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MONTHLY MEETING

The April meeting of the OAS will be held on Wednesday, April 15, 1970, at 8:00 p.m., in the archaeology laboratory, Room 561, Sidney Smith Building, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, 2 blocks north of College Street.

Speaker: Dr. Wm. B. Roosa, of the Department of Anthropology,
Waterloo University.

Topic: Comments on Paleo-Indian in Southwestern United States
and the Great Lakes Area of North America.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Will those members who wish to renew their membership in the OAS please do so by April 22, as we then are revising the membership list for 1970. Only paid-up members will receive further issues of "Arch Notes" and "Ontario Archaeology". Please mail fees to: Miss Lorna Procter, Treasurer, 137 Madison Ave., Toronto 180.

PLEASE CHECK TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP DESIRED

ACTIVE: _____ \$ 4.00 ASSOCIATE: _____ \$ 3.00

FAMILY: (Husband & Wife) _____ \$ 7.00 INSTITUTIONAL: _____ \$ 4.00

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Name: _____ Address: _____
(Please Print)

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Note: Contributions in addition to membership fees are exempt from income tax.

All cheques and postal money orders should be made payable to: THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Note: Persons joining in the last quarter of the year will be considered as being registered through the following year.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Credit Valley Archaeological Society (CVAS) has taken the opportunity to invite all OAS members as well as anyone else who is interested to attend their display of Indian Archaeology and "Paleo-Archaeology" on May 16-17, 1970.

Place: Springbank Community Centre,
Erindale, Mississauga Road, a short distance north
of Highway 5.

Time: Saturday, May 16 from 12 Noon - 9:00 p.m.
Sunday, May 17 from 1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

RECENT PUBLICATION

National Museums of Canada, Bulletin 224: Contributions to Anthropology VI -
247 pp. - Price \$3.00 Archaeology and Physical Anthropology.
The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

- Contents: (1) The Michipicoten Site, by J.V. Wright
(2) The Chase burial site, EeQw:l, by David Sanger
(3) Further observations on the human mandibular remains
from Sugluk and Mansel Islands, by David R. Hughes
(4) Archaeological survey in the Lower Fraser River Valley,
1963, by Robert S. Kidd

IN PRESS The Archaeology of Michigan, by James E. Fitting
Natural History Press

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTHWESTERN U.S. PUEBLO CULTURES

(Abstract of speech presented by Mrs. Ramona Morris, Graduate in Anthropology,
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA, at the OAS March meeting)

Many factors have come together to make the Southwestern United States a fertile field for the archaeologist. Proximity to Mexico meant culture traits such as agriculture and pottery making reached the area at an early period, and the cultures had the time and ability to develop to an unusually high degree before their discovery by the Spanish in 1540. The aridity of the climate has preserved many items which under normal circumstances would have completely vanished, because it is often too dry for the bacteria which cause decay to survive. Whole baskets, utensils of wood, clothing of fibres and fur, and accidentally mummified human beings have been found in rock shelters where they have been protected from the elements. Potsherds are abundant, making cross-site stratigraphy a relatively simple matter, and are so well fired and dry no preservative treatment is necessary. Dendrochronology, tree ring dating, is feasible for the area because fluctuation in moisture made definable patterns in growth rings over a wide area, and the general aridity has preserved many logs, so that, at present, it is possible to give dates accurately as far back as 11 A.D. to beams taken from various ruins.

The fact that the Amerinds used coursed stone masonry during the classic period of their development has left the area with some really spectacular ruins, unequalled anywhere in North America north of Mexico. The effigy mounds of the eastern States and Canada, although impressive in their own way, are not really comparable; because the Southwestern ruins were actual cities with all the living quarters, ceremonial structures, dance plazas, middens, and all that entails rolled into one--not simply a single ceremonial structure with some possible burials.

A final factor in the archaeologist's favor is that large sections of the Southwest are only sparsely populated. Urban sprawl has not yet covered up valuable sites, and the number of sites is so large that it will be years before even a fraction have been completely excavated. Many are being purposely saved for future generations of archaeologists with new techniques at their command, as yet undeveloped, so valuable information will not be inadvertently destroyed, as was done so often before by antiquarians and curio-seekers with more enthusiasm than technical knowhow.

