



ARCH NOTES

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1989

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

Hi there! Another year rolls around; where does the time go? The year is yet young but I have lots to tell you. First, I would like to congratulate the winners in the election for OAS Executive office. They are: Robert Mayer and Heather McKillop for Directors and Ellen Blaubergs for Secretary. Don't panic if you voted for Ellen Kraemer and are wondering who this interloper is. They are one and the same person. Ellen has decided to use her married name in all official OAS business. Also, my hearty thanks to Susan Jamieson and Valerie Sonstenes for being good sports; better luck next time.

In a similar vein I'd like to welcome all of the new Chapter Executives across the province and look forward to working with you all. Remember, if you have any comments, criticism, information or questions please do not hesitate to write or call me. That goes for each and every member of the Society. We need your input to stay in touch with the membership.

In order to help us achieve this last goal we are enclosing a short Referendum/Questionnaire with this issue of Arch Notes. As you may be aware, on Jan. 7/89 the OHF sponsored a meeting with the archaeological community in Ontario in order to air opinions regarding the proposed changes to the licensing procedures. Many interesting points of view were expressed and provocative questions raised. In addition to the matter of the OHF's moves in the direction of

licensing reform, the MCC seems to be moving toward a totally office-oriented operation. That is, it is alleged that there will be no regional archaeologists, no people who can rush out on short notice to intervene and manage different situations like unmarked burials and other sites. The MCC has also given notice that it is demolishing its very effective Archaeological Conservation Officer Program in which many OAS members participated. These are scary times we are living in. The archaeological world as we know it seems to be changing on all fronts and not necessarily for the better. We need your input on some very soul-searching questions to assist us in better serving the community. Please take the time to read and answer the questionnaire and send it in to us. Thanks.

Other things. Well, the Feds seem to be on an austerity program. SSHRC has just informed us that Ontario Archaeology no longer qualifies for funding. We have appealed to them to reconsider their decision. If they do not change their minds then we have a real problem on our hands in terms of continuing to publish OA. It costs about \$6000 to print one issue. Any ideas?

The Polaris Project. This is the provincial government's insidious program to incinerate original documents of all kinds which we told you about some months ago. The provincial heritage organizations are still working towards stopping this process and we will be holding a press conference at Queen's Park in mid January to air our views to the general public. Other initiatives...we continue to work on our educational poster and

continued on page 11

FIRST ONTARIO C14 DATE FOR LATE PLEISTOCENE CARIBOU

by Lawrence Jackson and
Heather McKillop

In the March-April 1988 issue of Arch Notes, I described a shed male caribou antler recovered from dredging of Steep Rock Lake near Atikokan in northwestern Ontario. In an attempt to provide an age for this specimen (the original depositional context was totally removed during open-pit mining operations), a section of the antler was detached and cored for C14 dating by the University of Arizona Accelerator Laboratory (Figure 1).

In late October, a long-distance call from Dr. Alex Wilson provided the first date for Late Pleistocene caribou in Ontario. Coring of the 24.5 g. antler tine produced sufficient material for a determination of 9,940 ± 120 years B.P. (AA-3285) - the oldest date for caribou remains in Ontario (Figure 2). The presence of barren ground caribou near the margins of retreating ice sheets is strongly suggested, as is early winter seasonality of antler shedding by this large adult male caribou (Banfield 1974; Jackson 1988).

Within a single standard deviation, the date nicely brackets the Pleistocene/Holocene transition of about 10,000 B.P. and is believed to have significant implications for the activities of Late Palaeo-Indian inhabitants in northwestern Ontario (see Fox 1975, 1977; Julig 1984; MacNeish 1952). Julig et al. (1987) has noted a probable age of about 10,000 B.P. for deeply buried water-worn artifacts at the Cummins site, Thunder Bay by geochronological association with glacial Lake Minong.

Of added significance is the fact that forgotten fossil specimens, conserved by major institutions in an earlier state of scientific knowledge, can produce useful results if care is taken in securing samples for AMS dating. The trophy board mounting and coating of the Steep Rock antler did not destroy its value to science and certainly preserved the specimen.

The relatively young age of the Steep Rock antler (given its recovery context beneath 60 feet of silt and clay) is best explained by Ernst Antevs' comment that the sediments at the site consist of glacial silts and clays which are up to 100 feet thick because of repetition by sliding. The depth of deposits documents considerable local glaciofluvial action in the Late Pleistocene. Up to ten feet of organic deposits above the silts and clays similarly attest to a strong post-glacial depositional regime in the local Falls Bay environment of Steep Rock Lake (Figure 3).

We are currently involved in dating attempts on several cervid fossils in Ontario and will report results in the near future. Hopefully, some advances will be made towards a better understanding of species range and diversity, as well as human hunting behaviour, in Pleistocene and Holocene contexts.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Atikokan Centennial Museum Board and especially Lorraine Stromberg for permitting analysis of this important specimen. Thanks also to my friends Charlie Brooks and Shirley Peruniak for contributing to my efforts and to the many people of Atikokan and Quetico who offered their hospitality.

Dr. Alex Wilson deserves special mention for offering to date the Steep Rock specimen and providing a new reference point for palaeontological and archaeological studies in Ontario.

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Historical Planning and



Figure 1 - The Falls Bay caribou antler shown by Lisa Vos.

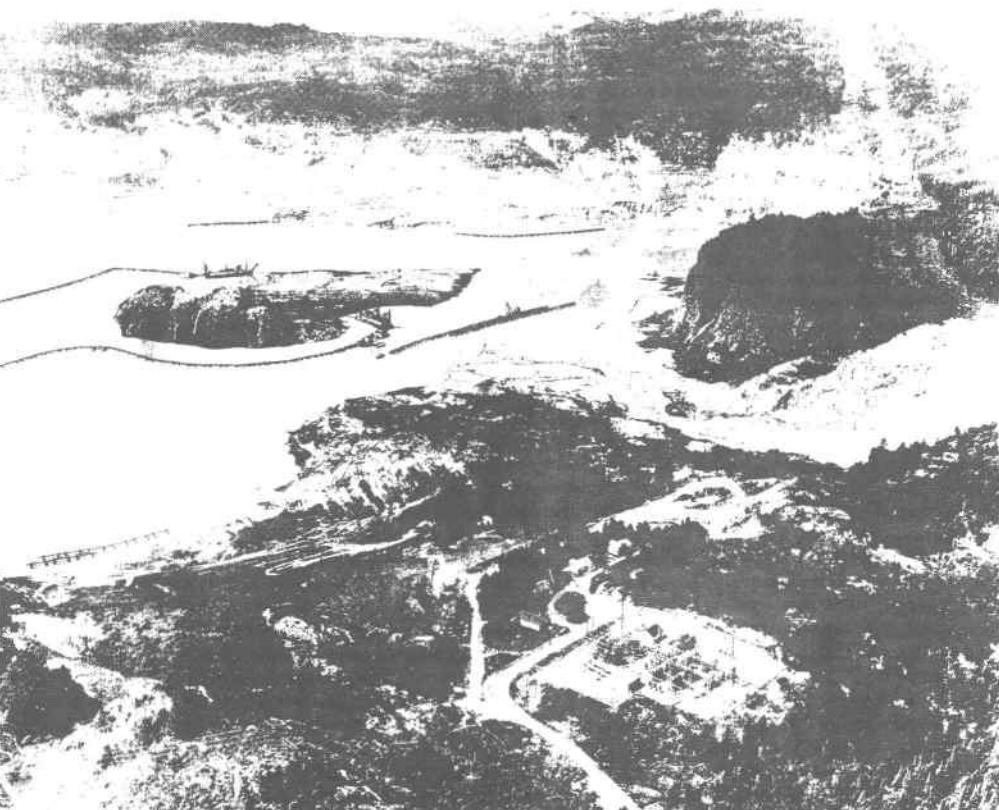


Figure 3 - Aerial view of Falls Bay dredging circa 1958 (courtesy of Atikokan Museum).

continued on page 11

1989 Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Symposium

London Ontario, October 28 and 29, 1989

The London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. is planning to host the 1989 OAS Symposium, during the weekend of October 28 and 29, at the downtown Holiday Inn (King and Wellington). Rather than having a single theme symposium, this year we are organizing a series of multiple sessions, a number of which have already been set (please note, titles are preliminary).

1. Archaic and Early Woodland Archaeology of the Great Lakes (Full Day)

Chair: Dr. Chris Ellis, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Ontario, N2L 3G1 (519) 885-1211 ext. 2151

2. Native Community-Oriented Archaeology (Half Day)

Chair: Paul Antone, Oneida Band Council, RR #2, Southwold Ontario, N0L 2G0 (519) 652-3244

3. Osteological Studies of Euro-Canadian Populations (Half Day)

Chair: Linda Gibbs, Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4L9 (416) 525-9140 ext. 4423

4. Ontario Archaeology and the Avocational Archaeologist (Half Day)

Chair: Jim Pengelly, 97 Delhi Street, Port Colborne Ontario L3K 3L1 (416) 834-7802

5. Open Session (Half Day)

Chair: Bob Mayer, 134 Commissioners Road West, London Ontario N6J 1X8 (519) 668-2400

Anyone interested in contributing a paper to one of the sessions listed are asked to contact the session chair at the address provided. As well, there is still part of the symposium schedule to set, either by organizing one full day or two half day sessions. Should you have an interest in organizing a specific session for the 1989 symposium, please contact a member of the Chapter Executive at (519) 433-8401 during office hours, or contact the Chapter President after hours at (519) 432-2165. This remaining symposium time will be allocated on a first come - first served basis, so call soon if you have an idea. Finally, any member interested in defraying the cost of registration by manning the display and registration tables during a part of the symposium should drop a note in the mail to the London Chapter office at 55 Centre Street, London Ontario, N6J 1T4.

HURON SWEAT LODGES: THE LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE

by John L. Steckley

In the most recent edition of Ontario Archaeology, Rob MacDonald wrote a comprehensive article about "Ontario Iroquoian Sweat Lodges" (MacDonald 1988:17-26). He effectively drew together a broad variety of information--archaeological, historical and medical (concerning altered states of consciousness). In so doing, he presented a convincing case for his claim that archaeological researchers need to use such a breadth of sources to come to terms with what he calls "the symbolic and ideological components of culture" (op. cit., p24). In this short paper, I will add linguistic material from the Huron language to broaden further the base of our understanding of Ontario Iroquoian sweat lodges.

In the Huron dictionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries, there is a twofold division of terms applied to sweat lodges:

- words based on the verb root endeon and referring to sacred or spiritual contexts; and
- words not based on endeon and referring to profane or non-spiritual contexts.

