O.A.S. Forthcoming Meetings

News from the London Chapter, O.A.S.

Historical Archaeological Opportunity

Rare Archaeological Find Made in Chapleau District

Book Review

Conference: "Approaches to Algonquian Archaeology"

O.A.S. Sainte Marie I & II Bus Trip: Report

O.A.S. Lithic Workshop: Report

O.A.S. Ceramics Workshop: Reports

Log List of Volunteers for Excavation & Fieldwork

Archaeological Licences: 1980

Letters

NASA Radar Experiment Discovers Mayan Canals

Ten New Digs Open in Israel

Eastfield Village: Workshops

O.A.S. Chapters

O.A.S. Information

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)
O.A.S. Forthcoming Meetings - Toronto

At the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto, starting at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, September 17th
Speaker: Dr. Marti Latta, President of the O.A.S.
Topic: "Controlling the Heights - Occupations of the Oak Ridges Moraine"

Wednesday, October 15th
Speaker: Dr. Jack McAndrews
Topic: "Ontario Forests and Prehistory - A Miscellany"

Wednesday, November 19th
Speaker: Dr. Conrad Heidenreich
Topic: "Location and Movement of Native Groups in the Great Lakes Area During the 17th Century"

Wednesday, December 17th

MEMBERS' NIGHT

Films and Slides

Speakers for 1981 will include:

Dr. Walter Kenyon: Burial Mounds
Ed Rogers: Archaeology and Ethnography of the Crane Indians - Northwest Ontario
Dr. Bill Noble: The Neutral Site at St. Catharines
Dr. Dick Johnston
Roberta O'Brien

SYMPOSIUM NEWS

A Symposium preregistration form is enclosed with this Arch Notes issue. For extra copies, contact the office at 223-2752 or 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 2X3. Also available are prepaid registration cards for the City Centre Holiday Inn, London.

Arch Notes -2- July/August 1980
Symposium '80

The details of the Symposium as it now stands are contained in the pre-registration form included with this issue of Arch Notes. Despite the fact that it is still three months away, it is already generating considerable interest. We have received quite a number of requests for pre-registration kits from both Canada and the U.S. Since this is the first year that the Symposium has been held outside Toronto with its well-established clientele, publicity and promotion has been foremost in our plans. By drawing heavily on local people with historical interests and participants from the United States, we could see an exciting change in the nature of the Symposium. Although at this point predictions are difficult, the response we have received puts a sellout within the realm of possibility. O.A.S. members would be well advised to get their pre-registrations in early to secure a place at the Symposium. The publicity campaign will only stop if we do make a sellout. All pre-registrations are taken on a first-come, first-served basis.

The next barrage of publicity will be aimed directly at local historical societies. This will be via a direct mailing to them emphasizing the historical archaeology sessions and the importance of archaeology to the discipline of history. After this, the next target will be local high school history departments. It is hoped we can line up a fair number of participants from this source. Also, in the fall we will be contacting universities throughout the region to get groups of students organized to attend. The student accommodation should be a valuable aid here.

All in all, the Symposium is shaping up to be a rather exciting event, and it may never be the same again.

Fall Dig

To fill in the time before the Symposium, we are planning a fall dig during the weekends of September 20th and 27th. This is on a small historic site from the early nineteenth century, near Delaware. Anyone wishing to participate should contact either of the following:

Jim Keron - (519)285-2379 (home)
            (519)673-6138 (office)

or

Bill Fox - (519)433-8401

Picnic

Despite threatening skies and occasional drizzle which more than
once threatened to wash it out, the London Chapter picnic held June 14th was the most successful yet, drawing participants from as far as Kitchener and Hamilton. The hit of the day was Charlie Nixon's artillery, consisting of two atlatls, darts and arrows. Stew Leslie took an early lead in the competition with his first throw that cleared the fence and landed forty feet into the next yard. Unfortunately he could not duplicate the effort. Next flash in the pan was Jim Keron who was first to hit the target (a large cardboard box) but the shot was disqualified since it was the blunt end of the dart which hit the target, not the pointy end. Bill Fox seemed to lose interest in the atlatl this year. Perhaps the cardboard box did not present the same challenge as he had last year while hunting rabbits in the brush with atlatl and dart tipped with a fluted point from the chipping demonstration. Overall best shot was generally agreed to be Rob Pihl: he might make a living as a hunter while the rest of us would be restricted to horticulture.

As Charlie has not yet made a bow (he will not use steel tools) we borrowed one from a neighbour to try out his arrows. These proved far more devastating in the hands of amateurs than was the atlatl. The box was soon riddled. Best shot went to Charlie himself who hit dead centre. This event was a test by Charlie of his hafting and fletching techniques. All held tight except one point which was broken and another almost lost in the grass.

Other demonstrations included the ever popular flint chipping by Bill Fox and Charlie Nixon's bow and drill fire-making kit.

The barbecued pig (sometimes referred to as the pig cremation demonstration) turned out well despite the fire going out once. The corn soup, prepared from an Oneida recipe and Oneida corn by Bill Fox was excellent and the rest of the salads brought along by the participants combined for a great meal. In the end the corn soup was dumped into the fire for later experimental excavation, the midden removed for the garbage collector and the pig interred in an extended position with its head facing west.

Jim Keron

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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITY

A six week excavation will begin September 13th, with work days Thursday through Monday, at the site of the Yeigh Pottery at Burford, Ontario, just west of Brantford on Hwy. 53.

Interested volunteers are required. Cost of gas will be reimbursed for carpools, and lunch will be provided.

Contact Rita Michael: 6-210 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ontario or call (416)524-1384 after August 30th.

