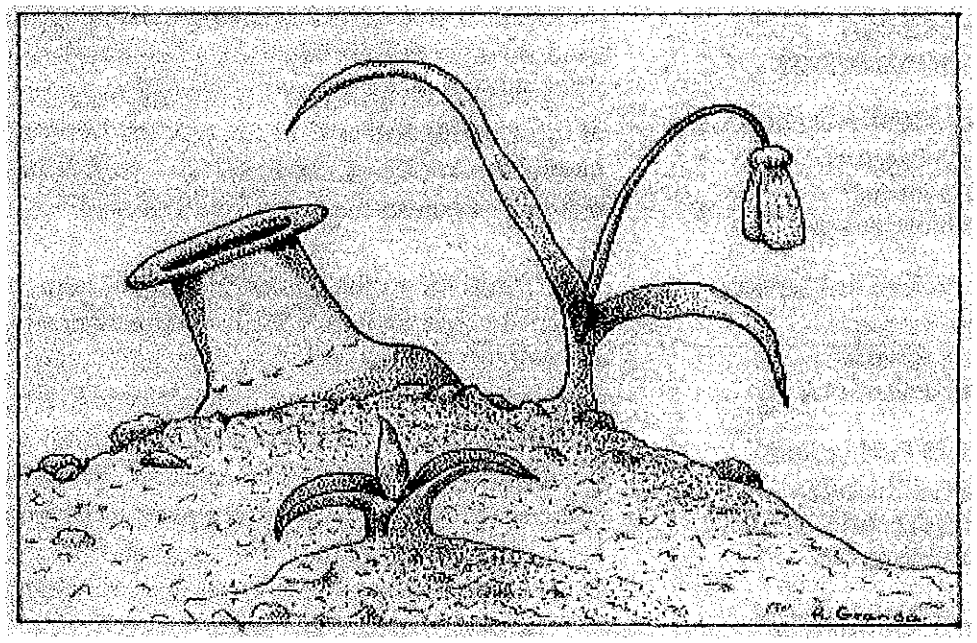
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 4, Issue 2 March / April 1999



Board of Directors

Editor's note ...

Dang - I fell for the old "forgot to change the year" trap! That could be because I feel a bit "retro" at this late date in the 20th century. It all started when I read (in the last issue of *Arch Notes*) that Jo was clearing out the office - i.e., free *Ontario Archaeology* and even more spectacular, free *Arch Notes*! I quickly headed to T.O. where, to my surprise (and two decades of *OA* aside) I scrounged about for an afternoon and for my efforts amassed a nearly complete set of *ArchNotes* dating from1962!!

In perusing the older issues, what struck me was the communication among and between archaeologists and the OAS membership. In amongst a few scandals, the Garrard editorial threats (this year I really will resign!), and a wealth of informative and critical site reports, lectures and commentaries on Ontario archaeology - *Arch Notes* carried this line of communication for all to read.

This brings me to the current day - this issue is a bit "retro" in that we have a lively debate regarding *OA* 64, a response to heritage activism, a MCzCR contribution, and best yet - a few items from local chapters!! Add to this a call for papers for the !999 OAS Symposium in Waterloo, in addition to other conference items, and voila - a welcome issue of *Arch Notes* that speaks to & from the membership the community! Thanks to all for a job well done & let's keep the lines of communication wide open.

I'd like to thank Rita Granda for volunteering to provide this issue's cover, which Rita themed "historic archaeology blooming in spring". If you need illustrative aid, contact Rita via email: granda@interlog.com

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President's note: think tank

In order to begin the process of preparing a new Strategic Plan to replace the existing three-year old one that expires this year, the OAS Board of Directors and Executive Director, Jo Holden, recently attended a day-long "think tank" session at Cedarcroft, the beautiful home of Mike and Chris Kirby. Long time OAS member, Peter Carruthers acted as a facilitator in keeping us well focused during throughout our critical deliberations. Judging by the 30 poster-sized pages of notes on such topics as "Vision-the Dream", "Mission Statement(s)", "Roles and Responsibilities of the BoD", "Needs", "Marketing Strategies", and "Fundraising" among other subjects, the session was extraordinarily productive.

Membership growth was unanimously identified as the key priority for the immediate future. New ways of attracting new members were discussed at length. We were constructively critical of the services and products that our members currently receive. It was recognised that some of these need improvement or possible elimination. We tried to be as innovative as possible in determining new ones using existing and new technologies, as well as those that have tangible benefits in generating much needed revenue or have cost effective intangible benefits in promoting the Society's aims and objectives.

A committee consisting of Henry van Lieshout, Caroline Theriault, Hugh Daechsel and myself will use the notes from the session to prepare a discussion paper that will be circulated in the May/June issue of *Arch Notes* to OAS members and Chapter Executives for their consideration. Upon completion of the consultation and drafting process, which may include a special meeting with Chapter representatives and other individuals in September plus a review at the ABM during the Symposium in October, the Strategic Plan will be finalized by November.

Jo Holden must congratulated for preparing a thorough agenda that challenged us to realize what the potential of the OAS is within the next three to five years (and beyond), and what our roles and responsibilities should be to achieve this potential.

Peter Carruthers also must be congratulated for his hard work and efforts as facilitator in making the session such a success. In addition, notwithstanding his admiration for Wendy Mesley (the CBC newscaster), his well known and respected wit was well received and enjoyed by all.

Mike and Chris Kirby volunteered an excellent venue and facilities for the session. The hospitality, food and beverages they provided is greatly appreciated. At the conclusion of the session, they were given a big THANK YOU by the attendees.

Bob Mayer, President

Attention all Ontario Archaeology subscribers

In response to the number of complaints about the print quality of the latest edition of OA (64), the Board has made arrangements with the printer to reissue this publication. We have the assurance of the printer that it will be done in the usual high quality of our publication.

Should you wish to replace your current copy, please contact me or Jo Holden. It is not necessary to return your copy, nor will there be a charge for the replacement. The Board regrets the inconvenience and will ensure that this problem does not recur.

Sincerely,

Caroline Thériault, Director of Publications

Profiles of the OAS Board of Directors

The OAS Board of Directors has seven elected members with voting rights, plus an Executive Director, ex officio, with non-voting status who also serves as Secretary at Board meetings. As a means of introducing itself to the OAS membership, the Board of Directors for 1999 has prepared the following profiles of its officers. Whenever a question or issue arises, OAS general members are encouraged to contact the Directors their areas of responsibilities. Contact numbers are listed on the second page of each *Arch Notes* issue.

Bob Mayer (President) is a licenced consulting archaeologist who, over the past 27 years has served on more than 400 development projects in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Michigan. Some of the projects he has directed include: the SkyDome Stadium and parts of the Highway 407 in the Greater Toronto Area; the second span of the Blue Water Bridge in Port Edward; the CNR/St. Clair Railway Tunnel in Sarnia; the Red Hill Creek Valley in Hamilton; the Archaeological Master Plan for the Oneida First Nation of the Thames; the CN North America railway buildings in Port Huron, Michigan; and the REPAP Timber Management licence application for 17% of the Province of Manitoba. His consulting firm is based in London, Ontario, and has regional representatives throughout Ontario.

Michael Kirby (Director of Chapter Services) joined the Society in 1973 and became editor of its newsletter, *Arch Notes*, in 1974. He has served in many volunteer capacities with the Society since then notably as Editor of *Arch Notes* for 20 years, as Treasurer for seven years since 1987, and more recently as Director of Publications. In 1990 he received his fifteen year volunteer award pin from the Province of Ontario, and he was granted Honorary membership of the Society in 1987 - in recognition of the considerable amounts of time and effort spent on behalf of the Society. He and his wife Chris were made Friends of the Niagara escarpment in June 1992 in recognition of their work as Archaeological Conservation Officers for the Beaver Valley region of Ontario, as well as for their previous work on the Escarpment with Charles Garrad, a former President of the Society, and its Executive Director for many years. Michael continues to provide many services to the Society from his home based computer, most notably preparing the Society's refereed journal, Ontario Archaeology, for print. He is currently editing an encyclopedia of bird remains from Ontario archaeological sites, authored by Drs. Doug Sadler and Howard Savage.

