I had been staying at a friend's house adjacent to a millpond in a small village at the top of the Niagara Escarpment. The house was convenient because it is at the western end of the chert source area and just a short drive from where I had been doing most of my field work. One morning while it was still dark I was pulled out of sleep by the incongruous sound (for 5:00 a.m.) of people in boats. Two and a half hours later, at a more decent hour for me, and over coffee at the only store in the village, I learned that fishing season had just opened. Having discovered the reason for my interrupted sleep, I finished my coffee, put the matter out of my mind and focused once again on my work.

Several weeks later, on a sunny hillside on the edge of a large hollow, I found myself looking down at a small knoll adjacent to a cattail marsh. I had just picked up several hundred pieces of debitage and a diagnostic Early Paleo-Indian tool from the cultivated part of the knoll and was reflecting on the fact that I had not previously excavated in such a location. Raising my eyes, I gazed into the middle distance and then to the horizon and, because there were still very few leaves on the trees, I imagined that I could follow the course of the small stream as it zig-zagged through increasingly larger valleys to a major tributary of the Beaver River several kilometres to the northwest. At that moment, through some unexplained operation of the mind (often called "lateral"

thinking), I remembered the fishermen who disturbed my sleep. I looked again at the cattail marsh and then at the newly discovered site. This time I saw them connected, and in a vastly different light.

I sat there somewhat stunned while a rush of questions tumbled around in my head. "Could I have been looking for living sites in the wrong places? What if, during late glacial times, that marsh was actually a pond? Would the pond have held fish? If so, would there have been enough to support people while they were obtaining their yearly supply of toolstone?" And, the most surprising and shocking question of all: "Could Early Paleo-Indians have discovered the toolstone because of their interest in fish, essentially 'backtracking' the fish upstream from the glacial lakes in the surrounding lowlands to the stream sources in the upland?" Suddenly I saw tremendous significance in the fact that many streams in the chert source area, including the one flowing out of the cattail marsh I was looking at, originate from springs underlying the bedrock layer that contains the toolstone. "Backtracking" fish upstream would lead directly to the toolstone! To find it, Paleo-Indians did not need to be geologists, like my colleague, or even explorers, as many archaeologists supposed.

Thinking these thoughts I remembered something else, a seemingly small matter from a Paleo-Indian site I had excavated 15 to 20 years earlier. Fortuitously, I just finished the final edit of a report on that work for publication ... so the "small matter" was still in my mind. It concerned some artifacts that appeared to have been used for butchering fish at a site located about 25 kilometres east of the chert source area and on the edge of a former lagoon of a glacial lake. I didn't make too much of those artifacts at the time, partly because the evidence was fairly controversial. Now, as I sat on a hillside, looking down at a

small site next to a cattail marsh, those enigmatic artifacts suddenly seemed to be almost prophetic.

Fossil rapids

With these thoughts whirling in my head, I lurched down to the marsh and then unsteadily along the stream to look at my suddenly very different world from a larger perspective. About a kilometre west of the marsh the modern stream passed through a cultivated field and then, much to my surprise, over a small bedrock cliff into another cattail marsh. I stood at the cliff thinking, "I'm looking at a 'fossil' rapids!" This was vivid evidence that the stream that flowed from the upper marsh and gently past the newly discovered site on the small knoll, was, at some time in the past, very much larger. Thus, the marsh adjacent to the site may well have contained a lot of water. This geological evidence, as yet imprecise, offered tentative support for my new way of thinking and the new questions I was asking.

During the next couple of months I returned several times to the cattail marsh near the new site and to the "fossil" rapids with many

different people – geologists, wildlife ecologists, and specialists in various paleo-ecological disciplines – to discuss the research potential of the marsh and the adjacent archaeological site. Gradually I developed a strategy and objectives for a two-year field project involving extensive archaeological excavation, cooperative work with several scholars in the geological and natural sciences, and some state-of-the-art technology. By late summer I had the project worked out in detail, and in early September I started preparing a grant request for federal funding to supplement anticipated ROM funds. I submitted this request in mid-October, five months after I looked through what may be a new window into the past. Now, as I write this in the grey light of mid-winter, I keenly anticipate spring, when the blossoming flowers, new leaves (and, I hope, grant money) renew life and archaeological endeavours once again, and start a new natural and academic cycle. If I receive the funds I need, and find what I hope to find, the story I will have for you in the next newsletter will be...major, major...

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION CONFERENCE

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation will be held in Wilmington, Delaware from October 26 to 29. Registration after October 14 and at the door \$15US. Of particular interest to Iroquoianists is the Friday afternoon symposium *Snow's Iroquois Migration Hypothesis: Fodder for Poisoning Sacred Cows?* Participants include Mima Kapches, Dean Knight and Dean Snow. Send payment to Ronald Thomas, MAAR Associates Inc, PO Box 655, Newark, DE, 19715-0655, USA.

THE PRISONER OF EHWAE

Charles Garrad¹

Late in 1639 the Jesuits began a mission to the Petun, among which the "farthest and principal village", which the Jesuits named for Saint Peter & Saint Paul, was Ehwaë, a town of "45 or 50 cabins" (JR20:45,47 JR21:181). To reach Ehwaë the Jesuits Garnier and Jogues from Huronia had to pass through other, nearer, "little" Petun villages. The references imply that Ehwaë was a large town located at the extreme furthest end of a line of smaller contemporary Petun villages.

Archaeologically, Ehwaë is identified as the Hamilton-Lougheed (BbHc-10) site near Creemore, Ontario, on the Mad River, an unnavigable tributary of the Nottawasaga River. This inland location, remote from any lakes, protected Ehwaë from any attack (other than overland from the south), and at the same time made Ehwaë the nearest Petun town to the Neutrals at the time.

The Jesuits reported finding Neutrals in the town and that more arrived "every day" (JR20:47,49). The route by which the Neutrals reached Ehwaë is not known. Probably a convenient river valley was followed north from Lake Ontario over the height of land until any of the numerous tributaries of the Nottawasaga River were reached. The Humber valley trail through the Beeton pass was perhaps the best established of the routes, and the several recently abandoned large towns and corn fields along it perhaps were still capable of providing shelter and supplies to the passer-by. The Credit, the Grand, and perhaps other rivers, have sources even closer to the Nottawasaga River, and could have been followed to reach Ehwaë. The route from the south followed by the Neutrals could presumably also be followed by an enemy from the south.

On first arriving at Ehwaë, the Jesuit Fathers were lodged in the house of the Chief Captain and accorded the hospitality given to all visitors, but their persistently strange behaviour soon made them unacceptable. They became vilified and abominated, subject to possible injury, were driven from the town and refused entry elsewhere. Returning to Ehwaë they could find no one who would admit them, with one singular exception. They were approached by "a good old man .. this old man .. was a stranger, from a hostile nation which they call the Atsistæhronons, "Nation of Fire", who, having been taken captive in his early years, received his life, and came to be at home among them" (JR20:61). The Atsistæhronons are better known as the Mascoutins (JR20:308n7) or Mascouten (Jones 1909:224).