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Arch Notes

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July/August 1980
RARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND MADE IN CHAPLEAU DISTRICT

by Thor Conway

Last year, a team of archaeologists from the regional archaeology office in Sault Ste. Marie discovered an important prehistoric campsite on Wenebegon Lake. At first, the Pike Island site appeared to be a typical Indian camping spot with the usual artifacts.

The site was carefully mapped and excavated using mason's trowels, screens, and other archaeological tools to remove the thin layer of soil. The dig was important for two reasons. First, the Pike Island site was being destroyed through recent human activity. In fact, a commercial fly-in fishing operation had illegally used this island as a regular commercial campsite. The combined effects of rooting stones out for fire circles, foot traffic, garbage and latrine pits, and stripped vegetation caused the mantle of soil to erode and wash into the lake. In a few more years there would not have been an archaeological site to find; only a bare dome of rock.

The 1979 dig was concentrated on areas most affected by modern use and we estimate that half of the site was salvaged. The second reason for the dig's importance only came to light during the past winter as we studied the artifacts and wrote up a report on Pike Island.

During the field work, we unearthed the standard assortment of Indian artifacts - bits of broken cooking pots, numerous flint flakes left from making stone tools, a couple of arrowheads and fragments of ancient Indian pipes. This collection represents the only items that were not destroyed by the highly acidic soils of the Canadian Shield forest.

The biggest thrill in archaeology is the moment of discovery. That joy is not confined to the outdoors, although you never forget the feeling when you find an arrowhead on the sandy shore of some northern lake, or when you unearth a long buried artifact after hours of digging.

While writing up the analysis of the artifacts, I was stumped in a search for an arrowhead comparable to the long, off-white point found at Pike Island. I turned the stone projectile over and over trying to remember similar examples from northeastern Ontario without success.

The time-worn saying, "when in doubt, ask", proved to be fruitful. We mailed the Pike Island arrowhead to the provincial archaeologist's office in Thunder Bay. He too was unable to recognize the style of arrowhead or the distinctive raw material, until...
an archaeologist from Quebec visited his lab. Upon seeing the point, the Quebec archaeologist immediately identified the stone tool as Rama quartzite. The nearest outcrops of this stone are in western Quebec, near James Bay.

Western Quebec is a long way from Chapleau district and how a tool flaked from Rama quartzite ended up on Wenebegon Lake remains a mystery. Did some Cree hunter wander south deep into Ojibwa territory hundreds of years ago? Or was the reverse true? Until we conduct further archaeological work in the height of the land zone, we will not know whether the artifact represents a chance occurrence or regular trade and visits between distant areas.

There is another mystery at Wenebegon Lake. As we washed and catalogued the pieces of fired clay vessels, we discovered that the decorated sherds represented more than the standard Indian cooking pots. Many of the small sherds were portions of pre-historic pipes. Such pipes, which were used in ceremonies and rituals, are rare finds in northern Ontario. By carefully studying the decorative motifs, we separated six pipes from the handful of pottery. This high incidence of ceremonial objects is also difficult to explain at present.

Was Pike Island more than a seasonal fishing site? Perhaps a conjurer's island? We don't know now, but we plan to salvage the remainder of the site this year.

The discoveries made at Pike Island demonstrate the importance of rescue archaeology. Any unassessed site, including a seemingly common site like this, holds great potential and merits attention. Archaeologists, like many tellers of fishing stories, tend to concentrate on the 'big ones'. What else are we missing? I think that the tiny Pike Island site might surprise us again.

The culture history of American minority groups has been a neglected area of American archaeology, and this monograph may well make a useful contribution to this field. The articles in this volume are by numerous authors and are all quite concise, containing accounts of several ongoing and previously unpublished projects in American ethnicity.

Part One represents the results of excavations at several Black American sites including the African Meeting House at Boston, Massachusetts, a 19th century oystering village at Sandy Ground, New York, and the Black urban community at Weeksville, New York. In the Weeksville report, the authors provide an analysis of the ceramic groups uncovered at the site and organize them into four chronological periods. The identification of African cultural traits in the archaeological record is discussed in a paper on the ceramic and faunal remains at Black Lucy's Garden, Andover, Massachusetts, and an interesting review by Leland Ferguson considers the existence of possible Africaisms in Colono-Indian pottery.

Part Two looks at features of the Chinese culture in America and points out some of the similarities and differences between it and the Afro-American culture. Some specifically Chinese aspects of archaeological remains are discussed, such as the occurrence of Opium Pipes on the U.S. West Coast and Chinese ceramic vessels from Ventura, California. Both parts include annotated bibliographies which would probably be useful for background information and further study.

The final section considers the broader question of ethnic identification in archaeology and cultural anthropology, and briefly comments on the use of documents, material evidence and cultural patterns in studying ethnicity. Taken altogether, the assorted articles in this volume give an interesting and varied insight into some current work in American ethnicity and highlight a new sphere of archaeology where much more meaningful research still remains to be done.

Brett Walwyn

LOST MEMBER

STEPHEN MONCTON - Your Ontario Archaeology has been returned to us from your last known address marked UNKNOWN. Please contact with your new address. Telephone 223-2732
There is still time to submit a paper to us or to one of the chairmen or chairwomen listed below.

Deadline for paper titles is 1 April, 1980; for abstracts 1 September, 1980.

Paper presentation will be limited to approximately twenty minutes (about fifteen typed double-spaced pages).

Our guest speaker at the banquet is Mr. Jackson Beardy, well-known Ojibway artist.

