



ARCH NOTES

JULY/AUGUST 1988

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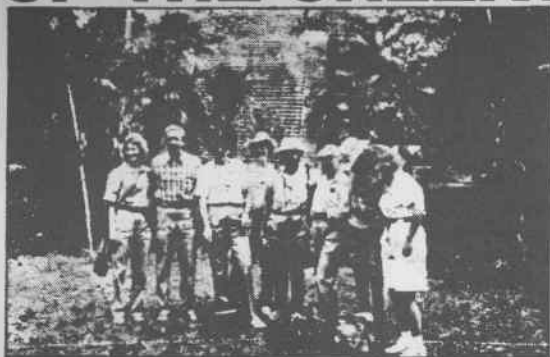
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ARCH NOTES

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UP THE CREEK?



*Travel tip: on flights, wear your Tilley's and carry on your toiletries.
Marjorie Tuck (centre, Tilley-hatted) was nearly up the creek when
at her Tilley's went on a separate tour.*

(Correction to last week's ad: Venturer Betsedea is from Wngley, NWT)

Why did the members of The Ontario Archaeological Society wear Tilley Endurables on a recent trip to Tikal?

Their director, Charles Garrad, told me: "Tilley clothes have the reputation for being cool in summer, durable, and appropriate. Don't the washing instructions say 'Give 'em Hell'? Alex, archaeologists take you at your word and wash their Tilley's in creeks!"

Our mission is to make the best travel and adventure clothing in the world.

Although I never got beyond Tenderfoot, one of my personal mottos is 'Be Prepared'. Thus our smart-looking, easy-care, classically-styled Tilley Pants (\$75) and Long Shorts (\$62) have *secret passport pockets* and *five-year free replacement guarantees*. Khaki, navy, white. Sizes 4 to 24 and 28 to 52. We fit tall people well, too.

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Members of the O.A.S. appearing in
Tilley's ad are Betty and Bill
Donaldson, Ella Kruse, Marjorie Tuck,
Christine Caroppo, Anne LaFontaine,
Brian Clarence and Alys Macalister.

PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

By Christine Caroppo

So, you always wanted to work in the Near East? Look no farther than Ontario this summer. Sand and sun and unrelenting heat right here in our own backyard. Field conditions are harsh this season, so wear a hat and keep cool so that we can have you in good shape to attend this October's 15th Annual OAS Symposium!

As you know, this year we are making a temporary departure from the norm and are offering an insight into the work of colleagues who toil in distant lands. "Ontario Archaeologists Abroad" is shaping up nicely under the guiding hand of Program Chairman Elizabeth Graham of the Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum. This year's symposium will take a closer look at the nature of the work being carried out by Ontario archaeologists in areas beyond the provincial boundaries, and abroad. The geographic scope and varied character of archaeological strategies will be the focus of the papers. Subjects will range from long-distance ties with Ontario archaeology to the romance and reality of digging in the Near East. The areas represented extend from Japan to the Balkans. There will also be a poster session detailing several topical areas of study including, blood residue analysis and ancient concrete. Hope to see you at the Symposium on October 22nd and 23rd in Toronto.

At this year's Symposium we will as usual have the last call for nominations for election to the OAS Executive at the Annual Business Meeting. This year Marjorie Tuck has agreed to act as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Please contact her (see back cover of Arch Notes) if you would like to nominate someone for office. Marjorie has served 5 long years as Secretary of the OAS and has decided not to run for re-election in 1989. Thank you, Jorie, for all your

efforts. Remember all positions are open to re-election every year so please consider helping your Society and run for office in the OAS!

The Executive and Charlie have been keeping busy over the summer. We are planning another great OAS summer Bus Trip for late in July. This year we are travelling to south-western Ontario in honour of the Windsor Chapter's 10th anniversary. Among the many attractions of the trip will be a visit to the London Chapter's dig at the Van Bommel site.

Also of note, we have had a meeting of the Heritage Co-ordinating Committee (OHS, OMA, OGS and others) and the MCC regarding the progress of the Ontario Heritage Policy Review. The collated and distilled responses to the initial document, *Giving Our Past A Future*, which many of you received, is now in print and available at libraries and MCC Heritage Branch Offices throughout Ontario. It makes for very interesting reading. If any of you still have comments on where the province should be going in the direction of heritage concerns please write to me as the OAS will continue to be consulted in this process. I can better make judgements on how the archaeological community feels about certain issues if I have feedback directly from you.

In a similar vein, I would like to thank all those who responded with letters and briefs regarding the Cemeteries Act review process. I want to especially thank those who forwarded a copy of their response to me as they were of immense help in formulating the OAS's own response.

It has recently come to our attention that the Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations in an effort to "modernize" their operations has decided to destroy all original land title documents dating from 1868 to 1947 currently held in land registry offices. This is in spite of the fact that Ministry officials assured our sister society, the Ontario Historical

Society, in 1984 that no documents would be destroyed without prior consultation with members of the heritage community. In our opinion a few microfilmed copies, often of dubious quality, make a poor substitute for the actual document. The entire nature of this house-cleaning operation is unclear. What other sort of documentation will be next? What of the original land survey records currently being jealously guarded by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Survey and Mapping Branch? Does that Ministry have similar plans for its historical papers? These documents are often of vital concern to the work of archaeologists and certainly to the work of other heritage workers in Ontario. If you feel that your history is important please support us and our sister societies by writing a letter to The Hon. Wm. Wrye, Minister of Consumer & Commercial Relations, 555 Yonge St., 9th Floor, Toronto, ON, M7A 2H6 expressing your concern over the disposal of these important documents. Please assist us by sending a copy of your letter to the OAS. Thanks.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee has been struck to prepare a slate of candidates for Executive Office in 1989. All elected offices are open, President, Secretary, Treasurer and two Directors.

If you wish to offer yourself as a candidate or to nominate another member (with her/his consent), or to serve on the Committee, please contact Chairman, Nominating Committee, Marjorie Tuck, 4 Eastglen Crescent, Islington, ON M9B 4P7 telephone (evening) (416)622-9706.

