



Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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Board of Directors

President

John Steckley ☎ 905-857-6631
steckley@admin.humberc.on.ca

Treasurer/Secretary

Henry van Lieshout ☎ 416-446-7673

Executive Director

Charles Garrad ☎ 416-223-2752

Director of Publications

Michael Kirby ☎ 519-986-4026
heritage@headwaters.com

Director of Professional Services

Lise Ferguson ☎ 392-6910

Directors without portfolio

Suzanne Gero
Pat Weatherhead



Editor, *Ontario Archaeology*

Alexander van Gernet

Editor, *Arch Notes*

Suzanne Needs-Howarth



Please send contributions for the March/April issue by March 15 to:

Editor, *Arch Notes*

14 Grimthorpe Road
Toronto ON M6C 1G3

416 652 9099 phone
416 652 1756 call-first fax
75304.2724@compuserve.com

Editor's note

Happy New Year, and welcome to our new Arch Notes! We felt it was time for a change in format and content. Our aim is to make your newsletter easier to read, more informative, and more representative of the varied interests of the membership. However, as editor, I alone cannot ensure Arch Notes remains a useful publication; I need all of you to help make it work. Arch Notes relies entirely on contributions from the membership, so please send me notes on your field work, articles, opinion pieces, clippings from newspapers and newsletters, recent thesis and book abstracts, and requests for information. Your contribution does not have to be a long, scholarly article supported by lots of library research; in fact, we also need less formal contributions – a short note about a recent survey, or about an interesting artefact – which are informative and promote an exchange of ideas among the membership. We have spent some time developing this new format and thinking about the content; we also solicited input from various members. However, what you see in front of you is not necessarily a final version; if you have any suggestions for improvements, please let me know.

As a consequence of this new format, the guidelines for submission have somewhat changed. Please send all contributions to me before the 15th of the first of the two months covered by each issue. Fax material to the stand-alone fax machine in the OAS office, or directly to my computer, but please call me first to make arrangements. If you submit material on disk or as an attached e-mail file (and these methods are preferable), there are several things you can do to make my task easier. Please do not put formatting codes anywhere in your document. Use only a single tab for paragraph breaks. Follow the bibliography submission format described in the *Ontario Archaeology* style guide (number 57), with two exceptions. Use italics for titles, rather than underlines, and don't tab the date. Use a single indent (not a tab) after the date. Submit tables in WordPerfect "Tables" format or camera ready, and photos as halftones or scanned; include table and figure captions as part of the table or the graphic box, or put them at the bottom of your document. I prefer WordPerfect files on 3.5" disks, but can handle other formats if necessary. If you have any questions, please call me between 9:00 am and 18:30 pm on weekdays.

I promise the Editor's Note will not usually be this lengthy, but now that I have filled up most of the column, I'd like to fill up the rest and thank the people who have helped me with Arch Notes over the past year: all the contributors, of course; Neal Ferris, Bill Fox, Alex von Gernet and Ron Williamson for their input on the new format; Charlie Garrad for all the running around; Janet Cooper for the many hours of copy typing; Emi Jiwan at Sunrise Printing for giving us such great service; and Mike Kirby for his desktop publishing advice and generous support. Thank you all!

Suzanne

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OAS news

I know that there are people who think I already have a regular page in Arch Notes, or at least a Huron language column. Some have accused me of trying to get the newsletter renamed as "Steckley's Huron language notes". Not true. Also not true is the rumour that I have never done any archaeology. When I was living in Scotland I talked my way onto an excavation of a Roman fort. Recognizing my natural archaeological talents, they had me working with a pickaxe digging a cross-section of a Roman road. Maybe it was punishment for the unspeakable things I did when attempting to play cricket with them at the lunch break. They shouldn't have told me that if you hit someone with the ball, that person is out.

Seriously, though, this will be a year of changes for the OAS, and most of those changes will not be pleasant. We will probably be on the receiving end of an estimated 40.5% cut in funding from the provincial government.

Charles Garrad will be retiring as Executive Director of the OAS. When I first joined, I thought that Charlie was the OAS – after more than ten years, I'm not altogether sure that I was wrong. I know that as a researcher, teacher of anthropology and a director of the OAS, I could always call Charlie and get what I wanted (plus some interesting stories). I hope that he will continue to run the bus trips and overseas trips that he has so successfully organized in the past (plus finally getting a chance to put together all the Petun material).

Other retirees will also be sorely missed. Stew Leslie is retiring as Director. Fortunately for the OAS, he is

The 1996 Board of Directors was named at the board meeting on January 15. John Steckley is now President. Henry van Lieshout continues as Secretary-Treasurer. Lise Ferguson and Michael Kirby continue as Director of Professional Services and Director of Publications. The two new board members elected by acclamation are Suzanne Gero and Pat Weatherhead.

going to be working for the Hamilton chapter as vice-president. I expect to read in the minutes of that chapter that outrageous and iconoclastic (I don't think I'm allowed to say 'shit-disturbing') motions will be proposed. Anne La Fontaine is also leaving her position as Director. I will certainly miss her at meetings. She definitely made them more pleasant for me. I suspect (and hope) that she will be assisting the OAS in less formal capacities. Finally, Norma is retiring as President. Again, on a personal level, I will miss her. She has helped me learn the ropes as a director, and I know I'll be calling her often for advice.

I usually begin my first lecture in anthropology at Humber College by saying that there has never been a greater need for people to learn anthropology, and benefit from its insights. I believe the same to be true of archaeology. People in Canada, and I think especially in Ontario, need the sense of rootedness that comes from knowing the history of those that walked the same land before them. The vast majority of that knowledge comes from archaeology. From archaeology people can get a sense of continuity of life. Every time that I have attended a public lecture at an archaeological site, I have noticed how people have been given that sense. In the next few months I am going to be trying to develop some ways in which more people can benefit from contact with archaeology. Suggestions and examples of what individuals are doing locally would be much appreciated. In addition to writing or phoning me, I would invite people to contact me via my e-mail address (now that I know how to use the damn thing); it is steckley@admin.humberc.on.ca

John Steckley ■

There is one vacancy for a Director. Suzanne Needs-Howarth and Alexander von Gernet continue as Editors of Arch Notes and Ontario Archaeology, respectively.

We say goodbye and thanks to Norma Knowlton, Anne La Fontaine and Stew Leslie. We wish you

success in all your endeavours. Before too long we shall also say goodbye to your present staff, myself. The candidates for the position are probably as impatient as I am to learn who will replace me.

A Happy New Year to all members everywhere. Thanks for the Christmas and Happy Retirement cards and many good wishes received, often tucked in with renewal slips and cheques! Receipts are tucked into

this copy of Arch Notes, unless, of course, you should have renewed but haven't done so... In this case you will find a renewal reminder. Please, if you have not renewed, hasten to do so.

Meanwhile, if you would like to be a Director without the hassle of an election, contact President John Steckley. *Charles Garrad* ■

Draft minutes 1995 ABM

Draft minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc. held at 5:15 pm on Saturday October 14, 1995 in Salon A, Prince Arthur Hotel, Thunder Bay, Ontario. Minutes taken by Stewart Leslie and Norma Knowlton.

The meeting was called to order at 5:15 pm by Society President Norma Knowlton, with 15 members present. Stewart Leslie, Director of Chapter Services, acted as Secretary. Other members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director submitted written reports. Copies of Arch Notes 95(1), containing the Minutes of the 1994 Annual Business Meeting (ABM), were available, as well as copies of the 1995 Financial Statement, projected to the end of the year.

