



# ARCH NOTES

Newsletter of

**The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)**

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

November, 1974

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*The November meeting of the O.A.S. will be held on November 20, 1974, at 8:00 p.m. in room 572, Sidney Smith Hall. (Please note the room change.)*

*Mrs. Patsy Cook will be unable to speak at this meeting, as advertised in the October issue of "Arch Notes". However, we are very fortunate in having David Newlands, of the Royal Ontario Museum, available to speak to us. His talk will be on "The Archaeology of Ontario Earthenware Potteries". A brief note on his work appeared in the October "Arch Notes".*

*For those members who worked on Cherry Hill and are interested in historic archaeology, this talk should prove interesting and informative.*

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ARCH NOTES is published 7 - 10 times a year by the Ontario Archaeological Society. All enquiries and contributions should be addressed to the Chairman, Arch Notes Committee, c/o 2 Minorca Place, Don Mills, Ontario M3A 2Z6.



A N N O U N C E M E N T S

Nominating Committee for 1975 Executive Officers

The Nominating Committee for 1975 Executive Officers has been appointed and is ready to accept nominations for the upcoming year's executive.

Members of the Committee are:

1. Mima Kapches 466-6527
2. Dr. Howard Savage 485-1259
3. ...(to be advised)...

Any written nominations may be directed to: The Nomination Committee, c/o Ontario Archaeological Society, Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

The slate will be presented at the regular O.A.S. meeting in November (following Article VI, part 2 of the Constitution), and will appear in the December "Arch Notes". Nominations will be accepted from the floor at the November meeting and at the Christmas Banquet. Nominations will be closed at the Banquet. A ballot will then be drawn up and circulated to members in the January issue of "Arch Notes" and the elections will take place at the January meeting, the 15th of that month.

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Banquet

The speaker for the O.A.S. Christmas Banquet will be Mr. Bill Russell of the Ministry of Natural Resources. His talk is entitled "Archaeological Resource Management, or a Day in the Life of a Desk Bound Archaeologist".

Please be sure to attend this gala event: it promises to be thoroughly enjoyable.

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Mima Kapches

CHAY!

Our thanks and congratulations are expressed to all speakers and members who together made the Society's recent Symposium such a worthwhile event. To these people must be added those who supported it in large enough numbers that, regrettably, some had to be turned away at the door. It was good to see that so many out-of-town members had made the journey to Toronto, both to attend and to speak.

The degree of diversity of expertise within our ranks was demonstrated by the wide range of subjects presented and each paper alone was worth the price of admission.

A more formal "thank you" was made at the Symposium and by subsequent letters to those involved.

By coincidence the E.S.A.F. Annual Meeting was held on the same weekend. Perhaps some members would have wished to attend both events - a point to be considered in planning the next Symposium. Yes, a Symposium in 1975 would appear to be high on the list of items that the incoming 1975 Executive might consider.

Ms. Mima Kapches, fresh from organizing the Symposium, is Chairwoman of the Nominations Committee with the duty of recording nominations for the Society's 1975 Executive. Please make her job easier by letting her know about your willingness to run for office.

At our November meeting we are required, by our constitution, to review the fee structure for the forthcoming year. This announcement should guarantee a good turnout!

In December our Christmas Banquet will take place. Please send in your application as soon as possible. The top-flight speaker alone will justify the cost, so the dinner comes free (?). See you there.

QUOY!\*

\* a salutation in the Iroquoian languages, courtesy of Roy Wright.

Ouracha.

Chas. Garrad

PRESENMENTS PAGE

E.S.A.F. REPORT

By John Reid

The 41st annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held in Bangor, Maine on October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1974. The trip down took 15 hours and was just over 700 miles. Everything went to schedule, starting at 9:00 a.m. on the Friday with opening remarks by Maurice Robbins, followed by a great session on the Prehistory of the Maine-Maritime Provinces Area. With David Sanger presiding, papers were given by Sanger, Bruce Bourque, Stephen Davis, Christopher Turnbull, Brad Myers and James Tuck, with David Keenlyside also involved in the discussion. This session was very well attended, and, I think, very well received.

The afternoon saw us on a bus tour to the Robert Abbe Museum, Sieur de Monts Spring, Bar Harbor. It was a beautiful trip, with Maine in full colour, with blue sky and plenty of sunshine. The Museum is in the middle of a National Park. The displays are well organized and documented, with a very impressive library which includes the Jesuit Relations. It is a great place to visit if you are in the area.

