



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter published by

The Ontario Archaeological Society
INC.

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Date of Issue: February, 1987

RICHARD B. JOHNSTON

1930 - 1987

Professor Richard B. Johnston, editor of Ontario Archaeology since 1977, died on January 8 at the age of 56, after a long illness. He leaves an impressive record of contributions to North American archaeology, which started with his 1947 fieldwork on the Calhoun site in southwestern Colorado.

First introduced to the Ontario scene in 1956 as Assistant Field Director at the Serpent Mounds Site, he was Director of the project, sponsored by the Royal Ontario Museum, from 1957 to 1960. His doctoral dissertation at Indiana University, "Southern Ontario Point Peninsula Woodland in Northeastern Prehistory" (1962), was based on this research. In 1968, the study culminated with publication of "The Archaeology of the Serpent Mounds Site" by the R.O.M.; it established the Point Peninsula origins of the site and is recognized as a classic monograph in Ontario prehistory.

In the early 1960's, Dick was a Research Associate at the Indiana Historical Society's Angel Mounds Research Station, and in 1965, he joined the Smithsonian Institution's Division of River Basin Surveys. In his five years with the RBS, he directed research on a number of survey projects and site excavations. His published reports include "The Hitchell Site" (Publications in Salvage Archaeology 3, 1967) and most recently, "Archaeology of the McClure Site..." (Plains Anthropological Memoir 18, 1982). During this period, he served as Associate Editor of Plains Anthropologist in 1966-68, and Editor of the Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys, Publications in Salvage Archaeology in 1969.

His connection with Ontario archaeology was re-established in 1971, when he joined the Department of Anthropology at Trent University. He undertook research programmes in Ontario which included: directing the survey and excavation of the Trent Waterway System; excavation of the Archaic fish weirs at Atherley Narrows; supervising an archaeological field school from 1972 to 1977 at Le Caron, near Midland and excavation at the Archaic MacIntyre Site at Rice Lake. The latter was published as Mercury Series No. 126 by the Archaeological Survey of Canada in 1984.

As a Professor of Anthropology at Trent, Dick taught archaeology to hundreds of students from the introductory to M.A. level. He served as Chairman of the Department from 1975 to 1980, guiding Trent's graduate programme in Archaeology through its formative years. All of his eight graduate students have continued their careers in archaeology.

He resumed his editorial activities in 1977 when he was appointed Editor of Ontario Archaeology. In the last ten years he edited 16 issues (Numbers 29 to 45) and two monographs. As part of this process he reviewed (and revised) dozens of manuscripts, and became intimately acquainted with all aspects of current archaeological research in Ontario. No other scholar had such a broad overall perspective of all prehistoric periods in the province, from Paleo to Proto-historic.

It is characteristic that his debilitating illness hardly slowed his professional activity. Although an increasing dependence and a portable oxygen

supply curtailed fieldwork, he maintained a rigorous schedule of lab research and writing. He also recognized the pioneering experimental value of his treatment, and far from being a passive patient, regarded himself as part of a research team. He maintained his optimism and wry humour throughout the ordeal.

After a lung transplant operation in June, 1986, Dick made such remarkable progress that he left hospital after only five weeks. He celebrated his first field activity in some years by returning on August 2 to the Serpent Mounds Provincial Park (without oxygen) to conduct members of the OAS on a tour of the site. As further testimonial of his commitment to the Society, his last professional communication, written in hospital on December 7, dealt with final editorial details for the second contribution in the Monograph Series which he started. It is now in press.

"RBJ" will be missed by all of us. He is survived by his wife Gwen, who he first met while excavating at the Serpent Mounds, and four children: Patricia, Richard, Michael and Daniel. He also leaves his mother, Arta Mae Whatley, and a brother, Lowell. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to all his family. They have asked that donations in memory of Richard Johnston be made to either The Thoracic Research Fund, c/o Dr. Joel Cooper, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, or the Richard B. Johnston Memorial Fund at Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 7B8.

Morgan Tamplin, Department of Anthropology, Trent University

A Personal Tribute to Richard B. Johnston
by
Robert J. Pearce

While the unfortunate passing of a friend brings sadness, it also presents a time for personal reflection.

I first met Dick when my initial application to Trent's graduate school was rejected on the basis of mediocre academic marks. A meeting in his office in the "log barns" convinced him that I might become a suitable candidate and, with his behind-the-scenes legwork, I was accepted.

My three academic years at Trent are memorable primarily because of Dick. He took me under his wing and guided me into a career in archaeology. It was only with his substantial and unselfish assistance that I was able to become the first to graduate from Trent's Master's programme.

One of the requirements of that programme was to write a thesis and in so doing I received so much help from Dick that I will forever be indebted to him. When an Ontario Heritage Foundation application to excavate the Richardson site, to provide data for my thesis, was turned down, Dick took it upon himself to personally arrange grants to the project from the Royal Ontario Museum and Alderville Reserve Indian Community Secretariat. He also arranged the participation of local public school students, mainly children from the Alderville Reserve, without whose assistance the excavations would not have been possible. Dick was present on the site most of the time to help me, an untrained novice, supervise and train our young field crew. He also possessed a much-needed mechanical aptitude to perform daily repairs to our gas-powered shaker-screens.

I remember well an eventful day in January 1976. I was asked to accompany Dick on a trip to Rice Lake, to assist Jock McAndrews in taking a pollen core from beside the McIntyre site. Although it was -20°C and I would have preferred to stay home to watch the Superbowl, I learnt a great deal about archaeology and palaeo-ethnobotany that day, thanks to Dick and Jock. Besides, Dallas lost the game! Our trip there and back was somewhat unique, since Dick insisted driving his VW Beetle which had a defective heater. I road "shotgun", alternating between blasting the windshield with a propane torch and sticking my head out the side window to tell him what the road was doing ahead of us. This trip, as well as earlier ones (by boat through Rice Lake to visit some of the many sites Dick had reported; and by car to view petroglyphs with Selwyn Dewdney) demonstrated to me Dick's willingness to share information, and his dry sense of humour, proving that education can be fun.

Dick cared a great deal about his students, and had strong beliefs on how they should behave. Knowing that I had been married for only one year when I started at Trent, he candidly told me that I should think of only one thing - finishing my thesis.

I also wish to credit Dick with the continuation of my career: had it not been for a strong letter of recommendation from him, I doubt that I would have been accepted as a doctoral candidate at McGill.

I thus consider myself fortunate to have known Dick, and to call him my mentor and friend.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PASSING OF
DICK JOHNSTON

Charles Garrad

Those of us who delighted with Dick in his vigour and exuberance at the Serpent Mounds site during last August's O.A.S. Bus Trip will always remember his gleeful scampering up and down the slopes, the sheer joy he had in just being alive, and in the retelling of his work on the site. We were all the more shattered when the news came of his subsequent reverse, hospitalization and death.

Dick devotedly served the Society as journal Editor for some ten years. He commenced the Monograph series and even on his final sick-bed was concerned with the progress of MOA 2, now at the typesetting stage.

Dick will always be known for his work on the Serpent Mounds. The explanatory and commemorative plaques on the site bear several mentions of his name, and serve as fitting memorials to this scholar and gentleman.

MEMORIAL MASS

A Memorial Mass was held at St. Peter-in-Chains Roman Catholic Church, Peterborough, on Manday evening, January 12, 1987 for Dr. Richard B. Johnston. The Ontario Archaeological Society was represented at the mass by Life Member, Dr. Morgan J. Tamplin. Many other O.A.S. members were present representing the London, Ottawa and Toronto Chapters of the Society, the Museum of Indian Archaeology, the Royal Ontario Museum, Trent and other universities, and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE...JANUARY 1987...CHRISTINE CAROPPO

Although I am barely a month into my presidency I am already overwhelmed by the workload. As the Society grows in numbers, prestige and age the Executive is constantly facing new challenges. Our official opinion is sought on a variety of matters, new initiatives are offered to us and we are seeking new ways to be responsive to the archaeological community.

All of this takes time and of course, money. The second commodity is one we plan to increase by raising membership fees next year by 25%. We have not had a fee increase in a number of years. But money aside, our most valuable commodity, people, is something we are also looking to increase. As a provincial-wide society I am sure we can and should be attracting more than 700 members.

I would like to announce our plans for a membership drive in 1987. I am convinced that if each of us can recruit even one new person over the course of the year we could double the membership and expand our volunteer base. We can always use new faces with fresh ideas and enthusiasm. We are looking for a person to chair our membership drive. The individual should be outgoing, enthusiastic and have ideas on how to better advertise the Society in order to increase our membership.

We need volunteers to help us see through some of our new projects like the Advocacy Committees and our new joint initiative with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the "Passport to the Past". This new scheme will be formally announced during Heritage Week in February. It is a recognition documentation programme to help volunteers keep a record of the work that they do in archaeology in the field, lab or elsewhere. The "passports" and participation in the programme will be linked to a central file of volunteers who are eager to work in archaeology in the province. Look for more details in February.

Our Chapters are all very healthy and busy. We would especially like to congratulate London Chapter for their long months of hard work which recently bore fruit. The Chapter succeeded in having itself officially made a member of the London area L.A.C.A.C. They may now select a Chapter representative to sit on that local board. This means a real step forward for including archaeological concerns in the municipal process. London has also acquired new office space and equipment at 55 Centre St., a new KEWA editor, Ian Kenyon, and the Chapter's second volume, "Archaeological Consulting in Ontario: Papers of the London Conference 1985", is now at the printers. Congratulations on all counts!

Toronto Chapter has taken on an ambitious fifth anniversary project, a one-day symposium on the archaeology of the Toronto area which will be held on March 28, 1987. I am sure it will be

PATTERNS IN ONTARIO PREHISTORY; THE SHEGUIANDAH SITE, 1952-1956

by

L. J. Jackson and Heather McKillop
Northeastern Archaeological Associates

In a recent paper (Arch-Notes 86:4), the senior author described events of 1932-1935 and the short-lived beginning of Ontario Palaeo-Indian studies. William J. Patterson, the Canadian geology student who alerted our archaeologists to Folsom fluted material in southwestern Ontario, abandoned his academic career in the face of intense opposition to these finds. Despite his close association with Jesse Figgins, Director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, and acceptance of such finds in the United States, Patterson's experience revealed a reactionary climate in Canadian academic circles.

Opposition to Folsom in Canada was exceptional only as a last episode in a long history of denial of Palaeo-Indian finds early in this century.

A number of virtually identical discoveries of extinct bison in association with projectile points were largely ignored by the archaeological establishment in the early part of the twentieth century, and were not at the time widely considered valid evidence for the presence of Ice Age human populations in the Western Hemisphere. This was despite the remarkable similarities of the finds and the replication of discovery by various researchers (Rogers and Martin 1986: 43-44).

The reasons for such denial ranged from religious conceptualization of the antiquity of New World man to a general rejection of evolutionary thinking on the part of American archaeologists (Willey and Sabloff 1974). Fear of censure by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the U.S. National Museum, a vigorous opponent to claims of New World human antiquity, was perhaps the most pernicious influence.

Roberts has stated an atmosphere of fear pervaded the Early Man scene, with many workers afraid to face Hrdlicka's scathing attacks. The question of early man in America became virtually taboo, and no anthropologist, or for that matter geologist or paleontologist, desirous of a successful career would tempt the fate of ostracism by intimating that he had discovered indications of a respectable antiquity for the Indian (Willey and Sabloff 1974:50).

