



ARCH NOTES

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

March, 1976

76-3

This Month's Meeting

The March meeting of the O.A.S. will take place at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 17, 1976. It will be held in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

The speaker for the evening will be our 1974 President, Chas. Garrad, and his subject is "PETUN (Khionnontatehronon-Wyandotte) ARCHAEOLOGY".

For those unfamiliar with this subject, Chas. describes his talk as "a paper with pertinent projected pictures presenting a palpitating paean of peerless and poignant peeks at progress in Petunia - past, present and, providentially, possible".

A record attendance is expected at this meeting - please come early.

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

C O N T E N T S

This Month's Meeting	Title Page
O.A.S. Income and Expenses 1975	3
O.A.S. February Meeting	4
Canadian Archaeological Association	6
O.A.S. Symposium 1976	7
Report on Crawford Lake field trip	8
Cave Art of Prehistoric Man	9
O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter	10
Announcements	12
Report on McMaster Symposium	13
Press Cuttings	14
President's Page - Special - Questionnaire	16

--- from the Executive ---

We have a special questionnaire for you to fill in on pages 16 and 17. We need the information you can give us so that we can determine the path of the Society for the next few years. Will you please return it as soon as possible .

The first questionnaire opened will win a free banquet!

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Statement of Income and Expenses
for year ended December 31, 1975

Balance on Hand - January 1, 1975			\$ 5,187.38
<u>Receipts 1975</u>			
Active Memberships	\$ 1,524.80		
Family Memberships	176.00		
Institutional Memberships	220.28		
Life Memberships	<u>500.00</u>	2,421.08	
<u>Publications</u>			
Ontario Archaeology	724.80		
Rethinking Ontario Pottery	64.40		
Miscellaneous	<u>2.50</u>	791.70	
Annual Banquet	783.50		
Symposium	<u>724.00</u>	1,507.50	
Bank Interest	89.44		
Return of Loans - Exchange	291.82		
Sundry	<u>106.87</u>	<u>488.13</u>	<u>5,208.41</u>
			\$10,395.79
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Postage	\$ 112.80		
Arch Notes	1,067.83		
Ontario Archaeology	<u>3,275.12</u>	4,455.75	
Librarian Treasurer			
Expense	96.41		
Bank Charges	14.00		
Stationery	235.32		
C.A.A.	200.00		
E.S.A.F.	241.00		
Returned cheques	88.50		
Miscellaneous	124.86		
Symposium	510.58		
Banquet	719.13		
Typewriter	<u>52.50</u>	<u>2,282.30</u>	<u>6,738.05</u>
			<u>3,657.74</u>
Balance per Bank Book - December 31, 1975		\$4,501.98	
Less outstanding cheques	104.16		
	20.95		
	<u>719.13</u>	<u>844.24</u>	
Cash on Hand as of December 31, 1975		\$3,657.74	

Mar. 1, 1976
J.R.M. Corbett

FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE O.A.S.

During the meeting, Dr. Howard Savage, President of the O.A.S., presented honorary life memberships to Mr. John Sinclair and to Mr. Frank Mee. A synopsis of the presentation speeches follows:

PRESENTATION OF AN HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP
TO MR. JOHN SINCLAIR, February 18, 1976

Mr. John Sinclair has the honour of being the first President of the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1950, the year in which it was founded, and has been a member of our Society ever since. John (or Nipper, as he is usually called) participated in all the excavations in those early days, e.g. Sheguindah, Benson, Black Creek, Boyd, Draper and others, usually using his entire two weeks' summer holidays excavating. The evenings of the digs which Nipper was on were made enjoyable by Nipper's banjo and Dr. Norman Emerson's guitar, supported by the singing of the entire crew.

The Ontario Archaeological Society owes a great debt of gratitude to John (Nipper) Sinclair for his unfailing leadership and wholehearted participation during the early, formative and uncertain years of its existence. As the 1976 President of our Society, and acting with the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee and our entire membership, it gives me great pleasure to present you, Nipper, with an Honorary Life Membership in the Ontario Archaeological Society, of which this Certificate is the visible token.

