



ARCH NOTES

SEP/OCT 1991

91-5

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ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (OA) - our scientific, refereed journal - various issues from 1968 to 1991 @ \$10 each + \$1 handling and book-rate mail.

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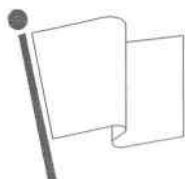
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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Christine Caroppo

Welcome back from the field and summer holidays and back to school and work. The OAS has been working all summer on our various projects, especially the Ottawa Chapter which has been putting the finishing touches on the **Annual Symposium (October 25 to 27)** and their 20th anniversary celebrations. You should have received your pre-registration form in the last issue of *Arch Notes* and hopefully you have already sent it in. The theme, Tools for Tomorrow, a look at 21st century technology and archaeology, promises to be one of our most exciting symposia ever. I look forward to seeing you all there!

Symposium time also means election time. As announced previously, a **Nominating Committee** has been formed and they are actively seeking nominees to run for the Executive Committee of the OAS. Please call Bob Mayer, Bernice Field or **Bob Burgar, Chairman**, if you would like to serve the Society in this way. Bob Burgar can be reached in the evenings at (519) 853-4483. Remember, nominations can be accepted from the floor at the Annual Business Meeting on the Sunday of the Symposium. I should also like to announce that after eight years on the OAS Executive I will not be seeking re-election. I will probably ask the new President, whoever he or she may be, if I may chair a special duty committee for a year or two. I still have two years to go to get my 10-year MCC volunteer pin and it will probably take me that long to sort out what's become a mountain of OAS files at my house.

Speaking of the MCC, you may know that as a result of a recent cabinet shuffle our previous Minister, the Hon. Rosario Marchese has been

moved to the position of Parliamentary Assistant to the Premier with special reference to inter-provincial affairs. Our **new Minister is the Hon. Karen Haslem** from Perth Co., previously a teacher. We wish Mr. Marchese well in his new portfolio and thank him for the genuine interest he showed in coming to grips with the heritage aspects of his job at MCC. We also look forward to working with Minister Haslem in our ongoing efforts to preserve and interpret Ontario's history and prehistory.

The **Minister's Advisory Committee on New Heritage Legislation** started under Mr. Marchese's regime continues. I attended the first meeting in August as the OAS's alternate. I was disappointed to find that much time was wasted by various multicultural and other heritage groups in arguing over what kind of heritage should take precedence over other kinds, e.g. "Canadian" vs "ethnic", "natural" vs "cultural" and "tangible" vs "intangible". To me, at this stage, it is all very counter-productive and divisive. Instead of pulling together to lay down some fundamental principles, the assembled group looked foolish and selfish. Let's get over some of the fundamental policy hurdles first, e.g. "all heritage is fragile and has value", and when we get to the stage of recommending program policy and funding allocation we can talk about what kinds of heritage should be given priority.

Absolute silence from MCC and MCCR on the **Cemeteries Act** revisions we worked so hard on this spring. Their lack of visible leadership and commitment on the heritage aspects of this issue has been, I am truly sorry to say, appalling.

Municipal elections are coming up this autumn. Why not ask candidates knocking on your door or explaining their platform at all candidates meetings, what their position is on heritage issues in your community? If you don't yet have an Archaeological Master Plan ask them why not. Better still, ask them what "heritage" means to them and if they begin with pioneer cabins remind them of the 10,000 year record of human occupation of this province. What about planning by-laws? Ask them if they circulate, for example, subdivision plans to the Plans Review Unit of MCC for scrutiny and advice before proceeding with development. Make your heritage and archaeological concerns felt where it counts - at the ballot box!

In other news ... we are please to appoint **Dr. Pat Julig** as the Ontario Heritage Alliance representative on MNR's **Timber Management and Heritage Steering Committee**. This is in effect phase two of their effort to insert heritage planning into the timber business on Crown Land. In this phase they will be working on practical aspects of the program over two years. These include the development of site predictive model, monitoring program success and heritage sensitivity training for MNR timber management staff.

I am also very pleased to announce that our application (submitted last spring) for project funding under the new **Federal Access to Archaeology granting program** was successful. We have received the full amount we asked for (about \$33,000; roughly equivalent to our entire yearly operating grant from the provincial government) and are now in the initial stage of fine-tuning the project timetable and setting out our working agreement with our project partners, the Region of Peel Museum. We plan to have the educational kits describing Ontario's rich archaeological past available in the 1992-93 school year.

Hope to see you at the Symposium and at the Annual Business Meeting where you can ask all the questions you like about our plans and programs and see our first ever Annual Report outlining our achievements for 1990. See you in October!! ■

The Toronto Historical Board
cordially invites you to
attend the

150th Anniversary of the New Fort (Stanley Barracks)

now the
Marine Museum of Upper Canada
on
Saturday, October 5, 1991
at 12:00 noon.

The 150th anniversary of the New Fort (Stanley Barracks) is a FREE public event. Festivities include an official cake-cutting ceremony, a flag-raising by The Royal Canadian Regiment, Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, military drill demonstrations performed in 18th and 19th century costume by the Museum of Applied Military History and displays of artifacts and photographs associated with Stanley Barracks.

The Marine Museum of Upper Canada
Exhibition Place
Toronto, Ontario. RSVP (416) 392-6827

GAINNEY SITES IN THE RICE LAKE REGION

by LAWRENCE J. JACKSON

With support from the Ontario Heritage Foundation, test excavations carried out in 1990 and 1991 have identified a series of Gainney Complex occupation sites in the Rice Lake region of south-central Ontario. The two principal sites investigated, Halstead and Sandy Ridge, have produced a diverse array of unifacial tools, fragments, and debitage suggestive of occupation by small family groups and a complex set of activities associated with camp areas. Most significantly, each site has now produced evidence of multiple hearths with associated debitage - providing the first clues to the settlement configuration of these sites in Ontario.

The Gainney Complex, as defined by Simons et al. (1984) at the Gainney type site in Michigan, is the earliest Palaeo-Indian manifestation known in the Great Lakes region and finds its expression in a distinctive series of unifacial and bifacial tools. Gainney fluted points are a well-known marker of this culture (see Ellis and Deller 1988) but it is increasingly evident with additional research on sites of this nature that many aspects of Gainney tool kits are quite distinctive from succeeding Barnes (Parkhill) and Crowfield Complex sites.

Figure 1 shows the location of the Halstead and Sandy Ridge sites in relation to Rice Lake. Sandy Ridge is located on a high sand ridge looking south across Rice Lake and set back several hundred metres from the lake edge. Halstead is similarly on a high plateau looking north across Rice Lake and positioned more than a kilometre from the shoreline. Each site can be seen from the other - which may be an interesting aspect of their strategic location if caribou hunting was as important to these people as I believe. Historic flooding of Rice Lake to its modern levels strongly suggests a lower lake regime at the time of Palaeo-Indian occupation and a more accessible lake border for browsing caribou.

Tool assemblages from both Halstead and Sandy Ridge sites are dominated by unifacial tools - a single Gainney point tip section has been recovered from Halstead. Although there are bifacially worked tools such as pieces esquillees at both sites, bifacial reduction debris is minimal. Unifacial tools are represented by an overwhelming preponderance of triangular end scrapers. These scrapers, however, show sufficient variety of form and hafting to indicate use for divergent purposes. Tools such as single and multiple spur graters (see Figure 2), large side scrapers, and scrapers with graving spurs further reinforce this picture of unifacial tool diversity.

1990 field work at Sandy Ridge revealed two large and distinct hearth/pit features containing abundant scraper rejuvenation flakes. As indicated in Figure 3, Feature 3 at Sandy Ridge contained a large spurred end scraper at its base and a scatter of re-sharpening debris around it which suggests an individual crouching on the north side of the hearth carrying out this activity. The feature itself is an elongated oval in shape and about 15 cm. in depth below its truncated plough zone definition. Feature 4, located only a metre to the west, is more oval in shape and quite deep, up to 50 cm., suggesting a hearth/pit function. Both features contained Collingwood chert unifacial tool debitage and small amounts of charcoal. The proximity of these two features to one another and artifact density plots in their immediate vicinity strongly suggests that end scraper activity was carried out in conjunction with use of the hearths. This pattern is repeated at the Halstead site. 1990 field work at Halstead identified a single hearth in the southeast section of the excavation. It was a slightly elongated oval in plain view with a basin-shaped profile and depth of about 20 cm. below the plough zone. Abundant Collingwood chert scraper retouch flakes were found in the feature and there is a pattern of end scraper distribution in the feature vicinity. Heavy ploughing of this area has resulted in a

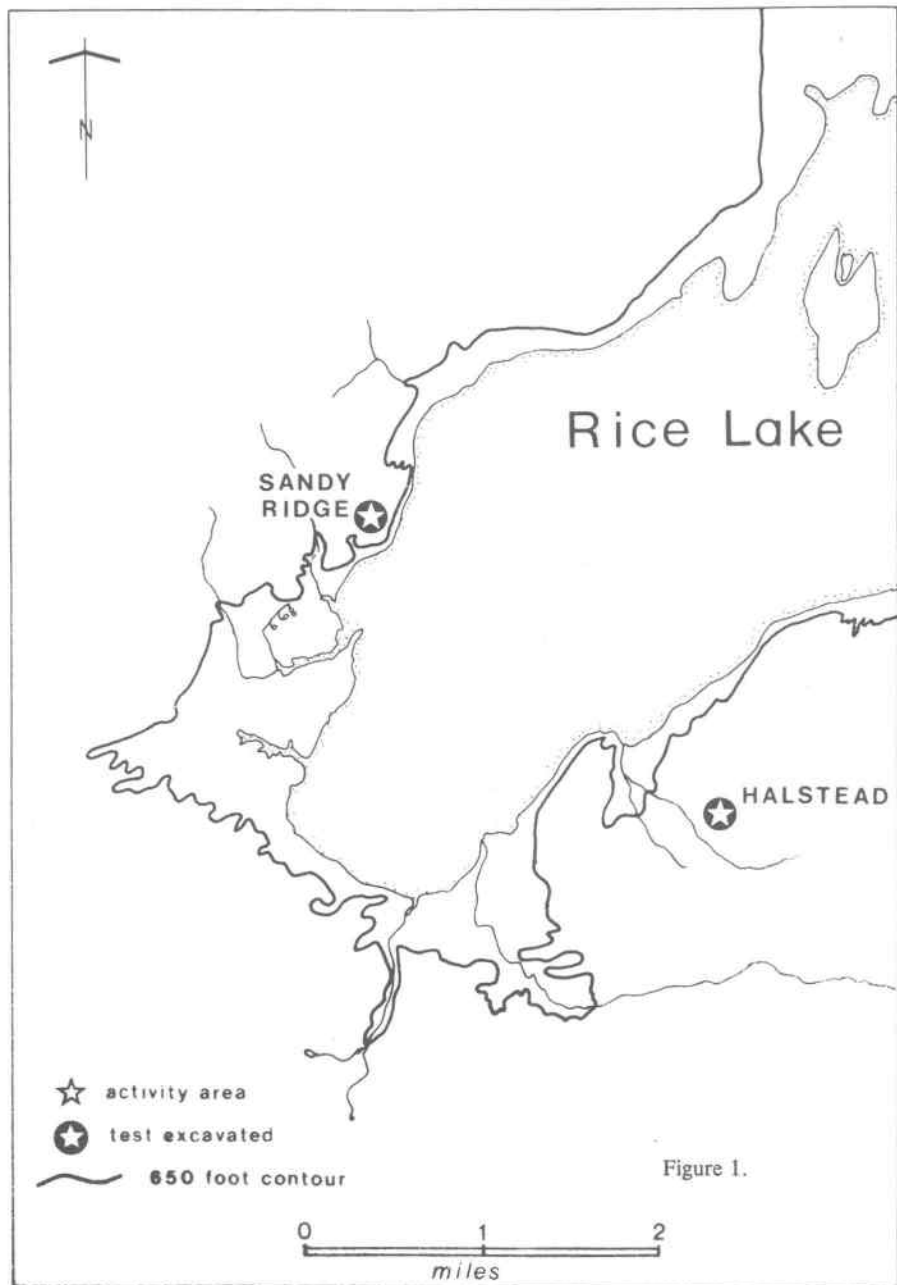


Figure 1.

