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ARCH NOTES

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

MINUTES FROM THE JANUARY BUSINESS MEETING
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Margaret Ann Fecteau

The January 1983 meeting of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held on January 19th at Sidney Smith Hall at the University of Toronto. The Chapter President, Janice Hamalainen, turned over part of the meeting to the Society President, Dr. Mima Kapches, for the completion of Society business.

Mima announced that there had been no nominations for the executive positions, other than the 1982 executive members who had agreed to stand. Therefore, the 1983 executive was elected by acclamation.

The minutes of the December business meeting were read and approved. Mima pointed out that the minutes from this portion of tonight's meeting would be published in ARCH NOTES. Once the constitution has been revised, the provincial business meeting will be held in conjunction with the yearly symposium. This will prevent cross-over business meetings in the future.

Marg Brennan, the Society Treasurer, reported that the books are at the auditor's. An audited statement will be published in ARCH NOTES. She read an outline of the financial statement.

Mima explained the financial position of the Society and the need for a fee raise. The suggested fee structure is:

Individual	\$ 12.00
Family	15.00
Institutional	25.00
Life Members	200.00

The motion for the fee raise made by Ann Bobyk and Jim Brennan was carried unanimously.

Charlie Garrad, the Society Administrator, reported that about half of the memberships have been renewed and that anyone wishing to renew should see Marg. He mentioned that he is working on plans for a trip to Mexico. More information will be forthcoming.

Mima informed the group that the 1983 symposium, which is being held on October 29th, will take place at the Downtown Holiday Inn, Toronto.

Mima told the members that the Heritage Coordinating Committee held a meeting in December at which she asked Mr. White to reaffirm that the Ministry is prepared to fund the purchase and refurbishment of a heritage headquarters. He informed the group that the Ministry has had budget cuts. He will check with the Committee at their February meeting and advise Mima. Therefore, it seems that the study may be 'on hold'.

Since there was no further business pertaining to the provincial executive, Gerry Shepherd and Don Brown moved that the business meeting be adjourned. The motion carried.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

The plans for the 1983 Symposium "Ontario in the Past" are well under way. It will be held October 29th at the Holiday Inn in Toronto. We are planning a series of invited papers on the archaeology of Ontario and intend to span from the Paleo-Indians to the historic period. The papers are to be plenary type papers, 30 minutes in length, synthetic overviews on each topic. The past of the O.A.S. will be highlighted on this day. We have been in communication with several past presidents, some of whom have been out of touch for a while, who are very interested at the prospect of attending and meeting new members. We are also planning a business meeting, a President's reception, a display of Presidents photographs, and an O.A.S. information display. Mark the 29th on your calendar. It promises to be the best symposium yet.

We are in the very pleasant position of receiving a donation from a new member of the O.A.S. I would like to thank Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Glynn who recently made a donation to the O.A.S. Mrs. Glynn joined the O.A.S. after visiting the Mackenzie site this past summer. She is Colonel Mackenzie's niece and was present when the site was excavated by Dr. Emerson in the late 1940's.

We have never actively solicited donations from our membership. But we are a registered charitable organization and we would gratefully receive any spare monies that you might have and will issue you a receipt for income tax purposes. Donations would be put towards the operations of the Society. Since, with increases in all of our costs (postage, printing, etc.) we are having to recommend that the fees be raised, any donations would be very useful in defraying these ever-increasing costs.

On December 15th a full committee meeting of the Ontario Heritage Headquarters was held in Toronto. Mr. John White, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, was present at the meeting. As Chairman of the committee, I reiterated the position of the Societies and Organizations involved in the search for headquarters: that we would occupy shared space in a building renovated and procured by the OHF; and that the groups could not consider any capital costs towards the work on the structure. Mr. White affirmed the support of the OHF for the project. He stated that the Ministry was experiencing cutbacks which were ultimately affecting the financial resources of the Foundation. The result is that Mr. White is going to approach the OHF Board for their support of the project at their meeting in February. If the Board is willing to financially support the work on a structure, then the Headquarters Project will continue. At the present we are in a holding pattern concerning the feasibility study until we have the word from the OHF.

On January 11th Heather Broadbent (President of the OHS) and I met with David Cummins (MCC) and John Peters (Heritage Planner, Ontario Hydro). At this meeting we discussed the progress on the Heritage planning to date on the Bulk Transmission Power line for the Southwestern Region. At this meeting Heather and I were able to offer recommendations on the criteria for zones of heritage priority which will have significance in the selection of the corridor routes. Hydro has called a series of meetings to examine the corridors. At these meetings there are O.A.S. representatives and OHS representatives who are also supporting the O.A.S. point of view.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Jim Keron of the London Chapter for his long and dedicated service to the O.A.S. Under Jim's guidance the London Chapter hosted a very successful symposium. The Chapter is very active with meetings and field trips and has always been very supportive of the Society executive when asked to respond to Society matters such as the proposed

Constitution revisions. Jim's work for the Chapter and the Society was very substantial.

I would also like to welcome back members of Chapter executives who are continuing in their responsibilities and to greet new executive members to the Chapters. Your work in the Chapters is important for the continued successful operation of the O.A.S.

This year promises to be an eventful one for the O.A.S. Constitution revisions may be presented for ratification to the membership; these changes are essential for the continued development and successful operations of the Society. The Symposium promises to be a major event. Several other aspects of O.A.S. operations continue to develop and will hopefully assist in establishing the Society as an important heritage organization in the Province.

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BOOK REVIEW

JAY BLAIR - NOTTAWASAGA'S LAST PIONEER

by Charles Garrad

Published by The Boston Mills Press, 98 Main St., Erin, Ontario.
\$13.95, 109 pp., many photographs

Jay Blair, 1889-1979, a pioneer in the sense Garrad describes in this book and also in the sense of "one who goes before to prepare the way" was an amateur archaeologist. He was also an historian, writer, poet, genealogist, horticulturist...but his greatest contribution, his "most satisfying work" was as an archaeologist.

Nottawasaga, a township bordered by the Blue Mountains of Collingwood on the east and Georgian Bay on the north, has much to be grateful for from this physically diminutive man..."it may be that the prehistory of this area is better understood than anywhere else in the province, if not in Canada. That this is so is due more to the work of one man, Jay Blair, than any other", says Garrad.

Blair's interest in history, and prehistory, is well documented in this detailed, well researched biography. Humour, enthusiasm, inventiveness, the necessary loneliness of the pioneer, reflect from the many facets of his character. As an "intellectual" unbound by the necessities of a career or profession, able to work, in fact, when he needed to for his "bread and butter", the biography demonstrates the agile mind, the lack of concern for status and the enquiring, expressive, catalytic abilities of the freethinker.

For "natives" of Nottawasaga and the surrounding areas this book is a must for its extensive local history, its many fascinating photographs and its record of changes within the area. For amateur archaeologists, an inspiration, for professionals an indication of what help can be called upon. The fact that Blair's work is continuing, under the auspices of the Petun Studies Group, is an indication of its importance and a monument to his pioneering.

This book, a delightfully produced coffee table paperback, suffers one omission...no map of this interesting area.

M. W. Kirby

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THE COMPLEATE ARCHAEOLOGIST*

by William A. Fox

Since the Union's kind invitation came without the usual "Tell us about your latest rescue project" suggestion, I will be addressing matters which I have always wanted to discuss with aspiring student archaeologists and at the same time, will only claim partial responsibility for inflicting what follows. Think of this as everything your guidance counsellor should have told you, but didn't....