Lise Ferguson (Director of Professional Services) has been on the Board since 1991, and a member of the Society for twenty-one years. She has a degree from the University of Toronto in Anthropology and Classical Civilization, and has worked on Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites throughout southern Ontario. As a Director, her responsibilities have included participation in the Minister's Advisory Committee on New Heritage Legislation (to draft a new Ontario Heritage Act), representing the Society on the Ontario Heritage Alliance (an umbrella group of provincial heritage groups), reviewing related legislation, monitoring news items related to archaeology, and other advocacy issues. She has been a Historical Interpreter at several historic sites, a heritage researcher and an archaeological field school instructor.

Vito Vaccarelli (Director of Public Services) received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto in 1992, and his Masters of Arts from Trent University in 1995. His specialty is in Euro-Canadian Historical Archaeology and over the last nine years he has taken part in various projects in Ontario including excavations at Historic Fort York, Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, Dundurn Castle and the Penetanguishene Naval Establishments. Other projects include

the archaeological assessment of the Ontario Heritage Foundation's Natural Heritage Properties and the assessment of some Highway 407 archaeological sites. Currently a high school teacher in Toronto, he remains active in Ontario archaeology through summer contract work, personal research and occasional publications.

Caroline Theriault (Director of Publications) has been a member of the Society since 1990. She is currently employed at a major Toronto based consulting firm, has worked on both historic and prehistoric sites, and written many Stage 2 assessment reports. Caroline obtained her Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology in 1991, focusing on archaeology with a specialization in Native/Canadian relations. Upon graduation she was hired by Northeastern Archaeological Associates as Laboratory Supervisor for the Charity site on Christian Island, home of the Beausoleil First Nation. She subsequently returned to university and obtained a Masters degree in Environmental Studies, focussing her studies on cultural elements of Native community development. In her spare time she enjoys reading, canoeing, cross-country skiing and cycling. She is also a member of the McMichael Canadian Collection.

Help Wanted!

The OAS has images on film, originally taken with a Super 8 Camera. Would any of the membership have the time and/or equipment to transfer this film from its current format to video? It would be great to add these images to our library.

~

Homes Wanted!

There are still quite a number of back issue *OA*'s and *AN*'s looking for homes. If you can't get to the OAS office to collect them, why don't you consider arranging for a courier company to collect them for you?

Hugh Daechsel (Director of Member Services) a 25 year member of the Society, is a licenced consulting archaeologist and has been active in archaeological research and education activities in the province for 27 years. Born in Kingston, Ontario, Hugh spent most of his youth in Ottawa where he began his involvement in archaeology through the Ottawa Chapter of the Society. He attended Trent University for his undergraduate degree and graduate work at McMaster University. Much of his experience is with archaeological investigations in eastern Ontario, with research emphasis on aboriginal history and work experience focussed primarily on Euro-Canadian settlement of the region. He has served as Executive Director of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation and as President of the Association of Professional Archaeologists. He is currently President and Senior Archaeologist with an archaeological consulting firm in its seventh year.

Henry van Lieshout (Treasurer and Secretary) has been the Treasurer of the Society since 1995. One of his functions is the management of the Society's investments. In addition to his Board functions, he is the Auditor for the Toronto Chapter of the Society and also performs the audit function for the Petun Research Institute Inc. He has held various financial and computer systems management positions with three major Canadian public corporations since coming to Canada in 1979.

Jo Holden (Executive Director) has been involved with Ontario Heritage in various capacities for over two decades, and brings experience, partnering skills, critical evaluation, programming and an awareness of the delicate balance Heritage Associations must strike in responding to their membership, generating funds and re-

maining true to their mandate. She joined the Society in 1991 as a member of the Education Committee that took on the challenge of designing, producing and implementing the traveling education kits, "Discovering Ontario Archaeology". Jo is an active member of CAPHC (Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants) and a member of their advocacy committee. She also finds time to volunteer with her regional chapter of the Humane Society and the Chronic and Palliative care units of her local hospital.

1999 OAS COMMITTEES AND CHAIRS

PRESIDENT: President is a member of each committee - Bob Mayer

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE: Accounts, Payroll, Investments, Budget, Taxation, Fundraising, Grant Applications, Strategic Planning, (Corporate Secretary & Treasurer) - Henry van Lieshout

DIRECTOR OF MEMBER SERVICES: Membership, maintenance/drives, Awards, Constitution, Education, ABM Organization - Hugh Daechsel

DIRECTOR OF CHAPTER SERVICES: Liaison, Rethinking, President's Meetings Organization - Mike Kirby

DIRECTOR OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: Self-regulation, Hearings, OHA, LACACs, Legislation, MAC - Lise Ferguson

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SERVICES: Passport to the Past, Publicity, Symposium/Lectures, Education - Vito Vaccarelli

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS: Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeology, Special Publications, Field Manual, (Avocational) Teacher's Manuals, (Kits), Archaeology overview (Kits), Brochures, Electronic Publishing - Caroline Theriault

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Only paid staff member (part-time) - Jo Holden

From the OAS Office....

Many weekends when I sit down to organize the upcoming week with objectives and expected outcomes(?), I realize how fast the weeks and months go by. By looking back through my day book and phone journal I can certainly track what I was doing, however I'm really surprised by where and when I thought it was being done!

The OAS office is a busy and productive place. Not only do I respond, on a daily basis, to the needs of the membership, coordinate revenue generating events with our partners, develop and synthesize information for the Board of Directors, I welcome volunteers, and users of our Education materials and resources to our site.

Increasingly, I find my way out of the office to meet one of my personal objectives, that being to raise the public profile of the OAS. For those who subscribe to cable television, across southern Ontario, you may have seen me representing the OAS very early one February morning on City TV's Breakfast Television. It certainly was as interesting to watch television happen as well as participate in the experience. However as early as it was, it certainly was a start, (maybe we'll edge closer to prime time as they get to know us) and they were quite interested in what the OAS had to say about Archaeology Unearthed.

Recently, I presented a community outreach to a group called Probus (the Retired Professionals

and Businessmen's Club) and I have started setting the wheels in motion to bring the OAS to the attention and utilization of the radio stations across the province. What is really rewarding is that after every engagement I find the public really wants to know more about Ontario archaeology, so let's try to keep the information coming!

Now on to some practical OAS news, that heralds the start of the march towards the next Symposium. I would like to announce our nominating committee; Dena Doroszenko has volunteered to be the Nominating Committee Chair and Peter Timmins has come on board as her assistant. A special thank you goes out to both of them. Expect to see more information regarding our 1999 Symposium, to be held in Waterloo, Ontario, in this and upcoming issues.

Jo Holden, Executive Director

New OAS Members

L. Fantin (Windsor), M. Gardner (Toronto), F. Haas (Toronto), D. Maloney (Brockville), T. Maripuu (Toronto), A. Slinger (Guelph), P. Sundet (Minnesota), J. Tinning (Toronto), P. Varga (Hamilton), K. Zacher (Ariss).

Returned mail

If anyone knows the whereabouts of Elsa Moura of Toronto, please notify the OAS office?

Notice to 50 Year Members

We know some of you are out there! Check the list below. Any member who believes himself/herself eligible, but has not been listed, please contact the office and identify yourself. Fifty year members will have reached their 50 years with the society sometime during the year 2000. A special award will be presented to each individual at the 2000 OAS Symposium in Midland, Ontario. Recipients unable to attend personally or by a representative will receive their award later.

These are the names I found as I poured through the original minutes of the OAS. I know some of these original members have passed on, however I thought our current membership would like to see our founding members names. The spelling question mark is beside a couple names as they were all written in long hand and some cursives were a little difficult to read.

J.M. Sinclair	Josephine Collins	Frank Mee	Mrs Dresner
R. Marshall	Joan Andrews	Ridley	J. N. Emerson
Hooper	Lansdele (sp?)	Dianna Ellis	Prof. McIlwraith
T. Staples	Laurette Koleff	Miss Walker	Catherine Neill
Glen Hood	Miss Heason	Norma Richards	Wm. Rennison
Mary McPherson	Mr. Dresner	Miss Cooper	Jim Gooding
Mr. Stuckey	Mr. Nease	Miss Naurse	Miss Hoffand
Mr. Sinclair	Doug Bell	Mr. Scott	Mr. Corbet

The Ontario Archaeological Society
Summer Excursion to Moosonee, James Bay
July 31 to August 2, 1999 (Civic Holiday long week-end)

At the 1998 Symposium the Society announced that it would be organizing this trip. There has been a very good response to this announcement, and at this time there are a few openings still available to anyone interested to join us.

