

O.A.S.
40
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1950 - 1990



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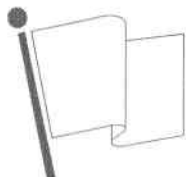
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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Christine Caroppo

Hello out there! Excitement is building towards our Fortieth Anniversary Year Symposium!! Have you preregistered? We have provided a second preregistration form/flyer in this issue in case you mislaid the first one. Don't miss out on what will be a fabulous event. Meet your friends again after a long field season, enjoy the programme of thought-provoking papers and other less brain-taxing events. Don't be a procrastinator, send in your preregistration right now. Remember, Banquet tickets are by preregistration ONLY.

We believe that we have a very exciting program laid on for our 40th Anniversary. The Symposium theme this year is "Trade", that life-blood of economics both presently and prehistorically. In addition to the full day of papers on trade on Saturday, there will be the usual Annual Business Meeting followed by the Banquet. This year's Banquet should be an extra special event as we will be awarding two J. Norman Emerson Silver Medals, the Society's highest award, to two very deserving individuals: William S. Donaldson and Charles Garrad. Further, we will be awarding at least two 25 Year Membership Pins to Barry Mitchell and Ronald A. White. We thank them for their long years of support to the Society. Lastly, but by no means least, we are pleased to announce that long time member Helen Devereux will be the Ridley Lecturer and will speak to us after the Banquet on the subject of "Thirty-nine Out of Forty". The Banquet itself will be a gourmet delight (in honour of our 40th no rubber chicken) featuring caesar salad, veal entree, dessert (see preregistration flyer).

Two new events will be held one each on Friday evening and all day Sunday. On Friday evening

the OAS will be offering a Get-Together Reception at 8:00 p.m. at Oakham House; cash bar, edibles on us. In the theme of the Symposium, we will be playing the "Trading Game". Come and try your hand at economic survival by barter.

An added attraction in honour of our 40th Year will be a number of valuable doorprizes donated by members, including books, trowels, and a sampling of the OAS Executives' Official Snackfood.

On Sunday the OAS will be looking at its Future Directions. With only ten years to go before the millennium and our 50th anniversary it's time to renew our mandate from the membership, consider options for growth and strategies to keep afloat in trying times. In addition, the Howey Report on the feasibility of an archaeological warden program for Ontario will be delivered. Come out and join in the discussions.

Our Fortieth Anniversary commemorative book, "The Presidents Remember" is nearly ready and should be at the printers by the time you read this. With luck we should be able to launch this volume, with its fond look back at our development, at the Symposium. As you know, our grant application was turned down and I am especially grateful therefore to those members whose generous donations have largely made this book possible. I would also like to thank our advertisers for supporting the publication though their advertising dollars. If you have not yet sent in your donation it is not too late!

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A NEWS ITEM FROM THE MCKEOWN SITE

by J.V. WRIGHT and D.M. WRIGHT

This summer, during the process of quantifying and qualifying the contents from the pit and palisade ditch features of the McKeown site, a small iron awl was recovered in an otherwise purely prehistoric context. The find represents the first good archaeological evidence of European and St. Lawrence Iroquoian interaction.

The McKeown site is a 4 acre St. Lawrence Iroquoian village situated north of Prescott in eastern Ontario that was subjected to a major archaeological excavation in the summer of 1987 with Dr. James F. Pendergast as project director and Dawn M. Wright as field director (Pendergast 1988). At the beginning of the excavation there was an attempt to float all of the feature sediments in order to recover seeds and other small or microscopic items. This procedure proved to be too idealistic in that the time required for the process began to seriously impinge upon the attainment of other excavation and research goals. As a result the flotation of total pit matrices was discontinued leaving 27 tons of unprocessed bagged feature samples representing over 1,000 features laying in the field. The Archaeological Survey of Canada could not store the samples since the Fire Marshall objected to the blocking of building corridors with sample bags, thus, at the close of excavations there was the dilemma of what to do with the samples. The problem was resolved when, at the insistence of Dawn Wright, the sample bags were deposited on the front lawn of the Wright residence courtesy of the staff of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization. It took the seasons of 1988 and 1989 to reduce the first true mountain that the South Mountain area of Ontario had ever seen to units that could be subjected to analysis. It was during the analysis this summer that the iron awl was recovered.

The awl, measuring 2.5cm (1") in length and possessing a rectangular cross-section, appears to have been manufactured from the end of a nail. It had been presumably lost in a section across the north palisade ditch No. 201 from which 50 samples, weighing in excess of 1,300 pounds, were taken. None of these samples produced any evidence of mixture with later occupations of the site in the form of either uncharred wood or 19th century pioneer items. It is worth noting that palisade ditch No. 201 represents the last expansion stage of the village and, thus, one of the latest features on the site. The awl was associated with bone refuse, carbonized corn kernels, clam shell fragments, flint and quartz flakes, abundant pottery fragments, and the odd artifact. The recovery of the specimen was a truly family affair or one could even suggest that it was "...awl in the family...". Daughter Joyce was the field crew member who collected the samples from the palisade ditch that contained the iron awl. Dawn Wright, with her interest in archaeobotanical research, had insisted on the samples being deposited on the front lawn for eventual processing. And, Jim Wright was the lucky stiff who found the specimen while processing the screened material. The awl was almost certainly obtained through trade with European fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence sometime in the first half of the 16th century. The find suggests that the trade relationship between the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and Europeans was casual rather than focused with the result that the archaeological recognition of such contacts are likely to require both massive archaeological excavations and more sophisticated recovery methods than are generally the rule.

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OHF NEWS

by GLORIA M. TAYLOR

LICENCES

The following is a list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work, which have been granted by the Minister during the period June 26, 1990 to August 31, 1990:

Consulting

#90-114 - Parker Archaeological Consulting: L. R. Bud Parker, Mt. Brydges, Ontario for the Province of Ontario

Underwater

#90-116 - Dowden, Charles Barclay for the March Historical Society. Survey of the former Berry's Wharf, Ottawa River, Province of Ontario.

#90-115 - Kohl, Chris, Chatham, Ontario, the "Wexford" Site, Lower Lake Huron.

GRANTS

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation are pleased to announce the awarding of the following grants.

Emergency

An amount of up to \$500 to John Pufahl, Windsor, for travel and other expenses incurred in travelling to Lac La Croix, Ontario, to photograph and document birch bark scrolls.

Grant Guidelines

The following is the grant guidelines developed during the recent year. Anyone wishing a specific brochure for research, student research, aid to publication, emergency/salvage and northern initiatives; and an application form can call GLORIA TAYLOR (416) 963-1131.

Upcoming deadline is October 31, 1990 for research, aid to publication, and northern initiatives. STUDENT grant requests are due January 15, 1991, with all associated

documentation to be received by January 30, 1991.

AARO

Publication date is targeted for late October, 1990. The first edition will be free to all licensees and contributors. An annual cost will be charged in future years. The journal needs a better response from marine, avocational and academic archaeologists.

AVOCATIONAL CONFERENCE - JANUARY 1991

Arrangements are in train for a conference on the future of voluntarism in archaeology. A coordinating committee representing voluntary organizations, the OHF and MCC has been arranging details.

O.H.F. GRANTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY - GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDELINES

LICENCE

Excepting Publication Awards/In Aid of Publications Grants, applicants must have a current Archaeological Licence from the Ontario Heritage Foundation (OHF). If necessary, complete Application for Archaeological Licence and submit with grant application.

INELIGIBILITY

Research grants will not be provided for anyone who is employed by the provincial government or its agencies, is a member of The Ontario Heritage Foundation, has outstanding licence or grant reports or is requesting funds in support of a commercial contract. Corporate groups such as consulting firms, heritage groups, municipalities, universities, etc., may not apply.

ELIGIBLE COSTS

Eligible costs are only those that are considered to be direct costs of the research, such as:

STIPEND: (Stipend does not apply to Northern Initiatives Grant, Archaeological Research Grant, Grant In-Aid-of Publication or Publication Awards). A stipend is the "salary" which the OHF allows the applicant to claim as payment to carry out the project. Only those applicants having no other source of income while conducting the project are allowed a stipend. The maximum amount being \$100 per day, \$500 per week (5 days) or \$2,000 per month (20 days) for a maximum of 5 months (Salvage/Emergency Grants and the David Boyle Fellowship). For Student Grants the allowance is \$650 per month for a period of three months.

SALARIES: (Does not apply to Publication Awards/In Aid of Publication Grants.) A salary is the amount paid to employees hired by the applicant to carry out specified tasks. Salaries must conform to any employment standards guidelines which are applicable such as minimum wage, vacation pay, etc. and documentation for income tax purposes. Salaries may be paid by the hour, day or week.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE: (Does not apply to Publication Awards/In Aid of Publications Grants.) Applicants are encouraged to obtain the necessary equipment through loan from public research institutions, such as universities and museums, and other sources.

For audit purposes, grantees will be required to submit a list and satisfactory invoices for purchased items including shovels, trowels, screens, tapes, rulers, etc. intended for transfer to a public research institution at the end of the project.

For the purchase of equipment over \$50.00 per item or of an item which usually has a serial number, the applicant is advised to obtain and keep on file a letter from a public research institution stating a willingness to accept such

items and to make them available on loan to other researchers.

All Grant Projects are eligible for the following categories:

SPECIALIST ASSISTANCE FEE: This fee is an amount paid to a specialist to carry out a specified task, such as faunal or osteological analysis, cartography or photography for a specified sum of money.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL: Major equipment such as vehicles and office trailers must be rented and it is often more cost-efficient to rent such items as transits, cameras, computers, etc. When considering purchase versus rental, please keep these factors in mind.

SUPPLIES: This includes such items as bags, vials, graph paper, pens, markers, string, film, etc. These supplies are to be used once and are non-reusable.

TRANSPORTATION: The costs of moving personnel and equipment from a home base to a project area and back once, are considered to be normal project cost. A project of a survey type may involve a certain amount of continuous travel. When travel is necessary to consult library materials, it must be shown that these cannot be obtained through inter-library loan or purchase of copies.