Elected candidates will be expected to attend the monthly Executive Committee Meetings and the Annual Business Meeting if possible, to be able to transact assigned Society business at other times, and to bring appropriate qualifications to the office held.

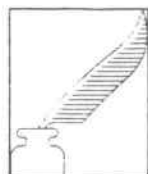
The Executive Committee Meetings are currently held at the Society's office in Toronto but can be held anywhere to suit the majority of out-of-town Committee members. It is hoped that there will be strong ex-Toronto representation on the 1989 Executive.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Society's Annual Business Meeting will be held during the 15th annual symposium on Saturday October 22, 1988, commencing at 4.00 p.m. An Agenda will be distributed at the meeting to those in attendance.

Members wishing to be placed on the agenda to make a motion at the meeting or for any other purpose should submit the motion, or details in writing, to the Society by September 30.

ARCH NOTES
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through
the MINISTRY of
CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Re: The list of
"Archaeological Licenses 1988"
included in ARCH NOTES May/June
1988: 14-16

Whenever we used to hear the words "archaeological license", we were reminded that there was some control in this country over what people did to our heritage. We felt safe in the assumption that there was protection of archaeological sites and therefore the future of archaeology. Were we wrong? As working archaeologists, we are dismayed that bottle collecting can even be considered a viable category for an archaeological license. And yet, in your list of licenses issued and/or recommended for approval this year, there is one such.

Even though some of us are still undergraduates in archaeology, we know that our discipline has evolved much since the days of antiquarians and collectors and, although we owe them some thanks for preserving some of our past, we do not owe them the right to legally pot-hunt today. Is this bottle collector (and we assume that "bottle collecting" implies a "collector") going to conduct controlled excavation? Is he going to write a report? Most importantly, what is he going to do with the artifacts? "Collectors", by definition, keep objects for personal gratification or sell them for profit. Is this the fate of the artifacts he finds while licensed? If so, all archaeologists have a responsibility to respond to this and should write to the Ontario Heritage Foundation's Archaeology Committee. If approval is still

pending for this license, we suggest that it be denied or seriously reconsidered. The act of granting this license would destroy any faith we have in the licensing system as a way of preserving our buried heritage. Archaeologists have long been at odds with "collectors" and we will not be defeated by our own laws!

Sincerely,

Caroline Nobuto
Nancy Saxberg
Doris Zibauer
Rod Crocker
Ellen Blaubergs
Greg Purmal
Eva MacDonald.

(We received this letter in time to request another viewpoint from the archaeological committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The Chairman's reply follows. Ed.)

Sir:

Your correspondents have expressed a proper concern for the care of archaeological sites and artifacts in Ontario. Fortunately, there is a simple answer to their questions as expressed in their second paragraph. By licensing archaeological activities we attempt to control them. We require reporting of work and we exact assurances as to repositories. We then await results and, until we have evidence to the contrary, we expect our licensees to act in a reasonable, responsible and law-abiding manner.

With every good wish to you,

Robert Bothwell, Chairman
Archaeological Committee
Ontario Heritage Foundation

Dear Sir:

Earlier this year I managed to get my book, "The Ontario Soda Water Manufacturers and Brewers Gazetteer and Business Directory", published. I am quite confident that you will find it to be a rather extensive informational source on a relatively unresearched part of Ontario's industrial past.

I have been informed that my book may be of some use to archaeologists, especially historical archaeologists. The dates contained therein will be a great help in accurately dating any brewery or soda water bottles that they may excavate. I employed the use of over 900 business, national, provincial, county and city directories, dating from 1851 to 1930 to produce this book.

The copy I have sent you is a donation to the Society.

Sincerely,
Glen C. Phillips

264 Essex St.
Sarnia, Ontario
N7T 4S2

(This directory is now available in the Society library, Ed.)

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you concerning a Global TV news piece done by Bill Bramah on the 5:30 p.m. Global News broadcast of Monday, June 22, 1988. The story concerned the enjoyable and fascinating hobby of metal detecting and the digging up of the interesting artifacts which were found -- without mentioning the legal ramifications or damage to the public heritage of such an activity! I have written a letter to the network concerning it and I was wondering if any other members who viewed this program would also write to the network.

Yours truly,
Malcolm Horne

Dear Sir:

Here is my membership renewal and change of address for the year 1988/89.

I really enjoy the Arch Notes that I receive. Unfortunately, I have not been able to come to the meetings.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,
Mary Beth Tremblay

ARCH NOTES
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or of the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ALL QUIET AT THE O.E.F. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

Rumours are prolific that the OHF Archaeological Committee has been active doing things of considerable interest to OAS members. ARCH NOTES requested details but was advised the Committee has no announcements to make.

WHO IS THE PHANTOM ARCHAEOLOGIST?

It is not often that one comes across a "new" archaeological site, so far removed from human habitation, so rarely visited by mankind, that one can safely say "We'll leave all these surface artifacts in situ, they'll still be here for years to come". Yet such a site (or so I thought!) is the Ramble Site, BcHc-11, in the Beaver Valley.

First discovered during the "Rockhaven Ramble" of 1985 (an organized "archaeological hike" to delineate the area of Collingwood chert detritus in the Kolopore Forest) and later found to be much larger than at first thought, the Ramble Site, buried in the heart of the forest, is an area, approximately 30m x 20m, containing a dense surface scatter of Collingwood chert chips and flakes.

Recorded only on the original Archaeological Site Report Form and on a later updated Site Report Form, and in the annual reports of the licensed A.C.O. for the area no other information about this site has ever been published or disseminated in any way. Probably visited by skiers only, when snow is upon the ground, and maybe by a few hikers, when it's not, (although in six years of frequenting the area no one else has ever been seen there) chert detritus, even if seen under the leaves and underbrush, would usually be of no interest other than to the archaeologist.

Yet, sometime between September of 1987 and the snow of that winter, hundreds of chert chips and flakes were stripped from the site, practically denuding the area of all its surface chert scatter. Will the phantom archaeologist please come forth. If you found this "unfindable" site on your own I want you on my team!

