



ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

Some Clarifications on the Tehuacan Valley Lecture
(See ARCH NOTES Jan./Feb. 1978, p.3)

There are a few points raised in the report of my December lecture in the last Arch Notes I wish to clarify.

Firstly, the areas upon which I concentrated were those of which I had first-hand knowledge and which were illustrative of the progress from a strictly hunting-gathering subsistence to that of early agriculture, i.e. El Riego, the Ajalpan village area and Purron, Coxcatlan and Abejas caves further south. However, although these may be the principal sites used to illustrate the progress of early agriculture and its effect on settlement patterns, there are many other major sites in the valley, including many other caves which were not excavated, and large aggregate settlements of a later time period, on which work is still being pursued. This problem does receive clarification in the following paragraph, but I wish to make the connection explicit.

The reference to the Ajalpan Phase as being comprised of three sites stems, I believe, from the slide showing the MacNeish view of the site and refers to three areas of what we would consider one site; in addition there are other villages of this phase. The site itself is not in a canyon, but on an alluvial terrace; however, there are barrancas, which may be characterized either as very large deep ravines or as small canyons adjacent to it and falling away from the level of the village itself.

A correction, stemming from my lack of clear enunciation, is that "Chilco" should read "Quachilco".

Norma Knowlton

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Call for Papers

As variety is the spice of life, I am always happy to receive articles and information suitable for publication in ARCH NOTES. Many of our members may have such material which would be of interest to our readers. If you have something, please let me have it for a future issue of ARCH NOTES.

Mike Kirby
Editor

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Reported by Janet Cooper

Diana Gordon and Jean-Luc Pilon were our guest speakers at the March meeting. Both have been working in the province of Quebec. They reported to us on their activities and provided an archaeological overview of their respective areas.

"James Bay Before the Flood: an Archaeological Overview" - Diana Gordon

Last summer, Diana Gordon worked on an archaeological project funded by the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs, in the La Grande and Kanaaupscow River area east of James Bay. This and a number of other projects - such as extensive helicopter surveys - were stimulated by the 1971 announcement by the Bourassa government of its intention to disrupt the rivers of James Bay and to flood vast areas of the northern forest for the purpose of hydro electric power. Before the announcement, very little archaeological work had been done in the area. Now, over 800 contemporary historic sites, 73 lithic sites and 5 trading posts have been discovered.

Diana was one of 7 crew members taken by program director Jim Chism to the upper limits of the La Grande-2 reservoir to undertake extensive surveying and excavating, before the flooding of the area which begins next spring. Camp was set up on the north shore of Lake Washadimi and the extent of investigations was to the rapids on the Griault River and to those on the Kanaaupscow River. The north shore sand terraces are excellent habitat for hare, ptarmigan, lynx and bear; the south shore, by contrast, is mainly wetlands and is therefore most suitable for muskrat and beaver. Reed islands on the lake provide breeding grounds for geese and ducks. A nearby lake was cored and pollen analysis indicated that the boreal forest had moved into the area some 6000 years ago. Trees here include the jackpine, black spruce, tamarack and, along the shore, shrub alder and willow. During winter, the longest period of the year in James Bay, groups of Cree hunters still move inland and build winter lodges for a single family, or for a number of families. (Traces of the traditionally circular tepee style tents with their central hearths were found all along the shore in the area surveyed; they are used mainly in spring, summer and fall.) Women and children remain at the winter lodge while the men go out in small groups, for a few weeks at a time, to hunt big game such as caribou. Beaver, too, is an important resource, not only for its fur but also for its meat; a certain amount of fishing is also done.

After a survey was made of the north shore, the lithic sites (which were sometimes difficult to find, though they tended to be where there are contemporary and historic sites) were dug in 3 cm levels and 1 metre squares, usually a total of 6 cm in depth to reach white sand. Compared to southern Ontario sites, very few lithics were uncovered; often no more than, say, 4 scrapers on a whole site. No definite sequence has been established for James Bay, though the change from quartzite to chert with time was documented on a number of Lake Washadimi and Lake Kanaaupscow sites. For example, one site dated to ca. 1350 BP contained quartzite, but no pottery; another proto-historic site dated to 430 BP \pm 150 revealed chert flakes, some pottery and a few caribou teeth.

Native informants were very helpful in the interpretation of contemporary

and historic sites, and this information may prove useful in the interpretation of the older sites being excavated. From their experiences last summer, Jim Chism and his crew can verify that the Quebec government was incorrect in stating that this area east of James Bay was no longer being used by the native peoples. The crew made contact with families living and hunting around Lake Washadimi and realized that the land is still very much a part of the hunting culture of the Cree peoples.

"Archaeology at Indian House Lake in Northern Quebec" - Jean-Luc Pilon

The area of Quebec in which Jean-Luc Pilon has worked for the past two summers is different from James Bay in many ways. Indian House Lake is actually a widening of the George River at a point some 150 miles northeast of Schefferville; contained between two sets of rapids, it is approximately 56 miles long. The area between Schefferville and Indian House Lake comprises an interior plateau that presents noticeable changes in vegetation with altitude; in protected areas one finds black and white spruce and willow alder; in unprotected, higher areas one encounters mosses and lichen, as well as a variety of berries such as crowberries and blueberries. Lake terraces and eskers (the beds of rivers that ran under the glaciers) are two of the interesting geological formations at Indian House Lake. Most of the historical sites were found to lie on low palaeo-terraces, although some are on higher terraces; at the same time, most of the prehistoric sites seemed to have been located on higher elevations.

Over the past three years, Jock McAndrews has been carrying out palynological work. He has taken and analyzed a number of cores from lakes in the area; these date the earliest vegetation and the subsequent changes from circa 8700 BP (when the glaciers retreated and dammed the George River to form a pro-glacial lake) to the present. At Indian House Lake three terraces define the three phases of this pro-glacial lake (called Lake Nascaupi), and the vegetation changes have been broken down into three zones. Zone 1 contained arctic tundra vegetation (sparse moss and lichen), Zone 2 was a basic tundra environment with (mainly) alder and birch growing in protected areas, and Zone 3 was wooded tundra with good continuity in the alder and birch, but with spruce making an appearance. Basically, this vegetation profile has been the same since 2700 BP.

Older historic-occupation sites were noted from scatters of bone; others were detected from changes in the local topography. For example, single hearth tents were discovered from the slightly raised earth ring and central hearth delineating the structure. This raised earth represents the material which had been scooped out from the central area to lay over caribou skins which covered the tent, in order to secure the skins. Multiple hearth tents were also discovered and in each of these was found one caribou antler; possibly, these structures were designed for some sort of ceremonial use. Other, small (circa 5 feet in diameter) structures also occurred and their use is by no means certain; they may have been sweat lodges, exterior hearths, storage pits, or even observation posts.

In addition to the great number of historic sites found, many prehistoric lithic sites have also been discovered over the past five years of work. One late prehistoric or proto-historic site which was found contained stone tools in association with bands of copper (probably from copper kettles). This copper had travelled a considerable distance along trade

routes before it reached Indian House Lake. The site consisted basically of one large hearth area containing calcined bone and fire-cracked rock. Some of the tools uncovered were bifaces and quartz scrapers. It turned out to be one of the richest sites for lithics.

Considerable work was concentrated on the HdDe-5 site, where two similarly rectangular-to-oval-shaped structures are delineated by the configuration of very large stones. In the middle of both structures was a large depression, and a red ochre stain was noted at the bottom of each of these. The red ochre was covered by garbage and debris, and on top of this were a number of lithics - mainly flakes. Small chunks of red ochre were also found in other parts of Structure #2. The pit in Structure #1 was larger than that in Structure #1; it completely filled a 2 x 2 metre square and spilled over into an adjoining square, and within it were found calcined bone (basically caribou) and charcoal and ash. Tools of Labrador quartzite (mainly scrapers) were recovered, principally from within the perimeters of the depressions.

Based on the lithic tools and the use of red ochre, the closest cultural affinities of HdDe-5 are to the Maritime Archaic (6000 to 3800 BP); but this site, 8½ metres above the lake, is not (in view of the rebound rate calculated for the area) that early and, on this basis, can be dated to circa 2000 BP. It is hypothesized that it may perhaps represent an inland continuation of the Maritime Archaic.

Archaeological investigation of Indian House Lake has now ended, but a considerable amount of time and energy will still have to be expended before the great quantities of material recovered can be fully analyzed.

Next summer, Jean-Luc Pilon will be working on the Tuvaaluk Project - Eskimo and palaeo-Eskimo sites in Diana Bay, which is located at the north-west extremity of Ungava Bay.

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O.A.S. FEBRUARY MEETING

Dr. J. V. Wright was the guest speaker at the Society's February 15th monthly meeting; his topic was "The Cultural Continuity of the Northern Iroquoian-Speaking Peoples". Dr. Wright has kindly supplied Arch Notes with an abstract of his paper, as follows:

It is proposed that the ancestors of the historic Iroquoian-speaking peoples of northeastern North America have been resident in the area for approximately 6,000 years. The hypothesis is based upon certain theoretical considerations and the evidence of an essential continuity in the technological, religious (mortuary), settlement and subsistence systems. Apparent discontinuities in the development are attributed to periods of rapid change (1500-1000 B.C. and A.D. 500-800) resulting from diffusion of elements of the above systems from the south and from the northeast coast.