PRESENTATION OF AN HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP
TO MR. FRANK MEE, February 18, 1976

Mr. Frank Mee has the honour of being the first Vice-President of the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1950, and became its second President in 1951. Frank was honoured with another term of President in 1961. He has also served in the responsible position of Treasurer of our Society a number of years. In the early 1950s, Frank was Chairman of the Legislative Committee, whose brief to the Ontario Government assisted in formulating Bill 66 (An Act for the Protection of Archaeological and Historic Sites), enacted in 1953. Again in 1972, when the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario requested the views of our Society on legislation to protect archaeological sites, Frank was Chairman of our Legislative Committee, which authored the Society's brief in 1972 to the Department. Bill 176 (An Act to Provide for the Conservation, Protection and Preservation of the Heritage of Ontario) was enacted into law in February 1975.

As Chairman of the Committee to formulate the first Constitution of our Society in the 1950s, Frank had a great deal to do with its preparation and adoption. The Ethics Committee, of which Frank was also Chairman, had many knotty problems to solve

(more)

Presentation of Honorary Life Memberships - continued

in the best interests of the O.A.S. Frank took a very active part in excavation programmes for many years. More recently, he has served as our Society's Auditor in alternate years, giving close and impartial scrutiny to its financial records, including the 1974 records.

The length of this recital of one man's unselfish and unpaid services to an organization bears witness, I believe, to Frank's devotion and dedication to Archaeology in Ontario. Again, as 1976 President of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and with the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee and the membership at large, I should like to present to you, Frank, an Honorary Life Membership in the Society, of which this Certificate is the visible token.

- - - - -

The main speaker for the February 18 General Meeting was Sandra Woolfrey of Wilfred Laurier University, assisted by Prince Chitwood. In introducing the speakers, Mima Kapches said that the evening's speakers were two persons she had come to know in her year at Wilfred Laurier University. Sandra Woolfrey received her Master's degree from W.L.U. in 1974. She worked on the excavation and analysis of material from the Moyer Indian village site for W.L.U., has worked for the Royal Ontario Museum at the Burns Pottery site, has spent the past few summers directing the excavation and analysis of the Historic village of New Aberdeen, and she worked at the site of Carthage in Tunisia last summer and will be working at Carthage again this summer. Prince Chitwood received his Master's degree from W.L.U. in 1974. He worked on the excavation and analysis of material from the Moyer Indian village site for W.L.U., has worked for the Royal Ontario Museum at the Burns Pottery site, has spent the past few summers directing the excavation and analysis of the Historic village of New Aberdeen and he worked at the site of Carthage in Tunisia last summer and will be working at Carthage again this summer. Mima remarked on a certain amount of repetition in her introduction.

As was observed, Prince and Sandra have a wide variety of practical and analytical experience. They have directed the work at the village of New Aberdeen since 1974 and are presently preparing a monograph on their work.

Sandra Woolfrey said that the excavation of New Aberdeen, an Historic town which was located in Waterloo County during the 1800s, had presented a major problem in relocating the townsite, after which it was discovered that the town plan had been a projection since some of the streets and buildings had never existed. Excavation has been carried out in houses and the general store.

The methods of construction used show the influences of the three major ethnic groups which located in that area. Many items of daily use have been found. These give a clearer view of the activities of the town's inhabitants, and areas used for specific

(more

duties have been found in all sites. Ink wells, slates and slate pencils, dishes, and toys show some of the ways in which children spent their time. Changes through time can be seen both in the pottery and fashions. The china pipes and glassware can be identified as to origin and indicate that at least one household (presumed to be that of the town founder) was quite well-to-do.

The town, which appeared quite active in the mid 1800s, was almost deserted by 1870. Now there remains only one original house. The material found at these sites and the manner in which it was interpreted and related to historical records show how archaeological investigations can deepen our understanding of the not-so-distant past in Ontario as well as the prehistoric era.