1. Announcements related to Symposium 1995 were made: time and place of the banquet, the deadline for removing displays, arrangements for the field trip to Old Fort William and a call to support the raffle, the proceeds of which will be applied to the OA Endowment Fund.

2. The minutes of the ABM of October 22, 1994 were reviewed and upon motion, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED that the minutes of the 1994 ABM be accepted.

3. President's Report: Norma Knowlton

The Board of Directors has held eleven regular meetings and two extraordinary meetings since the last ABM. The President and Executive Director attended seven meetings of the Ontario Heritage Alliance (OHA). Together with other members of the OHA we met with representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation in information sessions in regard to funding, liaison officers and new directions. In June, Lise Ferguson, Director of Public Services, and I attended workshop sessions on the proposed new Heritage Legislation.

4. Treasurer's Report: Henry van Lieshout.
The Financial Statement for 1994, found (with the Auditor's Report for 1994) in Arch Notes 95(4), beginning on page 5, was discussed, along with the 1995 Statement distributed at the beginning of the meeting. This year's deficit is expected to be somewhat larger than that of last year. N. Knowlton noted that receipts have not been as great as expected due to declining membership levels. In addition, mailing costs, particularly For Ontario Archaeology, have risen sharply. Deficits have been covered by previous surpluses. The endowment funds cannot be used, the proceeds from which are dedicated to specific projects, the largest of which is the publication of Ontario Archaeology. Due to proposed spending cuts by both federal and provincial governments, we also anticipate decreased revenues from those sources. The Board of Directors is proposing an increase in fees of \$3.00 for

federal and provincial governments, we also anticipate decreased revenues from those sources. The Board of Directors is proposing an increase in fees of \$3.00 for Individual Members (to \$31.00), of \$2.00 for Family Members (to \$36.00) and of \$5.00 for Institutional Members (to \$60.00) as announced in Arch Notes 95(4), page 38. Life Membership remains unchanged at \$400. On behalf of the Treasurer, N. Knowlton asked for a motion for the fee increase. The motion was made by Pat Weatherhead and seconded by Frances Duke.

A lively discussion on the financial status of the Society ensued. Continued deficits are regarded as unacceptable. The possibility of a student fee was raised; another suggestion was a combination of a student fee and a membership drive in the universities. It was noted that an appeal to members for increased funds was "preaching to the converted" and that a larger membership base is needed, requiring public outreach. The question of budgetary restraints was also raised. The President noted that since proposals for changes in fees must be circulated to members 60 days before the ABM (Constitution Article 5.3), a student fee could not be instituted at this time. Outreach to students is being investigated (see Report of Director of Member Services). More extensive public outreach and budgetary overhaul have not yet been tackled. Questions regarding specific budget items were also answered. The vote was then called:

RESOLVED to institute new membership fees as proposed. Carried.

The Treasurer is also organizing an overseas trip to Israel and Jordan in June 1996. As a fund raising measure, a portion of the cost will be a tax deductible charitable donation to the OAS.

5. Director of Member Services: Anne La Fontaine. Membership has declined from a high of 851 (at the end of 1991) to 720 at the end of September 1995, for a loss of 131. The number of members has been dropping year by year, with a noticeable lack of new younger members. Letters were sent to 15 anthropology professors in Ontario universities, asking if they were aware of the OAS and whether they used OAS material. Eight replied that their classroom instruction included mention of the OAS as a resource and a

provider of services. Several found our posters and flyers very helpful in the teaching area. In my retiring report, I shall recommend to the Board that we pursue a program of developing more teaching aids.

6. Director of Chapter Services: Stewart Leslie. The chapters have been very active. Frances Duke and her team in Thunder Bay have produced an excellent Symposium. The 1996 Symposium will be hosted by the Ottawa Chapter. Toronto will celebrate its 15th Anniversary by organizing the 1997 Symposium. The Grand River Waterloo Chapter, which was having problems, is reorganizing. One of the charter members, Dean Knight, has called a meeting for October 16, 1995 at Wilfrid Laurier University; N. Knowlton and I will attend. The president of the Hamilton Chapter, Joe Muller, has offered to coordinate a Chapter Internet location. Any member of the Society who wants to tap into this should contact him. Call signs are in Arch Notes 94(1) on page 28 and on the back cover under the Hamilton Chapter heading. There was some discussion on the value to the OAS of this new means of communication.

7. Director of Professional Services: Lise Ferguson. Lise is monitoring the efficacy of the guidelines relating to the revised Planning Act. She continues to be active on the Working Groups for New Heritage Legislation (the successor to the Minister's Advisory Committee). A comprehensive draft act has been developed. During the last week of June, meetings of the Working Groups set up a schedule for further sessions, which have been postponed pending direction from the new provincial government. Lise is also working on heritage sites preservation, notably concerning the Old Mill on the Humber River, the Gooderham and Worts Distillery and St. Paul's Church in Toronto. In all three cases, proposals have been made to incorporate parts of the structures into new buildings; developers consider such actions as "conserving" the heritage value of the site. In addition, archaeological assessments are often not even considered.

8. Director of Public Services: John Steckley. As a prelude to the Access to Archaeology event in June, John worked with Rudy Fecteau to develop a school program. Rudy visited many classrooms in nine schools, demonstrating the Discovering Ontario

Archaeology Kits as an integral part of his presentations. He has been asked to carry on, since teachers are hesitant about using the kits without prior instruction. John also presented a Heritage Conservation Award to the owners of the Devil's Pulpit Golf Course for avoiding prehistoric and historic sites on their property while constructing the course.

9. Director of Publications: Michael Kirby.

A new membership brochure has been designed and will be ready for 1996. The Second edition of the Field Manual is now available. "Origins of the People of the Longhouse: Proceedings of the 1994 Symposium" is hot off the press. Bimonthly publication of Arch Notes is now under the editorship of Suzanne Needs-Howarth. Ontario Archaeology 58 has been distributed; hopefully, numbers 59 and 60 will be out by the end of the year. This will bring our publication schedule up to date. Questions from the floor dealt with costs of mailing two issues of Ontario Archaeology together versus separately. Publication schedules are not known at this time. An update was requested on the item of possible litigation, mentioned at the ABM in 1994. There have been no further developments.

10. Report of the Executive Director: Charles Garrad.

Copies of the Interim Society Report were circulated. The usual services to members and the public were maintained. On behalf of the Society, the Executive Director continued liaisons with other heritage organizations through the Ontario Heritage Alliance (OHA), and with the government through the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and then the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. Nine Opportunity Bulletins were distributed to the 107 members of the Passport-to-the-Past Program. Fourteen 25-year membership pins will be presented at the banquet. The OAS joined with the Ontario Historical Society for the Heritage Week Open House. For the second year, Access to Archaeology Day was held at the Kortright Centre with other members of the OHA supporting the event.

11. MOVED and seconded to accept the Directors' reports. Carried.

12. Nominating Committee: Robert Burgar (Chair). N. Knowlton presented the report for R. Burgar. The

following directors in good standing have consented to stand for re-election for 1996: Lise Ferguson, Michael Kirby, John Steckley and Henry van Lieshout. No other members have been nominated. Two members were nominated from the floor: Suzanne Gero, Past President of the Windsor Chapter (nominated by I. Temerinski and R. Denunzio) and Patricia Weatherhead, President of the London Chapter (nominated by B. Morrison and C. Dodd). There were no further nominations. The four present Directors and the two nominees were thus acclaimed. Since one vacancy remains, there will be no election. The candidates will take office in January 1996. The members applauded their acclamation.