Rogers and Martin (1986) cite the striking example of anthropologist Loren Eiseley who literally begged to be sent elsewhere than the Scottsbluff Palaeo-Indian site in 1932 - fearing what involvement would do to his career. Schultz (1983) records that some colleagues at the time of the early discoveries advised that the artifacts be destroyed and not reported. Jesse Figgins, in a letter of February 14, 1934 to W. J. Patterson, succinctly summarized the prevailing situation:

American archaeologists of a generation ago definitely fixed in their minds that the age of man in America does not exceed 10,000 years. The majority believe 6,000 years is the limit and practically everything that has been written up to recent

times has been based upon the latter estimate. You will doubtless see the result if it is shown that they are mistaken.

Although by 1940 the case for early man in the Americas was well established in the United States, tenuous acceptance did not occur in Canada until 1951 with Ken Kidd's publication of Ontario fluted points in American Antiquity. That such acceptance coincided with the advent of radiocarbon dating provides one measure of the reluctance of Canadian archaeology to accept new ideas.

Ongoing research into the life of W. J. Patterson has revealed his continued association with uncomfortable ideas for Canadian archaeology in the 1950's. After World War II, as editor/owner of the small weekly paper, the Manitoulin Expositor, Patterson awakened his Manitoulin Island community to the lively world of archaeology. Extensive microfilm searches by the authors have disclosed a marked change in the paper's character under Patterson's hand - with format alterations, innovative headlines, a profusion of human interest photographs, and subjects of national and international significance. Local archaeology covered by the paper included the early finds of Emerson Greenman of the University of Michigan at Killarney, the enigmatic burials of Mindemoya Cave discovered in 1888, the search for La Salle's ship 'The Griffon', and the exciting discovery of the ancient quarry site of Sheguiandah by Thomas E. Lee of the National Museum of Canada.

We would like to touch on a few highlights of Patterson's coverage of the Sheguiandah discoveries with a view to illustrating how his involvement was crucial to initiatives for long-term protection of the site and, as well, point out the forgotten significance of Sheguiandah to Ontario archaeology today.

On July 4th, 1952, the Expositor front page carried the headline "Sheguiandah Find Great" and described the excitement surrounding the site:

Chance discovery of the camp site of a mysterious race of men who inhabited Manitoulin Island 5,000 to 10,000 years ago is believed to be the most important archaeological discovery ever made in Canada.

Today (Thursday) a village of 17 tents was rising on the shore of Sheguiandah Bay near Little Current to accommodate archaeologists and diggers from many parts of Canada and United States joining the National Museum's field party to intensively explore the surrounding areas.

"Nothing like it has ever been discovered in North America - perhaps in the world," commented 38-year-old Thomas E. Lee, Ottawa anthropologist of the National Museum staff who will direct the scientific recovery of any traces of ancient man which can be found on the site.

Nearly 1,000 artifacts weighing fully half a ton of crudely hand shaped rocks have already been removed to the National Museum at Ottawa for study. The largest archaeological party ever sponsored by Canada's national museum will spend the next two months searching for more.

"The discovery has been a well-kept secret of Canada's national museum since last summer when the chance find which

led to the great site was made by Lee," recalls Dr. F.J. Alcock, chief curator of the museum.

On July 10th, 1952, a front page photograph shows Thomas Lee examining and explaining Sheguiandah artifacts to a local resident. An inset photo illustrates a typical large biface from the site. Patterson's caption notes the discovery as one of the most important archaeological finds ever in Canada. Although no other Sheguiandah reports were filed in the paper that year, other items describe various concerns of a certain Lester Pearson, Member for Algoma East and Minister for External Affairs, who was to become involved with the site.

On March 5th, 1953, a page four editorial by Patterson calls for creation of a local historical society and announces a public meeting for that purpose. Again, on April 2nd, a front page editorial describes what an historical society could do for the Eastern Manitoulin District. Significant mention is made of concerned citizens who have already drafted legislation for the Provincial Legislature to protect archaeological sites such as Sheguiandah.

On July 9th, 1953, we see a remarkable front page photograph showing Thomas E. Lee, Lester Pearson, and William Patterson discussing an aerial photo of Sheguiandah. The caption of this photograph is revealing:

Keenly interested visitor to Sheguiandah's Historic Site Monday morning was one-time professor of history Hon. L.B. Pearson, Canada's minister of state for external affairs, president of the United Nations. He was accompanied by Thomas E. Lee, National Museum anthropologist, discoverer of the site who is directing its examination, and W. J. Patterson of Little Current, president of the Eastern Manitoulin Historical Society. The historical society hopes the site may some day be established as a National Historic Site.

On page 3 of this same issue are two photographs showing a visit to Sheguiandah by Pearson and Patterson when Lee's excavations were in progress. Also included in these pictures are Jim Wright, now of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and Ruth Marshall, past president of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The accompanying page 3 caption includes this statement:

Editor W. J. Patterson of the *Expositor*, an amateur archaeologist for about 20 years, acting president of the Eastern Manitoulin Historical Society, expressed the hope the site may be set aside some day as a national historical site so that future generations may have the opportunity of studying vestiges of the earliest man to inhabit Manitoulin District.

On July 23rd, 1953, a front page photograph shows a visit to Sheguiandah by the Honourable Louis P. Cecile, Ontario Minister of Travel and Publicity, George Bishop, Federal PC candidate, Thomas Lee, Mrs. Lee, and W.J. Patterson. Again, the photo caption takes the opportunity to express the Manitoulin Historical Society's interest in having Sheguiandah established as a national historic site and park.

A bold front page headline August 27th announced "1,000 Visitors See Sheg. Site" noting that this influx of visitors from North America and abroad since

July 1st of 1953, recorded in the site guest book, marked it as the greatest point of tourist interest throughout Manitoulin District. A clear description is provided of the site's artifacts and stratigraphy, stressing that thousands of years of occupation are represented:

Four "horizons" or levels of civilization have been revealed by the excavations, and a fifth level below these has been indicated for study purposes, Mr. Lee said. Top level is as recent as 1500 years Below this level is the horizon of the "big blades" - quartzite tools or artifacts ... made by early man from their quartzite quarries on the hill. This horizon represents an inhabitation which was more or less continuous for 2,000 years - a civilization of 5,000 years ago. The third level contains the artifacts left by what Mr. Lee believes were wandering bands of hunters who used the hilltop for a camp site for a period of perhaps 500 years prior to the long occupation. The fourth or lowest horizon is also a culture of "big blades" - more large quartzite tools quarried and manufactured on the spot, "And below that is a strong suggestion of something still earlier ... perhaps that of the earliest man, the ones who lived and hunted along the edge of the great ice sheet as it receded to the north," Mr. Lee stated.

The year 1954 witnessed legislation to protect Sheguiandah as an archaeological site, plans for a local museum, and formalization of a local historical society under Patterson's direction. On March 25th, a front page notice stated:

Some 86 acres in Manitoulin district will soon be designated as an archaeological site, it was learned here today. A new regulation made under the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act, 1953, sets aside Sheguiandah townplot ... as a site, thereby restricting indiscriminate removal of archaeological relics. Under the statute a permit is required to excavate or remove relics from archaeological or historic locations.

In this announcement we see the precursor of the Ontario Heritage Act and the critical role of the Sheguiandah site in stirring public consciousness.

On September 23rd, 1954, a front page item noted "Manitoulin Organization Plan Historical Museum":

A date has been set, all district organizations have been invited to send delegates, and the general public is being invited to attend a meeting at Sheguiandah for the constitution of an Eastern Manitoulin Historical Society and the laying of plans to have a museum at Sheguiandah.

Again, on October 14th, a front page headline announced "Historical Society is Formed, Talk of Founding Museum". The article describes a public meeting,

chaired by Patterson and with an illustrated talk by Thomas Lee, which resulted in formal declaration of the Eastern Manitoulin Historical Society and plans to work towards building a museum at Sheguiandah. Finally, on October 1st, a personal letter from Lester Pearson to William Patterson is printed in part:

I know you will be glad to hear that the site of the archaeological dig at Sheguiandah was designated an historical site at the last meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

A motion was also passed asking the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to investigate the possibility of purchasing about five acres of land.

... you will be glad to hear that provision has been made in the National Museum Estimates for 1955-56 for Mr. Lee to continue his investigations during the next field season.

In the following year, 1955, there are none of the usual Expositor summer articles about Sheguiandah. Instead, on October 6th, 1955 we see a page 11 article which forever changes the stature of the site. The headline reads: "Men Lived at Sheguiandah 30,000 Years Ago". In writing this piece, Patterson cites a similar article published in the Toronto Globe and Mail a week earlier. He repeats Lee's reasoning for the startling suggestion of great antiquity based on known glacial events and related artifact deposition. He quotes Lee as saying: "It is impossible to set an exact date in which the artifacts were left by early men, but 30,000 years seems well within the bounds of reason." In making this statement, Lee anticipated controversy -- a well-founded expectation even with careful accounts in the media such as the following extended description from the Expositor:

In the first layer of glacial till found beneath the projectile point era were many smashed and broken artifacts quite unlike those found nearer the surface; they were smaller and workmanship was much finer. The second layer of till, which was clearly defined from the first, also contained broken artifacts.

Underlying both layers of till was a fine-sorted sand apparently left by the melting waters of a glacier. Then there was a layer of large, heavy boulders, which indicated the level of an ancient lake.

Beneath the boulders was lake bottom material and in it the lowermost artifact was found in perfect condition.

July 19th, 1956 saw the last Expositor article on Sheguiandah - a brief notice concerning erection of an historic marker:

A memorial bearing a bronze plaque will be built at the Sheguiandah archaeological site according to a letter received by the Expositor from External Affairs Minister L.B. Pearson.

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources accepted the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monument Board to erect the memorial.

Sheguiandah became a centre of international archaeological interest in 1951 when Thomas Lee, an expert from the Ottawa

National Museum discovered the remains of a very old Indian habitation. Since then Archaeologists work at the site every summer.

The Province of Ontario declared the area "Historic Site" in 1954. The U.S. Geological Survey in Washington declared this year that the artifacts from the site are over 10,000 years old.

And so ended the Manitoulin Expositor's coverage of the Sheguiandah site. Indeed, this may have been one of the last times that Patterson thought it prudent to discuss the site after Lee's startling suggestion of great antiquity for its lowest level. That Patterson stimulated designation and protection of Sheguiandah through his newspaper and personal connections, especially with Lester Pearson, and encouraged the growth of a local historical society and a Sheguiandah museum, is greatly to his credit. That he did not pursue Lee's speculations on an interglacial age for part of the site is understandable in light of his experiences with the Canadian archaeological profession in the 1930's and perhaps of his own cautious appraisal of the site.

Sheguiandah remains an enigma, despite significant developments in archaeological and geological interpretation for the Great Lakes area in the past three decades. So little attention has been focused on what was once considered Canada's greatest archaeological site that we may well ask if we are not repeating the pattern of the 1930's through 1950's - allowing fear of censure and of unacceptable ideas to curtail necessary investigations. It is truly remarkable that Sheguiandah, Canada's most neglected major site of the past 30 years, should be intimately connected with W. J. Patterson - the only Canadian who recognized Palaeo-Indian culture in Ontario before the 1950's.

