



ARCH NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Norma E. Knowlton

With this issue of *Arch Notes* we settle into our Fall schedule once again. At this time I am pleased to announce the appointment of the new editor of *Ontario Archaeology*, Dr. Alexander von Gernet, who will take over his duties January 1, 1994. On September 7 the Publications Committee met with Dr. von Gernet to exchange ideas regarding the format of the journal and the formation of an Editorial Committee to integrate all aspects of its production. Thanks are due to Dr. Peter Reid, who has ably served as Editor for over six years, and continues to forward manuscripts and other correspondence to us, smoothing the transition from one editor to the next.

This summer has been busier than usual for the Executive Director. In addition to organizing the annual Bus Trip (see the article elsewhere in this issue), he led a nine-day field school under the Passport-to-the-Past Program. Eleven people participated in this exercise, six of whom received certificates for attending at least seven days. The majority had never been involved in archaeological excavations before. The age range was from seventeen to eighty. Geographically, home-base for these people ranged from the town of Collingwood, near the site, to Montreal. The enthusiasm of the participants of this field school indicates the need for an ongoing outreach program. Next year we should have our own field manual, which is in the final stages of writing as this communique appears.

The proposed new heritage legislation continues to be a major concern. During the summer, copies of the Draft Act were distributed to interested parties, particularly those individuals and organizations which participated in the Minister's Advisory

Committee (MAC). A meeting of the MAC was held September 14, 1993 to review this document. See Lise Ferguson's report elsewhere in this issue.

To date, fifteen letters have been received in response to the Report of the Strategic Planning Committee. A few people have noted that the report is not a strategic plan and contains too much detail. While this document was produced by the Strategic Planning Committee, it was meant to be only the first stage on the way to a strategic plan. In order to find out what you (the members) thought of these things, we have thrown "the whole ball of wax" at you. The response has been tremendous! Most people have no problem with the bulk of the report. A few topics have elicited remarks from several respondents: *Ontario Archaeology* (alternate suggestions), the character of newsletters, the office of treasurer (mostly negative), foreign trips (all positive). Individual letters have not been published to date. An overview of specific concerns is in process. With a better idea where the problem areas lie, we expect the Strategic Planning Committee will be able to produce a first draft for a succinct strategic plan before the Annual Business Meeting.

The next major event is the Annual Symposium. This year it will be held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, and hosted by the London Chapter. For the first time at an OAS symposium, concurrent sessions are being offered; let us know your views on this format after the meetings. By the time this newsletter appears, you should have received a symposium package in a separate mailing. If you have not already done so, send your registration very soon. Hoping to see you there.

**OAS ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM
NIAGARA FALLS — OCTOBER 22-24, 1993**

By now, most of you should have received your registration package for the upcoming symposium. A number of sessions and activities are planned that should allow everyone to have a good time. Sorry, we had to cancel the barrel-rides over the Falls. The following information is provided for those of you who may not have received a registration package:

SATURDAY SESSIONS

1. *Paleo-Indian Investigations in the Great Lakes/Mid-West* (C. Ellis, Chair) - C. Ellis, B. Barrish, R. Collins and B. Byrd, P. Storck, P. Julig, I. Morrow, L. Jackson, K. Tankersley and J. Holland, W. Engelbrecht and C. Seyfert, D. Simons, J. Muller, P. Timmins, R. Gramly.
2. *Historic Archaeology/Archaeology in Urban Cores* - D. Doroszenko, I. Kenyon, R. Griffin-Short, B. Parker, V. Vaccarelli, C. Smardz, R. Williamson, M. Horne.

SUNDAY SESSIONS

3. *Middle Woodland Continuities* (R. Pihl, Chair) - R. Pihl, J. Wilson, S. Austin, R. Williamson and R. Pihl, G. Watson, P. Wright and H. Daechsel, B. Ross.
4. *Current Research* - Stuart Scott and P. Scott, D. Riddell and J. Wilson, W. Donaldson and S. Wortner, T. Varney, M. Cook and R. Mayer, S. Kogon and R. Mayer.

HOTEL

The conference is being held at the Sheraton Inn, Niagara Falls (6045 Stanley Avenue). Conference discount rate for rooms (single or double) is \$59.00 (plus taxes) per night. Conference-goers should book their rooms directly: telephone the hotel (1-800-263-2566), ask to speak to Gail and **indicate that you will be attending the OAS symposium.**

FRIDAY RECEPTION AND PRESIDENT'S MEETING

As always, a Friday night reception will be held for conference-goers. At the same time, the OAS President's Meeting will be held in the Oak Room on the first floor of the hotel.

BANQUET AND DANCE

Saturday evening's banquet will be something a little different this year: a Hawaiian Luau--complete with roast pig! The dance following the banquet will shift things to the Caribbean, by featuring a steel drum band. Plan to have fun! Banquet tickets are \$30.00 per person.

BOOK AND DISPLAY ROOM

A book and display room will be set up for Saturday and Sunday. Table space is reserved on a first come, first served basis--so please contact the organizing committee if you want to reserve some space.

DAY CARE

The hotel will be providing supervised day care for conference participants. The cost is \$10.00 per child on Saturday and \$5.00 per child on Sunday. There is limited space, so please book as soon as possible.

REGISTRATION

Pre-registration of \$30.00 (\$25.00 students) will be accepted until October 17th. Registration at the door will be \$35.00.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION

Please contact the OAS organizing committee c/o the London Chapter, OAS, Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1G5, telephone (519) 433-8402.

UPDATE ON THE NEW ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

by Lise Ferguson

OAS Director and MAC Member

I am very happy to report that there has been some progress in the process towards a new Ontario Heritage Act. It has been one full year since the Minister's Advisory Committee (MAC) submitted its Report on new heritage legislation. As a result, we now have a document which is a Working Draft of the new Act. The basic concepts within this document will some day be law, if all goes well.

In general, I am satisfied with the Working Draft. It has adopted the bulk of our recommendations from the Report. The feedback I have so far received from other OAS members has also been positive, and a few items and queries about specifics have been brought to my attention, which I appreciate.

The following are a few highlights from the Draft Act: archaeological sites are automatically protected; there are very strict penalties, including large fines and imprisonment, for violators of the Act; artifacts from sites are included under "heritage objects" and are well protected; the "hook" is in the Act stating that the issue of licensing will be addressed through Regulations.

On September 14, Christine Caroppo and I attended a special MAC meeting to discuss the Working Draft. There will be another MAC meeting within the next few weeks. I am happy to report that, although there were many relatively minor issues and a few major ones, there was a general acceptance of the document. Ministry staff were congratulated on a job well done. The Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Anne Swarbrick, attended our meeting for over an hour and we were interested to hear what she had to say. As well, she asked for input from the MAC members, to assist her when she tries to promote the Act. She stated that she wanted

MAC members to have a continuing role in Regulations development. This will get started very soon. She said that, in spite of the number of changes in Ministers since this process began, she continues the commitment to a new Act. We were anxious to hear her views on the likelihood of the passing of this Act. She pointed out that there are many different issues before the government for the fall session, including major documents regarding health, social services, and education, all of which are huge ministries. Our Act is competing with some 86 other pieces of legislation, and only about 13 are likely to pass! The KEY to getting an Ontario Heritage Act proclaimed as law will be all-party support for new heritage legislation. The government has no time to debate an issue like this for many days. If we have all-party support BEFORE this Act is presented, debate should be quick. Long debate would probably mean the Act would not be passed! It takes the efforts of all MAC member groups, heritage organizations, and all voting Ontarians to lobby MPPs to get this Act passed.

