

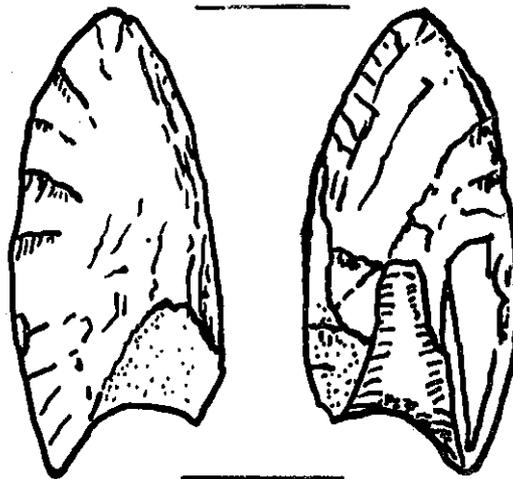


ARCH NOTES

ISSN 0048-1742

June 1976

76-6



A PALAEO-INDIAN POINT

FROM HURONIA

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

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

C O N T E N T S

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Arch Notes - Facts and Figures - June 1976

Initial mailing this month was to 402 members, as follows:

<u>Metro Toronto</u>	<u>Rest of Ontario</u>	<u>Outside Ontario</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
10	19	32	61	Institutions
<u>149</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>341</u>	
<u>159</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>402</u>	

There was no June issue last year when membership was approximately 325.

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HANG IT!

Use the front cover as a poster please - put it up on a bulletin board in your office, local library, or any other place where it will be noticed.

O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM 1976

The Ontario Archaeological Society presents a symposium on THE PREHISTORY OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION, to be held on Saturday, October 16, 1976 in the Dominion Ballroom North of the Four Seasons Sheraton Hotel, 123 Queen St. W., Toronto.

There has been an excellent response to the call for papers and we are anticipating the presentation of about ten papers. These will cover a broad range of topics including: burial excavations and interpretation, site reports and survey results from several regions of Ontario, and the utilization of historic maps in site location. Everyone with an interest in Ontario archaeology should find these topics both useful and informative.

We will be able to accommodate a larger audience this year due to our new location but pre-registration is encouraged. The fee is \$5.00 for pre-registration and \$6.00 at the door. Please complete the form below and send with your cheque (made payable to the Ontario Archaeological Society) to "Symposium Pre-registration", P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto Ontario M5S 2S8. There will be no additional notification made to those pre-registering. Simply come to the hotel on Saturday, October 16. Registration will begin at 8:15 a.m. outside the Dominion Ballroom North. The papers will commence at 9:00 a.m.

The Four Seasons Sheraton is located on the south-west corner of Bay and Queen Streets, just across from Toronto City Hall. The hotel is easily reached by subway (Queen Street stop) and the Bay Street bus. There is ample parking at the City Hall underground garage.

Following the symposium, the Society has arranged for a cash bar at the hotel. If anyone planning to attend the symposium wants accommodation at the hotel, or to book dinner for the Saturday evening, their telephone number is (416) 361-1000. Rooms cost about \$33.00 single and \$43.00 double.

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Symposium on the Prehistory of the Great Lakes Region
Saturday, October 16, 1976

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Code: _____

Registration(s) _____ at \$5.00 each Total enclosed: _____

(Registration at the door will be \$6.00)

O.A.S. GENERAL MEETING - May

At the 209th general meeting on May 19th, Bill Johnson spoke of his work on the Campbell Site. It is situated in southwest New York State, and he has worked there for four years.

It is a late Woodland village, two miles east of the Monongahela River, after which the type is named. There is a high density of villages in the same area - west of the Ohio River and east of the Alleghenies. The inhabitants were originally thought to be Algonkian speakers, but are now believed to be Iroquoian.

The villages are found on river flats, and on benches and saddles for upland sites, though never on terraces, and some are strung out along ancient trails. There is evidence that the village was heavily involved in trading shells and pottery.

