



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

Toronto Chapter Monthly Meeting - Wednesday, November 21, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

by William A. Fox

Bill Fox received his Honours B.A. and M.A. from the University of Toronto and spent one year at McMaster University. He has been interested in archaeology since he was 12 years old and has worked in England, France, Cyprus, the United States and Canada. He has been a Regional Archaeologist since 1972 for several Ontario regions including the Northwestern, North Central and (currently) the Southwestern Region. He is also an O.A.S. member and is presently the London Chapter's newsletter editor.

Bill Fox's talk described 21 archaeological projects that he, on behalf of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, has been involved with throughout 1984. Surveys were done on (1) the Scottsdale Farm (Georgetown), (2) for an Ontario Hydro transformer station, (3) on Pelee Island and islands to the south of it, (4) on Long Point (the first ever), and (5) on the Bruce Peninsula; all of these added many new sites to, and confirmed old ones already listed in the Ministry files. Salvage excavations were done on (1) the multicomponent Korman Site, (2) the Eliza Ball Site (Thorold), (3) burials in a Niagara Escarpment rock shelter, (4) a multicomponent site on Tennessee Avenue in Port Colborne, (5) a road-cut-exposed Six Nations Iroquois (?) burial (Paris), and (6) a pot-hunted 1620's A.D. Neutral cemetery (Ancaster Township) whose pot hunters are currently being prosecuted. Testing was done on (1) a mastodon bone site for further bones, and (2) a late 18th century Chippewa campsite in the Sydenham drainage area near St. Clair. Finally, the Ministry monitored and assisted in (1) the uncovering of a longhouse in Haldimand County, (2) the exposing of a 411-foot-long longhouse with an interior sweat lodge on another site, (3) the salvaging of a Young Tradition burial ground on the E.C. Row Expressway Site (Windsor), (4) Public Archaeology Programs on (a) outbuildings for the 1820's A.D. Joseph Schneider House (Kitchener), (b) the Raymond Reed Site (Wellington County), (c) the Morrison Site (Wellington County), (d) the Kitchener Jail (for buried prisoners). Finally, the Ministry is involved in the protection of an unexcavated 16th century Neutral village and its adjacent burial area. Fox noted that many of the foregoing events occurred simultaneously during the year and that his field season was not over yet, as he had people still salvaging the pot hunted Neutral cemetery.

* * * * *

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The 1985 annual meeting will be held in Ottawa, Ontario from October 25-27 on the main campus of the University of Ottawa.

Papers on any topic concerning historical archaeology in the Northeast or method and theory in historical archaeology are welcome. Suggestions for symposia and contributed papers are now being solicited. Abstract deadline is June 1, 1985.

For further details contact: Karlis Karklins, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2. Telephone: (613) 993-2470.

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RECENT ROCK STRUCTURE RESEARCH
IN PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK

by Sheryl A. Smith

Introduction

Archaeological research and reporting at Pukaskwa National Park on Lake Superior has been directed toward three fundamental goals: first, to protect its significant archaeological resources; second, to place sites in a context which will be useful to cultural resource managers, detailing the impacts of development and some monitoring measures; and third, to attempt to explain why the so-called "Pukaskwa pits" or "cobble beach features" occur, and to devise and test hypotheses concerning their functions and significance.

Archaeological research at Pukaskwa, most done by consultants, has focused on the preparation of site inventories for selected areas. The final stages of intensive archaeological research in the park, from 1980 to 1982, were conducted in-house to accomplish the following:

1. to collate and integrate relevant background data and test results into a coherent picture of the archaeological resources;
2. to refine the archaeological inventory in certain areas slated for development or special treatment;
3. to provide a useful set of management guidelines for the cultural resources of the park in general and for individual sites in particular; and
4. to provide an analysis framework and cultural resource management model by means of which future work may be integrated into the management guidelines.

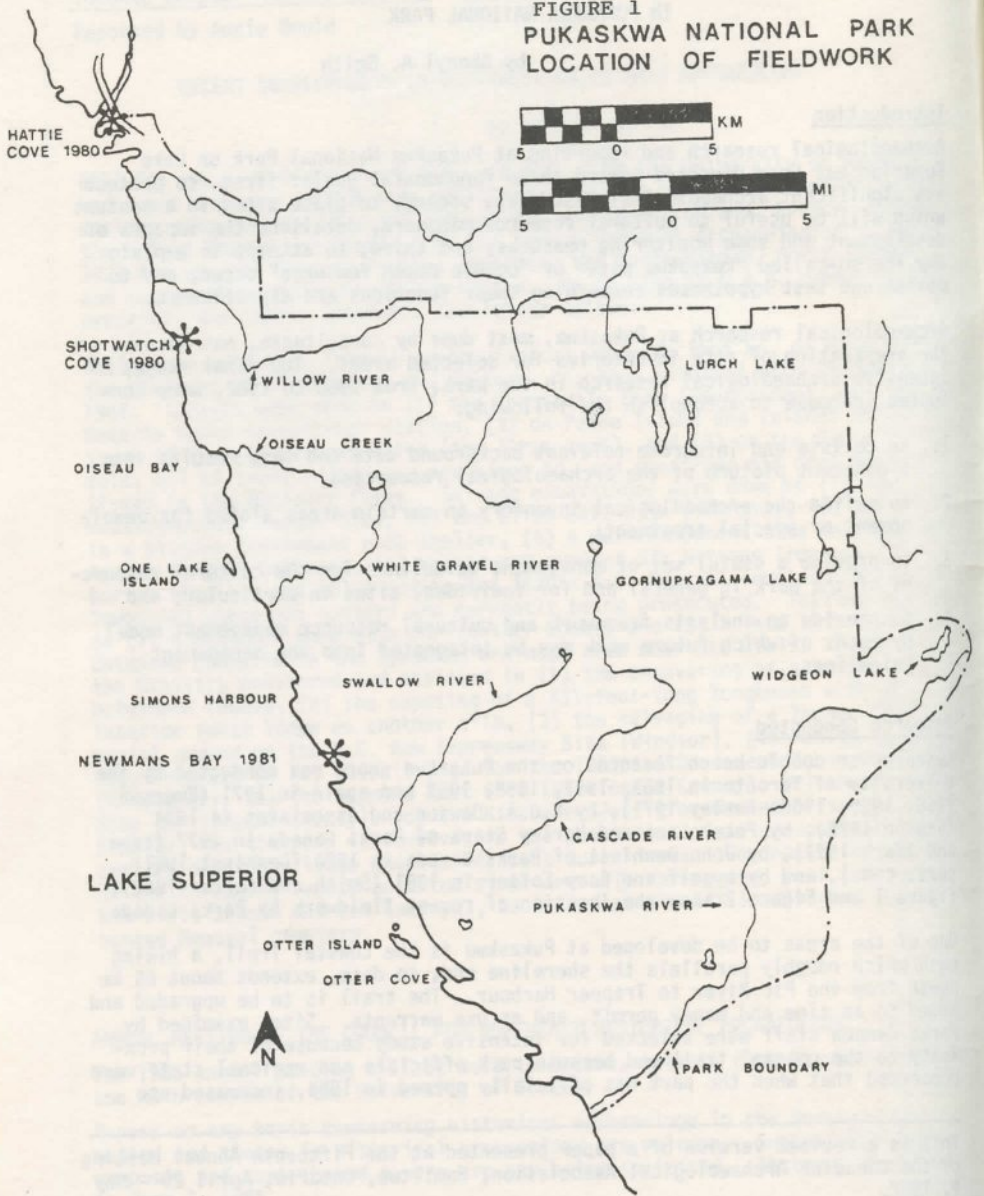
Research Conducted

Research on cobble beach features on the Pukaskwa shore was conducted by the University of Toronto in 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959 and again in 1971 (Emerson 1958, 1959, 1960; Hurley 1971), by K.C.A. Dawson and Associates in 1974 (Dawson 1975), by Peter Lane and Harley Stark of Parks Canada in 1977 (Lane and Stark 1977), by John Dewhirst of Parks Canada in 1980 (Dewhirst 1981: pers. com.), and by myself and Gary Foster in 1981 (Smith and Foster 1982). Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the location of recent fieldwork by Parks Canada.

One of the areas to be developed at Pukaskwa is the Coastal Trail, a hiking path which roughly parallels the shoreline and, to date, extends about 65 km south from the Pic River to Trapper Harbour. The trail is to be upgraded and added to as time and money permit, and as use warrants. Sites examined by Parks Canada staff were selected for intensive study because of their proximity to the coastal trail and because park officials and regional staff were concerned that when the park was officially opened in 1983, increased use

This is a revised version of a paper presented at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Hamilton, Ontario, April 29 - May 2, 1982.

FIGURE 1
PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
LOCATION OF FIELDWORK



would introduce the potential for disturbance of cobble beach features. By establishing a comprehensive record of sites we hope to provide an accurate data base for archaeological research and a means of gauging the amount of damage caused by increased visitation.

Three sites comprising 19 cobble beach features have been intensively examined. In each case data were collected to produce an accurate contour map, cross-sections of each site and feature, and photogrammetric try of each feature. A thorough record of the sites was amassed and consisted of:

1. rectified photographs of each feature taken from a Whittlesey bipod, at an elevation of 8.25 m;
2. stereo pairs of photos, also taken from the bipod;
3. a comprehensive photomosaic taken from a monopod at an elevation of 3.05 m;
4. oblique photographs of each feature in colour and black and white; and
5. datum photographs done with a wide-angle lens along the datum line at prescribed distances and bearings in degrees East of North.

Finally, each feature was described using an attribute checklist which has been designed in a form to allow computer coding at a later date. An example of a completed Cobble Beach Feature Summary Form is found in Figure 3.

Results of Research

The contour maps of the sites at Newmans Bay have been prepared (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). Metrical data and descriptions for features have been compiled and have been published in Parks Canada's Manuscript Report Series. Use of a Whittlesey bipod has aided in recording features.

Heritage Recording Reports which have been produced for these sites contain a brief description of the work, oblique photographs with general views, oblique stereo pairs for each site and feature, contact prints of all vertical photographs, and what is called the "hand recording" or "extant recording" report. This consists of key plans, line drawings, site plans, unrectified photomosaics of each site, topographic sections for each site, cross-sections of each feature, rectified overhead views of each feature, and stereo pairs of each feature. In conjunction with wide-angle oblique photographs compiled by park staff and regional archaeologists, the Heritage Recording Report gives the most complete and least subjective record of cobble beach features of which I am aware. Full-size and quarter-size copies of the 1981 Heritage Recording Report for the sites at Newmans Bay are available for inspection through the Ontario Region office of Parks Canada.

Monitoring Programme for Resource Managers

One of the objectives of our work is to provide a means by which the condition of previously recorded sites may be monitored by park staff, obviating the need for Regional archaeological staff to conduct the work, and thus saving both time and money. Wardens and patrolmen are in the vicinity of sites on a daily basis, and the monitoring programme has been designed in such a way that anyone with a basic knowledge of 35 mm cameras can monitor sites

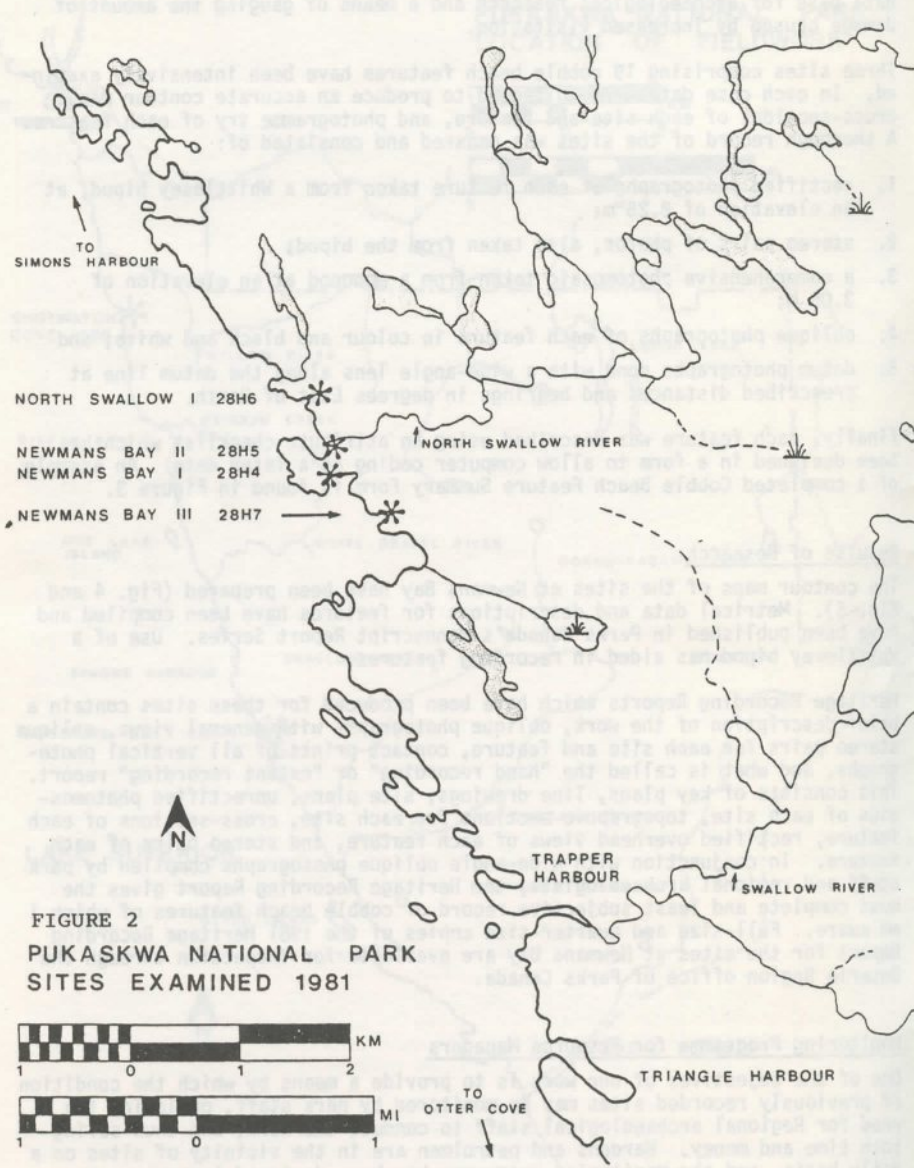


FIGURE 2
 PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
 SITES EXAMINED 1981

CANDY P. COBBLE P. BEACH FEATURE SUMMARY FORM

SAMPLE COBBLE BEACH FEATURE SUMMARY FORM

COBBLE BEACH FEATURE SUMMARY

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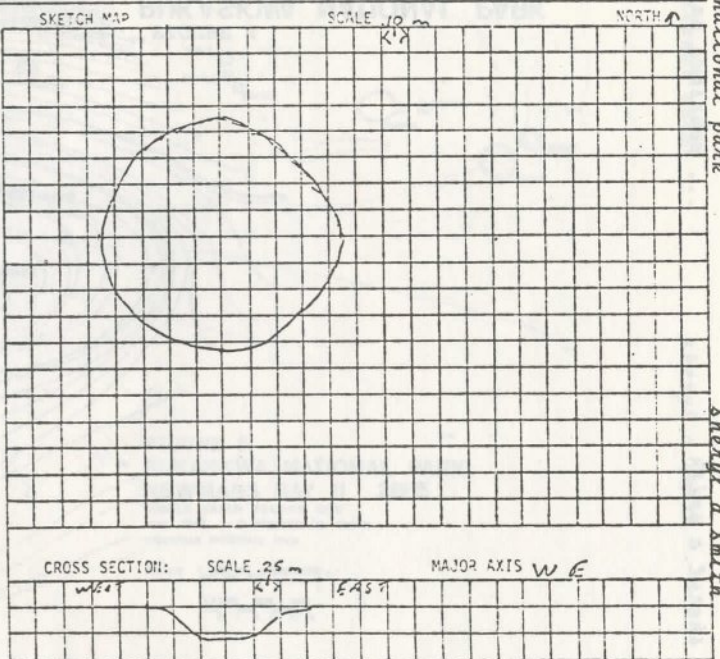
MORPHOLOGY
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METRICS

OTHER
Arch Notes

Site Designation 28 H4 Borden Dh Im-4 Map Ref. 42/D1 UTM Ref. _____ Military Grid Ref. _____
 Sub-operation # 0 Previously Assigned Feature # 2 Source Dawson (1975)
 Terrace I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X Other _____ Dist. to terrace edge 2 metres Elevation _____
 Distance to neighbouring features a) Sub-op # 0; dist. 1.25 m; bearing 80 degrees E of N (map).
 b) Sub-op # 0; dist. 6.9 m; bearing 358 degrees E of N (map).
 c) Sub-op # _____; dist. _____ m; bearing _____ degrees E of N (map).