There are only a few great rail journeys left in the world, and this is one of them. The Polar Bear Express, inaugurated in 1932, follows an old Indian canoe route, and departs Cochrane for a scenic 4 hour, 300 km journey to the Provincial Park located off James Bay. The train takes up to 600 passengers for a five hour visit to Moosonee, traveling along the old highways of the fur trade, and crossing historic rivers such as the Abitibi and Moose. Our trip on the Polar Bear Express will take us to a sparsely populated land of forests, tranquil lakes and muskeg.

Once we arrive in Moosonee we will tour local sites of interest by bus, visit a nearby fossil field and cruise the last few kilometers on the Moose River to Moose Island, where we visit Moose Factory, Ontario's oldest fur trading post, and relic of the historic founding more than 300 years ago of the Hudson's Bay Company. As we tour Moosonee, we will begin to understand the realities of this frontier community, which was founded in 1673 as the first English settlement in Ontario.

To get to Moosonee we first travel by highway coach to Cochrane, 700 km north of Toronto. Our old friend and driver, Max, is scheduled to be our driver for the week-end. After an overnight stay in Cochrane we board the Polar Bear Express for Moosonee. During our train trip on Sunday we will enjoy a full breakfast in the dining car in the morning, and a full dinner in the evening on the way back to Cochrane. Both of these meals are included in the price. Lunch is available on the train, and ranges from $2.95 for a hot dog, to a full meal for about $15.00. The cost of lunch is not included.

The cost from Toronto is $295 per person twin, $360 per person single. The total trip lasts 3 days and 2 nights, and the above price includes all transportation, breakfast and dinner on board the Polar Bear Express, two nights accommodation in Cochrane, and all tips.

For more information please call Henry van Lieshout, at (416) 446-7673, evenings.

MCzCR Licences

The following list consists of the type of licence, name of licensee, licence number and site location. Unless otherwise noted, all licences are for the Province of Ontario. For information, contact the Archaeological Licence Office Cultural Programs Branch, 2nd floor (416)314-7123; fax: (416)314-7175.

Licences issued during the months of January and February 1999:

Conservation - Surface Collecting Only:
Larry M. Drew, 1999-002, Kent County (under supervision of SW Regional Archaeologist)

Conservation - Including Underwater:
Phillip J. Wright, 1999-010

Conservation:
Robert W. C. Burgar, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 1999-014, Lands under the Jurisdiction of the TRCA
Excavation:
Charles Garrad; 1999-003, McQueen-McConnell BcHb-31 Site

Field School:
Robert W. C. Burgar, Toronto & Region Conservation Authority, 1999-015, Seed Barker Site (AkGv-1)

Consulting:
L. R. Bud Parker, Parker Archaeological Consulting, 1999-004 • Richard Sutton, Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 1999-006 • Elizabeth Alder, Alder Heritage Assessments, 1999-005, Southern Ontario • John Pollock, Settlement Surveys Ltd., 1999-011 • Robert W. C. Burgar, Toronto & Region Conservation Authority, 1999-016, Peel, York, Durham, Dufferin and Metropolitan Toronto • Donna Morrison, Advance Archaeology, 1999-022, Southern Ontario • Lawrence Jackson, Northeastern Archaeological Associates, 1999-023 • Jacqueline Fisher, Material Culture Management Inc., 1999-024 • Philip J. Woodley, New Directions Archaeology, 1999-025 • Heather Henderson, Historic Horizon Inc., 1999-026, Historic; Prehistoric - Southern Ontario; Prehistoric - Stages 1 and 2 only - Northern Ontario • Hugh J. Daechsel, Heritage Quest Inc., 1999-027 • Catherine F. Webb, 1999-028, Southern Ontario • Rita Griffin-Short, RGS Archaeological Services, 1999-029 • David A. Spittal, 1999-030, Southern Ontario • Ken Swayze, 1999-012A • Jon K. Jouppien, J. K. Jouppien, Heritage Resource Consultant, 1999-032 • Nicholas R. Adams, Adams Heritage Consultants, 1999-038 • Dana R. Poulton, D. R. Poulton & Associates Inc., 1999-031

Consulting - stages 1-3 only:
Ken Swayze, 1999-012 • D. M. Gibbs, D. M. Gibbs Consulting, 1999-033

Consulting - Including Underwater:
Phillip J. Wright, Mount McGovern Co. Ltd., 1999-009

Underwater:
Robert Saunders, Aerospace Heritage Foundation of Canada, 1999-008, Avro Arrow Search Lake Ontario, near Point Petrie, Prince Edward County Brian Prince, 1999-034, Red Pine Bay, Ottawa River

Conservation:
William Finlayson, 1999-035

Survey and Test Excavation:
William Finlayson, 1999-036, Crawford Lake Area (within 40 km) • William Finlayson, 1999-037, Duffins and Petticoat Creek

Excavation:
Robert W. C. Burgar, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 1999-013, Lost Brant Site (AlGu-110)

The discovery of human remains - best practices

Peter Carruthers (Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation)

Introduction

The following is designed to assist all those involved in responding to and addressing discoveries of human skeletal remains outside of a licensed cemetery. The advice is presented as a series of best practices among the many overlapping interests and jurisdictions of several ministries, agencies, police services and other government bodies that are triggered when human skeletal remains are uncovered. This approach has been developed with the support and approval of the First Nations Burial Committee of Toronto. The practices outlined here are equally applicable to discoveries of human remains across Ontario.

These best practices support the existing regulatory and statutory mechanisms in Ontario. Responsibility for a burial passes through a number of jurisdictions (i.e., Police, Coroner, Cemeteries Regulation Section) and the intent of this document is to ensure this flow is effective and seamless. This information should be read along with the attached flow chart outlining the mandatory process to be followed under existing statutes. Although the flow chart describes the process as being linear, in many instances events can and do happen simultaneously.

A Note on Public Notification:

Getting through the entire discovery and disposition process when human remains are found will see the authority of the issue shift among several agencies. As such, until all investigations have been carried out and the disposition resolved, formal press releases or contacting the media should only occur if all affected authorities have concurred (i.e. police, coroner and Cemeteries Registrar). In addition, after all investigations have been completed, the concerns of the landowner and group acting as representative for the deceased (e.g. First Nation), should be considered before media contact. Premature media notification, particularly prior to having accurate identification of the deceased, will lead to misinformation, misplaced concerns being raised, and potentially a hardening of attitudes. This can make a final disposition agreement more difficult to reach.

Any media interest should be directed to the agency that has authority over the burial site at the time of the media contact (i.e. police, Coroner's Office or Cemeteries Registrar). Media photography of the remains should be avoided: a publicly displayed photograph of skeletal remains is both disrespectful to the deceased and offensive to representatives for the deceased.

A Note on Archaeology:

It is important to note that the discovery of human remains will occur in two basic contexts: either through accidental discovery by an individual in unexpected circumstances, or through discovery as part of an archaeological examination/excavation of a locale by a trained archaeologist, licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture & Recreation (MCzCR) under the Ontario Heritage Act. In the latter case, the archaeologist will possess the skills, knowledge and expertise to assist both the police and coroner in determining the age of the interment, as well as to assist the landowner in generating the information the Cemeteries Registrar will require to determine the nature, extent and cultural affiliation of the persons buried. His or her presence at the front end of the discovery process will greatly

aid all authorities in making quick and accurate determinations, and should be relied on as much as possible in such circumstances.

Under the Coroner's Act

1. A person finding skeletal material may first contact staff in an agency other than the police or coroner (e.g. MCzCR or Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations [MCCR] staff). When that occurs, the person is to be immediately instructed to report the find to the local police or coroner. An appropriate contact list (e.g. Regional Coroner's offices) should be maintained by all agencies that may be first contacted about such a discovery.

2. When the police are first contacted they will attend the scene, protect the site and contact the local coroner. The coroner, or the police on behalf of the coroner, will conduct an investigation to determine if: a) the skeletal material is human and b) if the site represents a crime scene. The investigators will need to obtain all the information required to make a determination. However, efforts should be made at this stage to minimise site disturbance. All bone and associated grave goods still embedded in the ground should not be disturbed unless removal is essential for the coroner to make a determination. Poking, pulling, and digging up the bone in an uncontrolled manner can quickly destroy critical data essential to making accurate identifications.