The Executive Meeting was well run and ran into no problems. The General Meeting followed in the same manner. Many of the old timers say it was the shortest on record. The reason, of course, was that most of the members wanted to hear Charles McGimsey. His topic was "Important S.A.A. Deliberations Dealing with the Registration of Archaeologists, Archaeological Impact Studies, Archaeological Report Writing and Other Matters Concerning the Profession". It was a long session with a lot of discussion.

After a very exciting first day, the Viking session started. Word was out that it would be controversial and that some of the speakers would disagree with each other. This was right - the darts were long and pointed. I think it will be a long time before we know who is right. I met Edward Lenik who gave a very well organized and documented talk on "The Search for Norse Occupation at Spirit Pond, Maine". Edward is a member of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey and also a member of the O.A.S.

After lunch there was a session of General Papers, not all of which I attended.

Saturday evening we went by bus to the University of Maine at Orono for the Banquet. The after-dinner speaker was Dr. Carl C. Lamberg-Karlovsky. His talk on "The Urban Revolution Reconsidered" was well received by all, with a good question-and-answer period afterwards.

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Unfortunately I had to leave early on Sunday to return home.

The next E.S.A.F. meeting will be held in Columbus, Ohio on November 13th - 16th, 1975. It will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1976.

I have suggested that the representative to E.S.A.F. should inform members of Provincial and State societies that they are also members of E.S.A.F. So I am now letting you know that you are members of the Federation - and therefore welcome at their meetings. You can also receive member discount on publications, subject to the \$0.50 Canadian handling charge.

N.B. An E.S.A.F. directory revision recently issued is available from the O.A.S. Librarian.

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C.A.A.

By John Reid

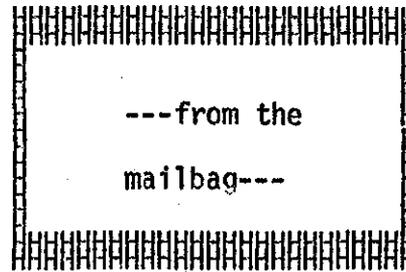
The eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held March 7 - 9, 1975 in Thunder Bay, Ontario. It would be nice to see a good turn-out of O.A.S. members. To help in this cause, I have been in touch with Trans Air for Group Rates. Any members interested in going from Toronto, via the Group Rate, please write to me care of Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

Titles for contributing papers to be submitted by November 15, and Abstracts (200 words) and projection needs by December 15, 1974, to Ken Dawson, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1.

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*from the Executive Committee:*

*The problem of unethical behaviour as reported in the last issue of "Arch Notes" has been resolved to the satisfaction of the O.A.S. Executive.*



Ottawa Chapter

The next meeting will be on November 12, 1974 at 8:00 p.m. in the Auditorium, Victoria Memorial Museum Building, and the subject will be a conducted tour of the exhibits of the National Museum of Man and Natural Sciences with partial emphasis on the Archaeological Hall. This event is being arranged by Jim Pendergast, Assistant Director of the National Museum of Man. It is planned that archaeologists from the A.S.C. will be on hand to explain the exhibits and answer questions.

At the meeting planned for December 11, 1974, Miss Frances Stewart, Faunal Analyst, National Museum of Man, will talk about the identification of excavated faunal material and its importance in complementing the interpretation of the other kinds of information obtained by archaeological excavation. She will discuss the Southern New Brunswick Carson site as an example of the role of faunal analysis in archaeological interpretation.

Membership in the Ottawa Chapter, O.A.S., is open to members of the Ontario Archaeological Society. Members are assessed an additional \$2.00 to cover local expenses of the Chapter, including the mailing of Archaic Notes which announce and report on Ottawa Chapter activities. This assessment of \$2.00 should be paid at an early meeting or by sending the fee to Dr. Iain Walker, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa Chapter, O.A.S., P.O. Box 70, Greely, Ontario.

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The Department of Archaeology, The University of Calgary and The University of Calgary Archaeological Association are hosting a Symposium on Primitive Technology and Art.

Enquiries should be addressed to C. Arnold or G. Reardon, Department of Archaeology, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

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ADMINISTRATOR-CURATOR required for a small local museum in the growing City of Burlington, Ontario. The museum has specialized in the collection of local history and artifacts. The Board of Management wishes to continue this programme but expand the museum's activities in the community.