Late in 1640 the mission to the Petun was resumed. Garnier, this time with Pijart, now better acquainted with Petun protocol, called a Council, gave gifts, and explained their intentions. As a result they found themselves less impeded, and the people "gentler and more docile by half than they were last year" (JR21:177,179,185). The town in which the Council was held is not identified but was presumably the principal town, Ehwaë. At this time the Jesuits learned of events that had occurred there earlier in the year during their absence. Father Jerome Lalemant (JR21:181) recorded that:

".. it is certain that to the village of Ehwaë, surnamed St. Peter and St. Paul, the principal village of this Mission, whence Father Garnier was driven last year, all imaginable misfortunes happened before the end of the year. The greater part of the cabins were burned by the enemy about three months afterwards. Many died of

hunger, of cold, or of smallpox; others perished in the water, and many were taken by the enemy. In fact, the matter appeared so extraordinary that the Captain of a neighbouring village might well notice it, attributing the desolation of this village to no other cause than to the refusal they made to the Preachers of the Gospel last year".

Father Lalemant was philosophising about the "scourges and punishments, which happen to those who despise the calls and sweet invitations of Heaven" (JR21:181). As the newly appointed Superior at the mission base of Ste. Marie, he had no personal awareness of these various incidents he catalogued, but took many of them from Father Garnier's reports over several years, adding them together to support the theme of divine vengeance against Ehwaë.

If the greater part of 45 or 50 cabin principal town had been burned by an unnamed enemy, a major attack is surely implied. This, it might be expected, would have caused the abandonment not only of the town but of all the adjacent villages. Instead, the town evidently continued to both exist and to serve as "the principal village of this Mission". The casualness and unconcern exhibited by the Captain of the neighbouring village negates, rather than supports, the inference that a substantial war was in progress or that any degree of fear existed. The incident, whatever it was, was never mentioned again, although Ehwaë and the adjacent villages were indeed abandoned during the next five years, probably due to the continuing destructive diseases.

So little is recorded that no conclusion can be reached as to the nature and extent of the destruction, nor of the identity of the perpetrators. These might even have been disaffected Petuns or Hurons, perhaps even a rejected suitor, blaming a convenient enemy, a frequent practice (JR20:75).

If there was an actual attack, a possible interpretation of events is that a small nomadic band had acted out some ritual traditional bravado initiation process without significant damage to either side. Since the attackers must have come from the south, they may have been Iroquois (Garrad 1973:110). Although not named in either instance, the Iroquois were clearly intended by Lalemant when he recorded that the Petun and Hurons were allied against "their common enemies" (JR20:43).

In 1908 Father Jones proposed the attackers were Mascouten, as part of an extensive war between the Mascouten and the Petun verified by the reported presence of Mascouten prisoners (plural) among the Petun (Jones 1909:224). Father Jones' pluralisation of one prisoner into an army is entirely unjustified.

In 1976 Bruce Trigger examined the issue and, while not rejecting the possibility of Iroquois candidacy, pointed out that there was a case for the Mascouten to have attacked Ehwaë in 1640 because they were at war with the Ottawa and Neutral to whom the Petun were allied (1976:658-659). It might be added that many of the Petun, particularly among the population of Ehwaë, were themselves displaced Neutrals who in the past may well have participated in the continuing war with the Mascouten first reported by Champlain in 1616 (3:99,4:282-3) and still continuing (JR21:195). The Algonquin Ottawa were also present, if not actually at Ehwaë then certainly in the area (JR21:185).

Whatever the identity of any attackers, the Mascouten prisoner at Ehwaë in 1640 was not the result of the current warfare. The reference twice describes him as an old man, who had been taken captive in his early years. Nor, it might be observed, was he any longer truly a prisoner. He had "received his life, and came to be at home among them" to the extent that he was now

master of his own house, and could extend hospitality to whoever he pleased even in defiance of Ehwae's Chief Captain. He had become, in short, a respected Elder.

The war against the Mascouten by the Neutral-Odawa alliance extended far back in time. The capture of the old man while in his early years must have predated even Champlain's arrival, during the proto-historic times when numbers of disparate groups, among them Neutrals, were moving north to become the Petun. The most plausible explanation surely is that he was taken prisoner during an earlier Neutral-Mascouten war and later accompanied his Neutral masters on their migration to Petunia, there to finally earn respect and independence as he became an Elder.

Contrary to Father Jones' argument, the presence of this Mascouten prisoner at Ehwae was not evidence of a current war with the Petun, but probably of a past war with the Neutral.

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NIAGARA ESCARPMENT CONFERENCE

From October 25 to 27 the Blue Mountain Resort in Collingwood hosts the Leading Edge '95 conference exploring the connections and interrelationships between the environment, use and culture within the Niagara Escarpment Biosphere Reserve, and examining these from the perspectives of archaeology, history, social dynamics and spirit. Leading Edge '95 is sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Niagara Escarpment Commission, Ontario Heritage Foundation and Parks Canada. For information, call Maria Alles-De Vos of MEE's Environmental Planning and Analysis Branch at (416) 440-3705 or fax her at (416) 440-7039.

22nd Annual OAS Symposium October 13-15 in Thunder Bay

Hosted by the Thunder Bay Chapter of the OAS at the Prince Arthur Hotel,
17 North Cumberland Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario

Programme outline

Friday evening

Registration 7:00 pm – Social Gathering with wine and cheese, cash bar and displays.

Presidents' Meeting 7:00 pm.

Saturday morning and afternoon

Registration 8:15 am – papers, displays and sales to follow (at this point we have indications from 27 speakers and are awaiting abstracts); there will be concurrent sessions with major sessions of Laurel, Late Palaeoindian in the Great Lakes, Historic Archaeology and a general session on other papers.

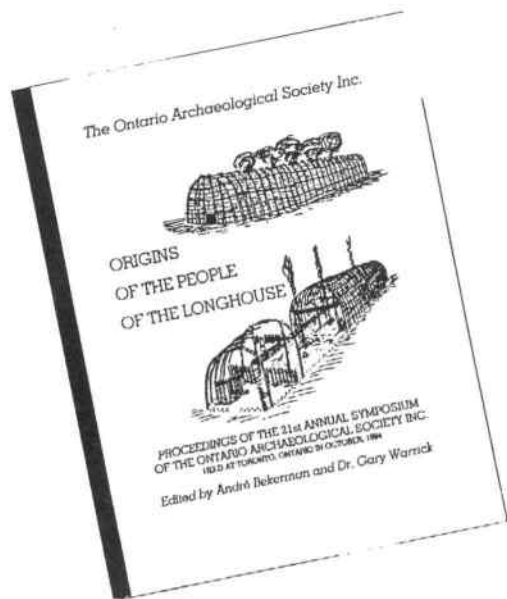
Saturday evening

Banquet with guest speaker, Dr. David Overstreet of the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Centre, who will be speaking on Mammoth Kills excavated in Wisconsin during the past two years.

