



ARCH NOTES

MARCH/APRIL 1989

89-2

ISSN 0048 - 1742

President's Communique	...Christine Caroppo	3
1989 O.A.S. Annual Symposium		4
THE HARVIE CEMETERY - A NINETEENTH CENTURY PIONEER BURYING GROUND	...Shelley R. Saunders ...Richard Lazenby	5
Society Executive Correspondence		7
O.A.S. Chapters - Upcoming Events		8
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF SITE BdHb-2 (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE PLATER-FLEMING SITE) COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP, GREY COUNTY	...Robert J. Pearce	9
Letters To The Editor	...Rob MacDonald ...Bruce Welsh ...Wm. D. Finlayson ...Jodi Cassady ...Dorothy Hunt	16 18 19 19 20
Press Cuttings		21
EMPLOYMENT		25,29,35
MEN: CARRIERS OF CONTAGION?	...John Steckley	26
Public Archaeology: A Future For Our Past	...Duncan J. Scherberger	30
Archaeology Books For Young People...	Ellen Blaubergs	34
From The O.A.S. Office		36
O.A.S. Chapters		39
O.A.S. Provincial Officers		40

newsletter published by

The Ontario Archaeological Society

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

INC.

Date of Issue: April, 1989

ARCH NOTES

Published six times per annum by
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale
 Ontario M2N 4Y2

Second Class Mail Registration
 Number 7009
 Return Postage Guaranteed



OAS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (OA) - our scientific, refereed journal - various issues from 1968 to 1986

MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (MOA) - #'s 1(1983) and 2(1986)

ARCH NOTES (AN) - our provincial newsletter - various issues from 1978, plus a few complete eleven-year sets from 1978

Prices: OA's \$10.00 ea. MOA's \$10.00 ea.
 AN's \$3.00 ea.
 (for handling and mailing at book-rate add \$1.00 per order)
 Eleven-year set of AN's - \$100.00 - postage paid.

Recent Special Publications:

Zooarchaeological Reports for Ontario Archaeological Sites on File in the Faunal Archaeo-Osteology Laboratory, University of Toronto, to April, 1987. By C. Junker-Andersen - @ \$5.00 plus postage etc.

The Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario 1887-1928, A Research Guide. Compiled by C. Garrad - @ \$8.00 plus postage.

The O.A.S. Index to Publications 1950-1988
 Compiled by C. Garrad - @ \$8.00 plus postage.

O.A.S. Membership listing on mailing labels, in surname or postal code order, \$40.00 per set, plus postage.

O.A.S. "P.A.S.T." Buttons
 (the kids will love 'em)
 12 for \$5.00 (\$1 p.& p.)

"P.A.S.T." T-Shirts, S, M & L, \$10.

O.A.S. Lapel Pins
 \$3.00 each (\$1 p.& p.)

Orders,
 Enquiries
 (416)
 730-0797





PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

I would like to begin by thanking those of you who took the time to return the Questionnaire circulated in the last issue of Arch Notes. We are still in the process of tabulating all the answers, some of which run to several pages of typed text. It is premature at this stage to report in detail your responses, as we have not yet had time to properly digest them (some are still trickling in), but I can say that a total to date of 136 forms were returned. This represents a larger and swifter response than has been enjoyed in several recent elections for OAS Executive.

The second item I would like to address is the launching of our brand new, just off the press, glossy, full colour, educational poster called: **ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST**. This exciting project has been on the back burner since 1984, requiring only seed funding to make it go. I am very pleased to say that it is now available for purchase to members and others. I think that this poster will go a long way to filling the gap in terms of materials available on a popular level about Ontario archaeology. We plan to follow up the poster with a ballot expanding on the subjects necessarily only touched upon in the poster, offering suggested further readings and so on. Even if you already know all about Ontario's archaeological past I recommend the poster on its artistic merit alone. It's very frame-able as Ivan Kocsis, the artist, has again produced images of great vitality.

Other recent projects...We successfully launched our colourful new Membership Brochure during Heritage Week. The new brochure has a small demographic questionnaire attached. In this way I hope that we will be better able to

understand the composition of our new membership from now on. We also made available, to each Chapter which requested one, an Expo panel display. A small package of self explanatory text and photos about the OAS will follow shortly. Chapters now have something to contribute to local information fairs and so on and are now better equipped to spread the word about archaeology in Ontario. Funds for this initiative were drawn from our special project fund previously allocated in 1987 to an Advocacy Manual. The latter idea was reassessed in 1988 after it became impossible for Dr. Mima Kapches, the idea's originator, to carry it though. I should note that the panel display idea came a close second in balloting by members in 1987.

News on *Polaris*...the Heritage Coordinating Committee continues its efforts to champion the cause of archival preservation. We have had a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Culture & Communications. We have also been promised a seat on a proposed Advisory Committee to the Minister to deal with archival issues.

Other news...the OAS continues to meet with our MCC liaison officer, Elizabeth McLuhan, to discuss core funding, special projects, and other matters. We look forward to being able to improve lines of communication with the Ministry through more frequent meetings. Lastly, there is news brewing regarding two new acts with many changes to replace the Cemeteries Act. Until these new acts are in place the current legislation applies. We will endeavour to have more information by the next Arch Notes.

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.

THE HARVIE CEMETERY
A NINETEENTH CENTURY PIONEER
BURYING GROUND

by Shelley R. Saunders
Richard Lazenby

A recent, absorbing account of rural life in nineteenth century Ontario concludes with the regret that no matter how much we think we know, the hearts of those people will forever remain a mystery to us (Graham, 1988). Perhaps we can't know what was in their hearts, but then, many of us don't know the hearts of our nearest loved ones. Of course we can learn a great deal about nineteenth century lifeways from historical documents: books, newspapers, censuses, archives and diaries. The examination of ruined residences and recovered artifacts through historic archaeology is also now a popular method of enquiry. But too few yet recognize the value of biological reconstructions; the scientific analysis of the skeletal remains of identified individuals, which can be an important way of capturing back the past.

In November of last year, we were contacted by the Archaeology Division of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and asked to conduct an excavation of a family burial ground located in North Dumfries township, south of Cambridge. The cemetery was used by the Harvies, one of the founding families of the township, from approximately 1817 to 1894. Eight years ago, Mr. Alex Harvie, the great, great, great grandson of the original settler, was forced to relinquish his role as cemetery groundskeeper because of ill health and the tombstones were donated to Doon Heritage Crossroads. Several years later, the present landowner applied to formally close the cemetery and have the burials moved. Provincial permission was received two years later. The Archaeology Division of the region became aware of the landowner's plans and made the subsequent arrangements for an archaeological dig.

The excavation was conducted over approximately three weeks. Although the general cemetery location was known, the location of the individual

burial plots was not known. A rough sketch prepared at the time of the tombstone removal proved to be of minimal help in finding individual burials. The landowner arranged for topsoil stripping of the first three feet, which detected two shallow grave shafts. Other burials were found by trial and error, shovel shining and luck.

Grave shafts were identified by regular, narrow bands of darkened soil or often, by a thick pattern of roots which had grown down seeking the wood of the coffins. The soil was mixed sand and clay liberally laced with huge stones, some of them massive, which considerably hampered the application of standard archaeological methods. We were told that the border of the cemetery had once been a rock garden, but the entire area was so rocky we were prompted to speculate that this practical farming family had chosen the least arable land for a burial ground, even if it made grave digging a difficult task.

In total, 15 individuals were recovered, nine adults and six children. Burials were located at various depths, from 0.86 to 1.86 metres below surface level. As would be expected for Christian burials of that period, coffins were generally oriented from west to east, more specifically from west-south-west for the head to east-north-east for the feet.

The most common coffin remains consisted of nails from the coffin edges and bottoms, most of them machine cut, although wire nails were also noted in association with more recent interments. Two burials, one of them known to be the latest, featured oval glass viewing windows over the head and throat of the individual. These same two burials yielded decorative coffin handles and other ornamental coffin hardware. One of the burials, that of an elderly male, revealed the remains of a thick fabric, buttons, and four fascinating gold-leaf medallions. Coffin hardware was found with some of the other burials as well as odd personal artifacts such as buttons or shroud pins but no jewelry was found, perhaps not unexpected for Scots Presbyterians. Four of the

burials contained what appear to be silver-plated coffin plaques, three with the individual's name and age-at-death legible.

The preservation of the bones was generally excellent, except in cases where the proximity of the acidic coffin wood had promoted bone deterioration. Hair samples were recovered from several individuals, often in proximity to metal artifacts, but no other identifiable soft tissues were found.

Based on our skeletal observations, the coffin plaques, and a transcription of the tombstone memorials, these individuals range in age from newborn to 98 years. Of the adults, five are male and four are female. In addition to the stone inscriptions, we have a 1952 newspaper account of the burial ground and the Harvie family, though by this point there are already several inconsistencies between the newspaper account and the tombstone transcriptions which will need clarification.

It is reported that the original settler, Alexander Harvie, along with his wife, two sons and two daughters, left Ayrshire, Scotland around 1810 for Caledonia, N.Y. which was at that early time a Scotch colony of importance. Meanwhile, the Hon. Wm. Dickson, who purchased North Dumfries township had arranged for the provincial deputy surveyor, Adrian Marlett, to survey the township. He was assisted in that survey by Wm. McKenzie from Genesee County, N.Y. McKenzie was reportedly so impressed with the Waterloo region that in 1817 he returned with a number of Scots families including the Harvies. The Harvies took up ownership of their land about 1819.

The skeletal remains from the cemetery are due to be reinterred in approximately one year. In the meantime, the specific objectives of our analyses are twofold: 1) to obtain personal identities for each skeleton so that each may be buried with the appropriate headstone and 2) to understand how pioneer lifeways may be recorded or reflected in the individual skeletons with the intention of

validating the various physical anthropological methods of skeletal analysis. In addition, we plan a concurrent historical search for any documents connected with the Harvie family as well as detailed study of the coffin artifacts.

This project provides an excellent test of skeletal methods of sex, age and stature estimation. We plan to investigate histological methods of determining age and/or health status using undecalcified thin sections of bone. Observations of dental characteristics (tooth wear, tooth loss, caries formation) along with an analysis of the ratios of certain stable isotopes in small samples of bone can give insight into diet and dental health practices. Particular pathological changes found on the skeletons, if found and confirmed in historic records, may be associated with cause of death. The degree and distribution of skeletal robusticity indicators (bone size, muscle tendon and ligament attachments) as well as the presence and distribution of bone fractures or osteoarthritic changes may indicate occupational stress. We expect to be able to sue the osteobiological data from the Harvie sample to make comparisons to the few 19th skeletal studies that presently exist in the literature (Cook, et. al., 1986).

The significance of these diverse investigations is reflected in the unique character of the Harvie skeletal sample which is geographically, temporally and somewhat genetically limited. The potential for collecting additional historiographic data makes this project all the more valuable to the reconstruction of Ontario's rural history.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Scarlett Janussas of the Archaeology Division, Regional Municipality of Waterloo for arranging for this project as well as John MacDonald and Angela Evans of that office. We would also like to thank Mr. Bob Loughlean, the landowner who allowed the project to proceed and Mrs. Donna Fierheller, his sister, who took such an interest and worked so hard.

We also thank all of those individuals who volunteered as field and lab crew, from McMaster University, Guelph University, the University of Waterloo and local Ontario Archaeology Society members. We gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and the School of Graduate Studies, McMaster University.

References:

Cook, M., L.M. Gibbs and M. W. Spence 1986 Age and Sex identification in the Stirrup Court cemetery. In: Fox, W. M. ed. Studies in Southwestern Ontario Archaeology. Occasional Publication No. 1 of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. :107-116.

Graham, W. H. 1988 Greenbank: Country Matters in 19th Century Ontario. Broadview Press, Peterborough, Ont.

* * * * *

A NEW CEMETERIES ACT

The Ontario Consumer Minister William Wrye has announced he will shortly be releasing two unnumbered bills, "A New Cemeteries Act" and the Funeral Directors and Establishments Act.

The new Cemeteries Act will require the reporting of discoveries of unmarked burial sites, and will prohibit any unauthorized interference with such sites. Notice to interested parties including the Registrar, Coroner and, if applicable, Native Groups will be required upon discovery. A procedure will be established whereby parties can expeditiously negotiate a Site Disposition Agreement which respects the rights and interests of all, and if necessary, requires submitting to a dispute resolution process.

