



# ARCH NOTES

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ARCHAEOLOGY AT HISTORIC FORT YORK

The Toronto Historical Board is pleased to announce the implementation of an exciting archaeological programme at Historic Fort York.

Fort York is one of the few relatively undisturbed late 18th/early 19th century sites in Toronto. As such, it provides an outstanding opportunity to study the archaeological heritage of Toronto's early history.

The objectives of the programme are:

- to increase our understanding of the daily life of the people who lived at Fort York in the early 19th century;
- to provide information to help restore the Fort's buildings more accurately;
- to assess the archaeological potential of the western half of the Fort; and
- to give the public an opportunity to view an archaeological excavation and understand the methods and uses of archaeological work.

Excavations are taking place in the cellar of the 1815 officers' mess. This area includes Toronto's oldest surviving kitchen, a wine cellar, and a vault constructed during the Rebellion of 1837 to store government and Bank of Upper Canada funds.

Afterwards, work will move outside. One area that may prove to be particularly exciting is the site of the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, destroyed in the 1813 Battle of York.

Throughout the excavation period, visitors to Fort York will be able to see the work and talk with the archaeological crew. After excavations are completed in October, an exhibit will be opened explaining the findings of this year's excavations.

\* \* \* \* \*

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE - MAY 1987 - CHRISTINE CAROPPO

Several things have been keeping the Executive busy since I last spoke to you on this page. The first of these is the Passport to the Past program. Most of the organizing and nearly all of the related documents are now in hand. Society members will be receiving with this issue of ARCH NOTES our promotional brochure describing this new archaeological participation program. Opportunities are being made available for members to volunteer on projects across northern and southern Ontario. What better way to explore your province than by participating on a dig or survey in a region you have never visited? Plans are underway to arrange for archaeological opportunities in the adjacent U.S.A.

Those wishing to participate should contact our Administrator, Charles Garrad, and request a registration kit. Your kit will include a personal Information Form (which will create input for the computerized data base), Liability Waiver forms and an Application Form (invoice) for membership in Passport to the Past. Upon receipt of the completed forms and fees (\$5.00 for enrollment and administrative fees and \$5.00 for the Passport), the Society will forward to you your Passport with personal registration number, the toll-free information line number and an initial list of archaeological projects offering volunteer opportunities.

Other news. . . we have received our computer and it is being set up and grappled with even as you read this. Lots of homework for us techno-peasants is in store. . . We have been overwhelmed by the positive response from the membership regarding our proposed Belize trip in April 1988. The itinerary is being revised taking into account suggestions made by those who indicated an interest in going on the trip.

By now many of you will have received the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture's Ontario Heritage Policy Review Discussion Paper Giving Our Past A Future. This document is part of an ongoing public consultation process which the Ministry has undertaken as part of its comprehensive review. If you have not read it yet I urge you to do so and to also appear at the public meeting scheduled for your area; a list of these meetings and venues is included in the document. I shall be delivering a brief at the Toronto meeting on May 20 representing the whole of the Society. However, each and every one of you is entitled to and urged to attend and to speak to the topics which are of the greatest interest to you. The word "archaeology" can not be over-emphasized at these meetings. Those conducting this Review ought to be reminded that archaeology has a vital role to play in the understanding of our collective heritage and in contributing to the quality of life in this province.

The matter of the selection of an editor for Ontario Archaeology has been a concern and we are now pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Peter Reid of the University of Windsor as our new Editor.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.  
14th Annual Symposium

RIVERS THROUGH TIME:

ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG OUR EASTERN WATERWAYS

Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario

October 23, 24 & 25, 1987

As Organizing Chairman of the OAS Symposium 1987, I thought it would be a good idea to write a few words about the Symposium Committee and our plans to date. Committee members from the Ottawa Chapter have been very active over the past few months producing, among other things, the flyer which we hope you've posted as a reminder.

The Symposium has never been held in Eastern Ontario and we want to make the occasion something special. You'll hear both eastern regional overviews and site-specific information and major reports on province-wide archaeological activity, meet with colleagues from Eastern Canada and the northern United States, partake of optional tours around Canada's major museums, conservation and archival facilities, see the sights and experience the autumn splendour of the Ottawa Valley and the Nation's Capital.

The facilities at the Skyline Hotel in downtown Ottawa will provide an appropriate and comfortable venue, with your choice of pool, fitness facilities and cocktail lounge to unwind from the sessions. For Saturday night we've planned a banquet and dance in the Hotel's rooftop dining room with its panoramic views of the city, the Ottawa River and the Gatineau Hills of Quebec. Dr. J. V. Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Canada will be the banquet speaker. Jim's prominence in Ontario archaeology, his long involvement with the OAS and his role as a founder of the Ottawa Chapter should make his talk a highlight of the Symposium.

The Planning Committee consists of: Dr. Ian Dyck, Programme Chairman; Karen Murchison, Registration and Publicity; Peggy Smyth, Finance; Marian Clark, Operations and Charles Garrad, OAS Liaison. These Chairmen and their committees are working hard to make your 1987 Symposium a success.

A reminder: Abstracts for papers are due by July 15 and should be addressed to Dr. Ian Dyck. For programme, registration or other information please write to us at: P. O. Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5J1.

Steve Cumbaa

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

## NOTES ON LONGHOUSE STORAGE CUBICLES

By Rob MacDonald

The existence of storage areas, in one or both ends of Iroquoian longhouses, is well documented in the historical literature (Wrong 1939:94-95, 104; Thwaites 8:107; Biggar 1929:123). Archaeologically, areas at the ends of longhouses, containing few features and sometimes exhibiting evidence of having been partitioned from the main living area, are often attributed to storage cubicles. While the nature of these storage cubicles may not be a burning issue in the minds of most archaeologists, observations in two recent theses have prompted this closer look at these features.

In her study of Ontario Iroquois longhouses, Christine Dodd (1984:257) noted that although the length of longhouses tends to increase over time, there does not seem to be a concomitant increase in the length of storage cubicles. She attributes this to: (a) a biased sample, (b) the provision of space in the longer houses for non-permanent residents such as refugees or ambassadors, or (c) the use of alternative areas for storage. In the same volume, Gary Warrick (1984:41-43) uses Dodd's (1984:257) observation of greater hearth spacing in the longer (i.e. chiefly) houses, to suggest that these households had lower population densities. Combining this with Dodd's (1984:257) observation on storage cubicles, he then argues that these chiefly households were not wealthier than their smaller counterparts since they do not have greater per capita storage areas. The purpose of this paper is not to take issue with either Dodd's observations or Warrick's conclusions regarding relative wealth between households. It does, however, propose a fourth interpretation of the relationship between storage space and house length; one which seriously undermines the aforementioned point in Warrick's argument. I will attempt to demonstrate that, while storage space may have increased relative to the increase in house length through time, the actual rate of increase was not a constant function of household size. In addition, I will explore the related issue of the nature of Iroquoian corn storage containers and their use and placement within longhouses.

The principal bulk commodities that were stored in Iroquoian longhouses over the winter were corn and firewood. From the ethnohistorical literature we learn that most wood was stored under the bunks, while corn was kept in casks at the end(s) of the house (Wrong 1939:94-95, 320-321; Thwaites 8:108; Biggar 1929:123). Although certain large logs, used to contain the hearths, were either piled outside the house or stored in the porches, "the principal use of these porches [was] to hold the large vats or casks of tree-bark in which they store their Indian corn" (Wrong 1939:94-95). Given this, it may be possible to improve our understanding of these porches or storage cubicles through an analysis of the size of the casks used to store corn.

First, it would be useful to know approximately how much corn had to be stored. Conrad Heidenreich has estimated the individual annual corn requirement at 9 bushels (317 litres) (1971:195). While his estimate may be high due to his estimated percentage of corn in the diet,<sup>1</sup> it may be low in regards to the surplus

1. Heidenreich estimated a diet comprising 65% corn whereas Schwarcz et al. (1985) suggest 50% or less.

accumulated in case of famine or for trade.<sup>2</sup> Assuming that these problems more or less cancel each other out, a 9 bushel estimate will be adopted here. In any case, the precision of this value is not crucial to the central argument of this paper.

Estimating the size of Iroquoian casks is also difficult, since there was likely a great deal of variability. Nevertheless, it may be possible to arrive at an informed approximation. For this I will turn to the original French texts of the ethnohistorical literature since the subsequent English translations gloss over what may be significant references to the size of Iroquoian storage containers. The earliest reference comes from Jacques Cartier who reported that the St. Lawrence Iroquois:

Ilz ont aussi de grandz vaisseaulx, comme thonnes, en leurs maisons.../ They have in their houses also large vessels like puncheons...(Biggar 1924:158).<sup>3</sup>

Samuel de Champlain refers to corn casks as follows:

...de grandes tonnes, faites d'escorce d'arbres.../...great casks, made of tree-bark...(Biggar 1929:123).

Jean de Brebeuf notes the size of corn casks when he mentions that:

...deux quaiesses de bled (elles tenoient pour le moins cent ou six vingts boisseaux)... / ...two bins of corn" (they held at least one hundred to one hundred and twenty bushels)... Thwaites 8:95-96).

Further indication of the size of Iroquoian corn casks is provided by J. F. Lafitau who speaks of:

...grandes caisses d'ecorce, en forme de Tonnes & hautes de cinq a six pieds, ou ils mettent leur bled... (Lafitau 1724: 2:13) / ...great bark casks in tun shape, five to six feet high, where they put their maize... (Fenton and Moore 1977:2:21).

Finally, Gabriel Sagard mentions Huron casks in the following passages:

...grandes cuues ou tonnes d'escorce dans quoy ils serrent leur bled d'Inde...Mais pour le poisson...ils le serrent en des tonneaux d'escorce qu'ils appellent Acha...

Crainte du feu...ils serrent souuent en des tonneaux ce qu'ils ont de plus precieux, et les enterrent en des fosses profondes qu'ils font dans leurs Cabanes...et cela les conserue non seulement du feu, mais aussi de la main des larrons,

2. Heidenreich allocated only .6 bushels (21 litres) per person for trade and/or famine reserve whereas ethnohistoric sources suggest the Hurons maintained a reserve of one or more year's supply (Wrong 1939:103;325).
3. In this reference, Cartier speaks of casks used to store fish, not corn. Instead, he suggests that corn was stored in the loft of the house (Biggar 1924:157). As his observations were made in the fall, it seems likely that he did not realize that corn being dried in the rafters would eventually be shelled and stored in the casks he thought were just for fish.

pour n'avoir autre coffre ny armoire en tout leur mesnage, que ces petits tonneaux (Wrong 1939:321)/ ...large vats or casks of tree-bark in which they store their Indian corn... But the fish...they store in casks of tree-bark which the call Acha...

For fear of fire...they often put away in casks their most precious possessions and bury them in deep holes dug inside the lodges...and this preserves them not only from fire but also from the hands of thieves, because they have no chest or cupboard in their whole establishment except these little casks (Wrong 1939:95).

...et le grain estant bien sec et bon a serrer, les femmes et filles l'esgrenent, nettoient et mettent dans leurs grandes cuues ou tonnes a ce destinees...(Wrong 1939:326) / When the grain is quite dry and fit for storing the women and girls shell it, clean it, and put it into their great vats or casks made for the purpose...(Wrong 1939:104).

...apres qu'il est assez sec ils le serrent dans un tonneau... (Wrong 1939:327) / After it is dry enough they store it in a cask...(Wrong 1939:106; referring to the preparation of the corn dish called Neintahouy).

