



# ARCH NOTES

MAR/APR 1992

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**ARCH NOTES**

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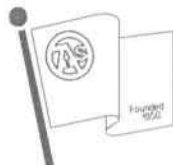
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## PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

*Dr. Bruce Welsh*

Hello and greetings once again from the Willowdale Office. It has been a busy two months since the last issue of Arch Notes appeared and there are several items I should like to comment upon.

First, I am pleased to report on the success of the first of what is hoped will become our annual lecture series on archaeology in Ontario. Drs. Pfeiffer and Williamson gave an interesting, informative and moving lecture on the Snake Hill excavation. The archaeology and the historical events surrounding Snake Hill were truly brought alive and they graphically illustrated the horrific conditions and the trauma experienced by the soldiers who perished at Snake Hill.

I must also thank Drs. Pfeiffer and Williamson for donating their lecture fees directly to the **OA Endowment Fund**. It is very much appreciated. I also must thank Mr. Ron Kendall, Supervising Principal of Continuing Education at the Education Centre for allowing us the use of the auditorium free of charge. Together, their generosity and kindness meant that all proceeds from this lecture went directly towards the **OA Endowment Fund**. This was an unexpected bonus. Many thanks to you all.

Our 1992 Open House was also a great success. We had more visitors than usual and it was a pleasure to meet everyone. We had several people arrive to have artifacts identified, including one gentleman with a Toltec figurine from Tula and a young lady who came all the way from Sydney, Australia just to see us! All right, so I exaggerate. Nevertheless, she was an exchange student working for the Toronto Star and sent to report on our Open House. We did not make the front page but it was good to receive the

media attention. Thanks to all of you who came to make the Open House such a success.

In other news, I must report the apparent success of the Winnipeg meeting on the proposed federal legislation for an archaeological heritage protection act. The fourteen archaeologists in attendance reached a consensus on the identification of the problems in the act and their respective solutions - no mean achievement for archaeologists! - and this, I believe, reflected the desire of the participants to have such an act adopted. The proposed legislation is yet to be reviewed by many other committees, as well as Parliament, so its success is not guaranteed. But we are all hoping for its successful passage through the House.

Plans for our 1992 OAS symposium continue unabated. Christine Kirby has booked the Central YMCA auditorium for the actual symposium and the Westbury Hotel for the banquet on the Saturday evening. The Hon. Dr. James Langley has been confirmed as our banquet speaker and Dr. David Pendergast and I have successfully attracted several symposium speakers that include Stephen Monckton, Gary Warrick, John Steckley, Alex Von Gernet and James Pendergast. We hope to have the remaining speakers confirmed by the next Arch Notes.

It is a pleasure to report some progress regarding the Archaeological Stewardship Project. The MCC have finally responded to our proposal. They identified their problems and concerns with the proposal but stated their desire to see this project attain fruition. Not surprisingly, however, doubts were expressed about the availability of any large sums to fund the project at the present time. But it was agreed that the archaeological field

manual for the stewards should be written as soon as possible. This is a major project in itself and you can expect remarks about its progress in the next few issues of *Arch Notes*. The lack of funding is a concern but perhaps there is a way of alleviating this. During my 12 years of work in the U.K., I became aware of the many archaeological societies that had patrons as figureheads. These patrons were not "sugar daddies" so much as reputable individuals who provided these societies, and archaeology, with a responsible and respectable image. As a result, these societies were able to attract financial support from individuals, foundations and corporations who might otherwise not have given them a second look. Although archaeology enjoys a higher profile and status in Britain, and the likes of the Prince of Wales, Lord Avebury, Lord Caernarvon or the late Lord Wolfenden as patrons easily sustain this status, having a patron for an archaeological society here could be just as useful in attaining a respectable and responsible image and status. With this in mind, why not seek a patron for the OAS? It could be of enormous benefit, especially in attracting private funding. Consequently, I would ask members to write and inform us of their views on this and whether any might be interested in assisting a committee to appoint a patron. I strongly believe in the need for an OAS patron and would very much appreciate your input.

Finally, I should like to thank everyone who has contributed to the **OA Endowment Fund**. Every contribution will help us reach our goal, and in so doing, ensure the success and security of **OA**. And may I again express my gratitude to those who attended the Snake Hill lecture and Open House. It is your participation that makes this Society such a success. Many thanks. ■

## 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 January 1, 1992.

#### *Conservation (with surface collecting condition)*

- 92-001 Ronald Wilson Skitch, Sioux Lookout, for Northwestern Ontario.  
 92-002 Doris Zibauer, Peterborough, for the Township of La Fleche, District of Sudbury.  
 92-039 Bradley G. Hyslop, Hudson, for District of Kenora.  
 92-043 Philip Cooke, Wasaga Beach, for Sunnidale & Flos Townships, Simcoe County.  
 92-056 Kevin Sandmoen, Kenora, for Districts of Kenora and Rainy River.  
 92-058 Frank Dieterman, Ontario Hydro, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario.  
 92-061 Diane Delin, Thunder Bay, for Highway 17 from Thunder Bay to Kakabeka Falls.

#### *Conservation (site specific condition)*

- 92-003 Dr. Peter L. Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario.  
 92-016 William D. Finlayson, Museum of Indian Archaeology, London, for the Province of Ontario.  
 92-019 Lawrence Jackson, Port Hope, for Durham Region and Northumberland, Peterborough and Prince Edward Counties.  
 92-029 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Robert J. Pearce, London, for the Province of Ontario.  
 92-038 Toronto Board of Education, Archaeological Resource Centre: Peter Hamalainen and Karolyn Smardz, for the City of Toronto.

*Consulting*

92-005 Regional Municipality of Waterloo: Scarlett J. Janusas and Tom Arnold, Waterloo, Ontario for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

92-010 Archaeological Services Inc.: Ron Williamson, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario.

92-012 Parker Archaeological Consulting, Waterloo, for the Province of Ontario.

92-017 Philip J. Woodley, Hamilton, for the Province of Ontario.

92-020 Northeastern Archaeological Associates, Port Hope, for Southern Ontario.

92-023 Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.: Dean Knight, Petersburg, for the Province of Ontario.

92-024 W. Bruce Stewart, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario.

92-025 David Arthurs (Datum-Point Archaeological Services), Winnipeg, for the Province of Ontario.

92-026 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Robert J. Pearce, London, for Province of Ontario.

92-031 Paul Lennox, London, for Province of Ontario.

92-032 Gary Warwick, Downsview, for the Province of Ontario.

92-035 Thomas Arnold, London, for the Province of Ontario.

92-036 Thor Conway, Heritage Discoveries Inc., Echo Bay, for the Province of Ontario.

92-040 Georgina Patershank, Kenora, for Northwestern Ontario.

92-041 Western Heritage Services Inc.: Jim Finnigan, Saskatoon, for Northwestern Ontario.

92-045 Jacqueline Rusak, Kenora, for Northern Ontario.

92-048 Adams Heritage Consulting: Nick Adams, Newboro, for the Province of Ontario.

92-049 Ontario Archaeological Consulting Services: J. Owen Keatley and Marie-France Desjardins, Ottawa, for the Province of Ontario.

92-055 Settlement Surveys Ltd., John Pollock, New Liskeard, for the Province of Ontario.

92-059 Colleen Halverson, Kenora, for Northern Ontario.

92-062 Thomas Ballantine, Haliburton, for the Province of Ontario.

92-065 Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation: Hugh Daehsel, Kingston, for the Province of Ontario.

*Survey/Test Excavation*

92-014 Dr. William D. Finlayson, London, for the Crawford Lake area, R. M. of Hamilton-Wentworth and County of Wellington.

92-015 Dr. William D. Finlayson, London, for Duffins and Petticoat Creek drainages, R. M. of South Durham and York.

92-027 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Robert J. Pearce, London, for London and Middlesex County.

92-029 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Robert J. Pearce, London, for the Lawson Site, Middlesex County.

92-030 David Riddell, Alvinston, for the Sydenham River and tributaries from Alvinston to Florence.

92-033 Jim Molnar, Agincourt, for Bruce County.

92-042 Diana L. Gordon, Hamilton, for the Lake Temagami and Lake Timiskaming drainage basins.

92-047 Rick Sutton, Burlington, for Simcoe County.

92-050 Jacqueline Fisher, Hamilton, for Kincardine and Bruce Townships, Bruce County.

92-051 Robert Bugar for the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Toronto, for the Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority area.

92-057 Jim Esler, University Park, Pennsylvania, for Prince Edward County.

92-060 Jim Wilson, London, for the Middle Thames and Upper Sydenham drainage areas.

92-063 Thomas Ballantine, Haliburton Highlands Museum, Haliburton, for Haliburton County and vicinity.

**Excavation**

92-004 Dr. Peter L. Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, for Thomson NW site, Collingwood Township, Grey County.

92-011 L. R. Bud Parker, Waterloo, for Fitzgerald Site, Rainham Township, Town of Haldimand.

92-034 James Molnar, Agincourt, for the Hunter's Point site, Bruce County.

92-046 Rick Sutton, Burlington, for the Barrie site, Simcoe County.

92-053 Robert Burgar for the Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority area for the Tegis site, Chinguacousy Twp., Peel County.

**Field School**

92-037 Toronto Board of Education, Archaeological Resource Centre: Peter Hamalainen and Karolyn Smardz for the Trinity-Bellwoods site.

92-052 Robert Burgar for the Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority area with the Boyd Conservation area, at the Seed-Barker site.

92-054 Robert Burgar for the Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority area with York University at the Seed-Barker site.

**Underwater**

92-006 Kraig Smith, Rice Lake, WI, for the Judge Hart shipwreck.

92-009 Michael Fletcher, Port Dover for the Atlantic, Lake Erie.

**GRANT COMPETITION**

The following RESEARCH grants were approved by the Board of Directors:

\$3,097.80 to **Alicia Hawkins** for Analysis of Wenro Ceramics.

\$7,360 to **Lawrence Jackson** for the Gainey Complex Studies: Rice Lake, Ontario - Marshman and Sandy Ridge sites.

\$1,032.78 to **Dr. Irene Ockenden** for Scanning Electron Microscopy of Plant remains from the Alderson Site.

\$10,000 to Dr. Dean Knight for his Proposal to Excavate the Lane and Fence Row at the Ball Site.

\$3,500 to **Dr. Martha Latta** for the completion of the Beeton Site Analysis.

\$8,850 to **James Molnar** for the 1992 Survey at Hunter's Point Site.

The Board of Directors also approved the following **Northern Initiatives** grants:

\$9,000 to **Luke Della Bona** for the Archaeological GPS Evaluation Project, City of Thunder Bay.

**ONTARIO HERITAGE PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**

The proceedings of the conference and workshop entitled Avocational Archaeologists: Roles, Needs and Responsibilities held at Trinity College, University of Toronto, on January 19, 1991, has now been published as a 43-page report. Copies of this publication will be sent free to all registrants to the conference. It is also available to others at a cost of \$5.00 (including postage and handling). They can be obtained by writing:

Ms. Gloria M. Taylor  
Ontario Heritage Foundation  
10 Adelaide Street East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5C 1J3

Soon to be available is the **Second Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario, (New Series)**. It also can be obtained for \$5.00 by writing to Ms. Gloria M. Taylor at the above address. Contributors to the AARO will receive a complimentary copy.

Gloria M. Taylor  
Administrative Assistant  
Archaeology Committee March 16, 1992 ■

## THE CAMP ORENDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

by **TOM ARNOLD**

Due to a chance remark by an OAS London Chapter member to a Guider, "That the Camp Orenda property seemed to have good potential for prehistoric, if not historic archaeological sites..."; an official request from the Girl Guide leadership in the London area to conduct an archaeological survey of the property was received by the London Chapter OAS. It was hoped that if any sites were present that the artifacts or sites could be incorporated into an international camp being held on camp property in the summer of 1991. The OAS London Chapter agreed to carry out this assessment on the main field that was to be used for the international camp. This work was done with the help of 15 OAS London Chapter members and some Guiders (Girl Guide leaders) on May 19 and 21, 1990.

Camp Orenda consists of part of Lot 11, Concession 12, Yarmouth Township, Elgin County. The field in question is a little over 40 acres in size and consists of tableland that lies between two branches of Kettle Creek. The surficial geology of the area consists of Port Stanley till moraine. The soil consists of Muriel silty clay loam (MU2.L/B-C). It is imperfectly drained and is level to gently sloping (Schut, Wilson and Stevens 1988).

Some initial background research revealed that no previous archaeological sites had been recorded on the property. In fact only two sites lie within four kilometres of Camp Orenda indicating a hole in our knowledge of the culture history in the London/St. Thomas area.

