



ARCH NOTES

SEP/OCT 1992

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Dr. Bruce Welsh

Hello and greetings once again from the Toronto office. Like the last letter, I regret that I must also begin this one with two items of sad news.

The first concerns the sudden passing of Henry Ford, President of the Grand River and Waterloo Chapter of the **OAS**, on the 16th August. I did not know Henry well and only first met him in Guelph two weeks earlier. We had quite an animated conversation which we hoped to continue at next month's symposium. But alas, this is not to be. Fate has intervened. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the **OAS** members, I should like to pass on our sincerest wishes to Peggy. Henry will be remembered fondly by many people.

The second concerns the resignation of another **OAS** Director. Much to my regret, Art Howey has been forced to resign for personal reasons. Art is one of the few **OAS** members I know well and I know he will be sorely missed. He is a first rate avocational archaeologist (as good as any professional) whose interest and dedication to archaeology has paid dividends for the Society. I would not know where to begin a list of all the things he has done, but should the Archaeological Stewardship Project finally unfold its success will be a result of Art's dedication to developing it. Do not stray from archaeology and the **OAS**, Art, we need people like you! On behalf of the **OAS** membership, I wish Doreen a speedy recovery from her operation and hope to see you both again soon. (For the time being, the Board has decided not to fill the Directorship vacated by Art.)

In other news, the organizing and arranging of the symposium continues unabated. In addition to the symposium speakers, we hope to have several books launched during the proceedings and have several informative displays of associated heritage organizations and other archaeological activities in the Province. So please make a note to be in Toronto from the 23rd to 25th October. I hope to see you there.

M.C.C. LICENSING NEWS

by **LUISA BERAM**

Just a reminder that the Ministry, rather than the Ontario Heritage Foundation, now administers archaeological licences. The Foundation will continue to offer recommendations on licences, as required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Licensing Process

You should send your licence applications to the Archaeological Licence Office (address below). They will be forwarded to the History and Archaeology Committee of the Foundation who assess the applications and make recommendations on issuance of licences and the conditions to be attached. Once the Board of Directors of the Foundation approve the recommendations, they are forwarded to the Ministry. Licence documents are prepared and sent to the Minister for signature. The entire licensing process takes 6 - 8 weeks.

Remember, licences are not valid until signed by the Minister, and expire on December 31 of the year in which they were issued. Renewals should be made well before the field season starts.

For further information about licences or renewals contact:

Luisa Beram

Archaeological Licence Office

Heritage Policy Branch

Ministry of Culture and Communications

77 Bloor Street West, 2nd floor

Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

(416)314-7158

Licences

The following is a list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work which have been granted by the Minister since April 1, 1992:

Conservation

92-112 Helen Devereux, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario

92-119 Neal Ferris, MCC, for the Province of Ontario

92-117 Jean-Luc Pilon, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Survey of Ottawa and South Nation Rivers

92-114 Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Foundation, for OHF properties

92-115 James Ruddock, Guelph, for survey of Eramosa River

92-099 James Croft, Pembroke, for Renfrew County

Consulting

92-104 Ann L. Balmer: Algonquin Associates, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario

92-105 Malcolm Horne: Cultural Management Associates, Hamilton, for the Province of Ontario

92-111 W. Barry Gray, London, for the Province of Ontario

92-118 Maribeth Murray, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario

Field School

92-101 M. Latta, University of Toronto, for the Auger Site

92-109 John Triggs, Hamilton, for Dundurn Castle

92-125 Dr. David Smith, University of Toronto, for the Antrex Site

Survey and Test Excavation and Excavation

92-102 Dr. Alexander von Gernet, Toronto, for BiGh-1

92-106 Tom Arnold, London, for AfHg-59, AfHg-66, AfHg-71, AfHg-80

92-107 Hugh Daechsel, Kingston, for the Delta Mill Site

92-116 Luke Della Bona: Centre for Archaeological Research Prediction, Lakehead Univ., Thunder Bay, for Thunder Bay District

92-110 John Triggs, Hamilton, for excavation at Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

92-120 Charlton Carscallen, Toronto, for survey and test excavation of Temagami Region

Underwater

92-100 Douglas Goode, Embrun, Ontario, for Survey and Site mapping of John Elliot and Richard Dafeo pottery sites

92-103 Jim Garrington, St. Catharines, for survey of Lake Erie

92-108 Ken McLeod, Osgoode, for survey of Mississagi Strait, Lake Huron

92-113 Ed Burt: H.M.S. Speedy Foundation,

Belleville, for Lake Ontario, off Presqu'île

92-121 Kenneth Cassavoy, Orillia, for Atherley Narrows Fishweir Site, Orillia

92-122 Glen Parr, Parry Sound, for survey of Georgian Bay near Parry Sound. ■

O.H.F. NEWS

by GLORIA TAYLOR

The spring and summer months have been busy at the OHF. The administration separation regarding licensing has taken place and Luisa Beram (416)314-7158 is your new contact at the Ministry of Culture and Communications, Heritage Policy Branch, Archaeology Licensing, 2nd floor, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R3. Licences are placed on the committee agenda at our monthly meetings as the Act directs that the "OHF must advise the Minister on the licences".

The new name for the committee is the History and Archaeology Committee. The following OHF directors sit on this committee: El Molto, Gary Crawford, Margaret MacMillan, Georges Belanger, and as co-chairs Joanna Bedard (History) and Robert Bothwell (Archaeology). The new mandate continues the trustee function of the OHF, grants, education and publications. Staff of the new committee include Ian Kenyon (Acting Supervisor), Dena Doroszenko (Senior Archaeologist), Paul Bator (History Consultant), Bernard McCue (First Nations Consultant), Paul Litt (History Consultant - Plaques), Mary Ellen Perkins (History researcher), and Gloria Taylor as the committee administrator and "general dogsbody". If you have any general or administrative questions I'm a good person to call!

REMINDER OF UPCOMING GRANT COMPETITION

The deadline for grant applications for the Research, Aid to Publication and Northern Initiatives grant categories is **October 31, 1992**. The Student Grant deadline is January

31, 1993 as usual. Guidelines and application forms can be obtained by calling me at (416)314-4908, or writing me at 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3. The fax number is (416)314-4909.

GRANT INFORMATION

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

Research

A grant award of up to \$3,600 to Bud Parker for a project entitled *Excavation at the Fitzgerald Site*.

A grant award of up to \$840 to Barry Mitchell for a project entitled *Duquette, South and North Peninsula Sites*.

A grant award of \$9,964 to Hugh Daechsel for a project entitled the *Delta Mill Wheel Pit Excavation*.

A grant award of \$3,600 to Ken McLeod for a project entitled the *Mississagi Strait Side Scan Survey*.

Northern Initiatives

A grant award of \$9,943 to Charlton Carscallen for a project entitled *Temagami Region Land Use Survey*.

A grant award of \$3,825 to Scott Hamilton for a project entitled *Inferring Northern Human Diet*.

Emergency

A grant award of \$2,750 to Carolyn Smardz to assist with the security costs at the *Trinity-Bellwoods Field School*.

A grant award of \$2,750 to Ken Cassavoy for the *Atherley Narrows Fishweir Project*.

PUBLICATIONS

Ready to go to the printers is the first ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT (OAR), *Huron Paleoethnobotany* by Stephen G. Monckton. This is a comprehensive study of botanical remains from four 17th century Huron sites (226 pages). Price to be determined. If you are interested call me at the number below, or Ian Kenyon (314-4907)

The next OAR will be *The Cummins Site Complex* by Patrick Julig, which should be available by March 1993.

Available for \$5.00 each is the second Annual Archaeological Report (New Series) and *Avocational Archaeologists: Roles, Needs and Responsibilities*.

The third issue of the AARO is presently being edited and was recently tendered. We expect publication by the new year. If you should have a completed or near-completed abstract for the 1991 archaeological season send it in now - there is still time to get it in the next issue. Also, you can contact the OHF for the second issue (\$5.00); the first issue is out of print. ■

Borden Sites Form

From: Bernice Field
Archaeological Data Officer
M.C.C. Heritage Policy Branch

In the process of standardizing and clarifying data entry on the Borden site form I have had requests, by a couple of consultant companies, to provide them with the format that I use for identifying site type (No. 27 on the Borden form) when entering the information onto the database. The following list, then, gives the identification codes used across the country by all those provinces who are part of CHIN's (Canadian Heritage Information Network) National Sites Database working group. You will see that some of the types only pertain to certain provinces, however, for interest sake and so as not to limit our expectations of what we find all types currently in use are included.

The main definition would be the type and the second description would be the modifier, if any.

Type	Modifier
Findspot	scatter
Campsite	hearth, tipi, ring, cache
Camp (more permanent)	
Habitation (permanent, dwelling(s)) (use only if a specific term not known)	house, cabin
Village	house
Hamlet	
Town	
Settlement (good term, implies permanent structure, occupied all year round, with multiple dwellings)	

Type	Modifier
Fort	
Station	blind, weir, scatter, fish trap, fishing, lithic (not chipping or flaking), butchering
Rock art	pictograph, petograph, petroglyph
Petroform	cairn, effigy, alignment, circle, drive lane, inukshuk, cache, Puckawaw pit* shell
Midden	
(where there is no longer evidence of habitation, otherwise a midden may also be a feature i.e.: a modifier)	
Dump	
Quarry	
Mine	
Kill site	drive line, caribou fence, trap, blind, buffalo jump
Mound	
Homestead (rather than farmstead)	
Post	trading, police
NWC	
HBC	
NWMP	
Mission	Jesuit, Anglican, Mennonite
Pottery	
Wreck	plane, ship
Shelter	rock
Burial	grave house, grave yard, mound
Cemetery	
Osuary	

* I prefer to put this modifier in with petroforms rather than under a type called sacred as I think that is too subjective.

This list is, of course, not exhaustive and I welcome any suggestions to improve it or make it more comprehensive. ■

LOST IN THE BACKWOODS: THE SEARCH FOR THE PEACOCK VILLAGE SITE

by Heather McKillop¹ and Charles Garrad²

Introduction

Research was carried out at the Peacock BcHa-5 Site, Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada in 1989 to determine the boundaries of the site so that it could be avoided during development of a golf course (Figure 1). Apart from the pragmatic purpose of site mitigation, the project provided the opportunity to investigate interesting theoretical and methodological issues. From a theoretical perspective, the culture assignment was undetermined and previous research suggested there was some possibility that the site was the location of the historic Jesuit St. Thomas mission. From a methodological perspective, we needed to use an appropriate field strategy to locate and determine the boundaries of the site, which was located, at least in part, within a mature pine forest.

Previous Research

Although the Peacock Site (BcHa-5) is well-known and has been the subject of occasional archaeological fieldwork in the past fifty years, basic questions of the exact location, size, nature, and date of the occupation of the site were undetermined. Generally considered to belong to the Petun cultural group of the seventeenth century, the site was also a candidate for the unlocated historic St. Thomas Jesuit Mission of circa 1639, which must be in the area.

The earliest archaeological surveys of Nottawasaga Township were those of David Boyle in 1886, 1887, and 1889, and the Huron Institute team of John Lawrence, Maurice Gaviller and James Morris in 1908. Neither located the Peacock Site. The site nearest to Peacock recorded by Boyle was an ossuary one lot to the west. The Huron Institute recorded unspecified remains two lots south and one lot north.

The Peacock Site was first recorded, described and investigated by William J. Wintemberg during his 1923 survey. Wintemberg's field notes record the following for July 3, 1923:

Farms of J. S. Brillinger and George Peacock, east half of lot 16, con III, Nottawasaga twp., Simcoe County, Ont. The land on which the site is situated slopes gently toward a spring creek which flows east and west along the south side. To the north of the site is a high sandy bluff. The cultural deposits are indistinct. I picked up some pottery fragments, chert chips, pieces of animal bones and clam shells, and pieces of sheet brass. A conical bead made of sheet brass was also found, and earthenware pipes, according to Mr. Peacock.

Most of the previous research at the Peacock Site was carried out by Jay Blair and Charles Garrad during their intensive study of the Petun area between 1961 and 1974. They first visited the site in November 1965 after a local informant, Ruth Hisey, advised them that Indian artifacts were eroding from the site, then farmed by Mr. Peacock. At the time, the site was owned by the Village of Stayner and was newly reforested in red pine. Mr. Peacock reported a large black patch on the slope in the reforested area which Blair and Garrad briefly tested in 1966. They recorded the site for the Archaeological Survey of Canada in 1974 as a large historic campsite. Although the sample of artifacts from all fieldwork at the site to that time was too small to be considered representative of the entire site, all evidence pointed to a probable protohistoric/early historic use of the settlement.

Further excavations carried out by Garrad in 1977 led him to plan more investigations in 1985 to conclusively determine if the site could be the historic St. Thomas Mission site.

