



# ARCH NOTES

JULY/AUGUST 1987

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**ARCH NOTES.**

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**The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.**

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*Second Class mail registration number 7009**Return Postage Guaranteed***MORE THAN \$58,000 AWARDED TO HERITAGE PROGRAMS  
BY MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE**

The O.A.S. was one recipient of part of the \$58,533 in grants given to heritage groups and organizations for promoting local history, hiring interns and a variety of other programs aimed at increasing the quality of heritage conservation in Ontario.

"All of these grants will help to ensure the preservation of Ontario's rich heritage," Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Dr. Lily Munro said.

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
\$200	Township of Finch, Berwick	To promote local history
\$200	Rotary Club of Bowmanville, Bowmanville	To promote local charities
\$2,300	Commanda General Store, Commanda	To defray operational costs
\$200	St. John's Lutheran Church, Elmwood	To promote local history
\$286	Architectural Conservancy Ontario, Hamilton-Niagara	To improve standards of home renovations
\$7,846	Century Village, Lang Keene	To hire an intern
\$34,301	Peterborough Heritage Infor- mation Network, Lang	To purchase computer soft- ware and furnishings
\$3,200	Mattawa & District Museum, Mattawa	To operate museum
\$10,000	Ottawa Valley Historical Society, Pembroke	To hire an intern
\$200	Queenston United Church, Queenston	To promote local history
\$200	St. Catharines Historical Museum, St. Catharines	To promote local history
\$200	Osgoode Township Historical Society, Vernon	To promote interest in local history
<u>METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND VICINITY</u>		
\$24,000	Peel Heritage Complex, Brampton	To hire two interns
\$521	Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke	To host an Irish musi- cal event
\$9,521	Association of Canadian Archivists, Toronto	To conduct a series of skills training workshops
\$7,074	Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto	To purchase computer equipment
\$16,862	Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto	To undertake a manage- ment and marketing study

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE - Christine Caroppo

The dog days of summer are upon us and as many of you out there are in the field getting dirty and insect-bitten while pushing back the veil of history, your Executive and Administrator have been doing the same as well as plodding along with O.A.S. business.

The Passport to the Past program was officially inaugurated on Canada Day. The Executive were among the first to sign up for what I hope will be a very long list of proud passport holders. The Honourable Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, has been awarded a passport in recognition of her abiding interest in archaeology and her work, albeit brief, on the Thornton Blackburn site.

The chapters have been very active these past months. Ken Oldridge, President, and the Grand River-Waterloo Chapter are having a successful season of excavations in the Guelph area with Dr. Peter Ramsden overseeing the chapter's efforts on a couple of Archaic sites.

I was pleased to learn that several chapters made presentations at their local Ontario Heritage Policy Review meetings. Rosemarie Denunzio, President of Windsor Chapter, was among those chapter representatives who spoke and her words appear elsewhere in this issue. The Policy Review process is not yet over and we soon will be forwarding written remarks on the subject as it pertains to archaeology in the province. As always, your comments and concerns will be gladly entertained. Please feel free to send them along to the Executive or write directly to Mr. Greg Baeker, Ontario Heritage Policy Review, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Toronto.

Other news...all of our accounting procedures are now fully computerized and we are working towards producing a computer-generated and assembled issue of ARCH NOTES in the very near future!...Monographs in Ontario Archaeology and Ontario Archaeology are proceeding apace. We are experiencing some understandable difficulties in bringing these to fruition so expect a certain amount of delay and please do not adjust your mailbox...You will please note that included with this mailing is a pre-registration form for the annual O.A.S. Symposium to be hosted this year by the Ottawa Chapter. The Symposium Committees are working very hard to ensure that it will be a success so plan now on being in Ottawa October 23-25.

Thinking of the Symposium reminds me that it is now time to strike a Nominating Committee to seek candidates for Executive office for 1988. We will definitely have at least one vacant Director's position as Norma Knowlton has decided not to stand for re-election. If any one would like to serve the O.A.S. by running for office, please do not hesitate to throw your hat into the ring. The O.A.S. needs you! The position of Director functions as a sort of Executive-member-without-portfolio and is an excellent opportunity to learn about how the O.A.S. functions and to help mould policy on archaeological matters in Ontario. However, do remember that all positions are open for election every year.

As a last note I would like to mention that a very generous donation has been made to the O.A.S. in memory of the late Dr. Walter Kenyon. On behalf of the members, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the donor.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BEER SUSPECTED OF TIPLING MANKIND INTO AGRICULTURE

Why, 10,000 years or so ago, did people first settle down and go to the trouble of sowing, cultivating and reaping crops? The question has long tantalized anthropologists and archeologists because, once its answer is clear, they will know what sparked the long transformation of humans from wandering hunters into literate city dwellers.

Beer did it, argues an anthropologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The event that "primed the pump," according to this new hypothesis, was the accidental discovery by pre-historic humans that wild wheat and barley soaked in water to make gruel did not spoil if left out in the open air.

Instead, natural yeast in the air converted it to a dark, bubbling brew that made whoever drank it feel good. In addition, the brew made people robust; at the time, it was second only to animal protein as a nutritional source.

This combination of mood-altering and nutritional properties would have been incentive enough to cause neolithic hunter-gatherers in the Near East to begin cultivating the grains, Dr. Solomon Katz contends in an article in *Expedition*, the journal of the Museum of Archeology-Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

"My argument," Dr. Katz said in an interview, "is that the initial discovery of a stable way to produce alcohol provided enormous motivation for continuing to go out and collect these seeds and try to get them to do better."

Dr. Katz wrote in his article that "almost invariably, individuals and societies appear to invest enormous amounts of effort and even risk" in the pursuit of mind-altering foods and beverages.

Strong motivation would have been required to break away from the hunting-gathering way of life, according to one view among archeologists, because--contrary to myth--hunting and gathering provided a higher and more reliable standard of living, with less work, than the onerous and often chancy pursuit of agriculture.

Over the past two decades, neolithic specialists have generally favored environmental explanations for the birth of agriculture. For instance, it has been commonly held that population increases forced neolithic peoples to search for ways to expand the food supply.

Now, however, some scholars are beginning to doubt this explanation and are giving more weight to cultural factors. Dr. Katz's specialty is the study of the development of cuisine, broadly defined, as one such cultural factor.

While Dr. Katz's beer hypothesis is likely to attract interest, skepticism is already being expressed.

From The Globe & Mail, March 24, 1987

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

## A NEWLY DATED MIDDLE WOODLAND POINT, RICE LAKE, ONTARIO

By L. J. Jackson

In the course of 1985 test excavations in the Plainville Valley Region south of Rice Lake (Figure 1), a number of small sites were examined for evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation. Testing at the Buttar site (BaGn-72) produced artifacts of Palaeo-Indian through Archaic age. One test excavation in a low swale about 200 m. south of a small east-west flowing stream, and situated behind an intervening sandy knoll, revealed a small activity area of unknown age. A corner-notched point base of undetermined type was excavated from the surface of a hearth feature beneath the plough zone (Figure 2). This feature occurred, together with other non-cultural subsoil anomalies, in a test excavation area of about 64 square metres which defined the maximum extent of prehistoric activity (Figure 3). All of the materials recovered from the plough zone were lithics and all but one item was on Onondaga chert. Included were four scrapers - one fire-pocked and one of thumbnail size, three modified flakes, six biface flakes, 14 fire-pocked flakes, 16 flakes, and a point mid-section unknown type. A surface collected point tip recovered the preceding year was matched with the excavated mid-section.

Subsoil anomalies were carefully drawn, cross-sectioned, excavated, and sampled by flotation. Feature 1, a small and basin-shaped hearth with a volume of about 100 litres of black, ashy fill, was entirely sampled by SMAP flotation. Light and heavy fractions were separated. Light fractions were processed through 4.0 mm., 1.4 mm., and .710 pm. geological sieves. Materials were sorted under magnification after drying.

Lithic recoveries from Feature 1 excavation and flotation included the excavated notched point base, a modified flake, a biface flake, and 16 flakes, all on Onondaga chert. Two tiny pieces of calcined bone, not identifiable to genus or species, a 0.5 gram sample of ochre, 53.4 grams of wood charcoal, and about 5 grams of fine fraction charred and uncharred organics (presently being sorted), were also recovered.

Two recent events combined to make this rather innocuous little feature more interesting than initially expected. The point base from the feature was matched to the previously joined tip and mid-section. The resulting near-complete specimen, illustrated in Figure 2, is now recognizable as a fine example of the Jack's Reef Corner Notched type (Ritchie 1971:26-27). The second event contributing to a greater appreciation of the significance of this feature was receipt of an uncorrected radiocarbon result of  $1020 \pm 110$  B.P. (S-2748) on a 10.0 g. wood charcoal sample. This neatly places the point near 930 A.D. or between about 820 and 1040 A.D. at one standard deviation. A late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland age is supported.

Measurements on the point itself are: Length: 44.4 mm, Basal width: 22.0 mm, Hafting width: 12.4 mm, Blade width: 25.3 mm, Thickness: 4.3 mm, and weight: 4.9 grams. Overall size and proportions fall clearly within published ranges for New York State points of the Jack's Reef Corner-Notched type. Other characteristics also match the type description quite well: "ovoid or pentagonal in outline, and flat or nearly so in cross section. Edges excurvate or angular. Stem corner-notched and basally flaring, barbs small to large, thin and sharp. Base straight, and occasionally slightly smoothed." (Ritchie 1971: 26).