As with our Postcard Campaign of last year, I am again asking for your support by contacting your MPP and the opposition critics to garner support for the passing of this Act. MPPs will be asked to support, in principle, the basic concepts contained within the Draft Act, as it is a "draft", although the final Act will be essentially the same. This is normal procedure. By telephone, fax or letter, you should emphasize the importance of getting this Act on the order paper for the fall sitting of the House. It is best to be positive! Ask for the support of your MPP for a new Ontario Heritage Act, because you are concerned about preserving Ontario's Heritage. You may want to point out that this is essentially a "good

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The Kids Won't Leave Home: A Parsimonious Explanation for Large Longhouses

by Jeff Bursey

As increasing numbers of excavated prehistoric Iroquoian structural patterns¹ have become available, examples of "ultra-large" longhouses, often extending over 100 metres, have been reported and various explanations offered. These explanations have ranged from the presence of successful war chiefs (i.e. Finlayson 1985, Warrick 1984) or traders (i.e. Hayden 1978) through the evolution of control of resources by individual lineages (i.e. MacDonald 1985). Most explanations of large longhouses, however, usually involve incorporation of immigrant populations (i.e. Fitzgerald 1992, Ramsden 1989). In this paper a mechanism for larger longhouses, resulting from *in situ* population growth as suggested by Warrick (1990, 1993 in press), stimulated by improved diet and control over local resources, specifically agricultural fields, is offered. It is suggested that, while the alternate explanations may hold in some cases, these should be held in abeyance until more reliable evidence is produced in support of them.

Before proceeding with this discussion, it is necessary to define which structural patterns are considered relevant. First, I wish to confine this discussion to the period following the 13th century and prior to the 16th century. This would correspond with the Middle and early Late Stages of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition (Wright 1966). This is the period when houses reached their maximum sizes (Fitzgerald 1992, Warrick 1990:309-310) with gradual decline in the following periods. It is also noted that the periods prior to the 16th century generally produce little evidence of foreign influence. Specifically, while exotic rimsherd styles can be used to infer the incorporation of immigrants on some later sites (i.e. Nasmith-Ramsden 1989, Damkjar 1990), this is not the case for the periods when houses reached their largest sizes.

Extra large longhouses have been reported in a number of non-village contexts. The Southdale site contains an unusually long structure not directly associated with a village (Timmins 1990). Timmins suggests that the site may have served as a council house constructed on neutral ground between surrounding allied villages.

The house at the Slack-Caswell quarry site (Jamieson 1979) is reported at 90 metres in length but appears to have been the only structure at a site that was primarily geared towards lithic extraction. It is possible that occupants of this occupation followed similar residence rules to those of villages but only for short periods of time. Alternately, it is also possible that different residence patterns applied than those which operated within villages. It might be, for example, that residence was reserved for related flint-knappers sharing in rights to the chert source or belonging to a structured flint-knapping tradition. Finally, it may have been that the residents were not related in any way and simply built a larger house for expediency.

While it is beyond the scope of this discussion to evaluate the merits of any of these hypotheses, it is important to note that, in different settings, different factors may lead to the erection and occupation of unusually large longhouses. This discussion, however, is to be confined to the larger houses reported for villages of the 14th and 15th centuries when there is little or no evidence available of immigration into communities.

Warrick's reconstruction of the population history of the Huron-Petun (1990) demonstrated a dramatic increase in population in the 14th and 15th centuries as evidenced by increases in house and village sizes. This population growth is seen to have been primarily the result of increased reliance on

corn horticulture and the addition of squash and beans to the diet at this time (Fecteau 1985). One direct impact of this change for Iroquoians is proposed to have been a decrease in infant mortality and an increase in lifespan (Warrick 1990). Additionally, it is possible that female infanticide, if it occurred, may have decreased, especially with the increased importance of females in food procurement (c.f. Tooker 1967:122).

The effects of this demographic change, then, would have been two-fold and fairly obvious. First, increased numbers of children would have survived to maturity and, secondly, at least some individuals could have survived long enough to see additional generations of descendants, relative to earlier times, mature and begin families of their own. These two factors alone could have had an enormous impact on the number of people living in a longhouse under a unitary residence rule and, indeed, could easily account for even the largest houses so far reported. Matriarchs reaching the age of eighty could see three generations reach maturity and beginning families of their own, each family requiring a separate living area within the longhouse.

One of the largest houses so far recorded in Ontario, House 1 at the Coleman site, is reported to have had 11 hearths, providing room for 22 families (MacDonald 1985). If each generation had two females reach maturity, start families of their own and remain within the same house, then survival of the "reigning" matriarch to see great granddaughters start families would involve 15 families living together. Obviously, generations where more than two females survived to maturity or cases where offspring of a sister of the matriarch were added to the household, could dramatically increase the size of households beyond that recorded for any site so far. The addition of a third daughter of the matriarch, for example, with two succeeding generations of pairs of surviving daughters from this additional second generation mother, would increase the family count to 22, that suggested for House 1 of the Coleman site.

As suggested by others, internal stresses make

cohesion of large groups like these difficult. Generally only a small number of houses in a village reach the larger sizes recorded. While it is possible that these variations in house size are a result of fluctuations in survival rates of offspring, it is also likely that internal stresses operated to keep household sizes down, probably through fission. Given that internal stresses would have operated to keep household sizes down, the problem becomes one of accounting for why some of the houses escaped these stresses.

As noted by Finlayson and Smith (1987), there is a distinct tendency for the longer houses in a village to have greater densities of wall posts and features, suggesting greater occupation spans. Finlayson's hypothesis is that these houses may have been the first to occupy an area, as relatively isolated or small groups of cabins at the periphery of cultivated fields. Presumably, the remainder of the village joined these isolated segments when it came time to relocate. Since these first occupants of the new village would have been the first to select and clear land for horticulture, they would undoubtedly have been able to select the closest, largest and most desirable plots for cultivation. Further, since control of the land seems to have remained with the clearer, the matriarch or lineage sponsoring the clearing (Heidenreich 1971:168-171, Tooker 1967:60), there would have been strong incentive to remain within the same structural unit in order to share access to this land.

Following this line of reasoning, the later decline in house sizes may have occurred after other mechanisms for the distribution of land were developed which did not require families to live under the same roof in order to be eligible to share use of the land.

While the foregoing must remain somewhat speculative, it is offered as a hypothesis in order to avoid some of the problems inherent in some of the other hypotheses offered. First, this hypothesis avoids the invocation of either trade or warfare as a prime mover in house size during periods when neither factor appears to be well represented in the archaeological record. Further, this hypothesis avoids invoking male influence in a sphere of

domestic life which was historically documented to have been under the control of women, indeed, a tenet of Iroquoian culture. Additionally, citing the adoption of large numbers of immigrant families should require some evidence in the form of the appearance of non-local decorative styles (i.e. Damkjar 1990, Nasmith-Ramsden 1989) and implies that refugee families could push the capacity and resources of the most influential lineages in the village beyond their normal tolerance levels. During the historic period, when we know of the incorporation of large numbers of immigrant families through historic documentation and the appearance of exotic ceramic styles, there is no evidence of house expansion. Finally, as mentioned above, the timing of these house expansions appears to coincide with the overall population increase, shortly after the addition of beans to the diet. The picture which may be emerging is one of a form of cultural inertia where people are attempting to strictly follow previous matrilineal post-marriage residence patterns, perhaps with greater vigour due to the increased importance of female cooperation in subsistence pursuits, but prior to the development of mechanisms to allow these goals to be realized without requiring so many people to live under one roof.

