



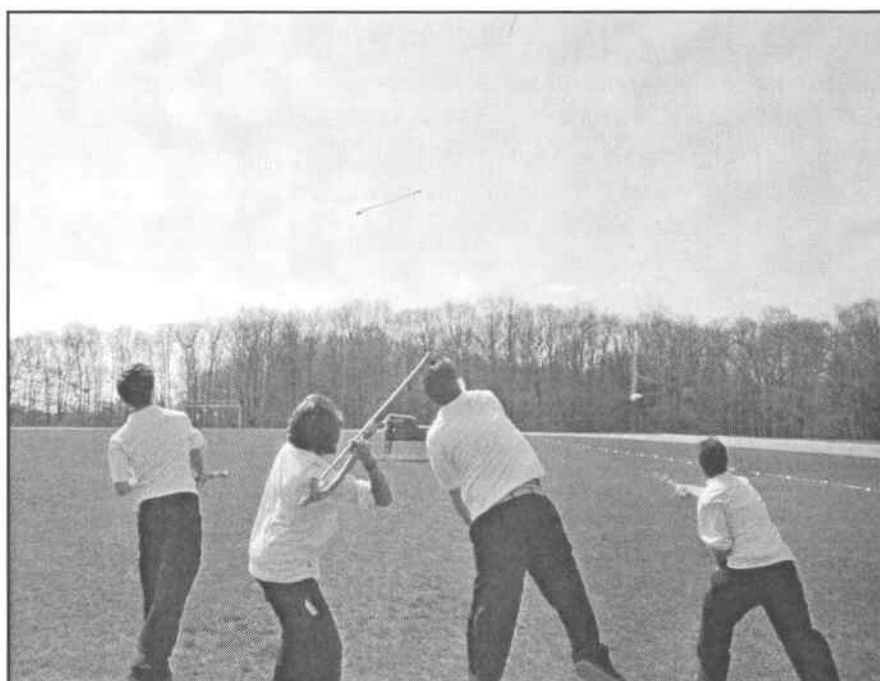
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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Although the straw "mammoth" (in the distance) survived this atlatl attack by Richmond Hill high school students, the experience of experimental archaeology will stay with them forever. Story begins p. 13.

photo by C.S. Martinello

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Ontario Archaeological Society

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Board meeting dates in 2007

January 6
April 14
July 14
September 29

Appointments & Committees

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Advocacy Task Force

Chair: Tony Stapells
Member: Carole Stimmell

Archaeology Day Committee

Chair: Carole Stimmell
Christine Caroppo, Cathy Crinnion

Awards Committee

Chair: Jean-Luc Pilon

Board Review Committee

Alicia Hawkins, Jean-Luc Pilon

Education Committee

Chair: Cathy Crinnion
Christine Caroppo, Carole Stimmell

First Nations Liaison Committee

Chair: Holly Martelle (OAS, TMHC)
Gary Warrick (WLU), Brandy George (TMHC),
Merv Sarazin (Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn),
Jean-Luc Pilon (OAS, Museum of Civilization)

Nominating Committee

Chair: TBA

Professional Committee

Chair: Alicia Hawkins
Cathy Crinnion, Holly Martelle, Jean-Luc Pilon,
Paul Racher, Andrew Murray

Symposium 2007 Kingston

Chair: Alan MacLachlan

Volunteer Recognition Task Force

Chair: Jean-Luc Pilon; Members: Carole Stimmell,
Cathy Crinnion

President's message

Jean-Luc Pilon

The dog days of summer are upon us. It would be nice to enjoy them with a glass of cool iced tea under a shade tree, but of course most archaeologists are out in the field filling those long days with hard work. The results of those endeavours are usually unseen and unappreciated by most people. Very few of the excavations taking place this season will ever attract the attention of the general public, let alone other archaeologists. Perhaps this is what lies behind the oft-repeated mantra that we undertake archaeological investigations to save the past for the future. An unstated corollary might be that the present really doesn't care that much. Of course, that is a harsh and unfair assessment. Most people, when they come across an archaeological excavation are very keen to learn about the site and the work. How many times have you been told that a person always wanted to be an archaeologist? We are among the few lucky ones to have persevered and reached that elusive goal either as professional or avocationalists.

But how many of us make a point of trying to keep the public informed about the archaeological work we are undertaking on their behalf (which is really what we

purport to be doing)? Yes, it may be fair to state that we are not being paid to do so. It may also be that the proponents we are working for do not want or need the attention, or that it would be unwise to announce the existence of a site in order to protect it from vandalism. Perhaps that is all understandable. But let's not lose sight of whose heritage it is. While we may argue with much conviction that it belongs to particular segments of our society or to all of society, the one certainty is that it does not belong to any individual or to any corporation. At the same time, developers who are paying to have sites inventoried, tested and excavated do have an interest in the information. Balancing these interests while ensuring that the archaeological resource does not pay the price, is the challenge and the responsibility of the archaeological community. The good of the archaeology must remain our primary motivation.

Two sad notes to pass along. In June a good friend to many Ontario archaeologists and the OAS, John Reid, passed away. In Ottawa, Gordon Watson, one of the founding members of the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS departed this world in mid-July. Both of these

individuals gave real texture to the practice of archaeology in Ontario in quite different ways. John is best known for his work on U of T field schools while Gordon took up the study of archaeology following his retirement and then carried out research in the Ottawa Valley. Both are sadly missed. Both have left behind examples worthy of emulation.

Lastly, by now you have all received your copy of OA 77/78. A very solid volume honouring the distinguished career of Dr. Marti Latta. Congratulations to all involved in producing the volume, the editors Mima Kapches and Pat Reed, as well as the authors and OA editor Andrew Stewart. But especially, "well done Marti". You have positively influenced a generation of U of T students and this will have a long-term ripple effect over the next generation of wide-eyed students yearning to understand the past. Through the legions of students that you trained, your gentle guidance, with John Reid looking over your shoulder, will be heard for a long time to come, albeit through a different voice. We look forward to reading more from you in upcoming articles and publications.

From the OAS office...

Lise Ferguson **Executive Director**

So, how is YOUR summer going? I have just caught my breath after the long process of completing the application for the annual Provincial Heritage Organization grant for the Ministry of Culture. The OAS is grateful for the ongoing support of the Ministry! This grant helps run the OAS, but I am the only employee and I work part-time – without dozens of volunteers throughout the province (and beyond) the OAS could not exist! By now those of you whose memberships include our journal, Ontario Archaeology, will have received the newest issue, a double issue (Number 77/78) which recognizes the work of Dr. Marti Latta of UofT. A celebration of Marti's career was held at the joint OAS/ESAF Symposium in Midland, and this volume incorporates papers given at the session dedicated to her. It is a great volume and a wonderful tribute to the astonishing work of Marti over the years.

Archaeology Day

Mark your calendars for Saturday, September 22! We will be presenting our fourth annual Archaeology Day, and this year for the first time we are holding this event at Historic Fort York. Come out and see displays, demos and info on the last 10,000 years of Ontario's history at the birthplace of modern-day Toronto. We need lots of volunteers, so if you are available to help out that day, please let me know, and I will pass your info along to

Katrina Guy, who is organizing the volunteers as she has done so capably in the past! As an incentive, our volunteers do not have to pay admission to the Fort that day!

Adopt-A-Pole

In 2004, the annual OAS Symposium was held in Huronia. Back in May, the Huronia Museum in Midland suffered a major fire, likely set by arsonists. Although the main building was not damaged, two structures in the reconstructed Huron Village were destroyed. One was a longhouse, the other a structure used for storage and educational purposes. Please consider supporting the huge rebuilding project through the museum's "Adopt-a-Pole" or "Purchase a Palisade Pole" fundraiser. For a donation of \$25.00, you can help replace the palisades and buildings destroyed by the fire. Send cheques to: Huronia Museum, P.O. Box 638, Midland, ON, L4R 4P4. All contributions are tax-deductible. See recent news and more information at www.huroniamuseum.com.