Research travel costs are eligible to a maximum of \$25.00 per person per day for food. Mileage is allowed at the rate of 29 cents per kilometre per personal vehicle in southern Ontario and 29.5 cents per kilometre in northern Ontario. Accommodation costs to a maximum of five days in the same location, after which time it is expected that cheaper accommodation will be arranged.

SUBSISTENCE: This is the cost of feeding personnel while in an "isolated" area which would include any camp-and-cook-from-supplied-groceries arrangement. Such costs should not exceed \$35.00 per week per person in southern Ontario or \$40.00 in northern Ontario.

REPORT PRODUCTION: This includes the cost of word-processing, map reproduction, copying, photoscreening, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS COSTS: Eligible costs may include earth moving, sanitary, hydro, Fax and telephone services, or page costs in the case of articles in reference journals.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

In every instance, grants are awarded for a sum up to a given amount, and are disbursed in instalments approximating the following general formulae:

(1) Grants over \$7,500.00

50% to be paid upon receipt of the Form of Agreement signed by the grantee stipulating that he/she accepts the grant and will abide by the conditions;

35% to be paid upon submission of a satisfactory financial statement and copies of satisfactory receipts accounting for the previous disbursement. The timing for the request for the second instalment rests entirely on the grantee; 15% is considered as a holdback to be paid in whole or in part upon submission of (a) a satisfactory Final Project Report, and (b) a final financial statement and satisfactory receipts accounting for the previous instalment and outstanding expenses.

(2) Grants under \$7,500.00

90% to be paid upon receipt of the Form of Agreement signed by the grantee stipulating that he/she accepts the grant and will abide by the conditions;

10% is considered as a holdback to be paid in whole or in part upon submission of (a) a satisfactory Final Project Report, and (b) a financial statement and satisfactory receipts accounting for the previous instalment and outstanding expenses.

Applicants should note that "holdbacks" will be disbursed only in sufficient amount - and up to the limit of the funds awarded - to reimburse the

grantee for outstanding relevant expenses remaining or incurred after submission of accounts for previous instalments. There are no "bonus" dollars for unused funds.

It is necessary for the Foundation to make accurate projections of its cash flow. Grantees are asked to assist in this by forecasting the schedule of their second disbursement (when applicable) and the date on which their grant work will be completed, noting that there is an expiry date for the payment of grant funds specified in the grant terms and conditions.

It must be stressed that, as far as possible, there is a need for accuracy in these forecasts. Significant departure from, or failure to maintain a schedule may prevent the Foundation from providing funds when they are required.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A satisfactory financial statement is due at the end of the 12 month period. It should consist of a journal with expense items entered on a standard columnar sheet (available at stationery stores). Receipts should be numbered and the number entered in a column opposite the corresponding item on the statement.

Satisfactory receipts consist of confirmation of expenses by means of photocopies of original invoices, restaurant cheques, cancelled bank cheques, cash register slips, formal receipts, etc. There are a few non-receptable items, such as mileage and some telephone calls. In cases where a receipt has been lost or not obtained, the omission should be noted on the statement opposite the relevant item. Please note that a cheque made out to "cash" or cash vouchers are not considered as proper receipts.

Satisfactory, legible copies of statements and receipts accounting for the previous instalment are required before further disbursement will be made. Original receipts should be kept with your own records for a period of 2 to 3 years.

Except in the case of Publication Awards/In Aid of Publication Grants, developing circumstances may demand changes in various categories of

project costs as originally estimated in a grant application. It is permissible for the grantee to make necessary adjustments as between allocations to various categories when required in order to keep the project operational. To redirect a sizeable amount of a grant which implies a major change in the project for which the grant was awarded, requires a written request to and approval in writing from the Archaeology Committee.

Any unused funds of the grant remain the property of The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Any funds not claimed within twenty-four months of the Chairman's letter of approval will revert back to the Foundation.

PROJECT REPORT

A grant report of the research is expected within 2 months of the completion of the project. This report shall include a description of the location and condition of all artifacts recovered, a copy of field and/or analysis notes and a brief description of the next phase(s) planned, if applicable. The report should state how the results of the research meet with the objectives of the original proposal. The grant report does not replace or alter the reporting requirements of the grantee under the terms of their archaeological licence.

In the category of Grant In-Aid-of Publication, the report is considered to be the completed publication to be submitted once it is published.

COMPLETION OF THE APPLICATION FORM

Except in the category of Student Research Grants, applicants may submit more than one request for funding; however, each request must be submitted on a separate application form.

In addition to individual grant requirements, a completed Archaeology Committee grant application form should include the following:

-Description of the project, at least 1,000 words in length, type-written and double-spaced. The

text should contain information as detailed in the individual application. References should be made to relevant literature which should be presented in a "References Cited" section at the end of the text. Please discuss any anticipated research problems along with proposed solutions. Research schedule, including anticipated completion date, should also be stated.

-Detailed and summary budget (please refer to the example attached to the Grant Application and follow this format as closely as possible).

Supporting documentation should include the following:

-A current curriculum vitae of the applicant and other key personnel/specialists, which includes education, experience (including names and cultural affiliations), list of previous grants, publications, reports, conference presentations and names of references.

-Application for licence, if applicable. (Included with application form.)

Documents recommended to be obtained and kept on file to be made available to the Archaeology Committee upon request include:

-Letters of agreement for the purchase and disposal of equipment;

-Letters of agreement for the disposition of artifacts and other records and data;

-Any agreement made with a landowner, sponsor or any other person with regard to access, payment conditions, artifacts, publication rights or any other agreement which would affect the progress or outcome of the project.

The application form contains conditions which constitute a legally binding agreement between the applicant and The Ontario Heritage Foundation should the grant be approved. The grant application must, therefore, be signed. Additional terms and conditions may be imposed in the letter of the Chairman of the Foundation.

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RECIPROCAL BURIAL: THE AIHEONDE RELATIONSHIP

by JOHN STECKLEY

In Jesuit Father Jean de Brebeuf's Relation of 1636 there are two references to people whose function it was to take care of the dead. In the first such reference, Brebeuf was speaking of single burial:

"each family has someone who takes care of the dead, these latter come as soon as possible to take care of everything, and determine the day of the funeral." (JR10:269)

In a later passage, Brebeuf speaks of what occurs at the mass burial that took place at the Feast of the Dead:

"In each village they choose a fair day, and proceed to the cemetery, where those called Aiheonde, who take care of the graves, draw the bodies from the tombs in the presence of the relatives,..." (JR10:281-283)

The term "Aiheonde" is derived from a Huron verb root, presented in the Jesuit Huron dictionaries as -enheon-, meaning 'to die' (FHO "Mourir, FH1697:126 and Potier 1920:387 #3). The entries for that verb recorded in the Huron dictionaries give evidence which, when combined with other linguistic documentation (e.g., clan names) and more conventional ethnohistorical sources, suggest three significant points. First, that the Aiheonde relationship was reciprocal. Second, that the relationship was not purely hereditary, but had some element of negotiation or contract involved. Third, that the relationship might have been inter-clan, and might also have formed a base for such clan-linking socio-political groups as moieties or phratries among the Huron, Petun and Wyandot.

Linguistic Evidence for the Reciprocal Nature of the Aiheonde Relationship

My main linguistic evidence comes from two Huron dictionaries. One is a French-Huron-

Onondaga dictionary (hereafter termed FHO), which I have previously dated as being written in the mid 1650s (Steckley 1982:29). It is the oldest known surviving Huron dictionary. Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard's earlier effort more correctly being termed a phrasebook than a dictionary. The Huron words and the French translations contained within FHO were almost certainly first noted and committed to writing only slightly later (if later at all) than the Brebeuf references given above. We can say this as Brebeuf composed the first Huron dictionary sometime during the late 1630s and Jesuit dictionaries are conservative, each one typically a recopying of an earlier version, with perhaps a few notes being added by the observer-copier(1). The other main source is Jesuit Father Pierre Potier's more elaborated dictionary of the 1740s, recopied by him from an earlier version. It represents essentially the final product of the Jesuit Huron dictionary-making process.

In what follows I will present four entries that appear in both dictionaries and that provide evidence for the reciprocal nature of the Aiheonde relationship. In each instance the earlier FHO entry will be written before the one in Potier's work.

Heading the section on the Aiheonde relationship in both dictionaries are the following:

"/,Enheonde, avoir soin des morts des uns des autres/to take care of each other's dead/" (FHO "Mourir"; c.f., HF65)

",enheonde care sing...avoir son d'ensevelir, d'enterrer les morts des uns des autres, preparer tout ce qui est necessaire pour l'enterrement, faire la fosse, accomoder les corps dans le sepulchre/not in the singular...to be responsible for burying each other's dead, for preparing all that is necessary for the interment, for preparing

the grave, for placing and arranging the body in the tomb/" (Potier 1920:387 #3)

This basic form takes the verb root with two features added. The first is the stative aspect, a verb suffix indicating that the one or ones involved are in the state of doing or being something. Following this appears to be the locative suffix meaning 'at' or 'on' (see Potier 1920:76). Examples of sentences utilizing this form of the verb are almost identical in the two dictionaries, with the not unexpected difference being longer French translations in the later Potier dictionary. The following are a representative sample. Of key importance are the pronominal prefixes used:

"tsinnen stiheonde. qui a charge des morts?/Who is in charge of the dead?/ (FHO "Mourir")

"tsinnen stiheonde. qui est-ce qui et vous auez soin des morts l'un de l'autre?/Who is it who with you takes care of each other's dead? i.e., Who is in a burial relationship with you?/" (Potier 1920:387)

The pronominal prefix *-sti-* used here is a second person dual form; i.e., 'you two'. A more literal translation of the sentence presented would be 'Who with you is at the dead?'

"andiheonde..."

(ibid)

"ondaie andiheonde. Lui et moi avons soin des morts l'un de l'autre/He or she and I take care of each other's dead/

(ibid)

The pronominal prefix *-andi-* used here is a first person exclusive form; i.e., 'we two, including the listener'.