13. Auditor for 1995

Eric Hennessey has been appointed Auditor for 1995. He is currently a senior financial analyst with a leading Canadian manufacturer of automotive parts and equipment and was previously an internal auditor with a subsidiary of Canada's largest telecommunications company.

14. Chapter Reports

London: Patricia Weatherhead.

The chapter has put into effect a lot of cost-cutting measures as well as fund raising activities in the community, such as walkathons, barbecues, a quilt draw and a possible bingo. Three publications are scheduled to come out next year.

Ottawa: Jim Montgomery.

The chapter, with 51 members, held monthly meetings with a variety of speakers. They also participated in Heritage Day events, have representation on several local heritage committees and are experimenting with the National Capital Freenet. The highlight of a bus trip to Montreal was a visit to the McCord Museum. The chapter ran workshops and members participated in survey work in the Gatineau area.

Thunder Bay: Frances Duke.

The membership is 42 and going up. We have a close association with Lakehead University and with Bill Ross at the Ministry. This year public education ventures included a lecture by Dr. Donald Johanson, President of the Institute of Human Origins; a flint knapping demonstration by Dr. Bruce Bradley of the

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and a lecture by Dr. David Overstreet of the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center in Milwaukee. The latter will also be the banquet speaker tonight.

Windsor: Ilinka Temerinski.

We have 20 members and are trying to increase our membership. We are counting on the new brochure to help us in this endeavour to reach the public. There has been a variety of important speakers at our monthly meetings, as well as a trip to the Detroit Institute of Art to see the Moche Exhibit. Some chapter members were employed by a consultant as archaeologists on a site on the St. Clair Beaches, while others worked as volunteers under the direction of Ministry personnel on another section of the site.

15. Jean-Luc Pilon noted that John Reid of the University of Toronto will be retiring next year. In view of his long association with the OAS and with the many archaeology students who passed through the University of Toronto, the question of an appropriate form of recognition will be explored. Any suggestions can be forwarded to the OAS office.

16. **MOVED** and seconded to congratulate the Thunder Bay Chapter for the wonderful symposium. Carried.

17. There being no further business, upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 6:20 p.m. *Stewart Leslie and Norma Knowlton* ■

Ministry news

This is the list of licences issued during November and December, 1995.

Consulting:

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., Bob Mayer, 96-001, Province of Ontario
Andrew Murray, 96-002, Southern Ontario

Dean H. Knight/Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 96-005, Province of Ontario
L. R. Bud Parker, 96-007, Province of Ontario

Underwater:

Darryl Ertel, 96-003, Judge Hart (Delq-3) ■

Bulletin from the OHF In response to funding cutbacks by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Communications, the Ontario Heritage Foundation has suspended funding of its History and Archaeology Committee grants indefinitely. ■

Artifacts from the Whitesand River site on Lake Nipigon

David Arthurs

This article describes a collection of artifacts recovered from the Whitesand River site in 1981. The collection includes prehistoric ceramics, lithics and historic period metal objects. The exotic nature of some of the artifacts lends support to the hypothesis that people in this area of Northern Ontario may have had wide-spread contacts dating back to Late Archaic times.

Introduction

During a physical sciences survey in the northwestern quarter of Lake Nipigon in 1981, a team from the Department of Earth Sciences, University of Manitoba, recovered several artifacts from the Whitesand River site (EbJe-1). First recorded by Kenneth Dawson of Lakehead University in 1967 (Dawson 1976:110-111), this site lies on a low sand terrace on the north bank of the Whitesand River, 4 km south of White Sand Indian Reserve #81, and 16 km north of Wabinoosh Bay (Figure 1).

Sixty-one artifacts and a piece of raw material (not included in this analysis) were recovered from the broad sand beach exposed by the low water levels of 1981. They are believed to have eroded from the forested terrace above the present beach. The artifacts were found in a restricted area up from the mouth of the river, and for a distance of approximately 100 metres north along the lake shore. The material from the first area consisted of lithic debitage, a dentate stamped rim sherd, and recent historic material, whereas the collection from the latter area included Middle Woodland ceramics, flakes, several chipped stone tools, and a ground stone object that has been interpreted as an atlatl weight. This brief report presents an analysis of the archaeological material recovered by the geomorphologists.

Ceramic Artifacts

Four pieces of Aboriginal pottery and two destroyed

sherdllets were collected. Two of the pieces (artifacts 81-42 and 81-43) could be mended to form an undecorated body sherd 0.92 cm thick. This sherd was coil-constructed, suggesting a Middle Woodland authorship. An exfoliated neck sherd (81-44) retained a portion of a punctate, but its affiliation could not be identified.

The last piece of pottery was a dentate stamp decorated rim with circular punctates on the exterior (artifact 81-35; Figure 2a). The stamp impressions are notable for the large size of the dentates compared to those typical on ceramics from the area.

On the lip were right oblique (/) rectangular dentate stamp impressions, interrupted by an trailed channel that would have encircled the vessel. On the exterior surface was a band of right oblique (/) dentate stamp impressions, above a plain band with circular punctates spaced 1.91 cm apart. Below this was a band of vertical or slightly right oblique dentate stamp. The surface of the vessel below the decoration appears to have been textured. Bosses from the punctates were present on the interior of the sherd.

The rim was concave in profile. At the splayed, wedge-shaped lip, the sherd was 1.35 cm thick, at a centimetre below the lip 1.10 cm thick, and at two centimetres, 0.74 cm thick. On the interior, carbonized food residue was present below the bosses, indicating that this pot had served as a cooking vessel.

The pot exhibited laminated rather than coiled construction. Coarse dark coloured mineral tempering had been mixed into the paste, unlike the other sherds collected, which had a light coloured tempering.

This rim is somewhat difficult to classify. The presence of the dentate stamp decorative motif on a vessel displaying what would generally be considered a Late Woodland profile, textured surface treatment, and construction technique suggests that this vessel may be intermediate between Middle and Late Woodland. "Transitional" or "intermediate" ceramics have been identified from Lake Nipigon and elsewhere in northwestern Ontario, though it is still uncertain whether they represent an evolution from Laurel to Blackduck, or a blending of the two ceramic-making traditions. Interestingly, an American colleague who examined the rim suggested that it was reminiscent of Early Woodland ceramics from areas south of the upper Great Lakes (Gordon Peters, pers. comm.). This may suggest another possible origin for the Whitesand River site rim sherd.

Lithic Artifacts

Core

A bipolar block core fragment of Gunflint Silica (artifact 81-34) was recovered. Roughly triangular in shape, it displayed distal crushing, and weighed almost 15 grams. It was 3.35 cm long, 2.69 cm wide, and 1.55 cm thick. Gunflint Silica, from the Gunflint Formation, occurs between Thunder Bay and the Quetico area, and is rather infrequent as far north as Lake Nipigon. The fact that the core was fashioned from a block rather than a cobble suggested that the raw material had come from a bedrock source.

