



ARCH NOTES

SEPT./OCT. 1989

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President's Communique	...Christine Caroppo	3
Notice of O.A.S. Annual Business Meeting		4
FLUTED POINT DISCOVERED AT THE HISCOCK SITE		
	...Richard S. Laub	5
Society Executive Correspondence		6
Letters To The Editor		7
E.S.A.F. Annual Meeting		8
Foreign Government Awards 1990-1991		9
Conquering Heroes: Warrior Kings of Ancient Egypt		12
The Cemeteries Act		13
Press Cuttings		15
Ministry Notes		25
What The Lottery Debate Is All About		28
The O.A.S. Annual Symposium, Oct. 28-29		31
Books...from the University of Guelph		33
From the O.A.S. Office....		36
O.A.S. Chapters		39
O.A.S. Provincial Officers		40

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INC.

ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Welcome back from the field, holiday, or whatever has been occupying your time over the summer. There are several issues to which I would like to draw your attention.

Cemeteries Act revisions: Director Heather McKillop and I met with a representative of the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Relations on Aug. 21. At that meeting we presented a brief (see text elsewhere in this issue) containing our concerns related to the Act itself and more specifically to the "Draft Outline of Burial Process", provided by the MCCR, which amounts to their thinking at present on draft guidelines to the Act. Public hearings are being held in late Sept. I also expect soon to participate in a meeting of the Joint Committee on Archaeology in Ontario to discuss our relative positions on matters relating to the Cemeteries Act in order to either form a joint proposal or at least agree to disagree on specific points. I am sure, however, that you will all agree that the new Cemeteries Act will undoubtedly be one of the most important pieces of provincial legislation to affect archaeology, the Native community, and heritage resources.

Timber Management: at the time of writing this issue seems to be in a state of suspended animation. This will be another issue for the Joint Committee to discuss and plan strategy around. Timber extraction in Northern Ontario has huge potential to destroy archaeological and other heritage resources. The plans worked out 6 months ago really no longer apply as a large amount of background research into known sites and "areas of high potential" for sites was to have been provided by MCC archaeologists. It is unclear, in light of recent program

by Christine L. Caroppo

changes at MCC, if this research can still be provided by them. If not, then the whole Timber Management/Heritage Resources scheme seems unworkable.

Bill 119 - Lotteries Monies: I have sent a letter (see text elsewhere in this issue) protesting the proposed diversion of lotteries monies to help support hospitals in Ontario. The fact that hospitals need money is clearly a "motherhood" issue, but what will be the heritage community's source of funding if this avenue is closed? An assessment of government hold-backs of profits from lotteries (as enacted by law in 1975, for culture, recreation, sports and fitness) shows that the amount of unspent surplus is in the order of \$400 million; money that was promised to the culture and recreation sectors and is being denied us. While it may be unreasonable, to ask for the whole amount at once we do feel justified in asking that a trust be formed using these dollars as an endowment from which the annual interest may be allocated to culture, recreation, sports and fitness. If you feel strongly about this scheme to take our legislated source of funding and divert it to other sectors then I strongly urge you to contact your M.P.P. at once. We understand that this matter will soon be decided one way or the other.

POLARIS: The Minister's Advisory Committee convened its first meeting on Aug. 24 which I attended. The agenda will be an extremely heavy one requiring one weekend per month from Sept. to Feb. The Committee will examine all aspects of the question at hand including an examination of microfilm technology, paper conservation, document use patterns,

and so on. The outcome will be a mutually agreed upon strategy for dealing with Land Registration System documents in Ontario.

O.A.S. - Chapter Management Guidelines: This matter, first proposed by Dena Doroszenko and Tony Stapells of the Toronto Chapter, has been the subject of several productive meetings over the past year. Parts 1 and 2 of these Management Guidelines will be presented at the Annual Presidents Meeting held in conjunction with the Symposium. These Guidelines will constitute an operational "handbook" on roles and responsibilities of O.A.S. and Chapter Executives in order to avoid chaos, organized or otherwise, and to prevent yearly reinvention of the wheel.

Proposed Consultants Review of an Archaeological Warden System for Ontario: the matter is currently stalled at the M.C.C. Our original hope that at least a progress report might be tabled at the Annual General Business Meeting this year now seems impossible.

Nomination Time: yes, it's that time of year. Nominations will close at the Business Meeting at the Symposium in London. If you feel that you would like to run for office in the O.A.S. Executive please make yourself known to the Nominating Committee Chairman. I should like to point out that there are also lots of positions available at Chapter levels and if "elected" office is not your cup of tea the O.A.S. is always in need of dedicated persons to hold appointed office on a yearly or ad hoc basis. Get involved! Help to make things happen.

Symposium 1989: The members of the London Chapter have worked very hard through trying times to organize this year's event and deserve your support. Please plan to attend what promises to be a truly stimulating series of topics and speakers. Remember, October 28 & 29, London, the Radisson Hotel. I'll see you there!

To all Members of The Ontario Archaeological Society

NOTICE OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Please take note that the venue and agenda of the 1989 Annual Business Meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society are as follows:

VENUE: Radison Hotel (formerly downtown Holiday Inn), Wellington and King Streets, London, Ontario, Saturday October 28, 1989 commencing at 4.30 p.m.

AGENDA:

- [1] Distribution of minutes of 1988 Annual Business Meeting;
- [2] Call to order, welcome, introduction of officers;
- [3] Corrections to, adoption of, business arising from Minutes of the 1988 Annual Business Meeting;
- [4] Reports of Officers: President, Secretary, Treasurer, Directors, Administrator
- [5] Reports of Committees: Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeology, Monographs in Ontario Archaeology
- [6] Introduction of Chapter Officers, Reports of Chapters: Grand River, London, Niagara, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Windsor
- [7] Report of Nominating Committee; call for further nominations, declaration of election or acclamation as appropriate
- [8] Other Reports: 1990 fee increase, 1990 Symposium
- [9] Other new business
- [10] Summary and comment by Chair
- [11] Adjourn

Members intending to propose resolutions at the Meeting are urged to contact the Society office beforehand to allow inclusion on the Agenda.

This notice is intended to comply with Article V:2 of the Society's Constitution. Not applicable to Exchange Members.

* * * * *

FLUTED POINT DISCOVERED AT THE HISCOCK SITE

Richard S. Laub
Curator of Geology
Buffalo Museum of Science

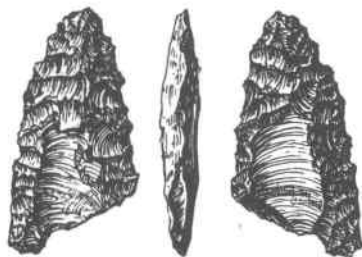
On 1 August, a fluted chert point was discovered *in situ* during excavation at the Hiscock Site, near Byron, Genesee Co., New York. This artifact occurred in the spring-deposited sediment which contains abundant animal (mastodon, California condor, caribou, grebe) and plant (conifer, including jack pine) remains that have yielded C-14 dates ranging from approximately 10,500 to 11,300 years B.P. The Hiscock Site is discussed in a number of papers in the Smith Symposium (1988, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences Bull. 33).

The point appears to have been re-worked into a cutting or scraping implement, as was the case with two such points found earlier at this site (1985, 1987). In addition to these, the proximal portion of a trianguloid

endscraper, and what appears to be the distal end of a projectile point, were found in the same deposit at the site (1985 and 1986, respectively).

The point in question lay just below the edge of what appears to be a piece of mastodon upper tusk alveolus (premaxillary bone). As there is evidence of displacement of fossils in this deposit, however, it would be stretching the evidence to conclude that implement and bone had anything to do with one another beyond having come to rest in the same sedimentary unit.

In an effort to get at least some idea of the age of this tool, a fragment of the mastodon bone near which it was located has been sent to the University of Colorado to see if it is a candidate for AMS dating. In addition, several twig fragments found with the bone and the point will be individually dated to see what sort of age range they may give, and how well they may agree with the bone date.



1 cm

Society Executive Correspondence

August 25, 1989

Hon. Christine Hart
Minister of Culture and Communications
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Minister,

On behalf of the members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, I wish you congratulations on your appointment to Cabinet.

The Ontario Archaeological Society is the senior archaeological organization in Ontario and represents 800 members across this province and beyond who have an abiding interest in our cultural heritage, especially as it relates to the archaeology of the prehistoric and historic periods of Ontario.

In 1990, we are celebrating forty years of service and dedication to preserving the past and broadening our knowledge of those who came before us. We are proud of our long record of good management and service to the community and look forward to working with you.

I hope that I will soon have the opportunity to meet with you and share some exciting ideas we have for enhancing our understanding of our cultural heritage.

I am pleased to authorize my staff to forward to you personally our publications with my compliments as they appear.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Christine L. Caroppo, President.

August 29, 1989

Dear Ms. Caroppo,
I greatly appreciate your warm good wishes as I embark upon my new venture in Culture and Communications.

This Ministry touches many fascinating subjects and issues and I relish the challenge of them all. Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness.

Yours sincerely,

Christine Hart

* * * * *

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I am extremely interested in the many examples of Ogham writing which have been found. As the books I have read have concentrated on the United States (and many of them in southeastern Vermont) I am writing to you for information on similar finds in Canada. I don't drive so have difficulty accessing the sizeable libraries in Toronto.

Thank you very much, in advance for all your help,

Yours truly,

K. Ross Catto

Orangeville.

(ARCH NOTES consulted linguist John Steckley on the matter of Ogham writing. He has submitted the following in reply - Ed.):

OGHAM WRITING

Ogham was an alphabetic system used by Celtic peoples in the British Isles, particularly in Ireland and Wales. The origin of the system is obscure. Some scholars see it as developing from the runic writings of Germanic invaders of Celtic Britain such as the Angles, Saxons and Vikings. Others have speculated that it was a type of adaptation - in a different medium - like Braille in that way - of the alphabet of earlier invaders into Britain, the Romans.

Ogham letters are formed by incising 1 to 5 straight lines below, across and above a baseline (e.g. two strokes above

the baseline represent a 'D'). Owing to the simplicity of the lettering it is seductive for imaginative amateur linguists to project the presence of Ogham writing into the results of natural forces on stone or in human-made marks used for other purposes (e.g. shamanistic symbols, artistic flourishes or simple counting slashes).

One such imaginative amateur is Barry Fell, professor emeritus in marine biology at Harvard. In "America B.C." and "Saga America" he popularized the notion that Celts settled in North America prior to the time of Columbus. His linguistic 'evidence' comes from two spurious sources.

First, he presented comparative word lists of Gaelic and of languages of peoples living on or near the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. You can take any two unrelated languages of peoples with no history of contact and come up with lists such as his that are both too short to be meaningful and unsystematic in dealing with sound correspondences. Such lists merely reflect the limited number of sounds in human languages.

Fell's second 'evidence' for Ogham writing stems from a far-fetched interpretation of Amerindian pictographs. In one example from British Columbia ("Saga America" p.305) he claims that the steering paddle or rudder of the portrayal of a canoe followed by lines probably representing those riding in the boat was really Ogham writing for the Celtic word 'bhata' meaning 'boat'. Ogham 'B' was formed by a single stroke under the baseline (here the steering device), 'H' by a single stroke above (here the sternmost person in the canoe), and 'T' by three strokes above (the next three

people in the canoe - Fell argued for a vowel-less version of Ogham).