"oncd/aie/d'aiheonde. ceux qui ont charge des morts des uns des autres./Those who are in charge of each other's dead./

(ibid)

"Ondaie d'aiheonde. ceux qui ont soin de s'entrevivir et enterrer leurs morts/Those who prepare and bury each other's dead/"

(ibid)

The pronominal prefix *-ai-* employed here is an indefinite form that can be translated as 'people' or an indefinite 'they'. This is the form used in the second quote from Brebeuf's Relation of 1636.

The key element here is the reciprocal nature of the relationship. This is indicated not only in the French translation--i.e., "l'un de l'autre" and "des uns des autres"--but also in the Huron pronominal prefixes used, or perhaps more to the point, those not used. No singular pronoun forms appear, no forms that could be translated as 'I, you, she or he take(s) care of the dead'. Further, while Huron pronominal prefixes allow for some party being the 'subject' and another the 'object' in a single verb--e.g., *ha, atatiak* meaning 'he is talking to me', no such prefix can be found in the examples given in the dictionaries. Clearly, then, the relationship was reciprocal (2).

Contracting an Aiheonde Relationship

That the *aiheonde* relationship involved some notion of contract or choice is strongly suggested by a later section of the same entry in both dictionaries. In the Potier dictionary we have the following:

"enheondesti...contract ensemble une alliance mutuelle pour avoir soin d'ensevelir et d'enterrer les morts les uns des autres/to contract or form together a mutual relationship for taking care of the burial of each other's dead/" (Potier 1920:387 #3)

The verb form used here employs the causative suffix *-st-*, which adds a notion of causing or creating the semantic content of the verb to occur. Analogous examples (linguistically and socially) are:

"annonhonsti...adopter q/uelqu'/un, le faire son parent/to adopt someone, make him a relative/ (Potier 1920:310 #61)

This form is derived from the verb *-nnonhonk-*, meaning 'to be related' (ibid). A like term is

derived from the verb -atio-, meaning 'to be brothers-in-law' (Potier 1920:190 #92):

"atiosti...devenir beau frere par un mariage...contracter alliance reciproque/to become brothers-in-law by marriage, to contract such a reciprocal alliance/
(ibid)

Inter-clan Relationships

What level or levels of socio-political groups were involved in the aiheonde relationship? Was it established between members of different clans? Were there only particular clans that someone of a certain clan could establish an aiheonde relationship with? In the quote that introduced this study the word "family" was employed, a translation of the French word 'famille'. 'Famille' is also found in an entry in the Potier dictionary regarding another verb that refers to the aiheonde relationship:

".../arihont...y avoir q/uelque/ liaison, q/uelque/affinite entre 2 familles qui sont reciproquement de leurs morts./There is a relationship, an alliance between two 'families' regarding taking care of each other's dead/" (Potier 1920:419)

The term 'famille' was at least sometimes used by the Jesuits to refer to clans or clan segments. This can be seen in the following example from a French-Huron dictionary of the late 17th or early 18th century in which reference is made to two of the clans of the Huron:

"Famille...de quelle famille es tu? ndia8eron esendioc8ten? andia8ich de la tortue annion, en de l'ours/Family..of which family are you?-French/What is the nature of your clan?-Huron/(3)/of the turtle...of the bear/ (FH1697:74; c.f., FH1697:15, FHO58 and FH1693:141)

Do we have a burial version of clan exogamy (marrying only outside the clan) here? The -arihont- term that is used above to refer to the aiheonde relationship was typically used to speak of non-kinship alliances, as can be seen from the following, which was used repeatedly as the

illustrative example for -arihont- in several Huron dictionaries:

"garihont...y avoir liaison, alliance, adoption/to have a liaison, alliance, adoption/stan ontatennonhonk te.en, orihont Oo ara il8 ne sont pas parents, il y a seulement q. alliance entre'eux/They are not relatives of each other, there is an alliance alone-Huron/They are not relatives, there is solely some alliance between them-French/(HF59; c.f., HF62 and HF65)

A parallel seems to exist among the early historic and more recent Iroquois, close cultural 'cousins' of the Huron. Lafitau, when speaking of the Iroquois in 1724, wrote:

"Each household has another (opposite) one in which are found its undertakers and those who wash the corpse and prepare it for burial...that is to say, those who take care of the dead. These are usually, I believe the households which have alliance with that of the deceased." (Fenton 1974:217)

William Fenton, the editor of the Lafitau text, clarified the nature of this alliance through references to more modern Iroquois practices:

"When anyone in Iroquois society dies,..., persons of households/lineages/ and clans to which the family is linked by marriage, his wife's or husband's families and clans perform the necessary duties. In Seneca-Cayuga-Onondaga society today, the clans of the opposite moiety perform these functions." (Fenton 1974:217 fn 1)

Were there Moieties?

When a society has moieties, that means it is divided into two groups for certain ritual purposes. In the work cited above we have seen that for the Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga reciprocal burial functions are performed across moieties. Elisabeth Tooker, in her important

work "Clans and Moieties in North America", likewise asserted that the obligation of the

6. See Steckley, 1988 "How the Huron Became Wyandot: Onomastic Evidence".
7. Barbeau 1915:85-87 and 1960:99-100.
8. These three were the only clans of the Mohawk and Oneida.
9. For how these animal affiliations were established, see Steckley 1988:63-64.
10. Barbeau 1915:93 and 95.

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PEOPLES REVOLUTIONS OF 1989 AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN EASTERN EUROPE

by **SARUNAS MILISAUSKAS**

The first months of 1990 have seen further social transformations in central Europe, continuing those which made 1989 as remarkable a year as 1848, the 19th-century Year of Revolutions. Archaeology did not figure large in those changes, but history certainly did, and a sense of identity that is grounded in past events. Archaeology will now be done under both new and old research frameworks.

Major political and economic changes are occurring in central and eastern Europe. The highly centralized systems of political and economic control in various countries have collapsed or are collapsing. These developments took western archaeologists and other scholars by surprise, for no one had predicted such a sudden change. Archaeologists specializing in complex societies - and especially those who explain culture change by ecology, population pressure, technology, or climate - must be disappointed that none of these variables played a significant role. As in prehistoric Europe, where at certain times we can see the formation of large style-zones and later their collapse, so at present the large style-zone of hammer-and-sickle that extended from the Elbe to the Pacific is contracting. Now the national emblems and flags, the Polish eagle with a crown, the Lithuanian knight, the Estonian blue-black-and-white flag, are the symbols that touch and move people. The map of eastern and central Europe looks more like 1918 than 1945. The division of the continent into two major political blocs is disappearing.

For the last 45 years, central and eastern Europe was regressing in some aspects of development. In 1910, the train from Cracow, Poland to Vienna, Austria, arrived more quickly at the destination than in the 1980s. The boundaries between some countries were crossed only after

numerous and time-consuming checks. The collapse of these rigid boundaries between the various states in Europe will lead to a greater interchange of scholars, ideas, publications, and field work opportunities.

For some western Marxists who are disappointed with the collapse of the Stalinist system, there still is a living museum to visit in Europe. As the so-called socialist model disappears from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, people still can visit Albania as a museum of Stalinist socialism. But the visits must not be delayed, for the winds of change are also blowing in Albania.

Since World War II there has been a great increase in the number of archaeologists in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the various republics of the Soviet Union. With a technological development weaker than in the western countries, eastern European archaeology was one of the scholarly fields that could compete or even excel in specific studies. The numerous publications and impressive excavations such as Bylany, Czechoslovakia, (Soudsky 1962; 1966; Pavlu et al. 1986), Svetoji, Lithuania (Rimantiene 1979; 1980), and Varna, Bulgaria (Ivanov 1978), made European archaeology much richer.

The numerous archaeologists in eastern Europe will be affected by economic changes. As the economic organization changes to some kind of free market system, as is happening in Poland, how can 1000 Polish archaeologists be supported? Archaeological endeavours will not be the highest priority, and the number of archaeologists might shrink. Most archaeologists in eastern Europe are employed by the academies of sciences, universities and museums. Museums will be able to obtain local

financial support, and it is highly unlikely that any universities will be closed. The academies of sciences will bear the brunt of financial pressures. It will not be easy to protect the positions of numerous archaeologists whose primary goal is to conduct research. Perhaps the ecological movement will help archaeologists. Furthermore, since patriotism is more ingrained in eastern European archaeologists and the general public, archaeology as a field that covers the nation's unwritten history will maintain some importance.

Changes will occur in the personnel and organization of scientific institutions which were heavily bureaucratized in eastern Europe. The number of people needed for administration will decrease, and individuals who achieved their prominence by doing ideological work will lose eminent positions. The less centralized control of political life in eastern Europe will lead to the appearance of numerous younger archaeologists in the forefront of archaeological research. This will diversify the methodological and theoretical approaches in eastern Europe.

The multi-year plans in archaeology will no longer be the dominant force in directing research goals of eastern European archaeologists. There will be shifts in the emphasis of study. The study of Slavic settlements will not be a great priority in East Germany or in a unified Germany, as the influence of the party and the Soviet Union fades. However, research on the ethnic origins of various groups, such as Balts and Slavs, will continue to play an important role in eastern European archaeology. That is an interesting problem for archaeologists trying to connect material culture with linguistic and ethnic developments, and the general public always has great interest in ethnic origins. Archaeologists as objective scientists should not be affected by the unification of Germany as it pertains to the study of prehistoric ethnic groups, and unification will not-one hopes-lead to emotional debates as occurred between German and Slavic archaeologists before World War II.

Some republics of the Soviet Union such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, and Moldavia, are becoming much more independent or totally independent from the central control in Moscow. Presently, western archaeologists will be able to deal directly with Baltic colleagues. Also, the greater independence is giving a boost to local archaeology. On 12 January 1989, a Lithuanian Archaeological Society was founded with a membership of 70 professional archaeologists. Three honorary members were elected: Marija Gimbutas (Los Angeles), Pranas Kulikauskas (Vilnius), and Valentin Sedov (Moscow). The Lithuanian Archaeological Society appealed to the University of Vilnius to re-establish its department of archaeology.