SESSION TITLES

Selkirk Ceramics
Mr. G. Dickson
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B ON2

Algonquian Art and Artists
Dr. T. Brasser
Canadian Ethnology Service
National Museum of Man
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Western Algonquian Archaeology
Dr. A. Buchner
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

Algonquians in the Fur Trade
Dr. A. Ray
Dept. of Geography
York University
Downtown, Ontario M3J 1P9

Ethnology
Dr. E. Rogers
Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6

M. Hanna
B. Kooyman
M. Guibord

Algonquian Linguistics
Dr. M. Haas
Dept. of Linguistics
University of California
Berkeley, Ca. 94720

Problems and Methods in Ethnic Identification of Archaeological Materials
Dr. J.V. Wright
Archaeological Survey of Canada
National Museum of Man
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0M8

Ethnohistory
Mr. J. Fromhold
Alberta Vocational Centre
Box 417
Lac La Biche, Alta. T0A 2CO

Eastern Algonquian Archaeology
Dr. G. Tasse
Laboratoire d'Archaeologie
University de Quebec a Montreal
Montreal, Quebec H3C 3P8

Conference Committee
Dept. of Archaeology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4
The day began cool and unfortunately became colder. When we arrived at Cedar Point with a slight detour, we found that Mother Nature was shaking her teacup, and this led us finding out that some O.A.S. members are definitely not seamen, several remained behind in the bus.

The trip to Christian island was a delightful, bouncy ride in a 65 foot tug with a 320 horsepower diesel engine (we were fortunate enough to have the skipper show it to us).

At the island we saw the outline of the fort. Peter Carruthers spoke to us on the limited archaeology he was able to do. The band would only allow a central trench to be dug.

Dean Knight spoke of the digging of some ossuaries there.

Peter Carruthers was sure that, given the opportunity, there was much more information to be gained by digging the fort completely, and also that because the village site was never found, there are many unanswered questions.

We made the trip back to the mainland and the grateful warmth of the bus and wended our way down to Ste. Marie I.

At Ste. Marie I we were met by our guide, Awenda, a young lady of Huron and French descent. She guided us around the grounds with an explanation of the buildings. (The most welcomes ones being those with fires as we could not seem to escape the biting cold.)

We would personally like to congratulate Awenda for the courage she showed by explaining the pain she personally felt of her Huron descendency and our modern way of life. She also explained how, through study, she was learning to be proud of her heritage although she has a long way to go. We wish her and all young native people a great deal of luck, they have much to be proud of.

All on the tour should thank the young people who portrayed the Fathers, the doctor, the donnes and our guide for freezing to death (so it seemed) to give us their talks.

We also hope that we did not spoil Master Carruthers (9 months old) and our youngest guest too much.

Margaret and Jim Brennan.
After attending Bill Fox's lithic workshop, I have a greater respect for stone toolmaking. I have never done lithic analysis, so Bill's workshop offered an excellent opportunity to learn new skills and improve my knowledge. I was not alone: eleven other novice flintknappers came to London June 28 and 29 for the workshop: Jean Blane, George Connoy, William Donaldson, Charles Nixon, William Fox, Janice Hamalainen, Dr. Irmgard Jamnik, Norma Knowlton, John MacDonald, Dr. Kenneth Ockenden, and Dr. Peter Reid. We watched in amazement as Bill took a piece of rough chert and detached beautiful flakes with a hammerstone.

The two-day workshop consisted of two parts. Day one was an introduction to lithics - the identification of chert types, chert acquisition strategies, knapping techniques, and a knapping practice session. Bill provided different types of chert and some obsidian. We therefore learned by experience the joys and frustrations of working chert and obsidian.

While some people only attended the first day of the workshop, day two consisted of visits to the quarry-workshops at Kettle Point and Slack-Caswell. Bill also took several detours and pointed to numerous local archaeological sites.

The visits to Kettle Point and Hagersville chert quarries were both interesting and rewarding. We managed to gather chert specimens from both quarries and also found raw clay at Kettle Point. (The clay will be useful for the ceramics workshop later this summer.)

Whenever I find stone tools at an archaeological site, or in a museum display, two thoughts will come to mind. On one hand, the stone tools will remind me of the long distances Indians had to travel to find good quality stone; on the other hand, the tender palms of hands, broken fingernails, and bruised thighs as the Indians used their hands and legs to prepare their tools.

I am sure that I speak for the other members of the workshop in thanking Bill for an exciting week-end - the workshop, outdoor barbecue (Bill's an excellent cook), and arranging accommodations for the visitors from Toronto.

Lowa Katz
Success depends on the right combination of factors - the type of workshop, the skill of the instructor, the nature and experience of the participants, etc. The one day O.A.S. Ceramics Workshop was, regrettably, too short to cover the wealth of material presented.

On Saturday, July 26th, Dr. Martha Latta conducted the O.A.S. Ceramics Workshop at Scarborough College. The workshop consisted of two parts. Part 1 was a discussion of ceramics, while Part 2 allowed participants an opportunity to fire their homemade clay artifacts.

Part 1 was divided into four topics of discussion: material, technology, values, and chronology. Materials included a discussion of the origin and composition of clays. Technology outlined various methods of preparing the raw clay up to firing and glazing. Values referred to the influence of cultural ideals on objects (that is, attributes reflected through decorations). And, in chronologies, we discussed typologies. The discussion was greatly supplemented by a thick book of photocopied articles which the participants purchased and two films which were presented. The films were "Maria of the Pueblos" and "Ladi Kwali, Abuja", which presented different methods of making clay pots.