Historically it was noted that the north portion of Yarmouth township was first settled after 1830 (Page 1877:IX). The Camp Orenda property was owned by a John Thompson in 1877 and a house and orchard were present on the property near the concession road (Page 1877:40-41). The Historical Atlas makes no

further mention of John Thompson and the Thompson family is not mentioned as one of the original families in northern Yarmouth Township (Page 1877:X). The land records show that the north half of the lot, totalling 100 acres, was deeded from the Crown in 1863 to John Thompson who held the deed of the property till his death in the mid 1890s.

Since the property to be surveyed consisted of a ploughed and well weathered agricultural field, only one survey method was employed. The field was walked at 5 m transect intervals. If cultural material was encountered the area around this material was surveyed in 1 m intervals until the site limits were defined.

The results of the survey were far more than had been expected. A total of 22 registered archaeological sites and 2 findspots were recorded on the property. Of these sites and findspots 23 are prehistoric and 1 is historic. Although most of these sites are nondescript lithic scatters, several sites did produce diagnostic artifacts.

Table 1 lists artifacts recovered from each site and the potential age or cultural affiliation of each site. Tables 2 to 6 describe these artifacts. The registered sites would appear to fall into three broad categories: sites with one or two identifiable tools, one of which is a projectile point; sites with a scatter of 12 or less artifacts; and sites with a larger scatter of over 20 artifacts.

Two sites fall into the first category, AfHg-64 and AfHg-76. The former consists of a single incomplete serrated projectile point. This point has been identified as an unnamed Late Woodland point made of Onondaga chert. This signifies that Late Woodland peoples were at least using the area. The latter site produced an unidentifiable point midsection

TABLE 1: CAMP ORENDA SITE INVENTORY

Site	Artifacts Recovered	Age/Culture	Size
AfHg-59	24 chipping detritus 1 utilized flake	unknown	10m x 20m
AfHg-60	5 chipping detritus 1 scraper	unknown	10m x 10m
AfHg-61	2 chipping detritus 1 biface fragment	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-62	8 chipping detritus 1 utilized flake 1 fire cracked rock	unknown	20m x 20m
AfHg-63	8 chipping detritus 1 core 1 nodule	unknown	15m x 15m
AfHg-64	1 projectile point	Late Woodland serrated point (type unnamed)	findspot
AfHg-65	7 chipping detritus 1 projectile point blade fragment	unknown	15m x 15m
AfHg-66	26 chipping detritus 5 utilized flakes 1 scraper	unknown	15m x 15m
AfHg-67	9 chipping detritus	unknown	5m x 20m
AfHg-68	4 chipping detritus	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-69	4 chipping detritus	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-70	5 chipping detritus 1 utilized flakes	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-71	38 White earthenware fragments White Earthenware 18 Painted 13 Edgeware 12 Transfer Print 5 Sponged 3 Dipped 5 Crockery 2 Pipe stem fragments 1 Pipe bowl fragment 5 Window glass fragments 3 Metal 2 Miscellaneous Ceramic fragments	Historic Euro- canadian mid-1800s	25m x 30m
AfHg-72	4 chipping detritus 1 projectile point tip fragment	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-73	8 chipping detritus	unknown	15m x 15m
AfHg-74	6 chipping detritus 1 utilized flake	unknown	5m x 10m
AfHg-75	10 chipping detritus 2 utilized flakes	unknown	10m x 10m
AfHg-76	1 projectile point midsection made of white quartzite.	unknown	5m x 5m
AfHg-77	1 utilized flake 6 chipping detritus 2 utilized flakes 1 projectile point midsection	unknown	10m x 10m
AfHg-78	2 chipping detritus 1 utilized flakes 1 biface; base fragment	unknown	5m x 5m

...continued...



Site	Artifacts Recovered	Age/Culture	Size
AfHg-79	4 chipping detritus	unknown	20m x 10m
AfHg-80	8 chipping detritus 2 bifaces; 1 is a fragment 1 projectile point (Bifurcate Base) 1 spokeshave	Early Archaic	10m x 25m
Findspot 1	1 chipping detritus		
Findspot 2	1 chipping detritus		

TABLE 2: PROJECTILE POINT

( ) Estimated measurements

Site Artifact No.	Length mm	Shoulder Width mm	Thickness mm	Notch Width mm	Hafting Length mm	Base Width mm	Material Type
AfHg-64:1	(32.2)	16.0	3.9	9.6	7.1	12.3	Onondaga
AfHg-65:1	30.0	23.8	6.3	---	---	---	Onondaga
AfHg-72:1	(22.0)	(21.4)	(4.6)	---	---	---	Onondaga
AfHg-76:1	(35.2)	23.0	9.8	---	---	---	Dundee
AfHg-77:1	(21.1)	(28.5)	5.6	15.8	---	---	Onondaga
AfHg-80:1	29.5	21.1	4.3	11.3	8.4	13.4	Onondaga

TABLE 3: BIFACES

( ) Estimated measurements

Site/Artifact No.	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Chert
AfHg-61:1	(58.4)	(39.5)	8.7	Onondaga
AfHg-78:1	38.7	26.4	9.5	Onondaga
AfHg-80:2	47.8	26.9	6.4	Onondaga
AfHg-80:3	15.7	23.4	6.2	Onondaga

TABLE 4: SCRAPERS &amp; SPOKESHAVES

Site/Artifact No.	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Chert
AfHg-60:1	23.2	17.7	7.2	Onondaga
AfHg-66:1	23.8	22.9	3.3	Onondaga

TABLE 5: UTILIZED FLAKES

Site/Artifact No.	Length mm	Width mm	Thickn's mm	Chert	Flake Type	Edge Length mm	Edge Shape	Edge Location
AfHg-59:2	15.1	24.4	3.2	Onondaga	Primary	6.3	cc	DD
AfHg-62:1	30.3	31.7	9.1	Onondaga	Primary	10.7	cv	LD
AfHg-66:2.i	21.0	16.2	3.4	Onondaga	Broken	16.5	cc	LD
AfHg-66:2.ii	22.8	18.7	4.0	Onondaga	Thinning	9.5	s	DD
AfHg-66:2.iii	21.3	21.3	4.3	Onondaga	Broken	9.9	s	LD
AfHg-66:2.iv	21.6	16.7	3.4	Onondaga	Thinning	13.4	s	DD
AfHg-66:2.v	33.9	17.5	5.3	Onondaga	Thinning	7.3,7.5	s,s	DD,LD
AfHg-70:1	39.7	31.2	10.3	Onondaga	Primary	25.1	cc	DV
AfHg-74:1	26.4	19.9	5.4	Onondaga	Biface	13.6	s	DD
AfHg-75:1.i	19.3	22.2	5.3	Onondaga	Broken	19.1	cc	LD
AfHg-75:1.ii	19.5	14.6	3.8	Onondaga	Broken	9.3	s	DD
AfHg-76:2	26.1	21.9	3.2	Onondaga	Biface	7.6	cc	LD
AfHg-77:2	54.2	51.8	12.5	Onondaga	Primary	18.9	irr.	LD
AfHg-78.2	17.4	11.6	2.3	Onondaga	Thinning	9.8	s	LV

cc - concave

DD - distal dorsal

Biface - Bifacial Thinning Flake

cv - convex

LD - lateral dorsal

Thinning - Thinning Reduction Flake

s - straight

DV - distal ventral

Primary - Primary Decortication Flake

irr - irregular

LV - lateral ventral Broken

Broken - Flake Fragment

TABLE 6: CORES AND NODULES

Site/Artifact No.	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Chert	Comments
AfHg-63:1	6.38	38.0	35.1	Onondaga	Nodule
AfHg-63:2	50.1	48.5	20.2	Onondaga	Core; with flake attached
AfHg-80:4	57.9	34.9	22.8	Onondaga	

made out of a grey-white chert (Dundee chert?) and a utilized flake.

Most of the remaining sites fall into the second category (AfHg-60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80). This includes sites with anywhere from three to twelve artifacts. The majority of the artifacts recovered are chipping detritus with five of the sites (AfHg-67, 68, 69, 73, 79) producing only chipping detritus. The remainder of these sites produced at least one identifiable tool or fragment, usually a utilized flake. Of these latter sites one in particular stands out, AfHg-80.

This site, like others in this category, produced a total of 12 artifacts, including a complete bifurcate base point, a biface, a biface fragment, a spokeshave as well as eight pieces of chipping detritus. The site is located near the eastern edge of the field and may extend into the undisturbed wooded area between the field and the break in slope leading down to the creek.

The small numbers and sparsity of artifacts recovered from these sites suggests extremely short term occupation-if they are camp sites; possibly they are just activity areas for other camps in the area. The one exception to this is AfHg-80 which may be more substantial due to its location and the artifacts recovered.

The final category of sites involves those sites with more than 20 artifacts (AfHg-59, 66, 71). Two of these sites are prehistoric, AfHg-59 and AfHg-66, and one is historic, AfHg-71. The former consist of a 20+ chipping detritus scatter with one or two non-diagnostic tools. What separates these two sites from those of the previous category is simply quantity of artifacts. This may mean that they are longer

term campsites than those in the previous category.

The last site, AfHg-71, consisted of a scatter of historic ceramic, glass and metal (Table 1). Based on the ceramics the site dates to the 1840s or 1850s. This estimated date precedes the historical atlas structure by about 15 years and predates John Thompson's legal ownership by about 5 years. Whether or not John Thompson had been squatting on the property prior to his legal ownership has not yet been determined.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Camp Orenda survey far exceeded our expectations with the discovery of 22 registered sites and two findspots. Although most sites are unidentifiable as to age and cultural affiliation, those that are show the property and its resources were utilized from the Early Archaic to historic Eurocanadian times. Previous research in the London/St. Thomas area has concentrated on areas to the north along the Thames River and its tributaries and to areas closer to the Lake Erie shoreline. This assessment has shown that a wealth of information does exist in between these two areas.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project would not have been a success without the assistance of the London Chapter OAS members and families as well as the Guiders from McHale, Anderson and Norton Divisions of the Girl Guides of Canada. Also, thank you to Mayer, Poulton and Associates and Neal Ferris for the use of photographic equipment. Many thanks to everyone.

## REFERENCES

*continued on page 16*

## REPORT OF THE O.A.S. EDUCATION COMMITTEE

by JEFF BURSEY

As I'm sure most of you are aware, the Ontario Archaeological Society has been involved for some time now with a long overdue project to introduce people to the "mysteries" of Ontario's archaeological past. Past editions of ARCH NOTES have mentioned that we have been successful in obtaining a grant from the Federal government to develop educational kits to further enlighten the general public about Ontario archaeology, and that we are well on the way towards producing these kits. Our goal is to have two types of kits available by the fall. In this report I hope to bring you up to date on our progress and give you some ideas on where we hope to go from here.

The Education Committee, consisting of Janice Calvert and Josie Holden, who direct the educational programs of the Region of Peel Heritage Complex, Ellen Blaubergs, Christine Caroppo and myself, is currently planning the production of two types of educational kits. One set of kits will be "stand-alone" modules which we hope to distribute to school boards and which can then be circulated within school boards to individual classes. Our target grades/levels are grades 3/4 and 7/8. These kits will have a large section of background text, focusing on the prehistory and early history of each of the regions of Ontario, and a section on the methods of archaeology. Janice and Josie are currently in the process of "editing" these sections to produce text and activities suitable for each grade level which will emphasize selected facets of Ontario's archaeology and how we learn about it. These kits will be contained in indestructible (we hope) containers and will be professionally assembled in order to be both attractive and informative. These kits will also contain a series of artifact reproductions and slides in order to illustrate aspects of the text. Included within each kit will be two reproduction pots, three or four projectile points, chert scrapers, and a few other artifacts.

The second set of educational kits will consist of text and slides, plus some hints on

preparing and delivering presentations which can be used by Chapter members or other individuals for public presentations of various kinds. Since we expect that most of our members have access to slides and artifacts, these kits will include slides and text which would provide a base for presentations that would be modified by the person giving the talk. In short, these kits are being designed to make it easier for members to get out more and "spread the gospel".

We are currently preparing eleven kits of each type with four of each being directed towards northern Ontario, although all the kits should be fairly interchangeable.

Although it is too soon to be certain, one possible spin-off of this project might be an updated overview of Ontario's prehistory and early history in a published format.

Since our text is intended to provide an update of Ontario's archaeological record, we solicited regional overviews from a number of archaeologists who are quite conversant with the archaeology of their areas. The overviews were requested as non-technical summaries, up to 20 pages in length, and were to be prepared and returned in an unreasonably short period of time. Hugh Daechsel, Andrew Hinshelwood and Carl Murphy responded with admirable submissions. At this time we would like to offer the membership an opportunity to view these regional sections (northern, southwestern, southcentral and southeastern) and the section on the methods of archaeology. Members who would like to view these may do so by notifying the OAS office by April 30 specifying which section(s) they would like to comment on. Comments concerning the content of these sections (these are drafts and have not been edited as yet) would be appreciated by May 30 as we hope to begin to assemble the final texts by this time.