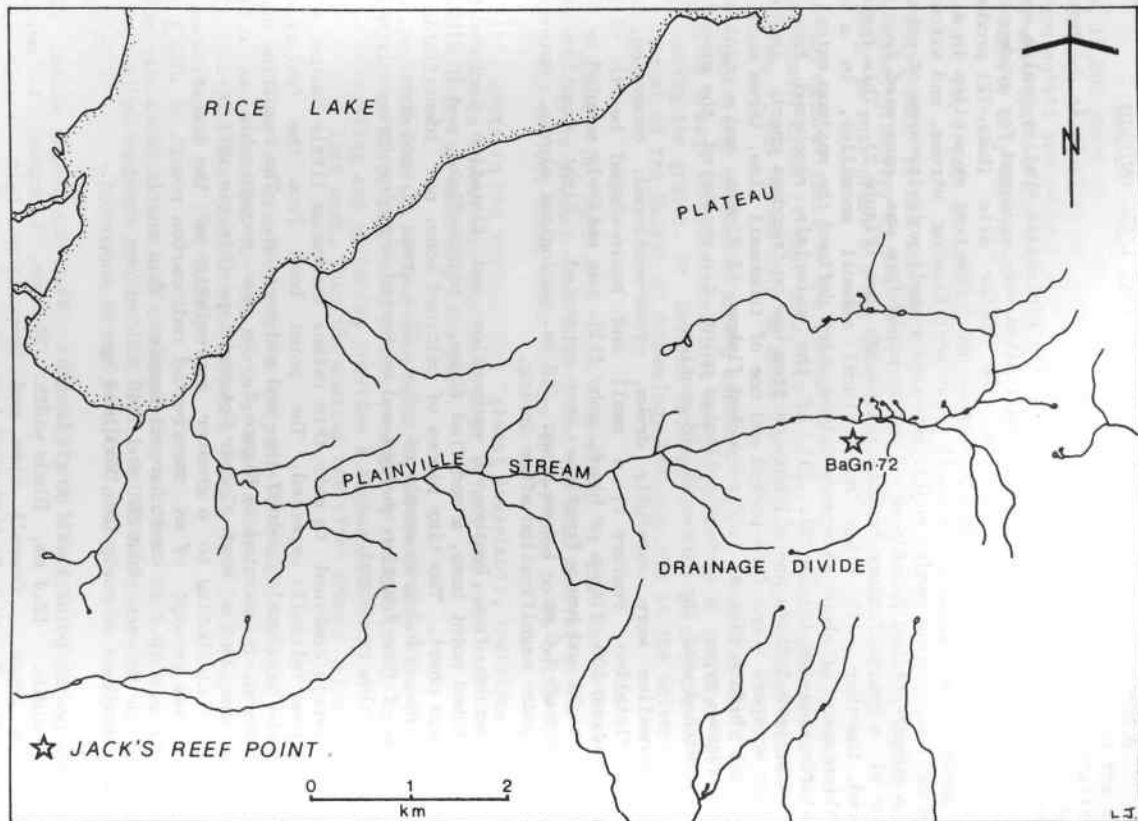


FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF BUTTAR SITE (BaGn-72) IN SOUTHERN RICE LAKE REGION.

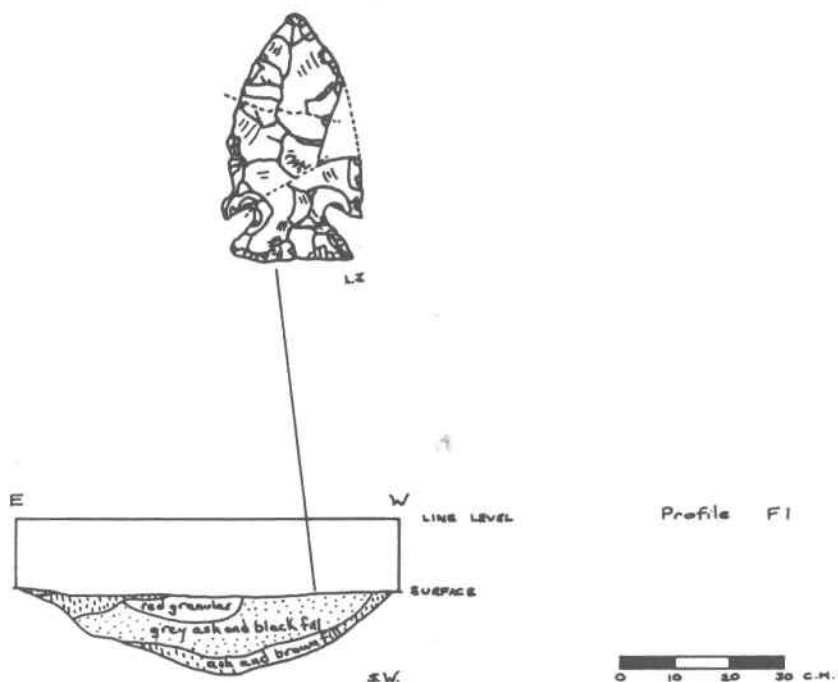


FIGURE 2 FEATURE 1 CROSS-SECTION AND INCLUSIVE POINT, AREA A NORTH, N26E3.

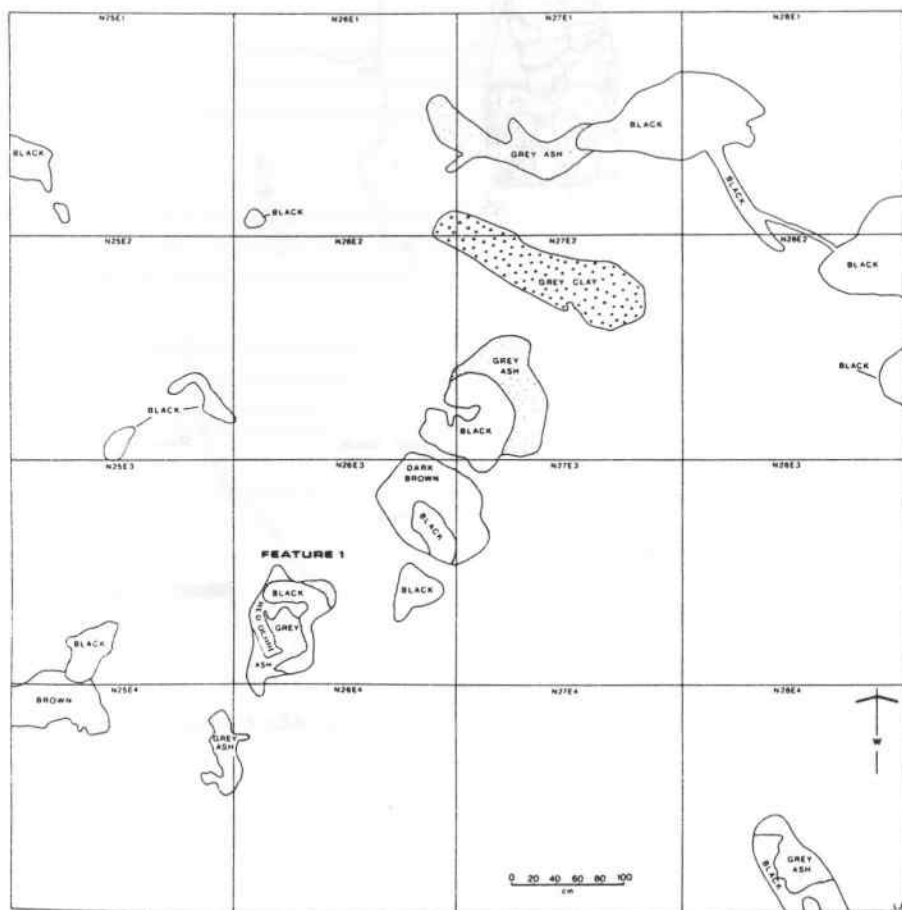


FIGURE 3 FEATURE 1 LOCATION IN AREA A NORTH EXCAVATION, UNIT N26E3.



This is, to my knowledge, the first dating of this point type in a secure context in south-central Ontario. As noted by Ritchie (1971), the Jack's Reef Corner Notched type is characteristic of later Middle Woodland time, particularly Point Peninsula and early Owasco. He also notes it as a form found in Intrusive Mound culture graves at the Mound City Hopewell group, Ross County, Ohio.

The isolated occurrence of a late Middle Woodland artifact, associated with what appears to have been a single hunting and lithic production event, fits the general picture of use of the southern Rice Lake region as a hunting territory over the past 11,000 years (Jackson and McKillop 1987). Numerous Middle Woodland sites are known from Rice Lake shores (see Johnston 1968) but little attention has been paid to back-country sites - for good reason since they are ephemeral and difficult to locate.

Other examples of the Jack's Reef type are known from hunting site contexts in the southern Rice Lake region as well as from sites such as McIntyre on the north shore. Hopefully, this brief note will add to our understanding of the Middle Woodland as not just a period of mound-building and lacustrine/riverine site use but also one with strong continuity with earlier patterns of Amerindian use of interior resources.

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1987 Early Palaeoindian Occupation In Interior South-Central Ontario. Current Research In The Pleistocene in press.
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1968 Archaeology of Rice Lake, Ontario. Anthropology Paper No. 19, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.
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1971 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. New York State Museum And Science Service, Bulletin 384, Revised edition, Albany.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Radiocarbon dating of Feature 1 was funded as part of Social Sciences And Humanities Research Council of Canada project #410-84-0104. Fitting of the feature associated point base to the existing tip and mid-section was accomplished by Chris Ellis of the University of Waterloo in an impressive display of intuitive matching. I would like to thank my field crew, Cath and David Oberholtzer, Bill and Suzie Toms, Sue Wurtzburg, and Heather McKillop for their persistence in helping to decipher the intricately connected complex of Plainville Valley sites.

\* \* \* \* \*

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## THE MEDICINE CHEST

BY Prof. Geoff Dimbleby

For no particular reason (I haven't even been reading *Circaea* recently), the following scenario floated subconsciously into my mind the other day. Suppose that long after our nuclear war a new breed of environmentalists was exploring the deposits left by the devastation and came across an intact medicine chest from an ordinary house. On the basis of its contents their deductions could go something like this:

Antiseptics and bandage bulked large in the assemblage, so it seems that these people suffered from extensive purulent skin conditions. The discovery of a thermometer and fever-reducing drugs suggest that advanced sepsis could have been common. Perhaps it is a reflection of the climate in which they lived that they were apparently plagued by infections of the nose and throat, and even of the ears and eyes. They had severe internal disorders, as shown by the variety of anti-acids used to correct trouble at one end of their digestive tract, and a similar variety of laxatives and other treatments to alleviate problems at the other end. We found an assortment of devices apparently for the correction of foot deformities, from which it seems that they may have had restricted mobility. There was a miscellaneous collection of drugs for the alleviation of pain, especially headaches and toothache. In fact there was clear evidence of mouth disorders, particularly of the teeth; from some of the evidence, it seems that some individuals had no natural teeth left. It is not surprising that they also had potions to remove unpleasant odours from the mouth.

Further investigation will no doubt add to this remarkably consistent picture of the degenerate physical condition of these people. Every day their lives must have been a complete misery of pain and discomfort as the evidence testifies. It has been suggested that the human race of that time almost seemed to have a death wish. Perhaps this analysis provides an explanation of why this population apparently wiped itself out in the way it did.

I draw no conclusion from this caricature, but I confess that I prefer not to look back at some of my own misinterpretational masterpieces.

From *Circaea* (The Bulletin of the Association for Environmental Archaeology) Vol. 4, No. 2 (1987)

\* \* \* \* \*

Chinese statues 1,400 years old  
From The Globe & Mail 11/7/87

Chinese archaeologists have discovered 1,700 earthenware statues of warriors and horses in an emperor's tomb dating back at least 1,400 years, the New China News Agency said. Some of the terra cotta figures, the tallest standing about 1.5 metres, depict men singing and dancing. Archaeologists believe the tomb, near Houwanzhang village in the northern province of Hebei, dates back to the Northern Dynasties period from 386 to 550 A.D.