The Administrator-Curator would be required to oversee the day to day operation of the Museum, plan for special events, exhibitions and extension programmes.

Qualifications: completion of a recognized Museology course would be of assistance, but considerable weight will be given to the administrative abilities of the successful candidate.

Please forward application and resume together with salary required to C.W. Cullis, Treasurer, The Joseph Brent Museum, c/o P.O. Box 40, Burlington, Ontario, Canada - phone 632-3711.

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The University of Toledo Anthropology Department and the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Club are issuing a joint publication entitled "A Guide to the Literature on the Dental Anthropology of Post Pleistocene Man". The bibliography is categorized by both culture areas and specific topics. It is 145 pages long and sells for \$3.25 (to pay for printing costs).

Order from Dr. James Metress, Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Club, c/o Anthropology Department, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606

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The Champlain Society has some 40 openings available for new members. The authorized membership when the Society was founded in 1905 was 250, but the maximum permitted membership is now 1,000. Annual subscription of \$15 provides members with the finest hard cover historical works, mint from the press, and the opportunity to purchase back copies. Presently in preparation is an English translation of Lafitau's "Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquaines". Enquiries to Mrs. Eleanor Cook, Secretary-Treasurer, The Royal York Hotel, 100 Front St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E5.

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The Department of Anthropology of Arizona State University announces that the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Sixth International Conference on Underwater Archaeology will be held jointly in Charleston, South Carolina at Mills-Hyatt House on January 8 - 11, 1975.

Further details may be obtained from Carol Ruppe, Reference Librarian, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

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SYMPOSIUM REPORT

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The Ontario Archaeological Society's Symposium on Ontario Iroquois Prehistory, held at the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, on Saturday, October 19, held a packed audience all day.

Early in the morning hopeful, but not pre-registered, arrivals were being turned away at the doors of the full lecture theatre. At a "Speakers' Reception" at the end of the day, in the Library Sciences Building of the Robarts Library, questions and conversation continued until late in the evening.

The Symposium was opened by the President of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Charles Garrad. During his introduction the President read the following letter from the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma:

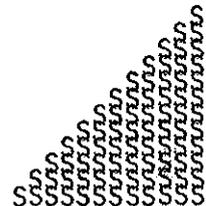
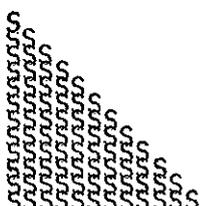
*"Dear Mr. Garrad and members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma send greetings to those who, with pure motives and for the benefit of the human race seek to know and understand how the Wyandottes lived in Ontario so many centuries ago.*

*"The events of the past three and a quarter centuries have far removed us from the graves and former homesites of our Ontario ancestors and we place these in your charge. We trust you will revere them as we do their memory."*

The letter was signed by the Chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, Leonard Cotter, and the Secretary, Juanita McQuiston.

Dr. W.A. Kenyon then welcomed us all on behalf of the Royal Ontario Museum "to our spiritual home".

Space is too brief to give full justice to the papers presented, and all the slides and illustrations shown, but a brief synopsis of the ten papers is attempted. The O.A.S. intends to publish at a later date, and as part of its 25th Anniversary celebrations, a full report of all papers given at the Symposium.



First paper of the Symposium was given by C.S. "Paddy" REID, Regional Archaeologist, North Western Region, Ministry of Natural Resources. It was entitled "NEW TRENDS IN THE EARLY ONTARIO TRADITION".

He discussed the 10th. Century Boys site, a Pickering branch village in Ontario County, first excavated and reported upon by Frank Ridley (1958), and subsequently further examined by an O.A.S. salvage project in 1972, and McMaster University in 1972/73. The site has been radio-carbon dated at 975 A.D. + or - 120.

In his paper, Mr. Reid presented a number of site-specific aspects compared to other early Ontario Iroquois sites, and he evaluated general trends in the early sequence in the light of the Boys data. He described settlement and subsistence patterns, lithic technology, trade patterns and ceramics.