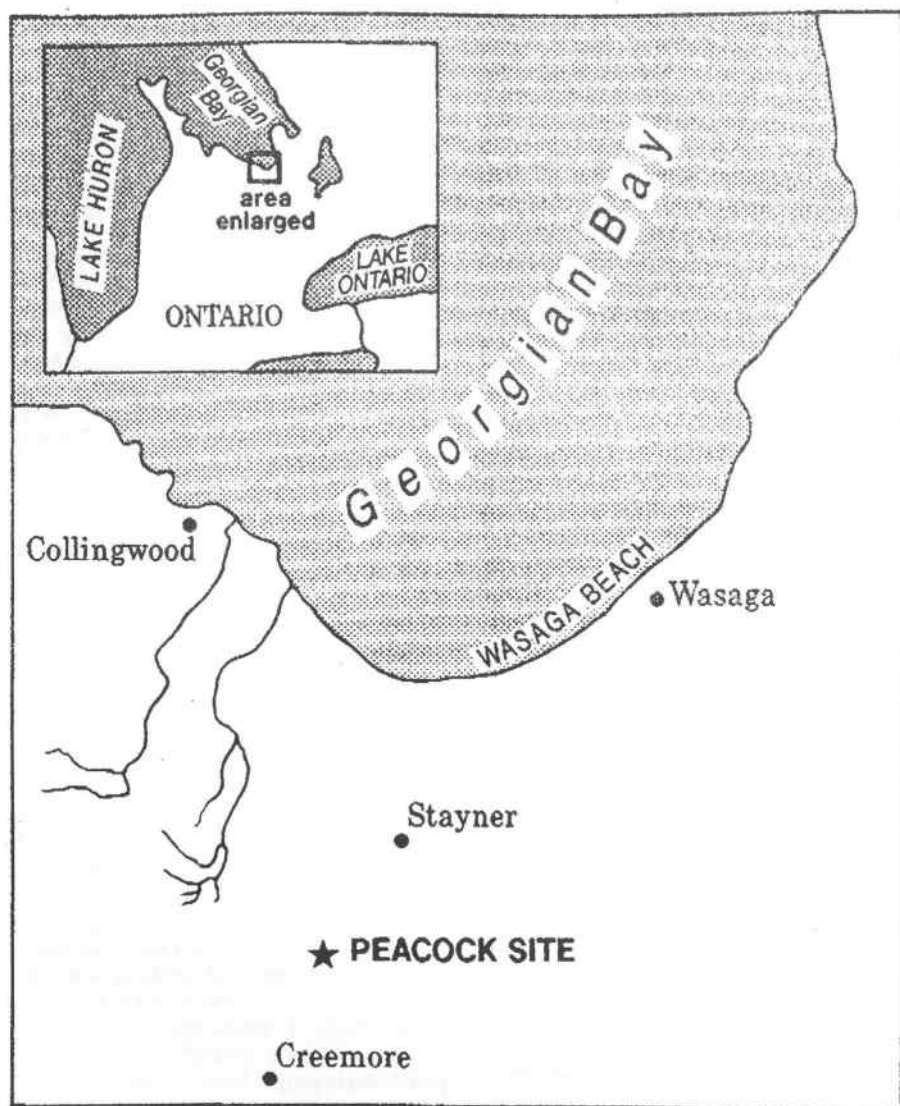


Figure 1: Location of the Peacock BcHa-5 Site in southern Ontario, Canada.

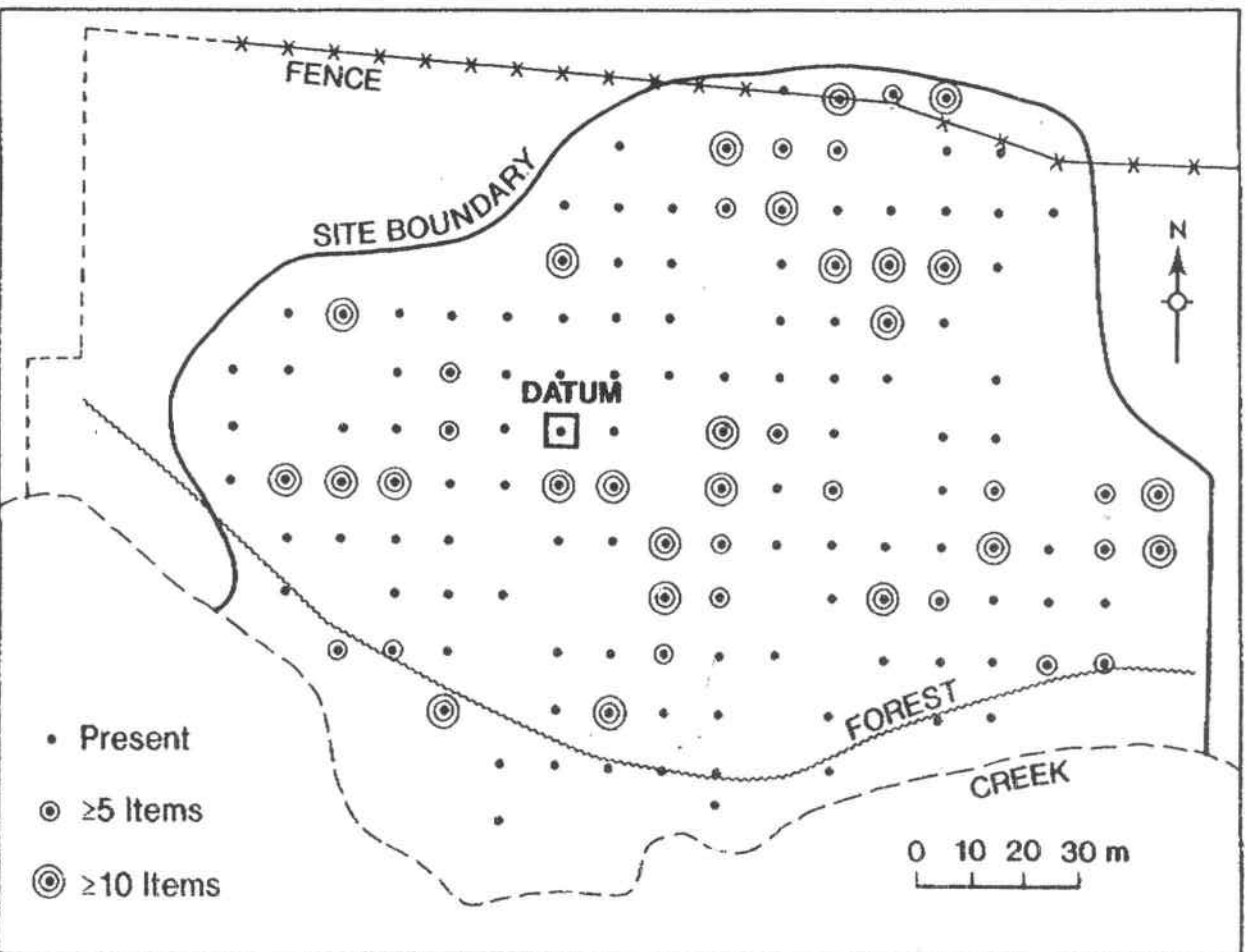


Figure 2: Map of the Peacock Site Showing the Location of Shovel Tests and the Density of Artifacts during Shovel Tests.

Unfortunately, the planned excavations were cancelled due to logging on the property.

In summary, despite archaeological fieldwork at the Peacock site over the last fifty years, the site remained poorly understood and geographically undefined.

The 1989 Northeastern Archaeological - OAS "Passport" Boundary Project

In the fall of 1989 excavations were carried out to locate and determine the boundaries of the Peacock Site, so that it could be avoided in the development of the Mad River Golf Club on the property. Although the developers were not required at that time to have an archaeological assessment of the property, they knew of the existence of the site from Garrad, and hired Northeastern Archaeological Associates to carry out the research. The fieldwork was directed by Heather McKillop. Volunteers from the OAS "Passport-to-the-Past" program, and Petun Studies Group, assisted.

The site area is located largely within a mature planted pine forest on land that gently slopes towards a creek. The land had been cultivated prior to its reforestation in the 1950s. The topsoil is sandy and varies in depth from about 10 cm at the top of the hill to about 80 cm near the creek. The ground surface was covered with a thin bed of pine needles. Artifacts were not visible on the ground surface.

Although Garrad expressed some doubt about the quality of the artifacts and information that could be recovered from shovel testing, he deferred to the senior author and the area was gridded and shovel tested at 10 meter intervals to determine the presence and density of archaeological remains. With the point well taken about the shovel testing methodology, two three-by-three meter units were excavated to recover cultural material. The transit was set up at a convenient, central location within the one hectare area to be assessed. The datum were made permanent by sinking a one-meter metal rod into poured concrete in the ground, with our arbitrary grid north marked. Shovel test locations were marked using the transit, 100-meter tapes, and survey stakes.

Each shovel test was excavated into the subsoil and the contents sieved through standard 1/4" mesh rocker screens. The depth of the soil and maximum excavated depth were noted and all archaeological materials saved in labelled bags. Soil anomalies were noted and wall profiles recorded when we encountered distinct cultural layers, notably fire pits and middens. Generally, the sandy soil was easy to excavate and screen. The boundaries of the site were estimated by a diminution and then absence of artifacts in sequential shovel tests. The estimated site boundary was delineated in the field by survey stakes joined by orange flagging tape. This marked perimeter was indicated to a representative of the Mad River Golf Club project, so that the land clearing machinery could avoid the site.

Discussion

Fieldwork in 1989 indicated a significant occupation in the seventeenth century at the Peacock Site, of approximately twice the size expected. The boundaries of the site were estimated by plotting the distribution of artifacts from shovel tests, and resulted in a total site size of about five acres or two hectares (Figure 2). The excavated material indicates there were areas of more concentrated activity within the site. The steep slope to the west of the site was not used. The site extends from the present wire fence south to the creek bank. It is not known if the site continues on the other side of the creek, which was beyond the survey area. There are areas of high concentration of artifacts, plant and animal remains in midden deposits (Figure 3). The organic remains include corn, deer, bear, beaver, fish and clams, among others.

Culturally, the excavations yielded some diagnostic artifacts, but the bulk of the material consisted of small, unidentifiable sherds (Figure 4). Pottery types identified by Garrad include Blue Mountain Punctate, Huron Incised and Sidey-Notched, with Coronet clay pipes, all characteristic of the Petun area. Ceramics previously recovered by Mr. Peacock, and Garrad and Blair prior to 1974, include, the above types, and Graham

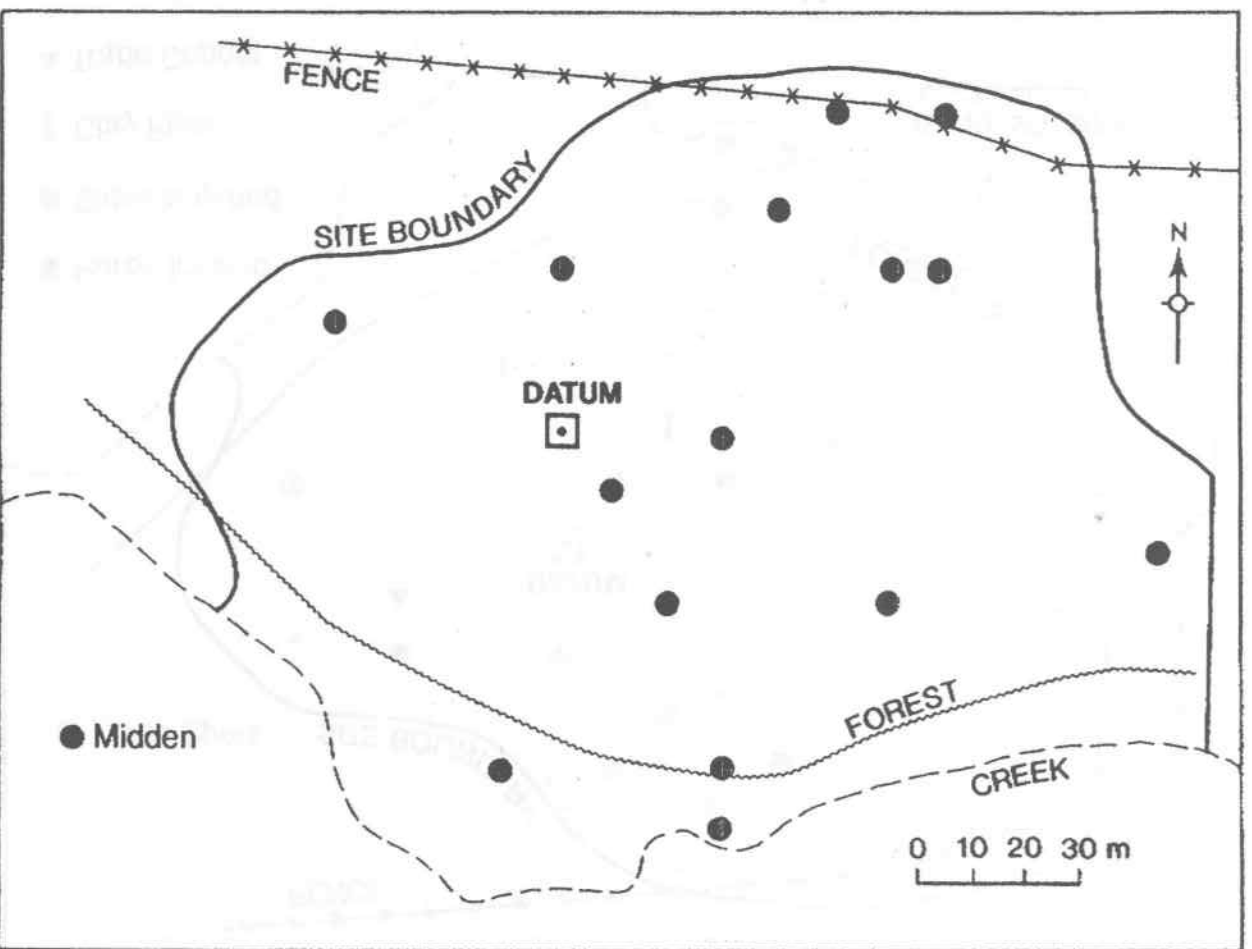


Figure 3: Map of the Peacock Site Showing the location of Midden Deposits from Shovel Tests

