



ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Reported by Janet C. Cooper

THE HISTORY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIS
AND SOME RECENT RESEARCH

by James F. Pendergast

The evolution of the concept of the St. Lawrence Iroquois began back in 1535 when Jacques Cartier visited Stadacona -- the riverine-oriented, non-palisaded Iroquoian village where Quebec City now stands -- and sailed up to visit Hochelaga, an agricultural Iroquoian village with palisades. On this trip, Cartier noted up to 10 habitation sites, but when Champlain made the same trip in 1603 all of these habitation sites had disappeared. Many hypotheses have been put forward to explain who these people were, why they left and where they went. Bruce Trigger has successfully refuted some twenty of these hypotheses.

The archaeological genesis of the St. Lawrence Iroquois began with the investigations of Dr. Squires, who had been sent by the Smithsonian Institution to report on archaeological sites known in Jefferson County at the foot of Lake Ontario. In 1849 Dr. Squires noted some 18 earthworks at these sites, and also noted that most of the sites were palisaded. While in Jefferson County carrying out these investigations, he heard of another earthwork in Canada West at Roebuck; crossing the St. Lawrence River -- probably by ferry, as no bridges existed at that time -- he visited Roebuck. While there, he heard of yet another earthwork near Spencerville, situated some 1½ miles from Roebuck. Dr. Squires' report represents the first archaeological data obtained from the province of Ontario. A few years later, in 1854, Guest published a report on the Roebuck site and included a plan which Wintenberg reproduced in his 1936 report on Roebuck. The National Museum excavation at Beckstead (Williamsburg) also revealed the presence of earthworks -- which had actually been reported as early as the late 1800s in an Ontario Archaeological Report. The presence of earthworks on St. Lawrence Iroquois sites is, then, not unexpected and may be considered characteristic.

From this period onward, much more archaeological activity took place in southern Ontario and our picture of the St. Lawrence Iroquois was extended in space, based on the occurrence of artifacts, and particularly pottery. In 1860 and 1861, Dawson reported on the artifacts being uncovered during subway excavations in Montreal, and he saw these as the remains of Hochelaga; they were so known for years. Beginning at this time and until the 1890s, Laidlaw carried out extensive research on archaeological sites in Victoria County, noting that some of the pottery he was recovering looked exactly the same as that reported by Dawson from Montreal. As a result of these findings, Laidlaw and Boyle collectively hypothesized in the Ontario Archaeological Report for 1891 that the disappearance of the Hochelagans from the St. Lawrence was a consequence of their having migrated to Victoria

County. This hypothesis prevailed until 1936 when Wintemberg produced his detailed report on Roebuck and noted the similarity of Roebuck pottery to that of both Montreal and Victoria County. Although Wintemberg did not publish on Sidey-Mackay until 1946, he had excavated there in 1926 and found that a minority of its pottery was similar to that at Roebuck. Emerson was able to relate some of the pottery from his excavations at Black Creek, Woodbridge-McKenzie, Parsons, Benson and Cahiague back to Roebuck and in his 1954 thesis he actually suggests a Roebuck focus, extending the range of the Roebuck people up the St. Lawrence River and farther west than Prince Edward County on the basis of his findings up the Humber River.

At this time, the mid-1950s, these people were known as Onondaga-Oneida, Onondaga-Mohawk or Onondaga-Oneida-Mohawk, reflecting the fact that American archaeologists had linked the sites in Jefferson County with the Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk; the Jefferson County sites had, of course, been strongly linked with all of the Canadian sites mentioned earlier. It is interesting that MacNeish made an Onondaga-Oneida hook-up in his pottery types publication in 1952, in opposition to linguistic and early archaeological evidence supporting an Onondaga-Mohawk linkage with the Oneida actually splitting off from the Mohawk. The genesis of the Mohawk in the Laurentian Iroquois has long been demolished as a viable theory, in the absence of any support for the migration theory in which it rests. Ethnohistorically, the Mohawk -- and the Mohawk alone -- were known as the Laurentian Iroquois thanks to the narratives of two early French chroniclers (La Potherie and Perrot) who related the Mohawk tale of being driven out of their homeland on the St. Lawrence River by the Adirondacks (=Algonkians) and taking refuge in their new homeland to the south (Mohawk Valley). As a consequence, the people on the St. Lawrence had been from 1922 onwards known as the Laurentian Iroquois, a concept which does not survive on the basis of the archaeological evidence.

Although they met considerable resistance, Pendergast and Trigger began in 1962 to suggest that the St. Lawrence Iroquois were other than Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, or any combination thereof. As recently as 1968-69, Wright said that there was no cause to call the St. Lawrence Iroquois anything but Onondaga or Oneida. However, at about the time Pendergast and Trigger were suggesting this heresy, detailed work was being carried out by three people dealing with the connection between these three tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy and their relationships to the archaeology of Jefferson County, with interesting results. Tuck's 1968 thesis stated that there was no connection between the prehistoric and protohistoric Onondaga and Jefferson County; based on his work between 1950 and 1970, Lenig stated that there was no connection between the Mohawk and Jefferson County archaeology; Pratt's 1972 handbook on the Oneida stated that there was no connection between the Oneida and the archaeology of Jefferson County. In the meanwhile, a body of data that demonstrated the characteristics of the St. Lawrence Iroquois was being compiled, and this work is still continuing. From these data, it is clear

that they are synonymous with the Iroquois of Jefferson County, so the St. Lawrence Iroquois have emerged as a totally distinct and separate Iroquois tribe. This is not to say that they are a homogeneous group: both linguistic and archaeological evidence have demonstrated ways to distinguish different sub-groups in different geographical areas through analysis of settlement patterns, pottery types and ethnographic data.

Trigger's hypothesis that the war between the Huron and the Iroquois was a result of the position of the St. Lawrence Iroquois as middlemen in the trade between the Europeans and the Huron does not stand up in the face of the archaeological evidence, although it may do so ethnohistorically. It is true, of course, that the St. Lawrence Iroquois were the middlemen and constituted a bottleneck between the Europeans and the Huron, and one does not need to use archaeological data to support the notion of a genocidal war between the Huron and the Iroquois at Hochelaga: in 1641, two old Indians at the Villa Marie told Maisonneuve that "the Huron drove our ancestors out" -- this must have taken place before 1535, and possibly even before 1500. Since we have evidence of St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery from a number of prehistoric Huron sites (e.g. Black Creek, Woodbridge-McKenzie) and Huron pipes and Huron pottery on prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquois sites, it can be suggested that the war started long before the Europeans arrived -- although it may not have been until their arrival that the war escalated to become a genocidal one -- with the "foreign" pipes and pottery relating to captured individuals. The Huron practice of adopting captive women (who make the pots) and generally not captive men (who smoke the pipes), was seen by Wright to suggest a state of war between the two groups, with the St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery on some prehistoric Huron sites indicating adopted St. Lawrence Iroquois women. Also seen to be indicative of adopted St. Lawrence Iroquois women are the unique clay discoidal beads made and worn by these women, recovered from virtually every Huron/Petun site where St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery occurs (Pendergast 1981, OA:36). The presence of both Huron pipes and Huron pottery on some prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquois sites is seen to indicate the capture of both Huron men and Huron women.

Evidence of assimilation is also present when one analyzes both Huron and St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery. Although the Huron influence is generally seen to be more obvious on St. Lawrence Iroquois sites than vice versa, on at least one Huron site (Benson) the St. Lawrence Iroquois influence is very clear. What we do see is the breakdown of both the extremely conservative Huron pottery with its few motifs and the very fancy St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery, by adoption of the one into the other. This process of assimilation on which light has been thrown by pottery, was a dynamic one and it continued on right through to the annihilation of the St. Lawrence Iroquois.

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O.A.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

On January 20th I assumed the responsibilities as President of the O.A.S. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Marti Latta, Mr. Geoff Sutherland and Mr. David Skene-Melvin for their diligence in serving on the O.A.S. Executive in the past years. Dr. Latta will continue of course as a member of the Executive as Past-President. Marti has agreed to liaise with the Constitution and Publicity Committees to the Executive. She has expressed interest in the developments of these Committees and I'm glad she has agreed to continue to serve on them.

I would like to welcome two new members to the Executive: Mrs. Margaret Brennan, Treasurer, and Mr. Don Brown, Vice-President. Mrs. Margaret-Ann Fecteau will continue her duties as Recording Secretary for the Society. Charles Garrad continues with his appointment as Society Administrator, a job he fills with great diligence. I would like to thank Charles again for his dedication in carefully arranging the trip to Egypt.

Most of you should have received by now the newest issue of Ontario Archaeology. With this number Dick Johnston has completed his eighth issue as editor of O.A. The calibre of the publication certainly owes a great debt to Dick who has continued with diligence to maintain high standards. Fortunately, Dick has agreed to continue as editor of O.A. We can look forward to number 37 this coming year. Dick has already received some articles towards this issue but I'm certain other articles would be considered.

In 1974, in September, with issue number 74-5, Arch Notes came under the direction of Mike Kirby. With this current issue, (82-1), Mike has edited over 50 Arch Notes. Under Mike's tutelage Arch Notes has undergone many changes. The size has reduced but the volume has increased. Arch Notes has become an important publication of the Society where one can read about upcoming meetings and events, as well as research notes submitted by members. Mike has agreed to continue as editor which, considering Mike's track record and his dedication to this very demanding and oftentimes onerous job, bodes well for Arch Notes in 1982. Mike has constantly requested increased input of information from chapters and members for Arch Notes. I'd like to emphasize that for Arch Notes to continue as an effective newsletter keeping chapters and members well informed that news flow must not only continue, but should increase.

This year, the Symposium is slated to be held in Thunder Bay. The arrangements are well under way and I anticipate announcements in coming issues of Arch Notes. Hopefully, it will be possible to make arrangements for travel assistance to Thunder Bay for members. This will ensure our usual good turnout at the Symposium.

The Publicity Committee, chaired by Peter Hamalainen, has already seen action. They prepared a display for the Open House hosted by the Minister of Culture and Recreation on January 28th and

29th. The public response to the display seemed quite positive. Arrangements are being made by the committee for displays at upcoming archaeological events.