In these passages, the French words "tonne" and "tonneau" are usually translated as "cask", or in one case as "puncheon". In modern English parlance, words like "cask" or "barrel" are often used interchangeably, however, certain of these terms may also refer more specifically to vessels of a certain size. Such is also true for the French word "tonneau." Currently, both the word "tonne" and the diminutive form "tonneau" are used to refer to large wooden casks, although "tonne" generally denotes a vessel larger than a "tonneau". A "tonneau" may also refer generally to any number of smaller casks. Finally, the word "tonne" was formerly used as a gauge of capacity for ships and hence a unit of displacement weight, while "tonneau" was formerly a measure of commodity capacity which varied in size not only in place and time, but also according to the specific commodity it was designed to accommodate (Robert 1985; Litte 1958; Zupko 1978). Morineau (1966:14) notes that in seventeenth century customs registers "tonneau" was used to refer to both the unit of measure and also any container which had this form, i.e., any cask.

In the preceding historical references to Iroquoian casks, it is apparent that the writers are all using the terms "tonne" and "tonneau" to describe the form of the containers rather than to indicate their capacity. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that when speaking of corn casks, all chose the word "tonne" rather than the diminutive "tonneau" and all prefaced this with the adjective "grande". While this may simply reflect a more common usage of "tonne" at the time, the descriptions provided by Sagard suggest otherwise. Not only does he distinguish between "tonnes", "tonneaux", and "petits tonneaux" in a single

- 
4. In some contexts the two terms appear to be used interchangeably. For example, Litte (1958) defines the phrase "tonne de capacite" as a unit of volume measure for ships, whereas Morineau (1966) employs the term "tonneau". Alternatively, Robert (1985) indicates that the phrase "grand tonneau" refers to a "tonne".

passage, he also refers specifically to corn casks as "grandes cuues ou tonnes". This use of the word "cuve", which refers to the large fermentation tanks used in wine making or generally to vats of this form (Robert 1985), further suggests that Iroquoian corn casks could be of considerable size.

Further evidence of the large size of Iroquoian corn casks comes from Lafitau's statement that they stood 5 or 6 feet high. Unfortunately, Brebeuf's statement regarding their capacity is much more equivocal. First there is the question of whether he meant that the aggregate volume of two casks was 100 to 120 bushels or that each one held this quantity. At least as perplexing, however, is the almost impossible task of ascertaining his usage of the term "boisseau".

Throughout the seventeenth century, in spite of monarchical attempts at standardization, determination of the quantity of the French bushel was a seigneurial privilege. As a result there was considerable regional variation in this unit of capacity measure (Kula 1986:168-171; Zupko 1978:24-27). Given that Brebeuf was born and educated in Normandy (Thwaites 4:265-266) one might speculate that he would be most familiar with the unit of that region. During this period, the grain bushel of Normandy varied between 18.2 litres and 51.0 litres (Zupko 1978:26). In most regions this variation was related to the type of grain being measured (Zupko 1978:24-27) so it is difficult to say what standard Brebeuf would have used to estimate maize capacity. The context of his statement, however, may provide certain clues which suggest that: (a) he was estimating the capacity of each cask, and (b) the bushel he used was a fairly large one. His remarks related the case of a well-to-do Huron who, after a fire had consumed all of the houses in his village but his own, offered one of his two grain casks to the needy villagers. If Brebeuf was using a 18.2 litre bushel and describing the aggregate capacity of the two casks, the man would only have been offering an amount equivalent to the annual corn requirement of 3 people. If, however, he was using a 51 litre bushel and describing the capacity of a single cask, this amount would be equivalent to the annual requirement of 19 people.

To summarize the evidence, it seems likely that some of the casks used by Iroquoians to store corn in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, were quite large. Standing up to two metres in height, their diameter likely fell somewhere in the range of .8 to 2.1 metres. For purposes of discussion, I will assume that the "average" Iroquoian corn cask stood 1.75 m high and had a diameter of 1.75 m. Such a cask would have a capacity of 4209 litres or 120 U.S. bushels.<sup>5</sup> Given corn casks of this size, an Iroquoian longhouse, measuring 8 metres in width and having semicircular ends, would be able to accommodate four such casks per end (Figure 1). This estimate, consisting of 38% of available floor space, allows for the storage of other containers and/or firewood and also for movement through the door at the end of the house. Therefore, without utilizing any of the main part of the house, storage was available for about 960 bushels of corn, amounting to an annual supply for up to 107 people. It we plot available storage against actual household size, an interesting trend becomes evident (Figure 2). Since end storage is a constant, as the storage volume is

5. At 35.2 litres, the modern U.S. bushel is close to the centre of the seventeenth century Normandy grain bushel range.



Figure 1: Hypothetical Arrangements of End Storage Cubicle

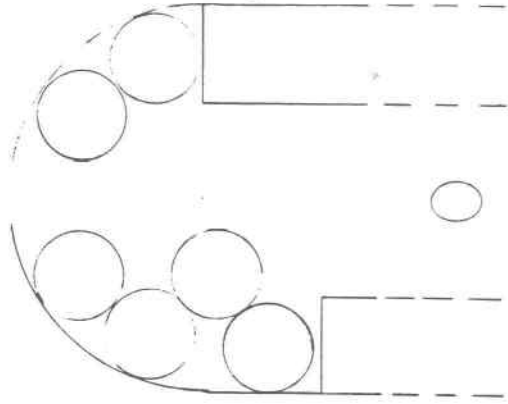
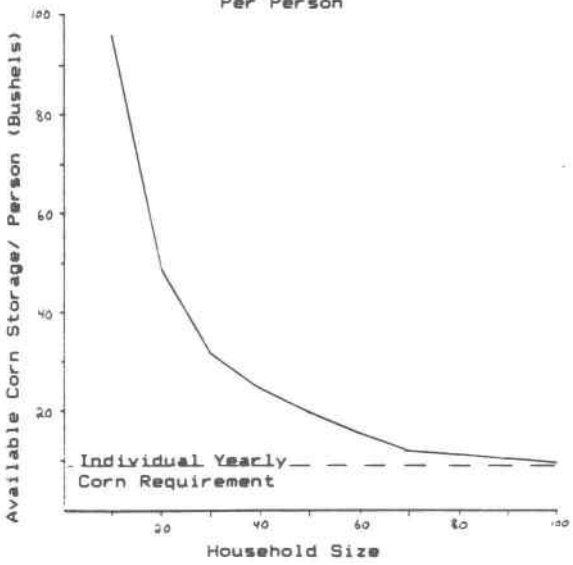


Figure 2: Available Corn Storage Per Person



divided by household size, the curve describing available storage levels off quite rapidly. It should be stressed that the trend itself is not dependant on any of the values estimated herein, but rather is a simple mathematical function.

This observation has several implications. First, it explains why storage cubicles would not be expected to increase in size at the same rate as house length. Secondly, by examining Figure 2, it can be seen that, (a) houses with less than 20 people would have had far more storage space than required in their ends, and (b) only houses with more than about 60 people would find storage at a premium. In the latter case, however, by extending one storage area into the main area of the house by only 2.5 metres, about 4 more corn casks could be accommodated, or enough corn for an additional 53 people (see Figure 1).

However valid (or futile) this attempt to reconstruct the size of Iroquoian corn casks and storage cubicles has been, it reveals that there is a mathematical relationship between the available storage area at the ends of longhouses and household size. Apparently, this relationship would have precluded the necessity of in-step incrementation of storage space with the length of the house. I would therefore caution against the use of end storage cubicle area as a reliable measure of either household or relative wealth. I might also suggest that more attention be paid to such things as the effects of the shape of longhouse ends on available storage space, evidence of interior partitions, and relationships between estimated storage area and estimated household size.

#### Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Professor Bruce Trigger for commenting on an earlier draft of this paper and for editorial assistance.

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As reviewed in Arch Notes 87-2.

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TORONTO CHAPTER'S MEMBERS' MEETING: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1987

Reported by Annie Gould

"Red Earthenware of Pre 1840 Ontario" by Rita Michael

Rita Michael obtained her B.A. and M.A. in Classical Archaeology from Brock and McMaster Universities, respectively. She is currently a M.A. History candidate at McMaster. She has excavated in Cyprus, the United States (at Boston) and in Ontario (at the Marmora Ironworks and near Hamilton). She is a member of the O.A.S.

Rita Michael prefaced her talk by explaining how she had become involved in Ontario archaeology. In the 1970's, Brock University had been asked to excavate a pottery site in Jordan, Ontario. Rita, who was a Classical Archaeology M.A. candidate, became one of the field crew. The excavation recovered Redware pottery which included one vessel that had been marked "B. LENT. U.C.". The "U.C." stands for Upper Canada and could only have been fired before 1841. The research by the Brock University team, however, did not uncover much information on Ontario potters who worked before 1841.

The remainder of Rita Michael's talk was on the Frederick Ashbaugh site. The site is in the backyard of a house near Hamilton in Wentworth County. In 1983, the land owner had excavated a pool there uncovering pottery and bricks in the process. Rita tested the area around the pool but did not find much. The next year she had three trenches excavated. One of the trenches near the pool was filled with pottery kiln waste ceramics (wasters). Sherds from 1150 vessels were recovered. The sherds are unique to the site and were Redware used mostly for storage, pie plates and basins. Also recovered were hand made kiln furniture (stilts and wedges) which had been used to increase the circulation of air throughout the kiln. The 1985 and 1986 seasons saw the documentation of two additional separate waster pits which contained more pie plates (with crimped rims), painted pearlware and green shell edge ceramics.

Rita's research has traced the history of the kiln's owner, Frederick Ashbaugh, who was the descendant of German potters who had immigrated to Pennsylvania. The family later moved to Maryland. Frederick Ashbaugh settled in Wentworth County in 1806. Also discussed was how Frederick Ashbaugh could have afforded to purchase 100 acres in the County along with additional acreage in three other regions. Rita suspected that because many potters have been associated with millers that the kilns might have been used to distill whisky. This association would have brought in extra cash for the potters. To date, the excavations and research have not revealed a similar situation on the Ashbaugh Site. Ashbaugh's daughter, however, did marry an inn keeper who could have used the whisky that her father might have distilled. Rita's research has also identified the names ("SSADAY" and "D. CASSADY") stamped on an Ashbaugh Site sherd. Daniel Cassaday was a potter whose brother lived near the site. Cassaday was one of a number of potters who worked on the site. Two of which married Ashbaugh's daughters. Rita's research has added ten new potters to the as yet little researched Pre 1840 potters documentary records. Post 1840 potters have also been identified by her research. Eight of the potters that Rita has documented were previously unknown in Wentworth County. Finally, Rita said that clay located on the site has been found to be okay for pottery making. Therefore, Frederick Ashbaugh may have had this in mind when he located his kiln on the site. Controlled experiments to replicate vessels from the site using its clay have not been done yet.

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LINGUISTIC IDENTIFICATION OF FRENCH-INFLUENCED  
HURON VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION

By John Steckley

In the 1740s Huron-French dictionary of Jesuit Father Pierre Potier, the term "*a,enha*" was given as meaning, "*perches qui servent a commencer la cab/ane/.*", 'poles that are used to begin the house' (Potier 1920:447).

A problem with that translation is that no mention is made of "*a,enha*" in the 17th century dictionary lists of the parts of the longhouse (FHL234 and FHO). Does this mean that these poles may have performed a function like providing a kind of supportive scaffolding used to keep the longhouse up as it was first being erected, only to be withdrawn once the building was completed?

While the traditional function of this type of pole is not yet known, there is evidence to demonstrate that during the time the Jesuit missionaries lived in Huronia the term "*a,enha*" was used to refer to the thick poles used to build palisades influenced by French construction methods. This evidence comes in the form of two Huron village names: "*Iahenhouton*" and "*Taenhatentaron*" or "*Tahententaron*".

Iahenhouton

The name "*Iahenhouton*" appears once in 1637 (JR14:15-17). It was reported as being populated by people from Ossossane, the main village of the Bear 'tribe' of the Huron.

There are earlier references to Ossossane being relocated and reconstructed (JR8:101 and JR10:53), the new fortification being reported by Father Charles Garnier as having, in 1637, two towers of about thirty poles each at the corners or the ramparts (Jones 1908:306; see Trigger 1976:513-15).

