

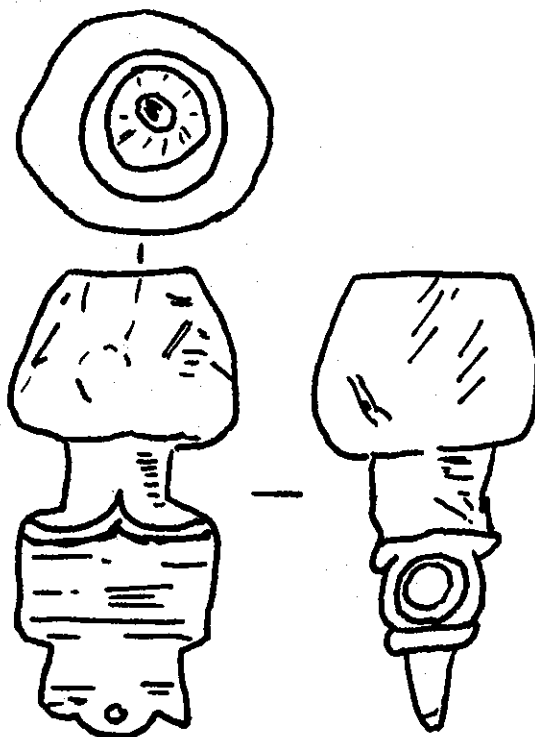


Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 1, Issue 5

September / October 1996



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Please send contributions for the November
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Editor, *Arch Notes*

14 Grimthorpe Road
Toronto ON M6C 1G3

416 652 9099 phone
416 652 1756 call-first fax
75304.2724@compuserve.com

Editor's note

I am excited that Jeff Bursey has initiated a series of commentaries in the Idea Exchange on current practices in Ontario archaeology. This is exactly the kind of thought- and debate-provoking contribution I am looking for. Please do send us your reactions!

We have some more books at the OAS office for people to review, and I'm also still looking for someone to help compile a section on recent theses on Ontario Archaeology... In a continuing effort to make Arch Notes reflect all the varied aspects of Ontario archaeology, I would also like to include brief reports on recent fieldwork. Think of it as getting a head start on your AARO submission! Actually, I've noticed that several companies, agencies and institutions prepare such reports for the CAA Bulletin; why not also send a copy to Arch Notes?

Just to refresh your memory about submissions: Please send all contributions to me before the 15th of the first of the two months covered by each issue; the next deadline is November 15. Fax material to the stand-alone fax machine in the OAS office, or, if it is very close to the deadline, directly to my computer, but please call me first to make arrangements. If you submit material on disk or as an attached e-mail file (and these methods are preferable because they don't involve any re-typing), there are several things you can do to make my task easier. Please do not put formatting codes anywhere in your document. Use only a single tab for paragraph breaks. Follow the bibliography submission format described in the *Ontario Archaeology* style guide (number 57), with two exceptions. Use italics for titles, rather than underlines, and don't tab the date. Use a single indent (not a tab) after the date. Submit tables in WordPerfect "Tables" format or camera ready. Because of the limitations of my computer's memory and printer's output resolution it is best if you send me PMTs or laser printed hard copies of any illustrations. I prefer WordPerfect files on 3.5" disks, but can handle other formats if necessary. If you have any suggestions or questions about Arch Notes, please call me between 9:00 am and 18:30 pm on weekdays, or look for me at the symposium.

Suzanne

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OAS news

The heart and soul of organizations such as the OAS are the people who do so many often thankless hours of volunteer work. This, of course, is especially true now that our support grant has been cut by one third. Recently in Toronto (I believe that is some place south of Bolton), a number of local volunteers were awarded their Volunteer Service Award pins by the Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. For fifteen years work, Toronto Chapter members **Annie Gould** (I think few people can remember a time when she wasn't the Secretary) and **Jane Sacchetti** (the empressario) received pins and certificates. Ten year pins went to **Ellen Blaubergs** (even though she is an employee she still does volunteer work for us), our former fearless leader **Chris Caroppo**, and **Greg Purmal** (who lives in Palgrave, from where you can see the lights of Bolton). Awarded five years pins were our intrepid Director of Professional Services, **Lise Ferguson**, and the editor of Profile, **Eva MacDonald**. Congratulations. I am given to understand that there have been several such presentations across the province and would like to hear about others who have received awards.

Thanks as usual to **Charles Garrad** for making yet another OAS Bus Trip, this time exploring Eastern Ontario, an enjoyable and profit-making success. I hope he can be prevailed upon to again do so next year. Another success was the eleventh annual Charleston Lake Provincial Park Archaeology Day, run by **Helen Armstrong** (past President of the Ottawa

Chapter) and **Ottawa Chapter members**.

As with our volunteers, the history of Ontario archaeology has much benefitted from the work done by avocational archaeologists. I was reminded of that recently when I visited the Simcoe County Archives, and was made aware, by Assistant Archivist James Campbell (soon to be an OAS member - he wasn't the only one to do a lot of talking), of the incredible role played in Simcoe County by Norman Clarke, when he 'retired' in his late forties from his leather working business. He even ventured into the murky waters of the Huron language. Yet, while his name appeared often enough in local papers, we don't read about him in books or learned articles. Local heroes such as Norman Clarke receive little enough recognition during their lifetimes. The OAS rewards only a few with the Emerson Medal. More ways need to be found to make people aware of their contribution to archaeology, and to the story of Ontario. Books, articles in Ontario Archaeology and in Arch Notes are a few ideas that readily come to my mind. Any other ideas out there?

At the last meeting of the OAS Board of Directors we discovered that everyone on the board is going to the Symposium in Kingston, a tribute to its organizers. I hope to see many of you there. *John Steckley* ■

In OAS office news: Payments to the OAS can now be made by **VISA and Mastercard**.

NOTICE FROM THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE AND REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS

Greg Purmal 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. Greg Purmal now solicits nominations of consenting candidates for office in 1997. 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". Greg can be reached at home at 905-880-4481. 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 1996 issue of ARCH NOTES. This notice is intended to comply with Article VI of the Society's Constitution.

**Welcome new OAS members (July
- Sept 1996)**

Evelyn Bird, Guelph ■ Dickie Family, Oakville ■
Joanne Lea, Huntsville ■ Rubinstein Family, Toronto
■ Martin Skulnick, Scarborough ■ Deborah Merrett,
Branchton ■

Tell your friends - if they did not get this issue it is because they did not renew their 1996 membership yet!

Thanks to **Charles Garrad, Marti Latta, Peter Hamalainen, Jeff Bursey, D'Arcy Green and Don Simons** for providing **Passport-to-the-Past** opportunities for volunteers on their respective sites. As many archaeological projects begin to move indoors into laboratory settings, remember that there are Passport members available to help wash, sort, label and assist with data entry. Please consider making the next phase of your archaeological project a Passport opportunity. Contact Ellen Blaubergs at the OAS office to provide information for the next Bulletin to PTPP members.

Several OAS members assisted in the office over the summer. The **appreciation** of the Executive Director and the Board of Directors is extended to **Charles Garrad, Jackie Fisher and Joe Muller**. Thanks also to **Rudy Fecteau** who donated books to the OAS library and for general sales (some were donated to the Windsor Chapter for their September Lawn Sale). The OAS Annual Symposium in Kingston was graciously advertised in the respective newsletters of the **Manitoba Archaeological Society, Ontario Historical Society, Ontario Museum Association and Save Ontario Shipwrecks and several OAS Chapters**. We thank these organizations and chapters for spreading the word.