somewhat more dispersed distribution of the larger tools. In 1991, a second hearth was located in an adjoining excavation unit on the southeast side of the excavation. Unlike the 1990 feature, which was incredibly distinct, this feature is more of a ghost feature similar to those found at the Culloden Acres site by C. Ellis in 1991. Defined by a slightly darker pale coloured sand than surrounding subsoil and artifact distributions, this also appears to be an oval hearth. It is located less than a metre from the feature found in 1990. As with Sandy Ridge, Halstead has shown us a glimpse of Early Palaeo-Indian activity where features were used, we assume contemporaneously, in conjunction with activities involving small numbers of end scrapers as well as scraper rejuvenation in the feature areas. Although interpretation is, at this point, conjectural, we can envision one or two individuals working near hearths preparing hides or carcasses of caribou and frequently stopping to rework their tools as they became worn. The final discard of small numbers of end scrapers and graters gives a partial glimpse of the Palaeo-Indian tool kit used in these activities.

Survey of some 6,000 acres of agricultural land in the western Rice Lake basin area, where Halstead and Sandy Ridge are located, indicates that these sites are part of a regional pattern of lacustrine-oriented Palaeo-Indian occupation. Several other comparable small sites are known although these have yet to be tested. Interestingly, both Halstead and Sandy Ridge - which have each produced several dozen diagnostic tools and close to a 1,000 pieces of debitage, were initially defined by tiny surface collections of artifacts. These activity sites of small groups of Early Palaeo-Indian hunters are extremely difficult to locate and typically have low surface collection yields. Halstead was initially defined by only three artifacts and Sandy Ridge by six pieces of debitage - hardly indicative of the appreciable size of each site.

Although site size has effectively been doubled by ploughing each site may originally have represented a small camp with a diameter of perhaps 15 metres. Each has a small group of hearth features, associated Collingwood chert debitage, end scraper activity areas, full view of

Rice Lake and intervening terrain, and scarcity of bifacial tools. We believe that these are processing sites set back from kill areas which have yet to be identified. The scarcity of bifacial tool debitage and of reworked or discarded Gainey fluted point fragments certainly suggests that these activities, the killing of animals, were carried out nearby. The appearance of pieces esquillees on both sites could be related to their use as splitting tools - perhaps used on bone for marrow extraction, or for working wood. All tools, with few exceptions, are fashioned on Collingwood chert - found in bedrock exposures some 160 km. to the west in the Niagara Escarpment area. Use of crystal quartz is significant, if in minor percentages, at both sites and is suggestive of exploitation of more northerly sources within the Canadian Shield area. Collingwood chert represents about 90% of the Sandy Ridge collection and about 96% of the Halstead artifacts.

Predominant use of Collingwood chert on Gainey period sites in the Rice Lake area is indicative of ranging behaviour which is logically tied to caribou migrations. Jackson (1990) has discussed fossil evidence for caribou ranging behaviour in southern Ontario and the probability of warm season use of much of this area by Gainey peoples. Later Barnes (Parkhill) Complex sites associated with the Lake Algonquin strandline appear to represent aggregation sites where caribou might have been taken on either spring or fall migrations between wintering grounds in the south and calving grounds in the north.

The pattern of raw material procurement at both Sandy Ridge and Halstead raises a number of interesting questions about settlement mobility and ranging behaviour. Early Palaeo-Indian site distributions may reflect seasonal movements to exploit specific resources, such as migratory caribou. Goodyear (1979) has proposed that chert procurement was, in fact, embedded in more primary subsistence activities and that special trips were not made for procurement. This being the case, Gainey site distributions in Ontario might represent a pattern of exploitation aligned with specific caribou herd movements.

In the Rice Lake area, predominance of Collingwood chert on Gainey period sites attests to small group mobility. The form of tools and debitage also supports this supposition. Quarry blanks of high quality chert, found 160 km. to the west, appear to have been the form in which tools came into the region. The Murphy site in southwestern Ontario, 220 km. from Collingwood chert sources, is one of the most distant Gainey sites from the Niagara

predictable animal herd movements than by cultural choice a conservative range of 600-800 km. might be inferred. This is based on analogy with modern caribou herds and the presumption of a generally north-south direction of migration.

If southern Ontario was at the northern end of any specific caribou herd range, Palaeo-Indian bands - such as of the Gainey Complex - may

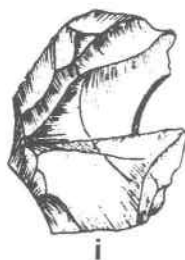
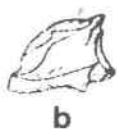
Figure 2. Gainey Complex artifacts from the Sandy Ridge and Halstead sites, Rice Lake region.

- a - BaGn-6-1111, spurred end scraper
- b - BaGn-6-175, single spur graver
- c - BaGn-65-405, multiple spur graver
- d - BaGn-6-1128, end scraper
- e - BaGn-6-810, end scraper (discarded before bit rejuvenated)
- f - BaGn-65-356, end scraper
- g - BaGn-65-408, spurred end scraper (reverse view)
- h - BaGn-65-408, spurred end graver (obverse view)
- i - BaGn-65-323, perforating tool
- j - BaGn-6-210, end scraper
- k - BaGn-6-710, unknown bifacial tool
- l - BaGn-6-199, end scraper/spokeshave

All artifacts shown are of Collingwood chert.

Escarpment, and shows Collingwood chert dominance, as well as low debitage: tool ratios. Observed patterns of Collingwood chert use on Gainey Complex sites are not adequately explained by trade models - with down-the-line trade being especially unlikely. Ellis (1989) has noted that there is little evidence for gradual reduction in use of any raw material with increased distance from source until some point beyond 200-300 km. This argues strongly for ranging behaviour and may, eventually, be tied to the migratory habits of late-glacial caribou. Small site occupations, where game was obviously hunted but migratory herd interception was apparently not a factor, hold implications for Palaeo-Indian ranges. If raw material source use and band ranges were defined more by

have been involved in much broader regional exploitation than has traditionally been assumed. Summer patterns of herd dispersal near northern calving grounds provide one possible explanation for the distribution of small interior sites in Ontario. Most intense caribou harvesting may have taken place within 100-200 km. of the calving grounds in the spring and, even more likely, during fall migration when animals were in better condition. Current knowledge of less than a dozen small Gainey camps in Ontario further suggests that larger mass kill sites have yet to be discovered. It is also possible, however, that it was not until the succeeding Barnes (Parkhill) Complex that communal hunting of caribou at major interception sites was an integral part of the



L. Maljean 1991

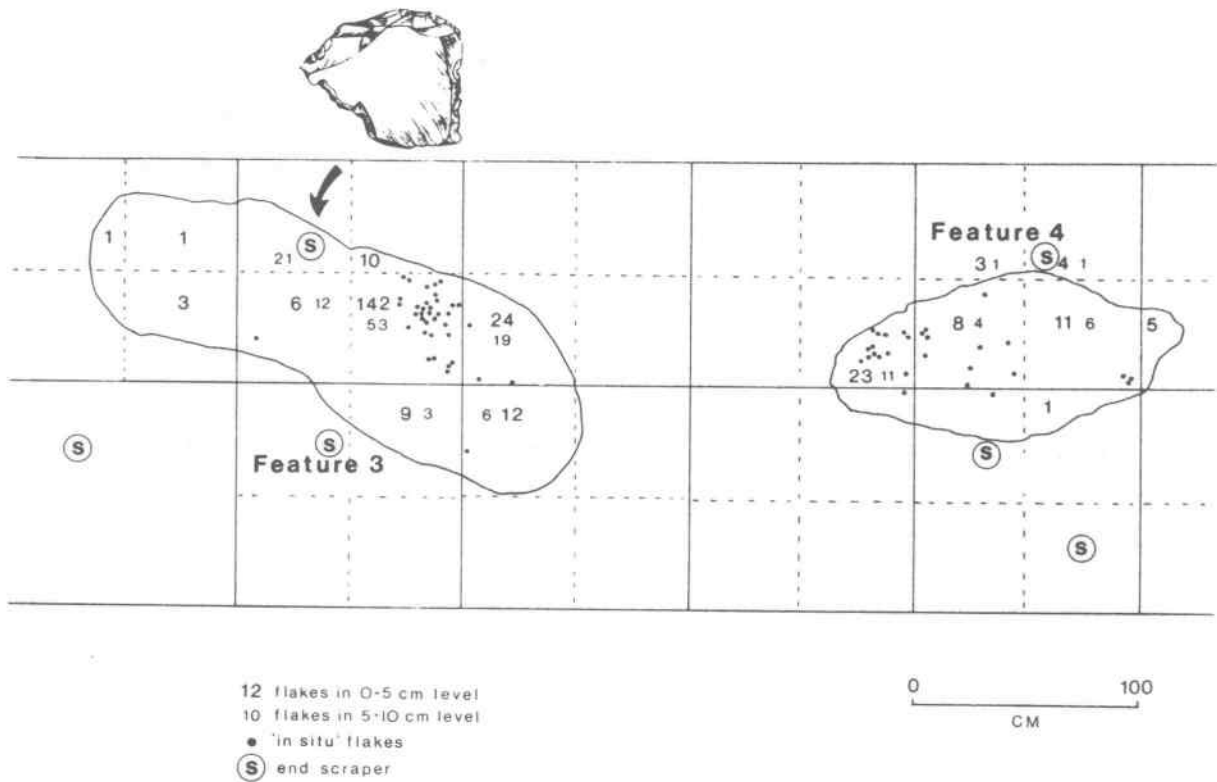
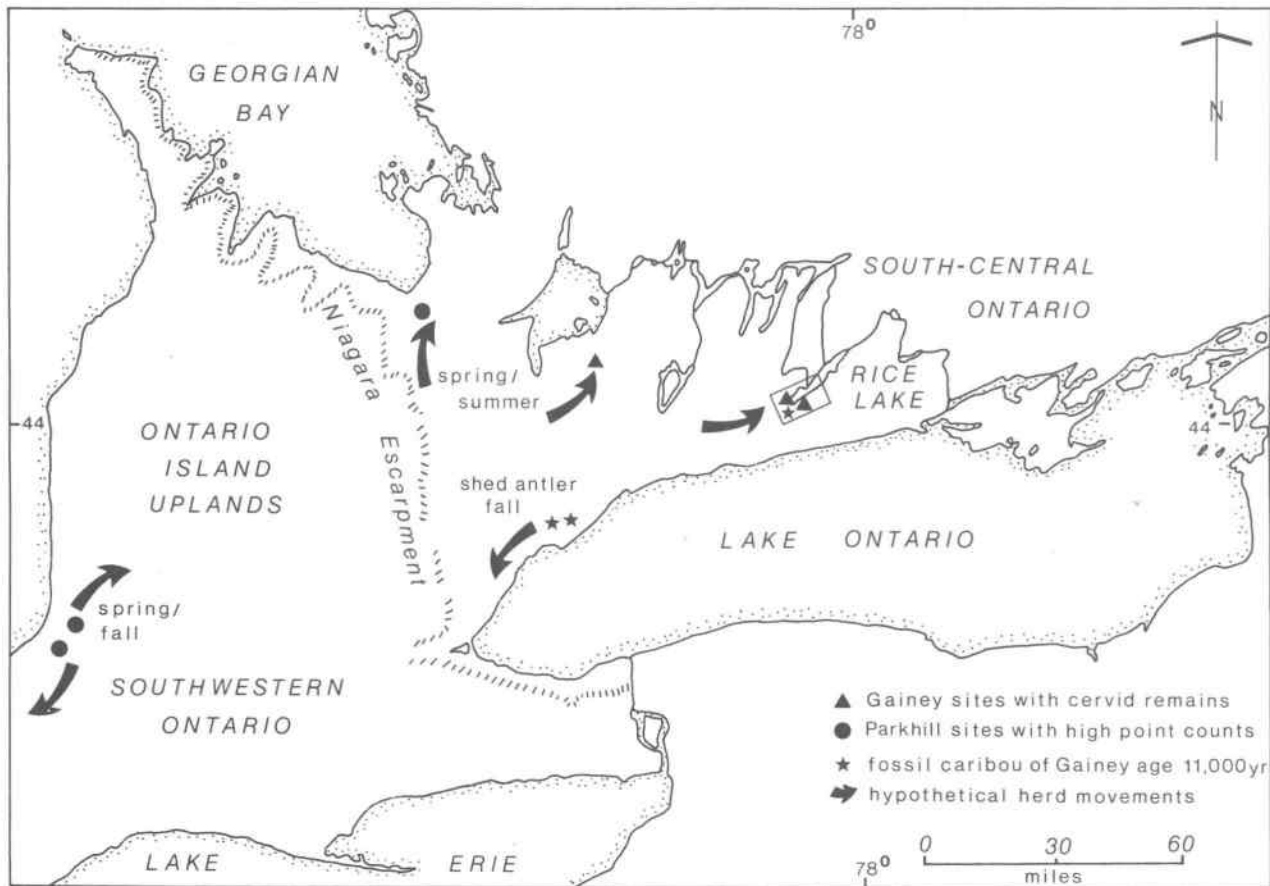


