

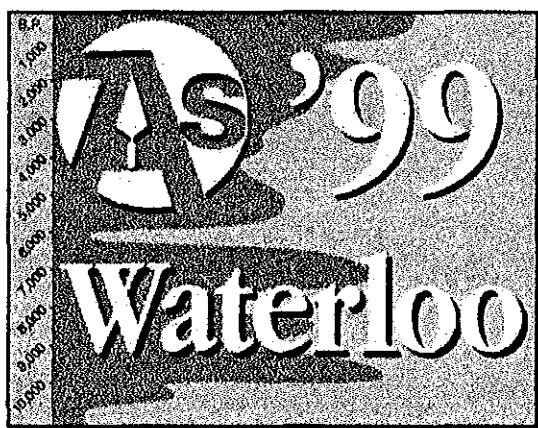


# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

New Series Volume 4, Issue 3

May / June 1999



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

Ontario Archaeological Society  
26th Annual Symposium

October 29-31, 1999  
The University of Waterloo

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## Editor's note ...

I should start off with sincere apologies to Michael Kirby for short-changing him of a few decades of *Arch Notes* editorial work.

Joy and bliss - this (and subsequent) issues of *Arch Notes* are coming to you doubly blessed; produced on a spanking new blueberry iMac from the comfort of my new home in Burlington (**PLEASE note address change below!**).

A quick clarification on *Arch Notes* submissions - you need to send a hard copy to the OAS office if it's the only format you're submitting. If you submit an email, disk or graphics to the editor, then the OAS office doesn't need a hard copy.

Speaking of submissions - the recent flow of material has been great! Thanks to all who have contributed to *Arch Notes* over the past months. Keep up the good work.

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ARCH NOTES SUBMISSIONS**

### **NEW MAILING ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER:**

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## President's notes

The next step in preparing the Society's "Strategic Plan 1999 to 2001" is upon us. On June 26, a team of current and past OAS representatives will meet to determine priorities and shape our goals and objectives for the start of the new millennium. All members are encouraged to send in their ideas for consideration as soon as possible to Jo Holden, our Executive Director, at 416-730-0797 (voice), 416-730-9670 (fax) or oas@globalserve.net (email). Once finalized, the document will be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation as part of our annual operating grant application, and also presented in summary form to the membership during the Annual Business Meeting at the 1999 Symposium to be held October 29 to 31 in Kitchener-Waterloo.

The Board of Directors (BoD) has decided to expand the Society's "partnership" with Johnson Insurance Incorporated. In addition to the "Preferred Service Home-Auto Insurance Plan" and the "Scholarship and Academic Program" currently available, a Health Care Package will also be offered. Participation in these plans provides direct financial benefits to the OAS. For example, the \$20.00 the OAS receives whenever a member obtains a no-obligation quote from Johnson pays the increase in our office rent for two months. The OAS also receives an additional sum for each member who actually enrolls in any of the plans. In these times of decreasing operating grants from the province, every source of revenue helps us tremendously to provide the programs and services that our members want.

Hugh Daechsel, our Society's Director of Membership Services, will be presenting a paper on behalf of the OAS at the "Cultural Heritage Tourism in Ontario - Partnering for New Business Opportunities" conference to be held October 18 to 21, 1999 in Pembroke. Sponsored in

part by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs, Rural Job Strategy Fund, the conference will focus on cultural heritage resource planning, protection and promotion, especially in rural areas of the province. The approximate 150 to 200 participants expected to attend include private sector tourism operators, members of historical, museum and archaeological societies, municipal and regional planners, representatives of national, provincial and municipal parks and conservation authorities, and staff of provincial and federal ministries of culture, heritage and tourism. Contact the conference coordinator at 613-732-7068 for more information.

On behalf of the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA), Andrew Murray made a presentation to the Board of Directors at its April meeting, and suggested that our two organizations should work together to expand the number and distribution of the OAS Educational Resource Kits and promotional material. Customized kits would be an asset to APA archaeologists when explaining their work to the public. The BoD decided to enter into a tentative partnering agreement with the APA regarding preparation of a "roadside" kit, and also resolved to look forward to working with the APA on other mutually beneficial projects.