M.W.K.

ARCH NOTES DEADLINES - 1988

ISSUE	DEADLINE	MAIL OUT
88-1	Jan 13	Feb 1
88-2	Mar 16	Apr 4
88-3	May 11	May 30
88-4	Jul 13	Aug 1
88-5	Sep 14	Oct 3
88-6	Nov 9	Nov 28

DRAFT TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Submitted by W. A. Fox (MCC)

Over the last five years the archaeological consulting industry in Ontario has grown rapidly to the point where it now employs more professional archaeologists than any other sector (i.e. museums, universities, government). It soon became apparent that minimum standards for field work and reporting were necessary, in order to satisfy the variety of clients serving the industry. With this in mind a number of firms approached the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in 1985 with a proposal to host a conference. These meetings were held in London late in the year and a series of conference papers were published subsequently as Occasional Publication #2 of The Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter.

Events during the following year and a half indicated that specific technical guidelines would assist municipal and provincial review agencies, developers and archaeological consultants involved in the subdivision development process defined by the Planning Act.

A questionnaire was drafted by The Ministry of Culture and Communications staff and circulated in September 1987 to all licensed consultants and selected staff of development review agencies. Invitations, including an agenda, for a late November two day technical conference were sent to consultants, firms, development review agencies and the Urban Development Institute (a private developer organization). The first day was given over to formal presentations, while the second addressed technical guideline development through a round table discussion of the questionnaire responses.

Assessment Guidelines Conference

Agenda: November 28 and 29, 1987

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28

- 9:30 a.m. Introduction by William A. Fox (MCC)
- Kathy Dandy (MCC) - Data Use and Misuse - the Data Coordinator's View
- Ian Kenyon & Neal Ferris (MCC) - Development Review in SW Ontario - The First Three Years
- Robert Mayer (MPP) - The Planning Act and Heritage Resources Management in Ontario
- Rita Michaels (MAS) - Familiarity Breeds a Better Understanding, or Getting to Know Your Planners and Politicians
- John Peters (Ontario Hydro) - Archaeological Potential Models and Transmission Line Planning: An Evaluation
- William Fox (MCC) - Recent Developments and Future Considerations Pertaining to Unmarked Burials
- Scarlett Janusas (Waterloo Region) - Degree and Type of Development Disturbance Impact On Cultural Resources
- Ian Kenyon (MCC) - Computer Modelling of Test Pit Reliability
- Robert Pihl (MCC) - What is a Consultable Report?
- Martin Cooper, Rob MacDonald, and Ron Williamson (ASI) - Problems in Interpreting Chipping Stations
- Laurie Jackson (Northeastern) - Ethical Guidelines in Consulting?

-Open Discussion on Presentations and Comments from the Floor

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29

- 9:30 a.m.
- Neal Ferris (MCC) - Assessment Guidelines Questionnaire Responses - a Synopsis
- 10:00 a.m.
- End of Day - Open Forum on Assessment Guidelines, A Point by Point Discussion - Bill Fox, Chair

Thirty-eight individuals attended the November conference and made a good start at developing draft archaeological assessment and reporting technical guidelines relating to pre-survey and field survey strategies. A lack of time precluded completion of the agenda and thus, a second workshop was hosted in Toronto by the Ministry during early March of this year. A copy of the questionnaire responses synopsis and the incomplete draft guidelines were mailed to all November conference participants, as well as any additional individuals who had applied for a 1988 archaeological consulting licence. Thirty people attended the one day March session, which was chaired by O.A.S. President, Christine Caroppo.

The draft guidelines presented below address only archaeological assessment data gathering methods and reporting for development review purposes. Technical guidelines have yet to be developed for [Stage 4] salvage excavation mitigation activities; however, Dr. Ron Williamson, on behalf of the Association of Heritage Consultants, has offered to host a conference to help develop [Stage 4] guidelines for the industry later this year.

We are encouraging your active participation in this important guideline development process. Your ideas and observations would be greatly appreciated. Please take the time to submit your comments in writing to the O.A.S. administrative office by September 30.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TECHNICAL GUIDELINES: Draft Version

Introduction

These guidelines provide minimal requirements for archaeological survey and reporting for subdivision assessments. For the purposes of ensuring clarity and continuity, the different steps of an archaeological assessment have been identified as "Stages". As applied in these guidelines, Stage 1 represents the background phase of an assessment. Stage 2 is the actual field examination (either surface-survey or test-pitting). Stage 3 occurs when archaeological remains are encountered during survey, requiring the site to be delineated and significance evaluated. Stages 1, 2 and, where applicable, 3 represent those activities normally conducted prior to the production of the assessment report. In practice, Stages 2 and 3 will normally occur during the same field assessment.

Stage 4 is reserved for site salvage excavation, and occurs after the original assessment is completed. Mitigation strategy during Stage 4 will normally be defined by the results and recommendations of the assessment report, along with discussions among the archaeological consultant, property owner/developer, MCC archaeological staff and municipal planning representatives. Guidelines for this stage have yet to be established.

To undertake field work it is necessary for the consultant to have a valid archaeological consulting licence from the Minister of Culture and Communications. If Assessment Reports are to be submitted in fulfillment of licence obligations, then the consultant should ensure that they meet the requirements defined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* and its regulations. Also, it is recognized that many variables will enter into an archaeologist's selection of a specific field strategy, based on their professional judgement. If, however, a survey strategy falls below the minimum requirements outlined below, the archaeologist will be expected to provide, in the assessment report, a detailed justification for such deviations.

Archaeological Assessment Methodology

Stage 1 - Archaeological Overview/Background

Archaeological assessments shall require examination of Ontario Borden site registration files for the subject lands, as well as any other historical, environmental, or archaeological data deemed appropriate by the consulting archaeologist.

Stage 2 - General Survey Method

Archaeological assessments shall be conducted only under appropriate weather conditions. No surveys shall be accomplished on lands covered by snow and/or with ground frozen 3 cm or more below surface.