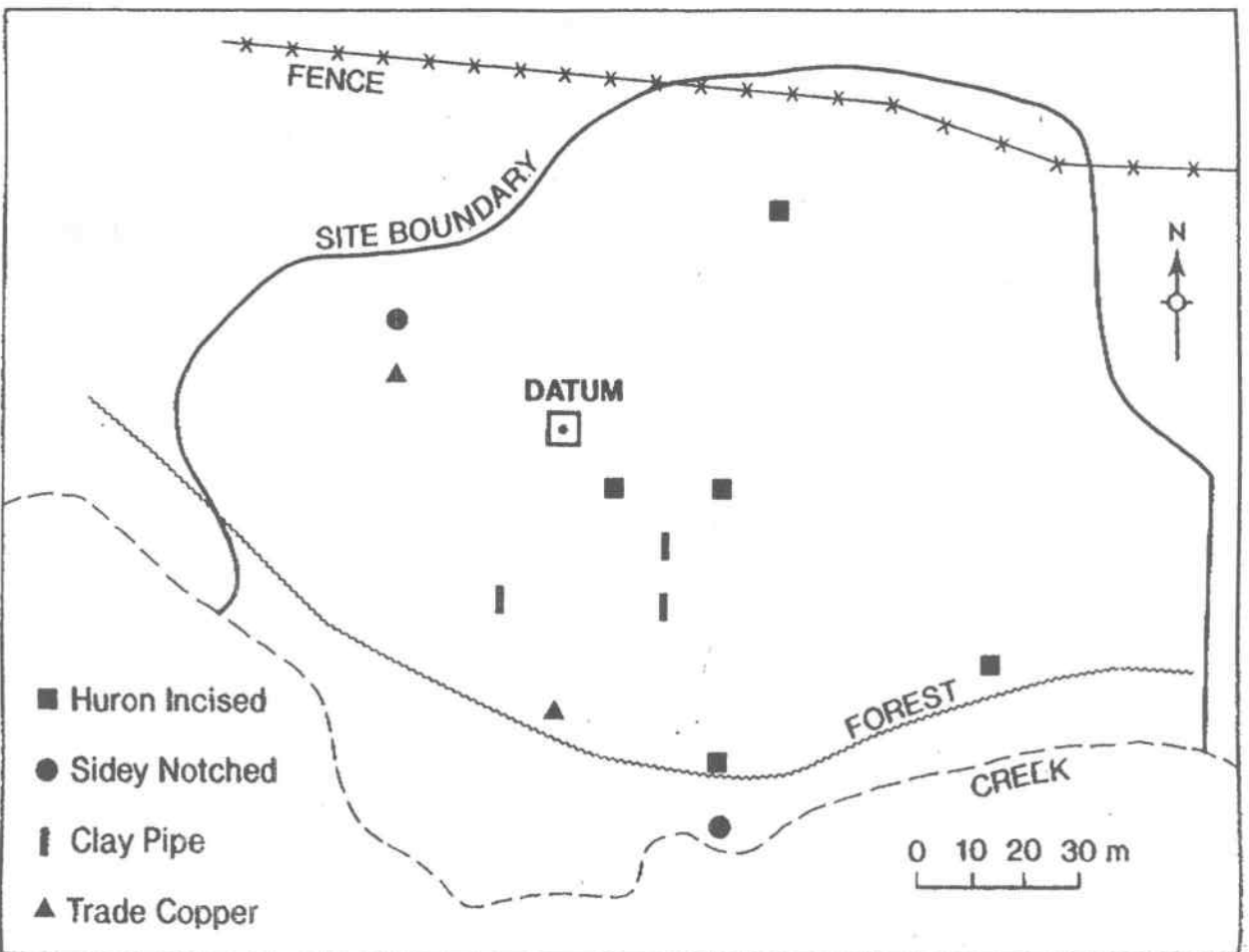


Figure 4: Map of the Peacock Site Showing the Location of Selected Diagnostic Artifacts from Shovel Tests

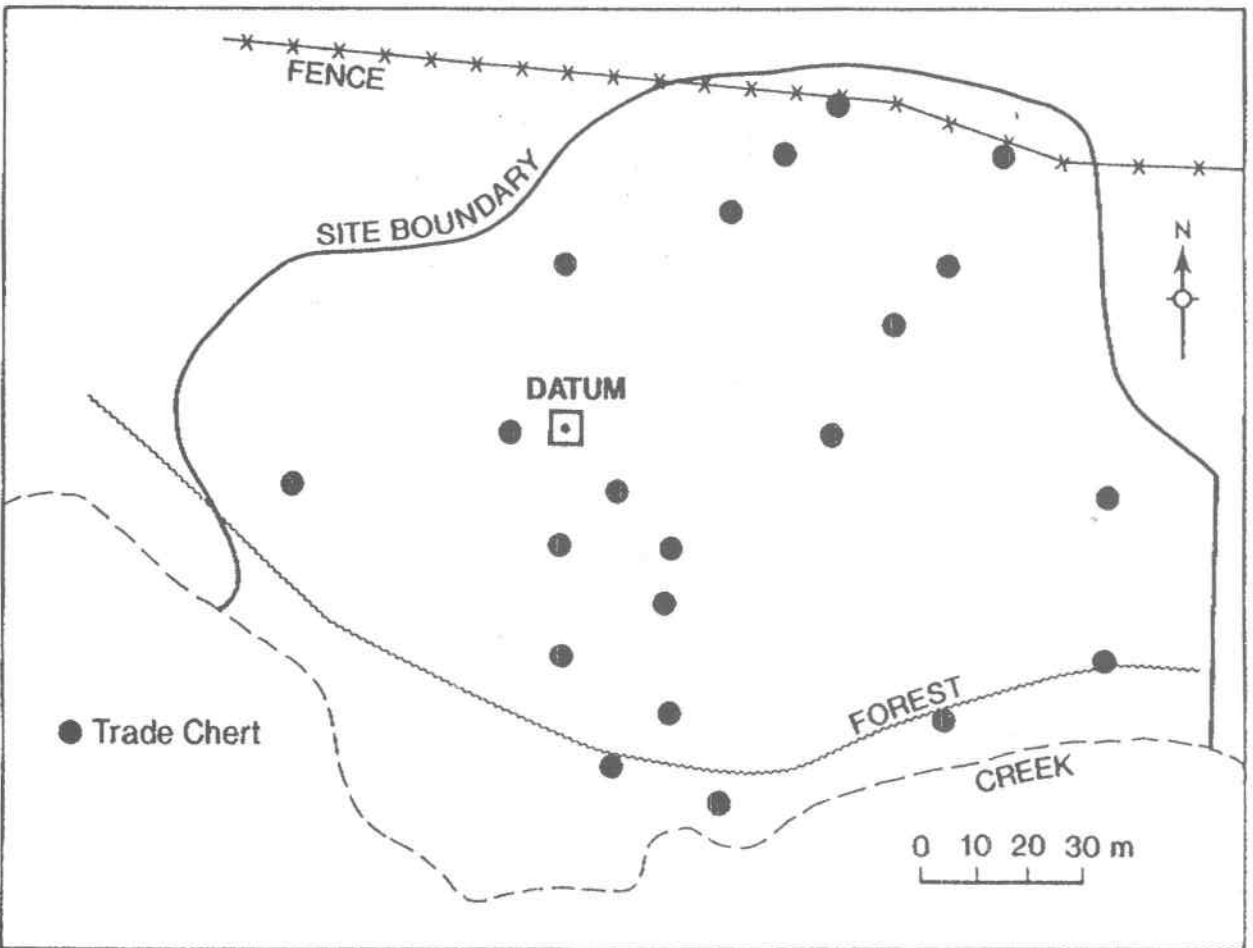


Figure 5: Map of the Peacock Site Showing the Location of Selected foreign Trade Chert Recovered from Shovel tests.

Rogers Plain, MacMurchy Plain Scallop and Ripley Plain. Including these the total sample of diagnostic rimsherds is only 65 (Table 1). Of these the main types are Sidey Notched (48%) and Huron Incised (43%). The sample indicates a high Coefficient of Similarity with major southern Petun area sites (Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6, Melville BbHa-7, Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10) located within 3 to 4.5 miles, but the highest of all (164/200) is with the geographically remote (12 miles) MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site.

Fragments of European trade copper were also recovered in shovel tests. Figure 4). Chert was brought to the settlement from the Bayport and Kettle Point outcrops (Figure 5).

Summary

Mapping and shovel testing at the Peacock Site in 1989 were successful in delimiting the boundaries of the site so that it could be avoided in construction of a golf course. The cultural assignment remains unclear

considering the small number of diagnostic ceramics and that all the chert was imported. The presence of European trade copper but absence of other historic artifacts suggests an early historic period and removes the possibility of the site being a historic Jesuit mission. The relationships suggested by the ceramics confirm this.

From a methodological perspective, shovel-testing at ten-meter intervals and screening all soil was a successful technique in locating and estimating the boundaries of the site, which was entirely invisible from the ground surface in a mature pine forest. The small artifact sample recovered is seen as more the result of the sparse habitation of the site than the method, since areal excavations also produced little material. Large scale areal excavations at the Peacock Site are necessary to allow delimitation of structures and provide a larger ceramic and faunal/botanical inventory upon which to base cultural interpretations.

Table 1: Diagnostic Ceramics Recovered from the Peacock Site

Type Name	Shovel Tests	Unit 1	Unit 2	Other ¹
Huron Incised	7 (6) ²	2	4	9
Sidey Notched	4 (4)	2	2	19
Blue Mountain Punctate	1 (1)			
Graham Rogers Plain				1
MacMurchy Plain Scallop				1
Ripley Plain				2
Coronet Pipe	2			
Effigy Pipe	1			

¹ includes material recovered prior to 1974

² numbers in brackets are probable assignments

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork and analysis were carried out with the assistance of many individuals. The project was financially supported by the Mad River Golf Club and we appreciate their concern for preserving the Peacock Site and for their encouragement, participation in the fieldwork, and cooperation through the project. The Northeastern Archaeological Associates field staff included Donna Morrison, Lorelyn Giese and Martin Betcherman. We enjoyed the opportunity to conduct fieldwork with some of Ontario's

veteran avocational archaeologists and younger enthusiasts. OAS "Passport" and local Petun Studies Group volunteers included Marian Clark, David Hunt, Christine and Michael Kirby, Norma Knowlton, Ella Kruse, Anna Newman, Jim Shropshire and Marjorie Tuck. Bill Fox' help in the field was also appreciated. The illustrations were drawn by Mary Lee Eggart, Louisiana State University, from maps by Heather McKillop. ■

¹ Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University

² Petun Studies Group, North York

RECORDING PICTOGRAPHS: A CRASH COURSE IN CANOEING

by Norma Knowlton

Six bulletins have been sent out this summer to Passport-to-the Past (PTTP) volunteers. One opportunity was provided by a newly registered agency, the Ontario Rock Art Conservation Association (ORACA), based in Kenora. The "White Otter Lake Pictograph Recording Project" seemed a good opportunity to spend a vacation camping in the wilderness, doing some canoeing, experiencing "one short portage", and learning the latest techniques in recording rock art. With these expectations, Carol Lang and the author, Toronto Chapter OAS members registered in the PTTP Program, set off to drive the 1600 km. to Ignace, the "staging point", halfway between Thunder Bay and Kenora. Both of us were familiar with field camps on archaeological sites, one of us had spent a day canoeing down the Nottawasaga River several years ago, but neither of us had ever portaged or had anything to do with rock art except as viewers.