Virginie Lemieux, a student in Professor Marti Latta's cultural resource management course at the University of Toronto, has prepared an excellent paper describing the OAS Educational Resource Kits and their use in Ontario Elementary Schools. The paper was written as a proposal to Ontario school boards to promote the use of the kits as a means of teaching the ethical practice of archaeology, and to demonstrate the importance of public outreach. Virginie even drafted a new brochure to advertise the kits. It is hoped that a version of the paper will be published in *Arch Notes* or be presented at the symposium.

### *Miscellaneous Items*

The Ontario Archaeological Society extends its congratulations to Heather McMillan, the first Executive Director of the Archives Association of Ontario.

Thanks are extended to Ron Williamson for giving the OAS such a good plug during a CBC radio interview on their "Fresh Air" program. After the program aired, Jo Holden received several phone calls from listeners requesting information on how to join the Society.

 *Bob Mayer, President*

### *From the OAS Office....*

By the time this *Arch Notes* issue arrives on your doorstep, I will have completed my first year as Executive Director for the OAS. It has been eventful, challenging, a constant learning opportunity... and it has also been fun! I have enjoyed working with the Board and all of the other volunteers too numerous to mention, pulling off a Symposium with Paul Lennox, interacting electronically with Frank Dieterman, and meeting, often over the phone, our extended membership.

However, the position allows for moments when I recognize where we as a group stand in the Provincial Heritage landscape. I have noticed how many times we have come to the same precipice and tried to decide which direction to go in and which risks to take. I have taken on a project where I am separating a lot of material from our general files and placing it in what will become the OAS' archival files. Many times a 20 to 25 year old document will cross my desk that holds the same content of one that was in front of our present Board a week, or a month ago.

Our Society is still trying to answer to its membership, steer its way by going through the mind mangling processes of think tanks and strategic plans, and is still trying to find a way to become

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### **Welcome New OAS Members**

Andrew Bielakowski - Toronto  
Ludomir Lozny - New York  
Robert McMahan - Oakville  
David Rilling - Brampton  
Melanie Tremblay - Gatineau  
Bruce Whitehead - Toronto


### **New Life Members**

Allen Kominek  
Paul Stone  
Ilinka Temerinski

financially comfortable. Preparing and posting the annual Provincial Heritage Organization operating grant application made our financial needs abundantly clear!

I would like to think that now that I have the first year under my belt as well as some measurable goals and objectives to work toward, I can report some successes, risks taken, and challenges met for next year at this time. It's been a great first cycle!

**Early Notice:** Just like every else I'm looking forward to a summer holidays. To all our members and regular callers the office and answering machine will on close down from Saturday August 14 to Monday August 30, 1999. I'll be back refreshed and ready for the next big push to the symposium.

 *Jo Holden, Executive Director*

### *Special notice to 25 year members*

Check the list below - any member who believes him/herself eligible but has not been contacted by the OAS office, please contact the office and identify yourself. The special recognition of the 25 Year Member was introduced by the Society in 1987. To date six members have established

eligibility for Twenty-Five Year Membership Awards in 1999. These are Brian CLARENCE, Sylvia COWLS, Ella GARRAD, S.R. LESLIE, James SHROPSHIRE, Beverley A. SMITH, Mark WARRACK. The award consisting of a special 25 Years Membership Pin and an accompanying testimonial certificate will be presented at the 1999 OAS Symposium, Saturday, October 30, 1999 in Waterloo, Ontario. Recipients unable to attend personally or by a representative will receive their awards later. Eighty-six members have previously received the award.

### *Second round winner!!!*

As you are aware, the Society is running a membership contest. And once again we do have some keen members who seem to be really good at enticing people to enroll as new members. Our second round winner is Andy Schoenhofer of Toronto. Round three of the contest begins June 1 and closes September 30. The winner of that session will be announced in the September/October *Arch Notes*.

### *SHA 200 call for papers*

From the organizing committee: call for papers for the SHA Québec 2000 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, January 4-9 2000. Contact us to be put on our mailing list. We would also appreciate anyone working on public outreach projects to bring them to our attention. You can visit SHA Québec 2000 at [www.sha.org/meet20.htm](http://www.sha.org/meet20.htm)

For more information contact: William Moss, Archeologue Principal, Design et Patrimoine, Hotel de Ville, C.P. 700, Haute-Ville, Quebec G1R 4S9. Tel : (418) 691-6869, Fax: (418) 691-7853, Email: [wmoss@ruq.qc.ca](mailto:wmoss@ruq.qc.ca)

### ***First notice of the Annual Business Meeting and***

### ***First notice of the President's Meeting***

The Ontario Archaeological Society will hold its ABM and its President's Meeting at the OAS 26th Annual Symposium hosted this year in Waterloo, Ontario.