The so-called socialist system in eastern European countries was quite varied. Poland differed greatly from Brezhnev's Soviet Union. These differences also affected archaeology. Polish and Hungarian archaeologists could travel to western European countries, while few Soviet prehistorians could take such trips. The decrease in or elimination of travel restrictions will be more appreciated in the Soviet Union. However, few eastern European archaeologists will be able to travel on their own to western Europe, since little foreign currency is available. There will be many more candidates to attend meetings in the west, but their support will heavily depend on western archaeological institutions.

Interaction between eastern European and western archaeologists has varied through the last 40 years. American and British archaeologists could conduct archaeological field projects in Poland and Hungary. Now the entire eastern bloc is opening to western archaeologists. When few eastern archaeologists could receive permission to cooperate with western archaeologists, the problem was simple. Now numerous archaeologists will be in favour of cooperative projects; only the availability of research funds will limit the number of projects.

Until recent months, archaeologists were among the few professions in the west that could conduct field research in some parts of eastern Europe (Bogucki 1982; Hensel & Milisauskas

1985; Kruk & Milisauskas 1985; Milisauskas 1986; Sherratt 1982; Soffer 1985). Foundations were willing to support our endeavours. Now the needs of people with Masters of Business Administration, engineers, lawyers, etc., are dominating foundations' interests. As archaeologists will be competing with many other professions and needs for work in eastern Europe, there will be less money for research in archaeology.

The number of publications by eastern European archaeologists will increase in western Europe and the USA. When only a small number of eastern European archaeologists received permission to publish in the west, the journals and publishing companies accepted their work enthusiastically. As the number of submitted articles and manuscripts increases, the selection process will be tougher. It will be difficult for some eastern European archaeologists to understand western publishing procedures and the inevitable rejections. Because of economic problems, local archaeological institutions will put pressure on eastern European archaeologists to publish in the west. Thus, western publishers will receive better-quality manuscripts, including maps, from eastern Europeans. One of the weaknesses of eastern European publications was the quality of maps which frequently consisted of very general sketches on account of secrecy.

English-speaking archaeologists will benefit from the linguistic changes occurring in eastern Europe. Russian language is losing its importance; Poland and Hungary have already dropped it as a required second language. English is growing in importance as a second language, and there will be more publications in English.

Eastern European archaeology grew and developed very fruitfully during the last 45 years. The centralized political control and the greater ideological rigidity of some disciplines, such as history, attracted numerous intelligent persons to archaeology which had much less dogma. It is hoped that the field will continue to attract brilliant persons who will continue the excellent work of the previous generation.

Acknowledgements. I am grateful to Gregory Johnson, Janusz Kruk, Vita Milisauskas, Ben Nelson, Ivan Pavlu and Olga Soffer for comments and suggestions concerning this article.

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continued on page 32



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Dr. Douglas Sadler, of Trent University, and I would like to seek your assistance through the pages of ARCH NOTES in obtaining the addresses of a number of archaeologists and faunal analysts, who have contributed to knowledge of Archaeology and of faunal information from a number of Ontario archaeological sites.

During the past three years, Dr. Sadler and I have been extracting from numerous publications and unpublished faunal reports, data re avian findings in 400 prehistoric archaeological sites in Ontario, with a view to publishing on the occurrences of avian species in Ontario, temporally, culturally, geographically and in terms of scarcity and abundance. The two co-authors believe that this information will be of use and interest to birders, wildlife people, zooarchaeologists and the general public.

Every effort has been made to obtain written permission from the archaeologists and faunal analysts of unpublished avian data, and hence not in the public domain by virtue of previous publication. However, the present addresses of the following persons are not known to us:

Dr. Kathy Biddick
 Marjolaine Boutin-Sweet
 Sheila Bradford
 Colleen Brûlé
 Beckie Carter
 Janet Christie
 Stella Dizes
 Margaret Esperance
 Linda Finn
 Sheila Frame
 Stan Freer

Joo-Ran Im
 Hugh Jarvis
 Jane Jeffery
 Barbara Jones
 Irene Knutson
 Sue Langley
 Clayton Lee
 Anna Leventhal
 Mark Mackenzie
 E. Marchand
 Dr. Al Mohr

C.N. Gogo
 Barbara Noseworthy
 Jennifer Shalinsky
 Sydney Wilson
 Harold Wodinsky.

Kim Healey
 Linda Sayers
 Randy White
 Patrick Williams

If any reader of ARCH NOTES knows the recent address of the above, it would be greatly appreciated if such information was sent or telephoned to either Dr. Sadler at R.R. #4, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 6X5. Tel. (705) 743-8978 or to the undersigned, at as early a date as convenient.

Yours sincerely,
 Dr. Howard Savage
 Dept. of Anthropology
 University of Toronto
 Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
 Tel (416) 978-5260 ■

Dear Sir:

It was my good fortune to re-visit the Peterborough Petroglyphs on August 2nd in the company of my dear friends Ken and Martha Kidd. As I did the original survey of this important site in 1954 when they were isolated and difficult of access, I found it very difficult to orientate myself in the present maze of roads and to view them under the stark steel and glass of the protective building which has been raised above them. Most startling was the appearance of the rock itself. It is now a dreary brownish grey whereas in 1954 it was a sparkling white which made viewing the glyphs extremely difficult. Ken Kidd suggested that I should make this fact known for the record and that is the main reason for this letter. Acid rain is, I suspect, the chief culprit in tarnishing the original beauty of this Aboriginal monument.

As a bit of news for Ontario Archaeological Society members, K. E. Kidd celebrated his 85th birthday in July and is as scholarly as ever. He and Martha received honorary Doctorates (L.L.D) at the same convocation at Trent University, an honour long overdue. I am sure we all wish them a happy and satisfying future.

Yours truly,
Paul W. Sweetman ■

Dear Sir:

We would like to introduce our professional service to you. We recognize that most professional archaeologists are acquainted with some statistical analyses but we have studied and developed applied expertise in this field, using both personal and Main Frame computers to handle the smallest to the largest set of information. This may be non-parametric (not conforming to a normal curve) or parametric and tested using standard Chi-square (with Fishers Exact for less than 5 specimens), Variance intra/inter site, MANOVA, ANOVA, Pearsons Correlation, etc.

We have SPSSX(TM), SAS(TM), MiniTab(TM) as well as top line wordprocessing which utilizes laser printing. This produces "printed", top quality report format.

Our objectives encompass setting up the data input, running and completing the statistical analyses, and providing you with top quality documents which are specific to your field, and common sense in interpretation.

We would be pleased to send you our fixed rates (by the page/by the job), as well as an example of our contract expectations for larger, more complex jobs. We would look forward to any enquiries you may have.

We guarantee to meet your deadlines. We guarantee total privacy of your data.

Sincerely yours,
K .I. Rogers, INFOTECH CONSULTING
1-809 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario L8M 1L5 ■

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Roles, Needs & Responsibilities
January 19, 1991
University of Waterloo**

A conference and workshop sponsored by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in cooperation with:

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Save Ontario Shipwrecks

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Heritage Resources
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Waterloo

For further information write:
Mike Lipowski, Archaeology Unit, Ministry
of Culture and Communications, 77 Bloor
St. West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario,
M7A 2R9

ARCH NOTES

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

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PARK - GORE VALE

by ELLEN BLAUBERGS

Brief history of Trinity Bellwoods Park and Gore Vale

The history of Trinity-Bellwoods Park in the Dundas/Queen and Ossington area of Toronto goes back thousands of years. Native groups lived under the towering elms and used Garrison Creek, which flowed through the Park, as a source of food and transportation.

The area was first settled by Europeans in the late 18th century. In 1799, Colonel Aeneas Shaw of the Queen's Rangers built a home called Oakhill, just north of what is now Dundas. Shaw was a long-time member of the governing council of Upper Canada and fought bravely in both the American War of Independence and the War of 1812.

The eastern part of Trinity-Bellwoods Park was purchased by the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly in 1819. In 1820, he built the first brick house in the west end of the city and one of the oldest in the County of York. This residence was called "Gore Vale" in honour of Sir Francis Gore, who was Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from 1806 to 1817.

When Gore Vale was built, this part of Toronto was mostly wilderness. There were few buildings west of the settlement of York. Unbroken forest stretched from Gore Vale to Niagara.

Gore Vale was an extensive rural estate which included the main house, stables, and a conservatory. Evidence of smaller structures such as ice-houses, wash-houses, and porches may be discovered through archaeological excavation. The building has many attractive features, not the least of which was the mansard roof, possibly the first of its kind in York.

Gore Vale was occupied by a series of owners after the deaths of Duncan Cameron and his sister Janet. E.O. Bickford (after whom Bickford Park and the Bickford Centre are named) purchased Gore Vale in 1870. Beatrice and Grace Streets in the same area, are named after his daughters. After the death of Bickford, the estate and remaining lands of Gore Vale were sold in 1900 to the Keeley Institute, a facility devoted to the scientific treatment of alcohol and drug addictions. Dr. Keeley was an American Civil War physician who established a hundred of such sanatoria around the world at the turn of the century. Keeley's "Gold Cure" was expensive and therefore only more affluent citizens of Toronto would have been able to take advantage of the treatment.

In 1904 the house and lands were sold to Trinity College. Gore Vale was renamed "Trinity House" and served as a residence for students. Although officially called Trinity House, the residence was known as the "Jag House", referring to the colloquial name used to describe an intoxicated person. In the final stages of its life Gore Vale was used as a community centre and served as the headquarters of the Kiwanis Boys Club of Canada. Gore Vale was eventually demolished in 1926 to increase the size of Trinity-Bellwoods Park.

The Archaeological Excavation

The Archaeological Resource Centre's eighth public excavation focuses on the Gore Vale Estate. This three-year project commenced in May 1990. Students of Toronto Board of Education schools and members of the public are encouraged to take part in the dig through a wide variety of education and participation programs.