The reality of the situation was not quite as clear-cut as we had expected. We met the four member crew in Ignace. Very soon the project director, Jacqueline Rusak, gave us a run-down on the revised plans. Obviously, certain statements in the initial PTTP plan had been superseded by time and project developments. First, we would not be working on White Otter Lake, but in a much wider area, involving several lakes. Also we would be surveying for, as well as recording pictographs. This meant a great deal more canoeing, many more portages, and frequent changes of campsite - truly a nomadic existence. Finally the permanent crew of four was divided, and the two young men (Chris and Jason) were blessed with "the greenhorns".

The expedition started badly, rain setting in as Dennis Smyk, our "taxi service" and the

president of ORACA, dropped us off at the starting point on Paddy Lake. Paddling against the wind and rain, on a lake where the crossing of each bay reveals another which looks identical, did not lend encouragement to our quickly tiring muscles. Finally, with great relief, and just ahead of a very black cloud, we landed and unloaded the canoes. The first portage, which entailed several trips to transport all the "gear", did not prove to be any more uplifting than the canoeing. It ended in a swampy area where we all managed to sink into the mud at one time or another. Once more settled into our respective seats, we set off into the mist on Smirch Lake to find the campsite for that night. Fortunately it was not far away, and had obviously been used before, requiring no preparation for tent sites. After setting up our tents (another feature the authors needed instruction with), and devouring bowls of hot chili heated on a propane burner, we thankfully crawled into our sleeping bags, hoping the tent would not leak.

Over the next three days we gradually became accustomed to the various tasks involved in "rock art research", while the weather cooperated by improving steadily. The fatigue and aches left the arm muscles and moved to the back, as Chris and Jason instructed us in the proper techniques for canoeing. Not having to wear rain gear certainly made life simpler. Stopping to photograph an already recorded set of pictographs halfway through the second day finally gave us a taste of what we had come to do. That afternoon was spent skirting the shores of the islands and bays of Dibble Lake. Our route, recorded on a map recently received from ORACA, has been indicated with red dots. The west half of Dibble Lake appears to have a very bad case

of measles. Finally, late that afternoon, Chris and Carol discovered a new site.

Surveying entails strenuously paddling across open stretches of water between islands and the mainland. Low weed-bordered shores do not require examination. All rocky areas, particularly those with any degree of a vertical face are examined closely. Slowly coasting along beside a rock face allows relief from strenuous paddling, but the eyes must do double duty trying to spot bits of red ochre paint on the cliff face, while avoiding the rocks lurking just under the surface. It is amazing how many expanses of rock, apparently superbly suited for painting, are devoid of any sign of man.

On our third day we were initiated into "dot recording" the pictographs. A sheet of saran covers the painted area, and is fastened with masking tape well beyond the location of the painted motifs. The saran is dotted with a fine red marking pen over areas where red ochre occurs. Rock features such as cracks, hollows, bumps, crevices and edges are indicated by a thicker black pen, while areas of lichen are marked in green, showing their proximity to the paint, or where the vegetation may actually cover parts of figures. Blue outlines areas of exfoliation. At times, the paint can be clearly seen, but often shadows from the overhang, or sunlight reflecting along the plastic require adjustment of position. New facets of the paintings are revealed by the changing light itself. Since the stone often includes pink grains, some practise is required to differentiate this mineral from a thin coat of red ochre. To complete the work in a reasonable time, two people work in close proximity. This necessitates a certain amount of contortion, above and beyond that required by the position of the paint on the rock, or the paint relative to a position where the recorder can stand, sit or lie.

Every day brought new experiences, not least of which was the variety of anatomical arrangements for pictograph recorders. The first one entailed standing on a stone close to the rock face which, as often happens, had an overhang. We learned one of the most common positions at this time: bending the

arms, holding one elbow above the head, the other near the waist, with the head at a right angle to the body and the torso arched horizontally. This posture may become known as the "ORACA syndrome". The position of the legs varies with the "platform" on which the recorder is mounted. In addition to standing on stones on the ground, one may perch on slippery rocks in the water with the legs immersed to varying degrees. More often than not, the painted motifs occur on rock faces above water too deep to stand in, making work from the canoe mandatory. In this case, standing or kneeling is more stable than sitting, because as soon as one bends over the knees, the canoe slides away from the rock face unless very securely fastened, in which case the water comes in over the side. Lying across a cross-bar of the canoe may be the best way to reach figures close to the water line, but eventually leaves a dent in the rib cage. In other words, there is no really comfortable way to record pictographs. One has to admire the dedication of those who are committed to doing it.

Six pictograph sites were dot recorded in our ten-day period. Carol and I both worked on the first and the last, while we each participated in two others. Each site was unique, though all were within inches or feet of the water, on nearly vertical rock faces with some protection from the elements, usually from an overhang. We considered we had truly "passed the test" when we were allowed to record, with little supervision, the final magnificent panel, interpreted by Chris as a "shaman figure".

Although we learned a great deal about pictographs, this was not the only area in which insights occurred. Granted, we ate a good deal of canned and prepared foods, and used propane burners, but if we had forgotten to bring something, or ran out, we could not go to the corner store. Also, we had to rely totally on our own arms and legs for mobility on water and on land. At times, the image of the voyageurs rose to mind as the rhythm of the paddle stroke became almost automatic, or as we plodded over a portage or pulled a canoe over a beaver dam. The morning we

paddled back and forth over Revell Lake for about two hours, until we found a campsite that Chris declared "isn't perfect, but it will do", I realized that choosing a place to set up housekeeping is not a simple decision. Many factors have to be considered: a good landing place, enough wind to keep away the "bugs", a flat well-drained area in which to pitch the tents, and one not requiring a great deal of deadfall clearing. These factors, as well as others I have not considered, must have remained unchanged for thousands of years in this area where the landscape has not been drastically altered. In this context, the same sites will be reused many times, an important consideration to anyone interested in archaeology.

In this first extensive encounter with "the North", some things impressed me, such as close contact with wildlife often considered remote. The protests of the otters objecting to our intrusion into their bay was copied by the party of loons uttering piercing calls nearby while we occupied our last campsite. Most of the time, however, the silence surprised me the most. It was all the more startling, then, when broken by the wail of a train whistle or the sound of a bush plane.

The increase in our level of resourcefulness was also gratifying, notably when presented with a new portage. Every one was different. There was the "rocky road" which required hopping from boulder to boulder or onto a log with a full load of gear. Jason recommended the best way to negotiate this was while performing the Mexican Hat Dance. The shore of Patricia Lake was so marshy (or was this the famous muskeg?) that we slogged through 30 meters of sawgrass, low bushes and water before reaching the trail. One short portage on Dibble Lake entailed edging the canoe between large boulders until we could climb on one close enough to shore to form a "chain" and throw the bags from one member of the expedition to another until the high bank was reached. Granted this was a somewhat impromptu choice, a spot not well used. We did manage to avoid the "killer portage", rumoured to be about 800 meters long. This was accomplished by taking the

wrong portage and then having to make camp very hurriedly as night fell. The only available dry spot was covered with fallen trees which had to be moved to provide three small circular spots for tents. The springy moss carpet in which several varieties of mushrooms grew, as well as my first view of Indian pipe stems, was breathtaking. A second minor portage the next day put us on track again.

After ten days the two "greenhorns" were completely convinced. We had learned to record pictographs on plastic, our major goal. We could concoct a creditable meal on the camp stove (no one had suggested we make a fire though), and set up and break camp in reasonable time. We could paddle a canoe without anything hurting, but steering was still pretty much of a mystery, although we did manage to take the canoe out and get back on our own. We survived canoeing all over nine lakes and two rivers, and negotiating at least nine portages (they sort of run together in my mind now). We had grown to like and respect our guides and teachers, Chris Keast and Jason Orchyk, and our "taxi-driver" Dennis Smyk. When it came time to leave, there was some reluctance. Certainly we agreed that we would like to do it again. ■

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Re: Proposed Archaeological Assessment and Mitigative Excavation Guidelines - Arch Notes, May/June 1992.

There are several primary overriding concerns about the proposed archaeological assessment and mitigative excavation guidelines which need to be addressed from legal, ethical, and practical perspectives. As outlined below, the concerns are with the Task Force on Self Regulation as well as with the guidelines themselves.

A - Task Force

The Task Force on Self Regulation states that "assessments and reports that do not meet these guidelines will be considered unacceptable" by both our community and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications (O.M.C.C.). However, this claim can not be substantiated. No members of the Task Force are O.M.C.C. representatives. The O.M.C.C. has not made any statement on this matter and, therefore, no credence can be given to the claim that the O.M.C.C. is even interested in them. If the government did not commission the guidelines, does not sanction them, and has not given the Task Force a mandate to adjudicate provincial authority, the guidelines are not official and can only be considered voluntary. When proclaimed, the revised Ontario Heritage Act and its regulations will be the only legally enforceable measures.

It is most curious and somewhat offensive that there is nothing in the guidelines which indicates that the O.M.C.C. has authorized the Task Force to speak on the Crown's behalf. In fact, the Task Force claims the right to represent the archaeological community but

does not have full community representation. Just because a self-appointed group claims a right does not mean that it actually has the right. It is unseemly and absolutely unacceptable that the Task Force should arrogate (take unto themselves) the powers of the Crown.

The Task Force states that the guidelines will be considered to be ratified by an arbitrary August 1st deadline. The group simply does not have any legal status which would permit them to promulgate such guidelines for the archaeological community. Given that the deadlines are irrelevant and that the guidelines are presumably to be in effect, it is quite in order that members of the Task Force are bound by these standards but no one else is.

B - Proposed Guidelines

The guidelines attempt, in part, to outline employer/permit holder responsibilities when the employer/permit holder is in fact regulated by many federal and provincial acts and statutes including, but not limited to: the Trespass Act; the Copyright Act; the Highway Safety Act; the Occupational Health and Safety Act; the Construction Act; and the Dead Animals Removal Act, as well as the extant heritage legislation and guidelines.

It would seem unnecessary to detail in the proposed guidelines the degrees of responsibilities by the employer/permit holder in as much as these responsibilities already exist in such statutes as workers compensation, labour laws, safety standards and the long standing responsibilities under the master-servant relationship. These latter statutes supersede the proposed guidelines.

It is not possible to assume participation by third-parties outside the community, such as

Aboriginal First Nations, and therefore it should be carefully considered as to making it a requirement as opposed to a recommendation.

It is not the wisest course to use registered trademark names such as "Gradall" when a generic equipment description is called for. To refer consistently to Gradall with a capital "G" might be taken to mean that no other brand name equipment is acceptable.

To attempt to impose upon developers a senior academic requirement - specifically the production of thesis and dissertation style monographs and multiple-year studies - would impose unacceptable delays and costs. The Task Force may wish to instruct its members to cooperate with universities and researchers and to encourage developers in making available copyright data for further investigation from independently funded research.

Before curation requirements can be established, it must be determined how it is to be publically funded. The long discussed concept of designated regional repositories funded in part by the province seems to be a practical and viable solution.

In so rigidly detailing a report format, the use of new technology is limited. This technology would increase accuracy, reduce cost, and make the raw data more widely available for researchers. For example, the use of a computer to record field notes and data should eliminate the need for hand-written notes in a bound journal.

Some of the issues identified in the proposed guidelines are poorly worded. The use of the word "must" should be strictly limited to an absolute minimum if not completely eliminated. Guidelines by themselves have no weight of law and should be merely intended as generic instructions on how to conduct an assessment or fieldwork.

Some of the points suggested in the proposed guidelines have not been well-thought out with respect to the industry served. Reports required for development clearances are of necessity different from academic studies. It is too early and inappropriate to include the

stated requirements in a guideline format. The stated requirements may provide better use as sub-documents which are subject to revision from time to time.

Stage 4 guidelines must be developed in consultation with the development industry if they are to have any credibility whatsoever. This consultation would increase the guidelines applicability and geographical use in areas currently not participating in the development plans review process.

The proposed guidelines would be improved if they dealt more with the professional aspects of operation of the discipline and less with the style of report preparation. Great benefit could be derived from examining the ethical codes and constitutions of other professional organizations such as the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Ontario Bar Association, the Ontario Real Estate Association, the Ontario Board of Examiners in Psychology, or consulting engineers.

Entry standards (with a grandfather clause), ethical behaviour of members, professional competence, disciplinary authority, educational courses, workshops and opportunities, plus reviewing complaints should form the main focus of any group which seeks to regulate the archaeological community.

The above comments notwithstanding, the Task Force is to be commended for all of their hard work and pioneering efforts in preparing the proposed guidelines. They are a fine start towards developing a practical working document. However, a lot of work remains to be done especially in getting approval from the Minister of Culture and Communications, and also with regards to Cabinet revisions to the new Heritage Act. In addition, the development industry, which is currently paying for the vast majority of the archaeological work in this province, should be consulted in order to finalize the proposed guidelines and to periodically review their efficiency and effectiveness.

Sincerely yours,
Robert G. Mayer
Senior Consultant
Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.



MARGARET MARLAND
MEMBER OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
MISSISSAUGA SOUTH



August 19



ALLAN K. McLEAN, M.P.P.