Should there be any further comments or questions please feel free to contact me through the OAS office. ■

## TYING THE CORD WITH THE SOUTHERN BEAR

*by* JOHN STECKLEY

In the Jesuit Relation of 1639, Father Hierosme Lalemant wrote that between the Bear and the Cord there existed a relationship unique among the tribes of the Huron. They called each other "brother" and "sister".<sup>1</sup> No others did. I believe that there may be a reason for this other than the fact that the two were the oldest in the region. The reason I am suggesting in this paper is that the Southern Bear and the Cord may at one time have been one group, or at least shared a heritage different from that of the Northern Bear. The evidence comes from dialect analysis.

Over the last two years I have been analyzing 17th and 18th century Huron language material for signs of dialect differences in the way the tribes of the Huron (i.e., the Bear, Cord, Rock, Deer and Swamp)<sup>2</sup> spoke the language. To date, I have established that distinct dialects existed for the Northern Bear, Southern Bear and Rock<sup>3</sup> (Steckley 1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c, 1991d, 1991e and 1992). In this paper I will present arguments that point to the Cord having a dialect that can at least partially be identified, one that was similar (if not identical) to that of the Southern Bear.

The main feature for which we have information is one described in an earlier article (Steckley 1990) as appearing as *-nnr-* in Rock, *-ndr-* in Southern Bear and *-ngnr-* in Northern Bear. I will begin my analysis by establishing that *-ndr-* is an innovative feature.<sup>4</sup> The significance of this is that when two languages share a common innovative feature it points more directly to a shared contact as at least neighbours than if they shared a conservative feature, which can happen with languages long separated by time and distance.<sup>5</sup>

### 1.0 Evidence from -ndr-/-nnr-/-ngnr-

To demonstrate that *-ndr-* is innovative, we have to show that *-nnr-* is conservative. This can be done by discovering a similar form in other Northern Iroquoian languages. We can see this in four examples: the verb root meaning 'to look at', and the noun roots meaning '(dry) leaf', 'sickness' and 'mushroom'. For comparison purposes I will present these examples with Mohawk being accompanied by examples of Northern Bear, Southern Bear, Rock and Wyandot,<sup>6</sup> where such are available:

1.1 Mohawk "-kaner- to look at" (Michelson 1973:65)<sup>7</sup>

Northern Bear "regardez atiscagnren" (JR10:70)

Southern Bear "Ie regarde la. Cateendha /xa te,endra/" (Sagard 1866:136)

Rock "te on8a,annra...elle nous regarde" (JR41:168)

Wyandot "ka,ann<sup>d</sup>ra...regarder" (Potier 1920:235)<sup>8</sup>

1.2 Mohawk "-neraht- leaf onerahte" (Michelson 1973:79)

Rock "onnra<sup>t</sup>a feuille" (HF65:134)

Wyandot "onn<sup>d</sup>ra<sup>t</sup>a...feuilles" (Potier 1920:452)

1.3 Mohawk "-nhr- sickness, disease" (Michelson 1973:81)

Northern Bear "la contagion ongnratarrie" (JR10:70)

Rock "gannra maladie" (HF59:121)

Wyandot "onn<sup>d</sup>ratarion...toute malade contagieuse" (Potier 1920:452)

1.4 Mohawk "Onnerasa...champignons" (Bruyas 1970:72)

Rock "Onnrachia Champignon" (HF65:133)

Wyandot "ann<sup>d</sup>rachia champignon attache aux arbres" (Potier 1920:452)

We can say, then, that Rock has the conservative form. This is not a surprising thing, as it happens with a number of other

features as well (Steckley 1991a -tr-, 1991b -ty-, 1991c -nnh-, -dy-, -q- and 1991d -y-).

What is the relationship between the forms taken by Northern and Southern Bear? In other cases where Southern Bear takes the innovative form, that form is shared with Northern Bear (Steckley 1991b -ky-, 1991c -ndh-, -gy- and 1992 -g-). We could say that the two dialects shared having an innovative form if at one time both had -ndr- and later Northern Bear had the -d- changed to -g-, analogous to the -dy- in Rock becoming the -gy- in Northern and Southern Bear. I do not think that this is the case, however, as the -g- does not appear to be representing a 'g' sound in Northern Bear -(n)gnr-.

In French -gn- is used to represent a -ny- sound (e.g., as in 'agneau' for 'lamb'). The fact that Northern Bear -(n)gnr- always has the -n- following the -g- suggests that such a representation may be involved. It could be that an initially perceived -ny- before -r- was later believed illusory or so slight that it was deemed unnecessary to continue to represent.

Writing space was at a premium.<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that the partially Northern Bear dictionaries, FHO and HF62, only use -nnr- and not -ngnr- (see Steckley 1990:31-32). It should also be noted that FHO takes -nnr- with "Atonnra<sup>k</sup>8i" (FHO166), when all other dictionaries take -ndr-.<sup>10</sup> This is all suggestive of the -gn- being an unnecessary specification that was dropped with later dictionaries.

So it appears that -ndr- in Southern Bear is an innovation that is shared with neither Northern Bear nor Rock (although as we will see shortly it was shared by Wyandot). As noted above, this is unusual. Southern Bear has no other innovative feature on its own. There is something else unusual about this feature. Outside of the Southern Bear source, the writings of Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard, -ndr- is found only in the French-Huron dictionaries of FH67, FH1693 and FH1697, not in the partially Northern Bear dictionaries of FHO and HF62, nor in the Huron-French dictionaries HF59 and HF65.<sup>11</sup> This distinction between dictionaries can be seen in the following chart:

Figure 1: Chart Comparing Dictionaries Regarding -ndr-

<u>Verb Root/Noun Root</u>	<u>Basic Entry Form</u>	<u>Sources</u>
to have as nephew/niece (female reference)	,achion <u>ndra</u> 'ka	FH1693:257, FH1697:258
to dance	,achion <u>nnra</u> 'k , <u>andra</u> 8an , <u>annra</u> 8an	FHO, HF62:12, HF59:48, HF65:59 FH67:66, FH1693:88, FH1697:47 FHO, HF62, HF59:121
to get dirty	<u>endr</u> andi <u>innrandi</u> / <u>ennrandi</u>	FH67:176 FHO, HF62, HF59, HF65:226 <sup>12</sup>
nest	<u>ondre</u> 'k8a <u>onnre</u> 'k8a	FH1693:239, FH1697:131 FHO:140, HF62:84, HF59:121, HF65:134
stem of an ear of corn	<u>ondra</u> henia <u>onnra</u> ,enhia	FH1693:368 HF62:84, HF59:121, HF65:133
leaf	<u>ondra</u> tata <u>onnra</u> tata	FH1697:76 HF62:85, HF59:121, HF65:134

Why is this pattern occurring? As I see it there are three potential explanations. The first is that the model for these French-Huron dictionaries had some holdover Southern Bear

forms from earlier sources. The problem with this hypothesis is that there is no good explanation for why Southern Bear forms would 'suddenly' appear in the late 17th

century, after never appearing in earlier Jesuit documents, including the FHO, with the exception of two personal names of Southern Bear that appear in the Jesuit Relations.<sup>13</sup>

The second hypothesis is that these are early examples of the Wyandot dialect of Huron. For, as we can see in the following chart, *-ndr-* is a Wyandot feature:

Figure 2: Chart of Wyandot Use of *-ndr-*

Verb Root/Noun Root	Basic Entry Form	Source
to have as nephew/niece (female reference)	,achionn <sup>d</sup> raka	Potier 1920:216
to dance	,ann <sup>d</sup> ra8an	Potier 1920:452
to get dirty	inn <sup>d</sup> randi	Potier 1920:396
nest	,andrek8a	Potier 1920:450
stem of an ear of corn	onn <sup>d</sup> ra,enhia	Potier 1920:452
leaf	onn <sup>d</sup> ra <sup>c</sup> ta	Potier 1920:452

The main problem with this hypothesis is that it is unlikely that all three dictionaries, which are in other ways different, would come from the collections of those few missionaries who lived with the Wyandot.

Finally, and most likely, is the hypothesis that these forms are examples of the dialect of Huron spoken by the Cord. In May 1657 the Huron decided that the Cord, unlike the Rock and the Bear, should stay with the French in Quebec (JR43:191). The dialect recorded after that date would potentially be 'more Cord' than earlier works. FHO, a French-Huron-Onondaga diction, was probably composed for the short mission to the Onondaga that Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon entered into in 1656 (see JR42:57-59 and Trigger 1976:809). This is before the division of the Huron. It could be different from the later dictionaries, 'less Cord'.

## 2.0 Other Evidence

There are at least two other features that have a similar dictionary distribution as *-ndr-*. Both come in the area of kinship terminology. The most significant in terms of words that it affects is what I have termed elsewhere the possessive suffix *-a-*. It appears with some kinship terms, but not others. One example has the *-a-* occurring with *-ndr-*, as can be seen in the following:

2.1 "hechion<sup>d</sup>ra<sup>c</sup>ka mon neveu ,echion<sup>d</sup>ra<sup>c</sup>ka ma niece"

The verb root in question means 'to have as nephews, nieces (female reference)'. The combined *-ndr-* and *-a-* only exists in Sagard (Sagard 1866:105), Wyandot (Potier 1920:108 and 216, Morgan, 1966:304-6 and Barbeau cards 594 and 767), and in the 'partially Cord' dictionaries of FH1693 (FH1693:257) and FH1697 (op. cit.). No dictionary had either *-a-* or *-ndr-* alone. There is no example of the use of this verb in FH67.

With the verb root *-enh8aten-*, meaning 'to have as nephew, niece (male reference)', we have the *-a-* suffix appearing only with Wyandot (Barbeau 1960:144, 197, 205, 209, 236 and 251) and in FH1693, as follows:

2.2 "mon neveu filios sororis hih8atena mes neveux ,8enh8atena..." (FH1693:257)

Finally, with the verb root *-arase-*, meaning 'to be a cousin', the *-a-* suffix appears only with FH67 (FH67:60), FH1697 (FH1697:253) and what appears to be Wyandot (Potier 1920:462, line 6).

We also have what I am labelling here the 'Cord distribution pattern' with a particular form of the kin term meaning 'to be maternal grandparent to', which appears as *-chi8t-* in FH1693, FH1697 (FH1697:253-4) and in Wyandot (Potier 1920:108 and 216, Morgan 1966:293-4 and Barbeau 1915:48 and 283, 1960:102, 307 and 311 and cards 599-607, 701, 720 and 723). In all other sources it

appears as -chiot-, at least once. No form of this verb occurs with FH67.

One other feature might be added to the list of characteristics that tie the Cord with Southern Bear. In my paper "The Mysterious -M-", I noted that other than in the Southern Bear source of Sagard's writing there was only one other structurally-justified manifestation of -m- in a Huron source. This was the name "Amantacha" (Steckley 1991b:20), the name of a member of the Cord tribe. Perhaps this means that Cord, like Southern Bear, may have had -m-.

### FOOTNOTES

1. The Huron did not have a separate term for 'brother' or 'sister'. They had a term, the verb root -en-, that usually meant 'same sex sibling', and another term, the verb root -enron-, that meant 'different sex sibling' (FH1697:256).
2. The status of the 'Swamp' (Ataronchronnon) in the Huron alliance is not well-understood.
3. We know from the Jesuit Relations that the Deer had a dialect that was distinct (JR10:11), but there are no linguistic features nor texts yet identified as Deer.
4. For a discussion of the distinction between 'innovative' and 'conservative', see Steckley 1991f.
5. See Steckley 1985, concerning a conservative word for 'tobacco' shared by languages long separated by distance and time.
6. Wyandot, which was probably a form of Petun, can be considered to be a dialect of Huron.
7. Cayuga, another Iroquoian language, takes "-kahr-" (Foster and Thomas 1980:22).
8. The superscript -ḡ- represents what Potier heard while working with the Wyandot of the Detroit area and what he added to the dictionary form he was copying.
9. The -ḡ- symbol was a -ḡ- written over an -o-, probably done so to save space.

10. This verb root, meaning 'to gain' is found in HF59:33, HF62:37, HF65:39, FH1693:298, FH1697:161 and Potier 1920:198. In a Northern Bear form in the Jesuit Relations there is the following:

"nous ne tirerons de profit  
ea8atengnrak8at" (JR21:260)

11. The exception to this is the word for 'contagion' (HF59:121, HF62, HF65:133).

12. In FH1697:190 we have the -nrr- form "enrandi".

13. "Aondaenchrío" (JR14:39) and "Oscouta" (JR14:61).