All meadows or pastures capable of cultivation shall be ploughed for archaeological assessment purposes, rather than shovel test pitted. At a minimum, a ploughed field must be weathered by one heavy rain or several light rains prior to final assessment survey.

Surface survey transects on ploughed fields or other open terrain shall be spaced at 10 meter intervals or less. This interval must be reduced to 5 meters or less with pit fill screened, in high potential zones, as documented in the assessment report.

Where surface survey cannot be accomplished, shovel test pits shall be excavated into subsoil in transects at 10 meter intervals, and must be reduced to 5 meter intervals or less in high potential zones, as documented in the assessment report.

Where archaeological remains are identified during Stages 1 or 2, survey activities will be intensified in and around the area, in order to define possible cultural provenience and spatial extent.

Stage 3 - Archaeological Resource Delineation and Evaluation

Where an archaeological site is deemed to be too insignificant to warrant further investigation, a representative collection of artifacts shall be retained.

When an archaeological site of potential significance has been identified, assessment must be intensified in order to determine if mitigation is required. Should avoidance of the site be impossible, based on development plans, then this assessment information will be used to structure a salvage excavation strategy.

Delineating and evaluating a site of potential significance will require.

- surface mapping of individual artifacts tied into a permanent datum.

and/or

- test pitting at a maximum 5 meter grid, screening pit fill, and test pits mapped with reference to a permanent datum.

In order to provide additional data on the evaluation of site significance, supplementary excavation of larger test units, with all fills screened, may be necessary during the Archaeological Inventory.

Assessment Reports

At the conclusion of the Stages 1, 2, and, where applicable, 3, the consultant archaeologist should prepare an Archaeological Assessment Report. This shall contain the following information:

Cover Page:

- When available, municipal development file number ("T" number of subdivisions etc.) and property name (e.g. "Pleasant View Estates").
- Name of client
- Name of consultant or consulting firm
- Current archaeological licence number
- Date of report completion

Introduction:

- Summary of archaeological overview data
- Duration and dates of field activities
- Names of field director, survey crew, data analyst(s), report author(s)

Methodology:

A written description of landscape features, including ground cover conditions, and field techniques employed in the assessment. Any deviation from minimum standards (as defined in this guideline) should be justified.

Draft Plan Map of Subdivision (or a similarly scaled equivalent) must be used as a base for depicting any variations in ground cover and zones of archaeological potential.

Photo-documentation of any exceptionally difficult field conditions encountered in the survey.

Results:

If no artifacts or sites were encountered during the survey, this should be explicitly stated, otherwise there should be:

A written description, by site (including Borden numbers), of site characteristics and artifact recoveries, as well as a summary list (catalogue) and photographs and/or drawings of representative diagnostic artifacts.

Evaluation of the significance of the identified archaeological sites.

Draft Plan Map of Subdivision (or a similarly scaled equivalent) must be used as a base for depicting the location of all archaeological sites and findspots. This may be the same map used to show methodology.

A map or maps depicting test pit locations producing archaeological remains and/or surface artifact distributions at an appropriate site specific scale.

Recommendations:

If no significant archaeological resources have been identified on the subject property, then the recommendations should contain a proposal regarding absolute clearance of the subdivision draft plan.

If significant archaeological remains have been identified on the subject property, then a specific recommendation should be made for either site avoidance or, if necessary, salvage excavation. It is desirable in the recommendations to provide an explicit excavation strategy for any sites requiring this form of mitigation.

There should be a statement concerning the possibility of deeply buried, undetected archaeological remains existing on the property, with a recommendation for government notification should such remains be uncovered during construction activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES - 1988

Licences issued by the Minister of Culture and Communications additional to those previously published (AN88-3:14-16):

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Armstrong, Helen	88-76	Field School, Hugh Gourlay Estate, Ottawa-Carleton
Beaulieu, Jean-François	88-77	Survey, Prescott-Russell County
Bruce County Board of Education (Clarke Birchard)	88-78	Field School, Mason Site, Bruce Co.
Bursey, Jeff	88-79	Survey and test excavation for City of Brampton
Craine, Douglas	88-80	Field School, Flinder's Place, Fort Frances
Lueger, Richard	88-81	Monitor sewer construction, Moose Factory
Conway, Thor	88-82	Conservation, North-East Region MCC
Lavois, Mark	88-83	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Lennox, Paul	88-84	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Ontario Archaeological Consulting Services (J. Owen Keatley)	88-85	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Rajnovich, Grace	88-86	Conservation, North-West Region MCC
Reid, Paddy	88-87	Conservation, North-West Region MCC
Hidden Past Archaeological Consulting (Gary Warrick)	88-88	Consulting, South-central Region MCC
Molnar, James	88-89	Consulting, Providence Bay

FOR SALE

3 Copies of
Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology
 edited by Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood
 1987 Plenum Press, New York

\$33.00 each (includes postage)

Please contact Ellen Kraemer at (416) 767-2393 evenings

WHERE, O WHERE, HAVE THE MUMMIES GONE?

By David P. Dempster

(Reprinted from "The Ontario
Technologist")

Did you know that of the many millions buried over the course of 2,000 years, only about 1,000 mummies have found their way into the world's museum cases to thrill and horrify ongoing parades of school children? And, of the once entombed Egyptian mummies, only about 100 are on display in England, the United States and Canada.

In fact, the number of mummies of the thousands excavated have dwindled to the point where they are being viewed as a sort of endangered species. There are even mummy "registries" which try to keep track of the remaining remains.

According to George Armelagos, a professor of anthropology at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, at one time the sands of tombs of Egypt and the Sudan fairly teemed with mummified remains. With only thousands remaining today, where did they all go?

Explains Armelagos, "As strange as it sounds, many were ground up and used as medicine. In the 15th century mummies were used as ointments for injuries or swallowed as a remedy for nausea and other maladies."

Bitumen, a tar-like substance thought to be found in mummies, was reported to have medicinal properties. But much of the "black stuff" people used as medicine wasn't even bitumen, says Armelagos. Its curative effects were probably based more on beliefs than on physiology - like some of those "cures" being offered for AIDS and cancer today.