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THE JORDAN POTTERY: A SHORT PROGRESS REPORT

Reported on by J. K. Jouppien
Parks Canada, Ontario Region

Excavation continued at the Jordan Pottery site during the 1977 field season. This is the site of a 19th century kiln and workshop employed in the manufacture of coarse red earthenware. The site is located on the Niagara Escarpment just outside the village of Jordan, approximately 20 miles northwest of Niagara Falls. A search for documented information relating to the site has met with little success. However, the archaeological record suggests the pottery operated between 1820 and 1840. The Project Director, Dr. D. W. Rupp of Brock University, is presently conducting a study of the Material Culture from the site.

Last season's objectives were to continue excavation of the kiln; test the surrounding area for associated features and/or structural remains; and to excavate a cross-sectional sample of the primary wasters dump. Excavation was carried out by students from Brock University, and a group of dedicated volunteers, trained on the site during the previous season. In October the "School for Experimental Education", from Etobicoke, partook in a week long field school on the site.

Successful completion of the proposed objectives has permitted Dr. Rupp to make the following preliminary architectural interpretation:

"The Jordan potter used a simple rectangular multi-flued updraft single chamber kiln in which to fire his pottery. The kiln is oriented approximately NE-SW and its overall dimensions are c. 2.70 m. wide by c. 3.55 m. long (not including the projections for the firebox at the northeastern end). The firing chamber is divided into two unequal sections by a central partition wall along the longitudinal axis of the kiln. The partition wall projects from the western wall and stops short of the eastern wall, thus allowing communication between the two sections. The internal dimensions of the larger southern section are c. 0.82 m. wide by c. 2.78 m. long and those of the smaller northern section are c. 0.72 m. wide by c. 2.78 m. long. The central partition is c. 0.38 m. wide. The firebox is c. 0.44 m. wide at its narrowest point and 0.54 m. wide at its widest point on the exterior where the short narrow spur walls terminate.

The kiln is constructed of regular simple mould-made bricks mortared with clay. The brick floor of the kiln lies in a shallow trench which was cut through the surface soil horizon into the thin layer of compact fine clay that overlies the limestone bedrock. The exterior walls and the central partition are c. 0.38 m. thick and consist of three parallel rows of stretcher construction set in staggered positions. The walls of the chamber rise ten courses high (c. 0.75 m.) before the brick inner vaulted roof begins its spring. At the eleventh course the hand-shaped skewbacks are set back a few centimeters from the inner face of the walls. The archaeological evidence implies that the inner vault was constructed of some regular bricks and crude wedge-shaped bricks and a high proportion of clay mortar. The firebox was spanned by a low-rising vault. The lack of a sufficient number of bricks with which to make a vaulted roof of necessary thickness and the presence of a large quantity of small irregular limestone

fragments immediately around the kiln but not found elsewhere at the site, strongly suggest that the roof of the kiln was completed with these limestone fragments set in clay mortar. A number of flues could be left in such a roof to create the required updraft. There was no evidence to suggest that a chimney was used with the kiln. The Jordan kiln is the best preserved kiln excavated to date in Ontario.

The presence of a substantial foundation of limestone slabs, *in situ* at the southeastern corner of the kiln and similar slabs in a disturbed context at the northeastern corner indicates that the kiln was once covered by a wooden roof supported by thick beams. The excavation of a narrow shallow depression approximately one meter away from the northwestern side of the kiln and running parallel to it might represent the drip line of this proposed roof. The fact that numerous nails were discovered in the general area of the kiln and especially to the west/southwest of the kiln also supports this hypothesis. Furthermore, there is other evidence to suggest that the potter's workshop area was situated immediately to the southwest of the kiln. In this area there are the remains of a foundation of unknown function, made of limestone slabs. Whether or not the kiln and the workshop area were located under the same roof and in the same structure cannot be determined from the available evidence."

Coarse red earthenware sherds constitute approximately 80 percent of the artifacts recovered from the site. This assemblage included: pie plates, low bowls, milk bowls, possible cups, crocks, cylindrical bottles, jugs, pitchers, preserve jars, small spice jars, butter churns, chamber pots, teapots, flower pots with trays, and two different types of money-banks. Occasionally earthenware vessels were marked in some manner with the name of a distributor, or an important customer, or the potter. Some rim sherds from the Jordan Pottery bear the stamp "B. LENT U.C.". "B. LENT" was most probably the potter's name. "U.C." was a commonly used abbreviation for Upper Canada, the political entity which was replaced by Canada West with the instituting of the "Union Act" in 1841. If earthenware from this particular pottery appears on other contemporaneous sites ascription will now be possible.

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O.A.S. APRIL MEETING

The speaker for the monthly meeting on April 19th will be Dr. J. H. McAndrews of the Royal Ontario Museum. His title will be "The Royal Navy and Indian Farmers: The Pollen Connection". Because this is ROMARAMA night the public is invited to the presentation. The presentation will start promptly at 8 o'clock. The business meeting of the OAS will follow the public presentation.

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....following publication in the last issue of Arch Notes of Elizabeth Dumont's "The Role of the Amateur Societies", we are pleased to reprint three more articles on this subject from the MANITOBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY of June 1977....

THE ROLE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

Ian Dyck
Supervisor, Archaeological Research
Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History

As scientific methods have become more sophisticated (and expensive) and as professional archaeologists have become more numerous, lay archaeologists have found that the sphere of their activity has tightened. More and more they are pushed toward the passive role of bystander, and less and less are they encouraged into the active role of doer. In a way, lay archaeologists are like builders who have done a good job constructing a hospital only to find themselves locked out of the operating room by the doctors. People practising medicine outside the established skills and standards of the profession are labelled quacks. Similarly, people practising archaeology outside accepted methods and standards are given pejorative labels such as collector or pothunter, distinctions which seem inevitable in a maturing discipline. Perhaps it is a means for measuring development.

However, just as medicine has found that it requires not only doctors, but many more persons with non-medical or ancillary skills, archaeology, too, is finding itself unable to cope when the whole load is borne by professionals. It seems that professional disciplines tend to concentrate on certain problems while ignoring or not seeing others. In many cases professionals have difficulty or, indeed, cannot deal with other problems even when they do recognize them. Conservation is one problem for which professionals can provide only part of the solution and the door is open for lay archaeologists to do and contribute much.

For one thing, societies should search for ways to make site conservation an interesting and regular part of society activities. For example, to get started the society might pick a township in their area and examine it in detail, without disturbing the sites, assigning each member one square mile. At the end of the project, members should be able to raise questions and come up with answers concerning the number of archaeological sites on that township, the number that are relatively intact, the specific sites that require salvage, sites that deserve protection and so forth. Such a project will give members first hand acquaintance with the scope of conservation problems in their area.

Before getting too far into this project the society may find that it does not have enough members to handle a township or that some its members are simply not interested. In that case, the society must recruit new members who are interested in conservation. Societies that have looked in the past mainly to the ranks of collectors for new members may find that their membership grows much faster and represents a much broader cross-section of society when conservation becomes their major purpose. One benefit of increased membership is increased ability to undertake conservation archaeology. Another benefit is the possibility that a larger membership will bring more varied skills into the society, thereby creating the conditions conducive to discovery of innovative solutions to a host of conservation

problems. Professionals are well aware of the value of "multidisciplinary approaches" to problems, but are seldom able to create the conditions under which such an approach can operate. An archaeological society can be in a good position to fill this innovative multidisciplinary role.

A traditional role that archaeological societies have assumed and should continue is that of support for professionals. In turn, of course, it is reasonable to expect professional support for lay activities. One facet of lay support should be a deep concern, followed by action, whenever professional positions are lost. The archaeological community is too small to afford any attrition of its professional arm. Although individual professionals may come and go, their positions should never be allowed to disappear. Some other ways that lay archaeologists might support (perhaps it would be better to say cooperate with) professionals would be to assume the role of regional reporters, to act as first line investigators of new sites, or of illicit activities or of disturbance to known sites. It is very important that a large amount of documentation on such activities be gathered and society members are often in a position to do it. Yet another support or involvement role is that of the avid consumer of archaeological data. Archaeological society members should make an effort to keep well informed about new publications and about tours of work-in-progress. They should view, form an opinion on, and discuss new displays, restorations and reconstructions based on archaeological work. Major archaeological developments in the area should never pass unnoticed or undiscussed at archaeological society meetings.

Archaeological societies also have a role to play in public education. The more people that know about the conservation concerns of archaeologists, the more likely that our conservation efforts will succeed. Archaeological society members are often in a position to promote conservation and point out destruction to individuals and to groups. The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, for example, feels that one way to reach a large number of people is to ensure that public library systems are aware of archaeology books that should be in their collections. As a society project, they decided to send lists of books to all major libraries in the province and to update the lists from time to time. The libraries are cooperating by ordering the books and the result is that one obstacle to public education, poor access to information, has been eliminated.

Finally, a role that archaeological societies can carry out very effectively is that of public advocate for archaeology - to the government for better legislation and then for adequate staff and facilities to implement the legislation; to the universities for improved services; to the museums for improved services; and to industry for support of conservation in a variety of forms. Professional archaeologists have tried to play the role of advocate, but their record is marked more by failure than success. For one thing, professionals do not have the weight of numbers; for another, they are often buried within a close-mouthed bureaucracy; but most important, they can be accused of promoting conservation strictly for their own self interest, in other words to perpetuate and enhance their jobs. Archaeological societies are not subject to the same limitations and have enjoyed rather strong success where professionals have worked hard and failed.

Thus, there are a number of important roles that archaeological societies can play in the conservation of archaeological resources. If these roles are taken up now, while a large fraction of the resource is still intact,

archaeology may well survive into the future.