The prime requirements of a village site included a large flat area suitable for a "plaza", and elevation seems to have been more important than a defensive location. Around the central plaza houses of 10' to 20' diameter, some with attached storage pits, were arranged in one or more concentric circles inside a stockade.

Two parallel stockades were discovered, but are not believed to be contemporary with each other, since they run through houses and burials. From differences in size and spacing of stockade timbers, it was inferred that groups were each allotted a section to build. The Campbell Site is the first of its kind to have evidence of a trench outside the stockade, the earth presumably being used to strengthen the posts, since the trench was not consistently dug. It was subsequently filled in with refuse, and was also used for interment, the burial being covered with a clay cap and then refuse dumped on it.

Several deeper post-holes were found, with rocks placed so as to support a heavy log, whose use may be guessed as something like a totem pole or gibbet.

The houses were round, with a central hearth and shallow pits just inside the wall. Careful excavation of the post holes showed that the walls sloped outward, being built of wattle and daub, and the eaves would have been deep to protect the walls. A very practical design, similar in style to Adena houses.

Also discovered were semi-subterranean storage structures not apparently attached to houses. They had a ramp leading into them, and would have had a bark covering. The pits attached to the houses were pear-shaped, and were lined with clay when they turned sour. The two kinds of pit were apparently in use at the same time.

SUMMER SEASON

Archaeological Round-Up #2 - Further news on what some of our members are doing this season

This month we have details of the following:

1. Research in the Yukon
2. Field programmes in Northern Ontario
3. Continuing work in the Petun area

1. The Yukon

Dr. Howard Savage has just left for another summer field season at the Old Crow Basin in the northern Yukon. This year the Northern Yukon Research Program under the direction of Dr. Wm. Irving of the University of Toronto has around 30 crew members. These come from McMaster, U. of T., and various other institutions and include, for the first time, three girls from U. of T.

Howard expects to spend around two months in the Yukon studying the habitats of birds, mammals and fish. He hopes to obtain a few reference skeletons and expects to obtain additional information on the upstream source of fossil bones.

2. Northern Ontario

Thor Conway will continue several field programmes in northern Ontario during the summer and fall. Most of the work centres on Sault Ste. Marie where site survey and test excavations have already begun.

The Whitefish Island site (CdIc-2) is a large Ojibwa summer village with cultural remains extending from Laurel to historic times. It is being salvaged before destruction by a generating station. Crews will continue to work on the site in the centre of the city throughout the summer.

Any O.A.S. members who are travelling to the upper Great Lakes are invited to visit the site, and they could work as volunteers on a limited basis. Due to Thor's wide ranging travel schedule any visitor must phone at least one week or more in advance. Equipment will be provided, but accommodation and nutrition are left to the visitor. Phone messages can be left at the office of the regional archaeologist in Sault Ste. Marie 1-705-949-1780, extension 29.

Thor wishes to inform O.A.S. members that there are many historical resources available for viewing within a two-hour drive of the Sault. These include the restored Ermatinger House in the Sault which houses the results of Paddy Reid's 1974 excavations. One can also view the building foundations uncovered by Paddy's dig

(more)

Summer Season - cont'd

along the main street. Other areas of interest include Fort St. Joseph on St. Joseph's Island where excavations are being conducted by the National Historic Parks Branch. Several buildings exposed by two years of archaeological work occur on the site.

One of the largest accessible sets of pictographs is located at Agawa Bay, 90 miles north of the Sault. Over 65 separate paintings can be viewed. The site is maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources in Lake Superior Provincial Park.

The straits of Mackinac lie 60 miles south of the Sault. Fort Michilimackinac has been restored there, and excavations are often in progress. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, has several historic buildings including John Johnson's house and Henry Schoolcraft's house. Both were test excavated in 1975.

The scenery and wilderness along Lake Superior and Lake Huron certainly add to the experience of visiting these sites.

