



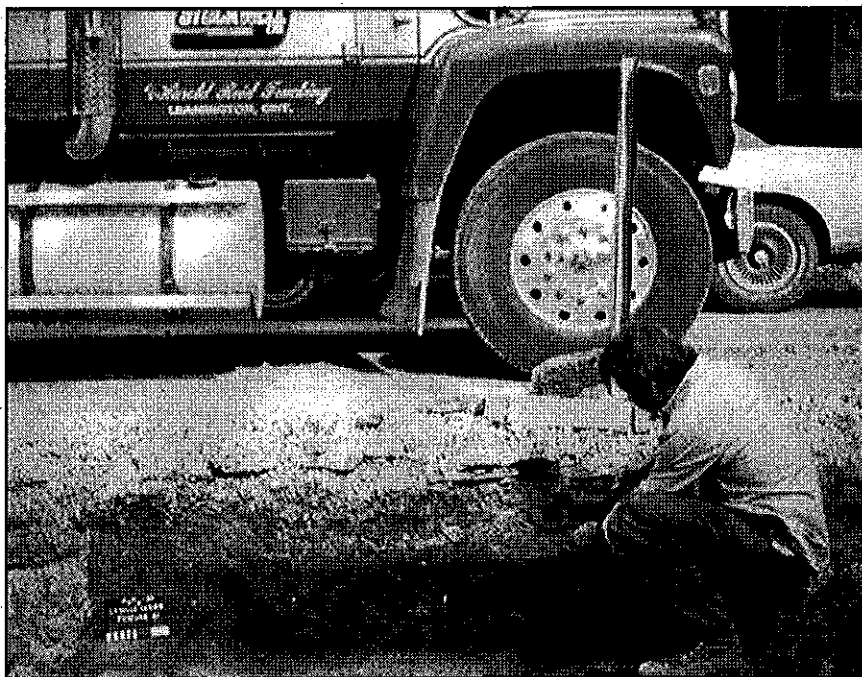
# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

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Archaeology is where you find it: Paul Lennox working on Fea. 21 [dark stain below road fill] at the La Salle-Lucier site, in the middle of Hwy. 18 near the Detroit River, in 1987. For more about the site, see *OA* 52.

Photo by Carl Murphy

## OAS News

- 4 From the OAS office...
- 6 2005 AGM draft minutes
- 9 2005 financial numbers
- 24 OAS chapter listings

## Articles

- 3 President's message: Ipperwash meeting summary
- 13 The Bowman Site (BcHa-6): A Late Middleport Occupation in the Petun Country, by Charles Garrad
- 17 Meet your Board members

## Notices

- 21, 23 Last-minute CAA-conference calls for papers

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# Ontario Archaeological Society

## Board of Directors

### President

Holly Martelle  
(519) 641-7222 (w)  
hmartelle@tmhc.ca

### Director of Finance/Treasurer

Henry van Lieshout  
(416) 446-7673  
henry\_vanlieshout@dortec.intier.com

### Director of Chapter/Professional Services

Alicia Hawkins  
(705) 675-1151 ext. 4224  
ahawkins@laurentian.ca

### Director of Heritage Advocacy

Tony Stapells  
(416) 461-6834  
oas@bellnet.ca

### Director of Membership Services

Jean-Luc Pilon  
(819) 776-8192 (w)  
jlucpilon@hotmail.com

### Director of Outreach & Education Services

Cathy Crinnion  
(905) 951-1306 (h)  
ccrinnion@rogers.com

### Director of Publications

Carole Stimmell  
(416) 698-1164 Ext. 23 (w)  
editor@beachmetro.com

### Executive Director

Lise Ferguson  
1444 Queen Street East  
Toronto, ON M4L 1E1  
Phone/fax: (416) 406-5959  
oasociety@bellnet.ca

## Appointments & Committees

### Editor, Ontario Archaeology

Andrew Stewart  
andrew.stewart@bellnet.ca  
Editorial Board: Ron Williamson, Susan Jamieson,  
John Pollock, Mima Kapches, Eva McDonald, Alicia  
Hawkins

### Editor, Arch Notes

Andy Schoenhofer  
(416) 653-6161(h)  
arch.notes@hotmail.com

### Editor, Website

Allan Ternowski  
ternowal@aci.on.ca

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### Symposium 2006 London

Liaison: Holly Martelle

# Aboriginal burial and other sacred sites consultation and panel discussion: a summary

**Holly Martelle**  
**OAS President**

In December of 2005, the Ipperwash Inquiry hosted a consultation meeting and panel discussion regarding First Nations burials and sacred sites. The goal of the session was to provide the Inquiry, particularly the Commissioner of the Inquiry, background information that might help contextualize the events leading to the shooting of Dudley George on lands within the traditional territory of Stony Point people. The discovery, treatment and protection of Stony Point burial sites (including a historic cemetery on the military base) were major concerns of the individuals who occupied the former Ipperwash Provincial Park lands. Stony Pointers have been frustrated by the lack of respect given to these burial places in the past and took measures to enact change. The events that took place in the park and the shooting of Dudley were not the concern of this meeting. Instead, representatives of various First Nations, municipalities, and government agencies, together with archaeologists, historians and other interested parties, discussed the current state of legislation, protocols and practices that govern First Nations burials and sacred sites.

The meeting was organized into three main sessions. The first was the presentation of details of a background paper on First Nations beliefs with respect to burials and

sacred sites. It was commissioned by the Inquiry and presented by Darlene Johnston, a Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto and a member of the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation. The paper used information from oral traditions, archival history and linguistics to describe the Anishnaabeg concept of sacredness and their ties to sacred landscapes and burials. Dr. Johnston included in her presentation a discussion of statistics pertaining to investigations and charges under the Cemeteries Act. She noted that, within the last ten years, there have been 159 investigations under the Act (statistics current to June 1, 2005). From these investigations, 39 burial areas were declared to be "unapproved aboriginal cemeteries." Only 14 of these have had formal disposition agreements signed (i.e., an agreement between the First Nation and landowner about the long-term plans for the cemetery). Of these eight cemeteries were preserved in situ and six were disinterred and moved to another cemetery location. Prior to last June, only one matter had ever gone to arbitration under the Act and it has not yet been resolved. She expressed concern regarding delays in getting declarations (on average the issue of a declaration by the Registrar takes 250.7 business days) and arriving at a mutually agreeable solution to burial disposition. The Registrar's statistics also indicated

that there had been no charges under The Cemeteries Act in the last 10 years. Chris Ferguson, Director of the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Government Services (who administers The Cemeteries Act) later informed the audience that one charge had recently been made with respect to an Iroquoian site in the London area and stated that, in this case, the matter had also been sent to arbitration.

The second session was meant to provide general background information on the issues at hand. Each panellist was asked to provide their perspective on the current legal regime protecting Aboriginal burials and other sacred sites and discuss some of the challenges they have faced or opportunities they envision for changing the status quo. Neal Ferris of the Ministry of Culture provided information on policy and legislation with respect to archaeology. Chris Ferguson, of the Cemeteries Branch, discussed the process of burial investigation as laid out in the Cemeteries Act. Chief Franklin Paibomsai, Chief of Whitefish River First Nation, described the frustration his people experienced in the process of trying to reclaim human remains that had been collected by American archaeologists working on a site within the First Nation's traditional territory. John Westgate, Chair of the Land Development Committee of the Ontario Home Builders' Association, spoke of the

need for transparency in the planning process and summarized concerns of developers. Ron Williamson, of Archaeological Services Inc., aired his frustration (and that of the archaeological community at large) with the lack of First Nations consultation in Ontario archaeology, the gross under-funding of the Ministry of Culture, the lack of proper artifact repositories, and the ease with which significant archaeological sites are excavated rather than preserved.