* * * * *

Society Executive Correspondence

February 6, 1989

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

Dear Christine:

Thank you for the copy of your recent letter to Premier Peterson regarding preliminary recommendations for speeding up the planning and approvals process in the housing industry. The Ministry of Culture and Communications is most supportive of the archaeological concerns which you so clearly articulated in your letter.

The recommendation to eliminate archaeological assessment is being seriously reconsidered by the Ministry of Housing. Staff of my Ministry continue to liaise with representatives from the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs to address other recommendations brought forward in the consultant's report and to ensure that heritage resources are responsibly documented and conserved.

Your organization's quick response helped to bring an important heritage issue to this government's attention and is most appreciated. In the process, The Ontario Archaeological Society promoted greater awareness of our archaeological resources in the municipal and housing sectors.

Yours sincerely,

Lily Oddie Munro, Minister

cc: The Honourable Chaviva Hosek,
Minister of Housing
The Honourable John Eakins, Minister of
Municipal Affairs

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

CONSERVATION OF CEMETERIES
The Treatment, Repair and
Maintenance of Cemetery Objects
and Their Environment

by A. K. Zielinski

126 pages, 38 architectural photographs,
23 figures - edited by M. Roberts-
Seymour with a forward by H. Stovell.

This work forms a handbook for:

- The Organization of groups to preserve
Cemeteries, together with their
responsibilities, scheduling and funding
options
- Description of mechanisms destroying
stoneworks
- How separate types of attack work
together to escalate damage
- Case Study Do's and Don'ts of
conservation
- Transportation, Protection, Restoration
and Reconstitution Methods (detailed
diagrams)
- Identification methods, field test
methods
- Common properties of materials
- Design of conservation works
- Effects of Recent Environmental
Changes including Acid Rain, Ozone and
Carbon Dioxide Balance on monumental
and carved works

The book is available in its second
edition (1989) in two formats:

- Designer/Professional: Three Ring
Bound 110# stock with tab dividers.
- Cemeterian: 3 Ring or Soft Bound 25#
stock.

About the Author - Adam Zielinski has
been active in the practical
conservation of stone monuments with
the Ministry of Antiquities in Egypt, the
Royal Ontario Museum, the German
Archeological Institute and the Polish
Archeological Institute continuously
since 1972 and remains the Chief
Conservator of the Dakleh Oasis project
in Egypt. He is also managing
Professional Conservator with Roberts
Seymour and Associates Limited.

The Designer Bound Version is available
at \$58.50 + shipping and handling.

The Cemeteries Bound Version is
available at \$31.70 + shipping and
handling, from:

Roberts Seymour and Associates Limited,
Suite 6, 6068 Netherhart Road,
Mississauga, ON L5T 1M6.

* * * * *

O.A.S. CHAPTERS
UPCOMING EVENTS

Toronto Chapter

April 19 - Ian Kenyon, "Archaeologist in
the China Shop". Ian will look at
ceramic usage in 19th century Ontario.

May 17 - Richard Stromberg,
"Archaeology in Toronto: The Municipal
Heritage Officer's Perspective". Richard
will discuss this new position and what
it means for archaeological heritage in
Toronto.

Grand River/Waterloo Chapter

April 19 - Dr. G. Schauss, "Excavations
on the Greek Isles". Adult Recreation
Centre, 185 King St. South, Waterloo.

May 17 - John MacDonald, "The Freelon
Neutral Village - A Looted Undisturbed
Site". J. F. Ross CVI, Meyer Drive,
Guelph, Rm. 222.

May 27 - Chapter Canoeing Trip from
Elora Gorge to West Montrose - rain
date is May 28. For details call Ken
Oldridge at 821-3112.

Niagara Chapter

Presents Chris Ellis, University of
Waterloo, Wednesday, April 19, 1989, 7:30
p.m. - "The Nettling Site--a single
component site with evidence for the
Early archaic occupation of
southwestern Ontario". Please join us
for an interesting and informative
presentation.

* * * * *

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF SITE
BdHb-2, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE PLATER-
FLEMING SITE), COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP,
GREY COUNTY

by Robert J. Pearce

Introduction

In November 1988 the Museum of Indian Archaeology was retained as an archaeological consultant by a landowner to undertake a standard archaeological assessment of a 25.4 hectare parcel of land on Lot 21, Concession 2, Collingwood Township, Grey County. The Museum's fieldwork did not include an assessment of a standing house on the property.

The landowner had been informed by the Ministry of Culture and Communications that a known archaeological site was situated on this parcel, and they had advised the landowner to retain an archaeological consultant to "carry out a full scale assessment" to "determine the specific extent and content of the archaeological resources" on this property (letter from Kathy Gray, Archaeological Data Co-ordinator, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, dated October 6, 1988, to Lehman and Associates, Planning Consultants for the landowner).

This report presents a brief overview of the Museum of Indian Archaeology's assessment of this parcel of land, and preliminary assessment of the Iroquoian village site present on this parcel. This work took place between November 21 and 25, 1988, was completed under the Museum's Consulting Licence 88-33, was directed by the author, and was conducted by the author and three assistants.

Location and Physical Setting

The subject property involves a

tract of land 25.408 hectares (62.782 acres) in size on Lot 21, Concession 2, Collingwood Township, Grey County. These lands are also referred to as Part of Lot 161 of Registered Plan 529, Township of Collingwood, County of Grey.

The subject property is irregular in shape but roughly triangular, bordered on the north by Old Lakeshore Road, on the west by residences fronting County Road 19 (Blue Mountain Road), and on the south by agricultural and vacant lands.

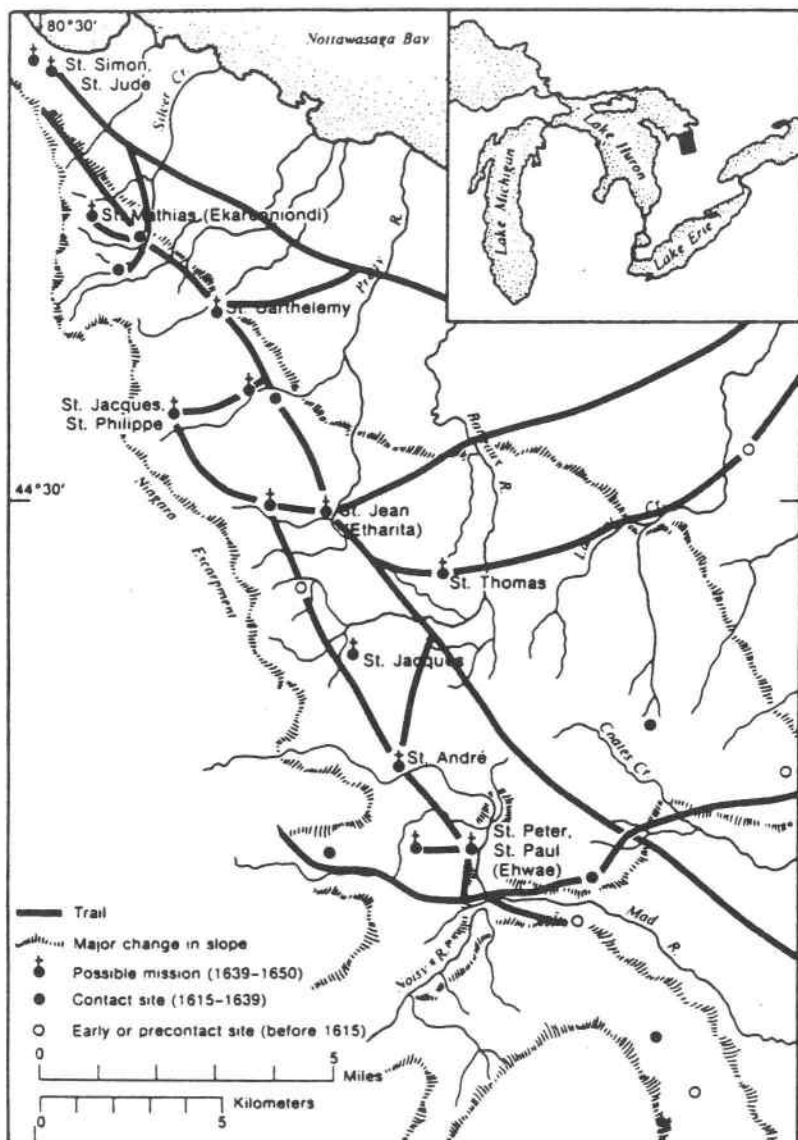
The property is situated within the area formally referred to as the Niagara Escarpment. It lies at the base of "Blue Mountain Peaks". A prominent ridge, the shoreline of a glacial lake, bisects the property from northwest to southeast. The lands on and above this ridge are flat to rolling and are incised by two stream valleys. The lands below the ridge are flat, consisting of a poorly drained cobble beach which gently slopes down to the present shoreline of Georgian Bay.

Soils on and above the ridge are sandy loam to sandy, with isolated areas of gravel. One such deposit of gravel along this ridge had been previously quarried.

Nature of Work Completed

Seven fields on the property, with a combined area of approximately 8 hectares, were ploughed and subjected to a visual surface survey in systematic transects at 5 metre intervals.

These seven fields were all situated on top of the ridge which bisects the property. Other areas on this ridge contained steep slopes, ravines, and two watercourses and did not require an archaeological assessment. In addition, lands below the ridge were assessed as having a very low archaeological potential (poorly drained cobble beach) and were not surveyed.



Jesuit missions and archeological sites in tribal area.

From: Garrad and Heidenreich 1978:394
 Handbook of North American Indians,
 Volume 15:Northeast. Smithsonian Institute, Washington

in Midden 52 was 0.714 artifacts per square metre.

Results

Six of the seven ploughed fields were found to contain no prehistoric or early historic artifacts, and we concluded that there were no significant heritage resources in these four areas.

The seventh ploughed field was found to contain a thin scatter of artifacts and four middens, one of which yielded a relatively sparse number of artifacts.

We concluded this was the known archaeological site on this property, previously registered with the Ministry of Culture and Communications as the Plater-Fleming site, BdHb-2, a Petun village.

At the request of the landowner, the Museum initiated a preliminary assessment of this village, to attempt to ascertain its specific extent and content as recommended by the Ministry of Culture and Communications. The nature and results of that preliminary assessment are outlined below.

Preliminary Assessment of Site BdHb-2

The Museum established a permanent datum at the southwest corner of the site, and completed a controlled surface collection of the site.

A total of 40 artifact stations were mapped in Midden 51, representing a total of 258 artifacts. This midden was roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of 20 metres, or a surface area of 314 square metres. Thus, the surface density of artifacts in this midden was 0.82 artifacts per square metres.

A total of four artifact stations were mapped in Midden 52, representing a total of 28 artifacts. This midden was oval in shape, 9.8 metres long by 4.0 metres wide, for a surface area of approximately 39.2 square metres. Thus, the surface density of artifacts

Two other middens, 53 and 54, were observed as dark soil discolourations but no artifacts were observed on their surface. Both of these middens are presumed to extend into an uncultivated area and perhaps down the slope, along the east edge of the village.