I know of no serious Amerindian language scholar who takes Fell or his claim of the existence of Ogham writing in North America seriously.

John Steckley

* * *

Dear Ontario Archaeologist:

The Canadian Archaeological Association Newsletter has expanded its format for current fieldwork news. The Fall issue will deal with fieldwork news from eastern Canada, including Ontario. The editor for this section is Martin Magne of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta. However, due to the late timing of this request the Ontario news will be coordinated by me in Toronto. Please send a brief report and any line drawings you think may be of interest by September 18th.

The reason for the delay in contacting Ontario archaeologists is that the Ministry and the O.H.F. both declined at this time to coordinate data for the report. Therefore, the editors are looking for a volunteer to assume this task for 1990 Fall. Please contact either Marty or myself if you are interested in this task.

Yours,

Dr. Mima Kapches, CAA Newsletter Editor, New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6

P.S.: If you are not a member of the CAA you should join so that you can read your report.

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING

November 2,3,4,5, 1989
Hosted by the Archaeological
Society of Connecticut

Venue:

Ramada Inn, East Windsor, CT, Exit 45 from I-91 north of Hartford (\$60 single or double). Be sure to mention ESAF or you will be told that the hotel is filled. (203-623-9411 or 1-800-2 RAMADA).

Program Chairman: Dr. Herbert Kraft, Seton Hall Museum, South Orange, NJ 07079.

Publications Sales and Exhibits: Contact Dr. Roger W. Moeller, Archaeological Services, Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751 (203) 266-7741. Everyone planning to bring publications for sale must make arrangements in advance to reserve space.

Banquet Speaker: Dr. Richard A. Gould, Brown University, will speak Saturday evening. His topic, "Archaeology of the Ironclads: Alternative Ideas of the Past", will focus on historic and underwater sites.

Scheduled Parties: The Archaeological Society of Connecticut is hosting an informal reception Thursday evening, November 2, 1989, for everyone to get acquainted. Friday evening is the annual Canadian-American Beer Party. Plan to attend both.

For further information contact:

John Reid (416) 978-6293 (day) or
(416) 485-8563 (evening).

* * * * *



FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AWARDS 1990-91 International Council for Canadian Studies

GENERAL CONDITIONS

All Applicants

- a) must be Canadian citizens;
- b) in most cases, must have completed a first degree or, for post-doctoral fellowships, a Ph.D. by the beginning of the tenure of the award;
- c) in most cases, must have a sound working knowledge of the country's language.

In the case of graduate studies, preference is often given to applicants under 35 years of age.

VALUE - GENERAL TO ALL COUNTRIES

The awards have been fixed to cover the scholars' travel, via the most economical route, from Canada to the awarding country and return (except France, Norway, Spain and Switzerland). They include a monthly living allowance as well as the payment of all compulsory tuition fees.

The awards are strictly for the use of recipients. No provision is made for dependents accompanying the award holders unless expressly stated.

WHERE TO APPLY

Forms may be obtained from:
Program Officer
Foreign Government Awards Program
International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS)
2 Daly Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1N 6E2
Telephone: (613) 232-0417

DEADLINE DATES

Applications must be received by the

ICCS by October 31.

OFFERS OF AWARD

The Canadian Pre-Selection Committee will nominate a short list of Canadian candidates from which the awarding countries will choose the scholarship winners. The recommendations of the Canadian Pre-Selection Committee are final and not open to appeal. Final decisions are made by the donor countries and are not open to appeal.

AUSTRIA

The Government of Austria offers one non-renewable award to Canadian citizens who have completed at least 2 years of university study. The fields of study are unrestricted. The award is for up to ten months, starting in October. Sound knowledge of the German language is essential as all university courses are conducted in German. Austrian institutions may test for language proficiency.

DENMARK

The Government of Denmark offers one scholarship for graduate study or research. The award is for nine months, beginning September 1st. Candidates must have obtained a first degree from a Canadian university or college which is a member, or affiliated to a member, of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). The award holder should be able to do most of his/her work in English. However, the knowledge of the Danish language would be useful as most lectures are conducted in that language. The fields of study are unrestricted. The award may not be held concurrently with other awards.

FINLAND

The Government of Finland offers one award for graduate study or research in any field of study. The award is for up to nine months, beginning in September. There is some provision for applying for a continuation grant if the award holder is unable to complete the studies or research work during the specified tenure of the award. Approval depends upon the number of current award holders. Candidates must be Canadian citizens by the competition deadline and must hold a first degree from a Canadian university or college which is a member, or affiliated to a member, of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). Applicants must have a working knowledge of English, German, Finnish, or Swedish and should not be more than 35 years of age. Persons who have engaged in a professional career for several years after termination of their studies are not eligible. The scholarship may not be held concurrently with other awards.

FRANCE

The French Government offers approximately 15 awards, including renewals, for study and research at the Master's or doctoral level. At least one-third of the awards are for the scientific sector. The awards are for a 1- to 4-year duration, depending on the level of study. However, the renewal of an award is not automatic from year to year. Applicants must be Canadian citizens by the competition deadline and must hold an Honours degree. A sound working knowledge of the French language is essential. Scholarships may not be held concurrently with other scholarships nor may the student be in paid employment. The fields of study cover all cultural and scientific disciplines, including the humanities.

GERMANY

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, through the Deutscher

Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) offers up to 16 awards for graduate study, research for doctoral dissertations or postgraduate study or research at universities, technical universities and academies of arts and music if the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin. All fields, except Pharmacy, Medicine and Dentistry, are eligible. The awards are for ten months (one academic year) commencing October 1 and, in exceptional cases, may be renewed by the DAAD. A German language proficiency certificate from a recognized teacher of German is required. A working knowledge of German is required of those who study arts; others may receive an additional scholarship for language training since the final admission of selected candidates to a German university is conditional upon passing a language examination at the host institution. Applicants should be Canadian citizens by competition deadline and must have obtained a Bachelor's degree from a Canadian university or college which is a member, or affiliated to a member, of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). Candidates must not hold concurrently any other award.

HUNGARY

The Government of Hungary offers two awards for graduate studies (scholarship) or research (fellowship). The awards, for graduate studies only, may be renewed in exceptional cases. The awards are for 10 to 12 months, beginning in September, depending on the approved study program. Candidates must be Canadian citizens at the time of application and have obtained at least the equivalent of a first Canadian university degree at the time the scholarship comes into effect. Knowledge of the Hungarian language is not essential except for particular fields of study such as Hungarian literature and linguistics. The award may not be held concurrently with other awards. The fields of study are unrestricted.

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico offers eight scholarships for study at the Master's and doctoral level. The awards are for one academic year, commencing in September, and may be renewed for one more year, upon written request. Candidates must be Canadian citizens by the competition deadline and hold a first degree from a Canadian university or college which is a member, or affiliated to a member, of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Applicants must have a sound working knowledge of Spanish and, if possible, should be able to provide a certificate issued by an institution attesting to proficiency. Candidates may not concurrently hold other awards. The fields of study are unrestricted.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands offers six non-renewable scholarships for graduate study. Students may apply for any discipline, as well as in Fine Arts and Music. The awards are tenable for a maximum of ten months. It is recommended that applicants have a good command of the Dutch, English, German or French language. If candidates are fluent in French only, they should enquire whether the program they wish to follow can be provided in this language. Some universities and institutions in the Netherlands offer Dutch language courses for foreign students during the first months of the academic year. International courses are given in the English or French language. Candidates must be Canadian citizens by the competition deadline and hold a Bachelor's degree or equivalent.

NORWAY

The Government of Norway offers one non-renewable scholarship for graduate study. The award is for nine months, commencing in September. Candidates must be Canadian citizens at the time of application and must have a first degree

from a recognized university by the time the scholarship comes into effect. Candidates must have a good command of English or of a Scandinavian language. The fields of study are unrestricted, with preference given to Norwegian related subjects such as Norwegian language and literature, history, law, folklore, natural history, geography, economics and geology.

PORTUGAL

The Government of Portugal offers one non-renewable award for studies at the Master's or doctoral level or for post-doctoral research. The award is for 6 to 9 months, starting in October. Candidates must be Canadian citizens by the competition deadline and must have obtained the equivalent of a first Canadian university degree by the time the scholarship comes into effect. The fields of study are unrestricted.

SPAIN

The Government of Spain offers four renewable awards for studies or research at the doctoral level to individuals holding the equivalent of a first Canadian university degree. The awards are for twelve (12)* months, commencing in October. Candidates must have an excellent knowledge of Spanish. The fields of study are unrestricted, except for medicine or other medical specializations. Priority will be given to those who will be teaching the Spanish language and culture.

*Subject to modification

SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland offers two scholarships for study at the graduate level and, eventually, one scholarship for artistic training. The awards are for nine months, beginning in October, with the possibility of renewal for twelve months upon application. Candidates must be Canadian citizens by competition

cont'd on page 12

CONQUERING HEROES: WARRIOR KINGS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

15th Annual SCS-SSEA Symposium
on Egyptology
Saturday, November 18, 1989

School of Continuing Studies
University of Toronto
in co-operation with the Society for
the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

School of Continuing Studies
University of Toronto
158 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2V8
(416) 978-2400.

* * * * *

Course: 4523

1 Meeting 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. \$50

Sec 01A Sat. Nov. 18

Ronald J. Leprohon, University of
Toronto, Symposium Chairman

9:15 - 10:15 a.m.

PLENARY LECTURE

Alan R. Schulman, Queen's College, New
York

Warfare in Ancient Egypt

10:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Bruce G. Trigger, McGill University,
Montreal

Narmer: Egypt, A Fledgling Nation

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Ronald J. Leprohon, University of
Toronto

Mentuhotep II and the Civil War

12:45 - 2:15 p.m.

LUNCH

2:15 - 3:15 p.m.

William J. Murnane, Memphis State
University, Memphis

Ramses III and the Trojan War

3:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Timothy Kendall, Museum of Fine Arts,
Boston

Piankhy and the African Invasion

4:45 - 5:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION

For more information:

cont'd from page 11

deadline and must have a first degree from a recognized university when the scholarship comes into effect. Applicants must have a good knowledge of either French or German, depending on the university they will be attending, otherwise they will be requested to follow a three-month language course in Fribourg, commencing in July. They must also have a definite plan of study. The fields of study are unrestricted and include music and fine arts.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Government of Yugoslavia offers one award for graduate studies in research in all fields. The awards are for 10 to 12 months depending on the approved study program. The academic year begins in October. Renewal of an award is possible for graduate study only. Candidates must be Canadian citizens at the time of application and have obtained at least the equivalent of a first Canadian university degree at the time the scholarship comes into effect. All applicants must have a knowledge of the country's language. The award cannot be held concurrently with other awards.