Shirley & Tony Stapella
39 McKenize Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 1K1

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Stapella:

Thank you for your post-card sized note, which expresses your support for a new Ontario Heritage Act. As the P.C. Spokesperson for Culture and Communications, I certainly share your concerns.

The Ontario Heritage Act has not been amended since it was introduced in 1975. The Act allows municipalities to designate buildings as heritage buildings in order to postpone demolition for 270 days. This provides time for heritage groups and property owners to come to an agreement on the building's future. As the end of 270 days, the building owner is free to demolish the building. However, the penalties for refusing to wait are inadequate at present, in addition, Ontario is the only province in Canada that does not allow municipalities to permanently prevent the destruction of heritage buildings. Clearly, amendments to the legislation are needed.

On June 11, 1991, I asked then Minister of Culture and Communications, the Honourable Rosario Marchese, why his government was delaying the introduction of new heritage legislation. An excerpt from *Hansard* which records my exchange with the Minister is enclosed for your information and reference.

The former Liberal government launched a heritage policy review in 1987 which was followed by twenty-six public meetings across the province. On May 9, 1990 then Minister Christine Hart released a final report entitled "A strategy for Conserving Ontario's Heritage", and promised to introduce legislation to strengthen and revise the Ontario Heritage Act by the fall. However, with the change of government that September, the legislation was never introduced.

In May, 1991 draft legislation was released for discussion by the new NDP government and a ministry advisory committee on new heritage legislation was formed.

With the appointment of Karen Haslam as Minister of Culture and Communications on August 9, 1991, the heritage issues will have been handled by four ministers in the last five years. As you know, those involved in heritage conservation are becoming increasingly frustrated with the provincial delay.

Accordingly, I have written to the Minister asking that she report to me as to when she will be introducing a bill to amend the Act. A copy of my letter to Ms. Haslam is enclosed for your information and reference. Please be assured that I will continue to press the Minister to introduce this much needed legislation.

Thank you for taking the time to write to me regarding this matter. I will write to you again upon receipt of the Minister's reply. In the interim, if you should have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret Marland
Margaret Marland, M.P.P.
Mississauga South and
P.C. Culture and Communications
Spokesperson

August 26, 1992

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Cluto,
RR #2,
Orillia, Ontario,
L3V 2H2.

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Cluto:

This is to acknowledge that I am in receipt of your recent correspondence in which you indicate your support for a new draft Ontario Heritage Act which is supposed to be before Cabinet for consideration.

I want to assure you that I am a strong supporter of our heritage and I have a great deal of respect for its preservation, conservation and promotion. In fact, this is clearly indicated by the attached copy of "Hansard" dated May 25, 1988, in which I attempted to have a Private Member's Bill passed that would have created a "Heritage Day" on the third Monday in the month of February.

I want to assure you that I will give serious consideration to any legislation aimed at preserving, conserving and promoting our natural and cultural heritage.

My thanks for taking the time to bring your interest in this matter to the attention of the PC Caucus.

Sincerely yours,

Allan K. McLean, M.P.P.,
Simcoe East

**...heritage act
correspondence...**

MM/laj

encl.

Legislative Assembly
 100 Queen's Park
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5S 1A2



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ELAINE ZIEMBA, M.P.P.
 (Liberal)

Constituency Office
 2400 Yonge Street
 Suite 302
 Toronto, Ontario
 M4P 1Y7

July 27, 1992

Mr. Anthony Hanley
 249 Lytton Boulevard
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5H 1R7

Dear Mr. Hanley:

Thank you for informing me of your support for a comprehensive heritage policy for Ontario.

You may be aware that in May 1990 the previous Liberal government released a discussion paper on heritage policy entitled, Strategy for Conserving Ontario's Heritage. This document was to serve as the basis of a new Ontario Heritage Act. Since the release of this paper there has been no significant action taken by the NDP government.

I concur with your assessment that as a result of the NDP's inability to pass this new legislation, Ontario runs the risk of destroying many heritage buildings and historic sites. We must ensure the promotion of the dimensions of Ontario's heritage, the reflection of a clear, comprehensive framework for heritage conservation, and recognition of the importance of heritage as an important undertaking.

A copy of your comments has been passed along to the Official Opposition critic for the Ministry of Culture and Communications, Dr. Jim Henderson, for his consideration.

Once again, thank you for taking the time to make your views known.

Sincerely,

Elaine Ziemba
 M.P.P. High Park-Swansea



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Constituency
 3091 Dundas
 Toronto
 M6 1A7

It seems to me that the NDP's failure to act has compromised the goodwill built-up through the province-wide consultation process. No one knows how many heritage buildings and historic sites may have been lost in Ontario as a result of the delay.

I much appreciate your taking the trouble to share your concerns with me and will ensure that your concerns are reflected in any discussion which occurs in Caucus or in the Assembly.

Kind regards

Ms. Ellen Blumberg
 1233 - 7th Quebec Avenue
 Toronto, Ontario
 M6L 2T4

Dear Ms. Blumberg:

Thank you for your postcard indicating your support for revised and updated Heritage legislation.

As you know, there has been criticism and concern about the current legislation for over ten years. Your new government at Queen's Park took action and created a Minister's Advisory Committee to help develop new legislation.

The committee represents all interests affected, including heritage groups, ethnic/cultural groups, labour, municipalities and the development industry. These diverse groups have forged a consensus on what the legislation should say.

The new legislation will create a better balance of voluntary and regulatory tools for conserving Ontario's heritage.

I want to convey to you my appreciation for expressing your interest in new Heritage legislation.

Yours truly,

Elaine Ziemba, M.P.P.
 High Park - Swansea

Yours sincerely,

Jim Henderson, M.P.P.
 Etobicoke-Humber



August 14, 1992

Mr. W. Kirby
 1225 Avenue Road
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5N 2G5

Dear Mr. Kirby:

Your concerns about the proposed new Ontario Heritage legislation were brought to my attention by my colleague, Elaine Ziemba, M.P.P. for Eglinton.

The Ontario Heritage Policy Review was undertaken by the previous government under their Minister of Culture and Communications, Lily Munro, and included a public consultation process which included hundreds of interest groups and individuals. That review was completed in May 1990 and was a basis for the new Ontario Heritage Act.

However, the Ontario government has not taken significant action since the release of that paper even though the current Minister has paid abundant lip service to the importance of heritage matters. If my view on new legislation should promote a broader understanding of the dimensions of Ontario's heritage, reflect a clear and comprehensive framework of policy and responsibilities for heritage conservation, and recognize the importance of heritage as a sustainable and environmentally important matter, I do not feel that the current government is giving us direction that reflect these priorities.

I much appreciate your taking the trouble to share your concerns with me and will ensure that your concerns are reflected in any discussion which occurs in Caucus or in the Assembly.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely,

Jim Henderson, M.P.P.
 Etobicoke-Humber

Dear Editor:

Re: Task Force on Self-Regulation: Technical Guidelines for Survey and Mitigative Excavation

The Association of Professional Archaeologists does not recognize the legality of the ad-hoc Task Force's recent statement in Arch Notes (92-3:5-19) as it pertains to consulting archaeologists. Nor does it necessarily agree with or recognize specific proposed guidelines. We, the Executive of the Association, are concerned that these guidelines do not represent a consensus from our professional membership and that the mechanism of their potential adoption by government agencies is legally binding. We will be publishing specific comments separately.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. Jackson
President

Dear Editor:

Recently I received a letter directed to me via the O.A.S. office. The O.A.S. member writing the letter was inquiring as to the meaning and tribal origin of the word 'Spadina'. As this is a question of local historical interest, I am sending my answer to her in this letter.

The word 'Spadina' comes from the Ojibwa language, and is constructed with a verbal element *-shp-* meaning 'to be high, tall, deep'. This can be seen in the following excerpts from Richard Rhodes' excellent work "Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa Dictionary", 1985, Mouton Publishing, New York.

"*shpaagnagaag* vii be deep snow...pres *shpaagnaga...*"

"*shpaatood* vii raise s.t. high, raise s.t. higher..."

"*shpashkaag* vii...be tall grass...pres *shpashkaa...*"

"*shpendizod* vai be an egotist, be egotistical..."

"*shpiming* av above, in heaven, on high" (Rhodes 1985:343)

Added to this is an element *-(a)d(i)na-* relating to ridges or inclines. It is found in words such as:

"...be a valley *booskdinaag*, *bsadnaag...*" (op.cit.,p610)

"be a ridge *running along* *bmadnaag* vii, Ot..." (p553)

The combination gives us:

"*shpadnaag* vii be a high ridge...pres *shpadnaa...*" (p343, c.f.553)

In Baraga's older, but still reliable "A Dictionary of the Ojchipwe Language" (1878, Montreal, Beauchemin & Valois) we have: "*Ishpadina*. It is high, (a hill or mountain);..." (p160,c.f.133)

Yours respectfully,

John Steckley
Dept. of Native Studies
University of Sudbury
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

NOTICE

Rita Michael wishes to advise the closing of Michael Archaeological Services Reg'd. Rita will continue to practice archaeology under her maiden name of Rita Griffin-Short, 907-981 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1A8. (416) 524-1384

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THE WENDAT: WERE THEY ISLANDERS?

by JOHN STECKLEY

Does the Huron and Wyandot¹ term for themselves, 'Wendat' (typically '8endat' in Jesuit transcriptions), make reference to their being 'islanders'? Early 20th century scholars Hewitt (Hodge 1971:206) and Jones (Jones 1908:419-20) proposed that it might. Hewitt gave the meaning as "the islanders" or "dwellers on a peninsula" (ibid). Jones presented "The One Island" or "The One Land Apart" as potential translations for the term (for another see below). They both based their analyses on a noun root *-h8en°d-*, meaning 'island, separated piece of land' (FHO, FH1697, HF59:78, HF62, HF65:93, FH67 and Potier 1920:448).

Later investigators added non-linguistic or ethnographic justifications for such a translation. Conrad Heidenreich suggested that the island reference could be relating to the fact that:

"...Huronion is almost an island, surrounded along 60 percent of its perimeter by water and most of the remainder by vast swamps" (Heidenreich 1971:300).

Bruce Trigger added that it might be making reference to the traditional belief that the world was an island constructed on the back of a turtle (Trigger 1976:27).

Both included two Jesuit Relation references as further justification. One 1638 passage speaks of the rumours travelling throughout Huronia of how the missionaries were spreading the diseases then devastating the Huron. When the Fathers questioned the Huron concerning these stories:

"Their usual answer was that 'this was being constantly said everywhere; and that, besides, all the inhabitants of the Island where these people live had their brains upset, - that the death of so many of their relatives had unsettled their minds' ..." (JR15:21)

In the 1648 Relation, in a condolence ceremony following the murder of the young

Frenchman, Jacques Douart, a Huron speaker summed up the perilous position of his people at that time with the following image:

"This country is an Island; it has now become a floating one, to be overwhelmed by the first outburst of the storm. Make the floating Island firm and stationary." (JR33:237-9)

This evocative image of Huronia as a 'floating island' is one that is repeated in a name for the Huron that appears in a number of 17th century Jesuit dictionaries:

"Atih8en°darak les hurons quod insulat habitxt / who live on an island / " (FHO; the 'xx' means I'm not sure of the letters).

"hoti8en°da,rak les hurons, les insulaires / the islanders / " (HF62)

"atih8endarak les hurons qā insula habitabant / who on an island live / " (FH1697:97)

It is even found in a Jesuit Mohawk dictionary of the time:

"Hati8endogerha, les Hurons (quia in insula habitabant)"

"Hah8endagerha, les Hurons" (Bruyas 1970:22 and 55)²

The verb into which *-h8en°d-* is incorporated here is *-a,ra-*, meaning 'to float' (FHO, HF59:3, HF62, HF65 and Potier 1920:170 #66). As the following dictionary entry shows, *-a,ra-* was used with a variety of noun roots, *-hon-* 'canoe', *-at-* 'body', *-n,ot-* 'cedar', *-h8ent-* 'fish' and even with *-chien-* a metaphorical reference to a name floating (i.e., in a pot in a ceremony in which a name is claimed):

"A,ra...flotter

ohona,ran°de le canot va sur leau
hoata,r/an°de il va flottant
hoti8en°da,rak les hurons, les
insulaires a,an,ota,a/ren le morceau
de cedre flotte tendi atih8enta,ren deux

vel tendi akiatih8enta,rak8at deux
poissons flotterent

N. onsaohochienda,ren il a fair
reparoistre le nom" (HF62)

Does the reference to the Huron as 'they of the floating island' lend credence to the hypothesis that Wendat meant 'islanders'? I think that if you break the connection down into its component logical steps you would see that the connection is weak. Let's look at the answer to two key questions.