3. Petunia

Chas Garrad will be continuing work in the Petun area this summer. His plans are a little indefinite due to the rather delayed issue of the necessary licence but he will be pleased to answer enquiries and provide information to O.A.S. members interested in this area.

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May General Meeting - continued

Pottery changed little from Early to Middle Monongahela, except with regard to the temper used. There was a high percentage of plain ware, the necks being high and outflaring with a lug on the lip. Some had incised necks. Late Monongahela pottery was cordmarked, with a notched lip.

The burial patterns of the Early Monongahela (1000 - 1230 AD) had some Middle Woodland components, but the Middle Monongahela (1230 - c. 1530) treated their dead rather more casually, youngsters being interred under the hearths of the houses, adults at the base of the stockade or in the middens. Some of these burials none the less had valuable grave goods, and are evidence of social stratification.

Butchering was apparently done near the stockade, and animal and human remains were scattered together. This strengthens the possibility of cannibalism, as reported by the early Dutch settlers. The faunal remains indicate that this site was inhabited in spring, summer and fall, as there are very few elk, bear or red deer remains.

C.K.

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An Honorary Degree for James F. Pendergast

Members of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be very pleased to learn that James F. Pendergast is to receive an honorary Doctor of Science degree from McGill University.

Jim's interest in the prehistoric archaeology of eastern Canada began in 1949 while he was stationed in Ottawa with the Canadian Army, which he joined in 1940. The story of his part-time archaeological career is well told by Professor Bruce G. Trigger, Department of Anthropology, McGill University, who will introduce Jim at the June 9 Convocation: "At that time (1949), professional archaeologists were active in the Toronto area and in southwestern Ontario but none were studying the prehistory of James Pendergast's home region of southeastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley. Because of this, he decided to trace the origins and development of the Iroquoian peoples who were known to have lived in that region at the time of Jacques Cartier's explorations. For over 20 years he has continued to study and preserve collections, to search out and record Iroquoian sites, and to excavate the most important of them. All this has been done in his spare time, without professional assistants and with only tiny grants from the National Museum of Canada that have helped to cover the cost of his work."

In addition to presenting papers at seven conferences and symposia, Jim has published 16 papers and the book "Cartier's Hochelaga and the Dawson Site", co-authored with Professor Trigger, with contributed papers by several others.

"While James Pendergast originally may have viewed his task as being to collect and analyse data, his study of Iroquoian archaeology has gone far beyond this, into the realm of creative historical synthesis," Professor Trigger points out. "It is he alone who has brought the St. Lawrence Iroquoians back to reality, demonstrating their material existence, origins and the first evolution of an agricultural economy in the St. Lawrence Valley. The burgeoning interest that professional archaeologists, ethno-historians and linguists now show in this subject grows from his lonely and pioneering work. Yet it is still the professional archaeologists who must fit their particular findings into the general structure of knowledge that has been erected by James Pendergast, rather than the reverse."

Jim retired from the Canadian Army in 1972 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and became Assistant Director of the National Museum of Man the same year. In a small circle, at least, Jim's administrative work at the National Museum of Man is probably best known for getting rapidly into print the various archaeological, ethnological and historical research reports of the museum staff - reports that bring to light the research that is fundamental to any national museum of distinction.

Professor Trigger, a long-time member of The Ontario Archaeological Society, points out that Jim Pendergast's part-time career as an archaeologist "serves to remind us that formal

THE SOCIETY FOR
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY - Annual Meeting

The forty-first annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology on May 6, 7 and 8, 1976, filled the Stouffer's Riverfront Towers in St. Louis, Missouri, with some 800 members. All six meeting rooms were usually filled, often with standing room also taken up. The best way to find anyone was to stand in the open assembly area at the rear of the meeting rooms and watch as most of the archaeologists of North America filed by. American hospitality was much in evidence when assistance was asked.