Our oldest Chapter, Ottawa, is planning a Symposium on Ottawa Valley Archaeology to be held March 13 in the National Museum of Man. These local sessions are an excellent method of getting Chapter members together to listen to a variety of papers and engage in discussions afterwards. As we all know, there never seems to be enough time for discussion after an evening meeting. I wish Ottawa luck and wonder if other Chapters might also follow Ottawa's lead and consider similar short sessions.

We now have two new Chapters: Grand River-Waterloo and Toronto. These bring to seven the number of Chapters in the O.A.S. I wish these new chapters luck for their first year. Toronto has received its Charter and will take over the organization of the monthly meetings (same time, same place). The President is Janice Hamalainen. The Toronto Chapter would like to emphasize that members from the adjacent Toronto area are encouraged to attend the Toronto meetings even if they are not members of the Chapter.

Mima Kapches

OBITUARIES

We record with regret the passing of two former officers of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Miss Phyllis M. Bowland, President of the Society in 1961, 1962 & 1964 died on Saturday, December 12, 1981 in Toronto. Miss Bowland, a teacher at Earl Haig Public School, graduated in Art and Archaeology at the University of Toronto. She worked in the Agora Museum in Greece, in Japan, and toured Russia in the summer of 1964.

Dr. C.H. Doug Clarke, Editor of Ontario Archaeology in 1958 and Vice-President of the Society in 1964, died in 1981 in an ice-fishing accident.

Dr. Clarke was born in Kerrwood, Middlesex County on the 14th. of June, 1909. From an early age Doug had been interested in hunting and was always a prolific keeper of journals. His very first bird book was *The Birds of Canada*. In 1931 he graduated with a degree in Forestry and then took his doctorate in Biology on the population ecology of ruffed grouse. He was interested in studying the parasites of this species. From 1930 to 1944 he explored extensively the western Arctic and the surrounding territories; during this time he was involved with the North Pacific Planning Project. In 1944, he was offered a position with the Department of Lands and Forests. He helped establish the Research Branch and the Wildlife Research Station in Algonquin Park. In 1962 and 1966 he visited East Africa where he examined their National Park System and attended the World Forestry Conference. Later in his life he was active as a consultant serving in a variety of capacities. He was very active in The Brodie Club.

Reported by Annie Gould

TRADITION AND CHANGE - A STUDY OF
QUAKER CEMETERIES IN CENTRAL ONTARIO

by David Newlands

David Newlands has done archaeological research for the Canadiana Department of the Royal Ontario Museum and has also coordinated the Graduate Program of Museum Studies at the University of Toronto. His work in Ontario has included the investigation of historic pottery sites.

David Newlands began his talk by explaining that, until recently, historic period cemeteries in North America had been used as a source of genealogical information and not as a repository of facts on the culture of their inhabitants. Studies on Florida cemeteries have shown that changes in the culture and demography of their areas could be demonstrated. Newlands believes that the same is true for Ontario cemeteries, particularly Quaker ones which were formed by a religious community undergoing stress in the 19th century. He then gave a brief background on Quaker beliefs and practices. The most influential of which, with regards to this study, was the Book of Discipline and its Testament which served as a guide to Quaker practices and common law. Any infractions of these were noted by the community which would disown the individuals concerned unless they acknowledged that they had done wrong. Younger Quakers felt that the foregoing was oppressive. Therefore, when changes occurred in the wider Canadian society, these members left to have their own meetings in their own way. Each of the splinter factions was disowned by their parent groups and were forbidden burial in the original cemeteries. David Newlands' study was to see if the cemeteries reflected this. He looked at four Quaker cemeteries: two on Yonge Street near Newmarket and two in Pickering. The first one was started by Tim Rogers in 1805 in Newmarket. In 1828, the Quakers split up into Orthodox and Hicksite Quakers with the latter starting a cemetery and meeting house a mile away from the former. The Pickering Quakers were also formed by Tim Rogers in 1807. In 1834 some of the Hicksite Quakers moved from Newmarket to Pickering where they established another meeting house and cemetery. By 1881, the Yonge Street Orthodox Quakers were called Progressive or Gernite or Fast Quakers while the 1807 Pickering Quakers were called Conservative or Wilbrights or Slow Quakers.

David Newlands then devoted the remainder of his talk to his research on specific features prevalent in the cemeteries of the foregoing groups. He looked at 1) the graves' geographic location, orientation and place in the cemeteries' grounds and 2) the grave markers as to their size, shape, material used and (most important to the study) the stones' inscriptions. He then applied time frequency analysis techniques to each feature

individually and in comparison with each other. Changes in these features were studied in decade intervals. Newlands found that he had a small data base to work with for a number of reasons. One, the early Quaker practice of not using grave markers and, when they did, of using grave markers made of field stones and wooden crosses resulted in a number of graves being unavailable for research. The field stones were mistakenly removed by later grounds keepers and the wooden crosses had rotted away. Too, after 1881, a large number of Quakers ceased to be associated with the four groups with the result that fewer people were buried in the cemeteries. Finally, Newlands was forced, as a result of inclement weather during his recording at the cemeteries in the fall of 1981, to curtail his activities. Therefore, he feels he must study the 1830's to 70's time period, in particular, further.

David Newlands concluded by saying that his study pointed out how the Conservative or Slow Quakers were more conservative with regards to change in their society practices than the Progressive or Fast Quakers. This study has also shown that there is more archaeological value inherent in grave markers that are left in their original locations than in those that were pulled out and reset in cairns.

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O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE Janice Hamalainen

At the October meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society held in Toronto, it was decided that the Toronto group should form its own chapter. The reasons behind this decision were twofold.

First, members of the O.A.S. in the Toronto area found themselves without a spokesman at meetings held between the provincial executive and other Chapter executives. With the growth of the Society, which has led to the formation of numerous chapters, the O.A.S. Executive has of necessity become preoccupied with running the Society on a province-wide scale. This has resulted in the neglect of Toronto region concerns. Therefore, in conformity with the development of the Society, the Toronto members felt that they should become a Chapter, to ensure that the opinions and concerns of the Toronto area are expressed.

The second concern which led to the foundation of the Toronto Chapter was the lack of organized archaeological and social activities for the O.A.S. members of this area. Again, this situation was the result of the Executive's being occupied by a provincial organization, and thus not having sufficient time to deal with local needs.

The foundation of the Toronto Chapter and its corresponding Executive is the first step in remedying the situation. To date, one social event -- the Inaugural Party -- has been planned. Archaeological digs and workshops are in the first stages of preparation. By the summer it is hoped that these activities will be fully underway. The Toronto Chapter is off to a good start, and the present Executive anticipates that in future years the Toronto Chapter will grow into a strong, viable member of the provincial organization.

TORONTO - YOU HAVE ARRIVED!

Fact has caught up to history. The Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society has been born. The proud guardians of this newest member of the OAS family are:

- President: Janice Hamalainen
9 Crescent Pl., #1721, Toronto, Ont.
699-6759
- Vice-President: Roberta O'Brien
723 Manning Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
531-0761
- Secretary: Annie Gould
74 Carsbrooke Road, Etobicoke, Ont.
621-1278
- Treasurer: Christine Kirby
29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ont.
223-7296

All the members of the Executive are eager to hear from potential members. Please feel free to direct all enquiries and suggestions about our new Chapter to any one of us. We want to hear from you!

Here's what we have in store for you. An Inaugural Party will be held at Roberta O'Brien's for members of the Toronto Chapter.

DATE: March 27th TIME: 8:00 p.m. POTLUCK and BYOB

Come and help celebrate our new Chapter! A great time is promised for all.

If you're wondering what else you will get for your membership, we are planning digs and workshops. More exciting news about upcoming events will follow. So stay tuned folks...

PLEASE VOLUNTEER! Do you want to become involved in the Chapter? We are looking for volunteers for the following positions:

Newsletter Editor
Programme Convenor

If you are interested, please call or write to a member of the Executive. Previous experience is not necessary, but if you have had experience in these capacities, do let us know!

COMPETITIONS! 1. Logo
2. Name the Newsletter

To get our Chapter off on the right foot, we need a logo and a name for the newsletter. So put your creative talents to good use and send in your entries. The prizes will be one year's free membership in the chapter. The deadline for entries is February 26, 1982.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER! Chapter dues have been set at \$8.00. If you join before March 27, you can do so for a bargain \$6.00.

O.A.S. SECOND TRIP TO EGYPT

by John Robertson

The O.A.S. second trip to Egypt and Morocco can only be described in superlatives -- fantastic, great success, amazing, trip of a lifetime, spectacular, unbelievable, and so on. Having heard all about the first trip, we had great expectations, all of which were fulfilled.

Led by our President, Marti Latta, we assembled at Toronto International Airport for a short flight to Montreal where we met the remainder of our group and then the great adventure began.

On our way across the Atlantic we were introduced to free socks and eye shades by Royal Air Maroc and, after stopovers at Agadir and Casablanca, we arrived in Cairo at around 5:30 p.m.; here, we were ushered most efficiently through immigration and customs by our tour guide and transferred to the Hotel Scheherezade for dinner.

Our first impressions of Cairo were of total traffic confusion -- traffic lights were regarded as Christmas decorations only, and were not heeded whatsoever. We found that traffic operates on the chicken principle -- he who is chicken arrives last -- and the continual honking of all vehicles became deafening at times.

Our tour then proceeded day by day in the same way as the first tour, except that Dr. Redford's dig at Luxor was now closed. Some of us enjoyed a longer visit at the temple of Luxor, being particularly interested in the 17th century mosque which appeared to be inserted into the ruins of the temple. When the mosque was constructed, the temple was partially covered by 18 feet of sand so it now looks rather odd at such a high elevation from the ground.

At this point in the tour, I think our greatest impression was of the scale and enormous size of the monuments. The Step Pyramid of Zoser, the Giza Pyramids, the Temples of Karnak and Luxor were all far larger than we had imagined.

Now to the West Bank at Luxor, with the Tombs of the Kings, Queens, Nobles and not to be forgotten the workmen who created all this magnificence. Our visit also included the innumerable vendors of various sizes and ages with their "genuine" artifacts and other original wares.

