



ARCH NOTES

MARCH/APRIL 1980

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. FEBRUARY MEETING ...

THE SACRED LANDSCAPE OF ART

Brian Molyneaux

An excellent slide show was presented by Brian Molyneaux in which he discussed, not only the basic characteristics of a petroglyph site, but also the problems of study in the field. Interpretation of the material was centred around an environmental approach with a concluding remark on future expectations for the field.

The speaker gave a generalized description of a "rocky outcropping" containing a wide range of images, such as handprints, figures and animals. These images, in turn, could be realistic or highly stylized in form. The location of the site ranged from impressive cliffs which overlooked large bodies of water or land, to lower sites where the view was less impressive.

A discussion on the materials included evidence of "tools" being employed, such as brushes or whisks, as well as the hand. The pigments were discussed as to their colour retention through time and long exposure. It was noted that through scan electron microscopy a thin layer of weathered silicate skin was discovered. This had developed over the pigmented surfaces and was the result of a chemical reaction between the soft quartzite rock surfaces and the pigment. The effects of this skin was a significant resistance to weathering.

The problems of pictograph study ranged from recording techniques to interpretation and preservation. It was noted that the photograph presented the ideal form of recording as opposed to the tracing, which was the source of biased perception and interpretation.

Chronology was sited as a major problem, due to the number of layers or overlapping levels within one plane.

Finally, the major problem of preservation was discussed with three areas being outlined. The most common was weathering and erosion which caused a breakdown of, not only the pigment, but also the rock surface. The second threat, lichen growth, had similar effects. The third area, and most annoying, was that of human influence. Vandalism of varying degree was sited as a major problem in presentation.

The interpretation of the sites was approached as an environmental study, whereby the images were observed, not only as individual pieces of information, but also as part of a total scheme. Mr. Molyneaux stressed the importance of a complete environmental approach where location of the site, its context, not only on the physical level of sight and sound, but also that of spiritual was considered. Unfortunately, such an approach

is an ideal state, due to the nature of archaeology.

Finally, future work in petroglyph sites as suggested by Mr. Molyneaux, could concern the topic of "style" and possible intra site relationships, such as common artists or cultural bases being determined as well as better chronologies.

Reported by Shelley Boyd.

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U.A.S. MARCH MEETING ...

LATE ARCHAIC PLANT FOOD SUBSISTENCE IN THE SOUTHEAST

Dr. Gary Crawford

In 1972 and 1974 test excavations were carried out at the shell mounds of Logan's Point, Kentucky, by Patty Jo Watson. It is the analysis of these plant remains from the various test pits that had produced the following data as presented by Dr. G. Crawford.

The main purpose of the testing was to determine the old river bed location of the Green River as well as the site relation to the geomorphology of the area. Unfortunately, there existed no visible stratigraphy. This was compounded by the problematic growth of the shell mounds, both upward as well as outward.

A typical shell mound is located on the river bank or edge and is composed of a number of materials, shell being the most abundant. Other materials include bone, stone and carbonized plant remains as well as numerous features, such as burials and pits. A generalized description of a present day site is a "simple rise close to the river bank" located on the flood plain.

From the two years of test excavations, over 1,000 flotation samples were obtained. These were, in turn, reduced to a more manageable size of 70. It is from the analysis of these samples that Dr. Crawford hoped to observe not only changes through time, but also plant densities between sites.

The analysis of the material was separated into three major groups: nuts, fleshy fruits, and seeds, each area being examined both within and between sites.

Of the seed count, over 50% of the material was represented by six types, such as the primrose and honey locust. Additional types included wild rice, a rare plant type in that area. Sunkweed, an important seed in North Carolina and Tennessee sites, was found to be insignificant in the Kentucky shell mounds.

Fleshy fruit was of abundance in all of the sites.

Most important of the plant groups was that of nuts. Not only could Dr. Crawford observe a temporal change, but also an intra-site difference. The shell mounds of Kentucky revealed an early dependence on hickory nuts, while sites in Tennessee contained higher amounts of walnuts. This has been interpreted as a cultural preference rather than environmental. Temporally there can be observed a general increase in acorn nuts, while hickory and walnut decrease.

A final note, referring to the single example of squash rind identified from the flotation samples, questioned the possibility of its introduction from the south through trade.

Reported by Shelley Boyd

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Anthropology

NOTICE

The Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, announces that Mr. Geoffrey Sutherland, of Scarborough College, is the first (1979) recipient of the J. Norman Emerson Award.

This award will be given annually to the person who submits the best undergraduate paper on any aspect of Ontario Archaeology, or on closely related topics. The prize is provided from the interest generated on a fund established in memory of Professor Emerson.

Contributions to this fund, or requests for information on the submission of papers for the 1980 competition, should be directed to the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 (attention of Mr. John Reid).

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OF PROJECTILE POINTS AND POLITICS

William A. Fox

Most students of Ontario prehistory have read reports concerning, or at least heard of, the Lawson village (Wintemberg, 1939) and Parker Earthworks (Boyle, 1902 and Lee, 1958). Those who become more deeply involved in Southwestern Ontario Late Prehistoric period studies will discover a scattering of references to the Southwold Earthworks, Cedar Creek Earthworks, etc; while those of you familiar with the Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario, Tom Lee's area surveys and Patrick McNiff's (1790) late eighteenth century survey maps will have pieced together a picture of two apparently contemporary clusters of earthwork villages in Southwestern Ontario.

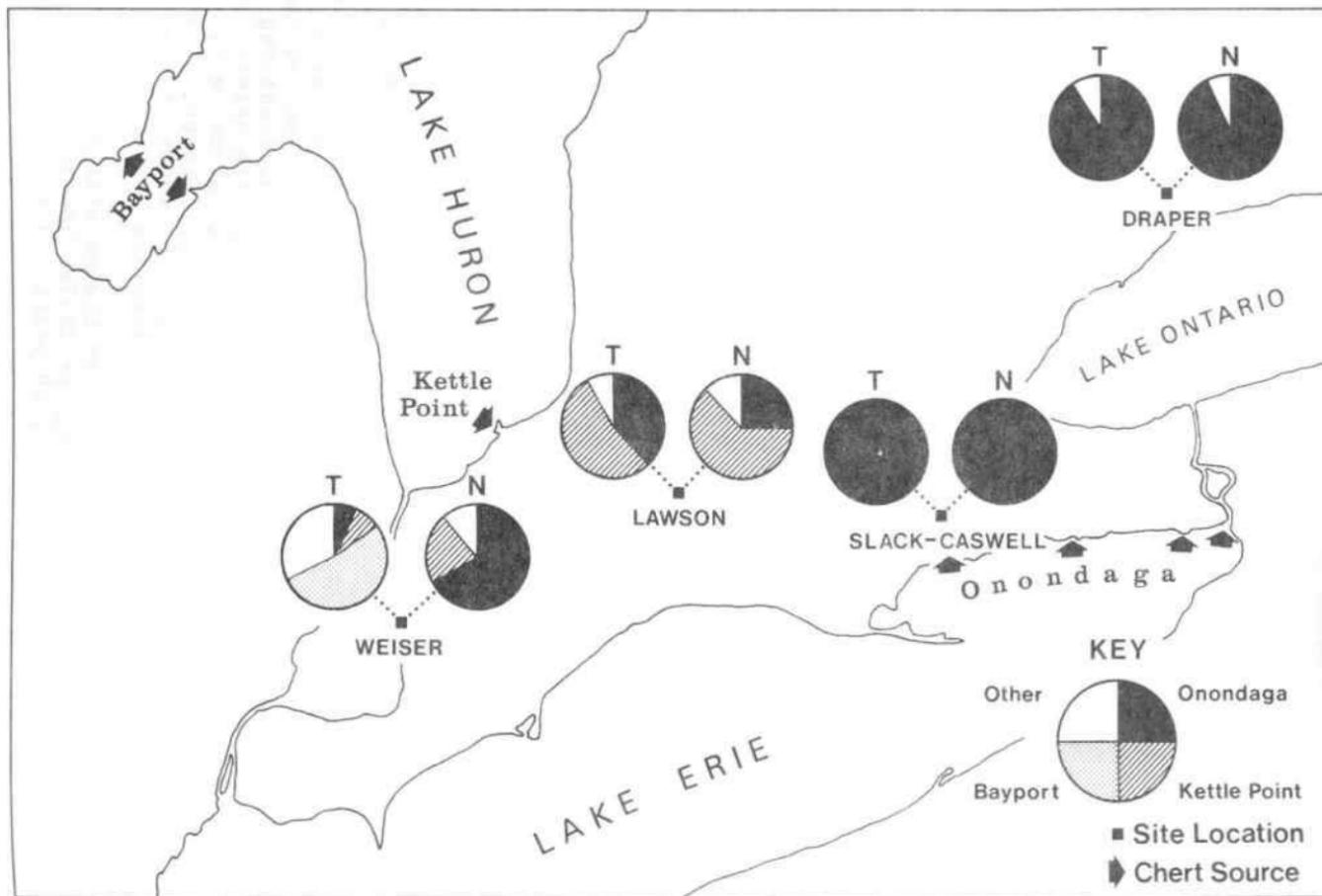
One group is situated in Middlesex and Elgin Counties and produces what are considered to be prehistoric Neutral artifact assemblages (Wintemberg, 1939). The other series in Lambton, Kent and Essex Counties is characterized by generally small quantities of ceramics similar in style to the Wolf site in Michigan (Greenman, 1939) and Whittlesey sites in Northern Ohio (Brose, 1976 and Lee, 1952).

We are just beginning to obtain information bearing on questions such as, if the "Lawson people" and/or their descendants moved east of the Grand River to join other Neutral groups in the sixteenth century, what encouraged this migration? Who were the "Wolf people" and where had they gone by the sixteenth century? Were they ancestral to an historically documented seventeenth century group? Were the earthworks of these two village clusters defensive in function; and if so, do these two "Maginot lines" represent a more intense prehistoric facet of the traditional Neutral/Fire Nation conflict which was documented by seventeenth century French observers?

While the writer has been accumulating Ontario Iroquoian projectile point attribute data for some time, the catalyst for this particular study was an invitation to contribute a paper at an upcoming conference in Toledo, Ohio concerning Mississippian influences in Southern Ontario during the Late Woodland period. In the company of co-authors Ian Kenyon and Dr. Peter Reid, the writer was able to view the Weiser and Lawson village artifact assemblages over the last few months. Initial observations encouraged a more detailed study of the projectile points, which was accomplished through the kind co-operation of Dr. W.D. Finlayson of the Museum of Indian Archaeology (Lawson, Clearville and Draper site collections) and Professor L. Kroon of the University of Windsor (Weiser site collection).

Of primary concern are the Weiser and Lawson villages, which on the basis of ceramic vessel and pipe styles appear to be roughly contemporary, dating to c 1500 ± 20 years. Unfortunately, the

Figure 1: Site Distribution and Projectile Point Raw Material Preference



projectile point sample for the important and perhaps slightly later (Dave Smith, personal communication) Clearville site (Jury, 1941) was not large enough to be fully incorporated in this study. The fifteenth century Slack-Caswell cache (pre-historic Neutral) and slightly later sixteenth century Draper site (Southern Huron) samples have been included for comparative purposes.