Sunday morning

Tour of Old Fort William (the reconstruction of the inland headquarters of the North West Company) and/or additional papers if necessary.

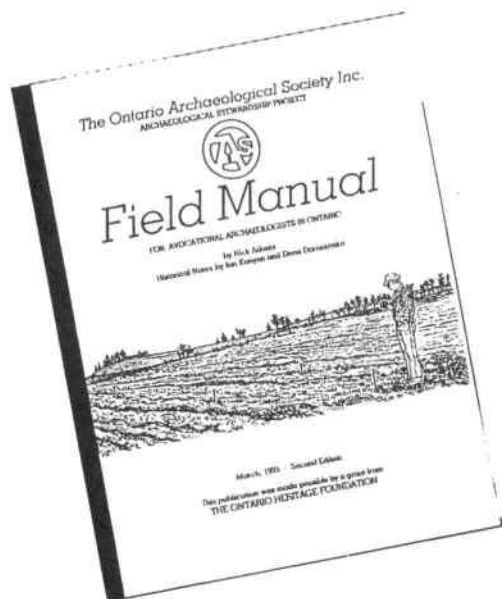
☞ *The Prince Arthur Hotel lies on the shore of Lake Superior, overlooking the Sleeping Giant. Be sure to ask for a lakeside room. To book in advance, telephone 1-800-267-2675. We are looking forward to seeing as many friends as possible and are also expecting a large contingency of colleagues from Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. For further information call Bill Ross, Programme Chairman, at (807) 475-1551 during business hours or (807) 345-2733 at home.*



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*edited by André Bekerman and Gary Warrick
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Introduction (Gary Warrick); Population Movements during the Woodland Period, the Intrusion of Iroquoian Peoples (Dean Snow); The Hibou Site: Investigating Ontario Iroquoian Origins (Robert MacDonald and Ron Williamson); The Transition from Middle to Late Woodland Periods: A Re-Evaluation (J. A. Bursey); The Princess Point Complex and the Origins of Iroquoian Societies (David Smith and Gary Crawford); New Approaches for Identifying Prehistoric Iroquoian Migrations (Richard Sutton); Chaos Theory and Social Movements: Formation of the Northern Iroquoian Longhouse cultural Pattern (Mima Kapches); Warfare as the Evolutionary Mechanism for Iroquoian Tribalization (Craig Keener); Jacques Cartier's Stadaconans and Hochelagans: The Huron Iroquois Option (James F. Pendergast); The Date of Time Immemorial: Politics and Iroquoian Origins (Alexander von Gernet); David Boyle and the Mound Builder Myth (Vito Vaccarelli); Targetting the Marsh: Subsistence Patterns and Local Environments of the Schultz Site (Beverley Smith et al); Fish Subsistence Strategies at the Barrie and Dunsmore Sites (Suzanne Needs-Howarth and Stephen Cox Thomas).

154 pages, bound.



See enclosed flyer for order form

READING MATTER

Silver in the Fur Trade (1680-1820)

This book by Martha W Hamilton documents over 250 trade silver maker's marks and their biographies; summarizes the historic trading routes of the Native American, British, Dutch, French and American; explains the traditional construction, the prescribed shapes, and their Indian names and uses; describes the relationship and significance of Native beliefs - the importance of 'luminosity' of the silver and the naming of the shapes that persisted for two hundred years. 238 pages, 220 illustrations (20 in colour), 8.5 by 10 inches, soft cover; price \$58CDN including shipping and handling. Order from the author, 15 Bartlett Street, Chelmsford, MA, 01824, USA; telephone (508) 256-6017.

From Prehistory to the Present: Studies in Northeastern Archaeology in Honor of Bert Salwen

This volume, edited by Nan A Rothschild and Diana diZerega Wall, was published as a special issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (Volumes 21-22). Bert Salwen's eclectic interests in archaeology encompassed the diversity of the field and many of the critical changes that occurred within it throughout his long professional career. This volume is in his memory, with articles written by students and colleagues, reflects the diversity of his interests. It includes 15 articles that, together, cover the Prehistoric, Contact and Historic periods in the Northeast, as well as such topics as cultural resource management and the role of archaeologists today in reconstructing the past. Order from Mary C Beaudry, Editor, Department of Anthropology, Boston University, 675 Common-

wealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Price \$25CDN (includes postage and handling).

Continuing Poundmaker and Riel's Quest

This book was compiled by Richard Gosse, James Youngblood Henderson and Roger Carter from presentations made at a 1993 conference on Aboriginal Peoples and Justice. Topics include: Aboriginal viewpoints of justice, what the inherent right to self-government means, how treaties give First Nations their own justice systems, how self-government can be financed and co-exist with existing governments, new sentencing approaches, problems with circuit courts, why cultural awareness programs have failed, what police forces are doing to serve Aboriginal Peoples, and more. Over half the fifty contributors were Aboriginal political leaders, judges and lawyers. It pays particular attention to the criminal justice system and outlines why self-government is the only way Aboriginal Peoples will achieve justice. Co-published in 1994 by Purich Publishing and the University of Saskatchewan College of Law. 464 pages, index, paper, 6 x 9 inches, price \$39CDN. Order from Purich Publishing, Box 23032, Market Mall Post Office, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7J 5H3, telephone (306) 373-5311, fax (306) 373-5315.

Report On Worldwide Art Theft

A new report from the Getty Art History Information Program (AHIP) examines the serious threat to the world's cultural heritage posed by art theft and supports the use of standard descriptions as crucial to the rapid identification and recovery of stolen works. *Protecting Cultural Objects Through International Documentation*

Standards, written by AHIP consultant Robin Thornes, presents the findings of an international survey of major museums, documentation centres and law enforcement agencies. Supported by the Council of Europe, the International Council of Museums, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the U.S. Information Agency, the survey has revealed that

standard descriptions of stolen art objects are instrumental in the rapid exchange of information between agencies involved in their recovery.

For a copy of the report, write to The Getty Art History Information Program, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1100, Santa Monica, CA, 90401-1455. Orders may also be e-mailed to ahip@getty.edu.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA LECTURES

The Toronto Society of the Archaeological Institute of America will hold the following illustrated talks in the lecture room of the Royal Ontario Museum's McLaughlin Planetarium, starting at 5:15 pm. Admission is free and non-members are most welcome. Further information, telephone (416) 978-3290 or 247-0886.