Form: Simple Compound
 Shape: Pit Ring Wall Cairn Mound Other _____
 Shape: Round Oval Rectangular Crescent
 Semi-Circular Other _____
 Walls: Well-defined Poorly-defined Collapsed Absent
 Floor: Flat Conical Basin-shaped
 Entrance: Location - N NE E SE S SW W NW
 None Shape - Simple opening Overlapping Walled
 Orient'n - Perpendicular Oblique (Angle _____ deg. E of N)
 Outer Diameter: N-S _____ m E-W _____ m
 Inner Diameter: N-S .75 m E-W .75 m
 Major Axis: Length .75 m Minor Axis: Length .75 m
 Orient'n 90 deg. E of N Orient'n 0 deg. E of N).
 Feature Depth: Top of wall to centre bottom _____ m
 Beach surface to centre bottom .28 m
 Wall height _____ m
 Entrance: Width _____ m; Wall length _____ m; Wall height _____ m
 None Distance between walls _____ m
 Cobble Diameter: Wall _____ cm; Sample size _____; Sample area _____
 Floor 8 cm; Sample size 23; Sample area 5.5 m
 Beach 6 cm; Sample size 36; Sample area 5.5 m
 General (Condition, vegetation, climate, lichen, etc. Vicinity of
Pit features associated with 28H4. Void of trees shrubs
etc. Entire beach area is covered (over)



... pukaskwa national park
Alexyl a Smith

FIGURE 3

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LYCONE 3

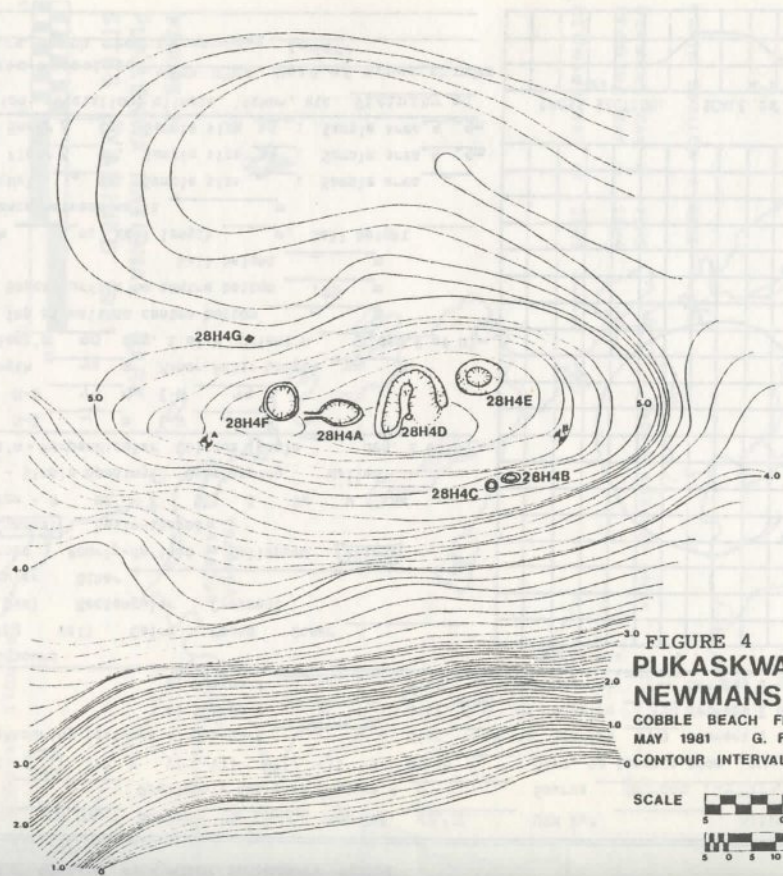
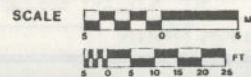


FIGURE 4
PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
NEWMANS BAY I 28H4

COBBLE BEACH FEATURE SITE
MAY 1981 G. FOSTER/S. SMITH
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10cm



sheyl a smith

... pukaskwa national park

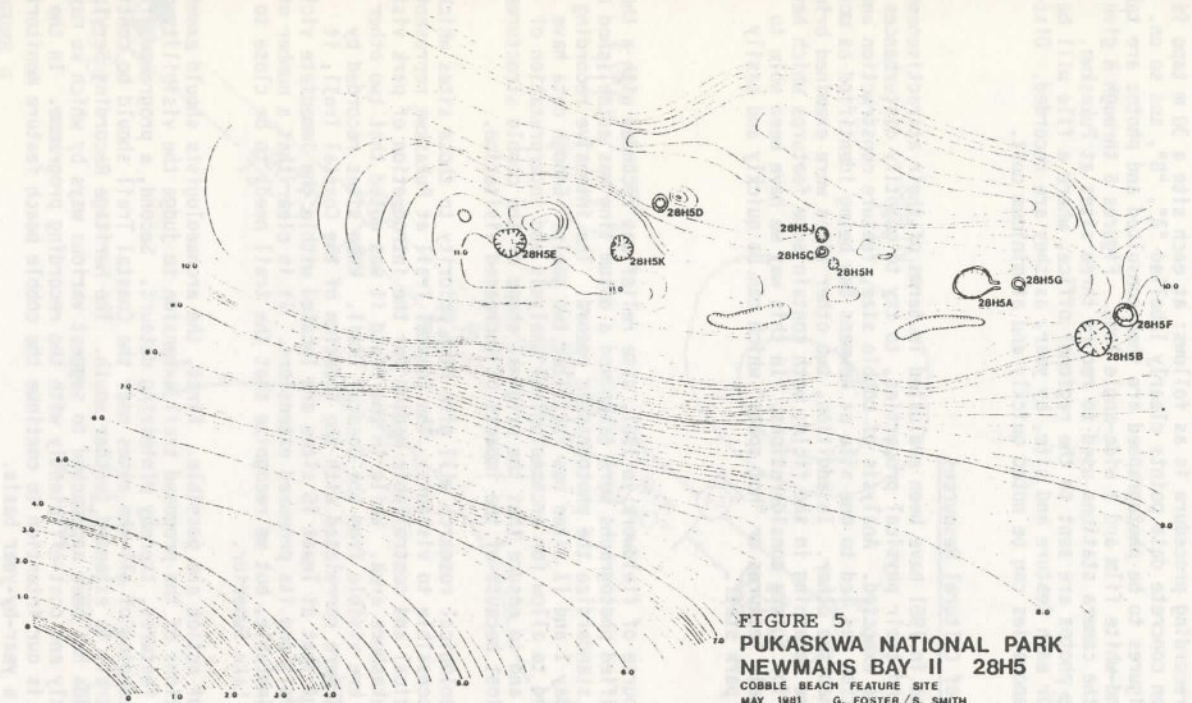


FIGURE 5
PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
NEWMANS BAY II 28H5
 COBBLE BEACH FEATURE SITE
 MAY 1981 G. FOSTER / S. SMITH
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10cm



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SHOTWATCH COVE SOUTH (Ddln-2)
 CAMERA STATIONS

annually, or perhaps before and after times of peak visitation.

The oblique recording procedure is as follows: at each site a 30 m tape is strung between concrete data points clearly labelled "A", "B", and so on. Tables and figures to be photographed are then consulted and photos are taken with black-and-white film and a wide-angle lens. Figures 6 through 8 give examples of the camera stations used to record three sites at Pukaskwa. Copies of the photos are sent to the regional office, where a file will be maintained for each feature and site, by year, as they are recorded. Disturbances or anomalies can be noted quickly and at minimum cost.

Significance of Cultural Resources

Sites examined in 1981 have been evaluated in terms of their attractiveness to visitors and their physical properties, to try to quantify disturbances which might be expected. Analysis of cobble size, feature construction and feature location has led to one site at Newmans Bay being identified as more threatened than the other. In addition, two other sites were examined briefly in the time remaining in the field; both contain some features which have been flagged for future considerations. In this way we have been able to pinpoint certain features or "hot spots" which can be quickly and easily monitored by park staff.

Conclusion

During the course of fieldwork in 1981, site relief was recorded with a theodolite, rectified photographs were taken and a datum line was established at two sites to standardize the photographic record. The intensive recording of the Newmans Bay I and II sites has fulfilled two goals. Enough data have been recovered to allow for archaeological analysis and interpretation of these sites, and to ensure that the original shape of the cobble structures will not be lost because of the impacts of increased visitation.

Future archaeological research will give high priority to those sites which are easily accessible to visitors. The Coastal Trail at Pukaskwa represents the most critical and controllable medium for the introduction of park visitors to the lakeshore area. While in the field it was noted that two other nearby sites are visible from the Coastal Trail. When sites recorded by Dawson (1975) were correlated with the location of the Coastal Trail, it became evident that at least 15 sites are located within the immediate vicinity of the trail and its proposed extensions. It is clear that a number of sites are vulnerable, but we recognize that the trail needs to be close to the shore of Lake Superior.

Two courses of action are possible. First, the archaeologists should examine selected portions of the proposed trail extension to judge the visibility of cobble beach features, thereby minimizing detours. Second, a programme of intensive recording of all the sites near the Coastal Trail should be continued, as the trail is extended further south. The Heritage Recording Service of Parks Canada has been approached to suggest various ways by which we may proceed quickly and cost-efficiently with the recording programme. In the meantime, it is our intention to continue the cobble beach feature monitoring programme on a year-by-year basis.

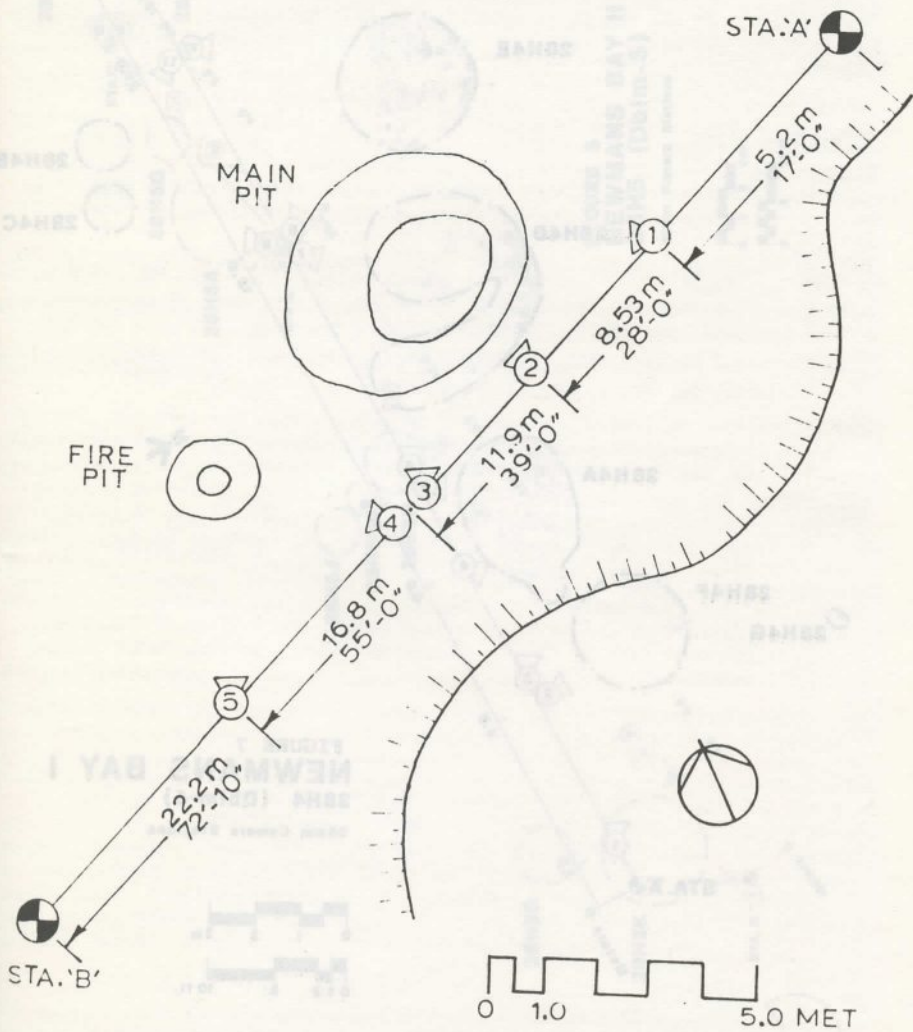


FIGURE 6
SHOTWATCH COVE SOUTH (DcIn-2)
35mm CAMERA STATIONS
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usually, or perhaps before and after times of peak visitation.

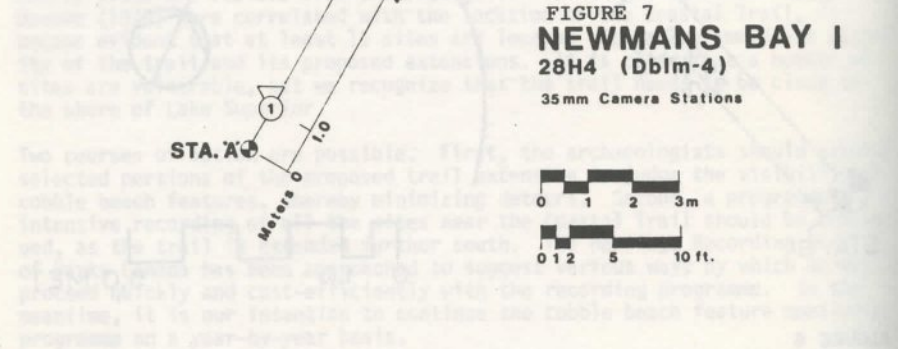
The follow recording procedure is as follows: at each site a 30 x 30 cm string between concrete data points clearly labelled 'A', 'B', and 'C' with labels and figures to be photographed are then consulted and photos are taken with black-and-white film and a wide-angle lens. Figures 5 through 7 are examples of the camera stations used to record three sites at Pukaskwa National Park. At Pukaskwa the sites are numbered 1 through 11. They were established in 1981 and their locations are shown on the map.

Map of Pukaskwa National Park

The camera stations 1981 were located at the following sites: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. The sites are numbered 1 through 11. They were established in 1981 and their locations are shown on the map.

Map of Pukaskwa National Park

Map of Pukaskwa National Park showing the locations of camera stations 1 through 11. The map includes a scale bar and a north arrow. The camera stations are numbered 1 through 11 and are located at various points along the shoreline of Newmans Bay I.