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## ARCH NOTES

## Deadlines for 1992:

- January/February issue - Jan. 15  
 March/April issue - March 18  
 May/June issue - May 13  
 July/August issue - July 15  
 September/October issue - Sep. 16  
 November/December issue - Nov. 11

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CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE,  
ONTARIO REGION.  
SUMMARY OF THE 1991  
ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region experienced a busy year in 1991 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. Due to the wide variety of cultural resources located within Ontario's National Parks system, the Archaeological Research Section is divided into three Units: National Parks and Native Sites; Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites; and Military Sites. The following summary covers the projects undertaken in 1991 by all three Units.

#### National Parks and Native Sites Projects

This year the National Parks and Native Sites Unit, under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, entered the 21st century by exploring a number of new research technologies. Carbonized residue from a ceramic vessel from Point Pelee National Park was subjected to Stable Isotope Analysis and found to consist of cooked native plant material and some traces of meat and/or fish. Copper alloy specimens from the Trent-Severn Waterway, St. Lawrence Islands National Park, and the Bruce Peninsula National Park were subjected to Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis. The sample from the Trent was found to be European brass; while that from the St. Lawrence was native copper from north of Lake Superior; and that from the Bruce, native copper from Michigan.

Two historic Ojibway cemeteries on Beausoleil Island in Georgian Bay Islands National Park were investigated and documented this summer. One cemetery has been well maintained; while the other had been completely forgotten until its re-discovery in 1990. The intent of this project was to gather as much information as possible on the true extent and orientation of these cemeteries

without any site intrusion. Each cemetery was first mapped using standing surveying techniques and then mapped by remote sensing, using a Geonic's EM-38 ground conductivity meter. A comparison between the two mapping techniques indicates that such remote sensing is a valuable predictive tool in locating archaeological resources and can be useful for the management of cemeteries such as those on Beausoleil Island.

The pattern of anomalies at the well maintained cemetery suggests that other graves and/or the remains of earlier fences now lie outside its perimeter. Also, a significant number of graves appear to exist that have not been identified; and many grave markers have been erected in areas devoid of actual graves. The strongest anomalies tend to be grouped in asymmetrical clusters rather than in neat rows. This seems to indicate a burial pattern foreign to the Euro-Canadian norm; perhaps indicative of Native kinship groupings. And yet, at the abandoned cemetery, the distribution of anomalies runs in three broad bands oriented diagonally across the site. Here, too, major anomalies extend beyond the limits of our grid, suggesting that it is very likely that the actual cemetery is much larger than our survey area.

During the course of its regular field work, the Unit also undertook an archaeological survey of the Bruce Peninsula National Park, locating 15 sites that represent early 20th century lumbering and zinc mining activities, enigmatic "Pukaskwa" pit feature, an Odawa campsite, and a number of Archaic sites (one of which produced native copper and is estimated to be at least 1.44 ha in area). Work continued at Pukaskwa National Park in recording and mapping pit sites for the Monitoring Programme; concentrating, this year, on the large "apartment complexes". In

pursuing our initiative to re-visit and inspect every reported site in the park, three new pit sites were discovered. For a third year in a row, the Unit returned to St. Lawrence Islands National Park, to mitigate the effects of sign relocation on a significant Point Peninsula/Owasco site. This site is so incredibly rich that even such small scale impacts must be rigorously managed.

The Unit also administered a contract to survey all developed areas within the Georgian Bay Islands National Park. The information from this survey will serve to be proactive in addressing recapitalization projects and will be incorporated into the new Park Management Plan. We were closely involved in research at an archaeological site in the City of Scarborough, on behalf of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, to determine the possible national significance of Canada's only remaining Seneca site. Our greatest achievement this year, though, was the completion of the first draft of a comprehensive Cultural Resource Management Plan for the land based archaeological sites at Fathom Five National Marine Park. This plan is a summary of archaeological sites in the park, related to park themes, with an evaluation of site significance and proposals for management actions to ensure site protection.

### **Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Site Projects**

The Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Unit, under the direction of project archaeologist Caroline Phillips, conducted excavations and archaeological monitoring at six sites in Ontario during 1991.

Excavations were conducted at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst, as part of a continuing historic landscape project. An area of the garden which was disturbed by a construction crew during the Fall of 1990 was investigated as the possible location of a well. A pit was located but it was not possible to complete its investigation; this will be done in the Spring of 1992. Two school programs were included with the field work. Children from two grade seven classes took part in the

excavation and they prepared drawings and text for a display in the Visitor Centre at the site.

A mitigation project was conducted at Sir John Johnson House in Williamstown, Ont. (built 1784-1792). This project preceded the removal of shrubs and bushes around an outbuilding, believed to be the ice-house (built ca. 1830). The area was tested for the presence of a midden and artifacts that could positively date the construction of the building. A small number of 19th and 20th century domestic artifacts were recovered, however, there was no indication that the area was used as a midden. Nothing was found that could positively date the construction of the building.

Archaeological testing took place at the Kingston Mills lockstation on the Rideau Canal in preparation for an upcoming landscaping project. Units were excavated around the Anglin Centre lockmasters house and the 19th century blockhouse. At the Anglin Centre the excavation revealed evidence of the original roadbed and several modern service lines. At the blockhouse a large quantity of late-19th century artifacts were recovered from fill layers that had accumulated along the south side of the building. Further work is planned for the blockhouse area in 1992.

Archaeological test excavations were conducted at Bellevue House National Historic Site in preparation for a repointing and regrading project and the construction of a wheelchair lift for the house. Excavations around the House foundation, in the driveway and stable yard revealed important information on the original grades, including past surface treatments of the driveway and stable yard. During the excavations, the interpretation staff from the site, in cooperation with the Kingston-based Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, ran a public archaeology program with students from the Kingston area.

Monitoring of construction projects was undertaken during 1991 at Inverarden House in Cornwall and at a landscape restoration

project at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener.

### Military Sites Projects

Under the direction of project archaeologist Joseph Last and the supervision of David Christianson, Arnold Feast and Suzanne Plousos the Military Sites Unit concluded a three year investigation of the 1839 latrine at Fort Wellington National Historic Site in Prescott, Ontario. The twelve week excavation documented the structural history of the latrine as well as the stratigraphic sequence associated with its use. The aims of the excavations were to obtain structural and spatial information relevant to the stabilization and restoration of the latrine and its associated features. Further goals were to provide data pertinent to the interpretive themes for Fort Wellington National Historic Site.

The latrine is unique as it represents the only known wood framed, military privy of its age in Canada. Although a single structure, its interior was partitioned to accommodate the needs of Officers, Enlisted men, their wives and children. This spatial segregation is reflected in the cess-pit deposit, providing an unequalled opportunity to compare material culture, dietary differences and taste among military ranks and between single males and garrison families.

Initial inventory of the artifacts reveals a seriation of 19th century materials including ammunition, industrial slipware, and tobacco pipes (with a good representative sample of Montreal manufacturers). Transitional forms in footwear from straight last to left/right designs were also present. Preservation of other organic material, such as knitted gloves and human hair clippings was also high. Artifact research by the Historic Parks Headquarters Material Culture Research staff has just commenced. Presently, floral, faunal and parasitic samples are being prepared for future research. Even at this preliminary stage, the immense potential of the assemblage is evident.

While rich in artifacts, the real significance of the latrine is the undisturbed deposit. Stratigraphic analysis indicates that 30.4 cubic

metres of the cess-pit was never emptied. Over 200 discrete layers were observed representing 88 years of continuous deposition.

In addition, the latrine demonstrates the evolution of Canadian waste management. In 1927 the cess-pit was replaced by Waterbury chemical toilets and then, in the 1940's, a flush toilet system was introduced.

The analysis of the findings from this project will surely enhance our understanding of British garrisons in Canada, and more specifically, the material and social history of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment which garrisoned Fort Wellington between 1843 and 1854.

Also during 1991, the Military Sites Unit carried out several short duration mitigation projects at the Niagara Historic Sites Complex in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. While monitoring the excavation of a new service line for Navy Hall, a building foundation and a probable drain feature were recorded. The building may date to the mid-19th century while the drain may relate to the original Navy Hall which was destroyed during the War of 1812. A series of small shovel tests for a service line on the property of the 19th century Butler's Barracks complex provided more information on a series of roadbeds/pathways. Finally, a monitoring program associated with tree planting at Fort Mississauga recorded additional evidence of a native component at the site. ■

### Work and luck

Last month, when archeologist Roger Blidmo was stuck in a traffic jam in Stockholm, he passed the time by gazing at a nearby road-construction site. Suddenly, he recognized the foundations of a 2,500-year-old village; the government is now examining the find.

from The Globe & Mail

Feb. 11/92

## HERITAGE WEEK 1992: THE SNAKE HILL SITE

### The Excavation of a War of 1812 Military Cemetery

by VALERIE SONSTENES

Saturday, February 22nd the OAS, in celebration of Heritage Week, held what it hopes will be an annual public lecture, the intent of which is to bring archaeology to a wider audience than has been the case previously. Proceeds from the nominal admission fee charged went to the Ontario Archaeology Endowment Fund.

The inaugural lecture was a joint effort conducted by Dr. Ron Williamson of Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, and Dr. Susan Pfeiffer of the University of Guelph. They spoke on their 1987 excavation at the Snake Hill site, a War of 1812 military site near Fort Erie in southwestern Ontario.

Dr. Williamson had previously spoken to the Toronto Chapter at its September 1988 meeting and, it having been one of my particular favourites, I looked forward to hearing about Snake Hill once more. I was doubly interested this time because for the past 18 months I have been ardently researching my family history, and may have had distant relatives who fought in that war, and possibly even at Fort Erie.

As I expected, the talk was informative, entertaining, sometimes touching. This undertaking had involved both the Canadian and U.S. militaries and the Prime Minister's office and the White House. It was possibly the first time in world history that two countries who had fought a war against each other cooperated to such an extent on issues involving that same war. The result of this was the eventual repatriation of 28 American soldiers who had been buried on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, within actual sight of their homeland.

Twenty-eight identifiably distinct skeletons were uncovered, as well as three medical refuse pits containing miscellaneous amputations, the latter suggesting that medical procedures under those conditions were

successful enough that the men involved lived long enough to be removed to a nearby hospital, and who possibly even lived to a ripe old age. Only a couple of the interments had included coffins. An ox that appeared to have been killed, perhaps by an explosive shell beneath its abdomen, was also discovered nearby.

Some of the topics covered included determination of economic status of the soldiers through the study of concentrations of lead found in skeletal tissue; determination of place of origin using data obtained from dietary reconstruction from the analysis of stable isotopes; dental analysis; determination of age at death; height; possible causes of death, since it is difficult to attribute death directly to trauma; the living conditions of the soldiers, as many of the bones showed signs of fatigue from rigorous training and heavy physical strain; and medical procedures of the time.

Apparently one of the requirements for being a surgeon in those days was to be "quick and strong" for the many amputations that would have to be performed. While it might be felt that amputations were often unnecessary, such a procedure probably saved many men from otherwise dying of infection. One of the medical refuse pits revealed a bilateral amputation above the elbows of someone who presumably lived for at least some time after the operation, as his body was not recovered. This individual appeared to be barely 14 years old, the legal age at which one could enlist.

It was possible to make comparisons between these War of 1812 soldiers and soldiers from the Civil War and other altercations.

Some "humerus" situations were recounted, including Irv Weinstein of Channel 7's Buffalo Evening News giving nightly body counts to his viewers, local folktales being revived regarding body parts found and not found, and

the rivalry that existed between the Canadian and U.S. Armed Forces with respect to supplying equipment and assistance.

While it may seem that a lot of fuss was made to repatriate soldiers who had fought in a war 180 years ago, giving them a (Christian) burial with full military honours, historical evidence suggests that these soldiers and their families would have wanted it that way.

A darker side to the Snake Hill excavation was that a number of burials had been truncated, apparently by a bulldozer in the process of building a house on the adjacent lot. The lack of action on the part of the various government ministries and agencies with respect to this possible desecration of human remains is inexcusable. It certainly exemplifies the need for stiffer legislation and enforcement with respect to all inhumations, and appropriate fines and/or imprisonment for those found guilty of violating the statutes.

If you would like to learn more about this excavation, part of a larger, important chapter in Canada's history, Drs. Pfeiffer and Williamson have co-edited a book on Snake Hill, available through Dundurn Press. A popular version is expected shortly.

Thanks are extended to the Toronto Board of Education for generously allowing the OAS the use of their facilities at 155 College Street.