The feeling I had for the West Bank is hard to describe, but the two days I spent there may well be the best two days of my life. To photograph everything was impossible, and yet the colours -- especially the tombs -- were gorgeous and even the sand and sky had such depth of colour.

Time was progressing all too swiftly and we then moved on to Aswan and its high dam via the Temple of Horus which, before its

excavation, had been covered by 30 feet of sand, and the Temple of the Crocodile and Sebekh at Kom Ombo. The view of the Nile at Kom Ombo was great, but unfortunately telephone wires kept invading our lenses.

Aswan was a pleasant place and our hotel, The Oberoi, had a pool warm enough for some to have brief swims. Others just lazed and consumed some delightful Stella beer.

Next morning we flew to Abu Simbel to view the reconstructed temple of Rameses II and Queen Nefetari. The temple was awesome but perhaps the highlight of this day was our Nubian guide who had the temple "submerged" beneath the River Nile.

The last four days in Cairo flew by all too quickly. Some of our group revisited the Pyramids, some the oasis at El Fayum; the highlight for me was our visit to Roman Alexandria with visits to a delightful recently-excavated amphitheatre, the Greco-Roman museum (where we saw some museum staff drop a mummy), Pompey's pillar and the library storeroom beneath, and finally three levels (the third level flooded) of Christian Roman catacombs. After all our continental breakfasts, the smorgasbord at the Nile Hilton was a delight which some of us enjoyed on our last day in Cairo.

Our next three days were spent in Morocco with visits to Rabat and Marrakesh. Morocco, however, was an anticlimax compared to Egypt: it was too clean, too modern, and the people too sophisticated. Our guide here was rather indifferent and we had to organize our own excursions and even to reconfirm our returning flight to Canada. Morocco was still an interesting country, but pale compared to the splendours of Egypt. As Moose Niazi, our guide's husband, said, "See everything else in the world first and then come to Egypt because it is the ultimate".

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ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 36 IS OUT - EXCUSE THE BLOOD

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 36 was put in the mail to 1981 members during the last week of January. Due to the high new postage rates, it was mailed Second Class within Canada and the U.S.A. This means that any which are not delivered because a member has moved and failed to advise us of his/her new address will not be returned and we will not learn about it. For further economy, membership renewal reminders and other announcements were included, which made it a time-consuming project to stuff and handle. Handling such an amount of paper and envelopes was bound to cause some cuts and sore fingers in the volunteer crew that did the work; in fact, blood flowed from more than one finger before the work was done. So if you find some red spots or smears on your envelope, excuse the blood.

The contributors, Ken Dawson, David M. Stothers and James F. Pendergast, and Editor Richard Johnston, are all to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

* * * * *

AN INITIAL REPORT ON THE DYMOCK VILLAGES (AeHj-2)

William A. Fox

Among the Ministry's many rescue projects of 1981, the excavation of the Dymock villages proved to be particularly interesting. We were contacted by our A.C.O. Stan Wortner in April concerning construction of the new Walkers Bridge across the Thames River on Elgin County Road 5. A field check later that month indicated the existing county road intersected an Early Late Woodland site and that the proposed re-alignment would destroy what remained of it. Consequently, a rescue excavation was organized.

Field work began as the Calvert project was winding down in late May, and continued into early July. A number of London Chapter members participated in the Dymock excavation and Ron Williamson's Caradoc crew provided some additional much needed assistance. Almost 600 man/hours were spent in the field mapping and excavating 90 features.

The new road alignment was stripped of topsoil using a motorized scraper which was provided by the County of Elgin Engineering Department through their construction contractor. As we cleared and mapped sub-soil features on the lower terrace, a palisade line became evident. It was followed in an arc which did not encompass the top of the sand knoll -- apparently, there were two activity areas or perhaps two settlements separated by a distance of roughly 20 metres. Figures 1 and 2 describe the community pattern which ultimately emerged. During the excavation, ceramic differences between the two areas, as well as an apparent paucity of carbonized corn in the lower terrace pits suggested that the latter represented a slightly earlier occupation.

DYMOCK I

Figure 1 describes the feature distribution and palisade line of this the northern component, illustrating that we recorded only the perimeter of a hamlet or village of unknown size. Palisade post hole diameters and depths average 10.7 and 15.6 cm, respectively. Additional smaller posts were recorded inside the palisade; however, no house wall alignments could be discerned, despite the presence of a hearth. A sub-plough zone hillside dump outside the hamlet wall extended west toward an apparent palisade opening, while another gap in the post line to the north coincides with a ridge or saddle leading down to the Thames River. The cluster of pits adjacent to the latter and outside the palisade is of interest.

Rosemary Prevec's faunal analysis indicates that the inhabitants were harvesting pickerel and sucker from the adjacent Thames River, most likely during the spring spawning runs. Some catfish and bass are also represented, as are other aquatic food resources such as clams and turtles. Mammals identified include deer, bear, raccoon, beaver, grey squirrel, chipmunk and vole. The only birds identified were passenger pigeon, wild turkey, a great

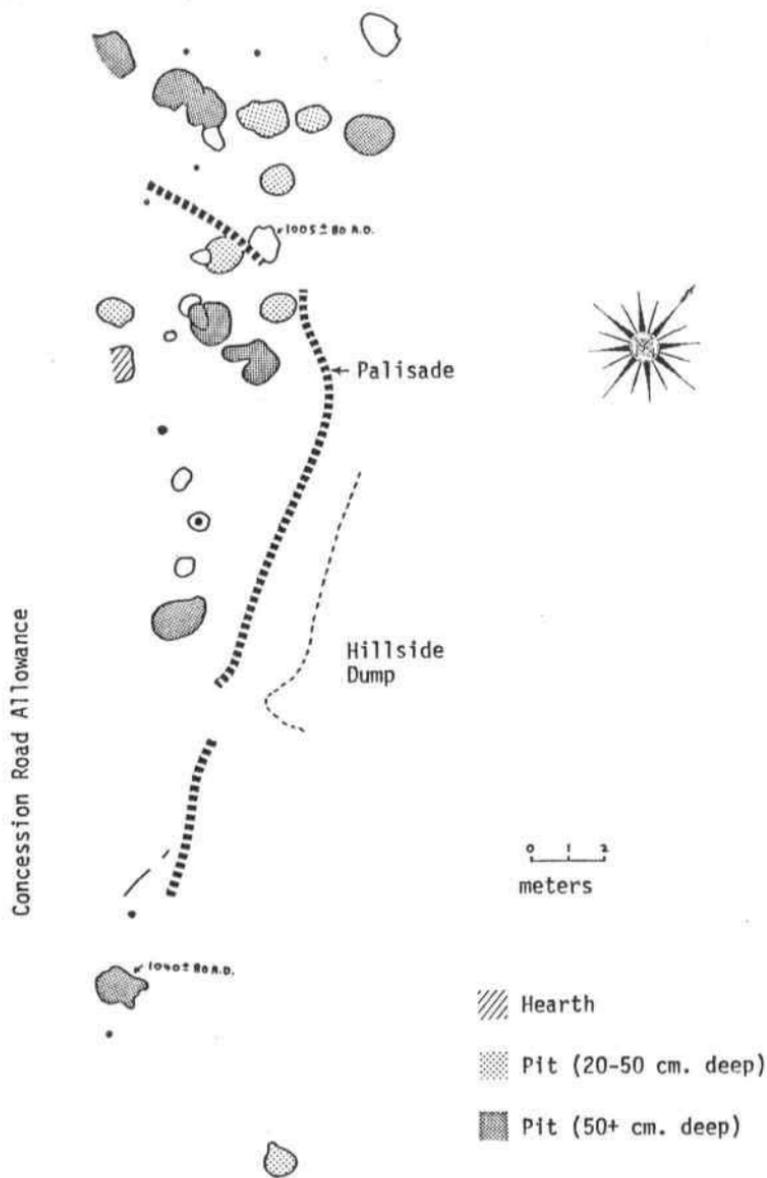


FIGURE 1.

DYMOCK I (LOWER COMPONENT)

blue heron, and possibly a great horned owl. While some deer were definitely procured in the spring, the other abundant remains may indicate a fall occupation.

Martin Cooper's archaeobotanical analysis has identified much squash and some corn on both Dymock components. The Dymock I pit radiocarbon dated to 1040 \pm 80 A.D. (see Figure 1) produced vast quantities of carbonized sumac seeds, as well as squash. Other plant foods represented on these sites include butternut, raspberry, strawberry and elderberry. More details will be provided in a forthcoming KEWA article by Martin.

Artifact washing continues, but one of the most striking characteristics of the ceramic assemblage from both components is its heterogeneity. There are a wide range of vessel forms, sizes and decorative motifs represented.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate portions of two ceramic vessels from a pit dated to 1040 A.D. (see Figure 1). These display a variety of decorative techniques, as well as an interesting willingness to change motif as one proceeds around the vessel. The small vessel "a" in Figure 5 also derives from Dymock I.

The favoured chert in both components is Onondaga, much of which may have been obtained in local secondary deposits as pebbles. Triangular "Levanna" style arrowpoints are the norm and there are a variety of flake scrapers, graters, etc.

DYMOCK II

While only 23 features were recorded in the lower component, 59 were excavated on Dymock II (see Figure 2). More of this particular village or hamlet had escaped previous road building destruction; however, ploughing and wind deflation had seriously truncated portions of the knoll. This had obliterated the northern section of the palisade, plus the east end of what may have been a longhouse structure. An average depth of 17.6 cm for the extant palisade line suggests how much soil has been lost.