Note 1 - The term "structural pattern" is preferred, as "settlement pattern" implies the consideration of all residue from settlements, including material culture while this study only considers surviving structural features.

Acknowledgements

Dr. G. Warrick read and commented on earlier drafts of this report.

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- continued from page 5*
- news" Act, long overdue, and worthy of being passed into law. The present Act is now 19 years old and pressures on archaeological resources have increased dramatically since 1974. The new Act goes a long way towards addressing these issues.
- If you do not know who your MPP is, you can call (416) 321-3000. It is also essential that the Culture critics be lobbied for all-party support: Ted Arnott (P.C.) (416) 325-3880 and Dr. Jim Henderson (Lib.) (416) 325-6204. The House Leaders need to be contacted as well: Ernie Eves (P.C.) (416) 325-7747 and Murray Elston (Lib.) (416) 314-4676. Anne Swarbrick recommended talking directly to the individual whenever possible, although you can also write to them at Legislative Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 1A2. I am interested in receiving a copy of any reply you may receive. Thanks to those of you who have sent me these copies over the last year; they are invaluable to me when talking about all-party support at meetings. ■
- continued from page 23*
- Ndoro and his co-workers are redesigning the exhibits at Great Zimbabwe, presenting information about the ruins in the native Shona and Ndebele languages. They also are incorporating local myths and traditions connected with the site.
- Jean-Aime Rakotoarisoa, an archaeologist from Madagascar, likened ignoring the past to trying to harvest fruit from a tree without knowing about its roots and cultivation. "Archaeology is the root of national identity," he said. "My idea is to go to the root and try to find out, what is this people?"
- from The Detroit News, 7 March 1993* ■

Visit to dig puts you in the dumps

By Lois Browne
SPECIAL TO THE STAR

Digging up a garbage dump isn't everyone's idea of a vacation but that's what a group of volunteers — aged 17 to 80 — were doing recently in a farmer's field near Collingwood under the warm August sun.

We were spending the week excavating a midden, the archeological term for a garbage dump, in this case, a 17th century dump used by bands of Indians

whom Samuel Champlain dubbed the "Petun," or Tobacco People, when he visited the area in 1615.

The Petun had moved into the river valleys south of Georgian Bay in the late 1500s,

searching for a supply of high quality beaver whose pelts they could trade to the Europeans for goods like copper, iron axes and glass beads.

Within 75 years the Petun villages were gone and today the exact sites of those that Champlain visited are debated. The only records, writings by Champlain and later Jesuit missionaries who lived among the Petun, don't solve the mystery. We were there to help Charles Garrad, executive director of the Ontario Archaeological Society, find out whether this site was likely in use around the time of Champlain's visit.

Garrad, an angular transplanted Englishman in his early 60s, has been studying the Petun for more than 30 years and has become the acknowledged expert. He shares his knowledge willingly and during the dig we had plenty of opportunity to learn all about what is known and what is disputed about the Petun.

During the week-long excavation there were many cries of "Look what I found" as someone unearthed a piece of rolled copper, the one lone arrowhead found during the dig, or a particularly handsome piece of pottery cut with an elaborate design. The copper, rolled into small cylinders for ease of carrying, was a clue that the Petun here had been trading with Europeans. We also found potsherds by the fistful, bits of bone from all sorts of animals, and stone jewelry, but there was no hint of a particular artifact we had hoped to find — glass beads.

Our interest in glass beads was not whimsical. To the Petun the glass beads brought by the Europeans seemed to hold colors that had reli-



THE TORONTO STAR Saturday, September 11, 1993



Grant McKenna, a teacher from Upper Canada College, checks his measurements.



LOIS BROWNE PHOTO

CLOSER LOOK: Tama Ward, a Baptist minister from Oshawa, examines a find

Guidepost

Collingwood, the headquarters for much of Petun research and artifacts, can be reached by car or bus via Highway 400 from Toronto and east on Highway 26 at Barrle. It's about a two-hour drive from Toronto.

Visitors can get more information about accommodation and things to see in Huronia from the Georgian Triangle Tourist Association at (705) 445-7722.

The Ontario Archaeological Society is based in Toronto and can be reached by calling 730-0797. Annual membership fees are modest. Benefits include monthly educational meetings, a newsletter and regular reports on Ontario archeological research.

Members can join the OAS's Passport to the Past program, which puts volunteers in touch with Ontario field archeological opportunities that may last anywhere from a day to a few weeks.

gious significance for them. Each year a new supply was imported for trade and records still exist that tell the year they were manufactured. As a result, glass beads can help to determine when a site was occupied.

No one is sure why the Petun communities disappeared from the area, whether the New York Iroquois who attacked them coveted the better quality beaver pelts or whether they wanted captives to adopt to increase the Iro-

quois' dwindling numbers. That was another mystery our efforts weren't able to solve.

This month, more volunteers will begin excavating the nearby village that likely created the midden we worked on. And every year the Ontario Archaeological Society's Passport to the Past program provides opportunities for other amateur archeologists to take part in illuminating Ontario's past.

As a result of research on the Petun

done since the early 1900s, a large number of artifacts have been accumulated. The Collingwood Museum, housed in the old railway station, has room to display only a small part of them, but their exhibit includes fragments of finely worked stone pipes the Petun made and ritually destroyed.

Visitors to Collingwood can also see the Standing Rock, Ekarenniondi, which is reputed to be the point past which the Petun dead walked to enter the afterlife. Today, it is part of a private attraction just west of Collingwood called the Scenic Caves, natural rock formations on the Niagara Escarpment with a panoramic view of the towns and farms edging Georgian Bay.

You'll particularly enjoy visiting the spot on a hot day. The "caves" are actually deep fissures in the rock that you can explore, and drafts of cold air from inside the escarpment keep temperatures in the fissures astonishingly cool.

Be warned, however, that you have to overlook the fanciful legends about the Petun made up by locals. Most of the information, while entertaining, has no basis in fact, according to Garrad.





PRESS CUTTINGS

Divers Find Ancient Submerged Forest

The remains of a forest nearly 8,000 years old have been discovered beneath the waters of Georgian Bay along the shore of the Bruce Peninsula.

The stumps of eastern white cedar have been the playground for a choice few scuba divers for more than a decade. No one else knew it existed. But none of the divers knew of its importance. It wasn't until this past spring that one diver chanced to hear a radio news report of a search by University of Guelph scientists for ancient submerged forests. Weekend diver Gary Ritchie stunned Guelph botanist Doug Larson when he called and said he knew of just such a forest.

"They'd been bumping into these things for years. It was a curiosity. They used to take their friends out and show them," Larson said.

Ritchie, a 51-year-old Bruce nuclear plant employee from Lucknow, and Alan Givens, the owner of a Warton dive shop, collected small samples from the forest in June.

"They were spongy and soft, like really hard Jello. You had to handle them delicately," said Larson.

Radiocarbon testing at the University of Toronto determined the samples were 7,660 years old with a margin of error of 50 years either way. The stumps rooted into the limestone bedrock are about 60 centimetres (2 feet) tall. They cover an area about the size of a football field near the mouth of Colpoys Bay.

"They look like little volcanoes," said Ritchie. "Or a moonscape. Actually, they're quite pretty."

The brown stumps are interspersed with lengths of 2-metre (6-foot) logs, some still covered in bark but without branches or leaves. Larson, a non-diver, originally feared

it might not be a forest at all.

"I expected it was driftwood about 200 years old. I was expecting the worst. I got the best."