We think it may be an appropriate time to reconsider the significance of the Sheguiandah quarry to Ontario prehistory, if only out of respect for Patterson's judgement and the considerable field efforts of the National Museum. Garrad (1971) has illustrated two projectile points from Sheguiandah which may now be regarded as Late Palaeo-Indian in age. Lee's suggestions of even earlier components to the site have not been investigated. Indeed, as with so many claims for very early sites in North America, those for Sheguiandah were dismissed out of hand. The site may well fall within the accepted range of antiquity for man in North America but it is deserving of rigorous scrutiny, rather than neglect, if we wish to lay claim to scientific objectivity. That Sheguiandah has not received such scrutiny means that its significance to our prehistory, as well as our ability to function as professional archaeologists, remains to be demonstrated.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Dr. Morgan Tamplin of Trent University for stimulating investigation of W. J. Patterson's later life, Dr. Peter Reid of the University of Windsor for generous assistance with social/historical background, and Dr. Rufus Churcher, Dr. Vance Haynes, Dr. Bill Irving, and Dr. Herbert E. Wright for interesting comments on objectivity in North American archaeology. Jesse Figgins' correspondence is courtesy of the Denver Museum of Natural History.

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ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC)

14th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 1987

ANNOUNCEMENT AND FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

THEME: RIVERS THROUGH TIME: ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG OUR EASTERN WATERWAYS

The 14th Annual OAS Symposium, sponsored by the Ottawa Chapter, OAS, will be held at the Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday October 23-25, 1987. The Programme Committee is pleased to invite 20-minute papers either on the theme subject (2 sessions) or any other archaeological topic relating to Ontario (2 open sessions). Abstracts (200 words) or programme inquiries should be addressed to:

Dr. Ian Dyck
Chairman
Programme Committee, OAS Symposium 1987
P.O. Box 4939
Station E
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5J1

* * * * *

ESCARPMENT WATCHDOG

A former senior Ontario civil servant has been named head of the Niagara Escarpment Commission by the provincial Government. Terk Bayly will take over on March 1 as part-time chairman of the commission, which oversees development on the Niagara Escarpment. Mr. Bayly, chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, is a former secretary to the Management Board of Cabinet. He will replace Ivor McMullin, who was appointed full-time commission chairman by the former Conservative government in 1975.

* * * * *

SUPREME COURT TO SETTLE CLAIMS ON IRISH TREASURE

From The Globe & Mail, Jan. 10, 1987

Six years ago, a man searching an Irish bog with an inexpensive metal detector unearthed a ninth- or tenth-century chalice, plate and wine strainer, setting in motion a bitter legal dispute that has reached Ireland's Supreme Court.

The treasure - dubbed the Derrynaflan Hoard - has been valued at \$7.8 million (Canadian) and its finder, Michael Webb, is understandably reluctant to say goodbye to it.

A high court judge ruled in December that Mr. Webb and his son had the option of keeping their find - now on display at the National Museum - or of receiving its value from the Irish Government. Judge John Blayney also rejected the Government's claim against the Webbs for money spent on restoring the items, equivalent to \$37,152, on the grounds that this restoration work was started after the finders demanded their treasure back in 1981.

That decision has now been appealed to the Supreme Court - Ireland's highest legal arbiter - where the director of the National Museum, Dr. Breandan O'Riordain, is hoping for a verdict this year allowing the museum to keep the artifacts.

At the heart of the debate is the question of whether the notion of "treasure trove" still exists in Irish law. When Ireland was ruled by Britain, Irish citizens of the Crown were obliged to surrender precious items of gold and silver to their king in return for generous compensation.

Judge Blayney argued that the legal justification for such surrenders, stemming from the divine power of kings, was swept away by the Irish Constitution. Legal opinion is divided on the matter, however, and Dr. O'Riordain believes the state can argue that "treasure trove" still exists.

The argument may seem academic, if only because the chalice, paten (plate) and strainer are still on display at the museum, to which Mr. Webb delivered them in February, 1980, the day after he found them. However, if the Government loses in the Supreme Court, it will have to cough up the equivalent of \$7.8-million if it wants to keep the hoard, even though it has already paid \$35,350 to the farmer on whose land it was found.

To complicate matters, the farmer in question, Denis O'Brien of Tipperary, is suing Mr. Webb for trespassing and larceny. Irish Times also reported that a circuit court judge recently granted an injunction restraining one persistent trespasser. Lawyer John Gordon said that the land - already recognized as a national monument site - had become a mecca for treasure hunters and that Mr. O'Brien was too old to chase them off.

The use of metal detectors will also be curbed by legislation being rushed through parliament. The bill, which updates the National Monuments Act, broadens the definition of archaeological sites.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

by

M. Kapches & M. McClelland, Toronto Historical Board

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & The Planning Process", October 25/26, 1986, Toronto, Ontario

In this presentation we would like to take the opportunity to inform the archaeological community about the operations of the Toronto Historical Board (THB) and its efforts towards the development of an archaeological policy for the City of Toronto. For this paper I am speaking as a board member of the Toronto Historical Board and Chairman of the Archaeological Task Force, and Michael McClelland, who is an architect and historian, represents the Historic Preservation Section of the Board staff.

To accomplish the goals of this paper in the time allotted several points will be briefly discussed; the mandate and make up of the Board; its operations; the Archaeology Task Force and Archaeological Policy Study; a statement of past, present and future THB archaeological projects in the City; the interests and commitments of City Council in archaeology; and finally future directions.

The Toronto Historical Board is the agency that advises Council on Heritage matters within the City of Toronto. It was established by the City of Toronto Act in 1958 and was entrusted by a By-Law 84-67, with the construction, maintenance, control, operation and management of historic sites and properties owned or acquired by the Corporation within the City of Toronto.

The board is made up of 17 members, 15 who are appointed by a nominating committee of City Council and who represent a broad spectrum of citizens of Toronto and 2 are political appointees representing the City. Board members are assigned to two major standing committees (Review and Plaques, Publicity and Publications, PPP) and may be asked to sit on other committees or Task Forces of the Board.

The staff of the Board includes a Managing Director, a Deputy Director, Head Curator of Museums Section plus the curatorial and interpretive staff of the Board sites, Head of Historic Preservation plus architectural and planning staff, and a Communications and Community liason branch. The THB is a multi-million dollar operation funded by the City with additional support for special projects from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and a variety of Provincial and Federal programmes.

One major function of the Board, under the Museums section, is the administration and operation of the Board sites; Old Fort York, Colborne Lodge, Mackenzie House, Marine Museum and Spadina. Under the Ontario Heritage Act (1974) the Board was assigned the responsibilities of the Local Architectural Community Advisory Committee (LACAC) for the City of Toronto. Prior, and continuing subsequent to, the Ontario Heritage Act, the THB had established a review process whereby properties of historical, architectural and contextual significance were recorded or listed as being properties of note.

The explanation of the operation of this list is important for a discussion on

archaeological sites later in this paper. Properties once listed on "The City of Toronto's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance" are flagged for investigation by Board staff if any applications for permits to alter these properties are received in any City department. Thereby allowing the Board to determine if the structures are to be changed in ways unacceptable to the architectural or historical nature of the building. After an application for a permit has been received Board staff can negotiate with property owners and architects to plan alterations of a sympathetic nature to the structure. If a demolition permit is requested staff negotiate to save the building.

The Board does not automatically designate a building. Having a building on the list is a means of monitoring it. If a demolition permit is requested for a listed building then the Board will decide at that point whether or not to advise the City to designate under part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. As is well known designation under the Act is only a delay tactic. Therefore, in the City, buildings are often designated as a last effort to save them, not as a routine matter. This aspect of Board operations is of significance for the development of and the operations of archaeological policy in the City. Currently, there are approximately 250 properties designated under part IV of the Act, but almost 3000 properties are included in the City of Toronto's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance.

Recognizing the significance of its prehistoric and historic archaeological remains the THB established an Archaeological Task Force in 1984 to oversee Board Archaeological Programmes being developed and to draft Archaeological Policy for the City of Toronto. The THB hired archaeologist researchers to examine the archaeological resources in the City, to collect data on archaeological control mechanisms in other cities in North America and Europe, to assess existing archaeological response resources in Toronto, to examine existing municipal provincial and federal legislation, to evaluate the Board's role in archaeology in the City, to present a draft policy statement, and to develop an implementation strategy including the outline of staffing and funding requirements essential to such a program. This comprehensive survey was completed in the Fall of 1985.

There are several known prehistoric and historic sites in the City of Toronto. Many of these are not totally destroyed and are worthy of archaeological investigation. However rapid development in the downtown core areas of the City is negatively impacting on these resources at an increasing rate. Hence, the underlined necessity of Municipal Archaeological policy.

Comparative studies of procedures in place in other urban centres demonstrated that none of the nine respondents had a comprehensive municipally established archaeological policy, (London, England; Pensacola, Florida, Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich; New York, N.Y., Alexandria, VA; Montreal, Quebec; Kingston, Ontario). Weaknesses in archaeological policies included: developments not subject to archaeological research; existing site inventories are incomplete; no legal requirements for developer to conduct or to finance archaeological work; voluntary participation by developers has limited success; importantly, there are limited staff and funds; and finally, there is limited municipal legislation covering archaeological circumstances. Resolving the problems within these municipalities were considered when developing the policy proposed for Toronto.

Various organizations and institutions (Universities, Museums, Ministries and Societies) in Toronto were surveyed with respect to Toronto archaeology. Twelve organizations were examined, the results indicated that each group had individual needs that did not encompass Toronto on a whole. Instead, there was only an "ad hoc" response situation to archaeology in the City. Basically, this resulted in dealing (or not dealing) with salvage situations as they arose. But importantly does not include recording, monitoring, preservation and preliminary negotiations with developers.

The Toronto Historical Board because of its encompassing role in City Heritage is the best candidate for development and for implementation of archaeological policy within the City.

The THB itself has also responded to "crisis" archaeological situations. The excavations at the St. James Cathedral cemetery in August 1985 are an example. Furthermore, archaeological projects have been undertaken with Board support and on Board properties; i.e., Fort York, Fort Rouille, and Spadina. However, at present the Board does not have a staff archaeologist nor support service resources to accommodate an archaeological programme. Currently the city's official plan does include a clause about heritage; this must be expanded to include archaeology.

The draft policy statement currently being considered is:

"The archaeological resources of the City of Toronto form an integral part of the cultural heritage of all citizens of Toronto. It is the policy . . . of the City of Toronto to protect its archaeological resources through recording, preservation and interpretation."

This is a very general and preliminary statement with significant implications for the City. Since, it requires an implementation strategy with all incumbent responsibilities. It would require the establishment of an archaeological data base, including prehistoric and historic sites; this would be the inventory of archaeological sites. As well, Staff and support resources, and funding would be needed to implement the policy.

The implementation procedures suggested for the recording of archaeological sites would be similar to that outlined for historic still standing structures. As yet the archaeological monitoring procedures are not in place. However, recently the Board took a significant step towards monitoring the archaeological remnants of the First Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada (1794 - 1813, 1818-1824). Considered to be a major heritage complex in the City, the Province and Canada, they were located at Berkeley and Front Streets and included several government buildings as well as Parliament Buildings. It is probable that archaeological remnants exist. Although not previously employed the THB's criteria for inclusion of properties in the City of Toronto's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance includes the criteria of an archaeological site. Using this criteria the Board decided to list the Parliament Buildings in on the City of Toronto's Inventory. In this way any municipal applications for development by current owners of the properties will be drawn to the Board's attention. Then, the board staff will be able to negotiate with developers prior to any work in the area.

Although this is a step towards archaeological awareness, there is still a long

way to go towards full archaeological policy implementation. The draft policy is at this moment under review by various city departments. Once this review is complete it will be returned to the Archaeology Task Force and the Board, where it will be considered again. Once adopted by the Board the policy will be sent to City Council for approval. Progress is being made, but it is a slow and gradual process.