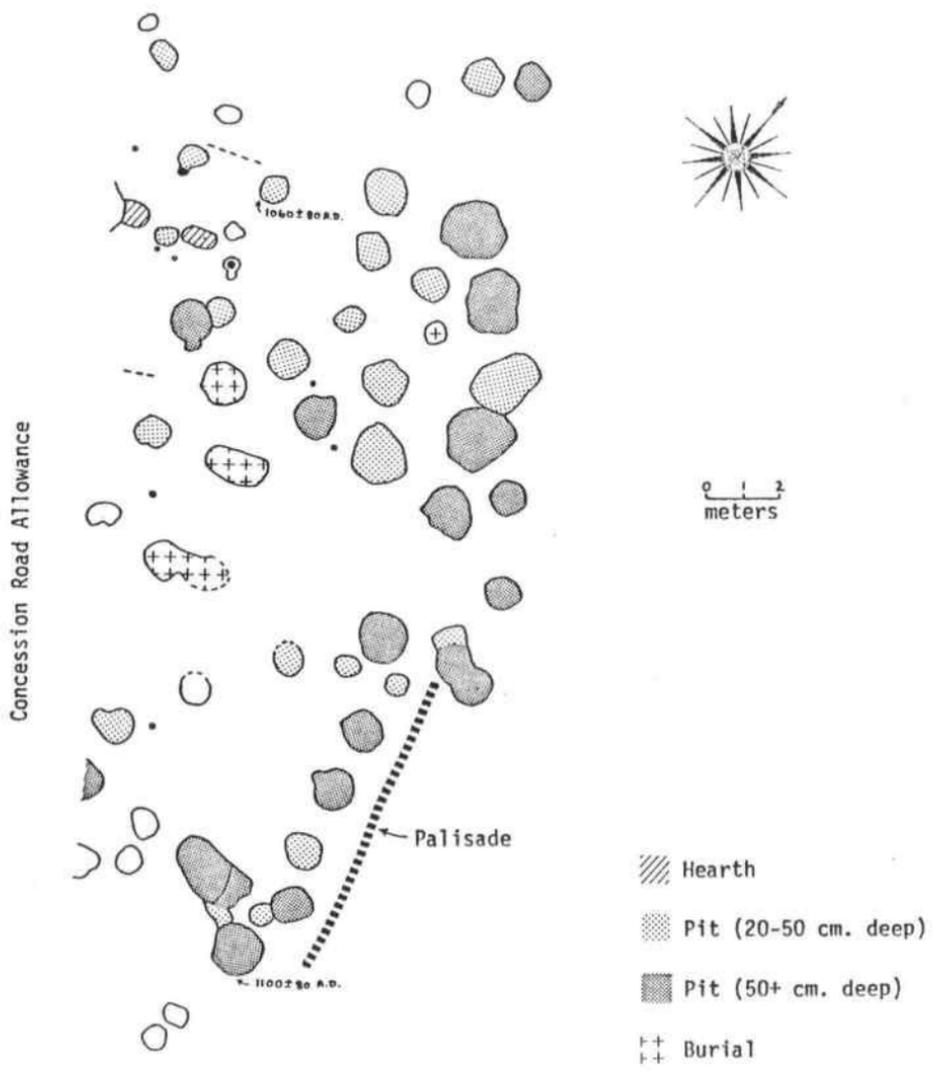
Light dash lines on either side of the aligned hearths depict possible wall post alignments (see Figure 2). The distribution of deep storage(?) pits paralleling the palisade interior to the south suggests the former palisade alignment in the truncated area to the north. All four graves on Dymock II consisted of exhumed primary burials, which were probably re-interred elsewhere in secondary graves similar to those recorded by Kidd (1954) on the Krieger village near Chatham. The smallest burial pit contained the carefully interred remains of a puppy.

Faunal material from this component is very similar to that of Dymock I, with spring spawning pickerel and suckers in abundance. Clams, turtles and a frog are represented, with the only identified bird being wild turkey. Mammals include primarily deer, but also elk, bear, raccoon, beaver, woodchuck, squirrel and chipmunk.



FIGURE 2.

DYMOCK II (UPPER COMPONENT)



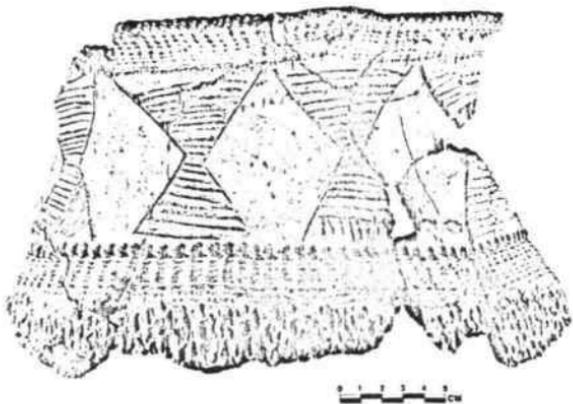


FIGURE 3: Rim Section from Pit Feature 29, Level 2. (Dymock I)

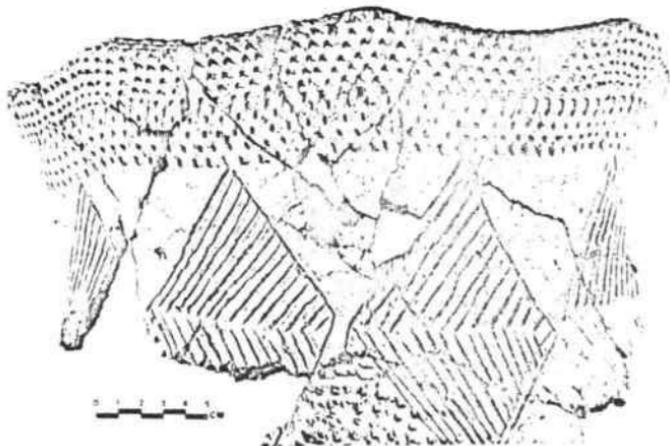


FIGURE 4: Rim Section from Pit Feature 29, Level 2 (Dymock I)

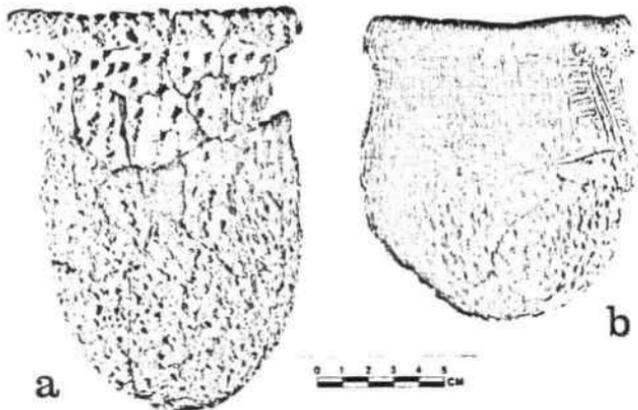


FIGURE 5: Small Ceramic Vessels
a. Pit Feature 18, Level 2 (Dymock I)
b. Pit Feature 38 (Dymock II)

As mentioned earlier, the ceramic vessels are of diverse form and size (see Figure 5b). Many rims exhibit coarse downward slanted exterior punctates. Abundant lithic debris indicates that chert knappers were producing bifaces on site, probably primarily "Levanna" style projectile points and biface knives.

SOME CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Much artifact processing, let alone description and analysis, remains to be done; however, some patterns are emerging. The four radio-carbon dates for Dymock I and II (see Figures 1 and 2) indicate that the two components are essentially contemporary eleventh century sites, but that Dymock II may be slightly later. There are a certain number of overlapping pits on Dymock I, posing the possibility of a fairly lengthy occupation. Despite the abundance of pits uncovered on Dymock II, there are very few overlaps or tangent features, suggesting that this hamlet or village was occupied by a single group, unlike the Krieger village to the west.

Plant and animal remains from both components indicate a spring and probably a fall season occupation. Whether these sites were occupied year round is impossible to tell at present, and may never be known.

The clay cooking vessels from both villages are quite different from those used by contemporary Glen Meyer groups occupying the Caradoc sand plain to the east. Certain vessel decorative attributes, plus the diversity of forms are not characteristic of the Early Ontario Iroquois as they are presently understood. Burial practices and the artifact assemblage as a whole are closely comparable to one of the Krieger site occupations and suggest a relationship to the Yonge Phase of the Western Basin Tradition (Stothers and Pratt, 1981). We are gaining some idea of what activities occurred on these interesting sites, but the big question remains -- who were these people?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to the aforementioned field volunteers and analysts, the perseverance of our regular crew (despite sun stroke and sore backs) is gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Ian Kenyon, Jeff Hohner and Chris Hohner formed the nucleus and were ably assisted on occasion by Ms. Karen Gale and Christine Farrell. Flotation of 752 litres of pit fill was accomplished by Ms. Jennifer Dixon, Linda Gibbs, Mr. Wayne Hagerty and Rob MacDonald, courtesy of Mr. Ron Williamson.

We also wish to thank the land owner, Mr. John Dymock, and Mr. Bob Davies of the Elgin County Engineering Department for their cooperation. Finally, thank you Stan for your timely report.

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEWS

Archaeology: A Bibliographic Guide to the Basic Literature

Robert F. Heizer, Thomas R. Hester and Carol Graves

New York: Garland Publishing Inc., 1980. xi + 434 pp., index
\$38.00 (U.S.)

This book does not attempt to be an exhaustive bibliography of archaeology -- such a project would doubtless be impossible within the scope of a single volume -- but, rather, it concentrates on publications which are judged to be "important reference and research aids". In short, it includes representative, state-of-the-art publications carefully selected to represent all of the sub-areas and activities of archaeology. Entries are world-wide in scope, but those dealing with New World archaeology in English predominate.

The value of the bibliography lies not only in the judicious selection of material but also in the arrangement of the selections under a very wide range of useful subject headings. The bibliography begins, for example, with a section on the history of archaeology and continues with entries under nearly every conceivable branch of the subject. Some sample headings include: under "Kinds of Archaeology", salvage, historic, underwater and Biblical; under "Common Kinds of Sites", open occupation sites, shell mounds, caves and rockshelters, kill sites and rock art; and under "Dating Methods", radiocarbon, obsidian hydration, dendrochronology, archaeo-magnetic dating and dating by molluscan analysis. There is a section on the use of computers in archaeology, on the preparation of archaeological reports and, alas, even a bibliography of archaeological bibliographies. It is a research tool that will be of equal value to students, amateurs and professionals.

There is, finally, a sad footnote to this book: it was Robert Heizer's last project. He died in July of 1979 before it was completed and his manuscript was brought to publication by Hester and Graves.

Dennis Joyes

The Glenbrook Village Site: A Late St. Lawrence Iroquoian Component in Glengarry County, Ontario. James F. Pendergast.