We all realize that many students arrive at university unsure of their ultimate career objectives. Those with an anthropological bent often have some interest in archaeology as a result of visiting an historic site or viewing a National Geographic Special... Among this group there are a few that have done some reading, fewer still who have visited an archaeological excavation in progress and those one or two who have participated for a day or so in excavations, often as part of a school board's outdoor education program. The opportunities for field experience have increased greatly over the last few years with the establishment of public archaeology programs such as those at the Lawson site and at Longwoods Conservation Area in the London vicinity. I look forward to the future academic repercussions.

Few serious students of archaeology receive their B.A. without "doing time" on a dig. Indeed, while some universities discourage field experience at this point in a student's career, most provide a field course allowing one to practise the principles learned in class and become acquainted with the skills required for a productive career in the profession.

If this brief taste is palatable, our student then attempts to find summer employment on a project in their geographic area of interest. Taking Ontario as our example, many students will find employment opportunities limited, with those few positions available going to seasoned veterans. It's the old "you have to get a job to obtain experience and you can't get a job without experience" routine that is encountered so often by young people in today's job market. Often the only way to obtain experience is to volunteer on excavation projects, hoping to obtain room and board while you learn the all important field skills - and what are these skills?

To survive, our student has to be at least moderately physically fit - or else sufficiently adroit at feigning work to fool their fellow crew members - in which case they are already capable of directing their own project! The physical toughness required to spend long hours shovelling and wheelbarrowing soil and then return to living accommodations and food that no board of health would ever sanction, must be matched by a mental toughness that permits our student to endure 10 hours of flotation duty and return to an "extended family" whose interpersonal relations, by the end of a season - or sooner!, can make "Dallas" look like a Victorian tea party....

Each individual develops their own ways of coping with this unavoidable reality: some drink, some play classical guitar, some smoke, some even quit - but most seem to drink! For some this is their first working class experience.

*Presented under the auspices of the Social Science Students' Union, University of Western Ontario on November 25, 1982.

Where the undergraduate courses have provided a knowledge of basic archaeological principles, often illustrated through the historical development of the science from Schliemann to Spence, the days and months spent in the field on an excavation project introduce the student to the ultimate data base - the reality of dirt and artifacts. You learn to see - to see the often subtle soil colour differences which signal man's past activities, to see the all important associations - the contexts of artifacts. You find that your perceptions of reality are not necessarily those of your crew supervisor as your post hole or pit feature layer delineation is changed - often after you have completed your meticulous graphic documentation! You are consciously and sub-consciously taught to perceive their reality - that is, their classification or simplification of the evident complexity before you.

I do not propose to launch into a philosophical discourse on the reality of our perception of the world around us, but I do mention this to remind us all of the abstraction that is field recording. And I would urge everyone to try not to be seduced by overly structured and simplistic data recording. Regular field work is necessary for both the student and the seasoned professional alike because, through the experience of data recording decision making and the inevitable errors of judgement, we are reminded of the reality of the foundation on which we build our theoretical constructs.

It is a given fact that by the time your formal university education in archaeology is completed, you will have acquired a basic reading knowledge of the analytical applications of chemistry, physics, geology, botany, zoology, geography, statistics, medicine, etc. to the archaeological data base. This is no small feat in itself, but must be combined with a thorough knowledge of the anthropological and historical literature pertaining to your geographic or subject area of interest.

Right! You've done all that and now you're ready - or are you? Have you looked beyond the platitudes concerning analytical techniques to try to understand the limitations or the unexplored potential of faunal analysis or radio-carbon dating or the application of specific statistical techniques? Do you understand the real potential for error in scientific analyses and how to mitigate its effect on your work? Trigger has recently reiterated the evident truth about the ethnographic and historical sources on which we must depend to some considerable degree in our interpretation of the past. All history is only reality as defined by the writer. It can and probably often does not accurately reflect the perceptions of the majority of the subject society - up until recently it has usually simply been the ruling party line. And how about the archaeological literature itself? How useful is a standard archaeological report as a source of information? Does the author know whereof he or she speaks? Can you depend on their metric data? Can you utilize their qualitative observations? Did they do the descriptive analysis? And, did everyone miss a crucial typographic error in publication?

How does an archaeologist control for the above, ensuring the most dependable foundation possible for the important and crucial responsibility of model construction? The only method is to proceed beyond the written "truth" and communicate directly with the scholars whose data we so cavalierly use and often abuse. While the physical or "hard" scientists are usually more upfront than social scientists regarding the limitations of their data, there are often factors concerning assumptions inherent in sampling design or the biases and limitations connected with particular analytical techniques or technical equipment which are not always evident to an outsider. In order to

properly utilize historical documents, you must understand the social context in which they were produced and few archaeologists have the historical training to be able to fully appreciate or understand this. With older documentation, particularly in languages other than our own, it is often even difficult to understand exactly what is being said by a writer, even if you do believe him.

So far as archaeological site and assemblage reporting is concerned, even the most detailed descriptive volumes do not and cannot pretend to present the data in a comprehensive manner; whereas most basic site reports consist of information selected and synthesized to amplify the writer's particular thesis. As researcher you will often find that the data you require has not even been recorded, let alone adequately reported in print. The only answer is to view the artifacts and documentation, preferably assisted by the original excavator who can answer any specific questions you might have concerning particular associations or artifact context.

While you are abstracting the attribute data specific to your research interest, your mind will be absorbing a vast array of information which will be combined and re-combined with the existing data base and hopefully all future data in the most sophisticated and powerful computer available - your brain! This is of course predicated on the existence of an average amount of relatively undamaged gray matter between your ears. As it is with the variety of statistical clustering techniques available, you are defining and recognizing patterns, and whether or not these patterns are mathematically generated, it is you the researcher who must explain them.

What I am trying to emphasize is that all archaeological researchers should strive to assimilate as much primary data as possible - in other words, go out and see it for yourself! The need to do just this has become even greater over the last 15-20 years as the pace of archaeological field activities has grown enormously, while the traditional information communication systems (primarily scholarly and general interest publications) have not been able to handle the data explosion. There is no doubt that new, existing and developing information storage and communication technology will go some distance toward answering this problem - but just how far remains to be seen.

Well, you have finally reached the plateau, but have you achieved the summit? I would say not and will use the subject area of prehistoric Native studies to illustrate the point. We will assume that our student is now sophisticated in scientific theory and practice. What else is required in their quest to describe, understand and explain the past? I would answer that life experience can be lacking.

How many researchers studying hunters and gatherers have hunted and gathered? More and more archaeologists concerned with ceramic or lithic technological studies are participating in replicative experiments - the result I would argue has been less and less questionable pattern explanation. How can one possibly expect an individual brought up in an urban environment to understand past settlement patterns predicated upon game behaviour and strategies for avoiding black flies? While not wishing to flog an obvious point, it is my belief that teaching institutions can and should provide considerably expanded opportunities for student involvement in replicative activities ranging from tool production to food procurement to general survival in conditions which, as far as is practical, equate with those pertaining to the student's chosen field of study.

While I emphasize the need for any archaeologist's continued involvement in

such experimental learning, we must all be aware of its limitations. Obviously few of us can or would probably want to participate in a past life style to the degree that we would develop a comparable competence in life skills. Consequently, the results of quantitative studies relating to production based on replicative experimentation must be viewed with caution.

Despite these qualifications, it is my firm belief that only through applying one's self to all the aforementioned avenues of learning can an archaeologist hope to generate those models of man's past behaviour which will constitute our discipline's major contribution to the social sciences. I strongly concur with Trigger's view that archaeology, rather than developing and only taking from the other humanities, has the potential to contribute greatly towards our understanding of man both past and present.