This can be seen in the following entry from a French-Huron dictionary of the late 17th century:

"f/air/e suerie, avec ceremonie.
Endeon.
Endeondi...p/ou/r ou avec, ou a l'exemple de q/ue/lq/u'un/
Endeonsk8a suerie/ecorce de suerie
f/air/e suerie sans superstition.
arontonta8an, Atiatarihati
sueur, qui aime la suerie.
H a 8 e n d e o n s k 8 a , a 8 i ."
(FHC1697:201;additions mine)

1.0 Endeon: the Sacred Sweat Lodge
As above, endeon is typically presented as meaning:

- "f/air/e suerie, avec ceremonie. /to make a sweat lodge, have a sweat,(1) with ceremony/" (op. cit., c.f. FHO and FHC1693:353)

The sacred connotation of endeon

suggested here is reinforced by the fact that in 17th century Mohawk, a cognate (related term)--"Ennejon"--is given in separate entries as meaning both "suer, faire suerie/to sweat, to make a sweat lodge, have a sweat/" and "faire festin/to have a feast, ceremony/" (Bruyas 1970:108). This also points to the antiquity of the term, to its existing prior to the Huron's move away from the Iroquoian speakers of what is now New York, and suggests that the use of the sweat lodge by the Huron dates back to before they came to Ontario.

The curative aspects of the sweat lodges were pointed out in at least one dictionary entry:

1.2 "la suerie est un bon remede. atetsens d'aia,endeon./The sweat lodge, having a sweat is a good remedy./ (from the French)

/It cures, when one would make or use a sweat lodge./ (from the Huron)" (FHC1693:353)

In the same entry we have reference to the sacred chanting that went on in the sweat lodge:

1.3 "je chantois a la suerie. e8a,atonrontak./I would chant, since in the sweat lodge./ (from the French)

/I will chant, sing in such a place./ (from the Huron)

(ibid., for the sacred nature of the chanting associated with the verb -atonront- see Steckley 1988:11)

The word endeondi adds a dative suffix to the verb root, a suffix which signifies 'for,against, of, or pertaining to someone'.(2) In the example of the first entry presented above it is translated as:

1.4 "p/ou/r ou avec, ou a l'exemple de q'ue/lq/u'un/
/for or with or as an example for someone/"

We have three meanings given here, each with different connotations:

- 'pour/for', suggesting that a shaman might try to have a curing vision for someone by having a session in the sweat lodge;
- 'avec/with', suggesting, as does the ethnohistorical literature (see Sagard 1939:197-198), that people would have a sweat together; and

c) "a l'exemple de/as an example for/", possibly suggesting that some people might have functioned as teachers or role models whose kind or amount of use of the sweat lodge might have been thought to be exemplary.

The noun derived from endeon takes the somewhat unusual form of endeonsk8a, (3) probably ancient in the language, as the Mohawk cognate takes the same form (Bruyas 1970:108). Taken by itself, it has two translations in the Huron dictionaries:

- a) "suerie" - sweat or sweat lodge;
and
b) "ecorce de suerie" - bark of a sweat lodge.

The only verb I have seen that this noun is incorporated into is -a8i-, meaning 'to taste, smell or feel good' (Potier 1920:236 #69). In the example in the first entry the combination was presented as:

1.5 "sueur, qui aime la suerie ha8endeonsk8a,a8i /'sweater', one who likes the sweat lodge, having a sweat/(from the French) /He finds having a sweat, the sweat lodge good/(from the Huron) (op.cit.)

Another entry with this noun-verb combination informs us that there were specialists, possibly the 'teachers' or 'role models' mentioned above, in this field:

1.6 "sueur de profession a,a8endeonsk8a,a8i /'sweater' by profession/ (from the French /One who finds having a sweat, the sweat lodge good./(from the Huron)"(FHC1693:353)

2.0 Arontonta8an and Atiatarihati

When sweat lodges are referred to with terms other than endeon and its derivatives, the reference is not spiritual. We see this with the following two entries for arontonta8an:

2.1 "f/air/e suerie sans superstition. ,arontonta8an. /to make a sweat lodge, have a sweat without superstition/" (op.cit.)

2.2 ",Arontonta8an la suerie sans festins...xxx pas ceremonie, n'y pas superstition /the sweat lodge, 'sweat' without feasts...no ceremony, no superstitions/(FHO; the xxx represents a part I cannot read)

The word appears to be derived from the incorporation of the noun -ront-, meaning 'stone' (Potier 1920:453) into the verb -ont-, meaning 'to be in a fire' (Potier 1920:421), with the verb root suffix -a8a-, which typically reverses or 'undoes' the meaning of the root.(4) The combined meaning is 'stones taken out of a fire', referring to the heat source of the sweat lodge. I don't believe that this is a physically different sweat lodge than those where endeon was used. It is just the lodge used in a different context. The ethnohistorical literature (Champlain 1929:153; Sagard 1939:197-198; JR13:203, 14:65 and 26:175-177 and 245) does not suggest that one kind of sweat lodge involved the use of hot stones and another did not.

The same is true of the other term, atiatarihati. It, too, refers to nothing physically distinct about a specific kind of sweat lodge. The term is composed out of the verb root -atarih-, meaning 'to be warm' (Potier 1920:181 #30). With the semi-reflexive -ati-, and the causative root suffix -t-, we get the meaning 'one heats oneself'.

FOOTNOTES

1. I have translated 'faire suerie' throughout as both 'to make a sweat lodge' and 'to have a sweat', as it is not absolutely clear from the linguistic material which is the most correct.

2. See Potier 1920:52 #5. Examples are the following:

-hiaton- 'to write' becomes -hiatondi- 'to write for, to someone' (Potier 1920:261 #20)

-atonront- 'to chant' becomes -atonrontandi- 'to chant to someone, in someone's honour, in someone's place' (Potier 1920:200 #21)

3. Most nouns derived from verbs, as this noun is, take the suffix -ch- (sometimes -chr-) in the Jesuit Huron literature. Examples are the following:



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Postmould Clusters = Sweat Lodges

After several readings of R. MacDonald's "Ontario Iroquoian Sweat Lodges" (*Ontario Archaeology* 48:17-26) several queries have surfaced. MacDonald is correct in bringing attention to the sweat lodge feature as one which most certainly occurred on Iroquoian sites. His effort expands existing interpretive possibilities and provides another analytical venue from the traditional "cooking and drying rack" interpretation of postmoulds within longhouses.

I wish, however, to focus awareness on the analytical leap which is made from (a) the existence of the sweat lodges as found in ethnography, to (b) their certain existence and recognition as archaeological features.

MacDonald, following Finlayson's 1985 cue, assuredly identifies and discusses "these archaeological features" for various sites. Both authors, in turn, follow Tyyska's (1972) lead, which suggests there is a high probability that internal postmould clusters may represent sweat lodge remains. And as frequently occurs in disciplines utilising interpretation, a suggested hypothesis quickly becomes fact without the establishment of a concrete linkage between the two interpretive attitudes.

I concur that sweat lodges may be represented on sites, but what criteria were used by MacDonald to substantiate the archaeological feature "sweat lodge"? The discussion provides only a vague definition of what MacDonald presents as a distinct archaeological phenomenon. He does substantiate that numerous other researchers have

considered the sweat lodge as an interpretive possibility for particular postmould arrangements, and he relies on Finlayson's (1985) confident use of this interpretation in maintaining that longhouse postmould clusters represent sweat lodges. That other researchers have considered this possibility, and that numerous postmould clusters are found on Iroquoian sites has not, however, provided the necessary linkage between the archaeological feature and the function "sweat lodge".

From the reading it appears that the function "sweat lodge", i.e. the archaeological definition, can be applied to circular clusters of postmoulds, rings of postmoulds, and semi-subterranean features, with or without postmoulds, having a lobate extension. The latter can be circular or subrectangular in shape.

Leaving aside the semi-subterranean feature, the circular postmould arrangement seems a vital attribute for defining function in this case, as is location along the central corridor of longhouses. As evidenced by the presence of other types of features, this central corridor is an activity zone. I suggest that interior postmould arrangements cannot yet be decidedly attributed to any single function for the defining criteria have not been isolated; this is comparable to the functionalism involved in relegating obtuse artifacts as "ceremonial objects", and belies of a need to typologise without first scrutinising both the typology and the artefact. Again, there is no sound link between function and archaeological form being made, for circular positioning, certainly being due to a concept of spatial utilisation of the interior corridor of a longhouse, can result from any variety of activities

over time, few of which leave an archaeological imprint which we can recognise as originating from any particular activity.

If one examines the "sweat baths" from the Draper site (Finlayson 1985), the range of archaeological form given a single function becomes necessary to consider. The prehistoric Baumann site postmould clusters (Stopp 1985:6) are yet again different from many of the Draper examples in that they are discrete clusters of postmoulds, and there are in fact few random postmoulds. One is left with the predicament of "where have all the interior activity areas gone?" if each circular cluster must by definition become a sweat lodge. The very fact that such interpretive stricture needs to be eased with "some groupings of postmoulds may be the remains of racks" (MacDonald 1988:19), makes it doubly clear that we are not in a position to define with the surety of MacDonald, and Finlayson, sweat lodge features as they occur archaeologically. At best, because of a sound ethnographic basis, they may be slightly less elusive than attributing function to the numerous other features found within longhouses, i.e. what, archaeologically, is a storage pit?

With regard to semi-subterranean sweat lodges, MacDonald would again be helpful in providing the basis for his interpretive certainty. Important for other researchers would be to learn how to differentiate between a semi-subterranean sweat lodge feature and other large pits commonly found in longhouses (particularly on historic Iroquoian sites). Is it the lobate extension? The encircling postmoulds? Is it a combination thereof, coupled with size? And is a healthy dose of personal intuition necessary?

I do not say that MacDonald's features cannot have had the function attributed them, but for the sake of future analysis we need to clarify and solidify the criteria which form the basis for these interpretations; MacDonald still needs to justify his interpretations.

These queries generate from a broader

one concerning how Iroquoianists interpret features. Rarely do explicit descriptive data accompany published analyses, outlining why one thing is interpreted as a "storage pit", another a chief's house, i.e. It is necessary to explicate why greater length of longhouse and social function of inhabitants can be correlated. Even the seemingly clear-cut "hearth" feature merits definition (Stopp 1982:60-63). Without stating the bases for an interpretation we appear to be working within assumptions.

Marianne P. Stopp

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* * *

Dear Editor:

Rebecca, David, Billy and Lila Irving wish the members of The Ontario

Archaeological Society a very Happy New Year 1989!

We also thank you, very belatedly, for the contribution to the Canadian Cancer Society in the memory of Prof. William N. Irving.

Cordially,
Lila Lewis Irving



ARCH NOTES
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President's Communique

hope to have it out by the spring. We are also planning to offer a sort of teacher's guide to help educators and others locate reference material and other sources to learn more about the archaeology of Ontario. We are also in the process of designing a display package on Expo systems for the OAS and its chapters. Further we have totally redesigned our membership brochure to update its style and content to better advertise the OAS.

We are still looking for good ideas for our upcoming 40th anniversary in 1990. You must have some out there. Let's hear from you. They could be displays, videos, publications, slide sets, whatever!!! A little nearer in the future is our next Symposium. It will be held not in Thunder Bay as previously mentioned but in London, Ontario, on the weekend of October 28-29. See elsewhere in this issue for further information. It looks like there will be something on offer for everybody so mark your calendars now.

Research Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

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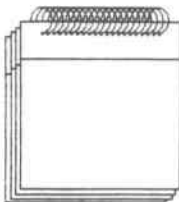
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Figure 2 -
Location of Steep Rock Lake in Ontario.