As the final arrangements are made for this Symposium further news regarding the date, time and location of the meeting will be posted in *Arch Notes*, and on the Registration Flyers detailing the Symposium Event to be sent to you by the close of August 1999.

## **MCzCR News: re-organization, renaming and moving**

*Bernice Field (Archaeological Licence Officer)*

Currently, our Branch is in the throes of re-organization. There is no longer a Cultural Programs Branch, instead all of our archaeological functions are now part of the Heritage and Libraries Branch. We are, also, in the process of changing unit names but that has not been finalized yet. At present, though, all mail will still get to us at 77 Bloor St. W., 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. However, that too will be changing shortly.

Over the July 1 long week-end, all Ministry staff in this building will be moving to 400 University Ave. (just south of Dundas St.). The good news is that we will be keeping the same telephone numbers but we ask everyone's patience if our responses are delayed during this time and we will endeavour not to lose (misplace?) any files!

# 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 (416) 314-7123; fax: (416) 314-7175.

## *Licences issued during the months of March and April 1999:*

### **Conservation - Surface Collecting Only:**

Holly A. Martelle, 1999-064, Lambton, Middlesex and Oxford Counties • Mark C. Warrack, 1999-057, City of Mississauga • Arthur F. Howey, 1999-084, Brant and Wentworth Counties

### **Conservation:**

Charles Garrad, 1999-039, Nottawasaga- Clearview Twp., Simcoe County, Collingwood Twp, Grey County and Mulmur Twp., Dufferin County • Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 1999-018 • Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum, 1999-052 • Lawrence Jackson, 1999-068, Southern Ontario • Thomas Ballantine, c/o Haliburton Highlands Museum, 1999-070, Central & Eastern Ontario • Heather R. Broadbent, 1999-075, Town of Caledon • Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, 1999-081

### **Consulting:**

Robert G. Mayer, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., 1999-001 • Ronald F. Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc., 1999-007 • Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 1999-021 • Andrew Murray, A. M. Archaeological Associates, 1999-040, Southern Ontario • W. Bruce Stewart, Cultural Resource Management Group Limited, 1999-042 • Allyne H. Gliddon, 1999-043, Northern Ontario • Peter Sattelberger, 1999-044, Southern Ontario • Colin Varley, Jacques Whitford Environment Ltd., 1999-045 • Carl R. Murphy, 1999-046 • Brian D. Ross, Parks Canada, Archaeological Services, Ontario Services Centre, 1999-048, Designated 'National Historic Sites' Across Ontario • Jim Wilson, Archaeologix Inc., 1999-049 • Susan M. Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation; 1999-050, Province of Ontario Stages 1 & 2; Stages 3 & 4 Historic Only • Michael B. Henry, AMICK Consultants, 1999-054, Southern Ontario • Leslie J. Amundson, Stantec Consulting Ltd., 1999-060, Northern Ontario • Gordon C. Dibb, York North Archaeological Services, 1999-062 • Leslie Ann Currie, 1999-063, Southern Ontario • Georgine M. Pastershank, 1999-066, Northcentral

and Northwestern Ontario • Isobel L. Ball, 1999-067 • Thomas Ballantine, 1999-071, Southern Ontario • John D. A. MacDonald, 1999-074 • Jeffrey A. Bursey, 1999-077, Southern Ontario

### **Consulting - Stages 1-3 only:**

Garth Grimes, Detritus Archaeological, 1999-047, Southern Ontario • Charlton Carscallen, A.F.B.Y. Archaeological and Heritage Consultants, 1999-069