October 25 The Cult Centre at Mycenae, Elizabeth French, British School of Archaeology, Athens

November 15 Nuptial Nuances: Images of Weddings on Greek Vases, John H Oakley, College of William and Mary

January 24 Ancient Eurasian Textiles: New Evidence from the Tarim Basin, E J W Barber, Occidental College

February 28 Ancient Egyptian Jewellery: Sacred and Profane, Roberta L Shaw, Royal Ontario Museum

March 27 The Rise and Fall of the Inca Empire, Geoffrey W Conrad, Indiana University. Please note that this lecture will be held in Room 140, University College, University of Toronto, starting at 4:15 pm.

The Niagara Peninsula Society of the AIA also holds lectures, at Brock University. For information contact membership secretary Meg Morden at 938-1935.

Sent to us by AIA

THE 1995 (USUALLY) ANNUAL OAS BUS TRIP

Valerie Sørstenes

The rain beat down mercilessly Saturday morning as thirty-eight people gathered at various pick-up spots to embark on the (usually) Annual OAS Bus Trip. However, once past the city limits, the weather cleared up in time for our first doughnut stop (or Big Classic and fries, as the case may be).

The purpose of this year's trip was to attend the Wikwemikong Nation's 35th Annual Pow Wow on Manitoulin Island.

Arriving at Sudbury in the afternoon, we first stopped in at Science North, where we spent several hours playing with the exhibits. Unfortunately, there were so many kids around we had to wait our turns, but the Centre was thoroughly enjoyed. One of the special attractions was a theatre which demonstrated the new technology PSE (Personal Sound Environment), which consisted of a headset-like device that created wrap-around sound. Apparently, there are only three theatres in North America that have this technology.

Most of us also took in one or two of the shows at the Centre's IMAX Theatre (just imagine, 90 minutes of The Rolling Stones filmed in IMAX, with closeups of Mick Jagger dancing around the stage).

Sunday morning we awoke to a sumptuous breakfast provided by Laurentian University, at whose residences we were staying, then we headed out. The sky was blue and the sun shone brightly – a perfect day for the pow wow.

En route to Wikwemikong we stopped at Sheguiandah, a quarry site that goes back to at least Paleo-Indian times. Although the area was thick with trees and under-

brush, one could still see considerable debitage laying about.

The Wikwemikong pow wow is the largest pow wow in Ontario, where we were treated to both traditional and competition dances. The costumes were wonderful, but I'm sure those wearing them were suffering in the heat. A number of Native singing groups had been brought in from around Ontario to accompany the dancers and drummers. Visitors could sample traditional Native foods, served in the form of venison burgers, buffalo burgers, corn soup and bannock. Other less traditional favourites included "Indian tacos", french fries and freshly squeezed lemonade. There were also numerous booths selling traditional and non-traditional Native crafts. One of the highlights of the pow wow was a demonstration of traditional Aztec dance by natives who had come all the way from Mexico City to participate.

Monday morning, after another huge breakfast, we paid a visit to the Big Nickel, which commemorates 200 years of nickel mining in Canada (1751-1951). Since many people seemed unaware of this, I should point out that this coin is a replica of the actual 1951 Canadian nickel, when the beaver was replaced with a nickel smelter. It was also possible to visit the mine itself, which some people had done the day before, but today our time was limited.

Our next stop was Big Nickel Conservation Authority - we spent some time looking for pictographs painted fifteen years before by students of Helen Devereux. A number of them were found, and could in fact be seen from across the lake.

As anyone who has been on an OAS trip before or who has seen Charlie's slides during Members' Night can attest, if one is foolish enough to fall asleep in public, one leaves oneself open to pranks. Our Treasurer, Henry van Lieshout, was no exception – one shoe went missing. The culprit never owned up, but the shoe was found hanging up at the back of the bus. (Yes, I know it was only about four feet away from me, but I was sleeping on the back seat – as usual – and never saw a thing!)

Our driver, Vern Spencer (of PMCL, of course – Max couldn't make it this year), was an enthusiastic participant as well, taking us to a couple of "his" spots. This included a stop at Big Chute – it wasn't working which, I understand, is not an unusual occurrence. About a dozen boats had been trapped in mid-air for the better part of the day.

An addiction to doughnuts appears to be endemic to the Society – it seemed every time I woke up, we had arrived at a Tim Horton's.

Our last (but not least) stop was the Thompson-Walker site near the village of Coldwater. This is the second season Marti Latta has held the University of Toronto summer field school there, and will probably be the last. The site is a 17th century Huron village, the location of which was first published by Andrew Hunter in 1901. Unfortunately, since that time considerable pot hunting has occurred, and much of the site was destroyed when a concession road was built through the

middle. The property is now under the care of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The site consists of a palisaded village, and extensive palisading has been exposed. Because of the destruction caused by the concession road, the size and number of occupants will never be known, but it is estimated that the village once housed approximately 500 people. Many middens have also been revealed. Our group was shown an area in which a longhouse had been uncovered, together with some of the corresponding hearths and part of the palisade. Despite pot hunting, an unusually large number of owl effigies have been found. There wasn't enough time to visit the field lab, which was a considerable distance away, but we did get to see the pit of what was formerly an ossuary, although it is not known if the ossuary was connected to this particular village.

On behalf of the OAS, current President Norma Knowlton and past Presidents Marti Latta and Charlie Garrad made a presentation to Geoff and Mary Sutherland, who are moving to Calgary. Geoff served as Treasurer of the Society and later as auditor for ten years, in addition to being involved in other OAS activities. They will be missed.

After stopping at the "Last Doughnuts Before Toronto" saloon, we arrived in town to fine weather and made our separate ways home.

You see, everyone – I didn't spend the whole weekend sleeping...

MTO Staff Unearth Rare Site

by Joanna Frape

A Huron site that could date back to the year 1400 has been found on the corner of Bass Lake Road and Highway 12.

"Sites of this age are rare," said Ministry of Transportation (MTO) archaeologist Paul Lennox. "This is long before Europeans were in this area. I think [native] people came here and lived."

MTO archaeologists found the site last year and finished excavating it this week. During the five weeks it took to dig and sift through the site, archaeologists found pieces of pottery, arrowheads, hammers, animal bone and beads. The most significant finding was markings from where a sweat lodge existed 595 years ago.

"There are pieces of this puzzle all over Ontario and this is one of the pieces," said Lennox.

The MTO decided to check out the site last year when a decision was made to widen Highway 12 and realign Bass Lake Road. The site overlooking Bass Lake has high potential for native settlement because of its closeness to the water. Records of the area made in the early 1900s by archaeologist and former editor of the *Barrie Examiner* Andrew Hunter note many native settlements in the area. This particular site is not on any of Hunter's maps but is close.