Three separate high cultures developed in this area--the Hohokam in the desert of southern Arizona, the Mogollon in the mountains of southern New Mexico, and the Anasazi, or Basketmaker-Pueblo complex, in the plateau region of what is known as the "Four Corners"--the area of the San Juan River drainage where the states of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico converge. This last group, the Anasazi, is the archaeological horizon one is most likely to encounter, and a summary of the diagnostic traits of the various periods of development follows.

BASKETMAKER (Basketmaker II) 100 - 500 A.D.

This period is typified by a semi-agricultural, semi-nomadic culture who raised corn and squash, had domesticated the dog, made fine baskets and finely woven sandals, and used the spear thrower for hunting. They had definite burial practices; but no permanent dwellings, axes, bow and arrow, or fired pottery. The digging stick was the only agricultural implement. A cigar-shaped pipe is found in this and all succeeding periods.

MODIFIED BASKETMAKER (Basketmaker III) 500 - 700 A.D.

Permanent houses of a definite type (pit house) are found during this period, and village life begins. Beans and several types of corn are added to the list of agricultural products, and the turkey is domesticated. Sandals reach their highest development. True pottery built of bands, with grittemper is made. The bow and arrow are introduced, as well as notched axes, grooved mauls, and arrow shaft straighteners. Bone tools are abundant.

DEVELOPMENTAL PUEBLO (Pueblo I, II) 700 - 1050 A.D.

Villages composed of rectangular, above-ground, contiguous dwellings of true masonry are typical. The pit house is converted into a ceremonial structure known as a "kiva". The pottery improves. Sherd temper and vessel surface corrugation are common, and spiral coiling technique is used. Cotton is grown and the loom introduced. Cranial deformation begins during this period. Axes are fully grooved. Stone hoes are attached to the digging sticks.

GREAT PUEBLO (Pueblo III) 1050 - 1300 A.D.

This period is characterized by a general coalescence of population into large communal houses of up to 1000 units. There is intense local specialization in pottery, masonry, kivas, etc. and great development of the arts. "Great Kivas" are found which are large enough to be used by the whole population of a village instead of merely by clans. Axes are full or three-quarter grooved. Sunflowers are added to the crops raised and irrigation is practised. During the last part of this period there were over twenty years of severe drought preceded by erosion of farmland and lowering of the water table. This, combined with internal discord and incursions by nomadic warriors brought about an end to the classic period of Pueblo culture.

REGRESSIVE PUEBLO (Pueblo IV) 1300 - 1700 A.D.

There is a general migration southward to sites with permanent water supplies. The villages are larger generally, but the masonry is sloppier, stonework often being entirely replaced by adobe. Great Kivas disappear. New pottery decorative techniques include use of glaze, more naturalistic designs instead of strictly geometric, and more polychrome ware instead of primarily black on white. Axes include spiral and double grooved. There is every indication of a renaissance in the making which was brought to a lurching halt by the Spanish conquistadores.

HISTORIC PUEBLO (Pueblo V) 1700 A.D. - present

The descendants of the prehistoric Pueblo who live along the Rio Grande in New Mexico, and on the Hopi mesas of Arizona still use multi-storied "apartment houses" in villages similar to those of the Regressive Pueblo period. Much of the non-material culture is retained, as well as weaving and pottery making.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

Hawley, F.M. 1936. Field Manual of Prehistoric Southwestern Pottery Types.

University of New Mexico Anthropological Series, Bull.291, Vol.1,
No. 4, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

- Judd, N.M. 1925. Everyday Life in Pueblo Bonito. National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 227-262, Washington D.C.
- Mcgregor, J.C. 1965. Southwestern Archaeology (2nd edition). The University of Illinois Press.
- Morris, E.H. 1925. Exploring in the Canyon of Death. National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 48, No. 3, pp.262-300. Washington D.C.
- Roberts, F.H.H. Jr. 1935. A Survey of Southwestern Archaeology. American Anthropologist, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 1-33, Menasha, Wisconsin.
- Wormington, H.M. 1961. Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest. Denver Museum of Natural History, Popular Series, No. 7, Denver, Colorado.