On other fronts the Board has made important advances. In the past archaeologists have conducted work on Board properties, notably Fort York. These projects have been conducted sporadically over the years without an overall plan and with an unfortunately poor record of responsibility in reporting to the Board on these activities. The work has been conducted by individuals from institutions not directly affiliated with the Board. Recently, the Board has taken its own initiative.

This past year, with the stimulation of the presence of a new curator at the Fort, the Board has developed a long term, comprehensive research strategy for Old Fort York. One immediate major concern is the stabilization of the foundations of the older structures. This project will require archaeological work prior to construction - reconstruction activities. A Community Facility Improvement Program grant (CFIP) has been received for this project. Plans for the Fort will include archaeological research, and exhibition of materials recovered.

A similar application has been prepared for submission to the CFIP programme for Spadina. In this case the plan is to develop an exhibit of the archaeological work conducted in the basement exposing the foundations of Dr. Baldwin's home, the first house on the Spadina site.

A major archaeological step was taken with regards to the development of the Railway Lands with the archaeology strategy document. The Railway Lands are divided into precincts. According to the development agreement prepared in consultation with the THB and the MCC the heritage resources including archaeological resources of each precinct must be historically investigated, documented, identified, and conserved, or mitigated if conservation is not feasible.

The first stage of this process is the submission of a heritage assessment of the precinct paid for by the developer. This shows with maps and supporting historical documents the location of heritage features. Then follows the testing phase and finally the mitigation phase. To facilitate testing and mitigation the developer must accommodate in scheduling, the work of the archaeologist, allow access to the site and any below grade activities, and the developer must notify the THB if any archaeological resources not previously identified are discovered. It is this strategy document that has allowed work to proceed on the Domed Stadium site, the first precinct to be developed in the Railway Lands.

City Council's interest in Heritage and Archaeology has been considerable. The City has requested special legislation to change the Ontario Heritage Act so that a demolition permit may not be granted for a designated building or structure until a building permit has been granted. In future this will effectively prevent heritage buildings, such as Jesse Ketchum Hall, from being demolished and turned into parking lots. This will extend the negotiation time related

to building demolitions.

Related to archaeology the City's commitment has been both in principle and in real dollars. The Archaeology Policy study was financially supported in part by the City, the Railway Lands Planning Documents and Railway Lands excavation have been supported by City dollars. The CFIP applications have also necessitated dollar support. It is estimated that in the last couple of years at least a quarter of a million dollars has gone towards archaeology.

The Toronto Historical Board is actively pursuing the implementation of comprehensive archaeological policy for the City of Toronto. This is a long-term developmental project. The ramifications of such a policy are significant for the City, but important as well for other municipalities in North America, which might be considering planning similar policy.

At present the THB is not equipped to deal fully with archaeology in the City, there is no staff archaeologist, no archaeology preservation section, no support system with archaeology conservation laboratory, archaeology storage space and sufficient field equipment. There are no funds at the moment for these, although, they are within the projected strategy plans for the THB. One possible location for this section, operations, laboratories, storage and display facilities, is the projected Civic Museum. In the meantime the THB is responding to archaeological matters to the maximum of its potential.

* * * * *

COMPUTER TO MAP ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Computer and laser beam technology can significantly speed the process of archaeological field work. according to an anthropologist at the University of Pennsylvania. The anthropologist, Dr. Harold L. Dibble, an assistant professor of anthropology, has adapted the traditional surveyor's tool, a theodolite, with a laser-beam measuring device to locate artifacts. He has written a program to record and compile their locations.

The new technology allows researchers to measure the location of a bone and immediately enter the data into a small micro-processor wired to the theodolite. Back at the base camp, the data is transferred from the small field computer into a more powerful computer that creates a colour-coded map of that day's digging.

Dr. Dibble is a member of a team excavating a paleolithic site about 160 kilometres northeast of Bordeaux, France. He said that using traditional methods it could take up to sixty years to excavate the site. With the new method, it will take fifteen years, he said.

from the Globe & Mail, Jan. 17, 1987.



Toronto Historical Board

Help us plan the Museum of Toronto

The Toronto Historical Board invites you to take part in planning the Museum of Toronto, a dynamic contemporary institution that will interpret all aspects of the history and development of Toronto and its people. Want to help?

Submit a brief about the themes and content, programmes and activities, collections and location for a Museum of Toronto before February 14, 1987. Submission guidelines are available.

Attend Heritage '87 at Toronto City Hall on February 14 & 15. This year the conference will focus on the Museum of Toronto.

For more information, write: Project Co-ordinator, Museum of Toronto, Toronto Historical Board, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3 or call (416) 392-6827.



TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

GENERAL OFFICE • STANLEY BARRACKS
TORONTO • CANADA M6K 3C3 • 416-392-6827

THE TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

REQUIRES TWO ARCHAEOLOGISTS (ONE YEAR CONTRACTS)

The Toronto Historical Board is engaged in the development of an Archaeology Policy for the City of Toronto. One component involves work at Historic Fort York.

Applications are invited for a Project Archaeologist and an Assistant to work with staff in a one-year programme focusing on the interior and exterior of the "1815 Officers' Mess". Attention will be given to public interpretation.

Reporting to the Managing Director and working with curatorial and preservation staff, the Project Archaeologist will manage a budget of \$160,000.

Candidates must have appropriate education (PhD preferred), relevant experience, and qualify for provincial certification.

Managing Director
Toronto Historical Board
Stanley Barracks
Exhibition Place
Toronto, Ontario
M6K 3C3

The support of the Government of Ontario through the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Lily Munro, Minister, is acknowledged.



Toronto Historical Board

Head, Museum Division

\$44,900 - \$56,100

As Head of the Museum Division of the Toronto Historical Board you will join a team of senior managers responsible to the Managing Director for planning, developing and delivering a wide range of heritage services to the public.

Your responsibilities will include: directing the operation of five City-owned museums, and related collections, with a staff of up to 80 (full and part-time) and a budget of \$1.8 million; developing policy for the Board and the City in all matters relating to museums; and participating as a member of the planning team for the proposed Museum of Toronto.

The successful candidate will have superior organizational and administrative skills; a minimum of three years in a senior management capacity in a museum or related setting; a graduate degree in museum studies or approved equivalent; a thorough knowledge of all phases of museum operations and procedures; demonstrated knowledge of Canadian history, emphasis on Toronto preferred; and excellent communication (oral and written) and interpersonal skills.

Please send application/resume by January 30, 1987 to:

Managing Director
Toronto Historical Board
Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Place
Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3

The Toronto Historical Board is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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LETTERS
TO
THE
EDITOR

dana & poulton

Dear Editor:

I am writing with regard to Shelley Saunders' article, "The Mackenzie Site Human Skeletal Material" (Ontario Archaeology No. 45), and more specifically with regard to the presence of other burial areas associated with the site.

No one would argue with the author's contention that the minimum of 18 known individuals represents but a fraction of the expected dead, and that (regardless of the precise estimates) the remains of several hundred or more individuals are unaccounted for. From my reading of the article I am not entirely clear on the reasons Saunders' infers for this mystery, although by the process of elimination she seems to imply that the missing burials formed part of the cemetery at the knoll and were "destroyed or lost to the looting that was common prior to organized excavations" (page 24). Thus, she states that "all indications, from discussions with previous investigators, suggest that the sandy knoll is the only known burial area", and that the "closest known ossuary", Kleinberg, seems too late to be related to Mackenzie (*Ibid.*).

Contrary to the above, a recent study which I completed on behalf of my firm demonstrates that there are a minimum of three unregistered burial occurrences recorded for the vicinity of the Mackenzie village (Report on Phase I of an Archaeological Masterplan for the Town of Vaughan: Background Research and Feasibility Study) (Mayer, Pihl, Poulton, and Associates Incorporated 1986: 153-156).

The first of these is referenced by A.F. Hunter (York County Sites, Site 2: notebook on file, Ethnology Department, Royal Ontario Museum) and comprises "a great number of isolated graves" found while a side road was being cut through a hill sometime prior to 1886. Research indicates that the road in question is probably Highway 7 which would place the graves some 300-700 m. south or southwest of Mackenzie. The fact that the grave goods described include guns, however, suggests that some or all of these burials were Mississauga rather than Iroquoian. This site is also referenced in a letter to the editor of the *Mail*, from a John Ellis (January 6, 1886). Hunter's information is transcribed in the A.J. Clark papers (on file, Archaeological Survey of Canada).

The other two burial occurrences are described as ossuaries and are more likely to relate to the matter at hand. Both are mentioned in reference to Mackenzie in The History of Vaughan Township by G.E. Reaman (1971:9).

Reaman states that one of the ossuaries is located partially within the north-west corner of the Hillcrest Cemetery, and that "Remains have been unearthed from time to time, but a portion has never been under cultivation." This occurrence correlates roughly with one described by David Johnson (A Preliminary Report on the Excavations at MacKenzie Site) (1978:4), as follows:

A possible small ossuary was dug out to the west of the site by a local resident . . . while excavating for a swimming pool between the Morrison residence at 1 Wigwoss Drive and the modern cemetery which fronts on Highway 7, east of Islington Avenue.

The above burial location(s) is situated less than 300 m. south of the village and may further correlate with an earlier reference contained in a letter from R.B. Orr, Curator of the Provincial Museum, to Mr. Daniel McKenzie of Woodbridge (April 30, 1912). In the letter Orr states "I think you have in your possession one of the finest ossuaries known, that on the top of the hill beside the old church".

The second ossuary mentioned by Reaman is placed by him to the east of the village, on the George Sherrin property. This is presumed to be the same as an ossuary referenced in the following quote from the dissertation of J. Norman Emerson (1954:145):

About a quarter of a mile to the east of the village proper there is the badly disturbed remains of an excavated - or, rather, looted - ossuary which was no doubt associated with (MacKenzie).

With further regard to missing burials, it may be that the cemetery area of the knoll discussed by Saunders was more extensive than has been realized. Johnson (1978:4), with reference to reports of burials in this area, mentioned a large pit excavated for sand in the 1930's which may have destroyed some interments. More important is the possibility that investigations adequate to define the true extent of the cemetery were never conducted. Although detailed information on the circumstances of discovery are not available in report form for the burials recovered at various times from the cemetery, the initial discovery of human remains by Robin Dods' crew in 1982 at least was owing to exposure by erosion. Burials on the eroding surfaces such as the face of the knoll would be far more susceptible to discovery than interments on more level ground, and no extensive topsoil stripping was apparently ever conducted to check for burial pits on or in the immediate vicinity of the knoll (c.f. The Woodbridge-McKenzie Project, the McKenzie Site, AkGv-2) (report on file, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture) (Dods 1982:84-88).

To summarize, the evidence indicates that the cemetery area of the knoll may well have been more extensive than documented, and other evidence proves that at least two other burial loci were present in close proximity to the MacKenzie village. Given that Orr and Emerson could be expected to know an ossuary when they saw one, and in the absence of any other candidate village, it is safe to assume that this burial mode is associated with the MacKenzie occupation.

All things considered, the question becomes not why more burials haven't been found, but why so many evidently were present, and in so many discrete locations. These questions are particularly intriguing in light of the matter of ethnicity raised by Saunders' analysis.

It is possible that some of the answers may yet be preserved within the Hillcrest Cemetery, but the development which has ringed the MacKenzie site in the past 20 years ensures that the whole story will never be known.