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THE ROLE OF AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Bjorn Simonsen
Provincial Archaeologist, British Columbia

Although I am not familiar with the history of the development of organized groups of "amateur" archaeologists in Canada, I am aware that some have been in existence for several decades in at least two provinces, Ontario and Manitoba. The Archaeological Society of British Columbia, with which I am the most familiar, recently marked its tenth anniversary and in those ten years has been a major force in B.C. archaeology.

The composition of the membership of groups such as those referred to above appears to follow a pattern. When the society or association is first formed, the membership tends to consist entirely of so-called "amateur" archaeologists. As the association grows and gains members, it invariably becomes more and more involved in so-called professional archaeological matters through member participation on digs, lecture programmes and, eventually, on their own excavation programmes and publication series.

At this stage of development, the association appears to have taken on the air of legitimacy in the eyes of professional archaeologists and there is an influx of such individuals into the membership. This, in turn, adds even more legitimacy to the association. However, at this point of development, I see a problem occurring in that the association ceases to be a group of "amateur" archaeologists. The problem lies in what the new membership does to the association's effectiveness as an advocate of the goals of archaeology.

It could perhaps be best at this time, in view of my foregoing statements, to list what I feel should be the main goals of an association of "amateur" archaeologists. I think that most such groups in Canada already have most of the following as their terms of reference:

- 1) To stimulate public interest in the prehistory of Canada (or a province).
- 2) To discourage unauthorized and unskilled archaeological excavation by offering an alternative.
- 3) To provide an opportunity for the interested public (or "amateur" archaeologist) to learn about, share experiences in and directly participate in Canadian archaeology.

- 4) To act as a lobby group in order to influence government funding of archaeology and to enact adequate legislation to protect the archaeological resource.
- 5) To act as a watchdog over the activities of professional archaeologists to ensure the highest possible standards.
- 6) To provide a source of funding and publication means for professional archaeologists.

Undoubtedly the above list has overlooked some of the objectives of Canadian "amateur" archaeology groups, but I feel the major ones are covered.

It is my opinion that two of the goals listed above, namely the lobbying function and the professional watchdog function cannot be adequately met by "amateur" archaeology groups if their membership includes a large number of professional archaeologists. Governments simply do not take seriously the lamentations of a small self-interest group, nor is peer-group ethics a very effective means of ensuring the maintenance of high professional standards. Rather, the most effective pressure group is one composed of an informed public such as a truly amateur archaeological association, and the most effective watchdog is one without any professional bias. I should note here that in British Columbia, the Archaeological Society was primarily responsible for the introduction of minimum standards for archaeological field work and reports, and for a significant change in government attitude toward archaeology as a result of the presentation of a brief to the Government Caucus.

Canadian "amateur" archaeological associations have not yet reached their full potential in any of the six roles stated above. Some have in fact yet to embark on the more controversial roles of lobbying governments and of acting in a role of watchdog over the quality of archaeological work being performed by the professionals. Yet these are both very important roles as the "amateur" groups are in the best position to carry them out effectively.

Amateur societies should become advocates of conservation and public archaeology much like wildlife federations and other environmentalist groups are advocates for the preservation of other non-renewable resources. At the present time, conservation archaeology concepts are being pursued primarily by government employed archaeologists. Yet civil servants traditionally have little or no power to ensure the future protection of resources if this is not current government policy. However, governments do react to public pressure such as that which can be brought to bear by an "amateur" archaeology association with a membership of several hundred.

In order to fully develop their potential as archaeology advocates, "amateur" archaeology associations should actively increase their membership, should establish chapters in all areas of the particular region or province in which they operate and should seek the support of, and lend support to, other groups who are advocating the preservation of other non-renewable resources. Where are the protests against the potential destruction of countless archaeological sites by the proposed McKenzie Valley Pipeline, the James Bay Hydro Development or the Churchill Falls project?

"Amateur" archaeologists and professional archaeologists alike must become more concerned about projects such as those mentioned above and must join forces with the conservation movement if we really value the resource we

so casually exploit.

AMATEURISM IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Brenda L. Clark
Curator of Archaeology
Newfoundland Museum

Probably the most important role archaeologists have in society is that of recovering, interpreting and recounting the cultural history of a group of people or geographic area. The fulfillment of this role has sparked, in relatively recent times, the establishment of a body of professional archaeologists. There is, however, a proportionately greater number of people in our country who have more than a passing interest in the relics of the past. An important distinction must be made between two categories within this number - amateur archaeologists and pot hunters. Pot hunters ravage archaeological sites for the sensation of discovery and for the "goodies" that they find so aesthetically pleasing. They are collectors, modern antiquarians who are often interested in buying, selling, or trading artifacts. I would, by contrast, define amateur archaeologists as individuals who recognize, along with the professionals, that the value of an artifact lies not in its aesthetic qualities, but in the cultural heritage that it reflects.

The point of view taken in this paper is that amateurs have an important place in archaeology. There are definite roles that they may play in preserving Canada's cultural heritage. These roles are varied and include such things as working in the field and in museums, lending support to antiquities legislation and forming societies as focal points of communication and learning. Let me elaborate briefly.

- 1) Field Work: A conscientious, trained body of amateurs could take some of the pressure off professional archaeologists in certain field situations. Certainly, there are sites that demand expertise above the level of the amateur and an awareness of problem-oriented archaeology must be established. Ideally, a professional archaeologist should be on the site as a consultant but this may not be possible in some salvage situations requiring immediate attention. Particular situations may involve proper excavation of a popular pot hunting site or of a site threatened by local community construction.
- 2) Museums: The development of museums in the smaller communities is becoming fairly popular and amateur archaeologists may play a role in the setting up and maintenance of these local museums. Being knowledgeable about local archaeology, they can contribute to the community awareness of regional history and prehistory. Furthermore, they can relay to the members of their community the destructiveness of pot hunting techniques.
- 3) Antiquities Legislation: As members of the public outside of the academic/professional milieu, amateurs may add a strong voice in lobbying for the establishment and enforcement of stricter antiquities legislation.
- 4) Amateur Archaeological Societies: Amateur archaeological societies should be formed with definite objectives in mind. Some of these might be:
 - a) to discourage the trading and sale of artifacts;

- b) to hold conferences, give papers and even to publish;
- c) to hold field training workshops under the instruction of a competent professional archaeologist.

The roles outlined in the above discussion are realistic. With the fulfillment of these roles, closer contact between amateur and professional archaeologists could be established. In fact, it seems likely that education and communication is the key to a rewarding relationship between amateurs and professionals.

The potential of amateur archaeology may be illustrated by referring to a particular example. Amateur archaeologists in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador are as yet in the early stages of organization (two societies exist: the Marine Archaeology Society and the Memorial University of Newfoundland Historic Archaeology Society) and, unfortunately, pot hunters have gained greater notoriety. However, the M.U.N. Historic Archaeology Society, formed in 1975, promises to be an important organization in respect to archaeology in the province. This group is composed of individuals with experience in historic archaeology and keen interest in the province's cultural heritage. On their own initiative, the group undertook field work at an historic site, Connor's Farm, in St. John's. Following background research with archival material, they surveyed, mapped and tested the Connor's Farm site, did follow-up laboratory work and are currently writing a report. In addition to field work, the society holds public meetings, inviting guest speakers and encouraging its members to give papers. This group maintains good rapport with the province's professional archaeologists and can solicit their advice at any time. The M.U.N. Historic Archaeology Society is a capable organization that well illustrates the potential contributions of amateur archaeological societies.

In the preceding paragraphs, some roles for amateur archaeologists have been defined. These roles parallel those of professional archaeologists to some extent; for example, site survey and excavation, working for community museum development projects and approaching the government for greater antiquities protection. Although I have taken a constructive approach to the reality of amateurism in archaeology, I have not been suggesting in this paper that we replace professionalism in archaeology with a do-it-yourself attitude to culture history. Rather, I am advocating an appreciation of the past, and a sense of responsibility in everyone towards recovering information about it.

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O.A.S. 1978 Symposium

The date has been set for our fall Symposium. It will be held on October 21st, at the Sheraton Centre as before. We have booked a larger room for the day's activities, and coffee will be served. The banquet will be held that same evening, and a cash bar will be provided for those who wish to refresh themselves between the two events.

The topic is "Symbolism and Art in Archaeology", and the conveners are Dr. Peter Ramsden and Mr. Bill Fox. Further information will be published in Arch Notes as it becomes available.

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THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE IN 1977

Charles Garrad

Introduction

In 1977 a multi-purpose project was undertaken on the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site. The purpose of this paper is to present at this time a brief, preliminary outline of the work, until such time as a more detailed report becomes available.

Forty-six complete or partial 5' x 5' squares were excavated, with but two exceptions, to subsoil. From these squares, 1,141 cubic feet of earth were examined and passed through 1/4" mesh screen. The general rule was to carefully shovel the top 8" of earth, representing a nominal plough zone, directly through the screen, and then to excavate by trowel in 2" levels, screening all back-dirt. This general rule was modified as circumstances were found to dictate by actual experience, as when, for example, disturbed plough zones of up to 18" depth were encountered. To maximize sample representativeness and minimize site destruction, the 46 excavated squares were widely distributed over the site, but with more-or-less convenience are found to cluster into seven areas. Each area was a specific project aimed at answering questions proposed in advance. No square was opened without the rationale and justification for its excavation being discussed with the excavators. Six of the forty-six squares were on the former Sidey (now Godwin) part of the site, and the remaining 40 were on the former Mackay (now Bridgman) part. The emphasis on the Mackay (Bridgman) side was because we were advised that the previous work on the site (by the late Mr. William J. Wintemberg, in 1926) was confined to the Sidey (Godwin) property.