*archaeological licences*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES 1987 - 3rd List

July 13, 1987

Licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and/or recommended for approval by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Paul Antone	87-82	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Michael Checkley	87-83	Underwater Survey-S.S. Asia, Georgian Bay
France Desjardin	87-84	Underwater Survey-Moira River, Hastings County
Dena Doroszenko	87-85	Conservation-OHF properties
Peter Englebort	87-86	Underwater Survey-Province of Ontario
William Fox	87-87	Conservation-Province of Ontario
Andrew Hibbert	87-88	Underwater Survey-Kettle Point, Lake Huron
Mary Ambrose	87-89	Consulting-Southern Ontario
Bob Henderson	87-90	Survey-North Shore Lake Superior and MNR Districts of Wawa & Marathon
Scott A. Jordan	87-91	Survey-Wellington County
Norbert Lafontaine	87-92	Survey-Shebandowan River, Thunder Bay
Peter Lambert	87-93	Consulting-Northcentral and Northwest Regions. Province of Ontario for Pictographs
Kenneth Mullings	87-94	Underwater Survey-Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte
Carl Murphy	87-95	Consulting-Province of Ontario
John Pufahl	87-96	Rock Art Recording-Northwestern Region
Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter	87-97	Survey-North Shore Lake Erie in Essex, Kent & Elgin
OAS, London Chapter	87-98	Excavation-Van Bommel Site, Kent Co.
Ronald Stenson	87-99	Survey-Marine Heritage, Niagara Region
Toronto Board of Education	87-100	Field School, Ashbridges Estate, Toronto
Toronto Board of Education	87-101	Field School, O'Sullivan Inn, Toronto
Gary Warwick	87-102	Consulting-Southcentral Region
Martha Latta	87-103	Field School, Auger Site, Simcoe Cty.
Brian McCrodan	87-104	Underwater - Lake Ontario & Georgian Bay
John A. Pelleck	87-105	Consulting-Northcentral Region
Settlement Surveys	87-106	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Jack Steinbring	87-107	Excavation & Survey DkKr-15, DkKr-4, Test Excavation at DkKr-12,16,17,19
Bruce Tomlinson	87-108	Survey-Kenora & Thunder Bay
Richard Parsons		
Helen Armstrong	87-109	Field School-Nathaniel Scharf, Kanata
Harry Drabik	87-110	Conservation-Northcentral Region
Mima Kapches	87-111	Conservation-Province of Ontario
Philip Rockel	87-112	Survey-Wellington County
Scarlett Janusas	87-113	Field School-Waterloo County Gaol
Rob Pihl	87-114	Wellington County Archaeological Project

Ronald Patterson	87-115	Underwater Survey-Lake St. Lawrence
David Rupp	87-116	Excavation, Jordan Pottery Site-Town of Lincoln
		Test Excavation, Glen Elgin Site
Marianne Stopp	87-117	Consulting-Southern Ontario
Ronald E. Trider	87-118	Surface Collection-Pelee Island
Rick Sutton	87-119	Test Excavation, Bark Site, Cavan Township, Survey, Victoria & Peter- borough

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#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WOOD SYMPOSIUM

Los Angeles, California - September, 1988

Sponsors: American Chemical Society, Division of Cellulose, Paper and Textiles; Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies; Canadian Conservation Institute; Conservation Technology Group, Conservators of Cultural Property; Forest Products Laboratory, USDA; The International Council of Museums, Committee for Conservation; The International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works; Pan-American Biodeterioration Society; Washington Conservation Guild. (Cosponsorship pending: National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property; American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works; and International Institute for Conservation)

The five day Symposium will be held at the 196th National American Chemical Society Meeting. Topics included in the Symposium are:

Structure of dry and waterlogged wood, The aging process, Physical and chemical properties of archaeological wood, Microbial degradation of lignocellulosic materials, Treatments for dry and waterlogged wood, Weathering and protection, Gluing of archaeological wood, Long term storage and display, and Potential treatments of archaeological wood based on chemical modification of cell wall polymers. The final half-day of the symposium will be devoted to a discussion of future research needs and directions.

There is still room on the program for a few research talks. Titles should be sent for consideration for inclusion in the program. For further information please contact:

Dr. Roger M. Rowell, USDA, Forest Products Laboratory, One Gifford Pinchot Drive, Madison, WI 53705.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Submissions are sought for our learned, refereed journal ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY. Please address them to our new Editor, Dr. Peter Reid, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4.

\* \* \* \* \*

## HURON BEAD ETHNOLINGUISTICS

By John Steckley

The purpose of this short paper is to add a linguistic component to the excellent work being done on Iroquoian beads in Ontario archaeology. It is hoped that those doing research in this area will find this study useful in 'making the beads talk'.

The Huron way of classifying beads seems to have been to have one generic word for beads, with other terms based on resemblance of the beads to familiar objects, e.g., body parts.

1.0 Ensta - /bead/

The noun that I believe provided the general term for beads was *ensta*.<sup>2</sup> The following are typical dictionary entries, presented in chronological order:

- 1.1 ((Canons de pourceleine.<sup>3</sup> Einsta.)) (Sagard 1866, dictionary p90)
- 1.2 ((canon...de pierre...ensθa.)) (FHL30)
- 1.3 ((ensta...canon de porcelaine ou de verre.)) (Potier 1920:454)

Two points can be made from these entries. First, the French term 'canon' suggests a tubular shape for *ensta* beads, and possibly a historical priority for that shape. Second, the different materials cited in each entry point to the general reference applicability of the term.

2.0 ,A<sup>C</sup>k8enda - /glass bead/

The best known reference to a bead being named through a resemblance to a familiar object is the following, taken from a discussion of Huron dream guessing:

((((What I ask for is seen in my eyes,--it will be marked with various colours:)) and because the same Huron word that signifies ((eye)) also signifies ((glass bead)), this is a clue to divine what he desires,-namely, some kind of beads of this material, and of different colours....)) (JR17:179)

The shared term was ((o,ak8enda)), one of the Huron nouns for 'eye'. The following are typical dictionary entries, again in chronological order:

- 2.1.1 ((Rassade. Acoinna.)) (Sagard 1866, dictionary, p91)
- 2.1.2 ((Les yeux. Acoina, Acoinda.)) (op. cit., p86)
- 2.2 ((Rassade  
o,a<sup>C</sup>k8enda 2<sup>ae</sup> ondaie d'(a,a)tsichatsi /Huron word for 'red'/  
ondaie d'otsingoratsi /Huron word for 'blue'/)) (FHO)
- 2.3.1 ((grain de rassade. o,ak8enda.)) (FHL87)
- 2.3.2 ((oeil...o,ak8enda)) (FHL133)
- 2.4 ((o,ak8enda...oeil...rassade.)) (Potier 1920:446)

3.0 ,Annontatsi - /it is named 'leg' (or 'fruit pit')/

The term ((,annontatsi)) appears in the following dictionary entries:

- 3.1 ((Canons de verre. Anontatse.)) (Sagard 1866, dictionary p90.)

- 3.2 ((Pour mettre, pour serrer des canons (se sont des longues patinotres a se parer). Anontatsehoirhousta, Outerousta.)) (op cit. 129)
- 3.3 ((canon...de pierre...,anontatsi.)) (FHL30)

The verb in this noun plus verb combination is ((,aatsi)), meaning 'to name, call' (Potier 1920:208 #8). It was often used in identifying similarities for colour terms--e.g., ',atsihenstatsi' - 'it is called charcoal', for the colour black (FHL239; see also 2.2 above). There is probably a similar function performed here, with the shape rather than colour being referred to.

While the form of the noun is clear, ',anonta', there is difficulty stemming from the fact that there are two different nouns appearing as ',anonta' that have meanings that make them candidates: a) leg; and b) fruit pit or stone. As 3.2 stresses that they were ((longues)), and as body part analogies were common in bead names, I suspect that 'leg' is the most likely meaning.

#### 4.0 Ondosa - /ear of corn(?)/

In Sagard's dictionary there are two terms for beads that appear in no other source. One is the following:

- 4.1 ((Canons grands & gros de pourceleine. Ondosa.)) (Sagard 1866, dictionary, p90)

While, as yet, it is difficult to be sure, the term with the greatest possibility of being 'ondosa' is ((,and8tsa)), meaning 'ear of corn' (Potier 1920:450). Although that term always appears elsewhere in Sagard's dictionary as 'andotsa' (Sagard 1866, dictionary, pp116, 117 and 119), there are sufficient examples of Sagard using -s- where the Jesuits used -ts- to make this possibility warrant consideration. This requires more work.

#### 5.0 Oskota - /head/

The other term found only in Sagard's dictionary appears in the following entry:

- 5.1 ((Canons gros & quarrez que les filles mettent devant elles. scouta.)) (op.cit., p90)

This is most probably derived from ((oskota)), meaning 'head' (Potier 1920: 453), which is also represented as ((scouta)) in Sagard's dictionary (Sagard 1866, dictionary p85).

#### FOOTNOTES

1. A good beginning in the linguistic component was made by Ian Kenyon in ((Sagard's ((Rassade Rouge)) of 1624)) in *Studies in Southwestern Ontario Archaeology*, London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Occasional Publications #1, 1986, pp53-59.
2. The word ((,arensa)) could also have a similar general reference use, or possibly a traditional use with round beads, but its primary use seems to have been to refer to ((une file des grains)) /a string of beads/. The following are typical dictionary entries:
  - a) ((grain...de chapelet ,arensa item file des grains /bead of a rosary, also, a string of beads/ (FHL87)
  - b) ((grain. ,arensa item une file de grains.)) (FHCH168)

This general preference for its 'string' use can be seen in the following entry:

c) ((donne moi des grains p/ou/r me faite un chapelet.  
tannont o,a<sup>c</sup>k8enda d'a,atrensonnia /give me a glass bead so that I can  
make a ',arensa' or string of beads/

3. The Huron word for ((pourcelaine)), or worked shell generally was ((onnonk8ar8ta)) (Potier 1920:451.

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FHCH French-Huron dictionary, ms, c1693  
 FHL French-Huron dictionary, ms, c1697  
 FHO French-Huron-Onondaga dictionary, ms, c1655  
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 1920 The Fifteenth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario for the Years 1918-1919, Clarkson W. James, Toronto.  
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 1866 Histoire du Canada, Edwin Tross, Paris.  
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 1896- The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, 73 vols., The Burrows  
 1901 Bros., Cleveland.

\* \* \* \* \*

HAMILTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY RECEIVES \$88,000 GRANT FOR COMMUNITY MUSEUM

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority has received a grant of \$88,187 for the Town of Ancaster, Ont.