Our online store

Do you want to support the OAS and buy a useful item by purchasing a publication, hat, mug or pin? You can shop for these and other items on our website – click on "Membership" and then click on "Purchase of specialist items" to see the order form. Thanks to Jean-Luc for getting our re-vamped listing back onto the website!

Site playing cards

Here's a story I wanted to pass

along—in June, it was reported that the Pentagon is sending troops in Iraq cards that show some of the country's archaeological sites, instead of the "most-wanted" cards soldiers were infamously issued previously. 40,000 decks will be sent to troops in both Iraq and Afghanistan as part of an awareness program aimed at preserving the heritage in these countries. In the 2003 invasion of Iraq, there was a great deal of damage to sites, and as we know, Iraq is the location of ancient Babylon and other significant areas. There is information on each card such as "Drive around, not over, archaeological sites" and "This site has survived 17 centuries. Will it and others survive you?" Of the Afghanistan-related cards, one shows the famous Buddha statuary at Hadda. In another program, U.S. pilots have received training in recognizing and identifying ruins, cemeteries and other sites so they don't accidentally bomb them. Wow. You can see some of the cards at <http://www.archaeology.org/0707/trenches/solitaire.html>

Chapters Corner

(see the websites for the most up-to-date information; you can link to the Chapters through the OAS website: ontarioarchaeology.on.ca). Note that most Chapters do not hold regular meetings during the summer months, but there is still a lot going on all over the province!

Hamilton

Summer - TBA Archaeological Survey - Reconnaissance of the Reimer/Boyd Sites Project

Director - James B. Bandow. Open to OAS members only!

London -

The next official meeting of the London Chapter will be held on Thursday, September 13. The speaker will be Dr. Rob MacDonald of Archaeological Services Inc., topic and title to be announced.

Ottawa

August 18 - Archaeology Day at Bonnechere Provincial Park

August 26 - Heritage Riverfest at Pinhey's Point Park

September 14 to 16 - Eco Archaeology: A Weekend Workshop for Adults at Murphy's Point Provincial Park

September 29 - "Dig, Pig and Jig"! This year's theme: "The Tall Tales of Paddy Garvey" at Bonnechere Provincial Park

The next regular meeting will be on Thursday, September 13, 2007, at the War Museum.

Toronto

Profile Articles Needed! The TOAS executive would like to invite the membership to submit articles of archaeological or historical interest, with pictures of course, that could be used in our newsletter "Profile". Picture prints can be returned if requested. If you do have something of interest that you would like to share, please send your article and a few pictures to Allan Ternowski either via email ternowal@aci.on.ca or "snail" mail to the TOAS mailing address at Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide St. E. Box 48, Toronto ON, M5A 1N1.

Personnel notes

Best wishes to **Tony Stapells**, who underwent knee replacement sur-

gery on July 18. No basketball for a while, Tony!

Neal Ferris has left the position of Southwest Regional Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture to take up the position of Lawson Chair of Canadian Archaeology at the University of Western Ontario. In the interim, John MacDonald is the contact person, and he will continue to be based out of the London office.

Ministry news

a) Former Deputy Minister of Culture, Lucille Roch has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. New ACTING Deputy Minister is David L. Lindsay, who, since September 2006, has been the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Tourism (this will continue). The press release included the following: "The 2007 Provincial Budget was a clear indication that this government recognizes the value of these important areas to Ontario's economy. Several of the ministry's agencies and sectors received significant investments for capital and program development. The Ministry of Culture's new organizational structure will also help to meet the challenges of the future and build on our strengths."

b) The Ministry has produced a new CD, Supporting Heritage in your Community. This is part of the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, a series of guides that explain different aspects the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Historic Places Initiative, and related programs.

c) A 34-page report entitled

"Results-based Plan 2007-08" regarding Ministry planning is available on the Ministry website at <http://tinyurl.com/3dkhkd>

Doors Open Ontario

From March through October, a number of towns and cities will be swinging a lot of "Doors Open" to heritage buildings and other sites not normally open to the public. For info:

www.doorsopenontario.on.ca.

Correction

For the past couple of issues, I've been putting in errors in any mention of the notice of the Murphys Point Provincial Park dig. It is as follows:

September 14 to 16—Eco Archaeology: A Weekend Workshop for Adults at Murphy's Point Provincial Park.

It's hosted by the Ottawa Chapter (contact info on the back page).

I regret any inconvenience this may have caused readers and apologize to Heather Stronach in Ottawa in particular.

- Editor (Andy Schoenhofer)

DRAFT Minutes of the 2006 Annual Business Meeting



Held during the Ontario Archaeological Society's annual symposium at the Best Western Lamplighter Inn, London on Saturday, October 28, 2006, 5 p.m.

In attendance:

Holly Martelle, President
Cathy Crinnion, Director of Outreach and Education
Henry van Lieshout, Treasurer and Secretary
Lise Ferguson, Executive Director
Other members: 19
Regrets:
Carole Stimmell, Director of Publications
Alicia Hawkins, Director of Chapter Services
Jean-Luc Pilon, Director of Membership Services
Tony Stapells, Director of Heritage Advocacy

The meeting was called to order at 5:05 p.m.

1. President's opening remarks:

Holly expressed her thanks to the London Chapter for organizing this year's Symposium, with excellent sessions and a very good bookroom this year.

2. Minutes of the previous meeting:

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

3. Matters arising from the minutes:

None.

4. President's Report:

Holly remarked that 2006 was a busy year for the OAS, and acknowledged the many hours of work put in by the Board, including Directors Alicia Hawkins and Jean-Luc Pilon, who travel from Sudbury and Gatineau respectively to attend board meetings. She also thanked Executive Director Lise Ferguson for all her work at the OAS office and for responding to and helping Board members. She also acknowledged the many volunteers who have given their time and

expertise to the OAS, and to members for their support. She noted in particular the contribution of Katrina Guy, the Volunteer Coordinator for Archaeology Day in Toronto, and the entire Archaeology Day Committee. With the large role that volunteers play at the OAS, some type of recognition program is being considered.

Holly expressed the appreciation of the OAS to the donors to this year's Silent Auction (the successful bidders were announced). This raised over \$200.00 for the OAS.

Directors' Reports are included in the 2006 Annual Report, which was distributed to attending members before the meeting.

A major project for the 2006 Board was Strategic Planning for 2006 to 2008, and the results from the 2005 membership survey were included in the Strategic Plan. Another project was concerned with issues of advocacy, public archaeology and awareness, and an Advocacy Task Force was created to develop a focused and multi-disciplinary approach to deal with pressing heritage concerns, to lobby governments, to raise the OAS profile, and to offer a stronger voice for archaeology in the province. This project will include a broad educational component.

Further to this, the OAS is trying to be more diligent in communicating what we are doing. The OAS Board takes on many projects and does a great deal of work, but we could be better at communicating these projects. One example was a recent Ottawa heritage issue where the Board got involved. Another example is where the President wrote many letters regarding issues such as the restructuring of the Ministry of Culture, which could impact how archaeology is conducted in the province. Other examples are inclusion issues of First Nations, prosecutions and enforcement under the Ontario Heritage Act, and others.

The Educational Kits are being updated, and the OAS was able to hire a summer student under a government program, who began to create a multi-media presentation for teachers to use.

The OAS has been looking into developing more services for avocational archaeologists, with a view to updating and adapting the former ACOP program, including a review of existing ACOP training including the OAS Field Guide.

Holly also noted that the OAS Board tries to focus on all parts of the Province of Ontario and by having Directors from the Sudbury and Ottawa areas, and having multiple Chapters, helps cover the Province better.

There continues to be a backlog in Ontario Archaeology. While the OAS has money available to fund the backlog, there is a continuing need for submissions in order to eliminate the backlog.

The OAS has entered into an agreement with EBSCO whereby future issues of OA will be placed on their on-line searchable database, which is used by their subscribers, including universities. The OAS is also investigating the possibility of providing past issues of OA on searchable CDs and/or on our website.