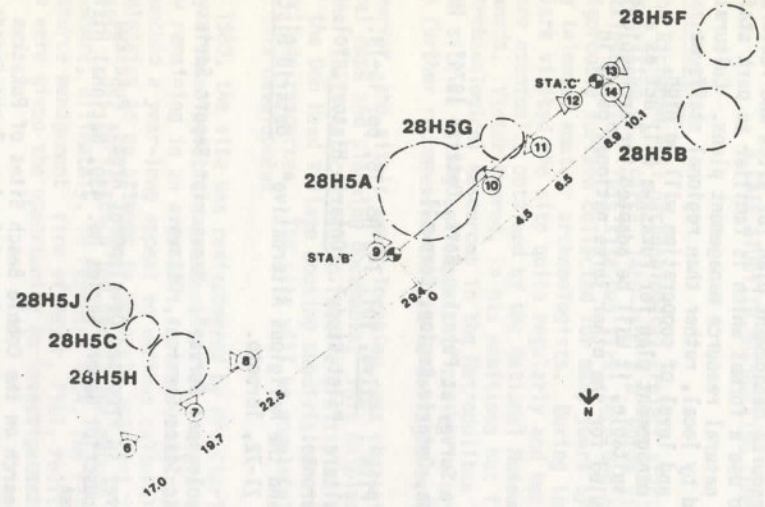
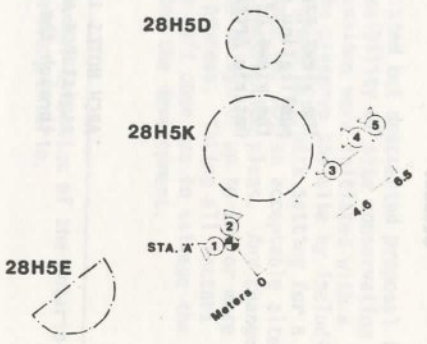
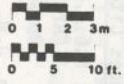


FIGURE 8
NEWMANS BAY II
28H5 (DbIm-5)
 35mm Camera Stations



An Archaeological Resource Evaluation was prepared for Pukaskwa National Park and will serve as a cultural resource management plan for sites and features in the park. We have chosen to use a format which is familiar to park staff and which mimics that used for natural resource management plans. Cultural resources can thus be monitored by local, rather than regional staff; we anticipate the quality of work and level of cooperation will be high. Finally, the cultural resource management plan for Pukaskwa will act as a "test case". If the format is suitable, it will be adapted for archaeological resource evaluations scheduled for the other three national parks in Ontario.

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The views expressed in items in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of the Ontario Archaeological Society

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THE RICHMOND HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT:
A CASE STUDY IN MARSHALLING COMMUNITY RESOURCES*

Introduction

The Richmond Hill Archaeological Project started as a low budget salvage excavation of a circa 1450-1500 A.D. Huron village now called the Boyle-Atkinson site. This site was first recorded over 100 years ago and it was rigorously surface collected for many years by ubiquitous pothunters and also by talented amateur archaeologists. During the years 1928 to 1931, A. J. Clark visited the site quite regularly and kept excellent field notes which were eventually obtained by the National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada. Victor Konrad, in his ambitious but flawed 1973 report on the "Archaeological Resources in the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area" lists the site as having an "important" rating in his "scale of relative importance". He further recommended that it be salvaged before "it is eradicated".

However, the site's exact location was characteristically misplaced on archival maps and planning documents. This misplacement has allowed the land owner (BAIF Associates) to receive draft plan approval to start construction of the Don Head Village housing subdivision without any consideration for heritage resources. The site will be completely destroyed in the near future by this development.

In 1983, the site was rediscovered by Mr. Charles Turton, an avid self-taught lay archaeologist and archaeobotanist. Aware that the site was one of the few remaining in an area that is undergoing rapid urbanization, Mr. Turton launched a year-long appeal to various cultural institutions and government ministries in an attempt to generate interest in this all-too-common circumstance. His persistence led him to the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London where, ultimately, in February 1984, the file was thrown to the heritage resource management firm of Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated who were given the opportunity to investigate the situation.

Project Initiation

Notwithstanding the Museum's previously submitted but unaccepted proposal to perform an archaeological assessment, the possibility of site conservation was the first concern to be addressed. Discussions were initiated with a representative of the land developer to try to preserve the site by including it as part of the Planning Act's required 5% green belt/park setting for a new subdivision (Section 50:5:a). This strategy was not an acceptable alternative, however, given the already approved construction plans. Any changes to these plans could result in costly red tape delays of up to two or more years due to the intricacies of the planning process. Taking all factors into consideration, the only course of action left open was to salvage the site as quickly as possible so as to not hinder the development.

*Paper presented by Robert Pihl at the 11th Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society, October 20, 1984, Toronto, Ontario.

It must be pointed out that, while he was under no legal obligation to do so, the land developer did grant access to the site for the purposes of a salvage excavation with the stipulation that construction would proceed in five months right on schedule. In addition, as the legal owners of any artifacts found on his property, the developer agreed to donate the collection obtained during the salvage project to the Royal Ontario Museum. This material is to be incorporated by Dr. Mima Kapches into the permanent research and display collections of the Department of New World Archaeology. Subsequent negotiations resulted in the land owners providing a significant financial contribution to the overall budget.

Meetings were then held with representatives of the Richmond Hill community in order to establish that a problem did exist, that it could be solved and to effectively implement a mutually agreeable plan of action. Support on the municipal level was cautiously given by the Town of Richmond Hill's Mayor, Mr. Alan Duffy; the L.A.C.A.C. Chairman, Dr. David Fayle; and also by the Director of the York Region Separate School Board, Mr. John Zupancic.

No matter how worthy any project is, the competition for funds from any source is always going to be fierce these days. One reviewer of an early draft of this paper commented that the title should be modified to read "MarshallTOWN-ING Community Resources". Following this logic further, an even more appropriate subtitle might be "Trowelling for Dollars". A fact of life is that there is simply not enough money to go around. Realizing this from past experience, a diverse and multi-dimensional fundraising campaign was selected as having the most chance of success.

Letters indicating the breadth of community and regional support were obtained from the Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce, the Richmond Hill Historical Society, the Royal Ontario Museum and the Ontario Archaeological Society among others. These letters were submitted with separate applications to the Summer Canada Works Program and to the Ontario Heritage Foundation asking for grants to fund discrete segments of the overall budget. In the case of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, particular emphasis was asked to be placed on matching funds from the province's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) Program with contributions from the private sector.

In order to ensure that the project would start, the Richmond Hill Town Council guaranteed a commitment for partial funding to be raised by the Historical Society. At a later regular public meeting, Council with the backing of the Rotary Club significantly increased its contribution so that the project might be prolonged and thereby reach a logical and satisfactory conclusion.

When developing and implementing the fundraising strategy, a deliberate and conscious effort was always made to answer the age-old vernacular question, "What's in it for me?", even before it could be asked by potential sponsors. The project's archaeological significance of salvaging a site on a virtually unexplored minor tributary of the East Don River drainage valley plus the potential contributions to future research, education programs and tourism in the area were deemed largely insufficient incentives by themselves for a successful fundraising campaign. It always had to be kept in mind that to a greater or lesser extent the various sponsors and granting agencies all had different priorities that had to be met in order to satisfy their requirements before support could be awarded.

For example, both the Town of Richmond Hill and BAIF Associates were interested in generating mass media coverage that would focus public attention on their corporate image in support of a heritage consideration and also to facilitate the marketing of the houses when the subdivision is built. The Ontario Heritage Foundation, while certainly interested in salvaging yet another endangered site, was possibly intrigued more by the opportunity to foster public awareness and appreciation for heritage resources within the public and corporate sectors.

The York Region Separate School Board and the Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association wanted to test an educational pilot program for a series of special "hands on" archaeological workshops for secondary school students. It must be stressed that the students were there to gain some insight into native cultures and lifestyles. They were not used as a cheap source of labour - a fault still found in field schools at many of our centres of higher education and public programs elsewhere.

The Summer Canada Works Program had several preconditions which included mandatory sponsorship by a local community service organization (not a private company) and a hiring policy oriented toward traditionally disadvantaged student groups and non-traditional roles for women.

To date, the fundraising campaign has raised \$20,000 - 37% from the federal government, 32% from the municipal government, 16% from private sources and 15% from the provincial government. Not all support was financial in nature. In order to prove that a low budget project was feasible, it was also necessary to secure volunteer, logistical and moral backing. To reduce expenses, field equipment was borrowed from the Royal Ontario Museum, the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (Central and Southwestern Regional Offices), the Town of Richmond Hill Parks Department and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Western Ontario. Volunteers were coaxed or conscripted from a variety of sources including:

- the Front Street Project (Roberta O'Brien and Peter Hamalainen)
- the Trent University field school (Morgan Tamplin)
- the Boyd field school (Bob Berger)
- the Richmond Hill L.A.C.A.C. (Dr. David Fayle)
- the Richmond Hill Historical Society (Bob Hassler)
- the Katimavik National Volunteer Youth Organization (Barry Bloom)
- the Town of Ajax Big Sister Association (Janice Lee)
- and, of course, our own Ontario Archaeological Society (Charles Garrad)

The York Region Separate School Board generously provided a classroom at a nearby school during the summer months for use as a field lab and office. Southbrook Farms (previous owners of the site) cultivated the field at minimal cost prior to a surface survey despite receiving two flat tires from the subdivision's hidden metal survey stakes. The Richmond Hill Fire Department came to the rescue during one particularly hot spell by pumping approximately 18,000 gallons (72,000 litres) of water onto the sun-hardened clay portions of the site in an attempt to soften these areas before shovel shining.

It must be stressed that most of the funding and other support would not have

been possible without the backing of the L.A.C.A.C., the Historical Society and the Rotary Club. Their sponsorship (especially during the initial stages of the campaign) established instant credibility at a broad grass-roots level. Given the short duration between project conceptualization and the start of the field excavation season, this recognition was vital in order to "sell" the project on its various merits to politicians, municipal officials, businessmen, and community citizens who could have been just a little bit leery and sceptical about getting involved with such a venture.

In order to maximize the investment of so much physical effort and resources, a high profile promotional policy was adopted. To date, the project has been discussed on three radio interview shows (DHEM, CKUY and CJRT-FM), filmed for two CBC-TV news/documentary programs, and received excellent newspaper coverage in the local community weekly and in Toronto's daily newspapers such as the "Ask Beverly" column in the Globe and Mail and the "Neighbours" section of the Toronto Star. Progress reports were also published in the O.A.S. news-letters - Arch Notes, KEWA and Profile.

This public exposure led to an unsolicited positive comment from a private citizen that was published in a "Letters to the Editor" column. Shelagh McIntosh of Scarborough wrote:

It seems to me that something should be done to avoid the destruction of such a rare archaeological find as this one in Richmond Hill. If the excavation of this site has unearthed artifacts dating back to the year 1150 A.D., there could be no end to the historical knowledge total excavation of the site could provide us with.

A four to five acre prehistoric village that was once the home of 500 Huron Indians should surely be explored to the fullest before being bulldozed into the ground for a housing development.

As a concerned citizen, I hope that organizations such as the media, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Ontario Heritage Foundation will do all that they can to help preserve this rare opportunity to delve into the history of our country. (Globe and Mail, September 29, 1984)

One can only conclude from the public response to the project's needs that there is a tremendous amount of previously-untapped public and private support for multidimensional projects. An ambition to succeed, motivation, perseverance and a little bit of imagination are the cornerstones of many endeavours. This is especially true in the heritage resource management field.

Fieldwork

Now, what did all this money, volunteer help, borrowed equipment, publicity and promotion accomplish? In brief, the site was subjected to a thorough and controlled surface pickup. Artifact locations were recorded by transit and stadia rod to give some indication of site dimensions before establishing a 5-metre base grid. Areas of artifact concentration were taken into consideration when determining the placement of the bulldozed test trenches which comprise some 3000 square metres and the hand excavation of over 160 one-metre

test squares. Settlement pattern data have been recovered on ten longhouses to date.

The artifact collection of over 5,000 specimens includes: rim sherds; pipe fragments; a healthy lithic industry including plain and side-notched triangular points, scrapers, wedges, cores and other chipping debris; ground stone metates; a bone tool industry containing awls, beamers, punches and cup-andular beads made from stone, bone and shell. A preliminary analysis of a sample of floral remains indicates the presence of at least corn and sunflower. Other cultigens are tentatively identified but are not confirmed.

The archaeological workshops were well attended. Three hundred and ninety students from eleven regional schools participated. Mr. Neal Ferris, now an M.A. graduate student at York University, stimulated their minds with ad libbed tales of prehistoric folklore and past lifeways based upon the latest theories in cultural development.

While on site, the students received instruction on proper excavation techniques and were supervised at all times. Every effort was made to make sure that everyone found something. There were no discipline problems. It is recommended, however, that this type of program be restricted to Grades 5 and 6 which seems to have the longest attention span in this regard. Field sessions should also be limited to 1/2 day so as to prevent fatigue.

The volunteer programs met with moderate success. Eighty-two (82) volunteers from all the previously mentioned sources contributed over 560 hours of work on the site and in the lab. Simple arithmetic gives us a figure of about one complete day for each individual or 14 man/weeks. Even at minimum wage, this represents over \$2,000 of donated services.

Conclusion

Beyond the obvious contributions to research, education and tourism, this total project is an excellent example of how three levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal), private business, schools, volunteer organizations, and the community at large can work together to help preserve some knowledge of an endangered heritage site without impeding development. This is a significant achievement that should be maximized and greatly promoted especially during Ontario's Bicentennial, Toronto's Sesquicentennial and many other provincial/community heritage celebrations. It was very appropriate to devote attention to this site this year, since it was originally recorded by and named after the father of Ontario archaeology, Dr. David Boyle.

This project will not end with the preparation of an archaeological licence report to be filed with countless others in the Ministry's Data Base Archives. The highly visible nature of its public participation program - especially with the secondary school students and the Big Sister Association - has already led to concrete plans and proposals for some rather exciting spinoff projects next year. One even involves the creation of a merit badge in Archaeology for the Girl Guides/Boy Scouts of Canada.

In summary, this project demonstrated that the organization, fundraising and

promotion of a low-budget archaeological excavation is a dynamic and beneficial exercise that transcends traditional objectives. Future salvage or even research projects should, if at all possible, include a public participation component in order to continue the development of public awareness and appreciation for all heritage resources. Utilization of existing community service organizations in the early planning/grant proposal stages is suggested as the most effective means of ensuring project initiation - especially in a short notice or emergency situation. Given the scarcity of heritage funds, public support at a grass roots level whether it be volunteer, logistical or moral is vital to secure adequate funding from the private and public sectors. The Richmond Hill Archaeological Project combined these elements with a diversified match funding strategy in order to establish a formula that can serve as a model for the organization of future projects.

This paper was presented in the interest of generating dialogue on future directions for preserving, developing and promoting this province's rich heritage resources.

* * * * *

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN COMMUNIQUE

Dr. George F. MacDonald, Director of the National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, has announced the appointment of Dr. Ian G. Dyck as Chief of the Archaeological Survey of Canada. Dr. Dyck assumed the duties of his position on November 5, 1984.

Dr. Dyck comes to the National Museum of Man from the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in Regina where he was Chief Curator. Between 1972 and 1983, Dr. Dyck was employed by the same museum in various capacities such as Supervisor of Historic Resources, Supervisor of Archaeological Research and Curator of Archaeology. A native of Halifax, Dr. Dyck is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Manitoba. He earned his doctorate from the University of Alberta in 1976. He has published a number of papers dealing primarily with the archaeology of the Plains. Dr. Dyck is married and the father of three children.

Dr. MacDonald was pleased to welcome Dr. Knut Fladmark as a Research Associate to the Museum's Archaeological Survey of Canada for a period of five weeks commencing October 1, 1984.

A professor of archaeology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, Dr. Fladmark's primary research interest has been the prehistory of traditional cultures in British Columbia, both those of the Plateau and the Pacific Coast. His dissertation, A Paleoecological Model for Northwest Coast Prehistory, prepared for the University of Calgary in 1974, was published as Paper No. 43 in the Archaeological Survey of Canada's Mercury Series.

During his stay at the Museum, Dr. Fladmark will continue his research into the prehistory of British Columbia, using collections housed at the Archaeological Survey of Canada. He will also be working on the completion of The Prehistory of British Columbia, a popular publication for the Canadian Prehistory Series which was launched by the National Museum of Man in 1972.