BOOK REVIEW - Analytical Archaeology by David Clarke. - Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, 1968 - \$23.50

To attempt a complete review of Prof. Clarke's fascinating book in a few pages would be futile. I shall therefore try to give the reader an idea of the scope and promise of the book in the hope that, his appetite whetted, he will attempt the main course himself.

Clarke is most concerned about and makes constant reference to the 'rival archaeologies', as seen in the many different approaches to the discipline, and because of this he devotes some 40 pages to the history, nature and aims of archaeology. Some of his opinions are highly controversial.

He holds that the only archaeological facts are artifacts, and suggests that the data observed about them is inevitably modified by the archaeologist. It is therefore imperative that we have an accepted general theory controlling these modifications. The tool with which to accomplish this is the model, or structured set of hypotheses. Clarke defines 3 such models, one concerning procedure (analysis and synthesis), one concerning archaeological entities (attributes, artifacts, types, assemblages, cultures and culture groups in that order of complexity) and one dealing with processes (entities changing in space-time in the form of dynamic systems). These models are capable of analysis in terms of general systems theory. Clarke suggests that all the components of 'culture' are in essence codified forms of information. It is this information that is laid down and buried and which the archaeologist ultimately excavates. He argues cogently that if we interpret a culture as a system and are aware of the 'laws' under which systems operate, then we will be able to predict more accurately what the culture looked like, and consequently will be able to form hypotheses which may be tested against empirical data which we have and will have through further excavation. Sometimes many hypotheses will fit equally well, but as this will almost certainly be caused by incomplete data these hypotheses will have to be run parallel through a regression procedure until the probabilities of one increase and the probabilities of the other diminish.

It is stressed throughout the book that systems analysis, like any other method, is merely a tool (though of more predictive value than most). No amount of data fed, for example, into a computer will be useful unless the archaeologist not only knows how to instruct the machine but, more important, knows what to instruct it. In other words the archaeologist must know what he is looking for.

Clarke suggests that one of the reasons that the social and behavioural sciences have been peculiarly vulnerable to the whims of the researcher is that he has been unable to grasp fully the multidimensional relationships that make up his discipline. Clarke sees the computer as a major breakthrough in this area.

Clarke's attempted formulation of a central theory for archaeological processes is in large part taken from the fields of cybernetics, information and probability theory, set theory game theory, inductive statistics, topology and numerical taxonomy. But these are still ultimately only tools and Clarke is well aware of their limitations, not the least of which is the formidable vocabulary one has to master. There is a vocabulary of definitions at the end of each chapter and a complete list at the end of the book, presumably to make doubly sure. There are 670 pages of text, 170 illustrations and a bibliography ranging from Carnap's .5

Introduction to Symbolic Logic to The Country Life Collector's Pocket Book.

How useful is this book to the archaeologist? The opening chapter is a delight for even the casual reader and I think essential for archaeologists from nine to ninety. The appeal of the rest of the book may best be left to the author himself to state, which he does with some candour:

"Archaeologists fall into three groups in relation to these aims. Those....who agree with most of these aims and believe their possible attainment; those who agree with some of the aims but believe the entity concepts merely abstractions, incapable of viable definition, and finally, those....who find these aims sterile, clinical, inhuman and devoid of the evocative glow and beauty of the material, whilst expressing disbelief in any synthesizing or predictive principles. It is tempting to label these 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class archaeologists, but perhaps that would be unfair. This text is designed for the first two viewpoints, the latter will doubtless continue to cultivate the popular and lucrative fields of vulgarization or blinker themselves to narrow aspects of narrow problems without the comfort of knowing the value of their activities."

It is an expensive but worthwhile addition to the library of the serious archaeologist.