Figure 3.



Early Palaeo-Indian adaptation. Resolution of these and other questions about the first peoples of Ontario will require greater attention being paid to the information contained in small interior camps distributed across the landscape. Sandy Ridge and Halstead are only a small part of the overall picture of Gainey Complex occupation in the Great Lakes region.

Acknowledgements

Field work at the Sandy Ridge and Halstead sites has been supported by Ontario Heritage Foundation research grants in 1990 and 1991. Field crew included Alison Ariss (supervisor), Kevin Armstrong, Martin Betcherman, Andrea Freudenberger (supervisor), Sarah Grapentine, Liza Mallyon, Donna Morrison, Anne Moulton (supervisor), and Barbara Redfearn. Several individuals generously volunteered their help, notably Heather McKillop, Lawrence Jackson Sr., and J. H. McAndrews. I would like to

acknowledge the efforts of all of my crew in bringing the Sandy Ridge and Halstead sites to life.

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1988 "Some Distinctive Paleo-Indian Tool Types from the Lower Great Lakes Region." Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology 13(2):111-158.
- Simons, Donald B., Michael Shott, and Henry T. Wright
1984 "The Gainey Site: Variability in a Great Lakes Paleo-Indian Assemblage." Archaeology of Eastern North America 12:266-279. ■

NEW FOSSIL RECORDS FOR THE RICE LAKE REGION

by LAWRENCE JACKSON & HEATHER MCKILLOP

Research undertaken by Northeastern Archaeological Associates over the past five years in the Rice Lake region of Ontario has focused on occupations of the Palaeo-Indian and Archaic periods. Part of this research has been directed towards establishing the composition of the natural faunal assemblages of the region. After lengthy searching, we are pleased to announce several new records of fossil cervids, rodentia, and carnivora. These fossils provide important reference points for the reconstruction of faunal assemblages over time in the region and offer some insight into the exploitation patterns of Amerindian peoples.

At the recently discovered Paynter Marsh site west of Rice Lake, we now have the earliest Holocene record of caribou (*Rangifer* sp.). If correctly associated with Zone 3 pollen sediments, which penetrate the marrow cavity of a femur shaft, this specimen likely dates between 7,500 and 5,000 yr B.P. (Figure 1). This important range extension for caribou has far-reaching implications for Amerindian occupation in the region. Known as a deer-hunting area throughout local prehistory, Rice Lake now appears to have hosted caribou populations during the Archaic period and probably earlier.

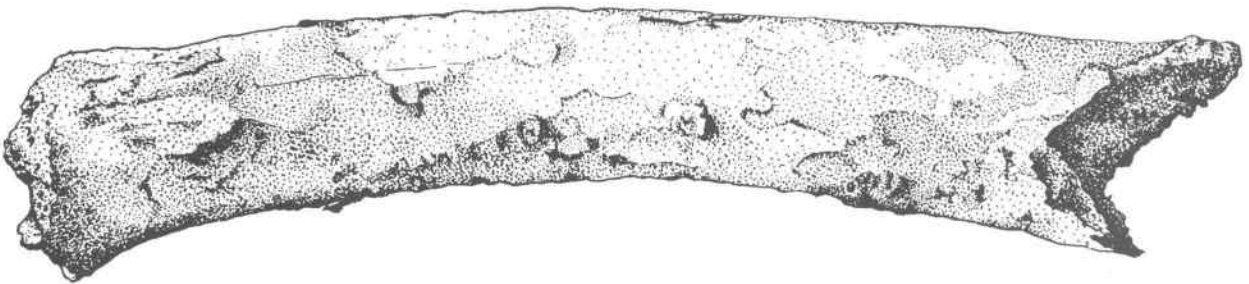


Figure 1. Caribou (*Rangifer* sp.) femur shaft from Paynter Marsh site, Rice Lake.

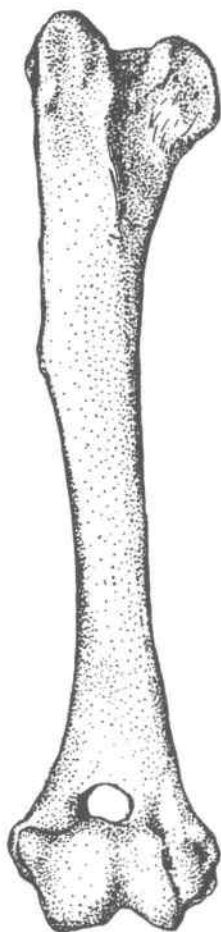


Figure 2. Humerus of *Canis* sp. from Rice Lake region holocene deposits.



Figure 3. Muskrat (*Ondatra* sp.) innominates from Rice Lake holocene fossil site.

A second caribou bone, a left tibia section from the Paynter Marsh South locality, does not have associated pollen but has been radiocarbon dated to 3415 + 85 B.P. (Beta 26,660). This terminal Archaic date suggests the continuity of caribou populations into the succeeding Early Woodland period.

Recent support by Northeastern and the Ontario Heritage Foundation of a radiocarbon date on the Webb Bay caribou bone from the east end of Rice Lake adds further support to this picture of an Archaic period caribou population. Although originally interpreted as a possible Late Pleistocene occurrence (Pavlish and Alcock 1984), the Webb Bay calcaneus has now been AMS dated to 4950 + 80 B.P. (Isotracer TO-1107), again clearly placing the animal in the Archaic period. Dr. Howard Savage kindly made this specimen available for dating.

In addition to caribou, we have now recovered a number of Holocene records of fossil deer (*Odocoileus* sp.) in diverse interior locations containing small hunting sites of the Late Palaeo-Indian to Late Woodland periods. These specimens range from antler to toe bones and are placed in time both by pollen and radiocarbon associations. Radiocarbon dates of 4100 + 120 B.P. (I-14,490) and 1300 + 90 B.P. (Beta 10,073) for deer antler from two distinct sites establish an expected Late Archaic through Woodland period range for white-tailed deer in the region. No dates or pollen associations have yet been determined to bear on the presence of deer during the Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene transition. We do expect, however, that deer made their appearance early in the Holocene. Three new records of fossil muskrat (*Ondatra* sp.) have also been recorded from interior valley sites bordering the Rice Lake basin and are regarded as mid to late Holocene records.

A fossil humerus of *Canis* sp. from the west end of Rice Lake also represents the first carnivore record for the region (Figure 2). Although undated, this possible wolf record is intriguing for its possible association with caribou. Finally, two mandible sections of snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) were recovered from deep dredgings and are known only to post-date a basal sediment radiocarbon date of 10,000 +

130 B.P. (Beta-22874). These remains are extremely fragile and are not presently datable by AMS method due to extremely low organic content.

The significance of these Rice Lake region fossil records is that we are now, for the first time, able to reconstruct partial faunal assemblages for specific periods of human occupation. Although many questions remain, we can begin to understand the kinds of animal populations available over time and construct research questions to address change in associated habitats.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Ontario Heritage Foundation for its support of the Rice Lake Cervid Fossils Site research and also Jane Weninger, Rufus Churcher, Howard Savage, John McAndrews, and Dick Harington for their assistance with various specimen identifications. Figures 1, 2 and 3 were drawn by Scott Gibbs. Field assistants in the fossil site investigations were Susan Wurtzburg, Scott Gibbs, Anne Keenleyside, Kevin Armstrong, Donna Morrison, Bill Toms, and Martin Betcherman. Lawrence Jackson Sr. located the Paynter Marsh South caribou bone. ■

ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1991:

January/February issue - Jan. 9

March/April issue - March 13

May/June issue - May 8

July/August issue - July 10

September/October issue - Sep. 11

November/December issue - Nov. 13

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

O.H.F. NEWS

LICENCES

The following is a list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work, which have been granted by the Minister since July 1, 1991.