The OAS website is being improved by Jean-Luc and some contacts he has through the Canadian Archaeological Association. He invites Chapters to send information to him or Lise to build up the website. Future plans could include a teacher's resource page.

One committee of the OAS is looking at Board Review. There is a great deal of turnover on the Board, since terms are for only one year, which restricts the ability to move forward on some initiatives, to have continuity, and to accomplish long-term tasks. It appears that the OAS has one of the smallest Boards among organizations of our type. One way we addressed the need to increase our resources is to establish multiple Committees and Task Forces.

5. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer reported that there is a continuing erosion of members although we have a large loyal core of long-term members. We generally get 60 to 70 new members per year, mostly through the website, but retention of these new members continues to be an issue.

In the report under Operating Revenue, there is a loss of \$5,304 noted, due mostly to diminishing memberships. Membership income is now around \$18,000, but at one time the high was \$24,000. The good news is that investment income allows the OAS to operate on a break-even basis. As for investments, and as most people are aware, this has been volatile this year, but by September we have realized a gain of more than \$5,000 on our investments.

In discussing audit fees, Henry gave some background on Ministry requirements for financial statements, and there was some discussion about working with other heritage organizations to ask the Ministry how they know the statements they require can only cost the \$800 to \$1,000 the Ministry believes it should cost, since the costs are much higher in reality.

Henry pointed out that over time, the cost to produce OA has dropped from about \$8,000 to \$2,000 per issue, mostly because of better technology available, and reduced run size, but as Holly pointed out, submissions are always needed.

The auditor will be the same as in the past, the firm of Sloan, Paskowitz and Adelman.

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to appoint Sloan, Paskowitz and Adelman as the auditor for 2006.

(Subsequent action – in 2003 the Ministry changed its audit review requirements, and as a result the Society was obligated to incur an excessive amount of fees per year, in order to qualify for the Ontario Provincial Operating Grant. Henry has been of the opinion ever since the new requirement was introduced, that the auditor's definition of the

Ministry's requirement produces an excessive amount of work and resultant fees. He has since found an accountant whose work matches the Ministry's requirements, and the fees for conducting the 2006 Balance Sheet verification was thereby greatly reduced. Sloan, Paskowitz and Adelman therefore did not perform the audit review for 2006, and the Board of Directors, at its meeting on July 14, 2007, approved the appointment of Jenny Gao, CGA, as the auditor for 2006 and 2007, with 2007 being subject to the approval of members at the 2007 Annual Business Meeting.)

6. Chapter Reports:

The Presidents' Meeting was held last night and was attended by representatives from London, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor, plus a new Chapter - Huronia/Midland. The Windsor Chapter is up and running again, with a website underway.

London: President Nancy Van Sas reported that the Chapter is very active and holds regular meetings. KEWA continues but is always in need of articles to print. The Chapter has been in existence for 30 years, and needless to say the main project this year has been organizing the Symposium. The total number of attendees was 148, including 85 members, 43 students and 20 non-members. She reported that while concurrent sessions have not happened at OAS symposia in a while, this worked well today. The Chapter is hoping to publish the session in honour of Mike Spence. Nancy also encouraged speakers to publish their papers through the OAS.

Hamilton: President Brad Bandow reported that the Chapter is in its 12th year. The Heights is the Chapter newsletter. Current projects include the Ancient Pathways Project, and public archaeology such as the Rider Site. The ongoing issues at Caledonia have impacted some of the Chapter's plans, as three speakers recently cancelled, resulting in cancellation of meetings.

Toronto: Lise read a report from the Chapter to say that it was another successful year for the Toronto Chapter. Many of their 54 members actively participated in OAS and Chapter activities,

contributing over 295 hours of volunteer time over the year, 95 of which were spent working at Archaeology Day with our displays and information. The newsletter, Profile, had experienced a hiatus but has now been energetically reactivated by the Executive. The Chapter organized nine lectures, which were open to Chapter members, university students, and members of the public. The two popular social events for members included the annual Winter Weekend at Limberlost Wilderness Lodge near Huntsville in February, and the annual Christmas party in December.

Thunder Bay: Bill Ross reported the Chapter has 15 members, and they are always looking for speakers. He noted there is great support from Lakehead University, where meetings are held.

Ottawa: Holly reported on behalf of the Ottawa Chapter, which is very active in public archaeology, including the tenth year at Bonnechere Park, and the annual "Dig, Pig and Jig" event.

7. Next Symposium:

The 2007 Symposium will be in Kingston, November 2-4, organized by Cataraqui and Sue Bazely, Alan MacLachlan and John Grenville.

8. Election of Directors:

The report of the Nominating Committee (Holly Martelle, Cathy Crinnion and Neal Ferris) is as follows: Those standing again are Alicia Hawkins, Carole Stimmell, Henry van Lieshout and Jean-Luc Pilon. Other nominations are John Creese, Alistair Jolly, Jim Keron and Kristina Miethner. This meant there was one more person than required, so Holly proposed to appoint Kristina as an additional Director (up to two additional board members can be added).

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to accept the above named members as Directors for 2007.

9. Other business:

On the matter of backlog of OA, a member noted that the many pages of guidelines for authors to follow when submitting papers to OA is a disincentive for members to submit articles to OA,

and that he personally has had material rejected for, in his opinion, unjustifiable reasons. He also questioned why it is necessary to have so many people on the OA Editorial Board, when their output is minimal. The President responded that she will request a review of the guidelines for OA, and on the second matter she responded that the Board of Directors appoints the Editor, and the Editor selects members for the Editorial Board. It was then suggested that the Editorial Board members could more actively seek submissions from members to increase the number of OAs produced, thereby reducing the backlog. It was also suggested that the OAS mandate, which places an emphasis on publishing the archaeological record of the Province of Ontario, could be better promoted, such as on the website and in all publications.

(Subsequent action – a review of the guidelines was conducted after the ABM and at the January meeting of the Board of Directors it was reported that the guidelines were deemed appropriate for OA. It was also agreed that the member who raised this matter would be contacted with a view to determine whether he still wished to have the previously rejected submission published in OA)

Charlie Garrad thanked Holly as the retiring President, and complimented her on her efforts for the OAS. Holly noted she is still be working on

behalf of the OAS on the First Nations Liaison Committee and on advocacy issues.

Holly offered congratulations to the Toronto Region Conservation Authority - Boyd Archaeological Field School upon receiving the Peggi Armstrong award in the school's 30th year. Jim Molnar of the Ottawa Chapter presented this award yesterday.

A member from the new Huronia Chapter asked about issues of "archaeological integrity". Using the example of the Ste. Marie among the Hurons site north of Barrie, where archaeological integrity may have been changed to create a tourist site, he asked whether the OAS has a role to ensure the work of archaeologists is respected when planning tourist attractions? Another member noted that revenue generation and attracting tourists can have negative impacts on archaeological integrity, and that many heritage sites are pressured to be financially self-sustaining. Holly responded that this certainly could be a problem, and the OAS, through projects and committees like the Advocacy Task Force would look at this type of issue.

10. Adjournment:

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting be adjourned.

Next meeting: Kingston, November 2007

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 archnotes@gmail.com to discuss your requirements.

What is it?

Dear Andy,
Thank you for offering to take a look at this item.
We are at a loss. Attached are two photos, one of the front the other the back.