Papers relating to Archaeology in Ontario and in Canada generally, or having an application therein, were numerous. Allen McCartney, of the University of Arkansas, outlined the survey and protection in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, the survey having been supported by the Archaeological Survey of Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. Dr. Rob Bonnicksen, of the University of Maine, described very graphically, to a most interested audience, bone flaking techniques shown in the fossil bone from the Old Crow Basin of the Northern Yukon Territory. Dr. William Hurley, of the University of Toronto, chaired a symposium on cords, fabrics and baskets from sites and ceramics in North America, and in which the intricacies of weaving from Arizona to Wisconsin were shown.

Faunal papers of particular interest included one by Stanley Olsen, of the University of Arizona, on domestication of the turkey and the dog in southwestern United States. Changes in the dog skull and mandible with domestication in both the Old and New World were shown, and the possibilities of the evolution of Canis familiaris in North America were discussed. Dr. Paul Parmalee, of the University of Tennessee, recorded some 60 species of birds from 42 archaeological sites in South Dakota, to give a picture of prehistoric avian populations. Dr. Elizabeth Wing, of the Florida State Museum, described the great importance of domestic dogs to the occupants of Gulf Coast sites in Mexico.

In the amazing number of 372 papers which were presented, almost every aspect of Archaeology in North America was dealt with or referred to. As a meeting place for people with archaeological knowledge, the annual S.A.A. meeting provides overwhelming evidence of the interest and appeal of Archaeology.

How ard Savage

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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: Mike Kirby, Chairman, Arch Notes Committee, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P k1K1.

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JOURNAL REVIEW

"Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology"

The Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology is a new publication by the Kent State University dealing with both prehistoric and historic archaeology in the area from the Appalachians to the Plains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Ontario and Manitoba. Under the general editorship of Dr. David Brose of Case Western Reserve University, the journal is to be published biannually in February and August with each number being approximately 100 to 150 pages in length and containing between four and six articles. Annual subscription fees are \$7.50 (US).

The journal was originally conceived at the 1974 meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference to provide a badly-needed publication outlet for mid-continental archaeology as a whole on topics of both a theoretical as well as substantive nature, somewhat similar to the Plains Anthropologist for the Plains area. The first issue contains a series of five articles prepared in honour of the retiring Dr. James B. Griffin of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

The lead essay is a summary by Griffin himself on the development of archaeology as a discipline in the mid-continent, and of his own deep personal and (incredible) professorial involvement in that development over the last half-century. Simply as a description of the major landmarks and "revolutions" in the history of archaeology of this region the article is most informative, but read as a personal statement by a scholar who has been intimately involved with (indeed, initiated) many of these major conceptual changes, it is an immensely rewarding and inspiring story of remarkable achievement.

The second article by Baerreis, Bryson and Kutzbach on "Climate and Culture in the Western Great Lakes Region" summarizes recent developments in palaeoclimatology of the area and discusses the difficulties involved in showing relationships between climatic and cultural change. Two hypotheses originally proposed by Griffin are examined: 1) the decline of Hopewellian "culture" on the northern peripheries around 200 to 300 AD as a result of a change from a "warm" to a "cold" climate which affected agricultural productivity, and 2) the expansion of Middle Mississippian culture(s) coinciding with a "warm" episode after 700 AD with a subsequent change to Upper Mississippian during a "cold" spell beginning about 1200AD.

In a somewhat similar vein, a third essay by Charles Cleland discusses the application of his "focal" and "diffuse" subsistence models to the cultures of various environments/biotic zones of Eastern North America. In addition to presenting a stimulating discussion of ecological-cultural adjustments, Cleland suggests an evolutionary classification for the area in terms of his focal-diffuse model.

(more on page 17)

A PALAEO-INDIAN POINT FROM HURONIA

Our line drawing on the title page of Arch Notes was submitted by O.A.S. member Frank Ridley of Islington.

The fluted point sketched was found in Huronia by Mr. Ridley's daughter some twenty years ago. It was picked from the plowed surface of the Indian village site of Huron Angoutenc.

This Jesuit mission site is situated on the south half of lot 15, Concession IX, of Tiny Township, Simcoe County. The site location is the crest of the Nipissing Beach at an elevation of 700 feet; this is about 120 feet above Lake Huron.