Conservation (with surface collecting condition)
#91-110 - Robert L. Bauer, Fort Erie, for the Niagara Region area.

#91-109 - James W. Pengelly, Port Colborne, for the Region of Niagara and the portion of the Region of Haldimand/Norfolk east of the Grand River.

#91-111 - Walter Turke, Fort Erie, for the Niagara Region area.

#91-113 - Dennis Smyk, Ignace, for Northwestern Ontario.

Conservation (with site specific condition)

#91-112 - Helen Devereux, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario

Survey/Test Excavation

#91-107 - John R. Triggs, Toronto, for Dundurn Castle, Hamilton, Ontario

Field School

#91-108 - Dean H. Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, for the Ball Site, Elmvale, Simcoe County

#91-115 - Christopher J. Ellis, University of Western Ontario, for the McGugan Site, Strathroy, Ontario

LICENCE REPORTS

Just a reminder that when renewing your 1992 licence, the 1990 licence report is due. If no work was conducted, a memo stating that fact should be sent in order to close the file.

GRANT COMPETITION

The deadline is **OCTOBER 31, 1991** (postal date) for Northern Initiative, Research and Aid-to-Publication grants. Application forms and guidelines can be obtained by calling Gloria Taylor at 963-1131. Our fax number remains (416) 963-1133.

Gloria M. Taylor

Administrative Assistant

Archaeology Committee

September 11, 1991 ■

M.C.C. NEWS

Borden Form Modifications:

Would all users please indicate a minimum of four numbers when filling in the easting and northing sections (Part of No. 16) of their site report forms. This will aid me in more accurately plotting the sites on my maps for areas of high site density such as Ancaster or along the Grand River. For these and other areas of site profusion I will shortly be transferring all site locations to larger scale maps for accuracy and clarity.

Borden Number Assignment Problems:

It has happened that excavators have themselves assigned a number to their site believing that they are the only person working in a specific area and then advised this office. PLEASE

DON'T DO THIS!

Archaeologists are everywhere - don't assume you are alone and know the next number to use!!!

Besides the above, clerical mistakes, sloppy recording or poor communications with this office, errors occur in site number allocation when it is unclear either to the recoverer or this office of the precise location of archaeological materials. If you are unsure of which block your (archaeological) remains are in please call me and I will be glad to check for you (it's my job!!!). Hopefully more caution and care in procedure will prevent the duplication of numbers.

The following is a correction caused by, it seems, more than one of the above!

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING
DESIGNATION CORRECTIONS:

Site Name/New Borden Number/Previous Borden Number

Goessens/AeHe-8/AeHk-1

Murphy/AeHk-1/AeHk-5

The GOESSENS Site is in Houghton Township, Haldimand-Norfolk County with Latitude at 424300, Longitude 804100. It is a Glen Meyer Village with possible burials. It was excavated in 1951-2 by Tom Lee.

The MURPHY Site is on Lot 9, Con. 8, in Mosa Township, Middlesex County, and it's main component is Palaeoindian, Gainey Complex, with some later elements associated. It was excavated in 1990 by L. Jackson.

It is with trepidation that we renumber a site, unless it is in the wrong block, because of the potential confusion it can cause. If a number is allocated and then pulled out of service it is not normally reused if the subsequent numbers have been given out, i.e.: If no. 5 is recalled and 6 has already been assigned the next number allotted will be 7. For this reason, you may find gaps in the numbering system when you receive a printout from this office. Of course another reason for gaps maybe due to unsubmitted site reports!

Bernice Field, Archaeological Data Coordinator.

School Director, and Lay Delegate. As a parent, she contributed many hours to Parent Teacher Organizations as the Chair, and was always at the centre of any community functions to enhance the school programmes or educational facilities.

In the political arena, Ms. Haslam has been active in the New Democratic Party for many years. She has worked at the grass roots level of the party, serving as Secretary of her British Columbia Provincial Riding Association, Office Manager and Election Day Organizer for her Nova Scotia Provincial Riding, and as the Constituency Assistant for the M.L.A. in Beaverbank Nova Scotia before moving back to Ontario. Her grass roots activities continued in Ontario, until her election in September 1990 as the M.P.P. for Perth Riding.

Karen continues her interest in Education, and is actively adding to her knowledge of Agriculture and Senior issues.

Married for 25 years to Duncan, they have two children - Duncan age 19 and Reade age 18. The Haslam family lives in Stratford. ■

PROFILE OF OUR NEW MINISTER

KAREN HASLAM

A graduate of St. Catharines Teachers' College Karen has taught at both the elementary and secondary levels. Up until her election, she was enrolled in her second year of a B.A. in Political Science at the University of Waterloo. Prior to being elected to the Legislature in September, 1990, Ms. Haslam was serving her first term as a school trustee with the Perth County Board of Education.

Always active in her community, Karen has served on the Board of Directors of her local amateur theatre group, Big Brothers of Canada, and as District Commissioner for Girl Guides of Canada. Ms. Haslam has also participated in her Church activities, as a teacher, Sunday

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

HISTORICAL NOTES

by RITA MICHAEL

DR. DIAMOND JENNESS 1886-1969

Dr. Jenness was the recipient of the 1962 Massey Medal given by The Royal Canadian Geographical Society. The medal was given in "recognition of his outstanding contribution to our knowledge of Indians and Eskimos made over the years as the result of numerous scientific expeditions which he has undertaken from coast to coast and in the Arctic." (Canadian Geographical Journal, June, 1962).

Dr. Jenness had a distinguished career. His first degree was in Classics from Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand. He then went on to Balliol College, Oxford where he earned a B.A. and diploma (M.A.) in Anthropology. From the University of New Zealand he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

His first work as an anthropologist was in New Guinea and with the Eskimos in the Canadian north. He was appointed to the Canadian Arctic Expedition led by Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson and served from 1913 to 1916 under Dr. R. M. Anderson.

During the first World War he served with the Canadian Field Artillery and during the second World War he served as the RCAF Director of Intelligence for the Department of National Defence. Later on he was made Chief of the Inter-Service Topographic Division.

My introduction to Dr. Jenness' work was through his research on the economics of Cyprus (The Economics of Cyprus A Survey to 1914). His interest was awakened during his early studies of the classics. He says in the preface to the book:

"I have revived in this book an interest of my younger days, when a classical education and a fertile imagination cast a mysterious radiance over the ancient Greek world, luring me to trace the rise of its glory and the stages by which that

glory slowly faded away. Chance, however, led me into another field, and only recently did I find the leisure and the means (through the generosity of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation) to spend several months in an outpost of that ancient world, Venus' fabled isle of Cyprus. By then I was too world-worn to recapture the youthful vision."

The Island of Cyprus has always been a victim of its strategic geographical position, a stepping stone for conquerors going in both directions. As a result Cyprus has figured prominently in Near Eastern history and the island is a much studied one still.

However, Dr. Jenness spent the better part of his life doing archaeology in Canada. His discovery of the Cape Dorset Culture and the Old Bering Sea Culture along with his publications on the Copper Eskimos earned him the distinction of being named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He also studied the Sarcee Indians, the Sekani and the Carriers, the Coast Salish and the Ojibwa. His archaeological studies ranged from coast to coast, Newfoundland to Alaska.

The Massey Medal, named after our first Canadian Governor General, The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, was presented to Dr. Jenness by His Excellency, Major General George P. Vanier, Governor General and Honorary Patron of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, May 8, 1962. Dr. Jenness was then 76 years old. The medal is awarded to a Canadian for "outstanding personal achievement in the exploration, development or description of the geography of Canada".

Dr. Diamond Jenness has made a monumental contribution to the history of archaeology in Canada. This brilliant scholar must be an inspiration to a new generation of scholars as Canada's "most distinguished anthropologist" (Mercury Series No. 111, Memorial Volume). ■

FROM YOUR PLACE TO MINE: HURON MARRIAGE GIFTS

by JOHN STECKLEY

The Huron verb stem *-8arinnhech-* relates to marriage gifts. That much is straightforward. There is, however, a somewhat fragmented collection of entries pertaining to this verb that can be very frustrating at first glance to the student of Huron culture. In this short article I will try to piece together the fragments into a configuration that lends insight into Huron marriage customs. The entries are as follows:

"ga8arindhechon nou/velle/mariee aller porter aux parens les presens de mariage/a newly-married woman to go to carry marriage presents to her relatives/"(HF62)

"Dot Douaire ,A8arindhechon/dowry/"(HF62)

",a8arinnhechon nouvelle mariee porter dans la cabane de son mary ce qu'on luy a donne/a newly-married woman to carry in her husband's house that which people have given her/"(HF62:87)

",a8arinnhechon nouvelle mariee porter ce qu'on luy a donne en la cabane de son mary/a newly-married woman to carry that which people have given her in the house of her husband/"(HF65:136)

",a8arinnhechon g le present que le mari donne a la mariee/the present that the husband gives to his wife/o8arinnhechon elle a le present des noces/she has her marriage present/"(Potier 1920:318 #90)

There is also an entry in a 17th century Mohawk dictionary which contains a cognate (related term):

"Gak8arinna. S. dote d'une femme qui se marie/dowry of a woman who marries/Gak8arinnionton. Ch. la porter dans la cabane ou l'on se marie/to carry it in the house where one marries/" (Bruyas 1970:56)

What can be determined from these entries? We know that the gifts are presented to a new bride. And I believe we can determine where this presentation takes place. My reading of the

French translation of two of these entries (HF62:87 and HF65:136) has her receiving the gifts in the home of her husband's family. Perhaps, consistent with the Mohawk entry, that is where the couple got married.

But she does not remain there. She is carrying the gifts to somewhere. The *-ch-* in this verb stem is a dislocative suffix typically used to express the notion that someone is going somewhere when he or she is performing or experiencing the semantic content of the verb.

Where is the bride going? One of the entries (HF59) has her going to take the presents to her relatives. If we assume that the Huron were predominantly matrilocal, with married couples going to live with or near the wife's relatives, then the bride would probably be taking the gifts primarily to those who the couple will be living with in the multi-family longhouse.

The fact that we have gifts brought by a woman to her marital home could be the reason why in two cases (one Huron and one Mohawk) the Jesuits translated this verb with the words meaning 'dowry'. I believe this to be a mistaken translation, as a dowry is provided by the bride's family. This is not the case here. For, as we have seen, her family receives the gifts. The Potier dictionary claims that it is the husband that provides the gifts. It is more likely that it is ultimately the husband's family that brings together the goods necessary. Further, a dowry is a relatively rare social phenomenon, existing in roughly 4% of Murdock's World Ethnographic Sample (Ember and Ember 1990:333), and confined fundamentally to Europe and South Asia, with patrilineal, patrilocal societies involved in intensive agriculture and experiencing significant inequalities in wealth (Nanda 1987:216).

What it would appear that we have here is a form of bridewealth, goods given by the groom's family to the bride's family. This is

much more common than the dowry, occurring in 47% of the societies in Murdock's World Ethnographic Sample (Ember and Ember 1990:332).