The final session presented various "case studies." Frances Sanderson, member of Whitefish River First Nation and Executive Director of Nishnawbe Homes Inc., talked of her experience with the development of the "The Discovery of Human Remains – Best Practices" document, a protocol that describes the procedures for the treatment of First Nation skeletal remains upon their discovery. Paul Jones, Band Council and member of the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation, described his experience with the discovery of burials within their traditional territory and his community's fight to have burial and sacred sites protected from development. David Connelly, legal council for the Wendat First Nation, expressed his discontent with the current legisla-

tion with respect to both archaeological and burial sites. Fred Flood, Chief Administrative Officer for the Town of Midland, recounted the discovery of an Iroquoian ossuary during a construction project in his community. Mr. Flood spoke of his meetings with representatives from the local First Nation and the Wendat of Lorette and the process of restoring the ossuary. Mark Frawley, Director of the Niagara Escarpment Commission, spoke of his experience with complex planning issues involving First Nations burials and other sacred sites.

In all, the session was very successful and certainly did much to educate everyone about First Nations concerns. Despite the wide variety of perspectives and experiences presented, it seemed that everyone present agreed that change was needed, particularly to avoid future misunderstandings and potential conflicts. Given the pace of development today and the subsequent growth in cultural resource management, the identification and protection of burials and other sacred sites will be matters of continued importance. Consultant archaeologists will play important roles in fostering good relationships and open communication with First Nations communities. We must lead the way in giv-

ing First Nations and their sacred sites the respect and care they deserve.

The Ontario Archaeological Society was represented at this session by Holly Martelle and Brandy George (both of the society's First Nations Committee). Brandy is an accredited archaeologist and member of the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation. She currently works in the cultural resource management sector and advises on matters of First Nations interest. The OAS Statement of Ethical Principles encourages a primary role of First Nations in archaeology and supports First Nations consultation in all aspects of archaeology, not just the discovery and reporting of burials. We can and must do better to solicit First Nations input, even with respect to the more mundane aspects of our work. This is the only way that we can effectively identify First Nations concerns and ensure the respectful treatment of burials and archaeological sites.

Background documents and a video recording of the session are available at the OAS head office for anyone interested in learning more about the session and the issues discussed.

*[Check this site out for more info and streaming video of testimony: [upperwashinquiry.ca](http://upperwashinquiry.ca) —ed.]*

## From the OAS office...

### **Lise Ferguson, Executive Director**

Every year, the third Monday in February is Heritage Day, launching Heritage Week in Ontario. I attended a special Heritage

Day/Week kickoff on February 20 at the beautiful Elgin and Winter Garden Theatre Centre in Toronto. There were many special guests: The Honourable James K. Bartleman, Lieutenant-Governor

of Ontario; The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Trust; The Honourable Madeleine Meilleur, Ontario Minister of Culture; emcee Steve Paikin, co-host of Studio 2,

TVO; and a performance by the South African group Umoja called "The Spirit of Togetherness". The Lieutenant-Governor said: "Heritage Week is a wonderful opportunity for Ontarians of all backgrounds to come together to celebrate our remarkable shared heritage." As you probably know, the L-G is a member of the Mnjikaning First Nation and became the first Aboriginal Canadian to serve as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in 2002. At the end of his speech, he said, "Thank you, merci, megwetch."

There was a lot going on at this event! First of all, the Ontario Heritage Foundation is going through a re-branding as the Ontario Heritage Trust. Second, the Ministry launched The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, a collection of publications and guides designed to help municipalities. Minister Meilleur said, "Heritage matters to Ontarians and contributes to our prosperity and quality of life. The passage of the new Heritage Act places our provincial heritage resources in the hands of Ontarians. The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit supports both the implementation of the new Act and the greater empowerment of stakeholders and communities across the province." I attended a special meeting with the Deputy Minister, Lucille Roch, as she introduced the Tool Kit to a number of invited heritage organizations prior to the big event. Although (as expected) these initial publications relate mainly to built heritage, OAS members should know the OAS participated in the stakeholder consultations regarding these documents to provide input on protec-

tion of archaeological sites.

For more information on the Kit, see [tinyurl.com/16bb3](http://tinyurl.com/16bb3)

### **Congratulations**

I want to congratulate OAS members Heather Ghey Broadbent (Caledon) and Charles Garrad (Town of The Blue Mountains), who were honoured at the event as two of the OHT's "Heritage Community Recognition Program Lifetime Achievement Recipients". The Trust asks municipalities to nominate individuals in their communities who have made a significant contribution to the promotion, preservation or protection of Ontario's heritage.

### **Heritage Week**

It always seems sort of a shame for archaeology that Heritage Week is held in February! That's part of the reason why the OAS organized Archaeology Day in September which, in part, replaces past open houses we used to host on cold February weekends. September is much more conducive to learning about archaeology since it can be done in the great outdoors (on the grounds of our office, the historic Jesse Ashbridge house).

Did you know that Heritage Day across Canada began in 1974, but Ontario Heritage Week did not happen until 1985? Ontario, New Brunswick and BC are the only provinces that celebrate with an entire week! I know there has been a push to create a holiday in February on various themes: Flag Day, Black History Day (February is Black History Month), Family Day, etc. The best idea, of course, is Heritage Day. You are encouraged to contact your local MP and MPP

if you support a holiday Monday in February (who wouldn't!) and make it Heritage Day. The Heritage Canada Foundation is one organization that has long advocated adopting this date as a national holiday (see [tinyurl.com/jpro1](http://tinyurl.com/jpro1)) [that's an "el" at the end—ed.].

### **Chapters' Corner**

(For more info on Chapters, follow the links from the OAS website)

**Ottawa:** April 13—Georges Sioui, University of Ottawa, "Canada's First Civilization: Hurons, other Nadoweks and Algonquins"

Spring Party—May 11, details TBA.

**Hamilton:** The AGM of the Fieldcote Society (the Fieldcote Museum is where the Hamilton Chapter holds its meetings)—April 5 at 7 pm in the Old Town Hall. Guest speaker is Robert Leverty, from the Ontario Historical Society. His topic: "Ontario cemeteries: the struggle for the public interest" (for more info, e-mail [lc Corey@hamilton.ca](mailto:lc Corey@hamilton.ca)).

### **Upcoming conferences**

CAA annual conference Toronto, May 24-27. See the call for papers on the inside back cover.

[caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com](http://caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com)

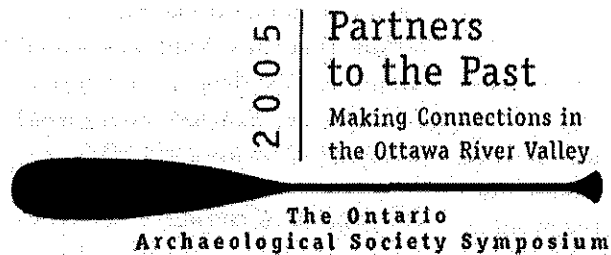
36th International Symposium on Archaeometry, Quebec City, May 2-6.

[www.isa2006.ulaval.ca](http://www.isa2006.ulaval.ca)

ICOMOS conference: From World Heritage to Your Heritage, the 9th annual US/ICOMOS International Symposium, Newport, Rhode Island, April 19-23.

[icomos.org/usicomos](http://icomos.org/usicomos)

# OAS 2005 ABM draft minutes



Draft Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting held at the 2005 symposium, Petawawa Civic Centre, Petawawa. Saturday, November 5, 2005.

## In attendance

Christine Caroppo	President
Henry van Lieshout	Treasurer and Secretary
Lise Ferguson	Executive Director

Dena Doroszenko	Director of Publications
Alicia Hawkins	Director of Chapter Services
Holly Martelle	Director of Membership Services
Tony Stapells	Director of Heritage Advocacy

Other members 28

## Regrets:

Cathy Crinnion Director of Outreach and Education

The meeting was called to order at 3:10 p.m.

## 1. President's opening remarks

Christine expressed her thanks to the Ottawa Chapter for organizing this year's Symposium.

## 2. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the previous annual business meeting were reviewed, and the following minor change was made:

under "Nomination Committee Report", add Holly Martelle.