For a first time effort, the well-attended event was a great success, and I look forward to the OAS' next public lecture. ■

#### ARTIST AVAILABLE

Professional artist will prepare accurate drawings/illustrations of archaeological material. Illustrations have appeared in numerous scientific journals and textbooks, in a permanent display at the Royal Ontario Museum (Mankind Discovering Gallery), as well as in Arch Notes. Quality work at reasonable rates and on time. Portfolio available for examination on request. For information please contact Emil Hustiu at 586-5729. ■

#### JOB NOTICE FULL-TIME CONTRACT POSITION

Successful candidate will work with Education Committee of the Ontario Archaeological Society to produce travelling educational kits on the Native presence in Ontario over the last 10,000 years.

Contract length: four months starting May 15, 1992. Fee for services: \$4,000.00. Successful candidate will work a 35-hour week. Skills required include: graphic design, illustration, 3D layout/packaging, neatness. Photographic skills an asset. Background in education and archaeology useful but not required. Location: Peel Heritage Complex, Brampton.

Send resume to the OAS office: The Ontario Archaeological Society, 126 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, ON, M2N 4Y2. Closing date: April 24, 1992. If required, interviews (with portfolios) will be held the week of May 4, 1992. ■

#### CONTRIBUTIONS IN HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY WELCOMED:

The Society for Historical Archaeology is entering its 26th year of existence. For the duration of this period the Society has published both a Journal and a Newsletter. The Newsletter is produced quarterly and presents a forum for archaeologists to present current research, field work, material culture analysis and other issues of interest to the readership. This is an invitation to Ontario archaeologists working on proto-historic, contact and historic sites to share their current research projects with the world through this internationally distributed newsletter.

Contributions should be project summaries not to exceed one typed page. Please forward these to Jon K. Jouppien, Current Research Editor, Canada-Ontario, S.H.A., R. R. #1, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 6P7. Thank you for your attention. ■

## Heritage Week '92

*by Ellen Blaubergs*

An extremely busy but rewarding Heritage Week was kicked-off by the Minister of Culture and Communications, Karen Haslam at the Queen's Park Parliament Buildings on Monday, February 17, 1992. A Cree storyteller, a Franco-Ontarian singing group and a rapper duo joined the Minister in reminding the many young people in attendance about the importance of many kinds of heritage. In fact, the rappers included a line about staying in school and learning about subjects like archaeology!

That evening saw a large gathering of the Ontario heritage community at the beautifully restored Elgin-Wintergarden theatres on Yonge St., another appropriate venue to begin the week-long celebrations. Among other things, the Minister announced a new grant program "Reflections '92", to stimulate support of community arts and heritage groups (the Society awaits further information to pass on to all chapters and members).

Throughout Heritage Week, the OAS expo-system display enticed passers-by in the lobby of the Procter and Gamble building near the Society's Willowdale office. Several curious employees attended our annual Sunday Open House to learn more.

A new addition to the OAS Heritage Week agenda was a public talk held on Saturday, February 22, 1992 at the Toronto Board of Education's Education Centre auditorium. Susan Pfeiffer and Ron Williamson presented a fascinating summary of their investigations of the Snake Hill Site, excavated in 1987. My sister, one of the modest group of sixty-one who heard the talk, noted later that she appreciated the manner in which both speakers conveyed information to the layman and professional alike. In addition, the slides were abundant and entertaining. Ron and Susan deserve additional loud applause 'for putting on a great show'. My personal standing ovation results from their returning both honouraria to the Society for the **Ontario**

**Archaeology** Endowment Fund - a wonderful gesture!

The OAS would like to thank Professors David Smith at U of T and Shelley Saunders at Macmaster U. for encouraging their students to attend the talk. Thanks very much Charles Garrad, Ella Kruse, Michael Kirby, Valerie Sonstenes, Eva McDonald and Edda Kraemer for designing and mounting flyers, selling tickets and manning the OAS display!

The Society's Annual Open House and Artifact Identification Clinic on Sunday, February 23, 1992 saw sixty-four archaeology enthusiasts visit the office between 12:00 and 4:00 p.m. A fair number of new faces kept several directors and members busy outlining what we're all about. Our recently printed 1991 Annual Report provided an appropriate summary for potential new members. 'And what about the artifacts? A magnificently-restored Lalonde pot from the Dwyer Site served as the centre-piece in the coffee room. Thank you Marti Latta, OAS Curatrix for retrieving this dusty reminder of a past OAS excavation from its resting place at Scarborough College.

Don Hancock, an Oakville area resident heard about our identification capabilities and brought in a most intriguing collection of lithics and ceramics surface-collected during his farming days. The collection covered a vast variety of periods, illustrative of the complex prehistory of Ontario. A large group gathered around this assemblage to help sort, identify and date - truly a noteworthy sight which we hope the Toronto Star photographer in attendance captured for a future publication.

As in years past, Christine Kirby organized suitable Open House refreshments. We thank her again!! Thanks also to the Toronto Chapter for allowing us to use their coffee urn! 'And how did you spend your Heritage Week? Learnin' abou' "ar-key- au-low-gee", (to be read in a 'rap-manner') of course!

## HISTORICAL NOTES

by RITA MICHAEL

## THE AMAZING BELZONI (Part II)

Belzoni now turned his attention back to the Valley of the Kings which he had visited briefly while awaiting permission to open Abu Simbel. Napoleon and his staff had discovered and recorded twelve tombs and rumour had it that the valley held up to forty. Belzoni had examined the valley thoroughly and had found, at the west end, a 'palatial' tomb with wall paintings and part of a sarcophagus which was identified as that of the priest Ai, Tut-ankh-Amum's successor. He decided that he would return to the valley at a later time.

Fagan says that Belzoni had developed a 'nose', an instinct, for finding sites. His innovative and efficient methods produced results that were the envy of his competitors. And he did have a permit to take what he wanted. He was no worse than other collectors and in contrast to them set new standards for retrieval and recording what he found. He did not remove wall paintings as had been done at Herculaneum and Pompeii. As he became more efficient he became more conscientious. While he got into the antiquities business because he needed money, he became totally absorbed by it. More often than not he had to go begging for payment or repayment. His English patrons were far from generous although they enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle. Verbal contracts with Consul Salt and later William Bankes did not serve him well.

In 1817 with twenty men Belzoni began digging some hundred yards from Ai's tomb. He literally battered his way through the huge boulders that blocked an entranceway that led to a staircase and a room in which were found eight mummies in their painted cases covered by a cloth.

In the same general area he also found the tomb of Prince Montuherkhepeshef, one of the twelve sons of Ramesses II who had predeceased him. The tomb was painted "with

figures ... so perfect...of any I ever saw", recorded Belzoni. He also found the tomb of Ramesses I with its red granite sarcophagus, but Ramesses' mummy was missing. This tomb was about 60' from that of Tut-ankh-Amum! Carter when he began searching for tombs later remembered the richness of that area.

Belzoni then struck it rich, not so much in terms of portable treasure, because there wasn't much of that, but in terms of its importance to Egyptian history, although Belzoni did not know whose tomb it was, only that it was spectacular. This tomb was located about 16.5 m. below the surface. Huge stones had to be removed in order to enter a passage way 13 m. long decorated with magnificent paintings. A staircase led to another long decorated passageway. Both of these sloped downwards to allow rainwater to drain into a deep pit 5 m. in diameter. On the other side of the pit was another entrance that led into another a decorated wall on the other side of which was a large hall with four columns, decorated with figures of the pharaoh. This led into another chamber also beautifully decorated and that into another even larger and more richly decorated hall with six painted columns and a ceiling painted dark blue. In this room stood a translucent alabaster sarcophagus, about 3.5 m. long, shaped to accommodate a body and decorated with hundreds of small inlaid figures. It was empty. The lid was gone but fragments had been found amongst the entrance debris. Robbers had got there long before him. Belzoni was overwhelmed by this discovery. But there were five more rooms leading off the main chamber. In these were recovered several ushabti and wooden statues that had been hollowed out to hold papyri. The sarcophagus itself hid a passage that extended almost 11 m. under the valley floor.

The tomb was that of Seti I, father of Ramesses II, but Belzoni did not know this. In an attempt to identify his find he sent some of the inscriptions to Thomas Young who was working on his own translation of the Rosetta Stone. Young identified the tomb as that of Necho II, which put him some 700 years too late. Identification would have to await Champollion.

Belzoni arranged to have the tomb sealed off by installing a wooden door. He realized he had found something very special and he resolved to copy the tomb and make a model of it to show the world what he had found. He hired Alessandro Ricci to draw the tomb and record the hieroglyphs. They actually lived in the tomb while drawing and making wax impressions of the bas-reliefs. Working with the wax was tricky in the intense heat as they tried to avoid damaging any of the paintings when the wax melted. They copied over 1500 figures and hieroglyphs. The sarcophagus was moved on rollers to a boat and sent on its way to London.

Belzoni turned his attention to the great pyramid of Khafre (Chephren to the Greeks), at Giza. Using a labour force of 80 men, divided into two teams, he started to dig on both the north and east sides of the pyramid where Khafre's mortuary temple stood. The men struck stone about 14 m. below the surface, discovered to be the pavement that surrounded the pyramid when it had been built. A false entrance was found on the 16th day but after some thought and comparison with the location of the entrance to the pyramid of Khufu (Cheops), Belzoni returned and located a likely place to continue digging. Finally, the true entrance was found. It led to an inclined passage about 1.4 m. high, constructed of large granite blocks. A month from the starting date, the way in was located.

The burial chamber of the pyramid of Khafre is splendid with both the interior and exterior faced with polished pink granite and an alabaster floor. The granite sarcophagus was sunk in the floor but filled with debris; the mummy was missing. A bone was found in the debris which Belzoni sent to the curator of the Hunterian Museum of Anatomy in

Glasgow for identification which turned out to be that of a bull. An Arabic inscription announced that Belzoni had not been the first to reach the chamber but he continued clearing it nevertheless. He was able to record that the entrance was outside the base and hypothesized that the stones did not all come from the east bank of the Nile but were cut out of bedrock, something that would puzzle others coming after him including Petrie who maintained that there was no quarry nearby. Belzoni observed that the pyramid, the sphinx and the temple must be contemporaneous, an observation now known to be correct.

Khafre's pyramid stands about 140 m. and appears larger and taller than that of Khufu's because it stands on higher ground. It is 216 m. square with an angle of 52 deg. 20' and does not share the perfect precision of Khufu's whose height and circumference are the same as is the radius to the circumference of a circle ( $1/2\pi$  where  $\pi$  is 3.141). However, Khafre's is more impressive in terms of its elaborate and sophisticated burial chamber.

Salt was impressed with Belzoni's discovery and offered him £150 for his efforts which Belzoni refused. They did finally come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement and Belzoni accepted £500 and a 50-50 stake in the Seti I sarcophagus which Salt was to offer to the British Museum. With that settled, Belzoni set off for his last trip up the Nile.

When Belzoni had first visited the island of Philae he had noticed a small obelisk, about 7 m long, which he claimed for Henry Salt. He thought it should be set up in London. Salt had turned over his interest in many of his antiquities to William John Bankes, a keen antiquarian who would later be one of the team sent out to record the temple of Abu Simbel. Bankes asked Belzoni to transport the obelisk to Cairo. Belzoni agreed but he again had to contend with his arch rival Drovetti who once more was trying to prevent him from acquiring any further antiquities. Drovetti especially wanted the obelisk for himself and let it be known locally that the inscriptions on the obelisk referred to his ancestors! But Belzoni outsmarted him again. His fair dealings with the local chief and his



people along with a generous bribe ensured that he would have the manpower he needed. The chief was not on such good terms with Drovetti and took some satisfaction in circumventing his objectives.

The obelisk was rolled down a causeway built for the occasion but the stones sank into the Nile mud taking the obelisk with them, coming to rest with only its tip visible, leaving everyone in a state of shock. It took three days to get it out of the mud and onto the boat. This was accomplished through Belzoni's usual ingenuity and the strength and courage of his workers. He had his men put huge stones in the water beside the obelisk to support it while applying levers to lift it up and out and onto land again.

The next obstacle was to get the boat down the first cataract, a tricky operation. The boat captain was so petrified that he would lose it, he remained on shore and buried his head in the sand, refusing to watch its certain destruction. Belzoni's careful planning ensured a successful launch to the captain's and everyone else's relief.

The obelisk, of red granite, was one of two set up by Ptolemy IX, Euergetes, and his wife Cleopatra, to honour Isis. William Bankes, bought it and set it up at his estate at Kingston Lacey, Dorset. Bankes was able to identify the cartouche with Cleopatra's name because he was one of several people trying to decipher the hieroglyphs. The Rosetta Stone does not mention Cleopatra so that Bankes' decipherment provides a cross reference to Chompollion's masterful piece of work. Once the hieroglyphs were deciphered, Egypt's great antiquity was made known and with that the study of Egyptian history began as a serious subject. The days of out and out looting were coming to a close.