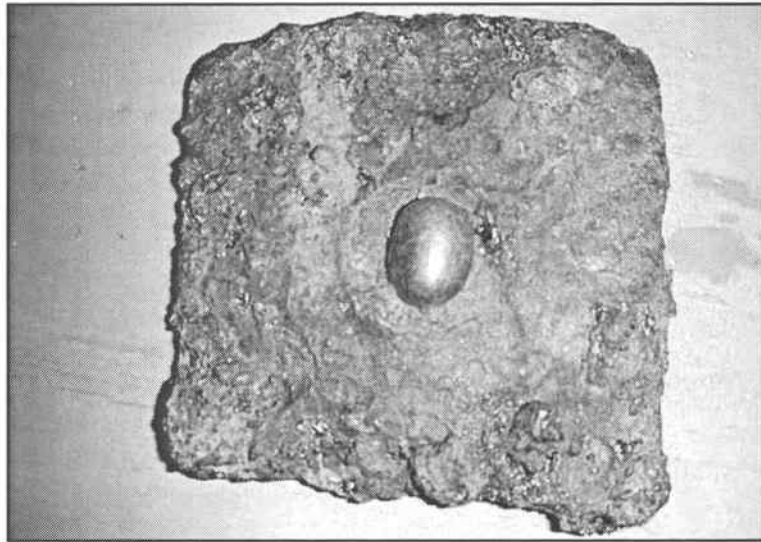
The item measures 6cm x 6cm, the indentation in the center measures 2cm and the oval piece measures 1.3cm x 1cm. The item has some weight to it (possibly iron?). As you can see the item is quite rusted and corroded but the centre oval piece is not. It was found on the shore of Lake Superior between Pancake Bay and Agawa.
If the photos are not large enough, we can send them in a larger format.

Any help or suggestions you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

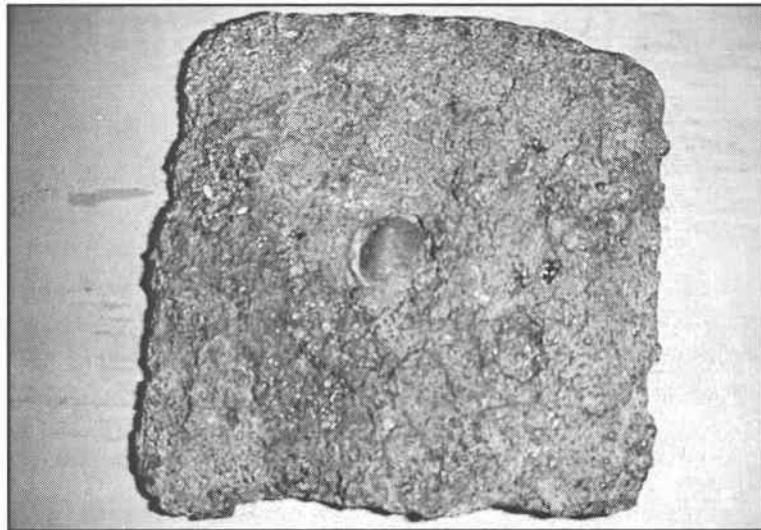
Sincerely,

Mr. Kim Forbes
Director / Curator
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690 Queen St. E.
Sault Ste. Marie, ON
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Fax: 705-759-3058
heritage@saultmuseum.com

Front



Back



Gordon Watson, 1916–2007

By Heather Stronach
President, Ottawa Chapter

For those of you who are not already aware, it is with a sad heart that I write to let you know that Gordon Watson passed away on Sunday, July 15th. He was in his 91st year...that is quite remarkable considering he was in the field until just a few years ago.

As you know, Gordon was a founding member of the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS back in 1971. Since that time he has been dedicated to, and deeply involved in, archaeology in Ontario. Many of you have worked with Gordon and his wife Margaret at the Green Site or the Jennifer Site. Others have helped process and catalogue artifacts from these sites at

their home, seated around a well-protected dining room table. Gordon received several awards for his considerable contribution to archaeology: the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal Award, the Peggy Armstrong Public Archaeology Award, and the Spirit of Trent Award. All this came after "retirement" and the completion of an M.A in Anthropology (Archaeology) at Trent University!

Gordon will be missed!

In lieu of flowers, donations were made to St. Aidan's Church, the Heart and Stroke Foundation, the Canadian Diabetes Association or to a charity of the donor's choice. The Chapter was represented at the memorial service and will make a charitable donation in Gordon's name.

John Reid, 1935–2007

By Marti Latta

In 1964, young John Reid was interviewed by [J. Norman] Emerson at the 1964 Fall Dig, under the elm trees on a beautiful fall day. "Looking around, I wondered what I was getting myself into." Thirty years later, he still wonders.

So, John introduced himself in his 1992 survey of the University of Toronto archaeology program.

John was born in Toronto on June 3, 1935, the youngest of three brothers. Long summers spent at the family cottage sparked a lifelong enthusiasm for the outdoors and nature. After graduating from Riverdale Secondary School, John married Ann Devereux in 1962, and he joined the staff of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto in 1964. His first experience of archaeology, at the Warminster/Cahiague Site, brought a lasting friendship with Prof. Emerson and an integral association with the new field of Ontario archaeology:

Emerson's method involved "Blitz Digs": brief, intensive operations at sites which were being developed or disturbed. Students in Emerson's

classes were assigned projects which involved locating archaeological sites in the Toronto area which fit these criteria; their discoveries, backed up by timely Blitz Digs, helped to save information from many sites which would otherwise have been lost without a trace. There were no sources of grant or other money to pay for these operations. Staff volunteered their time and equipment, and students paid their own way. Generally speaking, summer field schools lasted for two to three weeks. Fall field schools took place on weekends, often running very late in the year. It was customary to find oneself digging in the snow before the "season" was completed.

From the first day, John took over responsibility for the logistics of Emerson's field projects, ensuring that field equipment was acquired, maintained and on hand when and where it was needed. The Anthropology Department quickly put him in charge of the teaching labs, where he became adept at organizing and repairing the skeletal and artifact specimens which were used for teaching purposes. He also advised and assisted in the organization of research

labs dealing with a variety of collections, including human remains and animal skeletons. Nothing in his background had prepared John for such complex tasks but he handled them all with calm competence.

Among the unofficial responsibilities which came with his official job was the role of guide and mentor to a growing body of Anthropology students. In 1967, as in 2007, professors could be hard to reach. When I arrived as a new M.A. student, in August 1967, I was advised to talk with John about the department's structure and expectations. Indeed, a whole generation of archaeologists, working in Ontario and elsewhere, benefited from his insights and suggestions. Many people assumed that John was a professor with a graduate degree. As he said, it was a degree from the School of Hard Knocks.

The annual archaeological field school remained an important part of John Reid's life. In addition to his association with Norman Emerson, John did fieldwork with a number of members of the Department of Anthropology. John and Prof. Bruce Drewitt obtained a multi-year grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation which financed the preparation, identification, cataloguing and recording of the thousands of artifacts, field notes and maps from the 14 field projects held at the Warminster/Cahiague Site between 1961 and 1968. Many undergraduate students worked in the lab under his supervision, learning more by handling the artifacts than they could have done by listening to a lecture, reading a book or skimming a web site. If John was not a professor, he was a teacher par excellence.

In 1980, John joined me at the field school at the Stony Swamp Log Cabin Site (BdFw-3) in Ottawa. Following that, we worked together for eight years at the Auger Site (BaGw-3), two years at the Thomson-Walker Site (BaGv-3), and three years at the Ashbridge Site (AjGt-1). I cannot begin to express my gratitude for his strong support over those twenty years. He was a good friend and a good colleague. Ontario Archaeology is a poorer place without him.

John became involved with the Ontario Archaeology Society in 1964 and was awarded an honorary life membership in 1996. He edited *Arch Notes* from 1971 to 1973, and for many years he provided meeting space at the department for the Toronto chapter. From 1988 to 1990 he served as President of the Eastern States Archaeological

Federation, and he maintained a vigorous Canadian presence at their annual meetings.

John was a keen birder, who kept a careful record of his sightings. He and Ann became involved in craft work, including a chair caning business and an annual craft sale. He was an enthusiastic badminton player until an elbow injury brought an end to his backhand. He was a good canoeist and a dab hand with a Frisbee, especially in the halls of the Anthropology building.