"In the extensive collections from this mission site I have not seen any related material that would indicate a once Palaeo-Indian camp ground", says Mr. Ridley. "In view of the rapidly increasing knowledge of the presence of Palaeo-Indian artifacts in Ontario, I think this point should be recorded."

The point is 6 cm in length, of white translucent quartzite and to the eye seems identical with the quartzite of Sheguiandah. The material is slightly laminated which has contributed to the fraction of one ear. The point is fluted on one side only.

Though the location of this point is farther north of the recent Palaeo-Indian finds, it is at a geographical point much south of the Palaeo-Indian site of Sheguiandah.

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Arch Notes Committee requires the following volunteers to commence work in August/September:

A typist with use of an IBM Selectric machine, or similar (i.e. fixed carriage, interchangeable heads) who can do 5-6 hours of typing over the first Wednesday and Thursday of each month, September through June.

Also a reporter for the regular monthly general meetings (and for the Symposium) who can supply a concise written summary of what takes place at the meetings. Meetings are September through June on the third Wednesday of each month - deadline for copy is the first Tuesday of the following month.

Please contact: Mike Kirby, Chairman, Arch Notes Committee, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1, telephone 223-7296.

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Next Meeting

The next general meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, September 15, 1976. Speaker and venue to be announced later this summer.

A Brief Report on the Canadian Archaeological
Association's Annual Meeting - Winnipeg, April 29 - May 2, 1976

1. Business Meeting
2. Pleiades Setting and Killer Whales
3. A Mound from the Maritimes
4. A Maritime Archaic Cemetery
5. The Fidler Mounds, Lockport, Manitoba
6. Symposium - Rock Art Styles
7. Brohm Palaeo-Indian Site
8. Museum

* * * *

1. 9th Annual Business Meeting, Winnipeg, May 2, 1976

The business meeting was held, as usual, on Sunday morning, the concluding day of the conference. A number of items are of concern to the O.A.S., including:

1. Membership dues. Annual individual membership was raised to \$5 and institutional membership was raised to \$10.
2. C.A.A. Bulletin. Bill Finlayson, the editor, reported that the Canada Council had declined to support the publishing expenses of the Bulletin; hopefully the increase in dues will help. There was also a shortage of papers of acceptable quality submitted to the Bulletin, and the current issue is not yet ready.
3. C.A.A. Business Meeting. For the second year in a row, a motion was passed to hold the business meeting in the middle of the conference, rather than on the last day, so that more members would attend. Dr. Jock McAndrews protested that some people might be interested in the papers but not be concerned about the political aspects of Canadian archaeology. He was overruled and the motion was passed.
4. C.A.A. Executive. Don MacLeod moved the creation of a committee to look into re-structuring the C.A.A. Executive. This motion was passed without much opposition. A second motion to restrict the Executive positions to persons of Canadian citizenship brought a great deal of discussion and no clear consensus. In order to break off debate, a motion was introduced to table the whole issue; this motion resulted in a tie vote, which was broken by the President in favour of tabling.

(more)

C.A.A. Annual Meeting - cont'd

5. The Council for Canadian Archaeology. Don MacLeod also raised a general objection to the re-creation of the C.C.A., a body expressly created for purposes of government liaison and lobbying on behalf of Canadian archaeology. The C.C.A., which had been proposed to a group consisting of all the Ph.D.s in Canadian archaeology on the day preceding the opening of the general C.A.A. meeting in Winnipeg, has been formed several times in the past few years, but has failed to survive the pressures and expenses required to bring together archaeologists from many different parts of Canada on a regular basis.

Don's primary objections lay less with the need for governmental interaction than with the means suggested. He feels that there is no 'a priori' correlation between a Ph.D. and any sort of "professionalism" or "competence". It is particularly unfortunate that the large numbers of provincial museum and governmental agency and ministry employees would be excluded, for lack of the degree, when their primary function is precisely that proposed by the C.C.A.: liaison and lobbying.