The Site

A description of the site is already published (Wintemberg, W.J., 1946:154-182, hereafter cited as "1946"). It lies in an area of highly varying topography typically morainic, and is confined to a flat, lower terrace which interrupts the steep descent of the northern edge of a detached lobe of the Gibraltar Moraine, which here drops steeply to the floor of the Mad River valley. Consequently, the site's northern edge is sharply bounded by a drastic break-in-slope, while the southern edge is "overlooked by a high hill" (1946:154). The soils on the site are governed by the fact that the "eastern arm of the Gibraltar moraine is intimately associated with the main terraces of sand and gravel on the face of the (Niagara) Escarpment... The moraine itself includes a good deal of sand" (Chapman, L.J., & Putnam, D.F., 1966:20, 68).

The soil of the site area is typed as "Osprey loam", "a pale brown, calcareous, stony loam till" with "good" drainage and "irregular steeply sloping topography...the steep slopes usually interfere with the use of heavy machinery...Danger of erosion is great on these soils because of the steep slopes" (Hoffman, D.W., Wickland, R.E., and Richards, N.R., 1962:31 and map). These remarks certainly apply to the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site.

Previous Work

W.J. Wintemberg is known to have collected on the Mackay part of the site in 1923, and to have excavated part of the site in 1926 (A.S.C. Records;

Collins, W.H., 1928:8; Creemore Star, June 24th 1926, July 8th 1926; Wintenberg, W.J., 1946), but no precise location details of the excavated areas have survived. However, three credible eyewitnesses have pointed out general areas, entirely confined to the Sidey (Godwin) part. While the Mackay (Bridgman) part was in crop in 1926 (H.G. Webster, personal communication, November 25th 1976) the selection of the Sidey part, in preference, would make sense, for the steep slopes here did indeed "interfere with the use of heavy machinery". Almost inaccessible from the rest of the Sidey property, except across the Mackay lands, the Sidey part was not even cleared until 1908 (1946:154) and hence in a far less disturbed condition than the Mackay (Bridgman) part, which, easily accessible from a sideroad, had been worked regularly.

Wintenberg's report, published posthumously and possibly subjected to post-war economy in format, lacks a site map, a description of the excavation technique, and details of the extent of excavations, as well as their locations, as discussed. Among the artifacts recovered were "two thousand three hundred sixty fragments of rims" (1946:159), and "only one article of European origin...a piece of sheet brass which was buried in a refuse deposit" (1946:154). Pertaining to the last item, Wintenberg then added "Even that may have been introduced accidentally", and thus the value of this evidence in placing the site temporally was negated. While uncertain then as to the time period of the village's occupation, Wintenberg did state an opinion of the site's cultural connections based on traits which in his experience "suggest that the Tionnontati inhabitants of the Sidey-Mackay site were more closely related to the people of Victoria County and to the Mohawk-Onondaga inhabitants of the Roebuck site than they were to the Neutrals, Erie and Seneca" (1946:182).

Six years after this interpretation was published, an almost completely opposite one appeared, when Dr. Richard S. MacNeish proposed the Sidey-Mackay site was part of a line of development toward the historic Huron which "branched off from the Neutral series...at about Middleport times" (1952:32, 87). This conclusion was based on rimsherd seriation studies of collections from 58 U.S. and 19 Ontario sites (1952:8-9). A connection was proposed between Sidey-Mackay and McKenzie (Woodbridge) based on rimsherd similarities and particularly the closeness in frequency of the type "Sidey-Notched", which was reported as being 24% of the Sidey-Mackay sample and 23% at Woodbridge (1952:30).

Work at the nearby MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site, showed the percentage of Sidey Notched there to be much higher (Bell, W.D., n.d. (1953); Emerson, J.N., 1961:194), at 48%, and later work on twelve other nearby sites (Garrad, C., 1975, 1977a) showed this figure to be almost the norm, from which the Sidey-Mackay site remained excluded. Since the Sidey-Mackay people, more probably than any other alternative, surely remained in the area to become the later historic Petun (at least in part), the failure to link to any other site through the rimsherd seriation had to be explained.

The MacNeish typology system requires that to be eligible for typing sufficient of each rimsherd's neck, exterior collar, lip and interior be present to ascertain shape and decoration (1952:90). Wintenberg's total of 2,360 would have included non-typable rimsherds. His lip-shape descriptions imply the presence of adequate lips on 1,806 rims, and his "Cross sections of pot rims" chart indicates that 1,705 of these were adequately present to determine the shape (1946:160,161). Conservatively, 1,705 of the rimsherds excavated in 1926 would be typable under the MacNeish technique. Noting

that only 312 rims were used to produce the data, with no explanation or assurance that these were representative of the total collection, of which it amounts to only 18%, the possibility arose that the figures in use for the Sidey-Mackay site were not representative of it. (Note concerning the figure "312". A total of 278 "Huron" types is given (1952:30), but the sum of the supporting figures actually totals only 267. To this is added the total of 45 "Aberrant" sherds (1952:37).)

MacNeish regarded the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site as "late prehistoric" (1952:31); other scholars regarded it as "historic" (e.g. Emerson, J.N., 1961:185, Wright, J.V., 1966:75); Wintemberg remained uncertain, doubting the evidence yet at the same time using it to suggest a late date (1946:154). The possibility of stratification was suggested (Ridley, F., 1952:12).

Thus, fifty years after Wintemberg's work, conflict remained concerning the site's time period; the origins and connections of its people; the value of one European artifact which "may have been introduced accidentally" (1946:154); and eventually of the degree of representativeness of the rimsherd seriation data in use for the site. To investigate these matters, and at the same time remedy the lack of a site map and record what could be learned of the 1926 work, emerged as the next priority to be undertaken in the Petun area programme, and was undertaken in 1977.

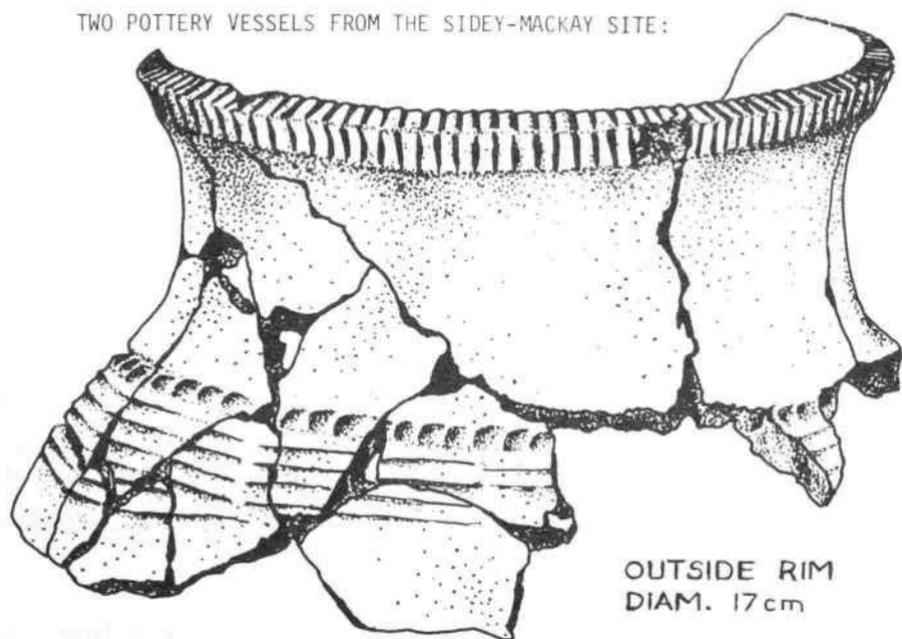
The 1977 Grid System, Excavation Results and Observations

As a good line of sight was not to be had along the actual wire fence dividing the Godwin (Sidey) and Bridgman (Mackay) properties for the transit, a base line 15' south of the fence was run, parallel to it, from a datum point at the west end, the location of which is on file with the Ministry of Culture and Recreation (Garrad, C., 1977b)(also see sketch).

Squares were laid out both north and south of the base line but in all cases east of the datum point. The first squares opened were along the fence, in the hope of encountering features of which Wintemberg may have excavated the north part, and with the thought that there might exist a strip of earth undisturbed by ploughing, especially near the three trees on the fence line but on the Bridgman (Mackay) side of it. Instead, we found the surface black soil was misleading, and when the first square to reach sub-soil produced plough streaks at a depth of 16" (later squares had them at 18") we realized a rare phenomenon was present: massive depositional erosion, the source of which was later determined as the rising lands to the south, i.e. Wintemberg's "high hill". This hill was examined and evidence found that as much as four feet depth of soil was missing. That this was a recent development, within pioneer times, was clear from the evidence on the site. Lamination-like streaks in some of the baulks were interpreted as repeated (seasonal?) depositions of new soil washed down from the higher land. These were positioned above the oldest plough streaks. These laminations were sometimes sufficiently wedge-shaped to produce an overall fan-like effect, modifying the original contour. The central gully became almost filled in, but at the time of the site's occupation was much more pronounced, with a series of middens developed along its banks (our "Central and "Central South" areas). The destructive effect of clearance of unstable land, with the accompanying drop in water table, was demonstrated.