I believe that "*Iahenhouton*" was a reference to those towers. This can be seen in the translation of this name. The noun "*a,enha*" is combined with the verb "8t", meaning 'to stand, rise above' (Potier 1920:437 #76). With the distributive suffix *-on-* (see Potier 1920:61 "*De verbo multiplicativo*"), we get the meaning, 'several or many standing poles (i.e., the poles of the towers)'.

The presence of the *-h-* rather than *-,-* between the *-a-* and the *-e-* should not be considered as lessening the validity of the analysis. It is not unusual, for example, to find an *-h-* in Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard's writings in places in words where later writers used *-,-*:

"Les mains. Ahonressa.  
/ "*a,onresa*" Potier 1920:447/  
(Sagard 1866:86)

"Ciseaux. Eindahein dehein.  
/ "*kandahiande,en*" FHL37/  
(Sagard 1866:90)

Two other translations for "*Iahenhouton*" exist in the literature. Father Jones gives it as meaning "The one skillful manager of many important affairs" (Jones

1908:146). His major mistake in this, as in most of his translations, is of trying to combine more than one verb --in this case three-- in one word.

Hewitt gives "Iahenhouton" as meaning "at the caves" (Hodge 1971:214). This is also incorrect, as the Huron noun for 'cave' is "8ate" (Potier 1920:446).

#### Taenhataentaron or Tahententaron

The hypothesis of the association between ",a,enha" and French-influenced palisade construction is reinforced by the fact that a village said to have been considered impregnable because of the French-style defences constructed (JR39:247), also had the noun ",a,enha" in it. That village was "Taenhataentaron" or "Tahententaron" (JR17:99). The combining verb is ",aten<sup>c</sup>tra", meaning 'to lie flat, stretch out' (Potier 1920:365 #96). With the distributive -on- giving the meaning of 'several, many' we get 'where several or many poles are lying on the ground, stretched out'. I believe this is referring to having at least part of the palisades constructed horizontally in the French style.

Father Jones in his translation of the name as "Where the Dry Pole, or Post, Lies in the Way" or "Where the Two Dry Poles Lie Athwart", again makes the mistake of trying to combine two verbs in one.

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THE CASE OF THE TETHERED TURTLE:  
A PET STINKPOT TURTLE FROM PETUNIA?

By C. Junker-Andersen

ABSTRACT

A pathologically and artificially modified marginal bone of a Stinkpot or Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*) which was recovered from a midden located on the Kelly-Campbell site (BcHb-10), a mid-17th Century Khionontatehronon (Tionontate/Petun) village, is described and discussed. The nature of the observed alterations suggests that the animal may have been kept as a pet.

The Kelly-Campbell (BcHb-10) site encompasses the remains of a large Khionontatehronon (Tionontate/Petun) palisaded village which was located on a minor tributary of the Pretty River in Nottawasaga Township, Ontario. Kelly-Campbell is thought by Charles Garrad (personal communication) to have been the site of the town of Etharita, the principal village of the Khionontatehronon wolf clan and location of the Jesuit mission of St. Jean. Etharita was inhabited from circa 1640 until the midafternoon of December 7, 1649, when, according to the Jesuit Relations, the village fell victim to a surprise attack and was destroyed by a Seneca war party, its inhabitants being either killed or taken prisoner.

The hillside midden of the Kelly-Campbell site was excavated in 1974 by students of Centennial College, Scarborough, working under the direction of Charles Garrad of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The author's analysis of a sample of the faunal remains recovered from this midden (Junker-Andersen 1980) has yielded, among those of several other species, a quantity of turtle bones which together form the posterior portion of the carapace of a Stinkpot or Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*) (see Plates 1 and 2). This finding is significant both because of the relative rarity of this species in Khionontatehronon and other archaeologically-derived faunal assemblages from Ontario and because of the presence of a pathological abnormality on one of the bones which suggests that this diminutive turtle may possibly have been kept as a pet by one of the site's inhabitants.

The right eleventh marginal bone (cat. no. K40S25Ec-96) displays a circular perforation near its distal border which appears originally to have measured 4.5 mm in diameter. This bone appears to have been perforated well prior to the turtle's death as the wound has healed to a considerable extent, as is demonstrated by the presence of obvious new bone growth around the perimeter of the hole which has reduced the aperture to a diameter of 2.5 mm (see Plates 3 and 4).

The pattern of damage observed is not entirely consistent with punctures of the type which might be expected from a carnivore tooth impression; (see: Miller 1969) and must, therefore, have been caused by other means. (Carnivore tooth impressions are present on the bones but these are of much smaller diameters than the wound in question. As well, they are, in part, superimposed on this feature and are, therefore, not contemporary with it.) Because of the new bone growth surrounding the walls of the hole it is difficult to tell specifically how it was produced without sectioning the bone to look at the hole in cross-section. Nevertheless, given the almost perfect circularity of the aperture's original outline, it seems reasonable to suggest that the turtle's cara-



PLATE 1 Pygal and right tenth and eleventh marginal bones of Stinkpot turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*) recovered from Kelly-Campbell (BcHb-10) site, dorsal view.



PLATE 2 Pygal and right tenth and eleventh marginal bones of Stinkpot turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*) recovered from Kelly-Campbell (BcHb-10) site, ventral view.





PLATE 3 Dorsal view of perforation in right eleventh marginal bone.

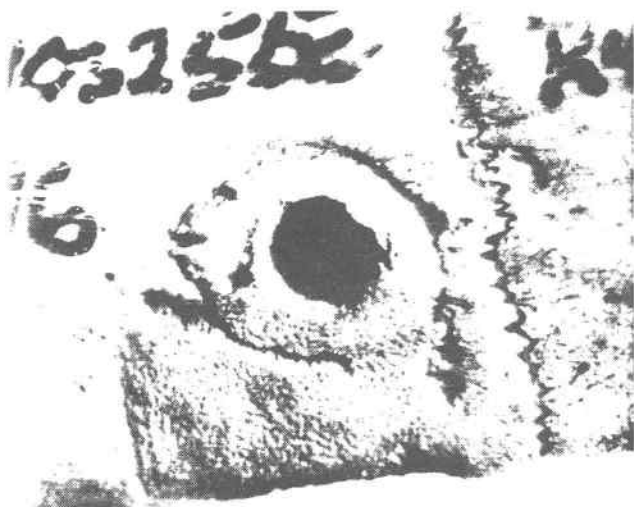


PLATE 4 Ventral view of perforation in right eleventh marginal bone.

pace was probably pierced by means of intentional drilling. It is apparent, however, that the resulting injury was prevented from healing completely prior to the turtle's death by the presence of some foreign body which was able to move about within and/or through the hole freely enough, and for a long enough period of time, to leave evidence of abrasion and light eburation on the edges and inside walls of the hole.

The apparent artificiality of the initial hole, taken together with the fact that complete healing was prevented by some form of obstruction, suggests the possibility that this turtle might have been tethered with a durable string or leather thong which would have allowed it to move about freely and yet not escape captivity. Since the musk turtle could not have been used for food because its meat is inedible (Cahn 1937; Carr 1952; Ernst and Barbour 1972) it would not have been kept for this purpose, therefore it must have been held captive for some other reason. Without speculating on possible religious, ceremonial, medicinal, or similar motives for keeping a live turtle in the village, and although the stinkpot's unusually pugnacious temperament and highly malodorous secretions (w-phenylalkanoic and aliphatic acids, see: Eisner et al. 1977) might lead one to question such an hypothesis (though as a child the author had for a time a "pet" snapping turtle which was neither mild-mannered nor of pleasant perfume), there is the possibility that this small turtle may have been kept on a leash as someone's pet.

Lest this suggestion be regarded as being rather farfetched it should be pointed out that tethering by just this method is still occasionally done today for the benefit of children who keep pet turtles, particularly large ones (P. Daniels, personal communication). Nevertheless, ethnographic confirmation of such a practice among Ontario native peoples, or of their use of musk turtles in any way, is totally lacking.

In sum, the suggestion is offered that a Stinkpot or Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*) appears possibly to have been kept on a tether by one of the inhabitants of the Kelly-Campbell (BCHb-10) site, perhaps as a child's pet. Given the nature of the pathological conditions observed, this species' inedibility, and the fact that the recovered skeletal remains do not exhibit any evidence indicative of the animal having been put to any other kind of use before or after its death, this seems the most probable explanation for the condition of the bone in question.

This finding throws an admittedly minor, though nonetheless interesting, sidelight on the more human side of Khionontatehronon culture which is not mentioned in the ethnographic literature. As well, it again demonstrates the potential zooarchaeology to provide information which goes beyond subsistence and site seasonality.

Postscript: Anyone having knowledge of similarly modified turtle bones, of ethnographic data pertaining to stinkpot/musk turtle use, or the practice of "tethering" turtles of any kind, is asked to contact the author.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I wish to extend my thanks to Mr. Charles Garrad for permitting me access to the Kelly-Campbell faunal bones, and to Dr. Howard G. Savage for providing me with the opportunity to undertake their analysis as part of his 1979/80 course in zooarchaeology at the University of Toronto. Dr. Savage was also kind enough to read and comment upon a preliminary draft of this paper. I, of course,

take full responsibility for any errors or shortcomings which may be found herein.

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CANADIAN MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION

The Canadian Museum of Civilization has recently acquired a large collection of multimedia records. Donated by Norman Feder to the Museum's Canadian Ethnology Service (CANES), this collection provides a wealth of information to researchers and is a record of Norman Feder's work between 1950 and 1984 in the field of ethnology. The collection is composed of audio-visual, photographic and printed materials documenting the life-style and the customs of Indians throughout North America. Of particular interest are the photographs, which are an important record of Indian artifacts, dress, ceremonials and events.

\* \*

SIMCOE COUNTY MUSEUM

The County of Simcoe has received a \$238,000 grant from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to upgrade and improve the Simcoe County Museum.

This grant will be used for capital improvements, including better accessibility for disabled persons and energy conservation equipment and environmental sensor equipment to protect artifacts.

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GREETINGS TO THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

---from an address to the Society for American Archaeology at a reception in the Royal Ontario Museum, on May 7, 1987 --- by Morgan J. Tamplin, Archaeology Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation.

I would like to give you some background to heritage activities in Ontario. I am a professional archaeologist at Trent University and a life member of the SAA. I also serve on the Board of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, which has the mandate to conserve and promote understanding of Ontario's Heritage. The OHF has committees for Archaeological, Architectural, Historical and Natural Conservation. Its Heritage Trust accepts and maintains gifts of moveable and real heritage property to the province.

I am also a member of the Foundation's Archaeology Committee, which actively promotes the conservation and wise use of Ontario's archaeological heritage through educational projects, the awarding of grants for archaeological research and by advising the Minister on licences, stop work orders and designations.

Part of our activities are legislated under the Ontario Heritage Act. For example, all archaeological fieldwork in Ontario is conducted under licenses issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture. The Archaeology Committee reviews the licence applications and passes on its recommendations to the Minister. Excavation is a destructive procedure and licencing ensures that persons conducting fieldwork have the abilities to match the project. The required report provides information for the provincial database.

The committee promotes excellence in research through its grants both to established archaeologists for research projects and to graduate students for research leading to a dissertation. Since the student grants were instituted ten years ago, we have dispersed over \$800,000 for MA and PhD research in Ontario archaeology. Other grants support educational and promotional projects, publications and provide funds for the emergency salvage of endangered archaeological sites.

The Ontario Heritage Act allows the minister, on advice from the OHF, to issue a stop work order to prevent the destruction of an archaeological site. A site can also be designated to prevent any future destruction. In 1986, the nationally significant Manitou Mounds were saved from gravel pit operations through a stop work order and intention to designate issued on advice of the archaeology committee.