The belief in the miracles of "mummy medicine" actually became so widespread that it was sold throughout Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. In Scotland in the early 1600's, one

could purchase a pound of mummy for eight shillings. And as late as the 1970's, New Yorkers interested in magic and the occult could purchase an ounce of ground mummy for \$40.

In addition to the many mummies lost to museums and other institutions, many were unwrapped by scientific societies, which turned the practice into a social event, says Armelagos. Soon the upper classes in the western countries developed an interest in the activity and travelers from Egypt would often have a "souvenir" mummy in tow.

Mummies even found their way into industrial applications. Not all of Canada's paper has been made from our trees. Canadian paper companies processed the linen wrappings of the mummies to produce "high rag" content paper.

The fate of the unwrapped bodies is unknown, but Polish anthropologists have reported mummies placed on the roofs of houses in Egyptian peasant villages to provide more protection from the elements than the traditional thatch.

The ultimate indignity was that described by Mark Twain in Innocents Abroad. He reported the burning of mummies to fuel the locomotives of the Egyptian railroad. Twain wrote, "The fuel they used for locomotives is composed of mummies 3,000 years old, purchased by the ton or by the graveyard for the purpose, and...sometimes one hears the profane engineer call out pettishly 'D-n these plebians, they don't burn worth a cent - pass out a king.'"

Despite all of the mummy losses prior to 1902, the greatest numbers were lost that year with the completion of the first dam at Aswan. As the water of the Nile rose behind the dam, many important sites were inundated and hundreds of thousands of mummies were lost forever. However, when the Aswan Dam height was raised in 1910 and again

continued on page 63

O.A.S. SUBMISSION TO
THE UNMARKED BURIALS COMMITTEE

Submission to: Unmarked Burials Committee, c/o Marie Fitzgerald, Manager, Cemeteries Regulation, Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations, 101 Bloor St. West, 6th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2Z5

RE: Proposed Amendments to the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1980 on Unmarked Burial Grounds.

The Ontario Archaeological Society would like to thank you for the opportunity to participate in this most important discussion. We would like to note that many of our members have already written to you under separate cover with their views and concerns. What follows is our attempt to assimilate the various opinions expressed to us by our membership and to offer suggestions which we hope will best serve the people of Ontario as a whole and the scientific community in particular while respecting the sensitive nature of human remains.

Also, please find enclosed a copy of the article, "The Disposition of the Dead", World Archaeological Bulletin, 2:88, which argues several points of view on the subject of burials and contains a useful list of references. Although the paper is definitely pro one side of the issue it is nonetheless a comprehensive document on the subject.

Sincerely,

Christine L. Caroppo, President

May 24, 1988

Submission on the Matter of Unmarked Burials in Ontario.

Clearly, the method of handling unmarked human burials must be uniform and as expeditious as possible. If there is no immediate threat to an accidentally discovered burial it should remain in the ground unless

found in the context of an ongoing excavation. Native and non-native burials must be treated alike because the ethnic identity of the deceased often cannot be determined until laboratory analysis is complete. In addition, all human remains, whatever their cultural origin, have much to tell us about the health, nutrition, lifestyle and customs of the group to which the deceased once belonged. There must be as little delay as possible between the initial discovery and reporting of the burial and the time action is taken to remove the remains. Burials are especially susceptible to disturbance and destruction and so every effort must be made to protect the site after discovery and during excavation.

We acknowledge the fact that the Coroner has an interest in all reports of the discovery of human remains and his office should still be informed by the discoverer or by police (except where remains are uncovered in an archaeological context). However, it is at this point that the current procedure is blurred. We suggest that the above agencies, upon deciding that the remains are not of interest to them, should immediately, that same day, inform the Ministry of Culture and Communications. It is this ministry which should be the lead agency in the matter of unmarked burials as these are, in our opinion, archaeological sites. The MCC should appoint an individual who is solely responsible, with suitable budget and support staff, for the administration of unmarked burials.

In addition, the OAS proposes the creation of a position within our organization to assist in the handling of unmarked burials. We suggest that this position, titled Native Liaison Officer, have joint financial support of the MCC and MCCR and the logistical support of the O.A.S. It would be the responsibility of this individual to co-ordinate the interests of the two ministries, the scientific community and the native community. When not

responding to an emergency situation he could negotiate for proper scientific analysis and, if deemed appropriate by all parties, eventual reburial. In addition, the Liaison Officer could act as a resource person between the archaeological and native communities helping us to better understand one another through lectures, workshops and so on, both on the reserve and in academic settings.

In general, we are in favour of the eventual interment of unmarked burial remains, after suitable scientific analysis, in a mausoleum setting where burial rites may be observed and where the skeletal remains could be curated with proper respect in perpetuity. This repository should be the responsibility of the MCC and be provincially funded. Access should be made available to serious scholars upon application to a board which shall be appointed to administer the repository. Such a board would consist of members of the concerned parties such as the native, archaeological, osteological and historical communities, as well as the MCC and possibly the MCCR.

Funding this repository might be achieved in part by applying a standard surcharge to all contracts for Environmental Impact Assessment studies (as I think is the practice in the U.S.A.) to be added to a Trust fund set up for the purpose. Once the repository is paid for this fund could be used to grant financial relief to those persons whose livelihood had been negatively impacted by an emergency excavation of a burial or burials.

Artifacts recovered from a burial should be kept in a properly curated extant museum collection where the environment may be controlled for their long term survival. Photographs and descriptions of these artifacts would be kept with the skeletal material as well as the detailed report of excavation and investigation of the remains.

The assistance of the Ontario Historical Society or the Ontario Genealogical Society might be elicited to help determine the direct descendants, if any, of burials which are determined to be historic and of European ethnic origin. Proving direct descent in a native burial situation is a difficult matter insofar as empirical evidence is often not present and the great age of the burial generally removes it from even reasonable folk memory. If no direct descendant can be determined in either case then the skeletal material should be housed in the repository referred to above with the proper respect accorded any human remains.

continued from page 61

in the 1960's, there were massive attempts to save archeological sites, with only limited success, says Armelagos.