During the time period of maximum depositional erosion, the Mackay property must have been worked regularly, for in most instances the new soil had been

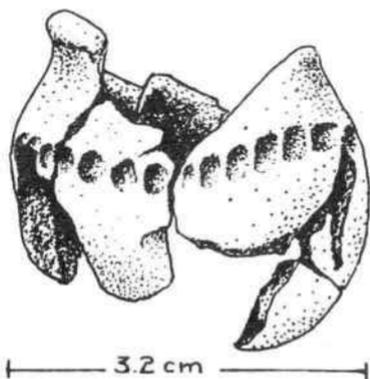
TWO POTTERY VESSELS FROM THE SIDEY-MACKAY SITE:



OUTSIDE RIM
DIAM. 17 cm

Part of a Sidey-Notched vessel (restored) from square SM95S95E. This appeared to be from inside a house.

A nearly-complete miniature pot from square SM185S300E. Lip-notched, with plain collar; approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ " high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " maximum width, 1" in diameter at the collar. From a rich layer within the midden.



3.2 cm

J.C. 1978

blended in with the old, and artifactual material brought up into the new mixture, leaving each previous ploughing at a slightly lower depth. In some instances higher (later) and lower (earlier) plough zones could be seen in baulk walls.

Since the principal purpose of the excavation was to obtain a fresh sample, we were content to some extent merely to screen this artifact-bearing mixture to obtain the material; however this procedure would not suffice to answer some of the other questions - for example, the possibility of stratification, and the necessity (should European material be encountered) of determining if it was associated with a possibly disturbed matrix (and hence, possibly, intrusive, or as Wintenberg put it "introduced accidentally"), or so placed as to be confidently accepted as properly belonging to the site. After much searching and testing, two ideal areas were located ("Central South" and "South West") which for varied reasons had escaped the erosional processes and were undisturbed below an 8" to 10" plough zone. The Central South area produced European material in the undisturbed "b" level (Garrad, C., 1978:39), and the South West area teased us with a hint of stratification when in a baulk wall was observed a second band of black, separated from the upper band by yellow subsoil. However this lower feature was demonstrated to be a rodent tunnel, and from it was taken an artifact quite inconsistent with any proposed earlier-than-Sidey-Mackay occupation: a circa 1962-64 (date provided by the manufacturer) Carling's "Black Label" aluminum beer can, evidently thrust deep into a ground-hog hole.

The total count of 28,638 artifacts recovered contains a disproportionate number of small plain body sherds, attesting to the greater frequency that the Mackay (Bridgman) part had been worked. A catalogue of the artifacts by numbers, and distribution by areas, follows.

Residence patterns in the form of post-moulds of houses and fences were found in almost incredible frequency but it was not within our mandate to pursue them. Because of their clarity in the bright yellow subsoil, and their degree of protection where buried under the deposited mantle of soil, this evidence will remain well preserved and easy to find.

In contrast to the Bridgman (Mackay) property, which acquired soil from the adjacent eroding high lands, the Godwin (Sidey) property has lost much. The light soil, when dry, sometimes has the consistency of fine powder. The areas disturbed by Wintenberg's 1926 work have in some instances eroded entirely away, a process perhaps aided by his use of continuous trenches without baulks (per eye-witness). Learning by this, we undertook our work in such a way that subsequent erosion was prevented. This included opening squares in a checker-board pattern rather than continuously in some areas, and backfilling and resodding as soon as possible before the sod died.

The Godwin (Sidey) part is now forested and the Bridgman (Mackay) part under permanent grass, as recommended for the prevention of erosional loss of Osprey soils (Hoffman, D.W., and Wicklund, R.E., and Richards, N.R., 1962: 31).

Results of Analysis and Conclusions

(1) A new sample was obtained, the presence of European material verified, and the presently-used MacNeish rimsherd seriation data shown to be not representative of the site. A new seriation is constructed, in which the

Sidey Notched type is present at 44%.

(2) The new rimsherd seriation allows the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site to be accepted as typically Petun. A high (170/200) Coefficient of Similarity to the nearby but later Melville BbHa-7 Site hints that the Sidey-Mackay people became the later Melville people. Further work at the Melville BbHa-7 Site is planned to see if this connection exists in artifacts other than rimsherds. A Woodbridge-Neutral origin for the site is no longer likely, and Wintenberg's originally proposed direction (east) is restored as the possible source. Artifact similarities to at least one site in Ontario County have been noted (Donaldson, W.S., 1962:37).

(3) Material is now available for more advanced ceramic, lithic, faunal and other studies. Dr. John "Jock" McAndrews, the Royal Ontario Museum's archaeobotanist, has already reported that a charcoal sample submitted to him from the Central East area contained "beech, maple, ash and a conifer of some sort" (personal communication, January 11th, 1978). This inventory complies well with the tree cover usual to virgin Osprey soils (Hoffman, D.W., Wicklund, R.E. and Richards, N.R., 1962:31) and to Wintenberg's report (1946:154).

(4) New light was cast on the 1926 work, a site map commenced (in preparation), and the site found, and left, in a fairly satisfactory state of preservation (on the Bridgman/Mackay side), capable of supporting more extensive work should the need arise.

Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks are extended to the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce P. Godwin and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bridgman, for access and many kindnesses; to the crew, including the volunteers and visiting specialists. Of these, special mention of Ms. Roberta O'Brien, who is undertaking the map; Mr. H. G. Webster and Mr. Art Gowan who provided their reminiscences of fifty years ago; Drs. "Marti" Latta, Conrad Heidenreich and "Jock" McAndrews, and also Bill Fox, for specialized consultation, and Shawn and Tracey Haley for coming the longest distance to find a house wall, and numerous others whose names are on file.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation financial aid is most thankfully acknowledged.

Administrative and Legal

The name "Sidey-Mackay" was recorded for the site in 1926 by W.J. Wintenberg, for the owners of the site at the time.

The Borden designation "BbHa-6" was assigned in 1967 (Garrad, C., 1967).

Duplicate A.S.C. Site Record Forms for the site were filed in 1975 with the A.S.C., Ottawa, and the Ministry of Culture and Recreation (present name), Toronto (Garrad, C., 1975).

The 1977 excavations were conducted under the terms of Licence 77-C-1057 from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Public financial assistance was provided by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The location of the site is withheld from this report. Enquirers may contact the Ministry of Culture and Recreation or the writer. Researchers desiring access to the material should contact the writer.

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE - CATALOGUE

Artifact Totals by Area

	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
<u>Ceramic</u>								
castellation		1	1	12	1	8	3	26
rimsherds: typed	7	24	10	108	103	122	49	423
TBTT/TNCTT	17	15	1	74	144	54	33	338
bodyskds incised	37	17	17	161	330	205	83	850
notched	16	1	2	43	91	69	38	260
incised & notched	5	10	8	50	76	54	24	227
appl.notch strip						2		2
corded	1			1	5			7
circles							1	1
drilled hole				2				2
juv'le/minature				1			1	2
plain	802	654	256	3785	6987	3728	2125	18337
handle (loop)					2			2
clay pipe bowl	2	1		10	6	4	3	26
stem tips	1	1		2	1	2	1	8
other	4	5	2	21	35	4	10	81
clay test lump?				2			2	4
clay ball				1				1
clay gaming disc				1		1		2
Ceramic totals:	<u>892</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>4274</u>	<u>7781</u>	<u>4253</u>	<u>2373</u>	<u>20599</u>
<u>Lithic</u>								
adze/axe/celt					4	2	1	7
chert proj.point	1			5	19	6		31
scraper/tool	3	3		4	7	2	5	24
chips-local	101	55	22	304	692	138	193	1505
chips-foreign	48	43	19	150	216	166	135	777
fossil	2	1			1	1	2	7
hammerstne/anvil				8		1	1	10
hematite	2							2
limestone disc	3			1				4
pipe blank/chips		1	1	5	11	13	6	37
mica							5	5
drilled pebble						1		1
quartz	8	2		6	14	3	14	47
sandstone disc	1	2		3	4	18	2	30
disc bead	3	3		6	12	6	8	38
bead blank	1	2		6	2			11
tablet/piece	31	1	7	55	95	14	46	249
slate disc				1	1			2
polished				2				2
chip							7	7
stones: flat/								
smooth/round				2	3		1	6
other stones misc.	113	2	8	23	13	14	36	209
Lithic totals:	<u>317</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>1094</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>3011</u>

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE - CATALOGUE (continued)

Artifact Totals by Area (continued)

	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
<u>Faunal</u>								
antler/flaker/harpoon				2		2	1	5
bone awl/pin		1			1	8		10
bone bead/tube					2	5		7
bone polished/worked				1		2		3
faunal bone	111	140	39	912	889	1205	601	3897
drilled canine						1	1	2
fish vertebrae	9	6	8	146	39	168	95	471
clamshell disc bead					1	1		2
clamshell	8	6	1	32	17	82	76	222
conch shell tube/pendant						4		4
marginella type shell				2	1	6	1	10
teeth/jaws with	8	12	2	52	46	50	34	204
turtle shell				5	1	9	1	16
Faunal totals:	<u>136</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1543</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>4854</u>
<u>Floral etc.</u>								
corn (bottles of)					18	19	17	54
corn cob/loose kernels	1		1	17			2	21
charcoal (bottles)	6		4	10	#	21	#	41
plum pit/walnut/nut				2		2		4
shaped wood	1				(#=incl.with corn)			1
Floral totals:	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>121</u>
<u>Metal</u>								
native copper beads						2		2
French brass bead				1				1
French brass/copper					1	1	1	3
French iron						1		1
C19 nails/metal	2		3	2	20	3	3	33
beer can							1	1
Metal totals:	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>								
core from wall						1		1
C19 china/glass/kaolin	1		2		4	3	1	11
Misc. totals:	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTALS:	<u>1356</u>	<u>1009</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>6039</u>	<u>9915</u>	<u>6234</u>	<u>3671</u>	<u>28638</u>
squares excavated	4	2	2	7	18	4	9	46
cu.ft.earth excav.	92.3	38	48.9	270	382.4	163	146.2	1141
ratio artifacts:	14.7	26.5	8.5	22.4	25.9	38.3	25.1	25.1