Our committee also conducts its own education and promotion projects, organizes workshops, commissions studies of specialized topics and publishes works for the archaeological community. This year, in honour of the 100th anniversary of provincially supported archaeology, the committee is reviving the original publication series established by David Boyle, the founder of Ontario archaeology.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES 1987 - 2nd LIST

May 11, 1987

Licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and/or recommended for approval by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Ronald Beaupre	87-52	Underwater Survey - Argus, Lake Huron
Walter Bruechert	87-53	Conservation and Test Pitting - Region of Haldimand-Norfolk
Rosemarie Denunzio	87-54	Excavation - Gordon House, Amherstburg, Essex County
John Graves	87-55	Conservation - Dumps in Toronto, Towns of Bellfountain & Georgetown
Fred Gregory	87-56	Underwater Survey - Region of Ottawa-Carleton & Counties of Leeds & Grenville
Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Fdn	87-57	Consulting - Province of Ontario
Heather Henderson	87-58	Excavation - Stickler House & Barn, Town of Markham
Art Howey	87-59	Survey - Surface Collection only Hamilton-Wentworth & South Dumfries Township, Brant County
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates Inc.	87-60	Survey & Test Excavations for Scarborough Master Plan
Anthony Sergenese	87-61	Conservation - Niagara Peninsula
Dennis W. Smyk	87-62	Conservation - Pictograph recording Brightsand, English & Turtle River drainage system, Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay
Toronto Board of Education	87-63	Conservation - City of Toronto
Toronto Historical Board	87-64	Conservation - Toronto Historical Board Properties Test Excavation - Fort York
York-North Archaeological Services (Gordon Dibb)	87-65	Consulting - Southcentral Region Conservation - Regions of York and Durham
Archaeological Research Associates (Dean Knight)	87-66	Consulting - Province of Ontario
Dean Knight	87-67	Field School - Ball Site, Simcoe County
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates	87-68	Consulting - Province of Ontario
Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	87-69	Field School - Seed Site, Town of Vaughan
Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority	87-70	Conservation - All lands within MTRCA Jurisdiction
Michael Archaeological Services	87-71	Consulting - Province of Ontario
MCC - Southwestern Region	87-72	Conservation
Barry Mitchell	87-73	Excavation - Kant Site, Renfrew County

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
James Molnar	87-74	Test Excavation - White/Coyle Site, Simcoe County
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-75	Continued Excavation - Lawson Site, Middlesex County
Paul Riley	87-76	Underwater Survey - Fathom Five Provincial Park, Lake Huron
Shan Walshe	87-77	Conservation - Quetico Provincial Park, Kenora District
Dave Arthurs	87-78	Conservation - Northcentral Region
Thor Conway	87-79	Conservation - Northeastern Region
Grace Rajnovich	87-80	Conservation - Northwestern Region
Paddy Reid	87-81	Conservation - Northwestern Region

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IN ONTARIO, TIME FLIES LIKE AN AARO

by

Morgan Tamplin, Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation

In 1887, the first report of Ontario's first provincial archaeologist, David Boyle, was published. The year 1928 saw the 36th and last Annual Archaeological Report, by Dr. R. B. Orr. This series, together with related publications is affectionately called "AARO" by generations of Ontario archaeologists. Now the Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation plans to let the AAROs fly again.

We have already recorded in Arch Notes that a new AARO series, based on abstracts of licence-holders reports will start in 1987. In fact, the first report for the 1987 licences will not appear until 1988. However, the old AARO may reappear in 1987, for the committee is considering a proposal to reprint the entire series in microfiche for institutions and individuals.

The AAROs are valuable research tools as sources of data for Ontario Archaeology and Ethnography. Charles Garrad, the OAS Administrator, has produced a detailed Index of the AARO series and the related Hunter Reports. We estimate that republication in this form can be done on between 30 and 40 microfiches (depending on reduction ratio) which, when bound with the index, would cost between 10 and 20 dollars per copy. Microfiche readers are now widely available in libraries and individuals can buy used models for as little as \$25.

We are considering various formats and distribution proposals. The original series was originally a free government publication but few libraries, museums or individuals have a complete set and single copies are now rare and expensive. Complimentary reprints may be deposited in selected Ontario institutions, and copies will be offered for sale to individuals or institutions outside the province. The Archaeology Committee welcomes comments on this proposal; send them to us c/o the O.A.S.

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## ONTARIO HERITAGE POLICY REVIEW

At the recent public consultation meeting in Toronto, on May 20, a general brief on behalf of the O.A.S. was presented by the President, Christine Caroppo. A more formal, written brief, as requested by the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, will follow.

Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship & Culture, explained in a recent news release that data collected from the public consultation meetings, and from the later, written briefs, will be analysed and further research will be done. Springing from this work, a second round of consultation, concentrating on revisions to the Ontario Heritage Act, will be undertaken with other ministries, levels of government and representative non-government groups.

Our president's remarks included the following:

"I would like to thank the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture for giving the O.A.S. and the people of Ontario this opportunity to help shape the future of their collective past. We are delighted and eager to be able to contribute to this important review process.

I am here representing the O.A.S.; nearly 40 years old, it is one of the senior heritage-related organizations in the province.

We are primarily interested in archaeology, both prehistoric and historic, that is, unlocking the secrets of the distant and more recent past. There is a great deal we still do not know about the lifeways of those who came before us and called this land home.

We feel very strongly that those people, long dead, have a vital story to tell; information to impart to us to enrich the quality of our lives.

Unfortunately, the past, heritage in general and archaeological sites in particular, are sensitive non-renewable resources which must be properly identified, curated or mitigated (as required) and the information they represent must be assembled in a form which is relevant to the public whose heritage, after all, it is.

I confess that archaeology as a discipline has suffered from the ivory tower syndrome in the past.

The technical methods required to gather the vast minutiae of information and the often complex nature of our results has discouraged us from imparting this knowledge gleaned from the soil to the general public - In short, we have been preaching to the converted.

We are beginning to recognize now that we are merely the stewards of this precious resource and we are making inroads in the area of public archaeology-- with more field schools, public lectures and literature, as well as programmes aimed at a non-professional audience.

It seems to us that in order to make heritage a vital part of the mainstream of Ontario life, we must strive to nurture the notion that what has transpired in

*continued on page 33*

ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION - APRIL 1987

Premier David Peterson has announced the appointment of Richard M. H. Alway of Toronto as chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Alway is warden and chairman of the board of stewards, Hart House, University of Toronto. He is also a news analyst and political commentator for radio stations CFRB, Toronto and CJSB, Ottawa and an author. Mr. Alway has an extensive background of community involvement, including member, executive committee of the board, National Museums of Canada; chairman, National Gallery of Canada; member, Board of Trustees, Canada Studies Foundation; and member of Corporation and College Council of Trinity College, University of Toronto. Mr. Alway has been vice-chairman of Ontario Heritage Foundation since May, 1986.

Also, six new members have been appointed to the Foundation for three-year terms. They are:

Joseph C. W. Armstrong of Toronto, director, Economic Development, Canadian Council for Native Business. He built and owns the rare collection of maps and journals known as Joe C. W. Armstrong Canadiana Collection and was the senior industrial development officer for Canada to Expo '86.

William D. Finlayson of Ilderton, executive director, Museum of Indian Archaeology (London), an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario. He is advisor and consultant to Halton Regional Conservation Authority in the excavation and reconstruction of the Crawford Lake Archaeological site.

Ian W. Kimmerly of Ottawa, a graduate of Carleton University, is president of Ian Kimmerly Limited. He is also a newspaper columnist appearing weekly in the Globe and Mail.

Joan F. Johnston of Martintown, chairman of Nor'westers and Loyalist Museum, Williamstown. She is a member of Heritage Canada; The Canadian Museums Association; The Royal Ontario Museum; The Ontario Historical Society; and The Gleggarry Historical Society.

Christopher D. Tossell of Sault Ste. Marie, architect, consulting engineer and partner of Tossell and Caughill. He is chairman, Sault Ste. Marie Local Architectural Conservation Committee (LACAC); past chairman, Sault Ste. Marie Historic Sites Board; and member, Association for Preservation Technology (ATP).

Henry Newton Rowell (Hal) Jackman of Toronto, chairman, Board of Directors, The Empire Life Insurance Company. He is a member, Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto; Salvation Army; National Council, Canadian Institute of International Affairs; president, The Ballet Opera Hall Corporation; and honorary trustee, Toronto Western Hospital.

Also, reappointed to the Foundation for three-year terms are:

- Cedric P. Haynes of Cobourg
- Dr. Peter L. Storck of Toronto
- Dr. Morgan Tamplin of Peterborough
- Theodore F. Teshima of Toronto

*continued on page 27*



## BOOK REVIEWS

People of the Muskeg: The Cree of James Bay by Barry Karp. Nelson Canada, Canadian Native Peoples Series. 82 Pages, 61 illustrations.

Reviewed by Grace Rajnovich

The Native people of Northern Ontario made many submissions to the recent Royal Commission on the Northern Environment concerning Native schools and curricula, but one that particularly struck me was a suggestion from a little boy in Moose Factory who couldn't understand the timing of Ontario's school holidays. He asked, "Why don't they give us a holiday when the geese come in spring?" That seemed logical (and aesthetically poignant) to me at the time and seems even more so now that I've read Barry Karp's excellent work on the Cree people of Northern Ontario.

This book is designed for elementary school children and outlines in the fashion of a story told by Wa-wa-tao, a grandmother from Attawapiskat, the traditional lifestyles of the James Bay Cree including their most joyous celebration, the Spring Goose Hunt. Karp tells us that the goose was a special animal for the traditional Cree; every part of its anatomy was used for some tool, toy, clothing or sustenance. It was a custom to take the head of the first goose shot in the spring, dry it, decorate it, and keep it in the wigwam in honour of the Goose Spirit. Goose grease was rubbed into the people's hair to help them to think good thoughts. But especially in goose season, "the people were happy and content". Wa-wa-tao says, via Karp, that the Cree people "knew how to enjoy a big feast" and the goose season feast was the biggest.

Wa-wa-tao's story is that of her ancestors 300 years ago, whose yearly round was located near her present village of Attawapiskat. We learn effortlessly about the seasonal round, the duties of each family member, the sharing of resources in the hunting territories, the work of the shaman, the hunter, the fisher, the tanner and the cook. It explains some of the rituals including the two-year-old child's "walking-out" ceremony when the ground outside the door of the lodge was covered with hides to symbolize the path to the world outside. The child's first steps outdoors were along this path.

Karp's book comes out at a critical "walking out" time for Native studies. Ministry archaeologists have been summoned to many of Ontario's schools by teachers who repeatedly tell us that they need our services as lecturers because school texts do not include Native studies. Native students make up 20% to 100% of school classes in the North and it is not unusual to find oneself speaking to 60 students, all of whom are Native. A teacher in Red Lake told me in April that the history texts in use in his school have no "relevant" material on native cultures. He begged that books be written.

Native leaders continue to press for relevant material. The Nishnawbe-Aski Nation's submission to the Royal Commission said, "We feel that a student must first learn about himself and his environment. It would be wrong to force a student when he first enters school to learn something that is totally alien."

Grand Council Treaty #3 asked the Royal Commission to press for the development of curriculum materials for native schools, more and more of which are being

established across the province. The Heritage Branch offices are under increasing pressure for educational materials and now the first formal archaeology curricula in the North are being developed by the Fort Frances-Rainy River Board of Education and the Rainy River Indian Band.

But the efforts towards a Native-oriented curriculum have just begun and Karp's book makes a grand part of that "walking-out". Native leaders say they want a curriculum that imparts facts not only about the environment but also about the cultural significance of the environment - stressing the enhancement of the student's self-identity including an identity with the Land. The study of Native cultures - including archaeology, ethnohistory and ethnology - is seen by them, not as a curious collection of curios, but as a vital link to this identity because it stresses local history and prehistory in dealing with the immediate landscape and how the people related to it, it stresses the longevity of Native cultures on the Land, it talks about Native achievements, and it corrects biased and racist views about Ontario's Native people. Karp's book does all of this excellently.