Study of prehistoric Ontario Iroquoian projectile point collections has indicated that the side-notched biface form becomes well established by Middleport times (after c. 1300 AD), and that it becomes more standardized in form and constitutes between 25 and 40 per cent of projectile point assemblages after c. 1400 AD. All three Iroquoian collections here considered fall within this range; however, the Wolf phase Weiser collection is different and includes only 9 per cent notched forms. As might be expected, there are other differences.

Raw material preferences in the production of notched versus unnotched (triangular) projectile points from the four study sites are graphically illustrated in Figure 1 and presented in greater detail in Table 1. The predominance of Onondaga chert in the eastern assemblages is obvious, as is the importance of Kettle Point chert in the Lawson village. While the few Weiser notched specimens were primarily manufactured from Onondaga and Kettle Point cherts (89%), the numerous triangular forms are predominantly of Bayport or locally available Devonian pebble cherts (78%). Review of the entire Weiser lithic assemblage again indicated little utilization of the nearby, high quality Kettle Point chert source, a phenomenon which had also been observed the previous year in processing the Parker Earthwork collection excavated by Lambton College in 1960. Curious - could it be that the notched specimens were not manufactured by the Weiser people?

Metric observations concerning the maximum length (size) and breadth over length ratio (shape) for both projectile point forms, plus the inter-notch breadth of notched points, are presented in Table 2. The mean projectile point size and shape for the four village samples is described in Figure 2. Study of the latter indicates that the Weiser notched points fall within the Ontario Iroquois cluster, closest to the Lawson assemblages; however, the Weiser triangular points are significantly shorter and more equilateral in form than the Iroquoian samples. The Clearville site triangular specimens (N-18) have been included to emphasize the validity of the Ontario Iroquois cluster.

The attribute of inter-notch breadth is assumed to be dictated to a degree by arrow shaft diameter, which itself may be a function of the wood species used, style, etc. The data presented in Table 2 again indicate the similarity of the Weiser and Lawson forms, as contrasted with assemblages from more easterly Iroquoian groups. Figure 3 illustrates, on a point by point basis, the

Figure 2: Mean Projectile Point Size and Shape

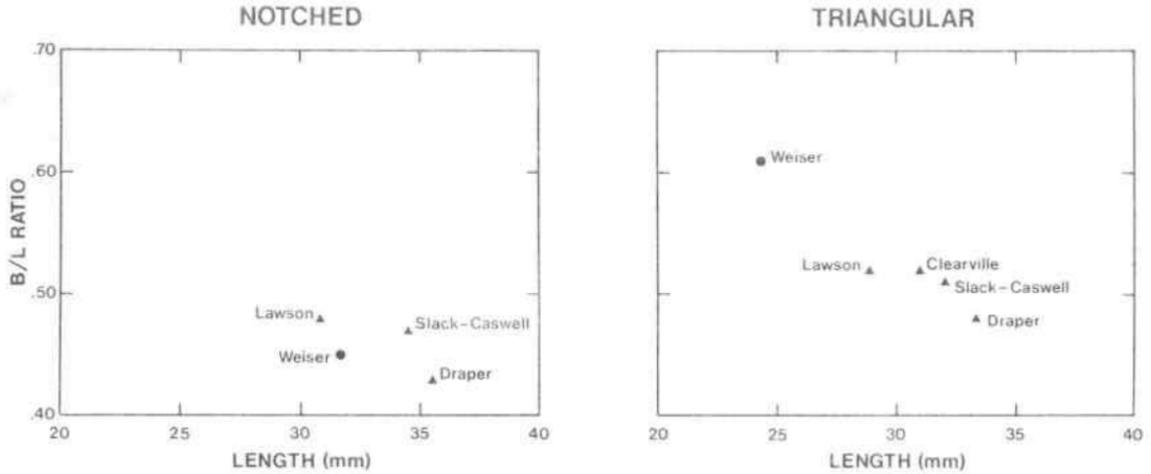


TABLE 1: PROJECTILE POINT RAW MATERIAL PERCENTAGE

	Weiser		Lawson		Slack-Caswell		Draper	
	Notched (N-18)	Triangular (N-193)	Notched (N-24)	Triangular (N-65)	Notched (N-36)	Triangular (N-64)	Notched (N-30)	Triangular (N-69)
Onondaga	67	7	25	38	100	100	93	91
Kettle Point	22	8	63	54	-	-	-	-
Selkirk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Local Devonian	11	25	4	-	-	-	-	1
Bayport	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified	-	7	8	7	-	-	7	4

978
199

Figure 3: Notched Projectile Point Size and Shape

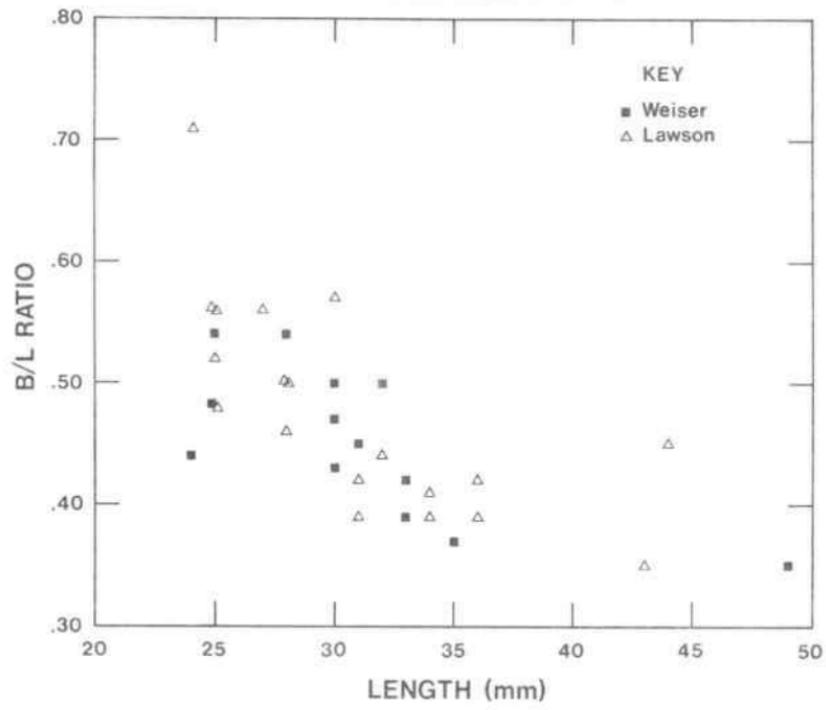


TABLE 2: PROJECTILE POINT METRICS

	Weiser		Lawson		Slack-Caswell		Draper	
	Notched (N-13)	Triangular (N-25)	Notched (N-19)	Triangular (N-63)	Notched (N-27)	Triangular (N-58)	Notched (N-25)	Triangular (N-63)
Length: \bar{x}	31.6	24.3	30.8	28.8	34.5	32.0	35.5	33.4
s.	5.9	4.6	5.9	6.8	5.7	4.1	6.5	5.6
B/L ratio: \bar{x}	.45	.61	.48	.52	.47	.51	.43	.48
s.	.06	.10	.09	.12	.11	.13	.09	.10
Inter-notch: \bar{x}	7.5		7.7		8.5		9.6	
s.	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.5	

similarity in size and shape between the Lawson and Weiser specimens. What does all this mean?

Several additional observations should be presented to the reader:

1. As described in Figure 1 and Table 1, there have been no Bayport chert triangular points recovered from the Lawson village to date.
2. As illustrated by Wintemberg (1939), Parker Festooned ceramics occur on the Lawson village (roughly 5% - Bob Pearce, personal communication).
3. Only one Iroquoian rim sherd has been identified in the large Weiser site collection (Reid, 1978).

While recognizing the probably co-existence of other prehistoric Neutral villages and the possible existence of other contemporary Wolf phase villages in Southwestern Ontario, one could say that the Lawson people were procuring the pots, while the Weiser people were "getting the points".

The exact social mechanism for this inter-tribal exchange cannot be deduced on the basis of available data, and indeed, could be as complicated as man, the political animal. On the other hand, the explanation could be as simple as man's sense of territoriality is old, with our data representing a fifteenth to sixteenth century "range war".

Acknowledgments

The writer would like to acknowledge the co-operation of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, University of Western Ontario for providing access to the Lawson, Clearville and Draper collections. Professor Kroon kindly assembled the Weiser site collection for review and Mr. Brian Wolfe provided the Slack-Caswell cache for study. Ian Kenyon produced the report graphics and Karen Gale suffered through the writing to type a comprehensible manuscript.

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PROVINCIAL PARK VISITOR SERVICES PROGRAMS

Summer Jobs

Imaginative students are needed to operate Visitor Services programs in Provincial Parks in the Lindsay-Oshawa-Peterborough area.

Last year students produced audiovisual shows, gave slide talks, wrote and illustrated brochures, carried out research projects, led hikes, designed and built displays, organized recreation programs, and generally promoted good public relations. They helped a lot of park visitors better enjoy themselves, and perhaps made some of them more aware of the natural and cultural values of our Provincial Parks.

The chief requirement is the ability to meet and talk with people in a friendly, informal basis - but it helps if you're skilled in any of these: audiovisual slide productions; natural science; writing; archaeology; photography; recreation; arts and crafts drawing; display design.

* * *

At present there are two interpreter positions open at Serpent Mounds Provincial Park. Accommodation is not available at the park but apartments and rooms are available to rent in nearby Peterborough. These seasonal contract positions begin mid-May and end September 1st. The pay ranges from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per hour depending upon age and experience. Interested people should send their applications to the attention of the Park Superintendent, Serpent Mounds Provincial Park at the Lindsay District Office, 322 Kent Street West, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 4T7 (1-705-324-6121).

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O.A.S. NEWS

From the Thunder Bay Chapter comes the news of the result of their contest to name the Chapter Newsletter. The winner is David Arthurs, who suggested WANIKAN, an Ojibwa word meaning "a hole in the ground". The correct pronunciation is WAW-NEE-KAWN, with all syllables accented.

The Society's library materially increased in size recently with the receipt of part of the late David Roberts' library, donated by Mrs. Georgina Roberts, to whom the Society is much indebted. Dave's interests included Egypt and Early Man as well as Ontario prehistory, and these interests are now well reflected in the Library. Other recent donors include Annie Gould, Tim Kenyon, Bill Noble and John Reid, to whom the Society extends its thanks.

Our library is entirely made up of donations, and members are asked to donate duplicate books, theses, etc.

THE PETERKIN SITE (AcHo-9)

by R.F. Williamson
McGill University

During a 1977 archaeological survey of Dover Township, Kent County, a long, narrow sand ridge was surface collected, as previous test excavations on a portion of this ridge had yielded cultural remains (Rikely; AcHo-3). Quantities of red ochre and human skeletal fragments were recovered resulting in a small salvage and test excavation aimed at recovering the surface material and investigating the presence of an occupation that utilized red ochre. As excavation ensued, it became apparent that the site was of a multi-component nature. A single, flexed, probable Late Archaic primary inhumation with an associated burial cache was recovered. A more recent bundle burial and several late cultural features revealed at least a brief span of Late Woodland activity on this section of the ridge.