* * * * *

THE CEMETERIES ACT

The President of the Ontario Archaeological Society met on August 21 with a representative of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations with regard to proposed changes to the Cemeteries Act and with comment on proposed Guidelines to the Act. The comments below refer to the "Draft Outline of Burial Site Process" which we were not allowed to publish.

What follows is the contents of the brief submitted to the Cemeteries Branch by the OAS and supported by the executive of the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA):

1. Two categories of human remains excluded from the site disposition process include:

- a) human remains modified into artifacts, which are considered in the artifact category (2);
- b) incidental human remains in nonburial contexts, such as middens, at archaeological sites.

2. Burial goods are not to be reburied.

- a) In the case of native burials, it has been argued that the grave offerings have served their purpose for the deceased, whose spirit has travelled on.
- b) It is not safe to have burial goods reburied, since they would be susceptible to looting.
- c) Artifacts are needed for future study.

Burial goods go to a safe place for preservation (and conservation, if needed), where they are accessible to researchers and the interested public upon appropriate request. Documentary information on the burial goods is kept with the items.

3. Specific guidelines for archaeological fieldwork, analysis, and reporting of burials includes:

- a) the initial assessment of the burial

site, in which the size, date, and type of site is determined. After initial documentary searches, fieldwork includes mapping the site and shovel testing to locate interments.

- b) disinterment, if conducted, must be carried out using acceptable archaeological techniques by individuals supervised by accredited/licenced archaeologists. Mechanical movement of the noncultural layer above the burials is acceptable if the burial depth is first determined by shovel testing. Fieldwork must include accurate mapping of the location, depth, and disposition of each interment, as well as field recording of all discovered remains.

- c) analysis of the site and its remains must be done and a report produced, as is the case with any other archaeological site. Analysis includes detailed age, sex, health, and cultural affiliation of human remains and detailed analysis of associated artifacts and features. A reasonable time period for analysis is to be stipulated in the site disposition agreement. Analysis may require specialized, invasive techniques, such as x-rays. The site disposition agreement must include provision for future disinterment of any re-interred human remains for justifiable research.

4. The discovery, investigation, and/or disinterment of human remains of people of any cultural affiliation buried over 100 years ago must be conducted archaeologically, following the guidelines in part 3, because of the heritage value of the sites. This includes the disinterment of graves in a known cemetery as well as unmarked native or other graves.

5. The Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, through the Cemeteries Act, is now assuming responsibility for heritage resources relating to human remains, associated

artifacts, and the context of the remains. This responsibility for heritage resources includes logistical support and funding for adequate investigation of burial sites and cemeteries on behalf of the people of Ontario. The responsibility also includes housing of reports and ensuring their accessibility to researchers and monitoring the quality of investigations and reporting.

There must be mention in the Cemeteries Act itself regarding the responsibility for heritage resources relating to human remains, associated artifacts, and the context of the remains for sites of 100 years old.

6. It is unreasonable to expect landowners to financially support adequate archaeological assessment and disinterment of human remains. A system -- whether by levy on current interments or access to Wintario funds or some other, reliable, long-term source -- must be devised to assist landowners.

7. In order to facilitate the future disinterment of human remains (as required for study under new techniques) that have been reburied as a result of a site disposition agreement, there must be:

- a) an accurate instrument map of the site indicating the disposition, depth, and location of each interment;
- b) provision in the Cemeteries Act for speedy disinterment with permission of the interment rights holder.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT COMMISSION

NEC Initiates Amendment Under Ontario Heritage Act

Anyone owning property designated as historically significant under the Ontario Heritage Act may have more opportunity to develop their land, following a proposal from the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC).

The commission has initiated an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) to allow exceptions to be made for the number of dwellings and amount of new lot creation permitted, when buildings are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The plan currently permits three severances per 100 acres in rural areas covered by the plan, said manager of planning administration Cecil Louis. Agricultural lands may also be permitted two homes per lot to accommodate extra farm help, said Mr. Louis.

'Proposal 58' will extend that same courtesy to land owners who have historic buildings on their property, said Mr. Louis. Quite often, the owners wish to construct a new building but also wish to keep the historic building, he said. The proposal will allow the land owners to do this, he said.

"This is a compromise between protecting the natural environment and allowing proper development," said Mr. Louis.

A copy of the proposed amendment, together with background information, may be examined at the Niagara Escarpment Commission office at Box 9, 11-13 Marsh Street, Clarksburg, NOH 1J0, (519) 599-3340. Comments and submissions on the amendment may be made to the NEC at the above address until November 24.



PRESS CUTTINGS

\$1.5 million for solution to ancient Babylon puzzle

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has offered \$1.5 million to any citizen who can solve a 3,000-year-old puzzle: how King Nebuchadnezzar managed to water the fabled Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Archeologists are divided over whether the gardens, said to have graced terraces hundreds of metres above the palm-fringed Euphrates River, actually existed. They reputedly were built by Nebuchadnezzar in the 6th century B.C. to enchant his homesick queen, the Median princess Amytis.

The ancient Greeks considered the gardens one of the seven wonders of the world, but Nebuchadnezzar made no mention of them in his detailed writings, and no conclusive evidence they existed has been uncovered.

But the Iraqi government, which is rebuilding the city where Nebuchadnezzar ruled ancient Mesopotamia from 604 B.C. to 562 B.C., believes they did exist based on findings by German archeologists who first excavated Babylon more than 75 years ago.

Hussein announced a \$1.5 million prize for whomever comes up with the most plausible watering system, and \$750,000 to the runner-up.

The winning system likely will be used if the Iraqis decide to go ahead and reconstruct the hanging gardens as part of their effort to restore the crumbled city in what is now central Iraq.

No modern technology can be employed in the watering system, only the

primitive tools available in 6th century B.C. Mesopotamia.

Hussein said the contest is for Iraqis only and will be judged by Iraqi archeologists, but Iraqi embassies around the world reportedly have been flooded with telephone calls, cables and letters from foreigners eager to participate.

Archeologists have been excavating Babylon for decades but never have been able to figure out how the Mesopotamians, without modern pumping systems, watered the gardens that reputedly were on terraces high above the Euphrates River.

Legend says the terraced gardens had seven levels, and the most likely method of watering them was a type of system that hauled buckets up from the Euphrates.

Some scientists believe the gardens may have been as high as 115 metres (365 feet) above the ground.

Officials said scores of Iraqi engineers and architects have ideas on how the Babylonians did it, but they refuse to give details.

Robert Koldewey and Walter Andrae, the German archeologists who excavated Babylon before World War I, believed that underground chambers beneath what were once the towering walls of Nebuchadnezzar's palace were the foundations of the hanging gardens.

Georges Roux of France, who spent years in Iraq, wrote in his book Ancient Iraq, a respected general history of the country, that in the cellars beneath the palace excavators found "an unusual well with three shafts, side by side,

probably used in connection with a chain-pump.

"It is extremely tempting to see in this construction the under-structure of the roof gardens, the famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon."

Other experts believe the chambers were for storage and that the gardens may have been west of the palace in an unexcavated area.

The Persians destroyed the magnificent city in 539 B.C. What was left standing crumbled into dust.

(from The Toronto Star,
Sept. 8, 1989)

* * *

Bone discovery evidence Neanderthal people spoke

Neanderthal people may not have been the mute brutes they are often said to have been, but probably were able to talk, an anthropologist has concluded after discovering an unusual bone in an Israeli cave.

Even more striking, though more speculative, is the suggestion, reported simultaneously in a recent issue of the British journal *Nature*, that a modern form of human being may have lived in the Middle East more than 90,000 years ago alongside the Neanderthals. The find confirms a report last year that anatomically modern human bones found in another Israeli cave date from 92,000 years ago. Until these finds, the earliest known modern humans in Eurasia dated from about 40,000 years ago.

Anthropologists have long debated whether Neanderthals, a subspecies of *Homo sapiens*, had vocal tracts capable of complex speech.

The two types of early humans, anthropologists say, may have spoken to one another.

The evidence for Neanderthal speech emerged from an anthropological dig in Kebara Cave at Mount Carmel, Israel. Researchers discovered a kind of neckbone they thought they might never find with a Neanderthal skeleton because of its small size and delicate structure.

It is a crescent-shaped bone about an inch and a half across, called the hyoid. It lies between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Baruch Arensburg of Tel Aviv University reported the Neanderthal hyoid bone is virtually identical to that of modern humans. The bone's shape determines the shape of the vocal tract, and thus signals whether animals are capable of human-like speech.

Nevertheless, researchers knew that Neanderthal culture was so rich that if its members did not use oral language, perhaps they did use some other way of communicating, such as sign language.

Neanderthals, whose brains were slightly larger than those of modern humans, conducted rather elaborate burials, interring beads and flowers with the corpses. They also collected stone for making tools from many sources, sometimes travelling more than 80 km to find the best materials.

Because the exact position of the Neanderthal hyoid bone has not been determined, it is not known whether fully articulate human speech was possible. But John C. Marshall, a neuropsychologist at Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, England, said that at a minimum, speech at the level achieved by six- to nine-year-old children was certainly possible.

"The speech of a nine-year-old is human speech," Marshall said.

The fate of the Neanderthal people has long puzzled anthropologists. Experts have held variously that they evolved into modern people; that modern people arose elsewhere, invaded Neanderthal

territory and wiped them out, or that the two groups interbred.

In the same issue of *Nature*, researchers reported new ages for bones of Neanderthals and modern humans previously known from another Mount Carmel cave, called Es Skhul.

Until recently it had been thought the Neanderthal remains in Es Skhul dated from about 50,000 years ago and those of the modern humans dated from about 40,000 years ago. It did not appear that the two groups overlapped in time.

But using two dating techniques, Christopher Stringer of the British Museum and his colleagues have found that remains of both groups date back to more than 90,000 years ago. Stringer said the modern humans apparently migrated to southwest Asia before they appeared in Europe.

(from *The Saturday Windsor Star*, July 8, 1989)

* * *

Anthropologists unearth secrets of Indian culture

Joya de Ceren, El Salvador - Eight years ago, Payson Sheets unearthed a pot of beans.

Not impressed? Consider this: The meal was 1,400 years old.

This spring, Sheets, a University of Colorado archeologist, returned to Joya de Ceren to begin excavation of an ancient village preserved under 4.5 metres of fine volcanic ash.

Sheets compares this discovery to that of the city of Pompeii in southern Italy, which was buried by a volcanic eruption in 79 AD. He and other researchers say the site provides the best example so far of how Central American Indians lived before Columbus opened the region to Europeans.

The quality and depth of the ash have preserved not only buildings and artifacts but also petrified organic material including human bones.

"It is the first discovery of its kind in El Salvador," says anthropologist Concepcion Clara de Guevara, research director of the Salvadoran Cultural Patrimony Institute. The institute is co-ordinating the three-month dig.

Other excavated sites, such as nearby San Andres, were ceremonial centres, she explains. San Andres dates back to the same period as this village. Together, de Guevara says, the two sites provide a comprehensive picture of the religious and routine life of the region's indigenous people.

The village inhabitants are believed to have been Pipil or Lecna Indians. An agricultural people, they cultivated beans and corn, fashioned clay pots and stone tools. They probably spoke Nahuatl, a language that barely survives today. The village is located 32 km north-west of San Salvador.