The Fieldcote Memorial Park and Museum will be built on the site of an existing home. Upon renovation, the project will serve as a community museum, and an orientation centre for the historic core of Ancaster.

"This museum will help encourage local interest in the extensive history of the Town of Ancaster," said Dr. Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

The museum will offer a series of rotating exhibits depicting historical sites, and help familiarize visitors with local history.

The official opening of the museum is scheduled for Oct. 14, 1987.

\* \* \* \* \*

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO CHAPTER - CANOE TRIP

Reported by Lois McCulloch

On Saturday, May 30, ten members of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter met for our annual Spring social event, ending our year of monthly meetings and activities.

President Ken Oldridge had planned a canoe trip for us - little did we know of the adventure we were to have. Four canoes launched at Kortright Waterfowl Park in Guelph on our way to Hespeler, about a three-hour run on the Speed River.

Five minutes after setting out we all found ourselves walking in the shallow, rocky river bed, guiding our canoes and hoping for deeper water. After many such rough spots we felt we had "river-walked" a good part of the trip to Hespeler! It was exciting, though, to accomplish "shooting" some of the rapids.

Quotes: Ken - "Last October the water level was so much higher".  
Lynn - "Large rocks to starboard".  
Lois - "I seem to be sitting in a puddle".  
Marcia - "Ken, how far now to the Hespeler dam?"

Jack was in the fourth canoe, bringing up the rear, and Ken wondered how many sites Jack had registered along the way!

Thunder and lightning threatened our safety but we were fortunate to have only short periods of light rain. Malcolm suggested that if the storm broke we could shelter under the next steel trestle bridge (joke)!

Paddling in calm water we enjoyed wild life along the way - muskrat, ground-hog, painted turtles, great blue heron, Eastern kingbird, spawning carp. Ian paddled to shore to investigate deer remains and regretted his decision!

During the last part of the trip, we passed lush farmlands with more domesticated animals by the shores. We landed just before the Hespeler dam, secured canoes on our cars, took pictures and exchanged laughs about our adventure. Refreshments followed at a hotel in Hespeler and we all met the "dress code", in spite of soggy shoes and some of us with wet bottoms. The final word was that we had had a great time in company of O.A.S. friends and "let's do this again".

\* \* \* \* \*

DEJA VU...?

*submitted by Peter Reid*

"The good news is the following short item which appeared in the August issue of Scientific American:

'An international mass attack on relic grabbing, which endangers the world's buried history, is being pushed by archaeologists. The recent international congress of archaeologists at Cairo urged standardized laws throughout the world to curb 'pot hunting'. The U.S. has a particularly hard task to keep irresponsible diggers from despoiling Indian sites, because each of the... states handles the problem in its own way.'

The bad news is that this piece is a reprint from the same magazine, originally published in August of 1937!"



## ONTARIO HERITAGE POLICY REVIEW

### Comments and Recommendations by the Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists\*

In June, 1986, the Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists (OCPO) prepared a document, "On the Management of Unmarked Graves and Human Skeletal Remains in the Province of Ontario" which was submitted to the provincial Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and the Ministry of Health. The stimulus for this document arose out of our concern for the difficulties encountered by archaeologists who must deal with human skeletal material encountered on heritage sites. We put forward three general recommendations in that document:

1. Centralize and simplify provincial ministry procedures for dealing with heritage site-associated human skeletal remains.
2. Provide for careful, controlled excavation and subsequent scientific analysis of these remains.
3. The provincial government should not institute reburial of such remains as an unconditional policy.

We welcome the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's initiation of a heritage policy review at this time, which provides us with the opportunity to raise this very important issue again. As William Fox, Archaeological Coordinator, Heritage Branch, MCC, pointed out in his April, 1986 paper to the Canadian Association of Provincial and Territorial Archaeologists<sup>1</sup>, we in Ontario are no further ahead than we were a decade ago regarding a standardized, provincial procedure for the investigation and disposition of osteal remains associated with heritage sites. On the other hand, it is largely due to Mr. Fox's efforts that archaeologists and osteologists can claim improved support and understanding from Native groups in Ontario over the scientific treatment of prehistoric and early historic skeletons.

In the present statement we would like to expand upon our previous document and respond to the Ontario Heritage Policy Review Discussion Paper. Our statement is divided into four parts:

1. The IDENTIFICATION of Human Skeletal Remains as Heritage Resources.
2. The VALUE of Human Skeletal Remains as Heritage Properties.
3. The DIVISION of RESPONSIBILITIES in the Treatment of Osteal Heritage Remains.
4. Recommendations for COMMUNICATION and COOPERATION between Public and Private Sectors in Dealing with Osteal Heritage Remains.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

The discussion paper prepared for the Ontario Heritage Policy Review states that "the natural and cultural heritage is an invaluable and irreplaceable resource to which all citizens of the province and their elected representatives have an important and ongoing commitment." We maintain that osteal remains associated with provincially designated heritage sites should be identified as heritage resources and therefore come under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Heritage Act. This means then, that the Ontario Cemeteries Act should contain a clause of exclusion for such osteal remains. A rigid application of the Cemeteries Act would require every piece of land that contains a bit of human

bone, regardless of temporal placement, to be treated as a formal cemetery by the landowner, along with the responsibilities of tending to a cemetery. Or it would require an application for closure of each of these "designated" cemeteries. There are probably hundreds of heritage sites in Ontario which contain human bone and as such, are potential candidates for this process. Such a situation would be totally unacceptable to OCPO, our archaeological colleagues, but also to many landowners, developers and municipalities.

Procedures should be in place such that when there are accidental discoveries of human bones by developers, corporate landowners, private landowners, or when there are casual discoveries by private individuals, that the proper authorities would be contacted i.e. the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, through well-informed middle-level authorities such as the police, medical officers of health, or municipal officials. Archaeologists who are surveying or conducting licensed excavations would, of course, also follow the law and the formulated heritage policy for dealing with human skeletal remains.

Certainly, disagreements over the DISPOSITION of such identified heritage resources may still arise, as they have in the past, because of the conflicting concerns of various interest groups. We deal with the question of disposition in section 3. However, we would like to emphasize here, that although we have referred to "unmarked graves" in our previous document there will be occasions when "marked" graves or skeletal remains may be designated as heritage resources.

## 2. VALUE

The heritage policy review discussion paper states that much of what is defended by special groups as valuable heritage is feebly defended because its uses are often unclear to the majority. There is an extensive literature demonstrating that archaeological osteal remains are invaluable sources of information for reconstructing, interpreting and understanding the lifeways of past and present human populations. Analyses of graves and bones furnish the only means of establishing genetic relationships and the health status of past peoples. We learn about their mortuary practices, societal ranking systems, spiritual beliefs and value systems. Chemical analyses of bones provide information about prehistoric diets. Identification of skeletal infirmities tell us something about the history and evolution of diseases. Mortality patterns reflect economic and social change. One example from Ontario is illustrative. There is mounting skeletal evidence for a general decline in health of the 15th and 16th century Ontario Iroquois even before they had direct contact with Europeans but probably as a result of diffusion of European influence from the eastern seaboard.

In sum, analyses of past human remains help to explain humankind's adaptations to the environment, both biologically and culturally.

## 3. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

If osteal remains are designated as heritage resources they will come under the supervision of the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. The Heritage Branch will require a clear policy for dealing with the remains in light of any instituted recommendations. The process of identification, treatment, and recommendations with regard to analysis and disposition will be implemented by regional archaeologists as representatives of the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch. However, we recommend that the ministry create a full time

position for a provincial osteologist to help deal with accidentally uncovered burials, to ensure a rapid and effective response to these discoveries, to help determine and monitor policy and to coordinate education and information programmes.

With regard to the question of reburial, it is OCPO's belief that heritage resources belong to all peoples of Ontario and we strongly support society's expressed need to know more about its past. In the case of material more than a few hundred years old, of important archaeological and scientific interest, where clear relationship to living peoples is distant, OCPO is very firm in asserting that reburial is not justifiable. In fact, in the past few years, discussions with many Native groups have resulted in the suggestion that a special repository be established for archaeologically important skeletal remains. Even when the individual identity or direct lineal descendants of the remains are known there may be cases where such knowledge does not preclude scientific analysis. Examples include:

- i. exhumation and observation of skeletal remains during restorations at the Mohawk Chapel, Brantford
- ii. exhumation and analysis of marked 18th century pioneer cemeteries in the United States
- iii. identification of the skeletal remains of suspected famous personages

We would like to emphasize what is very obvious to all Ontarians, that land development will continue, particularly in heavily populated southern Ontario where skeletal material is often well-preserved because of soil conditions. Osteal remains will continue to be uncovered as both private and public development and archaeological survey proceed. Although over 200 Iroquoian ossuaries were identified in the 19th century in southern Ontario, and many of these were destroyed, we can expect that much more human skeletal material will be found in the future. In addition, there should be no special distinctions made between Native and Euro-Canadian burials for the purposes of identifying heritage resources even though the greatest percentage of Ontario's past belongs to indigenous peoples. The current practice of distinguishing between Native and non-Native burials when applying the Cemeteries Act is probably unconstitutional.

#### 4. COMMUNICATIONS AND COOPERATION

It is important that the appropriate agencies, who come in contact with osteal heritage remains, be made aware of the revised laws and policies with regard to the disposition of such remains. We recommend that a previously instituted education campaign<sup>2</sup> be reinstated and expanded to make provincial and municipal police forces, medical officers of health, coroners (even though they have no direct concern), municipalities, developers and various other public sector agencies aware of the proper procedures. In addition, the general public should develop an enhanced awareness of the legal ramifications of tampering with unidentified skeletal remains.

#### End Notes

1. Fox, William A. Native Burials and Archaeology. Paper presented at the 2nd annual Canadian Association of Provincial and Territorial Archaeologists meeting, Toronto, April 24, 1986.

2. Ibid.

\*Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists

The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists was formed in the spring of 1986 as an interest group concerned about the treatment and disposition of human skeletal remains associated with heritage sites. The organization is committed to legitimate scientific and educational study of archaeological skeletal remains and believes that human skeletal materials must at all times be treated with dignity and respect. This means, they say, that an effective provincial legislative policy must exist to prevent careless treatment or commercial exploitation of such remains. Although there have been recent prosecutions for such actions the legislative responsibility for skeletal remains associated with heritage sites still falls between two provincial statutes. This is unacceptable to OCPO.

They also maintain that the disposition of particular human remains must be resolved on a case-by-case basis through consideration of the scientific interests, the cultural and religious values of interested individuals and groups and the strength of their relationship to the remains. They reject any universal policy of reburial either from present or future excavations and say that resolution of these cases can be realized through discussion and compromise.