It was the first drowned ancient forest find in Georgian Bay. Similar discoveries have been made in Lake Michigan near Chicago and at the top of Lake Huron on the U.S. side. The underwater forest bears remarkable similarities to the cliff-edge forests still growing along the Niagara Escarpment, Larson said. Some of the existing slow-growth cedars are more than 1,000 years old.

The Georgian Bay discovery will contribute to scientists' ability to reconstruct the history of Great Lakes water level fluctuations, Larson said.

It is believed the drowned forest grew at a time when glaciers were retreating and blocked the flow of water to the Great Lakes. Water levels dropped more than 30 metres (100 feet) below the current level. The forest became submerged when the Great Lakes basin refilled.

Between 7,000 and 3,000 years ago the lakes rose to their highest level yet—about 12 metres (40 feet) above the current level, Larson said.

from The Toronto Star, 8 September 1993

New Angle on Pyramid Builders

The workmen who built the Great Pyramids of Egypt were mustached, beer-drinking, bread-and-garlic eaters who generally died in their 30s from cancer, industrial accidents and parasitic diseases, according to new archaeological evidence presented in Ottawa yesterday.

Zahi Hawass, director-general of the Giza Plateau and Saqqara Archaeological sites, said in a telephone interview that excavations of 630 tombs at a recently discovered site nine

kilometres from downtown Cairo disprove previous contentions that the Great Pyramids were constructed by anything other than native, free-born Egyptians.

"The builders of the Great Pyramids did not come from outer space, as has been said in 200 books," he said. "They were not blacks, and they were not slaves."

The tombs, which date to about 2600 BC, appear to be the final resting place of the families of the manual labourers, artisans and overseers who constructed the three Great Pyramids. While Mr. Hawass had been looking for the site of the workmen's village for a number of years, the three-kilometre-square town was discovered only in 1990, when the leg of a horse went through the roof of one of the tombs. The excavations have since revealed that the supervisors who oversaw construction of the Great Pyramids scavenged bits of limestone, basalt and granite to construct their own pyramid-shaped houses of the dead.

Workmen used clay to build their tombs. Representative statuary found in tombs showed the workers, unlike the ruling class at the time, seem to have worn mustaches. Inscriptions also indicate that beer, bread, garlic, and occasionally pork and mutton were staples in the pyramid builders' diets. A menu on one tomb wall suggested that even at this early date the Egyptians had learned to brew five types of beer and made 12 varieties of bread.

While none of the bodies were mummified, the skeletons found in the tombs appear to be ethnically identical to the Egyptian kings and other nobles who were found buried during the same time frame, said Mr. Hawass. The fact that the dead were buried according to the precepts of the Egyptian religion of the time indicates that they were freemen and not foreign slaves.

An analysis of the bodies indicated that most died in their middle to late 30s. Six had perished from industrial accidents that archaeologists believe took place on the construction sites. One died from what appears to be the earliest case of cancer discovered in Egypt. Most seemed to have

been afflicted with bilharzia, a parasitic disease that eventually kills people by destroying their liver and other organs. The new findings represent a first-time effort to understand the life of common people who lived around the time of Egypt's First Kingdom.

"Up until very recently digs tried to stay away from domestic quarters," said John Holladay, a University of Toronto Egyptologist and Near East expert who described the Hawass excavation as very interesting.

In addition to lifestyle, the undisturbed tombs of the pyramids' builders are also yielding samples of the tools they used to construct the Great Pyramids, and especially the large pyramid of Cheops. Archaeologists believe that more than 100,000 men worked for 20 years to build what was then a 146.6-metre-tall structure. It has been estimated that 2,300,000 blocks weighing 2.5 tonnes each went into making the pyramid. Mr. Hawass believes the wealth of material he is finding may ultimately have as great an impact on our understanding of ancient Egypt as the discovery in 1922 of the largely undisturbed burial place of King Tutankhamen.

"King Tut's grave gave the world gold and jewels, but these tombs give you history," he said.

from The Globe & Mail, 23 April 1993

Archaeologists Strike Gold in Egypt

Archaeologists exploring a ghost town in the remote eastern desert of Egypt have discovered the remains of what almost certainly was a major gold-mining operation for the Byzantine Empire. The stark granite cliffs surrounding the town were the source of a rich supply of the metal that gilded the icons and lavish art of early Christianity.

The site, called Bir Umm Fawakhir, should give scholars a rare look at the conditions of ordinary people in Byzantine Egypt, a poorly understood period from AD 330, when control of the Roman Empire shifted to Constantinople, until the Muslim conquest in 642. Archaeologists have generally neglected the period, concentrating instead on the temples, tombs and other splendours of the

ancient pharaohs. Historians studying Byzantine Egypt have had to rely on tax rolls, legal and religious documents, textiles, art and churches, which give a limited view of people's lives.

In announcing the discovery, Carol Meyer, an archaeologist at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, said that Bir Umm Fawakhir was one of only two Byzantine villages known in Egypt, and by far the better-preserved one. The partial walls of granite cobbles are still standing, and they outline the ruins of more than 200 houses in the central village. There remain wells, streets and quarries, as well as outlying settlements, some with more than 40 structures.

Pottery fragments show that the site, about 95 kilometres east of Luxor, near a road between the Nile River and the Red Sea, was an active settlement of miners and other workers in the fifth and sixth centuries. Some of the designs included Christian crosses. Labels painted in red on wine jars were in Greek. One of the first words the archaeologists deciphered was the Greek word for sweet, presumably referring to the quality of the wine.

The ruins lie on the hot, sandy floor of a narrow, isolated valley, a bleak and arid moonscape surrounded by steep granite cliffs. The sides of the cliffs are pitted with gold mines, usually shallow shafts or trenches following a vein of quartz containing gold.

Among the artifacts found in explorations last January was a granite pounding stone that had been used to crush gold-bearing quartz. Written accounts of mining practices at the time describe workers using mills to grind stone into a powder from which gold was then washed.

"It was a wonderful find," Ms. Meyer said. "The pounding stone was surrounded by chunks of white quartz that a worker had crushed and then just walked away from. It was sitting there just as it had been left more than 1,000 years ago."

The site had not been entirely unknown. The archaeologists noted that looters had gone through a cemetery. Earlier travellers had left brief descriptions of the ruins, which were

thought to be from the Roman period. The remains of a Roman watch tower are still standing, and some old accounts mention a Roman-period temple, which the archaeologists have not identified. But scholars were surprised to find flourishing Byzantine settlements, because they had assumed, based on Byzantine accounts, that there were no large post-Roman settlements in the eastern desert, only some nomadic tribes.

The wonder is that there was any town at all in this desert, where there is no vegetation except some thorn bushes, and summer temperatures regularly reach 49 degrees. The Romans dug wells that still provide water, but everything else needed to keep a community going had to be hauled in from the Nile Valley.

Terence Wilfong, an Egyptologist at the Oriental Institute who accompanied the expedition, said the effort to exploit the desert gold "implies there must have been an enormous need occurring at this time". One possible reason was that insurrections and other upheavals were apparently interfering with goldmining in Nubia, the more usual and accessible source for the Egyptians. Another reason, Mr. Wilfong suggested, was that with the rise of Constantinople as the centre of Christendom came a flourishing of religious art. Egypt was one of the major sources of gold to embellish this art.