An ongoing joke in the Anthropology Department was John's long distance affair with "Betty". This began as a result of John's suspicion that a senior administrator was reading his mail. Various graduate students volunteered to provide her with spicy reading material, conveniently written on the most politically-incorrect postcards they could find and mailed from their research sites. Judging by the postcards, Betty traveled all over the world, making a brief (and pneumatic) appearance at his birthday party in 1985!

The little house on Roe Avenue was a centre of kindness. John donated blood regularly for transfusion to a sick child. Everyone on the street knew John and Ann, sitting on their front porch and chatting with neighbours as they came home from work. If there was a problem, they were the first to hear and the first to offer help.

The centre of John Reid's life was Ann and their three children—Dan, Terry and Marie. He spoke often and proudly of their accomplishments; even the dogs and rabbits were celebrities. One of his greatest joys came during the 1992 field school when Ann telephoned to say that they had a new grandson. He welcomed retirement from the University of Toronto in 1996 so that he could spend more time with the youngsters—Jake, Faith, Sarah and Lauren.

John's death on June 8, 2007, from cancer brought together many friends and former colleagues on June 11, 2007, to share reminiscences and wish him god-speed. He would have enjoyed the party, and he would undoubtedly have endorsed his earlier summation:

And so we start another 50 years of field school...and continue a great tradition and who knows, maybe your name will be added to the list of great Canadian archaeologists or at least a field technician who will get a job.

Applied archaeology and the high school student: sowing the seeds of the “Future of the Past”

Christopher S. Martinello

There has been much discussion recently about the problems now facing archaeology as a discipline and the ways it has been changing and will continue to change. Brian Fagan in particular succinctly relates many of the most fundamental paradigm shifts that archaeologists see happening (2006a, 2006b). In particular, significant problems include an imbalance in the number of “academic” compared to “professional” archaeologists, with the imbalance favouring the academics (“professional” archaeologists in this case refers to those who work in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) or other applied areas of archaeology outside university teaching and research). Fagan points out that “as archaeology has increasingly become a profession, the chasm between managing cultural resources and purely academic research has tended to widen, especially since the scale of much resource management work is now much larger than in the past” (2006b : 21).

Therefore, it seems that enticing more people to get interested in the applied side of archaeology is a goal that we should prioritize both within and outside of formal training programs. Additionally, archaeology as a profession may be suffering from an acute case of mistaken identity, as youth who consider a “future in (studying) the past” likely have their views of archaeology impacted more by popular media productions rather than by the reality of archaeology in Ontario. One only has to examine portrayals in recent TV and film epics to realize this trend. With heroes like Indiana Jones, Relic Hunter and Tomb Raider, and recent blockbuster stories about the past like *Gladiator*, *Troy*, *Alexander*, *Apocalypto*, and more recently, *300* (and an upcoming film about Hannibal Barca), many of today’s youth believe a job in archaeology will involve dodging traps and finding “the” artifact that answers some riddle.

Indeed, the general public could benefit from an infusion of realistic and relevant archaeological education. As Jean-Luc Pilon recently pointed out, “we

might also come to the realization that the story of Ontario’s archaeological past is just not getting out there,” (2007:3) referring to the tendency of academic archaeologists to study increasingly arcane research topics to the possible detriment of the public’s awareness of the reality of archaeology in the province. As a teacher in Ontario’s high school system lucky enough to teach history and archaeology, I witness these misconceptions as part of my daily routine.

Unfortunately, if this skewed belief about archaeology and archaeologists ended there, the problem would not be so critical. What exacerbates the problem is that these romantic images motivate many students to enter archaeology programs in the first place, even to take it up as a major, ultimately to find that their expectations must be radically altered to adjust to the reality of archaeology in Ontario (which, for many of us, is fortunately even more interesting and rewarding than the media fairy tales!).

A second problem that aggravates the situation even further is that as these students alter their expectations of careers in archaeology, what becomes the substitute for their aspirations? All too often, it seems, the replacement is the expectation of completing Ph.D.’s in order to teach and research at the university level. This is unfortunate in a society that, as Fagan asserts, “the academic archaeology of the future will be much smaller, because of university funding priorities, shrinking archaeology departments, and the rise of institutions that offer professional training for students going into the professional side” (2006a : 60).

These problems facing the future of archaeology may seem to be diverse, but in effect can be unified as follows: that pre-undergraduate archaeology hopefuls often suffer from misleading notions about archaeology, and that undergraduate archaeologists-in-training seem to be flocking to a shrinking pool of academic jobs, while the future of archaeology really lies primarily in CRM and other applied archaeological career options (which are in turn under-marketed to the public at large).

The solution to these problems in the discipline must be implemented through the educational system. Jane C. Waldbaum, discussing Brian Fagan's encouragement of emphasizing CRM, foreshadowed the discussion of archaeology in education when she asserts "He [Fagan] urges the acquisition of a 'good M.A.' and 'sound training' in more practical applications, but he leaves unanswered the question of how, where and by whom these 'professional' (as opposed to 'academic') archaeologists are to be educated and trained" (2006:4).

These are extremely important questions, and one issue that they presuppose is not directly addressed by the broader education system—the issue of *motivating* students to seek out and demand applied, hands-on programs. The issue of motivation is one which we can address before students even reach university. As we have identified, CRM and applied career options seem to be the way of the future, and a difficulty is that there are too many "academic archaeologists."

A solution to this is to engineer and implement a shift in the way archaeology is being taught and marketed to students *before they reach university*. One possible source of the aforementioned problem is that for most university students of archaeology, the role of the academic professor has been the most visible, powerful, and obvious role model for career choices. Except for time spent on digs or in field schools (which tend to run for a fraction of time compared to the years of university courses), students spend the overwhelming majority of their time doing academic research, and in a sense our whole archaeological training system is engineered to groom students for academic jobs (notice the inclination for graduate students to assume T.A. roles).

In no way am I suggesting curtailing academic work, for indeed it is the basis of gaining mastery in our craft. However, if we were to emphasize the attractions of the CRM and applied/experimental aspects of archaeological work-through our educational programs, we would increasingly make this avenue more attractive to our students. Not only is it necessary to give the CRM applications of our field increasing (even paramount?) importance in our undergraduate and graduate training, but to anchor this importance in the next generation of archaeologists, it is necessary to emphasize it and (in a sense)

market its significance and attractiveness to people *before* they make the choice to take archaeology at the undergraduate level. If we can advertise the changing face of archaeology to the general public and to pre-university archaeology enthusiasts, we will be able to get more students signing up for programs *because* of a desire to apply themselves to saving endangered sites from development and urban sprawl, rather than for other reasons like the desire to become professors. This will help to stem the tide of archaeology hopefuls who are reluctantly led into the applied fields due to the lack of career options in academia and in other venues.

The way to go about this shift in education is twofold. First, we must increase and enhance public education in the reality of Ontario archaeology at the pre-university level, that is, in high schools (where all Ontarians find themselves). Second, we must actively (and aggressively?) "sell" the attractiveness of applied and hands-on archaeology from the *start* of students' experience with archaeology, rather than as a necessary afterthought.

What if we could directly tackle these problems, immediately beginning the important process of creating a shift in public awareness and interest in the true nature of archaeological opportunities? What if we could effectively market the attractiveness of applied work in the field? What if we could start this trend before students reach the university level? To these questions a possible solution may lie in an important new addition to the Ontario high school curriculum that has great "grassroots" potential to grow throughout the province.

The Ontario high school curriculum currently allows for several (optional) courses that permit the inclusion of archaeological topics that relate to Ontario. Introduction to Anthropology, Psychology, and Sociology (HSP 3M1), World History to the Sixteenth Century (CHW 3M1), and Canada: History, Identity and Culture (CHI 4U1) invite teachers and students to explore issues that can include Aboriginal and archaeological perspectives. However, this inclusion is incidental to the broader curriculum and often not compulsory. A new course in the Interdisciplinary Studies course offerings, on the other hand, directly addresses the problems of including realistic archaeology that can be expressly designed to highlight the attractiveness of the "hands-

on" side of the field—IDC 4U1, a grade 12 university preparation course called Archaeological Studies. This course allows the students to focus on a number of topics that are specifically designed to engage students in realistic, applied archaeological activities that address current trends in the field, yet still prepares them for academic university level work.