To the untrained eye, the site is unspectacular. The archeologists have dug three pits each about half the size of an American football field and 4.5 metres deep, that have been found to contain simple adobe houses and cornfields. But the Salvadoran and U.S. specialists here expect the long-buried village to yield secrets about the food, clothing, lifestyle, ethnic origins and sociopolitical system of its inhabitants.

"We have great hopes that this project will open up many new avenues of knowledge about Salvadoran history," says Maria Isaura Arauz de Rodriguez, executive director of the cultural institute.

"We have suffered so much from this civil war and here we have something that all Salvadorans can take pride in."

On a recent evening, Salvadoran diggers set off firecrackers to celebrate

that day's find - an intact clay vessel.

This month, the researchers have petitioned the Salvadoran government to give the village site national historic recognition and to build a museum nearby. The legislature hasn't yet acted on the request.

Researchers don't know how many people died in the violent volcanic eruption that destroyed the village. Apparently, the volcano grew quickly and erupted with great ferocity. The researchers believe an artisan hurriedly abandoned a ceramic pot he was shaping when the volcano erupted. His fingerprints are preserved in the once-sof clay.

A cornfield with half-metre-tall cornstalks indicates the eruption probably occurred in June.

Today, the once-deadly volcano is a hill with tranquil Lake Caldera in its crater.

The village was discovered 11 years ago by Salvadoran government workers. While building grain silos, they stumbled on a buried house and five skeletons. Although they notified the Cultural Patrimony Institute, they continued to bulldoze after reburying the bodies they had unearthed. Those remains have not been found again.

At the time, Sheets was surveying nearby. He heard about the discovery, went to look and concluded the house belonged to the period of Spanish settlement. Carbon-14 dating, however, subsequently established an age of about 1,400 years, which would place the volcano's eruption in what is called the Classic period of pre-Columbian culture.

Although Sheets did a test dig in 1982, the violence of the country's civil war delayed a more complete excavation until this year.

(from The Saturday Windsor Star, July 8, 1989)

Acid rain speeding the destruction of Maya temples

Acid rain falling on the Yucatan peninsula and much of southern Mexico is fast bringing destruction to the temples, colorful murals and haunting megaliths of the ancient Maya civilization, art historians and archeologists say.

Evidence of widespread damage to the Maya ruins is the most telling example yet that acid rain, which can blight forests and lakes as well as damage stone structures, is not confined to the world's northern industrial regions.

It is a clear warning signal, environmental experts say, that this form of "chemical weathering" is threatening the millions of hectares of tropical rain forests in southern Mexico and Central America.

Alarming amounts of acid rain were also reported earlier this year over central Africa, caused by pollutants from the burning of thousands of square kilometres of grasslands.

The Maya fallout, by contrast, is attributed to pollutants from oil refineries and tourist buses.

The damage to Maya treasures is greatest, the experts say, in the temples at Palenque, where paint is flaking off by the handsful and stucco surfaces and stone inscriptions are corroding and crumbling.

A black crust of acid deposit coats one wall of the Great Ball Court at Chichen Itza. Archaeological treasures at Coba, Chicanna, Uxmal and other sites are also showing acid's devastating effects.

"We've been struggling with this problem since the mid-1970s, and it's getting worse," said Richard Adams, an archeologist at the University of Texas at San Antonio, who specializes in Maya research.

"I have seen a marked difference in the buildings and statues" over the past decade, said Dorie Reents-Budet, curator of pre-Columbian art at Duke University. "It's happening at all the sites."

Seymour Lewin, a professor of chemistry at New York University and an authority on stone preservation, said acid rain's ruinous attack on statues and archeological sites is "becoming a world-wide phenomenon," from the Parthenon and Michelangelo's David to the Taj Mahal.

In a three-year study, supported by the National Geographic Society, Merle Greene Robertson, an art historian and director of the Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute in San Francisco, not only documented that "the sculpture and architecture of the Maya civilization are being destroyed by acidic precipitation," but warned that surrounding forests "are now subject to increasing levels of acidic rainfall."

Although damage to the forests is not apparent yet, Dr. Robertson recommended that the governments of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and Cuba as well as international organizations "commence studies on the effects of acidic precipitation on the tropical environments of Mesoamerica."

Dr. Robertson said in a recently completed report on the study, that researchers used meteorological observations to trace the source of the Yucatan's acid rain mainly to emissions from uncapped Mexican oil wells and oilfield smokestacks near Coatzacoalcos and Ciudad del Carmen on the Gulf of Mexico.

The wells are operated by Pemex, the government-owned petroleum company. The nearest oil field is 120 kilometres from Palenque and 400 km from Chichen Itza.

Dr. Lewin had earlier called attention to the effects of oil refinery emissions on monumental stone in a study of

limestone monuments in an 18th century Jewish cemetery on the island of Curacao, off Venezuela.

Comparing plaster casts taken of the tombstone inscriptions with the condition of the actual stones after years of exposure to refinery vapors, Dr. Lewin found "an enormous difference, with the inscriptions practically gone."

(from The Globe & Mail
Aug. 26, 1989)

Outrage: Natives challenge study of sacred bones

The attics, basements and backrooms of museums in Canada and the United States are crammed with thousands of bones of long-dead North American Indians.

To museum officials, they are a treasure-trove that grows ever more valuable as archeologists and anthropologists find new ways to unlock the secrets of the past.

But to many North American natives, these are the sacred remains of kin who have been robbed of dignity, even in death.

Some say there are as many as 500,000 "specimens" locked away out of public view in nearly every major museum and in many universities. The bones are brushed, catalogued and tucked away to be studied and handled by anthropologists.

But more native groups are taking on the museums in a bid to force the release of human remains.

Through the courts, publicity and dialogue, many have already been successful in retrieving artifacts and the remains of natives in cases in which a direct link to their band can be established.

The ground swell of native anger over the study of ancestral remains has sent shock waves through the archeological community. It has been called by far the biggest crisis in archeology.

Many museum officials are reluctant to discuss the issue, except to acknowledge that it is sensitive. Some fear a run on museums that will strip them of valuable specimens that not only yield clues to past civilizations, but also provide medical information vital to the research of diseases.

Here's what's happening:

*In the United States, 20 states have drafted legislation to protect native burial sites or let natives to have the final say in what happens to accidentally unearthed remains.

*The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., whose collection of 18,600 Indian remains and thousands of burial artifacts is the largest in the United States, agreed this week to a tentative deal with American Indians that could lead to the items being returned to their descendants.

*In Canada, the department of communications has developed a discussion paper on the protection and management of the archeological heritage. The paper could lead to new guidelines for excavation of human remains on federal land.

*In Ontario, the government is amending its Cemeteries Act to better protect human remains.

*The Canadian Museums Association and the Assembly of First Nations is spearheading a joint task force to recommend museum guidelines for native remains and artifacts.

This task force was triggered by the controversial Spirit Sings exhibition in Calgary during the 1988 Winter Olympics. Natives urged a boycott of the Glenbow Museum exhibition because of its inclusion of a sacred medicine mask and because of an unsettled Alberta land claim.

Mohawks from the Kahnawake reserve in

Quebec filed a court injunction to prevent the display of a face mask, on loan from the Royal Ontario Museum. The museum has kept the mask.

But the most difficult aspect of attempting to recover remains and artifacts is to trace them once they have been removed, says Dean Jacobs, director of the Wapole Island Heritage Centre, near Sarnia.

"A lot of times we don't realize they have left the reserve until they turn up in some collection or display," he told *The Star*.

He says natives aren't against archeology, but they can't understand the need to study human bones.

"It's against our cultural values. The thing that non-natives don't understand is that the spirit of an Indian doesn't die. It's on an ongoing journey. When bones are disturbed and removed, the journey is interrupted."

Martin Dunn, of the Native Council of Canada, says natives are tired of being studied and displayed as if they were some nearly extinct species.

"The implication is that aboriginal people are somehow a surviving group of people to be studied for the amusement of civilized society," he says angrily. "Archeologists have a bad name in many native communities. What kind of racist attitude and blind indifference is manifested in someone who would walk into a community and walk out with somebody's dead great-grandmother?"

Bill Stump, a Cree Indian whose Canadian ancestors were key figures in the Louis Riel rebellion, is looking for the skull of his great-great-grandfather.

Stump, 56, who also claims to be a direct descendant of the Great Cree Chief Big Bear, has been trying for 10 years to recover the remains of Little Poplar,

whose skull, he believes, is in the Smithsonian.

He wants it buried with the rest of the body in an unmarked grave near Fort Assiniboine in Montana so his ancestor's spirit can come to rest. With the Smithsonian deal, his wish may at last come true.

But Stump is not having such luck with New York's American Museum of Natural History. He is trying to recover a medicine bundle from there belonging to Big Bear that has for 50 years been locked in museum's storage.

In March, two Cree arrived in New York city from Edmonton after jogging 4,500 kilometres (2,800 miles) across Canada in winter to demand the bundle's return. The museum refused.

"We're trying to do something about it, but financially it's pretty hard for us," says Stump.

Confrontations between natives and museums are not recent phenomena.

In 1976, Royal Ontario Museum archeologist Walter Kenyon was arrested by natives and later fined \$100 as a result of his excavation of a 17th-century Indian cemetery in Grimsby.

McMaster University archeologist Shelley Saunders says that two years ago natives forced the reburial of human remains accidentally unearthed near Brantford before archeologists could complete a study of the find.

She said the native community permitted one month of on-site study of the remains, but when an extension was requested, it was refused by the chief.

She believes that when the remains were improperly collected and when a direct link between the remains and a tribe can be established, museums should return the bones.

"In the early 19th century, there were

a lot of improper things done, there's no doubt about it...But it would be pretty sad if there was a blanket decision made and everything went back."

She says a lot of native artifacts and ways would have been lost were it not for their preservation in museums.

For some physical anthropologists, to bury a bone collection is to waste it.

"I feel the human remains have a great deal to teach everybody," says Peter Storck, New World Archeology curator at the Royal Ontario Museum.

He says a study of early Scandinavian remains provided anthropologists with vital clues to the early detection of leprosy and a study of Eskimo skeletons has advanced research into a spinal ailment common to the Inuit.

But Storck refused a request for photographs to be taken of the Royal Ontario Museum room in which human remains are stored. "I don't see that as being anything but probably inflammatory," he said.

But Jerry Cybulski, a physical anthropologist with the New Museum of Civilization in Hull, Que., says it is time for anthropologists to make archeology a two-way street.

"We've looked at it as a right to study human remains, let's face it," he said. "The white man has been doing anthropology for God knows how long. But I don't think we do have a right.

"I like to think of the bones we have in our collection as being held in trust for the native people."

At the same time, he says he would be concerned if natives arrived en masse to demand the museum relinquish its collection for reburial.

Cybulski says natives he deals with are mostly keen to learn about their past.

Most often, they call him when bones are unearthed.

"But there are groups and individuals who just don't want to know anything. So do we stop learning?"

Natives called him in to examine a major archeological discovery in Greenville in northwestern B.C.