Were the Huron traditionally referred to as 'they of the floating island'? The words of the 1648 Relation are instructive in this regard. In it the island that is the country "has now become a floating one", that is, it was not one before, but is one now. This expression may have begun in the late 1640s with the defeat and destruction of village after village. It may even have first been heard in the late 1630s with the devastation of disease, the image garbled in the quote given above. However, I do not feel that it was a traditional image as I cannot see the Huron thinking of themselves as floating free, like a piece of wood, a canoe or dead fish, in Huronia when they were still strong.

The image appears to have caught on as it became less a metaphor and more a term of reference, rather like other metaphors of disasters such as the Holocaust, the Depression, and, more recently, the Recession. The term probably lost its currency by the late 17th century, once the Huron became settled at their current home in Lorette, near Quebec. It is interesting in this regard that the Potier dictionary, copied and written by Jesuit Father Pierre Potier during the 1740s, did not have in its *-a-ra-* entry reference to the Huron as 'they of the floating island'.

Was the 'floating island', then, the extension of an older island image? Judging from the very limited use of *-h8en'd-* found in the Jesuit Huron dictionaries, I would have to say 'no'. There are only two verbs into which this noun root is presented as being incorporated: *-a-ra-*, and *-q-*, meaning 'to be in water'. This was used with the external locative noun suffix -

(,)e-, as (,)ah8endo(,)e, meaning 'at the island in water', to refer to Christian Island (see maps 11-15 in Heidenreich 1971). With the populative suffix *-ronnon-* ('people of') it was used to refer to the English (HF62 and FH1697:248). I believe that if the Huron thought of themselves as 'islanders', there would have been a much longer list of verbs in which the noun root was incorporated. For Huron speech in meetings was, in Brébeuf's words, filled with:

"...an infinity of Metaphors, of various circumlocutions, and other rhetorical methods: for example, speaking of the Nation of the Bear they will say, 'the Bear has said, has done so and so; the Bear is cunning, is bad; the hands of the Bear are dangerous'" (JR10:255)

Also against the hypothesis is the test of pure 'linguistic correctness'. If one were to apply strict standards in this regard, it is not possible to construct the word Wendat using *-h8en'd-*. While there is no real problem with the dropping of the *-h-* (see, for example, the HF62 entry), distinct difficulties arise with the lack of pronominal prefixes. To be grammatical, nouns and verbs in Huron require the presence of pronominal prefixes.

What verbs could combine with *-h8en'd-* to make '8enda't? Jones suggested the verb *-i-*, meaning 'to be one' (Potier 1920:357). A snag with using this verb is that it requires the presence of the repetitive prepronominal prefix *-s-*.³ Two other verbs are possible. There is *-t-* meaning 'to stand' (Potier 1920:356). There are two problems with accepting this verb. First, it was not used to incorporate noun roots. Second, it required the prepronominal prefix *-te-*, the dualic. The only possible verb that does not bring with it mandatory prepronominal 'baggage' is *-(alt-*, meaning 'to be inside' (Potier 1920:179 and 357). But then there is still the 'mystery' of the missing pronominal prefixes.

Another Hypothesis: the One Language

Other hypotheses have been put forth concerning the meaning of the word Wendat. Jones (Jones 1908:419-20) and respected Iroquoian linguist Floyd Lounsbury (Tooker

1978:405) both relate the word to the noun root -8end-, meaning 'word, voice' (Potier 1920:452) and the verb root -t-, 'to be one'. From this we get a combination that could mean 'one language' or 'the same language'. This is a tempting hypothesis in that the Huron term for the Neutral, 'ati8endaronk', probably meant something like 'their words (or language) are some distance away' (see Steckley 1990:21), which would seem to refer to the differences between the dialect(s)/language(s) of the Neutral and those of the Huron. There were also Huron terms for different Algonkian language family speakers that, in the Jesuit Huron dictionaries, make reference to their speaking languages that were unintelligible to the Huron:

"ak8a,annen...parler une langue mal, avoir l'accent etranger/e/ok8a,atat 8ta8ois" (Potier 1920:168)

This may contain the noun root -8-, meaning 'voice' (see Potier 1920:452). We also have:

"asa,annen...parler une langue etrangere que ceux a qui l'on parle n'entendent pas...*hondasa,annen les loups (nation)" (Potier 1920:174)

This may contain the noun root -chi-, meaning 'mouth' (see Potier 1920:446), with the same verb root as the preceding.

There are two problems with the 'one language' hypothesis. Firstly, as Heidenreich noted (Heidenreich 1971:300), and as I have demonstrated over the last two years, there were at least three different dialects or languages spoken by the Huron: Northern Bear, Southern Bear and Rock. Still, however, there are characteristics shared by the dialects of Huron that separate them from the other Iroquoian languages. The second problem is a greater one. What happened to the prefixes? It is not enough to simply say, as did Lounsbury (Tooker 1978:405) that Wendat was

"probably an elliptical shortening of some longer form corresponding to Mohawk skawé'nát 'one language'..."

That begs the question of how or why.

Another Hypothesis: Villagers

Two writers have proposed another hypothesis. Marius Barbeau presented the word as "wa"dat", and claimed that it meant "villagers" (Barbeau, card 436). He was asserting, then, that Wendat was based on the noun root -ndat-, meaning 'village' (Potier 1920:448). Heidenreich supported this claim, based on Sagard's use of "houandate" to represent Wendat (Sagard 1866:59,93,95,100,103,107,111 and 143).

There are several difficulties with this hypothesis. If the word was built on the noun root -ndat-, then the -g- would most likely be the IndA (indefinite agent) pronominal prefix, meaning 'they, one'. The -a- (as -an-) might then be a dialectal or orthographic variant of -en-. It does occur in the literature. This would create a problem with the hou/8/w. It should only be used after a vowel in a preceding prefix (see Potier 1920:6 "De 8 euphonico seu adjectio"). As the -te- in Sagard was just his way of representing a final -t-⁴, there is a problem with the lack of suffix following the noun root. Such would be ungrammatical. At the very least there should be the noun suffix -a- (see Potier 1920:445-54).

Conclusion

What does that leave us with? As a teacher I hate to say "I don't know." I could come up with a 'linguistically correct' concoction built on -8- as FZP (feminine-zoic patient), -end- as the noun root meaning 'bow' (FH1697:15 "Arc-a fleches ,aenda") and the verb root -t- 'to be inside' (see above), to get '8endat' meaning 'inside the bow'. The problem with this is that it makes no ethnographic sense that I can fathom. For a translation to be accepted as valid, it must fit both linguistically and ethnographically. For me, although 'islanders' is close, no such double fit exists. The search is still on.

FOOTNOTES

1. Sagard 1866:59, 93, 95, 100, 103, 107, 111 and 143; FH1697:248 and Potier 1920:154.

2. The -o- in the first term and the -ha-, rather than -hati- would appear to be mistakes. I suspect that these words were borrowed into

Mohawk (or at least into Jesuit Mohawk) from Huron, as the Mohawk cognate does not have a -d- (see Michelson 1973:118).

3. Sometimes it takes the coincidental prefix -chia-, but that is likewise absent from the word 'Wendat'.

4. This happens in Sagard 1866:34 "chanter".

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Ancient Excesses

From the 12th to the 14th century, say archaeologists picking through ancient garbage heaps, Benedictine monks at St. Albans in England lived like gluttons. "Frankly, we were astonished," animal-bones specialist Dale Sergeantson said. "Nowhere else in England has such a high proportion of high-status food remains." (St. Benedict advocated a largely vegetarian diet.) from "Social Studies", The Globe & Mail

GUELPH 900 BC

The name "GUELPH 900 BC" was given to an event that took place on August 1st on the grounds of the Turf Grass Institute, University of Guelph. The event was featured as a public celebration and Open House to climax an archaeological dig on the property. Both the dig and the event were devised and orchestrated by Ken Oldridge, Vice-President, Grand River Waterloo Chapter. Being simple in concept, the complexities at the administrative level were found to be well within the capabilities of the OAS and the Chapter, and the results were entirely successful.

During an early spring survey, surface material recovered suggested an occupation date of ca. 900 BC. No sooner was this date chosen to be the name of the event when progressively older material began to be found. The dig lasted all July and employed John D. A. MacDonald as Director and a number of students paid from the federal SEED program. Volunteer input was added from the Passport-to-the-Past program, GRW Chapter members and other volunteers. The OAS provided insurance and some administration.

The public presentation segment of the Open House required some masterful and complex coordination, all ably attained by Ken Oldridge at Guelph and OAS staff in Toronto. The overlapping jurisdictions of the Turf Grass Research Institute, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the University of Guelph were all respected and made part of the program for the day, with Dr. Leonard Conolly speaking on behalf of the University and Dr. Bruce Stone on behalf of the Turf Grass Institute. Federal funding of the dig, together with the concurrent Canada 125 celebrations, was recognized by inviting local MP and Minister for Science Dr. William Winegard, who was represented by Elsie McNaughton. At the provincial level the Ontario Ministers of Culture and Communications Karen Haslam and

Agriculture and Food Elmer Buchanan both deputised local MPP Derek Fletcher, who also represented the Government of Ontario at large plus his local riding, and Ontario Heritage Years. Dorothy Duncan, Chair of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, spoke for heritage in the province. The City of Guelph was ably represented by His Worship Mayor John Counsell. Speakers representing the Society, Chapter and the archaeology of the site were Society President Dr. Bruce Welsh, Chapter President Henry Ford, Chapter Vice-President Ken Oldridge and site director John D. A. MacDonald, who then conducted tours of the site. The Master of Ceremonies, Society Executive Director Charles Garrad, also spoke for the First Nations, for whom it had proved impossible to obtain a representative.

The Turf Grass Institute equipment garage was transformed into a display and information centre, with exhibits erected by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, The Ontario Historical Society, the Ontario Genealogical Society, the Ontario Museum Association, the Wellington County Museum and Archives, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Grand River Waterloo Chapter, and the Turf Grass Institute Site excavation project, supplemented by a general display of archaic artifacts by Art Howey. Even Charlie Nixon's replica atlantids were there. The Ontario Historical Society donated prize books and operated hourly lucky draws for them. The Guelph Civic Museum donated free admission tickets. The Chapter ladies excelled at the refreshment table. The local media were entirely supportive and enthusiastic both before and after the event, the rented chairs, tables and PA system all worked well on the day itself, a respectable number of the public came, and the weather could not have been more perfect. Everyone seems to have gone home well pleased.

The results can only have been beneficial. The Chapter received a boost, enhanced recognition within the community, and

information concerning local sites and collections. Canada 125 and Ontario Heritage Years were recognised, plus the considerable antiquity of the First Nations in the Guelph area. A multi-component Archaic Site was partly excavated and the people of Guelph made to feel good about it. The ability of the Chapter to sponsor and operate a substantial archaeological dig, and jointly with the Society to create, sponsor and conduct a significant celebration and Open House involving levels of government and sister heritage organizations, never in doubt, was affirmed. The event will also be remembered as a memorial to Chapter President Henry Ford, who passed away suddenly only two weeks after the event. ■

A LETTER TO THE BOARD

Dear Friends,

Mary and I attended the ceremony at the Guelph Turf Grass Institute .. It was a marvellous ceremony/celebration and I wanted to publicly thank the OAS for sponsoring the event and to pass along my hope that it will be repeated in other parts of the province in the future.

Ken Oldridge has done an immense amount of public relations with the municipality, the senior levels of government and the University of Guelph, to bring about a happy situation where all the responsible parties are pleased to have an ancient site identified in their community, and are willing to help with the research, funding and easements necessary to make the site a valuable part of community promotions and a learning experience for the participants. They also seemed delighted at the prospects of the site and others nearby being used on an ongoing basis as a permanent field school.

I was happy to see the participation of other groups in the celebration: Dorothy Duncan and the OHS and OHF, the Ontario Genealogical Society, the Naturalists and local museums. All the speakers seemed genuinely pleased to be associated with the project and that is a delightful state of affairs. Thanks to Charles Garrad, Ella Kruse, Mike Kirby, Art Howey and Norma Knowlton and, of course,

Mr. President Bruce Welsh, for a marvellous day.
Stewart Leslie.

Ireland House at Oakridge Farm

Constructed between 1835 and 1837, Ireland House was the home of Joseph Ireland, a recent immigrant to Upper Canada from Bows, Yorkshire, England. Oakridge Farm (named after the stately oaks on the property) remained in the Ireland family from 1820 to 1985. Joseph's son, John, inherited the property and cultivated its development from wheat farming to include mixed agriculture, fruit culture and animal husbandry through the Victorian period. John's son, George (one of twelve children), continued to modernize the farm into a successful dairy operation. George's only child, Marie, concentrated on preserving the home as Burlington continued to grow around the property. After Marie's death, the Museums Board undertook the preservation of this local treasure. The home has now been restored and opened to illustrate the development of the Ireland family. It has also opened a window through which to view the development of Burlington through the nineteenth century.

The museum provides a living history format, portraying the everyday lives of this Nelson Township family and their place in the growth of Halton Region.

Regular hours are: Tuesday to Saturday, 10.00 to 4.00pm, Sunday 1.00 to 4.00pm.