Society Executive Correspondence

December 1, 1988

Mr. Hilary Payne, City Administrator
Chairman, Task Force CNR Property
Development
350 City Hall Square West
Windsor, ON N9A 6S1

Dear Mr. Payne:

On behalf of the Executive and the 800 members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, I would like to congratulate you and the members of the Task Force on CNR Property Development for your decision to instruct Windsor's city archivist, Mark Walsh, to conduct a thorough search of city records in order to establish the locations of historic sites and structures in the Riverfront area.

Windsor's waterfront is a vital link with the Native Canadian, French and English history of this province. As a major water-highway and early location of trade, settlement and conflict it contains data critical to the full understanding of our history and cultural traditions. The opportunity for redevelopment of this important area gives archaeologists the chance to discover and interpret this history for the people of Ontario. However, the archaeological community needs the support of the City of Windsor in order to achieve this goal.

I should like to point out that a similar opportunity to investigate the province's past offered itself in the Toronto Railwaylands redevelopment. Through the cooperation of several agencies, archival and archaeological research has been carried out on this

property in stages as dictated by the construction schedule of the property. Many important data were gathered during this process and the public interest generated was substantial and positive.

This sort of cooperative project serves the needs of the public in general and the heritage community in particular, in terms of increasing the knowledge base of Ontario's antiquity, while being sensitive to the needs of the development community at the same time. The key to success here is long-range advance planning involving all the interested parties.

We feel that a program of archaeological sampling of the site prior to development and intensive work on promising areas resulting from these preliminary tests would be beneficial to the people of Windsor while not impeding the development time table. Monitoring of sensitive areas during construction should ensure that the area is thoroughly investigated.

The Ontario Archaeological Society firmly believes that archaeology and development are not mutually exclusive. Cooperation through advance planning and consultation throughout the development process can result in serving the needs of all the people. We beg you to seriously consider this option and take hold of all the opportunities which the redevelopment of Windsor's Riverfront offers.

Sincerely,
Christine Caroppo, President
cc: Rosemarie Denunzio, President,
Windsor Chapter, OAS

December 6, 1988

The Hon. David Peterson
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

RE: Preliminary Recommendations for
Speeding Up the Planning and
Approvals Process Report - September
19, 1988

Dear Mr. Peterson:

While the Ontario Archaeological Society supports your government's objective to create affordable housing and to streamline the approval process for subdivisions, we cannot support the Report's recommendation 3.1 to completely eliminate the present requirement for archaeological assessment of the land slated for development.

I must inform you that information noted in the report is incorrect. First, archaeological assessments are required only on land deemed to have moderate or high potential. Decades of work in Ontario have given the archaeological community reliable models of prediction for likely site locations. Second, archaeological surveys cost between \$2000 to \$3000 per subdivision plan, on average. Third, these surveys generally require only three to five days to conduct not the grossly inflated figure of six months quoted in the Report. Long delays only occur where a major archaeological site is located; which according to Ministry of Culture & Communications calculations, is about 4% of the time. If found, the costs and time required to fully investigate these sites must then be worked in to the approval timetable, although after the development proceeds on the subdivision with the exception of the immediate site area.

The 800 members of the Ontario Archaeological Society hold that archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource. The information about our collective cultural history which they contain belongs to the people of Ontario. The stewardship of that heritage for

future generations of Ontarians is the responsibility of the present generation. Your government inherited a legacy of demonstrated interest in heritage through such legislation as the Ontario Heritage Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, the Planning Act, among others. We hope that you will not now erode your record of responsibility by deleting the requirement for subdivision assessment.

The fragile record of our past, which helps to give us our cultural identity, is fast disappearing under the onslaught of development pressures of all kinds. We beg you not to lose the opportunity to retrieve some of that history as we prepare for our future needs.

Sincerely,
Christine Caroppo, President
cc: Hon. John Eakins, Minister of
Municipal Affairs
Hon. Chaviva Hosek, Minister of Housing
Hon. Lily Oddie Munro, Minister of
Culture & Communications

* * *

January 10, 1989

Ms Christine Caroppo, President
Ontario Archaeological Society
126, Willowdale Avenue
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2

Dear Ms Caroppo:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, 1988, concerning the preliminary recommendations for speeding up the planning and development process. As you know, these recommendations have been made by a special advisory committee comprised of representatives of industry, Government, and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

I have noted your concern that the recommendation to eliminate the present requirement for archaeological surveys of lands slated for development bears significant implications for the documentation and conservation of heritage resources. Further, I am pleased to learn of the relatively speedy and inexpensive process of subdivision assessment that you have outlined in

your letter.

I have referred your letter to the Honourable Chaviva Hosek, Minister of Housing, and have requested that the impact of any recommendations on heritage resource conservation be seriously considered before a final plan is submitted. I am sure the result will be a more streamlined and responsible review process that does not compromise the gains made in heritage resource conservation and yet addresses the Province's very urgent housing needs.

I appreciate your bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,

David Peterson

cc: The Honourable Chaviva Hosek,
Minister of Housing
The Honourable Lily Oddie Munro,
Minister of Culture and Communications

EMPLOYMENT

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

The Ministry of Transportation is planning to hire full-time, a Regional Archaeologist for Central Region (Toronto) in the spring of 1989. If interested in obtaining a full position description, write to H.A. McNeely, Supervisor, Environmental Unit, 5000 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6E9

TRENT UNIVERSITY

The Department of Anthropology at Trent University seeks applications for a tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor level to begin July 1, 1989. Applicants must have a completed Ph.D. in the archaeology of Northeastern North America with a specialisation in Ontario prehistory. Duties will include teaching at the graduate and undergraduate level and curation of Ontario collections. Send cv and names of two references to Chair, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont., K9J 7B8 by February 15, 1989. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

continued from page 8
Huron Sweat Lodges...

-henre- 'to call out' becomes -henrech-
'a call' (Potier 1920:259 #121 and 447)
-atarihen- 'to be warm' becomes -
atarihench- 'perspiration' (Potier
1920:181 and 445)

4. Examples are the following:

-hiaton- 'to write' becomes -hiaton8an-
'to erase writing' (op.cit.)

-r- 'to be with, among' becomes -ra8an-
'to choose, take away from a group'
(Potier 1920:331).

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dictionary
- FHO French-Huron-Onondaga
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* * * * *

TESTING OF CONCRETES, MORTARS, PLASTERS & STUCCOS

by Gordon E. Brown

Abstract

Some of the least understood materials found on many archaeological sites are the concretes, mortars, plasters and stuccos. Many excavation reports refer to these building materials but very little serious attention is paid to them even though further investigation of the materials is usually recommended.

In order to fulfill this need, the author has proposed a number of basic tests that provides the necessary data at a low cost.

A classification terminology was developed that will assist the archaeologist in identifying the various materials. Utilizing a number of basic tests together with microscopic and macroscopic examinations, the exact nature of the material can be recorded. Photography and photomicrography permanently record unique characteristics.

The development of a correlation between Mohs hardness and compressive strength allows the strength of the material to be measured quickly and conveniently on the site or in the laboratory.

An estimate of the lime content utilizing a microscopic point count method assists in a better understanding of mix design concepts. The quantity of firewood required to burn the lime on any given part of a structure can be estimated.

These tests, together with various other tests, and a thorough examination of the building component, will enable a better understanding of the technology that existed on a given site at any given period.

To date, the author has evaluated almost 200 samples from 60 sites from Mesoamerica, South America, Egypt, Near East and Europe. Some of the more interesting aspects of these studies will be discussed. They indicate a

promising new approach that yields valuable information at modest cost for the archaeologist.

INTRODUCTION

For more than eight years, samples of concretes, mortars, plasters and stuccos have been obtained from over 60 archaeological sites throughout the world. These samples were subjected to a series of analyses and, utilizing the writer's 30 years of experience in concrete materials technology, has developed some unique investigative methods.

Many excavation reports refer to these building materials but very little serious attention is paid to them. Further investigation is usually recommended as evidenced by the following quotes.

GAFINKEL (1)

...."and concludes that the nature and properties of plaster floors should receive more attention as indicators of social and economic phenomena and be more quantitatively described in future excavations."

DOROSZENKO (2)

"During the aceramic period, mortars are often referred to in the archaeological reports, yet mortar analyses do not appear to occur very often."

GOURDIN & KINGERY (3)

"...Lime Plaster ... Unfortunately, the archaeological literature tends to be rather lax in distinguishing among these various sorts of materials."

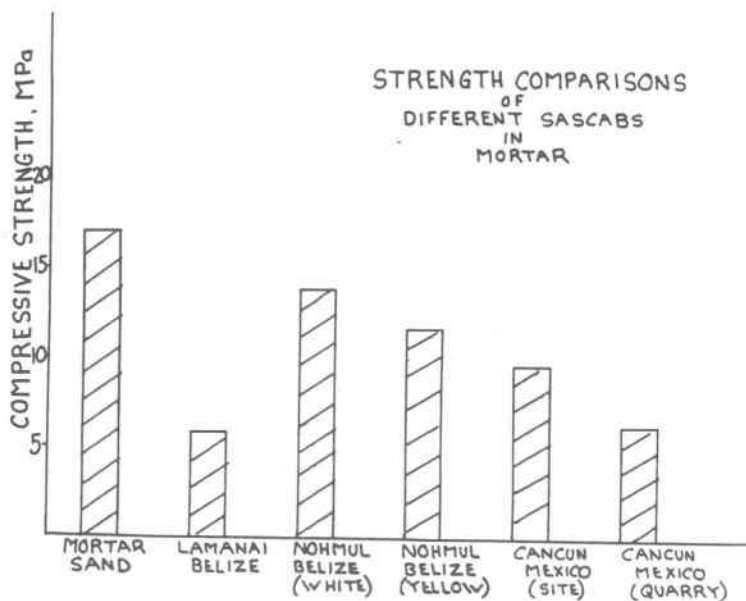
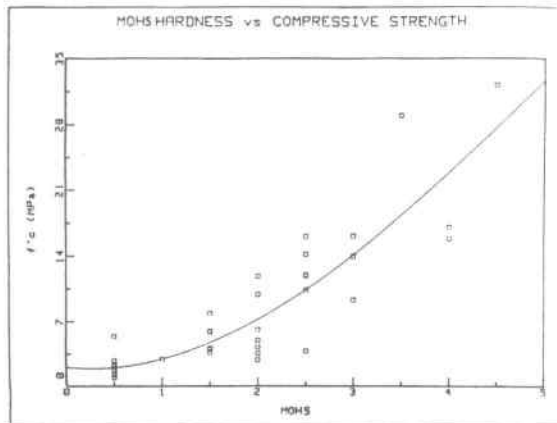
OBJECTIVE

It seems logical that some analyses should be conducted on these common construction materials as recommended in various reports. Cognizant of budgetary restraints facing most dig directors, the author proposes a number of basic tests that provides the necessary data at a low cost.

The correlation between Moh hardness and compressive strength is shown in the graph. Thirty-eight samples were subjected to cube compression tests and the correlating Moh values were subjected to a linear regression analysis.

When measuring Moh hardness for compressive strength estimates, the measurement is always taken on a newly cut surface. An old fractured surface that has been exposed for millenia tends to be harder than the interior and will indicate a higher and erroneous compressive strength. We expect this phenomena is due to "liquid phase sintering" reported by Kingery (4) et al 1976.

- Quick measurements in the field
- Measures surface hardness as a result of wash coats and surface polishing.