- - - - -

Canadian Archaeological Association

The 1976 annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on April 29 to May 2. Suggestions for symposia and volunteered papers and abstracts should be sent to:

Mr. Oscar Mallory
Archaeological Research Centre,
499 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E3

The Fort Garry Hotel is the conference hotel and all meetings will be held there. 200 rooms have been reserved at the hotel and reservations there should be made as soon as possible.

N.B.

The O.A.S. Executive has suggested to the C.A.A. that it would be a worth while endeavour if a formalized meeting could be arranged within the C.A.A. schedules of provincial society representatives present at the conference. This meeting would discuss such matters as publications, newsletters, membership education, sources of funds, excavation activities, professional affiliations, etc. It is felt that one area we have neglected in the past has been such contact and communication with archaeological societies in other provinces and that this C.A.A. meeting would provide a good opportunity for such a 'get-together'.

If any members of the O.A.S. would like any matter on the agenda, if such a meeting is held, please contact our Vice-President, Mrs. Patsy Cook at 466-5484.

- - - - -

O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM 1976

The third annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society, to be held on Saturday, October 16, 1976, will have as its theme "Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region".

A call for papers on work relating to this theme is now being made. Titles of papers, 20 minutes in length, should be submitted by June 1 to the Symposium Convenor, O.A.S., P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

Following the success of our previous symposia, it is expected that a larger lecture theatre will be used this year to cater for the large audience we seem to attract. Further details will follow in later Arch Notes.

TO: SYMPOSIUM CONVENOR
P.O. Box 241,
Postal Station P,
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2S8

I expect to be submitting a paper on _____

for the O.A.S. Symposium on October 16, 1976, and would like you to provisionally book me a time slot for this.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

A REPORT ON THE CRAWFORD LAKE FIELD TRIP
MADE BY DR. J.H. McANDREWS' "ARCHAEOBOTANY
OF ONTARIO" CLASS

On February 14th, a bright, clear Saturday morning, nine of us went on the O.A.S. Archaeobotany field trip to Crawford Lake. The trip was led by Dr. "Jock" McAndrews. Crawford Lake is located on top of the Niagara escarpment, approximately 40 miles southwest of Toronto in a natural area of the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

By mid-morning all our party had gathered on the road adjacent to the lake and proceeded to backpack the scientific equipment. Once ready, we lumbered off towards the lake along a snow laden trail.

Our arrival at the lake brought us to a convenient picnic table which served as our lecture hall and lab bench (the table was kindly relinquished by a small boy and his dog; both joined our group). Jock discussed the late Pleistocene geological and vegetational history, and current and past scientific investigation which included fossil pollen and archaeological studies of Crawford Lake and surrounding area. Following this introduction to Crawford Lake, Don Slater, Jim Brennan and I assembled a "frigid finger" sediment sampler.

The sampler consisted of a seven foot length of aluminum tubing with a three inch diameter. The lower end of this tube was closed by inserting a cone-shaped plug and sealed with tape. The tube was first loaded with 18 pounds of lead weights (to counter-act buoyancy during its descent) and filled with dry ice. The upper end of the tube was then fitted with a rubber glove with the finger tips slit to permit carbon dioxide gas to escape. A rope was tied to the top of the tube which was then lowered through a hole in the ice and allowed to sink into the bottom. After 20 minutes we pulled out the tube and its frozen rind of sediment to see what was captured. Jock pointed out the needles and leaves that clung to the layers of frozen sediment. The core sample was then taken back to our lab bench where we discussed the relation of the annually laminated sediments to the environmental history of the surrounding area. Previous fossil pollen studies of the lake, for example, indicated the presence of nearby maize fields and subsequent archaeological investigation had uncovered a 14th century Iroquoian village about 500 feet northwest of the lake.