In Part 2, the participants fired their clay pots, dishes, figurines, etc. Unfortunately, it rained, imagining the frustration as eleven adults stood around a six-foot high fire in the rain as some clay objects exploded. We could relate our experience to similar problems which the Indians must have encountered.

The workshop greatly benefitted from the experience of the participants: Margaret Ann Clark, Janet Cooper, Tim Kenyon, Jim Kerou, Norma Knowlton, Ella Kruse, Stuart Leslie, Charles Nixon, Jill Robertson, and the writer, Luc Katz. Tim was especially interesting as he described some of his own experiments in ceramics and we were all very impressed by the beautiful clay pots which he fired. Unfortunately, Stuart's Mayan water god (Did he cause the rain?) went to pieces during the firing. The workshop therefore became more intimate than academic. And, when you love a subject, learning becomes more meaningful.

We can all thank Martha Latta for providing the members of the workshop with a day we will not easily forget.

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Another REPORT ON THE CERAMIC WORKSHOP - July 26th
1980 - at Scarborough College

Ten people spent the morning going over various aspects of pottery making, focusing on materials (clay, temper, water, etc.) and technology (selection, construction, firing, etc.). These topics were investigated in detail and depth with the

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We then proceeded—in theory—to manufacture a pot, going through all the stages of selection of materials, preparing the components, forming the pot by different techniques, glazing, decorating and firing. We saw slides of last year’s firing and the results of an experimental winter firing which confirmed that winter is not the season for it.

Because of rain we did not lunch by the fire as planned, but lit it soon after in a light drizzle, placing some 30 pieces brought for firing by various people. Tim Kenyon’s beautiful pots and Stew Leslie’s pipe and Chac-mool statuette drew acclaim for artistic skill. The Chac-mool, made only last night and still damp, came closest to total disintegration. The pipe, made earlier, survived superbly. The fired items were of clays from Kettle Point, Grand River and near Collingwood (Nottawasaga Red Clay), the last appearing perhaps to be the best clay, a high percentage of items made from it surviving, and especially those previously bisque-fired. These were mainly part of a Petun Studies Group experiment being conducted by Ella Kruse. Some items came out of the fire successfully, only to spall when hit by rain while still hot.

During the heavier rain showers we returned indoors for films, and so no time was lost. We left, some of us with pots, some with already-made potsherds, clutching our voluminous handout, very satisfied with the day and the information gained. Even the misinformation, inevitably circulated on such an occasion, and even concealed in the handout itself to keep us alert, is remembered—for example that the reason a "pinch-pot" is so named is because you keep it under the bed for use in a pinch.

"Potty"

LOG LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FOR EXCAVATION AND FIELDWORK

August 1980

A list of twelve volunteers was published in the last issue of Arch Notes and a further three are now listed. Licencees in need of volunteer assistance are asked to contact the Volunteers directly.

1. Nadine Mayers, 2432 Carlanne Place, Mississauga L5C 3H7
   276-2700 (daytime). Available part time and full time for a week. No experience.

2. Klaus Rossler, 19 Captain Rolph Blvd, Markham
   284-0546 (residence); 245-0163 (daytime); available weekends; has own transportation.

3. R. Anne Smith, 301 Glencairn Ave., Toronto M5N 1T5
   495-8049 (caytime); Trent University graduate; overseas experience.

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July/August 1980
LIST OF PERSONS LICENSED BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION TO CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO 1980

In addition to the licences listed below, a number of licences from previous years have been renewed and are currently in force.