Archaeological Survey of Canada (Mercury Series), Paper No. 100. Ottawa, 1980. ix + 196 pp., illus. Limited free distribution.

This brief report, consisting of a mere 43 pages of text, to which is appended another 133 pages of faunal descriptions, ceramic motifs, provenience tables and some particularly fine artifact photographs, describes a site actually excavated by George Gogo, rather than Pendergast, and reported only on the basis of the artifact assemblage that was fortunately donated to the National Museum of Man.

After a brief introduction, Pendergast moves on to a description

of the material found at the site and finally, and perhaps of most interest to those who enjoyed Dr. Pendergast's address to the OAS last fall, to a discussion of his explanation for the curious mixture of Huron/Petun and St. Lawrence Iroquois ceramic traits found at the site.

Dennis Joyes

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O.H.F. SURVEY

The Ontario Heritage Foundation, established in 1975 as an agency of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to conserve the province's archaeological, architectural and historical heritage, now intends to re-examine its role from the point of view of key groups and individuals interested in Ontario's heritage.

The O.H.F. has engaged a research consultant, Helen St. Jacques and Associates Inc., to conduct a mail survey of a cross-section of concerned people throughout the province. You may be receiving a copy of their survey questionnaire within the next week.

* * * * *

BRANTFORD RESIDENT DONATES COLLECTION TO ROM

The Royal Ontario Museum's Department of New World Archaeology announces the acquisition of an extensive collection formed by G. W. (Bill) Marshall of Brantford. The collection includes material representative of much of southern Ontario's prehistory, ranging from the Palaeo-Indian people who first inhabited the area 9,000 to 12,000 years ago to the arrival of Europeans in the mid-1600s.

Mr. Marshall, who is retired, has devoted a lifetime to recording archaeological sites in the Brantford area. His work has been generously supported by many local residents who have provided him with information and access to their property. During the past few months Patricia Boyer, a recent graduate in archaeology, has been working with Mr. Marshall to expand the documentation of his collection so that it may be more fully utilized by future scholars. Ms. Boyer's project is funded by a grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Throughout its history, the ROM has been fortunate to receive donations from the public. In the Department of New World Archaeology such acquisitions date from before the turn of the century and constitute more than one half of the Department's holdings. While they are not all as well documented as the G.W. Marshall Collection, they are invaluable as reference and display material, and as a record of archaeological work in the province.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Society for Historical Archaeology. As you may know, the S.H.A. is the largest organization in North America dedicated to the advancement of archaeology of the periods of European settlement in the New World. The society has over 1300 members throughout North America and around the World. We publish the journal Historical Archaeology now to be published twice a year. Historical Archaeology contains a wide variety of articles dealing with excavations, method and theory, artifact research, legislation and archaeology, along with book reviews. In addition to Historical Archaeology, the society publishes the S.H.A. Newsletter, a quarterly which provides current research news of on-going excavations and research projects throughout North America, a list of recent publications, employment opportunities, conference news and research enquiries. The newsletter is an excellent vehicle for keeping abreast of the field of historical archaeology in North America.

During January the S.H.A. holds its annual conference at which members present papers, attend lectures, workshops and documentary films related to the field. Some of you may remember the S.H.A. conference in Ottawa during January 1977. In 1981 the conference was held in New Orleans and there were over 200 papers presented. Next year the conference will be in Philadelphia. These gatherings provide an excellent opportunity to present research results and learn of new developments in the field..

We are now in the process of a membership drive and I would invite you to consider joining the Society for Historical Archaeology. Both amateur and professional archaeologists are welcome. One thing that I would especially like to bring to your attention is the high degree of Canadian participation in the Society. Nineteen articles by Canadian members have been published in Historical Archaeology since its initial volume some 14 years ago. Two of the Presidents of the Society and seven elected members of the Board of Directors have been from Canada. Both Historical Archaeology and the Newsletter have been edited in Canada; in fact the last four newsletter editors (1969 to present) have been from Canada. In short, Canadian participation in the Society for Historical Archaeology has been at a significant level in terms of publication and input towards the running of this organization. Since there is no Canadian equivalent to the S.H.A., I would urge those involved in historical archaeology as a profession or avocation to join the Society.

Sincerely,
George L. Miller
Membership Chairman, Canada

P.S. Fees are U.S.\$20.00 for individual membership for the calendar year. Please make cheques payable to The Society for Historical Archaeology and mail to: American Anthropological Association, Society for Historical Archaeology, 1703 New Hampshire Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y.
April 23 to 25, 1982

The Frederick M. Houghton Chapter of NYSAA will host the annual New York State Archaeological Association meeting in 1982. Come and be a part of Buffalo's Sesquicentennial Celebration. Witness the development of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier through the panorama of events taking place in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Old Fort Niagara.

Keynote speakers for the annual awards banquet will be Dr. R. Michael Gramly, newly appointed Curator of Anthropology at the Buffalo Museum of Science. He will speak on his latest findings at the Vail Site in western highland Maine -- a recently discovered 11,000 year-old Clovis site. Dr. Gramly is a dynamic speaker who has excavated in many parts of the world. Preliminary findings from the Vail Site excavations indicate that the habitation areas and killing ground will greatly augment our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of glaciated eastern North America.

In addition to the regular program, visits to Old Fort Niagara, Niagara Falls, and the Native American Center for the Living Arts (Turtle Museum) are planned. The annual Buffalo Ethnic Festival will be in progress at the new Buffalo Convention Center, which is located directly across Delaware Avenue from the Statler Hotel.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. A block of rooms has been held at the Statler Hotel, Delaware Avenue in downtown Buffalo. Reservations can be made at special meeting rates (\$31.00 for a double). Other hotels are also available in the immediate area. The Statler Hotel is an easy five-minute drive from the Museum of Science.

REGISTRATION. We have attempted to hold all costs to a minimum as requested by the executive committee. Therefore, we need your cooperation in obtaining accurate registration figures. Please help by registering in advance. Preregistration costs are \$6.00 before April 5 and \$7.50 at the meeting. Banquet reservations are \$11.00 which includes a wine and cheese reception before dinner at the Statler Hotel. Send your registration and banquet reservations to: Mrs. Dolores Lalock, 35 Seabrook Street, Buffalo N.Y. 14207. Please make cheques payable to: Frederick M. Houghton Chapter, NYSAA.

EXHIBITS. A room will be provided for collections and displays brought to the meeting. There will be security. A prize is to be awarded for the best exhibit. Contact: Mr. Mark Rosenzweig, 103 Creekside Drive, Tonawanda, N.Y. 14150.

CALL FOR PAPERS. The meeting program will consist of three sessions, two on Saturday and one on Sunday morning. The Saturday sessions will be symposia in the following areas: (1) Iroquois Archaeology, and (2) Niagara Frontier Archaeology (including western New York State and Ontario). The General Session will be

held on Sunday morning. Papers are being solicited for all three sessions. Speakers are asked to limit their presentations to 20 minutes. Slide projectors and projectionists to man them will be furnished.

If you intend to present a paper send the following information by March 15, 1982:

- 1) Title of your paper
- 2) Your name as you would like it to appear on the program
- 3) Your Chapter or professional affiliation
- 4) A brief abstract
- 5) Any special projection or technical needs.

This information as well as any questions concerning the program should be directed to one of these persons:

Prof. William Engelbrecht
Buffalo State College
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

Charles E. Vandrei
64 Delsan Court
Buffalo, N.Y. 14216

PUBLICATION SALES. Space will be provided for the display and sale of NYSAA publications and other archaeology books. NYSAA Chapters, museums, The Ontario Archaeological Society, and others are encouraged to make their publications available. For further information contact: Dr. Vivian Cody, 97 Colvinhurst Drive, Buffalo, N.Y. 14223.

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O.A.S. TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1981

At the end of 1981 we had a bank balance of \$6,167 and term deposits of \$12,000. For the year 1981, receipts exceeded expenses by \$16,604, due very largely to one factor. In the past, our grant from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, which is given for the year from April 1 to March 31, has been received towards the end of the period it covers, and our grant for 1980/81 was received in March 1981. However, our grant for the period 1981/82, increased to \$12,400, was received in July 1981, so that we banked two grants in the same calendar year. We acknowledge the vital help afforded to the Society by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation in covering the costs of our Administrator and part of the costs of our publications, and the help of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council towards the cost of Ontario Archaeology.

Our income also grew as Membership dues increased from \$5,587 in 1980 to \$6,003 in 1981 following the raise in membership rates at the beginning of 1981, while the high interest rates in the latter part of 1981 enabled us to earn over \$3,000 in interest. Expenses were lower than expected, as one issue in the regular series of Arch Notes was omitted during the mail strike.

Geoff Sutherland
Treasurer

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THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Year Ended December 31, 1981

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	- Individual	\$ 3,580.00	
	- Family	478.00	
	- Institutional	1,745.00	
	- Life	<u>200.00</u>	\$ 6,003.00
Donations			40.00
Sales	- Society's Publications	259.00	
	- Books, etc.	<u>468.50</u>	727.50
Bus Tours			507.00
Supervision Fee re Egypt Trip (net)			530.01
Symposium 1980	- Ontario Heritage Foundation	100.00	
	- Miscellaneous receipts	<u>67.85</u>	167.85
Bank Interest & Premium on U.S. cheques			3,289.31
Government Grants	- Canada Council 1981	2,000.00	
	- Ministry of Culture and Recreation:		
	- 1980/81	9,100.00	
	- 1981/82	<u>12,400.00</u>	23,500.00
			<u>Total Receipts</u>
			\$34,764.67

DISBURSEMENTS

Publications	- Ontario Archaeology	6,044.85	
	- Arch Notes	<u>3,167.52</u>	9,212.37
Chapter Support			150.00
Administrator	- Fee	6,810.80	
	- Expenses	<u>480.91</u>	7,291.71
Library Rent			500.00
Bus Tours			416.93
Symposium 1981			314.17
Postage, supplies, etc.			<u>274.99</u>
			<u>Total Disbursements</u>
			\$18,160.17
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements			16,604.50
Institutional Memberships 1982 received in 1981			260.00
Bank Balance at beginning of year			<u>1,312.35</u>
Balance at December 31, 1981	-Bank Balance	6,176.85	
	-Term Deposit	<u>12,000.00</u>	\$18,176.85

January 15, 1982

G. E. Sutherland
Treasurer

SITUATIONS VACANT

Archaeological Data

Co-ordinator: \$21,600-\$24,800
(under review)

With the MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION, archaeology and heritage planning branch, you will manage and maintain Ontario's archaeological site record forms, map and site card files, report library and computerized file; maintain and update the data base; provide advice and support to contributors to maintain quality of data entering system; provide site information to planners, scholars, developers, consultants, etc., consistent with data base capabilities and government policy; continuously review and revise information system, promotion of data base, miscellaneous information management systems as needed. Location: Toronto.