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to approve the Minutes with noted correction.

## 3. Matters arising from the minutes

There was a question from the floor regarding the number of students at the 2004 Symposium. The number was not known, but for the 2006 Symposium the student fees and registration information will be on the registration forms, and this information can be collected.

## 4. President's report

Christine reported that there were over 200 attendees at the 2005 Archaeology Day event and approximately \$800 was raised through the popular used-book sale.

A new amended Ontario Heritage Act was announced in April 2005. While it is not perfect, it is an improvement over the existing Act. The OAS has been very actively involved in the process of revising the Act over many years, and work, including Regulations, is ongoing.

She attended an information session on November 1, which was one of several Ministry of Culture meetings regarding the new Act.

## 5. Treasurer's Report and appointment of Auditor

The Treasurer's Report was presented to the meeting, and Henry made the following comments.

The Society had a small surplus of \$336 in 2004, and expected a surplus of \$1,900 in 2005.

It was noted that if it weren't for donations, investment income and other measures, there would be an operating deficit.

Membership fees in 2004 were \$18,384. This is good compared to 2003, but is much less than it used to be. For example, ten years ago the OAS had 800 members and we are now struggling to maintain 500.

It is unlikely that our provincial operating grant will increase beyond the \$34,000 received in the last 3-4 years.

A matter of concern is how to make the OAS more relevant to retain current members. Also, attracting more members is a challenge.

Total Net Assets increased by \$5,184 from 2003 to 2004. Total Net Assets in December 2004 was \$216,771, of which \$167,748 (77%) was invested in a balanced mutual fund.

Regarding the OA Publication Fund—it costs approximately \$2,000 per issue of OA, excluding mailing costs. The health of the Society partly depends on submissions from members to continue publication of OA. OA is particularly of interest to our professional members and institutional members such as libraries, universities and heritage organizations.

Henry pointed out the OAS had very high auditing expenses (\$5,300) because of the Ministry's requirement that we supply audited financial statements, which is a big expense in relation to the total amount of our grant. These rules were relaxed somewhat for 2005, resulting in lower costs in the future.

Henry also mentioned that our insurance increased from what once was around \$1,000 per year to \$2,500–\$3,000. While coverage is now expanded to include Chapters, the increase is a large cost for the minimal risk the OAS poses to the insurance company.

A member asked about low investment returns (5.1%), to which Henry replied that the Society faced a great deal of red tape when it tried to reinvest matured investments, including demands from the financial institution that certain Directors supply personal banking information. This took time to resolve and entailed transferring to another financial institution. As a result, our funds were fully invested for less than six months of the year.

There was also a question on the 30 percent increase in salaries in the 2005 budget. Henry responded that for the first six months of 2004 the OAS had no staff and the 2005 budget was for a 12-month period, compared to six months actual expense for 2004.

A question came from the floor about the Society's total equity (nearly \$217,000) and whether it should increase the types of activities it conducts. Henry responded that the Society's strategic plan will be reviewed in 2005/2006 and these types of issues will be addressed.

Another member asked if the Society has a Life membership category. Henry replied we do, that it is advertised in Arch Notes and is currently \$750. It was suggested that the Society consider two- or three-year terms for membership. Henry responded that this was a good idea and would be part of strategic planning, but may require a change to the Constitution. Henry also noted that the renewal notices sent by the

Society include the opportunity to join one or more Chapters, and make donations.

Henry tabled a motion to reappoint the current auditor, Sloan, Paskowitz and Adelman, for 2006.

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to approve the appointment of Sloan, Paskowitz and Adelman as auditors for 2006.

## 6. Chapter Reports

Christine noted that the Presidents' Meeting was held last night and all Chapters participated. Hamilton, London and Toronto representatives attended in person, while Thunder Bay and Windsor were included on a conference call. Christine reported that the Niagara-on-the-Lake Chapter ceased to be a Chapter.

**Hamilton:** President Brad Bandow reported that the Chapter:

- Has 27 members.
- Held two public archaeology activities.
- Utilizes Art Howey and Brad for in-classroom presentations.
- Improved *The Heights*, the Chapter's newsletter which comes out three times a year.

**London:** President Nancy Van Sas reported that the Chapter:

- Will host the 2006 Symposium, which will consist of one day of concurrent sessions on Saturday, October 28. A Call for Papers will be coming out soon, provided by Chris Ellis, and other details will follow. There will be a Friday evening reception, a banquet on Saturday night, and Sunday tours.
- Is planning to produce two new publications in the next two years.
- Held regular meetings/lectures that were well-attended. In response to a question about the membership, Nancy reported the Chapter still maintains both full members and subscriber-only members for KEWA.
- Held a public archaeology event again at the Skana-doht Museum.

**Ottawa:** President Irene-Ann LaCroix reported that the Chapter:

- Was very busy planning this Symposium.

- Has 40 members and holds regular meetings.
- Sends most of its members its newsletter via e-mail.
- Has its website through the CAA (linked through the OAS website, as are all Chapters who have websites).
- Held public archaeology programming events as usual.
- Has the services of a student through the Community Services Learning Program at the University of Ottawa. The student is updating the Chapter display unit, among other projects.
- A representative of the Symposium organizing committee reported that all members and all Symposium attendees are to receive proceedings from this Symposium. They will not be refereed, and will be produced thanks to a Ministry grant received by the Ottawa Chapter.
- The Ottawa Chapter President mentioned that students seem to join for a year or two and then do not renew because they relocate a great deal and join when they participate in an activity or are taking archaeology courses. She finds students will often come out to Ottawa Chapter summer activities.

**Toronto:** President Roberta O'Brien reported that the Chapter:

- Has 57 members and regular meetings.
- Is part of the Toronto Historical Association (OAS director Tony Stapells is also the THA president).
- Participated in a heritage event at a mall in the metro Toronto area. This was very successful and the Chapter was pleased to present information on archaeology to a new and enthusiastic audience.
- Participated in Archaeology Day in September by organizing and operating a simulated dig. This included boxes with features painted on the base, and lessons in mapping, to provide a more enhanced learning experience than the typical "digging for treasure" type of activity.

## 6. Executive Director's Report

Lise expressed her thanks to all the Board members, Chapter executives and the Symposium planning committee. She also expressed her gratitude in partic-

ular to departing Board members Christine Caroppo and Dena Doroszenko for all their hard work and dedication over many years. Lise acknowledged that as the sole staff member of the OAS, she has seen that the Society depends heavily on volunteers, and thanked all volunteers. She also encouraged all members to thank volunteers for their contribution and consider what kinds of volunteer opportunities they, too, may wish to pursue in order to make the OAS successful in the long term.

## 7. Election of Directors

The Nominating Committee consists of Dena Doroszenko (Chair) and members Neal Ferris and Mima Kapches. As Chair of the Committee Dena announced that the following members had made themselves available as Directors for 2006:

Cathy Crinnion  
Alicia Hawkins  
Holly Martelle  
Jean-Luc Pilon  
Tony Stapells  
Carole Stimmell  
Henry van Lieshout

Dena asked for nominations from the floor, and there were none.

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to accept the above-named members as Directors for 2006.

## 8. Next Symposium

It will be in London. The host and venue has not been determined.

## 9. Other business

Member Rory MacKay expressed his thanks to the 2005 Board for their work.

## 10. Adjournment

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn the meeting at 4:10 p.m.

**Next meeting: London, November 2006.**



**THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1996.

ASSETS	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
Current assets		
Bank account and cash	\$ 35,870	\$ 16,652
Amounts receivable	2,700	1,200
Investments (Note 4)	<u>89,382</u>	<u>88,050</u>
Total current assets	127,952	105,902
Long term investment (Note 4)	71,679	90,219
Fixed assets (Note 7)	<u>317</u>	<u>864</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>\$199,948</u></b>	<b><u>\$196,985</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 0	\$ 5,831
Unspent grants	<u>15,832</u>	<u>14,890</u>
Total current liabilities	15,832	20,721
Non-restricted funds		
OAS Publication Fund (Note 3)	113,457	106,815
OAS Future Fund (Note 3)	38,156	35,942
Awards Fund (Note 3)	<u>3,951</u>	<u>3,696</u>
Total funds	155,564	146,453
Member's Equity	<u>28,552</u>	<u>29,811</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b><u>\$199,948</u></b>	<b><u>\$196,985</u></b>

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Treasurer ..... 