John Holland, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

THE PORTEOUS SITE: A LATE MANIFESTATION OF THE PRINCESS POINT COMPLEX

By David M. Stothers and Ian T. Kenyon

The Porteous site (AgHb-1) is located on a high well drained, sandy ridge just to the west of the Grand River "Oxbow" in Brantford Township, Brant County, Ontario. Immediately to the west of the site is a small stream; the Grand River, itself, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east.

History of Field Work: Waugh(1902:77) reports the Porteous site in his survey of "Neutral" sites. In 1967, 1968 and 1969 Thomas and Ian Kenyon surface collected a sample of artifacts from this site. In the fall of 1969 W.C. Noble of McMaster University conducted salvage excavations at this site, in which the authors participated. This report will deal only with the artifacts recovered by Thomas and Ian Kenyon.

Ceramics: All of the vessel sherds were classified under four categories: 1) rimsherds 2) decorated body sherds 3) undecorated body sherds 4) basal sherds. Only those sherds with an intact lip were considered rim sherds.

Rimsherds:(20 vessels) The dominant decorative techniques on the rim exteriors are as follows: cord-wrapped stick (10-50%); incised (3-15%); corded punctate (2-10%); cord malleated (2-10%); plain (2-10%); linear stamp (1-5%); suture stamp (1-5%). The lips and interiors are usually decorated with the same technique employed on the exterior. Two rims possessed short, channelled collars, the remaining vessels were collarless. Nine of the collarless rims were splayed, and all but three were everted. Exterior Motifs: consisted of the following varieties: 1) one or more rows of obliques over horizontals (5-25%); 3) a blank zone over horizontals (2-10%) 4) horizontals (1-5%); 5) 1 row of obliques over plats; 6) plain or textured (4-20%).

Five rims possessed castellations: 3 were of the simple pointed type; the other two were simple rounded castellations. Six rims had deep, round punctates on the exterior, ranging from 10 mm. to 34 mm. below the lip.

Decorated Bodysherds: (106 specimens) Most of the specimens in this category came from the weakly defined neck and shoulder areas of the vessels. The following decorative techniques were employed: cord-wrapped stick (38-35.8%); incised (29-27.3%); corded punctate (24-22.6%); interrupted linear/push-pull (14-13.2%); linear stamp (1-.9%). The small size of the sherds prevented any accurate assessment of motif, but bands of horizontals and opposed designs are probably dominant. These sherds ranged in thickness from 4 to 13 mm. and had a mean of 7.0 mm.

Undecorated Body Sherds: (458 specimens) Of the 245 sherds that possessed analyzable exteriors (58-23.6%) were plain, 102 (42.1%) were smoothed-over-cord, and 85 (34.3%) were cord malleated. The 215 sherds which had both interior and exterior intact ranged from 4 mm. to 23 mm. in thickness, and had a mean thickness of 8.7 mm.

Basal Sherds (6 specimens) All of the basal sherds appeared to be fragments of sub-conical vessels. These sherds averaged 13 mm. in thickness.

Juvenile Ceramics (1 specimen) This fragment included the lip, neck and body of a vessel with an estimated height of 38 mm. The body was plain, but the neck possessed a crudely incised design of opposed triangles.

Pipes (7 specimens) All of the three pipe stem fragments appear to have had a rectangular cross-section. The cross-section of the most complete specimen measured 20 mm. by 13 mm. Of the two bowl fragments with no lips, one was plain and the other was cord marked. Both were probably from barrel-shaped bowls. One lip fragment was from a plain, barrel-shaped bowl. The other lip sherd was probably from a cylindrical bowl and appeared to be decorated with a fine cord-wrapped stick.

Lithics

The lithic inventory from the Porteous site consisted of the following: 55 unworked flakes of which 11 were linear, 16 expanding, 2 decortication and 26 fragments. Core and core products consisted of 1 core tablet, 1 bipolar core and 3 core "bust-offs". A total of 18 retouched flakes consisted of 12 flake scrapers (both side and end-scrapers), and 6 stemmed unifacial 'thumbnail' end-scrapers. 13 projectile points consisted of 2 stemmed points, 1 corner notched point and 7 flat based triangular points, as well as three point tips. The remaining chipped stone artifacts consisted of a drill tip, 2 bifacial end-scrapers and 4 broken wedges.