Qualifications: Formal training in information management with experience in archaeology or education in archaeology or a related field with experience in information management; familiarity with the use of data basis in research and land-use planning; skills in problem definition, the design and function of information systems and file management; excellent organizational, communication and interpersonal skills; knowledge of government programs and administrative procedures an asset.

Please submit application quoting file REC 7/82 by February 26, 1982, to: **Personnel Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 5th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9.**

Equality of Opportunity for Employment



Ontario
Ontario **Public Service**

NATIONAL EXHIBITION CENTER CENTER FOR INDIAN ART CURATOR OF COLLECTIONS

The Center for Indian Arts is a 12,000 square foot gallery currently under construction in Thunder Bay Ontario. The gallery will house a major collection of contemporary Canadian Indian Art and will be a major focus for their collection, study and display of Indian Art in Canada.

The curator will be responsible to the director for planning and implementing an active program of exhibitions and activities; and maintaining and developing the Permanent Collection.

Requirements: University degree in Fine Arts/Art History, strong interest in Indian Art and knowledge of the native language desirable.

Salary commensurate with experience. Position available March 1, 1982. Deadline for applications February 16, 1982.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION CENTER

P. O. Box 1192
Thunder Bay, Ont., P7C 4X9
807-577-3513

PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

The Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, headquartered in Calgary, assists the completion of projects which promote and preserve Alberta's past. It provides a good benefits package and salary commensurate with experience.

The position will involve writing, editing, supervision of in-house publications — quarterly magazines, annual reports, brochures, flyers, as well as dealing with all applications for financial assistance to publications about Alberta History, Architecture, Anthropology, Archeology, etc.

Applicants must have background in Journalism and/or Public Relations and some familiarity with Alberta history. Apply to:
PUBLICATIONS OFFICER SEARCH
ALBERTA HISTORICAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION
102 RIVE S.E.

CALGARY, ALBERTA T2G 0K6

(403) 261-7220

Competition closes February 10, 1982.

Indian Land Claims Researcher:

\$23,600-\$27,800

This is an opportunity with the MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, lands and water group, office of Indian resource policy, to analyze and evaluate historical information submitted with Indian land claims; provide independent research, analysis and evaluation of claims; make judgments based on historical evidence available from research or other sources which will form the basis for policy determination on Indian land claims in Ontario. Location: Toronto.

Qualifications: Basic understanding of Canadian history, usually acquired through a BA degree in history, anthropology or another closely related field; proven research experience with progressively responsible work experience on Indian land claims or other related experience; good research skills, including the utilization of primary materials, preferably through archival research; recognition of the variations in Indian culture and language; familiarity with the present situation re native people in Ontario; ability to write a clear, concise analysis of research and evaluation; strong communication and interpersonal skills.

Please submit application quoting file NR 6/82 by February 5, 1982, to: **Personnel Services Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1W3.**

Equality of Opportunity for Employment



Ontario
Ontario **Public Service**

2641640

THE CROWFIELD SITE

O.A.S. members may be interested to learn that D. Brian Deller is preparing for publication a paper on the Crowfield site (AfHj-31) in southwestern Ontario. Based on the site recovery, he has made a number of preliminary interpretations and constructed hypotheses to be tested by future research, as follows:

- 1) The central feature on Crowfield represents a Paleo cremation pit;
- 2) The artifacts from the cremation pit represent an almost complete Paleo-Indian tool kit, possibly male oriented, associated with a single event;
- 3) The cremation suggests a Paleo-Indian belief in (a) an after-life, (b) some sort of body and soul which could be separated by cremation, and (c) sex role segregation;
- 4) Crowfield can be placed temporally after the Parkhill complex. The suggested sequence of known southern Ontario Paleo-Indian cultures based on circumstantial evidence (Deller, 1981b) is, in order from the earliest to the latest, the Parkhill complex, Sydenham complex, Crowfield complex, Holcombe complex, Plano complex (intrusive from the west), and the Hi-Lo complex;
- 5) The Crowfield complex represents a smaller number of sites and locations than the Parkhill, Holcombe and Hi-Lo complexes. The above suggests a smaller population, or one that was less persistent through time;
- 6) Crowfield settlement patterns represent an orientation to inland resources as opposed to Lake Algonquin shoreline resources or the caribou entrapment situation that the shorelines afford. The distribution of the Crowfield complex overlaps with the southern distribution of the Parkhill complex;
- 7) Crowfield expands the classification according to function of Ontario Paleo-Indian sites;
- 8) Future reconnaissance designed to expand the understanding of the Crowfield complex might be profitably directed to areas which have known potential according to currently-known clues. These areas include (a) the Caradoc Sand Plain adjacent to mucky areas, (b) the area southeast of Tillsonburg, especially around Courtland, Ontario, (c) the terrain adjacent to the Dorchester swamp, (d) the known outcroppings of Collingwood (Fossil Hill) chert where quarry sites should be found. It is further hypothesized that quarry sites will represent repeated occupations due to the presence of a stable resource. There is also the intriguing possibility of a stratified quarry site representing the repeated visitation by at least four known Paleo-Indian complexes.

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PRYOR MOUNTAIN INTERNATIONAL FIELD SCHOOL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY) IN MONTANA

June 14 to July 20, 1982

Sponsored by: Special Sessions and the Dept. of Anthropology
(Center for the Study of Material Culture)
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4
Institute for Quaternary Studies
(Center for the Study of Early Man)
University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine 04469

ORGANIZATION. The Pryor Mountain International Field School and Archaeological Research Program was established in 1977 to provide advanced undergraduates and graduate students with training in the recovery, analysis, and interpretation of data pertaining to prehistoric adaptive strategies in a mountain environment. Each year, students, instructors, a cook, a lab supervisor, and excavation supervisors pitch tents at the mouth of a spring high in the Pryor Mountains of Montana. This scenic national forest base camp provides the facilities for seminars and labs and as a departure point for surveying and excavating the numerous caves and rockshelters in the area. Some weekends are free for excursions to attractions such as the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area and Yellowstone National Park. Nearby towns provide a variety of laundry, banking, food, entertainment and postal facilities.

APPROACH. A process orientation which builds from individual data sets to the larger picture is used to guide the investigation of the relationship between humans, culture, and environment. Emphasis is placed on reconstructing past environments and the strategies used by prehistoric peoples to utilize resources and to produce and use artifacts. Because prehistoric adaptive strategies are not directly observable, an experimental approach known as cognitive archaeology is employed to suggest and test interpretive hypotheses.

GOAL. The specific project goal is to locate, excavate and interpret low, mid and high altitude caves and rockshelters in order to reconstruct the cultural and environmental history of the Pryor Mountains. Research in 1982 will involve an interdisciplinary team composed of an archaeologist, a cultural anthropologist, a cultural geographer, a mammalogist, a vertebrate paleontologist, a Quaternary geologist, paleoecologists, and students. Emphasis will be placed on continuing excavation at False Cougar Cave, a high altitude site rich in Holocene and late Pleistocene cultural materials. Three hundred meters to the west of this site is a natural animal trap cave containing a record of vertebrate remains. This site will also be excavated during the season.

SCHEDULE. Although environmental archaeology is the integrating theme for the Field School, specialists from a variety of disciplines will provide introductory lectures, labs, and field trips as outlined in the following schedule:

Week 1: Project Orientation and Prehistoric Archaeology.

Instructor Robson Bonnichsen, Project Director, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Quaternary Studies and Director of the Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine, Orono. Expertise: prehistoric archaeology, theory and method, lithic technology, faunal analysis, and early man in the New World.

- general orientation
- establishing camp
- field trip to previously excavated sites
- survey for archaeological sites
- introduction to excavation and cataloging procedures

Week 2: Cognitive Anthropology and Process Analogs.

Instructor David Young, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Alberta. Expertise: cognitive anthropology, method and theory, material culture.

- introduction to cognitive approach to formulating process analogs
- experimental replication by a skilled craftsman of excavated artifacts
- use of these artifacts-replicates in experimental settlement and subsistence activities
- training in techniques to videotape and analyze interpretive experiments
- applications of results to the archaeological record

Week 3: Plant Ecology and Paleoecology.

Instructors George Jacobson, Assistant Professor of Botany and Quaternary Studies, University of Maine, Orono. Expertise: plant ecology and palynology. Jim I. Mead, Research Associate, University of Arizona. Expertise: paleoecology.

- introduction to modern vegetation of the Pryors
- introduction to reconstruction of vegetational history
- results of paleoecological studies in the Pryors and adjacent areas
- application of paleoecological techniques to archaeological studies
- field trip to study vegetation on a low to high elevation transect
- sampling of pack rat middens

Week 4: Vertebrate Paleontology, Mammalogy and Paleoecology.

Instructors Russell Graham, Research Associate, Illinois State Museum. Expertise: vertebrate paleontology and Quaternary geology. James R. Purdue, Research Associate, Illinois State Museum. Expertise: mammalogy.

- introduction to taphonomy and vertebrate paleoecology
- discussion of mammalian community evolution and late Pleistocene extinction models
- human adaptation to prehistoric environments of the Pryor Mountains
- methods of collecting, preserving, identifying and analyzing

pryor mountain ...

- vertebrate remains
- field excavations

Week 5: Historical Geography and Soil Science.

Instructor Victor Konrad, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Associate Director, Canadian-American Center, University of Maine, Orono. Expertise: historical geography and soil science.