Cybulski worked in the village's centre for three summers, often stopping work to show natives the significance of particular finds.

He employed natives at the dig and gave lectures in the schools. He made regular reports to the band council on the discovery of the skeletal remains of 59 people who lived on the site between A.D. 400 and 1200.

Alvin McKay, band chief at the time, says band members were fascinated by the work. "It became an open-air theatre," he recalls.

Cybulski said he was allowed to take the remains to Ottawa on condition they be returned to the village once the research has been completed.

McKay says his community was pleased by the manner in which the dig was conducted.

(from The Toronto Star
Aug. 26, 1989)

**Secret dig in Toronto backyard
unearths ancient pottery centre**
Dr. Mima Kapches's secret is still safe.

Except for eight young members of a Royal Ontario Museum archeology team and a North York family, no one knows the site of an ROM dig this summer.

The dig, in the family's backyard, explored what Dr. Kapches believes was a pottery-production centre around 1000 AD.

Development has destroyed most evidence of earlier human occupation in what is now Metro Toronto, the 39-year-old assistant curator said. "To find a site now is really rare, and we hope to keep it that way..., unspoiled."

The site has never been landscaped. "Perhaps at one time there was a road over the site, because many of the pieces of pottery had been shattered," she said.

The team excavated 50 one-metre squares, "which isn't a whole lot of work, but it's slow and painstaking.

"The area was so fragile, so close to the surface, you had to work carefully. Actually, the depth was only the height of a coffee cup, and anything beyond - you could destroy it."

She said the discovery was exciting, "for it told me what people were doing here in Metro Toronto about 1000 AD. No one else has ever uncovered a pottery production site this early. There may be some from later times, 1400 to 1550 AD, but none from this period."

Dr. Kapches was tipped off to the site by a child who showed her an artifact from her backyard during a classroom talk two years ago.

She said the women at the time under study made most of the pottery at a campsite near their village, rather than in the village where fire was a risk.

"But this time there was an interesting thing. A lot of the pottery was poorly made and poorly fired."

She believes the women made their pottery with clay from the banks of a nearby creek, fired their work and left the poor-quality products behind. "They didn't take their mistakes with them."

One of the summer students found a

pipe bowl about two centimetres long and two centimetres high. "This is evidence there were men at the site. They used them as a personal charm or gift."

Dr. Kapches would like to find traces of a longhouse, a cigar-shaped wood building with a central firepit that had families living on either side.

"We found some post molds and I think a firepit. But it was difficult in this backyard. The owner, naturally, didn't want us digging in certain areas. I think we found a wall but we couldn't expand on it."

(from The Globe & Mail
Sept. 13, 1989)

* * *

Unearthed bones shed light on history

Human remains unearthed in an abandoned cemetery in Newmarket may be a major historical find, a team of archeologists says.

"This is a unique opportunity for us to look at the burial customs and practices as well as coffin architecture common in Ontario in the mid-19th century," said Dr. Ronald Williamson, leader of the archeological team, at a news conference in Newmarket yesterday.

"We also want to do a forensic analysis on the bone fragments," he said. "It's a real learning opportunity."

Williamson's group, Archeological Services Inc., was called to the site of a seniors home development when construction workers there found bone and coffin fragments while completing the building's foundation.

The team has found 91 dark stains in the subsoil of the construction site that may be graves, field director Shaun Austen said. The stains are caused by the decomposition of the wooden coffins and the bodies inside, Austen said.

The team has unearthed eight of the sites so far and found three skeletons and one brick sarcophagus. The other coffins were empty.

Land titles and historical records reveal the seniors home development is located on the site of the old Trinity Methodist Church that was torn down in 1883. The Prospect Hill Cemetery was located on church property.

A spokesman for the construction firm, Charter Building Corporation of Barrie, Ont., said his company was aware of the cemetery's existence, but thought all the bodies had been removed.

An article in Aug. 4, 1982, edition of the Newmarket Era paper advised residents the church property had been sold to the local school board and interested parties should remove their relatives' remains. Most of the bodies are believed to have been transferred to the nearby Newmarket Cemetery.

(from The Toronto Star
July 20, 1989)

8,000-year old artifacts found near Kitchener

Archaeologists have found artifacts dating back to about 6000 B.C. near a proposed four-lane highway in southern Ontario.

Spear points, knives and scrapers for animal hides have been unearthed from one of three highway-area sites between Kitchener and nearby Petersburg, said Paul Lennox, an archaeologist with the transportation ministry.

"It's pretty amazing to think this stuff is still identifiable after thousands of years," said Lennox, who is working with a team of 13 archaeologists.

The finds were made along a two-lane stretch of combined Highways 7 and 8.

from the Toronto Star, Sep.18, 1989

* * *

Real work starts after historic dig

"Belleville's early history" has been uncovered in a "precedent-setting" archaeological dig in the cemetery next to St. Thomas' Church, says archaeologist Heather McKillop.

McKillop, a member of Northeastern Archaeological Associates based in Port Hope, says the dig is the largest archaeological excavation of a pioneer cemetery in North America. The dig was originally expected to find only 60 to 80 bodies but the count has risen to 573 and could have gone higher.

"If we had excavated the area they told us to we would have found over 900 bodies," said McKillop of the dig, which had to be reduced in size by 30% because of the magnitude of the project. The dig has also accumulated 3,600 coffin handles and name plates from coffins they have found.

"The thing that really makes it significant is not its size alone but that the skeletal material is in such an excellent state of preservation," McKillop said. She credits the remarkable state of the find to the closeness of the graves, which changed the chemical makeup of the soil and increased its pH level.

"It's just like reading a book," said McKillop, "it's all there, all the features of the bones."

The last grave to be excavated last week contained the remains of a male, a nameplate and coffin handles.

Scheduled to last only six weeks, the dig finally finished on August 27 after starting May 10.

Now the hard work begins. For every one day of digging there are three days of analysing, says McKillop. The analysis will not start until funds are available, added McKillop, who hopes to start the procedure in the late fall and be finished by spring for a final report on

their work.

The crew is finishing up a plan of the cemetery, showing where each grave was located, how the body was buried and how deep it was buried. Fifty per cent of the work was done by volunteers and local residents studying archaeology.

On Friday a bulldozer came in to push the dirt back in place and allow the church to start building a parish hall, which is planned for the site. St. Thomas' had to scale down the size of the planned building because of the reduced size of the excavation site, said McKillop.

from *Quinte Weekly*, August 29, 1989

Humanity is first

The skeletal remains of American Indians, along with such funerary items as beads, clothing, weapons, pottery and tools, are going home for traditional burial.

It will happen because Washington, D.C.'s venerable Smithsonian Institution, after negotiations with Indian leaders and members of the U.S. Congress, has decided to part with most if not all of its collection of 18,500 skeletal remains and the artifacts that go with them. Once identified, they'll go to the tribes to which they belong.

The principle behind the decision makes it doubly praiseworthy. Said Robert McC. Adams, secretary of the Smithsonian, "Everyone would acknowledge that when you face a collision between human rights and scientific study, then scientific values have to take second place."

Canadian museums also facing requests from native leaders for the return of ancestral remains would do well to follow the same principle.

As would all scientists pursuing experiments in medicine and technology that are in conflict with human values.

from *The Sunday Star*, Sep. 17, 1989

MINISTRY NEWS

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the following student grants:

Keast, Chris - \$2,375 for an Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage of the Meek Site (DjKp-3)

Bruyere, Stacey - \$2,250 for a Faunal Analysis of the Ballynacres Site (DkKp-8)

Blackhawk, Carl - \$5,145 for an Artifact Analysis of the Who Passed This Way: Archaeology at Nestor Falls project.

The following is the list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work, which have been granted by the Minister during the period July, 1989 to September 12, 1989:

#89-158

Arthurs, David, Conservation licence for Northern Ontario

#89-124

Bazely, Sue, underwater survey of Deadman Bay and Cataraqui Bay, Lake Ontario

#89-210

Bruechert, Walter, for surface collecting in the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk

#89-156

Conway, Thor, conservation licence for Northern Ontario

#89-161

Finlayson, William, for surface survey and test excavation of the Oakville, Bronte, Grindstone and Credit drainage system

#89-212

Halverson, Colleen, for excavation of the Nestor Falls site

#89-180

Latta, Martha, for the University of Toronto Field School, Auger Site, Simcoe County

#89-211

Mahon, Doug, for underwater survey of

the Osborne, Lake Erie

#89-196

Paskert, James, for underwater survey of the Commodore, Lake Erie

#89-195

Vandermaas, Chris, for underwater survey of HMS Ontario

#89-146

Walshe, Shan, for conservation at Quetico Park, Kenora District

#89-183B1

Short-Michael, Rita, for consulting, Province of Ontario

#89-183B2

Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation Inc., for consulting, Province of Ontario

M.C.C. ANNOUNCEMENT

Development Plans Review Unit

Earlier this year, a new unit was established within the Heritage Programs Section of the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications. The Development Plans Review Unit has assumed responsibility for all statutory plans review functions related to the provincial interest in heritage resource conservation. Personnel from this unit also represent the Ministry on inter-ministerial committees concerned with land use management. Present staffing includes Naomi Powlett, Peter Carruthers, Diane Roy, Neal Ferris and William Fox, who is the supervisor. Additional details concerning unit activities and staff roles will be provided in a memo to all client agencies.

EXTENSION OF GRANTS DEADLINE

The Archaeology Committee of The Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce that the deadline for grant applications has been extended from October 31, 1989, to November 30, 1989.

The following grant categories apply:

Research Grants -

For studies conducted in or relating to Ontario. This could include field or underwater work, analysis of existing collections, specialist studies, and related subjects. Partial funding of larger research projects will also be considered. The maximum grant limit is \$10,000.

Student Grants -

For students planning dissertation research in Ontario archaeology. No set limit.

Grants in Aid of Publication -

For themes relating to archaeology in Ontario. No set limit.

Publication Awards -

Two \$5,000 prizes to be awarded: \$5,000 for the best professional article on Ontario archaeology, and \$5,000 for the best article for the general public on Ontario archaeology.

David Boyle Fellowship

This fellowship, in the amount of \$25,000, is awarded on the basis of the candidate's scholarly record and other relevant documentation. The minimum academic prerequisite is a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology or a related discipline from an Ontario university or its equivalent. The proposal must have a major emphasis on the archaeology of Ontario.

The fellowship will be awarded at the discretion of the Foundation's Board of Directors. If no suitable candidate is forthcoming in any year, the directors reserve the right not to award the fellowship. The Foundation also reserves the right of publication for any manuscript that may be produced through this award.

For further information regarding any of the above categories, please contact Gloria Taylor at 963-0775.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MASTER'S STUDIES IN SCIENCE POLICY: A JOINT NSERC/SSHRC INITIATIVE

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) are pleased to announce a new joint scholarships program for studies in science policy at the master's level.

The first competition will be held in 1989-90 for awards tenable in 1990-91. It is expected that six scholarships will be offered in the first competition, established at the value of the SSHRC doctoral fellowship (\$12,720 in 1989-90). Students from all disciplines who have completed an undergraduate degree will be eligible to compete.