After sandwiches and tea, Kim Beard and Jock packed the core sample to take back to the R.O.M. Our scientific duties taken care of, our crew ambled off along one of the trails that surround the lake. During our travels Jock discussed the present vegetation and how to recognize common leafless trees and shrubs in their winter state. Significant features were the colour and sculpture of bark and the opposite or alternate branching patterns. We learned to estimate the age of young pines by counting the number of yearly whorls or branches. To age an older pine, we used a special coring tool and counted the growth rings; it was 85 years old. With this new knowledge we could now begin to see the forest through the trees.

(more)

Archaeobotany Field Trip - continued

As we walked along we noticed numerous decayed white pine stumps that were recognizable by spires or points on the outside rim of the stump. These stumps indicated 19th century logging. According to the fossil pollen record this former white pine forest was the result of Indian village abandonment.

As the day drew to a close we visited the archaeological site by the lake. The snow covered all the surface features except a large flattish stone that had four circular dinner plate size depressions on its surface. Dave Roberts said that the circular shape indicated that they were not made by tool grinding - we concluded that they served for food grinding.

This field trip left us with a better understanding of the environment, past and present, and an appreciation of the importance of studying pollen recovered from lake sediments to reconstruct past environments.

I hope the O.A.S. continues to combine field trips with indoor classes and laboratory analysis.

R.D. Fecteau

- - - - -

Cave Art of Prehistoric Man

Did you manage to see the interesting exhibition of cave paintings as photographed by Jim Hollander, at the Hollander York Gallery, 120 Scollard Street, Toronto?

Unfortunately we did not hear of this until after publication of the February Arch Notes, and the exhibition, although held over for an extra week, is scheduled to close March 6th.

The exhibition consists of photographs of European cave art from France, Spain and Italy - some of man's earliest artistic endeavours dating from approximately 20,000 to 7,000 B.C. These beautifully produced photographs give a comprehensive visual study of palaeolithic and neolithic cave paintings, engravings and bas-relief.

- - - - -

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 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1

- - - - -

O.A.S. OTTAWA CHAPTER

The next meeting will be at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 10th, 1976 in the Conference Room, Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Dr. Peter L. Storck, Past President, Ontario Archaeological Society, associate curator, Office of the Chief Archaeologist, Royal Ontario Museum, will speak on EARLY MAN AND GLACIAL LAKE ALGONQUIN IN ONTARIO.

Also, Clyde C. Kennedy, vice chairman, Archaeology Committee, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, will be talking about ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LAW IN ONTARIO.

- - - - -

Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee has presented the following slate of officers for 1976/77:

President:	David L. Keenlyside
Vice President	Glenna Reid
Secretary/Treasurer	Iain C. Walker

- - - - -

Report on February Meeting

On Wednesday, February 11, 21 members of the O.A.S. Ottawa Chapter met to hear Marti Latta, lecturer in Anthropology at Scarborough College, University of Toronto. She gave an illustrated talk on ceramics in general and Iroquoian ceramics in particular.

She explained that ceramics were always made from clay which occurs in fine grained crystalline deposits. Kaolinite, a granitic clay, was the best type for the production of ceramics. Beginning with this raw material, she described the steps involved in making pottery:

1. the proper clay is selected;
2. it is then dried, broken up, sieved and sifted to remove impurities, and ground to a fine powder;
3. a temper is added;
4. water is reintroduced into the clay and it is now ready to be worked.

She discussed temper at some length and pointed out that there were several reasons for adding it to the clay. It helps prevent cracking; it strengthens the vessel and it reduces the stickiness of the clay during the manufacturing process. (This use of temper was tested in her lab.) What

(more)

Ottawa Chapter - continued

is used as a temper makes little real difference. Almost anything can be and was used. Ash, burnt bone, sand, grit, feathers, ground limestone, vegetable fibres, and broken pottery have all been used. All of these tempering agents were available in quantity and Marti Latta felt that the choice of temper was often made for aesthetic reasons. She suggested that temper could be used as an indicator of cultural affiliation.