A year ago, archaeologists came to the area and spent a day digging around. They found enough evidence to convince themselves there was an important site on the land that needed to be excavated before it was destroyed by roadwork.

"We're going to remove this site from being ruined by the alignment. We will put it on paper so we won't lose it when the highway is done. It's not lost. It's just changed its form," said Lennox.

To excavate the site the top soil was removed from the property. Straws were stuck in the ground where poles were thought to have been, and square pits were dug so archaeologists could examine the different colours and lines in the soil.

Lennox originally thought the site was a large village and the straws would map out a house. But after finding the sweat lodge where natives would have sat and meditated almost six centuries ago, archaeologists have more questions than answers.

"We haven't found any houses. Maybe we're on the edge of a village. We're not really sure," said Lennox.

A bit of the land surrounding the site is being tested by the archaeologists to see if they can find houses or signs of a village. Lennox used the markings on pottery to estimate the site's age. Carbonized corn was also found and archaeologists expected other vegetables to surface.

Now that the site has been excavated, the archaeologists will test some of their findings to get more detailed information.

From The Packet & Times, July 11, 1995

Archaeologists Ask Six Nations Elders For Help

by Paul Barnsley

HAMILTON - Consultants doing an archaeological assessment of one of Hamilton's least developed forest areas are planning to meet with Six Nations elders as they try to complete the history of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian occupation in the Red Hill Valley.

Red Hill Creek, the largest and last remaining of the 14 creeks that flowed from the high ground of the Niagara Escarpment to the low ground of Lake Ontario, is the site of the study sponsored by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority. Staff employed by the London-based Mayer Heritage Consultants will spend the next 2 months digging along the length of Red Hill Creek in Hamilton's east end, searching for artifacts left behind by former inhabitants.

Bob Mayer sends his crews out early each morning. They dig small holes about a foot deep and sift the soil searching for indications of past human occupation. They will dig every 15 feet along both sides of the creek from the source to the mouth. When a discovery is made, more extensive digging will occur at that location. Mayer says he can eliminate certain areas and concentrate on areas likely to have been the sites of former habitation or travel.

"People wouldn't have lived on areas where the slope is over 20%," he explained. "We can eliminate other areas by soil type. You wouldn't camp on soil that retains moisture, for example."

Mayer says his research shows that most settlement before European contact was near Lake Ontario. The interior of the Red Hill Valley was a hunting ground.

"There've been no burial sites reported yet," said Mayer. "If we discover one we'll mark it, rebury it and make an X on the map saying 'Don't dig here!'"

Mayer is aware of the sometimes-strained relationship between archaeologists and First Nations. He believes his profession is changing and becoming more respectful of Native cultural needs.

"First Nations communities viewed archaeology as irreverent or irrelevant at one extreme in the debate. At the other extreme it was seen as grave robbing," he said. "And graves were considered gold mines by those who believed in archaeology for archaeology's sake or research for research's sake. There was no consideration for cultural needs. But we are now much more sensitive."

The 3-month, \$50,000 archaeological survey is part of the 5-year, \$21.3 million Red Hill Valley Restoration Project. Don McLean shares office space with Mayer. He heads the Biological Inventory Project that is currently operating as another component of the Restoration Project.

McLean says the findings of the \$70,000 study indicate that species that have not been seen in the valley in a long time are returning.

"The salmon disappeared from Big Creek, as it was called before the name was changed to Red Hill Creek, in the 1890s. We have recorded 14 species of fish in the valley including Chinook Salmon and Rainbow Trout," he said.

McLean says the improvement of the ecology in the valley is partly the result of the political deadlock over a planned expressway through the valley.

"It's getting better because we left it alone for the last 30 years," he said.

Hamilton city council and the province have been battling over the plans for the Red Hill Expressway. Debate still drags on regarding the size and location of the proposed road that will cut across the city to link the Q.E.W. with Highway 403 near Ancaster. McLean feels it's important to complete his wildlife inventory before the construction on the valley expressway begins so that important animal habitats can be identified and protected.

Mayer says that a separate archaeological study will be done by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications when the construction is approved.

From Tekawennake, June 21, 1995

Archaeological Classes Offer Hands-on Learning

by Robin Harvey

Though there are a few good archaeology programs aimed at children in the Metro area, the head of the Ontario Archaeological Society would like to see more.

Charlie Garrad, executive director of the society, says the cancellation of programs at the Archaeological Resource Centre last year by the Toronto Board of Education has left a real gap in the field for children.

The program run by the centre helped forge badly needed links between different multicultural groups in Toronto schools as well as offering excellent programs, including real archaeology digs outside Metro, he says.

Karolyn Smardz, administrator of the centre, says she hopes the digs and "hands-on" programs previously held will be up and running by the spring of 1996, through community-based private financial support. For now, she is still running a resource centre and library on archaeology.

For information on the Peel Heritage Complex fall programs, call (905) 451-9051. The Royal Ontario Museum's fall archaeology programs started September 30th. They include a Saturday Morning Club for children ages 6 to 14 that studies world cultures and involves artefacts and archaeology specimens. There is also a course called The Builders that studies the pyramids and other secrets of world structures, and The Architects, a course covering great builders throughout history and in nature. Also part of the morning club, but for kids aged 11 to 14, is a course called The Dinos from Clay to Computers, all about dinosaur modelling. Another called Cuneiform to Computers covers language from ancient writings right up to the modern Internet. To register or for more information, call (416) 586-5797.

From The Toronto Star, July 14, 1995

STAGE 4 DRAFT GUIDELINES: RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

*Janet Cooper¹, Peter Hamalainen², Heather Henderson³, James MacLean⁴,
Suzanne Needs-Howarth^{5,6}, Anne Meachem Rick⁷, Stephen Cox Thomas^{1,6}*

Background

In the May/June 1992 issue of *Arch Notes* the Task Force on Self Regulation (TFSR) published draft guidelines for archaeological assessment and mitigative excavation, and invited comment from the archaeological community. A revised version of their guidelines for Stage 1-3 was printed in the Nov/Dec 1993 issue of *Arch Notes*, and was subsequently adopted by the then Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation. Proposed TFSR guidelines for Stage 4, mitigative excavation and analysis, were deferred for additional study and are currently under development by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation.

The Association of Professional Zooarchaeologists of Ontario (APZO) has recently conducted a six month review of the proposed Stage 4 guidelines as they pertain to faunal materials. The authors, a group of zooarchaeologists with experience in a variety of academic, private sector, governmental, educational, and museum/curatorial contexts, are members of this group. Our joint findings and recommendations are reported below.