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

Balance Sheet	2005 Actual	2004 Actual
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Bank	47,620	60,868
Amounts receivable	1,252	1,619
Prepaid expenses	2,286	3,263
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>51,158</b>	<b>65,750</b>
<b>Plus - Investments</b>	<b>177,666</b>	<b>167,748</b>
<b>Plus - Fixed Assets</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>3,130</b>
<b>Less - Current liabilities</b>		
Audit fees	3,500	7,754
Due to Chapters	66	760
Symposium Profit payable	2,603	3,600
Deferred membership fees	4,659	6,935
Trip deposits	-	1,811
Other	-	2,399
Trent University publication fund	-	949
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>10,828</b>	<b>24,208</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>219,639</b>	<b>212,420</b>
<b>Members Equity</b>		
Awards Fund	4,623	4,612
OA Publication Fund	146,015	145,571
Future Fund	69,001	62,237
<b>Total Members Equity</b>	<b>219,639</b>	<b>212,420</b>

## Advertise in Arch Notes!

An ad in Arch Notes reaches hundreds of readers! Arch Notes is the newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, published six times per year and sent to all members as a benefit of their membership.

Members include amateur and professional archaeologists, their families, institutions (such as libraries), and others with an interest in Ontario archaeology.

Most members live in Ontario, but Arch Notes also goes to addresses across Canada, the US and around the world.

Per Issue (CDN\$, all inclusive):

Full page	9" x 6.5"	\$150
Half page	4.5" x 6.5"	\$100
Quarter page	4.5" x 3.25"	\$70
Business card	2" x 3"	\$50

Get a 25% discount if you prepay for an entire year (six issues).

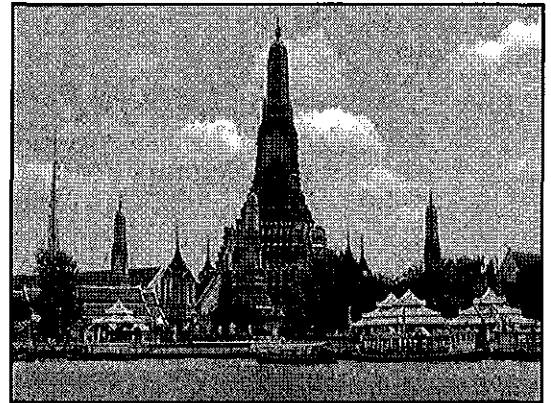
Advertised items or services must be of interest to the archaeological or heritage community.

E-mail [arch.notes@hotmail.com](mailto:arch.notes@hotmail.com) to discuss your requirements.

# OAS tour to Thailand, Angkor Wat and Mandalay

October/November 2007

The OAS is planning an 18-day tour to Thailand, which includes a three-day excursion to the historic temple complex of Angkor Wat in Cambodia to the east. There is a possibility for an added optional 3–4 day extension to the exotic city of Mandalay and surrounding areas in Myanmar (Burma) to the west. On our 18-day trip we visit three UNESCO World Heritage Sites including a historic park, monasteries, temples, the royal palace and other places of Thai culture and civilization. The tour starts with a flight from Toronto to Bangkok, the capital city in the south of Thailand, where we remain for sightseeing for the next two days.



Temple of Dawn, Bangkok.



The hill tribes

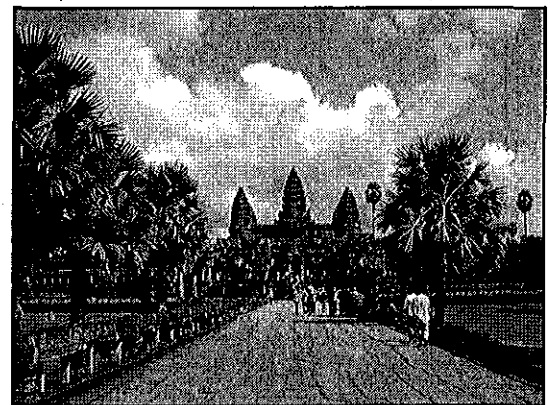
We will visit many places of current and historic interest along the road from Bangkok all the way to Chiang Rai in the north. Travel is by coach, and we visit ancient capitals, hill tribe villages, and take a four-hour boat ride on the Mae Kok River from Chiang Mai to Chiang Rai. During the tour we experience the culture and customs of local people and villages that are centres of the local handicraft industry, including those famous for silk-cotton weaving, teakwood carving, lacquer-wares, potter kilns and a traditional umbrella-making village. The trip includes a cultural performance, a dinner show and a visit to a working elephant camp where an elephant ride is possible at nominal cost.

We depart from Chiang Rai for Phnom Penh for a one-day visit to the capital of Cambodia, and then on to one of the highlights of the trip: the 2–3 day visit to Angkor Wat. Regarded as the supreme masterpiece of Khmer architecture, it is a huge temple complex built between 1113 and 1150.

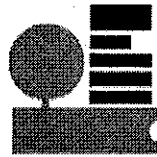
Angkor Wat is surrounded by a moat 570 feet wide and about four miles long. The mass of bas-relief carving is of the highest quality and the most beautifully executed in the area. Angkor Wat is one of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia, stretching over some 400 sq. km, including forested areas.

The all-included price for this tour is estimated at \$4,500, double, based on 2006 costs, and includes air and ground transportation, airport taxes, fuel surcharges, entry fees, most meals, tips, donation to the OAS and insurance.

Final price and itinerary will be confirmed early in 2007. The 3–4 day optional extension to Myanmar is not included in this price. If you are interested in joining the OAS on this tour, please contact Henry van Lieshout, Treasurer of the Society, at 416-446-7673 or [hvanlieshout@rogers.com](mailto:hvanlieshout@rogers.com).



Angkor Wat



**Ontario  
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**REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS (RFQ)  
ORC VENDOR OF RECORD (VOR)  
REAL ESTATE ADVISORY SERVICES  
RFQ 05C020**

The Ontario Realty Corporation (ORC) strategically manages one of Canada's largest and most diverse real estate portfolios on behalf of the Government of Ontario. The portfolio consists of approximately 6,000 buildings, comprising some 50-million square feet of space, and 95,000 acres of land. ORC is responsible for ongoing property management, strategic asset management, accommodation planning, due diligence, and the acquisition and disposition of real estate assets when required.

The ORC requires the services of qualified real estate professionals in a variety of fields to supplement its internal resources by providing consulting services, on an 'as and when required' basis. To acquire these services, ORC has established a Vendor-of-Record (VOR) in areas where there is frequent need for services provided by consultants. Consultants included on the corporate VOR list have successfully competed in a fair, open and transparent process. They have met rigorous mandatory standards as well as evaluated criteria in order to become pre-qualified to work for the ORC. This RFQ addresses the need for periodic review and renewal of the VOR for the following services:

- Land Surveying (M-1)**
- Property Appraisal (M-2)**
- Property Tax Consulting (M-3)**
- Real Estate Advisory (M-4)**
- Land Use Planning (M-5)**
- Environmental (M-6)**
- Heritage (M-7)**

Interested consultants must obtain the RFQ document, which is expected to be available by the end of March 2006, from MERX, an Internet-based electronic tendering service provider. This RFQ document will be distributed through MERX only. All consultants must receive a copy of this RFQ directly from MERX in order to respond to this RFQ.

To obtain this RFQ document, access MERX on the Internet at [www.merx.com](http://www.merx.com) or call MERX call centre at 1-800-964-6379 and order the document number 05C020 when available.