The site is located approximately two kilometres from the north-east shore of Mitchell Bay, Lake St. Clair (see Figure 1), on a sand ridge which extends the length of Lot 15 (Conc. 13). Two suggestions have been forwarded in regards to the geomorphological origin of the sand ridge.

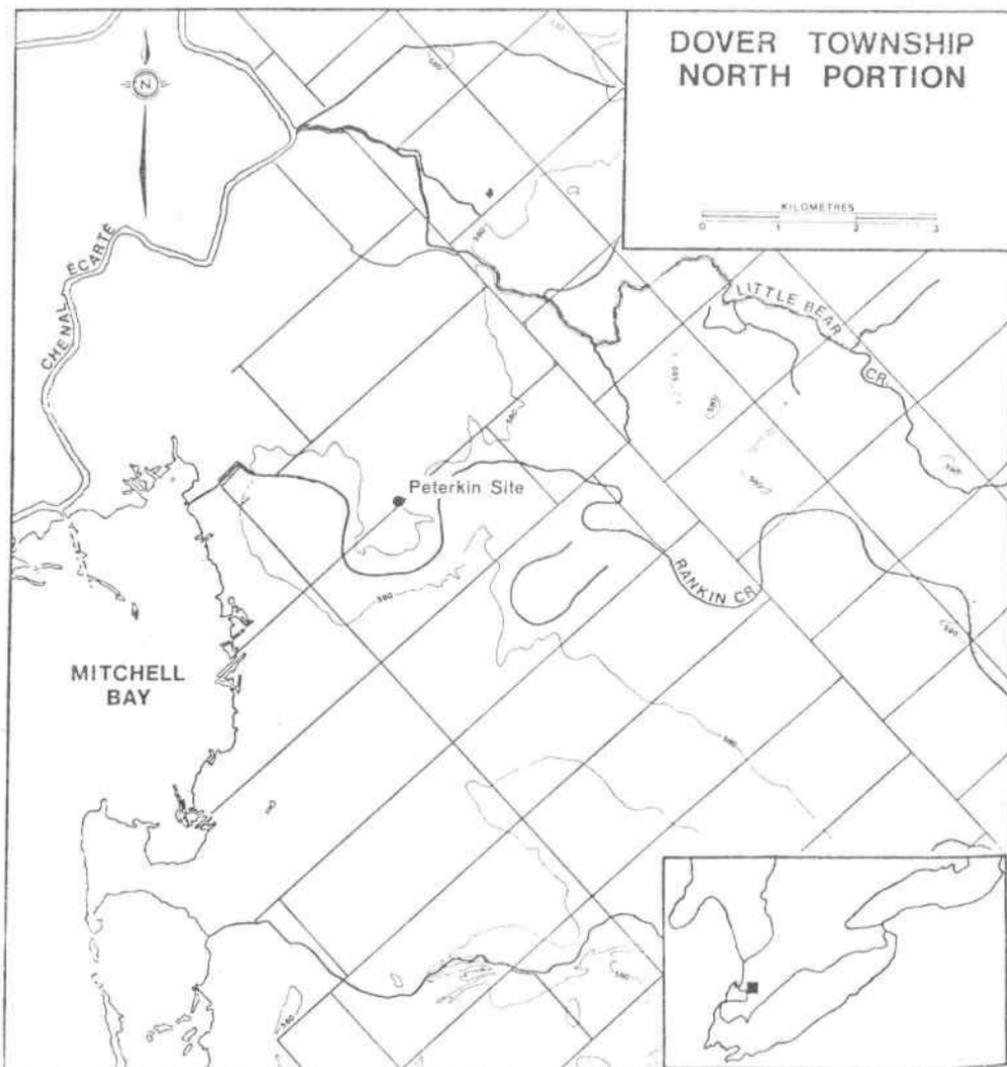
The Lake St. Clair region was deeply covered by a series of glacial lakes. First, Lake Whittlesey and later Lake Warren formed an underlying clay till upon which lacustrine clays and silts were deposited. At a later time, when water from the Erie Basin was draining northward through the Lake St. Clair channel into Early Lake Algonquin in the Huron Basin, the immediate area around Lake St. Clair was submerged and received additional lacustrine sediments (Webber and Hoffman:21-37). As these lakes receded, considerable amounts of sediment and fluvial outwash material were deposited. Shallow sand deposits over these clay sediments (such as the Peterkin ridge) can be interpreted as a "result of wave action in the post-glacial lakes which left sand bars of one to three feet in depth" (Lambton County Soil Survey:56). Work by I. Kenyon dealing with particle size of the Peterkin sands further suggests that the ridge is an outwash deposit.

An alternative suggestion has been forwarded by Dr. A. Driemanis and Dr. W.I. Wrightman of the University of Western Ontario. They feel the ridge may represent a local development of the Lake St. Clair shoreline as three to five foot fluctuations in lake levels have been recorded.

As the depth of the sand is now only two feet, recent deep ploughing has had a more adverse effect resulting in the surfacing of much artifactual material and skeletal remains.

On the basis of surface collection, some test pitting, and information provided by the land owner, an area of about two five metre squares was opened (See figure 2).

Figure 1: Map of Dover Township



Settlement Pattern

Twentyfour cultural features were recorded usually at a depth of forty centimetres below surface. These features were triangulated sections, screened in some cases, and had their profiles recorded with appropriate soil and flotation sampling. No post mounds or other settlement data were recorded. Only two features contained skeletal material, both of which will be described here.*

Feature 11 contained the remains of an adult individual, placed in a tightly flexed position, and accompanied by a cache of offering goods and red ochre. As the area was trowelled down, a quantity of faunal material, chert debitage, and rock was encountered.

With subsequent excavation, the relationship between skeletal remains, the cache, and red ochre became fully apparent. The cache, consisting of deer bone tools, a chert point, chert flakes and nodules, rodent bone, a gorget, and a piece of iron hematite, was located directly south of the individual upon the left tibia and fibula. While the artifacts were not in a uniform orientation or position, they appeared to have been placed in two levels. The first level consisted of all those shown in Figure 3, except the smaller antler, a chert flake, and the iron hematite, which were found below the others, resting on the left femur. This evidence suggests that after the individual was interred, a layer of red ochre and then the offering was placed (perhaps in two groups).

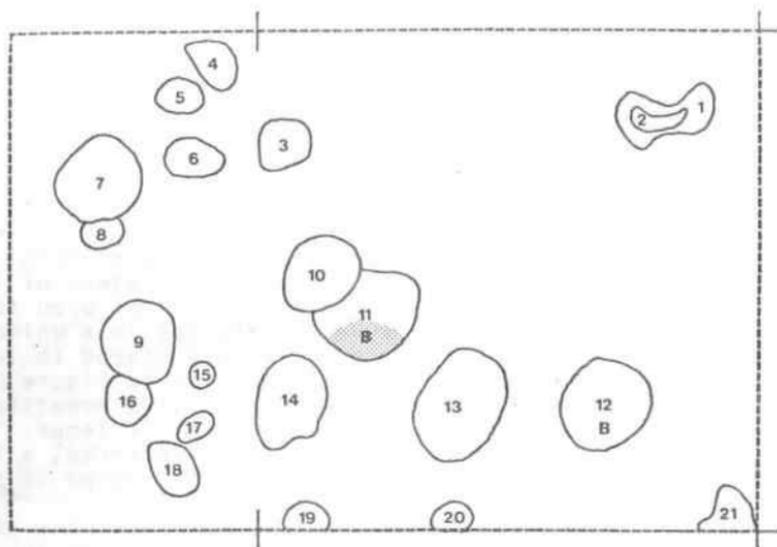
Following the removal of the grave offerings, the human remains were completely exposed. The burial (including the cache) was at a depth of 50-65 cm below the surface. The individual was tightly flexed upon her left side, and was oriented in a northeast-southwest direction with the head in the northeast. For a complete description of all Peterkin features, and skeletal positioning using Melby's (1973) recording techniques, see Williamson (1978). The remains likely represent an adult female who had three pathological problems including a compression fracture of a cervical vertebra, a fractured right clavicle, and sinus infection associated with dental abscessing.

Feature 12 also contained human remains. Concentrations of bone within the feature suggest the individual was dismembered and interred in a bundle form. Long bones in an east-west orientation, ribs, and skull and vertebral fragments were grouped centimetres above a second concentration consisting of rib fragments and a section of articulated vertebral column (lumbar). Only one small phalanx was recovered. The individual was an adolescent, approximately 15 years of age.

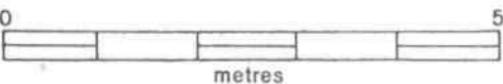
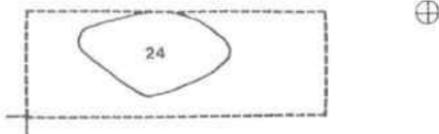
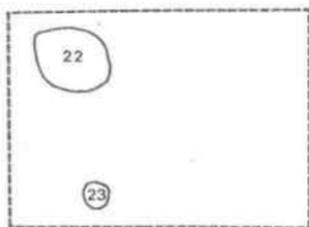
* All of the skeletal material was analysed by Dr. S. Pfeiffer of the University of Gueiph. Any inferences or information provided here in regards to the skeletal remains are taken from her analysis.

FIGURE 2 : PETERKIN SITE: AcHo-9

SITE PLAN



-  feature
-  burial
-  red ochre
-  cable marker
-  edge of excavation



Most of the other features were either sterile or contained small pieces of charcoal, firecracked rock, faunal remains, and/or unanalysable ceramic fragments.

Artifact Analysis

Surface collected ceramics consisted of a pipe bowl fragment, decorated with horizontal and vertical incised lines, with a buff colour, and eight body sherds, seven of which were unanalysable. The other sherd had a smooth interior and exterior.

Other than non-utilized debitage, the only lithic material was recovered with the cache in Feature 11. It consisted of a corner-notched, square-tipped projectile point (Figure 3:b), a bifacially worked flake, one non-utilized flake, one chert nodule, and one red ochre stained pebble cortex (Figure 3:c), all of Onondaga chert.

The projectile point measures 36 mm in length and 29 mm in maximum width. The base is slightly concave while the tip width measures 11 mm. The lateral, basal and tip edges show little dulling or use.

The pebble cortex does not necessarily derive from a primary outcrop, but more likely from a secondary context, such as a small creek mouth on the Lake Erie shore between Long Point and Rondeau (William Fox: personal communication).