Debitage

The collection of detritus included 28 artifacts of Hudson Bay Lowland chert and one of a grey-green banded material identified as Knife Lake siltstone from the Quetico Greenbelt. Twelve decortication and 17 thinning flakes were present in the material collected. Many of the flakes had crushed or damaged edges, probably the result of post-depositional damage.

The near-exclusive presence of Hudson Bay Lowland chert, available throughout the Lake Nipigon area in

cobble form, is characteristic of most sites in the area. The occurrence of the possible Knife Lake siltstone flake is interesting, as the source area for this material lies some 150 km to the southwest.

Two flakes (and one utilized flake tool) could be classified as bipolar. Bipolar reduction is often the most efficient technique for working cobble cherts such as Hudson Bay Lowland.

Unifacial Tools

There were 14 unifacial flake tools in the 1981 collection, all but one fashioned from Hudson Bay Lowland chert. A single retouched flake tool was made from Gunflint Silica.

Three of the tools, all of Hudson Bay Lowland chert, were flakes that had been utilized along one or more edges. The remainder had been formally retouched. Metric and descriptive data on the tools are presented in Table 1.

Of 17 retouched edges, 10 were lateral and 7 distal. Five utilized edges were lateral, and one distal. The lateral edge heights tended to be low, between about 0.5 and 0.25 cm for retouched flakes, and 0.05 and 0.10 cm for utilized flakes, while the distal edge heights ranged from about 0.05 to 0.75 cm. This data would be consistent with the assumption that lateral

edged tools were used for cutting and those with steeply retouched distal ends for scraping.

Use wear consisted mainly of light polish, suggesting that the majority of tools had been used only briefly before being discarded. Though a number of the tools were steeply retouched, only four edges displayed hinging

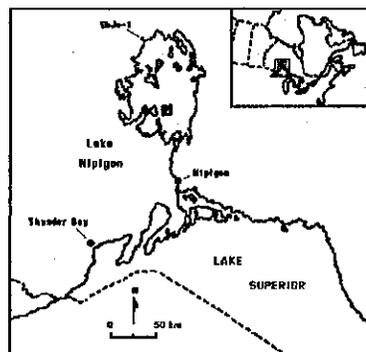


Figure 1. Location of site EbJe-1

from edge failure through contact with hard materials.

The edge angle distribution suggested that about half of the tool edges had been employed to work hard materials such as wood or bone, while cutting softer materials such as hide, sinew or plant fibre accounted for about a quarter of the sample, and butchering meat for about a quarter as well (cf. Wilmsen 1968).

Bifacial Tool

A large tear-drop shaped triangular biface (artifact 81-04) was made of a cream coloured Hudson Bay Lowland chert. Measuring 8.36 x 4.18 x 1.10 cm in size, and weighing 34.90 grams, it had straight lateral edges and a rounded base. Though there was no secondary retouch, it appeared to have been used, as the edges exhibited a medium polish. This tool would probably have functioned as a knife. Its form might suggest a Middle Woodland affiliation.

Ground Stone

One of the more interesting artifacts recovered was a ground siltstone object (artifact 81-48, Figure 2b), which may have served as a bar amulet or an atlatl weight. Though it was at first assumed that this artifact, dark red with light green coloured banding, was made from an unusual form of Sibley Series sandstone, it has subsequently been identified as Gowganda Formation siltstone from the Huronian Supergroup, a material exotic to the Lake Nipigon area (Bill Fox, pers. comm.). Occurring as cobbles on the Bruce Peninsula, this material was used by the Odawa in the manufacture of ground red "slate" beads and other items during historic times (Fox 1990).

The artifact was plano-convex in cross-section and lozenge-shaped in plan, tapering toward either end. It had a v-shaped groove 0.3 cm wide running around the centre. Measuring 9.83 cm in length, 2.34 cm wide and 1.21 cm high, it weighed 33.50 grams.

Atlatl weights are rare in the area north of Superior, the only other example known to the author being a pop-eyed bird stone which was also found on Lake Nipigon (Dawson 1976:73, 74, 141). In the southern Great Lakes area, bar amulets, bird stones, and other similar ground stone artifacts occur mainly in Late Archaic and Early Woodland contexts. This gives additional weight to the hypothesis that the rim sherd from the Whitesand River site is Early Woodland

rather than intermediate between Middle and Late Woodland.

Historic Artifacts

Historic artifacts recovered from the site, which may be attributed to the late 19th and 20th century use of the river mouth, included two round drawn wire nails (artifacts 81-39 and 81-40), each 6.45 cm long; a two-hole button fashioned from two pieces of metal (81-38); a second button with four holes formed by a cross of metal on the reverse side (81-37); a flat rectangular metal sheet with the long edges folded over, of undetermined function (81-36); and two unidentified metal fragments (81-41).

The two-hole button was biconvex in shape, and was 1.20 cm in diameter and 0.38 cm thick. The four-hole button was slightly larger and thinner at 1.35 cm in diameter, and 0.30 cm in thickness.

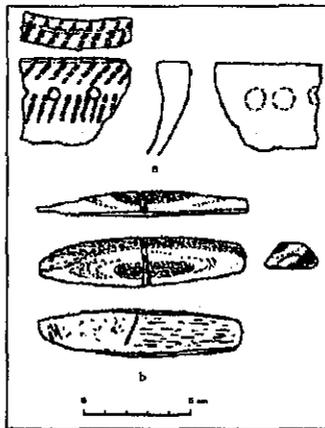


Figure 2. Dentate stamp rim and atlatl weight

decorated with pseudo scallop shell impressions. Six pieces of debitage and an end scraper were also recovered, and fire cracked rock was observed on the eroding surface. Dawson classified Whitesand River as an early period Initial (or Middle) Woodland site, based on the presence of pseudo scallop shell pottery. The situation and extent of the site suggested to him that it might represent a summer village (Dawson 1976:110, 111).

In the absence of faunal material or a range of formal

Discussion

In his report, Dawson described a group of artifacts collected from the surface of a low sandy terrace just up from the river mouth in 1967. Ceramics were recovered from a single Laurel pot,

tools, and given the lack of context of the recovered artifacts, it is difficult to determine the nature or seasonality of the site with greater precision. The analysis of the large number of unifacial tools in the sample tentatively suggests that shaping of hard materials such as wood and bone, and processing of soft materials, such as butchering of small game or fish were undertaken at the site. This, in conjunction with its location, would be consistent with the interpretation of the site as a warm season fishing station of short duration. The small size of the tools, and the light use-wear present, as well as the near absence of bifacial implements, mitigates against interpretation as a large game hunting camp. It is unfortunate that the lithic artifacts cannot be tied to specific occupations, as they were surface discoveries, out of context. The quantity of material recovered in 1981 suggests that the site is multi-component, rich in artifacts, and endangered by erosion. Both Middle Woodland Laurel and late historic components have now been confirmed, and it is possible that Late Archaic or perhaps Early Woodland material may be present as well, in the form of the ground stone weight and the dentate stamped rim sherd. These artifacts may alternately be ascribed to the Middle Woodland or to the Middle to Late Woodland transition. The evidence suggests that this site was reoccupied periodically over a considerable period of time, perhaps as early as the Late Archaic, through the Middle Woodland, and briefly during the late historic period.

Far from being isolated due to its northern situation, Lake Nipigon appears to have long enjoyed contacts with other areas. During the Iroquois Wars of the mid-1600s the Nipissing and Amikwa from the lower Great Lakes area fled to Lake Nipigon to seek shelter among their Alimbegouek allies (Harris 1987:Pl. 35). How long these interregional contacts had been established is only now beginning to be understood.