She then went on to describe the many methods of working the clay to shape the finished product. Those methods are:

- 1) hand shaping
- 2) coiling,
- 3) the paddle and anvil technique (the most common in North America)
- 4) the one piece mould
- 5) the negative mould
- 6) the semi-wheel technique
- 7) made in sections then assembled.

It was emphasised that often these techniques are combined to produce a pot.

Once a pot is in a final form, it is fired. Heating clay to a high temperature for a long time (about 48 hours for North American clays) drives out the water and changes the physical structure of the clay. The result is a water tight vessel. Before firing a pot may be decorated and/or burnished. There are many types of decoration known for ceramics and it is this that is most often studied when one analyzes ceramic material.

Marti Latta then began discussing her own work with Ontario ceramics. In her study of some 93 sites in Simcoe County containing ceramics, she analyzed the decoration and other features of the pottery. She divided the pots into 7 areas of decoration and each was treated separately. She described each area and the dominant decorative treatment for each as well as how they changed through time in Iroquoian material.

As she talked about the collar decoration, she brought up an interesting question that she had been working on. By the historic period, 80% of all collars had opposing triangles as the principal motif. Twelve percent of these had the pattern reversed. This suggests to her that some of the pottery makers may have been left-handed. She feels that with more work along those lines, it may be possible to trace families through time on the basis of the reversed pattern.

She concluded her talk with a discussion of the reasons for pottery change through time. After discussing the various theories concerning increased homogeneity in Iroquoian ceramics through time, she stated that her work has indicated that lip and shoulder decoration of Iroquoian pottery became more varied through time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Archaeology

TROY, N.Y. - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute announces two summer credit courses in industrial archaeology - a course in field archaeology, including laboratory and field methods in the historic industrial Poestenkill Gorge site in Troy and a multi-discipline lecture and reading course in industrial archaeology. The courses are to run concurrently July 8 through August 20, 1976, and the courses are three-credit hours each.

Participants in the program will be taught how to make informed judgments about where and how archaeological investigations should be undertaken, study the techniques for preserving and recording what is discovered, and gain experience in evaluating its historical significance.

There are no prerequisites to these courses.

For further information and brochure contact the Office of Continuing Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York 12181, (518) 270-6442.

- - - - -

"Digging" Archaeology

The York Woods Area Branch Library at 1785 Finch Avenue W., Downsview is giving a short introductory course on archaeology for young people, ages 9 - 16, on the four Thursdays commencing Thursday, April 22, 1976. Sessions will be from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. Fee for the course is \$4.00, payable on registration at North York Public Library. For further details phone 494-6838.

- - - - -

Conference

January 5 - 8, 1977: 10th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology and 8th International Conference on Underwater Archaeology at the Government Conference Centre and Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. General Chairman: Jervis D. Swannack, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4. SHA Program Chairman: DiAnn Herst (address as above); ICUA Program Chairman: Walter Zacharchuk (address as above).

- - - - -

McMASTER SYMPOSIUM

The Archaeology Symposium Workshop of the McMaster Anthropological Society was held this year on Saturday, February 21.

After a miserable drive through snow, sleet and rain, we reached McMaster to be greeted with coffee, doughnuts and friendship which set an enjoyable tone for the rest of the day.

Dr. W.B. Roosa was unable to attend, but one of his students ably gave the talk for him. This was an update of work on the Parkhill Site, comprising artifacts (points, bases, etc.) found, and the archaeobotany data of Dr. J. McAndrews.

Dr. Peter Ramsden gave a talk on attribute analysis versus type classification. He pointed out the quantity of archaeological data available as compared to when R.S. MacNeish did Bulletin 124. He showed that attribute analysis gives many possibilities for detailed study, such as the possible tracing of the movement of an Indian band.

Charles Garrad gave an interesting account of his trials and tribulations in his search for the Post-Dispersal Ontario Wyandot. He stated that although dispersed, they still consider themselves brothers, and although pushed hither and thither, finally managed to regain some of their honour in Oklahoma.