Ground and pecked stone artifacts consisted of: 2 anvil stones, 2 complete celts, 4 celt fragments, 1 paint stone and 1 shale problimatical.

House Structures: The Porteous site produced a small longhouse measuring 36 x 22 feet with random internal hearths and pits, as well as part of another house.

Agriculture

The Porteous site has produced a number of charred corn kernals.

Conclusions

The Porteous site fits well within the schematic framework of the Princess Point complex as previously defined (Ontario Archaeological Society Bulletin 70-4). The high percentage of incising and linear stamping present on the neck sherds would seem to indicate a late date, and would seem to suggest its proximity both temporally and stylistically to the Krieger site and the later Glen Meyer branch of the Ontario Iroquois tradition.

CLAY PIPES / Glen Airn Sawmill Site

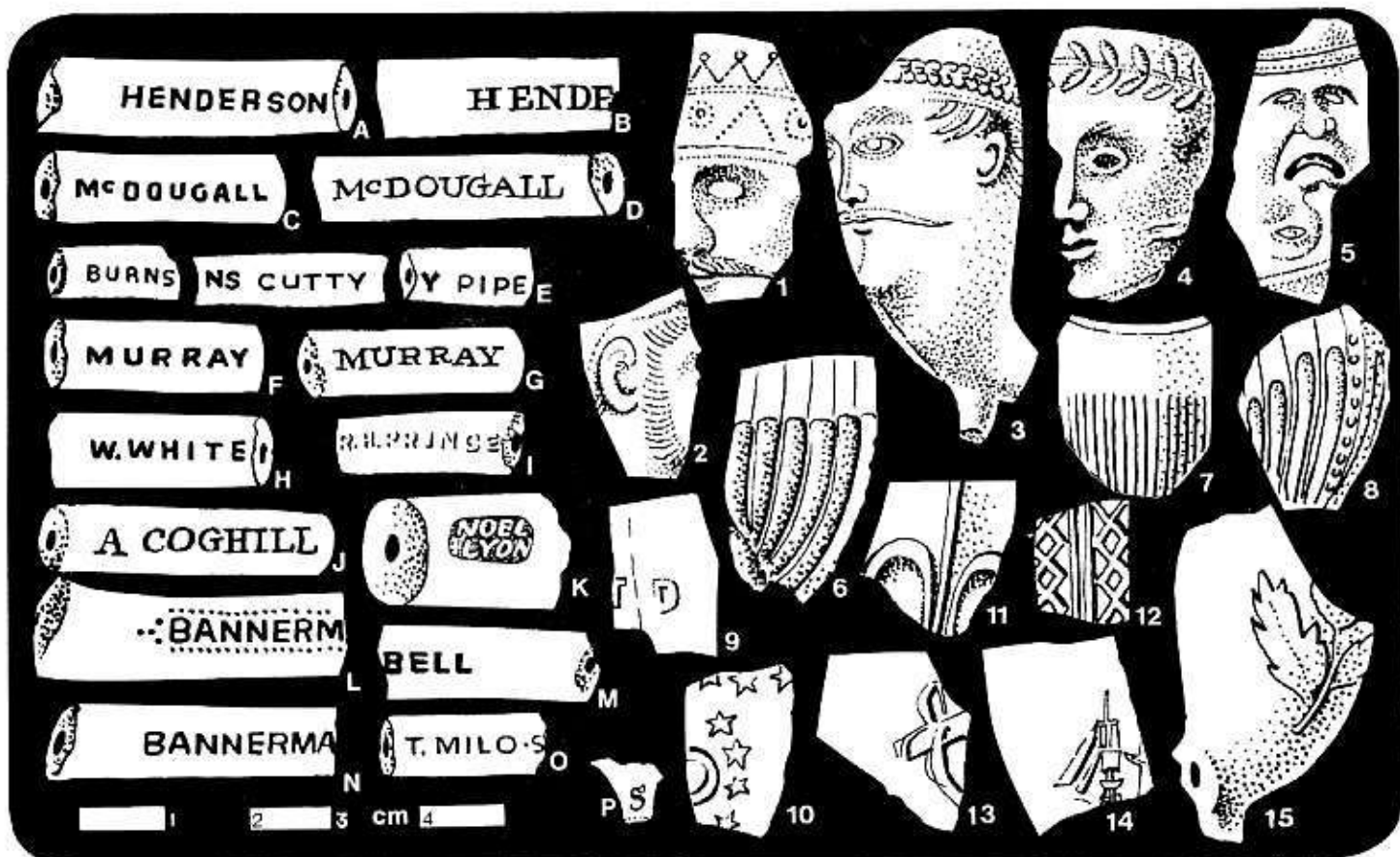
t.kenyon

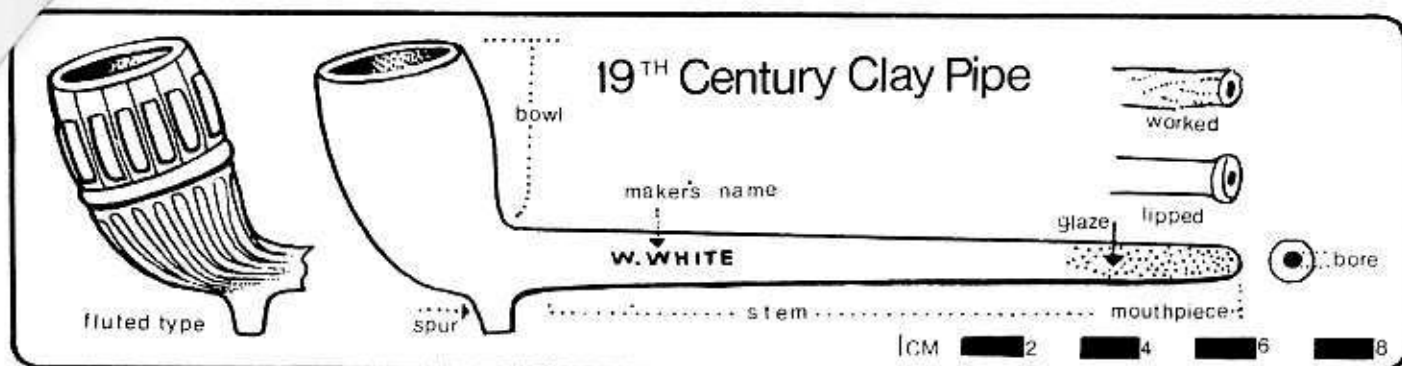
During the year 1969, the author periodically surface-collected a quantity of 19th century material from a plow-scattered refuse dump. The dump was situated on the south bank of Big Creek, in Onondaga Township, Brant County, Ontario. Tremaine's map of the County of Brant 1858 C.W., indicates this location as the site of a sawmill. This mill, according to "The History of the County of Brant 1883" (Warner, Beers & Co) was called the Glen Airn Sawmill. Glen Airn was first built in 1842 as a water mill, later changed to steam, and then converted back to water power. By 1883, the timber in this area was becoming scarce and removal of the mill was contemplated. As yet, no date of abandonment of this mill can be determined. The Artifact assemblage included ceramics, buttons, hardware, glass, children's toys and clay pipes. In this paper only the ample collection of clay pipe fragments will be considered.

BOWLS: Six classes of bowl designs were recognized: plain, human effigy, fluted, geometric design, pictorial design and T.D. Within the human effigy class, there are three subclasses: 1. Turk's head, 8 types (figures 1,2,3). 2. Upside-down face (figure 5). 3. Dante (figure 4). The fluted class was the most popular style of decorated bowl. Although difficult to determine from fragments, about 15 different styles can be recognized

(figures 6,7,8,11). Two types were represented in geometric design (figure 12). The pictorial design (figures 13,14,15) includes bowls decorated with ships, anchors and thistles. TD designs were usually impressed or embossed on the back of an otherwise undecorated bowl. Four types were recognized (figure 9). One fragment appears to include a border of stars around the TD (figure 10).