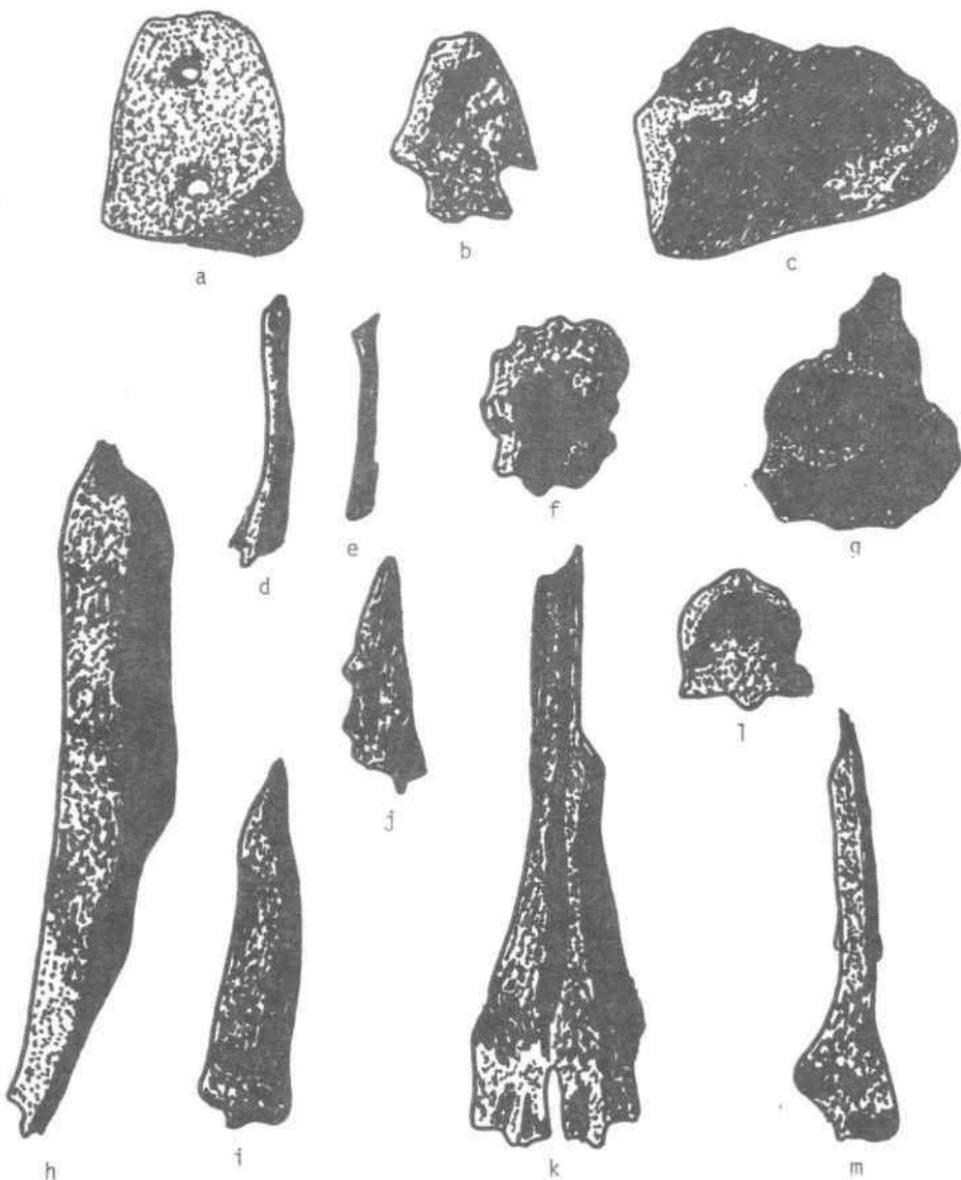
The only other recovered lithic item was a polished gorget fragment manufactured from a fossilized limestone (Figure 3:a). It has two biconically drilled holes at 19 mm apart and 7 mm from the unbroken edge. The hole closest to the edge shows evidence of an initial drilling effort which was obviously abandoned. Interestingly, the second effort lacked alignment and resulted in an asymmetrically drilled hole.

The only bone tools recovered were also associated with the cache in Feature 11. These included an awl, which measures 8.2 cm by 1.8 cm, is manufactured from mammal long bone, and exhibits polish on the splintered end (Figure 3:m). Secondly, a shaft fragment of a bear femur shows evidence of wear, although the kind of "use" is unclear (Figure 3:h). Also found were two antler tines which showed polishing on their tips. D. Pihl, who conducted the faunal analysis, suggested they were probably used in association with soft materials.

Interpretations

There is no evidence of extensive occupation of the site by either Late Archaic or Late Woodland populations. Intermittent habitation is suggested by some Late Woodland refuse pits. Floral evidence from these features suggests a late summer occupation as reflected in the recovery of charred raspberry and elderberry

Figure 3: Artifacts from Feature 11 Cache



seeds. The faunal evidence similarly indicates a non-winter occupation, although a better sample is required to identify exact seasonality. The Late Woodland people were utilizing a wide range of faunal resources including vole, muskrat, chipmunk, duck, sturgeon, bulihead, walleye, perch, snake, turtle, and frog. Only those features which contained ceramics were classified as Late Woodland. Feature 12, the bundle burial, was probably a Late Woodland interment as the bone was in a much better state of preservation than that of Feature 11. Unfortunately, the fill contained only rock and small faunal remains.

Feature 11 is the only pit directly associated with an early occupation or use of the ridge. The skeletal evidence, red ochre, nature of interment, and cache suggest a probable Late Archaic burial. Dr. Pfeiffer, in her examination of the skeletal remains, claims the individual resembles an Archaic female on the basis of sexual traits versus general robusticity and excessive tooth wear resulting in dental abscessing. No diagnostic artifacts were uncovered, although Ritzenthaler and Quimby (1962) feel flexed individuals interred in sand ridges and accompanied by red ochre are traits of their Late Archaic culture.

At the present time, no specific cultural or temporal affiliations are possible for either component at Peterkin. Insufficient data also limits any comparison of the Late Woodland occupation with other sites in the area. However, as the site limits were far from defined, it is probable that more evidence of cultural activity remains uncovered.

Acknowledgments

The Ontario Heritage Foundation supported the analysis of materials from Peterkin, and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Western Ontario kindly offered laboratory space to conduct the analysis. All the faunal analysis was conducted by D. Pihl, University of Toronto, and the floral analysis by R.D. Fecteau, Royal Ontario Museum. A special thanks to R.F. Williamson Sr. for the artifact illustrations.

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Volunteers Needed

Undergraduate and Graduate Student Volunteers are needed for the Canadian Palaipaphos Archaeological Site Survey Project.

Dates: August 8-20, 1980
Place: Kouklia area, Cyprus

The Project will consist of an archaeological reconnaissance for sites of all periods and intensive site surveying of selected sites in the Ezousas and Xeropotamos drainages in the territory of the ancient Kingdom of Palaipaphos, southwestern Cyprus; the land where Aphrodite rose from the sea foam.

For more information and an application form, write to:

Professor David W. Rupp
Department of Classics
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1

N.B. Application deadline: April 25th, 1980

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SOME INTERESTING NATIVE EVENTS

- May 17 - June 16: WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE (184 Mohawk Street, Brantford) - Art Show "Indian Art '80"
May 19 (Victoria Day) - OHSWEKEN (Six Nations Reserve) - Bread and Cheese Day (fair)
June 28 - 29: CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA RESERVE (Sarnia) - Annual Pow-Wow
June 29 - July 1: WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE - Festival of the Woodland Indian (Pow-Wow, competitions, fair)
July 5 - 6: CURVE LAKE INDIAN RESERVE (near Lakefield) - Annual Pow-Wow and Regatta
July 19 - 20: WALPOLE ISLAND INDIAN RESERVE - Annual Pow-Wow
July 26 - 27: CHIEFSWOOD PARK (near Brantford) Six Nations Annual Pow-Wow (competitions for \$9,000 prizes)

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LETTERS ...

To: Dr. Marti Latia
President, U.A.S.

I am sure you know that the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) will be meeting in Toronto in early January of 1981.

As chairman of Section "H" (Anthropology), I wish hereby to invite you and your associates to participate in any or all activities of the meeting. We need symposia (application forms will be forthcoming) poster sessions, your participation in the business meeting of Section "H", and your attendance at the various symposia and meetings. More than all of that, we need your presence so that we don't have a feeling that this is just the usual AAAS meeting, but now in Toronto. We would like to have strong Canadian input into things.

Bill Irving (W.N. Irving, Director, Northern Yukon Research Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1) will be handling things locally, but please let me know if I can help in any way.

Edward I Fry, Professor of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

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Letters concerning the "Gendron" translation (Arch Notes 80-1)

From: Linda Soui, Village Huron, Quebec

FOUTEAU(X) - from the old French "FOU", "HETRE" = BEECHTREE

BRENESCHE(S) - old word for "Bernache", meaning CANADA GOOSE

References: -Dictionnaire Canadien - The Canadian Dictionary
(University of Montreal)
-Glossaire du parler francais au Canada

From: Dr. James Pendergast, Merrickville, Ontario

(Excerpts)

... I note you were stuck with 'fouteaux' on page 22 of your text. Wrong in his translation of Sagard's "Long Journey to the Country of the Hurons (Champlain Society, 1939 edition), p. 99, line 7, equates 'beechtrees' and 'les fouteaux', p. 323, line 14, in Sagard's French text.

I do not recall whether Ganong (Procs. & Trans. Royal Society Canada, 3rd Ser. Vol. 3, pp 197-242, 1910) goes into the beech/fouteaux problem in his "The Identity of the Animals and Plants mentioned by the Early Voyagers to Eastern Canada and Newfoundland" but it may be worth looking at. You might also look at Ganong's 1908 Champlain Society edition of Deny's "The Natural Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America (Acadia)" although I do not recall 'fouteaux' in that text...

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1980 O.A.S. WORKSHOP PROGRAM

The Society has arranged three workshops for the coming summer. These are designed to provide members with the opportunity to obtain knowledge and develop skills concerning a specific aspect related to archaeology. Previous experience shows that participants find these workshops an exciting and rewarding experience. Pre-registration is essential as the maximum number of participants is limited - handouts and special materials are usually printed for the exact number of participants. (This also means that if you are registered and fail to show you may be expected to pay the fee anyway, to cover the cost of facilities and handouts prepared. If registered and unable to attend, telephone the appropriate workshop number at once, so that your place may be taken by someone on the waiting list, and this problem avoided.) Registrants should provide both home and day telephone numbers.

The Society wishes to thank the three workshop leaders and their staffs for making available their skills, time and resources for the benefit of other members.

1. Pollen Analysis - Dr. Jock McAndrews - one day

Date and Time: Saturday, May 10th, 9:30 a.m.
Place: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Botany Dept.
Maximum Enrolment: 8
Fee: \$5, payable on arrival
Program: Pollen analysis in theory and practice - sample procurement and preparation - use of microscope - pollen recognition - counting pollen and estimating pollen populations - use of data in reconstructing past forest environment - practical value of this information.
Pre-Registration: telephone 978-6271 and leave message, during day

2. Lithic Analysis - Bill Fox - one or two days (second day optional)

Date and Time: Saturday June 28th at 10:00 a.m. (and optional Sunday June 29th, 9:30 a.m.)
Place: 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario (Ministry of Culture and Recreation Office)
Maximum Enrolment: 12 each day
Fee: \$5 each day, payable on arrival
Program: Saturday: lithic analysis in theory and practice - chert identification - examination of wear patterns - methods of working - artifact production - study of actual artifacts.
Sunday (optional): Field trip to two London area chert quarries.
Accommodation: If required for Saturday night, may be arranged through Bill Fox.

Pre-Registration: telephone Bill Fox in London (519)433-8401 during the day, and leave a message if he is not available. Advise whether you are registering for one or both days and if you will require any accommodation.