A variety of late pre-contact ceramics that fall far outside their usual range of distribution have been

found at sites throughout the Lake Nipigon drainage. These include Iroquoian ceramics, Iroquoian -influenced pottery such as Juntunen ware, and the thick, heavily cord marked ceramics with lip edge punctations, which in the Sault Ste. Marie area have been called "Algoma Ware" (T. Conway, pers. comm.). Most of this material has been described under the general moniker of "Peninsular Woodland" or "Michigan-like" (Dawson 1976, 1979; Arthurs 1985; Hamilton 1991). A pop-eyed bird stone and various artifacts of exotic lithic material have also been recovered from sites in the Nipigon watershed (Dawson 1976; Arthurs 1983). It would appear from this that Lake Nipigon participated in an extensive exchange network in pre-contact as well as early historic times (Arthurs 1985), and that this may have extended back as far as the Late Archaic, if not earlier.

The recovery of the exotic artifacts from the Whitesand River site provides additional evidence that this wide-spread contact may be projected far back into antiquity. The exotic raw materials present in even this small sample suggests that the site fell within the spheres of influence of a number of distant areas. The artifacts of Gunflint Silica and Knife Lake siltstone suggest contact with the Thunder Bay and Quetico areas to the southwest. The atlatl weight of exotic siltstone suggests some form of contact with the inhabitants of the Bruce Peninsula, over 500 km to the south and east. If the dentate stamped rim sherd is found to be Early Woodland, it would suggest interaction with regions far to the south as well. ■

Acknowledgements

The writer would like to thank Harvey Thorleifson and Grant Miller, at the time graduate students at the University of Manitoba, for depositing the Whitesand River collection with the (then) Ministry of Culture and Recreation's North Central Region Archaeological Laboratory in Thunder Bay. Thanks as well to US Superior National Forest Archaeologist Gordon Peters for his suggestions about the dentate stamped rim sherd, and Bill Fox, Department of Canadian Heritage, for identifying the raw material from which the atlatl weight was made.

Table 1. Unifacial Tools from EbJe-1

Art.	Description	L	W	Th	Wt	EdgeL	EdgeHt	Angle
81-02	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; side end scraper; rt lat edge, straight, crushed; distal edge convex, heavy polish; lft lat edge convex, heavy polish, crushed	1.87	1.97	0.54	2.10	1.10 1.86 1.41	0.22 0.45 0.22	100(50) 55 90
81-06	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched decortication flake tool; therm alt; rt lat edge, convex, light polish	3.80	3.41	0.61	5.30	3.32	0.10	90(50)
81-07	Hudson Bay Lowland chert utilized thinning flake tool; lamellar; cream with darker inclusions; rt lat ut edge straight, lite polish; distal ut edge straight, light polish; lft lat ut edge irreg, light polish	2.23	1.25	0.25	0.60	2.16 1.01 1.83	0.06 0.08 0.05	20 90(15) 35(15)
81-10	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; end scraper; lat. crushing, prox & lft lat edges snapped; dist edge convex, heavy hinging	3.92	2.45	1.20	10.00	1.26	0.75	100
81-11	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; lft lat edge irreg, light polish	3.39	6.45	0.80	12.20	3.42	0.29	90(60)
81-16	Gunflint Silica retouched thinning flake tool; yellowish gfs; does not appear to be HBL; rt lat edge irreg, light polish	2.22	1.70	0.44	1.80	1.44	0.09	65
81-18	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched decortication flake tool; end scraper; therm alt; rt lat edge crushing; dist edge convex, heavy polish & hinging	2.97	2.87	0.55	5.40	2.88	0.34	100(70)
81-23	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched decortication flake tool; end scraper; rt & lft lat edges crushed for hafting to 0.95 cm from platform; dist edge convex, medium polish	2.45	2.12	0.67	3.60	2.06	0.67	60(40)
81-26	Hudson Bay Lowland chert utilized thinning flake tool; rt lat ut edge irreg, lite polish; lft lat ut edge irreg, lite polish; lat edges converge to point (not specifically used)	3.31	2.01	0.38	2.40	3.14 2.63	0.07 0.05	80(40) 35(20)
81-46	Hudson Bay Lowland chert utilized decort flake tool; bipolar; rt lat ut edge concave; alternating vent & dorsal utiliz; medium polish	4.61	6.18	1.37	29.70	4.31	0.20	90(75)
81-47	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched decort flake tool; dist edge bi-concave; lite hinging	4.01	5.02	0.71	11.00	4.46	0.17	40
81-53	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; some cortex; therm alt; lft lat edge concave, med polish	4.06	2.63	0.72	6.10	2.45	0.10	80(60)
81-55	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; rt lat edge convex irreg, med polish; dist edge concave, lite polish; lft lat edge irreg, heavy polish; some bifacial flaking	3.29	2.12	0.38	3.20	3.20 1.07 2.97	0.14 0.07 0.18	30 45 50
81-58	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool; side end scraper; dist edge convex, heavy hinging; lft lat edge concave (spokeshave); lite polish	1.93	2.25	0.50	2.50	2.21 1.73	0.42 0.12	85(55) 85(30)

Art.	Description	L	W	Th	Wt	EdgeL	EdgeHt	Angle
81-60	Hudson Bay Lowland chert retouched thinning flake tool, proximal frag; therm alt lft lat edge convex, lite polish	1.35	1.78	0.34	1.00	1.22	0.16	65(50)

Note: Angles are bit angles; those in brackets are flake angles.

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Stories behind the artifacts (I)

Nick Adams

Archaeology, like many disciplines, is an esoteric art with its own codes, shorthands and jargon. We glibly exchange information about water-rolled, faceted, rejuvenation flakes, unretouched basal fragments and collaterally flaked, lanceolate taconite bifaces without batting an eyelid. Such language may accurately convey information to other specialists, but has its limitations when we try to inform the public of our latest insights and discoveries.

We tend to forget that the words we daily use as our stock in trade do not necessarily convey the same breadth of information to a wider audience. The very whisper of the words Blackduck, Laurel and Selkirk may flood the memory banks of northern Ontario archaeologists with a host of information about time, tool technologies, site

distributions, geochronologies and boreal environments, but to the broader public they conjure up images of a bird, a bush and a chimney respectively.

A few years ago I wrote the text for a popular book on the prehistory of northern Ontario. Well, to be honest, I completed the text but that's about as far as I got. Part of the plan was to introduce each chapter with a short vignette depicting life as it might have been in an instant of time, so that the inevitable references to tool types, chert varieties and patterns of ceramic decoration which followed could be seen in some kind of context. In each case I tried to incorporate information or observations derived from archaeological research to provide the framework for each of the stories, so that the bones, at least, of each segment had some basis in verifiable truth.

Each of the four stories, therefore, originate from information gained from archaeological research. But where that information falls short, you can always do as I have done, and make it up... This first one seeks to explore the feelings a Palaeo-Indian hunter may have experienced anticipating a caribou hunt. The other stories follow in the next three issues.

“It was a long wait. Everyone was hungry now; skin drawn tight over lean frames, thick caribou skin clothing barely keeping out the autumn chill. Three weeks had passed since they had arrived at the crossing, but in all that time no animals had been seen. Their supplies of dried meat were dwindling and the few fish that they had been able to spear in the river shallows didn't go far among fifteen people.