Because sascab varies in fineness, the compressive strength of mortar containing sascab will vary considerably. The above shows the variable strength expected from a number of sascabs, when a standard mix is used (1-1/4-3 1/2, 1 cement, 1/4 lime, 3 1/2 sascab) in accordance with CSA-A179M, 1976 specifications for a type M, 14 MPa mortar.

METHODOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY/CLASSIFICATION

In order to resolve some of the confusion regarding terminology used for these materials, a terminology is suggested in appendix A that will assist in the classification of cementitious construction materials.

TESTS

A number of basic tests is prescribed, as briefly described in appendix B:

1. Unit Weight and Absorption.
2. Compressive Strength - cube tests
3. Moh Hardness - used to estimate compressive strength from enclosed correlation graph.
-used to measure surface hardness of floors and walls.
-measures effectiveness of surface hardening techniques.
4. Lime Content - utilizing a microscopic point count method.
5. Carbonation - used for "aging" historic mortars
-differentiate recent consolidation materials from ancient material.
6. Microscopic - examine various aspects and nature of the materials.
7. Aggregate extraction - identify and photograph aggregates; can be sent back to site for source identification.
8. Photomicrography - for a permanent record in the report.
9. Photography - for a permanent record of the colour or interesting aspect.
10. Various high tech tests are conducted only when warranted due to the high cost.

CONCLUSIONS

As recommended in many excavation reports, it seems appropriate that these common construction materials receive more attention and investigation. A number of basic tests is proposed by the author that will enable a better understanding of the technology used during construction, at a reasonable cost. High tech investigative methods are used only when a unique situation warrants the cost.

To date the author has evaluated almost 200 samples from 58 sites throughout the world. The results indicate a promising new approach that yields valuable information at modest cost.

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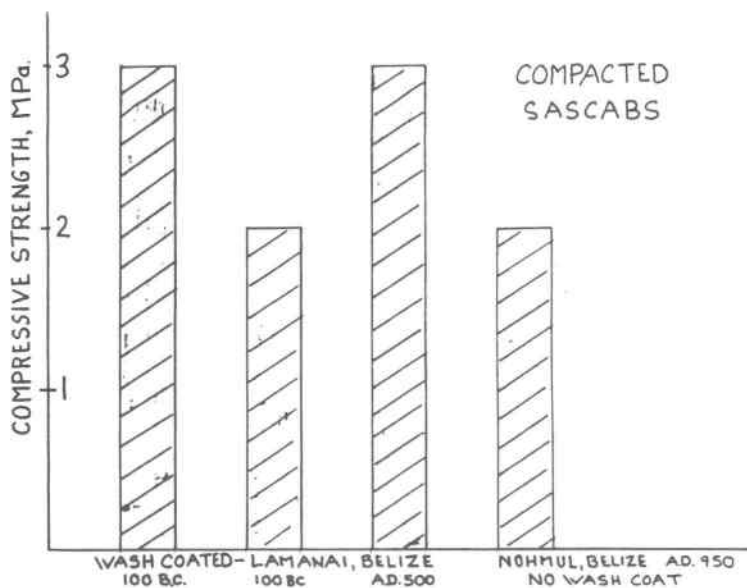
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APPENDIX A

Ancient Cementitious Material Classification

In order to create a basis for understanding of the materials being studied, it is appropriate to define the terminology of the various types of construction materials. Littmann (1957) defined a series of terms: the basis of which was used for the definitions that follow. Various alterations have been made in an attempt at improvement. The definitions cover a broad range of materials, many of which are not discussed in this report; the intent is to include materials already studied or expected to be studied in the future, and not necessarily confined to Mesoamerica.

Although the following terminology covers a broad range of materials, in



Sascab, a fine powdery aggregate or "sand" found throughout the Yucatan, S. Mexico, and Central America, was mixed with water and used as a mortar from Preclassic through Terminal Classic Periods. Some examples of the strength of this material are represented above. A wash coat of lime was usually used to protect it from weathering and erosion. In addition, due to the climatic conditions prevalent in this area, a coating of fine moss grows on the surface that protects the mortar from the effects of rainfall erosion.

some instances a sample will be classified according to function rather than physical characteristics.

Sascab

A fine powdery aggregate or "sand" found throughout the Yucatan, Belize, S. Mexico and other local geographical areas. Colour ranges from white and yellow to reddish, and is chemically similar to limestone.

Mortar

A bonding material, usually found between courses of stone or brick, as a matrix for rubble construction, a levelling coat on floors or on the outside of the mass where it is used as a base for decorative stucco or plaster. It usually contains a fine aggregate of 6 mm maximum size, such as sand, sascab, earth, fine gravel, shell or fine limestone fragments, crushed brick or tile (Roman). The cementing base can be lime or lime/pozzolan (Roman). Strength ranges from weak to very strong. Colour varies generally from white to grey but many Roman samples are dark grey, red or brown.

Concrete

Generally found in more mass than mortar, such as formed walls, roof slabs, etc. but can be found as a matrix for large rubble construction, levelling courses, etc. Its differentiation from mortar is that in addition to a fine aggregate (-6mm), concrete contains a coarse aggregate (+6mm) generally ranging up to 40mm. Its colour, strength and cementing base is similar to mortar.

Plaster

An essentially flat, external coat over a monolithic mass, used primarily as a protective medium on floors and walls or as a surface for mural painting. It is often denser than mortar and contains little or no fine aggregate. Its cementing base can be lime, lime pozzolans (Roman) or gypsum (Egyptian).

Stucco

A cast or sculptured (while wet) surface used solely for decorative or symbolic purposes, generally similar to fine grained mortar or plaster in composition and appearance. The cementing base is lime.

Fill Concrete

A lean mixture of lime and aggregate filler such as sascab or sand, and possibly with a coarse aggregate. It is used as a structural fill material or the construction of a monolithic mass without the use of brick or stone rubble. When damp it may have the appearance of packed earth. When dry, it is generally harder than packed earth. Upon immersion in water will not disintegrate due to the cementing action of the lime; although due to incomplete mixing and distribution of the lime throughout the mass, localized pockets might disintegrate when immersed in water.

Wash Coat

A coat of plaster which, because of its thinness, was probably applied by means other than trowelling. Wash coats may have been applied by brushing on vertical or horizontal surfaces or by pouring a thin slurry of plaster over horizontal surfaces. Such coats are usually less than 1mm in thickness. The cementing base is lime with no fine aggregate.

Littmann, E.R.

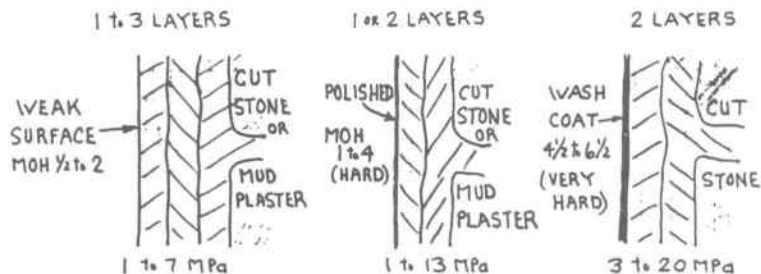
1957 "Ancient Mesoamerican
Mortars, Plasters and
Stuccos: Comalcalco, Part
1" American Antiquity, Vol.
23, No. 2, pp. 135-140.

APPENDIX B

TEST METHODS

Unit Weight and Absorption

Unit weight was calculated from the measured bulk specific gravity in a saturated surface dry condition. Absorption was measured after 24 hour immersion in 20 degree C water.

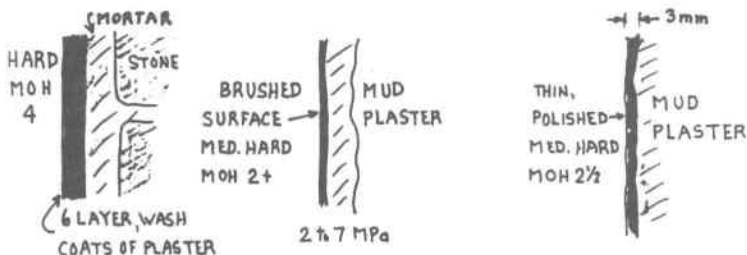


LAMANAI BELIZE 1450 AD.
 RIO BEC MEX. AD 800
 CHICANNA MEX. AD. 800
 AIN GHAZAL JORDAN 6500 BC
 TEL DAN, ISRAEL 1750 BC
 TEL MIQNE, ISRAEL 700 BC
 TEL HUM, ISRAEL AD. 550
 SAN FERNANDO VENEZ. AD 1698
 CALAKMUL MEX. AD 600

GAMLA ISR. 700 BC/100 BC
 CARTEGENA COL AD 1650
 CARTHAGE AD 150
 RIO BEC MEX. AD 800
 ISMINT EGYPT AD 200

CISTERN
 WALLS AT
 CARTHAGE
 AND INDIAN
 KEY FLA
 (AD 250 to
 1820)

COMMON PLASTER TYPES



TEMPLE OF CROSS
 PALENQUE MEX.
 AD. 700

ISMINT, EGYPT
 AD. 200

ISMINT, EGYPT
 AD. 200

LESS COMMON PLASTER TYPES

Compressive Strength and Moh Hardness

When sample size permits, cubes are cut for compression tests. Preferable size range is generally from 25 mm to 50 mm but when only 25 mm cubes can be obtained, an attempt is made to cut 2 or 3 from the same sample in order to increase the reliability of the results.

All samples are scratched with standard Moh reference minerals in order to accumulate data on the correlation between the Moh hardness and actual cube compression test. To date, 38 samples have been tested; the results have been subjected to a linear regression analysis. The attached graph illustrates the close correlation between Moh hardness and compressive strength. These data can be used to make estimates of compressive strength in the field as well as the laboratory when cubes are unobtainable.

When measuring Moh hardness for compressive strength estimates the measurement is always taken on a newly cut surface. An old, fractured surface that has been exposed for millennia tends to be harder than the interior and will indicate a higher and erroneous compressive strength. We expect this phenomena is due to "liquid phase sintering" reported by Kingery (1) et al 1976.

In addition, the Moh hardness is used to quantitatively measure the surface hardness of floor and wall plasters as a result of polishing and wash coats.

Lime Content

A modified version of the ASTM 457 Modified Point Count was used to make estimates of the paste and aggregate content. The test method involves sectioning, immersion in resin, polishing, examination with a microscope equipped with a special stage, and at least 500 observations counted and calculated.

With use of laboratory prepared referenced specimens and a knowledge of the specific gravity of the component materials, this method has proven to be a reasonably accurate method of

estimating the lime content used in the sample. Results are given in a bulk volume ratio; i.e. 1:4.2, meaning one part by volume of lime was used with 4.2 parts by volume of sand.

Carbonation

When calcined lime is mixed with water to produce mortar, calcium hydroxide is formed. The hardening process is a result of atmospheric carbon dioxide combining with the calcium hydroxide to form calcium carbonate. This process is called carbonation.

A quick and simple method that can be conducted in the field to determine the depth of carbonation is the phenolphthalein test. Phenolphthalein liquid, when dropped onto a freshly fractured face of concrete or mortar, will react with the calcium hydroxide turning the area pink or dark red. However, due to the carbonation process, the calcium hydroxide converts to calcium carbonate that does not react with the phenolphthalein. The depth of carbonation can be measured.