The research associate/visiting scholar programme encourages specialists in a variety of fields to make use of the collections and resources of the National Museum of Man while sharing their ideas and expertise with Museum staff. It represents a non-remunerative programme for intellectual exchange.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

WILLIAM A. FOX

Most members of the Ontario Archaeological Society are probably aware of a volunteer program associated with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture archaeology office in southwestern Ontario. Reference has been made to individual program members in numerous archaeological presentations and reports by a variety of researchers, while a brief descriptive article entitled *The Archaeological Conservation Programme: A Quiet Success* was published in KEWA several years ago (Fox, 1981).

The program was established in 1977 as a result of the tremendous development and other pressures which archaeological resources face in southwestern Ontario. With sprawling municipalities such as Hamilton, St. Catharines/Thorold/Welland, Kitchener/Waterloo/Cambridge and London located in this region, unique and important archaeological resources were disappearing at an alarming rate. With a full-time staff of three (now two) the Ministry was obviously in no position to monitor, let alone react to regional site destruction.

Southwestern Ontario has always been blessed with more than its share of competent avocational archaeologists - true amateurs in the original sense of the term. Many of these people had actively supported Ontario archaeology for decades through assistance to a variety of professionals (such as that provided by Charles Nixon, Stan Wortner) and active participation in the Ontario Archaeological Society (i.e. Bill Donaldson, Charles Garrad). It was to this talented group that the Ministry turned for assistance.

The response to our call was encouraging and the program rapidly became a reality. Specific areas of member interest were as diverse as their backgrounds - insurance assessors, machinists, housewives, private entrepreneurs and even a provincial park superintendent! This, plus the volunteer nature of the program, demanded a flexible approach. While all were requested to enhance the archaeological site inventory and monitor the recorded sites of their home area, the manner in which this was accomplished was up to the individuals.

Some participants undertook field survey projects alone, some recruited friends to assist and others canvassed the local community for extant artifact collections and site leads. As expected, A.C.O. monitoring of local archaeological sites proved invaluable. Fully 60 percent of 21 Ministry rescue/salvage excavation projects over the last eight years have been initiated on the basis of their reports. Their unique fund of knowledge has been reflected in numerous reports by the archaeological consulting community over the last three years. A third of the 38 project license reports on file for this region contain one or more references to A.C.O. survey license reports and/or acknowledge the assistance of program members in providing information to consultants.

How does the provincial government and the public of Ontario in general repay such a debt? We have endeavoured to express our gratitude through providing annual meetings where members can come together, exchanging ideas and reporting on their activities. With the Ministry Archaeology Unit's impoverished budget, little financial assistance is possible; however, supplies such as maps, air photos, cataloguing materials, film, etc. and services such as artifact photography, drafting, report typing and technical advice are provided as much as our limited manpower will permit. Technical sessions and workshops based on the expressed needs and interests of A.C.P. members are presented each year. While inadequate, this support is the best we can do at present.

The program's achievements and the development of individual A.C.O.'s is a source of great pride. Our Archaeological Conservation Program was reviewed most favourably along with similar programs in the U.S. and Australia in the British Columbia heritage newsletter *Datum*. As a result, a state archaeologist from Australia came to Ontario in 1983 to obtain information for improving their Honorary Warden Service in Queensland. We recently lost the services of our Perth County A.C.O., Mr. Ted Rowcliffe, as he threw caution to the wind and returned to university to obtain a degree in anthropology/archaeology! Brian Deller returned to university full time and will soon have his doctorate from McGill. Fred Moerschfelder has "opened up" Haldimand County archaeology with the registration of thirty-four new sites over the last several years - many of them important quarry sources for Onondaga and Haldimand chert. These are but a few examples.

Program membership has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 20 and 30 participants. Figure 1 displays the distribution of county A.C.O.'s as of last year. Most regional municipalities or counties have at least one representative, however there are gaps to be filled. Readers are encouraged to contact their local A.C.O., as listed below, should they wish to assist in survey work, or provide archaeological site or collection information. Ontario Archaeological Society members living in Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Huron, Perth or southern Norfolk Counties who are interested in program participation can obtain more information by contacting the writer at:

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture,
55 Centre Street,
London, Ontario
N6J 1T4

COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM MEMBERS

Bruce:

Mr. Stan McClellan, Park Superintendent,
Fathom Five Provincial Park,
Box 66,
Tobermory, Ontario
NOH 2R0

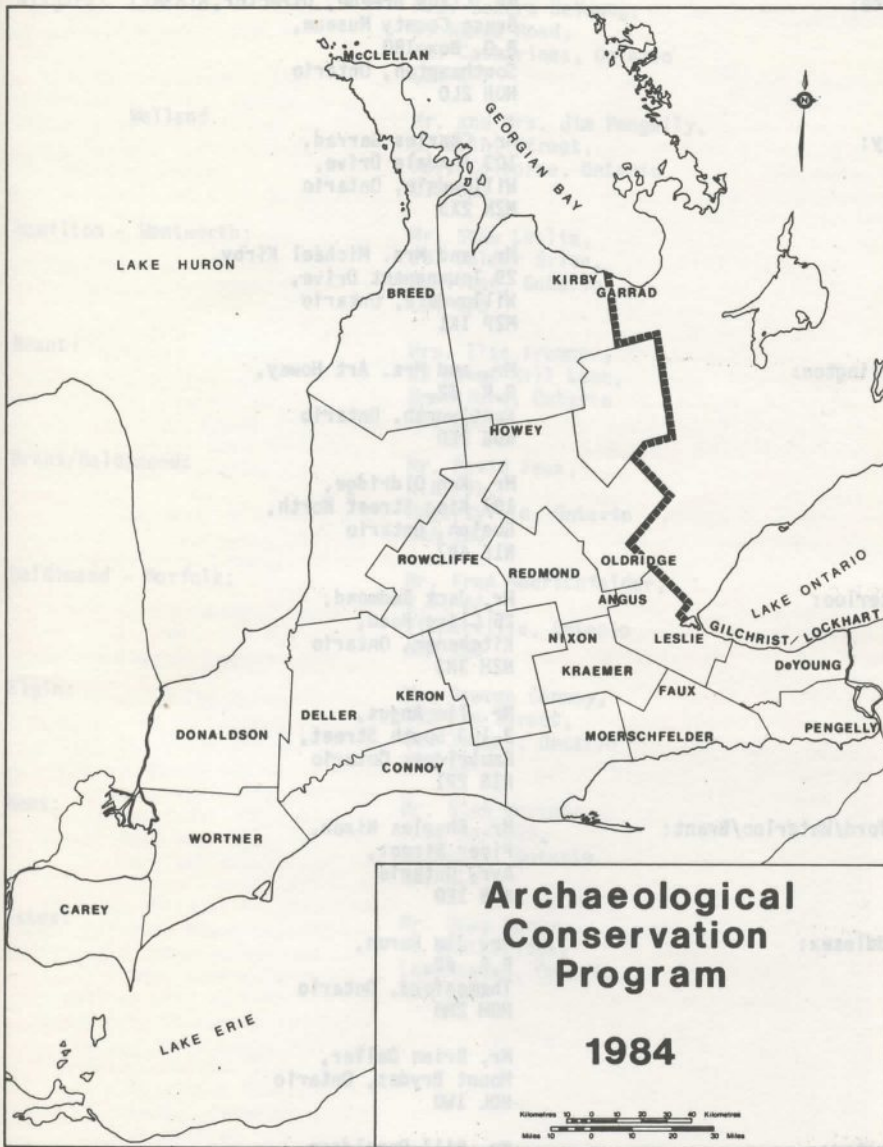


Figure 1: Southwestern Ontario A.C.O. Distribution

Bruce: Mr. Claus Breede, Director,
Bruce County Museum,
P.O. Box 180,
Southampton, Ontario
NOH 2L0

Grey: Mr. Charles Garrad,
103 Anndale Drive,
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 2X3

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kirby,
29 Tournament Drive,
Willowdale, Ontario
M2P 1K1

Wellington: Mr. and Mrs. Art Howey,
R.R. #2,
Kenilworth, Ontario
NOG 2E0

Mr. Ken Oldridge,
137 King Street North,
Guelph, Ontario
N1E 4P7

Waterloo: Mr. Jack Redmond,
25 Clive Road,
Kitchener, Ontario
N2H 3N3

Mr. Tim Angus,
3-103 South Street,
Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 2P1

Oxford/Waterloo/Brant: Mr. Charles Nixon,
Piper Street,
Ayr, Ontario
NOB 1E0

Middlesex: Mr. Jim Keron,
R.R. #2,
Thamesford, Ontario
NOM 2M0

Mr. Brian Deller,
Mount Brydes, Ontario
NOL 1W0

Lambton: Mr. Bill Donaldson,
1428 Indian Road North,
Sarnia, Ontario
N7V 4C9

Niagara: Lincoln

Mrs. Sandra DeYoung,
39 Wanda Road,
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2T 1S7

Welland

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Pengelly,
97 Delhi Street,
Port Colborne, Ontario
L3K 3L1

Hamilton - Wentworth:

Mr. Stew Leslie,
187 Delmar Drive,
Hamilton, Ontario
L9C 1J8

Brant:

Mrs. Ilse Kraemer,
23 Kings Hill Lane,
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 6A3

Brant/Haldimand:

Mr. David Faux,
R.R. #1,
Hagersville, Ontario
NOA 1H0

Haldimand - Norfolk:

Mr. Fred Moerschfelder,
R.R. #2,
Fisherville, Ontario
NOA 1G0

Elgin:

Mr. George Connoy,
762 Elm Street,
St. Thomas, Ontario
N5R 1L4

Kent:

Mr. Stan Wortner,
P.O. Box 309,
Bothwell, Ontario
NOP 1C0

Essex:

Mr. Doug Carey,
44 Southbridge,
Leamington, Ontario
N8H 4N6

From the Toronto Sun, December 12, 1984

In addition, the following A.C.O.'s are involved in underwater archaeology:

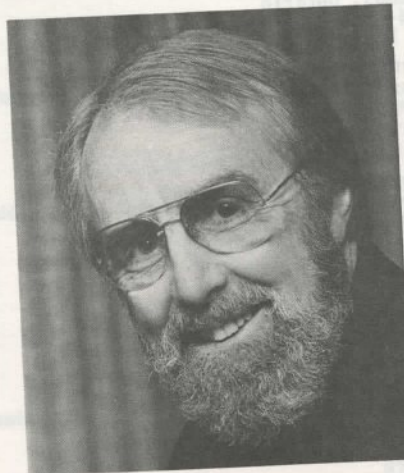
Mr. Art Amos,
803-10 Yorkwoods Gate,
Downsview, Ontario
M3N 1J9

Mr. Dave Gilchrist,
189 Mary Street,
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
LOS 1J0

Mr. Jim Lockard,
25 Noelle Drive,
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2M 1M1

Mr. Stan McClellan, Park Superintendent,
Fathom Five Provincial Park,
Box 66,
Tobermory, Ontario
NOH 2R0

The brief A.C.P. biography below will help to acquaint readers with the activities and interests of our Hamilton - Wentworth A.C.O., Mr. Stewart Leslie. In succeeding issues, we plan to introduce you to each of our program members.



Mr. Stewart Leslie has been an active member of the Archaeological Conservation Program since its inception in 1977, and has done much in his surveys of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton - Wentworth to identify new sites and monitor known ones that have been threatened with destruction. Extensive surveys were accomplished by Stew in the Saltfleet Community Development Area and along the proposed Highway 403 corridor between Ancaster and Brantford. Perhaps more importantly, Stew has worked with collectors and documented old farm collections in the "Golden Horseshoe" development area south of Lake

Ontario. Many important sites already lost through construction activities have been recorded for future researchers, filling in what would have been an archaeological void for all time in another few years.

A major accomplishment of Stew's monitoring activities involved his 1978 report of the impending destruction of the Elijah Ball or Thorold Historic Neutral village in St. Catharines. This large site dating to approximately A.D. 1620-1630 had been destroyed already in part by a sewer alignment excavated in 1974, but was slated for total destruction through the construction of a subdivision on the property. Negotiations between the developer and the Ministry of Culture and Recreation ultimately generated an agreement whereby salvage excavation of this important village was accomplished by McMaster University during 1979-80. The former village site is now a suburban neighbourhood.

During the last three years, Stew's participation in the A.C.P. has been reduced as he breathed new life into the Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society in various executive capacities, including president. However, he recently volunteered five days of his time (including vacation days) to assist the Ministry in their salvage excavation of the Misner Historic Neutral cemetery near Brantford. This November project was not the most pleasant from a weather standpoint!

We look forward to many more years of active participation by Stew in Hamilton - Wentworth heritage conservation activities in general and the Archaeological Conservation Program in particular.

* * * * *

McMASTER'S 11th ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

The McMaster Anthropology Society will be hosting its 11th Annual Archaeology Symposium on Saturday, February 16th, 1985 at McMaster University. The topic of the Symposium will be OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY. Further information may be obtained by contacting:

The McMaster Anthropology Society
c/o Department of Anthropology
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L9

* * * * *

SOVIETS FIND FOSSIL OMELET

Archaeologists have uncovered a nest of unbroken dinosaur eggs that are more than 100 million years old, the first such find in the Soviet Union, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The eggs, discovered on the slopes of the Fergana Mountain range in Central Asia, were laid by dinosaurs 105 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period, Tass said.

From the Toronto Sun, December 12, 1984

THE PETUN AS SEEN IN 1984*

by Charles Garrad

I would like to offer some comments on the state of research into the Ontario Petun achieved to date (1984).

The Petun, or Nation du Petun (Tobacco Nation) as they were called by the French at first, or Khionontateronon (various spellings: Hill People) as they were termed by their Huron kin, are known in Ontario both from their archaeological remains and the historical references to them by contemporary French observers in the period from 1616 to 1650 A.D. Drawing on the French sources, historians have written sufficiently about the Petun that an image of them is established in modern literature as being something like the poor relatives of the Huron: underprivileged, excluded from the fur trade, condescendingly permitted to subsist at a level where the best they could hope for was to survive by growing the tobacco for which they are named, and generally dominated by and subservient to the more numerous Hurons, to whom they were inferior.

This image is nonsense. The archaeological evidence of the Petun and the conclusions it supports suggest an image quite at variance with that created by the historians. Any review of the original documentation unbiased by the established image will suggest the image is false one, and with the hindsight of archaeologically-derived information it becomes ever more clear that some long-standing scholarly pronouncements about the Petun are quite wrong. They were not excluded from the fur trade, but played a leading role in it. They did not seize their Ontario homeland from the Hurons in order to grow tobacco but to exploit the beaver resources there. Nor were they at all or ever subservient to the Hurons.

As an example, consider how the use of the name Petun has become a myth that the growing of tobacco was a Petun specialization, indeed their principal occupation; that they were unique among Indian tribes in raising a tobacco crop for trade; that, inferentially, their Ontario homeland was a particularly good place to grow tobacco. Archaeologically, the Petun possession and use of tobacco is confirmed by the analysis of residues in pipe-bowls excavated from Petun sites. No tobacco seeds have yet been recovered, but may be expected because the Petuns were Iroquoians and all Iroquoians grew tobacco. There is no evidence whatsoever that the Petun had any more pipes or tobacco than any other relatively-sized Iroquoian group. Examination of the French sources reveals that Champlain was the first to record the name Petun (Tobacco) for the people he visited in 1616, but he did not explain his use of the name and he applied it to only one village and not to the adjacent villages of "friends and allies". What the Petuns grew, Champlain said, was corn. He added that tobacco was grown by the distant Neutrals. Lacking a collective name for the single Petun village and those of the neighbouring friends and allies, the later French extended the term to embrace them, probably for the convenience of having a collective name they could pronounce. There are no references at all to the Petun having tobacco seeds, planting, harvesting, curing or trading tobacco. The French who visited the Petun never said the Petun even had,

*Paper read at "Early Historic Tribes of the Upper Great Lakes" Symposium, Evanston, Illinois, October 20, 1984.

Let alone grew, tobacco, and those who did associate the Petun with tobacco never visited them. The best the sources can be made to say is that in one winter one village may have had tobacco, probably obtained from the Neutrals. The supposed huge crops for export and exclusive specialization are but fantasies.