Two additional members recently notified the office of their Twenty-Five Year Award eligibility: **Norma Knowlton and Thomas J. Anderson**. They will join

nine other members to receive their pins and certificates at the OAS Symposium in Kingston on October 26, 1996.

Notice of annual business meeting. The 1996 Annual Business Meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at the Donald Gordon Centre, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario on Saturday October 26, 1996 at a time that 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, and an agenda will be circulated. 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 submitted 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.

Back by popular demand - the OAS Lapel Pin. Order your unique gold and white enamel pin featuring the OAS logo - while supplies last. Only \$3.50 each (postage included) by mail or \$3.00 at the OAS Symposium sales table in Kingston. Wear it proudly!

Returned Mail Amy YEUNG was in Toronto / Julie KAPYRKA was in Peterborough / Kimberly-Ann LAMBERT was in Ottawa / Brenda HART was in Abbotsford, B C

Ontario Archaeology issue 60. All OAS members should have received this most recent volume mailed in August and September.

If you have not registered for the **OAS Symposium** in Kingston on October 25-27, 1996, do so immediately...

Congratulations **Charles Garrad and Ella Kruse** on their "surprise" marriage July 27, 1996. A substantial portion of the ceremony was officiated by long-time OAS member Janice Hamalainen. *Ellen Blaubergs* ■

Ministry news

This is the list of licences issued in July, August and September. For more information, contact Roshan Jussawalla at MCzCR, 416 314 7123 (unless otherwise stated, licence pertains to Province of Ontario).

July 1996

Survey and Test Excavation

Luke Dalla Bona Ministry of Natural Resources 96-092 MNR's Caribou Forest Management Unit Area, Northern Ontario / David Riddell 96-091 Sydenham and Thames River Drainages

Underwater

Cris Kohl 96-095 Eastern Lake Ontario off Main Duck Island - White Star site / Cris Kohl
96-096 Lower Lake Huron - Wexford site

Conservation (Surface Collecting Only)

David C. Cordingley 96-086 Shores of Lake Kenogami and Lake Hotchkin -
District of Timiskam

August 1996

Consulting

Brent Anthony Mitchell 96-090 Southern Ontario (stages 1-3 only) / Gary Warrick
96-099 Province of Ontario

Field School

Martha A. Latta 96-097 Log cabin, The Guild, 191 Guildwood Parkway, Scarborough, Ontario / Susan M. Bazely
Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation 96-098 Correctional Service of Canada Museum, 555 King Street
West, Kingston, Ontario / David G. Smith University of Toronto in Mississauga, Erindale College Department of
Anthropology 96-100 Bull's Point Site (AhGx-9); Hamilton-Wentworth (RM), Ontario

September 1996

Survey and Test Excavation

Ryan Defonzo 96-093 Champlain Park, North Bay / Jean-Luc Pilon Canadian Museum of Civilization 96-103
Northern Ontario

Consulting

Bonnie Alison Glencross 96-101 Southern Ontario (stages 1-3 only) / Donna Morrison
96-102 Southern Ontario (stages 1-3 only)

Conservation

Helen E. Devereux 96-104 Province of Ontario

Field School

Kenneth T. Buchanan Department of Sociology and Anthropology Archaeological Survey of Laurentian
University 96-105 Speigel Site (BHj-1) ■

Steatite Pipes and Tablets from Quetico

David Arthurs

Though gracing the display cabinets of local museums, stone pipes have not commonly been recovered from archaeological sites in Northern Ontario (cf. Reid 1995). This brief paper describes occurrences of pipes and other ground steatite (or soapstone) objects on archaeological sites in the Boundary Waters area of Quetico Provincial Park (Figure 1).

Steatite Pipes

At the time this study was conducted in 1987, there were only two formal steatite pipes in the extensive archaeological collections of Quetico Provincial Park. One is from the Sturgeon Lake Sandspit Site, DcJv-1, which has produced a range of Palaeo-Indian, Archaic,

Late Woodland and Fur Trade Historic artifacts. It is a small black steatite pipe of what is commonly referred to as the "Micmac" or perhaps more appropriately "Algonquian Constricted Neck" (cf. Peach 1993) style (artifact no. DcJv-1, 1; Figure 2a). This artifact is 3.87 cm in height, with a bulbous carved bowl