3. Whenever possible, the police and coroner should seek the assistance of an archaeologist in conducting the investigation. This is especially critical since burials are archaeological deposits in their own right, and are often found as part of more extensive archaeological deposits. As such, confirming an association of the burial with a surrounding archaeological site will help determine whether or not the human remains are part of a crime scene. Also, the archaeologist can help ensure that the larger heritage resource is not destroyed or damaged during investigation of the skeletal material. MCzCR staff can sometimes be called on to visit the scene with the police.

4. Archaeologists will consider issues such as the condition and discoloration of the bone, presence of artifacts around the discovery site, and knowledge of known archaeological sites in the area to determine chronological (and cultural) associations. If intact deposits are examined, features such as the presence/absence of a coffin, depth of remains, position of body, presence of grave goods, etc., will also assist the determination.

5. When skeletal material is found and it is not readily obvious that this material is either a burial or crime scene, coroners will often employ the services of a physical anthropologist or osteologist to examine the bone in detail. While the coroner requires only a basic determination of age (i.e. recent vs. historic/ancient) and nature of the interment, the physical anthropologist's study can also determine cultural affiliation (based on the presence/absence of specific skeletal traits), age of the individual at death, sex, and even funerary practices. This information will be essential for both the Cemeteries Registrar's investigation, as well as for the deceased's representative in determining the appropriate reinterment requirements. As such, latitude in allowing the physical anthropologist to complete a full, basic descriptive analysis of the skeletal material as a part of the coroner's investigation will greatly aid in addressing remaining issues associated with this process.

6. When the Coroner is satisfied the discovery site is not a crime scene, it is essential that he/she notifies the Registrar of Cemeteries of the discovery, and passes along any relevant information (e.g. contacts, results of any analyses, etc.). It is also essential that the landowner understand that he/she will need to preserve and protect the site from the point when the police are no longer

involved, and until a disposition is made under the Cemeteries Act.

Under the Cemeteries Act

1. Under the Cemeteries Act the Registrar will be required to determine and formally declare what the locale is: either an irregular burial site (unintentional interment), or an unapproved cemetery or unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery. When the information is not already in hand (i.e. based on archaeological findings or the results of the coroner's investigation) the landowner normally will be required to undertake an investigation. Such an investigation will generate the information necessary for the Registrar to make an accurate declaration.

2. In most cases, such investigations will be undertaken by a licensed and qualified archaeologist hired by the landowner. MCzCR ensures that the Cemeteries Registrar has a current list of such licensees that can be made available to the landowner.

3. The intent of the investigation is to provide the Cemeteries Registrar with the data necessary to make a declaration. As such, burial investigations will minimise normal archaeological fieldwork and reporting requirements. It will be determined following the Registrar's declaration and disposition agreement reached between landowner and deceased's representative whether disinterment is necessary.

4. The investigation for the Registrar must determine whether or not the interment(s) were intentional, and the basis on which this is made, the cultural affiliation of the deceased, the defined limits of the area containing burials, the style and manner in which the remains are interred, and a description of the artifacts determined to form part of the burial site. It may also be necessary to determine the exact number of discrete burials present in the area. Excavation methods should maximise recovery of this data, while minimising disturbances to the remains. Recording should also be limited to that required by the Registrar (e.g. emphasis on mapping location of burials and in relation to property lines, existing structures, or other reference points). MCzCR will advise licensed archaeologists of the appropriate archaeological methods.

5. During the investigation, the remains must be treated with respect and care. All artifacts found in the burial are to be considered grave goods, and should be treated as part of the burial, and kept with the skeletal remains. Burials must not be unnecessarily exposed to the elements or to casual viewing, and must be covered over as soon as possible following identification. The landowner continues to be responsible for preserving and protecting the site during this investigation, and until a disposition is made under the Cemeteries Act.

6. At the conclusion of the investigation a report must be submitted to the Registrar. This report will need to include the information required in Point 4. For sites that date to the last 200 years, historical research (e.g. land title search, newspapers, local informant interviews, etc.) may be required to answer some of the information points outlined in Point 4. This report will also serve to address the archaeologist's reporting requirements for the license issued by MCzCR under the Ontario Heritage Act.

7. Once the Registrar can make a declaration, and the locale is determined to be an unapproved cemetery, he/she will locate a representative for the deceased. If the locale is an unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery, the Registrar will contact the nearest First Nation Government. Another community of Aboriginal People whose members have a close cultural affinity to the interred person may also act as representative. As well, if agreed-to and established before-hand, a designated "Burials Committee"

can serve as the first point of Aboriginal contact for the Registrar. If the burial is non-aboriginal, the Registrar will attempt to find a representative through media notification. Where no descendant is found, a representative of the same religious denomination as the person buried can act for the deceased.

8. The representative and landowner will agree to a disposition agreement outlining what is to be done with the burials. Where there is no agreement, binding arbitration is provided under the Cemeteries Act. Typically there are three options: 1) leave the remains intact and establish the site as a cemetery; 2) establish a cemetery nearby, remove the remains and reinter them there; 3) remove the remains and reinter them in an existing cemetery. The option selected with respect to an unapproved cemetery or unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery will be negotiated between the landowner and representative for the deceased.

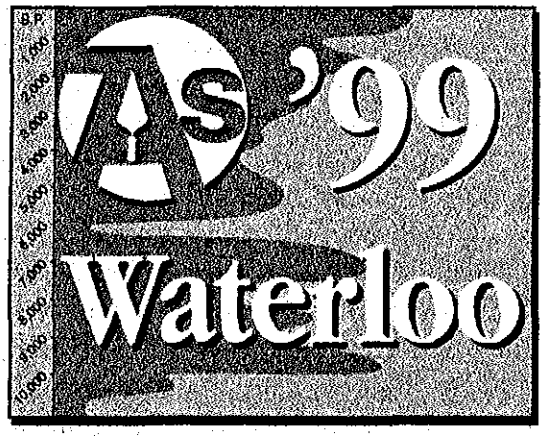
9. If the discovery is declared to be an irregular burial site, there are three options: 1) leave the remains intact and establish the site as a cemetery; 2) establish a cemetery nearby, remove the remains and reinter them there; 3) remove the remains and reinter them into an existing cemetery. The landowner will choose the option and is responsible for all costs.

10. In respect to an unapproved cemetery or unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery, if a disinterment/reburial option is selected, the burials will need to be fully uncovered, removed and reinterred with a minimum of damage and time. Costs associated with a disposition agreement will be negotiated by the landowner and representative. While the time it takes to complete this work will be subject to the wishes of the landowner and representative, factors such as the number and nature of interments, level of observations required by the representative for reinterment purposes, etc., will affect the length of time needed to complete the removal and reinterment. Consequently, in order to minimise time while maximising care and documentation, this work is best done by a licensed archaeologist under the direction of the disposition agreement.

11. During removal, detailed observations will need to be made of the archaeological context of the burial to ensure that all associated remains and grave goods are fully recovered. Age at death and sex of the individual should also be noted. This information will assist in determining the appropriate methods of reinterment, as well as to assist in determining what specific ceremonies need to accompany the reburial. Basic mapping can be used to aid in making these observations. No scientific analysis of the skeletal remains or grave goods can occur during this process without the consent of the representative of the deceased.

12. Should the disposition agreement impact on adjacent archaeological remains, or should concerns be raised for these deposits during negotiations, MCzCR will advise and work closely with the Cemeteries Registrar and others concerned to determine what is the most appropriate course of action. MCzCR will also assist in mediating any issues that might arise between the licensed archaeologist and other parties.

(July 15, 1998)



Ontario Archaeological Society 26th Annual Symposium: Call for Papers

THE HUMAN ECOLOGY OF ONTARIO'S ELEVEN MILLENNIA: PEOPLE, ENVIRONMENT, CHANGE, AND ADAPTATION THROUGHOUT THE HOLOCENE

The 1999 annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held on the weekend of October 29-31 at the University of Waterloo. Accommodations and banquet facilities are being arranged through the Waterloo Inn. October in Waterloo Region would not be complete without Oktoberfest so don't forget to pack your dirndls and lederhosen, since we'll be serving up plenty of gemutlichkeit at our Bavarian theme banquet.