This example suggests the future of the Petun archaeologist may be difficult. Inevitably some sort of confrontation with outraged entrenched historians appears possible. For this reason, among others, archaeology in the Petun area is being pursued more carefully, slowly and thoughtfully than it might have been.

When the Petun left Ontario in 1650 they moved west into what is now the United States. Their subsequent migration route through Wisconsin, upper and lower Michigan, Ohio, south-west Ontario, Kansas and Oklahoma has fortunately become the interest of a number of specialists along the way. Again, the migrants, now known as Wyandot, which was probably their true name as Petuns (no one asked), are known both by their archaeological remains and period documentation. Again, the problem of reconciling the archaeological record, the true documentary record if there is such, and the extant interpretation of what the documentary record appears to say, exists, with the added need for each researcher to relate to the next and not work in isolation. Ontario is at the beginning of the chain and Ontario historians have not helped their U.S. colleagues by promulgating an inaccurate image of the Petun. Fortunately, the tangible results of current Petun archaeology and the reasonable assumptions and hypotheses which it promises to support may remedy this condition.

Archaeology of a sort began in the Ontario Petun homeland just about a hundred years ago when David Boyle visited and surface collected in the area. The few subsequent excavations prior to about the last decade were limited in size, crew and technique, inadequate in subsequent artifact curation and report. Much has had to be done again. Not until 1974 was an overall study compiled, reviewing what was known then and providing a blueprint for future work to remedy the deficiencies. Since then, work has continued towards the identification of the ten sites mentioned by Champlain in 1616 and the nine named by the Jesuits in 1639. Some ideas on the origins of the Petun have evolved from studies of the recovered material, but the goals pursued so far have not required more than very limited excavations. To this day not a single complete Petun house has been excavated (and hence not destroyed), nor is the precise boundary of any Petun village entirely known, although we have incidentally run through enough house walls and palisades to know the Petun were typical in these features.

By 1971-2 it was possible to compile a map of the Petun area during the Jesuit period. By the time this was published in 1978, new suggestions had become possible due to the archaeological work in the interim. These were published in 1980 and 1981. In summary and revised to date, they are as follows:-

(1) The Petun were not initially a tribe but evolved into one.

The Petun are now seen as a gathering of unrelated peoples from divergent origins who converged on one small area (their historic Ontario homeland) because it was rich in beaver. There were possibly five migrations between about 1550 and about 1616, and possibly included groups from southern Ontario, from the Neutrals, the St. Lawrence, Ohio and even beyond.

The factors which welded this mis-matched social mix into a unified tribe may be guessed at and include the need to repel the attempts of the Hurons to dislodge them from the lands they had seized (the first arriving Petuns appear to have evicted the small Huron presence then in possession); the subsequent shared experiences, especially the need for mutual support through the grief of tragic death rates as European diseases took their toll (confirmed by the presence of twenty-one large ossuary pits); the presence among them of factors promoting cooperation rather than competition, such as, perhaps, universally respected leaders (e.g. the Sastaretse of the day) and shamans (e.g. Onditachiae). Whatever the agonies of the time, the Petun emerged socially intact although numerically reduced, and without the internal division that occurred among the Huron.

- (2) The Petun are not the end-product of any single or consistent line of Iroquoian development traceable to a former time or place.

The multiple origins of the Petun and their possible ancestral derivation have been suggested by the differing artifacts characteristic of several site clusters, particularly distinct pottery types, projectile point styles, types of chert and the presence or absence of such exotic variables as marine shell, red slate, hematite, ritually-slaughtered bear remains, and the like.

- (3) The Petun did not grow exceptional quantities of tobacco.

Reconstruction of the Petun habitat suggests it was very rich in beaver. The advent of the fur trade created a commercial value for furs, especially beaver, and gold-rush style opportunities for gain for those quick enough to seize beaver areas for themselves. The area is not particularly or exceptionally of horticultural potential. The migrants did not travel considerable distances to converge in a small area just to grow tobacco.

- (4) The Petun played a leading part in the developing fur trade.

Analysis of recovered faunal material confirms very high levels of the bones of fur-bearing mammals. One site has produced more bones of the beaver than of all other mammalia combined. The later sites show a reducing percentage of beaver relative to deer and bear, but without an observable schlep effect. This may suggest that, as initial high local yields declined through over-exploitation, the Petun were able to import from adjacent but receding areas at first whole-beaver and then made-beaver. The instruments of this adaptation were, of course, the Ottawa.

As a corollary effect, all Petun area sites possess European trade goods, the end fruit of the fur harvest. The Petun were extensively, intensively and primarily involved in the fur trade. It was the reason they came together and to the homeland. It was the reason they stayed together and separate from the Hurons. They were not excluded from it by the Hurons.

- (5) The Petuns were never subservient to or dominated by the Hurons.

The determination necessary for the proto-Petun components to uproot themselves and converge onto their historic homeland to exploit it to their benefit suggests they were a determined, and possibly ruthless, people. They knew what they wanted and they came to get it. If the "cruel wars" with the Hurons on their arrival represented a Huron attempt to eject the newcomers, the Hurons lost. That the Petun stayed and initially flourished indicates the terms of the peace and alliance with the Hurons were on Petun terms. Even at the nadir of their strength in 1649, the remnant Petun still had enough authority, power, self-confidence and conceit to presume they would surely

best an experienced attacking Iroquois force, and to host a war council of "most eminent" Chief (of other nations?) to incite them to attack the French.

The archaeology of most Petun sites suggests they were far more diligent and industrious manufacturers than the Huron. One site in particular has vast quantities of chert scrapers, another specialized in red slate objects. No sooner had the French introduced red glass tubular beads than the Petun competed by producing red slate tubular beads. Evidence of manufacture in the form of partially completed products, raw materials and tools necessary for manufacturing, characterize Petun sites and apparently have no counterpart among the Hurons. It is difficult to see how the more passive and less united Hurons could have stood up to the complex character of the Petun which exhibited political astuteness, an aggressive attitude disproportionate to numeric strength, materialistic and opportunistic awareness, diligent industriousness, exaggerated sense of self-confidence and a natural right to a place in the sun. Further, when local beaver yields declined and both Hurons and Petuns sought to remedy the situation through manipulated Ottawa (*et al.*) alliances, the Petuns were clearly the more successful, placing the Hurons in a dependent situation. At the time of the Dispersal, the Hurons forsook their Ottawa allies and accepted subservient dependence on the Jesuits or the Iroquois or even both in succession, whereas the Petun rejected this alternative in favour of independence. Their decision to turn west instead of east when they left Ontario is a measure of their confidence in their relationship with the Ottawa as well as the recognition of a new opportunity for exploitation and gain.

In this light, previous conclusions are open to question. Take, for example, the fact that the Hurons and not the Petuns made the annual journey to Quebec. Is this evidence that the Hurons excluded the Petuns from the fur trade? Or could it be that, under the terms of the Petun-dictated alliance, the Hurons were assigned the drudgery of the tedious journey leaving the Petun free to manipulate remote Upper Lakes tribes through their Ottawa allies, to ensure that supplies of furs for the Hurons to transport would continue?

(6) The Dispersal did not change the essential nature of the Petun.

Not until after the Dispersal do the sources reveal that the name of the Chief of the senior Deer Phratry of the group now called Wyandot was Sastaretse. It was in the principal village of the Deer Phratry in the Petun homeland that the 1649 war alliance council had been held. This may be seen as an attempt by the Sastaretse of the day, already Head Chief of the Petun, to extend an assumed authority over other tribes, or perhaps that authority was already acknowledged by virtue of his rank. A study of the Wyandot names recorded a century later in the Detroit Valley reveals that, under Sastaretse, there continued Huron names first recorded in Ontario prior to the Dispersal. Thus the leading role assigned to the Petun Sastaretse in the new Wyandot amalgam was not the result of a radical anti-Huron revolutionary change. Its acceptance by the Huron suggests it was but the continuation of the familiar pecking order that had evolved in pre-Dispersal Ontario.

Other comparisons between the pre-Dispersal Petun and the post-dispersal Wyandot support the proposal that at least some of the traits recorded among the latter were but continuations from the former. For example, one cannot stand on some Petun sites and view the evidence of industry there without recalling the comment of the anonymous Frenchman about the Wyandot at Detroit a hundred years later:

"This is the most industrious nation that can be seen. They scarcely ever dance, and are always at work."

Other observers noted among the Wyandot the same political astuteness, aggressive attitude disproportionate to numeric strength, materialistic and opportunistic awareness, diligent industriousness, exaggerated sense of self-confidence and a quickness to manipulate larger but less unified tribes that I believe I detect among the Ontario Petun. Truly, the Petun and not the Huron are the principal ancestors of the Wyandot.

To draw towards a conclusion, it appears that Ontario historians have drawn an inaccurate picture of the Petun from the sources and perhaps have found support in the assumption that the meagre references to the Petun compared to the wealth of detail about the Huron is somehow a measure of the relative importance of the two groups. The disparity of course really arises from the accident that the French came to Ontario in Huron canoes and hence were delivered to Huron towns, people, events, self- and world-views, biases and manipulations intended to portray other tribes as hostile.

Fortunately, ongoing archaeology in the Petun area is providing a more balanced view of what the Petun were really like. Meanwhile, to our U.S. colleagues along the Wyandot migration route we suggest that cultural, behavioural, adaptive and other traits recorded among the post-Dispersal Wyandot most likely have their roots in the pre-Dispersal Ontario Petun experience.

* * * * *

WILLIAM FINLAYSON FIRST RECIPIENT TO FILL LAWSON CHAIR

The Museum of Indian Archaeology is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. William D. Finlayson as the first recipient to fill the Lawson Chair in Canadian Archaeology. This is a joint appointment by The University of Western Ontario and the Museum of Indian Archaeology in recognition of the long-time support of the Museum by Colonel Tom Lawson.

Dr. Finlayson is the Executive Director of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, an affiliate of The University of Western Ontario. He has held this position since 1976. He is credited with being the driving force behind the successful establishment of the Museum in its present location adjacent to a 500-year-old archaeological site. The Museum is one of the finest archaeological facilities in Canada with its large display gallery, theatre, gift shop, and research laboratories. It was opened in May 1981, by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and has welcomed many distinguished guests since -- such as the recent visit of His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. The adjacent Lawson Prehistoric Indian Village and site is the first in Canada at which on-going archaeological excavations and reconstruction of the Village are open to the public.

Dr. Finlayson recently completed a 580-page book on the 1975 and 1978 excavation of the Draper Site, the largest single site project in the history of Canadian archaeology, but also in terms of international archaeology. It will be published early in 1985 by the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada. These endeavours have been instrumental in establishing the Museum as a centre which is earning national and international recognition in archaeology.

As the Lawson Professor, Dr. Finlayson's responsibilities will be to conduct research in Canadian Archaeology and to administer the Museum.

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A 19TH CENTURY REFERENCE TO THE AGAWA PICTOGRAPH SITE

by Thor Conway

The Agawa pictograph site, located on the eastern shore of Lake Superior, has been described by many visitors in the past decade. When local fishermen showed Selwyn Dewdney the paintings in 1958, Agawa Rock received national attention. Today many scholars, tourists and travel writers visit this attraction in Lake Superior Provincial Park.

The earlier history of the site is not well documented. Local Ojibwa fishermen from the Agawa and Batchewana bands recall stories that have been passed down through their oral history. In the early 1970's, several Indians told how a great slab of rock had fallen off the Agawa pictograph site within the memory of their grandparents. This would place the event in the middle 19th century. According to the oral history, a caribou and other animals were painted on this area of the cliff. Archie Robinson and other local Ojibwa pointed out the spot where the rock had fractured at the site.

Recently, naturalists and historians working for Lake Superior Provincial Park uncovered an 1879 reference to the Agawa Pictograph site. It was published in a sportsmen's newspaper, Forest and Stream/Rod and Gun, which came from New York City. The volume 12, number 10 edition of Thursday, May 22, 1879 contains a three-page account of a fishing trip up the north shore of Lake Superior.

The anonymous author records that "the next morning Captain M., of the Cleveland party, persuaded us to go up the coast with them, and after breakfast, we sailed for Gravel River. We passed slowly along the Agawa Island rocks, saw the paintings upon them, done probably centuries ago - although some of them, judging from the picture of a horse there, must have been painted within two centuries - Now alas! from the action of the elements, obliterated. Last year, when I passed there, I found the frost had scaled great pieces off the rocks, and the best of the pictures are gone forever. There are yet left some of the coarser ones - a caribou, a bear, and some others of animals".

This brief description of the frost spalled slab and the intact horse and rider panel and other paintings provides the earliest known, non-native reference to the Agawa pictographs. It adds a historical dimension to a major site.

The first recorded mention of the Agawa pictographs was made by Shingwaukonce, an Ojibwa chief, to Henry Schoolcraft in the early 19th century. Schoolcraft published Shingwaukonce's drawings of the Agawa rock art in the 1850's. All of the pictographs recalled from memory by Shingwaukonce still are present at the site.

* * * * *

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

O.A.S. 1985 Trip to Greece and Crete

Sixty members and guests have indicated interest in participating in the 1985 O.A.S. trip to Greece and Crete planned for September. There is much interest in staying over for a third week and this can be arranged. The Society will be sending a newsletter soon to all those who have expressed interest. Meanwhile, we are working to try to reduce costs and upgrade where we can. All proposed participants should be haunting their libraries reading up all that they can. Would someone like to write up one or more of the sites we will be visiting as a hand-out to other participants? So keep saving, planning and dreaming. More news later.

If you wish information about this trip, contact the Society Administrator.

Membership List Address Correction

Member Dr. Neal Trubowitz has understandably written to us about our quite unjustified transfer of Indiana University to a state other than Indiana. Please note that, despite the enormous credibility of statements in ARCH NOTES, in this instance Neal's address remains Indiana 46202.

White-Water Rafting

If you would like some late summer excitement, how about joining an O.A.S. "convention" in the sunny Ottawa Valley?

For the past two years, two brave female souls have risked their necks white water rafting and have loved it. For all of you "outdoor freaks" we have an idea: join us on Labour Day weekend for a fun-filled frolicky weekend you will never forget. Here are the possible options:

- One day rafting \$ 63 (includes lunch)
- Two days rafting 159
- Three days rafting 189

Survival Game (one day) - \$15 for the first game
\$10 for each additional game

One day rafting plus one survival game - \$135

For further information, write to Ottawa Whitewater Rafting Limited, Box 179, Beachburg, Ontario, or telephone 1-613-646-2501 or 1-800-267-8505.

Normally, the full price is asked for, but right now we would like to know who is interested and then we'll go from there. It would be great to have adventurous members from different chapters join us to experience the newest craze in Canadian summer outdoor activities. If you want to contact one of the organizers, phone or write Pat Gilbert: 2100 Bathurst Street, Apt. 101, Toronto M5N 2P2, telephone 1-416-783-4071.

Think warm 'til summer!

Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page.

from the o a s office ...

Working Hike Through the Forest

As mentioned in the last ARCH NOTES, 20 to 30 people who would enjoy a day's working hike through forest trails between the Blue Mountains and the Beaver Valley, with the object of mapping the extent of chert debitage in the area, should contact Mike Kirby at (416) 223-7296.

This hike will take place on Sunday, May 19 (the long weekend). Headquarters for the day will be the University of Toronto ski chalet in the Kolopore Uplands.

Missing Members: They Eventually Turn Up

The following letter was received by O.A.S. Administrator, Charles Garrad, from Morris Brizinski in December 1984:

"Dear Charles,

Thank you for your letter. Indeed, I am still interested in Ontario archaeology, and would be grateful if you would forward the backlog mail. I am currently teaching in a Cree High School in northern Saskatchewan, and the experience has not only been educational but fun as well.

I hope to be involved in archaeology next summer, but that seems like a long way off for now. All the best to you and give my regards to fellow members.