All class groups, as well as interested individuals, work alongside the archaeologists on the Board of Education staff, and learn the many methods and techniques that specialists use in helping discover and conserve the rich and fragile resources of Toronto.

During the summer months, two senior social science credit courses were offered to 37 high school students as part of the Toronto Board of Education's ongoing efforts to provide quality heritage education opportunities for people of all ages.

The dig is open Monday through Saturday until mid-September and Mon-Fri. after that until mid-October. Thanks to a generous grant from Toronto City Council, the archaeology program is available to the public on Saturdays as well as throughout the normal working week. Tours are offered daily, and all programs are provided free of charge.

To OAS Members and Friends

The Archaeological Resource Centre invites all 1990 OAS Symposium attendees to visit the Trinity Bellwoods Archaeological Project on Friday, October 26, 1990. The site will be open from 8:30-5:00. Foundation and other structural remains, interesting artifacts on display at the site and in the Park's recreation centre and the unique setting along the only remnant of the Garrison Creek bed should interest many. The site is easily accessible by public transit and there is usually plenty of parking available along Gore Vale Avenue. For more information and directions call 393-0665.

■

WANTED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA COORDINATOR

Required by the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, to manage its archaeological sites inventory and data base.

You will:

- Organize and capture data from archaeological site record forms to be entered in the data base and on topographical maps

- Update and correct existing information

- Retrieve and sort data for a variety of clients, including Ministry staff, other government ministries and agencies, archaeological consultants, planners, researchers and the general public

- Analyse information needs and develop appropriate systems

- Liaise with information and system committees at various levels of government

Qualifications:

Formal training and experience in computer programming in various languages; experience with data bases and the manipulation of soft data and in analysing, designing and implementing computerized information and database management systems; ability to communicate with a wide range of specialists and the public; extensive experience with microcomputers and familiarity with dBase III+/IV is essential; a bachelor's degree in anthropology with a heavy emphasis on Ontario prehistory and archaeology, or equivalent experience in Ontario archaeology, is essential. Experience working with CHIN/PARIS systems is a definite asset.

This is a short-term contract position leading to a permanent position on staff.

Salary : \$683.92 per week.

Send resume and covering letter to:

Chris J.-Andersen

Ministry of Culture and Communications

Heritage Branch, Archaeology Unit

77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor

Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 (416) 965-4490 ■

☆ B O O K S ☆

**"THE NIAGARA ESCARPMENT:
A PORTFOLIO"**Reviewed by **Tony Stapells**

"The Niagara Escarpment: A Portfolio", a large format book by Pat and Rosemary Keough, is a Stoddart/Nahanni Production, 1990. The authors/photographers have previously created "The Ottawa Valley Portfolio" and the "Nahanni Portfolio".

The first section describes the region in geologic time to the present. Maps and diagrams point out the geographic range of the Escarpment, a Silurian ridge in the form of a horseshoe which stretches from New York State through Niagara, Hamilton, the Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island, the top of Lake Michigan and down Wisconsin to near Chicago. The history of the native peoples is related from 12,000 B.P. to contact. Some of the illustrations drawn by Ivan Kocsis came from the O.A.S. Poster. Although this is a clear synopsis, no native artifact is shown.

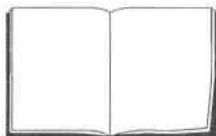
European heritage is depicted by many fascinating old black and white photographs. This selection includes many of the people involved. The first settlers cleared the land and the primeval forest was gone. The 19th century "progress" is illustrated from the construction of farmsteads, mills, schools and villages, lumberyards, railroads and shipyards. Queen's Park's pink sandstone exterior comes from the Forks of the Credit, while the silver-grey limestone interior is from the Hockley Valley.

The text exhorts us to "appreciate the Escarpment not as a potential commodity but rather for its irreplaceable natural beauty and sheer spiritual value". This appeal to save the Escarpment is also developed in the introduction by the nature artist Robert Bateman. Not only does he own land in the area, he was a member of the Niagara Escarpment Commission for 11 years. The uncluttered, conserved nature trails

throughout Europe are compared to the littered, encroached Bruce Trail. He calls for the halt of urban industrial spread from the Golden Horseshoe into the Escarpment environs.

The 131 large 27 cm by 19.5 cm colour plates are meticulously clear and precise. The portfolio is a wide range of varied close-up, odd-angled, distant and straight shots. They beautifully portray every section of the region in every season. Detailed flora and fauna embellish the landscape, devoid in the most part of human inhabitants. There is no pictorial evidence to indicate any danger to the natural surroundings. Contrary to the text, few photos indicate the ravages of the 20th century. This is an ancient and 19th century romantic view of the Escarpment. The picturesque photographs suggest what joys we could still experience exploring the region.

The Keoughs have created a vivid description of a most beautiful part of Ontario - the Niagara Escarpment. ■



An Album of Pottery Types from Sites recorded by G. Laidlaw in Victoria County and Sites on Thorah Island, Lake Simcoe, Brock Township, Durham Region, by Paul W. Sweetman

is now available at the nominal price of \$8.00. This publication runs to 90 pages and has a paper cover and cerlox binding for easier viewing. This publication includes hitherto unpublished plates of Late Prehistoric pottery by the late Mr. Frank Ridley of pottery from sites in Simcoe County. As only 150 copies were produced the supply is limited. Enquiries or orders to:

P.W. Sweetman, 7 Ternhill Cres., Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2E4. Add \$2.00 for mailing. ■

BOOKS *continued***ARCHAEOLOGY AT FORT CHAMBLY**

Environment Canada - Parks

For the past several years Fort Chambly National Historic Park has been the object of considerable archaeological research. This study presents the principal results of that research.

Fort Chambly is situated on the left bank of the Richelieu River about 30 kilometres southeast of Montreal. The site includes the remains of three forts built one after the other at the same place. The first two forts were made with wooden palisades, while the third was of stone. The site has proven to be of outstanding archaeological value as a source of information not only about the stone fortification, which is now restored, but also about its rudimentary wooden predecessors.

This study contains an historic overview and shows the co-relation between the site's physical evolution and its changing role through the past centuries. Included are descriptions of life within the fort as well as numerous drawings and photographs.

Price: \$8.25 (Canada) + Mail \$3.50

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Boreal Forest and Sub-Arctic Archaeology
Editor: C.S. "Paddy" Reid

Occasional Publications of the London Chapter,
The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
Number 6

Available from: The London Chapter, O.A.S.
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at \$20.00 incl. mailing ■

**THE REGULATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN
ONTARIO:
FUTURE DIRECTIONS WORKSHOP**

A workshop is being hosted by the Association of Professional Archaeologists to provide an initial opportunity for group discussion of issues related to the regulation of archaeology and the protection of archaeological heritage. The results of a recent questionnaire will be presented and a series of issues identified in advance will be discussed.

Please pre-register to assist in the planning of the workshop.

DATE: Friday, October 26, 1990
TIME: 10:30 - 5:00
PLACE: Heritage Centre, 10 Adelaide St. East,
Toronto, Ontario.
COST: \$15 for pre-registration, \$20 at the door
(buffet lunch will be provided).

Please participate! Come and contribute to determining future directions for the regulation of archaeology.

The results of the workshop and the questionnaire will be presented to the OAS membership at the Sunday session of the Symposium in October.

ARCH NOTES

Deadline for the November/December issue of ARCH NOTES is Wednesday, November 14.

This issue of ARCH NOTES was produced on an XT type computer using Wordperfect 5.1 and an HP LaserJet III printer.

A GUIDE FOR WRITING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

by **SCARLETT JANUSAS**

The Archaeology Division of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo has, as one of its responsibilities, the task of reviewing archaeological research and assessment reports, and of extracting data to be incorporated into its data base. The use of this data assists in developing planning policy and in providing comprehensive background research data for consultants and researchers.

In the past, the Archaeology Division has been requested by various consultants to prepare a guide for the preparation of a report which will easily satisfy the above criteria and the criteria of the Ministry of Culture and Communications and the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Rather than reinvent the wheel, the following has been adapted from such a guideline already being used in the State of New York. I hope this will be of some assistance in reporting the results of archaeological resource assessments and mitigation. This report is not a requirement for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo but can serve as a guideline to assist in the reporting of archaeological work.

RESEARCH REPORT FORMAT

from the State Education Department
Cultural Education Centre, New York
Cultural Resources Survey Program

adapted by Scarlett E. Janusas

Regional Archaeologist

Archaeology Division

Regional Municipality of Waterloo

TITLE PAGE

- List project identification T-#, name, location, town, municipality
- list name of research institution/firm
- list name of person(s) responsible for the report
- list month and year of submission
- list licence number

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- list by page number all major sections of the report
- if report is lengthy, internal divisions should also be listed by page

INTRODUCTION

- give brief statement of background of project
- cite the work scope specifications (i.e. is it a condition of draft approval, environmental assessment, etc.?) as the underlying purpose of the study
- state the project description and the formal definition of the project area as the legal definition of the area to be surveyed
- use maps to show relationship of project area to locality, municipality

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

- using findings from file searches, interviews, literature review, etc. a summary of relevant background data should be given in the following areas:
 - i) field environment - soils, topography, water features, land modification, vegetation, etc. and the implications these observed conditions present for the researcher or the research design proposed for the study
 - ii) prehistory - locations and descriptions of sites within 3 km of the project area, focusing on those within or immediately adjacent to the project area and the implications of these known facts for the researcher and the research design proposed for the study
 - iii) history - historic maps and information relevant for the project area and the implications of these for the research design
- ***The purpose of the Background Research section is to present facts in a very concise and readable narrative (use appendices for details).

FIELD INVESTIGATION

- describe any pre-existing field inspections for cultural resources such as surveys by others, etc.

-describe the methodology and techniques applied to field survey and the various reconnaissance and site examination activities undertaken

-describe the scope of, and reasons for, any gaps in the survey, and indicate the implication such gaps have for the adequacy of the study. If more work is required beyond that completed, estimate the scope of that work here.