It is to this end that I had the opportunity to pioneer this course in the York Region Catholic District School Board, at St. Theresa of Lisieux High School in Richmond Hill. Throughout the course, I implemented the curriculum expectations (the list of necessary topics or foci that teachers must include) to both the reality of modern archaeology in Ontario, and especially to the implicit and natural attractiveness of applied, rather than strictly book-oriented archaeological research. My goal, aside from effectively teaching the required expectations, was to discover the extent to which I could generate strong interest in the hands-on, technological, and experimental aspects of archaeology. To my delight, the student's perception of hands-on archaeology and their interest in, and

attraction to, the applied study of the past were significant and promising.

An example of the promising curriculum expectations of the Archaeological Studies course is one that asks students to "use a variety of technological strategies and applications effectively to create interdisciplinary products or activities...and compare the advantages and disadvantages of using modern rather than traditional technologies." (Ministry of Education 2002:36). In applying this challenge to the students, I emphasized the dual approach of a) generating a high level of interest in Aboriginal archaeological studies, and b) highlighting a hands-on experimental approach rather than a traditional book-learning approach. Since St. Theresa of Lisieux is located beside a significant Aboriginal archaeological site, I had the students plan and execute a "hands-on" archaeological experiment that investigated the technology of ancient Aboriginal hunters. After learning about the form and function of a hunting tool called an atlatl, the students got to create their own atlatls and darts (or spears) and test them out on the school's



Figure 1. Students recreate ancient Aboriginal hunting practices by testing out atlatl throwing against a straw "wooly mammoth" about 30 metres down the field. Out of 25 students, two actually hit the creature, but only one of the darts remained lodged in the straw.

photo by Christopher Martinello

sports field (see Figure 2). An atlatl is essentially a slightly curved stick about half a metre long with a small inverted hook on one end. An atlatl wielder holds the dart secure up against the atlatl with the thumb and index finger while gripping the atlatl with the palm of the same hand. The butt end of the dart is propped up against the pointed end of the hook, and when the hunter throws the dart, they use the atlatl like an extension of their throwing arm. The atlatl acts like a lever, propelling the dart by pushing it from the rear as the dart flies from the hunter's hand, much like a lacrosse player can launch a ball with a "mini-catapult" type action.

The students had to test a scientific question, specifically, "to what extent can an atlatl increase the throwing range of a spear wielding hunter?" After drafting hypotheses, or estimations of the probable advantage (in metres) of their individual throwing distances, the class ventured onto the field to test their hypotheses by comparing a series of spear throws, first with the unaided arm, then with the atlatls. After a demonstration in atlatl use by the teacher, it was the students' turn (see Figure 1). They took turns in small groups throwing darts and measuring their distances, and later on wrote up lab reports that included the graphic display of quantitative information (i.e., a graph that compared the distances reached using throws with the unaided arm, and throws with the atlatl), and answered or modified their hypotheses.

Of course at this level, this activity is not considered an accurate example of true experimental archaeology, but in terms of addressing the curriculum expectation and getting the students immediately interest-

ed in the hands-on applied nature of the study of the past, the "experiment" was a great success. Student interest in, and appreciation for, the challenges faced by Aboriginal hunters was greatly enhanced when a straw "wooly mammoth" was situated on the field after students completed their throws for the experiment. At this time, students attempted to use their atlatls to hit an actual target, and their fascination and involvement in the activity noticeably increased with each new stage of the experiment. The results of the students' experiments are summarized in the Table 1 (where N=25 since there were 25 students participating).

As the results show, the students found that, for *them*, atlatls can on average enhance their throwing distance by 11.1 metres (with an average increase in range of about 69%). Although as far as the students were concerned, the reason for the experiment was to

Table 1 Change in throwing distance by using an atlatl.

	Unaided Arm Throws (m)				Throws with Atlatl (m)				% Incr.
	Un 1	Un 2	Un 3	Avg	Atl 1	Atl 2	Atl 3	Avg	
1	14	17	21	17.3	18	16	20	18	4
2	12	15	14	13.6	20	22	21	21	54
3	12	10	12	11.3	17	16	16	16.3	44
4	9	7	8	8	14	13	16	14.3	79
5	13	12	14	13	26	25	24	25	92
6	21	13	27	20.3	32	25	36	31	53
7	25	22	16	21	46	10	16	24	14
8	13	14	15	14	25	24	27	25.3	81
9	24	36	26	28.6	36	38	50	41.3	45
10	13	14	14	13.6	18	20	19	19	40
11	21	20	25	22	57	57	54	56	155
12	15	12	16	14	28	36	25	29.6	111
13	31	16	24	23.6	38	46	20	34.6	47
14	12	13	13	12.6	27	24	31	27.3	117
15	17	19	22	19.3	28	29	26	27.6	43
16	13	14	16	14.3	20	24	32	25.3	77
17	17	17	20	18	37	40	48	41.6	132
18	12	13	14	13	36	37	38	37	185
19	20	26	35	27	30	35	40	35	30
20	18	21	21	20	28	27	27	27.3	37
21	8	10	12	10	12	15	18	15	50
22	14	20	20	18	28	27	29	28	56
23	15	21	20	18.6	33	50	31	38	104
24	14	13	12	13	18	18	17	17.6	36
25	25	20	25	23.3	20	30	42.5	30.8	32
Total average				17.1				28.2	68.76

test the advantage an atlatl gives a hunter, there was in reality a second experiment going on at the same time. This experiment was to informally test my own question: How can the interest of high school students in Ontario archaeology topics be [maximized] while at the same time fostering an appreciation for (and interest in) hands-on, applied research connected to sites threatened by development in Ontario? In this informal experiment, I believe I can conclusively state the following results (which address the two-fold approach to education mentioned above).

In the case of *enhancing public education in Ontario archaeology at the pre-university level*, the experiment was a success. Not only were the students fascinated by the project, but other classes in the school actually left their lessons to come onto the field to watch the proceedings (with the teacher's permission, of course). How many of these students will take the course, or get interested in Ontario archaeology as a result? How many parents and family members will hear about the student's involvement in hands-on archaeology projects? How many students who take grade 12 Archaeological Studies will choose to sign up for some (or many) archaeology courses in university (without notions of lost tombs)? Furthermore, the experiment enhanced pre-university public education in archaeology thanks to the attendance of a Toronto Star reporter and photographer, whose subsequent news article about the experiment (and the course) reached many readers in the province (Brown 2007).

In response to the second purpose, that of *enhancing student's passion for applied and Aboriginal*

archaeology connected to endangered sites in Ontario, the words of two of the student participants quoted in the Star article may best sum it up, "It's cool to think of the Iroquois living here in the early days...but trying to hunt that way isn't easy. It sounds easy in class, but it's not so easy out here." A second student offers, "It's always better hands-on, when you try out how things were really done" (Brown 2007 : E2). Clearly, the value of incorporating applied archaeological studies at the high school level can help us to foster interest in Ontario archaeology that enhances the attractiveness of the more applied approaches in the field.