From the preliminary survey, Ms. Meyer said, most of the houses in the settlement were two- and three-room dwellings, with some clustered to form complexes with as many as 19 rooms. Many rooms had stone benches. In future excavations, the archaeologists want to sample discarded material buried beneath the floors of these houses or in the mounds of trash outside, searching for evidence of what it was like to live and toil in a gold-mining village of Byzantine Egypt.

from The Globe & Mail, 6 June 1993

Archaeologists' Dilemma: To Dig or Not to Dig

MOMBASA, Kenya - When Kenyan archaeologist George Abungu made a routine trip last December to Galu, a ruined 16th-

century town a few miles south of here, he was dismayed. In the months since his previous visit, local landowners had demolished the old town wall and carried off the stones to use for building beachside hotels and villas. In doing so, they destroyed one of only two intact ancient town walls on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast.

As curator of the country's coastal ruins, there is little Abungu can do to stop such acts even though they are illegal. "Even if you find somebody breaking the monument, you cannot arrest them," he told a January meeting of the World Archaeological Congress here.

His problem is only one of many facing African archaeologists as they race to record and protect the fragile remains of their continent's past. Working against them are rapid political, social and economic changes, including civil wars, uncontrolled development, rising population, changing land use, and environmental threats such as pollution and urban sprawl. Researchers must also contend with the history of their science on the continent and a general lack of public awareness of archaeology.

Until about the past decade, archaeological research in Africa was performed almost exclusively by foreigners or colonists. The data were fitted to foreign theories and the artifacts presented to appeal to foreign tourists. For instance, at Great Zimbabwe National Monument in southeastern Zimbabwe, the largest set of prehistoric stone structures in sub-Saharan Africa, all of the texts and captions used in explanatory exhibits are in English. But nearly three-quarters of the area's residents cannot read English, said Webber Ndoro, the site's monuments-program coordinator.

"The idea has been that the site is unique and mysterious and can only appeal to a foreign visitor," said Ndoro. "We feel that, if indigenous people are going to benefit, then they must have access to the information."

Ndoro and other young archaeologists are trying to create such access. The January conference was the culmination of a five-year project funded by the Swedish Agency for

Research Cooperation to provide training and scientific assistance to archaeologists in nine east African countries.

With help from European and American colleagues, African researchers are challenging old interpretations and looking for ways to make the continent's past more meaningful to its own citizens. The issues that confront Ndoro and other researchers studying the ruins at Great Zimbabwe are typical of those elsewhere in Africa.

The site contains intricate mortarless stone walls, conical towers and house foundations that are the remains of a city thought to have contained between 12,000 and 18,000 people during its 12th-century heyday. The most-visited archaeological site south of the Sahara, it attracts 98,000 tourists a year, mainly from South Africa.

Ndoro said that archaeologists have known since the 1930s that Great Zimbabwe was built by Bantu people, the ancestors of the present-day Shona tribe, between about 1100 and 1500 AD. It arose as a cattle-raising centre and later grew wealthy by supplying gold from mines in Zimbabwe's interior to Swahili merchants on the east African coast.

But the British colonial government that ruled the country until 1980 "didn't like the idea that Africans built a town," Ndoro said.

He said that, until about five years ago, tourist brochures and popular literature about Great Zimbabwe put forth theories that Phoenicians, Greeks, Arabs, Egyptians or Jews might have built the stone structures, and always concluded that the site's origin was a mystery. Local inhabitants held Great Zimbabwe sacred as a place of contact with the spirits of their ancestors, and regularly visited a cave in a hill there to perform rituals, Ndoro said.

He said that in the 1960s and 1970s, during Zimbabwe's struggle for independence, Great Zimbabwe became a political symbol because of the colonial government's attempts to suppress both the religious rituals and the archaeological facts.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

In October, as part of the United Nations' year of aboriginal peoples, I will be coordinating a unit at my school to celebrate Canada's First Nations. The entire student body of 540 students in grades JK-8 will participate in some manner in the theme which will be curriculum-based.

To help us make the program a meaningful learning experience for the children, I would appreciate any posters, maps, brochures, books, etc., that you believe would be helpful to us. If you have some programs you feel have some value for this theme, I would like to know about them as well.

Thank you, in advance, for any help you can give us.

Yours truly,

Ann Goodin

Teacher-Librarian

Queen of Heaven School

11198 Alexandra Boulevard

Mississauga, Ontario, L5E 2A5

Dear Sir:

I read with interest the "Equipment Wanted" advertisement in *Arch Notes* (May/June 1993). It asks for donations of buckets, trowels, etc. for a so-called "simulated dig" for children. This type of activity concerns me a great deal. While I applaud the effort to offer information on archaeology, especially to children, I am against this sort of "pseudo-dig" because it gives a bad, and false, impression of what archaeology is all about. A simulated dig focusses on objects, and finding objects, and it de-emphasizes the less attractive and less tangible (methodological) aspects of

archaeology which are the key elements in the science. I worry that this type of activity helps breed the "pot hunters" of the future. The basic concept that needs to be taught is that an archaeologist's main job is not to find things, but is to find out information. I don't think simulated digs can accomplish this.

Yours truly,

Lise Ferguson

Toronto

Dear Norma:

I would like to make a couple of comments on the report of the Workshop of the Strategic Planning Committee which appeared in the May issue of *Arch Notes*.

1. Management Consultants:

I am not questioning the hiring of a Management Consultant to look at the structure, organization and governance of the O.A.S., and I agree that \$1,000 per session appears an exorbitant amount to pay, especially for an organization as cash strapped as the O.A.S. is. (By the way, did anybody do comparison shopping in this regard?) I do feel however, that having decided to forgo this company's services, it defeated the whole purpose of the exercise for the O.A.S. Executive to take it upon themselves to do the job. (The fact that non-executive members were on the team does not matter, they were still O.A.S. members). The whole purpose of management consultants is that they are objective outsiders who take information fed to them which they then review, analyze and reflect back to the organization in question. Frequently they reiterate what many members of the Board or organization think or say in private, however, coming from an outsider

with no particular axe to grind, these comments or views are legitimized.

2. The comparison between *Kewa* and *Profile*:

I feel the committee (or whomever reviewed the various newsletters and their structure) missed the point.

The O.A.S. is served by four different publications, Monographs, *OA*, *Arch Notes* and various chapter newsletters. These publications have completely different functions and purposes. The first two are serious academic journals. *Arch Notes*, although a newsletter, is also a forum for reporting to the ENTIRE membership research, progress reports, events and society doings for the whole of Ontario. Chapter newsletters are primarily a vehicle to keep chapter members informed of the local scene. Should the chapter newsletter receive an article or research report it is a BONUS. An example of provincial/local newsletter split is the Bruce Trail Society whose main publication carries articles that appeal to the whole of the membership whilst *Footnotes* carries news about hikes, members activities, barbecues, etc. for the Toronto area.

I understand that *Arch Notes* has problems in finding contributors on a continual basis. Chapter newsletters should not siphon off suitable reports from the official provincial newsletter. It does a disservice both to the membership which is denied the report, and to the author who finds that his readership is limited.

As a previous editor of *Profile* I attempted to make each issue interesting and useful. However one can only work with what one has. If nothing was happening in the area or if it was happening but the field director chose not to write a report for whatever reason (eg. client/project confidentiality, not enough time, or preferring to put the article in a different publication) there was nothing I could do about it. I might beg, plead, attempt to bribe, but I could not write the article myself.

Yours truly,

Jane D. Sacchetti
723 Manning Ave.
Toronto, ON M6A 1C3

NOVEMBER LAUNCH FOR NEW FOUNDATION

The Canadian Foundation for the Preservation of Chinese Cultural and Historical Treasures, formed to strengthen and advance the appreciation and involvement of Canadians in recognizing the educational and cultural importance of preserving Chinese archaeological and cultural treasures, will be officially launched on November 17 in Toronto.