Preamble

We recognize that the existing TFSR Stage 4 guidelines were developed after extensive consultation with the Ontario archaeological community (TFSR: 1992: 5-6). However, our common concern that the

How did the Stage 4 Draft Guidelines originate? The present draft of the Stage 4 guidelines began with a conference organized by Ontario members of the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants in 1989. An effort was made to include everyone in the province who was active in archaeology: university, museum, avocational and private sector archaeologists. The conference, held at the Ontario Heritage Foundation in Toronto, was very well attended. The discussions, covering Stages 1-4, were not completed when the conference ended. Consequently, the Joint Committee on Archaeology (later renamed the Task Force on Self Regulation) was formed to complete the draft (TFSR 1992). To make this process as broadly based as possible, six working groups were formed – centred in Thunder Bay, London, Waterloo, Hamilton, Toronto, and eastern Ontario – to formulate ideas and drafts, which were passed on to the TFSR, who synthesized the input and then finalized the draft. The TFSR consisted of Martha Latta (representing the Ontario Council of Archaeology), Art Howey (representing the Ontario Archaeological Society), Dean Knight (representing the Association of Professional Archaeologists), Mirna Kapches (representing the Royal Ontario Museum), Ron Williamson and Robert Pihl (representing the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants), Les Pullen (representing Save Ontario Shipwrecks), Ann Balmer (representing the Association of Professional Archaeologists) and Pat Reed (acting as administrative assistant). A second conference was held in London in 1993, hosted by MCTR (TFSR 1993). It is not clear whether this conference has had any effect on the 1992 draft for Stage 4.

guidelines are not yet sufficiently detailed with respect to zooarchaeological remains prompted us to attempt a redefinition. This is offered in the form of friendly amendments to the tabled TFSR Stage 4 draft guidelines, which address problems of recovery, processing, reporting and curation in the context of our subdiscipline and represent a consensus within the APZO membership. Although we may do so indirectly, we do not assume to be addressing the concerns of other subdisciplines.

In order to ensure that our approach to amending the Stage 4 guidelines is clearly understood, a number of fundamental concepts and concerns are briefly reiterated here.

- It should be remembered that we are dealing with guidelines, and that these are inherently different than regulations. To the best of our knowledge, nothing in our amended Stage 4 guidelines serves in any way to restrict the scientific exploration of this resource. Rather, the amended guidelines serve to expand the potential of faunal resources by offering greater protection from destruction or loss of information during excavation and processing, and by strongly discouraging systematic discrimination against this portion of the archaeological assemblage.
- The authors are acutely aware of the expenses currently associated with excavation, processing, and analysis. We have, therefore, devoted considerable time to exploring the potential cost impact of our amendments. It is clear to us that the time has passed when the archaeological community can accept large expenditures to produce data sets which may be of limited comparative value. Should our Stage 4 amendments be adopted, we believe that zooarchaeologists will be positioned to deliver more useful data for today's

dollar, in many instances at a reduced cost.

- It should be understood that the majority of the projects falling under the Stage 4 guidelines are not academic or research excavations, but salvage excavations, conducted primarily in southern Ontario by archaeological consultants. We have, therefore, attempted to address the types of sites, assemblages, and problems normally encountered in this jurisdiction.

While much of what we suggest may be taken for granted by the majority of archaeological professionals, our inclusion of numerous mundane details is directly linked to the resolution of ongoing problems. It is our position that in order for guidelines to be effective, they must be both clear and comprehensive.

Significantly, the previously tabled TFSR Stage 4 draft guidelines encourage multidisciplinary collaboration and problem-oriented research, and require that all recovered data be analysed, interpreted, and reported (TFSR: 1992: 11). Faunal analysis is cited as a component of this process (TFSR: 1992: 16) and it is specified that a description of subsistence remains and a catalogue of the faunal assemblage must be included in mitigation reports (TFSR: 1992: 14). While pleased with this acknowledgement of zooarchaeology, we would like to emphasize the distinction between zoological identification of taxa present and zooarchaeological analysis, and encourage the latter.

An earlier draft of the recommendations presented below was reviewed by a number of prominent zooarchaeologists. Their comments enabled us to make this a better document. By publishing our recommendations in *Arch Notes*, we encourage Ontario's greater archaeological community to reflect and comment on our proposals. We are particularly

interested in receiving comments from people interested in zooarchaeological analysis or other aspects of environmental archaeology, and from the individuals and organizations who, over the past ten years or more, have participated in the development of the previously tabled guidelines.

Organisation

To make incorporation of our amendments as easy as possible, we discuss them in relation to the existing structure and heading numbers of the guidelines. For clarity, our changes to the original text appear in italics.

2.4 Systematic Data Recovery

Just as it is necessary for the person who interprets the settlement data to be involved in the excavation of the site and sample selection, it is essential for the zooarchaeologist and other specialists to be involved from the start. We therefore recommend that the third paragraph, second column on page 11 be amended to read: *All recovered data must be analysed, interpreted and reported; artifact curation and specialist analyses must be arranged beforehand.*

4.2 Field Methodology

Materials from middens can be used to interpret the nature and season of refuse disposal and a number of other taphonomic issues. This interpretation is greatly enhanced if materials from different layers or lenses (if detectable) are kept separate. For the benefit of zooarchaeological analysis, we therefore recommend that the first paragraph on page 13 be changed to read *for all excavations in undisturbed deposits, both the horizontal and vertical provenience should be recorded (e.g., by grid coordinates and layer).*

To obtain adequate samples of faunal remains through flotation, it may be necessary to take larger soil samples than

if palaeobotanical recovery were the sole objective. We therefore recommend that the second paragraph be changed to read: *The volume, number and provenience of flotation samples should be consistent with the research design.*

4.3 Mitigation Reports

To assess taphonomy, the zoo archaeologist needs to know flotation sample volumes. We recommend that the paragraph on methods be changed to read: *The following procedures should be discussed with reference to hypotheses, test implications, and data requirements of the research design: -Sampling procedures: ...including unit and level sizes, screen sizes, flotation sample volumes.* Ideally, we should have approximate soil volume estimates for screened and trowelled contexts as well. It should be noted here that *Faunal reporting is covered in section 4.5.3.4.*

4.5.3 Faunal Remains

We strongly endorse the introduction to this section: "Faunal remains recovered from an archaeological site are considered to be an integral component of the archaeological assemblage which must be recovered, analysed and reported."

4.5.3.1 Field recovery

Like palaeobotanical remains, faunal remains require special treatment in the field and laboratory. Because, regrettably, zooarchaeologists are not always intimately involved with the pre-analysis phases of a project, the nature of this special treatment needs to be made explicit. *Due care should be taken to minimize damage to faunal remains in the field and during lab processing, packing and storage. In the field, faunal remains should be packed separate from other artefact categories in paper bags of uniform size, and kept from direct sunlight. Particularly fragile materials should be*

packaged separately. Articulated or associated materials (especially animal burials) should be block-excavated where possible and at least bagged together and described in the field. All other zooarchaeological material should be recovered through trowelling and screening (6mm or less). In addition, flotation or fine screening (1 mm) should be employed in areas of secure, undisturbed context. For recovery of calcined bone from pre-Woodland sites we recommend complete flotation processing of feature fill (minus a reserved sample for chemical and/or invertebrate analysis). Flotation samples should be processed promptly and special care should be taken to recover fish scales, invertebrate remains, and other small faunal materials from the heavy fraction.