THE THEME

As we approach the third millennium of the common era, it is worth remembering that this is only one of many millennia that have passed by since the human occupation of Ontario began. With their unique long-term viewpoint, archaeology and paleoecology together have the potential of providing us with an important perspective on the future implications of human-induced changes in our environment, already occurring on what may be an unprecedented scale. What have we learned about human interactions with Ontario environments over eleven millennia, and about the changing nature of those environments over that same period? We therefore invite the submission of papers which address the fairly broad paleoecological theme outlined in the symposium title: *The Human Ecology of Ontario's Eleven Millennia: People, Environment, Change, and Adaptation Throughout the Holocene*. With increasing societal concern regarding climate change, global warming, ecosystem stress, and human adaptation to environmental change, this topic has great currency. Submissions are also invited for the customary Sunday morning open session.

THE ORGANIZERS

The Quaternary Sciences Institute (QSI) was founded at the University of Waterloo in 1987 with the mandate to further research in all areas embracing the Quaternary Period, the last two million years of geological time (the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs). More specifically, QSI's mandate focuses on the investigation of Quaternary environments and history, as derived from such studies as anthropology, climatology, geochemistry, geomorphology, geophysics, geotechnique, paleoecology, paleontology, pedology, and stratigraphy. Archaeology has been a significant component of QSI activities from the beginning, thanks in part to the vision of founding director Professor Paul Karrow, who many will recall as a past president of the OAS.

QSI is very pleased to have formed a partnership with the Grand River-Waterloo Chapter of the OAS in order to host the 1999 annual OAS symposium. The Programme Co-chairs for this event will be Professor Robert Park, representing QSI and the University of Waterloo, and Professor Dean Knight, representing the Grand River-Waterloo Chapter of the OAS and Wilfrid Laurier University. Assisting Park and Knight in organizing the symposium will be the deputy-director of QSI, Mr. Robert MacDonald.

SUBMISSIONS

Paper abstracts of up to 200 words should be submitted no later than 30 June, 1999, to:

Dr. Robert W. Park
Department of Anthropology & Classical Studies
University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

Tel: (519) 888-4567 ext. 5666
Fax: (519) 747-9149
Email: rwpark@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

FURTHER DETAILS

Further symposium details will be appearing in up-coming issues of *Arch Notes* and on the official symposium web site at **http://arts.uwaterloo.ca/ANTHRO/OAS99.html**

Trash talking: a forum on historic plough-zone sampling

OA 64 brought forth some quick responses from the archaeological community. Presented here are commentaries by Jeff Bursey and Paul Lennox and rebuttals from Neal Ferris and Eva MacDonald in reference to the "Ian T. Kenyon Memorial Volume", *Ontario Archaeology* (Number 64).

• *Commentary by Jeff Bursey*

First, I would like to congratulate Neal Ferris and the authors included in the last *OA* (Number 64) for their various contributions. Despite the large number of excavations undertaken for research, CRM and other purposes, historic archaeology has been extremely under-represented in the archaeological literature. The thought-provoking articles in the Ian T. Kenyon Memorial Volume provide a much needed boost to the literature of the latest period of Ontario's archaeological record as well as providing an introduction to a number of different approaches which can be taken with this material.

I found a couple of aspects of Eva MacDonald's paper, particularly, warrant further consideration. For example, MacDonald's data base could be quite useful for exploring aspects of the use of space both through time and between different economic, ethnic and cultural groups. A number of Susan Kent's recent publications (ie. 1984, 1990a, but also 1990b *passim*) on spatial-patterning and activity areas provide useful examples of how this data can be applied to broad cross-cultural studies including the historic period. In particular, Kent's Ph.D. (1984) compared the use of domestic space among modern Euro-Americans, Mexican-Americans and Navajos and compared this data with archaeological samples including early 20th century Navajo sites. Subsequently, she has expanded her research to include both prehistoric sites from the American southwest and Kalahari foragers (Kent 1991, 1999).

MacDonald also brings up the topic of "plough-zone" archaeology with specific reference to how sampling (or the lack thereof) of the plough-zone affects the interpretation of historic sites. Given that far more sites are found, registered and excavated on the basis of recognizable clusters of artifacts on the surface of plough-zone than under from any other context, it is surprising that some archaeologists continue to maintain that the plough-zone is too disturbed to provide usable information. This stance is particularly incongruous in light of the cultural inferences derived from extensive plough-zone excavations from some of the oldest archaeological sites known in the province as reported in the various works of Deller and Ellis. Consider what our state of knowledge of the Paleo-Indian period would be if sites like Thedford II, Parkhill or Fisher had been grade-all stripped in search of subsoil features (see Lennox 1986)!

World-wide, the body of theoretical and methodological research on plough-zone contexts is truly immense and the ability to derive useful spatial information from plough-zone, even fields which have literally been cultivated for thousands of years, is generally accepted (c.f. Dunnell and Simek 1995). A recently published paper by Jeff Leach (1998) provides not only a "cautionary tale" but some of the more often cited references in this body of literature. A few others more relevant to Ontario were included in a letter I had published in a previous *Arch Notes* (1996 New Series 1(6):14-17). Below I will briefly discuss some of the high points.

Some types of archaeological deposits tend to be less deeply buried than others. Living floors, activity areas and the latest deposits in pits and middens are most likely to be incorporated into the plough-zone and thus will be lost if sampling of this context does not occur prior to mechanized stripping. In short, sites which have been mechanically stripped will have a biased assemblage of chronologically sensitive artifacts. By losing the latest deposits from pits and middens, any seriation using rim sherds, for example, will appear too early. Secondly, a great deal of spatial information potentially gained from the analysis of activity areas and living floors will also be lost.

More controversial is the question of how much sampling of the plough-zone should be considered adequate. While some archaeologists have argued that samples as low as 10% may be adequate for some analyses, Custer (1992) drawing from simulation studies of historic sites in Delaware, suggested that 25% would be adequate. It should be noted, however, that any study based on the occurrence or distribution of rare or unique artifacts would require that a 100% sample was obtained. To the best of my knowledge, there is nothing in the published literature that would support the levels of plough-zone sampling currently accepted in some circles for Late Woodland or Historic sites in southern Ontario. As stated above, this discussion is not intended to provide a detailed discussion of plough-zone archaeology but rather, a brief introduction to the extant literature. I will be most interested to hear the results of ASI's research on the topic and anticipate it will be an illuminating addition to the large body of similar research already in print. In the meantime, I can only hope that issues such as these will be addressed by our regulatory agency before too much of our archaeological record is lost due to inadequate sampling and recovery techniques.

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• *Commentary by Paul Lennox*

I really enjoyed the articles presented in the most recent *Ontario Archaeology* dedicated to the memory of Ian Kenyon - the smartest man I ever knew. Congratulations to the authors and guest editor for a job well done! Other than making available a wealth of good detail and thoughts about archaeological and documentary sources concerning 19th Century Euro-Canadian sites, sites that rarely see a binder let alone a publication, several things struck me immediately.

There are several suggestions that different field techniques should be employed for particular site types. While this may be true, the changes alluded to will be costly and time consuming and, as with the use of any field strategy, should be carefully considered before being widely used. For example, Eva MacDonald indicates in the abstract to her paper (1997:56) that, "it will be suggested that the presence or absence of a root cellar, or other large subsurface features, would appear to have important implications for the interpretation of site formation processes that occurred after the farmstead was abandoned. Also important are the methods we choose as archaeologists to excavate these sites", and, in Neal's editorial he complements Eva's work and suggests (1997:7) that her findings argue, "the days of stripping nineteenth-century plough-disturbed domestic sites without adequate ploughzone sampling and excavation should now come to an end" and goes on to add, "Indeed, the caution she raises need not be restricted to pioneer sites. The assumption that ploughzone archaeological data is simply nothing 'but more of the same' and thus can be lost is a notion that should be revisited when applied to the other site type regularly treated in this manner - the Late Woodland village"

Not only does the editor read into Eva's article and attribute to it thoughts that are not hers, he interprets her data as support for a call to change field strategies, the benefits of which remain unsupported and will be quite costly. The way that the business end of archaeology is now operating in the Province, those who take this suggestion seriously will be excluded from winning private sector contracts. I find this ironic coming from Mr. Ferris's pen. Before new field techniques are widely employed, a demonstration of the suggested worth of such data might be useful. It might provide some skeptical graduate student with a good thesis topic.