We have now constructed an awesome machine, at no little cost to the public. This introduces the last and perhaps most important ability and responsibility of the "compleate archaeologist" - that of communication to her or his fellow man. This refers to not just the researcher down the hall or at the university overseas, but with the community which allows you the privilege of pursuing your studies and eating too! While it is sometimes hard to rise above the computer printouts and trays of artifacts to perceive one's place in the real world, we must if archaeology is to survive. Particularly in troubled economic times such as these, society is forced to account carefully their goods received for monies spent. I would argue that it is the responsibility of all those who subsist by archaeology to provide the product.

The day of the glossy site report or culture history on the dusty museum book shelf is past. More creative and satisfying methods of communication are required and indeed, are being demanded. It is gratifying to see the development of those local public programs to which I alluded earlier; however I would like to believe that this is just the start.

I have chosen to speak today on the "Compleate Archaeologist" and will have succeeded in communicating my perspective if you fail to find one amongst us.

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O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER - UPCOMING SPEAKERS

- Wednesday, February 16: Patrick D. Horne
Governor, Palaeopathology Association of America
"The Mummies I have Known"
- Wednesday, March 16: George Hume
Founding Member, Ontario Society for Industrial
Archaeology
"An Introduction to Industrial Archaeology"
- Wednesday, April 20: John Steckley
Ph.D. Candidate, University of Toronto
"On Iroquoian Linguistics"

All meetings are held at 8 p.m. in Room 572, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto.

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Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - November 17, 1982

Reported by Annie Gould

WHAT I DID LAST SUMMER

by Roberta O'Brien

Roberta O'Brien has an Honours B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Toronto and an M.A. from the University of Manitoba. She has worked on archaeological sites in Newfoundland and all over Ontario. Currently, she is the Regional Archaeologist of South Central Ontario for the provincial government and the Vice-President of the Toronto Chapter of the O.A.S.

Roberta's talk described seven excavations that involved her and her field crew over the summer and fall. She directed five of these excavations and served in an administrative capacity for the other two (sometimes simultaneously). The first five digs were on an historic site near the Guelph Line and Dundas Street (the Ganong Site), a multicomponent site near Bronte Creek, an historic Wasaga Beach burial, an historic building in Milton (the Halton County Courthouse), and an historic site at Front Street near the CN Tower. The remaining two digs were on a Late Woodland settlement site (the Woodbridge/McKenzie Site) and at the historic Spadina House near Casa Loma which were directed by Robin Dods and Dena Doroszenko, respectively. Roberta and her crew assisted at these sites by locating burials at the first site, and late 19th century artifacts and architectural features at the second.

The first excavation of the summer that Roberta directed was the Ganong Site. It was dug mostly on weekends during a very wet May and June with the aid of O.A.S. members from the Toronto and Waterloo/Grand River Chapters, and with the help of people from the local area and as far away as Sarnia. Three trenches were cleared on the site, but no settlement patterns were found. However, the artifacts recovered (hand-wrought nails, plaster, mortar, sherds of porcelain and china, smoking pipes, an 1824 A.D. store token, etc.) indicated that the site was either a deposit of materials from a nearby burnt building which was torn down and the rubble placed in a depression on the site, or that the site was the building itself whose outlines have not been discerned yet.

Roberta's next project of the summer was to salvage an Early to Late Archaic/Early Woodland site near Bronte Creek. The site was surface collected and a test trench was opened up. The foregoing revealed several clusters and isolated finds of chert artifacts (flakes, projectile points, etc.), and a possible hearth which suggests that there were several campsites there.

A third site was excavated in Roberta's office! A burial from Wasaga Beach had been sent to Roberta as a result of salvage efforts by Charles Garrad and the police of the area. As the burial had been left intact on a slab of wood, Roberta was able to uncover it in her lab. The burial turned out to be an Ojibway or Mississauga Indian of the late 18th century.

Roberta was invited to do her fourth excavation of the summer at the Halton County Courthouse by the authorities there who were reconstructing it. She was asked to help locate the burials of three 19th century prisoners in one of the courtyards at the site. No burials were found, although artifacts dating from 1867 A.D. on, and a previously unrecorded double stone and brick wall were excavated.

Roberta's final dig of the year began in the fall and is currently under way

on Front Street across from the CN Tower in Toronto. Roberta hopes to find (under a parking lot) evidence of buildings dating from 1813 on, which include the first buildings specifically built for the Ontario Government's Parliament in 1832. (See "Remains of First Provincial Legislative Unearthed in Ministry Archaeology Dig" from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, below.)

* * * * *

REMAINS OF FIRST PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE UNEARTHED IN MINISTRY ARCHAEOLOGY DIG

A four-by-eight foot hole in a downtown Toronto parking lot is yielding a treasure-trove of Ontario's history, including the remains of the first provincial legislative buildings.

The hole is the handiwork of Ministry of Citizenship and Culture archaeologist Roberta O'Brien, who has unearthed evidence from three distinct time periods dating back to the early 1800's. In fact, this unpretentious pit (which is flanked by such modern-day marvels as the CN Tower and Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto's waterfront area), is bringing bits of our past to light with every spadeful.

"It's an honest-to-goodness, authentic archaeological find," says Allen Tyyska, supervisor of the Ministry's archaeology conservation branch. The beauty of the site is the ease with which it can be dug and the prime condition of the artifacts and foundations it contains, he added.

What is emerging from the operation reads like a history book. In the first layer below the gravel-based parking lot are remains of freight structures built by the Canadian National Railway in the 1920's. Archival material shows that it is the next layer of material that contains the remnants of the buildings occupied by our political forefathers. Those buildings, according to the documents used by the Ministry for research, housed the Parliament of Upper Canada from 1832-41; the United Parliament of Canada from 1849-51 and the first session of the Legislature of Ontario from 1867-92. Artifacts have been found in the third layer which date back to the early 1800's.

"It's an absolutely fascinating site that has potential for community involvement and education in every stage of discovery," archaeologist O'Brien said.

The land is owned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who leases it to the parking lot's operators. The excavation process began after the Ministry archaeology branch was asked to study the nearby site of Toronto's new convention centre. During that study, the interest of the Ministry's archaeology staff was piqued by maps which showed sketches of the old buildings. Calculations were made and the exploration began.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has two divisions: arts, culture and heritage (of which the archaeological conservation section is a part), and multiculturalism and citizenship.

From the December 10, 1982 News Release
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

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THE HURON CALENDAR

by John Steckley

In two 17th Century dictionaries of Huron are found 'calendars' of each month or moon, with each month being named after some natural or human event that occurred during that period. The calendars are useful ethnohistorical documents as they tell us something about what the Huron did, observed and thought was significant in each month.

Sources

One of the dictionaries is a French-Huron-Onondaga manuscript (hereafter termed FH0) that I have elsewhere suggested was written by Jesuit Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon in the mid 1650's (Steckley 1982:29). The other, a French-Huron dictionary (FH), was evidently written at a later date as it contains more and better entries. In a series of lists at the end of the dictionary there is a reference to "l'ancienne Lorette" (FH250), a Huron settlement that would not have received that name until the Huron moved to the second or 'Jeune Lorette' in 1697.