Why would bridewealth be provided with the Huron? Bridewealth is typical of a patrilineal society (Kottak 1987:184), as its usual role is to formalize the incorporation of the children (along with their mother) into the descent group of the husband/father (ibid). For that reason, bridewealth is sometimes referred to as 'progeny price' (ibid). That is not what we have with the Huron, as they were matrilineal. I suspect that the main reason for bridewealth among the Huron would be to smooth the entry of the groom into the bride's family and into her family's home. He is an outsider coming to live with them. He is not of their clan, and the children he is most responsible for are those of his sisters not those born of his marriage. There is a reasonably high potential for conflict.

In sum, what I am saying is that I believe that the verb stem *-šarinnheck-* refers to a ceremonial or symbolic gift-carrying journey that was made by a newly-married woman. This journey took her from her husband's family home to the home in which the couple were going to live, the home of the bride's family.

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TORONTO CHAPTER ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Fall 1991 Upcoming Speakers

October 16th

The Bonds of Time: The Utilization of Mortar and Cement as a Dating Technique

Gordon E. Brown: Archaeoconcrete Consultant

The Toronto Chapter's very own Gordon Brown will present an interesting talk on the facts surrounding the role that mortar and cement can play in the dating of an archaeological site. Over the past number of years, Gordon Brown's work has taken him worldwide to assist archaeologists in their study of ancient ruins, from Mayan Temples to Roman Walls. This is one man with a trowel that definitely serves a dual purpose.

November 20th

The Life and Death of a 1912 Steamer

Les Pullen: President of the Oshawa Chapter of Save Ontario Shipwrecks "S.O.S."

This month the Toronto Chapter takes a nautical twist as Les Pullen takes us below the clear cool waters of a Muskoka lake to the final resting place of a wooden steamer ship built in 1912. Here at the Waome Site in the Muskokas, the aquatic world has silently kept the secrets of the ship to itself since that fateful day in 1934 when the steamer went down. This talk is sure to bring joy to any closet underwater archaeologists out there.

*Note: Les Pullen plans on bringing a collection of beautiful prints of the steamer to sell for a price of \$15.00 (However, if at least 10 people buy a single print each, the price will drop to \$10.00 per print!) ■

BOOK REVIEWS

SPIRITS ON STONE: THE AGAWA
PICTOGRAPHS

by Thor Conway and Julie Conway
Heritage Discovery Books, 1990

reviewed by A. Hinshelwood

At first glance, this slim volume on the Agawa pictographs by Thor and Julie Conway *Spirits on Stone: The Agawa Pictographs* is difficult to pigeonhole. A rear cover note suggests that the book is both a guide to the pictograph site, and record of Lake Superior shamanism. The guidebook angle is covered within a brief note on site location and access, and by the easy-read style in which it is written. Lake Superior shamanism, foreshadowed by the reproduction of grand shaman Shingwauk's photograph three times through the book, is treated as a series of vignettes in which native informants recount stories relevant to Ojibwa shamanism, the Agawa site, or the production of the pictographs.

A closer reading of the books suggests that it is neither a guidebook, nor a history of shamanism. Rather it is a relation of the Conway's Castanedian journey to the heart of Ojibway spiritualism. In this case, Ixtlan is at Agawa, just as in earlier papers, the focal points for spiritual discovery lay at Scotia Lake (Conway 1989) and Obabika Lake (Conway and Conway 1989). The importance of Agawa overshadows even these localities. Agawa Rock, it is noted, "is the equivalent of a Stonehenge, a one-of-a-kind, regionally important concentration of past spiritual activities" (Conway and Conway 1990, 4). Insofar as the book reflects personal experience and interpretation more than a rigorous exposition of the pictorial elements recorded at the site, it has serious shortcomings for the interested professional or avocational archaeologist.

One major shortfall of the book as a record of the Agawa pictograph site is the absence of an

overall site plan showing the distribution of the paintings. This is certainly an omission made in the name of site protection, as the site is a well known tourist attraction in a provincial park.

The absence of a site plan is compounded by the failure of the authors to label the panels and individual morphs that are reproduced as illustrations. This omission makes it necessary to cross reference illustrations with the accompanying text.

Pictograph illustrations in *Spirits on Stone* are watercolour reproductions of the original field tracings. These reproductions reconstruct the pictographs in all but one instance, and do not present information on pigment density, weathering, etc. While it is preferable to have reconstructions of the pictographs to present in a general interest book, it is unclear what the criteria for reconstruction are. Some reproductions include stylised groundwater seepage, as shown on the "Wolf's War Party" panel reproduction (page 18), and variable pigment density is reflected in other reproductions (for example, pages 17, 19, and 43). The most famous of the Agawa pictographs, the 'Mishipeshu' figure is reproduced without indicating groundwater seepage that has partially covered much of the head area, although this is clear in the photographs of the morph. The absence of clearly defined criteria for reconstruction may seem moot, but when the figures are recorded, then 'reconstructed' and used as the basis for further speculation, it is important to depict them as accurately as possible to avoid any potential misrepresentation of the raw data - the pictographs themselves. This has not always been the case with the Conway's research. Compare, for example, the anthropomorphic figure from Scotia Lake, reproduced on page 71 of this volume, with the renderings in the Scotia Lake report (Conway 1989). In the latter paper, reproductions of two animal morphs also change shape quite dramatically (*ibid*).

Interpretations of some of the pictographs are provided for the reader based on ethnohistoric

and ethnographic sources. The ethnographic data has been recorded by the Conways in the Sault Ste. Marie area over the years. Two of the primary informants are the great-grandson of the grand shaman Shingwauk (or Shingwaukonce). The informants had been raised in a traditional Ojibwa lifestyle and had undertaken some training as shaman, and are valuable sources in understanding the process involved in producing pictographs. The value of informant data on pictograph sites cannot be underestimated, but it may be overestimated as in the case of the present volume. The Conways suggest that "[a]s direct descendants of the 19th century grand shaman, Shingwaukonce, these men are very knowledgeable about rock art from the Pine family tradition, and from their special training in shamanism" (ibid., 56). The authors state that certain stories related by Fred Pine about the pictographs "originated with Shingwaukonce and had been handed down within the Pine family", although Mr. Pine himself does not mention the source of his information (ibid., 59).

The unnecessary overvaluation of modern informant data is most explicit where a conflict of interpretations arises over the 'horse and rider panel'. The authors state:

According to his descendants, Shingwaukonce not only knew many details about the origins of certain pictographs at Agawa, but he actually painted some of the panels including the horse and rider group (ibid., 75).

Grand shaman Shingwaukonce served as an informant to Henry Schoolcraft in the late 1800's (ibid., 58). Schoolcraft wrote of the Agawa pictographs, and provided an interpretation of the horse and rider panel, the panel of which Shingwaukonce is given as the author. However, Schoolcraft's interpretation of the panel conflicts with that of the Conways. As a result, they state:

[The interpretation of the horse and rider panel by Schoolcraft] may be conjecture on his part. Schoolcraft's observations and interpretations of Ojibwa culture are generally excellent, although he did exaggerate his knowledge on occasion. This interpretation of the horse and rider panel is not consistent with the oral history supplied

by local Ojibwa elders or with Algonkian pictography in general (ibid., 97).

While the shortcomings of most of the early ethnographers may be conceded, it is remarkable to think that the interpretation of a pictograph made by a man in direct contact with the author of the pictograph is disputed by later ethnographers whose argument is based largely on contradictory evidence provided by the original informant's great-grandson.

Interpretations based on the Conways' personal experience lead the book away from Ojibwa myth into both eastern and western cultural realms. Modern, western views on pictorial representation are brought forward in the interpretation of an abstract (or unclear) morph associated with two cervids, popularly known as 'Santa and the reindeer'. The morph is suggested to represent "a person in a canoe with a paddle extended over the gunwale," making this morph "the only Ojibwa pictograph shown in three-quarter perspective" (ibid., 38).

Native informants quoted in the text speak periodically of 'little people who inhabit the rocks', and of 'pygmies', in reference, perhaps to the Maymaygwayshi in the Ojibwa myth structure (cf. Dewdney 1967; Rajnovich 1989). These important components of the Ojibwa myth are translated into European cultural terms by the Conways who refer to them as both 'fairies' and 'elves'. In terms of myth, the two are quite distinct.

In a subsequent interpretation, a pictograph showing two facing drummers is said to "remind us of the Chinese yin and yang symbols" (ibid., 39). This is an odd view, particularly as the Yin-Yang symbol is both horizontally and vertically symmetrical, while the drummers are symmetrical on one plane only. The interpretation of the drummers, the so-called 'Santa' figure and others suggests that the Conways would be good company while watching clouds roll by or in a gallery of abstract art.

Spirits on Stone is a book in need of an editor. The interpretations are muddled, and the organization of chapters fails to make internal sense. Aspects of the pictographs touched on in the initial chapters are not presented in any

detail until later in the book. This necessitates a fair amount of flipping back and forth within the text, and this is when the logical inconsistencies become noticeable. Hopefully, later editions of this book will include a site map or plan, and cohesive internal logic. Until that time, persons interested in the Agawa pictographs are advised to obtain the pamphlet prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (1991) and review Dewdney and Kidd (1967).

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CRANIOMETRY OF THE ORCHID SITE OSSUARY, FORT ERIE, ONTARIO

by James Birx, PhD
Professor of Anthropology
Canisius College,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Foreword by Richard Michael Gramly, PhD

This examination by Dr. Birx of the cranial remains from the Orchid Site adds to an understanding of, and appreciation for, an Iroquois ossuary. Excavated during the summer of 1964, this prehistoric Indian site yielded over 300 skulls and nearly 300 mandibles (all worthy of study). This research project involved an analysis of both skulls and mandibles in order to obtain quantitative figures and informative indices. Attention is paid to age and sex categories as well as those significant differences between them. These data are now available for comparative studies with those figures and indices from other Iroquoian populations separated from the Orchid people both geographically and temporally.

Contents: Introduction; The Orchid Site: An Overview; Dating the Orchid Site Ossuary; The Human Skeleton; The Human Skull; Craniometry: The Methodology; The Craniometry of the Orchid Site Ossuary; Conclusion.

60 pp. (including a map, 2 plates, 16 tables, 24 drawings), bibliography, wire-reinforced perfect binding on heavy, glossy stock, colour laminated paper cover.

\$10.95

"This study of cranial remains from the Orchid Site offers something for everyone. Birx places his study within a larger anthropological framework, which will be of interest to the non-specialist. Osteologists will be interested in the many charts containing craniometric data. It is a welcome addition to our knowledge of this archaeological site."

Professor William Engelbrecht, PhD
Department of Anthropology
State University of New York College, Buffalo

Available from:
Persimmon Press, 118 Tillinghast Place,
Buffalo, N.Y. 14216 ■

SNAKE HILL

An investigation of a Military Cemetery from the War of 1812

edited by Susan Pfeiffer and
Ronald F. Williamson

In 1987, human skeletal remains were encountered during excavation on a waterfront lot just west of Old Fort Erie. While the land had been bitterly fought over in 1814, it remained virtually undeveloped until the 1940s when summer cottages were erected. Only in the 1980s with the construction of permanent homes did excavations yield evidence of the distant past.