4.5.3.2 Laboratory Processing

Bone should normally be cleaned before shipping; the actual method should be decided in consultation with the zooarchaeologist. Particular care should be taken with fish bone, fragile bone and articular facets. In the lab, bones should be gently air dried, and then packed in paper bags. When the bones are thoroughly dry, some or all of the bones may be put into plastic "zipper" bags or boxes that are easy to reseal. Containers used to curate the collection should be of uniform size wherever practical. Fragile specimens should be stored in crush-proof containers. Containers should be clearly labelled either directly on the outside, or on a paper label on the inside, as long as the label is still clearly visible when the bag or box is filled, using an indelible marker. The following information should be included: site name, Borden number, full provenience information (including square, feature, house or midden designation, layer and lot, etc. where appropriate), whether from heavy fraction, the archaeologist's specimen count (if applicable), and

number of bags, if relevant (e.g., "bag 1 of 2").

Labelling of the bones is often more effectively done by the zooarchaeologist. Care should be taken not to obscure analytical features. Acceptable labelling media are black or white waterproof ink. On very shiny surfaces such as teeth, the label may be covered with clear nail varnish. Nail varnish should be avoided in cases where it may be confused with use wear polish. Correction fluid should not be used.

Whatever catalogue system is employed, it should ensure that future researchers can readily retrieve individual specimens. For this reason also, bags with bones must be sorted in a way that is appropriate to the type of site and the project goals (e.g., by operation, grid square, or, for Iroquoian sites, by house).

To minimize damage and facilitate long-term curation, bags of bones should be shipped in sturdy containers no larger than a file box. Shipping boxes should be clearly labelled with: name, address, phone and fax numbers of the licence holder or curator, date of shipping, name and Borden number of the site, and number of containers shipped in the consignment (e.g., "box 2 of 3").

All worked bone in the selected sample must be included in the shipment to the zooarchaeologist.

4.5.3.3 Analysis

Faunal analyses must be conducted and/or closely supervised by an experienced zooarchaeologist. Zooarchaeological analysis must minimally meet the following criteria:

1. Whatever methods of quantification are used, they should minimally include number of identified specimens (NISP) and number of unidentified specimens (NUSP) or unidentified bone weight by context.

Body portion and/or butchering unit information should be recorded. The method used to arrive at all other measures of quantification (e.g., bone weight, MNI, MAU) must be made explicit. The level of identification considered analytically useful must be defined for comparative purposes.

2. Specimens should be identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Identification criteria (e.g., for differentiating dog and wolf) and confidence limits (e.g., *Stizostedion cf. vitreum*) must be included where appropriate.

3. Specimens identified below class should also be identified to skeletal element, portion and side.

4. Gender and developmental traits such as epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption status, root closure, and presence of juvenile cortex must be recorded where possible.

5. All significant natural and/or cultural modifications must be recorded for each specimen.

6. Provenience, including whether bone came from heavy fraction, must be included in the database.

7. Modified bone artefacts in the sample selected should be analysed by the zooarchaeologist, although they may also be discussed within the artefact assemblage analysis.

The archaeologist should provide the zooarchaeologist with information on which areas of the site or contexts were removed mechanically, trowelled, shovelled, screened or floated. Copies of the area context map and site map showing individual contexts should also be provided, and, where possible, a faunal inventory. Detailed feature information (including stratigraphy), or lot-lists, for contexts analysed should be provided on request.

Sampling procedures are not adequately dealt with in the existing guidelines. We

are particularly concerned about the ambiguity of the term "...exceptionally large faunal samples..." in the last paragraph of section 4.5.3. We recommend it be reworded to read: *If circumstances do not permit analysis of the entire faunal assemblage, sample selection should be done in consultation with the zooarchaeologist. The entire faunal assemblage must be submitted to the zooarchaeologist and examined. Where sampling is necessary, priority should be given to material from areas with secure context.*

4.5.3.4 Reporting

The faunal report must be included with, or be part of, the licence report. The author(s) of the interpretation of the faunal material must include a zooarchaeologist. Copies of the report must be submitted to MCZCR and the client. To facilitate access by other researchers, an additional copy should be kept on file at one or more of the major Ontario zooarchaeological labs.

The faunal report or section should be prefaced by a brief summary in plain language. It is likely that the faunal section of the licence report will be sometimes read or photo-copied separate from the main licence report. The faunal section of the licence report should, therefore, summarize pertinent information presented elsewhere in the licence report. The summary page should also include name and address of analyst, title and date of report, name and Borden number of site, and the licence holder.

To facilitate evaluation by other researchers the report must summarize the date and location of excavation and methods of recovery as they affect faunal remains. It should also discuss sample representativeness; taphonomy; any element category excluded from identifications; sources for taxonomic and anatomical nomenclature; reference collection used; location of

analysed and unanalysed material; and location and type of computerized database, if any.

The percentage of the entire excavated assemblage that has been analysed must be quantified. The condition of the assemblage (state of preservation, fragmentation) must be described, preferably in relation to either a set of absolute criteria or another site. Limitations on confidence in the analysis resulting from the condition of the archaeological assemblage or the reference collection must be made explicit.

"... Reports must present the raw data on which the analyses are based, in addition to all relevant information necessary to follow each step of the analyses" (TFSR 1992:15). Therefore, the faunal report must include summary tables of materials examined (by NISP, NUSP or weight, and, optionally, by other quantification methods appropriate to the project goals). Where metrics are employed, the measurement criteria and landmarks used should be described in the report. If age categories are used, these must be defined. A specimen catalogue and a key should be included with the report.

5.1 Cataloguing

To avoid duplication, the last paragraph, second column on page 17 should read: *Labelling of faunal remains is covered in section 4.5.3.2.*

5.2 Curation

We support intent of the existing section on curation, but we strongly recommend that it be amended to include clear guidelines for long-term curation. Proper curation ensures that the archaeological material is available and accessible to future researchers.

Conclusion

Continued constructive discussion within Ontario's archaeological community will help ensure that we arrive at the best possible guidelines for our archaeological resources. The current Stage 4 draft guidelines recognize the importance of zooarchaeological remains and analysis. Appropriate recovery, analysis, reporting and curation will ensure that zooarchaeological remains and data can be used by current and future researchers to substantially add to our knowledge of Ontario's past.