3. Ceramic Analysis - Dr. Marti Latta - one day

Date and Time: Saturday July 26th, 9:15 a.m., to begin work 9:30 a.m.

Place: Scarborough College. Meet in Cafeteria in "H" wing.

Maximum Enrolment: 12

Fee: \$5, payable on arrival

Program: Ceramic traditions in Ontario and elsewhere - clays and tempering - pottery making and firing in theory and an actual open hearth firing - bring your own samples to fire - study of actual native clay artifacts.

Pre-Requisites: Bring your own picnic lunch - soft drinks are available from dispensing machines - and if you want to fire your own pottery, you had best start getting it ready soon!

Pre-Registration: telephone or write to the O.A.S. office (416)223-2752.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

O.A.S. Monthly Meetings

Wednesday, April 16th at 8 p.m. Planetarium Auditorium, Royal Ontario Museum

Speaker: Chas. Garrad.

Topic: "The Roskilde Viking Ships and Danish Archaeology". An evening of films, slides and personal comment concerning archaeology in Denmark.

Motion pictures provided by the Royal Danish Embassy, Ottawa.

Wednesday, May 21st, at 8 p.m. Planetarium Auditorium.

Speaker: Dr. Charles "Chuck" Arnold

Topic: "The Impact of Early European Exploration on Copper Eskimo Subsistence Strategies". illustrated with slides.

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Other Events

May 17th to June 16th - Woodland Indian Cultural and Educational Centre, Brantford: "Indian Art '80"

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THE PUKAMO ISLAND PICTOGRAPHS ON RAINY LAKE IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

by Grace Rajnovich

Abstract

Among the five pictograph sites in the Rainy Lake area of Northwestern Ontario recorded in 1979 by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, the Pukamo Island Site (DdKh-1) is the most accessible, the best preserved, and contains morphs similar to figures on other Canadian Shield rock art sites, possibly including those which Conway (1978) has suggested represent constellations of stars.

Introduction

A two-person field crew of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation recorded the Pukamo Island Pictograph Site (DdKh-1) in June 1979 as part of the Northwestern Region's Rainy Lake Archaeological Survey in Northwestern Ontario. The site (Dewdney's #22) is a well preserved, single panel on a vertical rock face on the southern tip of a small island in the southwest bay of Pukamo Island, about ten minute's motor boat ride from Fort Frances, Ontario.

Our field notes included a map and a written description of the location and surrounding environment of the site, an account of the rock face's compass orientation, distance from water level and condition, and verbal descriptions of every morph comprising their conditions, shapes and apparent associations.

Our recording methods consisted of both photography and direct tracings. We photographed every morph with Kodak Ektachrome 64 film and kept a catalogue outlining the time of day, weather conditions and camera settings. We traced the morphs using rice paper and artist's conte - red for the morphs, and green, blue and black for lichen, white residue from water seepage, cracks and frost spalls.

The Morphs

The Site (Figure 1) comprises 20 morphs on one panel 110 cm wide by 96 cm high. The panel faces 160° southeast and the datum at the western tip of the "canoe" morph (#4) was 320 cm above the water line in June 1979. A two metre wide boulder ledge juts out from the rock face just under water, and one large flat-topped rock lies on this above the water in front of the morphs providing a perch for viewers and possibly the artists. Lichen grows above the panel but does not overlap the morphs, and some frost spalls are just below the morphs. The morphs are bounded on the upper, lower, and west sides by large linear cracks in the rock; two

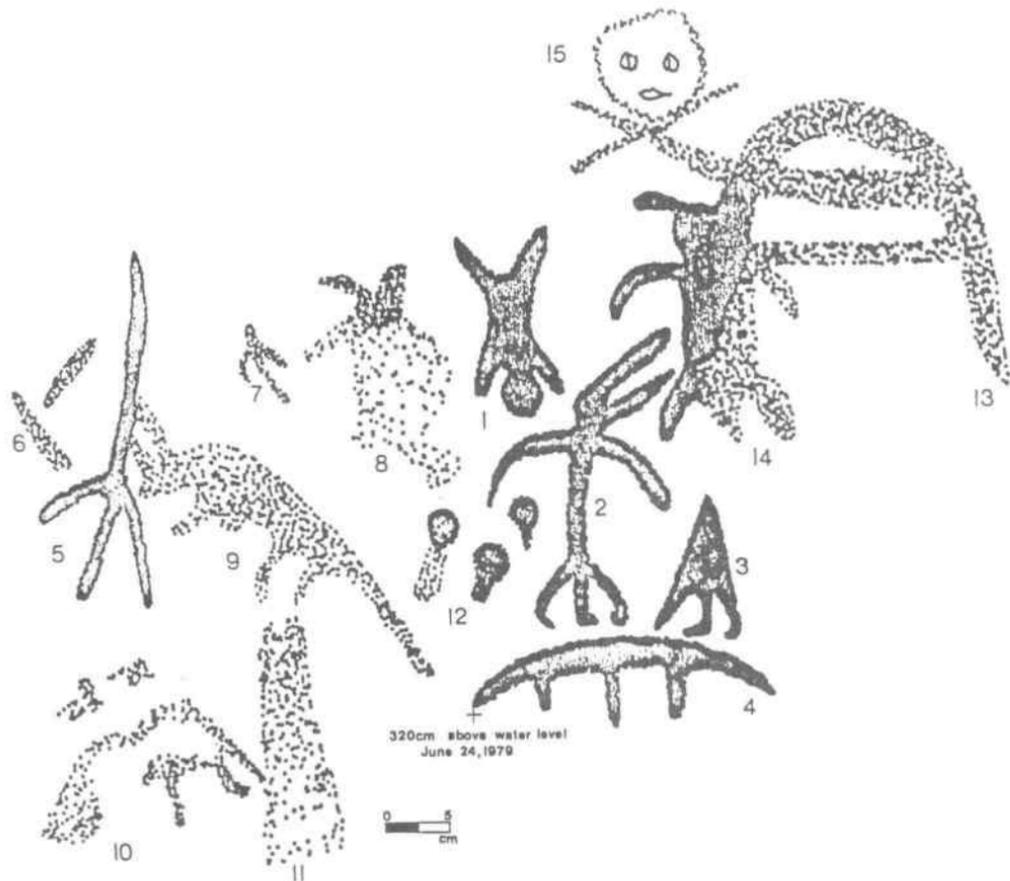


FIGURE 1: THE PUKAMO ISLAND SITE (Ddkh-1)

large red ochre smudges (not shown in Figure 1) are just to the west and above these cracks. White mineral deposition from water seepage covers portions of the panel including the supper smudge and Morphs 2, 3, 14 and 15.

Morphs 1 to 5, described below, are all the same bright colour and display a linear style which suggests they were executed at the same time or by the same artist. Morph 1 is an upside-down human or animal figure drawn face-on rather than in profile and with splayed arms and legs. Morph 2 just below Morph 1 is a linear figure again drawn face-on with large ears, outstretched, down-turned arms, and three "legs" or possibly two legs and a phallus. Morph 3, to the right of Morph 2, is an enigmatic "footed triangle" which may also have a phallus. Morph 4, below these, is an upside-down "canoe" with three lines extending down possibly to indicate passengers. Morph 5 is a thick, vertical line on the far left of the panel with three linear projections at its bottom end; it has affinities with other stick figures in Shield rock art.

Morphs 6 to 15 are much fainter than the above. Morph 6 consists of two short, thick lines set at right angles to each other, which may be tally marks. Morph 7 is a small diagonal line with two short lines issuing down and outward from its upper half; this may also have affinities with morphs on other sites. Morph 8 is an obliterated figure or smudge between 7 and 1. Morph 9 is a straight-eared, long-tailed canine beast drawn in profile below 7 and 8, possibly wolf, judging from the hunched shoulders. Morphs 10 and 11 are indistinguishable figures at the lower end of the panel. Morph 12 is a set of three keyhole shapes to the left of Morph 2; Dewdney suggested they are three detached heads (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:42). Morph 13 in the upper right corner is an arc open at the bottom with two horizontal lines running from interior side-to-side. Morphs 14 and 15 eluded Dewdney when he first recorded the site in 1957 (ibid.:42) possibly because white seepage from the crack above has partially concealed them. Morph 14 is a human figure drawn face-on with outstretched, down-turned arms, like those of Morph 2, and three lower projections possibly representing two legs and a phallus. A thick line issues from the upper left portion of the head. This morph overlaps and is slightly brighter than Morph 13. The left side of 13 where the two morphs meet has been strengthened with deep red pigment to show through Morph 14. Morph 15 is the most bizarre of the figures - a very faint "face" with crossed lines below it rather like a smiling skull-and-crossbones. It has similarities on only two other sites and is different from the rest of the morphs on this panel in that it is in open form rather than closed, or filled-in style.

No archaeological sites were found in a one-kilometre radius around the site and cultural affiliation of this site is unknown.

Discussion

When Dewdney first recorded the Pukamo Island Site in 1957, he suggested the upside-down figures may indicate the story of a drowning (Dewdney & Kidd 1967:42). Inverted canoes appear also on Fairy Point Face VI (*ibid.*:87) on Lake Missinaibi and on the Kennedy Island Pictograph on the French River (Adams: in press).

It is interesting to note that a nearly identical stick figure to Morph 5 at Pukamo appears at Kennedy Island, immediately adjacent to a canine morph as at Pukamo, although Pukamo's two figures are of different pigments and may not be related. Adams (in press) has pointed out that the stick figure at Kennedy Island is one of a group of stylized men, so the linear figure at Pukamo may also be human. Conway (1978) has suggested that the man-canine association may indicate the constellations Orion and Canis Major.

The long-eared human form, Morph 2, has a close parallel at Ninth Lake on the East Spanish River, also in North-eastern Ontario (Dewdney & Kidd 1967:91), Abamatagwia Lake in Northwestern Ontario (*ibid.*:129), and Kitchiwatchi Lake near Nipigon (*ibid.*:133). At all four sites, the long-eared man is associated with a canoe; at the latter site he is in a canoe. Dewdney has interpreted the figure as a Maymaygwayshi "with a typical split head" (*ibid.*:133). Similar figures are at Lake Mazinaw in southeastern Ontario, again in close proximity to a canoe (*ibid.*:101). The pictographs of Pukamo Island, then, may tell of a single local occurrence in the context of universal beliefs and stories common from southeastern to northwestern Ontario.

Morphs 13, 14 and 15 are much fainter than those discussed above, and may be of a different age. If Morphs 13 and 14 are meant to be viewed as a single group, they have similarities to morphs on nearby Lac La Croix (Dewdney & Kidd 1967:31) and Crooked Lake (*ibid.*:32) that have been interpreted as a shaman in a sweat lodge (*ibid.*:171). The short linear projection from the left side of the man's head may be a shamanic "power line" (Lipsett 1970:188).