### **Consulting - Including Underwater:**

Scarlett E. Janusas, 1999-078

### **Consulting - Industrial Archaeology only**

Christopher Andreae, Historical research only 1999-056

### **Excavation:**

Stephen F. Mills, Parks Canada Ontario Service Centre, 1999-041, Mackenzie's Monument, Plot 97, Section "L" Lakeview Cemetery Sarnia • Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 1999-017, Lawson Site (AgHh-1) London (Middlesex County) • Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum, Department of Anthropology, 1999-051, Koch's Cave 1 (BbCh-6), Hastings County • William Finlayson, 1999-061, Rife Site • Thomas Ballantine, C/o Haliburton Highlands Museum, 1999-072, Curtin Site (BfGp-4), Haliburton County • Thomas Ballantine, 1999-073, "Roche House" (BkGk-3), Algonquin Park • Jeffrey A. Bursey, 1999-076, The Forster Site (AgGx-134) Brant County

### **Field School:**

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 1999-019, Lawson Site (AgHh-1) • Susan Mary Jamieson, Trent University, Dept. of Anthropology, 1999-059, Bark Site (BbGp-12) North Half Lot 6, Concession 13, Cavan Township, Peterborough County

### **Survey and Test Excavation:**

Robert Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology, 1999-020, City of London & Middlesex County James R. Keron, 1999-053, Westminster and North Dorchester Townships, Middlesex County • John D. A. MacDonald, 1999-058

### **Underwater:**

Andrew M. Hibbert, 1999-055, Avro Arrow Search, Lake Ontario, near Point Petre, Prince Edward County • Brian McCrodan, Diving Services, 1999-079, Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward County

## OAS '99 Symposium ~ 2nd Call for Papers

The 26<sup>th</sup> annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held on the weekend of October 29-31, 1999 at the University of Waterloo, sponsored by the university's Quaternary Sciences Institute and the OAS's Grand River-Waterloo Chapter. 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

*The Human Ecology of Ontario's Eleven Millennia: People, Environment, Change, and Adaptation Throughout the Holocene*

As we approach the third millennium of the common era, it's 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 Programme Co-chairs for this event will be Robert Park, representing QSI and the University of Waterloo, and 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, Robert MacDonald.

### FURTHER DETAILS

The full text of this call for papers is also available on the official symposium web site. Conference registration information will be available soon at <http://arts.uwaterloo.ca/ANTHRO/OAS99.html>, as well as in the next issue of *Arch Notes*.

### 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. West

Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

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

# Arch Features

## When natives and archaeologists meet: cooperative archaeology as a vehicle for awareness and education

Susan M. Jamieson (*Department of Anthropology, Trent University*)

Trent University's Cooperative Archaeology Program has been in operation since 1996. Incorporating indigenous and archaeological knowledge and perspectives, the program minimally is designed to: 1) train archaeology students as anthropologists who can relate to the sensitivities and concerns of Native peoples and: 2) offer a basis from which Native students who plan to work within band administrative structures following graduation can evaluate archaeological land claims data. Results to date are equivocal, largely because a negative image of archaeology, archaeologists, and Native peoples persists among program participants and advisors. Here are some things we can do about it.

This paper addresses what I have learned when Natives and archaeologists meet in a situation where they can truly interact. I work at Trent University, which has a large Native Studies Department in addition to an Anthropology Department. This means that I interact on a daily basis with Native peoples. Because many of the students, staff, and faculty have strong ties to First Nations communities, not only locally but farther afield, Trent's boundaries are highly permeable and there is a constant exchange of information between the University and these communities. Some of this filters back to me and, over the years, I have been educated to the extent that I am slowly, but profoundly, changing my view of First Nations' archaeology. In a nutshell, I think that research-oriented archaeology into the indigenous past, as conducted here in Ontario by non-Natives since at least the time of

David Boyle (the late nineteenth century), is colonialist and, under certain circumstances, can be defined as racist. I also think that the archaeological profession has a responsibility to respect the rights of the living descendants of the ancient populations that created the archaeological record and to conduct themselves accordingly, including within the realm of student training.