Despite years of study, not all of the questions on the mummification process have been answered. Armelagos noted that initially only royalty was mummified. Next came the nobility and the trend rapidly spread until nearly everyone was mummified by embalming processes developed by the Egyptians about 2686 B.C.

But mummification of most of the bodies found in Egypt and the Sudan was the result of natural processes, says Armelagos. "The warm sands of the desert dried the human tissues before it could decay. The more formal methods developed by the Egyptians were undoubtedly an attempt to mimic the natural process of preservation after the dead began to be buried in tombs, which were not very hospitable environments, and in which deterioration would soon set in if the body was not preserved in some way."

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO CHAPTER
THE GREAT CANOE CAPER

Reported by Lois McCulloch

On Saturday, May 28, nine members of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter met for the annual Spring get-together, ending a year of monthly meetings and activities. Five canoes launched in Galt on the Grand River on our way to Paris, a supposed 3 1/2-hour trip.

During the first hour, we enjoyed a smooth run - sunny, warm weather, bird sightings of the usual kind, painted turtles sunning on stumps by the shore, and the special treat of Great Blue Herons flushing from the water's edge. Ken's young son, Eric, spotted a muskrat-type animal scurrying up the river bank. Eric brought along a home brew of iced tea - very welcome as we travelled.

We manoeuvred the shallow spots, bumping off rocks and occasionally had to lighten our canoes to free-up. The Clayford's teen-age daughter had a great idea - she sunned flat out and sometimes let the parents do all the work, which seemed effortless for Don and Jackie - they are cool canoeists.

Quite suddenly the river bed changed form and the first few rapids were fun, with hoots and hollers of excitement at having navigated the white water. We soon had a forewarning of the rough areas as we could hear the roar of these mini Niagara's (very, very mini!), and could choose deeper channels as we approached. However, at one particularly fast spot our only choice was at the river's edge where an ancient willow was weeping across our path. Malcolm took it on the shoulder, but managed to stay upright as did three other canoes. We then beached in shallow water, waiting for the Redmond canoe. And there, mid-stream and chest-high in the Grand, were Jack and Marcia towing their canoe to shore. They got it together and joined us, soaked but in high spirits.

The McFaddens followed suit and dumped. Eva won first prize in the wet white jean contest! John came up with only one sock and a sense of humour. Malcolm did a salvage operation and retrieved their thermos of WATER. Both these ladies had belongings in plastic tied to their canoes - what forethought! Perhaps they had been on previous Chapter canoe trips. All this gave reason for R & R while we walked, sat and swam in the Grand. Lots of laughs while the Turkey Vultures hovered above viewing our mishap, perhaps in anticipation....

At this point, we were still far from our destination. Scenery changed to lush vegetation and high sand banks dotted with swallow nests. We had many more rough spots; by this time feeling quite accomplished as amateur white-water enthusiasts.

We landed in Paris after 4 1/2 hours of exertion and enjoyment. Young Eric guarded our gear while we visited a local watering-hole of a different kind.

It was all a great adventure and thanks to President Ken for organizing and keeping us all together. His navigational skills kept self dry, except for extra clothes in the canoe in the event of...Plans are afoot for a May '89 excursion on the Grand River, and we all look forward to enjoying again. And, isn't our Chapter aptly named?!

* * * * *

CANADIAN MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION

"The Spirit Sings", an internationally acclaimed exhibition of native artifacts, celebrating the artistic traditions of Canada's first peoples is presented in Ottawa, Canada's Capital, June 30 to November 6, 1988. "The Spirit Sings" brings together for the first time over 600 rare Indian and Inuit artifacts. Many are on loan from more than 20 countries and have never been exhibited before in Canada. The exhibition will be on display at the Lorne Building, Elgin Street in Ottawa, Ontario.

In 1989 the doors will open to one of the world's most exciting museum complexes, the new Canadian Museum of Civilization. Among the many features of the new museum will be an Imax/Omnimax Cinema -- the only one of its kind in the world. This facility combines two uniquely Canadian film technologies to present superb on-screen images from space travel to underwater exploration.

II CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE ARQUEOLOGIA

The II World Congress on Archaeology will be held during the last fortnight of September 1990, in the city of Merida, State of Merida, Venezuela, situated on a plateau in the Northern part of the Andean Range.

The State of Merida possesses a rich archaeological heritage and is one of the main tourist regions of the country. The seat of the Congress will be the Universidad de Los Andes which was founded more than 200 years ago.

The Congress will be organized according to symposia for which we suggest - the following topics:

1. Education about the past and the political mediation of history.
2. Ownership and conservation of cultural property.
3. Techniques and conservation of archaeological material: in situ and museums.
4. Objectivity and ethics in archaeological interpretation.
5. Training of archaeologists.
6. Data management and mathematical, physical and chemical methods in archaeology.
7. Public archaeology and management of cultural resources.
8. Comparative study of 'complex' societies.
9. Domestication of plants and animals and the beginnings of agriculture.
10. Semantics of animal symbolism.
11. Cultural attitudes to animals.
12. Comparative study of the origins of the State.
13. Archaeology and the origins and dispersal of modern humans.
14. Indigenous perception of the past and of the study of the past.
15. The earliest industries of Africa.
16. The earliest industries of Europe and the Near East.
17. The earliest industries of Asia and Oceania.
18. The earliest industries of America.
19. Peopling of the Americas.
20. Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Andes, its relation to - and importance for - present-day autochthonous groups in South America.
21. The Neolithic in Africa.
22. The Neolithic in Europe and the Near East.
23. The Neolithic in Asia and Oceania.
24. The Neolithic in America.
25. Metallurgy and archaeology.
26. Aesthetics and archaeology.
27. Rock art and its cultural context.
28. Palaeoecology and Palaeopathology.
29. The evolution of language and Homo Sapiens-Sapiens.
30. Multi-cultural societies and ethnicity in archaeological interpretation.
31. Financing of archaeological projects in Third World countries.