Yours Sincerely,

Dana R. Poulton, Senior Archaeologist, Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates
Incorporated

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

Cyprus Bulletin arrived today and as it has a short note and picture of Kyrenia II a replica of the ship that was discovered and excavated and raised off the coast of Kyrenia from 1967-69 I wondered if Arch Notes readers might be interested in it.

When I was in Cyprus in 1973 for my first field school, I was able to tour the lab where the wreck was being conserved. Huge holding tanks had been arranged in Kyrenia castle to hold the salt filled timbers which were being cleaned.

It took 2 years to get all the salt out before drying and preserving with PVG could be carried out.

The ship was excavated under the direction of Susan and Michael Katzev. It is a late 4th century commercial ship. Its cargo consisted of over 400 Rhodian wine amphorae and almonds of which thousands were recovered. Ballast consisted of 29 grinding stones. The ship was put together with copper nails.

Sincerely,
Rita Michael, Michael Archaeological Services

CYPRUS BULLETIN - October 15, 1986, Vol. XXIV, 22

President Kyprianou, Greece's Minister of Culture, Mrs. Melina Mercouri and thousands of people lived emotional moments on October 2 in Paphos, the birthplace of Aphrodite, the mythological goddess of beauty, when they welcomed the Kyrenia II, a full-size replica of the ancient greek merchant ship, sank off the Kyrenia coast in the north, twenty-three centuries ago.

The all-wooden ship entered Paphos harbour after a 26-day voyage from Piraeus, Greece, to Cyprus. It was an experimental and at the same time symbolic trip.

Before coming to Cyprus the replica called at several Greek Aegean islands collecting various local products, like oil, wine, soil and almonds as it was the cargo of the ancient ship which was sunk by pirates 2,300 years ago during the lifetime of Alexander the Great.

It was escorted into Paphos harbour by a Greek destroyer "Aegeon" accompanied by scores of smaller Cypriot vessels.

The entry of the ship into Paphos harbour marked the beginning of various events which will last throughout October. The ship is also to visit all other free harbours in the island, namely Limassol, Larnaca, Ayia Napa and Paralimni.

President Kyprianou unveiled a plaque in front of the medieval castle of Paphos harbour on the occasion of the ship's arrival.

In a welcoming speech President Kyprianou said the replica had brought to Cyprus a message of hope for the liberation of the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus including Kyrenia town where the hull of the ancient ship retrieved from the sea was on display in the town's crusader castle.

The hope was widely expressed that Kyrenia II would eventually sail into a free Kyrenia harbour like its ancient prototype used to do twenty-three centuries ago.

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

My wife and I have organized again this year a cruise with archaeological and historical themes in Greece. Last year's venture "The Aegean Argosy '86" was an unqualified success. This summer's cruise, "The Peloponnesian Argosy '87", is described in a brochure I have available. I think that some of the readers of Arch Notes would be interested in learning of this unusual adventure in Greek archaeology.

Sincerely yours,
David W. Rupp, Antichita, 109 Village Road, St. Catharines, Ontario L2T 3C3

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MODERN QUARRIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

BY

L. R. Bud Parker, Fred Moerschfelder, Jim W. Pengelly, and
Sue D. Pengelly

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & The Planning Process", October 25/26, 1986, Toronto, Ontario.

In the past year, archaeological discoveries at building developments in Southwestern Ontario have made newspaper headlines. These include the 19th century wharves at Harbourfront in Toronto, and the Historic Neutral ossuary at Milton, to name but two. To guard against this kind of destructive excavation, contract archaeologists have been very active in recent months. These individuals, groups and companies have begun the unenviable task of trying to prevent urban development from destroying more unknown archaeological sites. As an example, the Region of Waterloo has hired its own archaeological team whose job it is to prepare a two-year plan which locates known sites and generally archaeological sensitive areas for the municipality's planning department. This type of practice is occurring in other cities throughout the province as well.

With new industrial and residential areas spreading across Southwestern Ontario, other zones of archaeological interest seem to have been almost forgotten. The aggregate quarry companies of the regions of Haldimand-Norfolk and Niagara destroy archaeological sites regularly without seeming to notice. In this paper, the fate of dozens of known and unknown sites will be presented.

To start a quarry in this province, one has to apply to the Ministry of Natural Resources for a quarrying license under the "Pits and Quarry Control Act (1972)". This application can only be processed if the applicant has had the planned quarry site zoned correctly in the local municipality first. The application process is valid only for new quarry locations, re-excavating old works, or for current operations which have come under some sort of review. The license, once granted, is not usually renewed and the Act itself is not retroactive for quarries which were being worked before 1972.

The applicant must submit several items in this process: 1. full sequential development plans in map form and in prose; 2. a rehabilitation program for the excavated areas; and 3. written plans for the land after the quarrying has ceased. Also, the application is supposed to be circulated to other provincial Ministries for specialized input into the licensing process. It is not known whether or not the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture receives copies of these applications on a regular basis. Finally, local municipalities vary as to their own bylaws for quarry operations, such as noise level and other concerns.

In the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk and Niagara, operating dolostone (limestone) aggregate quarries are expanding with what seems to be little or no regard for the environmental or heritage resources in their way. In particular, at Cayuga and Port Colborne, (see Figure 1), long existing quarry pits are on the verge of destroying dozens of archaeological sites.

At the Cayuga quarry, the present pit has been operating for more than a century (see Figure 2). The pit now covers an area of more than one million square meters. According to recent archaeological surveys (Moerschfelder 1985), there are at least two dozen sites in this area. Only one of these, the Allan site (AFGx-50) has been excavated archaeologically to any degree (Parker 1986a, 1986b).

A few kilometers to the northwest of the Cayuga quarry the University of Waterloo studies a quarry license proposal on lands very sensitive to destruction because of rare flora and fauna on the unique Oriskany sandstone formation (de Boer et al 1982). The researchers were very disappointed with the meagre area set aside as a "preserve" compared to all the area slated for quarrying (1982: 2). Fortunately for this rare environment, the quarry company at this location closed soon after beginning to excavate the sandstone and dolostone aggregate.

In the Port Colborne area a large Onondaga chert quarry and workshop site is also in immediate danger of vanishing due to aggregate quarrying by Port Colborne Quarries Ltd., an American-owned firm from Cleveland. This site is very large, consisting of dozens of acres and contains evidence of at least 9,000 years of occupation (Pengelly, 1984; Pengelly and Pengelly 1985, 1986). Here, on a sandy ridge formed by ancient Lake Warren over 12,000 years ago, the earth literally "crunches" beneath your feet due to the vast amount of chert debris (Pengelly 1984: 21). The information which remains untapped at this site will be soon destroyed by the modern aggregate quarry (Pengelly 1985: 9, 1986: 9).

The destruction of archaeological sites due to modern quarrying is most unfortunate at the Cayuga and Port Colborne pits. Here, prehistoric people obtained great quantities of good quality Haldimand and Onondaga chert for their lithic needs (Fox, 1978). Initial quarry workshop sites are extremely important for understanding lithic production systems (Ericson 1984: 2; Gramly 1984; Hatch and Miller 1985; Parker 1986a, 1986b). The study of Haldimand chert, for instance, was hampered because of the destruction of so many original chert outcrops and workshops by modern quarry operators in the past century (Moerschfelder 1985; Parker 1986a, 1986b).

Theoretically, any quarry or gravel pit operation could destroy a site accidentally. However, in the two regions mentioned above, the potential for destruction is much greater with the chert-bearing formations being part of the same dolostone stratigraphy valued for aggregate supplies. At the present moment, several Glen Meyer sites are just meters away from the edge of the expanding Cayuga quarry pit (Moerschfelder 1985; Parker 1986b: 240).

This paper was designed to introduce the audience to a situation of archaeological importance. Modern, expanding quarries throughout the region have the potential to destroy several known and countless unknown sites and we have very little means to stop it. It is suggested that the Ministry of Natural Resources circulate any new license applications to the Ministries of Environment, and Citizenship and Culture for review. These ministries should then be part of the licensing body according to the outlines of the various protective acts in provincial law. It is also suggested that active quarries and gravel pits which were in operation before 1972 comply with these assessment acts for environmental and heritage resources. Plans can be implemented so that an archaeological survey of a quarry company's lands can be carried out in areas where destruction is

inevitable, but at least two years down the road. In this way, sites can be mitigated and the cost can be paid for by the developer as in the residential and/or industrial community which employs contract archaeologists on a regular basis.