For years they had been coming to the same place, timing their visits to coincide with the dispersal of the caribou from their calving grounds to the winter feeding areas. For years their timing had been right, but this year something was wrong.

The man drew a long breath through his nose trying to catch a scent of caribou musk or the faint hint of crushed grasses. Nothing. The sweet smell of the first decaying leaves and the ever present dampness of the lake crowded his nostrils. The first frosts had begun to hasten the world towards winter. For the last three mornings tiny splash pools back from the lakes shore had been glazed with ice.

From his vantage point on the high sandy peninsula he could see for miles down the lake shore. If any caribou were moving down there he would be able to see them, and if they unexpectedly chose to follow the crest, he would see that too. Still he fretted, constantly turning his eyes along the shore in case he missed their passing. He had stayed at the lake shore to watch while others from the camp had abandoned their stations to

forage inland in the hope of cutting off a group of stragglers, or finding something else to satisfy their hunger.

Three more days passed. The old woman died in her sleep; her stiff body was found in the morning, curled up like a child's in her nest of furs. The men had gathered together a pile of dry brush and placed the old woman and her few precious belongings on the heap. A spark was struck into some dry grass. It caught, was thrust under the brush pile and within seconds the flames leaped up among the dry branches, spitting sparks and flames as the fire reached towards the old woman's body. A tongue of flame lashed the dry fur she was wrapped in and the acrid smell of burning hair blended with the smoke. Soon the corpse was engulfed in fire. People encircled the pyre, keening or standing in silent contemplation, their thoughts averted from their present plight as they watched the flames rise higher.

Gradually the heat of the fire subsided. In the centre the old woman's form could still be made out, dripping and crackling as the last remnants of her parched shell were rendered by the flames. In the morning her daughter would rake around in the ashes picking the last remaining parts of her mother's body, to be buried away from the camp, overlooking the lake.

With nothing else to do now that the momentary diversion of the cremation was over, the man resumed his position on the peninsula. He squatted, swaying

back and forward on his heels, his arms clasped tightly around his knees in his customary waiting position. He sat there for many days. Only his eyes, which constantly combed the land, showed that he was still alert.

A raven flew across the sky to the west, barrel rolled, then dived out of sight into the tops of the trees. He followed it with his eyes, suddenly noticing something moving along the shore west of his lookout. At first he thought the dark shape was a bear, but as he continued to watch, more dark shapes emerged from the cover of the alders and began to move along the shore. Keeping himself well hidden he slid behind the rocks and, once out of sight, raced back to the camping place. Two of the men were out looking for small game, but enough remained. Picking up their short spears they raced down to where the river joined the lake. For years they

had attacked the caribou as they massed at the water's edge. The first animals to arrive were always reluctant to cross the wide river until the press of those behind forced them in. If the hunters timed their attack well, they could sandwich their indecisive prey between themselves and the water, killing a good number before those nearest the water plunged in. Timing was crucial. If the herd became spooked they would disperse before the crossing. If the hunters were too late in attacking, many would escape into the water.

As the man watched the animals massing along the shore he felt a stir of excitement tinged with relief. The caribou looked sleek and well fed from their summer grazing. There would be rejoicing and feasting in the camp tonight – and the hunter would be sure to leave an offering for the raven, his guide and helper. ■

Home is Where the Hearth Is

The Contribution of Small Sites Archaeology to our Understanding of Ontario's Past

The Ontario Archaeological Society's 23rd Annual Symposium

Kingston, Ontario - October 25-27, 1996

A CALL FOR PAPERS

Much of the history of the province of Ontario and its adjacent regions was lived out in small camps by small groups of people. The papers of this symposium will highlight the contributions of small sites archaeology. How have small sites enriched our understanding of the past, of the people, not just of archaeological constructs? At the same time, what methodological or theoretical hurdles do they pose and what restrictions and limitations do they impose? With rapid development, especially in the southern reaches of the province, should these small sites be viewed in a new light?

The rapidly changing times in which we live also require some innovative solutions to difficulties such as funding cutbacks, legislative initiatives, evolving relationships between archaeologists and First Nations, etc. A **forum**, bringing together individuals from the various stakeholder communities, will attempt to outline the current status of archaeological practice in Ontario and identify some trends which are likely to propel us into the next millennium.

In addition to the above topic, papers, posters and exhibits dealing with other aspects of Ontario archaeology are also welcome.

It is the intention of the organizing committee to publish the proceedings of this conference.

Please submit paper and poster abstracts (100 words) by May 3, 1996 to:

Jean-Luc Pilon
Programme Chair 1996 OAS Symposium
Archaeological Survey of Canada
Canadian Museum of Civilization
CP 3100, Succ B
Hull QP J8X 4H2

For further information, please contact Jean-Luc Pilon during office hours at: 819 776 8192; fax 819 776-8300; jean-luc.pilon@cmcc.muse.digital.ca

Idea exchange

Thoughts on the Peterborough petroglyphs My interest in the many books and articles that have been written about Algonquian people in the Canadian Shield in the period prior to the infusion of European religious beliefs is and has been to learn the beliefs, social structure and economy of the Algonquians there. Two groups, the Shield Archaic and the Maritime Archaic Indians, migrated to the North Atlantic Coast and later came to Northeastern Maine and to East Coast Maine. There both groups carved petroglyphs, sometimes on the same ledges. What was the heritage passed on to their descendants in Maine?

No one author answers that, but taken together, an answer is found. In 1973 Romas and Joan Vastokas published *Sacred Art of the Algonkians, A Study of the Peterborough Petroglyphs* and in 1994 Grace Rajnovich published *Reading Rock Art, Interpreting the Indian Rock Paintings of the Canadian Shield*. Both authors emphasized the need of learning the heritage of those who carved and painted on the white crystal-

OAS on the World Wide Web? Do we need a web page? If so: What do we offer? What do we advertise? What do we show? How do we make it pay? Your

Hind site presentation on video I want to congratulate Bill Donaldson and Stan Wortner on their recent contribution to Ontario Archaeology (number 59). Until now, the legacy of the Hind site consisted of an oral tradition that was losing detail and continuity (as oral traditions unfortunately tend to do). Much of the province's archaeological record has not received the attention it deserved, and has managed to slip away without the interest and dedication which has obviously been a driving force behind Donaldson and Wortner's work from the start. I know their work will provide encouragement to us all.

I also want to make the OAS membership aware of a

1995 Membership Demography Since 1990 an

line limestone at the Peterborough site. Both books contain many pages describing the beliefs of the artists who endeavoured to convey complex thoughts. The publication of Rajnovich's thoughtfully-composed book is a great contribution.