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

-moving in some meaningful sequence along the project area, present information for each and every occurrence of cultural resources of any type (including sites with no content, such as mythical sites, battlefields, locations where structures used to be, etc.; also discrete locations where cultural materials were recovered such as shovel tests, cultural areas, etc.)

-address each property or location in turn, regardless of type or importance

-present information in the following outline:

a) location - where is the site located in the project area, and how is it located on the project maps

b) description - what are the general characteristics of the resources (mid-19thC house, Archaic campsite, site of 18thC mill)

c) integrity - to what degree does the property reflect the original design, condition or content or some identifiable prior design, condition or content

d) representation - to what extent is the property representative of its type? Does the property embody the distinctive characteristics that normally are associated with the type or class within which it falls?

e) function - with what particular cultural functions is (or was) the property associated? Was it designed or used for certain purposes, such as residence, mill, meeting hall, store, theatre, etc.

f) context - to what extent is the property commonly found within some culturally or geographically meaningful context? Is it rare or unusual in the region, village neighbourhood, etc. given its above characteristics

g) historical association - to what extent is the property associated with persons, groups,

events, movements, social or economic developments of recognized cultural importance on the national, provincial, or local scene? Does the property embody or represent some theme or historic importance that transcends the property's own intrinsic characteristics?

h) research potential - to what particular scientific, historical or archaeological research questions can this property contribute data? How can the content of this resource be used to answer specific research questions that might be applied to it

i) contributing elements - what elements of context, setting or environment contribute in positive or negative ways to this property?

Deal with one site at a time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- site by site

SUMMARY - repeat in a brief summary form the findings present in the A-H portions above in a project-wide format; e.g. prehistoric sites found, historic sites found, pre-1945 structures found, post-1945 structures found, etc.

APPENDIX 1 - listing of sources: institutions, site files, organizations, collections

APPENDIX 2 - listing of interviews, if any - list name, address, telephone number, and briefly summarize the information they provided

APPENDIX 3 - a standard bibliography including maps, photograph collections, etc.

APPENDIX 4 - attached document excerpts and tables or analytical data as needed

APPENDIX 5 - copies of correspondence and administrative material should be attached here if relevant

APPENDIX 6 - project maps: include clearly drawn boundaries of the "project area" as defined for the study, with each resource, archaeological site area and photo angle indicated. ■



PRESS CUTTINGS

One tongue may be source of world's 5,000 languages

No single person can understand all the hundreds of languages spoken in Metro.

But a controversial new theory claims to have reconstructed the original mother tongue of all humanity from which the world's languages, some 5,000 of them, are derived.

It was spoken by a small group of African people. Their ability to communicate in words enabled them to colonize the rest of the known world, becoming the ancestors of us all.

According to the theory, this group drove to extinction all other human communities, such as the Neanderthals, who may have talked only slowly and nasally.

The African invaders, the theory holds, could speak as well as people do today, giving them a revolutionary advantage over the rest of nature.

By comparing the Earth's 5,000 languages, University of Michigan linguist Vitaly Shevoroshkin claims to have reconstructed "proto-World," humanity's original true language. He says, for instance, that languages around the world have words descended from the proto-World word for tooth, "gini" - including the English "gnaw".

While some Western linguists reject the idea, support has come from an unexpected quarter: geneticists. Stanford University's Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza, in independent research, took an enormous sample of genes from people all over the world, used them to reconstruct humanity's

family tree, and found it parallels worldwide language family trees drawn by Shevoroshkin and his colleagues.

Many scientists believe that modern humans developed independently a million years ago in Asia, Europe and Africa. But anthropologists are just now coming to grips with a dramatic theory, dubbed the "rapid displacement model" of human history, which says the races - and language - have much shallower roots; shallow enough to perhaps allow the reconstruction of the Earth's first language.

According to this theory, about 100,000 years ago one little tribe - our ancestors - exploded over the Earth. That's pretty recent, in a historical perspective, leading to an important consequence: few genetic differences have had time to develop between races, which means we should be able to reconstruct the mother tongue.

Soon after the evolution of modern humans, a small population migrated out of Africa, possibly along the Nile valley. As they spread over the globe, they seem to have driven to extinction, without mating with them, the descendants of Java and Peking man and even our close relatives, the Neanderthals.

What allowed this recent branch on the human evolutionary tree to displace all our close cousins except the chimp and the gorilla?

Likely language. Brown University linguist Philip Lieberman says the Neanderthals weren't capable of modern speech; they had nasal voices, talked slowly and couldn't understand complex sentences.

Languages are constantly changing, so modern English bears little resemblance to Old English. But all people around the world still chop sound up into the same arbitrary pieces, because they all still have similar brains.

University of British Columbia psychologist Janet Werker and others have shown that 6- to 8-month-old infants raised in an English-speaking environment recognize sounds used only in other languages such as Hindi or the B.C. native language Nthlakapmx.

Humans still treasure - or condemn - traits that make us distinct from other animals. Now that our closest living relatives, the chimps, have been found to use tools, hunt, engage in war and cannibalism, language is the only behavior that remains to separate us from the rest of nature.

Only now are we finally getting a few shadowy glimpses of the time when the ability to speak lifted us above all other animals.

from The Toronto Star
Aug. 19, 1990

Mother tongue takes on new meaning

Linguists now believe that all languages originated from one pre-historic source

Maybe the Bible was right, and there really was a Tower of Babel. Or at least, maybe there really was once a single human language before we were all cursed with a confusion of tongues. We had to wait for computers, but linguists believe that they are now reconstructing the mother tongue - what they call "proto-World."

Linguists who try to reconstruct dead languages from the evidence of living descendants have long noted remarkable parallels between them. Nostratic, for example, is the proto-language spoken some 14,000 years ago by the ancestors of those who now speak the Indo-European, Semitic and Turkic languages. And in Nostratic, the word for woman was kuni.

What fascinates linguists is that in Amerind, the proto-language spoken some 12,000 years ago by the ancestors of most of the Indians of North and South America, the word for woman was also "kuni" or "kuna." And there are too many examples like this to dismiss them all as sheer coincidence.

Still, without computers linguists could never have created the huge data bases, plotted the sound shifts, and identified the cognates that have now enabled them to reconstruct parts of what some believe was the original and only human language.

Linguists have long used sound shifts to explain diversification in languages. It's easy enough to observe the French, Italian and Spanish words for milk - lait, latte and leche - and their words for eight - huit, otto and ocho - and to figure out how they diverged over the centuries from the Latin originals, lacte and octo.

Reversing the process to reconstruct an unknown parent language is not that hard either, once you have analysed the systematic ways that sounds shifted to create the various daughter languages. In this way, linguists have reconstructed Teutonic, a language spoken some 3,000 years ago from which modern English, German, Dutch and the Scandinavian languages are descended. Likewise proto-Slavic, proto-Celtic and so on.

However, since linguists reckon that local differences of pronunciation and usage will cause isolated dialects of a single language to separate into mutually incomprehensible languages in only about 1,500 years, there have been very many branchings in the history of human language. And as you try to work your way back up the tree, the mass of data rapidly becomes too great to handle without computers.

In the '70s and '80s, however, connections began to be made all over the place. Soviet scholar Sergei Starostin identified North Caucasian, a proto-language that gave rise to descendants as widely scattered as Basque, Etruscan and Sumerian (the language of ancient Mesopotamia). He then managed to reconstruct

a common ancestor for North Caucasian and for Sino-Tibetan, from which modern Chinese is derived.

Meanwhile, American scholars like Joseph Greenberg and Merritt Ruhlen were reconstructing the original Amerind proto-language, Czech linguist Vaclav Blazek was working on the Congo-Saharan languages, and others were unravelling the origins of the Austronesian, Athabaskan, and other language families.

And everybody was beginning to notice that though there is no common vocabulary between, say, English and Chinese, the similarities become abundant as you work your way back up the tiers of parent languages. Whence the wild surmise - that there is just one original mother tongue.

Vitaly Shevoroshkin of the University of Michigan with John Woodford of a forthcoming book on the subject, claims in the latest issue of *The Sciences* that we now know over 150 words of the very first human language, which was spoken in East Africa about 100,000 years ago.

This hypothesis puts a new spin on Noam Chomsky's much-abused notion that there is a fundamental structure, an underlying logical grammar, that is common to all human languages.

The linguistic evidence now emerging also confirms recent genetic studies of the pattern of human diffusion.

The first lot to leave the ancestral home moved south and eventually became the Bushmen. Of those who later headed north out of Africa, some turned left and became the Irish, the Danes and the Greeks, some turned right and became the Tamils, the Maori and the Japanese - and their relatives, who veered a bit north, kept going across the Bering Strait and ended up as the Mohawks and the Yanomamo.

The whole thing tempts one to offer saccharine reflections on the essential unity of mankind, but I shall resist. Do it yourself.

from The Toronto Star
Sept. 6, 1990

Chinese expert finds ancient fingerprint

A Chinese police expert has discovered what he believes to be the world's oldest fingerprint, left by a potter as many as 7,000 years ago on the inside of a water jar.

Zhao Chengwen, associate professor of the Chinese police institute in Shenyang, made the discovery while examining relics from the Neolithic site at Banpo in central China.

from The Toronto Star
May 22, 1990

ARCH NOTES ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page	- per issue	\$70.00
Half Page	- per issue	\$45.00
Qtr. Page	- per issue	\$30.00

Discount 25% for six issues (1 year)

Discount 10% for two or more advertisements per issue.

Minimum = Qtr. Page

Copy must be "camera-ready" and should not exceed 6.5" x 9" for a full page (will be reduced approximately 73%); advertised items must be of interest to archaeologists and are subject to the usual editorial criteria.





FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

EGYPT TRIP UPDATE

After considering the Middle East situation we have decided not to go to Jordan and to fly to Egypt on another carrier. So far, we have made the switch with no increase in fares ! Some space is available and enquiries continue to be accepted.