Since 1996, Trent University has been operating an archaeological field and laboratory program which extends into the classroom and incorporates the teachings of a Native cultural advisor, an elder, and an archaeologist. In the field component of the program, students are introduced to the basic skills required to survey, excavate, analyze, and interpret (at a low level) a site. Particular emphasis is placed on meshing Native and archaeological world views and beliefs where possible and reflecting on the divergent beliefs and pasts presented by Natives and archaeologists where this is not possible. The rationale here is that non-Native students will learn to recognize, respect, and heed the traditions of the groups they are studying. Students are taught to reflect on the differing worldviews of archaeologists and Natives to determine where common ground can be reached as the archaeological past is relayed in the form of historical text or narrative. Beyond this common ground, non-Native students must learn new ways of conducting themselves on-site and in the lab. As well, they learn new ways of interpreting the past through Native views and beliefs. In this way, both the past and the present are made accessible intellectually and socially to



participants. I say the present because we are not just dealing with the past: we quickly conclude from extended contact with Native people that research-based archaeology is oppressive and colonialist. We also conclude that the roots of the conflicts characterizing Native/archaeologist interactions are deep enough that most research-oriented archaeology on First Nations' sites should soon become a thing of the past. Western style research is unbalanced, it negates the spiritual, it is evil. To maintain a proper balance we must direct our research away from gaining knowledge for its own sake and direct it toward the interests and needs of Native peoples.

The short and medium range intents, then, of the Trent program are: to provide future band managers with the technical knowledge required to evaluate the quality of archaeological fieldwork and reports presented by consulting firms as one component of land claims or environmental disputes; and to train archaeology students as anthropologists who can relate to the sensitivities and concerns of Native peoples regarding excavation, analysis, and interpretation.

Today Native communities in Ontario, like indigenous communities around the globe, are struggling with a number of related issues which include repatriation of cultural property and heritage and addressing matters of representation. This requires both a knowledge of archaeology and an understanding of what professional archaeologists do. We tend to assume that this is understood. Not so: even at what are to us the most basic levels there are misunderstandings. For example, a few years ago during the course of general discussion, a local chief confirmed that it was thought that archaeologists not only always knew where burials were located but also immediately excavated them. The archaeological profession has responsibility to educate Native peoples as to our field methods and techniques. We also have an obligation to directly involve them in planning, excavation, and interpretation when

requested to do so, so that we might properly be trained in their own methodologies for preservation of the past, learn a respect for things sacred and a respect for oral history.

We must learn to relinquish control over the First Nations' archaeological record; we cannot assume automatic priority of access to or control over or ownership of the archaeological record on the grounds that we promote knowledge, be it scientific or indigenous, and therefore serve society as a whole. This is a self-appointed stewardship. It disenfranchises Natives from their past, treats them as objects for study, and belittles their traditions and historical knowledge.

Thus, the ultimate intent of the Trent program is to train Native students so that they can regain control of their past and how it is presented. Because of their lack of significant influence over archaeological research practices (including interpretations which make use of accurate oral histories and traditional knowledge), Natives question the validity of archaeological data derived from research. They cogently argue that archaeological information is interpreted largely from a non-Native perspective and that Natives may have a different interpretation of the evidence. Too, there is a tendency to reject archaeology altogether because of past problems of disposition and display and the danger that archaeological information will be used against Native interests.

Even though the archaeological community is beginning to recognize its social responsibilities to Native communities, I don't have any positive sense that most Natives even know or care about these changes. We have done too little too late to remedy this situation. I think that within a generation, as a consequence of social pressure, First Nations' archaeology will interpretatively focus around traditional knowledge and oral history and involve only a handful of non-Native archaeologists.

I have mentioned oral history. This has been ignored by most archaeologists, who are likely unaware that Native societies have professional historians. Native oral historians generally confine their activities to the Native community. Until relatively recently, Native oral history was perceived by archaeologists as lacking in credibility: we erroneously assumed written history to be more accurate. The Native oral history that we do use has, for the most part, been interpreted by non-Natives and can be full of errors and reflect a deep misunderstanding of the Native point of view simply because it is ideologically driven and influenced by the writer's inadequate knowledge and personal biases.

To be sure, in the 22 years since Walter Kenyon was arrested at Grimsby for not complying with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act, the relationship between Natives and archaeologists has improved in some areas. For example, some provincial legislation and evolving archaeological ethics allow us to approach jointly defined goals with greater confidence. A fundamental change marking this period has been an increasing awareness by both Natives and archaeologists of the social process of producing scholarly knowledge about indigenous peoples in Ontario. Another fundamental change has been the rise of applied archaeology: cultural resource management. But the relationship between Natives and archaeologists remains stagnant in other areas.