\* \* \* \* \*

Submission by the Windsor Chapter, O.A.S.  
Windsor, May 28, 1987

Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Rosemarie Denunzio and I am the President of the Windsor Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. We are one of seven chapters within the Ontario Archaeological Society intent on conserving and protecting Ontario's nonrenewable prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

Windsor, Essex County and Kent County are increasingly faced with the rapid expansion of residential, commercial and industrial sites. Many possible archaeological sites may be lost if heritage is not considered as an important aspect of our country's culture. Life, after all, is not all skyscrapers and cement. To affect more harmonious relations between developers and those interested in the preservation of Ontario's culture, a heritage group such as the Ontario Archaeological Society might be notified well in advance of any impending land developments, thus giving groups interested in heritage ample time to review the site for archaeological remains instead of having to undertake salvage excavations; and in turn, saving the developer time and money.

Decentralization of government facilities would give a higher profile to heritage concerns. Regarding the decentralization, care and consideration might be given to regional type heritage centres such as satellite museums staffed by qualified personnel.

The Ontario Archaeological Society seeks to promote the ethical practice of all people in the province of Ontario concerning all heritage matters; and we, of the Windsor Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society are more than willing to co-operate in the second phase of heritage meetings.

The Windsor Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society believes that archaeology is crucial to our heritage; that archaeological remains help to make

up our heritage. If a site is destroyed, then that piece of our heritage is gone forever.

A good example of where care and consideration should be given to our archaeological heritage lies in the upcoming development of the Windsor riverfront from Ouellette Avenue to the eastern extremities of the Hiram Walker property. This site may prove to be archaeologically significant to the Essex County area and it is hoped by the Windsor Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society that no development will be undertaken before a careful review of non-renewable heritage resources in this area is conducted. This salvaging of our heritage is possible under the auspices of the Ontario Heritage Act. It is hoped, thusly, that the Heritage Act will continue to preserve the rich historical and archaeological heritage of Ontario.

\* \* \* \* \*

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Toronto of 1800s revealed in finds from Fort York dig  
From The Globe & Mail, July 13, 1987

The carelessness of a nineteenth-century servant girl has at last come to light on the excavated surface of the grounds at Fort York.

At least that is the conclusion of Carl Benn, curator of military and marine history for the Toronto Historical Board. He, with a crew of eight, is in the midst of a dig at the fort that is revealing all sorts of things about the lifestyles of those who lived in Toronto during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Fort York is an ideal site for the study because, for the period involved, it was the town's largest populated base, its largest employer and its largest consumer. It housed about 1,000 souls when the population of the town itself had 800 to 900.

Though it served as a military base from 1793 to 1870, it functioned as a fort under siege only during the War of 1812, when it fell twice to the Americans in 1813. Both times it was regained by the British.

So, though the excavations have uncovered a few remnants of cannonballs, musket balls and other war machinery, its significant finds relate to the lifestyles of the enlisted men, the officers and the lieutenant-governor who, until 1813, resided on the grounds.

The lifestyles are notable more for their differences than for their similarities, which takes us back to the servant girl who was probably working in the officers' mess.

Her particular peccadillo relates to a rather elegant tray and two vessels that, Mr. Benn speculates, were accidentally broken, then hidden so the servant would escape the wrath of her superior. His conclusion involves some detective work and some imagination, given the fact that recovered relics are seldom found in one piece.

But the stoneware Spode tray (circa 1815) was found in a particularly remote part of the officers' mess, suggesting that it was hidden, and, unlike most of the relics, which are packed into the ground with time, was loosely covered with soil.

From there, he speculates that it was a woman because the British Army contracted out its mess duties to locals who would be inclined to hire women who were probably relatives. Because cheap land was readily available, able-bodied men chose to farm.

Given the ravages of time, the 30-by-20 centimetre tray was found in good condition and has been restored. It now is on display at the fort.

It is by no means the most significant find uncovered in the dig, which is costing the city \$40,000 and the province \$120,000. The crew has uncovered 32,000 relics and is still digging. The program is scheduled to conclude in October.

Mr. Benn and Dr. Donald Brown, the archeological director, were delighted by

...fort york dig...

a 1.5-centimetre button inscribed with a 1A.

They say that refers to the First American Regiment, also known as the Queen's Rangers. They date the button at 1802, which provides evidence that Rangers were among those who worked on the construction of the fort.

Such relics no doubt have value in the private market, but both men say the button is not for sale. And the gold recovered is almost negligible.

"If they (those at Fort York) lost a gold coin, they looked for it," Mr. Benn said.

They are also excited about the discovery of a primitive drainage system in the cellar of the officers' mess. It does not look like much, but involves drains made of wood, gravel and stone and brick. It was probably used to drain surface water and dirty dishwater.

Another major find is the dump near the lieutenant-governor's residence, proving once again that one man's garbage is another man's treasure.

While the enlisted men were eating army-purchased salt pork, bones in the dump indicate that the lieutenant-governor had an elk on his table. Or perhaps he dined on the two-metre sturgeon whose skeleton was recovered.

The officers fared almost as well as the lieutenant-governor. They were given the privilege of hunting, and the bones of game birds and deer are found in their garbage.

All classes were allowed to fish and gardening was encouraged as an alternative to drinking, which, as the bottles uncovered prove, was very popular among enlisted men, officers and in the lieutenant-governor's house.

The house, unfortunately, was located near a gunpowder magazine and was blown up in one of the U.S. attacks, ending its usefulness as an archeological source.

Sherry and port seem to have been the preferred beverages, since both could be fortified before crossing the Atlantic. Beer was close behind. One recovered bottle probably contained strong drink - rum, gin or whisky.

Though the enlisted men ate off tin plates while their officers dined off china, the army offered most of them a better life than they would have had in a factory or farm in England. It guaranteed a diet of 5,000 calories a day, clothes, shoes and a modest wage.

The fort also accommodated wives and families, though in the early days there were no married quarters and a wife had to share sleeping quarters with the rest of the troops, sleeping with her husband on a wooden bunk with a straw mattress.

The dig uncovered a brass domino tile, a brass book-binder hinge, glass and clay marbles and a brass jew's-harp, indicating that somewhere along the line the foot soldier found time for recreation.

The excavation is only 1.2 metres at its deepest and goes back in history to 1793, which Dr. Brown says has just scratched the surface. He speculates that

Fort York must have been a population site for centuries before that because it was located on a creek and a large lake and was ideal for hunters and gatherers.

(Landfill projects over the years have pushed Lake Ontario away from the Fort, leading some to believe the fort has been moved.)

The excavation at its deepest now represents the Toronto forest as it must have been in the late 1700s. But a further 20-centimetre excavation would go back another 3,000 years, revealing something about the Indians who might have inhabited the area, Dr. Brown said. He speculates that further excavations could trace a history back to 7000 BC.

\* \* \* \* \*

Spinning electrons serve as age-old clocks

From The Globe & Mail, June 20, 1987

Henry Schwarcz's "clock" is timing the strangest things. Today, the McMaster University "geo-archeologist" is measuring the onslaught of the earliest of industrial revolutions in what is now Israel.

Preliminary evidence suggests that in a cave outside Nazareth a caveman (Homo sapiens) had hacked away with the Neanderthalian tools his European cousins had discarded thousands of years earlier.

Prof. Schwarcz believes the paleolithic version of a high-technology wave had not reached his caveman because of dates he has established for teeth that were mixed with the tools on the cave floor. The professor's clock uses a technique called electron spin resonance (ESR). It measures the slow infiltration of electrons into defects in the atomic structure of a tooth.

As a tool, ESR is permitting the accurate dating of hitherto blank pages in anthropologists' timing of the development of human culture. However, it is just one of a variety of modern dating technologies that over the past few years have dramatically increased both the accuracy and the range of efforts to calibrate human evolution. "Fifteen years ago, we had a very good idea of how to date the beginning and the end of the four-million-year story of human biological and cultural evolution. But there was a big gap in the middle," Prof. Schwarcz said.

That gap started with dating things older than 50,000 years, the limit for using the "carbon-14" technique, and ended with dating things one million years old and older using radioactive dating, especially of African volcanic deposits. To fill in this blank, scientists have borrowed technologies from high-energy physics, lasers, chemistry and modern microbiology research to produce new archaeological timepieces.

The impetus for such advances is the inherent limitations of previous techniques - notably the standard carbon-14 testing. The carbon-14 technique relies on the regularity of radioactive decay - the half-life - of a type of carbon that is produced during the life of a plant or animal. After it dies, the radioactivity decreases by one half every 5,700 years. Thus, the amount of radioactivity in bones, or cloth, or plant-based dyes can be extrapolated backward to give a rough estimate of when the life-form died.



...age old clocks...

While this technique has become extremely refined - off no more than 100 years in 15,000-year-old pieces - by the time a piece is between 40,000 and 50,000 years old, the radioactivity has all but disappeared. Telling the ages of something made of clay or stone is impossible with carbon-14. Equally disturbing to conservation-minded archeologists and anthropologists, handfuls of the material must be destroyed each time a piece is measured and remeasured.

The destruction dilemma has been dealt with by the melding of carbon-14 measurements and those made by mass spectrometry using atomic-particle accelerators.

The main physical principle at work is as basic as a pitcher throwing a baseball and then a bowling ball. The baseball goes faster. In an accelerator, the particles in a sample much smaller than those usually used in carbon-14 dating are given a charge and then accelerated. A number of techniques eliminate those that are travelling faster or slower than the carbon-14. The carbon is like "a needle in a haystack and you blow away the hay with a controlled wind," said William Kieser, manager of the University of Toronto's IsoTrace accelerator.

Finally, the carbon-14 atoms remaining are counted - in the best machines, literally one by one. Because the carbon clock is ticking atom by atom, the amount of material needed for measurement has lessened phenomenally. "If you can see it, basically we can measure it," said Gifford Miller of the University of Colorado.

Although a smaller sample is used, the dating is almost as accurate as the standard carbon 14 method. It is the main method being used to authenticate the Shroud of Turin - allegedly Jesus's burial cloth. Six samples will use up 120 milligrams of fabric. In conventional tests, each sample would have had to be handkerchief size.

In Canada, dating work done at a McMaster University accelerator that was supervised by Simon Fraser University researchers recently resolved a long-standing anthropological conundrum. A caribou bone flesher (a scraper) from the Old Crow region of the Yukon was shown to be 27,000 years old by carbon-14 dating in the late 1960s. Almost all other anthropological data suggest that people first immigrated to North America after the last ice age, about 12,000 years ago.

The problem for people who doubted the result was that everything but the man-worked top of the flesher had been consumed during the original test. Only the advent of the accelerator technology permitted scientists to do what is normal scientific practice - recheck their data. When they did, they closed the door on the controversy. The tool was only 1,350 years old - an anomaly had apparently become mixed with the older bones.