While both dictionaries were written after the Huron left Huronia, I think it fair to say that the calendars reflect the terms used in Huronia. For Jesuit dictionaries were conservative documents. Hand copying a dictionary was one of the methods employed in teaching a newcomer the language. Each 'new' version was merely a rewrite of an earlier one, with perhaps a few additions made and little, if anything, taken away. In Potier's dictionary of the 1740's, for example, when he recorded words not used by the Wyandots he was working with, he merely added 'non dict.' (not spoken) after the entry. Huron dictionaries from the 1650's to the 1740's are remarkably similar, the only drastic change coming when the format was changed from French-Huron to Huron-French. The calendar presented here, then, was most likely first recorded in a dictionary written during a time when the Jesuits were in Huronia, and henceforth became enshrined in subsequent versions.

Entries

The following are the entries for each month. Unless otherwise stated the entry given will be from the second dictionary (FH244). Two versions will be given where they differ significantly in the two sources. References to Potier's dictionary relate to the noun and verb roots that make up the words or phrases in the entry.

- 1) January: "esk8entesa. le jour cruit un peu." This can be translated (From Huron to English) as 'day will become longer' (Potier 1920:385 #47 and 455).
- 2) February: "esk8entesk8anne. /les jours/sonnt plus grands." This can be translated as 'day will again be long' (Potier 1920:253-4, 385 #47 and 455).
- 3) March: "anda8at, anda8attonnen. le débordent des eaux." This can be translated as 'flowing water appears, overflows' (Potier 1920:197-8, 277 #54 and 448).
- 4) April: (a) "Atsi, iondi a, anna, oha. le poisson d'ore donne." As 'dore' is French-Canadian for walleye or pickerel, this can probably be translated as 'when the pickerel come or run'

(Potier 1920:301 #34 and FH017 and FH232).

(b) "ahaon d'aθochingot. Les grues arrivent." This can be translated as 'when the cranes or herons arrive' (Potier 1920:314 #80 and 445; Sagard in Wrong 1939:220; and FH232).

- 5) May: (a) "daat enda, aθa on seme." This can be translated as 'when one plants or sows' (Potier 1920:274 #47).
- (b) "Tichiont 8tsistara, i. les fraises en fleur." This can be translated as 'when strawberry flowers open, when strawberries are in flower' (Potier 1920:336 #17 and 454; and FH80).
- (c) "Eeront8ten. on plant l'arbor" (found in FH only, probably an addition). This can be translated as 'when one will plant trees' (Potier 1920:437 #76 and 453).
- 6) June: "Tichiont a8ahiari y ahiarista. temps des fraises." This can be translated as 'when strawberries are ripe' (Potier 1920:345 #42 and 445; and FH80).
- 7) July: "Sang8atrannens y sahies a8ahiari. temps des framboises ou des meures." This can be translated as 'when raspberries or blackberries are ripe' (Potier 1920:345 #42 and 445; and FH233). The reference to blackberries is found only in the later dictionary.
- 8) August: "Onnenhondia. le bled en lait y a8ennenh8t. le ble s'ouvre." These can be translated as 'when the little corn is made, formed' (Potier 1920:410 and 450) and 'when the (ear of) corn stands out' (Potier 1920:437 #76 and 450). The reference to the latter occurs only in the second dictionary.
- 9) September: "a8ennenhichien y ondoiari y ondoiaristi. le ble meur." This can be translated as 'the corn is completed, ripe' (Potier 1920:345 #12, 394 #20 and 449; and FH23).
- 10) October: (a) "atsihiendo a,anna,oha. la pesche du gr/and/poisson." This can be translated as 'when the atsihiendo come, run' (Potier 1920:301 #34). There is some difficulty in identifying this fish, which was referred to repeatedly by Sagard as the most important food fish for the Huron (Wrong 1939:185-90). Most writers have claimed or implied that atsihiendo was the Huron term for 'whitefish' (Wring 1939:185, Kinietz 1940:25, Tooker 1967:63, Heidenreich 1971:208-12 and Trigger 1976:41). However, as November's entry labels another fish as "poisson blanc" this claim seems questionable. Further doubt is cast by a translation of atsihiendo in the second dictionary as "le grand poiss/on/dore." (FH232). The possible alternatives are reduced by lists of fish names found in both dictionaries, which include names for "barbue, brochet, carpe, eturgeon, harang, saumon" and "truite" (FH017-8 and FH232).
- (b) "Annentrata, on e, ârok...le pesche...du bord de l'eau." This can be translated as 'one will cast a net from on the shore' (Potier 1920:402 and 446). Interestingly, the first word in this phrase is the same as the term "einchataon" given by Sagard (Wrong 1939:230) and interpreted by him as meaning a kind of fish caught in the manner that this phrase describes. The writer of the first dictionary gives "Annentrata, on du bord de l'eau" in his list of fish names (FH017). While the

term 'annentrata,on' (meaning 'on or in the shore or edge of the water') could be a fish name, the fact that the term is absent from the list in the second dictionary suggests that it merely describes the location where a certain kind (or certain kinds) of fish was or were caught.

- 11) November: "chionh8a a,anna,oha. pesche du poisson blanc." This can be translated as 'when whitefish come or run' (Potier 1920:301 #34 and FH017).
- 12) December: (a) "Ora,eniât. aratsi ok8etonx8a. Torsque l'ours fait ses petits." Although the meaning of the first word is rather obscure, being derived from a verb meaning 'to be the top or peak of something' (Potier 1920:244 #85), the rest of the phrase can be translated as 'when the bear bears its young' (Potier 1920:170 #59 and FH231).
- (b) "sk8enditiok8ichia9a. on f/ont/ les bandes p/ou/r la chasse du cerf." This can be translated as 'they again form bands, groups at this time' (Potier 1920:394 #20 and 455).

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GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Graveyards and Grave Markers in Early Ontario

A workshop co-sponsored by the Ontario Historical Society and the Grenville County Historical Society, with the co-operation of the Heritage Co-ordinating Committee (Ontario).

Dates: Friday, May 6 and Saturday, May 7, 1983

Location: Prescott, Ontario

Objectives: The objectives of the workshop are:

1. To foster the sharing of information among those interested in graveyards and grave markers
2. To develop public awareness of the historic and artistic importance of early graveyards and grave markers
3. To provide a forum for dialogue among those doing research on graveyards
4. To promote the preservation and study of graveyards in Ontario

Topics: The presentations during the workshop will include talks and papers on the following topics:

1. The graveyard as a cultural resource
2. Recording graveyards
3. Graveyards as a heritage resource
4. Preservation of graveyards and grave markers
5. The craft of stone carving

During the workshop there will be an opportunity for participants to discuss their own field work and research. A sales table for publications of participants and co-operating institutions will provide for a 'buy and sell' session. There will also be space for exhibits. No gravestones or rubbings for sale or exhibit please!

All day Saturday (from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) shuttle services to demonstration of stone carving in Prescott and to Blue Church cemetery.

Buy and sell table will be in operation on Saturday 10 a.m. until noon.

The graveyard as a cultural resource

- the 'rural cemetery' movement in Canada
- early Ontario burial customs
- decorative arts studies of markers
- the epitaph
- demographic studies
- genealogical research and the grave yard

Recording burying grounds and grave markers

- a standardized system for recording graveyards and markers in Ontario
- Photographing graveyards and grave markers
- Genealogical recording and records

Graveyards as a heritage resource

- Burying grounds and LACACS
- The historical society and heritage groups role in preserving graveyards
- The Cemeteries Act (Ontario)

Preserving graveyards and grave markers

- conservation and repair of stone markers
- landscaping and the preservation of burying grounds
- protecting a cemetery against vandals and looters

The craft of stone carving

- visit to stone carver and demonstration of methods of carving

Individual reports

- a series of 15-minute talks or papers on genealogical, anthropological, and historical studies of 19th century graveyards in Ontario

Exhibits/sales tables (no grave markers or rubbings, please!)