Under legislation, the archaeological record is viewed as a non-renewable resource, hence something that must be protected from unskilled extraction. The spiritual, the sacred, the past is legally defined as a resource, reduced to physical property that is owned equally by all and under non-indigenous administration and control. This is disenfranchising, this is oppressive, this is colonialist. And CRM, feeding as it does upon, and meeting legal requirements to protect or mitigate this 'resource', by extension may itself be seen as a deeply colonial undertaking.

It is no wonder that Natives characterize archaeologists as self-serving, dehumanized, and overly intellectual, as producers of research which has very little practical value. Archaeology is viewed as a form of oppression not only because of its research practices, but because of inaccuracies of archaeological interpretation and the uses to which archaeological data have been put. As archaeologists, we must confront our role as cultural imperialists and racists.

So, what do we do? There must be a willingness among archaeologists and Native communities to work towards achieving jointly defined goals, to critically evaluate the nature of our dealings with one another in order to reduce the divisiveness that has come to characterize so much of the debate concerning Native heritage issues.


First, we must recognize, respect, and heed Native traditions. As archaeologists, we must acknowledge that First Nations peoples are most unlikely to agree that we are the appropriate stewards of the past. This is, after all, a self-appointed title.

Second, we must cease much of our scientifically oriented research and turn away from gaining knowledge for its own sake. It is time to direct our energies toward the interests and needs of Native peoples, be they economic, cultural, or spiritual. CRM is ahead of academic archaeologists here, but as I noted earlier, we are both tarred with the same 'colonial' brush. In particular, we need to become more outspoken about how and by whom archaeological data is used.

Third, we need to provide opportunity for Native peoples to directly and jointly engage in every stage of archaeological endeavour, from initial planning through the production of an accessible final report. We must get past the collective ethnocentrism that we archaeologists have that causes us to surmise that we have a right to speak for all.

Fourth, we are technicians. That is where our strength lies, that is the level where we may prove to be of most service to Native communities. We need to seriously reflect on the implications that this has for the practice and teaching of archaeology. It would be a large step forward if we were to interpret field data from the framework of oral history rather than from the framework of inaccurate versions of it; if we were to acknowledge that we are limited to filling gaps in, and embellishing on what already is known; if we were to understand that we are not discovering a forgotten past, but only that which was never ours to remember.

Archaeologists can no longer operate in isolation from Native people. Professor Paul Bourgeois, the Traditional Person at Trent University and Second Degree, Three Fires Society, both summarizes this and underscores the need for mutual education when he says: "Anthropologists don't get it, they just don't get it. Why Native people feel the way they do, why they feel that way when their ancestors are dug up, analyzed, catalogued. If people are interested in learning about us, then talk to Native people."



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## Comments on Stage 4 questionnaire results (including Stage 3 site-specific investigations)

*Lawrence Jackson and Andrew Murray (Subcommittee on Consulting Practices, on behalf of the Executive of the Association of Professional Archaeologists)*

### Introduction

We would like to initiate this set of detailed comments on the Stage 4 Questionnaire by first commending the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation for attempting to develop a rigorous set of standards for the practice of archaeology in Ontario. This is not through an

easy task or one which invites positive feedback from practitioners. We hope, therefore, that the following will be regarded as constructive comments, recognizing the successes and failings of the system, its administrators, and, especially, the practitioners or field archaeologists. This docu-

ment was prepared as a result of a number of discussions at Executive meetings of the Association of Professional Archaeologists over the past six months and was assigned to Jackson and Murray as a task requiring urgent comment. Both authors have extensive field experience in Ontario providing a basis for comment. This was substantially augmented by conversations with many other licenced Ontario archaeologists, including members of the APA Executive.

Discussion will follow the order of the Stage 4 Questionnaire results as presented by Neal Ferris in *Out of the Field Notes* No. 1, September, 1998 (Section A) and No. 2, March 1999 (Sections B and C). This paper is Part One and presents comments on Neal's questionnaire Section A. Part Two (in the next issue of *Arch Notes*) will comment on Section B and C results.