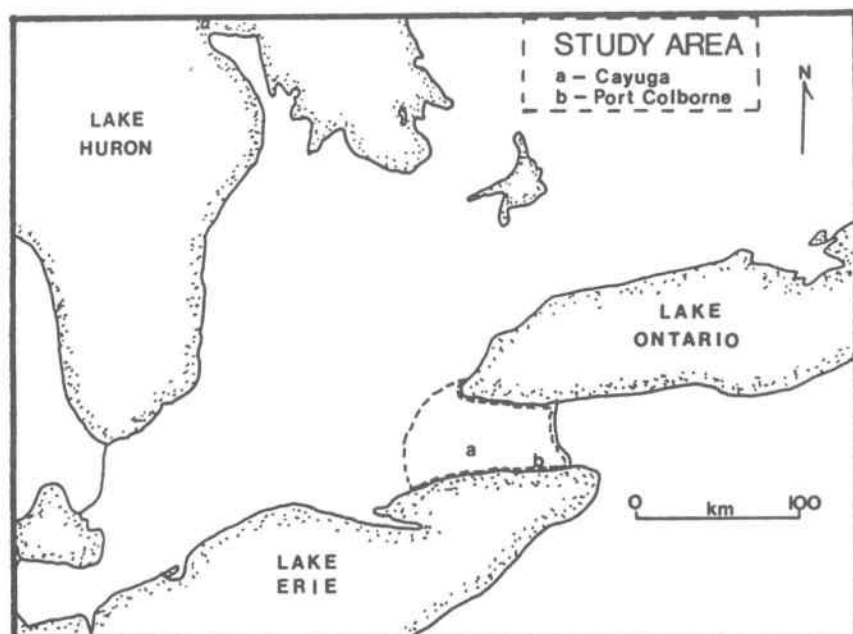


Figure 1

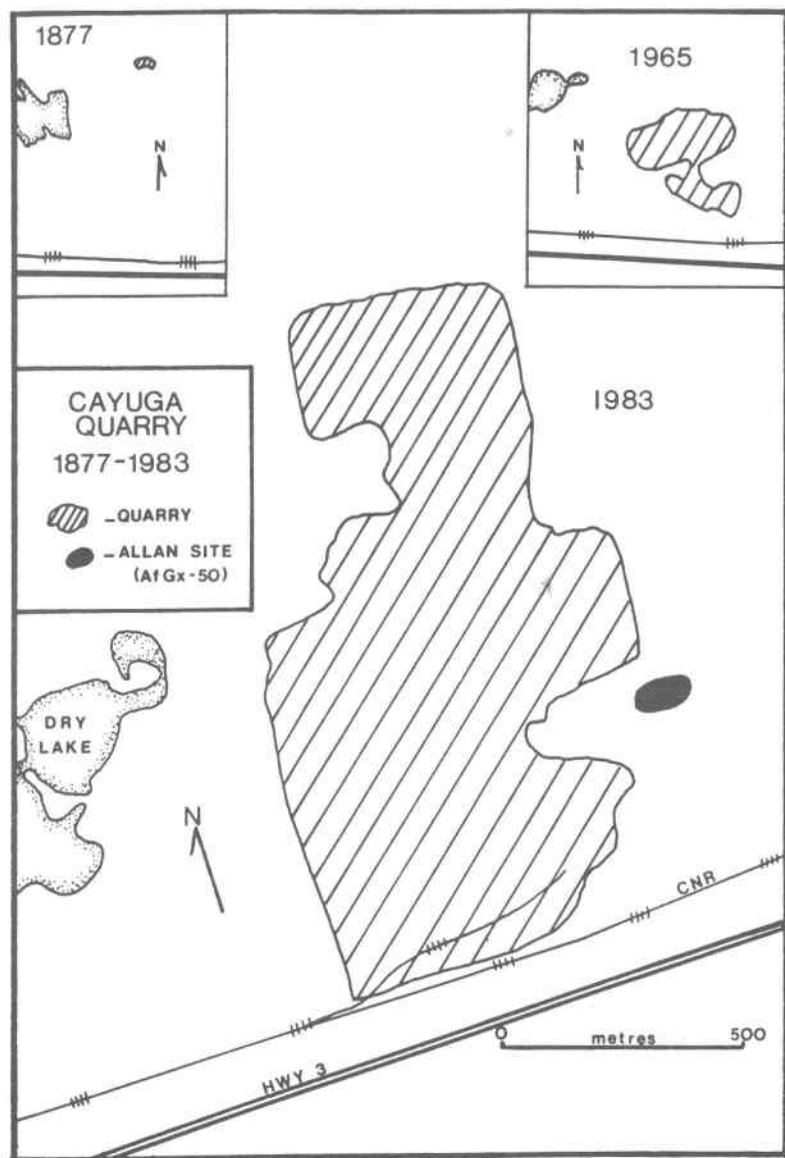


Figure 2

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING - Toronto - October 25, 1986

The general business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 25, 1986 at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Bloor Street, 52 members in attendance.

Dr. Donald Brown, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

1.1 Minutes of the 1985 Business Meeting.

The President asked for corrections, amendments and additions.

MOTION: TO ACCEPT THE MINUTES AS PRESENTED

P. Reid/E. Kruse. CARRIED.

Minutes of today's meeting will be presented in Arch Notes. Corrections should be sent to M. Tuck.

1.2 Business Arising.

1. Jackes-Eglinton site. The plaque was unveiled on October 2, 1986. Dr. Brown represented the Society, which contributed one-half of the funding for the plaque.
2. Chapter Communication. Chapters are now exchanging newsletters.
3. Chapter Support. Deadline for 1986 is December 31, 1986. The total amount available has been increased from \$600 to \$1200, due to careful fiscal management. Seven chapters will exist as of January, 1987, Niagara Region being the new addition.

2.0 Executive Reports.

2.1 President.

1. Volunteer services awards. Five members were nominated by the Society for five years of service, plus five by the London Chapter. Chapters are requested to nominate five for this year as well the Society. Must have five years of continuous service.
2. Paper Treasures. The Society was co-sponsor with the Ontario Historical Society of this successful symposium. Six Society members spoke, three as representatives of the Society.
3. Ontario Waste Management Corporation. A grant was received for the Society review of the consultant's report regarding possible waste disposal sites, done on our behalf by Mayer, Pihl and Poulton. The fee for editing by OAS members was donated to the Society.
4. Bus Trip. A very successful weekend trip to the Peterborough/Kingston area was held.
5. Letter Campaign. The Society has been active in promoting heritage preservation, by writing letters to the editors of several Toronto newspapers, an activity to be encouraged. Support was also indicated for the continuation of the Zooarchaeological ID Centre, which proved helpful.
6. Ontario Heritage Act. The Society has submitted suggestions for change to the Ontario Heritage Foundation as requested; next year will comment on the Act. Chapters should comment also and be prepared to attend public meetings.
7. President's Communique. This comment in Arch Notes has been a useful vehicle for communicating with those members who are not chapter members.
8. New Chapter. A new chapter with nineteen members has held a formative meeting and will be electing its first executive in January 1987.

President continued.

Funding assistance of \$200 has been given.

2.2 Treasurer

1. Statement for Jan.-Sept. 1986 as attached. C. Caroppo has been treasurer for balance of 1986 subsequent to the resignation of G. Sutherland for personal reasons.
2. M.C.C. Grants. Two are shown on the statement due to difference in budget years, our's calendar, their's fiscal. No further money is outstanding until our next grant is hopefully approved.
3. New Budget Items. Items are being considered, such as a telephone, library and office space, transportation costs for executive travel, Chapter and Society, for the next grant request.

2.3 Directors and Secretary.

Directors have been busy responding to issues affecting heritage preservation. The Secretary thanks those who have commented on the minutes content and format.

2.4 Administrator.

1. Society membership is now 724.
2. C. Garrad noted the prompt service and turn-around time (48 hours) in spite of an increased volume of mail now that the Society has a larger voice in the archaeological community. For example, information for a MCC review of heritage involved the completion of a seventeen page questionnaire that was returned in three days, the first and a model for the others.
3. Bus Trip. This was very successful, as noted above.
4. Overseas Trip. Two locations are under consideration.
5. Arch Notes. This now is mailed second class for economy which involves extensive preparation for mailing.
6. Communications. The Administrator now plays a larger role: phones chapters each month, accepts collect calls, entails more letter writing as well.
7. Symposium 1986. This year the Administrator played a larger role in its organization.

2.5 Fees 1987.

No increase this year due to the increase in the grant.

2.6 Symposium 1987 - Ottawa.

S. Cumbaa gave the arrangements as presently made. Location is the Skyline Hotel, Ottawa. Date is October 23-25, 1987. The theme is "Rivers Through Time: Archaeology along our eastern waterways". This will include historic, pre-historic and fur trade archaeology. It will be advertised in New York State and Quebec. The call for papers will note that preference will be given to OAS members. Continuity of the executive is guaranteed. C. Caroppo noted that a surcharge for the Awards Fund should be included and that a profit split will be negotiated. The generation of funds is a component of our grant application.

3.0 Committee Reports.

1. Arch Notes. M. Kirby believes that the newsletter speaks for itself. The next issue is due in early December. The savings because of 2nd class mailing has meant no need to decrease the publication's size.

Committee Reports continued.

Thanks to all contributors as the publication depends on you.

2. OA and MOA. These are well in hand particularly as Dr. Johnston has made a wonderful recovery from major surgery.
3. Nominating Committee. Chairman, D. Brown, members, B. Mayer (London), T. Stapells (Toronto).
Slate for 1987:
President: C. Caroppo
Treasurer: M. Kirby
Secretary: M. Tuck
Directors (2 to be elected): J. Steckley, N. Knowlton, R. Burgar, P. Reid

Called for nominations from the floor, none were made, nominations were closed. Ballots will be sent out with an announcement in January of the results. A brief description of the candidates will be included with the ballot. Notice of any Constitutional change to be voted on will also be sent at that time.

4.0 Chapter Reports.

All chapters were represented at the Presidents' meeting Friday evening. Dr. Brown introduced those chapter executive present: N. Ferris - London, S. Cumbaa - Ottawa, D. Doroszenko - Toronto, P. Reid - Windsor.

5.0 New Business.

1. Society project. This is for money available over budget - \$3000. Suggestions were requested for long lasting and constructive projects. Three suggestions for comment:
 1. Chapter display framework for promotion of chapter and Society.
 2. Centennial project, monograph of some sort for publication, after proper review.
 3. Advocacy manual for policy and guidelines for an advocacy committee.

Several other ideas present are better held for consideration as budget line items or as part of the Awards Fund. After discussion, a vote indicated: 1. - 13, 2. - 3, 3. - 25.

Therefore the general consensus was the advocacy manual. Suggestions will be voted on by the Society as a whole. Dr. Kapches has volunteered to undertake the advocacy manual project, if this is approved.

2. Advocacy Committee.
This is seen as a group to lobby government and to respond to archaeological concerns. Chapter and general Society volunteers are needed. N. Ferris (London) volunteered to be chairman. The committee will have an advocacy manual to assist if this project is approved by the membership.
3. Policy Manual.
This item has been on hold because of the revision of the Constitution. It is needed as a guideline for issues. One of the directors will be responsible for this and will begin with the existing manual and resolutions previously made in the minutes. Chapters will read and discuss. This will be particularly needed for guidelines for policy to respond to advocacy items.
4. Constitution.
S. Cumbaa suggested an amendment, to be presented to all members for a vote, which will spread the workload around the organization, Society

New Business continued.

and chapter, and avoid conflict of interest.

MOTION: THAT THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BE ALLOWED TO HOLD ONLY ONE ELECTED OFFICE AT ANY TIME. S. Cumbaa/P. Reid. PASSED.

6.0 Adjournment.

Thanks to C. Kirby for her organization of the Symposium and to all volunteers. Thanks also to the Programme Chairman, Dr. D. Brown. A motion of thanks from the floor to Dr. Brown for his year as president of the Society.

MOTION: TO ADJOURN THE 1986 GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING. (5:55 p.m.) C. Kirby/M. Brennan. PASSED.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
For the Year Ended December 31st, 1986

| | Year 1986 | Comparison 1985 |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Receipts | | |
| Membership Dues - Annual | 12,094 | |
| - Life | 750 | |
| Donations | 587 | 619 |
| Sale of Books & Publications | 448 | 1,031 |
| Symposium (net receipts) | 672 | (226) |
| Tours (net receipts) | 144 | 724 |
| Interest & Premium on U.S. Funds | 2,835 | 2,180 |
| Ontario Waste Mgt. Corp. (net) | 730 | 500 |
| Government Grants: | | |
| Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council | 3,750 | 2,500 |
| Ministry of Citizenship & Culture | 24,615 | 11,525 |
| Total Receipts | 846,645 | 930,713 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Chapter Support | 870 | 375 |
| Publications - Ontario Archaeology | 8,391 | 10,200 |
| Arch Notes | 6,792 | 5,493 |
| Advocacy Manual | 3,000 | - |
| Administrator's Fee | 14,980 | 12,000 |
| Library Rent | 500 | 500 |
| General Expenses | 1,497 | 2,670 |
| Jacks Site Plaque (net) | 163 | - |
| Paper Treasures Symposium | 55 | - |
| Total Expenditures | 936,228 | 931,238 |
| Excess/(Deficit) of Receipts over Expenditures | 910,417 | 5 (52%) |

N.B. This year-end statement replaces the nine-month statement mentioned in the Business Meeting Minutes. ...Ed.

Assets and Surplus December 31st, 1986

| Assets | Surplus | Comparison 1985 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Bank Balance | 5,988 | |
| Term Deposits | 30,500 | Awards Fund 1,648 961 |
| | 36,488 | Life Membership 4,372 3,295 |
| | | General Fund 6,272 11,969 |
| Less: | | Total 912,392 916,225 |
| Advance Memberships | 2,546 | |
| Provision for OAP46 | 4,300 | |
| Provision for Advocacy Manual | 3,000 | |
| Advance MCC Grant | 14,250 | |
| | 24,096 | |
| Net Assets | 112,392 | |

TREASURER: *Justine Cump*
 AUDITED: *[Signature]*



PRESS CUTTINGS

NEW TRANSLATION MAY END CAROL DEBATE
From The Globe & Mail, 20/12/86

A new translation of Canada's oldest Christmas carol probably has ended a debate about the time and place of its writing.

For more than 100 years, the English-speaking part of the country knew of the Huron Carol by the title Jesus is Born. Grade-school students were taught that it was written in the 1630s by St. Jean de Brebeuf while he worked as a missionary at the Huron village of Ossossane, near Midland.