32. Multi-disciplinary experiments in archaeological research and the preservation of the cultural heritage.

On the basis of the recommendations of the symposia, a Committee for Resolutions will prepare a program for cultural action which will be sent to the United Nations, to UNESCO and to the OAS, to be presented to the different countries involved.

Those interested in attending the Congress (with or without papers) should send the following information as soon as possible to the address of the Congress in Merida:

- Home and work addresses
- Profession
- Telephone number and/or telex
- Symposium of interest
- Whether intending to present a paper

More detailed information will be provided in the second circular.

* * * * *

AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
WAR ON THE GREAT LAKES
AND A COMMEMORATION OF
INTERNATIONAL PEACE

September 9, 10, and 11, 1988
Windsor, Ontario . Put-in-Bay, Ohio

War on the Great Lakes is the second symposium to be held in commemoration of the War of 1812. This year's symposium, on the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, will be of considerable interest to historians, educators, interpreters, students, genealogists, re-enactors and history enthusiasts.

Based at the University of Windsor, the three day event will offer a stimulating variety of lectures by recognized experts, a boat tour of the Battle of Lake Erie site and a commemorative ceremony at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial on the anniversary of the Battle, and a bus tour of historic

sites related to the War of 1812 in the Windsor/Amherstburg area.

War on the Great Lakes is being organized by a Canadian-American volunteer committee of history professionals from Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Fort Malden National Historic Park, University of Windsor, Bowling Green State University, Hiram Walker Historical Museum, Fort Meigs State Memorial, Monroe County Historical Museum and the Maumee Valley Historical Society.

The University of Windsor is conveniently located adjacent to the Ambassador Bridge which links Windsor and Detroit. The Windsor area offers an excellent variety of accommodations, restaurants and cultural resources. Windsor is easily accessible by air and train transportation, and is connected to major U.S. and Canadian highway networks.

To receive additional information and a Symposium Registration package, write to:

War on the Great Lakes Symposium
c/o Hiram Walker Historical Museum
254 Pitt Street West
Windsor, Ontario N9A 5L5
or call: (519)736-5416 or
(416)285-2184

* * * * *

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
"BASKETS. I GOT BASKETS."
An exhibition of Northwest Coast
Indian Basketry
28 June - 30 October 1988
Opening: 5:30 p.m. 28 June

A line from Emily Carr provides the title for a four-month exhibition of Northwest Coast Indian basketry at the Museum of Indian Archaeology. The items have been gathered from the Museum's own collection, The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM), and from six private collections. The collections have been researched and displayed by

the Museum's own curator, Debra Bodner.

The items show tremendous variety in the materials used: grasses, spruce roots, birch bark, cedar bark and roots. The remarkable shapes and sizes reflect an assortment of uses: food gathering, storing and cooking vessels, bowls, hats, clothing, ropes, diapers, cradleboards, and ceremonial containers. The geometric and abstract designs show a remarkable artistic development. Each basket reflects the individuality of the weaver and the traditional designs of the community.

The exhibition is greatly enhanced by a series of photographs that bring the human element closer to the works. The photographs, by noted Vancouver photographer, Ulli Steltzer, depict the process of basketry by showing how the materials are selected, gathered, split, dried, dyed, twisted and woven into beautiful and functional objects by the women weavers of the Northwest Coast.

FORT YORK'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST: The Toronto Historical Board opened the first exhibit of Toronto Archaeology from the 1812 period on June 15, 1988 at Fort York. The first major exhibit of Toronto archaeology, from the 1812 period features approximately 200 artifacts which tell us about the lives of these early Torontonians.

Some of the pieces on display present new information. A transfer printed plate, produced in England between 1810 and 1825, and decorated with an image of Russia's Pashkov Palace was found under the Officer's Mess. The pattern was thought to have been made for the Russian market only, but since its discovery at Fort York it is now known to have been exported further afield. In other instances, artifacts support written records. On May 2nd, 1794, Elizabeth Simcoe, wife of Lieutenant Governor John Graves

Simcoe, noted in her diary "Mr. Pilkington shot a sturgeon". On display is an excavated sturgeon bone from a fish which was 1.6 meters (5.75ft) long and weighed between 36-45 kilograms (80-100 lbs.) revealing Mr. Pilkington's reason for fishing with a gun rather than a rod.

Fort York's Archeological Past focuses mainly on artifacts which tell us about the military and personal aspects of life for the Fort's officers from 1815-1870. Graphics, maps, photographs, a scale replica of an excavation site and a model laboratory also illustrate how archaeology is conducted and depict the painstaking work of analysis, washing, labelling, cataloguing and measuring of artifacts. Concurrent with the exhibit this summer, visitors are invited to observe archaeology in action at Fort York, one of the few areas untouched by development where Toronto's early past can be studied.

This exhibit has been made possible in part by Royal Insurance Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.

Fort York is located on Garrison Road off Fleet Street and is open:
Mon - Sat: 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Sun. & Holidays: 12 noon - 5:00 p.m.
May 1 - Labour Day: 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (7 days/week)
Admission: Adults: \$3.00
Children & Seniors: \$1.50

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN WORKSHOP

In response to the rapid loss of heritage resources through development, the Ministry of Culture and Communications has over the last several years provided funding for a series of Archaeological Master Plan Studies. These studies are aimed at developing archaeological resource inventories and management strategies at the municipal level.

This workshop is being organized as a forum for discussions on the implementation and goals of an Archaeological Master Plan Study. Master Plan Studies will be discussed from a variety of perspectives including archaeology, planning, Ministry of Culture and Communications policy, industry and legislation.

The workshop will be of value to those currently involved with a Master Plan Study, those considering the implementation of a Master Plan Study, or those who have concerns for archaeological resource management at the municipal level.

The workshop will be held on Thursday and Friday, September 15th and 16th, 1988, in Memorial Hall, City Hall, Kingston, Ontario.