Professor Schwarcz's electron clock spreads dating far beyond the carbon-14 time limit. It takes 400,000 to 500,000 years for a combination of earth radiation and cosmic rays to produce free electrons that migrate into atomic-level defects.

Researchers extract these electrons from the pottery or crystal or tooth enamel where they have collected. Some heat the material and measure a light flash that is produced by the excess electrons. Simon Fraser university sci-

entists David Huntley and Dorothy Godfrey-Smith are experimenting with a technique that replaces heating with a laser that dislodges the accumulated particles. Prof. Schwarcz uses an electron spin resonance spectrometer, which counts electrons in an indirect fashion.

Unlike the carbon-14 technique, the timing of the electron counter leaves a good deal to be desired. The date error range goes from 5 to 20 per cent.

Still another long-range counting technique applied by Prof. Schwarcz uses the 250,000-year half life of uranium-234, an extremely sparse natural form of the element. Two other forms make up the rest of the uranium supply found in nature. Uranium is used because of simple physical phenomena: It dissolves in water, while thorium, into which uranium-234 breaks down or decays, does not. Thus, when water drips out of a cave ceiling or wall to form the familiar stalactites, uranium is present, but thorium is not.

A measurement of the ratio of uranium-234 to thorium in a rock deposit inside a cave indicates when the uranium dissolved in water and began to drip. One attempted application of the approach has been the "sandwich" dating of famous cave paintings in France and Spain. Prof. Schwarcz has tried and failed to date the drippings over which the drawings were made and others that later flowed over them. The problem is that cave people were lousy housekeepers. "We found the contamination level was too high from dust brought in by people living in the cave."

Recently, the technique that allows dating of cave or spring deposits up to 350,000 years old has had a dramatic increase in accuracy. The mass spectrometer that allows for the separation of uranium atoms from other elements in the cave deposits now gives a 1 per cent accuracy range at 150,000 years.

The final "clock" in the archeological equivalent of the dating game is perhaps the most controversial and difficult to understand. It measures the "directionality" of amino acids in a life-form sample. These acids are the building blocks of all living organisms. Chemical processes associated with being alive force the amino acids to line up in what is known as a "left-handed" arrangement. In strict chemical terms, this is unnatural. The amino acids want to have a half left- and half right-handed orientation. Over a very long period, sometimes 20 million years, the chemistry gradually rearranges itself into the balanced structure. So the position of the chemical structure is used to indicate its age.

The amino-acid dating method was originally seen as a way of extending the dating of bones that were older than the carbon-14 method could measure. However, scientists have come to understand that the process is extremely temperamental and structure dependent. Prof. Miller now restricts his clocking to shells of various kinds, particularly those found in the generally cold Canadian High Arctic.

Where have all these clocks taken scientists in filling in the gaps in the datebook of human evolution? "We are about halfway there with direct or indirect applications of the method. However, there is still a lot of uncertainty," said Prof. Schwarcz. "If you had a deposit that was 300,000 years old you might not be able to determine the age of it to better than 100,000 or 200,000 years."

\* \* \* \* \*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

Dear Sir:

This is a plea for archaeologists to stoop and scoop! For years I have been pleading with any archaeologist who would lend an ear to keep a sharp lookout for coprolites and cess deposits. It was therefore with great interest that I read Peter Ramsden's article on the discovery of a dog coprolite from Inverhuron in the May/June 1987 issue of Arch Notes. However, it was a disappointment to see that the specimen, apparently, had only been analyzed for its faunal content. To the palaeopathologist such a find is priceless. Just about everything we know of disease in antiquity comes from the study of bone and teeth. When one considers that something less than fifteen percent of the diseases which afflict mankind leave stigmata on bone, it will be seen that we need all the help we can get.

The analysis (both macro. and micro.) of animal and plant residues from coprolites can provide vital clues to diet and seasonality of the site as well as information as to the types of flora and fauna in the vicinity at time of occupation. In fact, such analysis may provide the only direct evidence of diet at a particular site. However, it is in the area of disease that coprolite analysis provides the most important information. Numerous helminths and protozoa produce highly resistant eggs or cysts which are passed out in the faeces and due to morphological differences in these, the identity of the parasite which produced them can be made. Most of the information we have concerning parasitic diseases in antiquity comes from the study of coprolites. Bones very rarely provide such information.

The list of contributions to our understanding of diseases in antiquity from the analysis of coprolites is lengthy and impressive. Just one example would be the 1977 analysis of a faecal remnant of an Egyptian mummy in which I was able to document, for the first time, the presence of a specific tapeworm (Taenia) from ancient Egypt. The individual had died about 1198 B.C. at Thebes. You might ask what information could be gained from studying a dog coprolite. Plenty! Apart from documenting disease in an animal of such antiquity, in itself a major contribution, man and animals share many of the same parasites and this is especially true of the dog which lived in close proximity to man and shared much of his food and hence had the same opportunity of infection by sharing contaminated food or drink. In 1972 McClary made an important contribution to our understanding of disease at the Late Middle Woodlands period Schultz site, Michigan by finding eggs of the tapeworm Diphyllobothrium latum in a dog coprolite. Both man and dog are infected with this parasite by eating infected fish. For further information on this case and numerous others, those who are interested might read my review paper on the subject: A Review of the Evidence of Human Endoparasitism in the pre-Columbian New World Through the Study of Coprolites. Journal of Archaeological Science 1985, 12: 299-310.

It is sad but true that coprolites on Ontario sites are as rare as Roman coins, but then have we really looked hard enough? Coprophiliacs too are a rare anomaly! If ever you make the fantastic discovery of a coprolite or cesspit at your site and wonder what to do .... give me a call.

Sincerely yours,  
Patrick Horne

Dear Sir,

The O.A.S. looked at the possibility of a group trip to China a few years ago, and your readers may, therefore, be interested in my experience on a recent visit to China.

I was on a regular general-interest tour organized by a travel agency with much experience in China, our leader was on her 20th trip there. We spent 18 nights in the country, visiting Hangzhou, Suzhou, Shanghai, Xian, Tai Yuan, Datong, Inner Mongolia and Beijing. No prehistoric archaeological sites were visited, but we saw the terra-cotta Qin warriors near Xian (third century B.C.), Buddhist cave carvings near Datong (fifth century A.D.), many Buddhist temples recently restored, some museums in which both porcelain and much earlier bronzes (11th century B.C.) were well displayed and, of course, the Great Wall. Modern China was represented by visits to a commune combining small industry and agriculture in the outskirts of Shanghai, to a children's palace, to the Hall of the People and Mao's Tomb in Beijing, to a number of small factories and to three shows of Chinese singing, dancing and acrobatics.

My chief impression of China is people, people everywhere. One had to be patient to get a spot on the railings overlooking the terra-cotta warriors, and the Great Wall was literally packed with people; in both cases the crowds were largely Chinese seeing their own country, foreign tourists were nearly always in the minority. There are over a billion Chinese now, only 20% urban, but that translates to over 200 million city-dwellers.

How were we treated? The Chinese were friendly, we were approached on the street by perfect strangers wanting to practise their English (now the foreign language taught in Chinese schools). We had excellent English-speaking guides with us throughout the trip. We could photograph anything except military items, and walk anywhere. To co-trippers who had been to Eastern Europe or the U.S.S.R. the difference between those countries and China was unbelievable. Accommodations were far better than I had been led to believe, and our leader commented upon the remarkable improvement in just a few years. Only rarely was there any problem, and that was soluble with a little effort and imagination. Breakfast was western-style, the other meals Chinese, which did begin to pall by the end.

We were fortunate enough to travel by train on seven occasions, and, you railway buffs, they are still making and using coal-fired steam engines. But China is the land of bicycles - 700,000 in Hangzhou, where the total population is one million people.

If you have thought about China, my advice is go. It is the country of the future, 1½ billion people in a self-supporting land 3,000 x 2,000 miles. It is unlike any third world country I have seen before-no abject poverty, no guns and completely safe for wandering in the streets. China will never depress you, but will raid your pocketbook with the beautiful hand-made output of the factories you visit. Go soon, tourism is burgeoning, but go prepared to be exhausted by going to so much in so short a time.

I should be happy to give further information and advice to anyone interested.

Yours sincerely,  
Geoff Sutherland

Dear Sir:

May I draw your attention to the availability of a new publication by Persimmon Press?

It is a reissuance of Witthoft's original 1952 Shoop site report:

John Witthoft - A Paleo-Indian Site in Eastern Pennsylvania: An Early Hunting Culture. Facsimile edition of 1952 publication of the American Philosophical Society, plus index. Glossy stock, wired and with covers. Foreward.

The reprint is a facsimile with strong paper covers that show views of the Shoop site (no photos of the site were published in 1952). The price in Canadian dollars is \$7 plus \$2 for postage -- if paying in currency. Checks drawn on Canadian banks payable in Canadian funds cannot be accepted.

Sincerely,  
Michael Gramly  
Persimmon Press, 118 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, New York 14216  
(Delivery will be made within two weeks of receipt of order.)

REFERENCE CANADA

\* \* \* \* \*

1235 Bay Street, Suite 802  
Toronto, Ontario M5R 3K4

Reference Canada is the new name of your telephone referral system to federal government programs and services.

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(Area Codes/indicatifs  
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1-800-461-1664  
(All other Ontario Residents/  
Tous les autres residents de  
l'Ontario)  
1-800-387-0700

**\$871,427 AWARDED TO HERITAGE SOCIETIES**

Video productions, marking shipwrecks with commemorative plaques and documenting cemetery headstones to trace family histories are just three of many on-going projects of Ontario heritage societies being assisted with operating grants from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Twelve heritage organizations have received a total of \$871,427 for this fiscal year --

The Ontario Black History Society of Toronto will help high school students learn more about the history of the Black Community in Ontario with a video and travelling exhibit sponsored with a \$31,827 grant. A \$13,791 grant to Save Ontario Shipwrecks Society of Kingston helped with preparing a video to train divers to appreciate underwater heritage.

The Societe Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Genealogie (Ottawa) with a grant of \$21,424 will continue to help Franco-Ontarian families trace their lineage.

Other organizations receiving funds include the Ontario Historical Society, North York, \$136,042; the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, Toronto, \$422,300; the Ontario Museum Association, Toronto, \$144,544; the Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto, \$20,157; the Canadian Mediterranean Institute, Ottawa, \$15,000; the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Toronto, \$11,670; the Ontario Association of Archivists, Toronto, \$13,390; the Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, \$38,192; and the John Graves Simcoe Association of Toronto, \$3,090.