For more information please contact: Ireland House at Oakridge Farm, 2168 Guelph Line, Burlington, Ontario L7P 4M3. (416) 332-9888

ROUGE VALLEY PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT

by **GEOFFREY SUTHERLAND**

What our Chairman, Jim French, has described as "...a sometimes arduous process..." has culminated in the submission to the Minister of Natural Resources, on August 11, of the recommended plan of our Advisory Committee for the Rouge Park. We have tried, throughout, to take notice of comments from the general public and from government agencies and local councils. On occasion we have disagreed with these comments, but they have all been carefully considered. Our report is based upon our vision of the park as "...a special place of outstanding natural features and diverse cultural heritage in an urban-rural setting, protected and flourishing as an ecosystem in perpetuity. Human activities will exist in harmony with the natural values of the park..."

I must stress that we are only an ADVISORY Committee, and that the provincial government must now examine the report. They will publish the report later, with their comments, and it would be premature, therefore, for me to discuss its detailed contents. However, the draft plan was circulated widely in early July and I can comment on archaeological aspects of that draft, which contained a number of recommendations:

1. The establishment of a Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee to advise on the development of cultural heritage management. Members of this committee should include, *inter alia*, representatives from cultural agencies.
2. A modest curatorial facility to be included with the new interpretive centre. This facility to be the depository of all artefacts coming from the park area, except those of a sacred nature claimed by First Nations groups.

3. Encouragement of non-invasive, non-destructive research.
4. Preparation of an archaeological assessment for the entire park.
5. Maintenance and protection of all structures deemed to be of heritage significance.
6. No ground disturbance without a prior archaeological assessment as approved by the Park Management Agency.
7. The public generally to be channelled away from known Native sites.
8. Large-scale excavation only allowed in exceptional cases. (Originally we had considered an absolute ban, but realized that salvage might be necessary in rare cases).

The full report ran to some 130 pages, so the above is only an extract of a few salient points. For those wishing to study the full report, I suggest you wait until the Province develops its corporate position and publishes the report with provincial comments. ■

APA ANNOUNCES SPECIAL AWARDS SYMPOSIUM

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Special Achievement Award Symposium of the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) on November 21, 1992, at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, at 1.00 p.m., room 2C8. There is no charge for attending. The 1992 co-winners are Chris Ellis and Neal Ferris.

The function of the Symposium is to honour significant achievement(s) of our APA membership, and to present a series of informative papers on archaeological research and heritage resource management in the country. Current proposed provincial and federal heritage legislation has made archaeology a key factor in land use planning. The symposium will include APA members from provincial ministries/agencies, academics and research institutions, and the private sector.

If you plan on attending, please RSVP to the symposium coordinator by October 31, 1992. Symposium Coordinator: Bill Fitzgerald, Archaeology lab, Wilfrid Laurier University, 75 University Avenue, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5 bus. phone:(519)884-1970 ext. 6845 FAX:(519)884-8853.

MINUTES OF THE OAS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OCTOBER 27, 1991

The annual business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday, October 27, 1991 in the penthouse (Top of the Hill) of the Skyline Hotel, Ottawa. Sixty-five members were in attendance. Ms. Christine Caroppo, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

- 1.0 Ms. Caroppo welcomed and thanked the members in attendance and called the meeting to order.
- .1 The Minutes of the 1990 Annual Business meeting were accepted as corrected. P. Reid/E. Kruse; carried.
- .2 Business arising. None.
- 2.0 Society Reports
- 2.1 1990 Annual Report. C. Caroppo explained the background and importance of the Society producing an annual report. Among other things, it will assist in more recognition in wider circles and can be submitted to potential funders. Christine Kirby was thanked for compiling and editing this report.
- 2.2 Interim Report for 1991. The Administrator, C. Garrad distributed and summarized a copy of this report. Highlights included: paid membership on Oct. 18, 1991 was 779 as compared with 810 in 1990. One OA (#52) was published in 1991. OA 53 is in progress. Five ARCH NOTES WERE published with one more forthcoming. A French version of the Society's poster was produced. OHF has advised the Society that the joint MONOGRAPH publication series is dead. The Society participated in a number of government and related studies, meetings and contacts: Timber Management, Parks Planning, Cemeteries Act (Bill 31), Rouge

Valley Park Advisory Committee, Ontario Heritage Policy Review, Minister's Advisory Committee on Heritage Legislation, Planning Act, Environmental Assessment Act, Hydro Corridors etc. Passport-to-the-Past continues to operate with difficulty due to the lack of weekend volunteer opportunities. The annual bus trip was sold out and the 1991 trip to Egypt and Jordan is fully booked. Chapter/Society Management Guidelines drafted by the Toronto Chapter have been finalised and adopted. Two OAS members received MCC Volunteer Service Award pins. One member received the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal at the Banquet; three members received 25-year membership pins. The Society's new HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD was introduced and presented last evening. The proposal for the Archaeological Stewardship Program (ASP) was delivered to the Minister last Thursday after MCC staff review since July. The Executive was increased from five to seven members. A program to index Chapter newsletters was commenced. All of the Society's more than 15 regular programs were maintained.

3.0 Executive Reports

The current executive was introduced by the President, C. Caroppo: Treasurer - Michael Kirby, Directors - Bruce Welsh, Art Howey, Lise Ferguson; Secretary - Ellen Blaubergs. The President also introduced the Society's Administrator Charles Garrad and expressed Director Lawrie Jackson's regrets for being unable to attend.

3.1 Treasurer

The Treasurer Michael Kirby presented the Society's financial statement to date. He noted that the financial condition of the Society appears to have risen somewhat. This is due to a significant grant from the federal government towards the Society's PATH Kits education program. The Society's antiquated computer system was replaced. A profit of some \$6000. was earned on tours; publications were kept under budget. Part-time clerical assistance and upgrading the Administrator's job is being considered; the membership year and fiscal year will be divorced. Membership dropped this year. In an effort to remedy this, 600 lapsed members were contacted. Some success was achieved with renewals. Fees have not been increased for two years; they represent only 12.5% of the Society's total income; special membership categories were considered (one higher, one lower) but these would conflict with G.S.T. status. Mike Kirby moved that the 1992 membership fees be raised to:

\$28.00 Individual

\$34.00 Family

\$55.00 Institutional

The Life membership rate would remain unchanged at \$400.00. (seconded E. Kruse; carried with one abstention).

Discussion ensued on the change in the membership year. Robert Phil suggested that renewal notices should be sent out with Arch Notes.

Mike Kirby moved that Geoff Sutherland be appointed as the Society's auditor for 1991 (seconded Brian Clarence; carried).

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

3.3 Directors

Bruce Welsh and Lise Ferguson opted to present their reports under "Committee Reports". Art Howey outlined some of his ideas on the Passport-to-the-Past program and hoped to have some interesting opportunities available for 1992.

- 3.4 The Administrator Charles Garrad had no separate report.

4.0 Committee Reports

- 4.1 Arch Notes. The editor, Michael Kirby thanked contributors and requested future articles. C. Caroppo thanked Michael for his 18 years as Editor, for which he received applause from the floor.

- 4.2 Ontario Archaeology. The editor, Dr. Peter Reid reported that OA 53 is in preparation. Manuscripts for future OAs are needed. He also asked that reviewers return manuscripts within a reasonable time frame. C. Caroppo reported that the Society may be successful in receiving an endowment grant for OA - matching funding situation, from MCC. OA is the only professional journal published in the province that has never received endowment funding. Members will be asked to contribute to keep OA going.

- 4.3 Monographs in Ontario Archaeology. C. Caroppo explained the Society's publishing agent relationship with the OHF for the past 10 years. A letter from Robert Bothwell, unilaterally cancelling MOA was also reported on, as was the OHF's new publishing program announced yesterday by Dr. El Molto. R. Phil noted that he would support continuing this publication. It was noted that the OHF had no right to cancel the publication; they only had the right to cancel funding; these two issues are quite separate. Ownership of the name MOA was questioned. The Society owns the name.

- 4.4 Special Publications. This series was explained by C. Garrad. Revised 1991 editions of Special Publications 7 (Index to Publications) and 8 (Archaeological Directory of Ontario) were produced.
- 4.5 Symposium 1992. The chapter which originally agreed to host the 1992 symposium had to withdraw. The OAS Executive will host it in the greater Toronto area.
- 4.6 Nominating Committee. C. Garrad reported the slate of candidates on behalf of Robert Burgar, Nominating Committee Chair. A total of nine candidates have been nominated for the 1992 OAS Executive: Andre Bekerman, Ellen Blaubeurgs, Jeff Bursey, Lise Ferguson, Art Howey, Lawrie Jackson, Michael Kirby, Tony Stapells and Bruce Welsh. Their platforms will be printed in ARCH NOTES. As no other nominations from the floor were received, C. Garrad declared the nominations closed; an election will be held by mail; a January 2, 1992 deadline for the return of ballots was announced.
- 5.0 Chapter representatives, who had presented written reports at the Presidents' Meeting Friday evening, gave brief highlights of the past year. Full Chapter reports are included in the 1991 Presidents' Meeting Minutes and will be appended to the 1991 Annual Business Meeting Minutes. Chapter President Rosemarie Denunzio repeated, from the Friday evening meeting, insurance problems the chapter faced re: lab space and events. Peter Reid sympathized with the President's difficulties in acquiring gratis space. Jean Luc Pilon noted that according to the Society's financial statement, some of the excessive funds recorded there should be awarded to the Windsor chapter. C. Caroppo recommended that the OAS investigate this issue; it would like to obtain further information from an actual

insurance adjuster. At this point, the following motion was made:

I move to approve direction of funds to the Windsor chapter re: their insurance difficulties. P. Armstrong/J. L. Pilon Carried with two abstentions.

Beverly Sawchuck asked if this direction of funds would provide a permanent solution or just solve a one-year problem. C. Caroppo stressed that this solution would only be applicable for one term.

Reports from the Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay and London chapters followed. C. Garrad moved that the Ottawa Chapter be thanked for arranging and hosting a most splendid symposium (seconded C. Caroppo).

6.0 Constitution.

Robert Phil moved the approval to amend Articles XV.1, XV.7 and XX.2 of the Constitution as published in ARCH NOTES 91-4 (seconded by Robert Mayer; CARRIED).

7.0 Programs

7.1 Archaeological Stewardship Program (ASP)

Bruce Welsh outlined the history of this proposed program. He introduced the ASP committee as himself, Michael Kirby, and Art Howey. No response to the proposal submitted to MCC has been received. The Minister now holds a copy. Bruce asked the membership to lobby the Minister and ask her what the status of this program is. C. Caroppo provided further background information.

7.2 Participation in Archaeology: Today's and Tomorrow's Heritage (PATH).

The President explained the Society's success in securing funding from the federal government to create "travelling kits" which will be provided to schools, service groups, chapters and members. The OAS

Education Committee has begun working on various aspects of the kits. Suggestions from the membership will be most welcome.

7.3 Heritage Conservation Award.

The background of this award was outlined. The Poole family of the Rice Lake area received the first HCA last evening.

8.0 New Business

8.1 The Administrator asked that nominees for 1992 MCC Volunteer Service Award pins be forwarded to the Society office. The Emerson Medal was awarded to Gordon Watson at last evening's banquet. Nominations for the Heritage Conservation Awarded will be accepted by the Society.

8.2 The Society's Annual Open House will be held on February 23, 1992 during Heritage Week. Members were encouraged to participate in chapter Heritage Week activities.

8.3 Cemeteries Act

A series of regulations were drafted by pan-provincial heritage groups and forwarded to MCCR (Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Regulations). These may have been ignored. The Act has gone through its third reading. The whole process has been extremely confusing and at the moment is in abeyance.

8.4 Minister's Advisory Committee (MAC) on New Heritage Legislation

C. Caroppo explained that the new Act may be available for its third reading by November 1992. This deadline may be somewhat ambitious. Archaeological concerns/issues will be dealt with in January 1992. Lise Ferguson explained that the Act is actually being rewritten, something she also feels is very ambitious. MAC meetings consist of full days (10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.) and will run until April 1992. Members with NDP

MPPs should write to them supporting the idea of new heritage legislation.

8.5 London Regional Art and Heritage Museum

The unfortunate background of this institution's blatant disregard for its archaeological heritage (as outlined in a London Free Press article [May 11, 1991] in ARCH NOTES 91-4, pp.28-29) was explained. The court decision excusing the LRAHM is currently being appealed.

8.6 Before a motion of adjournment was made, Robert Phil asked that those in attendance recognize President Christine Caroppo's years of service to the membership. Applause followed.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m. Respectfully submitted, Ellen Blaubergs, Secretary. ■

GREAT EXCAVATIONS: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT

A one-day Symposium on Saturday, November 7, 1992 presented by the University of Toronto School of Continuing Studies and the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities.