Returned Mail

We are still looking for Rhonda Hillyard of Thunder Bay and Michael Payne of Welland. Where are you people? Will any friends of the above please give them a nudge? Thanks.

Publications Update

MOA3 is ready for mailing. OA51 is at the printers. AN90-5 is ready now. SP9 (fortieth anniversary special) is being typeset. However, MOA4 is further delayed. What can we say ?

Upcoming Events:

Toronto Chapter, O.A.S.
October 17, 1990

"Barnum, Brown and Inja-Va: An Over/Underview of life at the Ontario Heritage Foundation"

Dena Doroszenko: Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Our past chapter president, Dena Doroszenko, will present an entertaining talk on the various archaeological projects that the O.H.F. has carried out in the last couple of years. Sites include Barnum House in Coburg, Inja-Va in Perth (chapter members who volunteered here shouldn't miss it), and the George Brown House right here in Toronto. So forget repainting the kitchen shelves or shampooing the budgie and come on out to see what the O.H.F. really does do.

Toronto Chapter, O.A.S.
November 21, 1990

"Parkhill's Early Arrivals: Research Conducted at Thedford II"

Dr. Chris Ellis: Univ. of Waterloo

Dr. Chris Ellis plans on sharing his findings and experiences concerning the Thedford II Site at Parkhill, Ontario. The talk will focus on work carried out during the '812 and '82 field seasons at this Palaeo-Indian site.

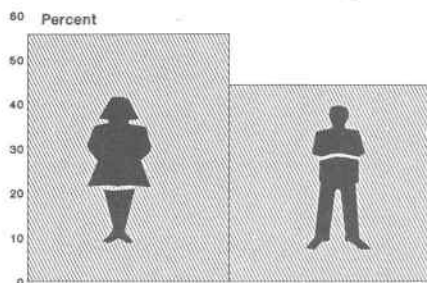
Grand River/Waterloo Chapter, O.A.S.
October 17, 1990 at Guelph

"The 1990 Excavations at the Ball Site"
Dr. Dean Knight

Grand River/Waterloo Chapter, O.A.S.
November 21 at Doon Pioneer Village

"An Overview of the Archaeological Resources"
Tom Reitz

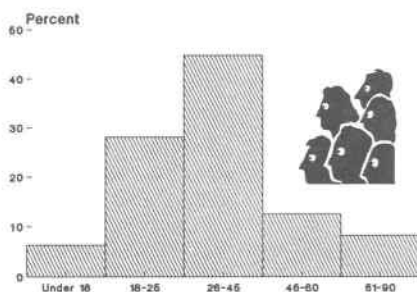
Female/Male Membership



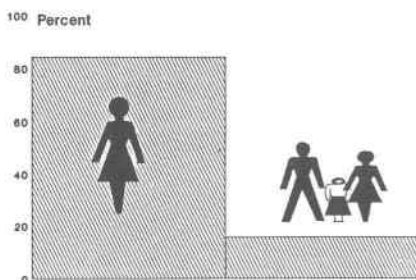
DEMOGRAPHICS OF NEW MEMBERS

July 1989 - June 1990

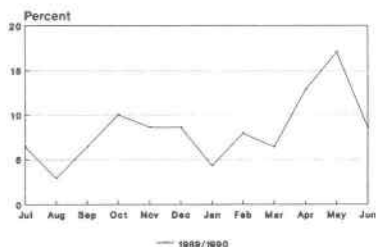
Membership Age Groups



Individual/Family Membership



Month New Members Join



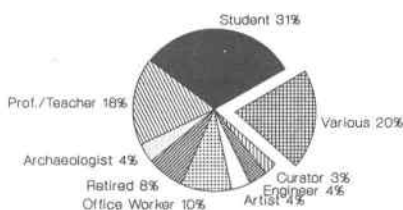
Compiled by
EVELYNNE CURRIE

Using our latest membership application brochure we have been compiling information about our new members. While all the questions on the application form are not answered all of the time, and not all new members use the application form, we do have enough information to provide the accompanying statistics.

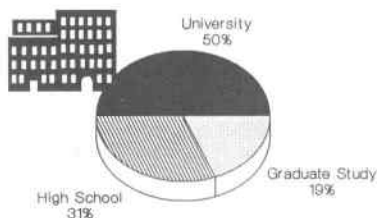
Number of new applications 1989/1990 = 140

Total membership at June 30, 1990 = 816

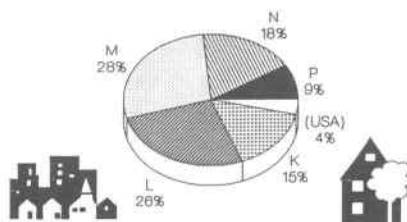
Membership by Profession



Members Education



Members Postal Code Areas



PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

cont'd. from page 3

Outstanding matters such as Cemeteries/Regulations, Polaris/Land Registry Documents, Ontario Heritage Policy Review/Legislative Proposals are either still being worked on, are awaiting release of documents, meetings are being attended in connection with or all of the above. When the rush of the Symposium is done your overworked and currently frazzled staff and President will bring you up to date on the latest news. A brief verbal report as to the progress of these activities will be delivered at the Annual Business Meeting. ■

...MCKEOWN SITE

continued from page 4

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OHF NEWS

continued from page 8

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FUNDING

All projects funded through the Archaeology Committee Grant Program must acknowledge the source of funding in an appropriate manner to be specified in the letter of acknowledgement from the Chairman of the Foundation.

For further information please contact:

Archaeology Committee
The Ontario Heritage Foundation
77 Bloor Street West, 20th Floor

Toronto, Ontario
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Tel: (416) 963-1131
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PEOPLES REVOLUTIONS

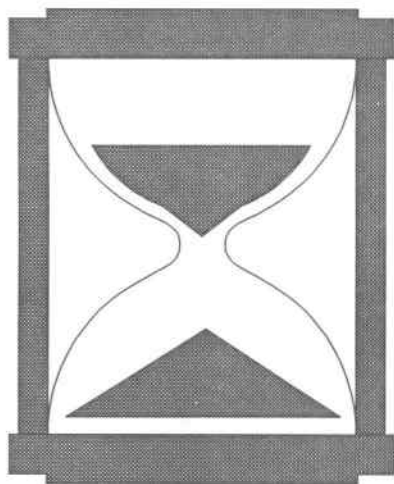
continued from page 17

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Soudsky, B. 1966. Bylany osada nejstarsich zemedelcu z mladi doby kammene. Prague: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

Reprinted from *Antiquity* 64 (1990). ■



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MINUTES OF THE O.A.S. BUSINESS MEETING OCTOBER 28, 1989

The annual business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:45 p.m. on Saturday, October 28, 1989 in the Westminster Room of the Radisson Hotel (Briarwood Inn), London. Fifty-three members were in attendance. Ms. Christine Caroppo, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

1.0 Ms. Caroppo welcomed and thanked the members in attendance and called the meeting to order. She thanked the London Chapter members for their efforts in organizing the Symposium on such short notice. The current executive was introduced: Treasurer - Michael Kirby, Directors - Robert Mayer and Heather McKillop and Secretary - Ellen Blaubergs. The President also introduced the Society's Administrator Charles Garrad.

2.0 The Minutes of the 1988 Annual Business meeting were accepted as presented. P. Reid/G. Purmal PASSED.

.1 Business arising, none.

3.0 Executive Reports

3.1 President

President C. Caroppo gave a brief overview of the activities and achievements of the Society for the past year. Membership is 784 compared with 763 last year. She visited all Chapters except Thunder Bay during her tenure. Thunder Bay will be visited in December. The President described the Society's endeavour to better fit services to the needs of the membership. A membership survey section is now part of the OAS application form. The Society's poster "Ontario's Archaeological Past" was shown to those in attendance. It is the first of a series of educational materials produced by the Society. The poster's history was traced

back to a past executive under Dr. Mima Kapches' leadership. An outreach program to museums was launched with the Ontario Museum Association. The Society operated its educational bus trip to eastern Ontario in July and celebrated with the Ottawa chapter. The Society participated in Government studies and contacts with agencies including: Timber Management, MTO clearances, Cemeteries Act (Bill 31), Ontario Waste Management, Polaris, Lottery funds (Bill 119), Joint Committee for Archaeology in Ontario and Heritage Coordinating Committee. Chapters were encouraged to use 'Expo' displays to conduct public outreach. Management Guidelines drafted by the Toronto Chapter and the OAS Executive were tabled at the President's Meeting on Friday, Oct. 27, 1989. They met with general approval. An interim presidents' meeting will be held next year to finalize this document. Several members received MCC Volunteer Service Award pins. Nominations are open for 1990 Outstanding Achievement and Volunteer Service Awards. C. Caroppo asked for nominations for the Emerson Medal and Ridley Lecturer for 1990. Criteria lists were distributed to Chapter presidents. The President thanked Michael Kirby for his work as editor of Arch Notes.

3.2 Treasurer

The Treasurer Michael Kirby presented the Society's financial statement to date. He noted that membership income is down 11% from last year and that grant income is also down 11% on last year. Donations have been non-existent. Overall bank interest has increased due to high interest rates. Most of the Society's projects continue to pay for themselves, make a slight profit or are covered by grants. Income is down considerably over last year, about

\$16,000 and, by the end of the year will finish up as a deficit of about \$3,000. Decreased MCC and SSHRCC funding necessitates a fee increase. M. Kirby moved:

MOTION: THAT THE SOCIETY INCREASE ITS INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE FROM \$20. TO \$25. AND THE OTHER FEES PRO RATA. M. Kirby/P. Reid PASSED.