- introduction to survey techniques for historic human occupation
- documentation of human alteration of the landscape in high, mid and low altitude areas in the Pryors
- integration of archival and landscape evidence of past human occupation
- examination of soil variation and the relation between soils and human occupation patterns in the Pryors

Week 6: Closing Down Activities.

The last few days of the field school will involve closing down the sites, cleaning the equipment, packing up the camp and a farewell party.

ON-SITE TRAINING. In addition to the above seminar program, which will be supplemented by guest speakers, students will receive practical training in the following:

- site survey techniques
- site evaluation and report preparation
- site mapping
- excavation techniques
- data collection, recording, and processing
- stratigraphy interpretation

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. Applicants should send a vita outlining educational background and previous experience to Dr. David Young (see below) by April 1, 1982. Students who have an appropriate background and who are accepted by Dr. Young will be sent University of Alberta registration forms that must be returned to Mrs. M.J. French, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta, by May 7, 1982.

The total cost to the student for this program will not exceed \$650 Canadian; this includes tuition, food and laboratory supplies. Students will be invoiced directly by the University of Alberta for tuition; funds for food and laboratory supplies will be collected in the field on June 14. A limited number of scholarships may be available. Experienced persons interested in supervising an excavation crew should indicate this interest in the initial application letter sent to Dr. Young. A maximum of 15 students will be accepted.

TRAVEL, FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION. 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 and all field equipment will be provided.

Breakfast, which is served at 7:00, will be followed by seminars, labs, field trips, and excavation activities. Everyone will re-assemble around 5:00 for dinner and socializing. Evenings will be reserved for lectures, campfires, and free time.

A packet will be sent to all those requesting detailed information and/or acceptance into the field school program from Dr. David Young, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T8G 2H4.

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O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER CALL FOR PAPERS

Second Ottawa Valley Archaeological Symposium
Saturday, March 13, 1982 at the National Museum of Man

Following up the highly successful 1981 symposium, for which there was a "full house", this year's symposium will consist of a series of 30-minute papers on Ottawa Valley archaeology, or archaeology in Eastern Ontario in general. Once again, the papers will be followed by lunch and discussions.

Please call Clyde C. Kennedy (237-3270, ext. 135 office; or 828-0884, home) if you wish to present a paper on prehistorical or historical archaeology, field work or specialist studies such as faunal and lithic analysis. Map studies also welcome.

Deadline for paper titles is February 10, 1982.

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McMASTER UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM:

"THE ONTARIO IROQUOIS TRADITION REVISITED"

- Date: Saturday, February 20, 1982
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (coffee & doughnuts 8:30)
- Place: Room B122, Kenneth Taylor Hall, McMaster University
- Speakers: William Finlayson and David Smith
Bill Fox
Mima Kapches
Ian Kenyon
J.E. Molto
Bob Pearce
James Pendergast
David Stothers and James Graves
Milt Wright
- Discussants: Bruce Trigger
J.V. Wright
- Admission: \$2.00; students \$1.00

* * * * *

A CONCISE HISTORY OF "ARCH NOTES"

by Charles Garrad

Exactly when ARCH NOTES began depends on how one defines it. Periodic communications from the Society to its members, in the form of printed postcards announcing the next meeting, survive in the Society's archives from the years 1951, 1952 and 1953. On the other hand, the present folded-and-stapled half-page-size format was introduced as recently as 1978. The name ARCH NOTES first appeared in 1956, but later lapsed. The appointment of the post of Editor of Arch-Notes as a distinct function took place in 1965; until then it had been one of the functions of the Corresponding Secretary. However, as a regularly published, sequentially-numbered newsletter, under the name ARCH NOTES, in a multi-page format providing news from and about the Society, its Executive, its members and archaeology at large, including Research Papers, book reviews and reports of meetings in detail, the newsletter has an unbroken run from 1962. 1982, therefore, might be celebrated, among other reasons, for being the twentieth anniversary of ARCH NOTES.

The simple printed postcard announcement of the next meeting which was mailed to members during the earliest years (at 1¢ postage!) was by 1954 found inadequate, and was then replaced by a fairly simple typewritten-mimeo'd mailing of one or two pages carrying not only the meeting announcement but additional news items. In 1956 these announcements appeared for the first time under a printed letterhead, simply ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY in Gothic lettering, but without any formal title, Society crest or sequential numbering. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the February issue was typed up by the 1956 President, Ruth Marshall, who included above the printed letterhead the title "ARCH NOTES", and added the number #1-56. This practice was maintained throughout both 1956 and 1957, as then Past President Ruth Marshall served as Corresponding Secretary, but lapsed under her successor of 1958, when only brief, typewritten-mimeo'd announcements were issued on non-letterhead paper.

A resurgence of interest occurred under Bill Donaldson's Presidency in 1959. Ruth Marshall was elected Recording Secretary and at the same time became the Editor of ARCH NOTES. The name, the printed Gothic-letterhead and the sequential numbering were resumed, and, for the first time, the Society's crest was added. Issues varied in size from one to three pages and were signed by Ruth Marshall as "Editor". Inexplicably, although Ruth Marshall served as Corresponding Secretary in 1960, the announcements for that year, and also 1961, although on Society letterhead, were of the old one-page simple format; the name ARCH NOTES and the system of sequential numbering were not followed, and had lapsed for the second time.

In 1962, Lyn Soucy became Corresponding Secretary. She continued the practice she inherited of sending out simple single-page announcements of the next meeting, but at the same time she took

control of the lapsed ARCH NOTES and revived it. She created the first artwork for the cover, considerably enlarged the size of the letters ARCH NOTES, added the Society crest and sequential numbering. Inside she recorded the events of the year, the Executive, membership list, reviews, report of previous meetings, and included Research Papers. The modern ARCH NOTES may be traced to this prototype.

In 1963, after producing a January issue, Lyn Soucy was replaced as Corresponding Secretary by Nancy Powell. She formalised the one-page simple announcement series under the title ONTARIO ARCH-AEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, but abandoned it altogether in September that year in favour of an enhanced ARCH NOTES. Lyn Soucy's artwork was abandoned to return to the Gothic letterhead, but the crest, sequential numbering, additional pages and broad topic scope format were retained. Nancy, until her leaving the editorship at the end of 1965, produced ARCH NOTES in the most attractive format yet achieved, with a pleasing visual impact by the use of coloured paper. 1965 also brought a significant reassessment of the role of ARCH NOTES within the Society. To this point, it had been viewed as an aspect of the communications role of the Corresponding Secretary, but as the press-run increased with growing membership, the work of producing the newsletter became too much to be merely included with other duties. Additionally, the new sophistication and scope demanded specialisation. The appointed position of Editor, answerable directly to the Executive, rather than being the duty of an elected member of the Executive Committee, was an understandably necessary step. This occurred in 1965 when Nancy Powell was replaced as Corresponding Secretary, but remained Editor of ARCH NOTES.

Bill Donaldson took over "temporarily" in January 1966 and regularly produced an ARCH NOTES of consistently high interest for 28 issues, a record for longevity and service unequalled to the time and only later surpassed by our present Editor, Mike Kirby.

Standards were now very high, and the work load involved was extremely demanding of time, effort and skill. Between 1968 and 1974, ARCH NOTES passed through the hands of eight Editors, including three pairs of joint editors, but generally the high standard and uniform format were maintained. John Reid produced 21 issues during this period, exceeding Nancy Powell's record and coming second only to Bill Donaldson's. Ross Strain, who succeeded Bill Donaldson, produced 12 in 1968 and 1969, and the combined team of David Stothers and Ian Kenyon provided 8 issues in 1970 and 1971. Following John Reid in 1973, Jim Burns, at first cooperatively with Marion Press and latterly alone, produced six before he was succeeded by Michael "Mike" Kirby in 1974. Mike brought his considerable business experience in communications to the problem of maintaining, even improving, the newsletter in the face of an ever-growing membership. He recruited (and periodically re-recruits) reporters, book reviewers and other contributors, and contracted the typing to professional typists using the highest quality machines. The actual press-work is also now done professionally, and the old hand-cranked Gestetner which for so

long produced ARCH NOTES in one or another members' basement is now gathering dust in yet another, an unused relic of the past. By the end of 1977, Mike's longevity and service record had reached that of Bill Donaldson's with 28 issues. At that time, the growing costs associated with the new high level of sophistication and professionalism reached a crisis point where a major decision had to be made. Lowering Mike's high standard or in any other way reducing the excellence of ARCH NOTES was found unthinkable and so savings were sought in the printing cost by reducing each page size to half, so that four single pages could be printed on a single sheet of paper, and in mailing costs by moving to a bi-monthly production schedule. This has also made it easier on Mike and his volunteers who actually do the work of getting ARCH NOTES into the mail. On the other hand, the bi-monthly schedule lessens the relevance of ARCH NOTES to the monthly meetings in Toronto. Since the Society now has seven Chapters all meeting at various places across the Province, and all members everywhere are served by ARCH NOTES, this is seen as no detriment in service to the Members. Occasional special-event single page announcements continue to be issued as required, as they have always been. ARCH NOTES has evolved beyond being a newsletter and is unique in format and role, unmatched by any of our sister Archaeological Societies around us. With the issue 81-4, Mike achieved the notable number of 50 ARCH NOTES produced. Whatever the future of ARCH NOTES, in these days of economic uncertainty and financial restraint, this is surely a record of achievement and service that should be a matter of pride to the whole Society.

 APPENDIX A: ARCH NOTES Editors since 1962

<u>Year</u>	<u>Editor(s)</u>	<u># Issued</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Editor(s)</u>	<u># Issued</u>
1962	Lyn Soucy	3	1972	John Reid	10
1963	Lyn Soucy	1	1973	James Burns & Marion Press	2
	Nancy Powell	4	1974	James Burns	4
1964	Nancy Powell	9		Michael Kirby	3
1965	Nancy Powell	5	1975	Michael Kirby	7
1966	William Donaldson	10	1976	Michael Kirby	10
1967	William Donaldson	10	1977	Michael Kirby	8
1968	William Donaldson	8	1978	Michael Kirby	6
	Ross Strain	2	1979	Michael Kirby	6
1969	Ross Strain	10	1980	Michael Kirby	6
1970	David Stothers & Ian Kenyon	7	1981	Michael Kirby	5
1971	David Stothers & Ian Kenyon	2			
	Marie Zaputovich & Lorna Proctor	1			
	John Reid	6			

NOTE: The statistical and other information which are the basis of this article were taken from the files of ARCH NOTES and from newsletters in the Society's archives. These are not complete. If anyone notices any errors in these totals, please contact the Society. Former editors are asked to check their issue totals.