Jim Wright cleared up a number of misconceptions. He observed that the C.C.A. had merely picked out the Ph.D. holders as a core from which to construct a functioning body. Persons without doctorates would be invited to join on the basis of their proven professionalism. At the same time, it is obvious that the Ph.D.s, as a group, are those persons who are presently called upon by various branches of the government, particularly the Canada Council, to rate and evaluate the needs and performance of other members of the archaeological community in Canada. By providing an organized body of experts, the C.C.A. hopes to prevent individual misuse of the power conferred by a Ph.D. and a more standardized set of goals for Canadian archaeology as a whole in an economy where support and resources are becoming less and less secure.

A motion to censure the C.C.A. for its elitist nature was passed, with many abstentions and considerable opposition.

6. Churchill River Research Project. The Archaeological Research Centre in Winnipeg, headed by Oscar Mallory and Tom Shea, was created to offset the predicted archaeological damage caused by the construction of hydro generating stations on the Churchill River in northeastern Manitoba. An extensive program of site survey had been started under funds from Manitoba Hydro and the Province of Manitoba. On the day before the opening of the C.A.A. conference in Winnipeg, these bodies notified the A.R.C. that the grants were being terminated, bringing the project to an inconclusive standstill. The C.A.A. voted unanimously to urge the government of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro to reconsider their decision in view of the need for responsible treatment of archaeological destruction caused by public projects.

(more)

C.A.A. Annual Meeting - cont'd

7. Bill C-33. Bill Byrne reported on Bill C-33, a federal act against exporting moveable cultural properties. This bill has actually been in the works for nearly six years, but it has been hurried through the three readings and formal approval during the past year, since the last meeting of the C.A.A. It is therefore a law dealing with archaeological matters which was passed without any organized advice from the archaeological community as a whole.

The bill provides that a federal government export permit will be necessary to remove any of the designated "moveable cultural objects" from Canada for sale or trade. These objects have been broadly defined to include antiques, works of art, and all archaeological objects. To get a permit, the object in question will be reviewed by experts in the field who will decide whether it should be allowed to leave the country. If the permit is denied, an appeal may be filed, together with the assessed monetary value of the object.

It is this valuation which is the problem. It would be tantamount to setting government standards for the pothunting commerce. It would also make landowners view their sites as a source of revenue, by charging by the object (according to the accepted government valuation) for each piece taken from their land. This would certainly hamper serious archaeologists, and it would greatly encourage irresponsible pothunting for "goodies".

Since the bill has progressed so far, there is no hope of changing it other than by removing all reference to archaeological materials from it. Although all agreed that the export of artifacts should be controlled, it was agreed that Bill C-33 was not the proper way to deal with the problem; the C.A.A. voted unanimously to attempt to remove archaeological materials as a group from the jurisdiction of Bill C-33.

This bill was critical for the Canadian Archaeological Association, in that it showed the serious limitations of a large organization with little contact. There is little opportunity for most C.A.A. members to meet more often than once a year, but it is obvious that serious matters of policy, affecting the entire community, may arise and require action much sooner. This is the reason why the Council for Canadian Archaeology - or some similar body - is a necessity, and it is the reason why there has been such a strong move to revive it. Arguments about the membership of the C.C.A. are probably a waste of time - few persons can afford the time and the money to attend such meetings regularly. While various other groups might have been considered for the core - the C.A.A. Executive, the staff of the National Museum of Man, the presidents of the amateur societies of the various provinces - it is evident that, short of inviting the entire C.A.A. membership to attend, somebody was bound to be excluded at the beginning. If the present core is enriched by the addition of other archaeologists, professional and amateur, the C.C.A. appears to be an inevitable and necessary organization. Rather

(more)

C.A.A. Annual Meeting - continued

than feeling resentful, I would hope that O.A.S. members will be kept more closely informed on important problems and concerns of Canadian archaeology through regular reports by O.A.S. representatives to the C.C.A., in Arch notes.