Consultants are advised not to seek further information pertaining to this RFQ from ORC employees other than the contact person identified in the RFQ document.

# The Bowman Site (BcHa-6): A Late Middleport Occupation in the Petun Country

By Charles Garrad

The significance of a prehistoric Late Middleport occupation in the heart of the historic Petun Country is discussed.

## The Bowman BcHa-6 Site

Recent access to the Bowman site, near Stayner in Simcoe County, which is producing evidence of a Late Middleport period occupation, allows consideration of the question: were the Petun migrants, that is, recent arrivals in the Petun Country when the Historic Period commenced, possibly displacing an existing occupation or succeeding an earlier one, or did they evolve in situ from a prehistoric Late Middleport base. Both the migration and in situ possibilities have their advocates.

During his survey of 1923, William J. Wintemberg was told of "a village site" on what later became the Bowman farm "near a creek. Points for arrows, stone celts or adzes, and pottery pipes (pottery and pipes?) have been found" (Wintemberg 1923). The writer first visited the site in 1964 with J. Allan Blair while Mr. Wylie Bowman was working the land. From the scarcity of artifacts and Mr. Bowman's description, we recorded the "Bowman site - a small prehistoric probably seasonal village". Monitoring visits were made in 1966 and 1967 but nothing was found or collected. In 2002 we visited the site with Eldred Bowman, son of the late Wylie, and Mrs. Lynn Bowman, who showed us where they had collected material in The Bowman Family Collection. Two areas were designated (WB1, WB2). The Bowsmans placed their family collection in the care of the Petun Research Institute.

The following year (2003) the site was deep-ploughed. While destructive to the site, the yield in surface-collected artifacts was greater, rising from 25 in 2003 to 823 in 2004 and 482 in 2005. The total recoveries included 29 typable rimsherds and a complete Middleport Notched point made from Kettle Point chert, and a scraper of Onondaga chert. Not unexpectedly, there was no European trade material.

Although the typable rimsherd sample to date is far short of the required minimum of fifty "for valid spa-

tial and temporal inferences" (Wright 1960:1), "80 to 150" (MacNeish 1952:92) "at least two hundred analysable rim sherds" (Emerson 1956:24) and is entirely surface-collected, the rimsherds and lithics are consistent, and suggest a Late Middleport pre-Petun occupation. As the writer finds the pottery types of this period in need of expert analysis, as do others (e.g., Lennox & Kenyon 1984), the critical rimsherds were shown to Richard E. Sutton, a specialist on the period. At the same time, the lithics were seen by lithic specialist Bill Fox. It was very satisfying when both experts independently assigned the same period ca. AD 1400-1450 to the Bowman site. Bill Fox added that the technology apparent in the Kettle Point projectile point was characteristic of Thames Valley groups.

## Two Nearest Middleport Sites Compared

About 6 km south of the Bowman site is the Kennedy Pit site (BcHa-61), just at or beyond the south-eastern fringe of the Petun Country. The dominant pottery types reported are Ontario Oblique, Middleport Oblique, Sidey Notched, Huron Incised, and High Collar. The dominant clay pipe bowl form is Conical (Ball 1995). It is therefore substantially different from Bowman.

The Fulford site (BdHc-2) in the Beaver Valley is distant westerly some 25 km, in an area interpreted as the seasonal wintering and hunting grounds of the prehistoric Odawa who acquired "Huron" pottery in trade. Only five rimsherds represent this site (see Table 1 on next page).

It would seem that Kennedy Pit and Fulford relate more to each other than either do to Bowman. Fulford has hitherto been regarded as developing Odawa using Iroquoian pottery acquired in trade. No details of Fulford settlement patterns are available. Kennedy Pit, however, has fully-developed longhouses accepted as Iroquoian.

As no preceding Uren sites have been found, the three Middleport sites do not represent "a continuation of local developmental sequences", as is proposed for true Middleport sites (Dodd et al 1990:323). No succeeding sites are recognized.

**Table 1** Rimsherd Types

Name	Bowman		Kennedy Pit	Fulford	
	#	%		#	%
Black Necked	4	14	-	-	-
Innisfil Collarless	1	3	-	-	-
Lawson Incised	2	7	-	-	-
Copeland Incised	1	3	-	-	-
Middleport Oblique	5	17	p	3	60
Niagara Collared	2	7	-	-	-
Pound Necked	3	11	-	-	-
Sidey Crossed	6	21	-	-	-
Sidey Notched	5	17	p	1	20
Ontario Oblique	-	-	p	-	-
Huron Incised	-	-	p	-	-
High Collar	-	-	p	1	20*
Ontario Horizontal	-	-	-	-	-
Middleport Crossed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	100	?	5	100

\* 14 horizontal lines, flat plain lip.

**Table 2** Clay Pipe Bowls

Name	Bowman		Kennedy Pit	Fulford	
	#	%		#	%
Trumpet Plain	3	100	-	-	-
Conical	-	-	p	-	-

NOTE: p = present

### Late Middleport, Post Middleport, Transitional Middleport or Early Late Iroquoian?

The Bowman site is "Late Middleport" rather than true Middleport because it fails to comply with any of the definitions of true Middleport using pottery rimsherds.

To be a Middleport site, Richard S. MacNeish requires three pottery types: Ontario Oblique, Ontario Horizontal and Middleport Crossed, and allows three other types to become prominent: Pound Necked, Lawson Incised, and Middleport Oblique (MacNeish 1952:84-85). The Bowman site has none of the three required types, but all three of the prominent types.

Middleport was defined by James V. Wright as a substage of the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage, ca. AD 1350-1400, characterized by three pottery types: Middleport Oblique, Lawson Incised, and Ontario Horizontal, with Iroquois Linear, Middleport Criss-

cross, Lawson Opposed and Pound Necked "frequently in association" plus "a fully developed and elaborate pipe complex...predominantly of the broad conical form" (Wright 1960:3, 1966:55-56,61). The Bowman site has two of the required pottery types and only one of the four frequently associated types. To date no conical pipes have been found; the three clay pipe fragments are of the Trumpet Plain type. These are regarded as "a relatively late Middleport to early Late Iroquoian stage trait" (Dodd et al. 1990:338, citing sources). Aesthetically, these pipes represent a substantial advance in skill and technique over earlier pipes (Sutton 1999:58). The type continued to flourish into the later Lalonde phase and beyond.

Dodd et al. require only Ontario Horizontal and Middleport Oblique (Dodd et al. 1990:337; Sutton 1999:70). Bowman has only Middleport Oblique.

If the Middleport substage terminated in AD 1400, the Bowman assemblage belongs to a later date, Late Middleport or after. However, "the Middleport substage persisted into the mid-fifteenth century in at least one area" and "persisted longer in some areas". In the Neutral area the date assigned to the Bowman site by Fox and Sutton, AD 1400-1450, has been termed "transitional". Application of the expert views concerning the significance of the varying frequencies of specific pottery types through time must await a larger sample. Meanwhile, the rise of the Black and Pound Necked types, which together total 25 percent at Bowman, is a characteristic of "sites immediately following the Middleport substage, ca. AD 1400-1450" (Dodd et al. 1990:324, citing sources, 328,337).

Until more is known about the site, and until the views of a Middleport period specialist are known, the writer will continue to term the site Late Middleport.

### An in situ Petun evolution from Middleport?

In 1952, MacNeish proposed that tribal differentiation, eventually leading to the Huron, Neutral and Erie, began from a Middleport base. Petun development was necessarily included with Huron, there being data available at the time for only one Petun site: Sidey-Mackay. In 1976 MacNeish "revisited" his 1952 work and proposed that the Petun developed in

situ through their own line of development, branching off from the common Ontario Iroquois line at the ca. AD 1400 Middleport Moyer site at the same time as the Hurons. MacNeish confirmed his opinion that "The Middleport horizon is still seen as the base from which the Huron-Petun development became differentiated from that of the Neutral", and argued that because Uren and Middleport sites had been found "all over southern Ontario...there was a real in situ development" of the Petun. Unfortunately his proposed line of Petun development from Middleport was through such a highly improbable series of sites that the proposal is entirely unacceptable (Garrad 2005:12-14,19; MacNeish 1952:87; 1976:88,89,91).