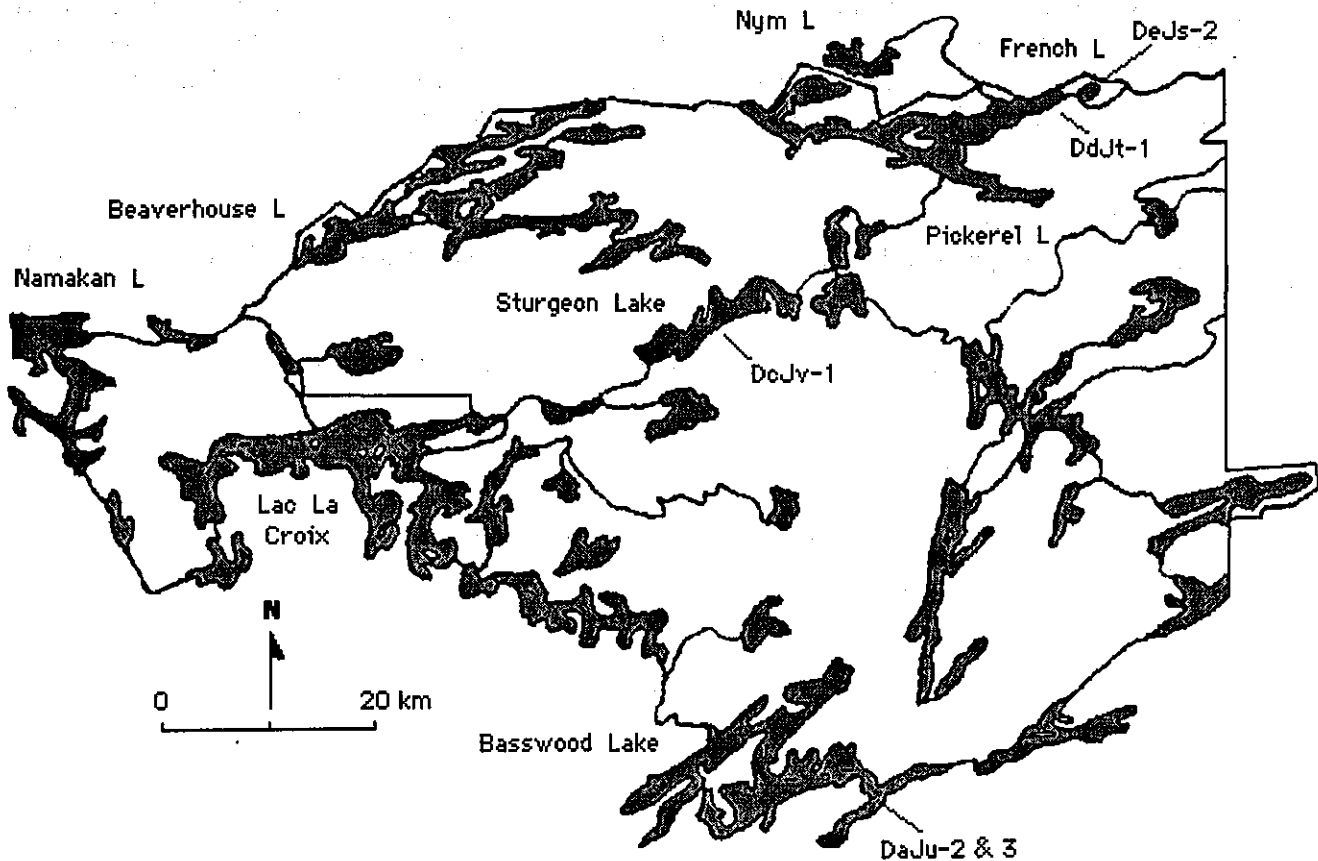


Figure 1. Location of steatite artifacts in Quetico

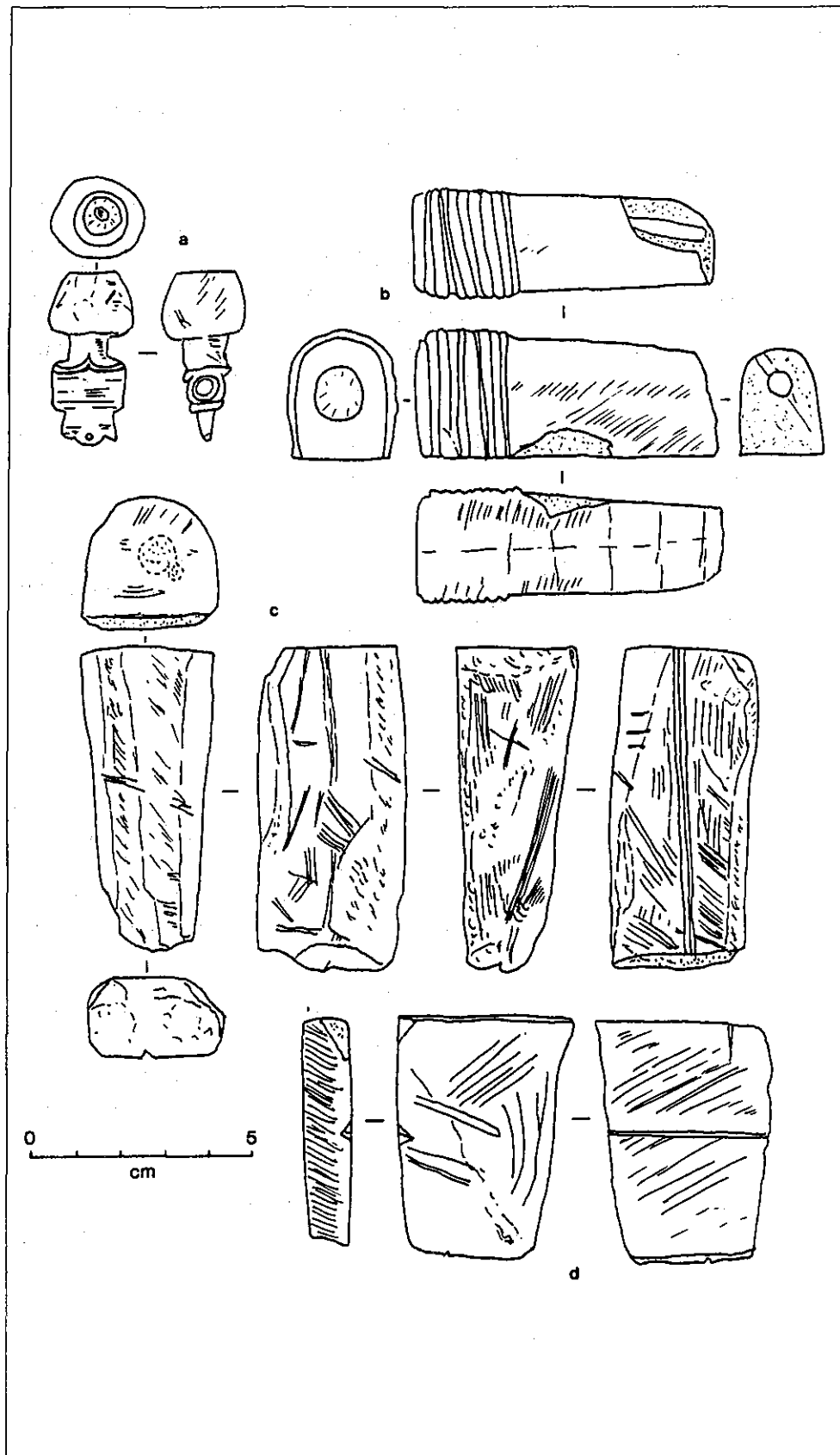


Figure 2. Steatite artifacts from Quetico a. "Micmac" style pipe; b. "Elbow" style pipe fragment; c. Pipe blank; d. Soapstone tablet

reminiscent in shape of an acorn. A short constricted neck rests on a body that is rectangular in shape, with curved sides. A carved ridge encircles the top of the body, and comes to a point beneath the bowl. A second ridge encircles the base. On the base is a crested spur with a central perforation, which probably served as a suspension hole for a cord.

The pipe is 3.87 cm in height, and weighs 13.20 grams. The maximum diameter of the bowl is 2.03 cm. The bore of the bowl, which is 0.96 cm in maximum diameter, tapers from the rim. The stem hole bore which meets the bowl perforation at a right angle in the body of the pipe, is 0.50 cm in diameter. It would have accepted a stem, perhaps fashioned from a reed or carved from wood. Though delicately fashioned, fine file marks may be observed in several places on the bowl and body of the pipe, attesting to its historic date.

A second, very different pipe (artifact number 105; 72-11; Figure 2b), was recovered from The Pines Site, DdJt-1, on Pickereel Lake. This site, probably the most important in Quetico, has produced a number of diagnostic artifacts dating from Palaeo-Indian through to late Historic times. The broken stone pipe specimen was fashioned from a grey green coloured stone, probably steatite. Though the bowl is missing, this pipe was probably of the "elbow" style. It has a "D" shaped cross section, and appears to be a portion of the stem. At the proximal end of the stem

are a series of encircling ridges and grooves, which produced a rope-like design or collar. The stem tapers slightly toward the break, near the juncture with the bowl.

The incomplete length of this pipe stem is 6.78 cm. It is 2.50 cm wide, and 2.88 cm thick. The fragment weighs over 79.65 gra. The diameter of the bore is 1.23 cm at the proximal end, and 0.63 cm at the break. The bore bears heavy encircling cut marks, probably the result of drilling. Heavy cut marks, probably made during manufacture with a saw or knife, are visible on the surface of this pipe, and heavier marks on the flat back of the stem.