Mr Zhang of the Bureau of Relics will present a relic to the Foundation on behalf of the people of China and His Excellency the Right Honourable John Hnatyshyn will present a relic from Canada.

The new Foundation will raise money for scholarly and technological exchange, excavation, and museum development. Canadians are welcome to participate in Foundation activities,

For further information call Caroline Walker, 363-1141. ■

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I was intrigued by the display of costumes, dance styles and the dance competitions. With the help of knowledgeable OAS members I had a better understanding and appreciation of Indian crafts and culture. One of the more interesting moments was meeting the Indian Chief who spearheaded (no pun intended) the vigil to reclaim the Indian Cemetery visited earlier.

Once again we were on the bus, this time headed home listening to Max's selection of music. He even sang to us. Another wonderful opportunity to catch some sleep. After a brief stop for dinner we continued on our way. At York Mills station we each said our goodbyes and continued our individual paths home.

What I remember most from this weekend is the people I travelled with. They were a wonderful group of individuals who made me feel very welcome, made me laugh and enjoy every moment of this weekend. I look forward to future trips with the OAS. ■

O.A.S. - BUS TRIP REPORT

Memories of My First Weekend with O.A.S. Members

by Liz Crummey

My archaeological background consists of an introductory course offered by the Archaeological Resource Centre (Danforth Avenue) and participation in the Trinity-Bellwoods (Gore Vale) excavation (one day). Armed with this background I decided to join the OAS and my first chance to participate came during the "Saugeen/Bruce" bus trip.

Saturday (August 14, 1993) began very early for me. I met some OAS members at the York Mills station and they told me all about these weekend trips and what to expect. After Max picked us up in his big PMCL bus we settled in for the long ride to Owen Sound. I enjoyed listening to Max's selection of music as we travelled.

Our first long stop (we made brief stops at historic plaques) was a tour of the Grey County Owen Sound Museum. Here we were introduced to the local history by our Museum guide, Joan Hyslop. She found us so engaging she decided to join us for the afternoon. After lunch we continued to the Indian cemetery recently reclaimed by Cape Croker band. Here I experienced my first photographic opportunity with the group. While many of us were studying the site, an angry neighbour rushed into his house returning with a camera to snap our picture. We were so enthusiastic that someone wanted a picture of us that we obliged by waving. I wonder if we made the local papers. I can see the headline "Crazed Groupies Visit My Quiet Neighbourhood".

Our next stop was the Hunter's Point Site currently being studied by Jim Molnar. I found his tour to be extremely revealing and educational. Many thanks to Jim for sharing his findings with us. We also had the added bonus of learning how to identify and stay away from poison ivy. Many thanks to Jack Poste, who showed up out of the woods and

provided the antidote. Then we were off to the site at Sauble Beach - where did they say it was? After scouting around we came up empty. We ended our day and headed onto Port Elgin, our overnight stop.

Once we received our room assignments, we cleaned up for dinner. The majority of the group ended up in one restaurant. We enjoyed good food, local beer. Our lively conversation ranged from different styles of cooking, running households and buying potatoes, to the padlock on the room I shared with Debbie (for anyone interested, they did not lock me in that night, however, wait until the next weekend trip).

I chose to go on the optional Bruce Nuclear Plant tour on the Sunday morning, as did most of us. I found the presentation explained the concept of nuclear energy in terms even I could understand. Issues were raised - how much storage space remained for radioactive waste? - how were the sales to foreign countries regulated? - how much money was spent on construction that remains idle?

Next, we visited the Bruce County Museum in Southampton. Many thanks to Stan McClelland of Fathom Five National Park for his interesting presentation. I never knew there were so many shipwrecks in the area. I did notice the slide presentation provided an opportunity for many to catch up on some much needed rest. Yes, I too fell into this category - briefly.

We decided to have lunch at the Saugeen Indian Reserve and enjoy the selections offered by the temporary tents and trailers serving the participants and spectators of the Pow Wow. I had never experienced anything like this before.

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SCANONAENRAT

by John Steckley

The Deer village named Scanonaenrat appears in three places in the Jesuit Relations, all recorded in the Northern Bear dialect of the Huron language:

Scanonaenrat 1635 JR8:124-25

Scanonaenrat 1636 JR10:10-11

Scanonaenrat 1639 JR17:86-87

An earlier translation of the name by Father Arthur E. Jones, as "The One Single White Cabin" or "The Lone White Cabin" (Jones

1908:181) is an erroneous one. He made two fundamental errors in his analysis, both typical of his work. First, he violated the rule that two verb roots cannot appear in one verb, unless the first one is converted into a noun stem through the addition of the nominalizer *-ch-*.¹ This violation of Huron verbal morphology is common in Jones' interpretation of Huron tribal and village names. The following illustrate this:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Verbs Combined</u>	<u>Jones' Interpretation</u>
Endarahy (Jones 1908:164-65)	- <u>r-</u> to represent (Potier 1920:327) - <u>i-</u> to be full (Potier 1920:393)	"A whole beaver-skin ² -robe painted" or "The beaver-skin-robe all painted" (Jones 1908:165)
Teanaostaiaic (Jones 1908:173-78)	- <u>8ast-</u> to be beautiful (Potier 1920:318)	"The Guardian of the Beautiful Little River ³ or Spring" (Jones 1908:175)
	with - <u>non-</u> to take care of (Potier 1920:308) or	"The Beautifully shaped Cliff" (Jones 1908:177)
	- <u>ia-</u> to cut (Potier 1920:263) or	
	- <u>ata-</u> to be coloured (Potier 1920:180)	"The Beautifully Coloured Cliff" ⁴ (Jones 1908:187)
Ihonatiria (Jones 1908:185-87)	- <u>it-</u> to embark (Potier 1920:398)	"The Little (Hamlet) above the Loaded Canoe" ⁵ (Jones 1908:187)
	- <u>ra-</u> to put on top (Potier 1920:332)	

There are many more examples.⁶

In his analysis of the word Scanonaenrat, Jones claimed that the two verb roots involved were *-(.)enrat-* 'to be white' (Potier 1920:247; the *-s-* is dropped because the dialect involved is Northern Bear) and *-t-* 'to be one' (Potier 1920:357). He felt that *'scat'* 'it is one', shortened by him down to *-sca-*, was part of the word Scanonaenrat. Not only would this

have two verb roots incorrectly in one verb, and have a verb root before the noun root involved (another violation), but it would also entail a flawed method of shortening words, his second major error as we will see. The *-t-* of 'to be one' cannot be dropped.

Second, Father Jones used the noun root *-nonchi-* 'house' in his interpretation of the

word. His explanation for the absence of -chi- involves one of the mistakes he regularly makes in his analysis of Huron words. He learned that in certain circumstances noun roots drop or alter final sounds when incorporated into particular verbs. In a good number of his translation of Huron words⁷ he over-generalized the possibility of deletion to apply whenever he wished to eliminate a sound that ran counter to his analysis.