In MacNeish's proposal can be detected the influence of Wright, but his proposal that the Petun ancestrally evolved from the Moyer site in Waterloo County did not have even the merit of Wright's 1960 "hypothetical" suggestion that the Middleport Horizon sites from which the Petun evolved were the Inverhuron and Nodwell sites because of their supposed "geographical occurrence in the historic Petun area" (Wright 1960:4-5,7). The belief was current at one time that the Petun country extended west all the way to Lake Huron (Garrad 1970), but in fact does not extend further west than the Blue Mountains.

In 1966 Wright modified his proposed line of Petun development by adding the Webb site to the Inverhuron and Nodwell sites as ancestral Petun. He then proposed a continuous line of development to the protohistoric or historic Petun Sidey-Mackay and MacMurchy sites via the same sites copied by MacNeish, most of which could not possibly be regarded as occurring "in the historic Petun area", which was now redrawn to extend west only as far as Owen Sound (Wright 1966:68 map 5, 101).

J. Norman Emerson also saw the Petun as ancestrally originating from Middleport, but remaining in Neutralia until Lawson, and then removing to the Toronto area at Parsons and Bosomworth, or directly from Lawson to Bosomworth (Emerson 1968:59,61). Bill Noble rejected Bosomworth as "In no way...generically involved in...Petun development" (Noble 1974:17).

The possibility that the Late Middleport Bowman site was a descendant of the Middleport Moyer site could not be tested as no pottery seriation figures are available for it, but figures are available for the

Inverhuron, Nodwell and Webb sites, the Middleport site itself, and some other early sites in Huronia (Sutton 1999:71-72; Wright 1966:155).

**Table 3** Coefficients of Similarity to the Bowman site

Site	CoS
Barrie	4
Beswetherick	56
Dewey	70
Dunsmore	94
Gervais	92
Hubbert	92
Inverhuron	72
Kienuka	42
Middleport	58
Millroy	82
Nodwell	62
Pound	70
Robb	50
Webb	62
Wiacek	78

NOTE: CoS values calculated by the writer.

Whatever the significance of these figures, they surely do not support the possibility of any significant connection for Bowman to Inverhuron, Nodwell and Webb, or any of the listed sites.

In the reverse direction, forward in time, coefficients calculated for the Bowman site and 35 other local and later Petun sites do not show any greater connection to Bowman than do the early sites. The coefficients range from 0 to 78. The nine sites showing the highest connection, at 70 and up, contain three anomalous GBP2 and GBP3 sites, and the remainder are recognized as Late (protohistoric) Lalonde, or on which a substantial Odawa presence is suspected. No successor to the Bowman site is recognized, indicating its people did not remain in the area.

### **In support of an in situ hypothesis**

Possible support for an in situ development may be found in the lack of archaeological evidence of a late in-migration and the inferences of language.

Sutton has usefully drawn attention to some of the problems associated with a large and long-distance migration. A large number of people who rely on productive open field horticulture for sustenance cannot instantly migrate into a forested area, as the Petun Country was presumed to be before the Petun

arrived. To move in numbers from far away would require very considerable planning and preparation. Long before the actual migration, teams of men would be scouting available territories; testing soils for potential productivity; testing streams for proximity, fish and molluscs; negotiating alliances with other occupants; clearing the forest; preparing fields; and building villages in advance for the arriving families to move in to. Several years of crops would be necessary before the population remaining in the original locations dare to abandon their resources there and wholly commit their trust to the new area. "Archaeological evidence for long distance migration should therefore be supported by evidence of an earlier penetration of the region by the cultural group which eventually colonized the area" (Sutton 1995:72-74). This evidence will be in the pioneering camps, not the later villages. Unfortunately, camps will not produce enough evidence to comply with Coefficient of Similarity requirements using pottery. Evidence in the Petun Country of small proto-Petun camps of workmen who were for a time not leading what might be considered a normal sedentary village life, but who were there to do the pioneering work we have envisaged, has not been detected archaeologically. It is presumably submerged by the subsequent resulting Petun occupation.

John Steckley has intriguingly suggested, based on linguistic grounds, that the Petun arrived during the Late Middleport. Because two clusters of Late Middleport villages in Huronia are presumably ancestral to the Huron Southern Bear and the Cord, he assigned a third cluster "north of the Nottawasaga River, not far from Petun country" to the Petun because the Southern Bear and Cord shared dialectal similarities with the later Wyandot, who are principally descended from the Petun (Steckley 1997:33,35). However, it is possible that the dialectal similarities were established before all the groups moved into their historic locations and also that, by the time the Wyandot language was recorded in the 1740s, the speech of the Petun component had become affected by the Southern Bear, who joined them at the time of the Dispersal.

### The Bowman Site

The Bowman site is concurrent with and presumably part of the general Iroquoian movement from the

south-west toward Simcoe County in the Late Middle and Early Late Iroquoian stages, represented further east and particularly around the Barrie area by some 40 Middle Iroquoian, Late Middle Iroquoian and Early Late Iroquoian sites (Sutton 1999:71-72,74).

It appears to have no predecessors or successors in the Petun area, and its people did not stay to evolve into the Petun more than a century later. Bowman is the only certain prehistoric Iroquoian site in the Petun country and is too small to parent the much larger later Petun occupation.

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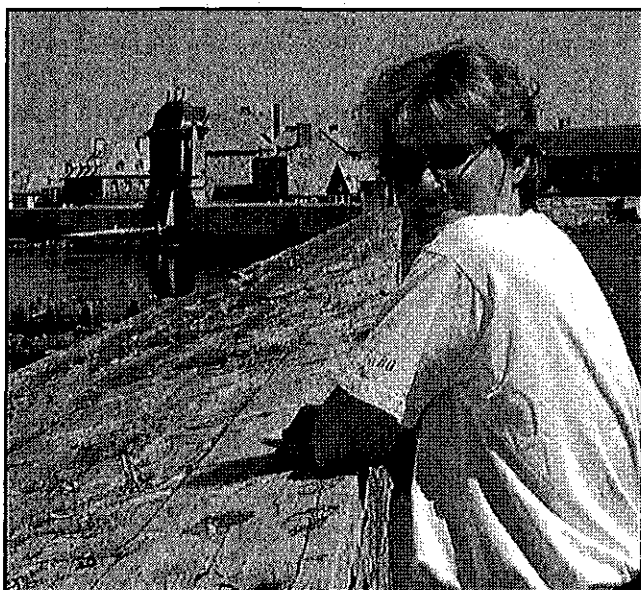
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## Meet your Board members

[At the last Board meeting in January, someone suggested that board members write an introduction about themselves for the general OAS membership. It turns out we have a good mix of old hands and newbies—ed.]



### Holly Martelle

My love for archaeology and Ontario's rich heritage started way back in public school. I was inspired by stories that my social studies teacher, Glenn Stott (a long-time London Chapter OAS member) used to tell

in class. Ignoring the advice of high school teachers who told me my brain was better suited for medical school, I pursued my love of history and began an undergraduate degree in archaeology at Wilfrid Laurier University. From there I went on to complete a Master's degree at the University of Western Ontario and a PhD at the University of Toronto. Throughout that time I taught various archaeology and anthropology courses at the University of Toronto, University of Western Ontario, WLU, and Laurier Brantford. I worked briefly at the Ministry of Culture as a data base manager and plans review officer.

Shortly after graduation I opened Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., a cultural resource management business which I co-own with Peter Timmins. My research interests include contact period archaeology, archaeological ceramics, indigenous archaeology, gender roles, the organization of work, and craft specialization.