Figure 15 is a bizarre morph with possible similarities to a "face" at Fairy Point on Missinaibi Lake in northeastern Ontario (Conway and Conway 1979:13). Thor Conway (personal communication 1979) says this type of morph occurs on three sites in the Lake Missinaibi area but is non-existent elsewhere in Northeastern Ontario and no similar figures have been reported for Northwestern Ontario. Maria Seymour of the Native Curriculum Programme of the Kenora Board of Education, who is conducting interviews with Lake of the Woods Ojibways to obtain their interpretations of Indian rock art, has suggested the faces are moons (personal communication 1979). The concept is intriguing in light of the fact, then, that two morph groups on this panel may be identified with astronomical bodies.

The small, faint figure at Morph 7 has a near duplicate at Mameigwess Lake near Ignace (Dewdney & Kidd 1961:10), and these may be related to similar morphs but with their side extensions pointing upwards rather than down. Dewdney (ibid.:90, 152, 99) has recorded them at Little Missinaibi Lake, Matachewan Lake and Lake Mazinaw. One of these morphs is adjacent to an "X" and a "Y" at the latter side, and may be associated with them in some way. The "Y"s at Sunset Channel, Lake of the Woods, Cliff Lake (ibid.:44 and 137) and possibly Kennedy Island on the French River (Adams in press) may also be related to Morph 7 in that they may comprise a morph type with multi-states. Reid (1979: 250) has suggested that the "Y"s are Algonkian symbols, now called "paysqs" by the Lake of the Woods Ojibway, which denote whether a bad occurrence will happen, is happening, or has happened according to the placement of the side extensions upwards, outwards or downwards.

Summary and Hypotheses

The 20 morphs of Pukamo Island form the basis for a few generalized hypotheses. The multiple renderings of the "keyhold" figures (#12) suggest that:

Hypothesis 1: the aboriginal artists did not always consider the morphs as single isolated figures but sometimes drew the figures in groups.

The stick figure #5 and the canine #9 and Pukamo Island, if also associated as a group, support Conway's observation (1978) that human and canine morphs are often side-by-side. His interpretation is offered as:

Hypothesis 2: "the frequently paired canine and open armed human morphs represent an ancient recognition of the constellation Orion and Canis Major."

If the "face" at Morph #15 is indeed the moon, we can further offer a generalized hypothesis that:

Hypothesis 3: the pictograph artists depicted objects of the night sky among their morphs including the moon, stars and constellations.

If the above hypotheses are correct, that at least three Pukamo morphs depict astronomical bodies, we have begun to understand what the morphs are, but not why they are there: are they chronological markers of the event(s) being portrayed or are they telling of a journey or task lasting a certain time-length such as one month as shown by the moon, or one winter when the Constellations Orion and Canis Major are in the night sky?

One full day was required to record the Pukamo site: we will need a much longer study to understand it.

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1978 Star charts, art and artifacts: a new approach to rock art in Northern Ontario. Paper presented at the fall symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto.
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- Lipsett, Brenda McGee
1970 A comparative study to determine the origin of some Canadian Shield rock paintings. In Ten Thousand Years, edited by Walter Hlady, pp.181-189, Manitoba Archaeological Society, Winnipeg.
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1979 The Tranquil Channel Petroglyphs: cultural continuities in Lake of the Woods rock art. In CRARA 77: papers from the fourth biennial conference of the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, edited by Doris Lundy. British Columbia Provincial Museum Heritage Record 8: 245-254.

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O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM - The Archaeology of the Lake Erie Basin

This year's Symposium will be our seventh and the first to be held outside Toronto. Our energetic London Chapter are working to create other "firsts" too - the first two-day Symposium - and the first to offer tandem sessions and speakers. A call for papers has already been made. Accommodation is being held for us at the downtown Holiday Inn, London, where the event will be held. Further details will be forthcoming in ARCH NOTES, but meanwhile, mark your calendar and organize your budget accordingly!

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BONE FEVER

MD finds a challenge as an archaeologist.

Dr. Howard Savage, a pediatrician at the Hospital for Sick Children until 1968, gently persuaded thousands of little children to take their allergy shots every Saturday morning for two decades.

Today, Dr. Savage, zoo-archaeologist at the Royal Ontario Museum, uses the same gentle touch to handle tiny bones from birds and animals that roamed this continent anywhere from 300 to 150,000 years ago. He is finding his new career as exciting as the first day he stepped into a pediatrics ward.

Dr. Savage is helping archaeologists unravel mysteries. Once they have made a discovery, perhaps some bones from a centuries old garbage pile in an Indian village, it's up to Dr. Savage to tell them what the bones mean.

"You have to be something of a zoologist as well as an archaeologist to do this work," he explained. "I guess I'm a zoo-archaeologist." The doctor looks back on his days in the hospital with fondness. "But I thought there was more need in this line of bone activities than in pediatrics. I was always interested in wildlife, having been raised on a farm. And I had growing sons. We used to go outdoors to hunt a bit. But it was up to me to take care of the game afterwards. That's how my interest in bones of birds and animals started, and it grew."

At the time, no one was handling this field at the museum, so Dr. William Hurley, head of ornithology, asked him to make some sense out of "thousands of bones he gave me ... and that's what I've been trying to do ever since." Some of the bones Dr. Savage had made sense out of are from the extinct passenger pigeons which once thrived in great numbers in Ontario. The last carrier pigeon was sighted in Ontario in 1902. "Once the settlers moved in, there was tremendous over-kill... And if the land was cleared when the birds were trying to nest, they couldn't nest for another year, so it upset their pattern of survival."

From the Indians' Inverhuron site on Lake Huron - a site occupied 3,100 years ago - Dr. Savage studied the drum fish, determining that the fish, which today weighs only two pounds at most, was often about 15 pounds in the days of the Indian village. His calculations were based on the ear drums of the ancient fish, compared with today's species. Similar studies have shown him that the biggest turtles of Rice Lake are now only about half the size of centuries ago. He believes the birds and animals of old

had better food and living conditions. "They weren't hunted and killed before they reached their full growth."

Archaeologists all over Canada send Dr. Savage bones. "Anything with bones in it, I'm interested." When Morris Bryzinski of McMaster University discovered a 1,000 year old site at Lake Opinicon complete with skeletons of dogs, Dr. Savage determined from the condition of the neck vertebrae that all the dogs' throats had been cut in the same way. "It was obviously ceremonial. If they had been killed and eaten, the bones would have been charred and scattered." Dr. Savage told one archaeologist that dog bones found at a Saskatchewan dig showed the dogs had been pulling sleds 4,000 years ago. "The bones showed these dogs had arthritis in their backs as well as in the leg and thigh bones. Their hind legs showed prolonged stress while their front legs were normal."

By examining the bones of the Yuquot site on Vancouver Island, Dr. Savage noted a sudden change in the Indians' food about a 1,000 years ago. In the 30-foot deep garbage piles, he found the people had lived for thousands of years on land creatures and birds, but suddenly shifted to a diet of sea mammals. "We learned it was a case of new technology. A new harpoon appeared about this time and it made it possible for them to obtain these creatures more easily."

Dr. Savage said no comparison can be made between finds today in early man's garbage sites and ones which may be made thousands of years from now into today's garbage dumps. "Early man discarded very little. For instance, bones were used for tools, weapons and ornaments. But now in this affluent society, people just use something until it stops working, and then throw it away."

Globe & Mail
March 3, 1980

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History Professor Named to Head Heritage Body

Sidney F. Wise, a Carleton University history professor, has been appointed chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Former Ontario treasurer John White of London was named to the foundation's board and appointed vice-chairman.

Among new appointees for three-year terms on the board are Lt. Col. Miles Cameron of Morrisburg, Elizabeth Grace Cardno of Seaforth, Robert T. Chilton of Moose Factory, Russell Cooper of Brampton, Robbins Elliott of Ottawa, Susan Jamieson of Hamilton, J. Henderson Nurre of Burlington, Alex Raeburn of Caledon and Joanne Smart of Cambridge.

Globe and Mail
March 21, 1980

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HOLY FIND HIGHLIGHTS THE TREASURE DILEMMA

The discovery in Ireland of an early Christian communion set, announced at the beginning of March 1980, has been hailed as one of the century's greatest finds. Consisting of a silver and gold chalice, complete with long-handled, ladle-shaped strainer, paten (wafer dish) and stand, it is the only such set known to exist.

The find was made near Thurles, County Tipperary, reportedly by a treasure hunter using a sophisticated metal detector. The National Museum of Ireland in Dublin refuses to pinpoint the site lest robbers ravage it. Such digging destroys the archaeological context of a find, so that information on how, why and when an object was buried, and by whom, can be lost for ever. A team of archaeologists has now gone to the spot to retrieve all remaining evidence about the chalice's history. The Thurles region is rich in early Christian monastic remains, including the monastery of Liathmore, founded in 580 AD, which could have been the chalice's original home. Comparison with other works suggests that part of the set was made in the early 8th century and the chalice itself in the 9th.

The objects had been placed in dry soil - not in a bog - under a large upturned bronze basin, which protected them for 1,100 years. Copper salts washing down from the basin encrusted them with an extra protective layer.

Ironically, the Irish find was made just before a big campaign by archaeological bodies in Britain to halt the indiscriminate use of metal detectors. Stop! (Stop Taking our Past) was launched by the Council for British Archaeology, the Museums Association, Rescue and other official organizations in an attempt to educate treasure hunters about the damage they can do to irreplaceable information. The next few months should also see the implementation of The Archaeological Areas Act, passed last year, which forbids the use of a detector on a scheduled site or in an area known to be of archaeological interest.

The last big find in Britain made with the help of a detector was a hoard of early Christian silver, unearthed in 1975 at Water Newton near Peterborough. Since then the discovery of a number of Roman coins at Mildenhall, Wiltshire, led to a prosecution. Another such attempt was also made in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Derbyshire and in the Roman temple of Uley, Gloucestershire. Rescue excavation teams had to be moved into both these sites, as in Ireland, reported the Council for British Archaeology.

The archaeologists' campaign will have strong opposition from the 200,000 metal detector users. They claim to stick to the rules and keep off the sites. With a crock of gold, or even a silver chalice, at the end of the rainbow, it will be a hard fought battle.

Sunday Times, March 9, 1980

TEMAGAMI ROCK ART RESCUED

by Thor Conway

Some rock art sites take a long time to get noticed and remembered. A series of red ochre pictographs on the Matabitichuan River in the Gemagami district of northern Ontario was rediscovered in 1976. John Kendrick, a Ministry of Natural Resources planner, saw a brightly coloured rock painting while studying the Matabitichuan River's resources. His report brought the author to the site for preliminary recording.

The Matabitichuan River Pictograph site (CgGv-1) is located at the base of a highly fragmented greywacke cliff. The parent rock's sedimentary origin encourages fractures along vertical bedding planes, so many parts of the site have been cleaved away by frost. The overall site deterioration at Matabitichuan is more serious than conditions generally observed at nearby granite walled-pictograph sites.

A future Ontario Hudry power development project will flood the Matabitichuan River. Two conservation problems became apparent during the 1976 site inspection by Historical Planning and Research Branch staff.

First, the site lacks internal stability. If flooding were not a consideration, the site would still require remedial work to slow down or counteract the natural destructive effects of frost and ice. With the added stress of future inundation, there is little chance of preservation for the site.