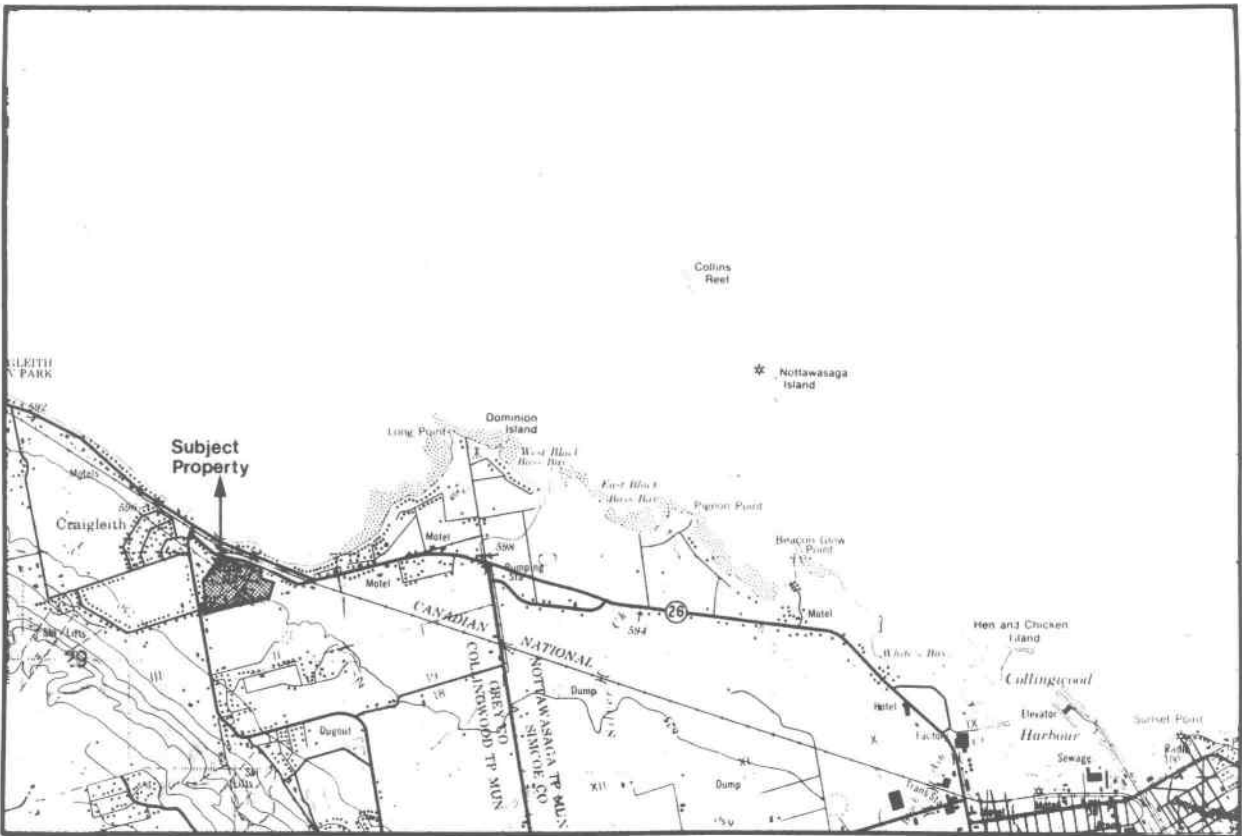
A total of 61 artifact stations were mapped on the surface of the village (excluding middens), representing a total of 202 artifacts. The extent of the village, based on surface distribution and test trenches (described below), is calculated at 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres). Thus, the surface density of artifacts in the village (excluding middens), was 0.0269 artifacts per square metre.

Based on this surface distribution, it was concluded that this village site was 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres) in size, and that it was confined to a sandy plateau bordered on all sides by breaks-in-slope, excepting the southwest corner which had a gentle slope and contained a laneway which served as the entrance to the field containing the site.

Visual observation of the artifacts as they were recovered from the surface led us to conclude this was a Petun Iroquoian village; the surface collected artifacts included typical Petun rim sherds, as well as the bowl of a human effigy pipe, four triangular chert projectile points, several plain body sherds, numerous mammal bone fragments, and 14 pieces of cut brass or copper.

Once the controlled surface collection was completed, the Museum initiated a test trench strategy to ascertain a) whether the village was surrounded by a palisade; and b) the nature, spacing and content of longhouses.

The test trench strategy on this site was deemed to be necessary since virtually no settlement pattern data exist for any Petun village.



Location of Subject Property

Furthermore, the test trench strategy is a proven and reliable method for the preliminary investigation of any Iroquoian village site. For example, test trenches were cut at the Nodwell site by Dr. J.V. Wright in 1969; at the Crawford Lake site by Dr. William D. Finlayson in 1973, 1974 and 1982; at the Draper site by the Museum of Indian Archaeology in 1975, 1977 and 1978; at the Keffer site by the Museum of Indian Archaeology in 1984 and 1986; and, I believe, at the Boyle-Atkinson site by Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc. about 1984.

On site BdHb-2, we laid out two test trenches to run east to west, avoiding the four known middens and areas where artifacts were clustered on the surface. The two trenches were 45 metres apart.

A standard wheel-mounted Grade-All type backhoe with one metre wide bucket (without teeth) was employed to excavate the trenches. Trench 1 was 3.5 metres wide and 95 metres long; Trench 2 was 3.5 metres wide and 63 metres long.

A three metre wide section of each trench was then shovel-shined, and all post moulds and features were mapped. Several post moulds were cross-sectioned, and two features were excavated to determine their nature and content.

Once these tasks were completed, a small bulldozer was employed to backfill the two trenches.

Aside from the work outlined above, the only other fieldwork completed by the Museum on this site was the excavation of two plough-disturbed dog burials that were visible on the surface; these could have been further impacted in backfilling the trenches.

Results

Evidence for four longhouses was encountered, two in each trench. Each house contained interior hearths, refuse-filled pits, interior isolated

post moulds, and relatively few interior support posts. The widths of these houses were as follows: House 1 - 7.02 metres; House 2 - 6.8 metres; House 3 - 6.5 metres; House 4 - 6.2 metres.

The houses were widely spaced, with Houses 1 and 2 in Trench 1 being 13.5 metres apart, and Houses 3 and 4 in Trench 2 being 6.5 metre apart.

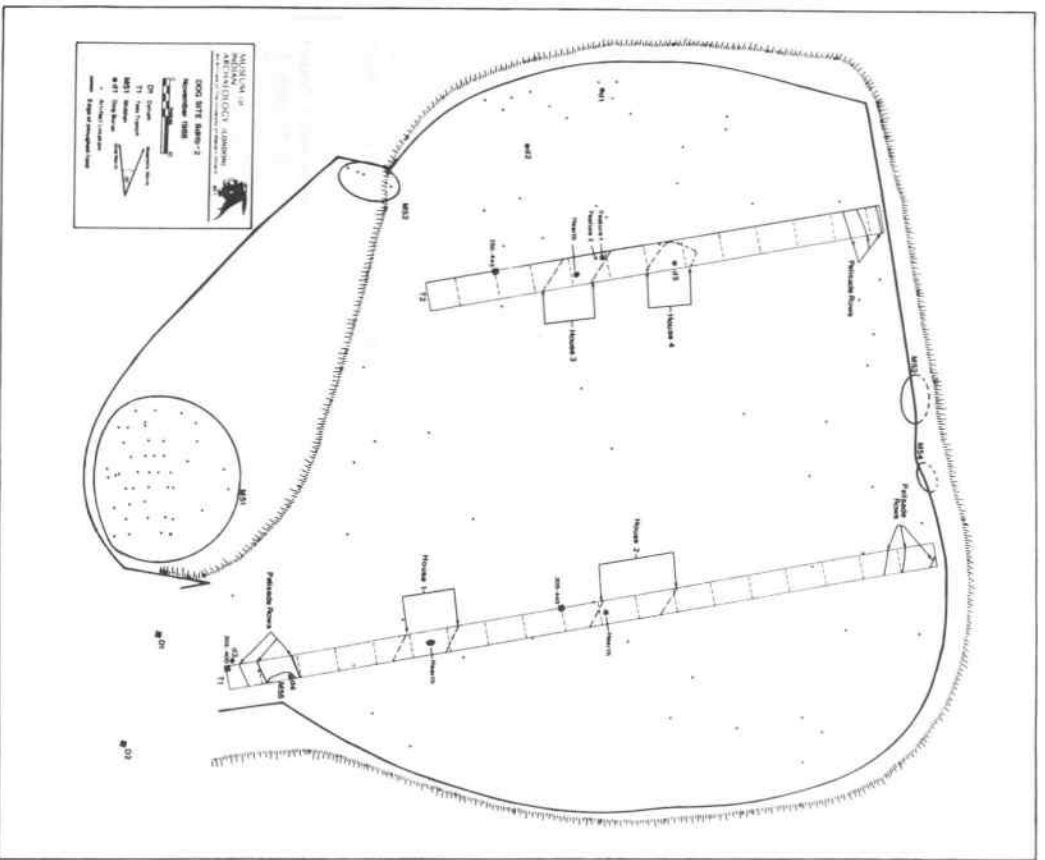
Two features in House 3 were excavated. Feature 1 was ovate in plan view, 88 cm long, 84 cm wide, and 31 cm deep. It contained the usual assortment of broken pottery, bone and stone, as well as over 200 large fire-cracked rocks. Feature 2 was circular in plan view, 47 cm in diameter. It was bell-shaped in profile, 43 cm deep, and also contained broken pottery, bone and stone fragments but only a few small fire-cracked rocks.

It was observed that each hearth consisted of an elongated oval stain of fire-reddened soils with ash and charcoal, surrounded by a concentration of rocks, most of which were fire-cracked.

We also observed that none of the post moulds were fired and none contained charcoal.

Three rows of palisade were found at the east and west ends of Trench 1, and at the east end of Trench 2; Trench 2 was not excavated far enough westward to determine if the palisade was present there. However, we can reasonably conclude that this village was entirely surrounded by three rows of palisade. The palisade post moulds were slightly larger (mean of 6.4 cm) than the house wall post moulds (mean of 5.9 cm).

Spacing between the palisade rows was variable. At the west end of Trench 1, the inner, middle and outer rows were 3.6 metres apart. At the east end of Trench 1, the middle row was 2.6 metres from the inner row, and 2.9 metres from the outer row. At the east end of Trench 2, the middle row was 2.4 metres from the inner row and



1.6 metres from the outer row.

A basal midden, designated as Midden 55, was uncovered at the west end of Trench 1, located between the inner and middle rows of palisade.

Five dog burials were encountered. Two of these were visible on the ploughed surface and were completely excavated. Each consisted of a single dog placed in a small pit with no artifacts; each dog showed evidence of butchering. A third dog was buried in a palisade post mould at the west end of Trench 1; the feet were removed when we began to cross-section this post mould, but the remainder of it was left *in situ*. A fourth dog was found in Midden 55, while troweling to delimit the edges of this midden; it was left *in situ*. The fifth dog, the remains of an immature specimen, was found in a small pit near the centre of Trench 2; it was left *in situ*.

The Museum has renamed this village site as the Dog Site, under the current Borden registration number of BdHb-2.

Conclusions

Archaeological assessment of lands on Lot 21, Concession 2, Collingwood Township, Grey County led to the confirmation that this property contains a Petun Iroquoian village site, BdHb-2 (previously referred to as the Plater-Fleming site, now renamed as the Dog site).

The Dog site is 0.75 hectares in extent, and is confined to a sandy plateau bordered on all but the southwest corner by breaks-in-slope defined in part by two watercourses, one along the south edge and one along the west edge. The northern and eastern breaks-in-slope are a glacial beach ridge overlooking Georgian Bay.

The site had a sparse scatter of artifacts on the surface, and four surface middens along its edges.

Two 3.5 metre wide trenches cut

across the village revealed evidence of four longhouses. These houses were spaced far apart, and in comparison to other Iroquoian houses contained relatively few features; two of those features were excavated and contained a relatively large number of artifacts. House width ranged from 6.2 metres to 7.02 metres.

The two test trenches also revealed this village was surrounded by three rows of palisade, with the rows spaced 1.0 to 1.3 metres apart.

Artifacts recovered from this site confirm it is a Petun village, and we suggest it was occupied circa A.D. 1630-1650; confirmation of this date awaits a detailed artifact analysis and comparison to other Petun sites. The Dog site represents one of 16 to 18 known Petun village sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties, and is, based on current knowledge, the smallest of all known Petun villages.

No artifacts or data were recovered from this preliminary investigation to suggest that a Jesuit mission was present here. Only 18 European artifacts were found, consisting of 17 pieces of cut brass or copper and one glass bead.

* * * * *

Bent Offerings





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Re: Postmould Clusters = Sweat Lodges:
A Reply to Marianne Stopp

I was delighted to see that my recent contribution to Ontario Archaeology (MacDonald 1988) has stimulated response from the archaeological community in the form of John Steckley's article and Marianne Stopp's letter in Arch Notes 89-1. If nothing else, I appear to have had some success in my objective of stimulating interest in the investigation of Iroquoian sweat lodges. In regard to Ms. Stopp's letter, since I firmly believe that on-going debate and interpretation is the lifeblood of archaeological knowledge, I enthusiastically welcome her comments and shall attempt to give her thoughtful points an equally thoughtful reply.