In addition to the finished pipes, a small number of other soapstone artifacts have been recovered from sites in the park. Perhaps the most interesting is a dark greenish grey preform for a vertical pipe bowl (artifact no. 45), recovered from site DaJu-3 on Basswood Lake. This site has produced Late Woodland Selkirk and Fur Trade Historic material, and was, in fact, the location of a trading post. Roughly rectangular in shape with an oblong cross section, this specimen bears heavy file marks over its surface. One face, believed to be the reverse, has a deeply incised v-shaped vertical groove running the length of the specimen. On the obverse face, work has begun to shape the bowl, with flat filed facets running the length of the object (Figure 2c).

The blank tapers slightly from top to base. The top face is smooth, and bears a roughly circular indentation, which appears to represent the initial stages of the drilling of the bore hole. This specimen, broken toward the base, is over 7.44 cm long, 3.09 cm wide, and 3.20 cm thick, and weighs in excess of 128.45 gra. The dimensions of this specimen, if completed, would compare favourably with the possible elbow pipe bowl from DdJt-1.

Soapstone Tablets

Among the other steatite objects recovered from sites in Quetico, the most complete is a roughly rectangular plaque or tablet of grey green steatite from site DeJs-2, at the western terminus of an historic portage on French Lake (artifact no. DeJs-2a, 61; Figure 2d). It is 5.55 cm long, 4.01 cm wide, and 1.11 cm thick, and weighs 51.40 gra. It bears fine file marks on the surfaces, and heavier marks, possibly made with a

saw, on the end and side. A deep V-shaped groove similar to those on the DaJu-3 blank have been filed into the surface of this object, and V-shaped notches occur on the edges. It is too thin to have been a pipe blank, and its intended function is unknown.

Two incomplete specimens were recovered from site DaJu-2, at Prairie Portage, on Basswood Lake. One (DaJu-2, 4, 529), is 4.14 cm long, approximately 3.33 cm wide, and 0.98 cm thick. It weighs over 25.15 gra. The second (DaJu-2, 4, 530), has an incomplete length of 4.07 cm, incomplete width of 3.39 cm, and thickness of 1.08 cm. The original weight would have been more than 20.75 gra. Both tablets, though fragmentary, exhibit squared edges. Both have been filed smooth on the surface.

From the same site were recovered three small fragments of grey steatite, the largest of which possesses a filed area. These fragments (DaJu-2a, 1, 276, 273), are approximately 4, 3, and 2 cm in size, and weigh 11.10, 4.00, and 1.85 grams, respectively. The Prairie Portage site has Archaic, Woodland and early Fur Trade Historic components (Fox 1974).

Discussion

The evidence suggests that the stone pipes and tablets of Quetico date to the historic period, and that some were manufactured on-site, at several locations in the park. All specimens show the marks of metal tools, which may have included knives, saws, and files with coarse or fine teeth. The pipe bores were drilled with conical drills, which may have been metal or stone. The selected piece of steatite appears to have been detached from a larger mass with a saw or knife, and shaped into a rectangular blank, at least in part, using a file. The bore hole may have been drilled before final shaping of the exterior was executed.

Some of the artifacts may have been finished with a fine toothed file, or perhaps with an abrasive, and polished. There is historical documentation for this mode of production - Paul Kane described a pipe made by a Native person using an old knife and a broken file (Kane 1968: 9). While some stone pipes bear inlaid decoration in lead and other metals, no evidence of this technique was found on the Quetico specimens.

Though the sources of the material from which the

pipes were made have not been located, steatite and other similar soft stones are known to be available locally in the Boundary Waters. A "Pipestone River" enters the east end of Rainy Lake not far from Quetico, and one historically documented source of pipestone (described as a grey slate) is on the peninsula between the Manitou and Seine Rivers east of Rainy Lake (Bell 1874:89).

The ages of the Quetico pipes can only be broadly determined. The ridged specimen is somewhat reminiscent of a pipe from Like-a-Fishhook Village (Smith 1972: Fig. 35e), dating ca. 1845. "Micmac" style pipes like the one described in this report are often popularly referred to as "voyageur pipes", and are believed to have been used by the canoemen as a more durable substitute for the ubiquitous white clay pipe. Carved with European tools, they supposedly reflect aboriginal technological skills in their production. Whether the Quetico specimens, all surface finds, were made or used by European or Native individuals cannot be determined. It is interesting to note, however, that each of the sites from which these artifacts were recovered possessed fur trade historic components, and many lay on the major fur trade routes that cross the park. Reid (1995:416) suggests that the Micmac style appears during the French period in the northwest, and continues into the early 19th century.

The more complete steatite plaques appear to have been relatively thin, intentionally shaped tablets, one measuring approximately 5.5 by 4 cm. Though manufactured using the same techniques as the pipes, they served a different purpose, as yet undetermined. They do not appear to be paint palettes, as they lack a depression on one face, nor do they bear scratched figures, as some plaques that have been found in other areas. One possibility, supported by the deeply scored channel across the face of the one specimen, is that they were being prepared as blanks for the production of ground steatite beads; however no finished specimens have been recovered from the park or adjacent areas.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express his appreciation to the staff of Quetico Provincial Park, particularly Shirley Peruniak and the late Shan Walshe, who were always ready to provide access to and information on the important archaeological collections under their care.

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David Arthurs / 301 Brock Street / Winnipeg MN
R3N 0Y8 / david_arthurs@pch.gc.ca ■

OAS bus trip 1996

Charles Garrad

Following last year's successful trip north to Manitoulin and Sudbury, this year we headed east, in the care of OAS member Max Wagg, driving a big PMCL bus. Our agenda included the recognition that Kingston will be the venue for this year's forthcoming Symposium, and that it will be hosted by the Society's senior Chapter, that in Ottawa.

On Saturday, August 3, members from Windsor, Hamilton, Burlington, Aurora, Don Mills, North York, Scarborough and Toronto, and guests from Denmark and Israel, assembled at various pick-up points to once again become a family for a weekend. Our first stop was Kingston, to visit the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes, including the surprisingly large (3,000 tons) ice-breaker, the Alexander Henry. Comfortable-looking though the ship's accommodations seemed to be, we wondered how attractive it would be to actually stay on the ship overnight, which is possible through the Museum's bed-and-breakfast program. After a pic-nic lunch and a drive through downtown Kingston to Fort Henry (driver Max insisted we see the "Church of the Good Thief" in coincidental proximity to several of Canada's finer penal institutions), we saw an impressive military event which was well worth the visit, even if somewhat scaled down by recent cut-backs. Ken Rouff surprised us with some detailed reminiscences of his student days at Queens, and about the Fort property. We made it to Ottawa that evening in ample time to locate our beds at Carleton University, dine at a fine Chinese buffet in Hull, and attend the Sound and Light show on Parliament Hill. This was cleverly projected onto the plastic sheeting with which the Parliament Buildings are presently swathed.

On Sunday morning we were joined by Margaret and Gordon Watson of the Ottawa Chapter. On Parliament Hill we expected to see only part of the Changing of the Governor General's Foot guard ceremony before proceeding to Rideau Hall. It was an unexpected bonus to find the Guard was staying in the same complex as we were, at Carleton University. The

whole military process of drilling, inspection, musical rehearsal and preparation prior to proceeding to the Hill was conducted under our leisurely and exclusive gaze, a short distance from our door on both mornings. Further, the ceremony on the Hill was completed in its entirety before we had to move off to Rideau Hall. We felt compassion for the soldiers and some of the audience who fainted in the heat. Passing the Prime Minister's Residence, we reached Rideau Hall, where we were well received and toured without delay. Gord Watson mentioned that his previous visits were by invitation, dinner included! We were startled to see on the list of previous Governors-General the name of Samuel de Champlain. (Champlain was never formally a Governor, but locally exercised the functions of a governor on behalf of absentee title-holders. DCB I:191).