Speakers include:

Donald B. Redford - Akhenaten Temple Project, University of Toronto
Adam Zielinski - Dakhleh Oasis Project, Royal Ontario Museum
Carol Redmount - University of California at Berkeley
Nicholas B. Millet - Egyptian Dept., Royal Ontario Museum
Eugene Cruz-Urbe - University of Northern Arizona
Sharon Herbert - Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, University of Michigan
John S. Holladay, Jr. - Wadi Tumilat Project, University of Toronto.

The symposium takes place at the U of T St. George mid-town campus, Saturday, November 7, 9.00am to 5.30pm. Fee \$65. Registration and further information: The School of Continuing Studies at (416) 978-2400, or by fax (416) 978-6666.



FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

1992 ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM "IMPACT AND INFLUENCE; EARLY NATIVE AND EUROPEAN CONTACT IN THE AMERICAS"

Planning for the 1992 Symposium goes well. Tucked into your last issue of ARCH NOTES was a Symposium Pre-registration Form and a reminder that Pre-registration is at a lower rate than paying at the door. Not only that but kits prepared for preregistrants will include a Lucky Draw Ticket !!! Missed your form ?, never mind, tucked into this issue of ARCH NOTES is another! So if you have not preregistered by now please do so at once!

A full program has been arranged. A meet-greet-&-celebrate Hospitality Suite opens early Friday evening at the Westbury Hotel. Registration commences 8.00 a.m. Saturday October 24 along the street at the Metro Central Y, where the Symposium events will be held. Saturday will be devoted to papers addressing the theme, followed by the Annual Business Meeting. Then back to the Hotel for the Saturday evening banquet and presentations. The papers on Sunday (back at the "Y") are open to any suitable topic. As happens more often than not, the Symposium weekend is the same weekend that the clocks are set back one hour, enabling Saturday night to be an hour longer.

The Symposium theme is European\Native contact. Ronald Wright, author of the new book "Stolen Continents", which deals very much with the same topic, responded to our invitation to attend the Symposium .." It sounds as though it will be most interesting and great fun. Unfortunately, I have already accepted an invitation to participate in the Vancouver Literary Festival from October 21-25 .. please consider me again."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AWARDEES

The Symposium Banquet will include some pleasant business. Paul Lennox and Jerome Cybulski will be invited to step forward to collect their 25-year Membership Certificates and Pins. Geoffrey Sutherland will receive an Honourary Membership for Life. The Society's HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD will be presented to the Mad River Golf Club. Congratulations to all these good people.

Admission to the Banquet is by preregistration only by October 14. Use the Preregistration Form with the previous or this issue of ARCH NOTES.

In response to the notice of the awarding of his 25-year Membership Pin, Dr. Jerome Cybulski wrote to say he could not come to collect it personally, but that "... I want you, the Society, and its membership to know that I very much appreciate being recognized at the banquet as a 25-year member. I will wear my Twenty-Five Year lapel pin with pride. It's nice to have the privilege of being part of such a progressive organization in archaeology and in heritage matters at large. Thank you."

TVO's "ARCHAEOLOGY SHOW"

Tune in to TVO on October 6 at 8.00 p.m. for a TVO Science Edition program devoted to archaeology. The program will include a documentary on the archaeological work of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Central Region, with our own Dr. Gary Warrick and others; an interview with Tom Hill of the Woodland Indian Cultural Centre, Brantford; and two sites in BC, from one of which surprising deductions have been made about the structure of native society at the time.

GOODBYE TO WILLOWDALE

No, the OAS office is not about to move. With the closing of the main Willowdale "A" Post Office and the partial closing of Willowdale "B", Canada Post has evidently decided to drop the name Willowdale completely. The latest postal code directory shows that the mailing address for the Society's postal code M2N 4Y2 is now "North York". Deliveries to "Willowdale" will continue so the Society will reprint its stationery only when it needs more. Meanwhile, ARCH NOTES will change with the next issue.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY ENDOWMENT DONATIONS

More names to Honour! New contributions have been received from Andre Beckerman, Ellen Blaubergs, Wanda Chiarotto, Dorothy Duncan, Rudi Fecteau, Tony Stapells, Geoffrey Sutherland, Paul Sweetman, Henry van Lieshout and Bruce Welsh. Some of these were directed specifically to the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY ENDOWMENT FUND appeal, others to the general Endowment Fund. Paul Sweetman's donation was in memory of Frank Ridley.

Donations are solicited to the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY ENDOWMENT FUND. In return for three cheques postdated a month or two apart for \$10 each, you will receive a donation receipt for income tax purposes, help to ensure the permanency of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY, and the government will quadruple your donation. Cheques made to The Ontario Archaeological Society and marked OA ENDOWMENT FUND should be sent to the office.

RECESSION SALE CLEARS THE SHELVES

Eleven back issues of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY were offered on special Recession Sale in the previous issue of ARCH NOTES. OA11 quickly sold out, followed by OA19. For a while we sent substitutes. After these were gone we had to send refunds. Canada Post was kept busy, our shelf holdings are much reduced, and well over \$500 was

netted for the OA Endowment Fund. The Recession Sale Offer expired September 30, but watch for Symposium Specials.

PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST PROGRAM

No two Volunteer Opportunities offered by the Society's Passport-to-the-Past Program are alike, but some are more unusual than others. Taking advantage of one of these, Carol Lang and Executive Assistant Norma Knowlton found themselves in August paddling and portaging a canoe for ten days in north-west Ontario recording pictographs the hard way. A second canoe on the same project (but NOT part of the Passport program!) overturned and dumped the crew and the rest of the canoe's contents. The crew survived but lost their food and equipment. Norma's own version of events will appear elsewhere in this ARCH NOTES.

The Canadian Parks Service, Cornwall, currently has volunteer opportunities to work with archaeological collections and documents. For more information contact the OAS office, or Sheryl Smith, Chief of Archaeological Research, Canadian Parks Service, 111 Water Street East, Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3, tel:(613)938-5904.

DANCING WITH A GHOST

For archaeologists who believe we must attempt to understand the thinking processes and belief systems of the people whose artifacts we work with, there is a new book that will give much insight onto the difficulties we face. It is titled "Dancing with a Ghost, Exploring Indian Reality" by Rupert Ross, with a Foreword by Basil H. Johnston, Octopus Publishing Group 1992.

Rupert Ross is Assistant Crown Attorney based in Kenora and flies regularly to remote northern Ontario Reserves to bring Euro-Canadian ideas of justice to a people who Ross has realised have very different cultural perceptions of how human beings should be treated, spoken to, guided and punished than the courts impose. He concludes that the ethics which guide the northern Ojibway and Cree lead to unfair judgements in the imposed court system which neither understands them nor takes them into account. As the ethic of

the northern peoples arises from a world view that has sustained them far longer than our own has us, Ross believes that to make the court system more responsive it must be changed to incorporate an appreciation of native views and philosophy. He then offers specific examples of differing, even opposed, perceptions of the same reality by the northern people and Euro-Canadians, anthropological information of relevance to the study of the archaeology of the native ancestors.

However, misinterpretation of the same reality based on differing beliefs is not exclusive to the native/white culture interface. Ross provides the following story from Dr. Clare Brant, a Mohawk from Tyendinaga:

"In the 1970s .. his Mohawk band hosted a sporting tournament to which they invited a group of James Bay Cree. The Mohawk, who were an agricultural people long before contact with Europeans, had developed a custom of always setting out considerably more food than their guests could consume. In this way they demonstrated both their wealth and their generosity. The Cree, however, had a different custom. A hunter-gatherer people for whom scarcity was a daily fact, their custom involved always eating everything that was set before them. In this way they demonstrated their respect for a successful hunter and for his generosity.

Needless to say, a problem arose when these two sets of rules came into collision. The Cree, anxious to show respect, ate and ate until they were more than a little uncomfortable. They considered the Mohawk something akin to gastro-intestinal sadists intent on poisoning them. The Mohawk, for their part, thought the Cree ill-mannered people intent on insulting Mohawk generosity. .. The significant point is that each group believed the other was *intentionally* being insulting and disrespectful when, in fact, each group had been going to great pains to show exactly the opposite. The problem lay in the fact that each group could only see the other through its own rules, could only interpret the behaviour of others from within their own perspective."

The relevance to the problem of archaeological interpretation is obvious. Our own entrenched rules and perspective, and the assumption that these are the *only* valid rules and perspective, may blind us to the very understanding that we seek.

Congratulations Laurie & Alison

Alison Ariss and Lawrence Jackson were married July 16, 1992 off Key Largo, Florida. Until his resignation in July Lawrie was a Director of The Ontario Archaeological Society. Best wishes to you both from the OAS staff.

Returned Mail

Help! We need to find the present location of Judy Cullen. Her last address was Nepean. Does anyone know this member's new address? Please advise the office. ■

BROHM SITE REPORT RELEASED

The Thunder Bay office, MCC Field Services Branch, has released a new publication as North Central Region Report 27, CAR (Ontario Conservation Archaeology Report Series). The title is "Brohm Site Archaeological Project 1987" by A. Hinshelwood 1990. It is good to see the Ministry still publishing archaeology. Congratulations to author Andrew Hinshelwood and enabler Bill Ross. A copy has been placed in the OAS library and is available under the confidentiality conditions imposed by the Ministry.

The Toronto Society
of the
Archaeological Institute of America

Monthly Lectures

Oct. 7, 1992, 5.15pm

Nancy T. de Grummond, Florida State University "The Taste of the Empress Livia"

Nov. 11, 1992, 5.15pm

Leslie P. Day, Wabash College "Excavations at the Early Iron Age Site of Kavousi, Crete"

Dec. 2, 1992, 5.15pm

Michèle Daviau, Wilfred Laurier University "Life Under Jordan's Sun: The Iron Age, Byzantine, and Early Islamic Remains at Tell Jawa"

Jan. 20, 1993, 5.15pm

Karen Ross, University of Toronto "The Roman Theatre at Carthage"

Feb. 10, 1993, 5.15pm

David Rupp, Brock University "Not all Settlements are Equal: The Emergence of Social Complexity in Chalcolithic Cyprus"

Mar. 10, 1993, 5.15pm

Carol C. Mattusch, George Mason University "Torsoes: Case Studies for Ancient Bronze Statuary"

April 7, 1993, 5.15pm

Catherine Webb, Toronto Historical Board, Fort York "Mitigation, Restoration and Interpretation: British Military Archaeology at Fort York (1783-1934)"

All lectures to be held in the lecture room of the McLaughlin Planetarium (R.O.M.), 100 Queen's Park Cr. Admission is free and non-members are most welcome.

For further information call (416) 978-5002, 247-0886 or 489-0209.

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 1992 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 1992 AWARD IS JULY 1, 1993.

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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HENRY FORD

With regret the Society announces the unexpected and sudden passing of Henry Edward Ford, President of the Grand River Waterloo Chapter, on Sunday August 16, 1992. Condolences have been sent to Mrs. Margaret Ford and to the Chapter. The remainder of Henry's 1992 Presidency will be served by Marcia Redmond, formerly a Vice-President.

The Grand River Waterloo Chapter has announced:

"As you may know, Henry Ford died suddenly on August 16, 1992.

For the past two years as President, he has arranged and led our meetings and social events. We will all remember Henry for his jovial disposition and wry humour. Who could forget his sophisticated portrayal of the Sergeant Major and cruise member in the mystery parties put on by the Chapter.

More recently, he worked with the excavation of Turf Grass Institute Site in Guelph. He did everything from making the sifting screens to partaking in the formal opening on August 1, 1992. Henry worked quite diligently with all of us on the site.

Henry is, and will be, greatly missed. Our hearts go out to Peggy and her family for the loss of such a remarkable person."

The formal obituary notice adds: "As expressions of sympathy, donations to the Arthritis Society would be appreciated".

Henry Ford, as known to the Society's Executive Director

It was only in connection with the planning for the GUELPH 900 BC event, held August 1, that I got to know Henry Ford by telephone and mail, and finally met him on the actual day. Henry grew rapidly in my awareness, not only as President of the Grand River Waterloo Chapter and host of the GUELPH 900 BC event, but because of his experiences in the Police and earlier wartime service as aircrew in RAF Bomber Command. Our formal correspondence was often privately footnoted with notes about "Bomber" Harris, then controversial because of a statue to which Henry subscribed, and to the Bomber Command stations on which both Henry and my father served and which I visited as a boy during the war, from one of which came my first dog.

It was from the same wartime sense of duty to his fellows that Henry agreed to serve a term as President of the GRW Chapter even though he did not regard himself as an archaeologist, nor particularly knowledgeable about his Chapter, its origins, and the Society. He was uncertain about the GUELPH 900 BC event and his role in it, but he carried it off beautifully. As the result of tips he received that day Henry gained a new enthusiasm which looked for a brief while likely to develop into a formal archaeological survey of the Guelph area under his leadership. Alas, it was not to be, for only two weeks later he was gone. If the archaeological survey can still go ahead it would make a fine and appropriate memorial to the late Henry Ford.

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OTTAWA President: Ishtar Luesby (613) 233-2398
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O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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