The main thrust of Ms. Stopp's letter seems to be that, having established the historical existence of Iroquoian sweat lodges through documentary sources, I made an "analytical leap" by asserting "their certain existence and recognition as archaeological features." She does not fault my logic for assuming that a structure well-documented historically can be reasonably expected to be archaeologically identifiable. Rather, her main criticism seems to be that I have neglected to spell out specific criteria for the identification of sweat lodges and their differentiation from other post mould clusters or pit features. In committing this error of omission, I have failed to "provide the necessary linkage between the archaeological feature and the function 'sweat lodge'" (Stopp 1989:9). Instead I have relied on other researchers' similarly unsubstantiated interpretive claims to support my own. The result has been that "a suggested hypothesis quickly becomes fact without the establishment of a concrete linkage

between the two interpretive attitudes." I believe that Ms. Stopp's interpretation of my article reflects a fundamental difference in the way each of us perceives the process of archaeological inquiry. In light of the prevailing positivist paradigm in American archaeology, I suppose her fear of an innocent hypothesis becoming immortalized as a poorly supported "fact" is a real threat that I had not considered. As someone who does not subscribe to the New Archaeology's programme to search for archaeological "laws", but instead is content with a hermeneutic approach, i.e., an on-going process of archaeological interpretation, the very notion of my preliminary contribution being taken as the definitive word on sweat lodges is antithetical. Indeed, I would hope that even those who do not share my paradigmatic views would recognize that my intention was to urge archaeologists to consider sweat lodges in the course of their work in order to develop the very linkages Ms. Stopp is calling for: she is correct, "interior postmould arrangements cannot yet be decidedly attributed to any single function for the defining criteria have not been isolated" (Stopp 1989:9, emphasis added). While admittedly, with the exception of semisubterranean sweat lodges, my article has not taken us very far beyond the very basic criterion of circular post mould clusters, it was not my intent to do so. Rather, my main objective was to stimulate the investigation of what I perceived was a neglected, yet extremely important, aspect of Iroquoian archaeology.

There is a very ironic element to Ms. Stopp's criticism that may also be worthy of note. In my article (p. 19) I relied on Tyyska's (1972) analysis as a preliminary basis for the identification of above-ground sweat lodges. From this I noted that while some authors had based subsequent interpretation of post

mould clusters on Tyyska's analysis, others (e.g. Stopp 1985:6) had seemingly ignored his work. In her 1985 article, Ms. Stopp notes an apparent association between post mould clusters, ash pits, and refuse pits. Suggesting that all of these features could not have been extant simultaneously without hampering movement within the house, she concludes that these putative associations "undoubtedly represent activities of food preparation, and hanging and drying of foods and skins." I suggest that this interpretation not only fails to provide "the necessary linkage between the archaeological feature and the function" drying rack, but it also fails to consider Tyyska's argument against this very interpretation. Undoubtedly her apparent contradiction reflects the maturation of Ms. Stopp's perspective regarding the foundations of sound archaeological interpretation. I would argue, however, that the following statement was intended to preclude the kind of criticism she has levelled at my paper: "While some groupings of post-moulds may be the remains of racks, the evidence now strongly supports the identification of many circular clusters of interior post-moulds as sweat lodges" (MacDonald 1988:19). This sentence was not intended to ease an interpretive stricture whereby "each circular [post mould] cluster must by definition become a sweat lodge" (Stopp 1989:10). Rather, it was intended to encourage archaeologists to give the sweat lodge hypothesis due consideration when interpreting post mould clusters.

Once again I suggest that Ms. Stopp's interpretation of my article stems from a basic difference in the way we both view archaeological interpretation. Had I intended to provide a formula or an interpretive key whereby archaeologists could read off a checklist of attributes in order to decide whether a given post mould cluster was indeed a sweat lodge, then my article would have been a miserable flop. Instead, I believe that archaeologists should take those preliminary criteria summarized in my paper and continue to improve and broaden them (something that I am in the process of doing for semisubterranean sweat lodges). Stopp

asks, "...is a healthy dose of personal intuition necessary?" (Do I sense a note of the pejorative in her use of the term "personal intuition?") While a positivist might disagree, I would say it is not only necessary, it is crucial! This does not mean that only archaeologists with the necessary intuition will be able to identify sweat lodges, rather, that sweat lodges should never be identified mechanically. Nor should cooking and drying racks or any other archaeological feature be identified mechanically! Each post mould cluster or semi-subterranean structure must be evaluated on its own terms, and, as Ms. Stopp suggests, the bases for interpretations made clear in published reports. While the construction of typologies tends to simplify archaeological research, we must be wary of the pitfall of reductionism.

I will close by once again thanking Marianne Stopp for her thoughtful comments on my article. They have permitted me to elaborate unstated components of the paper and have highlighted once again how ticklish the business of publication is. I think she has done a great service by provoking this reply and I look forward to comments that others may have that have not been addressed herein.

Sincerely,
Rob MacDonald

References Cited:

- MacDonald, Robert I.
1988 Ontario Iroquoian Sweat Lodges. Ontario Archaeology 48: 17-26.
Steckley, John L.
1989 Huron Sweat Lodges: The Linguistic Evidence. Arch Notes 89-1: 7-8, 14.
Stopp, Marianne P.
1989 Letter to the Editor. Arch Notes 89-1: 9-10.
1985 An Archaeological Examination of the Baumann Site: a 15th Century Settlement in Simcoe County, Ontario. Ontario Archaeology 43: 3-29.
Tyyska, Allen E.
1972 Huron Sweat Baths. Paper presented at the 1972 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association.

Dear Sir,

I read Ms. Stopp's letter (Jan.-Feb. 1989) with much interest and some amusement. She addressed a legitimate concern I also had with the article in question (MacDonald 1988), and it reminded me of an amusing experience I had as a graduate student.

Let me first begin by focusing on Ms. Stopp's apparent concern for the presence of a healthy, i.e. large, dose of personal intuition in archaeological interpretation. By intuition, I presume she means "the immediate and inspired apprehension of the truth without reasoning or analysis". Confining ourselves to the use of intuition in scientific (and archaeological) research, four possibilities come to mind. These are (Medawar 1969: 56-57):

- 1) the creation of an experiment which would provide a meaningful test of hypotheses;
- 2) the immediate grasp of an analogy about what it is we wish to explain;
- 3) deducing what will follow from the holding of a specific premise;
- 4) creating hypothesis which, whatever we may wish to explain, will logically follow.

Such intuitive thinking permeates the history of scientific inquiry, often leading to greater, however inspired, truths, e.g. Darwin on natural selection or Einstein on special and general relativity. This is not to say that all intuitive thinking has led to the truth. Science has been cursed with numerous falsehoods inspired by false premises. I wish merely to point out that, though at times a blessing and at times a curse, intuition is and will continue to be a part of scientific inquiry. Ms. Stopp need not be unduly alarmed by its presence. But when an enquirer uses intuition without being aware of it, or if so, failing to acknowledge it, difficulties can arise and it is in this sense that Ms. Stopp has a legitimate concern. Unrecognized or unacknowledged use of intuition can produce circular, non sequitur, invalid and/or unsound arguments filled with hidden, unexplained and/or false assumptions. Justifications for interpretations become

obscured. Though examples are not exclusive to archaeology, they are, alas, far too common. I believe Ms. Stopp is correct in illustrating Mr. MacDonald's paper as an example.

Mr. MacDonald argued that two different features and postmould configurations in or adjacent to Iroquoian longhouses could be interpreted as sweat lodges (MacDonald 1988). One, a subrectangular feature with lobate extensions, is considered as a semi-subterranean sweat lodge, while the other, a cluster of small postmoulds often found along central longhouse corridors, is interpreted as an above ground sweat lodge (*ibid.*: 19). Without becoming involved in the archaeology and historical evidence used, the reasons and reasoning which led Mr. MacDonald to these inspired conclusions are not well presented.

With respect to semi-subterranean sweat lodges, he rather underestimates his case. I believe the evidence available allows for a far more compelling argument than is stated. I also happen to think that he is right. With respect to the above ground sweat lodges, I found the argument confusing. I fail to understand why inconsistently placed posts need be one thing, and not one or several other things. Nor do I comprehend why he suggested the post locations might be stochastic, i.e. random or unpredictable (*ibid.*). Though the above ground sweat lodge interpretation may be more clearly presented elsewhere, it is not by Mr. MacDonald. But his conclusions may again be right.

This brings me to the main reason for writing this letter. Though Ms. Stopp made some useful suggestions in her letter, I wish to make an additional one. Allow me to do so by means of a short anecdote.

Back in the days when I was in graduate school - contrary to local opinion it was not that long ago! - I submitted a portion of a chapter of my thesis to my supervisor, Warwick Bray. A grand piece of work I thought it was too! A week later, Warwick returned it with, among other comments, the

following: "All very interesting, but I can think of six other things that might fit the same pattern. See if your six match mine, then let's select the right one!" It was a humbling experience, but I thank him for it. Ever since, whenever presenting arguments to support a contention, I always attempt to offer and consider whether alternative suggestions might not be better. By so doing several benefits ensue:

- 1) It makes one argue more clearly and concisely for the interpretation he/she thinks is the right one - though the alternatives should be looked at just as thoroughly.
- 2) Any faulty reasoning and the presence of hidden, unexplained or false assumptions in the argument(s) become apparent.
- 3) Instances of fitting facts to support the model become evident.
- 4) One is more likely to find the right solution.
- 5) Readers, academic and general, less familiar with the material presented, will more easily apprehend and comprehend the arguments.

May I be so bold as to suggest Mr. MacDonald consider adopting such a format in future. It should help him (and us) to see the truth about Iroquoian sweat lodges and drying racks. This presupposes that this truth can be recognized. From what I know of Mr. MacDonald and his work, I am confident he can and will.

Yours faithfully,
(Dr.) Bruce Welsh

References:

- MacDonald, R., 1988, "Ontario Iroquoian sweat lodges", in Ontario Archaeology, no. 48: 17-26.
Medawar, P.B., 1969, Induction and Intuition in Scientific Thought. London: Methuen.

* * *

Dear Sir:

I was surprised to see a note in the November/December 1988 issue of Arch Notes which announced the formation of

Mar/Apr 1989

the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario, which stated that the "Ontario Council of Archaeologists (sic) was unable to send a representative..." 88(6):15.

The truth of the matter is that the "Joint Committee of Ontario Archaeology" did not issue a formal invitation to the Ontario Council of Archaeology to participate. Rather, it would appear that the Joint Committee has opted to make incorrect and misleading statements about Council's participation, not only to the membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society, but to a variety of individuals including the Assistant Deputy Minister of Culture and Communications, the Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and the Chairman of the Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Furthermore, the Committee has failed to acknowledge its misrepresentations.

This does not bode well for the future of archaeology in Ontario.

Yours truly,
William D. Finlayson, President
Ontario Council of Archaeology

* * *

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to the rather parochial letter published on p. 24 of "Arch Notes" 88-6.

As an O.A.S. member who neither lives in metro Toronto nor subscribes to the "Toronto Globe & Mail", I rather look forward to reading the newspaper clippings that are included in each issue of "Arch Notes" - no matter the origin or the age of the clippings' source. I suspect that many of the membership, both inside & outside metro Toronto, agree with me on this.

I do, however, agree with Ms. Gould's suggestion of having a "Chapter News" section in "Arch Notes". Perhaps it could be published bi-monthly, so that O.A.S. members not living in metro Toronto won't feel as isolated as they do. Remember, the more networking

Arch Notes

that is done in the archaeological community (& the heritage community as a whole), the more effective is the heritage legislation & the public education on heritage resources that comes along.

Sincerely,
Jodi Cassady

Dear Sir:

In the November/December 88-6 copy of Arch Notes there was a letter to the editor from Annie Gould stating that most of the reprint articles in Arch Notes were from the Globe and Mail. She felt that if Arch Notes must print such articles they should be from small circulation papers and journals which are less likely to have been previously read by O.A.S. members. With a membership of over 800, there are many of us who do not have daily access to the Globe and Mail. I, for one, find these articles of much interest and would hope they would continue to be published if space allows.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Hunt



HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGISTS - Please note that two more directories *The Ontario Drug Store and Druggist List (1851-1930)* and *The Ontario Dairy and Creamery List (1900-1950)* are being published in the spring. These are from the pen of Glen C. Phillips, author of *The Ontario Soda Water Manufacturers and Brewers Gazetteer and Business Directory*. ARCH NOTES is seeking a reviewer for all three publications.

FIRST ARCHAEOLOGY CITATIONS AWARD

Provincial Citations for Archaeological Resource Conservation - the first such awards in Ontario - were presented last fall to 13 members of private industry and municipal governments for their contributions in time, effort and money to the preservation of Ontario's past.