We are indebted to the Minister of Culture and Recreation, The Hon. Reuben Baetz, for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License No.</th>
<th>Licensee</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0370</td>
<td>Peter L. Storck</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey and field work in the Counties of Grey, Simcoe, Durham and York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0371</td>
<td>Oscar Mallory</td>
<td>Archaeological survey of the proposed TransCanada Pipelines Transmission Loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0372</td>
<td>Matthew Hill</td>
<td>Archaeological field school and excavation of Lot 27 of Beasley's Upper Block in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0373</td>
<td>Wm. B. Fox</td>
<td>Investigation of prehistoric remains in Bradford Township in the County of Brant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0374</td>
<td>Donald Brown</td>
<td>Fort Rouillé Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0375</td>
<td>Sally Davidson &amp; Richard Kristjansson</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on properties in Mid-Norfolk County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0376</td>
<td>Christopher Ellis</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on properties in Caradoc Township.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0377</td>
<td>Mr. Wm. D. Finlayson</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on properties in Wentworth County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0378</td>
<td>Gary A. M. Foster</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on properties in the Wolfe Creek and McGregor Creek Drainages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0379</td>
<td>Juliet K. A. Garfit</td>
<td>Archaeological survey, surface collection and testing on properties along late Pleistocene shorelines in Lambton County.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July/August 1980
80-F-0380  Barry Greco  Archaeological survey, surface collection and testing on properties in Huron County.
80-F-0382  Rita Michael  Archaeological excavation on the Jacob Yeigh and Samuel Humberstone Potteries.
80-F-0383  Brian L. Molyneaux  Preparation of a precise record of sites on Cuttle Lake and Crowrock Inlet in Rainy River District and Lower Manitou Narrows, Painted Rock Island and Dryberry Lake in Kenora District.
80-F-0384  Robert J. Pearce  Archaeological excavation on the Lawson Site.
80-F-0385  Dana R. Poulton  Archaeological survey, surface collection and limited excavation on properties within the Catfish Creek Drainage in Malahide, South Dorchester, Yarmouth and Bayham Townships in Elgin County.
80-F-0386  David G. Smith  Archaeological excavations at the Messenger Site.
80-F-0387  Marianne Stopp  Archaeological survey and field work on the Baumann Site and the Goss Site both in Medonte Township in Simcoe County.
80-F-0388  Mark C. Warrack  Archaeological excavation at the Navy and Military Establishments.
80-F-0389  Ron Williamson  Archaeological survey and field work on properties in Caradoc Township, Middlesex County.
80-F-0390  Dr. Peter Reid  Archaeological survey on the Cherry Lane Site and other sites in the vicinity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0392</td>
<td>Stephen J. Bunet</td>
<td>Documentation of construction techniques, record artifacts and structural details to excavate extant remains and to monitor disturbance of the Hope Island Wreck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0393</td>
<td>Paul A. Lennox</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on certain Highway Corridors within Essex County, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Dufferin County, Bruce County and Brant County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0394</td>
<td>Wm. A. Fox</td>
<td>Conservation licence for the Southwestern Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0395</td>
<td>Phillip J. Wright</td>
<td>Conservation licence for the Eastern Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0396</td>
<td>Roberta M. O'Brien</td>
<td>Conservation licence for the South Central Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0397</td>
<td>LaVergne Butcher</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on lands adjacent to the Townships of Flamborough, Puslinch, Vaughan, Markham, East and West Gwillimbury, Uxbridge, Brock, Regional Municipalities of Halton and Westworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0398</td>
<td>David K. Riddle</td>
<td>Archaeological survey on the margins and environs of Attawapiskat Lake, District of Kenora, West Patricia Portion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0399</td>
<td>Robert G. Mayer</td>
<td>Archaeological survey at the Van Egmond Site.</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-F-0400</td>
<td>Helen G. Armstrong</td>
<td>Archaeological field work at the Nathaniel Scharf Homestead in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-F-0401</td>
<td>James S. Hamilton</td>
<td>Archaeological field work at the Scott Site in the Township of Earl Falls, District of Kenora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0402</td>
<td>Mary T. Ambrose</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the North Pickering Development Project properties, in the Regional Municipality of Durham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-F-0403</td>
<td>Nicholas Adams</td>
<td>Archaeological survey and field work on the Onakawana to Sudbury Hydro Corridor and Nagagami Lake and associated river systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0404</td>
<td>Marjorie M. Jordan</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the shorelines of Lake Abitibi in the Administrative District of Cochrane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0405</td>
<td>Shan Walshe</td>
<td>Archaeological field work at Quetico Provincial Park, Ontario.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0406</td>
<td>John C. Redmond</td>
<td>Archaeological field work within the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and the Townships of Puslinch, Guelph, Erin, Eramosa, Pilkington and West Garafuna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0407</td>
<td>Dean H. Knight</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the TransCanada Pipeline Corridor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0408</td>
<td>Grace Rajnovich</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on all Crown Lands in the Fort Frances District and that part of Atikokan District between Quetico Provincial Park and the eastern boundary of Fort Frances District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0409</td>
<td>William Ross</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the shorelines and environs of Whitewater Lake, Smoothrock Lake, and Wabakimi Lake in the District of Thunder Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0410</td>
<td>Sheryl A. Smith</td>
<td>Archaeological field work in Sandbanks Provincial Park, Prince Edward County, and Outlet Beach Provincial Park, Prince Edward County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0411</td>
<td>Robert H. Pihl</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the Cutler Site in Pinery Provincial Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0412</td>
<td>Gordon C. Dibb</td>
<td>Archaeological excavation at the Deavitt Site and survey along former Lake Algonquin shorelines in the Townships of East Gwillimbury and Georgina in the Regional Municipality of York.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
80-F-0413  Michael Verbrugge  Documentation, recording and identification of wreck on the bottom of Lake Erie.

80-F-0414  Stephen Strudwick  Archaeological field work on lands adjacent to Highway 33, Highway 62 and Highway 509.

80-F-0415  Mark C. Lavoie  Archaeological field work in and around the Bethune-Thompson House in the Village of Williamstown, Charlotteburg Township, Glengary County.

80-F-0416  Christopher C. Hanks  Archaeological field work along the Spanish River and its tributaries.

80-F-0417  Harry F. Drabik  Archaeological field work in that part of the District of Thunder Bay east of Quetico Provincial Park.

80-F-0418  Sally Davidson & Rik Kristjanson  Archaeological field work on lands adjacent to the Queen Elizabeth Way corridor between Hamilton and Burlington, in the Regional Municipality of Halton.

80-F-0419  Douglas C. Carey  Archaeological field work on properties throughout Kent and Essex Counties.

80-F-0420  Mervin D. Ahrens  Shoreline survey of rapids and waterfalls of the main water arteries east and north of Fort Frances.

80-F-0421  Morris Brizinski  Archaeological field work on lands traversing Townships in the District of Nipissing and the Counties of McNab and Renfrew.

80-F-0422  Kenneth T. Buchanan & Margaret Bertulli  Archaeological field work on lands traversing Townships in the Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin.