Flooding will destroy the pictographs, since the ochre paint shows poor bonding to the rock. All paintings exhibit numerous spalling scars. Many of the large rock slabs that form a talus slope above and beside the site may become dislodged by the flood waters or water level fluctuations.

A second conservation problem became apparent as we recorded the site. Several areas between groups of the rock paintings bore fresh surfaces from fallen slabs. A small ledge of rubble is built up at the base of the site, sloping into the river.

One 300 pound, metre-wide slab was found face down almost in the river. It matched a missing portion of the site wall above. When the rock was turned over, three paintings could clearly be seen on its weathered side. The loose slab could not be taken back by boat until the following season due to logistical problems.

After considerable effort, the slab was transported to the regional archaeologist's office in Sault Ste. Marie in 1977 for temporary study. Plans are now being completed to return the Matabitichuan pictograph slab to Temagami for public display. It is a preferred heritage policy only to remove rock art from its

THE RESCUED MATABITCHUAN SLAB



original setting under exceptional circumstances, since paintings are so vitally tied by traditional beliefs to their local environment.

While one section of the Matabitchuan site is now conserved, the remaining parts of the site pose significant planning problems. The Historical Planning and Research Branch is working with Ontario Hydro, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Gemagami Ojibwa band to find an acceptable method for preservation of the Matabitchuan River Pictograph site. Fortunately planning has begun well in advance of this Hydro project.

What about the rediscovery of the site? In the 1930s E. Voorhis visited the Matabitchuan pictographs and mentioned them in passing, in an unpublished list of fur trade posts in Ontario. Forty years later we stand below the ochre symbols and wonder whether there will be any paintings to rediscover forty years into the future.

Reprinted from the
Canadian Rock Art Research
Associates Newsletter (November
1979)

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6th UPPER OTTAWA VALLEY HISTORICAL SYMPOSIUM

The 6th Upper Ottawa Valley Historical Symposium, sponsored by The Ottawa Valley Historical Society, will be held at Algonquin College, Pembroke, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday, May 10 1980.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Judy Keenlyside, Director, Upper Canada School of Spinning; and David L. Newlands, Co-ordinator, Museum Studies Program, University of Toronto.

Mrs. Keenlyside's book, Selected Canadian Spinning Wheels in Perspective, is to be published shortly in the Mercury series, History Division, National Museum of Canada. Mr. Newlands is author of Early Ontario Potters: Their Craft and Trade and An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology.

The symposium brings together representatives of heritage organizations throughout the Ottawa Valley, in Ontario and Quebec, and representatives of other groups such as municipal governments and the Golden Lake Indians. Admission is free and the meeting and associated historical exhibits are open to the general public. Further information can be obtained from Clyde C. Kennedy, chairman of the organizing committee, 30 Nanaimo Drive, Nepean, Ontario K2H 6Y1 (613)828-0834; (613)237-3270.

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GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS IN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT ORONO
INSTITUTE FOR QUATERNARY STUDIES

Environmental archaeology requires cooperation among several disciplines and academic departments. The Institute for Quaternary Studies was established at the University of Maine with the goal of facilitating interdisciplinary graduate training and research. The Institute is staffed with personnel prepared to train graduate students not only in traditional archaeology, but also in marine, lacustrine, and terrestrial palaeoecology, Quaternary geology, and glaciology. Students wishing to focus in environmental archaeology may pursue a Master of Science degree in Quaternary Studies offered through the Institute, and related subjects may be pursued at the University of Maine. Course requirements leading to an MS degree involve an initial 2 semesters of course work designed to familiarize students with the basic principles, concepts, and goals. A thesis is required which embodies original research; it is to be concentrated in one or more disciplines.

Three environmental archaeological research programs centred along the coast of Maine, in northern Maine, and in the Pryor Mountains of Montana provide students with an opportunity to be involved in problems of human adaptation to marine, lake and ice marginal, and mountainous environmental settings. A limited number of graduate research assistantships are available for student participation in these research programs. Funds will be provided for student research focusing on geochemical and petrographic investigation of lithic source material, lithic technology, marine and terrestrial faunal analysis, palynology, and soils and stratigraphy of archaeological sites. Additional information on these research programs can be obtained by writing to Robson Bonnicksen or David Sanger, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, 04469.

Application forms and information on graduate fellowships and traineeships may be obtained from:

Dr. Donna Evans, Acting Dean
Office of the Graduate School
University of Maine at Orono
Orono, Maine 04469

Information on the graduate and undergraduate programs in Quaternary Studies may be obtained from:

Dr. Harold W. Borns, Jr., Director
Institute for Quaternary Studies
304A Boardman Hall
University of Maine at Orono
Orono, Maine 04469

* * * * *

PRYOR MOUNTAIN INTERNATIONAL FIELD SCHOOL
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

Sponsored by University of Alberta, Edmonton, and University of Maine at Orono.

Objectives

The environmental archaeological field school will be held in the Pryor Mountains of south central Montana from June 9-July 15, 1980. Advanced undergraduates and graduate students will receive training in principles and concepts from the fields of anthropology, archaeology, Quaternary geology, palaeoecology, and vertebrate palaeontology, that relate to the Pryor Mountain program.

The objective of this multi-disciplined research program is to reconstruct man's adaptation to diverse mountain environmental settings. Research activities will focus on the collection of data from upper, mid, and low altitude limestone caves and rock-shelters which serve as natural repositories of rich cultural, biological and geological records.

Approach

A theoretical orientation known as cognitive archaeology will guide the investigation of cultural environmental relationships. This approach is based on concepts from the disciplines of cognitive anthropology and cognitive psychology. Concepts and principles which specify how people create strategies in relating to the natural environment, producing and using cultural materials, will be used in the analysis of settlement, subsistence, and artifact data. Because the processes responsible for the production of material products are no longer available for observation, the experimental approach is stressed.

Research and Education Program

Lectures, seminars, labs, fieldwork, workshops and fieldtrips will be used to familiarize students with a variety of cultural, geological and palaeoecological subjects. Project objectives and student training will be accomplished in four phases.

Phase I - Reconnaissance

- site survey technique
- site visitation
- site evaluation and report preparation

Phase II - Testing and excavation

- site mapping
- excavation technique
- data collection, recording and processing
- stratigraphy interpretation
- preliminary report preparation

prior mountain field school...

Phase III - Data analysis

- curation of samples: cataloguing and cleaning
- implementation of interpretive experiments (including replication of prehistoric artifacts)
- use of video equipment to record interpretive experiments
- report preparation

Faculty

Robson Bonnicksen (Assoc. Prof. Anthropology and Quaternary Studies, Univ. of Maine at Orono). Instructor: prehistoric archaeology, method and theory, lithic technology, and faunal analysis.

David Young (Assoc. Prof. Anthropology, Univ. of Alta) Part time instructor: cognitive anthropology and material culture.

Charles Schweger (Assoc. Prof. Anthropology, Univ. of Alta) Consultant: palaeoecology and Quaternary geology.

Russell Graham (Research Assoc. Ill. State Museum) Visiting instructor: vertebrate palaeontology and Quaternary palaeoecology.

James Keyser (Forest Service Archaeologist, Billings, MT) Guest lecturer: Montana archaeology.

George Jaconson (Assist. Prof, Botany and Quaternary Studies, Univ. of Maine at Orono) Guest lecturer: palaeoecology

Victor Konrad (Assist. Prof, Anthropology and Canadian American Studies, Univ. of Maine at Orono) Guest lecturer: soils

Larry Lahren (Contract Archaeologist, Livingstone, MT) Guest lecturer: Montana archaeology

Dennis Standord (Palaeo-Indian specialist, Smithsonian Institution) Guest lecturer: early man in the New World.

Eligibility and Application

Six credits may be obtained for participation in the field school (Anthropology 480) through the University of Alberta Special Sessions program. A background in anthropology, archaeology, or Quaternary studies is recommended. Requests for additional information and applications for the field school should be made to Dr. David Young, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H4. Applications should include a vita outlining educational background and previous experience plus names of two references (include addresses and telephone numbers). Experienced persons interested in directing field research should indicate on their application forms if they would like to hold a leadership position. Students who are accepted into the program will be sent registrations forms that must be returned to the Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta by May 1980. The total cost to the student for this program will not exceed \$550 Canadian funds (this includes tuition, food and laboratory supplies). Students will be invoiced by the U. of A. for tuition; funds for food and laboratory supplies will be collected in the field. A limited number of scholarships may be available.

Travel, Food and Accommodations

Students will be responsible for their own transportation to and from the project area. Participants are responsible for their sleeping gear, tents and personal items. A professional cook will prepare meals for project members. All field equipment will be provided.

* * * * *

Field School in Historical Archaeology

Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Ontario

This is being offered jointly by Parks Canada and Scarborough College, University of Toronto.

Dates: May 12 through June

To register, write to Dr. M.A. Latta
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
West Hill, Ontario
M1C 1A4

* * *

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The CNEHA Executive Board has decided to more formally structure and expand its activities by establishing a permanent mailing address and by creating several categories of membership. As the only regional organization concerned with the archaeology of the historic Northeast (New England, Mid-Atlantic States and Eastern Canada), CNEHA supports the development of all aspects of historical archaeology through conferences and publication of Northeast Historical Archaeology. The Council in the near future will become the major regional outlet for the reporting and publication of archaeological research on the entire historic period (ca. 1600 - 20th century) including underwater and well as terrestrial investigations. Membership is open to all interested individuals and institutions and is available in one of six categories: 1) Individual \$10; 2) Student \$7.50; 3) Institutional \$10; 4) Joint (receives one copy of publications) \$12.50; 5) Fellow \$25; 6) Life \$200. Send cheque to:

Council for Northeast Historical
Archaeology
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19104
U.S.A.

* * *

BOOK REVIEW

by Annie Gould

WHEALY, Kent: The 1980 Seed Savers Exchange (pub. Kent Whealy, Missouri) Pages:56

The subject matter of this yearbook and the reason for the existence of the Seed Savers Exchange can be summed up best in the following quotation made by Mr. Whealy (1980:56): "The Seed Savers Exchange is an organization of vegetable gardeners who are dedicated to finding, multiplying and spreading heirloom and unique vegetable varieties before they are lost for ever."

Four years ago Mr. Whealy became interested in saving heirloom seeds, and since that time he has been instrumental in the coordination of seed exchanges and their propagation among like-minded people. The yearbook is a compilation of the year's correspondence received by him concerning seeds wanted and offered, tips for the saving of seeds and the raising of the plants, as well as other subjects of interest to gardeners.

The yearbook lists the names and addresses of the Exchange's international membership in the following sections: American, Canadian, Foreign, as well as the seeds they offer and the seeds they would exchange for. Collectors who specialize in various plants, i.e. beans, have their own section, as do Commercial Seed Growers which offer uncommon varieties. Also in the yearbook is a Plant Finder Service section which lists the names, addresses and seeds being sought by non-members.

Membership in the Exchange can be obtained by getting seeds from a member, then multiplying and reoffering them. Non-members are charged \$1.00 and \$2.00 per seed and cutting variety respectively (note that cuttings cannot be transported across the U.S.-Canadian border) while members are charged a dollar less.