Morris Brizinski
Red Earth, Sask. SOE 1K0

* * * * *

FORTHCOMING O.A.S. CHAPTER MEETINGS

(unless specified here, time and place is as listed on inside back cover)

Grand River/Waterloo:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| February 23 | Roy Hooper - "Mexican Archaeological Holiday"
8 p.m., J.F. Ross Collegiate, Guelph |
| March 20 | Susan Pfeiffer - "Osteology" Panel Discussion |

Ottawa

- | | |
|----------|---|
| March 16 | Fifth Annual Ottawa Valley Archaeological Symposium |
|----------|---|

Toronto

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| February 20 | Dr. William Hurley - "Salvage Archaeology in Northern Japan" |
|-------------|--|

Windsor

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| February 12 | Arthur Pegg - "Archaeological Investigation of the Berlin Gaol" |
| March 12 | Ian Kenyon - "A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1784-1884" |
| April 9 | Peter Reid - "Digging Up Politics: Burial Mounds and Megaliths in the British Isles" |

* * * * *

DONATIONS TO THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

DR. R. DEAN AXELSON - December 1983

- Axelson, R. Dean, 1975: "The Indian Occupation of Ontario" (2 copies)
 Canada Dept. of Indian Affairs etc., 1970: "Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands"
 Carnegie Museum, n.d: "Archaeological Newsletter" 13-32, 36, 38-43.
 Eastern States Archaeological Federation: "Bulletin" 16, 18-21, 23-34; "1969-1970 Directory".
 El Paso Archaeological Society: "Newsletter" (5)4, (5)5; "The Artifact" (8)1-4, (10)1-5; "Handbook Series" 1, 1971; "Special Report" 10, 11.
 Maryland, Archaeological Society of: "Maryland Archaeology" (4)1.
 New York State Archaeological Association: "The Bulletin" 37-56 (July 1966-November 1972).
 Northern Colorado, University of: "Katunob" Miscellaneous Series 1-5; "Katunob" Newsletter-Bulletin (III)4, (IV)1-4, Index, (V)1-4, Index, (VI)1-4, (VII)1-4, (VIII)1-3; "Occasional Publications in Mesoamerican Anthropology" 1-5.
 Oklahoma Anthropological Society: "Bulletin" (XIX) November 1970; "Newsletter" (18)1-7, (19)1-5; "Reprint" Wyckoff, Don. G. 1969, "The Archaeological Dig: A Place for Research and Enjoyment".

BARRY MITCHELL - August 1983

- Alberta, Archaeological Survey of: "Archaeology in Alberta 1980"; "Archaeology in Alberta 1981".
 American Archaeology, The Society for: "American Antiquity" Vols. 29, 30, 32, 33, 34:2 (17 items); "Memoirs" 18, 22, 23; Ford, James A. "Early Formative Cultures in Georgia and Florida"; Mitchell, B.M. "Occurrence of Over-all Corded Pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Canada"; Mitchell, B.M. et al. "A Dugout Canoe from Renfrew County, Ontario"; Wilmsen, Edwin N. "Functional Analysis of Flaked Stone Artifacts"; Witthoft, John "Glazed Polish on Flint Tools".
 Archaeological Institute of America: "Archaeology" (25)2, (26)1,2,4, (35)1.
 Canada Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs: "The Canadian Indian" 1973.
 Canada National Historic Sites/Parks: "Canadian Historic Sites Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17; History and Archaeology 23; Lacelle, Claudette "The British Garrison in Quebec City...".
 Canada, National Museums of: "Bulletin" 113, 123, 200, 204, 214, 218 and 228; the following reprints from Bulletins:-Anderson, J.E. "The People of the Fairty" (193) 1963; Emerson, J.N. "The Payne Site" (206) 1966; MacNeish, Richard S. "The Archaeological Sites on Great Bear Lake" (136) 1956; MacNeish, Richard S. "Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Delta of the Mackenzie River and Yukon Coast" (142) 1956; Rouselliere, G.M. "Palaeo-Eskimo Remains in the Pelly Bay Region, N.W.T." (193) 1963; Sanger, David "Excavations at Nesikep Creek" (193) 1963.
 Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Nos. 66, 93, and 95.
 Newsletter, Archaeology Division, 3-6 (1966-68)
 Canada, National Museum of Natural Sciences: Pendergast, James F. 1982 "The Origin of Maple Sugar" (No. 36)
 Canadian Archaeological Association: "Journal" 3-5 (1979-1981); "Newsletter" (1)2-3.
 Dawson, K.C.A. 1967: "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Undertaken in the Summer of 1967 for the National Museum of Canada".

- Eastern States Archaeological Federation: "Bulletin" 24, 26, 27-8, 29-34.
Manitoba Archaeological Society: "Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter" (VI)4-
(VII)4.
Michigan Archaeological Society: "The Michigan Archaeologist" (12)4, (13)1,
(14)1.
Museum of Indian Archaeology: "Newsletter" (1)1, (1)2; "Bulletin of the
Museum of Indian Archaeology" 1-6, 8, 10 as follows - Jury, W. 1937 "The
Alway Prehistoric Site" (1); Jury, W. 1941 "Clearville Prehistoric Village
Site" (2); Jury, W. 1945, 1946, 1948 "Fairfield on the Thames" (3-5);
Jury, W. 1948 "Flanagan Prehistoric Huron Village Site" (6); Jury, W. 1949
"Prehistoric Flint Workshops at Port Franks, Ontario" (8); Jury, W. and
E.M. 1955 "Saint Louis Huron Indian Village and Jesuit Mission Site" (10).
Pennsylvania Archaeology, Society of: "Pennsylvania Archaeologist" (43)2.
Sanger, David 1966: "Indian Graves Provide Clues to the Past", National Mus-
eums of Canada, reprinted from The Beaver.
Science (reprints and photocopies): Coe, M.D. et al. 1967 "Olmec Civilization,
Veracruz, Mexico"; Crabtree, D.E. 1970 "Flaking Stone with Wooden Imple-
ments"; Griffin, J.B. 1960 "Some Prehistoric Connections Between Siberia
and America"; Griffin, J.B. 1967 "Eastern North American Archaeology: A
Summary"; MacNeish, R.S. 1964 "Ancient Mesoamerican Civilization"; Romer,
A.S. 1967 "Major Steps in Vertebrate Evolution"; Wilmsen, E.N. 1968
"Lithic Analysis in Paleoanthropology".
Taylor, W.E. Jr. 1969: "Canada Before Cartier", reprinted from the Canada Year
Book 1968. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.

Miscellaneous

- Aitken, M.J. et al. 1968: "Thermoluminescent Dating of Ancient Pottery".
Baby, R.S. and J.A. Brown 1964: "Re-Examination of the Mount City Group".
Canadian Geographic 1982: "Astrolabe Discovered off Newfoundland Coast".
Central States Anthropological Society 1969: November "Bulletin".
Geochron Laboratories Inc. 1965: "The Geochronicle", August to October.
Haury, E.W. 19???: "First Masters of the American Desert, The Hohokam".
Kigoshi, K. 1968: "Secular Variation of Atmospheric Radiocarbon Concentration".
MacNeish, R.S. 1976: "Early Man in the New World".
Meggers, B.J. and C. Evans 19???: "A Transpacific Contact in 3000 B.C.". Ontario
Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1979: "Archaeology News", January.
Payne, D. and D. Hart 1982: "Science in China: 7000 Years of Discovery".
Ritchie, W.A. 1946: "Archaeological Manifestations and Relative Chronology in
the Northeast"; 1951 "A Current Synthesis of New York Prehistory".
Salzer, R.J. 1969: "Preceramic Occupations in North-Central Wisconsin".
Storck, P.L. 1979: "Beachcombing Again, and then a Short Mid-Summer's (K)Nap".
Wilmsen, E.N. 1965: "Metric Analysis of Paleo Flake Techniques".
Wintemberg, W.J. 1937: "Artifacts from Presumed Ancient Graves in Eastern New
Brunswick".

JANIS NITCHIE - June 1984

Books

- Ashbee, Paul 1970: "The Earthen Long Barrow in Britain"; Benedict, Ruth 1959
"Patterns of Culture"; Bock, Philip K. 1969 "Modern Cultural Anthropology";
Burch, Philip R.J. 1969 "Growth, Disease and Ageing"; Chard, Chester S. 1969
"Man in History"; Childe, Gordon 1971 "What Happened in History"; Clark,

Grahame 1967 "World Prehistory, An Outline"; Cybulski, Jerome S. 1975 "Skeletal Variability in British Columbia Coastal Populations: A Descriptive and Comparative Assessment of Cranial Morphology"; Denhez, Marc 1978 "Heritage Fights Back"; Harrison, G.A. et al. 1964 "Human Biology"; Jay, Phyllis C. (ed.) 1968 "Primates"; Jolly, Alison 1972 "The Evolution of Primate Behaviour"; Kelso, A.J. 1970 "Physical Anthropology"; Laing, R.D. 1971 "The Politics of Experience and The Bird of Paradise"; Lasker, Gabriel Ward 1961 "Physical Anthropology"; Le Gros Clark, Sir W.E. 1971 "The Tissues of the Body"; MacGowan, Kenneth and Joseph A. Hester 1962 "Early Man in the New World"; Odum, Howard T. 1971 "Environment, Power and Society"; Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1978 "Ontario Historic Sites, Museums, Galleries and Plaques"; Ontario Museums Association et al. 1979 "Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook"; Poirier, Frank E. 1973 "Fossil Man"; Redfield, Robert 1953 "The Primitive World and Its Transformations"; Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Pennsylvania 1967 "Did Man Get Here by Evolution or by Creation?"; Whitehouse, H.L.K. 1969 "Towards an Understanding of the Mechanism of Heredity".

Journals, Periodicals

American Anthropological Association: "American Anthropologist" (79)1-4, (80)1-3, March 1977-September 1978; "Annual Report 1976-77", September 1977; "Annual Report 1977-78", September 1978; "Anthropology Newsletter" (18)2-(21)1, February 1977-January 1980.
 American Association of Physical Anthropologists: "American Journal of Physical Anthropology" (42)1-(51)4, January 1975-November 1979; "Yearbook of Physical Anthropology" 1979, vol. 22.
 Canadian Archaeological Association: "Bulletin 4" 1972; "Abstracts", 8th Annual Meeting 1975; "Programme", 8th Annual Meeting 1975; Research Report 6 "Collected Papers", March 1975.
 Scientific American (offprints): Pengelley, E.T. and S.J. Asmundsen 1971 "Annual Biological Clocks", (224)4, 72-79; Margulis, Lynn 1971 "Symbiosis and Evolution", (225)2, 48-57.

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CALL FOR PAPERS!

The 1985 OAS Symposium is being sponsored by the London Chapter this year, and it will be held October 26 and 27, at the Hampton Court Hotel in London. The Program Committee is pleased to invite the membership to actively participate by presenting papers during one of two open sessions. Papers should be twenty minutes long, and any topic dealing with archaeology in Ontario is welcome. Please send a short, 200 word abstract to the Program Committee, in care of:

Robert H. Pihl
 Rural Route 1
 GRANTON, Ontario
 NOM 1V0 (519-225-2527)

The 1985 Symposium Planning Committee is looking forward to another successful and stimulating program this year, and we encourage you to participate by presenting a paper or by attending the meetings.

international workcamps canada

INTERNATIONAL WORKCAMPs CANADA

If you are a community organization

If next summer you could use 10 to 20 unskilled but willing volunteers from other countries

If you can feed and lodge them, however simply, for 2 to 4 weeks

If you believe that international understanding begins with people meeting people

You may want to find out more about the International Workcamps Program.

What is an international workcamp?

A group of volunteers carries out a non-profit, manual or social project sponsored by a community organization. They might paint and renovate a social centre, built a creative playground, staff a soup kitchen, go on an archaeological dig, work with disabled children at summer camp, clear hiking paths. In study sessions, they discuss issues linked to their work: the environment, native life, the disabled person in society, the Third World.

Who participates?

Volunteers are at least 18 years old (usually under 30), and they come from any of the following countries: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the United States. A few members of the group may be Canadian. Volunteers are sometimes students, but not necessarily. They are "unskilled" but bring their own personal qualities to the job: for example, a desire to help others, experience in volunteer work, curiosity about other countries and cultures. All speak at least some English, many are fluent.

What must sponsors do?

- . Provide volunteers with room and board for the duration of the project. Volunteers expect to prepare their own meals. Lodgings can be in tents, dorms, church basements, or whatever is available, as long as the group is kept together (with separate tents/rooms for men and women).
- . Supervise volunteers on the job.
- . Provide necessary tools, equipment and supplies.
- . Assist volunteers in arranging leisure-time activities such as an excursion to a wildlife area, museum visits, swimming or canoeing. Maximize contact with local residents.

Why?

Your IWC project should be launched because you have a real need to fill. While local volunteers may be available, an international workcamp provides you with a whole team prepared to work intensively over a two- to four-week period.

Some special conditions

- . The international workcamp must not take employment away from local residents.
- . Volunteers must not work more than 40 hours per week.

- . Safety on the worksite is a priority.
- . Estimated cost of a three-week workcamp with 10 volunteers: \$2,600 including food, insurance and CBIE administration fee. Accommodation is usually the least expensive aspect of total cost.

International Workcamps in 1984 - Archaeological

IWC Kenora: Described as "Rescuing Rat Portage Prehistory Project", this four-week archaeological dig uncovered rich remains of the Laurel, Blackduck and Selkirk Indian cultures, as well as of the early fur trade era. Urgency was given to the project by development which threatens both excavation sites. Volunteers were trained on the job and, surprisingly, language was not a problem even in this rather specialized field of work. Many of the volunteers were excited by their contacts with Indian culture, including collecting prehistoric Indian rock paintings and visiting the Ojibway Cultural Centre.

Sponsor: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Heritage Branch.

Supervised by Paddy Reid and Grace Rajnovich.

Accommodation: campsite near the dig.

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from a letter recently received by ARCH NOTES from Eva Schacherl, the Program Administrator of Educational Exchanges, Canadian Bureau for International Education:

"Paddy and Grace are planning to use our volunteers again next year (1985), and CIBE would welcome similar initiatives from archaeology projects in other parts of Ontario or outside it.

"I would therefore be very grateful if you could include a notice or write-up on International Workcamps in your next newsletter, if it will be going out by sometime in January. Potential workcamp sponsors should contact the Canadian Bureau of International Education by February 22nd."

The address is: 141 Laurier West, Suite 809, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3 and the telephone number is (613) 237-4822.

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SAVAGE TO RECEIVE AWARD

The Executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society announces that the second recipient of the prestigious J. Norman Emerson Medal for contributions to Ontario archaeology will be Dr. Howard G. Savage. The award is to be made to Dr. Savage at the next O.A.S. Symposium on October 26, 1985.

Dr. Savage, who was president of the O.A.S. 1972, 1973 & 1976, is an acknowledged authority on the zooarchaeology of Canada and of Ontario in particular. For the past 12 years he has taught faunal analysis at both the graduate and undergraduate levels for the University of Toronto, where he is currently Adjunct Professor of Anthropology. His classes in zooarchaeology continue to inspire students with a zeal for research in Ontario archaeology and to provide them with the high level of theoretical and practical training that has enabled many graduates of his classes to make significant contributions in the field.