Culture and Communications Minister Lily Oddie Munro made the presentations in Kingston at the first archaeological master plan conference held in Ontario. The province began financing archaeological master plans two years ago with the objective of creating an inventory of archaeological resources and establishing long-range plans to protect sites and facilitate future development.

Those honored as inaugural award recipients are as follows: Kevin Bechard of Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants Ltd., Mark Dorfman of Mark L. Dorfman, Planning Inc., Gordon Forth of Gordon Forth Farms Ltd., Mayor John Gerretson of Kingston, Lou Harris of Wigle Realty Ltd., Elaine Hitchman of the City of Scarborough, Harold Macklin of Linmac Ltd., Donald Matthews of Matthews Group Ltd., Joachim Schwarz of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Donald Smith of Ellis-Don Ltd., Frank Stronach of Magna International Ltd., and Sally Thorsen and Wendy Wright of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

ARCH NOTES
is published with the
assistance of
The Ontario Government
through
the MINISTRY of
CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS



PRESS CUTTINGS

Historic Craigeleith house demolished

In 20 minutes a bulldozer did what 130 years of time and weather could not do; the Fleming house, in Craigeleith, has been destroyed.

The house, built in 1955 by Sir Sandford Fleming, was razed Friday afternoon. It had been the cornerstone in plans for a heritage park, but the owner, developer Mark Oelbaum, had been fighting the proposal.

Sir Sandford Fleming has a major place in Canadian history. It was he who invented the system of time zones now in use around the world. He also designed Canada's first postage stamp, the three-penny beaver, which was issued on April 23, 1851. In later years he would play a key role, as Dominion Engineer, in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he worked on a number of major communications projects throughout the British Empire.

Fleming bought the property from Tallyho Stevens, who had purchased it from the Brazier family, first settlers in the Craigeleith area. Fleming's brothers built the house for his parents and siblings, who lived there a number of years. Fleming, himself, visited the home on many occasions.

It was Fleming's mother who planted the first lilac bushes in that area. The lilacs at one time covered several acres, and even now are an attraction to tourists.

Sir Sandford is credited with giving Craigeleith its name. He also unearthed Indian artifacts, at the site, and proposed that they be catalogued. Archeologists think of him as the father of archeology in Ontario, according to a brief submitted to township council,

recently, by Dr. Tony Hall of Laurentian University.

Supporters of plans to conserve the house and the surrounding property for a heritage park were appalled by the demolition of the two-storey house.

At Monday's township council meeting, Councillor Diane Lessels said the township has a right to feel it has been taken advantage of by the developer.

"Council tried to keep the property owner informed of our intentions for at least two years. He was invited to meet with planners. He knew he had legal recourse through the official plan process. He was even invited to dinner to hear Charles Garrad speak about the property," Lessels said in an interview, yesterday. "He was well-informed of our plans for a heritage park, but he went ahead and did this without giving anyone any indication of his plans."

Lessels said both the current and previous councils had worked hard, the past few years, to get the new official plan completed. The plan designates an area of about 60 acres, for the heritage park, on property currently owned by Oelbaum as well as an adjoining property owned by Blue Mountain Resorts.

Lessels said council has been negotiating with the owners in hopes of acquiring the properties.

"We could have expropriated it, but we felt that wouldn't be fair. We wanted to be fair to everyone. But he wasn't very fair with us," Lessels said.

Oelbaum had offered to sell the house, itself, to council if the township would have the building moved. Council had responded that the significance of the house included the property.

The area designated for the heritage park is also the site of Jesuit missions and Petun-Wyandotte Indian villages and burial grounds, and there are known to be Indian relics on the site. One of the Indian sites is on property owned by Oelbaum.

It's known, as well, that explorer Samuel de Champlain visited the site. He wrote about the area in his journals.

The site also has geological importance, Lessels said. It is along the shoreline of ancient Lake Nipissing.

The site is also respected for its scenic view of Georgian Bay.

"It is the site of the Fleming house, but that's only one part of the significance of the property, and we felt the historical significance is in the land as well as the house," Lessels said.

She said because of that, council still plans to pursue the property for a park site, although it appears not much can be done about the Fleming home.

"It's gone. There's not much we can do about it. But the heritage park designation is still there, in the official plan, and that's still the direction we're looking at," Lessels said.

Professor Garrad, a distinguished archaeologist who first came up with the idea of a park at the site, spoke at length, yesterday, about the project and his disappointment and anger over the demolition of the house.

While he said there was no excuse for the owner to destroy the home, he also said that provincial government authorities should have taken a stronger role in seeing that the house and the Heritage Ridge lands were preserved.

Garrad said he has spoken to Oelbaum on a number of occasions, and came to believe that Oelbaum would agree to the park. However, Garrad said, he believes Oelbaum became alienated because he wasn't given enough information or opportunity to participate in the

process of saving the house until the township council initiated meetings and proposals to acquire the property.

Garrad also said that several proposals outlining how the project could proceed - with compensation to Oelbaum and Blue Mountain Resorts - had been suggested, but were never coordinated.

"What was needed was for someone to take a leadership role, and it was the provincial authorities who should have taken that role," he said. He credited township officials with working hard, on the project, in recent years, but said a municipality such as Collingwood Township hasn't the money or the expertise. The province could have provided both.

Garrad first became involved in the Heritage Ridge in 1973, when the initial Niagara Escarpment Plan was made public. He identified archaeological and historical sites and met with then-chairman of the Niagara Escarpment Commission George McCague about preserving them. The Heritage Ridge was among the sites he identified. However, Garrad said, his proposal was never acted upon.

He gave up, for a few years, but brought the proposal back to life several years ago.

Prof. Garrad said that he has, over the past several years, warned various provincial ministers - in his annual report to them - that the Fleming house was in jeopardy. That warning was made in recommendations made regarding Heritage Ridge. Garrad said Oelbaum had torn down a barn and other buildings built by the Flemings and he was concerned that the house may be demolished, as well. Garrad said he gave the warning in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, but apparently, the warnings went unheeded.

"The system is inept and counter-productive," Garrad said, and does nothing to protect the interests of the public in preserving important sites.

In a written statement, Garrad outlined

the history of the house.

"The house was built in 1855, on a farm earlier pioneered by Craigleith's first settler. The Flemings opened a quarry on the property, and named it Craigleith from the famous quarry near Edinburgh, Scotland. The name grew in usage to include the community which the Flemings developed," the statement said. "The house is recorded with the Canadian inventory of historic buildings in Ottawa, as a frame construction erected in the unique Scottish architectural style. It's timbers were reportedly sawn at the Humber mill and shipped to Collingwood by train for rafting to the site."

In the interview, Garrad said he had been looking into the possibilities of the site as a tourist attraction as well as a heritage site, and said he had made progress in obtaining sponsorships for a museum in the home. He hoped to have a room dedicated to Fleming, another dedicated to the Indians, a third for the Jesuit missionaries and so on.

In Garrad's view, the loss of the home isn't just a tragedy for supporters of the Heritage Ridge.

"It's a very disappointing event for Canada. Canadians are going to be denied yet another element of their national heritage," Garrad said. "This was a very unique opportunity, to have this package of historically-geologically- and archaeologically-important features preserved. That opportunity has now been lost for all time."

Still, he said, the site itself remains important, although its value is diminished.

"It's sacred ground. Even if it were bulldozed and covered with concrete, nothing would change. It's the place, at the particular point of longitude and latitude, where these events occurred," he said. "Nothing can change that."

Oelbaum, who has expressed an interest in developing the site, could not be reached for comment. He has refused

comment to media inquiring about the demolition of the house.

from The Courier-Herald
Feb. 15, 1989

* * *

Arthur's round 'table' reported in Scotland

Two scholars think King Arthur's men gathered in Scotland, not southwest England, and believe they were knights of the round room, not the round table, the publisher of Burke's Peerage said.

Harold Brooks-Baker, who presides over the directory of Britain's aristocracy, said Americans Norma Goodrich and Robert Mitchell are convinced by their research in the area that the knights assembled near Stirling, Scotland.

Brooks-Baker, in a press statement, said the scholars believe what became known as the round table actually was a rotunda and the mistake was made in translating the word "roonde" - apparently early French - as an adjective rather than a noun meaning rotunda.

The stones used to build the rotunda are believed buried near the river Carron, where they were used to repair a dam in 1743. One of them was found at the time to have been carved, said the publisher, who offered few specifics to support his case.

King Arthur, Guinevere, Sir Galahad and Sir Lancelot are part of a story that developed in the 12th century, apparently based on a Roman-British leader who fought Saxon invaders in the 6th century.

Arthur's legend was embroidered through the ages and immortalized by writers Sir Thomas Malory and T. H. White and the poet Tennyson.

Many say the heroic king was buried in Glastonbury, southwest England. The village of Tintagel, also in the southwest, has a long association with Arthurian legend.

An archeological site at Yeovil in Somerset, southwest England, is suggested as a possible Camelot, the capital of Arthur's kingdom, so if Arthur really lived in Scotland it's a sharp change of direction.

Test drilling has been done at the Stirling site and excavation will cost more than \$260,000.

from The Toronto Star
Feb. 28, 1989

Evidence of Iroquois culture found in St. Lawrence valley

Archeologist Phillip Wright is slowly unravelling Iroquois history as far back as 300 BC in the St. Lawrence River valley around Gananoque.

In the past 15 years, he has found evidence that Iroquois hunters and their predecessors foraged in the area at least 1,000 years before William the Conqueror crossed the English Channel in 1066.

The diversity of plant and animal life, as well as the lake and river systems, made the region ideal for the evolution from a hunting-and-gathering culture to one based largely on agriculture.

Wright has to fit his exploration of eastern Ontario into his job as coordinator of marine heritage for the Ontario culture ministry.

But, helped by enthusiastic amateurs, he has started to draw a picture of what life in the region was like before Europeans arrived.

He has recorded 32 land-based sites at Charleston Lake, including eight rock shelters, a rock drawing or pictograph area and a possible petroform site where rock structures that resemble sandstone dwarfs have been found.

The first underwater site in Charleston Lake was accidentally discovered by divers, who located intact and broken prehistoric ceramic vessels.

Since then the remains of more than 40 ceramic vessels, along with animal bones and two stone tools, have been found.

Large quantities of animal bones have been found at South Lake sites, while a small pot dating from about 300 BC - the oldest ceramic artifact found in the area so far - was located off a small island in the St. Lawrence.

Finding the same ceramic technologies at both Charleston and South lakes indicates a skilled artisan manufactured the pots, Wright says.

He says three cultures can be detected: Middle Woodland, active between 300 BC and 700 AD; a transitional technology that flourished between 700 AD and 1000 AD; and the Iroquois culture active from 1000 AD until contact with Europeans about 1600 AD.

These were not primitive people living in ignorance until the white man came along to save them, he says.

"These people knew Ontario better than most Ontarians know Ontario today. They had a very successful culture. They understood their environment."

from The Toronto Star
Feb. 14, 1989

Schoolyard grave sites to be fenced

The controversy over an old graveyard discovered beside St. John Baptiste School in Amherstburg may finally be put to rest.

At a Monday meeting, the Essex County Roman Catholic Separate School Board voted to put a fence around the site where 134 grave shafts were discovered last summer.

But before the area is fenced, the board will invite archeologists to excavate the site at their own expense. If no proposals are made within three months, the board will proceed with fencing at a cost of about \$6,000.

Local residents, including former Amherstburg mayor Garnet Fox, have

demanded a full excavation of the graveyard which is believed to contain the remains of the town's pioneers and soldiers stationed at Fort Malden.

In a letter to the board, Robert Pearce of the Museum of Indian Archeology in London says the cemetery is "historically significant" and that archival research is needed to establish its dates and contents. He also recommends that only professional archeologists be allowed to remove and analyse the bones in the cemetery and recover artifacts.

Officials from the museum handled the excavation of the site last summer in an L-shaped, 780-square-metre area surrounding the south and west sides of the school.

No graves were moved but the archeologists did unearth fragments of coffins and bones. Although Pearce refused to give an estimate, board officials say a full-scale archeological excavation could cost about \$210,000.

Board director Ron Reddam said that fencing off the area satisfies the requirements of the provincial Cemeteries Act and will not affect the operation of the school.

from the Windsor Star
Feb. 21, 1989



EMPLOYMENT

The Museum of Indian Archaeology requires an individual with experience in AutoCAD to undertake the processing and analysis of settlement pattern data from the 1988 salvage excavations at the Keffer site, a prehistoric Huron village in the Town of Vaughan. This project was funded by Wintario, the Town of Vaughan, and the private sector.