Finally, the O.A.S. wishes to congratulate Dr. J. Norman Emerson, our past president, on his new honour as President of the Canadian Archaeological Association for the next two years. The vice president will be Neil Syms of Brandon University, Man. The 1977 conference will be held at about this same time of year in Quebec City. Hopefully, many O.A.S. members will save a couple of days of their vacations for this event.

M. Latta

* * * *

2. Pleiades Setting and Killer Whales: Archaeological Analogy

On a tributary of the Snake River in the Tlingit area of British Columbia, the finding of an iron artifact in the shape of a killer whale perforated by several drilled holes, prompted the quest for the possibility of more than a decorative use for this object. It was noticed that other representations of killer whales had round markings in the same place as the holes in the iron one. An anthropologist in South America had co-related the appearance of the constellation of the Pleiades with native ceremonials. Mr. Tom Loy, of the B.C. Provincial Museum, found the killer whale markings corresponded very well with the Pleiades formation.

The next question was: why should there be a connection between killer whales and this particular constellation? It was found that the major herring run began at about the time the Pleiades was near the horizon at sunset in the spring; the salmon runs ended in September as the Pleiades were close to the horizon at sunrise. These two periods bracketed the fishing season. Although these fish were not highly visible from land, the killer whales who fed on them and followed the schools of fish were, and could thus be used as an indication of the presence of the major food supply for the native peoples of this area.

3. A Mound From the Maritimes

C. Turnbull: New Brunswick Historical Resources Administration

In 1972 a burial mound was discovered by a Mr. Augustine of the Red Band Indian Reserve on the Little Miramichi River in New Brunswick. Since the operations of a nearby gravel pit would soon endanger the site, he contacted archaeologists who proceeded to test and excavate the mound with the cooperation and assistance of members of the band itself. The greatest difficulty was in obtaining permission from Ottawa and determining the guidelines for working on Reserve lands.

(more)

C.A.A. Annual Meeting - continued

The mound proved to contain one large central burial and ten others around the circumference. It appears that a circular area was cleared to a flat subsoil platform, a burial pit was dug into the centre, a burning ceremony took place and then the mound was built in one operation.

There were four flexed primary burials, one cremation, two bundle burials in one pit among the eleven burials. Included in the grave goods were a few native copper beads, some preserved textiles and artifacts of native quartz. Although the burials are similar to those of the Adena culture of the Ohio valley, there may not have been any direct cultural contact. This burial complex seems to have been widespread over the northeastern part of the continent at this period - about 2,500 years ago.

4. A Maritime Archaic Cemetery - Labrador

W. Fitzhugh: Smithsonian Institute

In 1974-75 a burial complex was excavated at Rattler's Bight, Hamilton, Inlet, Labrador. An associated village has been dated at 4,000 - 3,800 years ago. The burials were in elliptical pits lined with birch bark; the bones themselves were poorly preserved and covered in red ochre and some mica. Then stones covered the pit and large boulders to a depth of one and a half meters.

Grave goods included folded native copper, two slate lances, stone material mostly not of local origin (e.g. soapstone, slate and Rama chert which is found at a distance of 200 miles). Artifacts found in the burials were highly polished; those on the living site were badly worn. Although there was no copper on the living site, there was at least one piece found in each grave. The graves were very individual as to pattern of burial. The Maritime Archaic Burial Complex is widespread, but this site shows significant local variations. Further study is being done.

Norma Knowlton

* * * *

5. The Fidler Mounds, Lockport, Manitoba - Population Characteristics and Pathologies

B.J. Saylor: University of Manitoba

This study was of materials which had been excavated twelve years before. It was the second analysis of a mound population to be completed. It appears that this population should be a Laurel or Blackduck age.