Native culture studies are a non-native concern as well. The Moose Band told the Royal Commission that "mutual understanding and respect" between cultures must be encouraged mainly through effective, relevant education including displays, books and projects that explain the Native world to the non-native world.

That is why Karp's book is so timely, and teachers here have told me how excited they are about it. The book is intended to be part of a series to include other titles on Native Canadians long ago and today. We congratulate Nelson Canada for its timely efforts and we look forward to more great reading.

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The Huron: Corn planters of the Eastern Woodlands by Robert Kelly. (Canadian Native People Series). Nelson Canada, Scarborough. 82 Pages, 40 illustrations, 7 photographs, 2 maps.

Reviewed by Gary Warrick and Gail Dowd Warrick

Archaeologists across Canada are coming to realize that the very future of the discipline rests on their success in convincing the public and politicians that archaeology is not just some unaffordable luxury. The major hurdle on the path to this goal is a public ignorance of native Canadian values and heritage. Clearly, the best way to gain support for archaeology is to nurture in our children an appreciation for native people and their heritage. The easiest way to accomplish this is through the educational system. Robert Kelly, a teacher by training, has started things rolling in the right direction by writing The Huron: Corn planters of the Eastern Woodlands.

The Huron is a wonderful contribution to children's literature on the archaeology and history of native Canadians. While intended as a text for Grades 4-6, the book should be part of all public library collections too. Children's history books in the 1960s and 1970s portrayed native people in a stereotyped racist manner. They were presented either as bloodthirsty savages or as part of the natural landscape. Both images are racist holdovers from the nineteenth century. More recent works written by academics are available but were never intended for children. Kelly's book offers a fresh perspective for both the native and non-native child on native people and their history, through a

blend of archaeology and historical ethnography.

The book is structured around a class visit to a 400 year old Huron village excavation and the reconstruction of life in that village. Kelly begins with a comprehensive account of the excavation of a prehistoric Huron village. He outlines in a concise and intelligible manner exactly what archaeologists do, from site discovery to interpretation of finds. (His description of post mold formation, for example, is one of the most lucid to appear in print). While the connection between archaeology and interpretation of archaeological finds, using the direct historic approach could have been made more explicit, the reader is made aware that archaeology provides a unique view of the past that is much broader than that provided by written sources.

The remainder of the book describes a year in the life of two Huron children (Atequen and Eneah) in a framework of the Huron seasonal round. The story is enhanced by photos, line drawings, water colour pictures, and panel explanations of material culture and its role in Huron life. Nothing is left out. Huron technology (longhouse construction, chert knapping, pot manufacture), subsistence, social organization, and ideology (games, sports, celebrations, mythology) are woven together to paint a realistic portrait of precontact Huron life. The reader is confronted time and again with the intimate understanding and respect that the Huron had for the Huron world. Some of Kelly's lessons extend far beyond just knowing the Huron.

The text is bold-face type with key words highlighted and defined in a glossary at the back of the book. The book has an excellent format for stimulating inquisitive young minds. Illustrations and written explanations scattered throughout the main story inspire the reader to find out more about the Huron by visiting an archaeological site themselves or to try their hands at replicating Huron artifacts and playing Huron games. The book has enormous potential as a teaching aid for Native studies and Canadian history courses.

Robert Kelly's *The Huron* is a book whose time has come. The current pessimism surrounding native self-government and native archaeology in Canada stems from a general ignorance and consequent lack of respect amongst non-natives for Native culture and heritage. While it is probably too late to drastically change most adult Canadian attitudes toward Native peoples, it is not too late to change children's attitudes. In order to ensure that the next generation will recognize, respect, and protect Native rights and heritage, we need more books like this one to be adopted as texts by school boards throughout the country. Robert Kelly and Nelson Canada deserve a round of applause for a job well-done. Let's see more.

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*continued from page 24*

Representing the Niagara Escarpment Commission on the Ontario Heritage Foundation will be:

Carol Ann Currie of Collingwood; has served on the Nottawasaga Township Council since 1983 and is currently deputy reeve. She has been district representative to the Agricultural Societies of Ontario and is president of the Collingwood Fair Board.

Frederick W. Greenland of Millgrove; a former member of the Flamborough Town Council for nine years. He is vice-chairman, Board of Directors of the Millgrove Senior Citizen Housing Project; member, Board of Trustees of the Millgrove United Church; and member, Board of Directors of Bold Park Lodge Inc.

## HAMILTON TO HAVE SECRETS OF HENRY VIII'S LOST WARSHIP

When Henry VIII stood on the ramparts of Southsea Castle, on July 19, 1545, watching his warships engage in battle with those of the French, the last thing he expected to witness was an accident. The British navy was considered superior to the enemy. The winter before, it had successfully blocked Boulogne and forced the French to surrender. Since then Henry's ships had controlled the English Channel.

But something went dreadfully wrong.

As the King looked out over the Solent, the stretch of water which lies between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, four French galleys moved forward to confront the English flagship, Henry Grace a Dieu. The Mary Rose, Henry's vice-flagship, was supposed to move to its defence. Before she could fire a single shot, she heeled over and sank, taking 700 men with her.

The screams of the drowning sailors could be heard drifting across the water. According to contemporary reports, the sea was calm and there was hardly a breath of wind. The reason for the accident is still a matter of conjecture. But the loss of the ship must have been a terrible blow to the monarch's ego. Henry had spent much money in shoring up the country's defence system. He had reinforced military installations, ordered the construction of ships, founded the Royal Navy (previously, merchant ships were pressed into service) and established Portsmouth as a naval base.

But what was a disaster for the king turned out to be a rich archeological repository for modern man. The Mary Rose lay on her starboard side in the Solent until she was raised in 1982. Her port side had been eaten away by the ocean, but her starboard side, firmly embedded in silt, was preserved almost intact. The wreck yielded an astonishing number of sixteenth-century artifacts - 14,000 at last count. Most of the items - cannon, rigging, clothing, longbows, dishes and the like - are on display at the Mary Rose Trust Museum in Southampton. But a condensed collection entitled *In Search of the Mary Rose: Henry VIII's Lost Warship* is currently touring North America. This summer (July 31 to Sept. 13) the exhibition comes to Ontario. It will be shown at the Art Gallery of Hamilton.

The city may seem like an odd place to show the Mary Rose exhibition. But in fact Hamiltonians have a strong interest in maritime matters. The city has two wrecks of its own - the *Hamilton* and *Scourge* - sunk in the harbor during the War of 1812. Experts have been debating for years whether to raise them, as it is believed that they, too, might yield a treasure trove of antiquities.

The Mary Rose exhibits are quite astounding. Despite having been under the sea for four centuries, many are in pristine condition. The ship itself of course, is back in England. She is kept in a cold, temperature-controlled shed, where water plays on her constantly, to prevent her timbers from drying out. Hamiltonians will have to content themselves with a scale model. But the artifacts, if anything, are even more fascinating than the wreck.

Some 150 items will be on display and they give a good insight into what life was like for the men who served under Henry. They include carpentry tools, writing utensils, pocket sundials (these were used as watches are today and were

*continued on page 34*

## FIELD SCHOOL MEETING #2

By Marti Latta

Following upon the very successful Workshop on Education in Archaeological Field Methods which was held in conjunction with the Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, in October 1986 in Toronto, a second meeting was held at the University of Toronto on Saturday, February 28, 1987. Present were Dean Knight (Wilfred Laurier University), Isobel Ball (Ste-Marie Among the Hurons), Linda Sloat, Janet Baker (Simcoe County Board of Education, Barrie), Bill Fitzgerald (Hamilton-Wentworth Board of Education), Marti Latta (University of Toronto), Morgan Tamplin (Trent University, Ontario Heritage Foundation), Marianne Catz (Ontario Science Centre), Norma Knowlton (Ontario Archaeological Society) and Ellen Kraemer (Metro Toronto Board of Education). Unable to attend were Matt Hill (University of Waterloo), Sue Jamieson (University of Toronto), Carolyn Smardz (Metro Board of Education), Christine Caroppo (Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto Historical Board), Ron Williamson (Foundation for Public Archaeology). Our mailing list proved to be filled with errors, incidently; many people failed to receive their notices on time. Apologies all around!

A position paper by Matt Hill had been circulated in advance, but because of his absence it was decided to postpone discussion until a later meeting when he could be present to defend himself. Instead, we discussed educational plans and goals of our various institutions. A number of these issues generated sufficient interest to warrant further consideration in the future. They are:

- 1) Sources of funding, particularly for on-going program expenses. Many funding sources are available on a one-time only basis. We compared the money situations in secondary and post-secondary institutions and decided that it was tough all over. Any suggestions for new untapped sources will be appreciated.
- 2) The nature of the proposed Passport to the Past program. It was generally agreed that this was a good concept in principle but that it was difficult to introduce casual volunteers into a structured educational program. Particular problems involved the amount of time that might be required in bringing volunteers up to date on the site methods and the consequent loss of contact time with the students enrolled in the course. There was general agreement that this program would be better handled by the Ontario Archaeology Society rather than by any branch of the provincial government. It was noted that several programs, including one run through the Metro Toronto Board of Education, offer opportunities on a drop-in basis for volunteers. We commend these programs, and feel that they are most suitable for Passport to the Past participants.
- 3) Standards for archaeological training programs. It was agreed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to set standards relevant to such a varied group of educational activities and that it would be impossible to enforce such standards under the Ontario Heritage Act. Nevertheless, it would be useful to discuss desirable standards and to encourage compliance with such standards where possible.
- 4) Goals of field schools. Clearly, training programs at different educational levels have different goals to some extent, but all agreed on the general

goals of (a) promoting appreciation for the past and (b) learning at least the basic methods of archaeological data gathering and evaluation. When possible, we felt that it was desirable to have classroom programs before and after excavation modules in order to prepare students for field problems and to evaluate the results of excavation. We plan further discussion of these concepts, including the utility of an artificial site for educational purposes.

- 5) The role of the O.H.F. in the training process. Beyond the obvious statement that it could contribute lots of money to every field school, we found this a difficult question which will clearly require a great deal of thought. There was a tentative agreement that field schools which operated on real sites should be required to conform to the terms of their licenses under the Ontario Heritage Act, and field schools which operated on artificial sites should not be controlled by the O.H.F.

Few decisions emerged from these discussions. Instead, we developed a better appreciation for the extent of the problems with which we dealt, comparing experiences between university, high school and amateur groups. In order to further this appreciation, the next meeting of this group has been tentatively scheduled for Saturday, September 19. It will take place at Ste-Marie Among the Hurons, where Isobel Ball will demonstrate the virtues and difficulties of working with an artificial site.

Anyone who would like to participate in this or other future meetings of this group is welcome; please send \$5.00 to cover mailing expenses to Marti Latta, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto.

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#### INITIAL MEETING OF HAMILTON AND SCOURGE TECHNICAL STUDY TEAM

The Technical Study Team of the Hamilton-Scourge Feasibility Study held its first formal meeting on April 9, 1987. This meeting marked the beginning of the study to determine the feasibility of raising, conserving and displaying the warships Hamilton and Scourge in Hamilton.

The team reviewed terms of reference, technical issues and developed parameters for the tasks involved. They also examined the available documented data which has been compiled by the Hamilton and Scourge Project staff.

The Technical Study Team, managed by Phillip J. Wright, Senior Archaeologist - Marine Heritage, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, includes Dave Fullerton, partner, Sherwood-Fullerton Engineering; Robert Grenier, Head of Underwater Archaeology, Parks Canada; Lorne Murdoch, Conservation Section, Parks Canada; Dr. Peter Storck, Curator, New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum and Gordon Watts, Director of Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology, East Carolina University, North Carolina. More experts will join the team as the project progresses.

A Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. Jack Wade on behalf of the Ontario Heritage Foundation and comprising representatives from the federal, provincial and municipal governments, will oversee the activities of the Technical Study Team.