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A LIST OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH REPORTS CONTRIBUTED
TO THE VARIOUS NEWSLETTERS OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN 1984

Key

AN = ARCH NOTES, newsletter of The Ontario Archaeological Society
KE = KEWA, newsletter of the London Chapter of the Society
OT = OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST, newsletter of the Ottawa Chapter of the Society
PR = PROFILE, newsletter of the Toronto Chapter of the Society
SC = SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE, newsletter of the Windsor Chapter of the Society
WA = WANIKAN, newsletter of the Thunder Bay Chapter of the Society

- Armstrong, Helen
"Field School - N. Scharf Site BhFx-1" OT (11)1
- Caldwell, Ewan
"Rafting Squared Timber on the Ottawa" OT (11)5
- Conway, Thor
"Rare Oneota Pipes from the Whitefish Island Site in Sault Ste. Marie,
Ontario" AN84-3
- Dawson, K. C. A.
"Lavak Site, Wabigoon Lake" WA84-7
- Ellis, Chris. (not credited KE84-5.5)
"Crowfield Fluted Points" KE84-5.5
"Barnes Fluted Points" KE84-6, OT 11(6)
"Gainey Fluted Points" KE84-7
- Emerson, J. N.
"Archaeology as a Science" AN84-4 (from SAAUT#1, 1948)
"Is Archaeology a Luxury Item?" AN84-5 (from SAAUT#2, 1949)
- Ferris, Neal
"Buttons I have Known" KE84-5
- Fitzgerald, Wm. R.
"An Introduction to the Raymond Reid (HiHa-4) Hamlet" AN84-2
- Fox, Wm. A.
"An Archaeological Survey of Middle Island, Ontario" KE84-1
"Lithic Tools from the Young-McQueen Site (BcHb-19)" KE84-2
"Meadowood Biface Caches from Southwestern Ontario" KE84-2
"The Princess Point Complex: An Addendum" KE84-5.5
"An Early Woodland Camp on Inverhuron Bay" KE84-6
- Garrad, Charles
"A Stone Pipe from the Glebe Site (BcHb-1), Nottawasaga Township" KE84-1
- Gregory, Fred.
"Marine Archaeological Survey - S.S. Conestoga" OT 11(1)
- Hamalainen, Peter
"Bear Claw Artefacts from the Plater-Fleming Site" AN84-3

- Harrington, C. R.
"Whales and Seals of the Champlain Sea" OT (11)2
- Hunt, David
"Genessee Point" PR (3)4 (from WA April 1981)
- Jackson, L. J.
"Early Palaeo-Indian Occupation in Interior South-Central Ontario: The Plainville Complex" AN84-6
- Jackson, L. J. & C. Oberholtzer
"Sun Motifs and Iroquoian Ceramics" PR (3)5
- Jouppien, Jon K.
"Historic Archaeology at Niagara: The 1983 Season" AN84-2
- Julig, Patrick J.
"Henley House, The First Inland Hudson Bay Company Post. Report on 1 Survey of Site Locations" WA84-1
- Keenlyside, David L.
"Two New Archaeological Finds from Prince Edward Island" OT (11)8
- Kennedy, Clyde
"Did Champlain Stalk a Carolina Parakeet in Southern Ontario in October 1615?" AN84-6, OT (11)7
- Kenyon, Ian
"Sagard's "Rassade Rouge" of 1624" KE84-2
- Kenyon, Ian & Neal Ferris
"Investigations at Mohawk Village, 1983" AN84-1
- Kenyon, Ian, Neal Ferris, Chrsitine Dodd & Paul Lennox
"Terry Lynch: An Irish Catholic in a Protestant Township" KE84-9
- Kenyon, Thomas
NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES (series) et al
"Horse Harness Hardware" KE84-3
"Horse Bits" KE84-4
"Military Buttons from Non-Military Sites" KE84-5
× "Nineteenth Century Axes" KE84-6, OT (11)8
"Clay Tobacco Pipes with Marked Stems" KE84-8
"Firearms and Accessories" KE84-9
× "Gunflints" OT (11)7 (from KEWA)
× "Human Effigy Clay Tobacco Pipes" OT (11)4 (from KEWA)
× "Post 1891 Clay Tobacco Pipes" OT (11)6 (from KEWA)
- Kidd, Kenneth E.
"The Excavation of a Huron Ossuary" AN84-4 (from SAAUT#1, 1948)
- Killan, Gerald
"Bitched, Bothered and Bewildered; with David Boyle on the Midden Patr AN84-3
- Lennox, Paul and Ian Kenyon
"Was That Middleport Necked or Pound Oblique? A Study in Iroquoian Ceramic Typology" KE84-3
- McIlwraith, Prof. T. F.
"Archaeology in Canada" AN84-4 (from SAAUT#1, 1948)

...original reports 1984...

- Michael, Rita
"Frederick Ashbaugh Redware Pottery Site AhGx-28 - Progress Report"
AN84-5
- Molyneaux, Brian
"The Analysis of Rock Art: Finding New Sites in Old Ways" PR (3)2
- Morgan, Cathy & J.E. Molto
"Written History, Archaeology and the Skeletal Biology of the Long Lac
Site DkIp-1" WA84-5
- Pendergast, James F.
"Circular Embankments in Eastern Ontario" OT (11)4
"Simcoe County: Obscure Archaeological Bibliography" AN84-1
- Prevec, Rosemary
"The Carolina Parakeet - Its First Appearance in Southern Ontario"
AN84-6, KE84-7, OT (11)7
- Ravenhurst, Janie E.
"A Native Ceramic Vessel from Owen Sound" KE84-3
- Reid, Peter
"Dublin's Fair (Medieval) City" SC (7)2
"Adventures in Search of Western Ontario's Cultural Heritage" SC (7)3
- Reitz, Thomas A.
"Historical Site Archaeology: The Isaac Beecher House, Brockville Museum"
OT (11)4
- Ritchie, Wm. A.
"The Promise of Ontario Archaeology" AN84-5 (from SAAUT#2, 1949)
- Smith, Robin H.
"A Voyage to the St. Lawrence River Valley by Thomas Aubert of Dieppe,
France, in 1508" AN84-5
- Spence, Michael W.
"The Analysis of Unmarked Burials" KE84-7
- Spence, Michael W. & Robert H. Pihl
"The Early and Middle Woodland Occupations of Southern Ontario: Past,
Present and Future Research" AN84-2
- Steckley, John
"Who were the Kontrande, Enronnon ?" AN84-3
"A Neutral Point" AN84-4
- Still, Leslie
"Honey from Stone: A Zooarchaeological Examination of the Jesuit Mission
Ste. Marie I" OT (11)6
- Warrick, Gary
"Pottery from the Cooper Village Site and Ontario Iroquois Development"
KE84-8
- Wright, James V.
"Publish or Perish: Archaeology and the Public" AN84-3, OT (11)3
- Wright, Phillip J.
"Prehistoric Underwater Sites in the Gananoque Drainage Basin" OT (11)3
"Further Discussion of the Woodland Occupations of the Gananoque River
Drainage System" OT (11)8

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- D. BRIAN DELLER, Paleo-Indian Reconnaissance in the Counties of Lambton and Middlesex, Ontario
- WILLIAM A. ROSS, Additional Paleo-Indian Biface Variability in Northwestern Ontario
- M. ANNE KATZENBERG and NORMAN C. SULLIVAN, A Report on the Human Burial from the Milton-Thomazi Site
- SUSAN PFEIFFER, Archaic Population Affinities as Determined by Analysis of Cranial Morphology
- WILLIAM R. FITZGERALD, The Hood Site: Longhouse Burials in an Historic Neutral Village
- WILLIAM A. FOX, An Analysis of an Historic Huron Attignawantan Lithic Assemblage

33 (1980)

- RONALD F. WILLIAMSON, The Liahn II Site and Early Woodland Mortuary Ceremonialism
- L.F. JACKSON, Dawson Creek: An Early Woodland Site in South-Central Ontario
- C.S. REID, Early Man in Northwestern Ontario: New Plano Evidence
- GRACE RAJNOVICH, Ballysadare (DkKp-10): A Laurel-Blackduck Site at the Source of the Winnipeg River
- MIMA KAPCHES, Iroquois Effigy Rattle Pipes

34 (1980)

- GERALD KILLAN, The Canadian Institute and the Origins of the Ontario Archaeological Tradition, 1851-1884
- IAN T. KENYON, The Satchell Complex in Ontario: A Perspective from the Ausable Valley
- K.C.A. DAWSON, The MacGillivray Site: A Laurel Tradition Site in Northwestern Ontario
- C.S. REID & GRACE RAJNOVICH, Ash Rapids Corded: Newly Defined Late Woodland Ceramics from Northwestern Ontario

35 (1981)

- ZENA PEARLSTONE MATHEWS, Janus and Other Multiple Image Iroquoian Pipes
- CLARK M. SYKES, Northern Iroquoian Maize Remains
- PETER G. RAMSDEN, Rich Man, Poor Man, Dead Man, Thief: The Dispersal of Wealth in 17th Century Huron Society
- KENNETH E. KIDD, A Radiocarbon Date on a Midewiwin Scroll from Burntside Lake, Ontario

35 (1981) (continued)

J.V. WRIGHT, The Glen Site: An Historic Cheveux Releves Campsite on Flowerpot Island, Georgian Bay, Ontario

36 (1981)

K.C.A. DAWSON, The Wabinoash River Site and the Laurel Tradition in Northwestern Ontario

DAVID M. STOTHERS, Indian Halls (33W04): A Protohistoric Village in the Maumee River Valley of Northwestern Ohio

JAMES F. PENDERGAST, Distribution of Iroquoian Discoidal Clay Beads

37 (1982)

WILLIAM B. ROOSA and D. BRIAN DELLER, The Parkhill Complex and Eastern Great Lakes Paleo Indian

JEROME S. CYBULSKI, Human Skeletal Remains from Plum Point and Bio-Temporal Identification in Ontario Prehistory

JOHN STECKLEY, The Clans and Phratries of the Huron

DAVID CHRISTIANSON, Gunspalls from the Hudson's Bay Company New Severn Post (1685-1690)

JOHN H. McANDREWS, Holocene Environment of a Fossil Bison from Kenora, Ontario

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C.J. ELLIS and D. BRIAN DELLER, Hi-Lo Materials from Southwestern Ontario

RICHARD B. JOHNSTON, An Engraved Slate Point from Southern Ontario

WILLIAM R. FITZGERALD, A Refinement of Historic Neutral Chronologies: Evidence from Shaver Hill, Christianson and Dwyer

BRIAN HAYDEN, Recognizing Intact Iroquoian Domestic Refuse: The Draper Case

EZRA ZUBROW, Spatial Relativism and Perception: The Site Distribution of Western New York

39 (1983)

K.C.A. DAWSON, Cummins Site: A Late Palaeo-Indian (Plano) Site at Thunder Bay, Ontario

MORRIS BRIZINSKI and HOWARD SAVAGE, Dog Sacrifices Among the Algonkian Indians: An Example from the Frank Bay Site

ROSEMARY PREVEC and WILLIAM C. NOBLE, Historic Neutral Iroquois Faunal Utilization

PETER HAMALAINEN, Statistical Testing of Surface Collected and Excavated Faunal Samples from the Plater-Martin Site

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KIM A. SCHNEIDER and PAUL W. SCULLI, Biological Affinities Among Ohio and Great Lakes Archaic Amerindians: A Multivariate Analysis Based on Cranial Morphology

SUSAN PFEIFFER, Demographic Parameters of the Uxbridge Ossuary Population

JERRY MELBYE, The People of the Ball Site

DEAN KNIGHT and JERRY MELBYE, Burial Patterns at the Ball Site

JAMES F. PENDERGAST, St. Lawrence Iroquoian Burial Practices

41 (1984)

PETER L. STORCK, Research Into the Paleo-Indian Occupations of Ontario: A Review

D. I. GODFREY-SMITH and N. HAYWOOD, Obsidian Sources in Ontario Prehistory

C. S. REID, Some Woodland Radiocarbon Dates from Northwestern Ontario with Comments on Significance

ANDREW STEWART, The Zander Site: Paleo-Indian Occupation of the Southern Holland Marsh Region of Ontario

* * * * *

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Smith, David G. 1983

An Analytical Approach to the Seriation of Iroquoian Pottery. Museum of Indian Archaeology, Research Report No. 12. London. 54 pages, 44 tables 12 figures. \$12.00.

This study presents an analytical methodology for the seriation of the rim sherd assemblages from Iroquoian sites in southwestern Ontario. The use of both ceramic attributes and types as seriation classes is reviewed at the theoretical, methodological, and practical levels, and an alternative seriation class, the attribute complex, is proposed. A procedure for establishing attribute complexes, employing as an aid the statistic Goodman and Kruskal's tau, is described. The methodology is applied to the seriation of rim sherd assemblages from the Drumholm, Messenger, Nott, Lawson and Southwold sites (in chronological order from earliest to latest), all of which are Iroquoian villages in the London area of southwestern Ontario. Following a comparison of seriations generated using attributes, MacNeish's Iroquoian pottery types, and attribute complexes, it is argued that the latter is the most useful seriation entity. (Note: this publication served as Mr. Smith's Master of Arts thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University, December 1980.)

Pearce, Robert J. 1983

The Windermere, Ronto, and Smallman Sites: Salvage Excavations of Prehistoric Iroquoian Hamlets. Museum of Indian Archaeology, Research Report No. 13. London. 37 pages, 8 tables, 6 figures, 5 plates. \$12.00. This report describes the salvage excavations carried out by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London), an affiliate of The University of Western Ontario, on three late prehistoric Iroquoian cabin sites in north London in 1981. Each site is described in terms of discovery, excavation and results. Preliminary conclusions are reached which suggest that these were special purpose sites with men, women and children present. It is argued that all three sites were occupied by the same peoples who lived at the two hectare Lawson Site (AgHh-1) located nearby. In addition, an early 19th century historic component at the Ronto Site is described.

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Mima Kapches, President

Request from the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Introduction

In June of last year the O.A.S. was approached by Mrs. Helmi Braches, the president of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia (ASBC), to support the ASBC campaign to have the federal legislation in the Cultural Property Export and Import Act (the Act) changed to prohibit the export of Canadian prehistoric heritage objects. The reason for commencing this campaign was the exportation of two B.C. carved stone bowls for sale outside Canada. The ASBC was appalled that these artifacts were granted export permits and investigated the events leading to their exportation. Their findings were reported in three notices in their newsletter The Midden. With the permission of the ASBC, these three items appear in this issue of ARCH NOTES.

The Act

Since it is not possible to reprint the Act in its entirety in this issue of ARCH NOTES, only relevant sections have been quoted. If you wish to read the full Act, I recommend that you write to your Member of Parliament and ask for a copy.

Cultural Property Export and Import Act

Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List

3. (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Governor in Council may include in the Control List, regardless of their places of origin, any objects or classes of objects hereinafter described in this subsection, the export of which he deems it necessary to control in order to preserve the national heritage in Canada:

(a) objects of any value that are of archaeological, prehistorical, historical, artistic or scientific interest and that have been recovered from the soil of Canada, the territorial sea of Canada or the inland or other internal waters of Canada;

(b) objects that were made by, or objects referred to in paragraph (d) that relate to, the aboriginal peoples of Canada and that have a fair market value in Canada of more than five hundred dollars;

(c) objects of decorative art, hereinafter described in this paragraph, that were made in the territory that is now Canada and are more than one hundred years old:

(i) glassware, ceramics, textiles, woodenware and works in base metals that have a fair market value in Canada of more than five hundred dollars; and

(ii) furniture, sculptured works in wood, works in precious metals and other objects of decorative art that have a fair market value in Canada of more than two thousand dollars;

(d) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, sound recordings, and collections of any of those objects that have a fair market value in Canada of more than five hundred dollars;

Expert Examiners

5. (1) The Minister may designate any resident of Canada or any institution in Canada as an expert examiner for the purposes of this Act.

Export Permits

7. (3) Where a permit officer determines that an object in respect of which an application for an export permit is made is or might be included in the Control List, he shall forthwith refer the application to an expert examiner for consideration.

8. (3) Where an expert examiner determines that an object that is the subject of an application for an export permit that has been referred to him is included in the Control List, he shall forthwith further determine

- (a) whether that object is of outstanding significance by reason of
 - (i) its close association with Canadian history or national life,
 - (ii) its aesthetic qualities, or
 - (iii) its value in the study of the arts or sciences; and

- (b) whether the object is of such a degree of national importance that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage.

8. (5) Where an expert examiner determines that an object that is the subject of an application for an export permit that has been referred to him is of outstanding significance under paragraph (3)(a) and meets the degree of national importance referred to in paragraph (3)(b), he shall forthwith in writing advise the permit officer who referred the application to him not to issue an export permit in respect of the object and shall provide the permit officer with the reasons therefor.