ARDUOUS CANOE TRIP TO ECHO 1648 SAGA

The organizers of a 1,272-kilometre canoe trip from Quebec City to Georgian Bay that is modelled on a 1648 expedition use the word "fun" in describing the odyssey.

Few people's definition of fun would include getting up at 4 a.m. to attend Mass, paddling a canoe for five hours before breakfast against St. Lawrence River tidal currents, having a first meal of corn gruel and then resuming paddling until sundown, always while keeping an eye out for freighters.

Sixteen canoeists will retrace the water route from the Quebec capital to Ste. Marie among the Hurons next spring. Jim McKinnon who is handling the logistics of the trip says canoes haven't made that journey since 1648. The trip will begin May 30 and end he hopes at Ste. Marie on July 10. Each of the canoeists will assume the character of a person who made the previous trip. A Roman Catholic priest from Midland, for example, will assume the role of a Jesuit priest on the 1648 expedition and will conduct the same religious duties. The youngest member of the expedition is 15, the oldest in his 50s. Mr. McKinnon will play a mason, Francisco Malherb, who paddled to Ste. Marie three centuries ago in order to work with the Indians.

The modern expedition is to be as historically accurate as possible. Food will be limited to corn gruel, fish and game, and French Canadian voyageur fare. That means no liquor, except for a small flask of brandy "for emergencies" and the sacramental wine necessary for Mass.

The trip is being paid for by Wintario and Secretary of State grants and donations from the Friends of Ste. Marie, a private group, and Midland area industries. One company is supplying the glass-fibre material needed to build the canoes for the trip. "We would use birch bark," Mr. McKinnon said, "but there's very little quality birch bark left. We don't have the time to stop every night to patch the canoes, either." Another problem that the original expedition didn't have is a shortage of drinking water and fish and game along the route. Mr. McKinnon recently travelled the route -- up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, up the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, across Lake Nipissing and down the shore of Georgian Bay -- to line up campsites, arrange supplies of water and game and to acquaint townspeople along the way with the project. He says the canoeists will keep to a tight schedule. "When we say we're going to be at, say, Neuville, Quebec, between 9 a.m. and noon on June 2, we will be there," he says. "We've set realistic goals for this trip. If we run into bad weather we'll tough it out anyway. We're making commitments to towns along the way and we have every intention of keeping them. This trip is not a form of recreation."

The most treacherous part of the trip will be the stretch above Quebec City, where 16-foot tides and a nine-knot adverse current will hamper paddling. The party will also have to watch for

...explorations program

shipping along the entire stretch of the St. Lawrence.

"We're trying to be as historically accurate as possible," says Bill Byrick, site manager of Ste. Marie and the trip's business manager. He is to play Robert LeCoq, who had that job in 1648. "Most people think history boring. This trip will make it come alive. Everyone we talk to along the way will remember this trip for a long time. And it will really drive home the heritage of this country to those making the trip, especially the younger people." Mr. Byrick said.

Most of the canoeists are former workers at the Ste. Marie mission. To prepare them for the journey, Mr. McKinnon has assigned tough fitness schedules and equally difficult historical readings. The participants are tested in both areas each month. They must pass written tests and take part in 80-km snowshoe and ski trips. They must also take first aid and orienteering courses.

Some of the original trappings of the 1648 trip have been laid aside, including a 150-pound cannon, chickens, a calf and suckling pigs. The cannon is too heavy to carry, Mr. McKinnon said. (The original cannon is in the Ste. Marie collection.) The animals won't make the trip because their treatment might be considered cruel by modern standards.

The 1648 trip was made to supply the Jesuit mission near the present site of Midland, on southern Georgian Bay, with French goods. Five priests and 11 laymen, accompanied by 200 Hurons, were members of that party. Several journals have survived from the 1648 expedition and will be compared to similar journals planned by members of the 1982 expedition to help measure man's impact on the rivers and their wildlife.

From The Globe and Mail,
February 4, 1982.

THE CANADA COUNCIL EXPLORATIONS PROGRAM

Do you have an idea for a project in the arts or any other area of cultural activity that you feel is innovative, creative, unusual? Will your project help promote public enjoyment of artistic and cultural activities, or an appreciation of Canada's heritage?

If so, Explorations may be the program for you. We fund creative projects recommended by our regional selection committees. Our competitions are open to Canadian individuals, groups or organizations. Write now for more details and applications forms, giving a brief description of your project and pertinent biographical information.

March 1 is the next deadline for applications. After that, it's June 1.

Explorations
The Canada Council
P.O. Box 1047
Ottawa K1P 5V8

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The C.A.A. meeting this year will be held on April 29 to May 2, Thursday to Sunday, at the Holiday Inn, Hamilton, Ontario. Registration will be on Thursday and Papers will be on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. A Public Session on Saturday afternoon is entitled "The Norse in North America". Members will receive a pre-registration package about one month before the meeting.

Dr. Dean Knight of Wilfred Laurier University and Mr. John Reid of the University of Toronto are putting together a picture display whose theme will be Ontario Archaeology -- as far back as it can be traced. If O.A.S. members have any slides or photos that can be copied for this display please forward them to either of the above, with a small description, as soon as possible.

For further information about the C.A.A. Meeting please contact Pat Sutherland at McMaster University, Hamilton, 525-9140, ext. 4423.

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

A new Society for Industrial Archaeology of Ontario is presently being formed. For those interested in taking an active part the contact person is Marilyn Miller, (416) 965-4490 (days) or write: 142 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M6P 2Z7.

The inaugural meeting of the new Society is being held at the Science Centre on Don Mills Road, Toronto on Saturday, Feb. 27.

O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER MEETINGS

On Wednesday, February 17 at 8.00 p.m. Peter Carruthers of the Ministry of Culture & Recreation will be speaking on "Life in the Pits - Semi-subterranean Houses in the Great Lakes Area"

On Wednesday, March 17, Brian Molyneaux of the Royal Ontario Museum will be speaking on "Photographic Recording in Archaeology and Prehistory - Method & Theory"

On Wednesday, April 21, Dr. Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum will be speaking on "Fort Albany - A Study in Historic Archaeology"

All the above meetings will be held at the University of Toronto in the Sidney Smith Building on St. George Street, in the Anthropology Lab., Room 572.

O.H.F. GRANT APPLICATION DEADLINES

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has established two annual deadlines for receipt of research grant applications from independent researchers who are not salaried employees of a research institution. Complete applications must be received by the Archaeological Coordinator of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation by March 30th and August 30th. The old application forms are still in use. Each application should be accompanied by a letter from one or two referees named in the application. Under certain clearly justified circumstances, the principal investigator may be eligible for a stipend. It should not be expected that these grants-in-aid will cover the entire range of project expenses. Favourable consideration will be given to applicants who have applied for or acquired funding from other sources.

Questions should be directed to:

Archaeological Coordinator
Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch
Ministry of Culture and Recreation
7th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9
Telephone: (416) 965-4490

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SOVIETS FIND STONE AGE VILLAGE

Soviet archaeologists have discovered the remains of a village inhabited by Stone Age people believed to have settled the American continent via a land bridge in the Bering Strait.

They found traces of the settlement on lower reaches of the Ulhum river on the Chukotka peninsula, a site farther to the northeast than any discovered previously, according to Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Excavations turned up a workshop with stone tools such as scrapers, knives and spearheads, some used both as knives and as instruments for working wood, bone and hide.

The excavators believe the artifacts demonstrate the local tribes lived at a comparatively advanced level some 15,000 to 20,000 years ago, Tass says. The instruments show the people were hunting mammoths, oxen, bison and northern deer. They also tamed dogs, learned to fish and knew how to build homes.

from the Sunday Star, January 17, 1982

IS THIS GOODBYE?

* * * * *

If you haven't renewed your membership for 1982, this is the last you will hear from us. We have sent two reminders and this is the last. This ARCH NOTES comes with the compliments of the Society as a parting farewell to those who will now be removed from our lists. As we print approximately the numbers of our membership, do not delay renewing if you want an unbroken run of Society publications. If you are still in doubt about your membership status, call the office at 223-2752.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/
WATERLOO

Executive: President: Jack Redmond
 Vice-President: Dr. Robert Whiteford
 Treasurer: Liz Marshall
 Secretary: Harold Bolt

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

LONDON

Executive: President James Keron (519) 285-2379
 Vice-President: Robert Pihl
 Treasurer: George Connoy
 Secretary: Charles Nixon

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of
 each month, excluding June, July & August, at the
 Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$6, Family \$8, Institutional \$12.

OTTAWA

Executive: President: Clyde C. Kennedy (613) 237-3270
 Vice-President: Susan Johnston
 Secy./Treasurer: Bill MacLennan

Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde Kennedy

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of
 each month, excluding June, July & August, in the
 Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod
 Streets, Ottawa.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$10, Family \$12, Student \$6.

SIMCOE COUNTY

Executive: President: Jamie Hunter (705) 835-3302
 Vice-President: Phillip Cooke
 Treasurer: Judith Traulsen
 Secretary: Rosemary Vyvyan

Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Peter Traulsen

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of
 each month, excluding June, July & August, at
 Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, Midland.

Chapter Fees: Family \$10.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

THUNDER BAY

- Executive: President: Gord Hill (807) 475-1447
Vice-President: - -
Secy./Treasurer: Michael McLeod
- Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Dave Arthurs
- Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August in the Aesthetics Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

TORONTO

- Executive: President: Janice Hamalainen (416) 699-6759
Vice-President: Roberta O'Brien
Treasurer: Christine Kirby
Secretary: Annie Gould
- Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July & August, in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto St. George Street, Toronto.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

WINDSOR

- Executive: President: Garth Rumble (519) 735-2714
Vice-President: Steve Strudwick
Secy./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 & August, in the Windsor Public Library, 850 Oullette Avenue, Windsor.
- Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.



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