"This team will be responsible for establishing a concrete and comprehensive plan of action," said Dr. Wade. "A unique, multi-disciplinary project of this kind involves expertise in conservation, archaeology and engineering. This is an exciting development on the frontiers of marine heritage conservation. No other research has ever been done on shipwrecks preserved intact at such a depth."

A LATE ARCHAIC DOG COPROLITE  
FROM INVERHURON, ONTARIO

By Peter G. Ramsden

The purpose of this note is to report at long last on a dog coprolite recovered from the Rocky Ridge site, near Inverhuron, Ontario in 1970. The site was partially excavated in 1969 and 1970, and contained 3 distinct late Archaic occupation layers of which the lowest (Occupation Level III) was radiocarbon dated at 1150 B.C. ±120 (Ramsden 1976). The published report on the site does not describe the coprolite since faunal analysis of the 1970 sample was not complete by press time.

The coprolite was recovered at a depth of approximately 106 cm (42 in) in square S5W0, in a matrix of light yellow aeolian sand immediately underlying the organic-stained sand of Occupation Level III. The sample consisted of 2 roughly spherical masses, each approximately 2cm in diameter, of medium brown, compactly cemented and very fine-grained material containing numerous small bone fragments. The coprolite was clearly distinguishable in colour and texture from the surrounding matrix.

The 111 bone fragments contained in the sample were examined by Jim Burns, who noted that they were "apparently chewed and ingested by a small-to-medium carnivore" (Burns 1976). Few of the fragments were identifiable due to their small size. One is a vertebral fragment of a mouse, or similar sized mammal, and 4 are pieces of fish bone. The remaining 106 fragments were unidentifiable, but Burns thought that they appeared to be fragments of small mammal bone.

The presence of domestic dog remains in the Late Archaic sites in the Inverhuron area (Personal communication from Fritz Knechtel and J. V. Wright; Knechtel 1959) renders it likely that the coprolite described here is from a dog. Occupation Level III at Rocky Ridge was a small fishing camp, then close to the shore of Lake Huron, where fish were processed and probably preserved. It is not difficult to imagine the many attractions such a locale would hold for a small dog, who would probably be so happy there that ... well, very happy.

REFERENCES

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1976 Coprolite bone sample. Typescript, 1 page. In possession of the author.
- Knechtel, Fritz  
1959 The Inverhuron Park, Season 1958. New Pages of Prehistory, 1958. Ontario History vol LI, No. 1.
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1976 Rocky Ridge: A stratified Archaic site near Inverhuron, Ontario. Research Report No. 7, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch.

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## THE SIDEY-MACKAY SITE A DECADE AFTER THE 1977 EXCAVATIONS

By Charles Garrad

1987 marks not only the one hundredth anniversary of David Boyle's survey of the Petun area but also the tenth anniversary of excavations on one of its more noted sites. The 1977 excavations on the Sidey-Mackay site were undertaken in full awareness that the great W. J. Wintemberg had been our predecessor in 1926 (and had visited the site earlier during his 1923 survey). His work produced a large artifact sample but a poor report, published posthumously under immediate post-war conditions, with congested illustrations and entirely lacking a site plan. The work established the interest of the Sidey-Mackay people in beavers but did not conclude if this occurred in prehistoric or proto-historic times, this issue hinging on whether the single piece of European brass recovered came from an archaeological or intrusive context. Local informants and participants reported that Wintemberg's crew was of unskilled unemployed labourers and that no screening was done. The possibility, that the use of techniques not likely to recover small pieces was the cause of no more than one piece of metal being found, existed but could not be tested by screening Wintemberg's backdirt because this had eroded away.

In 1952 Richard S. MacNeish proposed a prehistoric Ontario sequence based on pottery types. Other sites excavated by Wintemberg, Roebuck, Uren, Middleport and Lawson, are key sites in the sequence. Sidey-Mackay did not fit well into the sequence, and not at all to other Petun sites. The site seemed to stand alone in Ontario with no high relationships to any other site, and only a single moderate relationship to Woodbridge. Only low relationships were indicated to other Petun area sites. This could not be explained either by researchers working on the Ontario sequence (such as Emerson, Ramsden, Ross, Wright) or specifically on the Petun. When it was deduced by other approaches that the Sidey-Mackay people became in succession the Melville (ca. 1616), Hamilton-Lougheed (ca. 1639) and Kelly-Campbell village people (ca. 1647), the absence of a demonstrably high relationship between the Sidey-Mackay and Melville sites and to the contemporary MacMurchy site, and at least moderate relationships to the later Hamilton-Lougheed and Kelly-Campbell sites became a priority issue. As the technique itself seemed valid, the problem was seen as being in the sample examined by MacNeish. If the sample was not truly representative of the Sidey-Mackay site, it became possible that the resulting data was also not representative and the place of the site in the Ontario and Petun sequences thus obscured.

Comparative readings of the Wintemberg and MacNeish works revealed that MacNeish's pottery-type ratio figures were based on an examination of only 12% of the total rimsherds excavated by Wintemberg, of which an unknown but probably high number would have been typable by the MacNeish criteria. The discovery of National Museum numbers on Sidey-Mackay artifacts in the Royal Ontario Museum collection hinted that much of the Wintemberg sample had been disposed of to other institutions. This was also found to apply, in varying degrees, to the other Wintemberg sites. Enquiry at the National Museum failed to produce records of where the collection had been sent or the assurance that the retained remnant was representative. The issue became that of determining if the remnant National Museum collection was representative. To determine this, new excavations to acquire another collection became necessary. This would hopefully resolve simultaneously the question of the presence of European metal and hence the pre- or proto-historic placement of the site.



The 1977 excavations were the result of this mandate, conducted under licence 77-C-0156 and with some financial support from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. With minimal disturbance of the site, an artifact sample was obtained sufficient to be believed representative, and the rimsherds, clay pipes, faunal and metal items given particular attention. The following conclusions were reached:

- (1) The site is proto-historic.
- (2) The failure to obtain a larger metal sample in 1926 was the result of technique, not the absence of material.
- (3) The site has a high relationship to the nearby Melville and contemporary MacMurphy sites, and moderate relationships to the temporally distant Hamilton-Lougheed and Kelly-Campbell sites and spatially distant MacKenzie site.
- (4) The National Museum collections from the Sidey-Mackay site are not representative; and from the Roebuck, Uren, Middleport and Lawson sites probably not representative.
- (5) Following analysis of the faunal material by Rosemary Prevec, the dominance of beaver noted by Wintemberg is confirmed. This was interpreted as being a "raison d'etre" for the movement of the Sidey-Mackay people into the Mad River Valley at Creemore.

During the decade following the 1977 excavations, the site has been routinely monitored but not further disturbed. It endures as a monument to the people, some at least from the Humber Valley, who moved to the area some four hundred years ago because of the beaver, to become part of a fusion that emerged as the Petun. The Petun Indians are long since gone from the area, but the beaver are still there.

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the past is of vital importance to us today. History is not bunk. Surely, one of the most effective methods of attaining this goal is to make heritage in all its facets a more substantial part of our early and ongoing education.

This theme of education applies equally to those wishing to study heritage at a higher level. It is a disgrace that no program exists in this country to teach, for example, historical archaeology. This void must be filled as quickly as possible.

Ontario has made contributions to heritage in the form of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Ontario Heritage Act, Environmental Assessment Act, and others. But all of these need to be strengthened and clarified.

Along with this, much greater funding must be made available in order for us in the heritage business to make the past relevant to the present. New and creative sources of funding must be sought - incentives explored.

Canada signed the UNESCO agreement in 1976, over 10 years ago. Our record since then in terms of heritage, when compared to the other signatories, has been less than stellar.

The O.A.S. is eager to assist in the process of ameliorating that record."

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MESOLITHIC HUNTERS OF THE FEDERSEE LAKE  
WEST GERMANY

The UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS PROGRAM (UREP) invites you to participate in continuing archaeological field work around the Federsee Lake in West Germany. Peat deposits around this tranquil lake and bird sanctuary have preserved an exceptional archaeological record of Palaeolithic reindeer hunters, hunter-gatherers of the mixed forest, and early Neolithic farmers. The most numerous and least understood sites date to the Mesolithic period, a critical time in European prehistory and the focus of this project. The Mesolithic was a time of adjustment to dynamic environmental changes as the last great ice age slowly receded and thick forest spread across most of the continent.

Field Work is to be conducted by Professor Michael Jochim of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Standard techniques of archaeology will be used, such as removal of earth with trowels, screening through wire mesh, measuring, mapping and labelling artifacts and drawing soil profiles. Previous excavation experience and some knowledge of German welcome but not necessary. Participants will be trained and supervised by project staff in all aspects of the research.

Volunteer applications are being accepted for two sessions: July 7-25 and July 27-August 14 1987. Shared accommodations will be in apartments in the local village of Oggelshausen. The cost is U.S.\$1365 which represents a contribution towards the project.

For more information and applications write or phone: University Research Expeditions Program (UREP), University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A. (415) 642-6586.

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calibrated for specific latitudes), musical instruments and such popular Tudor games as backgammon and chess boards. Wooden combs with the remains of insects embedded in their teeth indicated that the sailors were infested with lice. They were plagued by rats as well. Many skeletons were found.

There is a mind-boggling array of archery equipment. Dozens of longbows were recovered from the wreck. One chest alone contained the remains of more than 1,000 arrows. Henry's navy relied heavily on the skill of its archers. But that was gradually changing. The king, when updating his military forces, realized that guns would some day replace bows and arrows. To fight the French, the Mary Rose had been outfitted with extra guns and cannon. Unfortunately, the extra weight made her top-heavy and hard to manoeuvre, factors that may well have led to her speedy, tragic demise.

For further information about *In Search of The Mary Rose: Henry VIII's Lost Warship*, call the Art Gallery of Hamilton at (416)527-6610. The exhibition opens July 31.

From The Globe & Mail, May 16, 1987

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

While researching another project I came across a charming letter written in 1817 by a gentleman living in Upper Canada to a relative or friend on the island of Guernsey in the English Channel. The letter is full of interesting information about the flora, fauna and history of the province as well as the then current situation for potential immigrant farmers. The following is an excerpt of the letter wherein the author describes in some detail and speculates about the former aboriginal inhabitants of the region. His insights are revealing and one wishes that he had written more on the subject. Scholars in southwestern Ontario may take a particular interest.

Letter - John Savery Brock to James Macculloch. (sic)  
Ontario Archives. MSS Tupper (F.B.) Papers 1817 MS 496.

22 Sept. 1817, York

...I arrived here (York) last Wednesday [for the second time] from Port Talbot; which is situated about 170 miles from hence on the north side of Lake Erie about the centre, where I spent eleven days at Colonel Talbot's much to my satisfaction. There I visited the remains of Indian forts that have been constructed many centuries ago -- earth heaped up so as to make a breast work -- in a regular circle with a ditch in the front -- there appears several in that part of the country -- and so close to each other as evidently to protect a certain position, round which it must be presumed a large population lived. Of a large population inhabiting this country, there are still several remains, such as several ridges of Indian Corn -- pieces of crockery -- head of arrows -- hatchets of stone, similar in make to our Guernsey Druids' knives as we these call them -- small stones prepared all on one model for a sling or stick -- number of human bones -- skulls, charcoal etc., and when you reflect that these things are found in quantities although the country is just settling, not more than six or seven years, and that there are but a small quantity of acres cleared, & scarce a plough that has been used. I think you will agree that many nations may have inhabited this continent. In the forts the trees are as large & thick as elsewhere. The present Indians have no knowledge of these people -- or of the use of the stones or of making any crockery. ...

Christine Caroppo

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MARY ROSE ARTIFACTS COMING TO ONTARIO

Artifacts recovered by underwater archaeology from the wreck of King Henry VIII's "MARY ROSE" will travel from England to Ontario for public display at the Hamilton Art Gallery, from Friday July 31 to Sunday September 13, 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. daily, 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Sundays, admission \$4, Tuesdays free.