In his summary he concluded that "the Boys site provides new data concerning the early Ontario Iroquois Tradition, filling in the Pickering sequence to provide a more complete chronology. Some apparently unique aspects of the village were the palisade and House 2. Ceramic comparisons outlined distinct temporal trends within the Pickering sequence, and further confirmed the separation of Pickering and Glen Meyer ceramics. The operation of possible dietary preferences cross-cuts the two branches and may indicate a closer relationship between the two areas than the archaeological separation suggests.



"Some future research priorities are suggested, especially the excavation of at least two more early-to-middle period Pickering sites, including substantial portions of the palisades and house structures. The uncovering of similar buildings to the inferred ceremonial structure at Boys would prove to be particularly interesting and exciting for Iroquoian archaeology in Ontario."

Slides included a general map of the Boys site, and plans of postmould patterns of the palisade and houses #1 and #2.

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Following Paddy Reid, Dr. DAVID M. STOTHERS of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toledo, Ohio, gave a paper entitled "THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNGE AND ONTARIO IROQUOIS TRADITIONS".

Dr. Stothers discussed recent research which had disclosed that Middle Woodland - Point Peninsula remains were present throughout the Grand River Valley - Niagara Peninsula region of southwestern Ontario.



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He suggested that there did not appear to be cultural continuity from this Point Peninsula base to later Prince s Point Complex remains, but postulated a strong cultural intrusion into Ontario sometime after 500 A.D. He further suggested that the close correspondence of the cultural remains of the Younger Tradition and the western branch of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition at all time levels was a reflection of the ethnic identity of the Younger Tradition people as Iroquois.

Dr. Stothers also postulated that the Younger Tradition people shifted into southwestern Ontario to be absorbed by late prehistoric Iroquois, and that this cultural displacement was the result of northward intruding Upper Mississippian people and culture.

Dr. Stothers was appreciative of the co-operation and help he had received from Dr. J.V. Wright, who had extended his personal notes and unpublished data in order to further the research concerning this topic, and he thanked Dr. James Fitting for his comments and verbal discussions concerning the relationship of the Younger Tradition to the Ontario Iroquois.

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The third paper by WILLIAM D. FINLAYSON, of the University of Western Ontario, discussed "PREHISTORIC IROQUOIAN SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS NEAR CRAWFORD LAKE, ONTARIO".



Palaeo-ecological studies of the varved sediments of Crawford Lake by John H. MacAndrews of the Royal Ontario Museum, and Dr. Roger Byrne of the Department of Geography, University of California, and the examination of the sediment from the lake bottom produced evidence that habitation of the area had occurred. Dr. Finlayson explained that Crawford Lake contained four metres of sediment, the top one-and-a-half metres of which were alternate light and dark bands (varves). The light bands were laid down during the summer, and the dark during the winter. These varves can be counted like tree-rings for the purpose of dating.

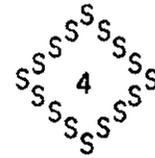
The recovery of maize pollen, sunflower and portulaca seeds from the sediments dating between approximately 1330 and 1509 A.D. suggested a prehistoric occupation of the area adjoining the lake. Accordingly a project was initiated to investigate settlement and subsistence patterns of the Iroquois in the immediate region. In 1973 a small unpalisaded village, the Crawford Lake Site, was located and test-excavated, and was found to consist of at least six longhouses, which were built by the latter part of the Middleport substage. Additional excavations will be conducted at the Crawford Lake Site and at another possible Middle Ontario Iroquois site which is located approximately three miles to the northwest of the lake.

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The results of the pollen count from the varves in conjunction with archaeological excavation resulted in a good documentation of the diet, which included the wide use of wild foods. An interesting result of this study was the discovery of beans as part of the diet of these people. This is one of the earliest uses of beans yet recorded in this area.

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DR. JAMES V. WRIGHT, of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, was the next speaker, and his paper was "NODWELL SITE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS".



The Nodwell Site was a mid-14th Century palisaded village located on the edge of Port Elgin, overlooking Lake Huron. Although the existence of the site has been known for many years, its imminent destruction for a housing development prompted salvage excavation in 1969, and the complete excavation of the village by a joint National Museum of Man and Royal Ontario Museum expedition in 1971.

Built by the ancestors of the historic Huron and Petun, the village consisted of twelve longhouses, eleven of which were surrounded by a double stockade. One ton of material, mainly pottery fragments, was recovered.