However, Professor Bruce Trigger, a McGill University lecturer and author of three recent books on native history, says most academics believed that there was no proof of the origin of the carol prior to the late 1700s.

Many scholars believe it may have been written long after the tiny remnant of the once-strong Huron tribes fled to Quebec in 1650.

But now, John Steckley, a Toronto-based linguist and teacher, says he has uncovered proof that the carol was not only written before 1668, but very likely by Father Brebeuf.

He says there is a reference to the song in the 1668 Jesuit Relations, a series of books and letters sent back to France by priests working as missionaries.

"It was likely written while the Jesuits were in Huronia," Mr. Steckley said, but the first written reference to the song is from Quebec. "The Jesuits were writing about a sick Huron girl who lived at the Ile d'Orleans, near Quebec City. She was born in 1654 and was terribly ill during the Christmas of 1668.

"We aren't left with the Huron name of the girl, but the French called her Therese. She kept asking her mother when Christmas would be coming. The Jesuits came to visit the family and on Christmas Eve they sang 'When Jesus is Born.' The next morning the girl died.

"The problem with finding a date for the writing of the carol was that no one really knew what the Huron name (for the carol) meant." So, although the 1668 Jesuit Relations had been available, no one knew the carol in the story about Therese was the one that people today know as the Huron Carol.

To learn more about the Hurons, who numbered about 20,000 in 1600 and only about 600 by 1650, Mr. Steckley taught himself their language by studying dictionaries written by the Jesuit missionaries. He was able to add to his knowledge by using the similar Iroquois languages as guides.

He said Rev. Antoine Daniel, who was killed by the Iroquois in 1648, was known to have set religious poems to music during his stay in the Huron country, but Father Brebeuf had a much greater grasp of the Huron language.

This is the carol, as translated by Mr. Steckley:

You who are people take heart, Jesus is born
Behold, the spirit who enslaved us has departed.
Do not listen to him, for he corrupts our minds!
Jesus He is born
The spirits who dwell in the sky are coming with a message.
They are coming to say: "Rejoice!"
Mary has given birth, rejoice!
Jesus He is born
Three men of great authority have left for the place
(of His birth).

A star that has just appeared over the horizon leads
them there,
That star will walk first on the path to guide them
there.
Jesus He is born.
As they arrived where Jesus was born; . . .
The star stopped not far from there.
Having found the place, he said: "Come hither!"
Jesus He is born
Behold, they have arrived and have seen Jesus.
They praise His name many times, saying that He is
good and kind
The greet Him with great respect (cheering).
Jesus He is born
(They say): "We will place His name in a position of
honor."
"Let us show reverence to Him for He comes to be
merciful to us."
It is a blessing that you love us and wish that we may
be taken into your family.

* * * * *

ADAPTING THE OLD CHRISTMAS STORY - Why the Jesuits changed a manger into a dugout canoe for the Huron - By John Steckley, Special to The Star
From The Toronto Star, Dec. 1986

The story of Christmas has been told all over the world. And everywhere the story has been heard, it has been adapted to make sense to the listeners. That is nowhere more true than when it was first told in Ontario.

The listeners were the Huron, who lived between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. They listened while Jesuit missionaries told the tale.

The Huron were farmers, but did not herd animals such as sheep or cattle. They lived mainly on the corn, beans and squash that they had taught the Jesuits to grow. So when the black-robed priests spoke of shepherds watching their flocks by night, they were talking of something miraculous to the Huron: Animals that gave their pelts to humans, without also giving up their lives.

And having no cattle or horses, the Huron had no mangers from which these animals could eat, or for the baby Jesus to be born in. The Jesuits spoke of Jesus being placed to sleep in a dugout canoe.

Huron social organization made other changes necessary. Having no concept of taxes, the Huron were told that Augustus Caesar wanted his people to be counted. The Huron were matrilineal, that is they determined kinship on the female side. So the Jesuits said that Joseph went to Bethlehem because it was the village of David, his mother's father.

The following passage was probably first written some time during the 17th century. It is taken from a Huron passage copied in the 1740s by Jesuit Father Pierre Potier:

"Once, a leader called Augustus Caesar made his wishes known throughout the country. He said, 'I wish that the number of people in every village would be counted. I wish to be sure in the spirit of my mind that my people will have their names recorded where they live.'"

"Bethlehem is the name of the village where Joseph came from, as his mother's father used to live there. Now he went there with his wife. He wished that as soon as their names would be put with the others, they would prepare all that was necessary for Mary, who was about to give birth.

"Behold, she gave birth to a son, bound him up and had to place him inside a dugout canoe. For those who had come to be counted had taken all the spaces in every longhouse.

"Now, in a field there were many together. They were the ones who take care of the animals whose pelt is passed on to others. They were frightened when a skydweller appeared like a sun in their midst. Rays of sunshine beamed outward from his body. They were so seized with fear that their scalps moved.

"The sky-dweller said, 'Do not fear. I come to give you news so great it will cause people all over the world to feel on top of life. Tonight he is born for you. The master or great voice will become human. He was brought here to protect those who are human beings. You will know him by the dugout canoe he sleeps in. You will find him in the village of David.'

"While he was still speaking, a great number of sky-dwelling warriors began to chant. 'God is honored to the ends of the tree-tops. He is praised in the sky where he lives. They should have minds that are beautiful in peace, those true people who walk about on the earth.'

"When they finished their chant, they returned to the sky. At that moment, those who take care of the animals whose pelts are passed on exhorted each other. They said, 'We should go to become sure in our minds about what the sky-dwellers have told us, that the great voice has become human.'

"They went there in great haste, and found Mary, Joseph and the child who was lying in a dugout canoe. They saw him and expressed in surprise, 'That which the sky-dwellers came to tell us is true.' And they admired it and went about telling the news. Mary kept this whole affair in the spirit of her mind."

* * * * *

THE ONTARIO FOLKLORE CONFERENCE

To Be Held At

Black Creek Pioneer Village

March 6,7,8, 1987

The Ontario Folklore Conference will examine such topics as music, dance, oral traditions, legends, medicines and superstitions through workshop sessions, lectures and panel discussions. The Conference is being cooperatively sponsored by the Ontario Historical Society, York University and Black Creek Pioneer Village.

This three day event will be the first conference devoted to folklore studies ever held in Ontario. Plan now to attend!

Enquiries: The Ontario Historical Society
5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5
416-226-9011

* * * * *

THE OBSIDIAN BLADE

by

Robert M. Patton, from Medical Doctor, Dec. 1986

Open-heart surgery in pre-Columbian Peru? Brain surgery in ancient Egypt? Both of them in Soviet Armenia 30,000 years ago?

Such preposterous questions would have been quickly dismissed only 20 years ago, but, in a startling series of recent discoveries, many historians and medical experts have had drastically to revise their smug assumptions regarding prehistoric medicine. It now appears it was much more advanced both scientifically and technologically than was previously thought.

Take skull surgery, for instance. In the late 1960s, a number of buried skulls were found at Ishtikunuy in Soviet Armenia at a site once inhabited by a people called the Khurits around 2000 B.C. While examining these skulls, Professor Andronik Jagharian, director of the Erivan Medical Institute, was astonished to discover that surgery had undoubtedly been performed on some of them.

One had belonged to a woman of about 35 who had evidently suffered a head injury in her youth, resulting in a one-quarter-inch hole in her skull. A plug of animal bone had been skillfully inserted into the hole, and the cranial bone eventually grew around it. The woman evidently survived this delicate operation and died some years later.

The second skull was also that of a woman, this one approximately 40 years old. She had been hit on the head by a blunt object that had punctured her skull, splintering the inner layers of cranial bone. A large hole had been cut around the puncture in order to remove the splinters that had penetrated the brain. She also survived the operation and died some 15 years later.

What were the tools used by these prehistoric surgeons? Simple obsidian razors. "We have found 4,000-year-old obsidian razors at Lake Savan that are so sharp they can still be used today," says Professor Jagharian. "Considering the ancient tools the doctors had to work with, I would say they were technically superior to modern-day surgeons."

These aren't the only such cases to be found in Russia, for in 1969 a team of researchers from the universities of Leningrad and Ashkhabad uncovered 30 skeletons in a cave in central Asia. Remains with the skeletons were carbon-dated to the early Paleolithic period, or approximately 30,000 years ago. In his report to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Professor Leonid Marmajarjan noted that several of the skulls had undeniably been operated upon, but most surprising of all was the evidence that open-heart surgery had also been performed: The ribs had been expertly cut, and there was evidence that they had been further spread by retraction. Every feature corresponded to the "cardiac window," which enables modern-day surgeons to perform open-heart surgery. The bony deposits on the cut ribs indicated that the patient had survived this operation and had lived for as long as five additional years afterward.

Pre-Columbian Surgery

In South America, there is mounting evidence that pre-Columbian doctors also used advanced surgical techniques upon their patients. Dr. Jose Cabrena, a professor of anthropology and history at the University of Peru, has been collecting pre-Incan stone carvings for years. These carvings depict heart

transplants and Caesarean births as well as even brain transplants. Some go as far as showing patients hooked up to what appear to be intricate life-support systems.

Techniques developed in the new combined disciplines of paleopathology, astro-archaeology, and paleobiology, as well as new methods of dating now allow us more accurately to date and assess the remains of the past. Marvin J. Allison, for instance, is a paleopathologist at the Medical Center of Virginia who in 1970 traveled to Ica, Peru, under the auspices of the National Geographic Foundation. Together with Dr. Alejandro Pezzia, curator of the Regional Museum of Ica, he studied 288 mummies interred during the period 600-100 B.C. by the Huari, Nazca, and Ica cultures. What they discovered was that Peruvian doctors were just as eager to perform brain surgery as were other Western physicians, except that in the latter case trephination resulted in a 100 per cent failure rate. The pre-Incan patients survived the operation about 74 per cent of the time.

Dr. Allison observed that the most common technique used to open a patient's skull was circular cutting, whereas scraping, crosscut surgery, and drilling techniques were less commonly used and resulted in lower survival rates. According to Dr. Allison, such operations were routine in ancient Peru and were performed most often for trauma, disease, epilepsy, and headaches.

Where did these "primitive" civilizations get the knowledge to perform such complex and dangerous brain operations using only simple obsidian blades? Since they evidently had no writing, how was this information disseminated to other doctors?

Although much has been written over the years about science and technology in ancient Egypt, because the Egyptians had an oral as well as written tradition, precious little of substance is known. From the surviving medical books, or papyruses, that have come down to us, we do know that in classical Egypt wounds were treated with a knife, with a scalpel heated in fire, or with cauterization; that fire was used to treat aneurysms; that sedative drugs such as opium were used; and that the most common surgical instruments were scrapers, scalpels, curettes, and several kinds of knife.

Even though trephination is not mentioned in any of the ancient papyruses, we can infer its existence from more direct sources: Two trephined skulls were found in a tomb at Saggara. In both, the frontal bone was pierced by a circular hole with beveled edges. One can see from the perfect healing of the edges that the perforation had taken place some time before death. The bone had been removed apparently by the use of hammer and chisel or a convex scraper with a wide radius.

Another skull, found at Lisht of a noble of the XIIth dynasty, appears trephined, but this is by no means certain. According to T.D. Stewart of the Smithsonian Institution, where the skull is on display, "The so-called trephine skull is in reality a case of symmetrical resorption of the parietals as a result of old age. There is an oval-shaped area of thinning over each parietal and the thinness of the bone at these points has led to subsequent perforation."