80-F-0423  Peter J. Carruthers  Archaeological field work and survey throughout the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Sudbury, Parry Sound and Nipissing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0424</td>
<td>William Core</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on lands in the vicinity of Blackwell, Sarnia Township, Lambton County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0425</td>
<td>Hugh Daechsel</td>
<td>Archaeological field work throughout the drainage basin of the South Nation River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0426</td>
<td>Helen E. Devereux</td>
<td>Conservation Licence for Northeastern Ontario.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0427</td>
<td>Charles Garrad</td>
<td>Archaeological field work throughout the Townships of Collingwood in Grey County, Mulmur in Dufferin County and Nottawasaga in Simcoe County, and on the Connor-Rolling site, Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0428</td>
<td>Ian T. Kenyon</td>
<td>Archaeological field work throughout the Regional Municipality of Niagara and in the Township of Glanbrook in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth; the Maitland River drainage system in Huron County; the Sydenham River drainage system in the Gores of Chatham and Camden in Kent County, and in the Townships of Dawn, Brook and Euphemia in Lambton County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0429</td>
<td>Richard Leuger</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on and around Hudson's Bay Company Staff House on Moose Factory Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0430</td>
<td>James G. Lockhard</td>
<td>Underwater remains in the Niagara River Offshore from Navy Hall near Fort George in the Town of Niagara on the Lake, in the Regional Municipality of Niagara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-F-0431</td>
<td>Kenneth A. Oldridge</td>
<td>Archaeological field work on the Heenan Bridge Site, Sherbourne Township, Haliburton County.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LETTERS

Dr. Martha Latta
100 Northwood Drive
Willowdale, Ontario

Dear Martha,

May I extend my thanks to you, the Executive and members of the Ontario Archaeological Society for the medal and also for the summary of my archaeological work. It was a most delightful surprise and extremely thoughtful of you to make a special excursion to my home for the presentation.

I have always felt that meeting and working with so many fine and interesting people over the years, making innumerable good friends and contributing to the knowledge of primitive man was rewarding in itself, but the receipt of this lovely tribute was an additional and thrilling pleasure.

Thank you,

Most sincerely,

Frank Ridley
289 Burnhamthorpe Road
Islington, Ontario

** **

CORRECTION

Due to a typing error, incorrect dates were listed for creamware in Table 3 of the article "The Application of South’s Mean Ceramic Formula to Ontario Historic Sites" in the May/June issue of ARCH NOTES. The creamware dates should be 1796-1820 with a medium date of 1808.

John Jouppien

** **

Presentation to Charles Gerrod

The occasion of Chas’s fiftieth birthday in early June (a Gaminian, of course!) provided an opportunity for some of his friends and colleagues to get together and present him with Thwaites’ 72-volume edition of The Jesuit Relations.

We can now be assured that both prime source and pure sauce will be available from Chas.

MOX

July/August 1980
Extensive Maya-built irrigation canals hidden for more than 1,000 years beneath dense rain forest in Guatemala have been revealed by a new radar system developed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, for NASA.

The radar's unveiling of the ancient canal systems, dug by the Maya between 250 BC and 900 AD in Guatemala and the neighbouring country of Belize, may answer a question that has long puzzled archaeologists: How did the Maya, whose population numbered between 2 and 3 million citizens, feed their people?

The canals were recently found in images taken during an early test (1977-78) of the new radar from an aircraft over the cloud-covered jungles of Guatemala and Belize - once the centre of the Maya empire.

The new radar (called SAR for Synthetic Aperture Radar) can penetrate clouds and provides higher resolution for comparable antenna size than other radars. It has been developed by NASA and the military.

Archaeologists and anthropologists have evidence of the Maya's huge cities, their government and justice system, their religions, mathematic and astronomical sciences. But no one has ever been able to find where they grew enough food to support such an enormous civilization, set in a land characterized by either arid and mountainous territory or swampy jungles - settings where crops are difficult to grow.

The question of where and how much food the Maya cultivated remained a mystery until the radar provided a clue.

Because this tropical region is cloud-covered most of the time, sharp aerial photographs of the area are virtually impossible to obtain. The ability of the radar to penetrate cloud cover, however, enabled researchers to produce clear pictures of the varying layers of the foliage. Measurement variations of the height of the layers, called canopy, were detected by the radar and allowed scientists to determine land formations beneath the foliage.

Recently, Richard E.W. Adams, professor of archaeology at the University of Cambridge, England, was provided radar images which mapped a stretch of Guatemalan and Belize tropical jungle of about 84,000 square kilometers (50,000 square miles). The mapping of the area was performed under the direction of senior radar scientist Walter E. Brown of JPL.
While checking the radar data for evidence of ancient settlements or roadways, Adams was surprised to find unnaturally uniform grid patterns - which looked to be canal systems - emerging from the swampy rain forest surface.

"I could see little lines, most of them looking like ladders or lattices, connecting with larger waterways," said Adams. The grid patterns, if they indeed represented extensive irrigation canals, would provide scientists with an important piece of the puzzle in reconstructing Maya civilization.

Scientists have long wondered how such a large civilization grew enough crops to sustain its population, since little evidence could be found that the Maya used intensive agriculture. Intensive agriculture means that crops are rotated on the same land, season after season, to get the maximum yield of crops from a minimum of soil, as opposed to extensive agriculture, or "slash and burn" farming, where fields must lay dormant for several seasons to replenish exhausted soil.

"We've never before been able to reconstruct convincingly an economic base for the Maya," said Adams. "In other words, how did they feed all these masses of people all the time?"

But the lattice-like grid unveiled by the radar, if found to be as extensive as indicated on the radar imagery, would prove to Adams that the Maya had used nearly all of the flooded and swampy zones in the Guatemalan and Belize lowlands for raised field cultivation.

That evidence, in turn, would show for the first time that the Maya were forced by population pressure to use a sophisticated intensive agriculture system to support the millions living in and around their cities.

Such canal systems for raised field cultivation are known to have been used on a small scale by the Aztecs in Mexico and by the Maya in Belize, but archaeologists never suspected that this kind of intensive agriculture was used as extensively as suggested by the radar.

The canals, measuring about one-half a meter deep and one to three meters wide, were dug with handcrafted stone blades, mattocks and hoes to drain water away from the swampy rain forests to make small square plots of dry land where crops could be grown.