The box lunch loaded on the bus at Carleton University was much appreciated as we luxuriated in the grounds of Rideau Hall, watching more activities by the Guard and reading the various plaques commemorating visits and tree plantings by such notables as H.M. The Queen. Following this, the majority went to the Canadian Museum of Nature (the former Victoria Memorial Museum building) for the special exhibit on extinction, then into the downtown activities along Sparks Street, then across the bridge again after supper to view sunset from the Gatineau Hills. This included an unexpected tour along the shore of Meech Lake, and an appropriate incident of confusion in turning the bus around at a dead end, which resulted in the front bumper travelling home in the luggage locker. Max nonchalantly explained that the letters "PMCL" sometimes means "Parts May Come Loose". We overstayed just a few seconds, and arrived at the Rideau Canal boat tour dock after the boat had just cast off and was a few feet from the dock. However the boat would not return for us and so lost out on a bus-load of potential customers. Instead, it was back to Carleton where we enjoyed the closing Olympic ceremonies in our own TV lounge.

Our departure from Carleton on Monday morning was again prolonged because of the entertainment provided by the Guard. By now some of us had got to meet some of them, and learned that some at least were University students hired until September - Canada's most unique summer job! Rachel Perkins met us at the Canadian Museum of Civilization and provided a "behind-the-scenes" tour of the curatorial facilities, which even included Rachel's own office! After Rachel's tour we scattered through the Museum, some to the theatre, some to the bookstore, but after lunch we assembled on the bus for yet another trip into deeper Hull. This was to visit the excavations in Leamy Lake Park being conducted by Marcel Laliberté of the Université du Québec à Montréal. Marcel showed us Archaic to Middleport materials excavated in previous years and discussed their possible interpretations before leading us to the current site, picturesquely positioned at the water's edge, with a view of Ottawa in the distance. After farewells to Marcel Laliberté and his crew, the usual final group photos, in which we were assisted by Guy Labot, and further farewells to Margaret and Gordon Watson, it was on to the bus for the final trip home, keenly aware that the traffic on August Civic Holiday Monday might be the

worst of the year. It was not so bad until we reached Toronto, but there were more adventures ahead. We pulled into a 401 pitstop to find the washrooms closed because the well had gone dry on the busiest weekend of the year! A deviation to another facility near Belleville saved the day. Finally reaching Don Mills TTC station for the first of our group to disembark, we sadly said goodbye to Liz Crummey, but consoled ourselves with the thought that she was at least on her way home while the rest of us were still on the bus. Not so. Liz later reported that due to a fire on the TTC there were no trains running, and she had to phone home for transportation. But before dark we had scattered, with promises to reunite next year, some with yet a long journey ahead, while Max had still to take his bus back to Penetang. We were all thankful for a weekend of perfect weather, sad at the impending break-up of our instant family, and exhausted but elated by having done and seen so much. It was new to us to send a bus home without a bumper (we did lose a muffler once in the parking lot at Ste. Marie), and to have no fewer than five South Africans aboard. Another great trip and another great group, a privilege to be with. *Charles Garrad* ■

Thomas (Tim) Kenyon
† July 19, 1996

Thomas "Tim" Kenyon passed away suddenly on July 19. He had a vast knowledge of history, early tools, artifacts and pioneer lifestyles. He was an artist, sculptor, photographer, researcher, historian, archaeologist, music lover, world traveller and gardener. He excelled in all of these fields.

In the 1960's Tim began a study of iron trade axes in Ontario. He compiled data from abroad a broad range of samples from archaeological excavations, private collections and museums. The count was well over 200 in the spring of this year when I dropped off an axe from the Newmarket Museum via Charles Garrad. At the same time he began a study of glass trade beads which includes several not listed in published sources. In 1970 Tim created the circular OAS logo with the trowel, since used on the society letterhead and the cover of Arch Notes and Ontario Archaeology. He was made an Honorary Member of the OAS in 1980 for his ongoing and outstanding contributions to archaeology in Ontario.

Tim and his son Ian, a project director with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, co-wrote the "Nineteenth Century Notes" page that appeared in Kewa, the OAS London Chapter newsletter from 1980 to 1988. These notes covered a broad spectrum of topics from motifs on pioneer headstones, pottery decorations, padlocks, jack knives, pivotal scissors, jewellery, buckles, human effigy clay tobacco pipes and even smoke houses. The articles were thoroughly researched, well written and the drawings illustrating the variety of styles were excellent. Through this gentle nudge Tim focused attention on the beauty of historic archaeology to an audience who were more familiar with the aboriginal prehistory of the province.

One of Tim's earliest fields of interest was The Grand River Navigation Co. and the effects of the system of locks and channels on the hamlets and towns along the river's banks. He was also interested in the "ghost town" of Sinclairville which was once a thriving town south of Binbrook that had shrunk to a church and two houses. Tim made many friends during his search for "the town that once was" and someday, hopefully, the story will be published.

Tim Kenyon was, above all, a marvellous human being. Gentle, quiet, caring, helpful, creative, intensely interested in all things around him. He touched many lives with his cheery good nature and his generosity of spirit. He left this world a better place than he found it. *Stewart Leslie* ■

May I through these pages express my grief and sadness at the recent loss of Thomas "Tim" Kenyon. Tim was perhaps the kindest and most modest man I ever knew. He gave unstintingly of his time and artistic talent to the OAS, and to any member needing art work and advice on historic artifacts.

In 1970 Tim began his series of some fifty carefully illustrated, researched and informative studies of specific topics as diverse as scissiors to smoke houses, marbles to log cabins, buttons to firearms. These appeared variously but regularly for the next eighteen years in Arch Notes, Kewa and Ottawa Archaeologist. The same year his interpretative artwork illustrating a Petun burial appeared in Ontario Archaeology 15, the OAS introduced its new (and current) logo, which Tim designed. Tim's careful drawings of Petun pipe types appeared in 1977 (Arch Notes 77-4). Tim was surely an authority of the day on glass trade beads, iron axes, pioneer smoking pipes and tools, all subject for his skills. He inspired others to continue these studies and he lived to see much progress built on his original work, for which he characteristically avoided credit or recognition.

He experimented with the potentially diagnostic traits of iron trade axes and devised methods of recording them. Then he travelled to wherever there were axes to record. By 1978, when he chronicled the replication of a 17th century iron trade axe by a modern blacksmith, he had already visited, measured, drawn and photographed a hundred iron axes in detail. By 1987 the figure was 213 (KEWA 87-7). He remained interested to the end, and my last two visits to his hospitable home were to report new axe finds.

I was with Tim once in Collingwood when someone, hearing the name "Kenyon", thought he was the famous Walter Kenyon of the ROM. It would be difficult to imagine two more different personalities. But each acquired awe-inspiring knowledge and developed disciples, among them his son Ian, who became a professional archaeologist and fellow-artist and -employee Ivan Kocsis, probably Canada's foremost specialist in the artistic rendering of native artifacts and scenes.