While a graduate student at the University of Toronto, I was encouraged to support local, provincial and national archaeological societies. Marti Latta, my PhD supervisor and former OAS president, encouraged her students to travel to conferences to give presentations and to get involved in archaeological organizations. True to this message, I joined the OAS Board in 2004, and in 2005 became the newsletter editor for the Canadian Archaeological Association.



**Alicia Hawkins**

As a former Torontonion and new migrant to Sudbury, I am learning to love winter sports. It is now "spring", and there is still a three-foot high pile of snow in my yard! I moved to Sudbury three years ago to work in the Anthropology Department at Laurentian University. It is a small university and a small department, so I find that some days I am teaching about linguistics and other days about cultural materialism. Nevertheless, there are lots of students keen on archaeology here and I still manage to find time to do fieldwork in Ontario and in Africa.

Over the last few years I have worked with Dena Doroszenko at the Emerson Springs site near Georgetown. The Ontario Heritage Trust kindly gave us permission to excavate this Late Iroquoian site on one of their properties as part of several field schools. Lately, I have had the opportunity to continue working on the subject of my dissertation research, a complex of the North African Middle Palaeolithic, and to join a team led by Cathy D'Andrea of Simon Fraser University on a survey in the Ethiopian Highlands. When I joined the OAS board, Dena suggested that I consider taking on the Chapter Relations portfolio because it was something I could do over the phone. Even though there is no chapter in Sudbury, I have found that this portfolio is a good fit because, since my move from my beloved Toronto (a.k.a. the "centre of the universe") to a small town, I have become aware of some of the issues that distant chapters in smaller centres face. With respect to the OAS, my

areas of interest also include: increasing appeal of the organization to students, looking at ways to make our journal more widely accessible, and networking with professional archaeologists in Ontario.



**Carole Stimmel**

I decided that I wanted to be an archaeologist when I was introduced to the discipline by a wonderful teacher in high school. It was a dream I pursued, with the exception of doing an journalism internship at the *Washington Post* (where I met my husband, Gordon, so it wasn't a total waste), until I received my PhD in Anthropology from the University of Toronto in 1984.

My thesis was on the prehistoric ceramic technology of the Mississippi Valley, and I have specialized in examining ceramic materials using such techniques as thin-section petrography and Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis. My work has taken me over much of eastern North America and Japan. Following my PhD, I received a post-doc from SSHRC to work on ceramics from the Arctic. I am probably one of the few people in the world that actually thinks Thule pottery is interesting.

When it became apparent that tenured faculty was not going to die off fast enough to promote my chances of getting a teaching position, I joined the Archaeological Resource Centre of the Toronto Board of Education. For five years, until the centre was a victim of budget cuts, my focus was on public archaeology and historic Toronto. Because the pro-

gram was so high profile; I put my journalistic skills to work as well. I also became chair of the Canadian Archaeological Society's Public Education Committee and for many years was the organizer of the CAA's student writing competition.

Out of a job in 1993, I was then asked to work on a TVO pilot on archaeology for children called *Down Under*. I also took over the editorship of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and was Vice Chair of the Toronto Historical Board. However this wasn't paying the rent, so when the community newspaper in my area, the *Beach Metro News*, advertised for an editor, I applied. It has been a good fit. I enjoy the new challenges, but hope to keep my involvement with archaeology by volunteering for the board of the OAS.



### Jean-Luc Pilon

Jean-Luc Pilon is currently the curator of Ontario Archaeology at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Québec. For more than 30 years, he has worked in northern Canada, both in the Arctic and Subarctic regions. He has conducted archaeological fieldwork in central and northern Québec, along the south shore of Hudson Strait and the east coast of Hudson Bay. His doctoral research took place along the lower reaches of the Severn River in the Hudson Bay Lowlands of Ontario. When he joined the Archaeological Survey of Canada in 1985, he worked on the Archaeology Project of the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program in the lower Mackenzie Valley/Mackenzie Delta region of the Northwest

Territories. Since being appointed Curator of Ontario Archaeology in 1992, Jean-Luc has worked in the Thunder Bay and Sioux Lookout regions of north-western Ontario and in the Ottawa Valley, while still pursuing historical archaeology fieldwork at Fort Simpson, NWT.

He is particularly interested in the broad dissemination of archaeological information, especially via the Internet. Jean-Luc helped create the first web sites of the Canadian Archaeological Association (for which he is still its Web Editor), the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, l'Association des archéologues du Québec and the *Revista de Arqueología Americana*.

He has participated in the creation of both temporary and permanent exhibitions at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. *Kichi Sibi*, an exhibition highlighting the ancient history of the Ottawa Valley, is now permanently housed in the new cultural center of the Algonquin community of Kitigan Zibi near Maniwaki, Québec. Jean-Luc was the in-house curator of the temporary exhibition *Ancient Treasures and the Dead Sea Scrolls*, an experience which he claims to be the highlight of his career at CMC to date. Finally, Jean-Luc is an active member of the Archaeology Committee of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, whose headquarters are in Mexico City.

For a photo of Tony, interested readers are directed to p.21 of the Nov/Dec 2005 issue of *Arch Notes* (where he is unfortunately mis-identified as "Henry" Stapells).

### Tony Stapells

I am Toronto-born, have been on the OAS Board off and on for many years, even was President of the

Toronto Chapter for a while.

I am a professional sculptor working non-objectively in wax-cast into bronze. I have a few archaeology credits from the U of T.

As Director of Heritage Advocacy, I have been waving the OAS flag up north for all new Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves. Most have added Cultural Resource protection to their Management Plans. I take part in meetings like the Rouge Valley Corridor and Marine section of the Heritage Act, championing archaeology.

I also am President of the Toronto Historical Association, an umbrella organization of over 50 heritage groups. I represent the THA on the Heritage Toronto Board.

So with the OAS and the THA I am protecting heritage below ground and above.



### Henry van Leishout

Sonja and I became members of the OAS in early 1988, after Sonja met Ella Garrad at their place of work. I have always been interested in antiquity, and the opportunity to join an organization such as the OAS was therefore attractive to us. In 1991 and 1994 we joined the trips to Egypt and Turkey that Charlie Garrad arranged for our members and in 1994 I was elected to the Board of Directors as Treasurer, a position I have held since then.

In 1996 I organized an overseas tour for the OAS to Israel and Jordan, and a few years later a long weekend trip to Moosonee in northern Ontario. Last year

I organized the trip for members to China, including Tibet, and as you will notice from this Arch Notes, that we are planning a trip to Thailand and Angkor Wat in 2007.

Since 1993 I have contributed 12 articles to Arch Notes, and these generally reflect my interest in antiquity in the wider world, and which sometimes reflect on observations I have made during business trips overseas. During the last number of years my daughter and I have researched our family history, which required trips to the Netherlands and to Austria, and the net result is a 490-page book that traces our history back to 1690.

Financial management of the affairs of the OAS is always a challenge because there are so many initiatives that require funding with limited available financial resources. My business experience extends into corporate financial management, and I am fortunate to have worked in three large public corporations in Canada over the last 28 years since my family and I came to Canada.



### Cathy Crinnion

Cathy Crinnion has participated in archaeological investigations in Ontario since 1991. She received her formal on-site training during the 1991 Boyd Archaeological Field School and the 1994 Trent University-TRCA Archaeological Field School. Cathy has completed an Honours BSc in the Anthropology Department at Trent, and a MA degree specializing in Late Ontario Iroquoian health based

upon skeletal indicators at McMaster University.

Now a professional archaeologist with the Toronto and Region Conservation's Archaeology and Heritage Unit, Cathy enjoys a wide range of heritage-related activities, including archaeological investigations, fieldwork, analysis and reporting, built heritage and Historic period archival research, the review of cultural heritage components of many environmental assessments, interaction with local community members and heritage advocates through watershed task forces, and, close to her heart, teaching local and international students about Ontario's past peoples

and archaeological practice in a field school setting.