In the conclusions to her paper, MacDonald notes the differences in the socio-economic status arrived at by Wheeler in the study of archaeological data compared to that ascribed to a site's occupant using historical data, and suggests reasons (presumably the author's and not Wheeler's) for the differences. And, here I am lost, perhaps simply out of my league, because MacDonald suggests that sampling may be a problem but does not indicate why she would think that. Thankfully she further indicates that ASI is going to take ploughzone samples from historic sites to help determine what portion of this data will suffice. I think if the problem was better understood that Eva and ASI could get plenty of support for such an endeavour since we all want to know better what it is we are looking for and how best to get it, but, to request more data and not have some idea of how much, from where, and how, this data is to be collected, will only lead us to as many problems as are yet to be answered. This reminds me of the occasional suggestion from field crew members to employ a new field strategy (usually in the midst of excavations) after they had heard or read similar proclamations, and not knowing what they were hoping to accomplish, how or why.

After a lengthy and interesting "lip service" to some historical references to homesteading in rural Ontario, some that made me think about the range of forms and functions that subsoil features might have had before they were abandoned and filled with "that historic crap", the author turns to what has become standard archaeological practice elsewhere in the Northeast and what might be read as expected archaeological practices in the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines Stages 1-3, (1993). It is too bad that the guidelines were not explicit to include the author's suggestions for screening ploughzone on historic sites (let alone taking soil samples for chemical signaturing etc.). Too few researchers have seen significant merit for the cost of recovering this data and have pretty much abandoned such studies. There is no doubt that more studies can be done, even by competing consultants, but significant, desirable, and reliable results for the cost/time must be on the horizon for such undertakings. In fact, if any of the studies pointed to a significant "pay off" I am sure that some of these opportunities could and would be pursued.

Likewise, with respect to screening ploughzone on Iroquoian sites (Ferris 1997), a review of the Finlayson-Hayden discussions in *Arch Notes* about 1980 concerning field techniques and data interpretation at the Draper site, or review of samples of this material from Iroquoian sites, indicates that other than the artifacts (which are most often severely impacted by the plough and mixed with numerous activities conducted over the 10 to 20 year occupation of the site), there is little reliable data to be recovered or worth recovering, given the time and cost of acquiring it.

Eva then turns to the section of her paper entitled "Settlement Pattern Data" where she summarises a range of features, their number and contents. Since many of us haven't experienced such a range of historic sites, Eva's summary is an excellent overview of the work, that pretty much has been undertaken by only one consulting firm. With few exceptions, (one, an article in *Arch Notes* by R. Mayer) such an overview of historic site excavations is rare for the Ontario archaeological community, one that is long overdue, and a pleasure to have read.

Perhaps it is my experience bias, but the study reminds me of the study of settlement patterns on Iroquoian sites over the past 50 years, recognising at first that there were subsoil features and posts, then mapping and documenting lots of examples, then recognising patterns in this settlement data and interpreting what the differences might have meant. Eva's consideration of the range of feature types and the questioning of their absence on some of the sites (essential features such as privies and barns) is a basic inven-

tory exercise raising first an awareness that there are similarities and differences (patterns) and secondly considerations as to why these differences exist. Seemingly logical answers, such as the fact that the privies found are located some distance from the central focus of the sites and were usually found by mistake, are revealing, making all of us want to give ourselves a good kick for the oversights.

Of course, excavations continue, and new examples of rare patterns always keep investigators on their toes (we can only hope). In this regard, I hate to think how many semi-subterranean sweat lodges I personally have overlooked as "root stains" or "tree burns" when I thought I knew what I was looking at but really didn't. I think that we should always be thinking about employing different field techniques, but, when we do, we should be able to show a significant benefit for the time and cost expended, not suggest that this is the job of academics - to make sense out of the data that consultants decided was important to collect and never justified the cost for analysis.

We can collect almost everything, but we don't, because the costs would skyrocket. We had better be able to evaluate the results that we strive to attain, if for no other reason than to defend our discipline.

• *Response by Neal Ferris*

I presume one real satisfaction from editing a journal like *OA* (presume 'cause I'd never done it before the recent issue) is to see that the compiled articles you've helped in some small way to bring to the attention of the community lead to discussion and debate. So I was pleased to hear that my office mate, Paul Lennox, had just fired off some comments on the *OA* I'd edited to *Arch Notes*. But pleasure became surprise when he gave me a copy and I found that I was the subject of some of Paul's discussion, arising from a few introductory comments I had offered on Eva MacDonald's paper. Sigh!

Paul was concerned with the point in Eva's paper about the potential loss of data for 19th century domestic sites by the consistent practice of archaeologists (especially in a CRM context) of stripping ploughzone and excavating only subsurface features. Paul's comments on the findings and observations from that article are obviously the stuff of discussion and debate you hope for as editor, and no doubt Eva can offer some choice rejoinders to Paul. But Paul also commented on my introductory observations that Eva's findings may well foreshadow the day when 19th century domestic sites no longer are automatically stripped, and some degree of topsoil sampling is undertaken. Paul seems concerned that I am calling for an immediate change in field practices. Let me reiterate, however, since Paul's quote of my comment is abbreviated and as such loses an important distinction, that what I said was that Eva's findings "...forcefully argue....that the days of stripping..." are numbered. I certainly think her data and observations do raise that implication, one I think we all now need to think about when looking at our own site findings. But come on Paul, pointing out an implication and demanding that it now be the common practice of the land are two very different things. And I disagree with you that we should ignore the implication until such time that some cynical grad student tackles this issue. If the findings of Eva's article can be refuted...prove it with data, not gut reaction. I can well envision this issue being debated back and forth, ultimately leading us to recognise when sampling topsoil is fruitful and when it isn't, and determining how much is too much, and how little is too little. Surely that, in

a nutshell, is how we learn, improve and refine our practice - be it 19th century domestic sites or lithic findspots (i.e. check out Paul's article in an upcoming *KEWA*!).

Paul also is alarmed at my observation that Eva's findings may more broadly suggest we need to reconsider the common assumption that ploughzone material is also only "more of the same" on Iroquoian village sites, and as such can be stripped away. Paul suggests this whole issue was hashed out by Finlayson and Hayden in the 1970's and was resolved then. I certainly am familiar with those arguments, though I find no conclusive data from that debate that ploughzone material - at all times and on all such sites - will provide little reliable data worth recovering. It seems to me that kind of complacent assumption is precisely something that should be revisited, and often. We certainly know much more today than we did 20 years ago about the pros and cons of ploughzone stripping Iroquoian sites, and there is no denying that important data is recovered from such excavations. But what are we sacrificing when we systematically lose an entire component of the site's data 100% of the time? And if we can't accurately answer that question, don't we need to collect the data so we do know what we are losing? And if, as Paul suggests, costs can't be ignored and thus stripping may be a necessary reality of CRM practice, we still don't have to ignore the issue. Are there adequate sampling levels we can look at? Or, even if stripping is a CRM reality, does it also need to be the method of choice when excavating such sites for research or public education purposes?

It's not like I'm a lone voice dredging up an old argument everyone else has put to bed here. Concerns over the unreflective and almost eager willingness of Iroquoianists to consistently destroy part of such sites through stripping are voiced often. As recently as 1996 Peter Ramsden, in his *Northeast Anthropology* review on the current state of Huron archaeology, pointed out the weaknesses in both the method of stripping such sites, and the subsequent restricted way we end up having to thus analyse these sites. The point of my comment in the *OA*, and the point I make here, is that we shouldn't be complacent, particularly with practices and attitudes that are entrenched and do sacrifice data, such as ploughzone stripping. We are constantly commenting to each other about the rapid change to archaeology and the massive amount of new data being generated. But that also means we need to meet challenge of just as rapidly re-evaluating and revising our conventions and understanding of this archaeological record. We also shouldn't be surprised if that new data undermines even the most precious and accepted assumptions we have. Finally we also shouldn't be surprised if this change happens rapidly, given that we seem to be at least doubling our knowledge and database, and going through wholesale paradigm shifts, every 5-10 years now.