For further information please contact:

Bruce Stewart, Archaeological Master Plan, Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King St. West, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2X4 (613)542-3483

or
Alderman Helen Cooper, Archaeology Committee, City Hall, 216 Ontario Street, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2Z3 (613)546-4291.

The Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Archaeology Section

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URBAN ARCHEOLOGY - WHERE IS IT? by Gary
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This book is MUST reading for museum
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G & K Pearson, 2934 Sooke Lk. Rd.,
Victoria, B.C. V9B 4R6

FROZEN IN TIME

Unlocking the Secrets of the Franklin

Expedition

Owen Beattie John Geiger

On June 29, 1981, part of a bleached human skull was found by the team working with anthropologist Dr. Owen Beattie. This led - through three further scientific expeditions over the next five years - to the quite extraordinary revelations of this book. Unravalled here are the circumstances by which the surviving members of Franklin's elite naval forces came within sight of the Northwest Passage, which was their journey's goal, only to succumb to the horrors or starvation, scurvy, and cannibalism.

Most remarkable of all are the conclusions which twentieth-century forensic and anthropological science have been able to reach, following examinations of the astonishingly well-preserved bodies of three Victorian seamen, exhumed from the permafrost of Beechey Island over 138 years after their deaths.

Available September 1988. \$22.95
hardcover. 6" x 9", 180 pages, 40
colour photographs, 0-88833-253-X.
Available in Fine Bookstores
Everywhere.

* * * * *

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HUMAN
EVOLUTION AND PREHISTORY

Edited by Ian Tattersal,
Eric Delson & John A.
Van Couvering

This is the first comprehensive encyclopedia to deal with human and primate evolution in geological, paleontological, zoological, and archaeological contexts. Each entry has been written by a leading scientist in the field, ensuring that the volume is fully authoritative in all of the subject areas that it covers. Articles vary from 50 to over 3,000 words; each subject is covered in the depth

appropriate to it, and a comprehensive system of cross-indexing, embracing over 1,200 topics, allows the readers to locate rapidly the material that they wish to consult, even where it is spread among several articles. A synoptic introduction by the editors enables even the person unfamiliar with anthropology to find articles of interest without delay. The book is written in a style easily understood by the general public, students, and professionals.

The Encyclopedia is profusely illustrated, allowing users to fully appreciate the long story of primate and human evolution. A must buy for everyone.

Ian Tattersal, Eric Delson & John A. Van Couvering are on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History.

The Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory may be ordered directly from Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. c.800 pages \$75.00.

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FROM THE OAS OFFICE...

Returned Mail

Society mail to the following members has been returned as undeliverable:

BELL, Ian; Guelph
MOODREY, Lenore; Southfield, MI

The Society would like to hear from Ian and Lenore, or from anyone who knows what has happened to these good people.

* * * * *

PUBLICATIONS UPDATE

Since the previous issue of ARCH NOTES, OA46 has been released and distributed. The Society thanks Laurie Jackson for his prodigious effort in getting this long-delayed work into the hands of the members. OA47 is at the printers and should be along very shortly. OA48 is in an advanced stage of preparation and awaiting reviewers comments and editorial processes.

* * * * *

O.A.S. FRENCH LANGUAGE
PUBLICATION POLICY

Commencing in 1965 with OA8, "Notes for Contributors" has been printed in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY and from then until OA28 (1976) the words "An additional translation of the title and summary into French may be given for inclusion after the Acknowledgements" were included. Commencing with OA29 a new editor restyled the "Notes for Contributors" along the format used by a U.S. publication, to become "Information for Authors" in the current issue. The publication copied made no reference to the French language and, in consequence, reference to French title and abstract was dropped. This was not due to any change in Society policy but a consequence of borrowing text. However, there was a change in Society policy in 1985 when the Executive resolved that ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY would not only continue to offer to

include a French translation of the title and abstract of papers submitted in English, if the author chose to provide them, but also: "That French papers would be considered for publication in OA in their entirety with an English abstract, subject to usual editorial procedures". Commencing with OA47, a wording to this effect will be included in the "Information for Authors". The Society awaits the receipt of its first French submission.

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LAST NOTICE TO JULY RENEWERS

Not all members whose membership lapsed June 30 and were due to renew July 1 have yet done so. A reminder was enclosed with the last AN and another will be enclosed with this issue for those to whom it applies. If you find a reminder notice tucked in this AN, please act on it at once to ensure you receive subsequent issues.

* * * * *

SYMPOSIUM VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Members are asked to volunteer their help for the Registration Desk, Sales, Passport-to-the-Past booth, and door control at the forthcoming Symposium (October 22-23). Please call the office 730-0797 to discuss how you can help make the event a great success.

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WANTED - A FAUNAL VOLUNTEER

Would a faunal analyst kindly volunteer to look at a small collection (500 bones) surfaced gathered from a site in Petunia ? Using Dr. Savage's formula, about 33% of these should be identifiable, and using past experience about 50% of these will be beaver. Will anyone willing to undertake the challenge of proving both of us wrong at the same time please contact Charles Garrad, 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, ON M2N 2X3 tel:(416)223-2752. Thanks.

O A S CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112
Vice-President: Marcia Redmond Treasurer: Marilyn Cornies-Milne
Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 40 Woodside Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2G9
Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald
Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185
King Street W., Waterloo.

LONDON President: Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401
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Secretary: Megan Cook, 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Ian Kenyon
Fees: Individual \$12 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday
of the month, except June - August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

NIAGARA President: David Briggs (416) 358-3822
Vice-Presidents: Ian Brindle, Anthony Sergenese Treas: Bernice Cardy
Secretary: Sue Pengelly, 97 Delhi Street, Port Colborne, Ont. L3K 3L1
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Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of
the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

OTTAWA President: Marian Clark (819) 682-0562
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Centre, Balmoral Ave., Thunder Bay.

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Fees: Individual \$8 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,
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WINDSOR President: Rosemary Denunzio (519) 253-1977
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Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of
the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette
Avenue, Windsor.

* * * * *



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Newsletter: ARCH NOTES
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO
ARCHAEOLOGY

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