NSERC will provide the funds for the awards, while the SSHRC will administer the competition. A multi-disciplinary selection committee will be established jointly by the two Councils and will include representatives from the scientific and engineering fields as well as from the humanities and social sciences. Applications are to be submitted directly to the SSHRC by December 1, 1989.

For more information, please contact:

The Fellowships Division
SSHRC
P. O. Box 1610
255 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4

(613) 992-0525

* * * * *

ARCH NOTES
is published with the
assistance of the
Ontario Government
through the Ministry of
Culture and Communications

Uncover The Past! Archaeology

Introduction to Archaeology

Reach out and touch the past in a course which follows World Archaeology from the beginning of civilization in the Ancient Near East through current excavation in downtown Toronto.

Professional archaeologists will show you how their work brings to light fascinating information about the past. Examples will be drawn from a wide variety of sites located all over the world. Hands-on workshops will be held at regular intervals.

Come and discover the methods archaeologists use in reconstructing the prehistory and history of mankind through this unique "Introduction to Archaeology".

Time: Tuesdays from 7:00-9:00 p.m.
October 3, 1989 for 11 weeks

Where and When to Register: Register in person at
Danforth Technical School
840 Greenwood Avenue
Toronto, Ontario on
September 18 or 19

\$22

Ontario's Archaeological Heritage

Few people realize that human settlement in Southern Ontario began more than 11,000 years ago. Archaeologists have painstakingly pieced together clues about our Native predecessors through their work on prehistoric sites throughout the province. This course will explore Ontario's archaeological heritage from the first coming of human beings through the modern historical and industrial archaeology going on today.

The course is taught by professional archaeologists, and includes artifact and historical workshops where students will have the chance to learn first hand how archaeology reveals the past.

Time: Tuesdays from 7:00-9:00 p.m.
January 16 for 9 weeks

Where and When to Register: Register in person at
Danforth Technical School
840 Greenwood Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
on January 8 or 9

\$18

The Archaeology of the Bible Lands

For students with some background in World Archaeology this course delves into the mysterious and colourful lands of the Old and New Testaments. From the earliest remnants of human occupation in the Mount Carmel Caves through the Roman occupation of Judea, archaeologists have traced the footsteps of our predecessors.

Through lectures, films and hands-on activities, the archaeologist presenting the course will offer you a chance to reach out and touch the past in this fascinating program.

Time: Thursdays from 7:00-9:00 p.m.
October 5 for 11 weeks

Where and When to Register: Register in person at
Danforth Technical School
840 Greenwood Avenue
Toronto, Ontario on
September 18 or 19

\$22

Prehistoric Tools: Remaking the Past

Have you ever wondered how prehistoric people made the tools they needed to survive? Students will learn the methods archaeologists use in reconstructing how ancient artifacts were made. Everyone will then be given a "hands-on" opportunity to put this knowledge to work making their own tools in the prehistoric manner.

Time: Thursdays from 7:00-9:00 p.m.
January 18 for 9 weeks

Where and When to Register: Register in person at
Danforth Technical School
840 Greenwood Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
on January 8 or 9

\$18

The above courses are taught by the professional archaeologists on staff at the Archaeological Resource Centre. This facility, unique in North America, is operated by the Department of Continuing Education with support from the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communication.



WHAT THE LOTTERY DEBATE IS ALL ABOUT

(from a submission to the General Government Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario by the Ontario Arts Council)

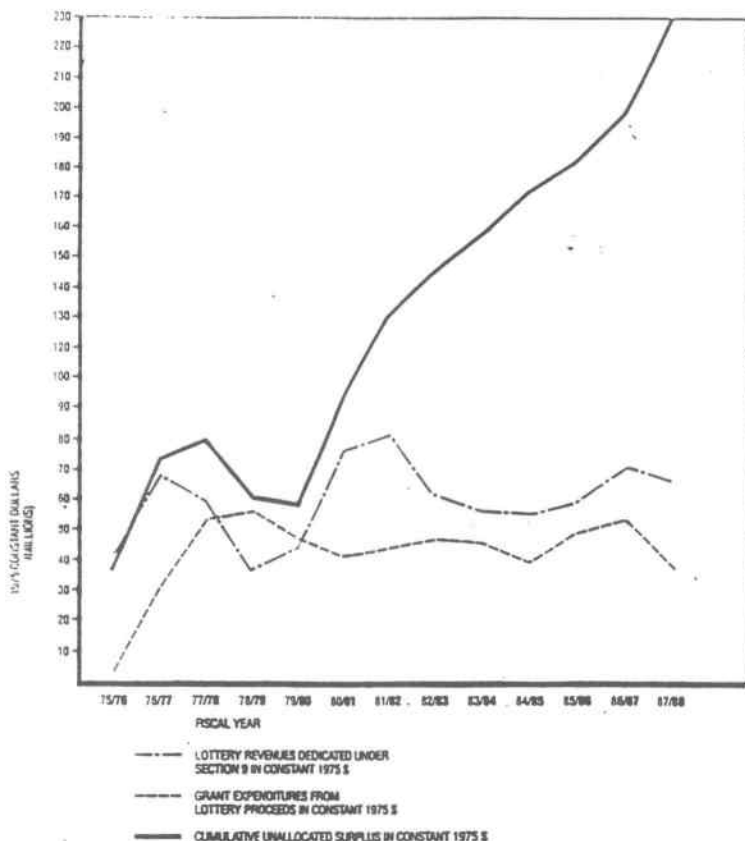
Nothing tells a story like the facts...

In all but 2 of the past 13 years, lottery revenues dedicated by law to culture and recreation have exceeded expenditures, with last year's

expenditures (in constant dollars) the lowest in 11 years.

Meanwhile, the accumulated surplus which Bill 119, if passed, would wipe off the books, continues to grow, approaching \$400 million by March 31, 1988.

Little wonder the Ontario arts community is up in arms.



**ONTARIO DEDICATED LOTTERY PROCEEDS AND GRANT EXPENDITURES
1975/76 TO 1987/88**
EXPRESSED IN CURRENT DOLLARS (MILLIONS)
AND CONSTANT 1975 DOLLARS (MILLIONS)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	13 YEAR TOTAL
DEDICATED REVENUES BY SOURCE:														
WINTARIO	42	76	71	46	47	57	61	44	40	29	20	19	18	570
	42.0	68.6	59.6	35.8	33.6	37.3	36.2	23.2	19.1	13.1	8.6	7.9	7.2	392.2
LOTTARIO	—	—	—	—	15	59	76	73	76	67	59	57	50	532
	—	—	—	—	10.7	38.6	45.2	38.6	36.2	30.2	25.5	23.7	19.9	268.6
INSTANT GAMES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	57	93	96	274
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	11.7	24.6	38.6	38.3	114.2
TOTAL DEDICATED REVENUES	42	76	71	46	62	116	137	117	118	122	136	169	164	1,376.0
	42.0	68.6	59.6	35.8	44.3	76.0	81.4	61.8	56.3	55.0	58.7	70.2	65.4	775.1
GRANTS TOTALS DISBURSED FOR CULTURE, RECREATION, SPORTS AND FITNESS	4.0	35.8	64.1	71.9	65.8	61.8	74.3	89.7	94.2	85.8	111.1	129.2	93.0	980.7
	4.0	32.3	53.8	55.9	47.1	40.5	44.1	47.3	44.9	38.7	47.9	53.6	37.1	547.2
IN-YEAR UNALLOCATED SURPLUS	38.0	40.2	6.9	(25.9)	(3.8)	54.2	62.7	27.3	23.8	36.2	24.9	39.8	71.0	395.3
	38.0	36.3	5.8	(20.1)	(2.7)	35.5	37.3	14.4	11.3	16.3	10.7	16.7	28.3	228.1
CUMULATIVE UNALLOCATED SURPLUS	38.0	78.2	85.1	59.2	55.4	109.6	172.3	199.6	223.4	259.6	284.5	324.3	395.3	395.3
	38.0	74.3	80.1	60.0	57.3	92.8	130.1	144.5	155.8	172.1	182.8	199.5	228.1	228.1

August 25, 1989

Clerk of the Standing Committee
on General Government
Ontario Legislature, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, I would like to take this opportunity to write regarding our opposition to Bill 119 and its proposed reallocation of lottery funds for the operation of hospitals.

We would stress that the limited funds currently available for heritage projects, and archaeology in particular, result in fierce competition with many worthy projects not receiving support. The vast majority of funding for heritage projects, including archaeological research, is derived from lottery monies.

We acknowledge the need for hospitals but we also know that recreation and educational opportunities created by groups using these funds greatly enhances the quality of life in Ontario;

and lifestyle has an important bearing on hospital use.

Our cultural heritage must not be abandoned. Lottery monies assist us in preserving and celebrating our heritage through education and recreation.

The Ontario Archaeological Society supports the position of the Parks and Recreation Federation of Ontario and recommends that:

- (1) the accumulated profits of the dedicated Ontario lotteries (\$369 million) be treated as a trust and the interest thereon allocated annually to support equally culture and recreation in Ontario; and
- (2) one third of the annual ongoing profits of all six lotteries should be allocated to support culture, recreation, sports and fitness.

Yours sincerely,
Christine L. Caroppo, President.

cc: The Hon. David Peterson, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Christine Hart, Minister of Culture and Communications