#### ***Detailed comments: Section A***

Comment 1. We are relieved to note that most archaeologists in Ontario use multiple criteria for determining site significance. Although methods

vary, there does seem to be at least some consensus that a strong surface scatter and diagnostic tools necessitate Stage 3 investigation. What is of great concern to us is the variability in MINIMAL conditions for walking away from a site at the conclusion of Stage 2. It is also disturbing that different individuals, in communication with different plans review officers, CAN experience vastly different requirements when recommendations on whether to proceed or not are made to MCzCR.

Example: One consultant in south-central Ontario has been required to put in sets of one metre test units around isolated finds in cultivated fields. The significance of some of these finds is questionable. In contrast, some consultants have written off sites as insignificant after surface collection only. One instance which comes to mind

is a Hamilton area site with more than 60 surface artifacts (including tools) in a 100 by 100 metre area which was written off as requiring no further work.

While we clearly recognize that it is not the business of MCzCR staff to dictate methodology to licensed archaeologists, there is obviously too much variability in our practices. This translates into a form of discrimination in favour of businesses which do too little field work. What is the proper role of MCzCR in such situations? Can we achieve greater consistency in the professional assessment of sites without sacrificing the resource to monetary concerns?

Recommendations: Even though there are published minimal standards for proceeding to Stage 3 and 4 site investigations, we would recommend the following:

1. *Regular discussions between plans review officers to determine what acceptable minimum standards mean and apply them across the province.*
2. *Periodic review of Stage 3 and Stage 4 recommendations by all consultants in Ontario to determine if there are individual patterns detrimental to the resource base.*

Periodic review of the archaeological sites database by the data co-ordinator to determine on a region by region basis if enough Stage 3 and 4 work is being done to provide adequate sampling by period or site type.

Comment 2. There appears to be consensus on the need for controlled surface pick-up (CSP) or mapped surface collection at any site. However, we are concerned about the 7% of respondents who do not do this and the implications for both business success and the resource base of not being required to carry out this basic operation. This appears to be of minor concern. However, the published comment in the questionnaire re-

sults that 22% conduct only grab-bag collections of historic sites needs attention. There is a very definite lack of standards for 19<sup>th</sup> century sites and for determining their significance.

Example: One consultant working in the Ajax-Pickering area recommended clearance of an historic house foundation after Stage 3 sampling and invited the plans review officer to set standards or provide reasons not to give clearance. The site was, surprisingly, cleared. Directly across the road from the property in question, a second consultant was required to carry out Stage 4 investigation of a similar 19<sup>th</sup> century house. The lack of even rudimentary sampling guidelines for historic sites has obviously left room for an enormous divergence of opinion on significance.

#### Recommendations:

1. *We strongly recommend that MCzCR immediately engage an historic archaeologist to review the significance of historic sites being lost in Ontario on a regular basis.*
2. *Sampling guidelines are urgently needed for historic sites and MCzCR should issue a guide-sheet on sampling of ceramics, metals, etc., both for surface collection and Stage 3 and 4 work. This will facilitate BOTH minimal identification of the site, its age and its significance AND establish a database which will, in future, allow archaeological generalizations or trend analyses.*
3. *A scale of significance for different kinds and ages of 19<sup>th</sup> century (and early 20<sup>th</sup>) sites urgently needs to be established for the use of Ontario archaeologists. The APA is currently preparing standardized sampling guidelines for its members as, in the past, addressed historic concerns by workshops and our Hamilton symposium of a few years back.*

Comment 3. The recording of CSP artifact scatters appears to be generally satisfactory. However, as noted by one respondent, integration of CSP

with excavation results is rare. Since time constraints and maximizing information returns are usually the culprits here, we can suggest only that greater effort be made to ensure that diagnostics are discussed with excavated materials.

Determining significance of plough disturbed sites appears to be one of the most difficult areas in which to make an informed decision. We have several concerns with the results for this question. Firstly, there seems to be a trend in the responses received that there is a specific and consistent way to determine if a site warrants further excavation. The problem with such statements, as with most models used in Ontario, is that, unless you go ahead and excavate the site, you will NEVER KNOW what was there. Abandoning any site should always leave the archaeologist feeling uneasy.

Example: Jackson and Murray offer four examples from their experience regarding surface indications and site significance. Each illustrates the folly and arrogance of assuming KNOWLEDGE from surface indications. In 1987, discovery of three flakes of Collingwood chert at the Halstead site on the south shore of Rice Lake led to further search of the ploughed field. Nothing else was found. Current consulting practices would write-off this site. Subsequent excavations produced a complex sample of unifacial and bifacial tools and debitage, as well as two Palaeo-Indian features.