**PLUS HERITAGE GROUPS RECEIVE MORE THAN \$65,000 IN GRANTS**

Publishing the histories of their parish of St. Theresa in Port Colborne, the Freeport Hospital of Kitchener and the county of West Lincoln (Grimsby) are three of the 19 projects sponsored by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

ORGANIZATION	\$GRANT	PROJECT
Ontario Black History Society	\$12,000	Hiring an intern
Glencoe & District Historical Society	2,367	Purchase of Office Equipment
Save Ontario Shipwrecks (Kingston)	335	Presenting a paper and workshop
Brant Historical Society/Brant County Museum	7,200	Hiring an intern
St. Catharines Historical Museum	10,000	Purchase of audio-visual & office equipment
The Freeport Hospital Volunteer Services (Kitchener)	2,000	Publish history of hospital
Voyageur Heritage Network (North Bay)	3,100	Publish a brochure on points of interest
Thunder Bay Historical Museum	6,440	Produce exhibit "Reflections of Glory"
Grimsby Historical Society	2,000	Publish book on history of "West Lincoln"
Lennox & Addington Historical	2,000	Publish volume of papers for 80th aniv.
Northwestern 25th Celebration Committee (stratford)	2,000	Publish book

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

14TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

RIVERS THROUGH TIME: ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG OUR EASTERN WATERWAYS

Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario  
October 23, 24, 25, 1987

The planning for the OAS Symposium 1987 is going very well and the weekend of October 23-25 will be one to reserve on your calendars. In this issue of ARCH NOTES you will receive the pre-registration form, information on reservations at the Skyline Hotel and an Ottawa information brochure. A conference kit will await you in Ottawa, packed with lots more information to make your visit to Ottawa informative and fun. So send us your completed pre-registration forms as soon as possible so that space for the tours, sessions and banquet can be guaranteed. Space for the tours in particular is limited and we know you won't want to miss a chance to visit the collections of our national institutions. Sign up now and you won't be disappointed.

The programme of speakers for Saturday and Sunday is broken into three sessions and is organized to provide an overview of Eastern Ontario archaeology - something that has not been done by the OAS before - and an opportunity for presentations on a wider geographic range and topical interests from across the province and adjacent regions.

Here's a preliminary list of speakers:

Saturday morning: Prehistoric Archaeology of Eastern Ontario

T. Anderson, J. V. Wright, P. Wright, S. Smith, D. Robertson, H. Daeschel and G. Watson speaking on Champlain Sea, Underwater Archaeology, Rideau Lakes and St. Lawrence River prehistory and more.

Saturday afternoon: Historical Archaeology of Eastern Ontario

S. Ploussos, S. Mills & C. Phillips, R. Mayer, F. Gregory and B. Stewart speaking on the historic Rideau Canal, Hydraulic Milling technology, Marine Heritage and Fort Frontenac.

Sunday morning: Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology

S. Bazley, M. Gramly, J. Pendergast and R. Morlan speaking on paleo-indian, Iroquoian and historic archaeology with some faunal analysis thrown in.

The highlight of the weekend to tie all the activities together will be our banquet (with a very good menu - I won't give everything away just yet) followed by our special guest speaker Dr. J.V. Wright. Dr. Wright has chosen to speak to us on "The Upper St. Lawrence Drainage in the Prehistory of Eastern North America". This will be closely followed by dancing and relaxing until 1 a.m.

I think you will agree that our OAS Symposium 1987 is shaping up to be an informative and enjoyable three days. So fill out your pre-registration form

and return it to Ottawa at the address given. We are looking forward to seeing you at the Skyline Hotel, October 23-25, 1987.

Marian Clark  
Chairman  
Operations Committee  
OAS Symposium 1987 Planning Committee

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BOOK REVIEWS...

##### ATLAS OF GREAT LAKES INDIAN HISTORY

Edited by Helen Hornbeck Tanner  
University of Oklahoma Press, 224 pages, \$75

Review by M. T. Kelly, from The Globe & Mail, June 6, 1987

In 1963 Helen Hornbeck Tanner agreed rather casually to undertake some research to find out what Indians had lived around her home base of Ann Arbor, Mich., in the late eighteenth century. Unwittingly, she was drawn into one of the most unexplored areas of Indian history. Now, nearly a quarter of a century later, the casual historical inquiry that developed into her life's work is magnificently realized in the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History.

The atlas, which contains 33 newly researched maps, a detailed index and a bibliography, really does feel like it took a lifetime to put it together. Native people, ethnohistorians, anthropologists, geographers, ecologists, linguists and other specialists served as consultants. The book begins by covering the natural vegetation of the area, the distribution of cultures and begins its historical narrative with the Iroquois Wars, from 1641 to 1701.

The section on the Iroquois wars will be of significant and particular interest to Canadians. Historians were not the only ones to create myths to describe the terror of the Iroquois Wars; other writers have drawn inspiration from them as well. The late E. J. Pratt thought that most of Canadian literature started with the Jesuit Relations, and his poem *Brebeuf And His Brethren* shows how deeply Pratt was affected by the story of the Iroquois Wars. In her atlas, Tanner shows how the historical accounts of the Iroquois invasions raised puzzling questions that she attempted to answer.

For example, much history has been eloquently written to describe the destruction wrought by Iroquois warriors during major expeditions into southern Ontario during the mid-seventeenth century. Yet 50 years later, when the Iroquois war era was over, the "conquered" region was occupied by Mississaugas and Ojibways. How did this happen? In 1963 there was no ready answer. "Further investigation revealed the discrepancies between the documentary and cartographic records of history. Mapmakers of the eighteenth century continued to place Iroquois villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario for 50 years after the sites had been deserted by the Iroquois. Furthermore, these and similar errors were faithfully copied for twentieth-century publications."

Tanner makes no mention of an article in *Ontario History*, the quarterly journal of the Ontario Historical Society, which addresses this very question. In that article, Peter S. Schmalz wrote *The Role Of The Ojibway In The Conquest of Southern Ontario, 1650-1751*, and reached similar conclusions as has Tanner.



Tanner's atlas shows that the history of the region was shaped by intertribal warfare, refugee movements, epidemics of European-introduced diseases, French and English wars and trade rivalry, white population advances, Indian resistance, Indian treaties ceding land, and removal and allotment of land. The changing patterns as a result of all these factors are shown on the maps, each of which has an accompanying text. There seems to be an overemphasis on the Ohio region, but that is obviously the greatest interest to Tanner.

Although Indian people were almost completely swept from the main line of westward European migration through the United States, especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the same was not true of the northern country of the Great Lakes region. That was land they never abandoned. The atlas shows the historical background of present-day Indian communities both on and off Canadian and U.S. reserves.

For all the great scholarship displayed by Tanner, the Atlas Of Great Lakes Indian History will appeal mostly to specialists. Tanner writes with accessibility and grace, the numerous illustrations that accompany the text and map are fascinating, and the book is broken up into historic periods that are easily comprehensible. Tanner seems to have covered everything pertaining to the Indian history of the Great Lakes, from land cessions to epidemics.

Her book will give a welcome dimension to the past and present of the great fresh-water seas of the continent; history and hauntings that may have been forgotten have been given a new life in this spectacular book.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NIAGARA MUSEUMS ESTABLISH COMPUTER NETWORK

Six museums in the Niagara region will establish a computer network with a \$49,785 grant from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

The computer equipment will enable the museums to generate, store and share collections, resources and information. The participating museums include: Grimbsby Museum; Lundy's Lane Historical Museum; Port Colborne Historical and Marine Museum; St. Catharines Historical Museum; Welland Historical Museum and Niagara Historical Society Museum.

The network will be of benefit to smaller museums in the area and organizations such as schoolboards, libraries, municipalities, Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) and the public by having one major source of information and assistance.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

DONATIONS TO AWARDS FUND COMMEMORATE DICK JOHNSTON AND WALTER KENYON

The Society is pleased and grateful to report that donations to the Society's Awards Fund have been received in memory of the late Drs. Richard B. Johnston and Walter Andrew Kenyon.

Dr. Kenyon was a long-term O.A.S. member, and a curator of archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum for more than a quarter of a century. Obituaries were given in ARCH NOTES 86-5:28-30, and a bibliography followed in ARCH NOTES 86-6:44-46.

Dr. Johnston was Editor of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY since 1977, and his last issue (OA46) is yet to be published. Obituaries and tributes were printed in ARCH NOTES 87-1:3-5.

The Awards Fund was established by the Society in 1985 in trust to generate income through earned interest to allow periodic cash awards, and at the same time provide a means by which members and significant events may be commemorated. Past members who are remembered by means of commemorative donations to the Awards Fund to date are Clyde C. Kennedy, Dr. Richard B. Johnston, Dr. Walter A. Kenyon, W. J. Patterson, Frank Ridley, and Dr. Iain C. Walker.

Receipts for income tax relief for these donations have been returned to the donor members together with the Society's thanks.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS WHO SHOULD HAVE RENEWED JULY 1ST

Not all members whose membership lapsed June 30 have yet renewed. A reminder for those few good people is enclosed with this issue of ARCH NOTES. If you don't intend to renew, then please accept this ARCH NOTES as a farewell gift from the Society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS WELL RECEIVED

Chris. Junker-Andersen's new Index to the University of Toronto's faunal reports was released two months ago as a Special Publication of the Society. There has been a rewarding demand for this thirty-three page work, and feedback to the effect that directories and indexes are the sort of thing the Society should be publishing. If you missed the flyer that was enclosed with the last issue of ARCH NOTES, contact the Society office for more information.

BUS TRIP NOTICE

To the many members who sent in deposits for the GREAT O.A.S. 1987 BUS TRIP, August 22-23, the good news is that the trip is in GO condition, with just about maximum capacity reached. Now we just need some good weather. Don't forget that we meet at a different entrance to the York Mills TTC station this time. Because of construction, we shall meet at the SOUTH ENTRANCE. Just look for that big, silver PMCL coach, hopefully driven by the affable Max Wagg, together with the Society Administrator with clip-board and pen in hand.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Nominating Committee for the slate for the 1988 Executive of the O.A.S. is Dr. Mima Kapches. Please submit your nominations to her at 16 Frizzell Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4K 1H9. (416) 465-9744.

*from the o a s office ...*

There is no need to call the office to confirm your place if your cheque has been cashed. Just be at the pick-up point ready to go at 9:00 a.m. There will be a further pick-up on Highway 400 heading north. Parking is available at the Jolly Miller lot near the York Mills pick-up at \$2.50 per day.