Tim was a brilliant but very private person. His modesty made it difficult to publicly honour or recognize him. He spoke at OAS meetings if pressured to do so, but with genuine reluctance. I don't remember how we persuaded him to accept the recognition of an Honorary Membership in the OAS (for having "materially advanced the discipline of archaeology"), back in January, 1980. We probably had to trick him. Well Tim, the trick is on us now. Your unique combination of artistic skill, courteous humour, goodwill, quiet affability, enthusiastic scholarship, modesty, niceness, and a kind heart, is not likely to occur again. *Charles Garrad* ■

Lynne Wheller

July 17, 1961 Fort Erie - August 18, 1996 Etobicoke

OAS Member and Toronto Chapter Member

Graduate of McMaster University (BA Anthropology)

Overview of OAS symposia - by Stewart Leslie, with information from Charles Garrad

Year	Host chapter	Location	Days/ dates	Theme	
1	1974	Toronto	McLaughlin Planetarium	1 (19)	Ontario Iroquois Prehistory
2	1975	Toronto	McLaughlin Planetarium	1 (18)	Ontario Pre-Iroquois Prehistory
3	1976	Toronto	Four Seasons Sheraton	1 (16)	Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region
4	1977	Toronto	Four Seasons Sheraton	1 (15)	Ethnohistory and Archaeology
5	1978	Toronto	Sheraton Centre	1 (21)	Art and Symbolism in Archaeology
6	1979	Toronto	Sheraton Centre	1 (20)	Archaeology by Experiment
7	1980	London	Holiday Inn City Centre	2 (25-26)	Archaeology of the Lake Erie Basin
8	1981	Simcoe	Ste. Marie among the Hurons	1 (24)	The Archaeology of the Georgian Bay Region
9	1982	Thunder Bay	Airlane Motor Hotel	1 (23)	Archaeology of the Superior Basin and Its Connections
10	1983	Toronto	Downtown Holiday Inn	1 (29)	Ontario in the Past
11	1984	Toronto	Bond Place Hotel	2 (20-21)	A Bicentennial Tribute - 200 Years and Then Some
12	1985	London	Hampton Court Hotel	2 (26-27)	Archaeology of the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Drainage Basins
13	1986	Toronto	OISE	2 (25-26)	Ontario Archaeology and the Planning Process
14	1987	Ottawa	Skyline Hotel	2 (24-25)	Rivers Through Time: Archaeology Along Our Eastern Waterways
15	1988	Toronto	YWCA	2 (22-23)	Ontario Archaeologists Abroad
16	1989	London	Radisson Hotel	2 (28-29)	OAS Annual Symposium 1989
17	1990	Toronto	Ryerson University	2 (27-28)	Let's Make A Deal: Archaeological Evidence of Trade in Ontario.
18	1991	Ottawa	Skyline Hotel	2 (26-27)	Tools For Tomorrow
19	1992	Toronto	Central YMCA	2 (24-25)	Impact & Influence: Early Native and European Contact In The Americas
20	1993	London	Niagara Falls Sheraton	2 (23-24)	OAS Annual Symposium 1993
21	1994	Toronto	Primrose Hotel	2 (22-23)	Origins of the People of the Longhouse
22	1995	Thunder Bay	Prince Arthur Hotel	2 (13-14)	Archaeology of the South Western Canadian Shield
23	1996	Ottawa	Queen's U Kingston	3 (25-27)	Home Is Where the Hearth Is - Small Sites Archaeology in Ontario
24	1997	Toronto			15th Anniversary - Theme to be announced
25	1998	TBA			25th Anniversary Symposium

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Idea exchange

The Paleo-Indian of Southern St. Louis Co., Minnesota: The Reservoir Lakes Complex. C. Harrison, E. Redepning, C. L. Hill, G. Rapp Jr., S. E. Aschenbrenner, J. K. Huber and S. C. Mulholland. *Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies, University of Minnesota, Monograph Series Number 4.* Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque. 1995. A review by Jeff Bursey.

Due to the dominance of CRM archaeology in southern Ontario and its site- or property-specific focus, broad regional syntheses and the contributions of avocational archaeologists are often overlooked in our considerations the prehistoric past. For this reason, it was a pleasure to read this monograph on the Reservoir Lakes Paleo-Indian complex of Minnesota. Located just to the west of Lake Superior, this collection provides exceptional insights into the late Paleo-Indian period in the upper Great Lakes. Given the nature of these sites, located below the water level of various lakes and rivers, collection could only occur during periods of low water levels when erosion exposed these artifacts and, as such, only dedicated academics or avocationalists could commit the time necessary (over two decades) to gather adequate samples.

The volume is well organized and follows a relatively standard format. Chapter 1 provides a history of the collections, including recovery procedures and an overview of other investigations conducted in the area. Chapter 2 is a comparison of what is known of the Reservoir Lakes Complex with the Minocqua phase of Wisconsin, the Caribou Lake Complex of the Ontario/Manitoba border and the Lakehead Complex along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Chapter 3 introduces the theoretical orientation of this study and a discussion of the lithic raw materials identified from the collection.

Chapter 4 contains the bulk of the database by discussing the formal aspects of the artifacts recovered, with an acknowledgement of Pat Julig's since published study of the Cummins Site. It should be noted, however, that due to time constraints imposed on the study and the fact that the analysis began in 1979, prior

to the commencement of Julig's study, much of the presentation follows a more traditional morphological/functional format than advocated by Julig. Discussion focuses on the more formal artifact categories such as bifaces, unifaces and tri- and polyhedral adzes and gouges, while rough and ground stone tools and native copper artifacts are included because of their possible association with the Paleo-Indian period. Flakes are only briefly mentioned, again due to time constraints, and only the most obviously utilized flakes were considered because of the eroded nature of the sites. Well organized tables, providing the attribute data from these artifacts, are included at the end of the monograph.

Chapter 5 discusses the bedrock and glacial geology of the region while Chapter 6 describes the sites individually according to geographic blocks with a summary table at the end. Chapter 7 discusses the paleo-environmental reconstruction based on pollen and algae studies. Finally, Chapter 8 summarizes the data presented and the inferences generated in this study.

Overall, this study is well organized and the data is presented in a coherent manner. Tables presenting the artifact attribute data appear to be thorough and provide comparative data which other researchers should be able to utilize. One complaint can be raised with the large number of photographs which appear to have been under-exposed as they are too dark to reveal many features. The generous use of line drawings, however, more than compensates for this problem. A large number of maps, emphasizing the post-glacial topography of this and surrounding areas, also aids immensely in providing context. The only obvious editing problem I spotted was with some of the tab sets at the beginning of pages in early sections of the monograph.