Archaeologists believe the Maya used such farming techniques to grow maize, their principle food, and cacao, from which modern chocolate is made. Cacao was cultivated by the Maya for food and for money, since ancient Mesoamerican civilizations used cacao beans for currency.
The wealth of the Maya might be partly explained if they used intensive agriculture to grow large quantities of cacao, which was commonly traded with other Central American civilizations for obsidian (for making tools) and salt from northern Yucatan.

Adams, with fellow archaeologist Dr. T. Patrick Culbert of the University of Arizona, set out for the Guatemalan and Belize rain forests on February 14, 1980, to see if they could find on the ground what the radar had seen from an altitude of 28,000 feet.

Working with other archaeologists in the area, the two scientists compared the grid patterns found in the radar data with local topographical maps, soil maps and aerial photos, and first confirmed that the lattice patterns recorded by the radar appeared where known canals existed.

Then travelling by car and dugout canoes, Adams and Culbert spent several days during the month-long investigation pushing through the rain forest, navigating in and out of alligator-infested waterways, searching for and finding the narrow ditches outlining the plots of land where the Maya grew their crops - proving that the radar had detected unknown canal systems.

What they found near the Pasion River, for example, were small streams flowing into the river at regular intervals, along with the remnants of small canals frequently leading from lagoons at right angles into the river.

At some points in their journey, the archaeologists were forced to abandon their boats because of shallow water, and proceed on foot, following several "machete men" who chopped a path through the dense vegetation as the scientists walked along the river bank in search of more canals.

Adjacent to the canals they found the plots of land, (sometimes submerged) now covered with reeds and thick foliage, that had been used as cultivation sites by the Maya. According to Adams, the archaeologists found enough evidence to believe that "as much as a third of those particular grid patterns (as seen by the radar) are ancient canals." He estimates that up to 14,000 sq. km. (11,185 sq. mi.) of canal systems may lay beneath the rain forests of Guatemala alone.

Adams said the next step in determining how extensive the canals are, is to use the radar to produce imagery with even higher resolution in future flights over the area. The previous resolution was set at 1:250,000 to distinguish objects and patterns as small as 15 metres square.

A higher resolution of 1:50,000 would show patterns as small as 3 metres square in more detail.
Then, following radar mapping surveys, sites will be selected for archaeological excavations, which will determine whether Maya artifacts like stone tools or structural remains still exist after centuries of flooding. The digging in the area revealed by the radar, said Adams, has just begun.

The radar survey of Guatemala and Belize was a joint endeavour by JPL and NASA's Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif. The concept of using radar images for archaeological research was suggested by Dr. Bruce Dahlin, professor of archaeology at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. The expedition was funded by the Lende Foundation of San Antonio, Texas.

**NASA**

Washington, D.C.

* * * *

**TEN NEW DUGS OPEN IN ISRAEL**

If you're at least 18, and capable of doing strenuous work in hot weather, the Israeli Government Tourist Office has a healthy way for you to spend your summer vacation. Ten new archaeological sites will be opened this summer in Israel, where young people can work with professional archaeologists, uncovering the antiquities of ancient Near Eastern civilization.

A few of the excavation sites are the biblical section of Jerusalem, the Gaza Shore, Tel Michal, on the Mediterranean Coast at Herzliya, and Merhiv Ayalon, halfway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Cost ranges from $72 per day to $560 for a 6½ week trip. Participants pay for their own fares to and from Israel and are responsible for all arrangements and accommodations that are not connected with the dig.

For more information, write to the Israeli Government Tourist Office, 102 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1M8. Telephone: (416)964-3784

* * * *
EASTFIELD VILLAGE announces the Fourth Annual WORKSHOPS of Historical Preservation and American Trades - 1980

Eastfield Village is a study collection of architectural and cultural artifacts comprising 23 appropriately outfitted and furnished structures of the period 1787 - 1840. The Village is the creation of Donald G. Carpenter, who dismantled the buildings at their original sites, moved them to Eastfield, and re-erected them there. Among the shops, houses, and out-buildings in the collection are tinner, blacksmith, printing and woodworking shops; a workman's dwelling house; a tavern; and a doctor's office.

Eastfield Village is dedicated to Historic Preservation and to the Historical American Trades. All workshops employ traditional methods and traditional tools, and all Eastfield's resources are available to workshop participants. Since it is not open to the public, Eastfield provides an intrusion-free atmosphere for study and work. The workshops go far beyond verbal discourse, affording participants a rare opportunity to acquire practical, hands-on experience invaluable in the restoration and reproduction of period structures.

Whereas previous workshops at Eastfield were primarily concerned with reproduction of period structures in toto, 1980's workshops will emphasize repairing, restoring, preserving and reproducing the structural and architectural features of late 18th and early 19th century buildings. Eastfield's workshops are indispensible to the professional craftsman concerned with employing accurate and appropriate preservation techniques. They could also prove invaluable to the homeowner or for museum personnel who must be able to make informed judgments about exactly what work is necessary and what to expect from their workmen. Eastfield's workshops offer the opportunity to practice many of the skills associated with the preservation and restoration of period structures - including constructing a building frame, planing a moulding, mixing lime mortar, cutting shingles, and splicing beams. Discussions will also address the compatibility of modern materials with traditional ones and the sensitive integration of 20th century necessities and details with historic fabric and design.