STEMS: Of the 308 fragments of stems recovered, the maker's name was impressed on 80 specimens, but only two were embossed. Usually the firm's name was impressed or embossed on one side of the stem, and the city or country on the other. The author distinguishes between two styles of lettering 1.) Serif (S) in which a letter possesses a thin line that extends over the top and bottom of the main body of the letter (eg. E) 2.) Sans Serif (SS), a block letter of even thickness without serifs (eg. E). A number of firms use both lettering styles and these are recorded separately. Pipe bores were measured with the bit end of a drill set graded in 64ths of an inch. 60% of all stem bores were 5/64". Stem diameters ranged from 6 to 10 MM. A yellow-orange glaze was found on 8% of all stem fragments. Apparently the glaze was applied to prevent the lips from sticking to the mouthpiece. In one case a design was noted on the spur (figure P)





The above figure shows some typical features found on 19th Century clay pipes. However, the bowls could be smaller or larger, the stems longer or shorter and with or without spurs. Although usually white, two pipe stems were a terra cotta color. The Burns Cutty pipe, reconstructed from stem pieces found on this site and a complete bowl from another site, displays a smaller bowl, no spur, a thinner stem and probably a lipped mouthpiece. On one pipe, the original mouthpiece had been broken but subsequently reworked to produce a new mouthpiece. While pipes from Glasgow manufacturers predominated (48 specimens), Henderson of Montreal was the most frequently represented (27 specimens) of any single pipe maker. An examination of both historic and archaeological data dates the Glen Airn site to circa 1840-1880. Therefore, the pipes

from this site should represent a cross-section of pipe styles and manufacturers current in this area during the middle and late 19th century.

Suggested Dates of operations for pipe makers

BANNERMAN/MONTREAL - 1860-1889

BELL/QUEBEC - 1852-1875

HENDERSON/MONTREAL - 1847-1875

above data from

Elizabeth Collard "Nineteenth Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada".

Montreal; McGill University Press, 1967

McDOUGALL/GLASGOW - 1846-1967

W. WHITE/GLASGOW - 1805?-1955

above data from

IAIN WALKER "Statistical Methods for Dating Pipe Fragments"

Post-Medieval Archaeology

Vol 1. 1967 p.p. 90-101

A COGHILL/GLASGOW 1826-1899-190W (I.W.)

S. MILO/LONDON - 1850's (I.W.)

MURRAY/GLASGOW - 1830-1861

NOEL A LYON - *1853-61 - *1865-67 (I.W.)

R.H. PRINCE/ CANADA 186? Dutch 19th century?

above data from

ELIZABETH WYLIE - Personal Communication

* from archaeological data only

quoting IAIN WALKER (I.W.)

STEMS	3	4	5	6	7	
	64	64	64	64	64	
PLAIN	2	45	84	21	1	153
PLAIN (terra cotta)			2			2
WITH SPURS		8	9	2		19
WITHOUT SPURS		1	1			2
MAKER'S NAME		32	47	3		82
DECORATED						
WITH GLAZE	1	14	17	1		33
MOUTH PIECE ROUND		1	3			4
MOUTH PIECE WITH GLAZE		4	4			8
MOUTH PIECE WORKED			1			1
MOUTH PIECE LIPPED		1	3			4
	3	106	171	27	1	308

BOWLS		
PLAIN		83
TD/ IMPRESSED		4
TD/ EMBOSSED		4
EFFIGY TURK'S HEAD		22
EFFIGY MISC.		5
FLUTED		34
DESIGN, GEOMETRIC		3
DESIGN, PICTORIAL		4
	grand total	467