Unfortunately, our knowledge of Egyptian skull surgery is far from complete. In fact, trained prehistorians, including medical experts, are the first to admit how little they truly know of early human history. By and large, they deal with civilizations' leavings, bits of bone and shards of pottery, and, occasionally, whole abandoned or buried communities. New discoveries are

constantly being made that shed new light on the accomplishments of our remote ancestors. There is growing evidence that prehistoric peoples were not the "primitives" we once believed them to be, but we need more concrete evidence before final conclusions can be drawn. All that can be said at this point is that what little we know of the cultures of antiquity shows them to be surprisingly sophisticated in many branches of science and that what we think of as "modern" science might not be so new after all.

* * * * *

Grand River/Waterloo Chapter - Upcoming Events

- Wed. Feb. 18 - John MacDonald, Archaeology Technician, Regional Municipality of Waterloo "Excavations of Native Sites at Longpoint", 8.00 pm., at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King Street South, Waterloo.
- Wed. March 18 - Scarlett Janusas, Regional Archaeologist for the Municipality of Waterloo "Archaeology and the Master Plan for Waterloo Region", 8.00 pm., at the Adult Recreation Centre, Waterloo.
- Wed. April 15 - Michelle McMillan, Assisteant Director of the Guelph Museums, "Edwardian Guelph", 8.00 pm., at the Guelph Civic Museum.
- Wed. May 20 - Timothy P.A. Burt, well-known numismatist-historian, "The Exciting World of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins", 8.00 pm., at J.F. Ross High School, Room 225, Guelph.
- Sat. May 30 - A Chapter canoeing party on the Speed River from Kort-right Conservation Area (Guelph) to Hespeler (Cambridge). The trip will start at 1.30 pm. and should reach Hespeler by 3.30 - 4.00 pm. Phone Lynn Moir at 824-2203 to register your boat. Refreshments will follow at the Hespeler Hotel. Other Chapetrs are particularly invited. Bring your own canoe and/or contact Lynn Moir.

* * * * *

Toronto Chapter - Upcoming Events

- Wed. Feb. 18 - "Hamilton Ceramics" - Rita Michaels at the Archaeology Lab., Sidney Smith Building, U of T. 8.00 pm.
- Wed. March 18 - "Underwater Archaeology" - Phil Wright at the Archaeology Lab., U of T., 8.00 pm.
- Sat. March 28 - "Trowelling Toronto - Archaeology of the Toronto Area" Chapter 5th Anniversary Symposium at the Columbus Centre, 901 Lawrence Ave. West, Toronto.
- October - June
Volunteers Needed - to wash and catalogue artifacts from the 1986 excavations at Montgomery's Inn. Contact Dena Doroszenko at 537-6732.

* * * * *

A LIST OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH REPORTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE VARIOUS NEWSLETTERS OF
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN 1986

Key

- AN = ARCH NOTES (Ontario Archaeological Society)
 BI = BIRDSTONE (Grand River Waterloo Chapter)
 KE = KEWA (London Chapter)
 OT = OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST (Ottawa Chapter)
 PR = PROFILE (Toronto Chapter)
 SC = SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE (Windsor Chapter)
 WA = WANIKAN (Thunder Bay Chapter)

- Adams, Nick
 Historic Iroquois Smoking Pipes from Fort Frontenac. OT(13)8
- Arthurs, David
 Laurel Ceramics in Quetico WA86-3
 The Wiktowy Site, DfJg-1. WA86-5
 The De Pelham Copper Knife. WA86-6
- Brown, Donald A.
 The Ontario Archaeological Society's Role in Protecting,
 Promoting and Recovering Ontario's Heritage Resources. AN86-6
- Christie, Janet and Gary Warrick
 Analysis of Human remains from the Lougheed Site. AN86-4
- Cornelius, Mary, Jenny Ireland and Susan A. John
 C.H.A.R.T. (Oneida History and Archaeology Research Team '86)
 Report. KE86-8
- Cumbar, Stephen L.
 Bone Button Making - A "Cottage" Industry. OT(13)7
- Dawson, K.C.A.
 Plano-Archaic Biface Cache, Rose Lake, Thunder Bay. WA86-1
- Ellis, Chris. (not credited)
 Holcombe Points KE86-8
- Ferris, Neal
 Beyond the Frontier: An Early Historic Trade Axe from
 Kent County. KE86-7
- Foster, Gary
 The Wolfe Creek Site: A Prehistoric Neutral Frontier
 Community. OT(13)1
- Fox, William A.
 Archaeology and Native Studies in Ontario. AN86-1
 Volunteer Subdivision Review and The Planning Act. AN86-6
 Salvage Excavations of the Moyer Flats Site. BI(1)1
 The Elliott Villages (AffC-2) - An Introduction. KE86-1
 The Breaks on the Elliott Site. KE86-2
- Garrad, Charles
 A List of Original Research Reports Contributed to the
 Various Newsletters of the Ontario Archaeological
 Society in 1985. AN86-1
 David Boyle's "Lost Year" - 1886. AN86-2
 Some Notes on the Chippewa of Beaver Islands in
 Lake Michigan. AN86-3
 Paradise, A Dinner Plate and a Pickering Pot. AN86-4
 Ojibwa Myths and Tales - 1986 Style. AN86-4
- Goldenweiser, Alexander (ed.& footnotes Ian Kenyon)
 History of the Grand River reserve. KE86-8

- Jackson, L. J.
 Comments on the Palaeo-Indian Occupation of Southern Ontario. AN86-2
 Figgins and Patterson: The Forgotten Beginning of Ontario Palaeo-Indian Studies. AN86-4
- Kapches, Mima
 1886-1986, The Centennial (?) of the Discovery of The Withrow Site. AN86-3
 David Boyle Doesn't Live Here Any More. AN86-6
- Kenyon, Ian
 Principles of Collecting: An Archaeologist's View. AN86-4
 A Preliminary Report on the Tregunno/Carlisle Excavations. KE86-7
- Kenyon, Ian and Thomas Kenyon
 Echo the Firekeeper: A Nineteenth Century Iroquois Site. KE86-2
- Kenyon, Thomas
 Nineteenth Century Notes - Firearms and Accessories. OT(13)1
 Nineteenth Century Notes - Clay Tobacco Pipes with Marked Stems. OT(13)2
- Kenyon, Walter A.
 Bibliography. AN86-6
- Keron, James
 CSPMAP: A Surface Distribution Plot Program, or The Lazy Archaeologist: Why Draw a Map When a Machine Will Do it For You? KE86-1
 The Embro International Airport Project: Archaeology in the Classroom. KE86-5
- Lang, Carol
 Osteometric Differentiation in Male and Female Hip Bones. PR(5)1
- Lennox, Paul
 The Fitz Site (AgHd-9): A Late Middle Woodland Encampment, Oxford County, Ontario. KE86-3
- MacDonald, John D.A.
 New Dates for Old Chronologies: Radiocarbon Dates from the Varden Site. KE86-9
- MacMillan, Colin
 The Discovery of the Pukaskwa Pits. WA86-2
- Mayer, Robert G.
 Under the Dome: Deep Site Regulations Affecting Archaeological Mitigation at Toronto's Dome Stadium. AN86-6
 The Oneida of the Thames Archaeological Survey. KE86-6
- Mayer, Robert G. and Paul Antone
 Native Archaeology at the Oneida of The Thames Settlement. AN86-6; KE86-8
- McAndrews, Jock
 Walter Kenyon: An Appreciation. AN86-5
- Molto, J. E.
 The People of Dakleh Oasis, Egypt. WA86-4
- Parker, L. R. Bud
 Haldimand Chert: A preferred Raw Material in Southwestern Ontario during the Early Holocene Period. KE86-4
- Pengelly, James W. and Suzanne D. Pengelly
 A Port Colborne Archaeological Survey. KE86-6
- Ruddock, James A.
 Late Iroquoian Site Location Criteria for the Trent Waterway Region. BI(1)2

| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Smith, Dave | Cylindrical Pits on the Lawson Site. | KE86-3 |
| Smith, Robin H., and Richard H. Gerrard | Of Bear and Burnt Tongues: The Application of an Experimental Approach to Historical Archaeology. | AN86-4 |
| Steckley, John | Were the Burbot Important to the Huron? | AN86-1 |
| | Raccoons and Black Squirrels: Setting the Record Straight. | AN86-2 |
| | Ataronchronon: The Linguistic Evidence. | AN86-3 |
| | Whose Child Is This? - Speculations Concerning Huron Infant Burial. | AN86-5 |
| Steinbring, Jack | Rush Bay Road Excavations, Northwest Ontario. | AN86-5 |
| Stopp, Marianne P. | 1985 Site-Testing at the Baumann Site: A 15th Century Precontact Site in Huronia. | AN86-1 |
| Turner, Janet | The Molson Site Excavation in 1985 (BeGw-27). | PR(5)2 |
| Warrick, Gary | Saving the Past in Barrie. | PR(5)2 |
| Warrick, Gary and James Molnar | An Iroquoian Site Sequence from Innisfil Township, Simcoe County. | AN86-3 |
| Watson, Gordon D. | Constance Bay Archaeology Re-Assessed. | OT(13)4 |
| Wright, J. V. | Ontario Research Update. | OT(13)3;AN86-3 |
| | Dr. Walter A. Kenyon, 1917-1986. | OT(13)6 |

WALTER A. KENYON MEMORIAL FUND

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ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society is now in the unfortunate position of trying to fill the seat so ably occupied by the late Dr. Richard B. Johnston. Applications from suitably qualified Society members, living within the province, for the position of Editor/Editorial Committee Member for our scientific journal ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY are therefore invited and will be considered. Please address your applications to the President.

Dr. Morgan J. Tamplin, a colleague of our late Editor, of Trent University and a Life Member of this Society, has kindly volunteered his services to complete the publication of MOA 2 and O.A. #46 and to aid in the transition to the new editor/editorial committee. This generous offer has been gratefully accepted by the Society.

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

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52nd Annual Meeting
Royal York Hotel
6-10 May, 1987

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Society for American Archaeology will be holding their 52nd annual meeting in Toronto, at the Royal York Hotel, May 6 - 10, 1987. VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED to offer one half day each day of the meetings with a minimum of 20 hrs service during the meetings doing such things as manning registration and pre-registration desks, acting as room monitors, and other similar assignments. In return for service, you receive, registration at the meetings, some meal chits, and membership in the SAA for one year (Yes! this includes American Antiquity). If you are interested in volunteering you should write to the Society for American Archaeology offices at:

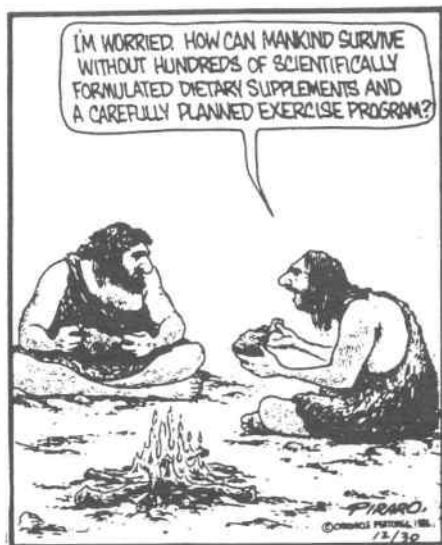
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If you have any questions, contact:

Dr. Mima Kapches
Local Arrangements, SAA 1987
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