Lodging: For the adventurous, one of the most intriguing facets of Eastfield's workshops is the experience of living in the Village during the workshop. Eastfield's tavern is available free of charge for those willing to experience early 19th century living. The only requirement is that each person choosing to stay at the tavern supply 10 white candles. Cooking is done in the tavern kitchen fireplace and oven. Food is each student's own responsibility. However, most students bring enough food to last through lunch the first day of class, after which everyone generally pools resources, and large meals are communally prepared in the tavern. Rope beds with straw and feather ticks
are available. Bedding is the responsibility of each student. There is a large pond for washing and swimming.

For those preferring other accommodations, the following facilities are within one-half hour's drive of Eastfield:
Crooked Lake Hotel (the nearest, about a 10 minute drive),
Crooked Lake, N.Y. 12018
(518) 674-8947
Holiday Inn, 6th Ave. and Fulton St., Troy, N.Y. 12180
(518) 272-3210
Mount Vernon Hotel, Routes 9 and 20, East Greenbush, N.Y. 12061
(518) 477-9352

Eastfield Village is located in southern Rensselaer County, near the Massachusetts border. Exact directions will be mailed with confirmation of registration.

About Eastfield's Instructors

Mr. William McMillen: As supervisor or restoration at Richmond-town Restoration, Staten Island, New York, for the past eighteen years, Mr. McMillen has been instrumental in restoring many of Richmondtown's structures, including the famed Lake-Tyson House. In addition to his architectural abilities, he is a skilled woodworker and an accomplished tinner.

Mr. Charles Hartwell: A locksmith turned tinner, Mr. Hartwell is now probably one of the most accomplished tinters in this country. He plies his trade at Hancock Shaker Village, Hancock, Mass., in summer, and at Pioneer Arizona Foundation, Pheonix, Ariz., winters.

Mr. Donald G. Carpenter: The founder of Eastfield Village, Mr. Carpenter has personally dismantled, moved, and re-erected the structures comprising the Village. He is, in addition, a knowledgeable and avid practitioner of many historical trades, including tinning, weaving, blacksmithing, and woodworking. He also serves in a consultant capacity for museums, schools and private restoration efforts.

Remaining Workshops for 1980

Tinsmithing II - September 8 - 12 (5 days)
An advanced course for tinters with previous experience and a basic knowledge of construction methods. Participants will learn the complicated construction techniques utilized in the fabrication of crooked spout coffee pots, roasting kitchens, etc. and will be encouraged to produce several tinware items of advanced design. Discussions of tinware's various styles and periods will include the detection of fakes.

Instructor: Charles Hartwell
Fee: $135
Limit: 8 students
Housewrighting III - Fireplace Building. August 11 - 13 (3 days)
A survey of fireplace styles from 1780 - 1840: in-depth information on their construction, restoration, and reproduction; and an intensive lecture on period masonry techniques precedes a tour of local fireplaces. Students will then work in pairs and build complete fireplaces.

Instructors: William McMillen & Donald Carpenter
Fee: $70
Limit: 15 students

Housewrighting IV - Brick Oven Building. August 14 - 16 (3 days)
A detailed lecture on the masonry and construction techniques of late 18th and early 19th century brick ovens will precede a guided inspection of existing period ovens. Working in groups of three, participants will then build complete ovens.

Instructors: William McMillen & Donald Carpenter
Fee: $70
Limit: 15 students

Tinsmithing I - August 18 - 22 (5 days)
An introduction to the art of tinning designed to provide a basic working knowledge of late 18th and early 19th century tinning tools, construction techniques, and pattern layout, together with a history of American tinning. Students will produce a minimum of 8 pieces of tinware using patterns from Eastfield's collection.
N.B. This workshop will be held ONLY if that held on June 2 - 6 is oversubscribed.

Registration Information

Registration is on a first-come, first-served basis. Deadline for registration is two weeks prior to the workshop commencement date. No refunds will be given after the deadline date.

Special Workshops - Interested groups and historical organizations may contract to have special workshops for their own members.

STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BRING THEIR OWN TOOLS.

Classes will be held from 9:30 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Telephone: (518)766-2422
LONDON CHAPTER
Executive: President: James Keron (519)285-2379
Vice-President: Robert Pihl
Treasurer: George Connoy
Secretary: Charlie Nixon
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Bill Fox
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in Room 128, Somerville House, University of Western Ontario, London.

OTTAWA CHAPTER
Executive: President: Clyde C. Kennedy (613)237-3270
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Secretary/Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Clyde C. Kennedy
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod, Ottawa
Chapter Fees: Individual $5, Family $6, Student $3.

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER
Executive: President: Jamie Hunter (705)526-7683
Vice-President: Jim Harris
Treasurer: Gary Shill
Secretary: David Brister
Newsletter: REDE - Editor: Jim Harris
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Details: Jamie Hunter (705)526-7683
Chapter Fees: Individual $5

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER
Executive: President: J.E. (Al) Molto (807)623-2929
Vice-President: David Riddle
Secretary/Treasurer: Michael McLeod
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: Elinor Barr
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in The Aesthetics Lounge, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay.
Chapter Fees: Individual $2

WINDSOR CHAPTER
Executive: President: Ted Trusevich (519)255-6907
Vice-President: Kirk Walstedt
Secretary/Treasurer: Peter Reid
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor
Chapter Fees: Individual $3.
The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)
Box 241, Postal Station P,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

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Newsletter: ARCH NOTES

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of the month,
excluding June, July and August, in the McLaughlin
Planetarium (Lecture Theatre), Royal Ontario Museum,
Queen's Park, Toronto.

Fees: Individual $8; Family $10; Institutional $20;
Life $200. Chapter fees extra.

Members: Approx. 500

Chas. Garrad, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3 - (416)223-2752

Arch Notes -28- July/August 1980