With the discovery of American military paraphernalia an international team of scholars and scientists was commissioned to investigate the remains and to identify nationalities so that appropriate individuals could be repatriated. The resulting archaeological dig has proved crucial to our understanding of events before during and after the siege of Fort Erie, and provided new information about the military clothing, personal gear, and other details of the day-to-day life of a soldier during the War of 1812. Medical history has also benefited, especially our knowledge of medical intervention under conditions of war.

Snake Hill provides a detailed account of this investigation, documenting an important story of suffering and carnage, and proving the reader with a rare glimpse of life and death during the War of 1812.

420 pages, 50 illustrations, \$44.95 & \$1.50 handling plus GST. Dundurn Press, 2181 Queen St. E., Suite 301, Toronto, ON, M4E 1E5. ■

THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CALLING ALL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES!

Good Housekeeping Workshops

Plan to Attend

- October 1 - Minesing - 7-9 p.m., Simcoe County Museum
- October 4 - Orillia - 7-9 p.m., Stephen Leacock Memorial Home
- October 18 - Ingersoll - 7-9 p.m., Victoria Park Community Centre
- October 19 - Longlac - 3-6 p.m., Longlac Sportsplex
- October 30 - Mount Hope - 3-5 p.m., Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum
- November 2 - White River - 3-5 p.m., White River Community Centre
- November 7 - Prescott - 2-4 p.m., Homewood Museum
- November 13 - Toronto - 7-9 p.m., CHP Heritage Museum
- November 29 - Peterborough - 7-9 p.m., Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives

Are you incorporated as a non-profit corporation? Are you a registered charity? Do you know how to get that way and/or stay that way? **We want to see you at one of these community meetings!!**

For further information:

Lois Chipper
The Ontario Historical Society
5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5
Tel: (416) 226-9011
Fax: (416) 226-2740 ■



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Thank you for having published my letter (MAR./APR. 1991) requesting information on Etruscan digs in Italy for Summer '91. An OAS member was prompt in replying. Thanks to Jane Sacchetti (Toronto Chapter), I was able to participate in Gruppi Archeologici d'Italia's two-week summer camp in July. A fascinating experience, the camp consisted of an orientation week held in Rome in which members (of all ages) toured archaeological sites of Ancient Rome, assisted lectures by archaeologist Ludovico Magrini, visited archaeological museums (including Villa Giulia) and went on excursions to Ostia Antica and the Etruscan necropolis of Cerveteri. The second week was spent digging on Roman/Etruscan sites outside of Rome.

I opted for Ferrone, an Etruscan necropolis some 85 km northwest of Rome and nearby Tolfa. I have nothing but praise to give to the

organizers--all members of Gruppo Archeologico Romano and for the most part volunteers, who made this week of excavation an exciting experience for its 20 camp members. One doesn't get to open up an Etruscan 6th century B.C. tomb every day! Or learn how to catalog bucchero in a hands-on situation. It involved a lot of hard work but the experience was a very rewarding one.

For anyone interested, Gruppo Archeologico Romano has an English Programme--the summer camps are conducted in Italian, presenting Art history and Archaeological lectures, tours and trips for October-December 1991.

Address:

Gruppi Archeologici d'Italia
Via Tacito 41
00193 Roma, Italy

Yours sincerely,

Suzanne Rochon-Claypole ■

CONTRACTUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POSITION AVAILABLE WITH THE TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

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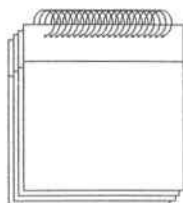
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Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3

Attention: Catherine Webb, Director, Fort York Archaeology Project

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SOCIETY CORRESPONDENCE

August 22, 1991

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

Dear Ms. Caroppo:

Thank you for your letter of July 22, 1991, about Bill 31, the Cemeteries Act (1989).

I am indeed reviewing all sections of the nearly completed draft regulations along with the concerns that have been raised by the

heritage community. However, at this time I have not requested the Act itself, be reviewed. We all understand that steps must be taken to ensure that heritage issues are properly addressed, and I want to assure you, Ms. Caroppo, we are doing everything possible in this regard.

Your views and opinions are very much appreciated.

Yours truly,

Marilyn Churley
Minister ■

HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

MISSISSAUGA'S FIRST YEAR-ROUND MUSEUM GETS UNDERWAY

The renovation of "The Anchorage" is finally underway. Mississauga City Council on July 15, 1991 approved funds and construction began August 6, 1991 and the grand opening is anticipated for next summer. This is a joint project of the Province of Ontario, City of Mississauga and the Mississauga Heritage Foundation. The Foundation is actively fundraising for the project and donations are welcome.

Once upgraded "The Anchorage" will be used for museum exhibits as well as a tea room, and public or corporate meeting place. This will create Mississauga's first year-round museum facility. Upstairs there will be a reference library and workrooms for the curatorial staff and volunteers. In the modern basement will be the main artifact storage and conservation workspaces.

"The Anchorage" is a 1830's Regency cottage which was named by John Skynner, a retired Royal Navy captain. It formerly stood at the foot of Southdown Road overlooking Lake Ontario, a spot in which schooners reportedly sheltered during rough weather. "The Anchorage" was donated by the National Sewer Pipe Company to the City of Mississauga. It was moved a mile and a quarter to the Bradley House Museum property at Orr and Meadow Wood Roads on June 16, 1978.

ARCH NOTES

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

**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR
PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

The 19th Annual CAPA meetings will be held at the Sheraton Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario, **OCTOBER 30 - NOVEMBER 2.**

The program for the meetings will be varied and exciting. Three symposia are planned: **Leslie Chan** is handling primates, **Mark Skinner** is organizing "Human Evolution: Outrageous But Possibly True Ideas", **Susan Pfeiffer** is in charge of "Dialogue on Research" (see following announcement).

Friday evening, November 1st: **Banquet and Dance - Faculty Club, McMaster University**
Keynote speaker: Dr. Alison Richard, Director, Peabody Museum of Natural History, "**Primate History: Another Missing Link?**"

For more information about local arrangements and student billeting contact:
Shelley Saunders or Ann Herring
Department of Anthropology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L9
Tel 416-525-9140 ext. 3903 or 3915
Fax 416-527-0100
E-mail SAUNDERS@MCMVMI or
HERRING@MCMASTER

**DIALOGUE ON RESEARCH:
A DISCUSSION OF MUTUAL INTERESTS
BETWEEN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE &
PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS**

DATE: Friday, November 1, 1991
8:30 - 12:00

PLACE: Sheraton Hamilton Hotel
-Held in conjunction with the meetings of the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology/Association Pour L'Anthropologie Physique

GOAL: The establishment of future research priorities

TOPICS AND PARTICIPANTS:

Past Aboriginal Populations

P. Antone, Access to Archaeology Program, Communications Canada
J.S. Cybulski, Canadian Museum of Civilization

S. Pfeiffer (chair), School of Human Biology, University of Guelph

Disruptions at Contact

D.A. Herring, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

S. Jerkic, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University

E. Yellowhorn, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

Current Health Issues

M.C. Mahaney, School of Human Biology, University of Guelph

A.W. Roy, Environmental Director, Union of Ontario Indians

K. Young, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba

Each participant will briefly present their comments on what we have learned and what we need to learn through future research. Extensive open discussion will involve all attendees in our deliberations over these important issues.

PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND

For further information contact: S. Pfeiffer, School of Human Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
(519)824-4120 ext. 3382 ■

**ARTIFACT TRAYS - FREE OF
CHARGE**

Retail fish stores are receiving their fish in plastic trays which are not reused. The trays are 15 inches by 10 1/2 inches and 2 1/2 inches deep or 4 inches deep. The majority seem to be the 2 1/2 inch variety.

They have tight fitting lids and a ridge which runs along all four sides just below the lip and extends about 1/2 inch beyond the edge. The ridge can be used to suspend the trays in plywood cabinets. They are easily cleaned with a detergent plus bleach wash and exposure to sunlight for a few hours.

Some stores may ask a nominal charge for the trays. However, most seem to be glad to be rid of them. Some will even wash the trays for you. Good hunting!

Art Howey ■

Supervisor
Historical Resources
\$50,700 - \$59,800

The Ministry of Culture and Communications, Ontario Heritage Foundation, seeks a knowledgeable individual to supervise the historical unit and act as secretary to the historical committee. You will: determine strategies to implement corporate policies and program initiatives; administer historical grant programs and professional services; manage unit human and financial resources; plan and implement needs assessments and consultative processes; undertake program evaluations. Location: Toronto, with future relocation to Renfrew.

Qualifications: Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of Ontario's history; familiarity with current issues and challenges in heritage conservation, particularly re historical programs and services; ability to undertake effective planning and resource management; excellent communication, interpersonal and management skills; well developed analytical skills; ability to work under pressure and respond to changing priorities; initiative; good judgment.

In accordance with our employment equity goals for this occupation, applications are particularly encouraged from aboriginal peoples, francophones, persons with disabilities, racial minorities and women.

Please send application or resume, quoting file MCC-111/91, by Oct. 4, 1991 to: Human Resources Branch, Ministry of Citizenship, 77 Bloor Street West, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9.

...thought for today...

ARE WE REALLY INTERESTED IN THE ENVIRONMENT?

Over the past decade or so Ontario Hydro has carried out over 300 environmental assessments, some taking as long as 17 years to complete.

The latest, and largest ever, environmental assessment by Hydro - the Sudbury to Toronto area transmission reinforcement - commenced its review group meetings on September 9. Invitations, information and meeting agenda were forwarded to all known, and presumably interested, organizations including the O.A.S. Three representatives only of this interested "public" attended! (one of whom was the OAS).

...your comments are welcomed...

IT'S GRANT PROPOSAL TIME!!!!!!

HURON CONSULTING SERVICES

66 Evelyn Ave.
 Toronto, Ontario
 M6P 2Y9
 1-416-769-0634

The leaves are turning, the nights are chilly and it's time to get creative and prepare those proposals.

While you are factoring in all your ideas and costs remember that HURON CONSULTING SERVICES can provide that extra information that will make your proposal unique. HURON CONSULTING SERVICES provide soils' expertise to the archaeologist. Field consultations, report preparation, clarification of soil chemical and physical laboratory analyses are our expertise.

The trained eye of the soil expert can distinguish ploughed from unploughed sites, geomorphic features from man-made ones, stratigraphic layers from natural soil horizons, fire-reddened earth from a natural iron deposit and much more.

HURON CONSULTING SERVICES can help you shorten your time at a site next field season. Call HURON CONSULTING SERVICES now for "free" and "confidential" advice on your proposals. GOOD LUCK!!



TOOLS
for
TOMORROW

Archaeological Methods in the 21st Century

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - 18TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
OCTOBER 25, 26 AND 27, 1991 - SKYLINE HOTEL, OTTAWA

THEME: This year's symposium will explore recent advances in technology and their potential application to the solution of archaeological problems. Papers will cover such areas as field work, remote sensing, data processing and information sharing, analytical techniques, conservation and imaging systems. They will be presented by both archaeologists and specialists from other fields. A panel discussion on access to technology will represent the perspectives of both users and suppliers of technology from the academic, commercial, professional and avocational communities. Papers not directly relating to the theme but addressing recent research in Ontario will be presented on Sunday.