Mr. I. Kenyon gave an excellent talk on the development of Neutral pottery. He felt the size increased from an individual size pot in small sites to the larger pots used by the group as the size of the site increased.

Mr. M. Wright spoke on Neutral settlement patterns which showed some of us not knowledgeable in these sites that there were square as well as conventional loughouses on the same site.

Mr. Bill Finlayson spoke on the problems, checks, pressures and controls involved with using the computer for data, maps, etc., and how he and his associate are trying to refine the system for future use. This method can print out whole or parts of lists in a fraction of the time otherwise required. The Draper site was used for the experiment.

Dr. Bill Noble was the final speaker, talking on the Heritage Foundation and the new Act. ...Oh, yes, Virginia, we found out that the antique bottle collector has to have a permit too!

Despite the rain and fog we came back to Toronto with a warm feeling of having met old and new friends and of having gained some knowledge.

Jim Brennan

- - - - -

PRESS CUTTINGS

The Long and Short of It

I am surprised that my anthropological colleagues have not discovered through your paper the fascinating sub-species of humans that lives among us. I refer of course to the people used as models by the illustrators (artists?) who produce the ads for Simpsons, Eatons, etc., which often enliven your back pages.

For a long time I have sensed something peculiar, Just recently, my feelings of unease became so pronounced that I got out an anthropometrical instrument and did some measuring. If the illustration in any way reflects the realities of this strange breed, the facts are these. Given the normal human head to be about a foot from crown to chin, the women are on average 18 feet tall with seven foot bodies, 10 foot legs and no chests to speak of. The men in a startling reversal of relative sizes, appear to be about 10 feet tall and to have legs only about five feet in length.

There is, of course, at least one other explanation; the bodies are relatively normal and this sub-species is composed of people with heads the size of oranges or for the men, perhaps, grapefruits. Another curious attribute is evident when the males and females are together. Then, if my measurements are correct, either the females shrink or the males grow since they are much more of a size - about 13 feet - in mixed company. When the females are shown in what I call wedding dresses and the ads call bridal gowns, they average, by careful calculation, about 20 feet in height. From this, one might conclude that these people are so enamoured of height that only the very tallest females are permitted to marry. Of course, it may also be that in another remarkable reversal, the females simply swell up in preparation for mating.

But enough. Speculation is not science. I will look sternly at the next anthropologist who tells me that he is going off, calipers in hand, to measure obscure people in some musty corner of the world, when all he needs to do is phone a Toronto department store and get some addresses to be certain of a niche, perhaps a whole corner, in the anthropological hall of fame and the undying envy of every member of the R.S.P.C.A. (Can.).

Now that I have alerted the scientists, I shall look forward to reading the results of their researches in the learned journals and perhaps ultimately in forms more suited to the public at large, in your own columns.

K.J. Duncan
Guelph

From the Globe & Mail
February 20, 1976
Letters to the Editor

(more)

Press Cuttings - Continued

The Uncovering of Calvary

The hill on which Jesus died, Calvary, has been uncovered for the first time in 1,600 years by Christian archaeologists but has had to be screened and guarded to protect it from souvenir hunters.

The authenticity of the site, which has never been doubted by Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Armenian Christians, is expected to be proved by the excavations, part of a unique work of restoration by the Latin, Orthodox and Armenian patriarchates. In the last 100 years some Protestants have suggested alternative sites for the crucifixion, partly because of doubt where the northern city wall ran in the First Century A.D.

General Gordon of Khartoum was convinced that a rock tomb half a mile to the north, just outside the present northern wall, was the true sepulchre, because the hill above it had eye-like hollows fitting the description of Golgotha, "the place of the skull".

But Dr. Christos Katsimbini's excavation of the hill venerated for 2,000 years as Calvary shows that it also has two small caves in it, making it skull shaped. Archaeologists have also found evidence supporting the belief that the hill of Calvary was just outside the city's north wall in Jesus's time, standing in a corner where the wall formed a 'dog-leg'.