While I do not suggest I am at all an authority on the late Paleo-Indian period of the western Lake Superior region, I feel this volume will become a standard for studies in this area. While comparisons with other complexes do not go beyond broad statements based on the presence of the various artifact classes, enough data should be present in the tables to conduct more

detailed analyses at a later time. Certainly, if our understanding of social dynamics and cultural patterns of the prehistoric record is to progress beyond simple statements of presence, detailed stylistic analyses must be undertaken. Publication of archaeological database such as these is a necessary first step. ■

An account of the 1996 Iroquois Pageant, by Charles Garrad. The theme this year was ONWANONSYSHON, Chief George Johnson (1816-1884), builder of Chiefswood, father of Pauline Johnson. Largely self-educated and self-made, Johnson inherited a traditional Mohawk chieftainship but was an Anglican who defied both Mohawk tradition and the conventions of white society to marry an English girl. Although the Mohawk community initially rejected his chieftainship as incompatible with his paid employee (interpreter) status with the Canadian government, and both sets of parents-in-law objected to the mixed marriage and rejected the couple, George's activist dedication to the welfare of the Six Nations led to such a high standing in the Mohawk community that Chiefswood was built for him as a community project. Beaten and shot by white thugs stealing Indian timber, George's sick-bed was the catalyst for the reconciliation with his parents and his acceptance by his wife's.

While the youthful native performers were unpolished, hesitant and obviously inexperienced, their enthusiasm for their history and the amount of research implicit in the script was impressive. The traditional dancers forming part of the evening's program were also noticeably youthful, providing the assurance that there is a next generation to sustain the Longhouse. As the providers of one of Ontario's most unique summer events, the people of the Iroquois Pageant deserved a larger audience than the one hundred or so who were there on August 10. Presumably because of the reduced attendance, compared with earlier years, there were fewer vendors, but prominent among those that were there was the Jake Thomas Learning Centre. Jake remembers the OAS from his participation in our 1994 Symposium and added that when he recites the Great Law in English in September this year, it will perhaps be for the last time. ■

Charles also sent us this interesting note on **Petun research in France**: Catherine Reichert of Paris, France, visited the Collingwood branch of the Petun

Research Institute in August with an unusual mission. She delivered photographs of an old house in France, where more than three-and-a-half centuries ago lived the lady who used her fortune to endow the Jesuit Mission of the Apostles to the Petun Indians of the Collingwood area.

The lady was Charlotte-Marguerite de Montmorency, the Princess of Condé, whose principal residence was the Chateau Chantilly, north of Paris. In 1612 the Princess's husband, Henri II de Bourbon, the Prince de Condé, became Viceroy of New France, followed in turn by her brother and her nephew. None of them came to New France but each appointed as his local representative Samuel de Champlain. It was to the Princess' husband that Champlain would have reported his visit to the Petun (as he nick-named them) Indians of the Collingwood area in 1616. It can be assumed the Princess learned of the Petun Indians from Champlain's report; she was interested in New France and the native Indians of Canada.

In France, one of the Princess' sons was instructed by the Jesuit Father Paul Ragueneau. Tutor and pupil remained in touch in later years. Ragueneau was subsequently sent to Canada as a missionary, and was at Ste-Marie-among-the-Hurons near Midland, of which he became Superior, when the Jesuit Fathers commenced the Mission of the Apostles to the Petun Indians in 1639. The Mission was suspended in 1641 but resumed in 1646, the year the Princess' husband died. In 1647 she was at last publicly identified as the Mission's benefactor and foundress.

While in the Collingwood area Catherine was able to visit several of the sites of Petun villages where the Jesuits worked 1639-1650 because of the endowment given by the Princess of Condé. Catherine also visited the Huron Indian Village at Midland to see what a typical village may have looked like, there being no replicated village in the Petun area. ■

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crew, lab experience. Fifteen years in the health care field has produced expert skills in interacting with people. Contact: Norma Knowlton, 418 Bouchier St, Box 13, Roches Point ON L0E 1P0 / 905 476 4747. ■

I have been a member of the OAS for a number of years and am extremely interested in archaeology but have no formal training in the discipline. I am also a **high school geography/history teacher and would like to incorporate archaeological skills and methodology into my lessons.** Many of the skills, such as surveying, mapping and researching, are skills used in a number of different subjects and this would be a great way of making the learning "more real", as some of my kids say. I don't feel competent enough to teach my students about archaeology and I have tried to find curriculum suitable for high school students, but have not had any luck. Might you or some of your colleagues know where I could find i) curriculum suitable for high school students or ii) some materials, preferably inexpensive, which clearly and simply explain what archaeology is and how it works. John Macdonald, 64 Felbrigg Ave, Toronto ON M5M 2M1. ■

Introducing a series of commentaries by Jeff Bursey

Like all archaeologists over the last few years, I have had discussions with a number of people on a wide diversity of archaeology-related topics. These discussions have ranged from consensus building to heated debates on prehistoric reconstructions, site significance, field ethics, etc., but rarely become formalized in writing. Many of these people have expressed interest in a less formal format for airing these ideas. In order to prompt debate on some of these topics, which often is confined to debates over beer mugs or hidden in unpublished reports, I have volunteered to informally tackle some of these topics in a series of brief commentaries or debates in the Idea Exchange. While I will attempt to provide stimulus for some of these debates through these pages, contributions from others are requested. The rules for these debates are simple: contributions should be coherent and brief (but longer than one word), slander and obscenities are not allowed, and contributions will be accepted as email, regular mail or verbal comments. In addition, anonymous contributions will also be accepted. Finally, the more controversial the better (bearing in mind the caution about slander and obscenities...).

To start things off, I would like to comment on recent trends among some archaeologists to write off a bewildering array of sites on the basis of perceived significance. CRM firms sometimes make decisions about site significance on the basis of economic factors, and occasionally attempt to couch these decisions in archaeological terms. One such trend has been to suggest that multi-component (plough-) disturbed sites are of less significance than single-component sites. In other words, the more often a site was considered desirable for occupation by prehistoric peoples, the less significance it holds. (The peculiar view held of Ontario's plough-zone will be considered in a future issue). The reasoning offered is that since artifacts (ie. flakes and non-diagnostic tools) cannot be assigned to specific occupations, and since occupational patterns have been blurred, the site has less to tell us of the past.

The potential damage of such a view should be obvious to anyone, at least outside the CRM business of southern Ontario. In a recent issue of **North American Archaeologist**, for example, a comparison was made between the late Archaic settlement patterns of two river drainages in the eastern United States (Stevens 1995). Different adaptive strategies were suggested for two roughly contemporaneous groups based on the distributions of diagnostic projectile points across the landscape. Needless to say, multi-component sites, both surface collected and excavated, located on illuvial terraces were a significant portion of the sites included in this study. Obviously, for such a study to have any hope for success or accuracy, multi-component sites must be collected at least enough to determine the full range of components present.

Another class of archaeological sites potentially threatened by this attitude is quarry sites. Quarry sites were usually mined repeatedly throughout prehistory to produce chert resources and, as such, are usually multi-component, with later occupations digging through, curating and, in general, mixing earlier components. While the logistics of excavating quarry sites may be daunting, the significance of quarry sites should be easy to recognize. In the U.S., quarry sites, such as Flint Ridge, Ohio and Mount Jasper, New Hampshire, are recognized for their significance for understanding the past and are often nominated for the National Register of Historic Places or are preserved in state parks, etc.

Judgements of site significance are, by definition, highly subjective. Sites may have no significance for addressing some research questions or in some contexts but these circumstances can, and undoubtedly, will change as the state of our knowledge advances. Some of the publications by Deller and Ellis, for example, have begun to demonstrate that, with greater study, some artifact styles, such as scrapers, can be identified to limited time periods. Personally, while I'm not sure that I want to be the one conducting these studies, I suspect that attributes of debitage will ultimately be assignable to specific time periods, at least on a population level. Can anyone *not* suspect that debitage produced from making Genesee points will differ from debitage produced from making Late Archaic small points?