The high school forum is the best setting to begin emphasizing the benefits of CRM and hands-on archaeology as a desirable career option. Fagan has begun this encouragement by stating,

If you're wise, you'll think about a career in cultural resource management (CRM), now the 1,000 pound gorilla in the archaeological universe...In North America, Europe, and Japan almost all field-work is CRM...CRM is big business, even if it still ranks lower on the archaeological totem pole than basic research, which strikes me as strange when

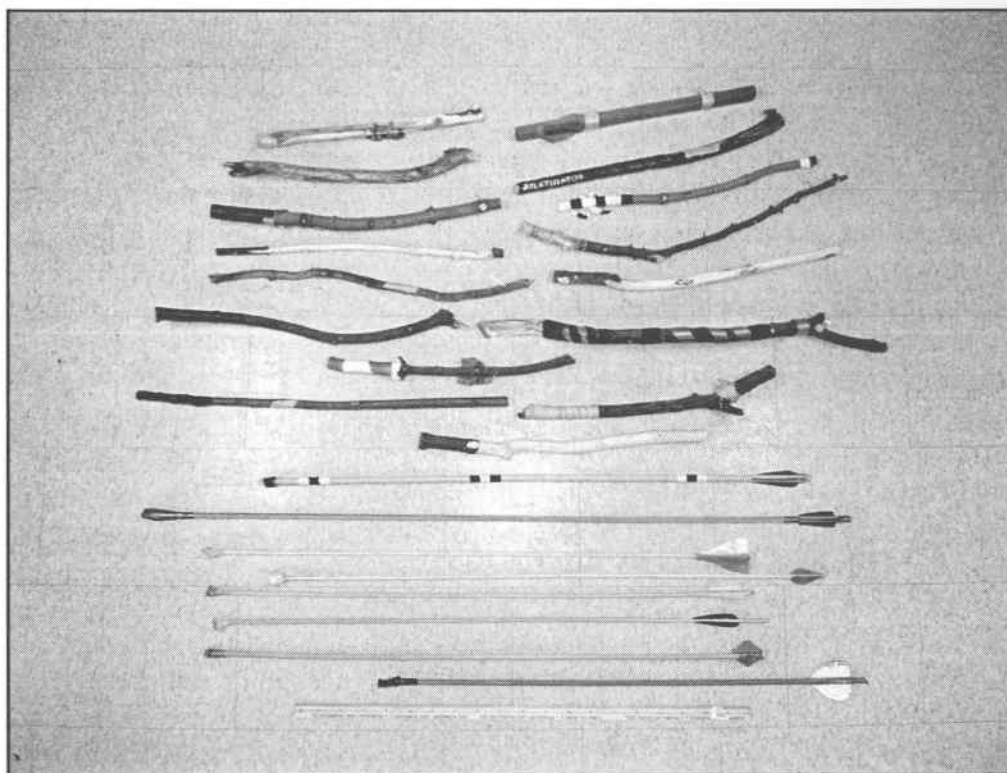


Figure 2. Samples of student-constructed atlatl spear throwers and accompanying darts. A metre stick is included for scale [bottom].
photo by Christopher Martinello

most of the truly innovative technical advances in archaeological research are coming from CRM projects. For instance, CRM researchers make extensive use of GIS in archaeological surveys and of subsurface radar to search for underground features like houses. (2006a : 62)

High school teachers of Archaeological Studies are in a unique position to take advantage of these interesting technological approaches to teaching archaeology in Ontario, for one of the very curriculum expectations of the course dictates that we are to “identify postsecondary training requirements for and potential employment opportunities in interdisciplinary fields related to the subjects or disciplines under study and describe possible future trends and opportunities.” (Ministry of Education 2002 : 37). What better perspective from which to entice today’s youth, the next generation of archaeologists, than to capitalize on their technological and computer savvy? The marriage between CRM as the “new face” of archaeology, and technological gadgetry, will be extremely important in attracting pre-university students to the field.

Although this example is taken from paleontology, who can forget the opening scene of Jurassic Park, when ground-penetrating radar reveals the intact (and unexcavated) form of a velociraptor? Think of a simulation or lesson activity that lets the students recreate what happened at a longhouse or other feature that is “revealed” through ground penetrating radar, or any other classroom activity that capitalizes on the growing public interest in technology and forensics. When allowed to simulate mysterious and exciting discoveries made through technology like this, either as high school lessons or at the undergraduate level (or in a context outside the educational system, for that matter), eyes will widen like the proverbial kid in a candy store—and all this marketed as the growing future of archaeology! Possibilities for incorporating hands-on archaeology in schools are boundless, as attested to by Lemieux, who reported on the OAS educational kit that invites students to examine reproduction artifacts, etc. (1999 : 17). There are many history and social science high school teachers who are qualified to offer grade 12 Archaeological Studies. If we can get them, and school boards across the province, to offer Archaeological Studies in their schools, we will see a

beginning of the solution to the problems now facing professional archaeology in Ontario.

Although most archaeologists realize that we are in a literal race against time as archaeological sites get either excavated (and in too many cases results go unpublished) or altogether destroyed in the face of urban sprawl, we often miss seeing this trend as two separate problems that exacerbate each other. The more sites we lose with time, the more people, specifically high school students slip through the educational system, in most cases having very little exposure to or interest developed in archaeology, before they move on to post secondary education or the workplace. These students, for lack of a better term, are our “captive audience” while they are in high school. With an influx of hands-on, interesting archaeological topics in the high school curriculum, we can turn a captive audience into an engaged, active and eager group who want to make the kinds of changes that the archaeological community now encourages.

Who better in which to instil a love of Ontario’s ancient past? Who better to equip with a base knowledge of the archaeological situation in Ontario to help stave off the trend of losing archaeological data forever? And who better to get involved in archaeology, with both academic and hands-on learning that leads students in Ontario’s high schools to appreciate our collective past? It will be these people, often overlooked due to their youth, who will become our future archaeologists leading the developments and making discoveries that we will read with delight from our retirement armchairs. By focusing our attention on the opportunities inherent in the high school curriculum, we can turn archaeology from a non-renewable, into an expanding resource among professionals and laity alike.

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Ontario heritage community supports \$17 million purchase of Late Woodland site in Toronto

By Michael W. Gregg

The recent purchase of seven hectares of parkland straddling a power corridor in northeast Scarborough may have been a bitter pill for municipal politicians to swallow, but Toronto City Council's decision to halt development on the site of a 700-year-old Late Woodland village has been applauded by members of the heritage community and First Nations groups in Ontario and Quebec.

Heritage Toronto's Executive Director Peggy Mooney was "delighted" that Council not only approved the purchase of the property but also restricted the site to a naturalized state.

"Heritage Toronto will be supportive of any efforts to ensure appropriate recognition of this important site", said Mooney. However, many questions remain concerning the site's archaeological significance as well as plans for its interpretation and commemoration.

The decision to purchase two parcels of land on the banks of the Rouge River known as the Archie Little II site followed heated debate in open and closed sessions of Toronto City Council. Scarborough Councilor Glenn De Baermaeker's proposal to maintain the property as a wildlife refuge linking Morningside Stream with the Rouge Valley was opposed by many municipal politicians including the city's budget chief Shelley Carroll. The \$17 million expenditure was not anticipated in Toronto's five-year budget plan and exhausted the city's reserve fund for land acquisition. Bruce Bowes, the city's chief corpo-

rate officer considered the price "to be fair and reasonable", but Etobicoke Councilor Doug Holyday claimed the city could have acquired the two parcels of land for \$6 million in 2002. In opposing the purchase, Holyday also pointed to the absence of any information concerning the state of preservation of archaeological remains.

The motion to bring the property under public ownership was supported by a wide range of heritage organizations and citizens groups, including the Ontario Archaeological Society, Rouge Park Alliance, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Heritage Toronto, P.A.S.T Coalition, Morningside Heights Residents Association, Wapiti Alliance, and Huron-Wendat Nation.

Stressing the importance of an "irreplaceable heritage resource belonging to all Ontarians", OAS President Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon encouraged the city to preserve the site in situ and interpret it for our collective enlightenment: "There is no greater feeling, no better way of truly understanding the past, than to literally walk in the footsteps of those who came before us. Listening to stories about longhouses, palisades and cornfields while being crowded by luxury condos or steel and glass towers effectively places the archaeological information into the realm of myth and legend." In his submission, Pilon also acknowledged that the OAS had been unable to "access specific information about this site to determine its significance", as developer Village Securities Limited had instructed its archaeological consultant not to make the most

recent site assessment available to members of the heritage community.