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE:

Distribution of Typed Clay Pipe Bowls and Stem Tips by Type and Area

	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
Apple Bowl Ring						1	1	2
Bulbous Ring	1							1
Conical Ring				1	1	1		3
Coronet				1				1
Disc top Decorated				1				1
Mortice*				1	2	1	1	5
Trumpet Plain					1			1
TBTT-Conical Plain?		1		1				2
-Conical Ring?				3				3
-Effigy Animal?						1		1
-Effigy Bird?				1	1			2
-Mortice?	1				1			2
-Unknown				1			1	2
Subtotal-typed	1			4	4	3	2	14
-TBTT	1	1	0	6	2	1	1	12
TOTALS	2	1	0	10	6	4	3	26
bulbous						1		1
flared				1				1
ground		1						1
round	1				1		1	3
tapered round						1		1
tapered square				1				1
TOTALS	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	8

*The five mortice clay pipe bowls have been illustrated (Cooper:1978:38)

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE:

Distribution of Rimsherds by Type and Area

	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
Black Necked	1			2		10	1	14
Durfee Underlined							1	1
Graham Rogers Plain					2			2
Huron Incised	3	11	2	25	23	41	14	119
Innisfil Plain					1			1
Lawson Incised	2	4	1	9	11	21	7	55
Lawson Opposed				1	1	1		3
MacMurchy Scalloped					1	4	4	9
Niagara Collared					2			2
Onondaga Triangular		1						1
Ontario Horizontal							1	1
Ripley Plain				3				3
Roebuck Low Collar					1			1
Seed Incised		1				3	1	5
Sidey Crossed		1		2	1	1		5
Sidey Notched	1	4	7	62	60	34	15	183
Syracuse Incised						4	1	5
Warminster Crossed				1	1	1		3
Warminster Horizontal							2	2
Un-named types: "A"		1						1
"B"				1				1
"C"							1	1
<hr/>								
SUBTOTALS	7	23	10	106	104	120	48	418
Miniature/crude/ juvenile		1				2	2	5
<hr/>								
TOTALS	7	24	10	106	104	122	50	423

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE:

Rimsherd Seriation

	<u>Actual #</u>	<u>Actual %</u>	<u>Rounded %</u>
Black Necked	14	3.35	3
Durfee Underlined	1	.24	P*
Graham Rogers Plain	2	.48	1
Huron Incised	119	28.47	28
Innisfil Plain	1	.24	P
Lawson Incised	55	13.16	13
Lawson Opposed	3	.72	1
MacMurchy Scalloped	9	2.15	2
Niagara Collared	2	.48	1
Onondaga Triangular	1	.24	P
Ontario Horizontal	1	.24	P
Ripley Plain	3	.72	1
Roebuck Low Collar	1	.24	P
Seed Incised	5	1.19	1
Sidey Crossed	5	1.19	1
Sidey Notched	183	43.78	44
Syracuse Incised	5	1.19	1
Warminster Crossed	3	.72	1
Warminster Horizontal	2	.48	1
Un-named Types	3	.72	1
TOTAL NUMBER	418	100.00%	100%

*P = present, but in minor quantities which, rounded to the next whole number, would be 0.

Tested against the rimsherd seriation presently used, as taken from Wright's "Ontario Iroquois Tradition"(1966:150), a Coefficient of Similarity is produced of 125/200.

THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE:

Distribution of Castellations by Type and Area (MacNeish terminology)

	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
Birfurcated	-	1	-	4	-	2	2	9
Pointed	-	-	1	2	1	3	1	8 } ₉
Rounded	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Squared	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5
TBTT	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	0	1	1	12	1	8	3	26

Coefficient of Similarity Calculated for the Seven Areas Based on Rimsherd Percentages

AREA	Central West	North West	Haley Squares	Central East	Central	Central South	South West	TOTAL
Central West	-	150	88	96	92	148	120	118
North West	150	-	96	104	102	148	128	124
Haley Squares	88	96	-	172	176	116	122	148
Central East	96	104	172	-	182	130	130	164
Central	92	102	176	182	-	128	128	164
Central South	148	148	116	130	128	-	162	160
South West	120	128	122	130	128	162	-	160
TOTAL	118	124	148	164	164	160	160	-
Size of Sample	7	23	10	106	104	120	48	418

Comment: a Coefficient of 148 (and higher) links all areas.

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Editor's Note: Readers are referred to Arch Notes for June/July 1977 where a report on Charles Garrad's talk to the O.A.S. on the Sidey-Mackay Site pointed out the problems and perplexities then posed by this site.

* * * *

O.A.S. May Meeting

Chas. Garrad will be talking to the May 17th General Meeting about last season's work (reported above) at the Sidey-Mackay Site. He will be presenting slides of the work, and the need for further excavation of this site some 51 years after the work by Wintemberg will also be discussed.

This excavation was part of an ongoing programme in the Petun area which has been very productive in recent years.

Mr. Garrad will be happy to answer questions on this project.

* * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

....a report on some matters arising at the O.A.S.
Executive and General meetings....

At the Executive Meeting of March 1, 1987, the following matters of business were presented and discussed. Some items received further consideration at the General Meeting of March 15, 1978.

Bill Fox, as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, reported that his committee was being organized and that he planned to have a draft of the revised O.A.S. constitution ready for consideration by the membership in September. At the General Meeting he named other members of the committee as Clyde Kennedy, Frank Mee and James Hunter. Seth Cook has been asked to act in the capacity of legal advisor. Hopefully the revised constitution would be more carefully worded than the old one. A copy of the present constitution is included in this issue of Arch Notes for the consideration of members.

The Fall Symposium has run into a snag. The Ottawa Chapter would like assurances of good attendance, which the Executive cannot, of course, furnish. It was suggested that the Toronto organization could arrange accommodation for the meeting to be held in Toronto and assist with publicity; perhaps the Ottawa Chapter would then like to arrange the program. Peter Ramsden would contact them regarding this. Failing this, the O.A.S. Executive would have to initiate proceedings in the very near future calling for papers, etc. and require a committee. A committee was appointed at the General Meeting to take over the whole business of the Symposium or to work with Ottawa as required; it is comprised of Christine Caroppo, Janet Cooper and Christine Kirby. A hotel booking has been made for Saturday, October 21st. (Since then, we have learned that Toronto is to arrange for papers, and Peter Ramsden and Bill Fox will attend to this.)

The question of the increase in fees was again discussed at some length. It was decided that, since there was at least one problem on the validity of the increase vis-a-vis the constitution and the workability of the fees section as whole, there would be no increase at this time, pending revision of the constitution. A statement as to the gravity of our financial position and the advisability of a raise in fees would be published in Arch Notes.

A membership drive will be held. A draft of the publicity form was presented by Christine Kirby and approved by the Executive.

The London and Simcoe County Chapters, which have fulfilled all the requirements for a Charter and have been duly approved by the General Meeting of the Society, are anxiously awaiting their charters. Tim Kenyon has agreed to draw these up for us. An application has also been received from the Windsor area, which was put before the March 15 General Meeting and approved.

Marti Latta has agreed to continue acting as Curatrix for the O.A.S.

A further item was raised at the General Meeting on March 15. The Ontario Heritage Act is being considered for revision. The Ontario Historical Society has already submitted proposals to the Minister of Culture and Recreation. Understandably, most of their proposals concern structures.

Archaeological contexts are mainly not of this type. Therefore, it was felt that the O.A.S. also should present a brief. The meeting was informed that suggestions should be received by the next Executive Meeting (April 5) for consideration. However, since this issue of Arch Notes will not be in the hands of members before that, suggestions should at least be received before the next General Meeting on April 19, 1978.

Norma Knowlton
Recording Secretary

* * * *

REPORT FROM THE O.A.S. SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

by Jamie Hunter

February Meeting

On February 15, 1978 our guest speaker was Dr. Donald Redford, Professor of Near Eastern Studies, University of Toronto. Dr. Redford is directing the Akhenaton Temple Project which is a long term program of archaeological research at the Temple located at Luxor, Egypt. The project is currently sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution.

Akhenaton 1367-1350 B.C. was an 18th Dynasty Pharaoh who felt the traditional gods of Egypt were no longer of use, that the only true god was Aten - the sun disk. His Temple was completely destroyed by the last 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Horemhab, who resolved to return Egypt to the traditional worship of Amon.

In 1977, Dr. Redford located a large area of the Temple Wall including a corner, and discovered a defaced head of an Akhenaton statue; it is felt to be similar to the famous statues in the Cairo Museum.

Martha Wilson accompanied Dr. Redford during the 1976 Magnetometer Survey and it is possible that three O.A.S. Chapter members will accompany Dr. Redford to Egypt in the 1979 field season. An excellent audience of 55 people attended the lecture.

Forthcoming Meetings

April 12 Archaeological Survey of Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica: Jamie Hunter.

May 10 (tentatively) Dr. J. V. Wright: Prehistory of Georgian Bay.

Coming Events

Some time in late May or early June, a boat cruise is scheduled jointly by the O.A.S. Chapter and the Simcoe County Historical Association. It will discuss and visit historical sites throughout the southern Georgian Bay area - sites such as Ste. Marie II on Christian Island.