The carvers of Maine petroglyphs did their work before European techniques had arrived – with the exception of a group of five images carved by an evangelistic team of Jessakkids, a spinoff of the Midewiwins. These contain Christianized adaptations to pre-Christian Ojibwa legends. Of course the Indians in the Canadian Shield had inherited the beliefs of Algonquians from the west and from many cultures. I first found Algonquians as a separate linguistic culture in Wyoming and then later in Minnesota. This short article is intended to call attention to the new Rajnovich book and to her contribution of the development of healing people, a theme I had not found elsewhere as the hunter-gatherers migrated eastward.
Roger Ray ■

thoughts are required. Call me at 519 986 4026, e-mail me at heritage@headwaters.com, or let the office know. *Mike Kirby* ■

presentation, delivered by Bill Donaldson during an OAS London Chapter meeting about a year ago. The presentation was illustrated by colour slides and gave an excellent overview of Donaldson and Wortner's work at the Hind site; it also reviewed other Glacial Kame collections they examined. The London Chapter made a video tape of the presentation; a copy was given to the OAS library. For an experimental undertaking I think the results were excellent and well worth the small cost. Aside from recommending that other members interested in Glacial Kame take a look at the film, I would encourage other Chapters to consider organizing a public viewing. *Paul Lennox* ■

annual study has been made of new members for which demographic information is received at the

OAS office. Over the years a pattern has been noted which the study of 1995 data confirmed. While the overall membership (less Institutions) is now almost equally balanced male/female, the new membership which joined in 1995 favours latter (males 46%, females 54%). As was first noted in 1993, the women are on the increase! New members continue to be predominantly academic (both students and professors), mostly in the 18-25 age range, followed by 26-

Airborne multispectral sensing in Canada? I am writing a dissertation for an MSc in Remote Sensing (London University) on the application of airborne multispectral (ATM) data for archaeological investigations of crop marks (using data for a site in Yorkshire, UK). I am interested to know if any similar studies have been done anywhere in Canada. I would also be

Meteorites in archaeological contexts Native Americans were aware that meteorites are rocks that fall from heaven long before western scientists accepted this phenomenon. They viewed meteorites as sacred and assigned them a variety of symbolic meanings from at least Early Woodland times into the historic period. Expression of these beliefs took different forms at different times in various areas of North America. If you know of any cases of iron or

Illustrations wanted for multimedia project High quality photographs, slides, etc. of artifacts, sites, people and excavations (prehistoric), for use in a new multimedia project. Any materials used will be fully acknowledged, a small fee will be paid, and a digital

45 range. Almost a third (31%) of new 1995 members reside in postal code area M, followed by L (24%) and N (22%). The same ranking is present in the entire membership (27%, 21%, 18%). This is at the expense of postal code areas K, P, USA and abroad, whose new 1995 membership was below the percentage represented by these areas in the entire membership. *Evelynne Currie* ■

interested to find out what has been done using satellite data in an archaeological context. My e-mail address is 100710.3722 @compuserve.com. My postal address is c/o Luckley Oakfield School, Wokingham, Berkshire RG40 3EU, Great Britain. *Alison Caldwell* ■

stone meteorites, tektites, or fulgurites (fused sediments produced by lightning strikes) from archaeological contexts, or of any suspicious cases, please contact me at, Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University, Wichita KS 67260-0052; phone 316 689 3195. Identification by experts and trace element analysis can be arranged when appropriate. *Donald Blakeslee* ■

copy of the picture(s) will be provided. All materials will be treated with care and returned in the condition received. Send all materials to me at, Box 150, Newboro ON K0G 1P0. *Nick Adams* ■

Miscellanea

■ **Consuming Passions II** This conference, presented by the Ontario Historical Society at the Radisson Hotel Ottawa Centre, May 2-4 and co-sponsored by the Council for Heritage Organizations of Ottawa, will take an in-depth look at eating and drinking traditions in the land that is known today as Ontario, with special attention to meals of celebration and traditional ways of providing food and beverages for large groups of people. To receive a brochure with full details, write to The Ontario Historical Society, 34 Parkview Avenue, Willowdale ON M2N 3Y2; phone 416 226 9011; fax 416 226 2740.

■ **The Life and Times of Yonge Street** The Ontario Historical Society and the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library present a seminar exploring the legacy of John Graves Simcoe and his search for a road to Canada's interior that led to the building of the longest street in the world on Friday evening, February 16 and Saturday, February 17, 1996 in the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge Street, Toronto. For a detailed brochure, contact the OHS (address above).

■ **Howard Savage Symposium** Frances Stewart is organizing a symposium to honour Howard Savage at the Canadian Archaeological Association Annual Meeting in Halifax, May 1-5, 1996. The deadline for abstracts has passed, but she would still appreciate receiving photographs and other memorabilia for display at the conference. Please send material to her at Dept. of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick, PO Box 4400, Fredericton NB E3B 5A3; e-mail fls@unb.ca.

■ **Call for papers – Material Symbols: Culture and Economy in Prehistory** The 13th annual Visiting Scholar's Conference to be held at Southern Illinois University, March 29-30, will focus on relations between economic production and consumption, political behaviour, and symbolizations of gender, prestige and status, ritual, and ethnicity. Conference proceedings will be published as an edited volume. For more information contact John Robb, CAI, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale IL 62901-4527; phone 618 453 3253; e-mail jrobb@siu.edu.

■ **Chacmool Conference** The 29th Annual Chacmool Conference will be held November 14-17. The topic is Eureka!! The Archaeology of Innovation and Science. Suggested categories and topic are: Communications Systems; Numerical Systems and Calendrics; Public Works; Domestication; Hydrology; Transportation; Pyrotechnology; Warfare - weapons, fortifications; Archaeology and the Industrial Revolution; Food-Gathering, Processing and Storage. Other ideas and suggestions are welcomed. Contact the 1996 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4. Fax 403 282 9567 (preferred method); e-mail 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca; phone 403 220 5227 (leave message).

■ **Workshops in Archaeometry** These will be held at the 7th Annual International Conference at the University of Buffalo February 24-25. For information, contact Patrick Miller, psmiller@buffalo.edu, or Ezra Zubrow at 716 645 2511.

■ **Society of Ethnobiology Conference** March 27-30, at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. For information, contact Jan Timbrook, Department of Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara CA 93105; phone 805 682 4711 ext 307; fax 805 569 3170.

■ **Society for American Archaeology meeting** Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, April 10-14.

■ **History and Prehistory of Ceramic Kilns Symposium** Indianapolis, Indiana, April 15, during the annual meeting of the American Ceramic Society, sponsored by the Committee on Ceramic History. The focus will be on kiln and kiln-firing technologies across a wide cultural area and span of time. For further information, please contact Prudence M. Rice, Department of Anthropology, Mailcode 4502, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale IL 62901; or contact W. David Kingery, MSE-338E Mines Building No. 12, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721.

■ **International Symposium on Archaeometry** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign May 20-24. For further information, contact Sarah Wisseman, ATAM Program, University of Illinois, 116 Observatory, 901 S. Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801; phone 217 333 6629; fax 217 244 0466; e-mail wisarc@uxl.cso.uiuc.edu.

■ **Eastern States Rock Art Conference** University of Maine at Machias May 24-26. The conference will include participants from eastern and central United States and from Canada. Guided tours of prehistoric Algonkian petroglyph sites on Machias Bay are planned for Friday afternoon, May 24, and for Sunday morning, May 26. Saturday, May 25, will be given to presentations on rock art research with informal meetings and discussions on Friday and Saturday evenings. For further information, contact Mark Hedden, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol Street, Augusta ME 04333.

■ **Heritage Day: February 19** To mark the occasion, Heritage Canada has commissioned an original artwork entitled *A Nordic Saga*, created by Patricia (Guttormson) Peacock, who is the granddaughter of Icelandic immigrants. She wanted the image to reflect the optimism her grandparents felt as they settled in Canada. The primary target audience for Heritage Day is children. 80,000 copies of the Heritage Day poster and the accompanying teaching guide will be distributed to teachers and leaders of children. The guide will briefly tell the story of Nordic peoples and suggest activities to celebrate the heritage of each child in a group or classroom. For information, call Helen Anne Fortin, Heritage Canada, at 613 237 1066.