The final -chi- of noun roots does get altered

when incorporated into verbs whose roots begin with -r- (as -enrat- does). While there is one recorded instance of the -chi- being dropped that I know of (Potier 1920:240), we have to look at the prevailing patterns, and, more importantly, at what happens when -nnonchi- is incorporated into verbs whose roots begin with -r-. The noun root -nnonchi- follows the prevailing pattern in having the -chi- plus -r- become -sk-, or exhibiting no change at all. This can be seen in the following examples:

Combination	Meaning	Verb Root	Reference
atennonskate	large number of houses	<u>-,ate-</u>	Potier 1920:241
,annonske	such a number houses	<u>-,e-</u>	Potier 1920:243
,annonskenristi	transport a house	<u>-,enrist-</u>	Potier 1920:248
,annonchia, a8i	a house to smell nice	<u>-,a8-</u>	Potier 1920:336
ti ,annonchia, enhiat	top of a house	<u>-,enhist-</u>	Potier 1920:244

Jones was correct in his identification of the verb root involved as being -(.)enrat- 'to be white'. The rest of the word is composed of the following parts. The -sca- represents the repetitive prefix, sometimes used to mean 'very'⁸, in combination with the feminine-zoic pronominal prefix meaning 'she' or 'it'. The -nona- (which would be written in later works as -nnona-) is a noun root (plus the -a- that comes between noun and verb roots). In Jesuit Father Pierre Potier's Huron-French dictionary of the 18th century, he presents -nnona- as having the following meanings:

"*annona le fond de l'eau/the bottom or depth of the water/annona abyme...précipice/abysse or chasm...précipice/annona tresor, manazin...une peche/treasure, shop...catch/annona in comp...couture...usage, moeurs/in composition...custom, usage, manners or customs/annona le dos/the back*" (Potier 1920:451; the initial -a- is the feminine-zoic prefix).

We may have five different noun roots here. However, it is more likely that there may be some linked meanings here, Potier having a

tendency to over-differentiate in his listing of noun roots. 'The bottom or depth of the water' could be linked with the noun root meaning 'abyss, chasm or precipice'. Those two may even be connected with 'the back'.

The place names of a people tend to follow particular themes or patterns. Navaho place names, for example, as the people live in arid and semi-arid regions, typically feature some reference to water (e.g., to springs, streams, lakes and rivers). A good number of Inuit place names refer to vital food sources such as beluga, caribou, seal and fish. Huron village names have a strong tendency to reflect visually prominent features of the landscape, particularly trees⁹. Village name references to cliffs or precipices would fall within that pattern. In An(n)onatea there appears to be another Huron village name including the noun root -n(n)on- (JR13:188-189, 192-193, 206-207, 210-211, 222-223, 246-247; 14:6-7, 10-11, 12-15, 44-47 and 48-51).

I feel that the most likely interpretation of the Deer village name of Scanonaenrat would be 'very white precipice or steep cliff'. A second

possibility, less likely, is that the name might mean 'very white back', making an analogy between the landscape and an animal's or human's back.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 - An example would be "a orachannen...etre frilleux, sensible, delicat au froid.../to feel the cold, to be sensitive to the cold/" (Potier 1920:202). The verb roots involved here are -a or- 'to be cold' and -nnen- 'to be weak'.
- 2 - The noun root he chose here was -end- 'skin robe' (Potier 1920:455).
- 3 - The noun root he chose here was -e- 'water' (Potier 1920:454).
- 4 - The noun root he chose here was -non-, which as we have seen included 'cliff' in its meaning.
- 5 - The noun root he chose here was -hon- 'canoe' (Potier 1920:447).
- 6 - Some other examples are his interpretation of Iahenhouton, Isiaragui, Ekaentouton, Anonatea, Teandeouiata and Khinonascarant (see Jones 1908, pp146, 198, 200, 143, 194 and 190 respectively).
- 7 - Some examples are his changing Tsiarak8a-oh8i to Tsiarak8i (Jones 1908:198) and I-ahonitira-aia to Ihonatiria (Jones 1908:187).
- 8 - An example is esk8end8annen meaning 'very large voice or word' (Potier 1920:649 line 12).
- 9 - Examples are the following: Arontaen 'lying log', Oenrio 'where there is a grove of cedar, fir or spruce', Arhetsi 'long mixed forest' and Onnentisati 'surrounded by evergreens'.

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The real reason the pyramids were built.



FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 1994

The Nominating Committee will receive nominations of candidates for office as Directors of The Ontario Archaeological Society during the business year 1994. The Committee members are: Bob Burgar (Chair), Bernice Field and Rick Sutton. Nominations must be accompanied by evidence that the nominee has given consent to be nominated. Written nominations may be forwarded to the Nominating Committee in confidence care of the OAS Office, the envelope being clearly marked "Attention - Nominating Committee". The Chairman of the Committee can be reached at home (519)853-4483. The Nominating Committee will present its slate and report to the Board of Directors and general membership at the Annual Business Meeting in October, at which time nominations may be made from the floor before closure. An election, if necessary, will be held by mailed ballot accompanying the November-December 1993 issue of *ARCH NOTES*.

PASSPORT TO THE PAST PROGRAM UPDATE

The Program receives little feedback by which to measure its success and so it was delightful to receive the following letter from Paula Kennedy dated September 13:

Dear OAS:

I recently spent two weeks working on the Pukaskwa Paleoenvironmental Project near Marathon. This was my first Passport-to-the-Past experience and I enjoyed it thoroughly. The work was interesting, the leader was very informative, and the other "Passport to the Past"ers were a lot of fun. We worked hard but we had a great time.

Remi Farvacque was our leader and he was excellent at explaining the procedures as well as answering any questions we had (which were many). He was also interested in our ideas and feelings about the site as there is not really much known about the area we were working on so all ideas were valid. He was concerned too, that we had a good time as he felt we were volunteering our time to help him so we should have fun at the same time which we certainly did.

It was such a good start for me that it really has me keen for more. I hope this project will be continued next year as I have become interested in the work and would like to see how it progresses. The people at Pukaskwa National Park were very good to us and were a very interesting group.

I also would like to know if there will be more work done in Northern Ontario. There seems to be so much to explore and such beautiful country to do it in.

Sincerely,

Thank you, Paula.

Another successful Passport-to-the-Past Program event was the Field School held August 21-29, 1993. Although intended as an entry level experience for beginners, four of the twelve participants contributed considerable prior experience. Participants came from Collingwood, Fergus, Midland, Montreal, Oshawa, Owen Sound, and Toronto and ranged in age from 17 to 80+, but quickly formed a team resulting in many pleasant moments and probably lasting friendships. Six of the twelve stayed for the minimum required seven days and in addition to their Passport entries were given certificates and regarded as 'graduates'. These are George Clark, Elmond Glebe,

Louise Granofsky, Grant McKenna, Dave Smetana and Janet Turner. Another six stayed less than the seven days required to complete the course but all did excellent work and receive 'commendations'. These are Lois Browne, Liz Crummey, Gisela Curwen, Jeannie Kistemaker, Jacqueline Sakellaropoulos and Tama Ward.

A local newspaper was enthusiastic in reporting the dig with an unexpected result that one of the crew members was recognized and contacted via the O.A.S. office by an old friend who had lost contact over the years. The same member also published an article in the Toronto Star, which appears elsewhere in *ARCH NOTES*.

The support and assistance of the land-owner was so exceptional that the matter of appropriate recognition was brought before the Board.

WANTED - VOLUNTEER SURVEYOR

The announcement carried in the last *ARCH NOTES* did not result in any offers so it is repeated here. A volunteer surveyor with transit and other necessary equipment is wanted to create a contour map of an archaeological site near Collingwood on which the Passport-to-the-Past 1993 Field School and a later dig will be held. The work will take less than a day but free overnight accommodation and a tour of the area will be provided for one or two people so that you may have an enjoyable mini-vacation to the Georgian Triangle area. Please contact the office.

1994 TURKEY AND GREECE TRIP UPDATE

A provisional departure date is now available, Friday September 16, with optional returns on October 3, 7 or 10. Prices and itinerary will follow when available. If you wish to add your name for more information as it develops without obligation, please contact the O.A.S. office.