- participants can bring their own publications for sale
- OGS (central and regional groups) publications
- OHS publications
- AGS publications and membership folders
- OHF information on cemeteries

Participants will include members of historical societies, genealogical groups, museum organizations, heritage groups, and other interested community people. For further information on the workshop write or telephone the Ontario Historical Society, 78 Dunloe Road, Toronto, Ont. M5T 2T2:(416)486-1232.

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O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER

Third Annual Ottawa Valley Archaeological Symposium

Saturday, March 12, 1983, 9 a.m.

Room 3, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalf & MacLeod Streets

In 1981 the Ottawa Chapter (founded in 1971 by Dr. James V. Wright, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man) established its long-proposed annual symposium on the archaeology of the Ottawa River Drainage Basin and adjacent regions in eastern Ontario and western Quebec.

The symposia have been held in the National Museums of Canada building at Metcalfe and MacLeod Streets in Ottawa and the large number of registrants have come from many centres in the region of special interest. They have come from staffs of universities, historical societies, government archaeological surveys and other institutions and societies.

Papers are welcomed from all of the approximately 40 archaeologists who have carried out field work and related studies in the Ottawa Valley, and from many others who have worked in adjacent areas, extending back some 30 years.

Those who wish to present papers should telephone or write to:

Clyde C. Kennedy
30 Nanaimo Drive
Nepean, Ontario K2H 6Y1
(613) 828-0884

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PROGRESS BOON TO ALBERTA ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Urban growth and construction of resource projects can produce a happy side effect for some Alberta scientists by exposing long-lost archaeological sites. And Jack Brink, senior archaeologist with the Archaeological Survey of Alberta says this is largely thanks to the provincial legislation covering historical resources, which is considered the toughest in North America. The Minister of Culture can order a developer to submit a historical resource impact study on any land disturbance, other than petroleum drilling and short pipelines, and the developer must pay the costs.

The province now orders about 200 studies a year, up from 40 or 50 just five years ago, and the initial studies can be expanded if there are important finds. "What it comes down to is competent archaeologists who know what is significant and what is only duplicating other sites," Mr. Brink said. "What we look for is what the site contributes to knowledge of prehistoric man."

He said that the ideal solution in the case of a significant discovery is to leave the artifacts undisturbed in the ground. But if damage to the site cannot be avoided, then a complete archaeological survey is ordered. Sample artifacts are removed and then the site can be developed. "It's a trade-off," he said. "We lose sites all the time."

An example is a site found in 1981 in the central foothills near Robb, about 225 kilometres west of Edmonton. Gulf Resources Canada Ltd. and Denison Mines Ltd. planned a 13-kilometre rail spur in the area. One archaeological assessment came up dry, but a second, which inadvertently covered the same area, struck a bonanza. Lifeways of Canada Ltd., a Calgary archaeological consulting firm working for Denison Mines, found what Brian Reeves, the firm's senior archaeologist, called one of the richest prehistoric campsites in the region.

Stone projectile points, scrapers, flakes and drills, about 7,000 in all, were recovered from the site, dated by volcanic ash in the sub-soil to between 3,500 and 6,600 years ago. The searchers also found a type of point never before seen in the area. Jennifer Hunt, who prepared the report on the finds, said this sort of point was common about 7,000 years ago in other regions and may have been brought to the Robb site in trade.

The Robb finds changed some thinking about early man in the area. Archaeologists now speculate that grasslands once extended over the region, which now is covered with swamp and scrub brush. The grasslands would have allowed early hunters to feed on buffalo. Once the site was sampled and explored, the rail line proceeded.

Not only scientists are interested in such finds. Native peoples are beginning to place great importance on their heritage. Worraine Sinclair, a Metis activist, said this concern has to grow. "Native people should be concerned," she said. "The archaeologists are working practically in front of the bulldozers."

From the Globe and Mail
December 28, 1982

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FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE NEUTRAL GLASS BEAD SEQUENCE

by William R. Fitzgerald

Since Ian Kenyon (1969) defined temporal assemblages from historic Neutral sites there has been little, if in fact any, refinement of the dates proposed for the four glass bead periods he had initially defined. The past two years, however, have marked a resurgence of interest in this very important field of European commodities research. The chronology which has been generated from Neutral sites can, and should be, applied or at least tested elsewhere, particularly in New York and Pennsylvania where the temporally ill-conceived Seneca chronology of Wray and Schoff (1953) has become firmly entrenched and reinforced in the literature of those areas (Pratt 1961, 1976; Tuck 1971; Wray 1973, 1982; Lenig 1977; Smith and Graybill 1977; Bradley 1979; Hosbach and Gibson 1980; Kent 1982).

While analysing the assemblages of the Neutral Spencer-Bronte (Beverly) cluster Shaver Hill and Dwyer cemeteries (Fitzgerald 1982a), I was struck by the complete dissimilarity of the glass bead varieties. It appears that these cemeteries, and their respective villages, Christianson and Robertson, represent an occupational continuum along Spencer Creek between ca. 1615 and the Neutral dispersal in 1651. I have outlined the reasons for this contention elsewhere (Fitzgerald 1982b). At first I could not account for the absence of Christianson/Shaver Hill bead varieties at Dwyer, a continuity which would be expected if they were successive occupations.

If the discrete glass bead assemblages identified by Ian in 1969 were in fact temporally significant I then thought there must have been certain historical events which would have resulted not only in the replacement of one bead assemblage by another, but which would also have had an effect on the entire European assemblage.

Returning to the Christianson/Shaver Hill-Robertson/Dwyer continuum I had hoped that some historical event might have been responsible for the completely different glass bead assemblages, and also for the great increase in the frequency of European goods from Christianson (0.28%) to village sites contemporaneous with Dwyer (Robertson has never been excavated; however, I hope to undertake excavation there this summer), such as Hamilton (7.14%) and Hood (8.36%)(Fitzgerald 1981:243). Firstly, the Shaver Hill Jesuit rosary medalion likely entered Neutralia after 1619, and perhaps around 1626 considering Brule was in Neutralia in 1625 and Dailon in 1626 (even though Dailon was a Recollet, they and the Jesuits initially worked closely together)(Fitzgerald 1982b:8-9). Secondly, in 1633 the Company of the Hundred Associates, a French government run company operating out of Paris took control of the French trade with the intention of greatly increasing the French trading presence along the St. Lawrence. I had hypothesized that it was this change from small scale private trading companies (Rouen and St. Malo Company, de Caen Company) to a much larger government operation which was the cause of the different bead assemblages at Shaver Hill and Dwyer, and the vast increase in the quantity of trade goods present on later, apparently then, post-1633 village sites (Fitzgerald 1982b:15-16). This would not, however, account for the complete absence of ca. 1615-1632 bead varieties, such as those from Shaver Hill and Christianson, at Dwyer. What might be responsible for this feature is the fact that the Huron refused to trade with the English between 1628 and 1632 when the English occupied New France. If the Christianson villagers were moving upstream to establish the Robertson village at the time of the English-

induced interruption in the flow of European goods into southern Ontario, then once they had settled and trade was re-established along the French network with a new supplier who provided even greater quantities, then such an artifactual consequence would not be an unlikely manifestation of the historical events of this period (Fitzgerald 1982a,b).

That is why I have assigned the year 1632 to the boundary between "Shaver Hill-type" assemblages and "Dwyer-type" assemblages. In this instance European events (changing trade inventories) and native events (village movement) coincide; however, such fortune is not the rule. More frequently, site occupations overlap the temporal periods defined on the basis of European commodities, with the result being mixed European assemblages.