Employment will be for 18 weeks beginning approximately May 1, 1989.

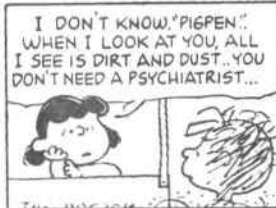
Please send curriculum vitae to:

Dr. William D. Finlayson
Executive Director
Museum of Indian Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road
London, Ontario, N6G 3M6
Phone: 519-473-1360
Fax: 519-473-1363

ARCH NOTES

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

Peanuts



MEN: CARRIERS OF CONTAGION?

by John Steckley

In Jesuit Father Pierre Potier's Huron-French dictionary of the 1740s (essentially a recopying of 17th century material with some scattered Wyandot additions) there is an entry that poses some interesting questions concerning the Huron and contagious disease:

d
" , a n n r a (1) . . . m a l a d i e
contagieuse...pudenda viri...(2)
/contagious disease...male
genitals/" (Potier 1920:451)

Supporting evidence for the existence of both meanings--male genitals and contagious disease--appears in other Huron dictionaries.

1.0 Male Genitals

1.1 "hanra membre virile/male member/" (HF #65:133' c.f., FH #62:34)

In this example the -ha- prefix is significant, as it indicates that the object pertains to a male. When this masculine pronoun is absent, but the reference is still primarily to penis we get a metaphoric use of the word. This can be seen in the following example:

1.2 "virga ,annra" (FH #62:33)

The Latin word 'virga' is typically translated as cane, rod, graft, branch or wand, but can also refer to sprouting trees or similar plants. In the entry presented above we also have the following words:

1.3 "ontatennronniak...ahonannronnia"

The verb that the noun is incorporated into appears to be "ondi", meaning 'to make' (Potier 1920:408-410). This verb can be used to convey a sense of rising sprouting, as we can see from the following:

1.4 "Le ble & la lever...le ble (ou autre semence etre leve)/Corn etc rises...Corn (or other seed) has risen/" (Potier 1920:409)

I believe that the two Huron words presented in 1.3 can be translated as, 'they (penises) rise' and 'he (penis) is made to rise', with reference to the sprouting of corn or other seeds. It is not surprising that this usage occurs in only one of my Huron dictionaries, as the content is a bit 'racy' for the Jesuits to write or for respectful Huron to say in their presence (see 3.3).

2.0 Contagious Disease

2.1 " , a n n r a m a l a d i e
contagieuse/contagious disease/" (FHO)

2.2 "Contagion , Annra /contagion/"
(HF #65:133)

There are several verbs into which this noun is incorporated when it takes the meaning of 'contagious disease'. The one that is most commonly found in the Huron dictionaries is in the combination 'onnratarion'. The earliest occurrence of this word is found in Jesuit Father Jean de Brebeuf's prayer recorded in the Jesuit Relation of 1636. The following is the sentence in which it was found:

2.3 "que si la contagion nous attaque
derechef, din de ongnratarrie(3)
etsesonachien, detourne-la aussi;
serre8a itondi;
French -/And if contagion attacks us
again, turn it aside also./
Huron -/And if contagion he will attack
or kill us again, stop it too.(4)/
(JR10:68-72)

The 'again' reference here is probably relating to the fact that an epidemic had hit the Huron in 1634. Later entries are the following:

2.4 "n/ou/s sommes sujets a une
infinite de malades
Te 8arati de taot on,8aioc0a
nondratarion ,aatsi
French -/We are subject to an infinite
number of diseases./
Huron -/They are uncountable, all of
those things that kill us, those things
that are called contagion./"
(FHC1693:207)

2.5 "on,8andrataries nous auons la contagion/We have the contagion./" (HF #65:133)

d

2.6 "onnratarion...toute maladie contagieuse/all contagious maladies/" (Potier 1920:452)

Analysis of this word is difficult. Some speculations concerning its etymology will be presented below. The ending, with -on- taking the stative aspect (examples 2.4 and 2.6), -e- taking the purposive aspect (example 2.3) and -es- taking the habitual aspect (example 2.5), is probably the motive suffix, signifying motion or intention. The following are examples of the use of this suffix, using the verb root -,entenr-, meaning 'to have pity' (Potier 1920:390-391 #12):

2.7 ",itenrande je viens avoir pitie/I come, having pity./
 ,itenrandes je viens ordinairement avoir pitie/I ordinarily come, having pity./
 e8a,itenrannon je suis aller avoir pitie.../I am going, having pity./
 stanta t'ekitenrande je ne viendrai point avoir pitie/I will not come having pity./ (Potier 1920:29 "verbum motus")

The semantic content of onnratarion, then, must probably include the notion of motion, perhaps that it is something that travels.

The noun -nnr- is also incorporated into the verb -(en)ha(on/w)-, meaning 'to carry' (Potier 1920:257-258 #9 and 377 #29), as can be seen in the following:

2.8 "hannrenha8uind il a apporte la maladie/He brought the disease./" (FH #52:34; c.f., HF #65:133)

It would seem, then, that the Huron spoke quite literally of people being 'carriers' of disease.

The diseases being referred to were probably ones involving visible symptoms on the skin. This is suggested by the entries that have the noun -nnr- translated by the French word 'playe', meaning 'sore' or 'wound'. The following is an example:

2.9 "Playe onnra,on c'est une vielle playe/It is an old sore or wound./ (FH #62:33)

The verb that the noun is incorporated into here is -,aon-. It means 'to be old' (Potier 1920:235 #66). Interestingly, in the same dictionary that contained 2.9 the noun is incorporated into the same verb with the following meaning:

2.10 ",Annra,aon vielle maladie/old disease/ (FH #62:34)

3.0 The Male Genitals and Contagion Connection

How did it come to be that the Huron had what appears to have been the same word meaning both male genitals or penis and contagious disease? As far as I know, Huron is the only Iroquoian language that had that connection of meanings. Possible scenarios are the following:

- 1) that an original meaning 'penis' later extended to a derived meaning of 'contagious disease';
- 2) that an original meaning 'contagious disease' later extended to a derived meaning of 'penis';
- 3) that two different words originally distinct in sound as well as in meaning came together or 'assimilated' due to either sound change or through the 'motivation' of a logical connection between the two, or a combination of both sound and semantic change;
- 4) that the noun -nnr- meaning 'contagious disease' was developed by a process of 'back formation' either from a Huron word onnratarion whose etymology was forgotten (or which was just a large word) or from a foreign word onnratarion, borrowed into the language with an unknown etymology.

Concerning the latter possibility, back formation is a linguistic process through which people interpret the morphology (structure) of a word as being other than it really is (or historically was), typically because knowledge of the etymology is lost, or, in the case of borrowings, was never known. Examples in English are 'baconburger' and 'cheeseburger'.

They were created through back formation from 'hamburger', itself ultimately derived from the placename 'Hamburg'. As -ham- has a meaning related to food, although a hamburger does not contain ham, back formation created the construction 'type of food plus burger'.

There is a fifth possibility, that I have discounted as unlikely, that the two just happened to be homophonous (sounding alike), with no logical connection between them. This I find unlikely as Potier put the two in the same entry. In the more than 500 noun list in Potier's Huron-French dictionary there is not one with multiple meanings in which a logical connection is not readily apparent. Rather, Potier errs in the opposite direction, sometimes giving multiple entries for words that are the same. The following are examples:

3.1 "8ara toile d'araignee/work of a spider i.e., a web/
,aara...sac...re/t/s/bag...net/" (Potier 1920:446)

3.2 "aenta...baton...perche...pieu &/stick...pole...stake etc/
,aenta...buche tte...promesse...parole/stick...promise...word/" (ibid)

In the first example the connection is that both involve weaving; the meaning of the noun is 'woven product'. In the second case, the connection comes from the practice of delivering a stick to someone to make a promise (typically of a gift) or to deliver a message.

The fact that one meaning in the entry is translated into French and the other into Latin should not be seen as indicating that they come from difference sources or different words. Potier several times translated into Latin what to him seemed the 'dirty' sense of a word, while translating into French the one he thought was 'cleaner'. The following are examples:

3.3
Huron-onnenha
Latin-semen humum/human semen/
French-ble d'inde (5)/corn/

Huron-onnhoncha

Arch Notes

Latin-testiculi/testicules/
French-oeuf(6)/egg/

Huron-^a8innoncha
Latin-verenda mulieri/female external sex organs/
French-l'age d'une fill nubile ou nouvellement mariee(7)/the age of being a nubile girl or one newly-married/

All of the possible scenarios have in common a logical connection made between 'penis' and 'contagious disease'. I feel that the most likely semantic motivation for such a connection would be that sexually transmitted diseases were the first or most devastating contagious disease early experienced by the Huron, and that such diseases were perceived as being spread by males, possibly those from outside the society (i.e., traders or captured enemies adopted into the society).

The evidence I have so far gathered from other Iroquoian languages is tantalizing but inconclusive. Mohawk has a clear cognate (related term) -nhr- meaning 'disease' (Michelson 1973:81), but their word for 'penis' is ohno:ru, meaning literally 'covered with human skin, flesh' (Michelson 1973). Tuscarora has a clear cognate -htr- for 'penis' (Tuscarora regularly has a 't' when Huron has an 'n', in certain circumstances; Rudes 1987:#592), and has a similar word that might be a cognate -nhur- for 'disease with visible symptoms' (Rudes 1987:#931). From this slight evidence I put forward a suggestion that will have to be proved or disproved through more research in other Iroquoian languages. The suggestion is that Tuscarora might present and be preserving an original distinction, Huron a coming together of the two different forms, and Mohawk a new distinction being created from the development of a new word, or the increased use of a word possibly used before as a euphemism.

The purposes of this short paper are to present several possibilities concerning the Huron and how they thought of disease, and to invite feedback. It is a small part of a larger, ongoing linguistic study of the Huron and disease.

Comments and suggestions are very welcome.

Acknowledgements

Thanks should be given here to Dr. Herman Suligoj, a colleague of mine at Humber College, whose help to a sorry Latin scholar is much appreciated.

Footnotes

1-The Superscript -d- here is a Wyandot addition.

2-There was another word in Latin in this entry but it was too blurred for me to read it.

3-The -g- here is a Bear dialect feature.

4-I do not believe that too much should be read into the use of the masculine form here concerning contagious disease, as the same reference was made concerning 'famine'. I think that the masculine form was used as 'attacking' in this way was perceived as being a typically male action.

5-Potier 1920:450.

6-Potier 1920:450.

7-Potier 1920:452.

References Cited

FH #62 French-Huron dictionary, n.d.
FHC1693 French-Huron dictionary, dated around 1693.

FHO French-Huron-Onondaga dictionary, mid 1650s.

HF#65 Huron-French dictionary, undated.

Michelson, Gunther 1973

A Thousand Words of Mohawk. Ottawa, National Museum of Man.

Potier, Pierre 1920

The Fifteenth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario 1918-1919, Toronto, Clarkson W. James. Rudes, Blair A. 1987

Tuscarora Roots, Stems, and Particles: Towards a Dictionary of Tuscarora Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 3.

Thwaites, Reuben G. (JR) 1896-1901

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, 73 vols., Cleveland, The Burrows Bros.

* * * * *

CONTRACT FOR LITHIC ANALYSIS

The Museum of Indian Archaeology requires an experienced specialist to undertake a detailed lithic analysis of debitage and tools from three excavated multicomponent sites.

The excavation and analysis of these sites was funded by the Community Facilities Improvement Program (C.F.I.P.), Ministry of Culture and Communications, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, the City of London, and the private sector.

This will be a limited term contract with a duration of approximately 4 to 6 months, beginning May 1, 1989.

For the specific terms of reference please contact the Museum prior to April 15, 1989. Proposals are due April 21, 1989.

Robert J. Pearce
Senior Archaeologist
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)
1600 Attawandaron Road
London, Ontario, N6G 3M6
Phone: 519-473-1360
Fax: 519-473-1363

EMPLOYMENT

The Museum of Indian Archaeology anticipates that it might hire up to six (6) students to work on Cultural Resource Management and archaeological assessment/mitigation projects.

Successful candidates must possess a valid driver's licence and be willing to travel, on short notice, to all parts of southern Ontario.