The test quickly and positively identifies samples of recent consolidation/restoration materials that are inadvertently sampled.

Ancient samples are usually carbonated throughout their depth, however some as yet unexplained reactions have been noted that prompts continued recording of the results.

The test also produces interesting data on carbonation rates on early 20th century portland cement concretes.

X-Ray Diffraction

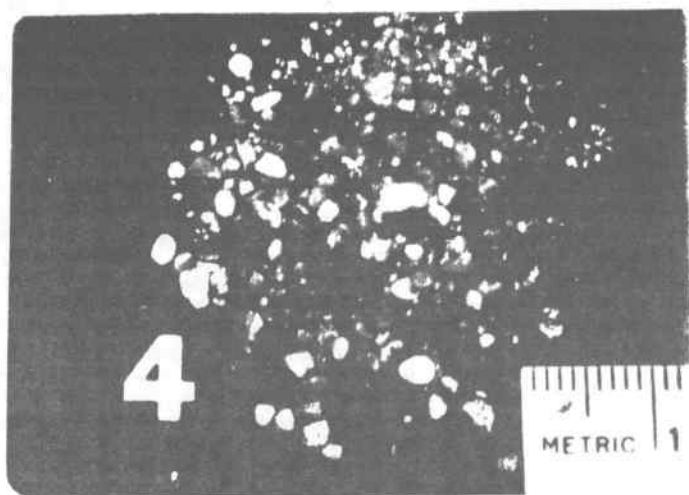
When a sample is bombarded with X-rays, the rays bounce off the crystals and create various patterns depending on the crystal type. When these patterns are compared to standard references on known minerals, the mineralogy of the sample can be identified.

Porosity

Porosity is measured by the intrusion of

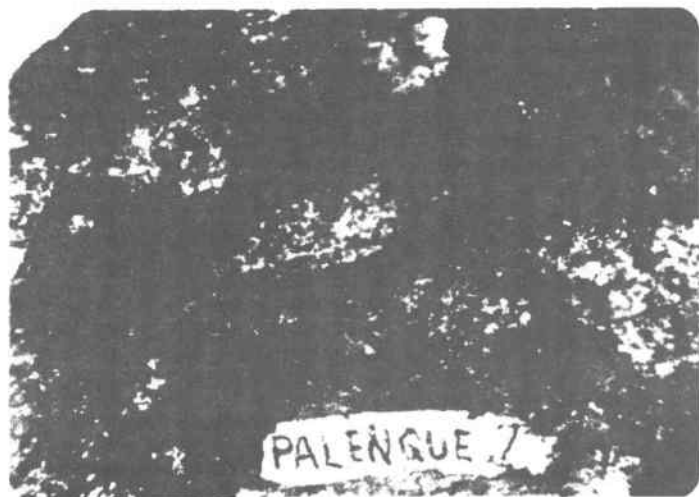
QASR EL HALAKA
DAKHLEH OASIS, EGYPT
(4.8X)

The aggregate used in mortars is extracted, examined and photographed. In some instances, the origin of the construction materials is of interest to the archaeologist.



TEMPLE OF FOLIATED CROSS
PALENQUE, MEXICO (4.8X)

The ebony black surface coating on this floor can be seen where the calcium carbonate incrustation has been removed with acid.



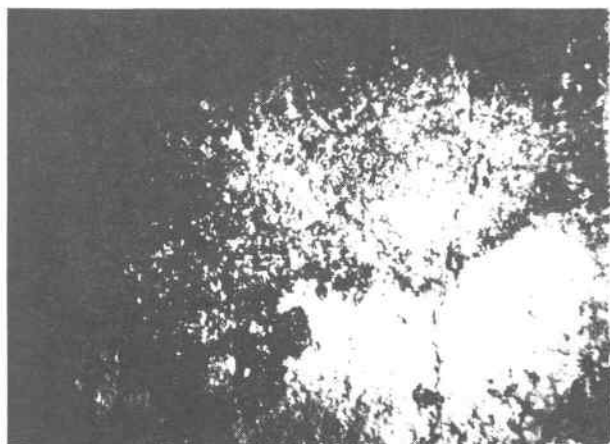
Mercury into the pores. With this equipment, not only can the total volume of the pores be measured, but the quantity of the various sizes of the pores can be measured.

General Comment

The data from these tests, along with various other microscopic and/or macroscopic observations enables an evaluation of the physical characteristics of the sample.

Hopefully, these studies will assist the Archaeologist in gaining a better understanding of ancient construction materials and techniques.

1. Kingery, W.D., Bowan, H.K., and Uhlmann, D.R. "Introduction to Ceramics", Wiley Sons, New York.



RIO BEC, CAMPECHE, MEXICO

One of the floors at this site was found to be impregnated that resulted in a very hard, non absorptive surface. Infrared and ultraviolet spectroscopy, gas chromatography, mass spectroscopy and various non-instrumental qualitative assays indicated the impregnating liquid to be derivative of conifer oleo-resins. Further work is in progress to learn more of this ancient technique.



Other Correspondence . . .

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO

28 November 1988

Dr. Robert Bothwell, Chairperson
OHF Archaeology Committee
2nd Floor, 77 Bloor St. West
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

Re: Formation of the "Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario" and Proposed Changes to the Archaeological Licencing Procedures

We would like to advise you of a committee which has been formed by a wide range of members of the heritage community: the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario. It was formed to provide a means of information exchange and communication among the various groups and individuals with an interest in heritage conservation and management in Ontario. It has representatives from all sectors of the heritage community (academic, business, avocational) and the following organizations: The Ontario Archaeological Society, The Association of Heritage Consultants, The Association of Professional Archaeologists, and the Archaeological Conservation Officer Program, with the Ontario Council of Archaeology representatives to be appointed. Jointly, these organizations represent a membership of approximately 1,000. The formation of this committee reflects a need for communication between related groups on a number of heritage resource management concerns. Although the committee has representatives from the major archaeological organizations in Ontario, and may be consulted with respect to particular issues, its existence should not preclude consultation with the member organizations.

We understand that the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Archaeology Committee is planning a public meeting to discuss the proposed changes to the licencing procedures, and that this meeting is tentatively scheduled for December 17, 1988. We would like to suggest that a date of mid January is more suitable primarily for two reasons. First, the date is too close to Christmas and many people will not be able to attend. We would like to ensure as large an attendance as possible. Second, the notice is too short to organize a productive meeting. As has been outlined below, we would like to see pertinent information disseminated in advance of the meeting.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with the Archaeology Committee and appreciate the need to meet as soon as possible. To ensure a productive meeting, we recommend that you undertake the following:

- *Invite anyone who has expressed an interest in this issue to date;
- *Invite all current Ontario archaeological licence holders;
- *Obtain the services of a neutral facilitator or chairperson to chair the meeting, take official notes, and record all resolutions;
- *Ensure that a majority of the OHF Archaeology Committee would be present, as well as representatives of the Minister of Culture and Communications, and the Heritage Branch, Archaeology Unit of MCC;
- *Prior to the meeting arrange through the facilitator an agenda for the meeting that has been reviewed and approved by all the major stakeholders;
- *Prepare and distribute in advance of the meeting a copy of the following:
 - a description of the current licencing procedure,
 - a description of the flaws of the above,
 - a description of the proposed changes (rationale with regard to the Heritage

Act), and
 -a description of the proposed mechanism for implementation (estimated no. of licences to process per year).
 The Ontario Heritage Foundation, Archaeology Committee would only have to briefly summarize these documents at the meeting if sent to all participants with the agenda prior to the meeting. This would clarify a number of points in advance, thus reducing the time expended at the meeting.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this consultation process. Should you have any questions, please contact Ann Balmer at 537-7367.

Sincerely,
 Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario
 per: C. Caroppo, Pres., Ontario Archaeological Society
 M. Kirby, Treas.
 H. McKillop, V.P., Assoc'n of Professional Archaeologists
 A. Balmer, Treas.
 R. F. Williamson, V.P., Assoc'n of Heritage Consultants
 D. Cuming, Dir.
 S. Leslie, Member, Archaeological Conservation Officer Program

cc: Ms. Linda Stevens, Assistant Deputy Minister, MCC
 Mr. Richard Alway, Chairman, Ontario Heritage Foundation

* * *

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE JOINT
 COMMITTEE
 ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO

At the recent successful public colloquium on proposed licencing policy changes held by the Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the archaeological community of Ontario agreed that the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario should represent them in consultation with the Archaeology Committee. While transcripts of the day's proceedings are not yet available, it is clear that the archaeological community, while sharing the concerns which the Archaeology Committee indicated had prompted the proposed

changes, strongly agreed that the need for changes had not been demonstrated and overwhelmingly disagreed with the mechanism (e.g. site-specific licencing) which had been proposed to address those concerns. Moreover, the community unanimously agreed to the need for ongoing consultation with the Archaeology Committee. It will be the task of the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario to work together with the Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation to design, if necessary, changes to the existing licencing procedures. The Joint Committee welcomes representation from anyone in the community and would encourage them to contact the Joint Committee through the Executive of their various member organizations: The Ontario Archaeological Society, the Association of Heritage Consultants, the Association of Professional Archaeologists, the Archaeological Conservation Officer Program, Save Ontario Shipwrecks, and the Ontario Council of Archaeology (observer status only).



ONTARIO'S HERITAGE TAKE IT TO HEART

Ontario Heritage Week
 February 20-26, 1989

ARCH NOTES

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

ODDS AND ENDS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAREER

by Kenneth E. Kidd

In August, 1939, a small party from the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology made an archaeological reconnaissance of Algonquin Park. The principal findings of the expedition were written up and published in the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* under the title: A Prehistoric Camp Site at Rock Lake, Algonquin Park, Ontario(1). Two or three finds which were enigmas at the time, but which later information has elucidated, were made at the same time and since they were anomalous, were not described in that article. Now that their significance has become clearer, they should be put on record, even though their present condition is unknown.

The first of these concerns a large boulder of a seemingly igneous rock, approximately 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft., which stood on the west bank of the short stream which drains Rock Lake into Penn Lake. The eastern face of this boulder (as it then stood) bore a number of fairly deeply-incised figures. Since there was almost no knowledge of such features in Canada, they were not regarded at the time as significant. Now, we can appreciate these carvings as the work of Native people, probably executed before the arrival of Europeans on this continent. Plaster casts of these were made and taken to the ROM for storage.

Rocks on the Penn River itself show two or three shallow carvings, much shallower than those on the boulder though made in much softer rock and considerably larger, one of them being about 18 inches long. As they were submerged in the flowing water, no casts were made.

Still another feature was found, this time on the western shore of Rock Lake, behind a summer cottage. There is a fairly level beach along the shore beyond which is a low rocky ridge about one hundred feet high and strewn with large and small glacial boulders, as is the common condition in that region.