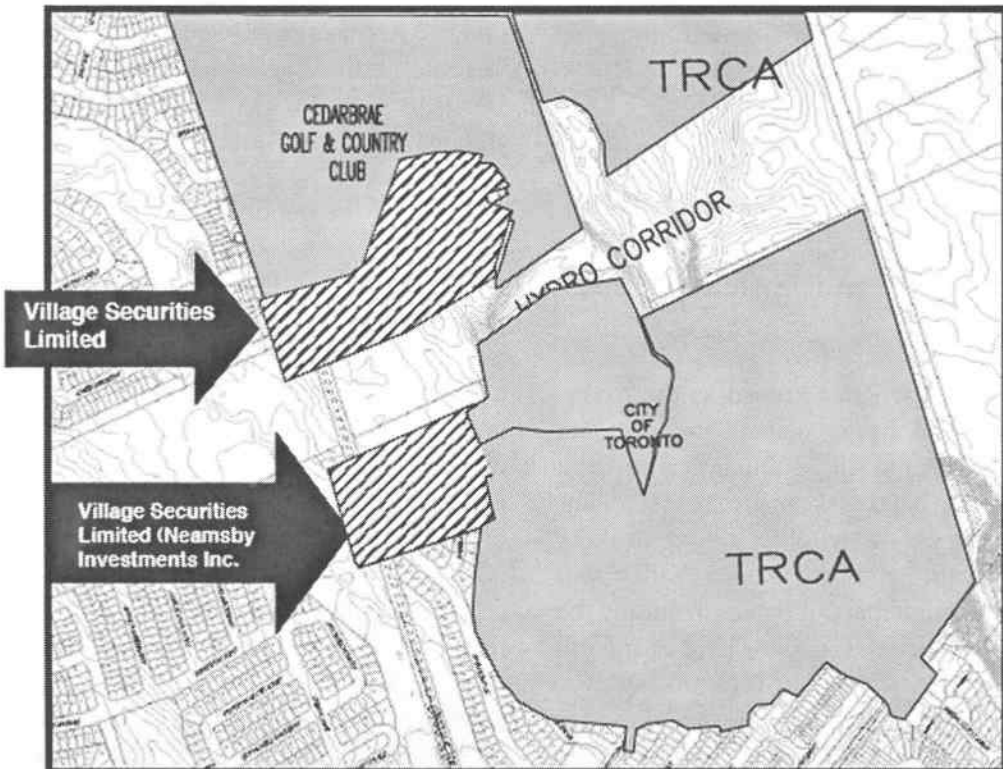
Dr. Ron Williamson of Archaeological Services Inc. advised former OAS Toronto Chapter President Pat Reed (who was mobilizing support for purchase of the property) that his client was “not interested” in releasing the contents of the archaeological assessment his firm had prepared as a requirement of provisions in the Ontario Heritage and Planning Acts. Citing the possibility of jeopardizing ASI’s competitive position, the Ontario Ministry of Culture has also declined to release the ASI report.

The Archie Little II site was first noted by Bill Ross in 1973, and tentatively identified as a Middle Ontario Iroquoian Village in 1988 by Mayer, Phil, Poulton and Associates. In 2002, archaeological consultant Dana Poulton appeared on behalf of the Friends of the Rouge Watershed at an Ontario Municipal Board hearing looking into the potential subdivision and subsequent development of the property. There Poulton learned that an ASI 2000 report contained a recommendation for stage 3 test excavations, but as far as he is aware these excavations were never undertaken. Heritage Preservation Services, the unit of Toronto’s planning department responsible for designating and commemorating her-

itage properties, has spent more than \$500,000 with ASI in the past four years developing an archaeological master plan for the city. This plan currently includes no mention of ASI’s findings at the Archie Little II site.

The city of Toronto has yet to negotiate an agreement with “relevant First Nations representatives” guaranteeing unfettered access to the property. OAS member Charles Garrad contends that no single modern-day First Nations group may be able to claim a close affiliation to the site simply because it is Woodland in culture: “Given the turmoil, upheaval and death-rate resulting from European intrusion, the political/social realignments which survived probably bear no resemblance to the situation prior”. Mr. David Donnelly, legal counsel for the Wendake community, has not responded to inquiries concerning the status of the negotiations, nor has the Huron-Wendat Nation identified if it would like to see the site commemorated in any particular way.

Michael Gregg is a PhD Candidate with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, and an instructor in Archaeology and World Prehistory with the Department of Anthropology at Trent University.



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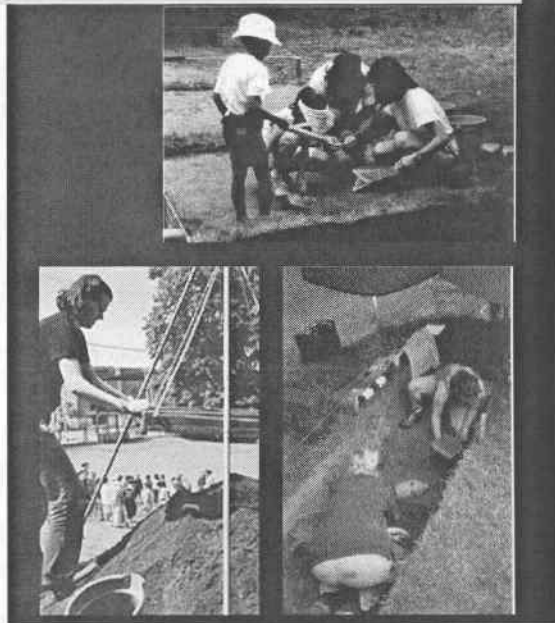
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Meetings: Fieldcote Museum, 64 Sulphur Springs Road, Ancaster, dates TBA
Membership: Individual \$11, Family \$24

Hurononia chapter

President: Marilyn Cornies
Vice President: Teresa Wagner
Secretary/Treasurer: Marg Raynor
Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of every month Sept to May at
Georgian Bay Metis Council, 9170 County Road 93, Midland
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$18

London chapter

President: Nancy VanSas
Vice President: Darcy Fallon
Treasurer: Chris Ellis
Secretary: Chris Dalton
Directors: Jake Anderson, Lindsay Foreman, Holly Martelle
KEWA Editors: Christine Dodd & Chris Ellis
Web: www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oaec
Mail: Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Rd.,
London, ON N6G 3M6
Phone: (519) 473-1360 Fax (519) 473-1363
Meetings: 8 pm on 2nd Thursday of the month except May–August; at MOA
Membership: Individual/Family \$18, Student, \$15, Institutional \$21

Ottawa chapter

President: Heather Stronach
Secretary: Glenna Roberts
Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
Director at large: Cara Pelletier
Director Public Archaeology: André Miller
Ottawa Archaeologist Editor: Irene-Ann Lacroix
Web: www.ottawaoas.ca
Mail: PO Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1
Meetings: Every 2nd Thursday of the month from Sept. to May; at Routhier Community
Centre, 172 Guigues Street, Ottawa (in the Byward Market)
Membership: Individual \$19, Family \$23, Student \$12

Thunder Bay chapter

President: Debra Babcock
Vice-President: Bill Ross
Secretary/Treasurer: Jennifer Surette
Director: Frances Duke
E-mail: d1lbaboc@lakeheadu.ca
Meetings: 7 pm on the last Thursday of the month except May–August
in Room BB0017, Braun Building, Lakehead University
Membership: \$5

Toronto chapter

President: Sylvia Teaves
Vice President: Roberta O'Brien
Treasurer: Norma Knowlton
Secretary: Annie Gould
PROFILE Editor: Allen Ternowski
Web: <http://tinyurl.com/ebpfj>
Meetings: 7:30 pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June–August; in room
560a, basement of Sidney Smith Hall, UofT, 100 St George Street
Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$14

Windsor chapter

President: Katherine Graham
Past president: Rosemarie Denunzio
Secretary: Barbara Johnson
Treasurer: Bob Drago
Web: <http://ca.geocities.com/windsoroas>
Contact: windsoroas@yahoo.ca
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$20, Students \$5