Outside of archaeology, Cathy enjoys physical and mental challenges such as interior camping, dragonboat racing, short triathlons, curling and organized baseball. Before the reality of student loan repayment set in, Cathy enjoyed travel to new places, both local and distant. Cathy and her husband, Dana, welcomed the birth of their first child, Ian, in the middle of the 2005 archaeological field season. They are currently enjoying and figuring out the new adventures of daily life with a baby (Boyd Field School class of 2021!)

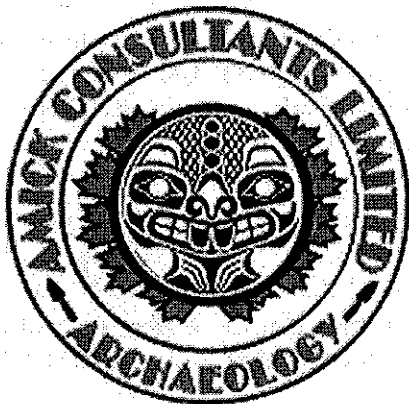
*[The following was posted to the OAS-L list recently. Gary Coupland, the conference organizer, is willing to accept entries after March 30—ed.]*

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) is sponsoring a session in Ontario archaeology at the upcoming Canadian Archaeological Association conference, May 24–27, in Toronto. We are planning a series of papers on varied aspects of Ontario archaeology, followed by an APA business meeting to update members on current initiatives and discuss future directions for the organization.

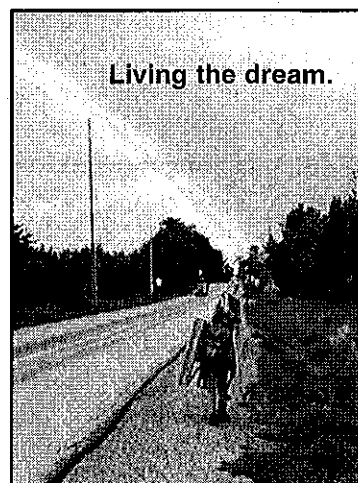
Papers should be 20 minutes in length and can be on any Ontario-related topic ranging from site reports to theoretical musings and covering the entire temporal range of Ontario history. The CAA has extended the deadline for abstracts to the end of March and would really like to see more Ontario-based papers. If you are interested in presenting a paper in this session, please respond by sending a title and abstract to the session organizer, Peter Timmins, at [pt.timmins@uwo.ca](mailto:pt.timmins@uwo.ca) by March 30th, 2006.

Looking forward to seeing you in Toronto,  
 Peter Timmins  
 Secretary  
 Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists  
[apaontario.org](http://apaontario.org)



Do you want to travel to exotic locations? While getting paid?

Here is your opportunity to travel to glamorous destinations and to *live the adventure of archaeology*. As an added bonus, we know where *all* the Timmies are.



AMICK Consultants Limited is currently looking for 2 Field Directors and 10–20 Field Crew Members for the upcoming 2006 field season. Candidates applying for the Field Director position must have, or be eligible for, an archaeological license. Experience in report writing and artifact analysis is an asset. Field Crew Applicants do not require field experience although it is an asset. Pay is negotiable and will be dependant upon experience and skill sets. There is potential for employment to extend through the winter months following the end of the field season. We are looking for people to work out of each of our two offices: in London, and in Port McNicoll (near Midland).

AMICK Consultants Limited has several archaeological site excavations to complete in the upcoming field season, as well as numerous property assessments and test excavations.

Although our fieldwork will likely begin before the end of March and could last until mid-December, we welcome applications for employment from students seeking summer work.

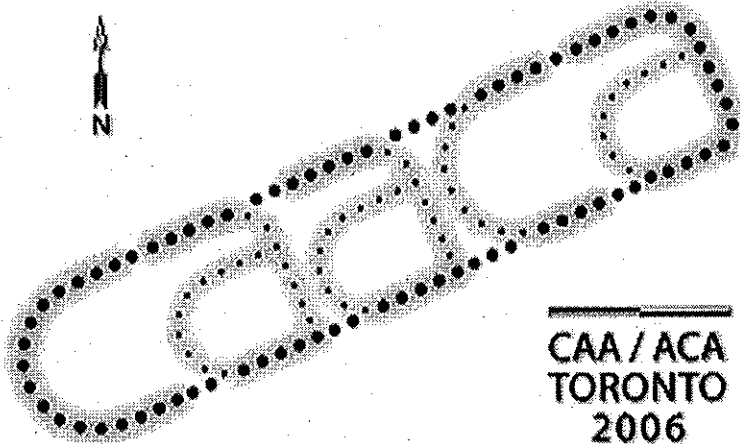
Resumes will be accepted only at the Lakelands District Office. All interviews will be held at the Lakelands District Office. If you have a preference for location, please note which district to which you are applying.



## **AMICK**

### **Consultants Limited**

Lakelands District Office  
380 Talbot St.  
P.O. Box 29 Port McNicoll, ON  
L0K 1R0  
Fax: 705-534-7855  
Via e-mail: [mmilne@amick.ca](mailto:mmilne@amick.ca)



- CALL FOR PAPERS -

39th Annual Meeting of the  
**Canadian Archaeological  
Association**

**L'Association canadienne  
d'archéologie**

Toronto, May 24 to 27, 2006

[caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com](http://caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com)

The 39th annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will take place in Toronto this coming May. The conference committee invites you to participate by organizing a session, presenting a paper or poster, participating in a workshop, or simply attending the conference to see what's new in archaeology.

We particularly encourage colleagues who wish to organize sessions centred on issues of method, theory, or interpretation which are relevant across multiple regions. However, we also recognize that the CAA meeting is an important context for dispersing information within regions and look forward to papers and sessions constructed around regional themes. Individual papers are also welcome and will be organized into sessions by the conference committee. Importantly, although the meeting will consist primarily of papers relating to Canada and surrounding areas, we also encourage submissions from archaeologists working in other regions, particularly those dealing with issues of method and theory.

Toronto is one of the major travel hubs in North America, with direct flights available from most centres in Canada, the U.S., and Europe. Considered among the world's most multicultural cities, Toronto provides a broad array of culinary and cultural opportunities for visitors to the city before, during, and after the conference. We look forward to welcoming you here this May!

To contact the CAA 2006 conference committee regarding papers, sessions, accommodation, acquiring space in the book room, or any other subject, email:

[CAA2006@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:CAA2006@canadianarchaeology.com)

For further information, please stay tuned to the web site, and keep these dates in mind:

March 31, 2006	deadline for receipt of abstracts and session proposals (Deadline Extended!)
April 12, 2006	deadline for pre-registration, and for guaranteed booking of the conference hotel





The  
**Ontario  
Archaeological  
Society  
Inc.**

1444 Queen Street East  
Toronto, Ontario M4L 1E1  
(416) 406-5959  
Toll free: 1-888-733-0042  
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(Canadian \$. Second figure includes a  
subscription to *Ontario Archaeology*)

Individual	34 / 46
Family	38 / 50
Student	23 / 32
Institution / Corporate	60
Life	750

### Arch Notes submissions

Contributor deadlines:

January 15  
March 15  
May 15  
July 15  
September 15  
November 15

Send articles to: arch.notes@hotmail.com  
or

Arch Notes editor  
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President: James B. Bandow  
Treasurer: Chris Nisan  
The Heights Editor: Art Howey  
E-mail: hamiltonOAS@hwcn.org  
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Mail: 27 Tamwood Court, Stoney Creek, ON L8J 2L1  
Phone: (866)243-7028  
Meetings: Fieldcote Museum, 64 Sulphur Springs Road, Ancaster, dates TBA  
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Web: http://tinyurl.com/bl7jy  
Mail: PO Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1  
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Membership: Individual \$19, Family \$23, Student \$12

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Vice-President: Bill Ross  
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Director: Frances Duke  
E-mail: dlbabcoc@lakeheadu.ca  
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Membership dues: \$5

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Treasurer: Allan Ternowski  
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PROFILE Editor: Andy Schoenhofer  
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Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$14

## Windsor chapter

Chapter personnel TBA in next *Arch Notes*.