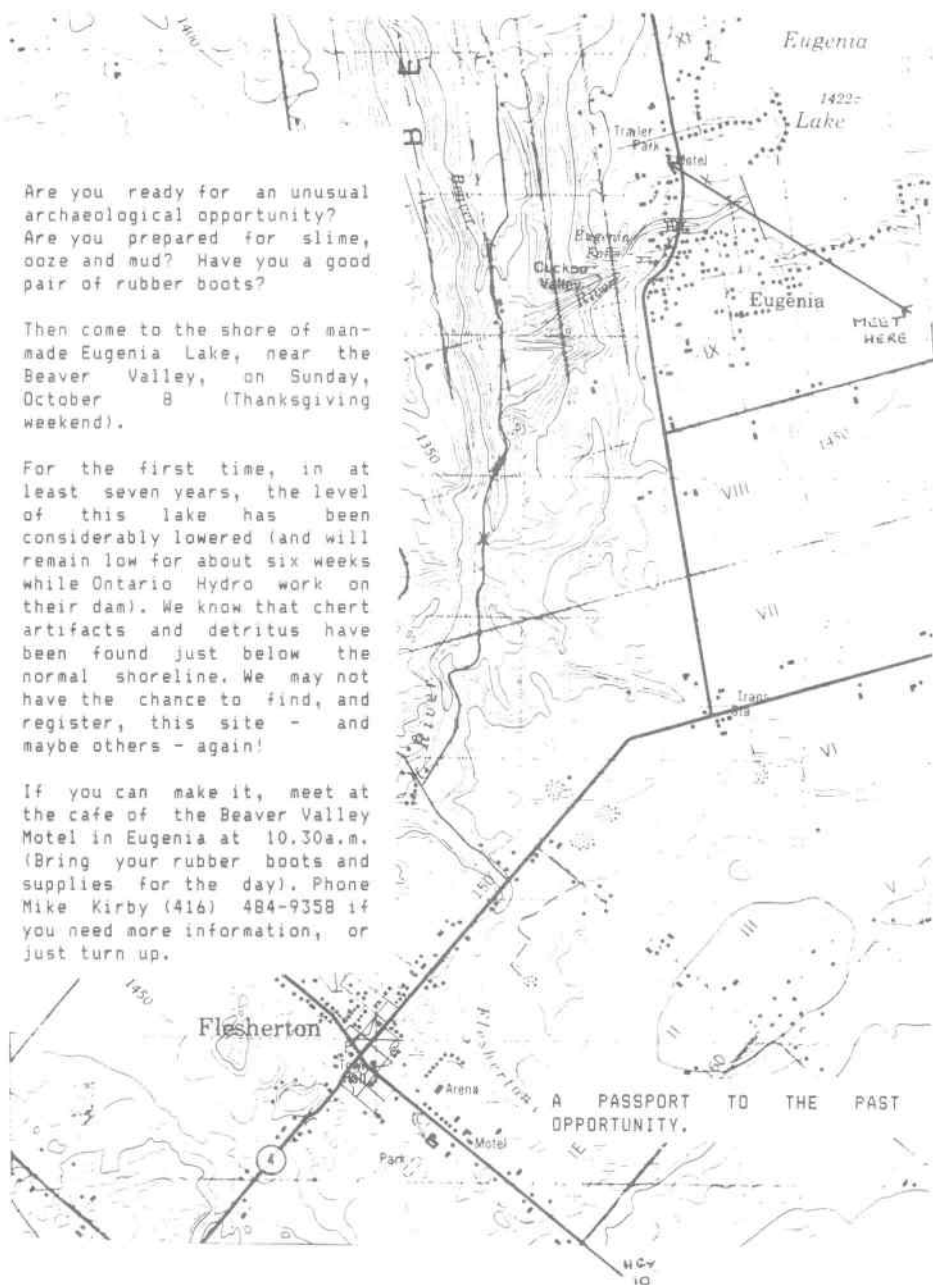
MIKE'S HIKE #3!

Are you ready for an unusual archaeological opportunity? Are you prepared for slime, ooze and mud? Have you a good pair of rubber boots?

Then come to the shore of man-made Eugenia Lake, near the Beaver Valley, on Sunday, October 8 (Thanksgiving weekend).

For the first time, in at least seven years, the level of this lake has been considerably lowered (and will remain low for about six weeks while Ontario Hydro work on their dam). We know that chert artifacts and detritus have been found just below the normal shoreline. We may not have the chance to find, and register, this site - and maybe others - again!

If you can make it, meet at the cafe of the Beaver Valley Motel in Eugenia at 10.30 a.m. (Bring your rubber boots and supplies for the day). Phone Mike Kirby (416) 484-9358 if you need more information, or just turn up.



THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 1989

LONDON ONTARIO
October 28 - 29, 1989

LOCATION: The location for this year's symposium is London, Ontario. The conference is being held at the Radisson Hotel (formerly the Holiday Inn) in downtown London at Wellington and King. Conference rooms are in the southern portion of this complex (known as the Briarwood Inn), on the south side of King Street. Attractions for conference goers in the downtown area include the London Art Gallery, Eldon House Historical Museum, Labatt's Pioneer Brewing Museum and of course the downtown core of the city (look for all those malls!). Also, don't forget the Museum of Indian Archaeology and reconstructed Lawson site, the Fanshawe Pioneer village, and the London Regional Children's Museum.

REGISTRATION: Individuals can pre-register for the conference up to October 15th. Pre-Registration for the Symposium is \$20.00, or \$15.00 for students or seniors (proof of identification required). Pre-registration forms can be sent to the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, c/o 55 Centre Street, London Ontario, N6J 1T4. After October 15th and at the door, registration for all individuals is \$25.00. A Registration desk will be set up all day Saturday and until lunch on Sunday by the conference rooms. Pre-registrants can pick up their registration kits at that time.

ACCOMMODATION: A number of rooms have been reserved by the hotel for attendees for Friday night, October 27, and Saturday night, October 28. Conference rates are \$88.00 an evening for a single, or \$98.00 for a twin or double. Individuals wishing to reserve a room are asked to phone the hotel at (519) 439-1661. When making your reservation please indicate that you are attending the Ontario Archaeological Society conference hosted by the London Chapter. Conference rates only apply to registrations made before September 27th. As other events are occurring at that hotel during the conference weekend, only a small number of rooms were able to be reserved for OAS symposium attendees, so individuals wishing to reserve a room at the Radisson Hotel are encouraged to do so as soon as possible. Other hotels near downtown include the Lamplighter Inn (681-7151), The Ramada (433-5141), and Journey's End Hotel (661-0233). For those with expensive tastes, try the Wharton Hotel (679-6111). For those looking for something inexpensive and slightly different, try the London and Area Bed and Breakfast Association (471-6228).

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Please register me for the OAS Annual Symposium in London, October 28 and 29, 1989.

Pre-registrations at \$20.00 NAME _____
 Pre-registrations at \$15.00 _____
 (Student and Seniors) ADDRESS _____

 Total registrants _____

Enclose cheque or money order for total amount and send to the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. 55 Centre Street, London Ontario, N6J 1T4. Call (519) 433-8401 for further information.

OAS ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM Preliminary Schedule

Friday October 27

7-11 PM President's Meeting (Campaign Room, 1st floor Briarwood Inn)

Saturday October 28

(coffee provided for both morning and afternoon sessions)

8-5PM REGISTRATION

9 00 AM

SESSION 1: Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland Studies in the Great Lakes
Christopher Ellis, Chair (Carleton Hall)

SESSION 2: Native Peoples in Ontario Archaeology
Paul Antone, Chair (Westminster Hall)

12 00 - 1 30 PM LUNCH

1 30 PM

SESSION 1: Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland Studies in the Great Lakes
Continued (Carleton Hall)

SESSION 3: Ethnic-Osteology Pioneer Cemeteries in Ontario
Linda Gibbs, Chair (Westminster Hall)

4 30 - 6 00 PM OAS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING (Westminster Hall)

8 00 - 1 00 AM CASH BAR AND DANCE (Westminster Hall)

Sunday, October 29

(coffee provided for both morning and afternoon sessions)

8-1PM REGISTRATION

9 00 AM

SESSION 4: The Past, Present and is There a Future for Avocational Archaeology
Jim Pengelly, Chair (Carleton Hall)

SESSION 5: Current Research in Northern Ontario
C.S. "Paddy" Reid, Chair (Westminster Hall)

LUNCH

12 30 PM

SESSION 6: Underwater Archaeology of the Great Lakes
Phillip Wright, Chair (Carleton Hall)

1 30 PM

SESSION 7: Open Session
Robert Mayer, Chair (Westminster Hall)

BOOKS...FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

THE TRAVELLERS - Canada to 1900

Elizabeth Waterston with Ian Easterbrook, Bernard Katz, and Kathleen Scott

An annotated bibliography of works published in English from 1577

This book presents an annotated list of over seven hundred books on Canada, written by travellers and published in English before 1900. It also offers a map of the country, drawn up in words. "This is Canada," the travellers announce, "these coastal icebergs and islands, this romantic fortress city, these falls and lakes, this wild-rose prairie, these awesome mountain vistas, this inlet into the northwest Pacific coastline." Because of these travellers' books, in the decades that followed their publication explorers, settlers and tourists chose, avoided, or emphasized particular paths and places. And Canada evolved.

The bibliography is arranged in chronological order. Reading the notes in sequence, you can watch Canadian history unfold, as explorers report their baffled encounters with icy gales in northern straits and inlets, as Hudson's Bay Company factors dramatize races against rival fur traders, or as round-the-world mariners sail up the Pacific coast in search of an entrance to the Northwest Passage. You can join tourists observing the aftermath of conquest in the 1770s, laugh at the ill-armed militia of 1812, fulminate against those radicals Papineau and Mackenzie. With Butler you can watch Wolsley's army sweep westward to Riel; with Sandford Fleming you can ride the "accomplished railway," transcontinental, through the Rocky Mountain passes and tunnels. You can proceed with the entourage of the governor-general, with Lords Lorne or

Dufferin or Aberdeen or their witty and observant ladies; or you can note the minutiae of daily life in the bush, in the clearings, in the settlements, in the villages and towns, as each stage of ordinary life in Canada unfolds.

Reading in this chronological sequence, you see how fortuitous the development of this country has been. There is little sense of manifest destiny, unrolling inexorably. Instead, there is a sense of luck, of chance. In particular, reading the travel books you remark how often the travel of a particular man or woman, at a particular time, bringing a particular eye and particular writing talent, has affected the history of the country. In a sense, these travel books not only reflect Canadian history, they also play a part in making that history.

This annotated bibliography of over 700 Canadian travel books has been produced by a group of colleagues at the University of Guelph.

A native Montrealer, Elizabeth Waterston first became interested in travel books in graduate school at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. Her doctoral dissertation at the University of Toronto was on American travel books about England. Professor Waterston has contributed entries on travel literature to the Canadian Encyclopedia, the Dictionnaire universel des literatures (France), the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, the Literary History of Canada and the Oxford Companion to Canadian Literature, and has also published extensively on 19th century Scottish, American, and Canadian literature.

Her collaborators in creating The Travellers: Canada to 1900 are Ian Easterbrook, Office for Educational Practice, Bernard Katz, Head of the

Humanities and Social Science Division of the University of Guelph library, and history graduate Kathleen Scott.

Order from Media Distribution, Day Hall, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1.

Prices: \$39.00 when purchased in person or on campus.
\$44.00 when prepayment accompanies order by mail.
\$49.00 if not prepaid and invoice is required.

For orders from outside Canada, prices as above but in U.S. dollars.

* * *

LAND AND COMMUNITY - Crisis in Canada's Countryside
R. Alex Sim (Foreword by Dr. Robert McClure)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I: A Countryside Transformed. The idea of rurality is not the opposite of urbanity. Recent population trends. The battered community. Land and community: the case of commercial farming. The impact of universally experienced phenomena such as alienation and depersonalization on a sophisticated prairie woman is given poetic expression in the Parable of the Roses.

Chapter II: The Culture of the New Countryside. Culture and Community. The mix of new residents with established families creates cultural problems and possibilities. Four new community types: Agraville, Fairview Village, Ribbonville and Mighthavebeenville. A light-hearted statement on rural etiquette.

Chapter III: The Ways and Means of Community Life. The importance of groups in personal growth as a counter-force to fragmentation and alienation. The problem of increasing

the autonomy of local organizations without losing the stimulation offered by the large urban-based, hierarchically managed national organizations: legal, medical, educational, welfare, and religious. Various professions are assessed, with reference to their training and availability for rural service.

Chapter IV: Toward Community Regeneration. Positive proposals for autonomous rural communities and a sustainable agriculture with suggestions for the five institutions outlined in Chapter III. A plea for new aesthetic and humanitarian values in planning the revitalization of the small towns and villages of Canada.

Bibliography, Acknowledgements and Index.