The yearbook is not a seed catalogue since its purpose is to put people in touch with each other who wish to perpetuate heirloom vegetables, the traditional food crops of Indian peoples, the garden varieties of Mennonite or Amish or Dunkard gardeners, any foreign vegetables which would adapt to North American conditions and gardens, as well as varieties of vegetables with outstanding characteristics such as disease-, insect-, and drought-resistance, and hardiness. Hence, the Seed Savers Exchange is concerned with the preservation of a living past for the benefit of future generations. This is a concern that should be of interest to members of this Society. Individuals who are interested in perpetuating either their own heirloom seeds or those of the Exchange members should write to the address below. The yearbook is available from that address as long as there are copies, since no back issues will be available. However, the 1981 Yearbook can be ordered by sending a Canadian Postal Money Order (\$3.00 in U.S. funds) by December 1, 1980, with publication and shipment occurring in February 1981.

SEED SAVERS EXCHANGE - Kent Whealy, Princeton, MO 64673, U.S.A.

* * * * *

TWO O.A.S. BUS TOURS IN THE SUMMER
OF 1980

Two bus tours have been arranged by the Society for the coming summer. The first is a one-day program following our usual and successful format of visiting an area with specific archaeological interest accompanied by the area specialist. The second is for a full weekend and expands on the same idea, involving some or all of the members of the Ottawa Chapter. Pre-registration is essential, and the earliest possible is recommended.

One Day Bus Trip - The Two Sainte Maries

Date: Sunday June 8th, 1980

Time: 8:15 a.m. at the York Mills bus and TTC station, Yonge Street at York Mills, Willowdale. Look for the "Penetang-Midland" Coach.

Fee: \$16, including tour bus, guides, entrances. Pay on the bus.

Program: Depart York Mills 8:15 a.m. at the latest (the bus will be there at 8 a.m.) and drive directly to Cedar Point Dock for the 11 a.m. departure of the R.A. Huey ferry to Christian Island. There we will visit the ruins of Ste. Marie II, the last outpost of old "New France" in Simcoe County. We will be accompanied by Peter Carruthers, who excavated there in 1965, and who will outline the work he did there. Possibly we will visit the local Indian band and parts of Christian Island, before departing on the 1 p.m. sailing.

Eat your picnic lunch on the bus while we drive to Ste. Marie I for the 2:00 p.m. film showing and guided tour which follows. We will be assigned to our own guide to conduct us around the restored buildings. The museum and gift shop close at 5 p.m. and we should be back in Toronto about 7 p.m.

Free parking all day Sunday on the large municipal parking lot opposite York Mills station. Out-of-Toronto members will have time to get back home Sunday evening and we hope this tour will be of interest to them. Remember the Subway does not operate early enough on a Sunday to get you to the bus, and that we must depart on time to be sure of reaching the ferry before it sails. Bring a lunch.

Pre-registration: telephone O.A.S. office at 223-2752 (Toronto), or write if you prefer, stating number and names of participants, residence and day-time telephone numbers. If you wish to pay in advance, enclose your cheque for the right amount, made out to "The Ontario Archaeological Society".

A Weekend Bus Trip - Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley

Dates: August 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

Departure: 7:00 p.m., Friday August 22nd, York Mills bus and TTC station, north-east corner of Yonge Street at York Mills, Willowdale.

Fee: \$58, includes bus, two nights' accommodation at Carleton University, Ottawa, with breakfasts, contribution to the Saturday evening barbecue, museum entrances, guides.

Program: Depart York Mills bus station at 7:00 p.m. and drive directly to Ottawa, Carleton University, where we will stay and breakfast. Saturday morning a host guide from the Ottawa Chapter will join us for a drive through Ottawa to the National Museum of Man. We will have our own guide through the modernised National Museum of Man and, time permitting, may also visit the other Museums in the same building, and the book shop. Lunch will be either in the Museum cafeteria or nearby, depending on what is available (extra). In the afternoon, a host guide from the Ottawa Chapter will again accompany us as we drive through Ottawa to the National Museum of Science and Technology, and on our return to Carleton University in the late afternoon.

After a brief rest, we will be taken by bus to a barbecue social hosted by the Ottawa Chapter at a location overlooking the Ottawa River, to meet with our fellow Society members of the Ottawa Chapter and spend a pleasant social evening (b.y.o.b.) before returning to Carleton University.

On Sunday we depart after breakfast on a tour of part of the Ottawa River valley, attended by members of the Ottawa Chapter and guided by Clyde C. Kennedy. We will have various significant sites pointed out to us and will stop at several pre-arranged points. We will trace the former beach shoreline of the Champlain Sea and perhaps gather shells dating to that time. We may even find 12,000 year old seaweed and barnacles. We will examine the find-site of a bowhead whale near Arnprior and view the area landscape.

At Morrison's Island, Clyde will point out the supposed place of Champlain's landing, a Laurentian Archaic site dated at 4,700 years BP plus/minus 150 years, a Middle Woodland site with a possible "Adena" burial below, the subject of a forthcoming paper. Clyde adds that there will also be a mystery - we may even see a 'purple horse'. So don't forget to look for this mysterious 'purple horse'. There may even be a prize for the first person to recognize it.

At Pembroke we say farewell to our Ottawa Chapter hosts and return directly to Toronto.

You may find it best to have a "box lunch" for Sunday. This can be provided by Carleton University for \$2.10, pre-ordered. The University accommodation is predominantly in double rooms (twin beds) with a few singles. There is no extra charge for single rooms, when available. Bed linen is provided, but not towels, so bring your own. Breakfast is included, and served in the Residence Dining Room between 7:30 and 9:00 a.m.

Our road transportation will be by modern highway coach, with toilet and P.A. system, by Penetang-Midland Coach Lines Limited.

Pre-registration: By mail-in slip, with \$25 deposit per person. For further information, telephone O.A.S. office at 223-2752 (Toronto). Make cheque payable to "The Ontario Archaeological Society". Balance will be called for on August 1st.

Future bulletins and announcements concerning these events will be sent only to those who are registered. Due to such variables as the increasing cost of bus fuel, our not knowing the exact mileage in advance (which governs the cost of the bus) and the number of participants at this time, the Society must reserve the right to cancel or amend as necessary the above details. Deposits will be refunded in full in the event of cancellation by the Society.

* * *

Some Notes from the O.A.S. Office about the Bus Tours

The two bus trips now announced promise to be very exciting and rewarding. Ste. Marie I is not conveniently reached, and to visit it with the archaeologist who worked there, Peter Carruthers, should be a rewarding experience. While we probably have all been to Ste. Marie I before, a repeated visit is always worthwhile and on this occasion it is possible that the guide assigned to us will be not only an O.A.S. member but also a Huron Indian! We were most pleased to learn that Linda Soui (Awenda Tsiewe), of Village Huron, Quebec, will be with the Ste. Marie staff this summer. Linda will try to join us even if she is not on duty that day.

Ste. Marie I is something you can read up about before going to see it. You will know that the "European Compound" was excavated by Ken Kidd in 1941-43, and the "Indian Compound" by Wilfred Jury in 1948-51, both of whom published books which can probably be bought at Ste. Marie. "The Excavation of Ste. Marie I" by Kenneth E. Kidd was published in 1949. "Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons" by Wilfred and Elsie Jury was published in 1954. Both are available as paperback reprints. In 1954, the grave of Father de Brebeuf was found by a Jesuit archaeologist. The work of restoration and recon-

struction which we will see began in June 1964. Interpretation is admittedly difficult, and even involved the O.A.S. when an optional interpretation of the so-called canal locks as a mill-works was published in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY ("A Mill at Ste. Marie I" by W.A. Russell, O.A. #8, 1965:11-17). Many of the "Jesuit Relations" were actually written at Ste. Marie, and in the last issue of Arch Notes, some of the writings of Dr. Gendron, who was stationed at Ste. Marie, were given, in a translation by Christine Kirby (ARCH NOTES 80-1:20-25).

The most recent and detailed summary of the archaeological problems and the authenticity of the restoration will be found in "Children of Aataentsic" by Dr. Bruce G. Trigger (1976 (2) 668-681, and which, if you do not already have it, you may probably see at your local library. Bruce points out that no single restoration can exactly duplicate the original, which was in a perpetual state of construction and reconstruction, so that buildings, ditches, palisades and other features are not necessarily contemporary.

The opportunity for a social "get-together" with Ottawa Chapter members at a riverside Barbecue promises to be one of several highlights of our weekend in Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, which is being arranged for us by Clyde C. Kennedy, who will himself be our guide on the Sunday explorations of the river valley from Ottawa to Pembroke. To make sure we don't miss the Ottawa sights as we drive to and fro on the Saturday, and to make sure we really get to see the National Museum of Man, will be the responsibility of several Ottawa Chapter members.

Non-members are welcome on these tours, so recruit your neighbours, relatives, friends and colleagues.

O.A.S. Bus Tour of OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA VALLEY - August 22-24,
1980

Yes, I/We want to go. Please register my/our name(s):

NAMES: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE(home): _____ (daytime): _____

Single room preferred Box lunch(es) needed Sunday
number _____

Deposit enclosed (\$25 per person) in form of cheque/money order

MAIL TO: O.A.S. Administrator, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale
Ontario M2N 2X3

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

LONDON CHAPTER

Executive: President: James Keron
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Connoy
Secretary: Charlie Nixon
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 Room 128, Somerville
House, University of Western Ontario, London.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$4, Family \$6, Institutional \$10.

OTTAWA CHAPTER

Executive: President: David L. Keenlyside
Vice-President: Clyde C. Kennedy
Secretary/Treasurer: Iain C. Walker
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde C. Kennedy
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August, in the Victoria
Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod, Ottawa
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5, Family \$8, Student \$3.

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

Executive: President: Jamie Hunter
Vice-President: Jim Harris
Treasurer: Gary Shill
Secretary: David Brister
Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Jim Harris
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each
month, excluding June, July and August. Details: Jamie
Hunter (705)526-7683
Chapter Fees: Individual \$5

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER

Executive: President: J.E. (Al) Molto
Vice-President: David Riddle
Secretary/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Elinor Barr
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in The Aesthetics
Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
Chapter Fees: Individual \$2

WINDSOR CHAPTER

Executive: President: Ted Trusevich
Vice-President: Kirk Walstedt
Secretary/Treasurer: Peter Reid
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month,
excluding June, July and August, in the Windsor Public
Library, 850 Oullette Avenue, Windsor
Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1980

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SUB-COMMITTEES 1980

ARCH NOTES COMMITTEE

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

Members:

Ms. Christine Caroppo
Ms. Christine Kirby

SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

Chairman: Ms. Norah
McWilliam
and Members of the
London Chapter

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EDITOR: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

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

CURATOR

Dr. Martha A. Latta

PROGRAM CONVENOR

Ms. Norma Knowlton

Publications: Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of the month,
excluding June, July and August, in the McLaughlin
Planetarium (Lecture Theatre), Royal Ontario Museum,
Queen's Park, Toronto.

Fees: Individual \$8; Family \$10; Institutional \$20;
Life \$200. Chapter fees extra.

Members: Approx. 500

O.A.S. ADMINISTRATOR
& LIBRARIAN

Chas. Garrad, 103 Anndale Drive, Willow-
dale, Ontario M2N 2X3 - (416)223-2752