Belzoni set off in triumph once again.

The great exhibition of Egypt's heritage opened May 1, 1821 in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. It was the Coronation year of the Regent now George IV and Londoners were in a festive mood. The show attracted 1900 people on the first day. It included models of Seti's tomb, the temple at Abu Simbel, a cross

section plan of the pyramid of Chephren. Several statues of Sakhmet, the lion-headed goddess, mummies and papyri were also displayed along with smaller ones in plaster of Paris of Osiris, Seti, Horus, Anubis. All these were auctioned off when the show closed a year later.

Belzoni had donated two black diorite statues of Sakhmet to his native city, Padua, and was rewarded with a medal struck in his honour. One senses his need for recognition something he craved for all his restless life.

During the exhibition Belzoni the showman was trying to cash in on his discoveries. Salt was busy trying to sell his antiquities to the British Museum. The trustees of the museum balked at his £8,000 price tag since they had just paid Lord Elgin £35,000 for the Parthenon marbles, a price that created public outrage. Belzoni had a stake in the Seti sarcophagus and he entered the fray but the trustees would not budge on price. Eventually the sarcophagus was sold to John Soane, the architect, for £2,000 but poor Belzoni got nothing!

Belzoni left London in disgust over the protracted negotiations with the British Museum. He decided to search for the source of the Niger River in West Africa and set off in 1823. He arrived in Gwato on the Benue River and wrote his last letter to Sarah. He is said to have died of dysentery, but Dora Hamblin suggests he died of sheer exhaustion. I would concur with this and add that the attempts to be fairly paid and the cavalier treatment he received at the hands of his patronizing British patrons no doubt left him a bitter man. He had been abusing his physical strength for 30 years and didn't have any left to fight his illness.

He died December 3, 1823, having just turned 45. No one following him, even Howard Carter who was his great admirer, could match his style and flair. He wasn't called 'amazing' for nothing. All my sources find him a fascinating personality and Dora Hamblin closes her article with my sentiments exactly, "Bravo, Giovanni".

As for Drovetti, he continued plundering until 1829 when illness forced him to leave Egypt and take up residence in an asylum for the insane where he died in 1852. The bulk of his collection was sold to the King of Sardinia because the French government could not make up its mind to buy it. France feared that it would show that Egypt was older than the accepted 4004 years which was the date established by Bishop Ussher. Eventually Charles X did buy a part of it with the remaining part going to Richard Lepsius for Berlin. ■

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1992 - DANIEL WEETALUKTUK  
STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Canadian Archaeological Association wishes to announce its annual student paper competition. Dedicated to the memory of the late Daniel Weetaluktuk, who was killed in an accident in 1982, the prize is intended to recognize the importance of the participation of individuals of native heritage in Canadian archaeology.

Canadian University students, at any level, are invited to submit a paper on any topic related to Canadian Archaeology. Submissions may be in either official language, and should not exceed 20 double-spaced typewritten pages. Five typed copies of each entry are required. Please include information on your place and level of study. Deadline for submissions to the 1992 competition is April 16, 1992.

Entries will be judged by a committee drawn from the C.A.A. membership, and the winner will be announced at the C.A.A. annual meeting in London, Ontario as well as in the Association Newsletter. The winner will be awarded a prize of \$500 and the paper will be published in the Journal of Canadian Archaeology. Papers deemed worthy by the judges may also be selected for a Honorable Mention Certificate.

Entries should be sent to: Carole Stimmell, Archaeological Resource Centre, c/o Danforth Collegiate and Technical Institute, 840 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4J 4B7.

## FIELD METHODS PROGRAM

The Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation will offer a 6-weekend Field Methods Program at the 19th century Victoria Inn site, Hamilton, beginning May 23, 1992.

You may register either for a Saturday or Sunday and must participate for the full 6-day program to earn a certificate in basic field methods for historic sites.

Registration is limited to 12 for each day. Minimum age for students: 12. Registration closing date: May 1, 1992. Fee: Adults - \$100.00, Students - \$50.00. Registration fee is tax receiptable.

Further information from: Rita Michael (416) 524-1384. ■

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## WORKSHOP ON REGULATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO REPORT/SUMMARY

### Introduction

In 1990 the Association of Professional Archaeologists formed an Ad Hoc Committee incorporating broad representation from the archaeology community. This committee circulated a questionnaire designed to identify current perceptions with regard to the regulation of archaeology. The response to the questionnaire led to the organization of a one day workshop to discuss the results of the questionnaire and future directions for the regulation of archaeology in Ontario.

The workshop was organized by the Ad Hoc Steering Committee, hosted by the Association of Professional Archaeologists, and funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The morning session, chaired by Hugh Daechsel, consisted of three brief presentations:

Opening Remarks, Hugh Daechsel

Ontario Heritage Policy Review/Heritage Act Update, Alan Tyyska and

Summary of Questionnaire Results, Rob Pihl.

The afternoon session, chaired by Mima Kapches, consisted of five discussion groups, and a summary session. The purpose of the afternoon session was the discussion of several questions generated by the responses to the questionnaire. The questions for discussion were distributed at the beginning of the day with the schedule of proceedings. The discussion groups were constituted randomly and each designated a spokesperson who reported on the comments of their group to the larger assembly at the end of the session.

For the information of the OAS membership, the summary of the questionnaire results prepared by Rob Pihl is presented here. This summary was also presented on Sunday morning at the 1990 OAS symposium. Also presented below is the summary of the

responses to the discussion questions distributed at the workshop. This was prepared by Ann Balmer with the assistance of Mima Kapches.

### REGULATION WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO: AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS<sup>1</sup>

by Robert H. Pihl

In mid-June, a questionnaire soliciting opinion on issues relating to the regulation of archaeology within Ontario was sent to approximately 1,100 members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Save Ontario's Shipwrecks and other related organizations in Ontario. This questionnaire was prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on Self-Regulation Within Archaeology. When our September 1st deadline was reached, we had received a total of 332 responses which gave us a sample of about 30%. By anyone's standards, this was an extraordinary return for this type of opinion poll, and it gave us the opportunity to investigate some important matters.

The way the questionnaire was structured, individual "yes-no" or "true-false" responses were solicited for a wide variety of questions dealing with the nature or composition of the archaeological community but, specifically, with various topics concerning the regulation of archaeology in Ontario. Respondents were encouraged by this format to candidly answer one or more aspects of each question.

All data were compiled and analyzed using SPSS/PC version 3.1, and approximately 200 pages of output were generated. This presentation, however, will only briefly summarize pertinent trends. At this time, I would like to personally thank Gloria Taylor

for her patient assistance in data entering most of the questionnaire returns.

### General Comments

By way of an overview, I would like to present some of the general results as they apply to the total archaeological community or population. First, we were interested in what kind of archaeologist you considered yourselves. Of the 332 responses, 91 (or 27%) considered themselves to be professional archaeologists, 85 (or 26%) were avocational archaeologists, 57 (or 17%) were student archaeologists, and 143 (or 43%) placed themselves in the "other" category which comprised amateur archaeologists (for instance, those with a reading knowledge or non-field fascination with archaeology), physical anthropologists, or scuba divers with a non-archaeological interest in wrecks. Now, if you were keeping track of these sample sizes, you might have noticed that they add up to more than the total; this is because some people determined that they wore more than one type of archaeological hat. Since most of the people in the "other" category chose not to respond to the questions dealing with regulation, I will now confine my comments to the three identified archaeological groups.

Two groups of questions were posed in order to assess the amount of archaeological experience present within the population. The first set deals with the length of involvement in archaeology, both in Ontario and outside. Concerning the former, the average involvement for avocational and professional archaeologists was similar at 14.2 and 12.3 years, respectively, compared to a predictably lower average of 5.9 years for student archaeologists. These results differ somewhat when considering archaeological involvement outside Ontario (although individual samples are, in this case, far smaller): professional archaeologists average 12.3 years compared to 5.9 and 5.5 years, respectively, for student and avocational archaeologists.

The second set of questions deals with who has been licenced and how frequently. While nearly 30% of the total have received a licence under the Ontario Heritage Act, this varies

widely from a low of 16% for students to a high of 71% for professional archaeologists; approximately 37% of the avocational archaeologists have been licenced in the past. This trend continues with the number of licences issued: professionals average 6.1 licences compared to 4.1 for avocational and 3.8 for students.

It is argued here that these results imply a rough but probable correlation between the amount of experience and degree of familiarity with issues affecting archaeology in Ontario. For this reason, I will confine the discussion that follows to the archaeologists with the "most" experience, i.e. professional and avocational. However, this does not lessen the importance of the information provided by the student or "other" groups.

### Questions Concerning the Regulation of Archaeology

The first order of business was to try and get a sense for what regulation meant to the archaeological community. Accordingly, four areas were selected for consideration: licencing, accreditation, monitoring reports, and restricting archaeological activity. A majority of professional archaeologists felt that licencing was the most important aspect of regulation (77%), and this was followed by monitoring of licence reports (68%), restricting archaeological activity (53%) and accreditation (50%). Avocational archaeologists recorded a similar although less decisive trend: licencing (60%), monitoring reports (62%), restricting archaeological activity (48%) and accreditation (40%). It should be noted that other forms of regulation were also suggested by the respondents, including management of resources, use of guidelines, review of research methodologies, etc.

Concerning the amount of archaeological regulation needed in Ontario compared to the current level, barely half (54%) of the professionals wanted more or much more regulation compared to 46% for the avocational. More professionals, however, also favoured less regulation (13%) or no regulation (6%) than did avocational (9% and

2%, respectively). Clearly, there is a somewhat confused picture here.

For those favouring some sort of regulation, a majority of the professional and avocational archaeologists (at 67% and 71%) felt that it should be jointly controlled by the government and the archaeological community. As far as the latter is concerned, however, self-regulation by a committee of peers was only preferred by just over half (52%) of the sample of professionals that responded, compared to only 41% for the total avocational sample. While many individuals expressed uncertainty regarding this form of regulation, a relatively large number of the avocational sample (approximately 31%) simply declined to comment, indicating, perhaps, a real sense of confusion as to what the concept implies. Despite some ambiguity as to what regulation means or who should do it, professional archaeologists, at least, were strongly (93%) in favour of exploring alternative ways of regulating archaeology in the Province. This was decidedly not the case with the avocational archaeologist who, at only 41%, expressed a much more limited acceptance of the idea. In fact, nearly 31% declined to respond, reinforcing the above notion that this group is far more uncertain about many aspects of regulation.

A number of issues relating to licencing were investigated in the questionnaire. The first dealt with the desire to see changes to the annual ritual of applying for (or renewing) a licence. Within the professional archaeologist sample, nearly two-thirds (64%) favoured changes to the procedure while nearly one quarter (23%) were opposed to it. This compares with the avocational archaeologist sample which tallied just over one third (37%) in favour of change and a scant 14% against it. Noteworthy here was the very large portion of the sample (over 41%) which expressed no opinion.

Following from this question, it was also asked for what term should the licence apply. Of the rather limited responses, there was no clear consensus between either sample. While professional archaeologists barely registered a preference for either a 5-year term (with

review upon complaint; 21%) or life-time (23%), they were largely uncertain since 44% declined to comment. Avocational archaeologists were even less forthcoming with a pattern, preferring the same terms but with much less confidence (13% and 12%). A majority (66%), however, chose not to respond.

Another concern was whether changes were necessary to certain governmental procedures regarding licencing. The first issue is the OHF Archaeology Committee's role in reviewing licence applications and making recommendations to the Minister. A majority (65%) of the professionals indicated that change was required, while avocationalists were much less committed to the idea (36%); furthermore, roughly one third (34%) did not even comment. The issue of MCC's role in dispensing annual licences was also explored. However, less than half (46%) of the professionals favoured change to the current practice compared with barely one third (34%) for the avocationalists. Again, at least one third expressed no opinion. A similar trend was indicated by both samples regarding the OHF Archaeology Committee's role in reviewing licence reports: professionals favoured change by almost one half (48%) while only 29% of the avocationalists wanted to see some sort of new procedures adopted.

Another area of regulation involves the use of guidelines to standardize and/or control archaeological activity. When asked if they were aware of formal guidelines in archaeology, most of the professional archaeologists (81%) responded affirmatively compared to 58% of the avocational archaeologists. Curiously, however, only 47% of the former group actually uses the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines while barely 28% of the latter group employs the Archaeological Conservation Officer Program Guidelines. Both sets of guidelines were jointly formulated by the MCC and each archaeological community to assist with fieldwork and report preparation. While employment of the Licence Report Guidelines (that is, Subsection 65(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act) fared

somewhat better -- 67% of professional archaeologists use them compared to 40% of the avocational archaeologists, the low results are still rather surprising since reporting is a mandatory part of the licencing procedure.