Dr. GARRY WARRICK TO SPEAK AT THE MUSEUM IN NEWMARKET

Dr. Garry Warrick of the Ministry of Transportation will speak on the "Archaeology

of an Iroquois Village" at the Elman W. Campbell Museum, 543 Timothy Street, Newmarket L3Y 1R1 at 7.00 p.m., October 15, 1993.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN KITCHENER

We hear that Jack Redmond, founding President of the Grand River Waterloo Chapter, recently celebrated a September birthday, and a number of local friends and Chapter members provided a surprise birthday party that befitted the occasion. Jack won't say the number and the *ARCH NOTES* staff will never betray a confidence. We will just wish you all the best for the next fifty, Jack.

FINAL NOTICE TO LIFE MEMBER NOLA CREWE:

Several mailings to you at your last reported address has been returned to the OAS office marked "moved". The Society's Constitution Article XVI.3 requires every member to advise any change of address, and that notice sent to the last known address constitutes sufficient service. Please be advised that if this mailing is returned to the Society similarly marked "moved", your Life Membership will be suspended and mailings to you will cease.

OHS RELEASES INDEX

The Ontario Historical Society has released an "INDEX TO *ONTARIO HISTORY* 1973-1992". This is in hard copy, card covers, 194 pages, and a companion to the Index prior to 1972.

Copies are \$20 to subscribers, \$25 to non-subscribers, at the Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, North York, Ontario M2N 5P5, telephone (416)226-9011, fax (416)226-2740, or by mail at no extra charge.

ONTARIO HISTORY is the journal of the Ontario Historical Society, but it is obtained by subscription rather than by membership in the Society.

NOTICE TO TRILLIUM NETWORK USERS

The OAS has discontinued its connection to the Trillium Network as of July last. The legend "E-MAIL TRILL.OAS" will be removed from the Society's letterhead at the next printing.

WOW ! GENUINE COMPUTER GLITCH !

Somehow in modifying our membership database we managed to erase a few characters on the ends of some of the longer names and addresses. While "University of Massac" will probably still get to Massachusetts, we do not expect that "apt 160" will reach the intended "apt 1608". What to do ? Any mail that comes back to us "undeliverable" will be scrutinised for possible address error on the OAS' part and every effort made to correct the address.

Returned Mail

This month's missing members are below. Returned mail awaits them at the office. Some-body and respective Chapters must know these people and where they are. Please help us find them.

CHISHOLM, Andrea, Peterborough "return to sender"

CREWE, Nola, Toronto "moved"

HOOPER, Brenda, Toronto "incomplete address"

SCOTT, Meryn, Toronto "not at this address"

SINCLAIR, Mary Jane, Ottawa "address incomplete"

THOMPSON, Karyn, Richmond Hill

Bell Canada's Toronto area "Big Split" approaches

On October 4, 1993, the area dialling code for those members in the present 416 dialling code area outside Metro Toronto will change to 905. The area dialling code for the OAS office and all members whose postal code begins with "M" will remain 416. Long distance zones and charges will not be affected. The OAS membership database will be revised at that time. ■

**The Ontario Historical Society announces its Board of Directors for 1993-94**

President:

Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin of Waterloo, Vice-President and Academic Dean of St. Jerome's College, University of Waterloo

First Vice-President:

Janet Cobban of Kingsville, Curator, John R. Park Homestead, Essex County

Second Vice-President:

Judy McGonigal of Sault Ste. Marie, Curator/Administrator, Sault Ste. Marie Museum

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Secretary:

Rowena Cooper of Inglewood, Archivist Technician, Region of Peel Heritage Complex, Brampton

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Donald Akenson of Gananoque, Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston

Mary Lou Fox, of West Bay, Manitoulin Island, Director, Ojibwe Cultural Foundation, West Bay Reserve, Manitoulin Island

Everette Moore of Scarborough, Executive Director, Ontario Black History Society, Toronto

Paul Delaney of Penetanguishene, Teacher, Victoria Harbour Public School, Simcoe County

Jane Errington of Kingston, Professor of History, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston

Bruce Richard of Kitchener, Curator, York Region Board of Education Heritage Schoolhouse, Markham ■

PLANNED GIVING AND THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - YOUR LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Last issue we discussed the benefits of Life Insurance as a way to leave a bequest to worthwhile charitable organizations like The Ontario Archaeological Society. A second method of ensuring the OAS will still exist for future generations is through a gift to the Society when you no longer need to rely on the funds for living expenses, a bequest in your will.

We all enjoy archaeology in one form or another - as a professional, an avocational or even as an armchair archaeologist. And we know what the OAS does for archaeology and what it does for us personally - but the OAS cannot do this without cost.

When you are revising your Last Will and Testament, remember the pleasures and achievements you have enjoyed and do your part to ensure succeeding generations also will have something to remember. Ask your lawyer to include a bequest to:

**THE ONTARIO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
INC.**

The amount of your bequest will vary but all donations are an important part of preserving the Society. Whether a simple legacy, an endowment or a charitable trust, your contribution is important. In addition your bequest is:

1. Tax deductible in the year of death to the extent that it does not exceed 1/5 of total income and any unused deductions can be carried back to the previous year.
2. Able to provide you with the wonderful feeling that "I made a difference", you really will feel good about yourself.

If you would like to help by leaving a bequest to The Ontario Archaeological Society through your last will and testament please consult your trust officer, lawyer or other advisor or the OAS for further details.



*The OAS Endowment Fund
guarantees your immortality!
Invest now in Archaeology's
future - (416)730-0797*

**YOU CAN MAKE A
DIFFERENCE**

----- CUT HERE -----

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone: () _____ Best time to call: _____

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

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

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO **President:** Marcia Redmond (519) 894-5807
Vice-President: Ken Oldridge Treasurer: Jack Redmond
Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 23 Caledonia St.; Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2C4
Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald
Fees: Individual \$7 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185
King Street W., Waterloo or the John F. Ross Collegiate, Guelph.

LONDON **President:** Pat Weatherhead (519) 438-4817
Vice-President: Chris Ellis Treasurer: Harri Matilla
Secretary: Lorelyn Giese, Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd., London, N6G 1G5
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Neal Ferris Fax (519) 645-0981
Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday
of the month, except June - August, at Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd.

OTTAWA **President:** Ishtar Luesby (613) 789-5393
Vice-President: Jim Montgomery Treasurer: Jack Earnshaw
Secretary: Lois King, Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa, ON K1S 5J1
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Rachel Perkins
Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Wednesday
of the month, except June - August, at the Victoria Memorial Building,
Metcalf & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

THUNDER BAY **President:** Frances Duke (807) 683-5375
Vice-President: Scott Hamilton Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood
331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood
Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last
Wednesday of the month, except June - August, in the Board Room, M.C.T.R.,
1825 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.

TORONTO **President:** Duncan Scherberger (416) 463-1677
Vice-President: Greg Purmal Treasurer: Eva MacDonald
Secretary: Annie Gould, Box 241, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8
Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Valerie Sonstenes
Fees: Individual \$10 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,
St. George Street, Toronto.

WINDSOR **President:** Suzanne Gero (313) 393-9309
Vice-President: Treasurer: Ilinka Temerinski
Secretary: Sandra Lesperance, 3461 Peter St. #507, Windsor, On, N9C 3Z6
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
Fees: Individual \$12 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of
the month, except June - August, at the Third World Resource Centre, 125 Tecumseh W.

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Ave., North York, Ontario M2N 4Y2

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

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PUBLICATIONS

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

FEES

Individual: \$28
Family: \$34
Institutional: \$55
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Chapter Fees Extra