In some places on the slope of this hill, there were heaps of stones, which local tradition attributed to attempts of the pioneers to clear the land to raise potatoes. In view of the fact that there is scarcely enough humus to conceal the bedrock, this explanation is not credible.(2)

It took very little persuasion, however, for the cottagers to apply this same theory to explain a series of four or five stone constructions lower down near the bottom of the slope and only 20 or 30 feet from the waterline. And so, tradition said that these round stone pits had been erected to hold the potatoes! The structures in question were built of fairly uniform sized and shaped boulders, anywhere from a foot to a foot and a half in both diameters, rather neatly laid up to form a circular cavity or pit, the tops of which were from three to three and one half feet above ground level. On the off-chance that they might have been of Indian construction, one of them was completely excavated, but no artifacts were found in it. It was concluded that the local theory of their origin might possibly be correct. Later knowledge of similar features, particularly along the North Shore of Lake Superior, indicates otherwise. If so, these strange structures, which hopefully still exist, were in all probability built by the Native peoples for utilitarian purposes, namely as blinds, for capturing raptors for their feathers. Such a use, however, presupposes that the hillside had been denuded of trees. Unfortunately, no photographs were taken of these so-called Thunder-Bird nests, because the camera carried on the expedition was inadequate to do the job in the heavy shade prevailing on the site, and no drawing made because such finds had not been anticipated and hence no materials were at hand.

Since these Thunder Bird nests were found, the author discovered two more, one very well preserved, on the south shore of Burnt Lake in the Madawaska river area. They were constructed in an almost identical fashion, were nearly the same size and shape and stood, like the Rock Lake examples, in a similar location near the shores, and below the

slopes of a rocky ridge.

In the summer of 1955, a young man named Johnny Dean came to discuss with me the possibilities of placing his skills at the disposal of the Department of Ethnology at the R.O.M. Mr. Dean was at the time a Canadian men's champion in one of the swimming categories and I gladly listened to his proposal. The work on the Boylston Street Fish Weir (3) came to mind. I had recently read that monograph and was impressed with the findings made there by the divers, and the great antiquity of their findings, and the similarities between the Boylston Street weir and Champlain's description of those at The Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. When I explained this to Mr. Dean, he indicated his interest and his willingness to investigate the Champlain site. After due discussion of the problems involved and the methods and objectives of an investigation, he was happy to volunteer to do it. His free time, however, was limited and neither of us contemplated an exhaustive study. We did not have much equipment to carry it out and models were scarce. There had been few underwater "excavations" of a scientific nature done at that date, so we decided to use simply what was available, namely Dean's water skills, canoes, diving gear, wet suits, a snorkel, and some plastic bags for floats or markers and a notebook to record positions on graph paper.

A short time after this meeting, we met at The Narrows, and Mr. Dean made his examination. It was not easy, for the bottom was soft and the slightest movement stirred up the humus deposits lying on it, making visual observation difficult. He did, in spite of these difficulties, find several dozen remnants of wooden stakes which he reported for recording in the notebook and on the graph as each was found, and tied a float to indicate the general layout or pattern. This exercise constituted what I believe must have been the first underwater archaeology done in Ontario and perhaps in Canada. If it did nothing else, it confirmed Champlain's assertion that in fact a fish weir did exist at The Narrows, and that more exploration of its plan should be done.

Since then the late Professor R. B. Johnston of Trent University carried out a more thorough study of the site, with a well trained archaeology student as diver and using adequate modern equipment. The result is that now we are in possession of a considerable body of data as to location, placement of stakes, size, construction and nature of the feature. Unfortunately, even by the time Mr. Dean carried out his work, extensive damage had been done to the site by dredging, railroad construction and other types of alteration. The extent of that damage can now only be extrapolated and we will never know for sure what the total construction was like.

The same summer, Mr. Dean reported the existence of what he took to be ancient rock carvings on boulders on the shore of Sparrow lake. As these were on private property, we had to obtain permission to examine them, but since Mr. Dean knew the owners, that was no great problem. Several small boulders, probably of igneous rock and each about 15 inches x 10 inches x 13 or 14 inches clustered together in an irregular formation. The crude carvings seemed all to face in a westerly direction, and appeared as if they might be of Native origin. At that time, I had no experiential yardstick by which to judge them apart from those I had seen on the Penn River portage, and I was ready to accept them as genuine. More experience, with other sites since then, inclines me now to consider these Sparrow Lake carvings to be probably made by young adult Whites.

Mr. Dean's contribution has been very worthwhile, and it is a pleasure to record my own appreciation of his work. This voluntary effort on his part brings to mind the invaluable aid which many other amateurs have lent to the development of archaeology in Ontario during my tenure of office at the Royal Ontario Museum. It would be difficult to name them all after so long a lapse of time, but their efforts have been appreciated and at long last acknowledged.

continued on page 33



**A compendium of
views, gossip and news of
the Ontario archaeological
community**

AMATEUR AVOCATIONAL AND ARMCHAIR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Some of you may not know that various changes are occurring within provincial government departments that are affecting the archaeological community. (No, we are not going to talk about licences!) Whilst all changes, whether the results be good or bad, are upsetting, one or two can be more upsetting than others.

In effect, it seems that the government intends to govern, which, as an ideal, is great. But in governing, it has no intention of participating any more. Where it used to have archaeologists in the field, running excavations, answering emergency calls, dealing with other officials, it seems that from the next fiscal year onward, there will be no government archaeologists actually doing archaeology!

One of the casualties of this new policy, (which includes staff and funding reductions), is a program run by the London office of the Ministry of Culture and Communications - the *Archaeological Conservation Program*.

The Archaeological Conservation Program, in being now for well over a decade, has received international recognition. Its basic concept - that of supporting, educating and assisting skilled avocational wardens in promoting archaeological awareness in their own communities; in enabling these wardens to monitor known sites and to survey for new ones, in assisting in emergency situations - has so expanded that many of its members have been responsible for the initiating of major rescue projects and have made substantial contributions to the subdivision plans review process and the production of municipal master plans through providing development review reports.

All the wardens, the conservation officers, in the A.C.P. are avocational, or

amateur, archaeologists. It could be said that this program is, or has been, the ideal medium for the avocational archaeologist to get out in the field and do his stuff. What professional, after all, wants a 'busman's' holiday walking ploughed fields at weekends, or on their annual vacation? But there are plenty of avocationalists prepared, and pleased, to do this. And they're doing very useful work, too, that could not be done without them. But, in the emergency situations, when the exposed site, the scattered bones are discovered, the avocational needs the professional - and fast. What happens now? There are no professionals available!

Well, perhaps that's not quite true, there are professionals available, but who is going to fund them? The O.A.S.? Individual LACAC's? The ACP wardens? Developers? The Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario?

For the simple basics of an office, or a shared office, a phone, even a shared phone, various necessary services, and just one professional archaeologist we must be talking about a minimum of \$50,000 a year. Maybe the ACP wardens should help out by finding this cost themselves (making it rather an expensive hobby!). Maybe the LACAC's could unite and fund an archaeological service themselves (Are they interested enough in archaeology?). Maybe the nearest consulting/commercial archaeologists could be called in (and hope to recover their costs later!?).

The problem has to be solved, and soon. What do the avocationalists, amateurs and armchair archaeologists think should be done?





UPCOMING EVENTS

EMPLOYMENT COURSES

CANADIAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

The Rock Art Association of Manitoba has created a committee to test for the national interest in the reformation of the Canadian Rock Art Research Association. Formerly known as the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, CRARA has essentially remained inactive since 1983.

Although the national organization had produced some amazingly comprehensive results, its effectiveness had been restricted by the absence of a constitutional framework and lack of a non-profit status, thereby impinging upon a sense of continuity and a cohesiveness of purpose. Therefore, if any reorganization of CRARA is to remain viable it must include all items deemed necessary as defined by the Canada Corporations Act, administered by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada.

The recent formation of the International Federation of Rock Art (Research) Organizations in Darwin, Australia 1988, has demonstrated the need for an international perspective and commitment towards rock art heritage conservation and education efforts. At present, the Rock Art Association of Manitoba (Provincially incorporated as a non-profit organization, Spring 1988) is the only rock art organization actively representing Canada on the international scene. It is the consensus of the members of RAAM that former members of CRARA, and all individuals interested in Canadian rock art in

general, be given the opportunity to voice their opinions concerning the formation of a truly national organization.

Progress reports and results of our national organizational efforts will be presented to IFRARO, as well as carried in R.A.A.M., the Rock Art Association of Manitoba Newsletter. Questionnaires and information are available from:
CRARA Reformation Committee
The Rock Art Association of Manitoba
Department of Anthropology
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

* * *

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Midwest Archaeological Conference, October 13-15, 1989, Iowa City, Iowa. Hosted by Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), The University of Iowa. Abstracts for symposia (and all symposium paper abstracts) due August 4, 1989; abstracts for contributed papers due September 8, 1989. For further information, please contact William Green or Stephen Lensink, OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; 319/335-2389.

* * *

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The 73rd Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association will be held at Howard Johnson's Inn at Norwich, New York, on April 14, 15, and

16 hosted by the Chenango Chapter. A part of the meeting will be devoted to an update symposium on the Iroquois with Richard McCracken, Charles Hayes, Robert DeOrio, Gordon DeAngelo, Peter Pratt, Monte Bennett, Richard Hosback and Dean Snow participating. Another part will be devoted to the pre-historic. A hospitality room, meeting room, publications room, and exhibit room will be provided. A prize will be given for the best exhibit. Registration fees will be announced later. Consider this the FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS. Further information is available from John Reid, (416) 978-6293.

* * *

The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society's

AVONLEA YESTERDAY AND TODAY:
Archaeology and Prehistory

edited by Leslie B. Davis

This is a major summary publication on the Avonlea archaeological culture. This culture is made up of the material remains of Late Prehistoric bison hunters who lived in the northern plains ca. A.D. 200 to A.D. 1000. Avonlea groups were among the first to make pottery in the northern plains and to use the bow and arrow. Avonlea sites range from camps to buffalo kills and are found from the northern edge of the plains in Canada to the Dakotas in the south.

In 1984 Dr. Leslie B. Davis, professor of archaeology at the University of Montana, organized a major symposium on the Avonlea culture. This volume, edited by Dr. Davis, is based on that symposium but also includes a number of other results of recent Avonlea research. The book is composed of thirty papers.

This is a milestone book, not only with regard to Avonlea material culture, but it is also a definitive example of a state-of-the-art synthesis of a plains archaeological culture.

313 pp., profusely illustrated with maps, photographs and tables. Typeset, perfect bound, softcover only.

\$24.95 (plus \$2.00 postage and handling) from:

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
#5-816 1st Avenue N.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1Y3 CANADA

* * *

ROM 1/2 DAY SYMPOSIUM

Turbulent Times: Ontario's
Frontier Days

For almost two hundred years before organized European settlement Ontario was a wilderness frontier. The relationships between Natives, French and English were sometimes harmonious, but most often were aggressive and destructive. Join distinguished scholars from various disciplines as they delve into this turbulent period in this special half-day symposium. Topics include prehistoric background, Native/French interaction in the early contact period, Native/European contact in Northern Ontario, land treaties and the impact of contact on Native groups.

Instructors: Mima Kapches, ROM's New World Archaeology Department
W. J. Eccles, University of Toronto
Dr. Conrad Heidenreich, York University
Dr. Calvin Martin, Rutgers University
Dr. I.V.B. Johnson, United Indian Councils

Victor Lytwyn, Ontario Native Affairs Directorate.