Although these guidelines have been in use for several years, albeit unevenly across the various archaeological communities, it is perhaps disheartening to note that they are generally not perceived as being very effective in providing acceptable standards for archaeology in Ontario. For instance, one quarter (24%) of the professionals feel their guidelines provide above average standards while 17% rate them as average; most (56%) are unable to evaluate. The situation is far worse for the avocational sample: only 10% rate the ACO Guidelines as above average and 8% considered them average; fully 78% were either unable to evaluate or made no response. The Licence Guidelines fared similarly. Clearly, the archaeological community is dissatisfied with what guidelines are currently available and ambivalent about what it needs.

Finally, there is a definite perception in both communities that government does not enforce the maintenance of acceptable standards in archaeology. Roughly one third of responding professional and avocational archaeologists (40% and 32%, respectively) gave MCC a below average rating. A similar pattern is also noted for the OHF with below average ratings of 39% and 26%. In both cases a large number of respondents either declined to comment or were unable to evaluate.

#### What is the Next Step?

While there is obviously a general dissatisfaction with the current form of regulating archaeology in the Province, there is no clear trend suggested by these results. While today's workshop is a direct result of the questionnaire, it was not an overwhelming response: not quite two-thirds of the professional archaeologists (63%) and 55% of the avocational archaeologists favoured this direction. So what is the next step?

Again, as suggested by questionnaire results, the next step will probably involve forming some kind of a task force that will examine

specific aspects of archaeological regulation that fall out of today's discussions. Approximately 45% of the professional archaeologists and one third (32%) of the avocational archaeologists would prefer this route. As can be seen from this afternoon's agenda, future directions along these lines will be considered in more detail later on in the small group discussions.

#### **Summary of Responses to the Workshop Questions**

**#1:** The current licensing practice both accredits archaeologists and permits archaeological activity. The questionnaire results suggest that Ontario archaeologists are dissatisfied with this process.

Can accreditation and permits be separated?  
How would this be done?

There was a consensus that the concepts of accreditation and licensing or a system of permits could and should be separated.

Accreditation might involve setting of criteria for accreditation, definition or adoption of standards, training, evaluation. This was viewed as self-regulation by peers.

A system might be developed that required the submission of a notice to conduct work. There might be levels of permits, possibly reflecting the intensity of the on site work, with only intensive excavation requiring a site specific permit.

**#2:** The results of the questionnaire indicate that Ontario archaeologists prefer a combination of government and self-regulation.

What should the roles of government and the archaeology community be in the regulation process?

There was consensus that the Archaeology community (with representatives from outside) should be responsible for accreditation, including standards and guidelines, and that the government should be responsible for site or resource management, through the granting of permits.

#3: Ontario archaeologists are generally divided into two main groups: professional and avocational.

How should regulation serve or accommodate the two sections of the archaeology community?

There was a strong consensus in response to this question. It was thought that avocational and professional archaeologists should not be divided into two distinct communities. All those doing archaeological work should be evaluated using the same criteria with a series of levels recognizing degree and types of training and experience.

#4: The results of the questionnaire indicated general support for the formation of a Task Force to co-ordinate the process of exploring options for the regulation of archaeology in Ontario.

Do you agree with this method? If so, how should this Task Force be formed and what specific issues should it address?

Again, there was consensus in support of a Task Force, with some not sure and some favouring other methods. The Task Force should consist of representatives from provincial organizations and groups. The Task Force should investigate:

- \*options for self-regulation/accreditation by peers
- \*permit system
- \*models from other professions
- \*requirements and options for financing
- \*procedures for review process
- \*levels of training
- \*procedures for training

#5: Are there any other issues or concerns with regard to regulation not addressed here that you would like to discuss?

- \*site protection: how and who
- \*mechanics of designation
- \*deposition of artifacts

### Resolution

It was clear from the group discussion summaries, that there was a consensus in favour of the establishment of a Task Force to study the issue of self-regulation.

**RESOLVED**, on Friday October 26, 1991, that:

A **Task Force** be formed to investigate accreditation of Ontario archaeologists, both avocational and professional, by self-regulation, and to investigate the permit granting process by a government appointed Board, Agency or Committee.

It was also resolved that:

The **Task Force** will take into account the concerns expressed in the meeting today, these to be summarized in a report by the Ad Hoc Committee.

The **Task Force** to consist of at least one, but no more than two, duly appointed representatives of the following organizations:

- Ontario Archaeological Society
- Save Ontario Shipwrecks
- Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants
- Association of Professional Archaeologists
- Council of Ontario Archaeologists

If any of these organizations do not respond to the request of the Ad Hoc Committee, or decline to send representatives, then the **Task Force** will function with those representatives who do participate.

This **Task Force** may include members at large, if so required. The **Task Force** members will select their own chair and establish their own rules of operations, deadlines, etc. The members of the **Task Force** will communicate with their respective memberships.

Once established the **Task Force** will contact the MCC or OHF to consult and discuss funding support.

Once established it is recommended that the **Task Force** consult with secondary interest groups, such as Community Heritage Ontario, OHS, OMA, among others.

The Ad Hoc Committee will communicate with those who registered at this session.

The Ad Hoc Committee will make representations to the various organizations listed.

The Ad Hoc Committee will dissolve once the **Task Force** has met.

(m. R. Stromberg, 2nd K. Dawson, carried unanimously)

### Conclusion

The responses to the questionnaire and the small group discussions at the workshop indicate a high degree of consensus in several areas, including:

\*the separation of the existing procedure of licensing into peer regulated accreditation and a mechanism for government resource/site management,

\*the development of a system of evaluation or accreditation that would accommodate both avocational and professional archaeologists, using different levels of accreditation based on degree of training and experience

\*the formation of a **Task Force** to investigate the options for self-regulation in archaeology.

## REPORT FROM THE TASK FORCE ON SELF-ACCREDITATION

by M. Latta

The Task Force on Archaeological Self-Accreditation has met five times since November and will continue to meet through March. We have communicated with a number of archaeological organizations in other parts of Canada and in the United States and have learned that many of these groups are also interested in self-regulation. Other self-regulating professions, including the Association of Professional Engineers and the Association of Landscape Architects, have provided valuable insights on methods and problems of self-regulation.

Interesting ideas suggested to the Task Force include:

1) Establishment of a license as a permanent record of an individual's qualifications to carry out archaeological work without supervision. Possession of a license would depend upon some combination of the following: experience, special training, and completion of an advanced university degree in archaeology. Once granted, a license

would normally be valid indefinitely. The licensing body could consist of a group of all licensed archaeologists.

2) Some method for reevaluating license status in special cases. This would include ways for non-licensed archaeologists to improve their qualifications and to become licensed. It would also include a self-monitoring process to recognize and discourage violations of professional ethical standards.

3) Maintenance of the permit system to work on specific sites (or specific areas). This would allow the provincial government to maintain its mandate to manage cultural resources and to protect sites. Licensed archaeologists could be granted permits with minimal delay.

Automatic site protection is likely to be defined in the proposed new heritage legislation for the Province of Ontario. We recently participated in a workshop conducted by the Heritage Policy Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, to discuss aspects of this new legislation.

The participants in the workshop, which included representatives from a number of heritage organizations including the Ontario Archaeology Society, recommended automatic protection of all sites older than 50 years, although the group recognized that this would be difficult to enforce in southern Ontario. There should also be protection for special sorts of more recent sites -- industrial sites, underwater sites, burial sites, traditional use sites and public building sites were specifically mentioned. As an alternative, our Task Force suggested:

4) Automatic legal protection of archaeological sites -- both native Canadian and non-native -- which predate modern industrial development. This would protect sites dating from more than 100 years ago in southern Ontario and more recent sites in northern Ontario. ■

1. This is an edited version of a paper presented at the workshop on "Regulation within Archaeology in Ontario: Future Directions Workshop", October 26, 1990.



## ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The Association of Professional Archaeologists is an organisation dedicated to: promoting professionalism in archaeology; representing and furthering the interests of the profession in areas of concern; establishing and maintaining principles and standards of practice for the profession of archaeology; and fostering communication and cooperation in and beyond the profession of archaeology. There is a popular misconception that the APA is strictly a consulting organisation, but this is not so. The current membership in the APA includes academic and consulting archaeologists who are committed to the professionalisation of archaeology in Ontario.

The APA is looking to expand its membership (presently standing at about 35). Membership in the organisation provides the following benefits: representation of the professional interests of members; publications such as the Association newsletter; notice of meetings and workshops sponsored by the Association (there have been two to date); participation in the annual meeting; voting privileges as a professional member; and contact and information exchange with other professionals. As with any professional organisation, there are obligations to which all members must abide. These include compliance with the By Laws and Code of Ethics of the Association, and a responsibility to help further the goals of the Association.

There are three categories of membership in the Association: Professional, Associate and Subscriber. Professional membership provides the member with the right to vote in all matters of the association, to be elected to office, and to receive all membership benefits. Associate members will receive the association newsletter but will not vote on issues or run for executive office. (Professionals and students in this category will be urged to renew with Professional status after a maximum of five years.) Subscriber category is open to interested individuals or libraries that wish to receive information but cannot be considered Professional members.

The annual membership fee is \$50 for Professional, \$25 for Associate and \$50 for Subscriber. An application form and current CV are required for application to the APA and all applications are reviewed by a membership committee. Membership in the APA indicates that you are a professional committed to archaeology in Ontario and are willing to make a stand for the betterment of archaeology.

Anyone wishing more information should write to:

Mr. Phillip Wright, Membership Committee  
Association of Professional Archaeologists  
P. O. Box 101, McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0 ■

## THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY MANY COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS AND ALSO LANDOWNERS TO THE CONSERVATION OF OUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, THE O.A.S. INVITES NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1991 AWARD. THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO DESERVING RECIPIENTS IN THE BUSINESS AND PRIVATE SECTORS NORMALLY ONCE EACH YEAR. THE AWARD RECOGNIZES SIGNIFICANT VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROJECT WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO HEIGHTENED AWARENESS OF ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY. NOMINATIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE AWARDS COMMITTEE BY ANY O.A.S. MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING. CLOSING DATE FOR WRITTEN NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1991 AWARD IS JULY 1, 1992.



## FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE ....

*Charles Garrad*

### NEWS FROM MANITOBA

The latest issue of the Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter includes: "The MAS would like to welcome Bill Fox to Manitoba. He has been hired as the new Chief of Archaeology for the Prairie and Northern Region of Canadian Parks Service."

Ontario's loss is Manitoba's gain. Good luck Bill.

Also announced is the Old Fort Churchill Archaeological Project for which Volunteers will be accepted:

"WANTED - VOLUNTEERS. Here is your chance to experience a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to excavate one of the earliest Hudson's Bay Company posts in Manitoba. This will be the first of a four year project. Excavations at Old Fort Churchill, Churchill, Manitoba, will begin on July 2, 1992 and end August 2, 1992. Church Northern Studies Centre facilities will be the base camp for the Old Fort Churchill Archaeological Project. No experience is necessary. All that is needed is the enthusiasm and a commitment to spend a minimum of three days excavating. For more information please write to V. Petch, Archaeologist, Box 193, La Salle, Manitoba R0G 1B0."

In order to encourage Ontario participation in and access to this unique project and to support our sister Society in Manitoba, the OAS will promote this opportunity to Passport-to-the-Past participants and validate the Passport entry obtained at this dig.

### SSHRC VICTIM OF BUDGET

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, which is a major funder of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, will be "folded" into the Canada Council within a

year as part of the recently announced new budget, according to the Globe & Mail February 26, 1992. The implications for the continuation of funding of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY are not clear, but the need to develop a funding source for the journal independent of political whim is reinforced.

The budget also announced a "reduction" of certain Department of Communications activities, including planned growth "in the area of museums and archaeology, and in funding for cultural infrastructure".

### OA ENDOWMENT FUND PROGRESS

The drive to create a fund to permanently endow ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY was announced in the last issue of ARCH NOTES. The OAS gratefully acknowledges the many donors to the fund to date. The drive continues. The idea of three postdated well-spaced cheques for \$10 each has proven popular and for those choosing this method the tax receipt will be sent at the end of the year.