Rural life is no longer a peaceful idyll, if indeed it ever was. The depopulation of farms, the influx of ex-urbanites, the imposition of regional governments and other changes in the local political structure are only some of the forces changing country life radically.

Land and Community: Crisis in Canada's Countryside examines the potential for a new rural community, where neighbourly values reappear, where wise ecological practices dominate, and where rural people themselves assert the virtues of a rural way of life. It is written primarily for the members of that community, not only for sociologists or anthropologists.

While the author, R. Alex Sim, offers hope for the future, his analysis of current trends is critical; without turning back the clock, he stresses the value of some of the tradition of rural living.

Mr. Sim has had a varied career as farmer, educator, sociologist and rural activist. He is best known for his innovations in adult education: Farm Forums and Laquemac, a bilingual/bicultural experiment run by

Laval and McGill Universities. He has written many reports and studies as a community development consultant, and is co-author of the classic study of suburbia, *Crestwood Heights*.

Available from:
Media Distribution
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
@ \$15.00

* * *

Guelph Regional Project, *Inventory of Primary and Archival Sources: Guelph and Wellington County to 1940*. University of Guelph, July 1989. Softcover, 500 pp.

INVENTORY CONTENTS: Foreword by Gilbert Stelter * Explanation of Procedures by Elizabeth Bloomfield * Annotated Inventory of over 3600 items, organized by types of record, each group prefaced by a short essay * Guide to over 60 Archival Repositories * Six Indexes -- to corporate authors, personal authors, places, subject headings (compiled from a thesaurus of 730 index terms), corporate subjects and personal subjects. Groups of records included in the *Inventory*: Government (municipal, provincial, federal); Business; Church; Voluntary associations; Local Institutions; Family and Personal; Directories; Court and Judicial; Land; Maps and Plans; Newspapers; Photographs; Collections and Compilations.

The *Inventory* will benefit not only teachers and students at secondary and post-secondary levels, but also local historians, librarians, genealogists, archivists, municipal and museum staff, and heritage groups. The Guelph Regional Project's approach to regional and local history and the computer methods used to create these research tools are of considerable interest to information specialists and scholars outside the immediate local region who may be undertaking similar projects. The *Inventory* has been created using

the same methodology as the Guelph Regional Project's *Bibliography* that was published in late 1988. Project staff were Jane Turner, Patricia Abbott and Joe Gabriel, directed by Elizabeth Bloomfield.

--Available in Autumn 1989--

Order from Media Distribution,
University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario,
N1G 2W1

Prices:

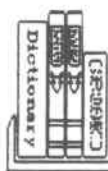
- (a) \$30, when purchased in person or on campus.
- (b) \$32.50, when prepayment accompanies order by mail.
- (c) \$37.50, if not prepaid and invoice is required.

For orders from outside Canada, prices as above but in US dollars

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ARCH NOTES

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



From the O.A.S. office

Returned Mail

Mail returned by the post office is waiting for Drew Jarecsni, last known address Windsor. If you know where Drew has got to please ask him to contact the OAS office.

The Notice Board

The following are notices on the OAS notice-board at the time of writing, arranged by subject. Call the office for more information.

[publications]

OAS Poster, Publications and Products Available at the Office and by Mail

[services]

Membership Application Form

Passport-to-the-Past Information

[meetings, courses]

Meetings Open to the Public in 1989

Uncover the Past ! Courses at ARC

[posters]

The Times of the Petun, Collingwood Museum to October 15

Discover Our Marine Heritage, Save Ontario Shipwrecks

[events]

OAS 1989 SYMPOSIUM

[trips]

EGYPT 1990 - Bulletin No. 1

TRIP AND TRAVEL PLANS

EGYPT 1990: Enough people have registered interest in the trip to Egypt and Jordan planned for November 1990 that, if they all went, it would be full already! However the Society will continue to accept names because it cannot be expected that all who have registered interest will be able to participate.

BOOKS AT STE. MARIE

The bookstore at Ste. Marie-Among-The-Hurons carries the following reprints for sale: KIDD, K.E., Excavation of Ste. Marie \$18.95, TRIGGER, B.G., Children of Aataentsic \$28, TRIGGER, B.G., Huron Farmers of the North \$20.95, WRIGHT, J.V., Ontario Prehistory \$8.95, also various "Iroquois Reprints". Ste. Marie can be contacted at P.O. Box 160, Midland, Ontario L4R 4K8, or telephone Susan Lucas at (705)526-7838.

1989 SYMPOSIUM PREREGISTRATION DEADLINE

Don't forget the Symposium Preregistration deadline is October 15, and saves you \$5 (\$10 for students and seniors). Registration at the door on the day of the event, October 28, will be \$25. A tear-off Pre-Registration Form was enclosed with the last ARCH NOTES and another one will accompany this issue.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee has been struck to prepare a slate of candidates for 1990 Executive Office. All elected offices are open, President, Secretary, Treasurer and two Directors.

Elected Officers are expected to bring appropriate qualifications to the office held, to attend monthly Executive Committee Meetings and the Annual Business Meeting, and to be able to transact reasonable Society business as assigned at other times.

Monthly executive Committee Meetings are currently held at the Society's office in North York but can be held

anywhere appropriate to suit the majority of Officers.

If you wish to be a candidate or to nominate another member with his/her consent, please contact the Nominating Committee Chairman Tony Stapells, 39 McKenzie Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4W 1K1, tel:(416)962-1136.

Applications for appointments to Appointed Officer positions, Administrator, Editor Arch Notes, Editor Ontario Archaeology, Librarian, Assistant to the President may be made to the Society office for presentation to the 1990 Executive Committee at its first meeting.

* * *

OA49 RELEASED

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY 49 has been released and distributed by mail to all (except the 'missing persons' we advertise for) whose membership was effective on June 30, 1989.

The contents are:

"Evaluating the Effectiveness of Archaeological Surveys" by Charles L. Miller II; "The Little Ice Age and Neutral Faunal Assemblies" by Celina Campbell and Ian D. Campbell; "An Ethno-Archaeological Study of Algonkian Rock Art in Northeastern Ontario, Canada" by Thor Conway and Julie Conway.

Congratulations are in order to all the authors. A particular mention goes to the Campbell twosome (threesome?) on the appearance of their first article in OA.

Publication in ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY is open to every member and appropriate articles should be forwarded to the Editor, Dr. Peter Reid, in accordance with the "INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS" on the inside back cover of OA.

* * * * *

NIAGARA CHAPTER ANNOUNCES PROGRAM OF SPEAKERS

The Niagara Chapter has announced its speakers for the forthcoming fall and winter seasons:

1989

September 15: Rita Michael "Excavating Historic MacDonald Cemetery in Dunnville"

October 20: Michael Gramly "Peopling of the New World"

November 17: Henry Schwarcz "ESR Dating and the African Origin of Early Humans"

December party to be announced

1990

January 19: Shelley Saunders "Bones - What they can Tell Us"

February 16: Christine Reid, Dave Johnston and Michael Payne (Welland Canal Society) "Archaeological Consultant Program; What it's all about"

March 16: Paul Lennox "The Lamoka Site on the Welland River"

Meetings are held in room H313 of the Science Complex, Brock University, third Friday of each month. For further information telephone Margaret Kalogeropoulos (416)934-8560.

* * *

TORONTO CHAPTER ANNOUNCES SPECIAL GUEST LECTURER

The Toronto Chapter will have as its guest speaker for October (18th) Mr. Malcolm Atkins, Assistant Director of Archaeology for the City of Gloucester, England.

He will be speaking on the pertinent topic of "Archaeologists and Developers: a New Partnership in Archaeology"

During his stay in Toronto Mr. Atkins will also be lecturing at the Academy of Medicine, 288 Bloor street West, on October 11 at 8.0 p.m.. The title for

this talk will be "Death, Dung and Disease", again relating to recent excavations in Gloucester.

All OAS members are invited and urged to attend these special lectures.

Other speakers are also announced:

September 20: Dr. K. Grzymiski "ROM Excavations in the Sudan"

November 15: Bob Burgar "The Conservation Authority's Heritage Program"

The Toronto Chapter meetings are held in the Anthropology Laboratory 561a, University of Toronto, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George Street, Toronto. For further information contact Bernice Field at 285-7329.

* * *

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO CHAPTER ANNOUNCES:

Fall Events

All meetings start at 8:00

GUELPH - J. F. Ross, Meyer Dr., Room 222

WATERLOO - Adult Rec. Centre, 195 King St. South

Wed. Oct. 18 - WATERLOO

Dr. Dean Knight

Exciting Recent Excavations - Ball Site

Wed. Nov. 15 - GUELPH

Charlie Garrad

Peculiar Petunia in 1989

Wed. Dec. 13 - KITCHENER

Member Night, Walper House Hotel at King & Queen

SHOW & TELL by John MacDonald - please bring artifacts for identification - we will see some samples from the Regional Office.

6:30 Dinner - a la carte

8:00 Speaker

* * *

THE TORONTO SOCIETY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

Monthly Lecture Series for 1989-1990

Wed. Oct. 11 - 8:00 p.m.*

Olivier Picard, Ecole française d'archéologie d'Athènes, "Recent Excavations by the French School at Athens". (Jointly sponsored by A.I.A. and the Canadian Mediterranean Institute).

Wed. Oct. 18 - 5:15 p.m.

Peter Kuniholm, Cornell University, "The Aegean Dendrochronology Project".

Wed. Nov. 22 - 4:15 p.m.*

Amanda Clarage, British School at Rome, "Roman Statues in the Making". (A.I.A. Kress Lecturer 1989-1990).

Wed. Jan. 17 - 5:15 p.m.

Maria C. Shaw, University of Toronto. "Excavations at Kommos, Crete: Offerings of Figurines in the Greek Sanctuary".

Wed. Feb. 14 - 5:15 p.m.

Gary Crawford, University of Toronto. "Demystifying Archaeology in Ontario".

Wed. March 14 - 5:15 p.m.

Gerald Schaus, Wilfrid Laurier University. "The Early Greeks at Cyrene in Libya".

Wed. April 18 - 5:15 p.m.

Ron Leprohon, University of Toronto. "A Day in the Life of an Egyptian Temple". (To be followed by our annual Members' Banquet).

All lectures to be held in the lecture room of the McLaughlin Planetarium (R.O.M.).

Admission is free and non-members are most welcome.

Refreshments follow each lecture.

For more information telephone (416) 658-0931.

*Note exceptional starting times for these two lectures only; all others begin at 5:15 p.m.

O A S CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO

President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112
Vice-President: Marcia Redmond **Treasurer:** Marilyn Cornies-Milne
Secretary: Nan McKay, 106-689 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ontario, N1H 3Y8
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 Conroy
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
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Secretary: Karen Murchison, 10 Pinetrail Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2G 4P6
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - **Editor:** Peggy A. Smyth
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 Stapells (416) 962-1136
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Fees: Individual \$8 **Meetings:** Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George Street, Toronto.

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Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - **Editor:** Peter Reid
Fees: Individual \$5 **Meetings:** Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave.,



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PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Special Publications: (As advertised)

FEES

Individual: \$20
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