Calvary turns out to be a small cone of grey rock, only 35 feet high, rising sharply from ground level, though at the top of a more gradual slope up which Jesus and other condemned prisoners had to carry their crosses. The hill's use as a place of execution is believed to be another reason for the name Golgotha.

From the Sunday Times
February 15, 1976

Mayan Ruins Stand after Quake

The Government of Guatemala says today that most of the old Mayan ruins in the country were largely undamaged despite the ravages of the earthquake last week and its aftershocks.

Antigua, the old capital, was heavily hit by the earthquake with most of the damage in poorer homes. The Spanish colonial structures dating from the time the city was built in 1556 mostly stood.

It is reported that the Maya ruins of Tikal in the north had not been affected. Similarly, Chichicastenango and Panajachel on the shores of Lake Atitlan suffered minimal damage.

From the New York
Times Service
February 14, 1976

PRESIDENT'S PAGE - Special

The Ontario Archaeological Society has reached a stage in its evolution when major decisions have to be made as to its future and its functions in the Province of Ontario. To help make these decisions, it is vital that the President and Executive of the O.A.S. know the Membership's views and opinions. It would therefore be of great assistance if members would complete and return the following questionnaire. Should you wish to enlarge upon your answers, or express opinions not covered by this questionnaire, please feel free to do so and return these with your questionnaire.

To help the Executive arrive at some working decisions before the summer season, to facilitate committee processes, and to meet budget deadlines, we need to receive the completed questionnaires at our P.O. Box by Wednesday, March 24, 1976. (To encourage a speedy return, the writer of the questionnaire first opened on March 25 will be invited to attend all functions of the Society in 1976 - Symposium, Banquet, etc. - entirely free of charge!)

Member's Name: _____ Date: _____
Address: _____
_____ Phone: _____

* * * * *

1. Do you think the Society should do more, less, or the same as it is doing about the following: (write M, L or S for More, Same or Less)
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) Excavation _____ | b) Lab. work and analysis _____ |
| c) Cataloguing and Preservation _____ | d) Scientific publication _____ |
| e) Newsletter Publication _____ | f) Monthly meetings _____ |
| g) Symposia _____ | h) Social functions _____ |
| i) Education within the O.A.S. _____ | j) Education of the public _____ |
| k) Political lobbying _____ | l) Research and Investigation _____ |
| m) Forming local groups/ Chapters _____ | n) (Other) _____ |

Questionnaire - continued

2. What improvements would you like to see in the functions (e.g. as in question 1) of the O.A.S.?

What changes would you like to see in the publications of the O.A.S.?

What additional functions or publications would you like the O.A.S. to provide?

Would you like to be of service to the O.A.S. in addition to being a member? If so, what would you like to do?

Do you think we need an increase in Membership (Present Membership is 375)?

Do you think we need an increase in Membership Fees? (Present "Active Member" is \$6.00)

What do you find is most rewarding about your membership?

3. If we had our own headquarters - premises and permanent staff - which of the following do you think would be most suitable: (check where applicable)

- a) 1) Small office with phone and clerk _____
- 2) As above plus space for library/reading facilities _____
- 3) As (2) above plus more space and an office manager _____
- 4) Private and general offices, secretary and manager, library and laboratory space _____
- 5) Other _____

- b) 1) located in Toronto _____
- 2) " " Ottawa _____
- 3) " (other) _____ (State where)

- c) 1) In a downtown location _____
- 2) " " suburban " _____
- 3) " " building of historical interest _____
- 4) " " (other) _____ (State where)

4. What do you think should be the primary aim of the O.A.S.?

How do you visualize the O.A.S. in five years time?

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please remove these two pages from the back of your Arch Notes and fold them so that the O.A.S. address on the rear of this page is all that shows. Secure with sticky tape and mail.