### HONOUR ROLL OF DONORS TO DATE:

Dr. J. E. Anderson, Anonymous, Associated Heritage Publishing, Ann Balmer, Ellen Blaubergs, Emily Clarence, Raymond Crinklaw, Dena Doroszenko, Jim Esler, William A. Fox, Historica Research, David Hunt, Dorothy Hunt, Adrienne Knowlton, London Chapter OAS, Rob MacDonald, Robert G. Mayer, Ministry of Culture & Communications, Janis M. Nitchie, John Peters, Susan Pfeiffer, Rob Pihl, Greg Purmal, Ashley Slack, Valerie Sonstenes, Tony Stapells, Paul Thibodeau, Marjorie Tuck, Max Wagg, Bruce Welsh, Ronald F. Williamson.

### OAS BUS TO RACE TALL SHIPS

Well not exactly. At dawn on Saturday July 4th the crews of the 'tall ships' moored overnight off Fort York, Toronto (where the crews will have slept) will set sail for Niagara-on-the-Lake, there to mark the landing of Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe two hundred years earlier. At a somewhat later hour the OAS annual summer bus trip will depart from the OAS office bound for the same place and with every confidence of arriving first. Earlier plans for a two-day trip with a stay at Fort Erie - not in the fort but at a motel - with a visit the following day to the fort itself and of course Snake Hill, have been dropped because competing events in the Fort Erie district have already claimed the motel space. It looks like it will be a one-day trip after all, but watch for news and count on a good trip as always.

### ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Our sister Ontario Historical Society announces its 104th Annual Conference will be held at the University of Guelph April 30, May 1 and 2. The theme will be "Who Do You Think You Are ? Exploring cultures in Ontario". "First Nations - First Cultures" is the name of a panel discussion Thursday April 30 at 8.30 a.m. with Mary Lou Fox, Ojibwe Cultural Centre, Manitoulin Island, and Dean Jacobs, Walpole Island Heritage Centre. "Artifacts and Art as Cultural Evidence" will be presented by Mary Lou Fox on Friday May 1 at 9.30 a.m. Lunchtime speakers include Hon. Perrin Beatty, Friday, and Hon. Karen Haslam, Saturday.

The Ontario Historical Society has also announced a series of local workshops commencing Saturday April 4. All but one will be held on weekends. For further detail contact the Ontario Historical Society, 515 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5 tel:(416)226-9011. OAS members can also get information through the OAS office.

### THAT 28,000-yr+ PRINT AGAIN

The International Herald Tribune of New York has caught up with ARCH NOTES by publishing news brought to ARCH NOTES

readers months ago. Dr. Richard MacNeish believes his dig in a cave in New Mexico shows the presence of humans 28,000 years ago and perhaps 38,000 years ago. The critical evidence comes from what appears to be a human palm-print on hearth clay. The dig will continue next year. The baked clay was sent to Toronto for analysis and was the subject of a presentation under Dr. Howard Savage's benign chairmanship at the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, last December. See ARCH NOTES 91-3:26, 91-3:34-5, 91-4:37, 92-20-1. (The print was the subject of a presentation by David Mason to the Toronto Chapter OAS on March 18. David, who was instrumental in the clay specimen coming to Toronto for analysis, accepts the evidence as firm and ably demolished the arguments of its detractors).

### 1992 VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS

Tony Stapells, nominated by the Society for service to the Toronto Chapter OAS will receive a five-year Volunteer Service Award pin and certificate at Roy Thompson Hall April 7. Five members nominated by the Society for service to the Windsor Chapter OAS will receive their Volunteer Service Award pins and certificates at the Cleary International Centre, 201 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, on Sunday afternoon April 26. The recipients for ten-year service recognition will be Irma Rumble, Garth Rumble and Peter Reid; for five-year service recognition Rosemarie Denunzio and Norman J. Vincent. Congratulations go to all these deserving members.

### SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

#### Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

Several field supervisor and assistant positions are available for students to work on archaeological survey and mitigative projects. Pay rates are commensurate with experience (\$8.00 to \$16.00/hr).

Interested individuals should send a resume along with a brief statement of career goals to:

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., 429 Colborne Street, London, Ontario N6B 2T2 (519)645-8100 - Office (519)645-8109 - Fax

### Toronto Historical Board at Historic Fort York.

Contractual Archaeological Positions are available with the Toronto Historical Board at Historic Fort York for five Archaeology Field Crew, one Archaeology Lab Assistant, one Assistant Material Culturalist and one Archaeological Conservation Technician.

Duration of Contract for Archaeological Conservation Technician is July 6 to August 28, 1992 (8 weeks) and for the other positions June 1 to August 28, 1992 (13 weeks). Further details, including rates of pay and required experience criteria, which vary, are posted on the notice board at the OAS office. Application is by resume submitted by April 17, 1992, to: Managing Director, Toronto Historical Board, Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3. Attention: Catherine Webb, Fort York Archaeology Project.

#### **PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT**

The Burnett County Historical Society in northwestern Wisconsin invites applications for the position of Archaeology Program Director and Project Managers. The Director serves as Principal Investigator on projects, develops proposals, has administrative and supervisory responsibilities for all projects, and supervises general business management aspects of the Program. The Director also serves as Regional Archaeologist responsible for conducting research with region 1 of the State Program. Project managers will direct one or more projects including scheduling and managing the field and lab work and coordinating the analyses. Candidates for the position of Director must minimally possess an M. A. in archaeology/anthropology or related field, demonstrated experience as Principal Investigator in CRM, be computer literate, and should have basic business management skills. Candidates for Project managers should have an M.A. or equivalent in archaeology or related field and demonstrated experience as principal investigator, with supervisory experience under the direction of a professional archaeologist. Persons with a

B. A. and similar supervisory experience will be considered for Project Manager position.

Work is available immediately and pay is commensurate with education and experience. Interested persons should send a cover letter, vitae and name of three references to Edgar S. Oerichbauer, Executive Director, The Burnett County Historical Society, 7670 Johnson East, P.O. Box 31, Siren, Wisconsin 54872. For information, call (715)349-22198.

#### **OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT**

To rent, Suite 3, 126 Willowdale, Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario; a one-room self-contained office, ca. 180 sq.ft., part furnished, parking, mail-box and postal delivery, as sub-tenant of and adjacent to The Ontario Archaeological Society in suite 4. Heritage organization preferred. Might possibly share some services and facilities with suitable tenant. Contact The Ontario Archaeological Society.

#### **JOHN STECKLEY PUBLISHES BOOK**

John Steckley has done it again. He has published another book although it may not seem like it because the title resembles one he used ten years ago. Titled "UNTOLD TALES Four 17th Century Huron", it contains the stories of four men who were prominent in their day and contributed to the making of Canada, Joseph Chihoatenhwa, Eustace Ahatsistari, Estienne Annaotaha and Kandiaronk. If you think the only native heroes are Pontiac and Tecumseh, or that we really don't know too much about individual Hurons, you will be surprised. Another surprise is that the book will cost only \$5 and can be ordered through the OAS office (by mail add \$1 postage and handling). It is available now and an order form is enclosed with this ARCH NOTES.

#### **1991 OAS ANNUAL REPORT**

A copy of the Society's Annual Report for 1991 is available on request without charge at the Society's office and by mail without postage charge to any paid-up member. The financial statements from this report were published in AN92-1. ■

## TORONTO CHAPTER, O.A.S. - SPRING SPEAKERS

April 15, 1992 - **An Adriatic Landscape and Its Past** - Dr. Tim Kaiser, University of Toronto.

A specialist in Yugoslavian archaeology, Dr. Tim Kaiser will provide an insightful presentation concerning the fieldwork he has conducted in this area of the world. Unfortunately, most people overlook countries such as Yugoslavia as a source of archaeological research. But with this month's topic, the Toronto Chapter will once again attempt to broaden its archaeological horizons and discredit the belief that archaeology only occurs in the temples of Greece, the pyramids of Egypt, or the jungles of Central America.

May 20, 1992 - **Baja Burials: Excavation of Cave Burials in Baja California** - Dr. El Molto, Lakehead University.

For its May meeting the Toronto Chapter is heading south as Dr. El Molto leads it on an archaeological adventure to the warm, sunny climes of Baja California where he has been conducting research on a series of cave burials in the arid Baja landscape. We are sure that this presentation will help prime you for a long awaited summer of potential archaeological adventures of your own.

Meetings are at 8.00pm on the third Wednesday of each month (except June to August) at Room 561A (basement, east hall), Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St. (Second building south of Harbord St. on west side).

More Info.: Duncan Scherberger (416) 463-1677. ■

## ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION NEW CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED

The Minister of Culture and Communications has announced the appointment of **Dorothy Duncan** as the new chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Dorothy is Executive Director of the Ontario Historical Society, a serving director of the Foundation and a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society. ■

## ROUGE VALLEY PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

by Geoff Sutherland

An interesting period has passed within the Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee since I reported to you last year. We have met many times with the public, with our consultants and within our own committee and sub-committees. The upshot of all this work is that we have agreed to adopt the concept of the "minimum" interference with the Rouge watershed. You should note that this decision was agreed by myself as representative of the O.A.S., by the representative of the First Nations, and by Chris Andersen, one of our experts, seconded to us by the O.H.F. It has been agreed that curatorial storage of artefacts from the Rouge may be off-site and that there is no necessity for such storage to be associated with any interpretive centre/facility. We now must proceed to agree the draft plan for the Park, including who will run it. We are much "under the gun", because our target date is early May, and we must involve the public - their ideas may well be crucial. We have learned that we cannot "leave the Rouge alone", as many have suggested, far too much change is taking place around it. Recently the O.M.B. approved a 13-storey apartment block on the very edge of the valley. We can, and must, however, preserve as much of the Rouge watershed as possible for future generations. ■

## PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST UPDATE

Plans for two major digs, in Guelph and the Bruce Peninsula, are in the making. Details will be circulated as soon as the arrangements become firm. The range of unique opportunities offered under this program continues to expand. Among current offerings are - working with an urban archaeological-potential map, excavating a Hudson Bay Company post in Manitoba and recording rock paintings in the District of Kenora. Our thanks to the agencies that made these opportunities available. ■

### G. RUTH (Marshall) TOVELL

The passing is announced of Mrs. Walter M. (G. Ruth Marshall) Tovell on January 22, 1992.

Ruth was a Founding Member of The Ontario Archaeological Society in 1950 and one of the thirty-two Charter Members named in the Minutes of the first formal meeting in January 1951. She served as Corresponding Secretary in 1952, 1953, 1954, 1957 and 1960, as Recording Secretary in 1958 and 1959 and as President in 1956. She was the sixth President of the Society and the first female President. In 1955 she created a more formal newsletter which became ARCH NOTES and in 1956 became its first official editor.

Ruth strongly believed that the Society's primary function should be active archaeological field-work. Her distress that the Society evolved more toward organizing meetings and theoretical archaeology grew to the point where she left the Society in 1960. However she rejoined in 1984 and thereafter was a supportive and involved member. Her own account of her involvement with the Society will be found in "The Presidents Remember" Forty Years of The Ontario Archaeological Society, Special Publication 9, October 1990. Her obituary announcement in the Globe and Mail Saturday 25th January 1992 proudly states that she was a Member of The Ontario Archaeological Society.

In her later years Ruth and her husband lived in retirement near Shelburne, Ontario. She is survived by her husband Dr. Walter M. Tovell, retired Curator of Geology, a past Director and Honourary Trustee of the Royal Ontario Museum. The Society has expressed condolences to Dr. Tovell. ■

I was saddened to read of the passing of Ruth Marshall Tovell, one of the founders of The Ontario Archaeological Society, whose efficient and dedicated efforts on its behalf can never be over-estimated. During the two years I was President Ruth was Secretary and thanks to her competence and hard work the affairs of the OAS were kept in good order. Executive Meetings were usually held at my home and I remember with gratitude her wit and ability to keep us from wandering off on irrelevant tangents. As an archaeologist, naturalist and friend she will be long remembered.

Paul Sweetman, President 1957 & 1958.

### REV. ERNEST J. LAJEUNESSE

I am saddened to learn of the passing of Father Ernest J. Lajeunesse, C.S.B., of Windsor, on December 23, 1991. Father Lajeunesse was a well known local historian and achieved the recognition due him when he compiled the book "The Windsor Border Region" for the Champlain Society in 1960. This volume was subsequently reprinted and has been mentioned in the columns of ARCH NOTES as available from the bookshop of the Windsor Public Library.

Father Lajeunesse was born in 1901 and ordained in 1927. He was a member of the Order of Basilian Fathers (Congregation of St. Basil) and a Professor of French at Assumption University of Windsor. As an enthusiast for local history he was always helpful to researchers like myself. He resided most of his life almost in the shadow of the Church of the Assumption, in the parish of Assumption, the oldest Roman Catholic Diocese in Ontario, and which began as the Jesuit Mission to the Wyandot Indians.

Charles Garrad

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 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.



## O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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