* * * *

ANOTHER NOTE FROM YOUR TREASURER

In the last issue of Arch Notes, I wrote a statement commenting on the Society's published balance sheet for 1977. There has been little change in the Society's financial situation since then.

In view of various comments on the constitutional issue of the proposed fee increase, the Executive has rescinded its decision to raise the fees, and the matter rests now until the new constitution is proposed and approved, or until the increase can be submitted to the members again under the present constitution, whichever comes first. [Refunds will be made to those who paid the higher rate.] Our need for more money remains and few members have questioned this in the face of increasing inflation. At the November meeting, some members felt that raising subscriptions was unnecessary as we would be getting a large grant from the O.H.F. very shortly. This money has still not materialized, and when it does, under the terms of our application to the O.H.F., it will have to pay for premises, an office person, and subsidize publications. In other words, it will have to go a very long way, and will, in my opinion, provide little relief towards the costs of our present commitments.

In this context, a membership drive appears to be of doubtful benefit (as each new member will cost the Society more than the subscription it receives), but will be undertaken nonetheless, as the Society is committed to reaching as many of the public as possible. With this issue of Arch Notes is a membership application form, and I would urge you to seek out a friend or colleague who would like to join the Society. If all members will do this, we could nearly double our membership. Extra forms are available from myself, or the Membership Secretary (see back page).

At the time of writing (with the majority of membership renewals paid for the year), the Society has close to \$3,400. We are expecting a bill for Ontario Archaeology #29 of close to \$2,000., and are committed to the printer for another issue in 1978. The cost of producing Arch Notes is currently about \$300. per issue. None of these estimates include distribution costs, and, as you know, postage charges go up again April 1st. In most years, we receive grants towards the cost of OA, but not the whole cost, and subscriptions have to cover the balance, Arch Notes, mailing costs for both, and the day to day expenses of the Society. The situation will be eased temporarily when we receive the promised grant for OA of \$1,350. from the Province, but it seems likely that some difficulties may again be encountered in the latter part of this year.

These are the facts behind the finances of the Society. Your Executive would welcome any suggestions as to how services can be maintained on an increasingly restricted income, or alternatively, which services should be cut. Please let us have your opinions as soon as possible.

Christine Kirby

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CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

APRIL 1978

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice, promotion and advancement of Archaeology, particularly in the Province of Ontario.
2. To encourage and assist every effort, both individual and collective, which may tend to foster, elevate and advance the science of Archaeology in the fields of learning and culture, and to develop new sources of progress whenever and wherever possible.
3. To seek proper means to discourage indiscriminate investigation and digging by untrained or unqualified persons, and thereby advance the ethics of Archaeology.
4. To facilitate exchange of ideas, co-operation and social intercourse among those interested in Archaeology and to foster friendship among members of other similar societies and this one, and so promote a better understanding of its objectives.
5. To publish Archaeological literature and site reports in the interests of Archaeology.
6. To stimulate the interest of the general public in Archaeology through newspaper publicity and educational media.

ARTICLE III

1. "Active Membership" shall be open to everyone interested in the aims of the Society.
2. "Life Membership" shall be open to any Active member upon payment of the prescribed life membership fee.
3. "Honorary Membership" may be conferred on those persons who have materially advanced the science of archaeology. Such membership shall only be conferred at the annual business meeting and then only by unanimous vote of the membership at that meeting, provided, however, that the name of such person or persons whom it is proposed to submit for honorary membership shall first be submitted to the Executive Committee and must receive the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee before it may be submitted at the annual business meeting. Membership thus granted can only be revoked by unanimous vote at the annual business meeting in like manner. An Honorary Member shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of an Active Member but shall

be exempt from payment of dues to this Society.

4. "Institutional Membership" shall be open to any institution interested in Archaeology. An Institution holding "Institutional Membership" shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of the Society.

5. A corporate membership shall be provided to allow industrial, commercial and similar organizations to acquire membership in the Ontario Archaeological Society.

6. "Member" shall hereafter refer to an "Active Member", "Family Member", "Life Member", "Honorary Member", "Institutional Member", and "Corporate Member" unless the contrary is specified.

7. The Executive Committee shall reserve the right to refuse application for membership.

ARTICLE IV

FEEES

Fees to be paid at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the amount of fees for the ensuing year shall be determined at the regular November meeting each year. They shall be payable not later than December 31st of the next year.

ARTICLE V

MANAGEMENT

Management of the affairs of the Society shall, as hereinafter provided, be vested in the Executive Committee which shall be composed of the following members: President, Vice-President, Secretaries (Corresponding and Recording), Treasurer and Past President.

The Past President shall be a member of the Executive Committee for a period of one year from date of retirement from office.

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

1. Election of Executive Officers shall take place annually at the regular January meeting of the Society, and balloting shall be by mail by unsigned ballot.

2. Nominating Committee of three shall be appointed by the Executive, to prepare a slate of members suggested for election. The Nominating Committee shall present its slate to the Executive Committee by the regular meeting in November, at which meeting nominations may also be made from the floor, providing the member nominated has allowed his name to stand. The nominations shall be advised to all members of the Society in Arch Notes, before the regular meeting in December.

3. Any member in good standing, including any serving Executive officer or former Executive officer, may be nominated and elected to office in any position of the Executive Committee, or may be appointed as required to the membership of any committee.

4. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1st, to the last day of December inclusive.

ARTICLE VII

COMMITTEE HEADS

1. Committee heads shall be appointed by the President with the consent and approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

A Research Advisor of professional standing shall be appointed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. PRESIDENT shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and at all meetings of the Executive Committee; shall sign all cheques in payment of authorized accounts and bills, after such cheques have been prepared and signed by the Treasurer; shall sign the minutes immediately upon their confirmation.

2. VICE-PRESIDENT shall perform the duties of the President in the event of the latter's absence, or upon his request.

3. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY shall conduct all correspondence; shall issue all notices of General and Executive Committee meetings and any other matters which may arise; shall be responsible for the custody of the records of the Society.

4. RECORDING SECRETARY shall record all proceedings; shall prepare and read the minutes, and having signed them shall present them after confirmation to the President for signature.

5. TREASURER shall receive all moneys; issue and sign cheques for payment of authorized expenditures and present these cheques to the President for signature; shall report at the request of the President the state of the finances; and shall submit books and vouchers for audit when so instructed.

6. Executive Committee shall be responsible for the renewal of membership applications; shall be responsible for any other matters which may from time to time be referred to the Executive Committee at a regular meeting.

ARTICLE X

The President shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee at least once a month, and notice thereof, together with the Agenda, shall be given in writing to all members of the Committee.

ARTICLE XI

QUORUM

Shall comprise the total number of members who are in attendance at any meeting provided that due notice of such a meeting has been sent by mail to every voting member at least ten (10) days in advance of such a meeting.

ARTICLE XII

CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PASSING OF BY-LAWS

Changes in the Constitution may be made and by-laws to regulate the affairs of the Society may be passed by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting and including mail ballots of Society members not present, provided that all members must be given written notice of the intention to change the Constitution at least one month prior to the said meeting.

ARTICLE XIII

AUDITOR

Shall be elected annually at the annual meeting; shall audit the books of the Society at the end of each year, and present his report at each annual meeting, or whenever so requested.

ARTICLE XIV

ARTIFACTS

All artifacts from excavations and surveys conducted by the Society shall become the property of the Society and not the property of any individual member.

ARTICLE XV

The rules of order shall be governed by the Constitution and the general By-laws, and by Robert's Manual of Parliamentary Procedure on Rules of Order, when not in conflict therewith.

ARTICLE XVI

CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

1. Any three Active members in any City or Town may make application to

The Ontario Archaeological Society to organize a Branch at said place and to secure a Charter therefor. The Executive Committee shall act upon the application within sixty days from receipt thereof and the President, upon approval of the membership, may grant a dispensation to such applicants pending the granting of such Charter, which shall be the authority of the applicants to proceed to organize and function as an affiliate until final action has been taken on said application. Not more than one Branch shall be organized in any community.

2. No Charter shall be granted until said applicants shall submit proof in writing that they have ten or more qualified active members affiliated therewith, or approved membership applicants therefor, and shall have remitted the required fee to cover cost of preparation of the Charter.

3. Upon final approval of the applicants for Charter by the membership the Secretary shall prepare such Charter, listing thereon the names of the qualified Charter Members and cause the President to affix his name thereon and the seal of the Society, and mail the same to the Secretary of the Branch.

4. The Secretary of each Branch on the expiration of his term of office shall surrender the Charter, together with all other books, records and property of the Branch, to his successor.

5. Each Branch shall elect from its membership a President and a Vice-President and any additional officers deemed necessary by the branch members.

6. No Branch shall permit other than its qualified members or members of this organization to attend its business meeting or other than members thereof who are in good standing.

7. Each Branch shall have the right to determine who shall become members thereof; however membership once granted cannot be withdrawn by the said Branch unless the said member is suspended or expelled as prescribed by the Constitution and by-laws of the Society.

8. A member in good standing may affiliate with any Branch by making application therefor in manner and form prescribed by such Branch. Further, a member of any Branch may affiliate with other Branches without relinquishing his membership in the Branch which he first joined, by continuing to pay his dues in the original Branch and paying such additional dues as may be fixed by the other Branch for dual membership.

9. Each Branch shall have the right to fix its membership fees, provided that the same shall not be less than that prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Organization of amendments thereto. The Secretary and/or Treasurer of each Branch shall collect when due from each Member thereof the prescribed dues and fees, which in no event shall be less than those prescribed by this Constitution and By-Laws, and surrender the same to the Branch Treasurer and receive a receipt therefor.