With the threat of immediate destruction removed, Dr. Wright decided to supervise the reconstruction of some of the longhouses on the site by making use of the existing post-moulds. Actual attempts at reconstruction produced a lot of information about the building methods of the Iroquois, which had hitherto remained hypothetical.

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Following lunch, the Symposium continued with a paper presented by DR. WILLIAM C. NOBLE, of the Department of Anthropology at McMaster University, entitled "CORN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY VILLAGE LIFE IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO".

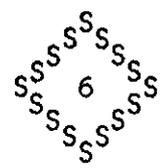


Dr. Noble reminded his listeners that horticulture has long been associated with village life, population growth and a sedentary society. Corn was an essential factor in this. Dr. Noble defined his meaning of the word "village" as a habitation area of one-half an acre to five acres. Anything above five acres he would consider a town.

Although corn was introduced to Ontario in 400-500 A.D., new corn varieties occurred later when beans and squash arrived in the area.

In Southwestern Ontario around 500-700 A.D., the fishing villages developed into the earliest horticultural villages. Before the Middleport Stage, the villages had grown up without any obvious plan, but from this time on, villages were planned with houses aligned.

Dr. Noble was followed by CONRAD HEIDENREICH, of the Department of Geography, York University, whose paper was entitled "A RELICT INDIAN CORN FIELD NEAR CREEMORE, ONTARIO".



Conrad Heidenreich spoke of a group of small mounds suspected of being a relict field of Indian corn hills. These were first brought to his attention by Charles Garrad, President of the O.A.S.

These mounds were investigated by means of map analysis, statistical and soil tests, and, of course, the recent land-use history of the field was researched.

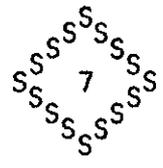
Regularity of the dimensions and spacing of the mounds, presence of charcoal in the mounds and its general absence in surrounding soils, compaction of the area between the mounds, all pointed to a man-made origin for these features. Since the mounds were observed by the first settlers on the land on which they are located, and as the general mound area had never undergone plowing by settlers, it was concluded that the mounds were of Indian origin. Archaeological sites nearby dated to the 16th and early 17th Centuries. These belonged to the agricultural Petun, contemporaries and cultural relatives of the Huron. Mention was made that this field has since been plowed.

Examination and tests revealed that the mounds had a mean diameter of 40" and were almost circular, and that their distribution pattern was almost regular. The soil tests produced positive results of soil compaction, indicating that the areas between the mounds had been frequently trodden, and the sieving of the mound soil produced much larger quantities of charcoal than did the soil from the footpaths. These facts indicate a manmade origin.

The yield of corn per acre was estimated on the following basis: size of cob; cobs per stalk; stalks per mound; mounds per acre. Conrad Heidenreich suggested that the yield would be about 20 - 27 bushels per acre, equal to the amount produced by European farmers on similar land in about 1830-1870.

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The next speaker was ROY WRIGHT, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. His paper was entitled "ONTARIO IROQUOIS LANGUAGES: HISTORY AND RELATIONSHIPS".



He said that in the 440 years since Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, various northern Iroquois groups have lived in southern Ontario. This was not conjecture, but sober fact, following from the use of Iroquoian to refer to speakers of languages genetically related to each other, and including the five languages of the Confederation or League of the

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Iroquois. Although not constituting a close-knit political league, the Ontario Iroquois were clearly more united than divided by their linguistic heritage.

In addition to the light which linguistic reconstruction can shed on their own prehistoric culture, both tangible and intangible, Mr. Wright said that Iroquois dialect history can clarify much about their early social and political relationships.

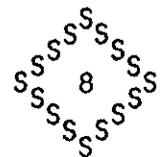
He examined this latter question of placing the Laurentian, Petun, Neutral and Five Nations languages in relation to the attested Huron dialects. As in other language families, there have existed a great many local Iroquois dialects, of which a few standard dialects are attested in the role of national or cultural language, or lingua franca.

In pre-contact southern Ontario, the only such inter-group standard known to us is Huron, though others may have enjoyed equal prestige before the European intrusion.

The subsequent migrations of the Wyandot and the New York Iroquois were briefly reviewed.

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The eighth paper of the Symposium was given by COL. JAMES F. PENDERGAST, Assistant Director of the National Museum, and was entitled "AN IN-SITU HYPOTHESIS TO EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIS".