Please send curriculum vitae to:

Robert J. Pearce
Senior Archaeologist
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)
1600 Attawandaron Road
London, Ontario, N6G 3M6
Phone: 519-473-1360
Fax: 519-473-1363

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY: A FUTURE
FOR OUR PAST*

by Duncan J. Scherberger

A growing heritage awareness coupled with an already established enthusiasm for archaeology has led to the development of a number of public education programmes in the Province of Ontario. These programmes have been successful in increasing public consciousness of the crucial role archaeology plays in the conservation of our rapidly vanishing heritage resources.

Public archaeology is a relatively new concept in Ontario, but it is having a demonstrable and surprisingly rapid positive effect upon popular understanding of the need for funding and supporting archaeological projects.

In this paper I would like to outline some of the public archaeology programmes currently in operation in the Province of Ontario. In assessing the systems in place, two differing approaches quickly become apparent. The dichotomy is basically a philosophical one surrounding the question of the degree to which members of the public should become involved in the actual processes of archaeological research and analysis.

In neither of these two schools of thought do I include the traditional university field school. The purpose of that system is clearly defined; these programmes are established and operated for the specific purpose of training potential future archaeologists. This is not to say that certain of these programmes do not have a public component, but it is not their major focus.

*A paper presented to the symposium "Archaeology and the Public II: Education and Perception", First Joint Archaeological Congress, January 5-9, 1989, Baltimore, Maryland.

Public archaeology, as I am defining it here, means projects and policies that

are specifically designed to encourage popular interest and/or involvement in archaeology.

On the one hand, there are archaeological, heritage and educational groups who believe that people's interest in archaeology should be encouraged through displays, media articles, popular publications and the opportunity to visit archaeological sites. However, they feel that actual participation in excavation and analysis may endanger fragile and non-renewable heritage resources.

At the other end of the spectrum are programmes designed with the participation of the public in mind. Under the supervision of professional archaeologists, members of the public are encouraged to take an active role in digging, processing and cataloguing artifacts. The underlying concept of this approach is that the best way to educate the public is to make them feel that they can significantly contribute to conserving the heritage of their own communities.

Of course, there are many and various projects underway which fall somewhere between these two extremes. But the benefits of making communities aware of how important archaeology is, at their own local level, are, undeniable. And further, public response to the opportunity to see archaeologists in action, even if visitors don't get to dig, is overwhelming.

The longest-running hands-on educational programme in archaeology is the Boyd Field School at the Seed-Barker Site in North York. Operated between the Metro Area Conservation Authority and the North York Board of Education, it is a three week residential course in archaeology. The Field School is a combined classroom, laboratory and excavation programme under the supervision of professional archaeologists. Some 40 high school students take part each year, and there is always a waiting list. Although this site cannot accommodate the general public, heritage groups, archaeological

society members and special interest groups are invited to visit. Members of the media are encouraged to interview students and publicize this unique programme.

This programme, although it has a relatively small outreach component, demonstrates the impact of even a single public interest effort. The director of the Boyd Field School, Bob Burgar, this summer received a letter from a six year old boy, applying for a position. Bob, touched by the child's interest, bent the rules a little and let Joseph and his mother take part for a full day. The result of so simple and kind an act was a full page article in a widely distributed local newspaper, the *Huronian*.

These are the sorts of things that remain in the public consciousness, long after the dig is done.

Another ongoing public educational programme is that offered by Isobel Ball in association with the well known historic site, Saint-Marie-among-the-Hurons. In its 6th season of operation this highly successful programme annually introduces some 3,200 Grade 7 through 12 students to the fundamental concepts of archaeology.

This particular project is run on a simulated prehistoric site which includes 4 longhouses, refuse pits, hearths and storage pits, all containing realistic facsimiles of artifacts. Many hundreds of hours have been spent reconstructing this particular site.

The project coordinator, feeling that students should not participate on a real site, stresses that archaeology is a destructive process and extreme care must be taken as these resources are non-renewable; however, the public must be educated as an educated public will help monitor our endangered archaeological heritage.

The fact that some 20,000 students have been introduced to the importance of archaeology through this programme ensures that (at least) some will realize the urgency with which we must conserve archaeological sites.

This same person operates a consulting firm, in partnership with 2 others: "Archaeological Research Associates", which has been involved in the archaeological excavations at Saint-Marie-among-the-Hurons. That historic site has thousands of visitors passing through its gates each season.

The excavations during the summer of 1988 had no public participation. However, visitors were encouraged to view the archaeologists at work from behind a cordoned-off area. The archaeological staff acted as interpreters rotating so that each staff member spent one half day in this position. In this case extra staff were not hired. However, the excavators did admit that they were not able to complete as much work as initially projected. Recovered artifacts were used to help interpret the work going on an answer the many questions posed by the visiting public.

Overall the project was considered a success. Some staff members had mixed feelings when it came to acting as interpreters.

However, as Ms. Ball puts it "as they got used to the idea they got a better feeling about it". Again the coordinator felt that archaeologists owed it to the public to educate them about our endangered buried heritage and this was a good opportunity to show the importance of archaeological research.

On a smaller, yet no less important, scale, was the Grade Eleven Archaeological Field School offered by Doon Heritage Crossroads and the Waterloo County Board of Education. This field school took place at the historic Waterloo County Gaol. Fifteen students enrolled in this four week programme which saw students spending their mornings in the field and afternoons in the classroom. Those in charge encouraged media attention through an Open House where local politicians and educators were in attendance. Tours were offered to special interest groups as well as to the general public.

Further outreach programmes involved an exhibit promoting this joint project which is presently touring the community. Some 200 people visited the site during the excavation with many thousands more being made aware of its importance through the media and travelling exposition.

In this case volunteers were accepted only as artifact processors and cataloguers. The supervisory archaeologists are of the mind that archaeological excavation should remain under the direct control of licensed archaeologists.

In Toronto, the Board of Education's Archaeological Resource Centre is by far the largest outfit promoting public education through the many archaeological programmes it offers. On an annual basis some 12,000 people are introduced to the importance of archaeology through adult weekend workshops, night school classes, credited summer field schools, and hands-on participatory opportunities in the field and laboratory environment. This 12,000 person figure is minor when compared to the thousands if not millions of people whose awareness of archaeology is increased through exhibits, newspaper and magazine articles as well as radio and television programmes focussing public attention on ARC programmes on a year-round basis.

To this end the Archaeological Resource Centre has a full time staff member whose position is to promote archaeology through the centre's programmes as widely as possible. Sites are chosen specifically for their suitability for the operation of hands-on educational programmes. Criteria include presence of visible structure remains and a graded or filled area where public excavation can be conducted without endangering insitu heritage resources.

The Centre's Administrator, Karolyn Smardz states that "we are observing with horror the incredible rate of destruction of sites in the face of urban renewal and development. The general public has a critical role to play in

preventing the decimation of its own heritage resources. But it is only with heightened public awareness of popular collective responsibility for the preservation of these resources that even some of the threatened sites will be saved.

Public Educational projects are by no means limited to those working with Boards of Education. Ontario's Regional archaeologists have been instrumental in promoting archaeology through many different excavations over the past few years.

The Brohm Site in northern Ontario's Sibley Provincial park was initiated as a public project by the area's regional archaeologist with plans of attracting visitors to the park. During 1987 some 2,000 people visited the site which was open daily throughout the field season.

The archaeological crew acted as rotating interpreters thus giving all staff a chance to interact with the public. A simple and cost-efficient method of promotion was accomplished with brochures produced using a photocopier. These were distributed to visitors. This project was considered a great success. Bill Ross, supervising archaeologist, said, and I quote, "we are all operating on public funds and are thus accountable to the public. For far too long we (as archaeologists) have been writing and producing for other archaeologists. It's time we started producing material with the public in mind". He further stated that having a public component is time consuming, "but you simply change or alter some of your research goals; for example, open fewer units or extend the length of your project".

Another regional archaeologist committed to public archaeology is Paddy Reid. He has overseen the Mountain Portage Project, for the past two years. During this time 11,000 brochures were sent out through the regional offices, park offices and Ministry of Tourism booths. Specially targeted was the local site area, the Sunset region, which is one of the most northerly tourist areas in the province of Ontario.

Site visitation totalled 7,500 people with some 1,400 volunteer hours logged. Volunteers were accepted, as long as they could commit themselves to at least 2 full days of work.

The project was promoted through the media including the Archaeological Institute of America's *Archaeology* magazine "Travel Guide to the New World".

Visiting tourists took the "Path into the Past" which led them through the area of excavation. The archaeological staff acted as interpreters. Despite frequent interruptions to talk to visitors, Paddy Reid is more than pleased with the archaeological results of the dig.

This particular excavation included a Native training programme whereby 70% of the crew were Ojibwa students, learning to promote their own heritage through archaeology.

Members of the public are interested in archaeology. The overwhelming popular response to all of the projects I have just described - and these are only a few of the many underway - demonstrates that archaeology has an intrinsic interest for people of all ages and in all walks of life.

As archaeologists, we have a remarkable opportunity because of this interest, to encourage public support in the form of both taxes and votes to help assure that sites will be saved in the future. By providing people with articles geared towards their degree of understanding, with chances to see what our excavations are producing, and to learn about what is after all their own heritage as Canadians, we are at the same time giving archaeology some insurance for the future.

Public archaeology can be as simple as a photocopied brochure to hand out at the site fence, and as complex as a full-scale excavation with learning programmes and education goals in place. But it is all grist to the mill. Every person who cares about their "invisible" heritage - the stuff below ground that they can't see - is another

person who will support the concept of further archaeological work. More popular support equals more tax money devoted to archaeology equals more jobs for archaeologists which equals more of our heritage saved. The equation is simple.

* * * * *

DOING URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

World Trade and Convention Centre
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Saturday, April 22, 1989
9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Approaches to Urban Archaeology* - a plenary session featuring speakers from New York, Quebec, Virginia and Ontario.

Methods of Urban Archaeology - examples of methods used in Toronto, Quebec City and Halifax.

Urban Archaeology Policy* - an open forum on urban archaeology policy in Canada.

Urban Archaeology on Display - an exhibition of urban archaeology information and samples.

A Victorian Evening - a catered banquet at the Halifax Citadel National Park with a keynote address by archaeologist James Deetz of the University of California, Berkeley.

(*Indicates Free Admission)

For information and registration, call Saint Mary's University, (902) 420-5628. Register now - space is limited.

* * * * *

RECENT, READABLE, RECOMMENDED -
 ARCHAEOLOGY BOOKS FOR
 YOUNG PEOPLE

prepared by Ellen Blaubergs

Anderson, Joan 1988

From Map to Museum - Uncovering
 Mysteries of the Past. New York:
 Morrow Junior Books

Dr. David Hurst Thomas, Curator of
 Anthropology at the American Museum of
 Natural history takes the reader to an
 excavation uncovering a lost Spanish
 mission. The journey ends back at the
 museum with its exhibit cases, storage
 rooms and curators' office. This is
 where the behind-the-scenes story of
 the museum world, focusing on how the
 objects got there and their history,
 comes to light. Hardcover; \$18.50; 63
 pp.; excellent black and white photos
 and maps; order from the Albert Britnell
 Bookshop, 765 Yonge Street, Toronto
 (416) 924-3321.

Kasper, Vancy 1988

Street of Three Directions. Toronto:
 Grolier Ltd.

With the Toronto Board of Education
 Archaeological Resource Centre's 1986
 excavations at the South Ryerson School
 Site as both foreground and
 background, Ms. Kasper weaves a
 wonderful story while incorporating a
 portion of the recent East Asian
 addition to our cultural mosaic.
 Hardcover: \$15.95; softcover: \$3.95;
 available from Grolier Ltd., Toronto area
 call (416) 474-0333; Ont. and Que. 1-800-
 268-6722; other areas 1-800-268-6734.

Finlayson, William D., David G. Smith and
 Bern Wheeler 1987

What Columbus Missed! Toronto: St.
 George Press.

"In the same year Christopher Columbus
 "discovered" North America, a tribe of
 Huron Indians pursued life in a bustling
 village in what is today the Town of
 Vaughn, Ontario, Canada. An
 archaeological expedition uncovered the
 rich detail of that life in 1985. Known
 as the Keffer Site, this is the story of
 that discovery...."(from booklet dust
 jacket). Softcover; \$3.95; superb

drawings by Ivan Kocsis; excellent
 colour photos, 28 pp., available from the
 Museum of Indian Archaeology (London),
 Lawson Jury Building, 1600
 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario N6G
 3M6, (519) 473-1360. Adults will enjoy
 this one too!