Following my presentation of the temporal boundary between these successive occupations, Ian and Thomas Kenyon (1982) presented a refinement of Ian's 1969 chronology. In this modification they renamed Period 4, feeling Ian's Period 3 should be subdivided into two stages, 3a and 3b. This was undertaken on the basis of red tubular glass beads, Period 3a being defined where frequencies were less than 10-15% and Period 3b where there were more than 10-15% (Kenyon and Kenyon 1982:15).

Ian's 1969 sequence remains virtually unscathed and I am completely in agreement with his typological definitions of Periods 1, 2, and 3b as being temporally discrete assemblages. I do not, however, believe that his Period 3a represents a discrete stage of European introductions as do Periods 1, 2 and 3b. The Neutral Daniels village and cemetery, which Ian lists as a Period 3a assemblage (Kenyon and Kenyon 1982:15), aside from having less than 10-15% of red tubular beads, has bead types which are characteristic of Periods 2 and 3b. It would seem rather than being a distinct bead period, Ian's Period 3a is an assemblage that would seem to span the latter years of Period 2 and the early part of his Period 3b. The lower frequencies of red tubulars from his Period 3a sites is simply a result of mixing of two different bead assemblages. In fact then, Ian's Period 3b would be the 1632-1651 "Dwyer-type" assemblage.

What I am proposing is that (1) Ian's Periods 1 and 2 bead assemblages do in fact represent distinct phases in fur trade activities, (2) that his Period 3a classification should be eliminated, and (3) that Period 3b should simply be referred to as Period 3, for it, as do Periods 1 and 2, appears to consist of a discrete bead assemblage. With each of these periods possessing a characteristic bead assemblage, sites can then be placed within the sequence, either directly into one of the characteristic periods, or based on relative frequencies of mixed bead assemblages and in conjunction with the nature of the overall European assemblage, in a transitional stage between two of the periods.

While Ian is largely responsible for differentiating between bead assemblages, little attention has been paid to relating historical events to alterations in the assemblages, or basically, why did bead assemblages change noticeably three times between some time around 1580 and the time when the Neutral were dispersed in 1651. I have suggested (Fitzgerald 1982a,b) a boundary date of 1632 between Periods 2 and 3, and I should now present the historical data which I believe are responsible for the other boundaries. I agree with Ian that Period 1 can likely be given an initiation date of ca. 1581 (Kenyon and Kenyon 1982:4), as it was at this time that professional traders, rather than fishermen and whalers, were trading at Tadoussac (Trigger 1979:14) and this likely would have marked an increase in the amount of European goods present

prior to this (Trigger 1979:215). Such activity may have been the impetus necessary to produce quantities of European articles in southern Ontario, initially in cemeteries such as Carton, Snider, and Kleinburg. European goods were not so pervasive as to be similarly represented on contemporaneous Period 1 villages such as the Neutral Fonger site (Warrick 1979). Glass beads were not recovered, and the metallic items which were recovered were in a largely fragmented nature, indicating the extensiveness of their use.

Elsewhere (Fitzgerald 1982c) I have divided the span of time when European goods could have been present in southern Ontario assemblages into four stages (I, II, III, IV)(Table 1). Stage I (ca. 1497 - ca. 1581) marks the period when fishing, whaling, and exploration were the major preoccupations of Europeans. These orientations are reflected in the paucity of European goods on southern Ontario sites, such as the Huron Sopher ossuary (Noble 1971), where but a single iron bar celt was recovered. Stages II, III, and IV correspond to glass bead periods 1, 2 and 3.

The next threshold, marking the end of glass bead Period 1 and the beginning of Period 2, would appear to be the initiation of direct contact between Iroquoian groups and Europeans in southern Ontario and New York between 1609 and 1615. As they would not have to deal with Algonkian intermediaries, a greater variety of trade goods would be expected on sites of Period 2. This seems to be the case, not so much in quantity, as the Period 1 Fonger village site had 0.87% European goods in its assemblage (Warrick 1982: personal communication) compared to the 0.28% on the Period 2 Christianson village site, but rather in the variety of European manufactured goods present in village contexts. While Spanish and Portuguese manufactured shell beads (Whitbourne 1620), likely traded through the Susquehannock (Fitzgerald 1982c:13-14), appear in Period 1 cemeteries, as did glass beads, these items only begin to appear on villages in archaeologically recoverable quantities in Period 2, and in even greater quantities in the cemeteries. While Kleinburg had 33 glass beads and some 367 pieces of worked shell, Shaver Hill had 407 and 12,030 respectively. The sudden increase in lathed discoidal and tubular shell beads was likely caused by the Dutch involvement in the shell bead industry after 1610 along the Hudson river (Trelease 1960:48, Fitzgerald 1982c:14). It is interesting to note that short white tubular glass beads (1a5) begin to appear in Period 2 assemblages suddenly and in quite large quantities in Ontario. Such quantities are not observed in New York or Pennsylvania, and I have suggested that this increase on primarily French-supplied sites (Neutral, Petun, Huron) may have been an attempt by the French to imitate the Dutch-supplied tubular shell beads which began to flood the market and divert Huron traders to the Hudson river as early as 1610. The appearance of white tubular glass beads would tend to corroborate a 1609/1615 beginning date for Period 2, a period characterized by these white tubular glass imitations (Fitzgerald 1982c:14).

While direct contact may have been responsible for increased amounts, the appearance of northern French coastal private trading companies during this period in the St. Lawrence (Rouen and St. Malo Company: 1613-1620, de Caen Company: 1621-1627) may account for the different glass bead assemblage.

I previously mentioned that the replacement of these private companies by the Paris-based Company of the Hundred Associates in 1633 likely caused the changed glass bead assemblage. Ian disagrees with my date for the end of Period 2 (Kenyon and Kenyon 1982:18); however, the implementation of historical events to account for change in European assemblages is the only method which I can see as being of any value. Ian, however, produces no valid evidence for

Table 1: Historic events related to the establishment of the artifact stages

Stages of European goods introduction		Historic Events	Glass bead periods—Ontario
I	1500	European explorers along east coast 1497 French in Gulf of St. Lawrence 1506 Spanish discover Chesapeake Bay 1521 Cartier at Hochelaga 1535	
	1550	Beaver near extinction in Europe Whalers trading at Tadoussac 1560 Spanish Florida settlement begins 1565	
II	1600	Professional traders at Tadoussac 1581 English Roanoke colony 1585-1590 English Jamestown colony 1607	1
III		Huron on St. Lawrence, Dutch on Hudson 1609 Rouen and St. Malo Company 1613-1620 French among Huron and Neutral 1615 deCaën Company 1621-1627	2
		English disruption 1628-1632	
IV	1650	Company of One Hundred Associates 1633-1645 Company of Habitants 1645-1658 Neutral dispersal 1651	3

substantiation of his terminal Period 2 date. Gut feelings, guesses, and intuition should be placed aside when there is a wealth of historical information which can be used when attempting to assign dates to European assemblages. While this criticism is not directed at Ian, it is aimed at those individuals who refuse to accept the usefulness of historical analogy and fact. I will be the first to admit that my methodology is at this point only a hypothetical one; however, the facts seem to substantiate it, at least at this time. Fortunately, the work on Neutral sites initiated by Ian (Kenyon 1969) has been of a more critical nature, and later refinements (Fitzgerald 1982a,b,c.; Kenyon and Kenyon 1982; Kenyon and Fox 1982) should start to displace certain of the misconceived early dates currently in vogue in New York and Pennsylvania.