Course No. 4005

Saturday, February 18

1 to 6 p.m.

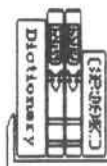
ROM Theatre, Level 1B

\$50

\$45 Members, Seniors, Students

For information, call 586-5788.





From the O.A.S. office

Best wishes to everyone for 1989!

RETURNED MAIL

HELP! Recent mailings to the following have been returned to us:

BAKER, Chris., Carleton Place
 BORLAND, Mark D., Peterborough
 GARNER, Bev., Toronto
 GIBBS, Linda & Michael, London
 JANES, Catherine, London
 LAZENBY, William, Leicester UK
 LUGG, Shelley, Ottawa
 WELLS, Colin M., San Antonio, TX
 WILMOT, Virginia, Winnipeg

If you know the current location of any of these people please help by passing this information to the office.

THE NOTICE BOARD

The following are the notices on the OAS notice-board at the time of writing, arranged by subject:

(publications)
 Order Information for back issues of OAS publications
 (services)
 Membership Application Form
 Passport-to-the-Past Information
 (meetings)
 Meetings Open to the Public in 1989
 (photos)
 OAS group at Altun Ha, Belize, April, 1988

Sorry, no jobs this month.

RENEWAL TIME!

At the time of writing about 50% of those members due to renew January 1 have done so. If you are among those

who should have but haven't, you will find a reminder tucked in this ARCH NOTES. Please respond or our unforgiving computer will ensure this is the last ARCH NOTES you receive.

BELIZE AND BEYOND

A final happy note.

Refunds due to those of the trip participants whose stay-over plans were inconvenienced by the bankruptcy of AeroMexico have been received and distributed. Just in time for Christmas.

1989 OPEN HOUSE - FEBRUARY 25

Don't forget the Open House to be held in the OAS Office February 25 during Heritage Week. Enjoy meeting other members and visitors over free tea-and-cookies 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. This will be the last opportunity to examine and purchase available back-issues of Society publications at existing prices. They are going up! Membership renewals will also be accepted. See our VISA machine in action!

WORKSHOPS

At the time of writing the first workshop of the 1989 season has been completed. Held in the OAS office January 14, the topic was Artifact Illustrating, presented by Janie Fox.

The second workshop is planned for Dr. Howard Savage's lab January 28, and the subject - what else - faunal

analysis. If you have not already registered, you have missed this one.

The third and fourth workshops will be conducted by Dr. Jock McAndrews on February 11 (field trip) and 18 (R.O.M. lab) on pollen analysis.

There is a small charge for participants (\$5). Holders of Passports-to-the-Past will earn a stamped entry. Register at once at the OAS office (416)730-0797). All workshops subject to a minimum number of registrants.

1989 EXECUTIVE ELECTED

On January 4, 1989, the 1988 Executive Committee met for the last time to hand over to the 1989 Committee. Congratulations to newly elected Secretary Ellen Kraemer and Directors Heather McKillop and Robert G. Mayer. Many thanks also to the other two candidates who agreed to run and lend their names to the democratic process. It was a close vote.

LICENCE REPORT TIME

Members submitting Form 3 Licence Reports for 1988 may take/send them as previously to the Archaeology Unit, Ministry of Culture & Communications, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, ON M7A 2R9, or alternatively to the Ontario Heritage Foundation Archaeological Committee, 863 Bay Street, 3rd Floor, Toronto, ON M5S 1Z2.

MCC'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM "CHANGES DIRECTION"

For some time it has been apparent that extensive philosophical and organizational changes are affecting the MCC Archaeological Unit. No formal explanation has been forthcoming and one is long overdue. We understand the Ministry now posits "that heritage is best handled by the level of the government closest to the people" and the province now intends to promote archaeological conservation "through facilitating community organizations".

The Ministry Regional Archaeologists having endured constantly dwindling funds are to no longer respond to field salvage and assessment situations. No alternative system for handling emergency salvage situations is proposed. Already several incidents are said to have occurred where Ministry staff were forbidden to respond to a request for help. The system that has worked well in Ontario for more than a decade is frustrated and made impotent by Ministry management. By whom these policy decisions were made is not known. ARCH NOTES invites them to make a clear statement on the Ontario government's new policies concerning archaeology, and why the previous policies are now found insupportable.

MCC TERMINATES ACO PROGRAM

The MCC-sponsored volunteer Archaeological Conservation Officer Program which was developed and flourished in the London area has been terminated as part of "the changes in the direction of the ministry's archaeology program". The ACOs augmented and assisted the Regional Archaeologist staff at minimum expense to the Ministry, a fine example of volunteerism which the Province supposedly espouses. The program resulted in a number of sites being salvaged and at its height John White, when Chairman of the OHF, gave awards and letters of recognition to ACOs who had actively supported the MCC's mandate. With the negation of MCC response to emergency salvage needs there is little point in continuing a program which monitored and defined those needs. Ontario's Archaeological Conservation Officer program drew interest beyond Ontario's borders and will no doubt live on as the model followed in more concerned jurisdictions. The volunteer ACOs provide a unique Early Warning System through monitoring and recording both archaeological sites and the forces that threaten them, a service that should be preserved. It remains to explore if an alternative funded strategy for responding to archaeological emergencies can be developed. For this

reason the Program is regarded as still operating privately, and is represented on the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario. The possibility that the OAS can assume the program is to be examined.

* * *

CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY SELLING EXTRA COPIES

The Champlain Society, The Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto, ON M5J 1E3 tel: (416)363-8310 has released a list of extra publication copies it holds in stock which it is willing to sell at the bargain price of \$25 and \$30 each. Here is your chance to acquire both Lafitau volumes and also Norton, essential to late-Iroquois research. It was in his Journal that Norton stated that Joseph Brant was descended from Wyandot captives within the Mohawk.

The crested copies (Bayfield) are \$30 and the others \$25. The available volumes are:

XLIII: Fergusson: Diary of Simeon Perkins 1776-1803 Vol. 4.

XLV: Lamb: Journal of Gabriel Franchere 1811-14.

XLVI: Klinck & Talman: The Journal of Major John Norton 1816.

XLVIII: Fenton & Moore: Lafitau's Customs of the American Indians compared with Customs of Primitive Times Vol. I.

XLIX: Fenton & Moore: Lafitau's Customs of the American Indians Vol. II.

L: Fergusson: Diary of Simeon Perkins 1804-1812 Vol. 5.

LI: Stevens & Saywell: Lord Minto's Canadian Papers Vol. I.

LII: Stewart: The Great Awakening in Nova Scotia 1760-1791.

LIII: Stevens & Saywell: Lord Minto's Canadian Papers Vol. II.

LIV: McKenzie: The St. Lawrence Survey Journals of Captain Henry Woolsey Bayfield 1829-1853 Vol. I (crested only).

LV: McKenzie: The St. Lawrence Survey Journals of Captain Henry Woolsey Bayfield 1829-1853 Vol. II (crested only).

* * *

THUNDER BAY CHAPTER NEWS

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Thunder Bay Chapter will occur on 16th May this year. The Chapter is considering appropriate celebrations and will announce plans when these are finalized.

* * *

OAS ON CHIN NETWORK

The O.A.S. computer is now part of the CHIN Trillium network using Telecom Canada's Envoy 100 Electronic Messaging Service. For those able to use this service our user name is TRILL.OAS. Messages will be checked and answered/acknowledged daily.

* * * * *

Arch Notes Deadlines 1989

March/April 89-2	March 15
May/June 89-3	May 17
July/August 89-4	July 12
Sep./Oct. 89-5	September 13
Nov./Dec. 89-6	November 8

continued from page 27
Odds and Ends ...

NOTES

1. See: A Prehistoric Camp Site At Rock Lake, Algonquin Park, Ontario by K. E. Kidd (Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, vol. 4 (1), spring, 1948. pp. 98-106).

2. See Professor W. C. Noble: Vision Pits, Cairns and Petroglyphs at Rock Lake, Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario (Ontario Archaeology, 1968, no. 11, 47-64).

3. The Boylston Street Fish Weir (IN: Man in Northeastern North America, edited by Frederick C. Johnston).

* * * * *



The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

(416) 730-0797

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	14,270.34	
Term Deposits in C.I.B.C.	22,437.14	
Term Deposits in Canada Trust	32,341.82	
		69,049.30
Total Current Assets		69,049.30
Equipment	17,648.70	
Equip. Accumul'd. Depreciation	(3,713.35)	
		13,935.35
Total Fixed Assets		13,935.35
		82,984.65
TOTAL ASSETS		82,984.65

DECEMBER 31, 1988

LIABILITIES

Provision for: Ont. Archaeology	510.00	
Chapter Displays	3,000.00	
Pass. T.T. Past	11,011.00	
Outreach Prog.	9,500.00	
Poster Prog.	8,125.00	
1989 Awards	368.00	
		32,514.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		32,514.00
		EQUITY
Awards Fund	2,842.00	
Life Membership Fund	7,250.00	
Retained Earnings	40,378.65	
		50,470.65
TOTAL EQUITY		50,470.65
		82,984.65
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		82,984.65

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES for the year ended DEC.31, 1988

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		18,845.00
Government Grants	62,211.00 less	
to be spent in 1989	<u>28,636.00</u>	33,575.00
Donations		735.65
Interest & U.S. Exchange		4,142.76
Publications		1,619.25
Passport-to-the-Past		645.00
Symposia		5,754.95
Tours		94,359.15
		<hr/>
TOTAL RECEIPTS		159,676.76
		=====

EXPENDITURES

Publications	17,434.00
Passport-to-the-Past	255.81
Symposia	4,572.79
Tours	93,615.26
Outreach Program	500.00
Poster Program	1,875.00
Chapter Support	1,300.93
Travel - Exec./Admin.	1,322.17
Administration/Rent	30,595.50
Supplies/Phone/Insurance	3,185.21
Awards	168.00
Depreciation	2,400.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	157,224.67
	=====

EXCESS OF
RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE 2,452.09
=====

TREASURER: Mark P

AUDITOR: I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the attached statement of receipts and expenditures together with the accounting records of The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. In my opinion they show a true and fair view of the Society's affairs at December 31, 1988 and of the receipts and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1988.

S. S. M. I DATE: Jan 11 1989

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
(INC.)
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, TORONTO,
October 22, 1988

The annual business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 22, 1988 at the Y.M.C.A. Family Program Metro-Central Centre, 20 Grosvenor Street, Toronto. Forty-two members were in attendance. Ms. Christine Caroppo, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

1.0 Ms. Caroppo welcomed and thanked the members in attendance and called the meeting to order. She introduced the current executive: Secretary - Marjorie Tuck, Director - Robert Bugar and Treasurer - Michael Kirby. The second Director Lawrence Jackson is presently pursuing educational opportunities outside Canada. She also introduced Chapter representatives: Windsor President Rosemarie Denunzio, Grand River/Waterloo President Ken Oldridge, Thunder Bay President Frances Duke, and Toronto Chapter Vice-President Tony Stapells. These in turn introduced those members of their executives in attendance. The President also introduced the Society's Administrator Charles Garrad and the Symposium Organizer Christine Kirby and thanked all other Symposium volunteers.