Hackwell, W. John 1986

Digging to the Past - Excavations in
 Ancient Lands. New York: Charles
 Scribner's Sons.

The daily routine of dig participants,
 many of whom are student volunteers
 and the steps involved in the dig itself
 are described and illustrated by
 Hackwell, Administrative Director of an
 archaeological project in the Middle
 East. Hardcover, 50 pages, approx.
 \$15.00; I have also ordered this from
 Britnell's. Albert Britnell Bookshop, 765
 Yonge Street, Toronto (416) 924-3321.

Stark, Rebecca 1986

Archaeology. (Student Edition).
 Hawthorne, New Jersey: Educational
 Impressions, Inc.
 Archaeology. (Teachers Edition).

A basic introduction to archaeology
 around the world with quizzes and many
 suggested activities. The Teacher
 Edition contains answers and much
 background information on the
 activities. Softcover; approx. \$15.00 ea.;
 64 pp.; available from Educational
 Impressions, Inc., Hawthorne, New
 Jersey 07507.

Gagnon, Cecile 1984

Operation Marmotte. Montreal: Editions
 Heritage. (French)

Les Marmottes passent une grande
 partie de leur vie sous terre. C'est
 pourquoi les heros de cette histoire
 donnent le nome d'Operation Marmotte a
 leur entreprise qui se deroule dans une
 station en construction du metro de
 Montreal.

A group of children in the "Operation
 Marmotte" club recover an important
 artifact during the excavation for
 Montreal's subway. Paperback; 125 pp.;
 \$5.95; available at Librairie Champlain
 French Books, 107 Church Street,
 Toronto (416) 364-4345.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The North Central Region, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, anticipates funding for a year long archaeological survey and assessment project on the Nipigon River and Lake Nipigon, commencing in the spring of 1989.

A PROJECT DIRECTOR, CREW CHIEF, and CREW MEMBERS are required for this project.

Tenders for the Lake Nipigon Parkway Archaeological Survey will be invited in late February.

The Project Director must hold an Ontario Archaeological Licence and be registered as a consultant with the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

If you are interested in being considered for this project, please send your curriculum vitae or prospectus to:

David Arthurs, Regional Archaeologist
North Central Region
Ministry of Culture and Communications
1825 Arthur Street East
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 5N7
(807) 475-1551

1989 EMPLOYMENT

Field Directors and Staff Archaeologists

Positions are available for full-time and seasonal contract positions on archaeological resource assessment and excavation projects in Ontario starting in April/May 1989. Applicants must meet provincial requirements for licencing. Salary negotiable based on previous experience.

Survey and Excavation Crew Members

Positions are available for summer projects in Ontario starting in

Mar/Apr 1989

April/May 1989. Students are invited to submit their resumes along with a brief statement of career goals. Salary range is \$8.00 to \$10.00/hour depending upon experience.

Applications should be sent to:

Personnel Manager
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates
Incorporated
134 Commissioners Road West
London, Ontario N6J 1X8 (519) 668-2400

All replies will be held in confidence and answered promptly.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Toronto Board of Education's Archaeological Resource Centre has made an application to Employment and Immigration Canada for a Challenge 89 SEED grant. If you are a full-time student intending to continue your education in the fall, have prior archaeological field experience and are interested in working on a public archaeology project this summer, send your curriculum vitae to:

Peter Hamalainen
Archaeological Resource Centre
c/o Danforth Technical School, Rm. A4
840 Greenwood Ave.
Toronto, ON M4J 4B7

cont'd from page 34

Macauley, David 1979
Motel of the Mysteries. Boston:
Houghton-Mifflin.

Although it has been ten years since the publication of this amusing fictional account of the way an archaeologist of the future interprets a portion of our culture, it still can be considered a "good read". It is wonderfully illustrated and will appeal to adults as well as children. Softcover, 96 pp., approx. \$10.00; available from publisher. Britnell's has ordered this for me as well: Albert Britnell Bookshop, 765 Yonge Street, Toronto (416) 924-3321.

Arch Notes



From the O.A.S. office

Returned Mail

HELP ! We are still looking for the following:

GIBBS, Linda & Michael, London
 JANES, Catherine, London
 LAZENBY, William, Leicester UK
 LUGG, Shelley, Ottawa
 WELLS, Colin M., San Antonio, TX

If you know these people please tell them the OAS has something for them.

1989 Open House - February 25

The Society's Open House was held in the OAS Office February 25 during Heritage Week. Attendance could have been greater without causing congestion but those who attended report an enjoyable time.

Workshops

The schedule of workshops announced in the last Arch Notes failed to attract sufficient registrations and all were subsequently cancelled. The Society thanks Dr. Howard Savage and Dr. Jock McAndrews for being willing to give up their weekends to pass expertise to members and regrets there was insufficient response.

The *Passport-to-the-Past* Ohio Valley Chert Sources Tour arranged for Easter Weekend by Bill Fox is "go" at the time of writing, and has drawn interest from Michigan, Indiana, New York and Ohio as well as many parts of Ontario.

Participants have been contacted by Bill Fox. Many thanks to Indiana and Ohio for offers of hospitality to visiting Ontarians !

Library Donations

Author and donor Rita Michael has provided the OAS library with copies of her articles related to three very different aspects of pioneer society:
 1982 *An Imitation Eighteenth-Century Copper Halfpenny The Canadian Numismatic* June 27(6):254-7
 1983 *Ironworking in Upper Canada: Charles Hayes and the Marmora Works CIM Bulletin* January 76(849)132-4
 1988 *Frederick Ashbaugh of Ancaster: Potter Wentworth Bygone* 15:58-70, Apx A,B.

Thanks, Rita.

* * * * *

HERITAGE WEEK and HERITAGE SHOWCASES

1989's Heritage Week is behind us. It began on Saturday February 18 with a number of Heritage Showcases in various parts of the province, in which a number of OAS Chapters participated. It closed with the OAS Open House the following Saturday.

The OAS worked to bring three projects into fruition for Heritage Week. The first was a new membership brochure and application form. This represents a breakthrough in terms of quality stock, four panels and coloured photographs. The second was to enhance the display capability of participating Chapters by providing Expo display stands. The third was to publish yet another Special Publication, No. 8. More on this elsewhere.

* * * * *

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIRECTORY OF ONTARIO 1989

The Society's newest publication was

released during Heritage Week as Special Publication No. 8. It is titled **ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIRECTORY OF ONTARIO 1989** and contains current name, address and telephone listings for a variety of organizations related to archaeology in Ontario, as well as information for the rest of Canada and beyond. Much of this information is not yet reliably available for 1989 and in listing archaeological consultants, courses, field schools, lectures and so on the Society relied heavily on 1988 information and its own 1989 membership records. The twenty-one pages of information include original research. The format and presentation are experimental. We ask all who are listed therein to keep the Society advised of changes and to submit comment, opinion and ideas for other topic headings.

A major difficulty which has previously inhibited the compilation of such a Directory is the ease and rapidity with which the information becomes out-of-date. The Society has resorted to modern technology in the hope of overcoming this. The text has been prepared in two formats, Word Perfect 5.0 and Data Base IV. Each will be maintained as new information is received. The Directory is available on an 'on demand' basis in a choice of formats (i) 'hard copy' (i.e. as a book) printed on receipt of order using the current WP files (ii) on a 5.25" flexible disk from the same WP files (iii) on disk from the DBIV file. The price in all cases is the same, \$10, plus \$1 postage/handling.

The Society has offered the Directory as a database available to the CHIN (Canadian Heritage Information Network) electronic mail service subscribers, and is currently working with the Network representative Steve Neufeld (Ontario Museums Association) to develop the necessary procedure.

ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST

The Society proudly announces the release of its first educational poster, **ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST**. The

22"x30" coloured poster is divided into five sections, Palaeo-Indian, Archaic, Initial Woodland, Ontario Iroquois, Historic, arranged in stratified sequence. Each section has three panels, a life scene, a brief description, and a cluster of relevant artifacts. The combination of the four-colour life scenes, the stark black-and-white artifact drawings with the interposing white-on-black text is visually highly effective and allows the incorporation of much information without the poster appearing excessively 'busy'.

The poster took some years to develop and is the joint work of many people within and near to the Society. The project was first conceived when Dr. Mima Kapches was Society President and Dr. Kapches maintained an interest in the concept through to completion. The artist, Ivan Kocsis, was also involved from the beginning and may rightly take considerable satisfaction in the final product. Ivan not only placed his unique artistic skills and experience at the Society's disposal but donated management and administration services, coordinating the many production functions. Among other advisers were the Toronto Board of Education's Archaeological Resource Centre, concerning adaptability for school use.

The poster is offered to OAS members at an introductory price of \$12 at the OAS office, and is available flat or rolled. By mail rolled in a cardboard tube add \$2. Quantity discounts will be available for wholesale purchases.

The poster mounts very effectively onto foam-core board using the dry-mounting or shrink-wrap processes. Mounting service is available at most art, frame and poster outlets.

TRIP AND TRAVEL PLANS

Plans are in the works for the next two overseas trips, or one trip in two parts, as tentatively they are both to the same place - EGYPT !! How this came about should be explained. Those of us who participated in the 1981 OAS trip to Egypt (optional extension to Morocco)

generally agree that the itinerary we followed at the time was just about ideal for the first-time visitor. It featured as many places as possible between Alexandria and Abu Simbel. All OAS trips produced happy lingering memories, but Egypt stirred us the most and tugs the strongest at our emotions. Even before the 1981 trip was over, we were dreaming of returning, staying longer at some places, skipping others, visiting new ones. As the tenth anniversary year of 1991 draws closer, so does interest in a reunion trip with an itinerary arranged for those who 'yearn to return'. But a number of OAS members who have not been to Egypt have expressed interest in the 1981 itinerary, and having no particular attachment to the significance of the year 1991, might well prefer to go in 1990. The two itineraries, groups and dates are not at all irreconcilable but lend to the idea of trips in both 1990 and 1991, offering us smaller groups but a broader range of selections and options.

All this at the moment is tentative and premature. In Egypt, as everywhere, prices have risen since our bargain tour of 1981. The cost of getting to it has escalated and other routes than ours in 1981 have emerged in preference. How closely our 1981 itinerary can be duplicated in 1990 is being examined. Current costs and alternatives, hotel availability (could we ever again afford the ETAP at Luxor and the OBEROI at Aswan? Would we want to stay at the SCHEHEREZADE in Cairo?) are being obtained. Naila Niazi, our fondly remembered guide from York Mills and Cairo, essential to any 1991 reunion and most preferred for any trip to Egypt, left the guide business after the death of her husband, Moustafa. Even now we are attempting to locate her through our travel connections. On the other hand, the affable and highly competent Bob Bujic, who master-minded our 1981 Egypt trip (and actually flew to Cairo with one of our groups), 1983 pan-Mexico trip and 1985 Greece trip before leaving the travel business, has recently returned to custom group package tourism. Feasibility and costing studies are proceeding and at some future time members will be

canvassed for their interest in a trip to Egypt in November 1990 or November 1991. Meanwhile, start saving!

Oh yes, we are also working on a bus trip for this summer. Watch for future announcements!

* * * * *

1989 LICENCES

The OHF advises a list of archaeological licences for the 1989 season will be available for the next ARCH NOTES.

* * * * *

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE GROUND UP

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE GROUND UP is the name of a five-part TV series to be aired on TV Ontario this summer. Seven different airings are scheduled for the series throughout the summer, as follows:-

Mondays, May 15-June 12, 10.00-10.30pm
Sundays, May 21-June 18, 1.00-1.30pm
Thursdays, June 8-July 6, 3.00-3.30pm
Fridays, Aug 4-Sep 1, 3.00-3.30pm
Tuesdays, Aug 8-Sep 5, 4.30-5.00pm
Saturdays, Aug 12-Sep 9, 1.00-1.30pm
Mondays, Aug 28-Sep 25, 3.30-4.00pm.

This 'how-to' adult learning program on archaeological methods will feature a number of OAS members. Dr. Gary Crawford of Erindale Campus modestly admits to being the host. Sites featured include Fort York and Thor Conway's Providence Bay. This portrays OAS and local native volunteers and serves as an introduction to the archaeology of Manitoulin Island.

The OAS has long believed that such a series would make a valuable contribution to establishing archaeology in Ontario in public awareness and commends all involved in this promising initiative.

* * * * *

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) 432-2165
 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) 475-6502
 Vice-President: 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 Stapella (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 Blauberger
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