Returning to my 1632 terminal date for Period 2, there is corroborative evidence for an early 1630's date for the end of the Period 2 assemblage, from all places, Florida. Independently derived from historical events pertaining to phases of Spanish exploration and settlement in Florida, Marvin Smith has noted that glass beads between the years 1570 and 1630 (he doesn't distinguish between Periods 1 and 2 as such) appear to be similar to those from the north-east (Smith 1982:12), with those from the later years of this span being similar in many respects to those from Shaver Hill and the Huron Ball site to name a few.

I believe there is more than enough corroborative archaeological and historical evidence to indicate that Period 2 did not end until some time around 1632 (Shaver Hill medallion, changing trading companies, Florida evidence). Quantities of the European assemblage is also a feature which reflects the increased trading activity during Period 3. Remember, villages of Periods 1 and 2 had less than 1.0% of European goods in their artifact assemblages, but later sites such as Walker (3.76%), Hamilton (7.14%), and Hood (8.36%) exhibit exponential increases, and as I have said previously, were likely caused by the trading practices of the Company of the Hundred Associates (1633-1645) and later the Company of Habitants (1645-1658). It is interesting to note Walker's frequency, suggestive of an intermediary, transitional stage, is substantiated by the mixed glass bead assemblage, possessing glass beads characteristic of Periods 2 and 3. It would appear then that not only would glass bead types be mixed if the site was occupied during the span of two European eras, but as would be expected, the amounts of goods received. This would tend to lend more credibility to the association of European historic trade related events to artifact patterns on Neutral sites. Such a practice elsewhere would likely lead to a re-evaluation of chronologies among other groups.

Ian's sequences have perhaps one fatal, but likely subconscious, presumption. With his placement of a native site into one particular period he is attributing that assemblage to a temporally defined period, a period whose dates he has, however, derived from European, not native events. Native events (e.g. village movements) and European events (e.g. changes in suppliers) rarely coincide and I was particularly lucky to have been able to develop my refinement from the Shaver Hill and Dwyer samples as they were discrete, completely different assemblages. More often than not, however, when Europeans changed bead assemblages, native villages continued to be occupied, with the result being an assemblage which had beads from both eras.

While Ian's 1969 and 1982 chronologies appear to have made an attempt to account for transitional assemblages, I have decided that it would be best to isolate distinctive glass bead assemblages (Periods 1, 2, 3) and assign dates derived from European activities, political and economic events which may have

Table 2: Glass Bead Periods and Sites

Glass Bead Period	Dates	Characteristic Beads (only the most common types)	In Period Sites		Transitional Sites			
			Villages	Cemeteries	Villages	Cemeteries		
1	1580 - 1609/1615	Frit core IIa51 IIa55,56 IIb1 - (13,14 stripes) IIb18,19 IIb67 IIb23 IIIa1	Fonger (N)	Carton (N)	Snider (N)	(1-2)	Ball (H)	
				Kleinburg (H-N)				
2	1609/1615 - 1632	Ia5 Ia19 Ib'2 IIa13,14,15 IIa55',56',57 IIg4 and other eyed varieties IIb51 IIb9 IIIk3 IIIa14 IIIb3 IVk3,4	Christianson (N)	Shaver Hill (N)	Indian Hills (A)	(2-3)	Walker (N)	Walker (N)
			C. Smith (N) Donovan (N) Cahingue (H) Alonso (H) Vints (H) Frank Bay (Nip.)	Fradenberg (N) Smith-Saeger (N)				
3	1632 - 1651	Ia1 Ia12 Ic'1 IIa1,2,7 IIa31',31' - (circular) IIIc1 IIIc'3 IIIk3,4* IIIa14 IVa1,1' - (circular), 2, 3, 5, 6 IVa12,13 IVb23 IVb34	Hamilton (N)	Couper (N)	Robitaille (H)	Ossossané (H)	Gignac Lake (H)	St. David's (N)
			Hood (N) Martin (N) Point Abino (N) Edwards (H) Ossossané II (H) St. Marie I (H) St. Marie II (H)	Dwyer (N) Burke (N) Port Colborne (N) Maurice (H) Christian Island (H)				

caused the distinctiveness. While some sites would have been occupied exclusively during the span of one of these periods, just as many, if not more, would be expected to span portions of two of the European-defined eras (Table 2). The relative frequencies of beads could then provide a means to assess the amount of time the village/cemetery occupied in each of the eras. Such a procedure would then permit a means to date sites, based on the frequencies of particular period characteristic beads, and which could be implemented elsewhere.

Basically what I am trying to present here is that distinctive European assemblages do exist and no doubt in some instances overlap on native sites, with the result that bead varieties from two typically discrete periods can have filtered into a village/cemetery. Remember, these time and bead periods are based on European events and that the placement of native sites into this European-derived sequence is only that. We have European assemblages from native sites in one hand and in the other we have a sequence derived from European commodities. What I have attempted to do is align the two as best as possible, calibrating native site assemblages with European and New World fur trade events.

While the Kenyons and myself agree on the basic presence of three distinct glass bead periods, largely derived from Ian's 1969 pioneering study, I have attempted to clarify the dates assigned to the periods by attributing the change in the type and quantity of European goods to changes in New and Old World suppliers and the developing intensification of fur trade activities from ca. 1580 onward.

Perhaps a table (Table 1) would best summarize my arguments and perception of what the dates for the sequence should be.

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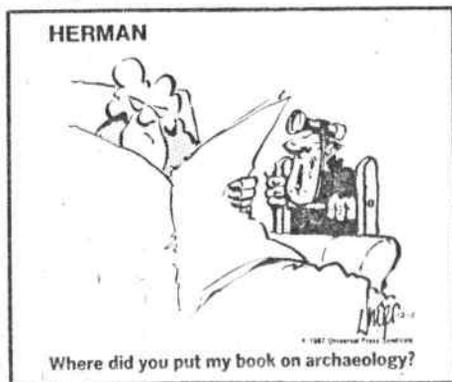
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Addendum for Table 2 (see page 22)

- * Beads persisting from previous period
- (N) Neutral
- (H) Huron
- (A) Assistoranon
- (Nip) Nipissing

Sources: Fitzgerald 1981, 1982a, personal observations
 Kenyon 1969
 Kenyon and Kenyon 1982
 W. Kenyon 1982
 Lennox 1978, 1981
 Motykova 1969
 Warrick 1982
 Wright 1981

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THE WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

The Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, which is located at 184 Mohawk Street in Brantford, was established to provide readily available information about the Indians of Eastern Canada. Sponsored by Gibson, Moravian, New Credit, Oneida, Six Nations and Tyendinaga Indian Bands, the Centre works for the betterment of all native peoples.

The Centre's Resources and Services include:

- . The Audio Visual department which provides, on loan to any interested persons, a wide variety of media resources depicting the past and present lifestyles of Native people.
- . The Reference Library which contains a large collection of books, pamphlets and newspaper clippings dealing with the Woodland Indians of North America. It provides a unique cultural service to the public.
- . The Museum of the Woodland Indian depicts many aspects of our ancestors' domestic and recreational lifestyle in an eye appealing setting.
- . The Publications Department compiles and prints the newspaper TEKAWENNAKE. For submission of news items and subscription information, call (519)753-5531 or 759-2650.

Upcoming Special Events at the Centre include:

9th Annual Indian Art '83 - May 16 through June 20, 1983

Contemporary works of art by Native people: oils, acrylics, limited edition prints, etc. Carvings of wood, bone, stone and leather.