2.0 The Minutes of 1987 Annual Business Meeting were accepted as presented. S. Leslie/M. Clark PASSED.

.1 Business arising, none.

3.0 Reports of the Officers.

3.1 President C. Caroppo gave a brief overview of the activities and achievements of the Society for the past year. Membership is 763 compared with 751 last year, new members being offset by non-renewals. N. Ferris, who surveyed some of the non-renewals, has reported that this is largely due to a change or lack of interest rather than because of any disapproval of the Society. The Society now has its own office and equipment and is a VISA vender. Publications are back on track and include MOA #2, OA #46 and 47, five

issues of Arch Notes and two Special Publications - #6, AARO Index and #7, Index to the Society's publications, OA/MOA/SP/NPPH. Due to enhanced in-house production capabilities, manuscripts are being sought for the SP series. Two trips were operated, a major overseas trip to Belize, Guatemala and Mexico and one to SW Ontario to celebrate Windsor Chapter's 10th anniversary. In line with the President's policy of improving lines of Chapter/Society communication, C. Caroppo has visited all chapters except Thunder Bay. She hopes during her visit there to offer a workshop. The Society has also participated in Government studies and contacts with agencies regarding Heritage Policy Review, OHF policy revision, Timber Management, MTO clearances and reviews of the Cemeteries Act. No money was available to comment on Ontario Waste Management studies this year. The Society is also a member of the Heritage Coordinating Committee. The Society supported the conservation of the Rouge Valley and the preservation of paper heritage and has discussed with other heritage groups the question of provision of services in French. The Society presented 25 year pins to four deserving members. The Passport to the Past program is now completely Society run. A schedule of Passport workshops will be offered this winter and advertised in Arch Notes. Chapter questions take up a major part of the Executive time with such issues as the need for guidelines or working rules for the Chapter and Chapter/Society relationships. The Treasurer has developed a new form to assist Chapter financial accounting. The President's policy of the improvement of communications links between the Society and Chapters will continue to be pursued.

3.2 The Treasurer Michael Kirby presented the Society's financial statement to date as attached. An increase for institutional membership fees was not instituted last year as publications were not on track. However, as the publications are back on schedule, M. Kirby moved:

MOTION: THAT THE SOCIETY INCREASE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEES FROM

\$30 TO \$39 PER YEAR. M. Kirby/C. Garrad PASSED.

Request was made from the floor, T. Stapells, Toronto Chapter, that a budget for the next year be drawn up and presented at this time each year. The Treasurer noted that the budget is done at this time each year and that the Chapters receive the budget statement with the Executive minutes when approved. N. Vincent, Windsor Chapter, suggested that the Society Executive consider at the next financial meeting a lottery or raffle as a fund raising project. A further comment from the floor noted that monies thus contributed are not tax deductible.

3.3 The Secretary Marjorie Tuck had no report at this time. As M. Tuck will not be standing for the position for 1989, the President tendered thanks to her for the past five years as secretary.

3.4 Director Robert Burgar reported that he sees his work over the last year as falling in several categories. These include information gathering such as investigating a plaquing program. He has also represented the Society regarding the Save the Rouge Valley issue. Robert also investigated and purchased a photocopier and slide projector at the best possible price. He also looked at the development of such new programs as the publication of site reports and a thesis for the Special Publications series. He has also responded on behalf of the Society to several big issues. Underway now is a review of the federal paper on archaeological heritage.

Director Lawrence Jackson was the editor of OA #46 and did a stellar job. He was unable to attend the Symposium as he is pursuing educational opportunities outside of Canada.

3.5 The Administrator Charles Garrad commented that he has seen an interesting increase in the creditability profile of the Society, a change in status, which he attributes to the Society's being extremely fortunate in having a virtually full-time president in Christine Caroppo, deserving of special mention. He also commented that Thunder Bay hopes to host the 1989 Symposium; a further announcement

regarding this will be in the next Arch Notes.

4.0 Committee Reports

4.1 Arch Notes. The editor, Michael Kirby, commented that he has received two complaints regarding the newsletter: one, that the print is too small may be rectified with the purchase of a laser printer that will give a clearer image and the other, that the publication has too many press clippings, the solution to which is the submission of more articles by the members. The President noted that M. Kirby continues to do an excellent job as editor.

4.2 Ontario Archaeology. The editor, Dr. Peter Reid, said that thanks should be given to the editor of #46, Laurie Jackson, for his excellent work. #47 has been released and #48 is at the galley proof stage and should be out by year end with the authors' cooperation. Four manuscripts are in the works for #49 which should be out in the spring of 1989 if more manuscripts are received. He also mentioned that people contacted as reviewers should realize that this is a compliment as they are being regarded as experts and should return manuscripts to him as quickly as possible. H. McKillop asked if OA could include book reviews in the future as this seems to be the Society publication cited, not Arch Notes. Dr. Reid said that he feels that Arch Notes is more appropriate for such reviews and he would not hesitate to cite this publication. However, her comments will be taken under consideration.

4.3 Monographs in Ontario Archaeology. C. Garrad reported that the manuscript has been selected and is being edited for #3.

4.4 Special Publications. C. Garrad reported that #7, which is an index to the Society's publications, has been released. The Society now has the capability to produce in-house and hopes to produce more.

4.5 Advocacy Manual. Dr. M. Kapches, whose project this was, has had to withdraw, although she still feels that the manual is necessary. T. Stapells commented that as the policies of the Society are important, this should be completed. It was noted that the Advocacy Manual is different from a policy manual and is a document to

assist the average member to promote archaeology in an effective way to newspapers, M.P.P.s etc. A policy manual is also important as each Executive Committee of the Society tends to model the Society after its own ideas. Presently, when important issues arise, comments are requested from the members. The development of a policy manual will continue to be pursued, however a committee is needed to develop further.

4.6 Nominating Committee. The Chair, Marjorie Tuck, thanked her committee members, Bernice Field and Dr. Mima Kapches for their assistance. The slate for 1989 is:

President: Christine Caroppo

Treasurer: Michael Kirby

Secretary: (1 to be elected): Ellen Kraemer, Valerie Sonstenes

Directors: (2 to be elected): Robert Bugar, Robert Mayer, Dr. Heather McKillop, Dr. Susan Jamieson

Following a call for nominations from the floor and none being made, the nominations were declared closed. The President and Treasurer were acclaimed. An election will be called in the next issue of Arch Notes for the secretary and directors, ballots to be returned in January and results published in the Jan/Feb. issue. Those candidates who were in the audience were introduced and those who wished made a brief statement. Position statements of all candidates will be in Arch Notes.

5.0 Chapter Reports.

Chapter representatives, who had presented written reports at the Presidents' meeting Friday evening, gave brief highlights of the past year. Grand River/Waterloo was proud to announce their first research publication in the current issue of Birdstone. Toronto is currently working on Chapter guidelines and policy for Chapter/Society relations. Windsor was proud to celebrate its 10th anniversary this year.

6.0 New Business.

6.1 Robert Bugar announced that the Canadian Archaeological Association is offering a prize of \$350 for a publication to further archaeology. For those interested, an announcement will be printed in Arch Notes.

6.2 Marilyn MacKellar registered a complaint that the bookshop of the

Royal Ontario Museum had several books for sale which were basically catalogues of artifacts for sale. Further to this, Lise Ferguson said that she had also seen these books and asked the manager to remove them. She and M. MacKellar will get together and investigate. If the situation continues, a letter of complaint will be written to the ROM.

6.3 Norm Vincent, Windsor Chapter, noted that the CNR is relinquishing its lands in Windsor along the shore of the Detroit River. The Chapter has approached the City and the Heritage Committee to have archaeology done before the lands are turned into park. He would like letters of support for this research. C. Caroppo asked for addresses and information for Arch Notes for such a campaign.

6.4 Michael Gibbs registered a complaint about an ad for the Symposium in the Toronto Globe and Mail which might be misinterpreted. The President explained that the ad was unsolicited and the publicity was good and expressed doubts that it might be misinterpreted.

6.5 C. Garrad presented a motion:

MOTION: THAT A VOTE OF THANKS BE GIVEN TO THE RETIRING SECRETARY MARJORIE TUCK FOR THE GENEROUS DONATION OF THE LUCK DRAW PRIZE OF A FOUR VOLUME SET OF THE CANADIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA. C. Garrad/J. Sacchetti PASSED.

6.6 C. Garrad gave notice that the Society will be celebrating its 40th anniversary in 1990 and asked that ideas for commemorative projects be submitted. Stew Leslie suggested that the Society consider holding the Symposium in a heritage building such as Casa Loma.

No other business forthcoming, the President thanked all those who attended and asked for a motion to adjourn.

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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 \$7 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
 Vice-President: Paul Antone Treasurer: George Connoy
 Secretary: Megan Cook, 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4
 Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: (Editorial Committee)
 Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday
 of the month, except June - August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

NIAGARA President: Margaret Kalogeropoulos (416) 934-8560
 Vice Presidents: Ian Brindle, William Parkins Treasurer/
 Secretary: Bernice Cardy, 16 Woodington Cres. St. Catharines, Ont. L2T 3T7
 Newsletter: THE THUNDERER - Editor: Jon Jouppien
 Fees: Individual \$10 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of
 the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

OTTAWA President: Helen Armstrong (613) 592-5534
 Vice-President: Ian Dyck Treasurer: Jim Montgomery
 Secretary: Karen Murchison, 10 Pinetrail Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2G 4P6
 Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Lorne Kuehn
 Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Wednesday
 of the month, except June - August, at the Victoria Memorial Building,
 Metcalfe & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

THUNDER BAY President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375
 Vice-President: George Holborne Treasurer:
 Secretary: 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9
 Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood
 Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last
 Wednesday of the month, except June - August, in the Board Room, M.C.C.,
 1825 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.

TORONTO President: Tony Stapells (416) 962-1136
 Vice-President: Duncan Scherberger Treasurer: Greg Purmal
 Secretary: Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 3C6
 Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti
 Fees: Individual \$8 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
 of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,
 St. George Street, Toronto.

WINDSOR President: Rosemary Denunzio (519) 253-1977
 Vice-President: Marty Schawntz Treasurer: Norman Vincent
 Secretary: Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R.1, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 2L9
 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.

* * * * *



The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

(416) 730-0797

EXECUTIVE 1989

President

Ms Christine Caroppo
142 Glebeholme Blvd.
Toronto, Ontario
M4J 1S6
(416) 466-0460

Treasurer

Mr. Michael W. Kirby
1225 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5N 2G5
(416) 484-9358

Secretary

Ms Ellen Kraemer
77 Quebec Ave., #2136
Toronto, Ontario
M6P 2T4
(416) 767-2393

Director

Mr. Robert G. Mayer
Rural Route #4
Komoka, Ontario
N0L 1R0
(519) 668-2400

Director

Dr. Heather McKillop
P.O. Box 493
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3Z4
(416) 342-3250

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1989

Editor: Arch Notes

Mr. Michael W. Kirby
1225 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5N 2G5
(416) 484-9358

Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Peter Reid
Department of Sociology &
Anthropology
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4
(519) 253-4232

ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Garrad
103 Anndale Drive
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 2X3
(416) 223-2752

PUBLICATIONS

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

FEES

Individual: \$20
Family: \$25
Institutional: \$39
Life: \$320
Chapter Fees Extra