The "MARY ROSE" sank when she heeled on a turn with open gunports moving to defend Portsmouth Harbour against an attacking French naval force on July 19, 1545. She was top heavy with extra long guns taken aboard for the battle, and also carried extra fighting men armed with long bows. The long guns and many of the bows were recovered. A wide range of artifacts characteristic of the time survived the more than four centuries under water because they became buried in the muddy bottom of the Solent.

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

CHARTER PRESENTED TO THE NIAGARA CHAPTER

On the evening of Friday, March 20, at a meeting held at Brock University, the new Niagara Chapter received its Charter from the hands of Society President Christine Caroppo. Chairing the meeting, Niagara Chapter President Jim Pengelly welcomed all those attending, which included Chapter members and a number of guests. The contingent from Toronto comprised Society President Caroppo, Society Director Marjorie Tuck, Society Administrator Charles Garrad, Dave Hunt representing the Toronto Chapter, and member Ella Kruse. Stewart and Mary Leslie attended from Hamilton, Dr. Bill Engelbrecht from Buffalo, N.Y., and Bill Shannon from Thornbury.

In her remarks accompanying the presentation of the Charter document, President Caroppo briefly reviewed the evolution of the Society since 1950, and noted that its Constitution contained provision for the future establishment of Chapters long before membership strength had grown enough to need them. Chapters are seen both as an outcome of the Society's mandate as expressed in its Constitution, and as a means of further fulfilling it; both as an instrument by which the Society reaches more people and as the means of providing further local services to them.

On behalf of the Toronto Chapter, Dave Hunt welcomed the new Chapter and wished it well for the future. Charles Garrad was the evening's speaker, and gave two slide presentations about the Petun. The first was titled "The Incredible Journey of the Khionontateronon-Wyandot (Petun)", and the second "The Sidey-Mackay Site."

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GRAND RIVER WATERLOO CHAPTER ANNOUNCES SUMMER PROJECTS

The Chapter has announced two excavation and survey projects for the coming summer:

The PUSLINCH PROJECT, near Crief in Puslinch Tp., will survey the area and excavate a ca. 4,000 year old Archaic site which has yielded some 20 Genessee points. It is presently interpreted as a seasonal camp site. Robert Pihl will act as coordinator and Scarlett Janusas is loaning facilities for the subsequent processing of the artifacts. The project of 12 weeks will include 6 weeks each of excavating and surveying. OAS volunteers may contact Ken Oldridge at (519)821-3112 or Lois McCulloch at (519)824-1905.

The ERIN also concerns a late Archaic site, which has yielded Bear Island points. Dr. Peter Ramsden will direct the work of six weeks, including three weeks each of excavating and surveying. OAS volunteers may contact Dr. Peter Ramsden at McMaster University (416)525-9140.

The PUSLINCH project will commence June 15 and the ERIN project June 22. Funding for both was arranged through the hard work of Ken Oldridge, Chapter President and local Archaeological Conservation Officer. Both projects are eligible for Passport to the Past certification.

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from the o a s office ....

#### ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM BIRTHDAY PARTY

In honour of its 75th Anniversary, the ROM has organized a galaxy of events through to June 1987. Numbering in the hundreds, they include lectures, films, a Gilbert and Sullivan festival, planetarium shows, boat trips, a fundraising run, a garden party and special museum exhibits. For details, contact the Royal Ontario Museum at 100 Queens Park, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C6.

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#### READING MATERIAL FOR O.A.S. TRIP TO TIKAL AND BELIZE

A brief walk around the exhibitions of publications at the recent SAA Royal York event demonstrated that there must be hundreds of books about Tikal, Guatemala, Belize, the Maya etc. Therefore, we won't recommend any in particular. It was noted that Volume 2 of Dr. David M. Pendergast's treatise series on ALTUN HA was available at the ROM bookdesk. (Congratulations, David!).

The May/June issue of ARCHAEOLOGY has an interesting item on the discovery of Tikal.

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#### DONATIONS IN MEMORY OF CLYDE C. KENNEDY

Two donations to the O.A.S. Awards Fund have been received from the Ottawa area in memory of the late Clyde C. Kennedy, long-term OAS member, a founding member of the Ottawa Chapter and for many years the Editor of The Ottawa Archaeologist, the Chapter newsletter.

The Awards Fund exists to provide the occasional financial bursary or award. Sufficient income has now been generated to allow the awarding of the first \$100, and the Society is prepared to receive nominations for a 1987 candidate. The criteria are reported elsewhere in this issue of AN.

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#### RECEPTION AT THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM FOR THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

On Thursday, May 7, from 5 to 8 p.m., a reception was held at the Royal Ontario Museum for delegates at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. The official party was piped to the podium by an honour guard from Old Fort York and was introduced by Dr. T. Cuyler Young, Director of the Museum.

Professor Morgan Tamplin of Trent University delivered a welcoming address for the Ontario Heritage Foundation and read a letter of greeting from the Government of Ontario by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Lily Munro. The foundation and the provincial government provided support for the reception.

Dr. Don Fowler, President of the SAA, addressed the delegates and presented a public service award to the City of Toronto for their support of Local Heritage and Archaeology. The award was received by A. Collins, Toronto Board of

*from the o a s office ....*

Education and R. Myers, Toronto Historical Board, on behalf of the Mayor of Toronto.

A birdstone cake (a cake in the shape of a birdstone) donated by the O.A.S. was piped in and cut by Drs. Young and Fowler.

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#### WANTED - SUBMISSIONS TO ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Manuscripts for possible publication in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 47 are now solicited. ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY is a highly respected refereed journal and the pre-eminent publication of its kind in Ontario and the north-east. The style and format may be seen by examining any recent issue, and the requirements for authors will be found on the inside back cover of any recent issue.

All members are encouraged to make their scholarship a matter of record by authoring an article in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY.

Manuscripts may be sent directly to the Editor:

Dr. Peter Reid  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, ON N9B 3P4

or the Society's post box marked "Attention: Editor, Ontario Archaeology".

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#### FAUNAL REPORT INDEX RELEASED

Chris Andersen has compiled a list of 337 archaeological sites in Ontario for which faunal analysis reports have been compiled and are on file at the University of Toronto. Each entry gives the name, Borden number and County or District of the site, its assigned culture and date (as available), the name of the archaeologist, the name(s) of the faunal analysts and the date of the faunal report. There is a separate Cultural Index, cross-referencing the Reports by culture or period.

The Index is released by the Society as a special publication and a handy order form is enclosed with this mailing.

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#### INFORMATION WANTED ON ABITIBI AREA GRAVE SITES

The following letter has been received from Emmaline MacPherson, Research Worker, P.O. Box 1359, Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 3P2:

"The Native People of Beaver House have recently been engaged in restoring the grave sites of their ancestors on the Abitibi travelways. They are covering an area from south of Abitibi Reserve to the Quebec Border at Kanasuta.

It has been discovered that one of the major burial grounds at Kanasuta has

from the OAS office ....

been disturbed and is presently a gravel pit.

Would you have any information to help us with this burial site. Any information would be greatly appreciated in our efforts."

Ms. MacPherson also reports that Native people in the Kirkland Lake area wish to rediscover "our historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. Hopefully, this will result in the publishing of a local history book as well as preserving our heritage". Any help would be appreciated.

Will any members able to help with either of these projects please contact Emaline MacPherson directly.

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#### RESOURCE LIST FOR SCHOOL BOARDS

The OAS is compiling a list of Ontario Archaeological resources for use in public and high schools. Members who have already done this for an area, and particularly members who are teachers, are invited to submit suggestions from their experience as to the sort of information schools can best use. Please write or phone the Society Administrator.

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#### THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY HAS MEMBERSHIP VACANCIES

Peter S. Osler, President of The Champlain Society, has advised that new members are now being accepted. The current annual fee is \$30 and the benefit of membership is the receipt of the Society's publications as they become available, as well as being informed as to current research. The Champlain Society can be reached at their office in The Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E3, Tel: (416)363-8310. Some back issues of Society publications are available.

The Annual Meeting of The Champlain Society, held at The Grange, Toronto, on June 4, 1987, was addressed by Professor Robin Fisher of Simon Fraser University on Indian Affairs in British Columbia.

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#### 1987 VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD PINS GIVEN

Eight OAS members were nominated by the Society for Awards in 1987, and five of these received lapel pins and certificates in a ceremony held at the McMichael Collection building, Kleinburg on April 27th, during Volunteer Week. These were:

Mima C. Kapches	Volunteer service to the Society (10 year pin)
Martha A. Latta	Volunteer service to the Society (10 year pin)
Annie Gould	Volunteer service to the Toronto Chapter (5 year pin)
Sharon Hick	Volunteer service to the Society (5 year pin)
Jack Redmond	Volunteer service to the Grand-River Waterloo Chapter (5 year pin)

The sixth nominee, Janet C. Illingworth-Cooper, volunteer service to the Society (5 year pin) will receive her award through the mails at her present address in England.

A special postage stamp honouring volunteers was released the same week, and our nominees received a souvenir issue.

Garth and Irma Rumble, volunteer service to the Windsor Chapter (5 year pins) received their awards on May 5th at Willistead Manor in Windsor. The following is noted from "Squirrel County Gazette", newsletter of the Windsor Chapter:

"The Rumbles were among the original founders of the Windsor Archaeology Club, which subsequently became the Windsor Chapter. Garth has, over the years, filled every role on the Chapter Executive, and Irma has unstintingly acted as the Chapter's Social Convenor ... Although 1987 is the tenth year in which the Rumbles have been active in the Chapter, they had not quite made the ten-year mark when they were nominated in 1986: thus their receipt of the Five-Year award. ... the Chapter congratulates them both."

The Society congratulates all the Award recipients.

\* \* \*

#### CEREMONY AT FORT ROUILLE

On Thursday, May 7th, 1987, a ceremony at the site of Fort Rouille in the C.N.E. grounds, Toronto, marked the unveiling of a plaque and the dedication of the concrete paving outlining the exterior walls of the fort. The sponsors were the Board of Education for the City of Toronto and the Toronto Historical Board. The O.A.S. was well represented in the assembly and in the work that led to it becoming possible. It was Dr. Donald Brown, a Past-President of the Society, who conducted the excavations which resulted in the defining of the Fort's location, shape and dimensions. Mary-Cate Garden, then a student excavator, now an O.A.S. member and U. of Toronto student, spoke for herself and all the students who had worked on the project, and participated in the actual unveiling of the plaque, together with Nola Crewe of the Toronto Board of Education and Frederick J. Beavis, Deputy Mayor of Toronto. The O.A.S. was formally represented at the ceremony by President Christine Caroppo and Treasurer Mike Kirby.

\* \* \*

#### O.A.S. COMPUTER

With the aid of a grant from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Society has now acquired its own computer system and, by the end of the year, hopes to be using it to its fullest extent.

For the benefit of the "computerniks" amongst us, our system comprises: A "fully-loaded" COMPAQ Deskpro with 640K RAM, dual 360K diskette drives, a 20MB hard disk with H.D. Back-up, a dual-mode amber monitor, an Epson LQ800 24 pt. dot matrix printer and an internal 1200bd modem. Software includes - MS-DOS & Basic, Wordperfect, Bedford Accounting, X-Talk and dBase III+. ---Drool on, you hackers---

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from the o a s office ....

#### WEATHER INFORMATION FROM ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Anticipated temperatures, precipitation, wind and sky conditions in the vicinity of Pearson International Airport can be accessed 24 hours per day by dialing (416) 676-3066.

\* \* \*

#### NATIONAL PARKS ACT OVERHAULED

The reconciliation of the dual goals of heritage conservation and public access in Canada's National Parks is a goal of the revised legislation now before Parliament. A National Parks Citizen's Heritage Fund will be established to solicit tax-deductible donations from the public. Among other controls, the penalties for poaching in the Parks will be the severest in the world. For further information, contact Allen Kaiser (819) 994-5074.