Well here's hoping a vigorous and healthy debate arises from more of the observations and findings arising from *OA*. Maybe the fact that such a rapid response was generated to the first *OA* in quite a while to feature 19th-century archaeology bodes well for future Ian Kenyon memorial volumes, perhaps even one devoted to the issues raised in the first memorial issue (Come on, Heather and John!). I can't but think Ian would have been pleased (though exasperated that it had taken so long and that he can't participate directly anymore!).

• *Response by Eva MacDonald*

Perhaps I should not have been surprised when first Paul Lennox and then Neal Ferris forwarded to me the comments that they had written for *Arch Notes* with regard to issue 64 of *Ontario Archaeology*, and my article in particular. After all, I had hoped that it would force archaeologists in Ontario to re-evaluate the methods they employ when excavating historic sites. What is surprising, however, is the degree to which Paul Lennox appears to be sceptical of the necessity for change in current methodological practice, especially as in his opinion, it will be time consuming and costly with no demonstrated benefit.

Archaeologists are Storytellers, to borrow the title of an SHA session I attended in Corpus Christie, and the best stories ever told in Ontario came from the ploughzone and the pen of Ian Kenyon and friends in the 1980s. We don't need a sceptical graduate student to show us the way; I invite everyone to go to their back issues of *KEWA* and dine with Thomas Echo Hill, or look through the china cabinet of Terry Lynch, or retell the story of the Englishman, the Scotsman and the Irishman... You will find that their artifacts were derived largely from the ploughzone, and Ian *et al* used the material culture to challenge the documentary record, not confirm it.

Somehow during the late 1980s on historic sites, the formality of testing artifact yields in the ploughzone prior to mechanical stripping was discarded. I don't believe that this was a deliberate methodological choice, as Paul Lennox asserts, because it was decided that ploughzone data was irrelevant. Rather, settlement patterns, not artifacts, became the prime focus, just as they were on Late Woodland sites. I agree with Neal Ferris that we need to meet the challenge of re-evaluating our conventions, even if it means changing accepted practices.

Cost is a poor reason for avoiding change. Once again I would assert that if the sample of artifacts that we are collecting is biased, and in fact may be statistically invalid, than what contributions are we making to the study of Ontario's history? This debate must continue until we find the comfort level at which it will become acceptable to spend part of the excavation budget in the ploughzone. Historical archaeology is not prehistoric archaeology and the methodological concerns are different. It's time that we accept those differences, and move forward.

Arch shorts

Re: heritage activism - bemused in Thunder Bay

• *Andrew Hinshelwood (Lakehead University)*

I was bemused by the irony contained in the pages of *Arch Notes* 4(1). The president's message linked Charles Garrad's watching brief on the "Dog site" (BdHb-1 and BdHb-2) with Lise Ferguson's concerns about the Old Mill. In Ms. Ferguson's report on heritage activism she failed to acknowledge the lessons Mr. Garrad learned all too painfully a few years back. Now it seems, the OAS is preparing to

go through another phase of anxious hand-wringing as another significant archaeological site is destroyed at the recommendation of some consulting archaeologist, and, no doubt "one of our own".

I think that I saw the Old Mill from the subway once, but it seems to be a site worth preserving and fighting for. However, I find it difficult to get worked up about it from the *Arch Notes* piece. Several questions beg answers: Who are the players in this little drama? Who is the consultant who is confident enough in their assessment that they can write off a designated heritage property after digging a few holes? What say the review agency, MCzCR? What does MCzCR's mandate say regarding overriding the recommendations of consultants and querying assessment methodology? What is the purpose of assessment if it cannot lead to preservation in a situation like this? And finally, why is the preservation effort being restricted to our little circle of friends? Does a brighter Toronto light, such as Jane Jacobs, John Bentley Mays or John Sewell have anything to say about it?

Be clear on this point: the heritage business in Ontario is guided by a few basic principles. Firstly, most consultants are businessmen, and as such are guided by their bottom line. If they did not wish to make a living from assessment work, they would have become college instructors or fork lift operators. Secondly, the most profitable approaches to consulting include a high throughput of small assessment contracts, the milking larger mitigations or a combination of both. Thirdly, a happy corporate client is a repeat client. What makes a happy client? Minimal impact to their planning schedules and profit margins; archaeological site preservation and detailed analysis just get in the way. Since MczCR staffing limits them to reviewing assessment reports, not the assessments themselves, any outcome can be justified if properly presented.

The OAS may be well positioned to lead this effort, but success will depend on the resolve of the organization and the strength of its mandate. But be prepared, you will be confronted by skilled and intimidating businessmen whose self interest overrides any commitment to the OAS or heritage conservation, and who are in turn backed by larger development corporations.

The OAS has another chance to demonstrate that it is either a serious heritage organization, or merely a social club for people who enjoy scrabbling around in farmer's fields for old bits of crockery. But don't worry, if the Old Mill goes down, there will always be another chance to fight for conservation until the last "significant site" is written off for development's sake. Hey, good luck!

Digs and Conferences

Cultural heritage tourism in Ontario conference

"Partnering for New Business Opportunities"

Cultural Heritage Tourism in Ontario is an upcoming three-day conference designed to increase awareness of cultural and heritage resources as a means to real economic stimulus in the rural areas of Ontario. Participants will learn about identifying cultural assets and resources, how to develop partnerships and create packages for new cultural and heritage based tourism product, how to effectively

promote these to target markets and the importance of protecting and preserving Ontario's cultural and heritage resources for the long term.

Until relatively recently, cultural and heritage experiences were viewed as only one component of a larger set of products sought by tourists, not the major travel motivator. But times are changing. Culture and heritage have become an increasingly important element of what travellers want from their vacation experiences, and increasingly what influences their decision about where to travel and spend their tourism dollars.

Tourism has traditionally been an important contributor to the rural economy. As we approach the new century and new millennium, the Cultural Heritage Tourism conference is well timed to provide participants greater insight into the business opportunities that exist through discovery, protection and promotion of cultural resources and the rich human heritage of rural Ontario.

The Fall '99 conference to be held October 18 -21, 1999 at the Best Western Pembroke Inn, Pembroke, Ontario, will bring together tourism operators and association managers, Aboriginal groups, municipal and regional planners and economic development officers, culture and tourism ministry representatives, and experts in archaeology, anthropology, heritage, historical re-creation and preservation of relics and antiquities.

The conference is co-hosted by the Friends of Bonnechere Park and the Ottawa Valley Tourist Association. To submit an abstract of a proposed oral presentation or for further information about the conference, contact the Conference Coordinator at 1-800-868-8776.

Ottawa chapter goes digging

OAS members are invited to participate in an Ottawa Chapter Dig near the Rideau Lakes north of Kingston. This is a very early lithic site and may prove to be unique in Eastern Ontario - which is why we want to investigate it this summer. Gordon Watson will be our Dig Director.

When: Two sessions - Sunday July 4 - Friday 9 & Sunday July 11 - Friday July 16. Weekend sessions later in the summer may be planned if more work needs to be done after the official dig finishes.
Where: Camping in or very near Charleston Lake Provincial Park.
Who: OAS members paid up as of May 15, 1999. Adults & children aged 14 & older are welcome at the site to a maximum of 12 persons per week. Family members are welcome to enjoy the camping.
Cost: $250.00 inclusive for accommodations, meals and a small donation to the Ottawa Chapter Dig fund. We need an organizer for meals and shopping for the duration of the dig. If you volunteer for this you will have your accommodations and meals for free. Start your volunteer vacation early and join the Ottawa Chapter for Archaeology Days at Charleston Lake Provincial Park, July 3.

Contact Marian Clark, President, Ottawa Chapter OAS, email: meclark@cyberus.ca,
tel: 819-682-0562, fax: 819-682-8001.

John Muir archaeological dig

On June 12 you're welcome to come to Trout Hollow to view the John Muir archaeological dig. Trout Hollow, in Meaford, Ontario, is the home of John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club and Patron Saint of Conservation. The Canadian Friends of John Muir are doing a 2 week archaeological assessment of the mill site and cabin where Muir lived and worked from 1864 to 1866.