ACCOMMODATION: A block of rooms have been reserved at the Skyline Hotel. Rates have been confirmed at \$85.00 single and \$95.00 double per room per night and are in effect until September 25th, so please reserve early using the enclosed card, or contact the hotel at 613-237-3600 and mention that the reservation is for the OAS Symposium. The OAS receives certain advantages for these bookings and your use of the hotel is appreciated.

EARLY BIRD DRAW: Pre-register for the conference and reserve your accommodations before September 25th under the OAS block reservation, and you will be eligible for the early bird draw for one night free single accommodation (\$85.00) at the Skyline.

STUDENT BILLETING: Members of the Ottawa Chapter have offered free student accommodation during the Symposium. Please indicate your interest on the pre-registration form.

PUBLICATIONS AND DISPLAYS: Space will be available for any Society that wishes to set up a display or sell publications. Please advise the Symposium Committee of your interest well in advance.

BANQUET: This year, we are offering a choice - a ticket to the banquet/soiree (Saturday, at 7:30 p.m.), or a ticket for coffee/bar and the soiree (at 8:30 p.m.). Both tickets will include after-dinner dancing and cash bar.

HOSPITALITY SUITE: On Friday night, the Ottawa Chapter will be celebrating its 20th Anniversary. Join us at 8 p.m. on the top floor of the Skyline Hotel and kick off this extra special weekend.



FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

A notice of the Annual Business Meeting was included in the last issue of ARCH NOTES. Please note a change in time to 9.00 a.m. Sunday morning October 27.

EGYPT TRIP UPDATE

The trip is full and as this is the last ARCH NOTES before we go, farewell !

SYMPOSIUM UPDATE

"Tools for Tomorrow" is the name. Preregistration forms were included in your last ARCH NOTES, but you can have more by contacting the OAS office or the Ottawa Chapter directly. If you have not preregistered by now please do so at once ! A full program has been arranged. A meet-greet-&-celebrate Hospitality Suite opens at 8.00 p.m. Friday evening. Saturday will be devoted to the technical theme with speakers and a round-table discussion chaired by Phil Wright. Saturday evening will feature the banquet, with of course, many awards and presentations, and ... ? (just how will the Ottawa chapter celebrate this, its 20th anniversary ?). The Annual Business Meeting will be Sunday morning followed by research papers. A number of unique door prizes have been arranged, including a Canadian Historical Atlas, the recent London Chapter book and maybe even a Tilley hat ! Ron Williamson will be on hand to launch his new book "Snake Hill", and copies will be on sale at the OAS sales desk along with the usual unique eclectic assemblage of scarce out-of-print items

pertaining to archaeology. Registration commences 8.00 a.m. Saturday October 26.

The "student billeting" accommodation arrangement is proving popular but there is still some space available for student preregistrants who respond without further delay.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AWARDEES

This year's closest-kept secret is out ! The 1991 recipient of the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal is Gordon D. Watson. Gordon's medal is at the time of writing being engraved and the souvenir brochure for those attending the banquet is at the printers. It is most fitting that Gordon Watson, one of the founding members of the Ottawa Chapter, should be honoured on the chapter's 20th anniversary. (see next page)

The first-ever presentation of the Society's new HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD will also be made at the Banquet to David and Barbara Poole of Cobourg.

Congratulations to these good people.

Returned Mail

Help! We need to find the present location of:
 France Desjardins and Owen Keatley,
 were at Ottawa;
 Catherine Francis, was at Ottawa;
 Ed Percy, was at London;
 Kevin Sandmoen, was at Kenora.

Please, will any friends of the above let us know their address. We have mail for them ! ■

THE EMERSON MEDALLIST, 1991

GORDON D. WATSON

Gordon D. Watson's lifelong interest in archaeology began with the discovery of Indian artifacts on his parents' prairie homestead. Throughout his youth, university training (1936-1940), war service (1940-1946) and long career at the Canadian Defence Research Board (1946-1974), he kept the interest alive by reading whatever accounts of archaeology came his way. His interest took a new turn in the late 1960s when he and his wife Margaret discovered prehistoric pottery on the grounds of their cottage at Constance Bay, Ontario. They contacted Dr. James V. Wright at the National Museum of Man who thought that the site was worthy of further investigation. While unable to pursue the work himself, Dr. Wright agreed to supply guidance to Gordon who undertook a small scientific study. Clyde Kennedy also helped. By 1972 Gordon had completed the work and published a report of his findings in Ontario Archaeology.

Since retirement in 1974 as Chief of Plans, Canadian Defence Research Board, archaeology has been Gordon's preoccupation. He has done numerous surveys and site inspections in Eastern Ontario excavating sites as old as 6,000 B.C. He has presented papers at conferences across Canada while publishing reports in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1981 he earned a Master of Arts degree in archaeology at Trent University with an M.A. thesis entitled, "The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario".

A founding member of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1971, Gordon has served the Chapter in capacities such as President, Director, Editorial Committee Member, Summer Program Chairman and

others. He has led or facilitated many chapter activities such as excavations, surveys, tours, publishing, public displays, and annual symposia. In every case he could be counted on to do whatever helped most, and always with modesty, thoroughness and reliability.

Gordon has been a scrupulous supporter of Ontario archaeological legislation, having done a study and written a report on the state of Canadian archaeological legislation in 1972. He has always worked within the Ontario licensing system while concerning himself with its betterment by submitting thoughtful comments whenever the government has allowed for public input.

A side-line activity which has taken hundreds of hours has been Gordon's cataloguing, organizing and exhibit preparation of the Perth Museum's archaeological collections. For many years, two large collections of native Indian artifacts lay boxed away in Museum storage. Those collections, the result of collecting activities by W. L. MacLaren and C. C. Inderwick between 1896 and 1932, are the key to much of the ancient history of the Rideau Lakes area. Gordon's usual thoroughness led him to the collections; his desire to put them into a useable state led to their cataloguing; and his recognition of their value led to the exhibitions. Now Perth, already renowned for its wonderfully preserved nineteenth century stone buildings, can show off its earlier history too.

Thus Gordon Watson has admirably demonstrated how an individual, drawing mainly on personal resources, can participate in, contribute to, and enjoy archaeology.



Minutes of the O.A.S. Annual Business Meeting October 27, 1990

The annual business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:20 p.m. on Saturday, October 27, 1990 in the Oakham Lounge of Oakham House, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Sixty 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 Christine Kirby for her efforts in organizing the symposium. The current executive was introduced: Treasurer - Michael Kirby, Directors - Lawrie Jackson and Heather McKillop and Secretary - Ellen Blaubergs. The President also introduced the Society's Administrator Charles Garrad.
- 2.0 The Minutes of the 1989 Annual Business meeting were accepted as corrected. P. Reid/G. Purmal PASSED
- 2.1 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 stands at 810 compared with 784 last year. Five ARCH NOTES were published with one more to go before the end of 1990. The Society participated in more government studies, meetings and contacts than ever before: Timber Management, Parks Planning, Pearson Airport Environmental Assessment, Cemeteries Act (Bill 31), POLARIS, Lottery funds (Bill 119), Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee, Ontario Heritage Policy Review, Heritage Years, Heritage Week and the Annual Policy Forum. The Norman Emerson Silver Medal winners were announced. William Donaldson and Charles Garrad received applause. Nominations for 1991 are open. Funding requests to MCC were outlined. The OAS sponsored a study into a possible ACOP (Archaeological Conservation Officer Program). The study resulted in a document known as the Howey Report.
 - 3.2 Treasurer
The Treasurer Michael Kirby presented the Society's financial statement to date. He noted that we expect to finish the year with an excess of revenue over expenditure. Last year at this time we predicted a loss, which was achieved. This year's surplus depends upon our receiving the last 25% of our operating grant from MCC plus an amount still outstanding, \$3000+ that we have expended, on the Ministry's behalf, for MOA. Membership subscriptions, at this time, are 34% higher than at the same time last year. Donations have been considerably higher this year. Michael recommended that the Society take up fund raising since its success in this area has been demonstrated. Various projects, tours and the symposium continue to be self-supporting or make a small profit. Michael explained the Society's position with regard to the G.S.T. The OAS as a registered charity and non-profit organization, will have its activities "tax-exempt" under the "small-supplier" exemption. We will not collect G.S.T. on our sales and services. Although we will pay GST on goods and services supplied to us, we will be entitled to a 50% rebate on these. The Society can

apply on behalf of its chapters, to enable them to claim rebates separately. Michael also noted that the Society will undoubtedly have to raise its membership fees next year. By then it will have a clear idea of GST's impact; an entire year of recession will have been experienced and the mailing privileges the Society enjoyed for so long will have been radically changed. Mike noted that if membership fees paid for the Society's operations, they would amount to over \$81 per individual member, instead of \$25. He also noted that some members may not want everything that the Society supplies as a benefit of membership. The OHS found that its main publication is required by only 50% of the membership. They reduced their print-run and mailing costs considerably by sending their journal to the other 50% only. R. Michael suggested that the same option be extended to the Society's scholarly journal, Ontario Archaeology.

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

3.4 Directors
Lawrie Jackson explained that he replaced Robert Mayer as one of the Directors half-way throughout the year. Lawrie commended Bob on his integrity in declaring a conflict of interest. Lawrie has represented the OAS on two initiatives including pursuing problems with illegal artifact trade in Ontario. He was able to contact the U.S. Customs Service on this matter and continues to correspond with them. Lawrie has also been active in the Cemeteries Act revision.

Director Heather McKillop reported that she has noticed over the past few years how much longer monthly Executive meetings have become and how many more extra meetings are held each

month to deal with specific matters. Heather felt that having members from outside the Toronto area on the Executive was positive. She will not be running for reelection next year.

C. Caroppo thanked Robert Mayer and Heather McKillop for their service on the Executive.

3.5 The Administrator Charles Garrad reported that all regular Society programs were maintained throughout the past year including Chapter Support, Open House, ABM, Symposium, publications, NOSAP, Library, consultative services to governments and members, office services, all required government applications, returns and reports, and the Ontario Heritage Alliance. Mr. Garrad continued to provide a wide variety of services to the membership and will strive to continue. Passport-to-the-Past continued to operate but under some difficulty due to MCC's withdrawal of Regional Archaeologists and the lack of weekend volunteer opportunities. Over 200 volunteers have been registered in this program. The current Middle East situation caused a last-minute restructuring of the Society's 1990 trip to Egypt and Jordan. All seven Chapters are now in possession of "Expo" displays. Management Guidelines drafted by the Toronto Chapter and the OAS Executive have been circulated for consideration. Four members were nominated for 1990 MCC Volunteer Service Award pins by the Society.

4.0 Committee Reports

4.1 Arch Notes. The editor, Michael Kirby, reported that costs may increase since the GST will be applied to printing. The last issue was laser-printed. Contributors were thanked. M. Kirby was given a round of applause for his continued efforts.