10. (1) Where a permit officer is advised by an expert examiner pursuant to subsection 8(5) not to issue an export permit, he shall send a written notice of refusal to the applicant, which notice shall include the reasons given by the expert examiner for the refusal.

(2) A permit officer who sends a notice of refusal under subsection (1) shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Review Board.

Review Board

Review Board Established

15. (1) There shall be a board to be known as the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board, consisting of a Chairman and not less than six or more than twelve other members appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister.

17. The Review Board shall, upon request,

- (a) pursuant to section 23, review applications for export permits;
- (b) pursuant to section 24, make determinations respecting fair cash offers to purchase;

B.C. GOVERNMENT SIGNS PERMIT TO EXPORT ARTIFACTS

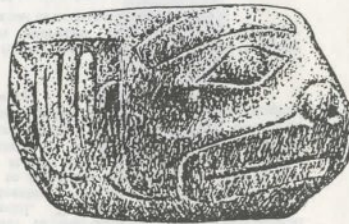
Recently two irreplaceable prehistoric artifacts were exported from British Columbia to the United States. According to informed sources, officials of the B.C. Provincial Museum signed an export permit allowing the objects to be sold out of the country.

The artifacts, works of art in their own right, are two of the finest known decorated stone bowls. Both were featured in Wilson Duff's exhibition "Images Stone B.C." One is a seated human figure bowl with a rattlesnake motif, and the other a Haida tobacco mortar (Nos. 30 and 119 in the published catalogue).

The ASBC, alerted by one of its members, wrote early in October 1983 to Federal Minister of Communication Francis Fox, and to Provincial Secretary and Minister of Government Services, James Chabot. The letters requested immediate investigation of the matter, and an effort to recover the pieces.

Ottawa has acknowledged receipt of the letter, and is apparently looking into the situation. At press time there is still no response from Victoria.

K. B.



ABOVE: TOBACCO MORTAR, BEAVER DESIGN - LENGTH 23.8cm
RIGHT: SEATED HUMAN FIGURE BOWL, WITH RATTLESNAKES. HEIGHT. 38cm

C.A.A. BALKS WHEN CHALLENGED

Analysis by Kathryn Bernick

Expert Examiners are no longer bound by Canadian Archaeological Association policy in deciding whether or not to approve export permits for archaeological artifacts. Not that the policy was ever actually binding. The explicit statement that it is not, does, however, effectively cancel the controversial strategy.

The recommendation stands: members of the C.A.A. who are Expert Examiners under the Cultural Properties Export and Import Act are charged to express disagreement with the legislation by refusing to cooperate -- that is, by routinely approving all export applications. (See the Feb. 1984 MIDDEN, vol. XVI, no.12-3).

The effectiveness of this tactic, which has been followed for the past five years, was seriously questioned at the recent C.A.A. conference in Victoria. Most of the participants in a special session to discuss the issue, recommended that the controversial non-cooperation provision be deleted from the Association's official position. The business meeting did not, however, follow up on the suggestion. A motion was passed specifying that compliance is not binding, and that a committee be struck to further review the situation.

Some C.A.A. members feel that failure of the organization to abolish the unpopular and ineffectual provision stems from a refusal to admit to an incorrect position. If that is so, then the C.A.A. has greater problems than the objectionable part of one recommendation in an otherwise acceptable and even commendable study. In this context, striking a committee to look into the matter is a concession to those who wanted an immediate change.

What the committee actually does will depend to a large extent on who its members are. Hopefully it will not limit itself to an evaluation of the controversial clause, but will review the entire package of C.A.A. policy which has obviously not achieved its goal of changing antiquities legislation in Canada. It is appalling to think that despite a commitment to see that the Cultural Properties Act is amended, the C.A.A. has not had such a committee all along.

Adopting a report including its recommendations for action and then failing to periodically evaluate the situation, calls into question the seriousness with which the C.A.A. views the matter. Moreover, the C.A.A.'s attitude to the Canadian public, as well as to its own membership, cannot exactly be characterized as responsible. The publicity which was to be a strategic part of the sign-all-export-permits policy has been so scanty that even C.A.A. members were not aware of what was going on!

Recent media coverage of the export of stone bowls has been at the instigation of the A.S.B.C. -- not the C.A.A. And the original tip came from a dealer in antiquities...

Expert Examiners in Victoria who have been abiding by C.A.A. policy believed that they were part of a larger plan. It turns out, however, that

including all appended recommendations, was adopted by the C.A.A. at its annual meeting in 1979.

The major point of contention is in respect to the ownership of archaeological material. The study concludes that Crown trusteeship is the most logical and effective way to safeguard archaeological objects, and that it can be accomplished under existing legislation. Most of the recommendations enjoin members to lobby for and otherwise promote public trusteeship of archaeological property.

Among the recommendations there is one which addresses the issue of monetary appraisal of archaeological artifacts:

That members of the C.A.A. who are designated as Expert Examiners under the Act continue to function as such; and that these members be charged ... to avoid monetary valuation of any archaeological object by granting all permit applications referred to them and immediately appraising (sic) the public through the media of the permanent export from Canada of any such archaeological cultural property.

Discussion

The Cultural Property Export and Import Act is based on the underlying principle that some archaeological artifacts are private property. When the legislation was first proposed the archaeological community in general (including the ASBC) voiced its concern. Certainly the C.A.A. is not alone in its dissatisfaction with the Act, nor in its efforts to effect a change.

A session is being organized for the C.A.A. conference this April to inform members of recent developments regarding the Act. The format has not been decided yet, but it will enable conference participants with sufficient background to discuss the situation. The scheduling, just before the business meeting, implies that the conference organizers expect a call to re-evaluate the Association's position.

The C.A.A. maintains that prehistoric artifacts belong to the people in general: all artifacts, regardless of whose custody they are in, regardless of how they were recovered, or even whether they have been recovered or are still in the ground.

The moral justification is that "cultural property is the common heritage of mankind" - a basic principle of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and implicitly acknowledged by the government of Canada.

Legally, the concept of public trusteeship already exists, and archaeological material fits the definition of objects which the government has the right to hold in trust. All that is needed is a declaration to that effect. The Crown would then have the authority, and the obligation, to prevent export for sale and to ensure continued protection of archaeological materials. Moreover, monetary value of artifacts would be irrelevant.

Archaeologists who are appointed Expert Examiners under an Act which they fundamentally disagree with, are faced with a dilemma. They could have resigned. The strategy chosen by the C.A.A. is a protest by non-cooperation: allowing the export of the very artifacts which the law intended to be kept in the country.

Whether or not one agrees with this strategy, it does explain how some of the finest known specimens of prehistoric art have been exported. The real question is why the second part of the policy -- to immediately apprise the public -- why hasn't that been done? Why has it taken five years and a coincidence to expose a matter of grave public concern which was by its own rules supposed to be publicized? Which, in order to be effective, needs to be publicized?

Protesting Archaeologists Sacrifice Artifacts

Analysis by Kathryn Bernick

The two carved stone bowls that were exported from British Columbia last summer (see the Dec. 1983 MIDDEN) are not the only prehistoric artifacts permitted to leave the country. For the past five years Expert Examiners who are members of the Canadian Archaeological Association have been routinely granting all export permits referred to them.

The C.A.A.'s position is based on the belief that the current legislation is dangerous -- that it creates a market in antiquities which in turn encourages the pilfering of archaeological sites. Moreover, the premise that some artifacts are private property and therefore their sale and export can be regulated, is seen as a major flaw in a law designed to protect Canadian heritage.

The Legislation

Under the Cultural Property Export and Import Act of 1977, a permit is required in order to export any archaeological material, regardless of its commercial and/or scientific value.

Applications for export permits are forwarded to a designated Expert Examiner who determines (a) whether the object is "of outstanding significance", and (b) whether "its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage". The Expert Examiner then recommends whether to grant or to deny an export permit.

In the event that the export permit is denied, the applicant may appeal to the Review Board, which can reverse or uphold the decision. In the case of reversal, an export permit is immediately issued. Should the Review Board agree with the determination of the Expert Examiner to deny the permit, the application is delayed for six months. During this period the artifact is offered for sale in Canada. If no suitable offer to purchase is made from within the country, the export

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permit is automatically granted. An interested Canadian buyer can challenge the exporter's price by asking the Review Board to determine a "fair market value" for the artifact. If an offer at or above that value is refused, the export permit will be denied.

The C.A.A. Position

Shortly after the Cultural Property Export and Import Act was enacted, the Canadian Archaeological Association commissioned a study to investigate the implications of the Act and to recommend an appropriate response. The entire report,

approving export permits "in keeping with C.A.A. policy" (which they wrote on the Customs forms) has happened only in Victoria.

The C.A.A.'s position as it now stands gives no direction to the Expert Examiner. Keeping the instruction for routine approval while removing organizational backing places responsibility entirely on the individual. In the face of abandonment by their professional association Expert Examiners seem to have no recourse but to resign.

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia has begun a lobbying campaign to propose changes to federal legislation that would prohibit permanent export of all archaeological artifacts.



Seated human figure bowl exported for sale in 1982. BCPM Photograph.

STOP PRESS!!

3,000-year-old bowl safe in B.C. museum

Dec. '84

VICTORIA (CP) — A stone bowl believed to be 3,000 years old has been returned to British Columbia after it was illegally exported last summer. The bowl now is at the Provincial Museum as a result of a joint effort by the museum, the Nuu-chah-nulth tribal council, RCMP, a Communications Canada employee and a Denver, Colo., museum.

Review of Applications for Export Permits

23. (1) Any person who receives a notice of refusal under section 10 or a notice under section 12 may, within thirty days from the date on which the notice was sent, by notice in writing given to the Review Board, request a review of his application for an export permit by the Review Board.

23. (3) In reviewing an application for an export permit, the Review Board shall determine whether the object in respect of which the application was made

(a) is included in the Control List;

(b) is of outstanding significance for one or more of the reasons set out in paragraph 8(3)(a); and

(c) meets the degree of national importance referred to in paragraph 8(3)(b).

23. (5) Where the Review Board determines that an object meets all of the criteria set out in subsection (3), it shall

(a) if it is of the opinion that a fair offer to purchase the object might be made by an institution or public authority in Canada within six months after the date of its determination, establish a delay period of not less than two months and not more than six months during which the Review Board will not direct that an export permit be issued in respect of the object; or

(b) in any other case, direct a permit officer to issue an export permit forthwith in respect of the object.

24. (3) Where the Review Board receives a request under subsection (1), it shall determine the amount of a fair cash offer to purchase the object in respect of which the request is made and advise the person who applied for an export permit in respect of the object and the institution or public authority that offered to purchase the object of its determination.

24. (5) Where the Review Board establishes a delay period under paragraph 23(5)(a) in respect of an object and receives a request under subsection (1) of this section in respect of the object, it shall, after the expiration of the delay period or after it has determined the amount of a fair cash offer to purchase the object under subsection (3) of this section, whichever time is the later, and on the request of the person who requested the review under subsection 23(1), direct a permit officer to issue an export permit forthwith in respect of the object unless it is satisfied that an institution or public authority has, before the request under this subsection was made, offered to purchase the object for an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the fair cash offer to purchase determined by the Review Board.

Financial

29. The Minister may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for such purposes, make grants and loans to institutions and public authorities in Canada for the purchase of objects in respect of which export permits have been refused under this Act or for the purchase of cultural property situated outside Canada that is related to the national heritage.

Discussion of Correspondence from the ASBC to Provincial and Federal Ministers

When the ASBC learned of the exportation of the bowls, it wrote the Minister of Communications, the Honourable Francis Fox, and the B.C. Minister of Government Services, Mr. James Chabot, to request an explanation of the events that led to the granting of export permits. Mr. Francis Fox replied that the objects had been granted permits "on the advice of an Expert Examiner"; he further commented that funds were available to repatriate the sculptures if the occasion arose.

Mr. James Chabot responded that the expert examiner allowed the permit since as he, the examiner, was a member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, he was following a resolution passed at the 1979 CAA meeting to wit:

"That members of the Canadian Archaeological Association who are designated as Expert Examiners under the Act continue to function as such; and that these members be charged to...avoid monetary valuation of any archaeological object by granting all permit applications referred to them." (James Chabot in letter to Mrs. Helmi Braches, November 22, 1983)

The rationale for the position of the CAA is that valuing artifacts will encourage the looting of sites.

Both Ministers were concerned about the export of the bowls. The ASBC responded to both letters. To Mr. Chabot they wrote that they did not support the valuation of artifacts; furthermore, they added, the last few words of the CAA resolution following the words "applications referred to them" were "and immediately apprising the public through the media of the permanent export from Canada of any such archaeological cultural property". (Mrs. Braches' letter to Mr. Chabot, January 30, 1984)

This is intended to increase public awareness and gain support for changes in the legislation. Unfortunately, it was not done in the case of the stone bowls. In the ASBC letter to Mr. Fox, they requested that the items listed under section 3.2.(a) of the Act "should be subjected to the granting of export permits on a temporary basis only, so as to allow their exhibit or scientific study outside of Canada, but permanent export of such objects should be disallowed". (Letter from Mrs. Braches to Mr. Fox, June 6, 1984, emphasis theirs)

Mr. Fox responded to Mrs. Braches' letter, stating that discussions with the CAA and expert examiners were ongoing and that a solution was being sought to prevent a similar situation occurring. Mr. Fox felt that it was not necessary to change the Act.

The CAA

At the 1984 meeting of the CAA in Victoria, this issue was dealt with in a panel discussion. Dr. Robert Jones sent me a partial copy of the transcript of this forum. In this, the details of the CAA resolutions were presented.

Resolution passed at Winnipeg, May 2, 1975:

"Whereas the moveable cultural property export act, Bill C-33, as it concerns the export of archaeological objects creates great problems

for museums and the profession of archaeology, especially as regards the evaluation of objects for sale, purchase, and/or tax relief. Whereas there are alternative solutions to control the export of archaeological material in Canada, at the same time further encourage the protection and preservation of both archaeological sites and objects, be it resolved that the CAA recommends the deletion of those sections of Bill C-33 which require monetary evaluation of archaeological objects and further recommends the withdrawal of archaeological objects from the implementation of controls."

Resolutions passed 1979 CAA meeting including Nos. 3 and 5 quoted here:

No. 3. "The Crown in Right of Canada recognize the implications of and act in accordance with the legal concept of Crown trusteeship of lost and hidden or stored cultural property."

No. 5. "That members of the C.A.A. who are designated as expert examiners under the Act continue to function as such, and these members are charged to: 1) continue to vest the moveable cultural property Secretariat and withdraw by regulation all monetary evaluation of archaeological objects in the operation of the Act, 2) to work toward the education of the Secretariat and the Secretary of State of Canada to the Association's view concerning commerce and antiquities, and 3) to avoid monetary evaluation of any archaeological object by granting all permanent applications referred to them and immediately apprising the public to the media of the permanent export from Canada of any such archaeological and cultural property."

Several of the panel members concurred that the expert examiners adhering to the CAA resolution No. 3 were not following the law, and neither were they having any effect in changing the legislation. The main intent of the CAA resolutions was (this is interpreted from the discussions of the panel members) to remove archaeological artifacts from the control list thereby preventing their export.

The result of this discussion was that a resolution was passed at the business meeting such that expert examiners are not bound by resolution No. 5. Furthermore, a committee was set up to further examine the matter.

Conclusion

The ASBC approached the O.A.S. to elicit support for their actions to have the Act changed so that archaeological artifacts cannot be exported outside Canada except for exhibition or study purposes. It is the intent of the CAA to also prevent exportation of archaeological artifacts. By presenting this information to the O.A.S. membership, the Executive would like comments about the role that the O.A.S. should take concerning the request from the ASBC for support in recommending changes in the Act. Please send your written comments c/o Cultural Property Export Act, P.O. Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8. With your input, the O.A.S. will be able to respond and act accordingly.

* * * * *

P.S. See the recent C.A.A. bulletin re the Archaeological Society of British Columbia.

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