As well as the actual dig, there will be interpreters at the site discussing geology, local history, sawmill design and the flora and fauna. There area also history walks through the Town of Meaford in the afternoon & a stage presentation of the life & times of John Muir at the Opera House in the evening.

For further information contact Robert Burcher at 519-599-6195.
Meaford's website is www.meaford.com

Obituary: Ken Rouff 1928(?)-1999

OAS members and friends who participated in various overseas tours with Ken Rouff will sadly note that early Wednesday morning, March 24, Ken passed away peacefully at his home in Hamilton.

Ken was born in Trinidad, came to Canada to study law at Queen's University, Kingston. As a student he worked part-time at Fort Henry and told interesting tales of his adventures there. On graduation he articled at a prestigious legal firm in Kingston. When he joined the OAS he was City Solicitor for the City of Hamilton, in charge of a large staff and legal assistants.

Ken enjoyed travelling and was an enthusiastic participant in several OAS overseas tours. In Egypt in 1991, he was paired with the esteemed late Geoffrey Sutherland, former OAS Treasurer, who was also travelling alone. The two became firm friends. Ken graciously opened his Hamilton home for several reunion get-togethers from this tour. Ken humorously assigned the names of various ancient Egyptian gods to members of the OAS group, and in turn was designated Ken-hotep I. He always wanted to see Turkey, and participated in developing the concept and itinerary for the OAS tour to Turkey and Greece in 1994, as well as the trip itself.

Ken was a private person, never married, rarely spoke of himself. Nevertheless, his wide appreciation of life, his interest in everything, his sense of humour, and genial and hospitable personality, made him very popular with the OAS travel group. During his illness and decline he kept very much to himself and wanted no funeral, no services, or any kind of fuss. It was a privilege to know Ken and to be with him. He will be much missed.

May all the gods, ancient & modern, speed you on your journey, Ken.

Toth

(A formal obituary appeared in the March 25 issue of the *Globe and Mail*)

OAS Membership Contest!

Newsletters

Trips

Publications

Passport to the Past

Events

1st PRIZE
Hard Cover Version of
"Legacy of Stone"
(Ronald Williamson &
Robert McDonald)

2nd PRIZE
Red Hill Creek Valley Story
by Dr. Walter Peace

3rd PRIZE
Tilley Endurables
Hat

** BoD members and their families can participate but are not eligible to win.

IF
you think
there should
be more O.A.S.
Members, then this
is the challenge for you!

1. Between the Symposium and the close of the new year, there will be three membership enrollment deadlines: January 31st, May 31st and September 30th.

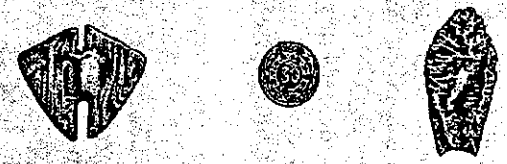
2. The current member to enroll the most new members at the close of each deadline will receive a prize and be announced in the February, June and October Arch Notes. Final enrollments will be tallied, and the prizes listed on this poster will be awarded and announced in the December Arch Notes. A Grand Prize will be awarded for the most memberships submitted by one member over the year.

3. Membership applications are also available from the O.A.S. office (416) 730-0797 and can be sent by mail, fax or by internet to contestants or their nominees.

Nominated members must list their sponsors on their application.

The Ontario Archaeological Society
126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, Ontario, Canada M2N 4Y2 • Tel (416) 730-0797

Benefits of OAS Membership to You



- Membership in Ontario's archaeological community
- Eligibility to join one or more of the Society's chapters in Grand River/Waterloo, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Toronto or Windsor.
- Participation in excavations in Ontario through our Passport-to-the-Past Program
- Tours of archaeological interest in Ontario and beyond
- Participation in workshops, courses, seminars
- Attendance at the Society's annual symposium, business meeting and banquet
- Attendance at lectures and meetings
- Information on excavations and other volunteer opportunities
- Subscription to *Ontario Archaeology*, our refereed journal
- Subscription to *Arch Notes*, our bi-monthly newsletter and your window to the current Ontario archaeological scene
- Sale of specialty items such as buttons, badges, T-shirts, posters
- Access to the Society's research library, collections, computer services and information on archaeological databases
- Participation in working committees at provincial and chapter levels
- Eligibility to qualify for awards or other forms of recognition (and the opportunity to endow and/or create such awards

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enrole me as a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society

Name.....

Address.....

City..... Postal Code.....

Telephone: (day)..... (home)..... (fax).....

I am applying for annual membership and agree to abide by the Society's Constitution.
(Check where applicable)

Individual	$31	☐	with "Ontario Archaeology"	$40	☐
Family	$35	☐	with "Ontario Archaeology"	$45	☐
Student	$20	☐	with "Ontario Archaeology"	$29	☐
Institutional / Corporate			with "Ontario Archaeology"	$60	☐
Life Membership			with "Ontario Archaeology"	$400	☐

Donation $ _____

Total Enclosed $ _____

_____
Signature

_____
Sponsor's Name

For donations in excess of membership fees, a tax receipt will be remitted

Make all cheques payable to **The Ontario Archaeological Society.**
Please do NOT send cash through the mail.

Send to: The Ontario Archaeological Society, 126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, Ontario Canada M2N 4Y2

OAS Local Chapters

GRAND RIVER-WATERLOO President: Dean Knight, Secretary: Julie Karlison (519) 725 9030. Mailing address: c/o Dr. Dean Knight, Wilfred Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Avenue West, Waterloo ON N21 3C5

HAMILTON President: Jacqueline Fisher, Vice-President: Stewart Leslie, Secretary-Treasurer: Helen Sluis, Newsletter: The Heights, Editor: Bill Fitzgerald. Mailing address: 452 Jackson Street W., Hamilton ON L8P 1N4. Membership $10. Meetings are usually at 7:00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at Dundurn Castle. Email: hamilton.oas@mcmi.com or dial in to (905) 526-1657.

LONDON President: Chris Ellis, Vice-president: Neal Ferris, Secretary: Karen Mattila, Treasurer: Harri Mattila, Newsletter: Kewa, Editors: Christine Dodd & Peter Timmins. Mailing Address: 55 Centre Street, London ON N6J 1T4. Tel: (519) 675-7742, Fax (519) 675-7777, Internet: http://yoda.sscl.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/lonoas.html Membership: individual and family $18, institutional $21. Meetings are usually at 8:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology.

OTTAWA President: Marian Clark, Secretary: Lois King, Treasurer: Bill MacLennan, Newsletter: Ottawa Archaeologist, Editor: Jean-François Beaulieu, Public Archaeology: Kathi McAinsh, Director-at-large: Jean-Luc Pilon. Mailing address: Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1. Internet: http:/www.cyberus.ca/~jlpilon/otchh.htm

Membership: individual $17, family $20, student $10. Meetings are usually at 7:30pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the Routhier Community Centre, 172 Guingues Street, 3rd floor.

THUNDER BAY President: Frances Duke, Secretary-Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood. Mailing address: 331 Hallam Street, Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9. Meetings are usually at 8:00pm on the last Friday of the month, except June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University.

TORONTO President: Jim Shropshire, Vice-President: Norma Knowlton, Secretary: Annie Gould, Treasurer: Melanie Priestman, Newsletter: Profile, Editor: Eva MacDonald. Mailing Address: Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1. Membership: individual $10, family $12. Meetings are usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in the basement of Sidney Smith Hall, room 561a, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street.

WINDSOR President: Rosemary Denunzio, Vice-President and Secretary: James Washington, Treasurer: Michael Primeau, Newsletter: Squirrel County Gazette, Editor: Peter Reid. Mailing address: 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V5. Tel: (519) 253-1977. Membership: individual $12, family $24. Meetings are usually held at 7:00pm on the 4th Tuesday of the month, except June-August, at the Windsor Family Credit Union, 2800 Tecumseh Road East (back door).

OAS Information

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
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Email: oas@globalserve.net
Internet: www.adamsheritage.on.ca/oas/

OAS MEMBERSHIP FEES
(second figure includes subscription to *Ontario Archaeology*)

Individual	$31 / $40
Family	$36 / $45
Student	$20 / $29
Institution/Corporate	$60
Life	$750

Arch Notes submission deadlines:

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

Please make sure copy reaches the OAS/Editor by the above dates.

Send disks, graphics, email directly to the *Arch Notes* editor.