\* \* \*

#### O.A.S. TRAVEL PLANS FOR APRIL 1988

The response to the flyer enclosed with the previous ARCH NOTES has resulted in the following changes to the announced tentative itinerary:

- (1) There will be two trips offered, April 9-23 and April 23-May 7, 1988.
- (2) There will be optional third week stopovers and a choice of itineraries between Cancun and Mexico City.
- (3) We will fly directly from Toronto to Belize City and proceed the following day into Guatemala, staying as close to Tikal as we can get for two nights; we will then follow the previously announced itinerary, more or less, but in the reverse order.
- (4) We hope for overnights at Akumel and at Chichen Itza, to see the Sound and Light show there.

At the time of writing, the details (especially the cost!) are not yet final but hopefully this issue will be accompanied by a revised announcement flyer. Those good people who have already responded need not do so again, but will receive an update newsletter before long.

\* \* \*

#### O.A.S. BUS TRIP AUGUST 22-23, 1987

A two-day bus trip is planned to Petunia and the Beaver Valley for the fourth weekend in August, leaving the York Mills bus terminal at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday the 22nd.

Participants will be able to follow in the footsteps of David Boyle (who began excavating in Nottawasaga Township in 1887, a hundred years ago), A. F. Hunter (who had begun recording sites in Collingwood Township in 1886), Father A. E. Jones (1902), W. J. Wintemberg (1923, 1926), and current researchers. This will be an outdoors event, with visits to three proposed locations of Sacred Rock EKARENIONDI, a climb through the Scenic Caves and hikes on portions of the Bruce Trail which have archaeological interest. Several major archaeological (Petun) sites will be visited and one may even be in process of excavation, allowing the opportunity to participate. Mike and Christine Kirby,

*from the o a s office ....*

members of the Bruce Trail Association, will conduct a hike along the portion of the Trail recently the subject of Mike's article in the Bruce Trail News, which runs through an area of surface chert scatter of several square miles.

Overnight will be spent at the Blue Mountain Lodge and the bus will be provided as usual, by PMCL. Use the enclosed flyer to register for this unique tour.

\* \* \*

BUS TRIP SEPTEMBER 5-7, 1987 - "ROMP THROUGH HURONIA"

A Labour Day weekend bus trip is offered by the London Chapter from London to Huronia. The price of \$115 includes two nights' accommodation and entrance fees. For itinerary details contact the London Chapter.

\* \* \*

CANADIAN HISTORIC SITES OFFERS 50% OFF

The series CANADIAN HISTORIC SITES: OCCASIONAL PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY and HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY have been discontinued. Environment Canada offers issues remaining in stock at 50%. For a free catalogue of what is still available, write to:

Research Publications, Environment Canada - Parks, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 1G2. Ask for Research Publications Catalogue R61-4/1-1986E.

At the same time, researchers may request the MANUSCRIPTS AND BULLETINS Catalogue which is also free. This document details the National Historic Parks and Sites Manuscripts Reports, Microfiche Reports and Research Bulletins series, and where they can be accessed and, in some cases, obtained.

\* \* \*

FINAL NOTICE TO LIFE MEMBER MORRIS BRIZINSKI

Mail sent to you at your last reported address has been returned to us marked "moved" with no forwarding address. Where are you, Morris?

This issue of ARCH NOTES will be held for you in the event that someone contacts the Society on your behalf with your current location. Failing this, your name will be removed from the mailing list.

We draw your attention to your obligation as a member to keep the Society advised of your current address (Constitution XVI:3).

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from the o a s office ....

#### JULY RENEWALS NOW ACCEPTED

On June 30 the annual membership of members adhering to the July/June year expires. Reminder notices to those members accompany this issue of ARCH NOTES. If you are affected please note you are offered the option of renewing either for the full year until June 1988, or for half a year to December 1987. The half-year renewal changes July/June members to calendar-year members. New members joining the Society between April and September are assigned a July/June membership unless they specifically elect to be backdated to the previous January.

\* \* \*

#### ONTARIO HERITAGE POLICY REVIEW

Under the name "giving Our Past A Future" a discussion paper has been prepared by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in cooperation with the Ontario Heritage Foundation. In May the Ministry requested permission to send the discussion paper to all our members residing in Ontario. If you have not received yours, please contact:

Mr. Greg Baeker  
The Ontario Heritage Policy Review  
Ministry of Citizenship & Culture  
77 Bloor Street West, 6th floor,  
Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9

'phone (416) 963-0775

\* \* \*

#### ANNOUNCING "PASSPORT TO THE PAST"

Under the name PASSPORT TO THE PAST the Society and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture have implemented a joint program intended to bring the archaeological process within the reach of all interested Ontario citizens by maximising volunteer opportunities with Ontario, and other, archaeological projects. The program features a special toll-free telephone line to the Ministry offices at 77 Bloor Street West for the use of volunteers and agencies seeking volunteers (user agencies). Information provided by volunteers about their needs will be placed in a computerized file to which user agencies will have access, and volunteers will be advised from time to time of agencies seeking volunteers in various activities. There will be a small charge (\$5 per year) to contribute to part of the costs of the telephone line, computer time, documents, newsletters and mailing. An additional feature is the actual Passport document. Designed to provide a permanent record of contributed work, this will be signed and stamped by the user agency or the MCC/OAS. There will be a small charge for the Passport document (\$5).

Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, announced the program concept in February, during Heritage Week, and advised that the Passports recognized the contributions of archaeological volunteers in a tangible way. The Passport can be used anywhere in the world to record voluntary and paid archaeological, and related, work, and acts as a permanent record of a members accumulating experience and qualifications.

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### HYDRO TRANSMISSION LINE PLANNED ACROSS NORTHERN ONTARIO

Ontario Hydro is planning to build a new transmission line some 600 kilometres long from Thunder Bay east toward either Timmins or Sault Ste. Marie. The route selection process has now begun. The eight-phase project provides for public comment on alternative routes in phase 3 (July-September 1987) and on the preferred plan in Phase 7 (June-September 1988).

Members with archaeological concerns in the study area may avail themselves of the public meetings, or approach Hydro directly or through the Society.

For a copy of the Background Information circular titled "Northern Ontario Interconnection Study", write to:

W. B. Gridale, Supervising Project Engineer, Design and Development Division-Transmission, Ontario Hydro, 700 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X6.

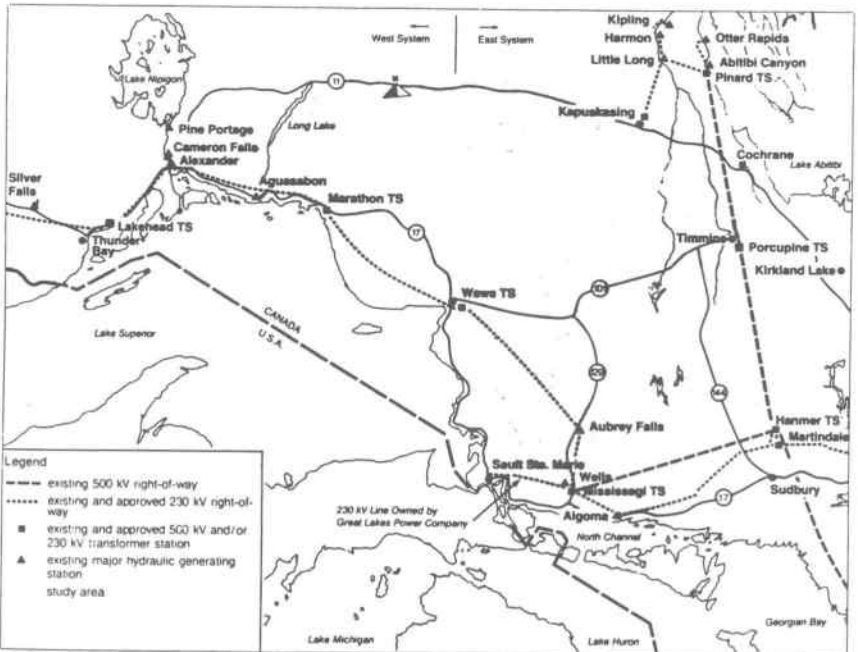


Figure A Route Study Area

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### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, North Central Regional Archaeological Laboratory, anticipates funding for one or both of the following archaeological excavation projects for 1987/88:

1) A Re-examination of the Brohm Site - survey and salvage excavations of the late Palaeo-Indian Brohm site, at the head of the Sibley Peninsula, in Sibley Provincial Park, approximately 50 km northeast of Thunder Bay. Brohm, first excavated by R. S. MacNeish in 1950, will be damaged by park road and visitor services centre construction.

Project Co-ordinator: W. A. Ross, Regional Archaeologist

2) The Mountain Portage Rescue Excavation Project - salvage excavations of a late 18th/early-to-mid 19th century fur trade portage site, at the foot of Kakabeka Falls, on the Kaministikwia River, approximately 30 km west of Thunder Bay. The site, first tested by the Heritage Branch in 1974, lies in Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park. It is threatened by water erosion.

Project Co-ordinator: David Arthurs, Field Archaeologist

Both of these projects will have two components: to salvage the threatened portion of the site, and to serve as public archaeology projects, in conjunction with the park interpretation programmes. They are anticipated to be 10 months in duration.

Tenders will be invited for these projects when funding is secured. If you are interested in competing for the contract, or in being considered for the crew, please send your curriculum vitae (specifying which project you are interested in) to:

Heritage Branch  
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture  
North Central Region Archaeological Laboratory  
1825 Arthur Street East  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7E 5N7  
(807) 475-1683

\* \* \* \* \*

S T O P   P R E S S

#### PRESERVATION OFFICER for ARCHAEOLOGY

The Toronto Historical Board has received approval from Toronto City Council to hire an archaeologist to be responsible for the archaeological program of the Toronto Historical Board. This position is to be filled by late summer.

Watch the Situations Vacant advertisements in the national papers.

\* \* \* \* \*





*o a s chapters*

TORONTO

President Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732  
Vice-President Tony Stapells  
Treasurer Marjorie Clarkson  
Secretary Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd.,  
Etobicoke, Ont. M9C 3C6  
Newsletter PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti  
Chapter Fees Individual \$8

Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Room 561a, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George St., Toronto.

WINDSOR

President Rosemary Denunzio (519) 948-7323  
Vice-President Art Pegg  
Treasurer Norman Vincent  
Secretary Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R. 1,  
Tecumseh, Ont. N8N 2L9  
Newsletter SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid  
Chapter Fees Individual \$3

Meetings: Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, excluding June, July and August. Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave., Windsor.

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THE O.A.S. AWARDS FUND

The O.A.S. Awards Fund was established in 1985 at the time of the death of Frank Ridley as a means of commemorating former and present members, or events of lasting significance, through donations to a special Fund.

Donations have been received from within and without the Society in memory of Clyde C. Kennedy, W. J. Patterson, Frank Ridley and Ian C. Walker. The fund has been enlarged by the addition of a small levy to the Symposium entrance charge in 1985 and again in 1986, and interest earned by the fund has been added to it.

It is intended that income generated by the fund provide an occasional Award or Honorarium and also provide for the future supply of J. Norman Emerson Silver Medals when the present stock has all gone. No rules or criteria for the Award have yet been established.

The Executive invites the membership at large to submit their ideas and opinions concerning the criteria to be met by a nominee for an Award from the Fund.

The slump in interest rates and the present state of the Fund prohibits any commitment, at the present, to make a regular Award. The continued growth of the Fund will eventually allow this and it is being administered with growth as one of its goals. Donations to the Awards Fund are solicited from members particularly, but not necessarily, in commemoration of a past or present member or event of lasting significance. Cheques should be marked "for O.A.S. Awards Fund in memory of (as appropriate)". A donation receipt for income tax purposes will be returned. The names of donors and the sizes of their donations will not be revealed unless permitted by the donors.

\* \* \* \* \*



# The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

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## ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Garrad  
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## PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## FEES

Individual	\$16
Family	\$20
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Chapter Fees Extra	