10. The President on approval of the membership may revoke or suspend any Charter in the event the offending Branch fails to maintain ten active members in good standing or for other just cause. Upon dissolution of a Branch or revocation of its Charter, it shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Ontario Archaeological Society, surrender its Charter and all Branch

property and records to said Secretary or Deputy appointed therefor by the President.

11. The granting of a Charter to any Branch does not authorize such Branch to incur any obligations or liabilities for or on behalf of this Organization.

12. In order to maintain complete reference files and library records each Branch shall forward to the Secretary every six months reports in duplicate of all survey work done by the Branch and also preliminary reports as well as full site reports, in duplicate.

ARTICLE XVII

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS AND CODE OF ETHICS

1. It shall be the duty of every member to exercise an interest in the Society, to avoid wrongful use of its name, or authority, and to regulate their conduct toward the Society, the fellow members, and the public, in accordance with the objects and rules of this Society.
2. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., shall not bear any inference of any approval of this Society or any Branch thereof except by special permission of the Society.
3. Every member shall advise the Secretary of his Branch of any change of address. Any notice required to be served on a member, directed to his last known address, as appears on the roster of the Branch Secretary, shall constitute sufficient service thereof.
4. Membership cards, numbered serially, shall be issued by the Branch Secretary to all new members. The current card shall be required for admission to any meeting of any Branch or of this organization, upon demand.
5. A member whose dues are unpaid at the time of the annual meeting, or annual election, shall not be in good standing and he may not vote, hold office nor be admitted to a business meeting until such time as said dues are paid and accepted.

ARTICLE XVIII

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

1. Resignation from membership shall be considered only when a member in good standing and not under charges, submits his request therefor in writing, and therewith presents his current membership card. Such resignation, if accepted, shall be reported in the issue of "Arch Notes" next following such acceptance.
2. A member three months in arrears of dues shall automatically be suspended therefor, subject to re-instatement upon payment of all arrears and pursuant to the pleasure of the Executive Committee.
3. A member may be suspended, expelled or subject to other disciplinary

action for the following offences:

- (a) Unbecoming conduct;
- (b) Violation of the Constitution or amendments thereto;
- (c) Violation of the By-Laws or amendment thereto;
- (d) Violation of any resolution in force and effect;
- (e) Unethical conduct.

4. A Branch may be suspended, its Charter revoked or subjected to other disciplinary action for applicable offenses set forth in Section 3, Article XVIII.

5. All elected officers may be removed from their office and said office vacated for the same causes applicable to members, and in the same method and manner as provided in said Article, or if the action or conduct of any said officer shall constitute a misuse, or abuse, or gross neglect of the duties of said office.

6. A member affiliated with a Branch, not under charges, whose current dues and assessments therein are paid, may resign therefrom by submitting his request therefor in writing to said Branch without losing his membership in this Society.

7. A member suspended by a Branch or otherwise disciplined, as provided herein, shall suffer like discipline in this Society.

8. For the purposes of this section, an elected officer shall be guilty of "gross neglect" if he (or she) is absent without a valid excuse from three consecutive general meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE XIX

SUPPLIES

1. All official forms, seals, membership pins and crests, electrotypes of the emblem for use of members or Branches, and such other articles and supplies as may from time to time become necessary, shall be issued by this organization and may be obtained therefrom at cost plus expense of handling, when deemed proper.

2. In the event of surrender or revocation of the Charter of a Branch, all Branch property and records, artifacts and articles and official documents bearing the name of The Ontario Archaeological Society, shall become the property of this organization and must be returned to the Secretary of the Society or deputy appointed therefor by the President.

ARTICLE XX

USE OF NAME AND EMBLEM

1. The privilege of using the name "The Ontario Archaeological Society" on stationery or in any other manner, is strictly prohibited except by active members of this Society or duly chartered Branches, and then subject to approval of the organization.

ARTICLE XXI

GENERAL

1. No person, on behalf of the Society, shall enter into any contractual obligation, or in any way incur any debt or liability in its behalf unless so authorized by the Constitution and By-Laws, or specifically authorized in the minutes.
2. All orders on the Treasurer or Secretary for the payment of obligations must be accompanied by invoices from creditors or statements fully describing the nature of the obligation.
3. No officer or member of this Society shall endorse any cheque or draft payable to, or belonging to the Society for any purpose except for deposit to the credit of the Society in its bank or bank account.

ARTICLE XXII

CORPORATION ACT

1. Any provisions set forth in the herein Constitution and By-Laws are modified to not be repugnant to the general corporation act of the Province of Ontario now in effect and should any provision of the within Constitution and By-Laws be found to be in conflict therewith, same are hereby declared null and void and full force and effect shall be given to the remaining provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws, not in conflict therewith, as though said conflicting provisions were not a part hereof, and such subject matter referred to in said conflicting part to then be governed by the general legal and equitable law herein applicable.

* * * *

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the C.A.A. will be held in Quebec City from Thursday, April 27 to Sunday, April 30, 1978. The program includes an Emerson Symposium during which R. B. Drewitt, J. V. Wright, J. F. Melbye, W. D. Finlayson, W. C. Noble, B. C. Trigger, M. A. Latta, P. G. Ramsden, J. F. Pendergast, K. Kidd, D. MacLeod, C. Kennedy, K. C. Dawson, R. C. Dailey, T. H. and C. L. Charlton, and H. Savage will present papers.

Sessions are also programmed on Western Canada, Conservation and Archaeology, Southern Quebec, Holocene Ecology and Initial Entry of Man, Old Crow Flats and Other Ancient Western Sites, Maritimes and Ontario, Pre-Industrial Technology, Eastern Canada Settlement Patterns, Mathematics/Statistics/Computers, Ontario Archaeology, Ontario Iroquois Prehistory, Environmental Exploitation, Eastern Arctic and Subarctic, Industrial Archaeology, and Physics and Archaeology

The April 19th meeting of the O.A.S. offers an opportunity for members to gather and perhaps organize some travel and accommodation plans together.

* * * *

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

OTTAWA CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - David L. Keenlyside
Vice-President - Glenna Reid
Secretary/Treasurer - Iain C. Walker
Past President - Gordon D. Watson
- NEWSLETTER: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST. Editor - Clyde Kennedy
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4 (Student \$2; Family \$6)
- MEMBERS: Approximately 35-40
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o David L. Keenlyside, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

LONDON CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Charles Nixon
Vice-President - Norah McWilliam
Secretary/Treasurer - George Connoy
- NEWSLETTER: KEWA. Editor - Bill Fox
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Talbot College Lounge (Room 344), University of Western Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4
- MEMBERS: Approximately 40-50
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o George Connoy, 762 Elm Street, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 1L4

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Delmar Kelly
Vice-President - Doug Gaukroger
Treasurer - Jim Nicholson
Recording Secretary - Gerry Allaby
Corresponding Secretary - Jamie Hunter
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Simcoe County Museum, Highway 26, Barrie, Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$5
- MEMBERS: Approximately 25
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o Jamie Hunter, 818 King St. S., Midland, Ontario L4R 4K3

WINDSOR CHAPTER

....in process of formation.

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1978

PRESIDENT:

Dr. Peter G. Ramsden
R. R. #1, Alton, Ont.
LON 1A0 (519)941-0313

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Mr. W.A. (Bill) Fox
420 Tecumseh Ave. E.
London, Ont. N6C 1T5

PAST PRESIDENT:

Dr. Howard G. Savage
94 Glenview Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. M4R 1P9
(416)485-1259

TREASURER:

Ms. Christine Kirby
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1K1
(416)223-7296

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

--- to be elected ---

RECORDING SECRETARY:

Ms. Norma Knowlton
1 Homewood Ave. #309
Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J8
(416)924-7272

SUB-COMMITTEES 1978

ARCH NOTES COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Michael W. Kirby
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1K1
(416)223-7296

Members:

Ms. Janet Cooper
Ms. Christine Kirby

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Bill Fox
Members: Peter Ramsden
Clyde Kennedy
James Hunter

Advisors:

Seth Cook
Frank Mee

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Christine
Kirby

Secretary:

Ms. Christine Caroppo
1 Crown Hill Pl. #107
Toronto, Ont. M8Y 4C1
Member: Janet Cooper

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1978

EDITOR-ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. Richard B. Johnston
Dept. of Anthropology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

PROGRAM & SOCIAL CONVENOR:

Dr. Jock H. McAndrews
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ont.

AUDITOR:

Mr. J. Murray Corbett
16 Tregellis Rd.
Downsview, Ont.

LIBRARIAN:

Mr. Charles Garrad
103 Anndale Drive
Willowdale, Ont. M2N 2K3
(416)223-2752

INTER-SOCIETY LIAISON:

Ms. Patsy Cook
128 Hogarth Ave.
Toronto, Ont. M4K 1K4
(416)466-5484

PRESS OFFICER:

Ms. Janet Cooper
213 Davenport Rd. #147
Toronto, Ont. M5R 1J5
(416)962-7025

CURATRIX:

Dr. Martha P. Latta
100 Northwood Dr.
Willowdale, Ont.

1978 SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

Christine Caroppo
Janet Cooper
Bill Fox
Christine Kirby
Peter Ramsden

PUBLICATIONS: Scientific Journal - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY; Newsletter - ARCH NOTES

MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

FEES: Per annum: Individual \$6; Family \$8; Institutional/Corporate \$10; Life \$100. Chapter fees extra.

MEMBERS: Approximately 500.