To conclude, we present you with some of the comments we received from our (informal) reviewers:

"...I recommend that you stress the absolute importance of curation - [and] that faunal remains be treated just like other artifacts in terms of their analytical and curatorial importance..."
Virginia Butler, Portland State University, Oregon.

"Although I generally support the intent of the recommendations concerning zooarchaeological remains, I disagree with the blanket imposition of such detailed requirements, and strongly disagree with the assumption that zooarchaeologists automatically are entitled to a role in the interpretation of faunal data."
Aubrey Cannon, McMaster University.

"I had not been considering such stringent guidelines for use in Maine, relying upon prior approval of research proposals. However, there have been several disappointing faunal analyses in recent years, so we may wish to copy your approach at some point in the future."
Arthur Spiess, Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that faunal remains are best interpreted by comparing data from numerous sites in a locality or region. In order to make valid comparisons between sites it is essential to know how faunal remains were collected and identified, and to have access to raw data, not summary information. The guidelines proposed by Cooper et al. would significantly increase the long-term value of zooarchaeological analyses by making useful data available for future researchers."

Jonathan Driver, Simon Fraser University.

Acknowledgements We thank the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation for logistical support, and Chris J.-Andersen of that ministry for his input, advice and guidance. We are grateful for the constructive reviews we received from several of our peers: Virginia Butler, Aubrey Cannon, Anneke Clason, Jonathan Driver, Donald Grayson, Lee Lyman,

Arthur Spiess and Frances Stewart. These reviewers raised a number of points which served to enhance and clarify our work, though we alone remain responsible for this document. We should point out that not everyone we approached has responded, and that not all of the respondents offered us a quotable comment.

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1992 Guidelines for Archaeological Assessment and Mitigative Excavation. *Arch Notes* 92(3): 5-19.
- 1993 Archaeological Technical Guidelines. *Arch Notes* 93(6): 12-22.
- ¹University of Toronto,² Archaeological Resource Centre, ³Historic Horizon, ⁴Scientific Excavation, ⁵Biological-Archaeological Institute, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, ⁶Bioarchaeological Research, ⁷Canadian Museum of Nature

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my appreciation for the recent opportunity to participate in the Passport-To-The-Past program. In July, I attended the week-long "Petun Archaeological Experience" held near Collingwood, Ontario, and I thoroughly enjoyed it. In addition to learning about the Petun people, we were able to spend a considerable amount of time excavating at the

McConnell site as well as visiting other sites in the area. I thought the week's events were well organized, informative, and certainly enjoyable. I want to thank Charles Garrad, Ella Kruse, Janet Turner and the rest of the crew for making the week such a memorable one.

Sincerely,

Melanie Priestman

NOTICE FROM NOMINATING COMMITTEE AND REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS

Robert Burgar has been appointed chair of the 1996 Nominating Committee. The task of the Committee is to prepare a slate of seven or more candidates for office as Directors of The Ontario Society during the business year 1996. Bob Burgar now solicits nominations of consenting candidates for office in 1996. He also seeks two other members to serve on his Committee. 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. If an election is necessary, it will be held by mailed ballot accompanying the November-December 1995 issue of Arch Notes.

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

Can you help?

Janet Cooper is currently researching the temporal and spatial distribution of bone netting needles recovered from Ontario sites. She would be grateful to receive site-specific recovery data, as well as information on references to netting needles in both the published and the unpublished literature. Contact her on (416) 485-5277 (home), (416) 978-5260 (faunal lab), fax (416) 978-3217 (c/o Dr H G Savage) or e-mail j.cooper@utoronto.ca

WANT TO CLIMB YOUR FRENCH-CANADIAN FAMILY TREE?

The Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie has just opened its' 10th regional library. Our société has libraries across Ontario; this newest library was established to serve the needs of genealogist in the Toronto and surrounding areas.

Registers of birth, marriage and death records for most churches in Québec, as well as French areas of Ontario, the Maritimes, Western Canada and the United States are included in this collection.

If you are interested in more information regarding finding your French-Canadian ancestors including lectures, workshops and special projects or would like to know the location of the closest regional library to you, please contact:

Louise St Denis, Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie
30 Wellington Street East, Suite 2002
Toronto, Ontario M5E 1S3
Telephone or FAX: (416) 861-0165

FROM THE OAS OFFICE

Charles Garrad

Returned Mail

We have a returned *Arch Notes* for Cheryl Ross of Orillia. Can someone put Cheryl in contact with the OAS office, please.

Overseas Interest in our Publications

We have received orders for OAS publications from a number of countries but a new first was made in September when an order for our *Zooarchaeological Analysis on Ontario Sites* was received from Nankang, Taiwan.

Best Wishes to Geoff & Mary Sutherland

The following, more or less, is what I said, or meant to say, to Geoff and Mary Sutherland while we were on the bus returning from Sudbury on the most recent OAS bus trip.

"Geoff and Mary Sutherland will move next week to Calgary, Alberta. We will miss them both and wish them well. It must have been a wrench to contemplate leaving their lovely home and property at West Hill, where they lived for decades. It is a wrench for us too to think that you are leaving. I always looked on a trip out to the Sutherlands' house as a bonus.

I think I first heard about Geoffrey as a mature student taking Dr. Marti Latta's course at Scarborough College sometime in the 1970s. I remember that in response to Dr. Emerson's death in 1978 the OAS created the Emerson Medal and the University of Toronto created its own commemorative award, of which Geoff was the first (and only?) recipient. I remember Geoff sitting on the beach at Cancun during our first OAS overseas trip in 1979,

and that we all celebrated Geoff and Mary's 40th wedding anniversary at the Arachova hotel near Delphi on our first trip to Greece in 1985. And who was first up the mountain to reach the monastery at Petra in 1991? Why, Geoffrey.

I sat next to Geoff at many a Board Meeting while he served as OAS Treasurer (1980-1985). Afterwards when he was OAS Auditor (to 1994) we did not see him so much, but any financial problems that arose were often thrashed out over the Sutherland's dining room table. For his outstanding volunteer contribution to the Society the OAS made Geoff an Honourary Life Member in 1992. Now the 1995 Bus Trip is the latest and possibly the last time we shall all be together with Geoff and Mary because they are both packed and ready to move. I call upon Dr. Martha Latta, past-President and long-term friend, to add her own words at this time".

After Marti's reminiscences, Norma Knowlton made a presentation on behalf of the OAS. Everyone on the bus signed a farewell card. The OAS funded the cost of the trip as a farewell gift. Mary and Geoffrey have sent their thanks from Alberta and confirm their safe arrival.

Welcome Gernet Clarence

Born July 20, 1995, Gernet Clarence, a healthy son to Past President Christine Caroppo and Brian Clarence. It is popularly rumoured that Gernet will become the OAS' youngest member as soon as he can sign the cheque. Best wishes to the three of you.

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