Query from the floor: L. Jackson asked about MOA expenditures. C. Garrad and C. Caroppo explained that MOA #3 is not on track and that the \$400. on the financial statement represents the amount spent on artwork for #4. M. Kirby felt that the time has come to consider not only the Society's immediate finances but also its long-term finances. He suggested that the Society start its own endowment fund, one in which donations to the Society can be placed as well as our present Life Membership monies. He outlined what endowments actually are and mentioned that the next Arch Notes would include a more fulsome article. After discussion S. Leslie moved:

MOTION: THAT THE EXECUTIVE MOVE TO ESTABLISH AN ENDOWMENT FUND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THIS ENDOWMENT FUND WILL CAUSE MEMBERS TO CHANGE THE WAY THEY THINK ABOUT THE PRESENT AND FUTURE O N T A R I O A R C H A E O L O G I C A L SOCIETY. S. Leslie/J. Steckley PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

3.3 The Secretary Ellen Blauger has no report at this time. The President tendered thanks for her efforts over the past year.

3.4 Directors

Robert Mayer reported that his first year as Director has been one of enlightenment. He has been very impressed with the work of the Society especially in the areas of providing advice to members and special interest groups. He views his own role as an information gatherer for the Society, especially for its membership. He expressed his disappointment over the fact that no direct requests from the membership have been received re: direction and priorities. This could perhaps represent a vote of confidence. He felt that the Executive Committee should be endorsed for its advocacy role and lobbying efforts. The Executive Committee does need feedback re: what future direction the Society should take.

Director Heather McKillop reported that she is also impressed by the accomplishments of the OAS and feels she has learned a great deal from the work that is delegated to her by the President. She noted that the OAS is increasingly approached for advice re: regulations, procedures and membership requests. She also believes that much of the Society's responsibilities rest on the President's and Administrator's shoulders and although many tasks are delegated to the directors, the role of the directors' and secretary's positions will increase. H. McKillop hopes that more students, volunteers and Passport to the Past subscribers will become involved with the Society and would like to see an increase in Native involvement in archaeology.

3.5 Administrator

The Administrator Charles Garrad reported that the first membership demographic study has been compiled from the Society's new brochures. A male/female ratio of 3:4 exists; most members fall within the 26-45 age group; many members have a university education; a large spectrum of

professions are also represented; surprisingly, only a minority of members are paid archaeologists and students. C. Garrad also reported that Passport to the Past is undergoing delivery difficulties due to MCC reorganization. An assessment of the effectiveness of this program will be conducted over the winter. He noted that at present there is an PTPP agency shortage; volunteer numbers remain strong. A major reorganization of the Society's library commenced during the summer and is substantially completed. Planning has commenced for major trips for 1990 and 1991 to Egypt and Jordan.

4.0 Committee Reports

4.1 Arch Notes. The editor, Michael Kirby reported that he has been keeping each issue to 40 pages for postal cost reasons. Article submissions have been few; the purchase of a laser printer would be of great benefit. Arch Notes is produced for less than \$1.00/copy. M. Kirby reminded all that he began his editorship in 1974 and plans to resign after his 100th issue (AN90-1) in 1990. Obviously, a new editor must be found very quickly.

4.2 Ontario Archaeology. The editor, Dr. Peter Reid reported that since the last Business Meeting, #48 and #49 have been published. The cover of #50 will be gold. This issue will coincide with the Society's 40th Anniversary. P. Reid also reported that he has enough manuscripts for the next 2 issues and that OA is back on track. He thanked the reviewers and contributors.

4.3 Monographs in Ontario Archaeology. C. Garrad reported that two monographs, #3 and #4 are nearly ready.

4.4 Special Publications. Special Publication #8 - Archaeological Directory of Ontario has been released on paper and disk.

The membership was asked to think about ideas for a special 40th year publication.

- 4.5 Nominating Committee. The nominating Committee consisting of Neal Ferris, Margaret Kalogeropoulos and Tony Stapells presented the slate for 1990:
- President: C. Caroppo
 Treasurer: M. Kirby
 Secretary: E. Blaubergs
 Directors: (2) R. Mayer, H. McKillop

Following a call for nominations from the floor and none being made, the nominations were declared closed. All positions were acclaimed.

A comment was made from the floor by T. Stapells. He explained that as a chapter president who can regularly attend Executive Committee meetings, he has been most impressed with the equally regular attendance of the Society's two Directors who both live and work out of town. T. Stapells felt that this was a most positive aspect and hoped it would continue.

4.6 Symposium 1990

The Society will be celebrating its 40th Anniversary in 1990. Various activities have been planned including a President's cocktail party and rogues gallery of past presidents. The weekend of October 27 and 28, 1990 has been chosen. The venue is Oakham House, a c.1840s building located in downtown Toronto. The Executive is open to suggestions for other activities. The theme of "trade" in all of its aspects has been selected. H. McKillop has been appointed program convenor.

5.0 Chapter Reports

Chapter representatives, who had presented written reports at the Presidents' meeting Friday evening, gave brief highlights of the past year. Grand River/Waterloo had an excellent

archaeology lecture series at the University of Guelph in September. Lois McCulloch stepped down as secretary and Nan McKay has taken over her duties. London continues to work on Occasional Publications #5 and #6. Future planning for the Chapter has been difficult due to the re-organization of MCC, specifically as it relates to their London office (the Chapter's headquarters as well). Niagara continues to hold monthly lectures at Brock University. Ottawa has been very busy exhibiting its display at various events and has received a small grant from the City of Ottawa for a study of Ottawa area archaeology. Thunder Bay hosted a series of lab nights; four chapter members received volunteer awards from MCC. Toronto has completed a draft of the Management Guidelines presented at Friday evening's Presidents' meeting. The Windsor Chapter has been asked by Windsor City Council to sit on a heritage committee; the chapter has also been lobbying the Ministry of Housing re: a subdivision and industrial development in the area.

A motion of thanks to the London Chapter for hosting this excellent symposium was made by the President, C. Caroppo:

MOTION: THAT A VOTE OF THANKS BE GIVEN TO THE LONDON CHAPTER FOR HOSTING AND ORGANIZING THIS EXCELLENT SYMPOSIUM.
C. Caroppo/W. Ross PASSED.

The President expressed her personal thanks to the Administrator and Executive and thanked the chapters and membership at large for their support.

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

MOTION: THAT THE 1989 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE O N T A R I O A R C H A E O L O G I C A L SOCIETY BE ADJOURNED.
P. Reid/L. Jackson PASSED.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m. ■

6.0 New Business. None.

DEVELOPER'S/LANDOWNER'S AWARD

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY MANY COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS AND ALSO LANDOWNERS TO THE CONSERVATION OF OUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, THE O.A.S. WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THE CREATION OF A NEW AWARD. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION AWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO DESERVING RECIPIENTS IN THE BUSINESS AND PRIVATE SECTORS ONCE EACH YEAR. THE AWARD RECOGNIZES SIGNIFICANT VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROJECT WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO HEIGHTENED AWARENESS OF ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY. NOMINATIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE AWARDS COMMITTEE BY ANY O.A.S. MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING.

George J. Connoy
1921 - 1990
Friend and Archaeologist

From the O.A.S. London Chapter Executive...

It is with deepest regret that the Executive must report that London Chapter Treasurer, Mr. George Connoy, passed away on Monday, July 30, after being hospitalized for some days due to complications arising from cancer. Funeral services were well attended by various Chapter members. George has been an integral part of the Chapter since its inception and will be sorely missed. The Executive will be extending sympathy to George's family as well as planning some activities in honour of George. Any suggestions would be appreciated. In the meanwhile, for those who may not have known George that well, the Executive has put together the following memorial:

George is likely best known to London Chapter members as our first and only Treasurer, his term extending from 1977 to now, and he was one of the founding members of this Chapter. In many ways George personified what the London Chapter has been all about and much of the success we achieved over the last thirteen years was due to George's input. However, George was very active in archaeology well before the Chapter began, working mostly to document the sites of Elgin County, along with parts of south Middlesex and southwest Haldimand-Norfolk. Although his real passion was Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic archaeology, George was always careful to fully document everything he found on survey. His reports still stand as the major contribution to Elgin County archaeology. George was also an important contact to many of the artifact collectors in Elgin County, documenting collections and encouraging individuals to record their finds. George was also quite active as a volunteer, serving as an ACOP officer for the southwest archaeological office of the provincial ministry. He was someone who could always be relied upon to help out on any excavation. For instance, George put in almost as many hours at the London Chapter's excavation of the Van Bommel site as anyone else out there. George was also a regular on field trips to other parts of the province, or down to the States, and was particularly fond of trips which brought him near smoked fish, duty free Canadian Club, or new experiences. Beyond being an enthusiastic fan of archaeology, George was also a good friend to many of the archaeologists who have worked in southwestern Ontario. George was always able to enjoy life to the fullest and encouraged those around him to do so, too. If heaven can be defined as a place abounding with interesting archaeological sites, serving only the best scotch and finest smoked fish, and having several good places to sit and fish away the afternoon, can anyone doubt that George is there? Goodbye George, you'll be missed, but you'll also be remembered.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112
 Vice-President: Marcia Redmond Treasurer:
 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: Megan Cook (519) 473-1601
 Vice-President: Pat Weatherhead Treasurer: Wayne Hagerty
 Secretary: 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4
 Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Tom Arnold
 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: Dave Briggs, PO Box 571, Niagara Falls, Ontario, L2E 6V2
 Newsletter: THE THUNDERER - Editor: Jim Pengelly
 Fees: Individual \$10 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of
 the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

OTTAWA President: Helen Armstrong (613) 592-5534
 Vice-President: Clive Carruthers Treasurer: Jim Montgomery
 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) 683-5375
 Vice-President: George Holborne Treasurer:
 Secretary: 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9
 Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood
 Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last
 Wednesday of the month, except June - August, in the Board Room, M.C.C.,
 1825 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.

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

WINDSOR President: Rosemarie Denunzio (519) 253-1977
 Vice-President: Suzanne Gero Treasurer: Norman Vincent
 Secretary: Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R.1, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 2L9
 Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
 Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of
 the month, except June - August, at the Public Library, 850 Ouellette, Windsor.

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PUBLICATIONS

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

FEES

Individual: \$25
Family: \$30
Institutional: \$50
Life: \$400
Chapter Fees Extra