MAKER'S NAME	REVERSE SIDE		4	5	6	FIG	
			64	64	64		
HENDERSON	MONTREAL	SS	8	15		A	23
HENDERSON	MONTREAL	S		4		B	4
McDOUGALL	GLASGOW	SS		7		C	7
McDOUGALL	GLASGOW	S	6	2		D	8
McDOUGALL GLAS	BURN'S CUTTY PIPE	SS	2	2		E	4
MURRAY	GLASGOW	S	10	4		G	14
MURRAY	"	SS		3		F	3
W. WHITE	"	SS		6	1	H	7
A COGHILL	"	S	3	2		J	5
R.H. PRINCE	CANADA 186?	SS	2			I	2
BANNERMAN	MONTREAL	SS OEC			1	L	1
BANNERMAN	"	SS		1		N	1
NOEL A LYON					1	K	1
BELL	QUEBEC	SS		1		M	1
T MILO	LONDON	SS	1			O	1
			32	47	3	total	82

O.A.S. LIBRARY - New Titles - March/April 1970.

- ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Stones & Bones Newsletter" March 1970.
(Sad news from Alabama - the passing of Dan Josselyn, February 26th, 1970. Sometime contributor to the Anthropological Journal of Canada, his task in recent years became the antiquity of Early Man as evidenced by the existence of pebble tools and other hitherto unrecognised ancient lithic technologies. A member of the Editorial Board of the Alabama Archaeological Society he was in fact the main contributor to the newsletter. He was also a mainstay in the scheme to bring Professor Francois Bordes of the University of Bordeaux to Alabama, planned for the end of March, an event Dan Josselyn clearly regarded as supreme in his career. To be taken a mere four weeks short of it is a most cruel fate).
- ALBERTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF "Newsletter" no 22 Fall 1969.
(Contains two papers ; "Preliminary Report, The Mona Lisa Site EgPm-3" by Michael Wilson, surely establishing a new "high" in exotic site names, concerns the excavation of circa 7,000 yr old Bison bones in a basement excavation, and "Some Significant Differences in Certain Foot Elements of Elk and Bison" by J.D. Nance, concerning comparisons of elk and bison bones.)
- AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY "Natural History" March 1970. (Usual interesting articles, all non-archaeological in this issue. Did you know that two-thirds of the world's wild rice grows in Minnesota, with Manitoba, Ontario and Wisconsin accounting for the balance ?)
- KENYON, Walter 1970. "Hungry Hall Mound 1, or Toxicodendron Radicans" being Archaeological Newsletter no 58, March 1970, Royal Ontario Museum. What is Toxicodendron radicans ? This mound-within-a-mound was covered with it.)
- KIDD K.E. 1969 (A Review of) "An Early Historic Niagara Frontier Iroquois Cemetery in Erie County New York" by Marian E. White et al. Reprinted from AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST vol 71 no 5 October 1969.
- RAMSDEN Peter G. 1968 "The Draper Site: A Late Iroquois Component" (Peter has set a fine example in donating a copy of his M.A. Thesis. The prehistoric Draper Site appears to be part of a lineal development leading to, and ancestral to, certain historic Huron Sites including Cahiaque and Orr Lake. It had earlier been excavated in part by the O.A.S.).
- SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY "Newsletter" no 28 March 1970
(That trip to Mexico reported last issue is postponed until April 24th, so you have time to go.)
- STOTHERS D.M. 1970 "The Shaver Hill Burial Complex: Reflections of a Neutral Indian Population". (David read this paper to the recent CAA meeting, concerning a group of historic Neutral burials near Hamilton. 195 persons in single, multiple and ossuarial burial, extended, flexed, primary and bundle are studied, yielding such data as a post age 30 survival rate of only 15%, compared with 22% in the prehistoric Fairty ossuary, and a death rate in the age 17-22 group twice that of Fairty.)
- STOTHERS D.M. 1970 "The Princess Point Complex and its Relationship to the Owasco and Ontario Iroquois Traditions" (The abstract of the speech presented to the Society in February, as it appeared in Arch-Notes 70-3 March 1970. The Complex is ancestral to Glen Meyer, dated 900-1100.a.d. and components within the Complex have a discernable temporal sequence).
- WOODWARD D.R. 1969 "Exploratory Excavations on the Dorr Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland" Archaeological Society of Maryland Miscellaneous Paper no 8. June 1969.