#### O.A.S. MEMBERS TO RECEIVE R.O.M. PUBLICATION

Commencing August 1987 all O.A.S. members will receive the Continuing Education Calendar published by the Royal Ontario Museum three times a year. This will be mailed by the R.O.M. to the names and addresses provided by the O.A.S. The Calendar describes available lectures, courses, field trips and workshops offered through the R.O.M. and McLaughlin Planetarium, and also details of film, music and theatre presentations, the artifact Identification Service, R.O.M. Library and Speaker's Bureau. The first issue should arrive about the same time as this issue of ARCH NOTES. If it doesn't, contact the O.A.S. office.

#### VISITING THE U.K.?

If you're visiting the U.K. and want to take in the archaeology around Gloucestershire, contact O.A.S. member Janet Illingworth-Cooper (address and phone no. in your membership list or contact the O.A.S. office) who will be pleased to take O.A.S. members around the barrows, hill forts, Roman villas, or whatever.....

#### O.A.S. MEMBERSHIP FEES - BUY YOUR LIFE MEMBERSHIP AT TODAY'S BARGAIN PRICE

Be prepared for a fee increase in 1988. Our Treasurer intends asking for staggered fee increases (at our next annual business meeting) so that by 1990 we should be paying \$25.00 p.a. for Individual Membership in the Society. Now is the time to splurge on that Life Membership at only \$250.00!

#### TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR MEMBERS

The Society is working on a project to identify those of its members who have held membership continuously for a quarter of a century and more.

Founder and Charter members Murray Corbett and Bill Rennison were present at the first formal meeting of January 24, 1951. Prof. Helen Devereux joined in 1953, and Dr. James V. Wright was already President in 1954. All have held Executive Office in the Society. Thereafter, as membership grew, details became less precisely recorded. Will members who joined before 1962 that are not named above please drop a note to the Society office identifying themselves.

#### FORMAL OPENING HELD OF EXCAVATIONS AT McKEOWN SITE

On Thursday, July 16th, at 4:00 p.m. at Maynard, Ontario, Sydney F. Wise, Esq., Chairman, Archaeological Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation, officially opened the McKeown site, on behalf of the Honourable Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

Archaeologists of the Heritage Merrickville Foundation Inc. have been excavating the heavily fortified four acre St. Lawrence Iroquoian village site at Maynard since mid-May. At present eleven longhouses, several village plazas, multiple palisades, dual earthworks and a number of corn caches have been unearthed. Numerous bone and stone tools, a number of elaborate human effigy smoking pipes and a large quantity of distinctively fine St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery has been recovered.

This village of Iroquoian farmers, which had a population of over 1,000 circa A.D. 1500, was home to an earlier generation of the Iroquoians Jacques Cartier met at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal) in A.D. 1535. These Indians who called their homeland "Canada" can lay claim to being the 'First' Canadians. They occupied much of the St. Lawrence River valley from Lake Ontario to Gaspé in the 16th century. By A.D. 1603 when Samuel de Champlain visited the lower St. Lawrence River these Iroquoians had disappeared. Not having been named by the early European explorers, as were the other Indian tribes they encountered, these Iroquoians are known to the archaeologists as the St. Lawrence Iroquoians.

By excavating the McKeown St. Lawrence Iroquoian village site the archaeologists seek to learn more about the origin of these people, their life-style, their impact on the Native community in the 15th century, and the reasons for their disappearance circa A.D. 1580. The multiple and complex fortifications excavated, suggest this village came under heavy attack from time-to-time. The presence of Huron artifacts on the McKeown site, and other archaeological evidence, suggests that Huron women were held captive in the village at Maynard. In concert this archaeological evidence indicates that the villagers at Maynard were under attack and possibly were destroyed by Hurons whose villages were located on the Trent River and in the Bay of Quinte region in A.D. 1500.

O.A.S. members are welcome to visit the site and volunteers are accepted.

#### PASSPORT TO THE PAST PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Canada Day, July 1, 1987, saw the launching of the new program PASSPORT TO THE PAST with the issuance of the first ten Passports. In a small ceremony, Passport No. 1 was handed to the Society's President, Christine L. Caroppo. Nos. 4 to ten were taken by the Society's Executive and staff. No. 3 is reserved to be handed to Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, the agency that provided the Passport documents and which is participating jointly with the Society in the programme. So who got No. 2? George Connoy, long-term member and Treasurer of the London Chapter has received No. 2, as the first member to apply even before the forms were ready.

At present some details still have to be completed. More Agencies are needed to register their needs for volunteers (call the Ministry office at (416) 965-4490). The first batch of stamps to be made for Agencies to stamp volunteers' Passports are in process of manufacture.

Tucked into the last issue of ARCH NOTES was a flyer announcing the Passport to the Past programme and inviting applications to the Society for Registration Kits. For awhile, demand was ahead of the supply, but after much printing and assembling the Society is now able to provide kits for all members and

from the o a s office ...

in bulk for Chapters and Agencies. Members and Agencies are invited to contact the Society for Passport to the Past Registration Kits.

#### MISSING MEMBERS

Mail has been returned that was sent to:

Jill Campling, 545 Belmont Ave., W., #803, Kitchener, ON N2M 5G7  
Bonny Mill, 1230 York Mills Road, #402, Don Mills, ON M3A 1Y5  
Angele Smith, 665 Riverside Drive, London, ON N6H 2S3

Please let the Society office know if you know where any of the above have got to.

#### 1987 LICENCE APPLICATIONS LIKELY TO REACH A NEW HIGH

In this issue of ARCH NOTES is printed the newest list of Licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and/or recommended for approval. So far, 119 numbers have been assigned and there are more to come yet. Seven concern underwater archaeology, one is for recording rock art. When the next batch is processed it seems likely that 1987 will mark an all-time high for the number of licences issued in any one year.

#### PASSPORT ENTRIES FOR PAST WORK

Members acquiring a PASSPORT TO THE PAST and wishing to enter a record of volunteer work in past years should do so. The pages of ARCH NOTES are available to past volunteers, Agencies, field directors, instructors and so on to re-establish contact where this has been lost, for the purpose of verifying entries in the PASSPORT. Under reasonable conditions of assurance, the Society will stamp entries where the former field director/etc. is no longer accessible.

Excavations sponsored by the Society for which the field director is no longer available are:

- 1974 Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 (Patsy Cook);
- 1975 Uxbridge BbGt-1 (Patsy Cook);
- 1976 Uxbridge BbGt-1 (Patsy Cook);
- 1977 Woodbridge-Mackenzie AkGv-2 (David Johnson);
- 1982 Woodbridge-Mackenzie AkGv-2 (Robin Dods).

Members who voluntarily participated in these digs should contact the Society to have their PASSPORT entry stamped.

#### EXCAVATIONS CONTINUING AT FORT YORK

CBC aired an interview with OAS member Cathy Webb in her capacity as Assistant Director of the ongoing excavations at Fort York on Friday July 17th. The work is proving highly productive of artifacts and proving most satisfying. Work will continue five days a week until October and all members are invited to visit and see for themselves what is being done.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/  
WATERLOO

President	Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112
Vice-President	Marcia Redmond
Treasurer	Marilyn Cornies-Milne
Secretary	Lois McCulloch, 40 Woodside Rd., Guelph, Ont. N1G 2G9
Newsletter	THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald
Chapter Fees	Individual \$6

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Normally at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King St.W., Waterloo.

LONDON

President	Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401
Vice-President	Linda Gibbs
Treasurer	George Conroy
Secretary	Robert Pearce, 55 Centre St., London, Ont. N6J 1T4
Newsletter	KEWA - Editor: Ian Kenyon
Chapter Fees	Individual \$12, Family \$14, Institutional \$16

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

NIAGARA

President	Jim Pengelly (416) 834-7802
Vice-Presidents	Ian Brindle, David Briggs
Secy/Treasurer	Marilynne Box, 59 Tennessee Ave., Port Colborne, Ont. L3K 2R8
Newsletter	Editor: John Jouppien
Chapter Fees	Individual \$6, Family \$8

Meetings: At 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Friday of each month at Room H313 (Science Complex), Brock University, St. Catharines.

OTTAWA

President	Stephen L. Cumbaa (613) 235-8696
Vice-President	Marian Clark
Secy/Treasurer	Peggy Smyth, P.O. Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5J1
Newsletter	THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST
Chapter Fees	Individual \$15, Family \$17, Student \$10

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Victoria Memorial Bldg., Metcalfe & McLeod Streets.

THUNDER BAY

President	Frances Duke (807) 683-5375
Vice-President	George Holborn
Secy/Treasurer	- 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7A 1L9
Newsletter	WANIKAN - Editor: George Holborn
Chapter Fees	Individual \$9

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. The National Exhibition Centre, Balmoral Avenue.

*o a s chapters*

TORONTO President Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732  
Vice-President Tony Stapells  
Treasurer Marjorie Clarkson  
Secretary Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd.,  
Etobicoke, Ont. M9C 3C6  
Newsletter PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti  
Chapter Fees Individual \$8  
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding  
June, July and August. Room 561a, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George St., Toronto.

WINDSOR President Rosemary Denunzio (519) 948-7323  
Vice-President Art Pegg  
Treasurer Norman Vincent  
Secretary Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R. 1,  
Tecumseh, Ont. N8N 2L9  
Newsletter SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid  
Chapter Fees Individual \$3  
Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, excluding  
June, July and August. Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave., Windsor.

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### BELIZE TRIP ITINERARY FINALISED

O.A.S. members and guests who have indicated interest in the Society's trip to Belize, Tikal and Yucatan next April will have received an updated itinerary, details of costs, and other news. We shall be staying on the Tikal site in Guatemala for two nights. While the volume of enquiries received exceed the capacity of the trip (even with two groups), the Society will continue to send out information on request until all available spaces are committed by means of a deposit. Each group will be limited to thirty-five participants due to the limited facilities in Belize and Guatemala, and the second group will travel two weeks after the first. Participants may choose either group as long as there is space available.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING AVAILABLE FOR VOLUNTEERS AT McKEOWN SITE

Volunteers wishing to assist with the excavation of the McKeown Site near Prescott will be accommodated on the site in one week increments with all necessities provided except meals. A kitchen is provided but the cooking and food are the responsibility of the volunteer. Volunteers without experience are accepted and will receive on-site training. Excavations will continue to August 21st. Interested volunteers should contact Project Officer Dr. Jim F. Pendergast on the site during the day at (613)925-3322, or in the evening at (613)269-4730. This is a splendid opportunity to get a worthy entry in your Passport.



# The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

BOX 241, POSTAL STATION P, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 2S8

## EXECUTIVE 1987

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LOE 1P0  
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L4G 3A2  
(416) 727-2079

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M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Peter Reid  
Department of Sociology &  
Anthropology  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4  
(519) 253-4232

## ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

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

## PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## FEES

Individual	\$16
Family	\$20
Institutional	\$30
Life	\$250
Chapter Fees Extra	