My point in this discussion is that CRM archaeology was conceived as a way to preserve the archaeological record for the benefit of future generations. These future researchers should be able to access the preserved archaeological record in order to explore questions for which we currently lack either the time or the analytical techniques. Needless to say, such noble goals will not be realized if large portions of the archaeological record are written off on the basis of specious reasoning.

Stevens, J. Sanderson

1995 A Comparison of Technological and Adaptive Strategies between Normanskill Occupations in the Delaware and Hudson Valleys. *North American Archaeologist* 16(3):239-279. ■

Miscellanea

■ **New services from Heritage Marketplace** <http://www.canlink.com/nickadams/> Since these are trying times for many working in the heritage field, here is an opportunity to cast your net a little wider. For a mere \$3 admin fee – FREE TO OAS MEMBERS – you can post your resumé until you get a job (or 6 months - whichever comes first). Please keep the resume brief (no theses please) and send it as a wordprocessor or preferably as a .txt file. Be prepared to see some editing in the published form. Paper will not be accepted!

■ Heritage Marketplace is also now accepting archaeological **research articles for publication on the Web!** Articles should be in English, well written and edited, of interest to a broad audience and not too 'fringe'. To begin with (to see how it goes) articles will be posted for 3 months. I can't promise to format them into HTML, so send them pre-formatted or as .txt or ASCII files. No stuff on paper please - I haven't got the time or inclination to do any re-typing. If you submit a resume and an article I can link the two, to double your exposure. Acceptance of any articles is at my sole discretion. Send articles and resumes on disk to Nick Adams, Box 150, Newboro ON K0G 1P0 / nickadam@limestone.kosone.com

■ The **London Chapter** of the OAS is happy to announce that the Chapter **library** is now set up in its new home at 55 Centre Street. The Chapter's collections are located in the foyer on the second floor and are **available for use by all members**.

■ The **London Chapter** has instituted a new membership category for **life membership**, at a one-time fee of \$300.-

■ **The Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC)** is the only national (**United Kingdom**) club of its kind for young people between the ages of 9 and 16. Membership includes a pin badge, membership certificate, membership card which will entitle you to free or discounted entry to centres around the country and best of all, the quarterly magazine, "Young Archaeologist". Members can also join local branches, and go on field study holidays. Write to Juliet Mather, Young Archaeologists' Club, Council for British Archaeology, Bowes Morrell House, 111 Walmgate, York YO1 2UA, United Kingdom.

■ As advertised in the last issue, the **AARO for 1994** is now available. To order your copy, contact Dena Doroszenko, OHF, 10 Adelaide St East, Toronto ON M5C 1J3 / 416 325 5038.

■ **AnthroNotes** - National Museum of Natural History Bulletin for Teachers offers in-depth **articles on current anthropological research, teaching activities, reviews of new resources, and an annual article on summer fieldwork opportunities**. AnthroNotes, originally part of the George Washington University/Smithsonian Institution Anthropology for Teachers Program funded by the National Science Foundation, is published free of charge, three times a year (fall, winter, and spring). To be added to the mailing list, write: Anthropology Outreach Office, NHB 363 MRC 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 U.S.A. This newsletter with its cartoons may be reproduced and distributed free-of-charge by classroom teachers for educational purposes. AnthroNotes is also available on America Online (keyword: Smithsonian□Publications□Natural History Publications).

■ **Archaeological parasites** Patrick Home and James Tuck recently published an article in the **Journal for Parasitology** 82(3) on archaeological parasite finds from the 17th century **Ferryland site in Newfoundland**. Examination of a privy contents revealed the presence of eggs of four parasites. Their identification represents the first reported discovery of parasite remains in an archaeological context in Canada. Due to possible contamination of domestic animal feces, it was not possible to determine with certainty whether the eggs are of human origin.

■ The latest issue of **KEWA** (96-4,5) contains a long article by OAS members **Dana Poulton, Christine Dodd, Michael Spence and Rudy Fecteau** on the **Fradenburg site, an historic Neutral village** and associated ossuary dating to Glass Bead Period 2 (c. AD 1620-1630) on the lower Grand River. In addition to detailing the results of the partial 1989 salvage excavations, it puts the site into context in terms of previous and current research on Neutral sites in the area.

■ "Everywhere, Yet Nowhere" by OAS member **Peter L. Storck** in Series III, No. 2, April 1996, **Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Newsletter**. Update on Peter Storck's Paleo-Indian research at the Red Wing Site in the Kolapore Uplands in the southern Georgian Bay region. Interesting archaeological, geological and paleoecological results are presented in easy to comprehend terms. To view or receive a copy, go to www.rom.on.ca and click on "Publications" or contact the ROM, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto ON M5S 2C5.

■ **Jake Thomas Learning Centre Workshops**: Wampum Bead Making Workshop: October 26 & 27, 1996 / Moccasin Workshop: November 23 & 24, 1996 / Black Ash Splint Basket Workshop: January 25 & 26, 1997. The Jake Thomas Learning Centre, R.R. 1 Wilsonville, ON N0E 1Z0; 519-445-4230.

■ The **Ontario Heritage Foundation** was one of four organizations to be visited by **two conservation professionals from Beijing, China** last and earlier this year as part of an **exchange program** of The Canadian Foundation for the Preservation of Chinese Cultural and Historical Treasures. Zhou Bao Zhong of the National Museum of Chinese History, and Zhou Ming of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics visited the Foundation, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Canadian Conservation Institute and the University of Toronto's Anthropology Department, during a six-month stay in Canada. They were in Canada to learn about Canadian preservation methodologies, particularly conservation. From Heritage Matters.

The OAS has several active local chapters. Please contact the respective secretaries or the OAS office for more information.

GRAND RIVER-WATERLOO President: Dean Knight / Secretary: Julie Karlison 519 725 9030. Mailing address: c/o Dr Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2I 3C5.

HAMILTON President: Jacqueline Fisher / Vice-President: Stewart Leslie / Treasurer: James Badow / Newsletter: The Heights / Editor: Bill Fitzgerald / Mailing address: Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton ON L8P 4X1. Meetings are usually at 7.00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at Dundurn Castle. Send news to hamilton.oas@mcmi.com or dial in to 905 526 1657.

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Lois King / Mailing address: Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1. Meetings are usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, at the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod Streets.

THUNDER BAY President: Frances Duke / Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood, 331 Hallam St, Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the last Friday of the month, except June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University.

TORONTO President: Wayne McDonald / Vice-President: James Shropshire / Treasurer: Melanie Priestman / Newsletter: Profile / Editor: Eva MacDonald / Secretary: Annie Gould / Mailing address: Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide St E, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in room 561a, basement of Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St George Street.

WINDSOR President: Ilinka Temerinski / Vice-President: Sandra Lesperance / Secretary: Natasha Bouchard / Treasurer: Michael Primeau / Newsletter: Squirrel County Gazette / Editor: Peter Reid / Mailing address: 3461 Peter St Apt 409, Windsor ON N9C 3Z6. Meetings are usually at 7.00pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except June-August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 405 Victoria Street.

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