Col. Pendergast suggested in his paper an hypothesis to account for the in-situ development of the St. Lawrence Iroquois during the period A.D. 1250 to 1575. He suggested that an indigenous woodland base now came under the influence of the Ontario Iroquois (Pickering and Middleport) who introduced agriculture into the area. Subsequently the agricultural villages replaced riverine-oriented economies in the area in two village clusters, one in the Summerton area and one in the Prescott area.

This Iroquois sequence terminated in the Hochelogs visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and was dispersed to Huronia by 1603 when Champlain visited the area.

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The ninth speaker was DR. DONALD GRINDE, Jr., Assistant Professor of History, State University of New York, College of Buffalo. The title of his paper was "INDIAN HISTORIANS EXAMINE THE PREHISTORY AND HISTORY OF THE IROQUOIS: PROBLEMS IN METHODOLOGY AND RECORDS".



Dr. Grinde admonished some American archaeologists for their lack of concern for the culture of the North American

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Indian. He struck an emotional note with an impassioned plea for the rights of the Indian.

Stressing the need for co-operation between historians and archaeologists, especially in the early contact period, he discussed the significance to the Indian of some Iroquois objects. He mentioned wampum in particular, which as far as present day Indians are concerned, is unfortunately incarcerated in many museum showcases. "These wampum collections," Dr. Grinde said, "are a part of the Indian heritage, and can serve no useful purpose if put away in museums - they are a means of communication and record to the Indians."

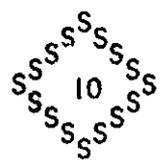
He stressed the need for a combination of both disciplines, history and archaeology, in the study of the Iroquois people in the pre- and post-contact periods.

Dr. Grinde suggested that more use could be made of current Iroquois traditions in understanding the past. "All our race is not yet dead," he said. "We still live, and today's values can certainly shed useful light on the past."

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The tenth and last paper at the Symposium was given by BARRY M. MITCHELL, of Deep River, and was entitled "LATE CERAMICS IN CENTRAL EASTERN ONTARIO: IROQUOIS OR ALGONKIN?".

Mr. Mitchell's slides of ceramic samples from the Ottawa and Petewawa valleys appeared to represent a range of time beginning with initial Woodland and ending with historic groups.



From the superior levels of multi-component sites and certain other veneer sites, pottery had been recovered which appeared to be similar to Iroquois remains from central Ontario, he said. Such pottery has laminated construction and is often identifiable as a well-documented "type" - predominantly Huron and Neutral-Wenro.

He listed and showed slides of ceramic types recovered, and described some aberrants, and attempted to account for the geographical dislocation of the ceramic ware involved.

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Concluding the Symposium, DR. J.N. EMERSON said he had been very impressed. The attendance of the many Ontario University and College, Provincial and Federal Government representatives and speakers, all produced first-class archaeology.

Dr. Emerson reviewed the past of the O.A.S. as it approached its 25th anniversary and introduced 'Nipper' Sinclair, the founding President and charter member of the Society. Mentioning that he did not think it insignificant that the Symposium was held in a planetarium, Dr. Emerson hoped that the next would be held in the Galaxy Room where more people could be accommodated.

BANQUET

The O.A.S. Annual Banquet has been scheduled for Friday, December 6, 1974. The place: The Lord Simcoe Hotel, Toronto. The cost: \$7.00 per person.

Menu

A

B

Canadian Pea Soup  
Chef's Salad - French Dressing  
Roast Stuffed Young  
    Ontario Turkey  
Cranberry Sauce  
Pan Roasted Potatoes  
Green Beans  
Peach Melba  
Coffee or Tea

Minestrone Soup  
Chef's Salad - Dressing  
Scallopine of Veal  
    a la Parmesane  
Rissolle Potatoes  
Buttered Carrots  
Creme de Menthe Parfait  
Coffee or Tea

Please complete the following form, stating your meal preference, either A or B, and including a cheque for the correct amount (payable to the Ontario Archaeological Society). The deadline for the Banquet reservations will be Tuesday, November 26, 1974. Those who do not state a preference of menu will be served meal A. (Please remember the choice you have made!)

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detach and send to...

O.A.S. Banquet Reservations, P.O. Box 241, Station "P",  
Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

Telephone: .....

No. of persons attending: ..... @ \$7.00 per person

Please find enclosed: \$.....

Menu preference: A..... B.....