Hours: Monday to Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

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WINTER WEEKEND FUN IN HIGH PARK

Come and visit historic Colborne Lodge on winter weekends while hiking, skiing, skating or tobogganing in High Park. Enjoy a cup of hot cider and freshly baked muffins beside the wood stove in Jemima Howard's kitchen.

Bring your family and friends and participate in one of the old-fashioned crafts...candle-dipping, rag doll making or creating Victorian trinkets. Take in the life style of the former owner, John George Howard, a land surveyor, architect and artist. See Toronto's first bathroom complete with a shower and copper pipes.

Admission to Colborne Lodge is \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for children and senior citizens. Open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sundays and holidays from 12 noon to 5 p.m. Take the 501 Queen streetcar to the Colborne Lodge Drive and The Queensway, the south entrance to High Park.

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from the o a s office

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE -----

The O.A.S. office and library will be closed for normal service from March 9th to April 4th, 1983. Anyone requesting books or wishing to contact the office should do so before the second week in March.

Mail is being returned from our only known addresses of the following members. Does anyone know where they are?

Linda and Michael Gibbs
Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Massey
Peter McBeth
Carol Nasmith
K. Nonnecke & V. Pelshea
Ruth M. Vale
Kent & Eileen Walker

Chapter Arch Notes Correspondents please note that the deadlines for inclusion of any material in Arch Notes is the end of the third week of January, March, May, July, September and November.

----- some of us have to leave Ontario -----

"I have settled in Winnipeg and am now working for the Prairie Regional Office of Parks Canada. While it is nice to be back out west, I miss my friends and colleagues from Ontario and hope to be able to keep in touch with some of them through the O.A.S."

Ellen Lee, Archaeologist, Parks Canada
621 Academy Road
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3N 0E7

* * * * *

MUSEUM ASSISTANT

HIRAM WALKER HISTORICAL MUSEUM

University degree, or accreditation, in museum technology or museum studies is required. Knowledge of the history of Windsor and the Western District is preferred.

Reporting to the Curator and assisting with all activities to establish and advance the Museum presence in the community. Responsible for conservation and preservation of collection; involved in planning and construction of exhibits; and interpretation of collection through programmes and demonstrations.

FULL REMUNERATION AND BENEFIT PACKAGE OFFERED

Apply with full resume of education and experience to:

Assistant Director
WINDSOR PUBLIC LIBRARY
850 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor, Ontario N9A 4M9

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 38 DELAYED

Although the forthcoming issue of Ontario Archaeology (No. 38) has been in press since last October, that is for almost four months, you will be aware that it has not yet appeared in your mail. As this issue will bear a 1982 date as the second regular number for that year, it is obviously late.

There are numerous ways in which publications are routinely delayed in publication. In addition to all the usual reasons (e.g.: a delay of four weeks instead of a few days for the editor to receive back corrected proofs from authors), Ontario Archaeology 38 has been subjected to a number of unusual and presumably nonrecurring problems (e.g.: the printer going into receivership, the transfer of ownership, reorganization, etc).

Notwithstanding these interruptions, the production has proceeded but more slowly than normal and you are certain to receive OA 38 sometime -- perhaps even sometime this month not too long after this issue of Arch Notes. We regret the delay, but trust that you will find the wait worthwhile.

Richard B. Johnston
Editor
Ontario Archaeology

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Year Ended December 31, 1982

Receipts

Membership Dues		\$ 7,012.00
Donations		225.00
Sales - Publications	504.65	
Buttons	<u>156.80</u>	661.45
Tours and Workshops		2,470.00
Symposium 1981		846.67
Bank Interest & Premium on U.S. cheques		1,995.21
Government Grants:-		
Canada Council	2,100.00	
Ministry of Culture & Recreation	13,400.00	
Ontario Heritage Foundation	<u>5,095.00</u>	20,595.00
	Total Receipts	<u>\$33,805.33</u>

Expenditure

Publications - Ontario Archaeology	7,496.49	
Arch Notes	<u>5,345.54</u>	12,842.03
Chapter Support		400.00
Administrator - Fee	9,600.00	
Expenses	<u>43.51</u>	9,643.51
Library Rent		500.00
Tours and Workshops		1,904.06
Feasibility Study, Ontario Heritage Foundation (funded by grant)		5,095.00
Operating Expenses:-		
Postage, Telephone & Supplies	687.33	
Travel	314.45	
Audit Fee	200.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>238.53</u>	1,440.31
Buttons		277.13
	Total Expenditure	<u>\$32,102.04</u>

Excess of Receipts over Expenditure \$ 1,703.29

Bank Balance, Term Deposits etc. at the beginning of the year 17,916.85

Balance at December 31, 1982:-
 Bank balance 4,620.14
 Term deposit 15,000.00 \$19,620.14

January 20, 1983 Margaret Brennan Treasurer
 G. Sutherland Auditor

* * * * *

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/ WATERLOO

Executive: President: Jack Redmond (519)578-3064
Vice-President: Dr. Robert Whiteford
Treasurer: Liz Marshall
Secretary: Harold Bolt

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King St. South, Waterloo.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$5.

LONDON

Executive: President: Paul Lennox (519)438-9595
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Conroy
Secretary: Ted Rowcliffe

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

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

OTTAWA

Executive: President: Clyde C. Kennedy (613) 828-0884
Vice-President: Susan Johnston
Secy/Treasurer: Marian Clark

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

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

SIMCOE COUNTY

Executive: President: Rosemary Vyvyan (705)835-3302
Vice-President: Philip Cooke
Treasurer: Isobel Ball

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, Midland.

Chapter Fees: Family \$10.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

THUNDER BAY

Executive: President: J.E. (AJ) Molto (807)345-2121
 Vice-President: Mark Belanger
 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 and August, in the Aesthetics Lounge,
 Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$4.

TORONTO

Executive: President: Ann Bobyk (416)769-6583
 Vice-President: Roberta O'Brien
 Treasurer: Christine Kirby
 Secretary: Annie Gould

Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti

Meetings: Usually at 8.00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month,
 excluding June, July and August, in Room 572, Sidney Smith
 Hall, University of Toronto, St. George St., Toronto.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$8.

WINDSOR

Executive: President: Roger Eacock
 Vice-President: Jean Rochefort
 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 and August, in the Windsor Public
 Library, 850 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.

Chapter Fees: Individual \$3.



The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

Box 241, Postal Station P,

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1983

President

Dr. Mima Kapches
16 Frizzell Avenue
Toronto, Ont.
M4K 1H9
(416)465-9744

Vice-President

Mr. Donald Brown
39 Weatherill St.
Toronto, Ont.
M6S 1S8
(416)769-5078

Past President

Dr. Martha A. Latta
100 Northwood Drive
Willowdale, Ont.
M2M 2K1
(416)222-4346

Treasurer

Mrs. Margaret Brennan
45 Sunrise Avenue
Apt. 1602
Toronto, Ont.
M4A 2S3
(416)759-5564

Recording Secretary

Mrs. M. A. Fecteau
1 Crown Hill Place
Apt. 201
Toronto, Ont.
M8Y 4C1
(416)239-6080

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1983

Editor: Arch Notes

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

Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Richard B. Johnston
Department of Anthropology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.
K9J 7B8

Chairman: Public Information Committee

Mr. Peter Hamalainen
216 Woodmount Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
M4C 3Z6
(416)429-2800

Administrator and Librarian

Mr. Charles Garrad
103 Anndale Drive
Willowdale, Ont.
M2N 2X3
(416)223-2752

PUBLICATIONS: Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

FEES: Individual \$12
Family \$15
Institutional \$25
Life \$200
Chapter Fees extra