- 4.2 Ontario Archaeology. The editor, Dr. Peter Reid reported that two OAs (#50 and 51) were published in 1990. Issue #52 is in preparation. Manuscripts for future OAs are needed.
- 4.3 Monographs in Ontario Archaeology. C. Garrad reported that one Monograph (#3) was published in 1990. Monograph #4 is delayed but in preparation. The future of this publication series is questionable. MOA is an OHF publication with the Society acting as its agent. It might be appropriate to negotiate a different format to include longer manuscripts.
- 4.4 Special Publications 7 and 8 and a new SP #9, The Presidents Remember, the Society's 40th Anniversary commemorative volume, were revised or compiled and published.
- 5.0 Chapter representatives, who had presented written reports at the Presidents' meeting Friday evening, gave brief highlights of the past year. Grand River/Waterloo's monthly talks continued to include diverse and interesting topics. Chapter concerns include the archaeological assessment of the Moriston site in Wellington County. K. Oldridge has informed MCC about this Neutral site. The chapter may be involved in future excavations there. London is close to finishing Occasional Publication #5. OP #6 was released this past summer. A Passport-to-the-Past opportunity was held in St. Thomas. Several sites were discovered. W. Hagerty reported that 1990 was a disruptive year, mostly because of the sad loss of Friend and Treasurer, George Conroy. Niagara continued to publish its newsletter The Thunderer. A camping weekend and archaeological Tour of Old Fort Niagara were successful. Ottawa conducted two projects this season at the Pinhey Estate and at the Stockade Barracks and Hospital Museum in Prescott. Lab

nights were held at the MCC lab. The chapter's display was seen at a number of venues throughout the year. The chapter has a representative on the Heritage Council of Ottawa and is a funding member of this group. Toronto has been busy exhibiting its display at various events. The Management Guidelines are a major accomplishment. The Windsor chapter prepared a report for the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation on metal detectors and collecting artifacts from city parks. The Windsor Archaeological Master Plan Study was also prepared, presented and incorporated. The chapter presented to the Premier's Task Force on Heritage Years. Advocacy re. a number of local sites was undertaken.

6.0 Other Reports

- 6.1 Volunteer Service Awards. Nominations for 1990 are being accepted. A reminder to all chapters will be included in the next Arch Notes.
- 6.2 The Annual OAS Open House and Artifact Identification Clinic will be held again during Heritage Week 1991.

Before the meeting continued, C. Caroppo asked for a motion to adopt all previous reports.

MOTION: THAT ALL PREVIOUS REPORTS BE ADOPTED. N. Ferris/M. Kapches PASSED.

- 6.3 Constitution Revisions. A list of proposed amendments to the Constitution was circulated and discussed. Re: V(1) and the proposal to amend it to read "which shall be comprised of seven Directors" and V(1) continued, or V(2) "The Directors shall elect among themselves a President, Secretary, Treasurer and such other Officers as are required", N. Ferris suggested keeping the President separate; M. Kapches spoke in favour of the amendment noting that when an Executive member leaves

before his term has expired, the future workings of the Society are affected; seven Directors gives the organization more strength. M. Latta encouraged the Society to ensure that some positions like Treasurer, be filled with a knowledgeable person. B. Donaldson felt that seven directors was a good idea and gave an example from 1964 where there was almost never a quorum. R. Phil asked why the number seven was chosen, why not more? R. Michael suggested nine directors, since our membership exceeds 800. People from outlying areas should be sought. B. Clarence was in favour of the original proposal. All of these suggestions will be taken under advisement. Support from those in attendance for this amendment was encouraging. J. Peters cautioned that this amendment be thought through very clearly since good people could still be excluded from participating when they lose an election. It was suggested that V(2) be withdrawn and that a referendum be held proposing three options: voting for three standing positions (President, Treasurer, Secretary and Directors-at-large); voting for seven directors who vote among themselves (for the above-mentioned positions); voting for seven directors. Intense discussion followed on the conflict of interest proposed amendment [VIII and (5)]. R. Mayer explained his recent conflict of interest situation leading to his resignation from the Executive.

MOTION:

THAT THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BE PASSED EXCEPT FOR ARTICLE V(2) WHICH WILL BE DEALT WITH IN A SEPARATE MOTION (SEE BELOW). B. Ross/H. Broadbent PASSED with 1 Abstention.

MOTION:

THAT ITEM V(2) PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE BE

BROUGHT TO A REFERENDUM. PASSED with 5 Abstentions.

MOTION:

THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONSIDER THE RECORD OF ITS DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE WHEN EXPANDING. M. Kapches/R. Phil PASSED.

- 7.0 Nominating Committee: The nominating Committee consisting of Dr. Mima Kapches, Ann Balmer and H. McKillop presented the slate for 1991: C. Caroppo, M. Kirby, E. Blaubergs, L. Jackson, B. Field
Following a call for nominations from the floor and none being made, the nominations were declared closed.

C. Caroppo read from Arch Notes 90-4 the item relating to the need for constitutional amendments and outlined the need for expansion of the Executive from five to seven members. Because the entire membership is not present today, we will go to a referendum and ask the membership for their approval. If the membership does not approve an expanded Executive, an election will be held and the current Executive would serve until March 1991. If the membership approves the expansion, no election will be held but additional Executive members will be sought to make up the seven.

- 8.0 Symposium 1991
Ottawa Chapter President, H. Armstrong invited all to Ottawa next year to help celebrate the chapter's 20th anniversary. The symposium theme will be "Tools for Tomorrow - Archaeological Methods in the 20th Century".
- 9.0 The Landowners'/Developers' Award was explained by the President (see Arch Notes 90-4, page 37. Suggestions from the membership were encouraged.

- 10.0 A membership class for consultants is being considered. Suggestions are welcome.
- 11.0 New Business
It was suggested that the Executive consider an equivalent award to the Emerson Medal, for professional archaeologists.

MOTION:

THAT THE EXECUTIVE CONSIDER AN AWARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS. M. Kapches/H. Broadbent PASSED.

C. Garrad suggested that instead of a medal, perhaps a diploma/certificate could be awarded.

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

MOTION:

THAT THE 1990 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BE ADJOURNED. M. Kapches/B. Clarence PASSED.

The meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m. ■

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT MOHAWK COLLEGE

Mohawk College, Hamilton, is offering a LABORATORY TECHNIQUES CERTIFICATE program starting in September, as part of its Public Archaeology Program.

Students will take 4 required courses plus AN INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY and 2 optional courses.

Entrance requirements: Grade 12 or mature student status with work experience. Each course will run 15 weeks, 3 hours per session and in the evenings.

The program will begin with the Introduction to Public Archaeology course and Material Culture I (historic).

The winter semester will offer: Historical Research for Archaeologists and Artefact Processing with Material Culture II (prehistoric) offered in the spring.

Optional courses (2 required) Technical Illustration, DBASE III plus, Statistics, Introduction to microcomputer CAD.

The program is designed for those who have an interest in archaeology as a career. It will be useful to those who seek work in museums, historic sites, all levels of government dealing with heritage resource management, as well as consulting firms.

For more information contact Rita Michael, Mohawk College, 416-575-2203 or 575-2235. ■

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVANCY OF ONTARIO INC.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

To be read at a Conference on Vernacular Architecture in Brantford, Ontario on April 24th and 25th, 1992.

Further information on the Programme and Registration details will be forthcoming.

We will welcome papers on a wide variety of subjects including:-

Schools, Inns, Commercial Structures, the evolution of one type of building in a particular area, comparison of Vernacular buildings in different areas.

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Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
10 Adelaide Street East
Suite 204
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3 ■

PLANNED GIVING AND THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - LIFE INSURANCE

Most of us enjoy our membership in The Ontario Archaeological Society. Over the past few years you may have heard about the Society's need for money to enable it to become self-supporting, to try and do away with its need to rely upon the taxpayer. A start was made toward this end with the inception of the Endowment Fund in 1989 but your help is still needed.

Join us in meeting this exciting challenge.

The cost of running the OAS is expensive. And we know it can be discouraging not to be able to give a donation large enough to "make a difference"; after all how far can \$500 go toward providing enough interest to run the OAS?

Let us reassure you, donations of any size can go a long way. And you would be amazed at how much even \$50 can do when applied each month to a Planned Giving Program.

"The OAS gratefully acknowledges a generous bequest in the amount of \$15,000."

This is the kind of gift you can leave to the Society when you establish a personal Planned Giving Program through the use of life insurance.

The monthly payment and amount of bequest will vary

with personal circumstances but the above is reflective of the dramatic assistance you can provide to the OAS (or other charity) when you participate in such a program.

Other advantages include:

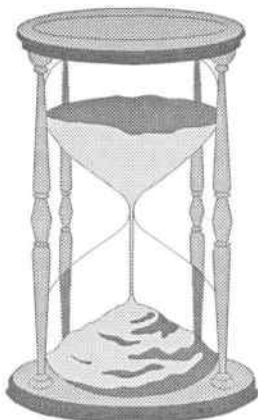
1. Life insurance is not subject to capital gains tax, or probate fees but rather is paid directly to the OAS.
2. Values are guaranteed and not subject to market fluctuations as are stocks, bonds, etc.
3. Premiums qualify as charitable donations in the year paid, which in some circumstances can represent virtually 100% off-set against tax otherwise payable.
4. The personal satisfaction of knowing that this gift will make a difference to the OAS.

Several life insurance companies offer a life insurance program suitable for charitable giving. However, as of writing we are not aware of any that will offer such a product to individuals beyond their seventy-fourth birthday.

If you would like to help by arranging a personal Planned Giving Program, please contact your life insurance representative or complete the coupon

below and send it to the OAS.

NEXT ISSUE: PLANNED GIVING -- LEAVING A BEQUEST TO THE OAS IN YOUR WILL.



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future - (416)730-0797*

CUT HERE

I am interested in obtaining more information about establishing a Personal Planned Giving Program.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone: () _____ Best time to call: _____

I understand that this request for information does not place me under any obligation to establish a plan.

MAIL TO THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC, 126 WILLOWDALE AVE., WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO M2N 4Y2

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO President: Henry Ford (519) 821-1572
 Vice-President: Ken Oldridge, Marcia Redmond Treasurer: Jack Redmond
 Secretary: Eva McFadden, 402 Lakeview Dr., Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 4Z6
 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: Pat Weatherhead (519) 438-4817
 Vice-President: Megan Cook Treasurer: Mahillah Rafek
 Secretary: Bev Morrison, 1265-2 Commissioners Rd. W., London, N6K 1C9
 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: Jim Pengelly (416) 834-7802
 Vice Presidents: Mary Joan Hale, Bill 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 7.30pm 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: Rachel Perkins-Hackett, Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa, ON K1S 5J1
 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 Purmal
 Secretary: Annie Gould, Box 241, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8
 Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Valerie Sonstenes
 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 \$7 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of
 the month, except June - August, at the Public Library, 850 Ouellette, Windsor.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2

Phone, Fax or Modem - (416) 730-0797

EXECUTIVE 1991

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PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES
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