The skeletal sample was small and biased. Ms. Saylor's talk dealt with dental attrition, disease, and trauma. These were well illustrated with photographs and x-rays. Tooth wear appeared to be normal. Diseases included arthritis and osteomyelitis. The most

(more)

C.A.A. Annual Meeting - continued

severe case of trauma was an adult female who had suffered a broken left arm and crushed left ankle. These had healed badly causing severe crippling. The adult female skulls exhibited frontal bone trauma.

This paper was clear, concise, and well illustrated. It showed the importance of the proper analysis of skeletal material to the understanding of a group of people.

6. Symposium - Objectivity in Determining Rock Art Styles

S. Dewdney: Royal Ontario Museum, and
Z. Pohorecky: University of Saskatchewan

This informal meeting was held in a small room but was nevertheless well attended. It was primarily a discussion of definitions and applications of the term "style" to rock art. It seemed that this term had a slightly different meaning and covered different headings for several of the participants. A series of slides was presented which showed some of the problems encountered in defining "style" and the individual variations in copying rock art by several authors. These slides and points made showed the need for that type of discussion.

During the course of the afternoon, there were several brief papers presented. These were questioned and discussed by the other participants. Those who presented papers were: T. Conway of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, G. Tasse of the Universite du Quebec, J. Whelan of the University of Manitoba, and T. Jones and Z. Pohorecky of the University of Saskatchewan.

The informal and relaxed atmosphere of this session made it more enjoyable for those who attended.

Margaret-Ann Clark

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7. Chronology and Environmental Reconstruction at the Brohm Palaeo-Indian Site

Dr. J.H. McAndrews: Royal Ontario Museum

This site, located on a Glacial Lake Minong beach, is close to Thunder Bay, and adjacent to Pass Lake. A sediment core taken from Pass Lake was pollen analysed and radiocarbon dated, producing dates for the Minong beach formation at 5,070 to 7,280 BP (much younger than the 9,500 BP date previously assigned on the basis of geological evidence.) The Pass Lake pollen diagram was then compared to ones from Alfies Lake (near Wawa) and Weber Lake (near Duluth). Correlation of pollen analytical evidence from the three diagrams indicated that the maximuk age for the occupation of the beach was indeed 9,500 BP. McAndrews thus rejects the radiocarbon dates on the basis of pollen and geological evidence.

(more)

8. Museum

Many of those attending the conference took time out to visit the Museum. All were very impressed. Although the building and collections could be considered small by some, the creativity and ingenuity of the displays more than made up for this. From the large displays such as the room which housed the replica of the Nonsuch to the dioramas of Arctic flora, there was evidence of a great deal of imagination and careful attention to detail. A visit to this museum is a must for any members planning a visit to Winnipeg or a trip across Canada.

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James F. Pendergast - continued

education, valuable as it may be, is a preparation, not a fulfilment. In the broader context of life, it is no substitute for talent, enthusiasm, self-discipline and hard work, for the ability to evaluate one's activities honestly and lucidly and for a refusal to measure one's work against any standards but the highest. In a world beguiled with specialists and professionalism we must be grateful to individuals like James Pendergast for reminding us that it is these personal qualities which are the true basis for advancing knowledge and civilization".

Clyde C. Kennedy

(Reprinted from ARCHAIC NOTES, June issue)

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Journal Review - continued

The fourth article by Patty Jo Watson deals with various methods of obtaining subsistence data by flotation, or "water-separation". I found this article to be especially informative in describing (in considerable detail) the construction, cost, use, and maintenance of different flotation mechanisms in use today by archaeologists, as well as the particular advantages and/or disadvantages of each.

Finally, there is a rather short and anecdotal reminiscence by Stephen Williams on the research in the Lower Mississippi Valley and of his association there with James B. Griffin in the "earlier years".

If, as editor Brose says, the primary objective of MCJA is to provide a major new voice for the articulation of mid-continental prehistory as a whole, then the scope and high quality of articles in the first issue augurs well towards a fulfilment of that goal. Personally, I am looking forward to future numbers of this journal and would recommend a subscription to all those interested in the prehistoric lifeways of this important area of North America.

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