■ **New publications** Kevin Greene is the author of *Archaeology: An Introduction: The History, Principles and Methods of Modern Archaeology* (3rd edition. London: Batsford, 1995). ISBN 0-7134-76362. Of special interest to those involved in Parks Canada archaeology is a book by John C. Miles *Guardians of the Parks: History of the National Parks and Conservation Association* (Washington, DC: National Parks & Conservation/Taylor & Francis, 1995). ISBN 1-560-32446-5, \$29.95. Charles E. Orser and Brian M. Fagan have written an overview volume titled *Historical Archaeology* (New York: Harper Collins College Publishers, 1995). ISBN 0-673-99094-x.

■ **Ontario Historical Society Book Awards** Carol Wilton *A Firebrand Amongst the People: The Durham Meetings and Popular Politics in Upper Canada*, published in the *Canadian Historical Review*. Donald B. Smith and Edward S. *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Catharine Anne Wilson *A New Lease on Life: Landlords, Tenants, and Immigrants in Ireland and Canada*. Douglas McCalla *Planting the Province: The Economic History of Upper Canada 1784-1870*. Katherine M. J. McKenna *A Life of Propriety: Anne Marie Powell and Her Family, 1755-1849*.

■ **Book: The Public Trust and the First Americans** This book, edited by Ruthann Knudson and Bennie C. Keel and published by the US National Park Service through Oregon University Press, was developed from a symposium co-sponsored by the NPS and the university's Center for the Study of the First Americans. It addresses the question of how we should manage these precious resources – and how they can be preserved while being used to educate the public. The book includes discussion of the public trust doctrine in US law, the concept of responsibility for materials related to the first Americans, relationships among researchers, the legal basis for protecting these resources, and opportunities for educating the public. It is available from Oregon State University Press, 101 Waldo Hall, Corvallis OR 97331-6407; phone 503 737 3166; fax 503 737 3170.

■ **New press seeking manuscripts and proposals** Contact AltaMira Press (a division of Sage Publications), 1630 N Main Street Suite 367, Walnut Creek, CA 94596; phone 510 938 7243; fax 510 933 9720.

■ **APA 1995 achievement award** This award was recently presented by the Association of Professional Archaeologists to Newboro heritage consultant Nick Adams for his computer program "The Prehistory of Ontario", a Windows-based encyclopaedia of Ontario Archaeology.

■ **Volunteer Service Award programme** This programme has survived the government cutbacks. Nominations for 5, 10, 15 or 25 years of consecutive volunteer service should be sent to the OAS office by March 1.

■ **CAA now on-line** In their latest Bulletin, the Canadian Archaeological Association announces that it is now completely on-line, with both a world Wide Web site and a bulletin board. These services are only available to CAA members.

■ **Grotte Chauvet lecture** Special lectures, sponsored by the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the University of Ottawa, the French Embassy, External Affairs, and Alliance Francais, are currently being arranged at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and the Royal Ontario Museum. Dr. Jean Clottes, the archaeologist in charge of the Grotte Chauvet, the newly discovered, large Palaeolithic painted cave site, will present an illustrated slide talk. Dates have to be firmed up, but arrangements are being made for late March or early April. For information on the date, time and location for the Ottawa talk please contact Jacques Cinq-Mars at 819 776 8193, for Toronto contact Mima Kapches at 416 586 5724. These talks are part of a Canada-wide series with engagements planned for Montreal, Hull, the Ottawa Region, Edmonton and Victoria.

■ **British archaeologist seeks work** Sarah Woodgates is looking for fieldwork or research opportunities in and around Toronto, and suggestions on who to contact. She writes: "I have worked for the last nine years as a professional archaeologist specialising in environmental archaeology. I have a particular interest in the impact of man on the landscape over time and the usage of natural resources, with expertise in the study of land snails and oysters". Please contact the office if you can help.

**Testimonial Dinner
for
Charles Garrad, Esquire**

A tribute to 16 years of dedicated service to the
Ontario Archaeological Society
and to archaeology in the Province of Ontario

The Place: Oakham Hall, Ryerson University, SW
corner of Church & Gould Streets

The Date: Saturday, March 16, in the year of our Lord
1996

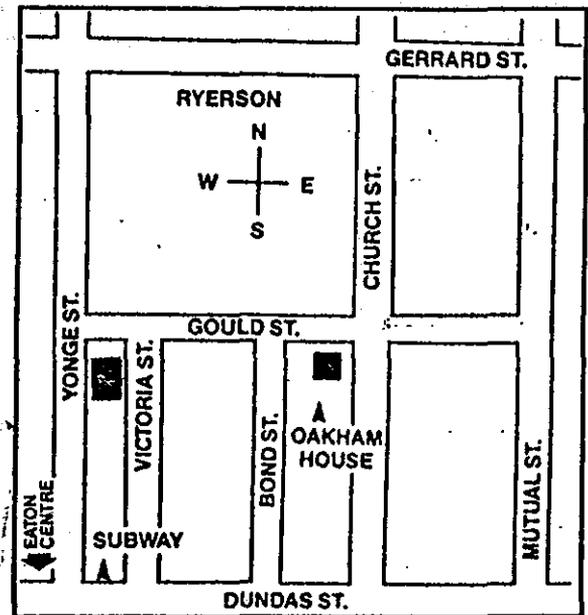
The Bar: Opens at 6:00 pm

The Dinner: Served at 7:00 o'clock of an evening

The Fare: Salad, roast fowl stuffed with feta cheese,
spinach and pine nuts, vegetables, choco-
late mousse, tea and coffee

The Tab: \$30.00 per person

The Rub: Cash bar!



Please book immediately – lots of people are coming! Deadline for reserving your place at the festive board is **February 24**. Please send your cheque to: Stewart Leslie, 187 Delmar Drive, Hamilton ON L9C 1J8, and mark your envelope "Charles Garrad Retirement Tribute". No refunds after March 8th.

The OAS has several active local chapters. Please contact the respective secretaries or the OAS office for more information.

GRAND RIVER-WATERLOO Secretary: Julie Karlison 519 725 9030. Mailing address: c/o Dr Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2L 3C5.

HAMILTON Secretary: Jacqueline Fisher. Mailing address: Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton ON L8P 4X1. Meetings are usually at 7.00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at Dundurn Castle. Send news to hamilton.oas@mcmi.com or dial in to 905 526 1657.

LONDON Secretary: Lorelyn Giese. Mailing address: 55 Centre St, London ON N6J 1T4. Phone: 519 675 7742. Fax: 519 675 7777. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology.

OTTAWA Secretary: Lois King. Mailing address: Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1. Meetings are usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, at the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe & McLeod Streets.

THUNDER BAY Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinselwood, 331 Hallam St, Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the last Friday of the month, except June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University.

TORONTO Secretary: Annie Gould. Mailing address: Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide St E, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in room 561 a, basement of Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St George Street.

WINDSOR Secretary: Sandra Lesperance, 3461 Peter St Apt 409, Windsor ON N9C 3Z6. Meetings are usually at 7.00pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except June-August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 405 Victoria Street.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
126 Willowdale Ave
North York ON M2N 4Y2

Phone and fax 416 730 0797

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