Similarly, a 1989 survey of a location on the north shore of Rice Lake produced three flakes of Collingwood chert after the farm had changed hands and modern machinery was first brought on-site. Jackson had previously surveyed this field dozens of times between 1976 and 1989 but never found Collingwood chert. Again, excavations revealed a unique Gainey phase site with abundant unifacial tools, debitage and three Palaeo-Indian features. Finally, during a 1976 survey on the north shore of Rice Lake a small gar-

den was surface surveyed and produced a handful of lithics. Excavations documented the most thoroughly dated Early Woodland camp in south-central Ontario and a wealth of data on Vinette 1 ceramics and feature use.

Murray notes that the Salgo site was originally identified from artifacts in a farmer's collection. Surface inspection by an archaeologist yielded only one ceramic sherd and five chert flakes. Twenty-one one metre test units recovered only 12 additional sherds, a pipe fragment, eight chert flakes, and one retouched flake. Despite this low recovery rate, the archaeologist had the site stripped of topsoil to reveal a single Uren period house 24 metres by 7 metres with eight features, including a single hearth. Corn fragments were recovered and were AMS dated. This site is one of the very FEW cabin sites known east of London.

Using the criteria espoused by one questionnaire respondent - that 25 artifacts determines significance - NONE of the above HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT sites would have been discovered. It is important to note that the potential to miss significant sites stretches across many time periods and regions of the province and is not limited to these few examples. Unfortunately, we have seen that surface collection methods can be poor or inappropriate since a 10 metre survey interval, which misses most hunter-gatherer sites, can often be justified among some consultants. Some colleagues also note that if you walk quickly enough you won't find much.

#### Recommendations:

1. Staff of MCzCR should inventory all Stage 2 recommendations for the past 5 years and determine what patterns are present and if all consultants are finding similar proportions of sites and site types in high and low density site areas.

2. Specific guidelines are needed for particular kinds of discoveries such as Collingwood chert, rare pottery such as Vinette 1, or other objects which tend to occur in limited numbers yet can indicate a very significant site type. Appallingly few Early Palaeo-Indian sites have been discovered by consultants despite the fact that hundreds of such sites must be present in prime development locations in south-central and southwestern Ontario.
3. Since some types of sites may consist ENTIRELY of 25 artifacts or less, we need to recognize that arbitrary cut-offs need to be tempered with good judgement.
4. Ten metre survey intervals should be done away with. There is no reason not to surface survey at an interval which will actually RECORD small and significant sites. It is not appreciably more costly to do 5 metre survey which is much more efficient finding sites.

Comment 4. When determining size of test units, respondents were quite variable invoking a variety of factors including time constraints to determine what was done. We find this unacceptable since sites can easily be given short shrift and since the APPEARANCE of methodical testing is easy enough to produce if the argument and graphics are persuasive. The bottom line should be AREA SAMPLED versus MINIMUM POSSIBLE SITE SIZE.

Example: When testing a site with a possible minimum area of 100 by 300 metres, is it appropriate to use 25 cm test units at 10 metre intervals? We would suggest that this method could only be applied with any conscience to an exceedingly large and rich site where returns are likely to be large in most units. Sampling requirements (in terms of artifact numbers and categories of artifacts) should be satisfied. Such a sampling strategy on an Early Archaic camp, however, would be highly inappropriate.

Recommendations:

1. *MCzCR staff should pay careful attention to possible minimum site size and the proportion of the site tested by test units. There is far too much variability allowed between individual consultants. If the PROPORTION of a site tested is less than a certain percentage, then further scrutiny is required. Shown a site scatter map with 5 Stage 3 test units, one consultant declared HE would have had to excavate 40 metres to satisfy MCzCR staff.*
2. *Field archaeologists should examine their methodology in the light of area present versus area sampled and make appropriate modifications in strategy. It appears that the dictates of business efficiency are dictating excavation plans to the detriment of GOOD ARCHAEOLOGY. These are management level decisions which are, to the misfortune of Future archaeologists trying to make sense of our data bases, being approved too often. We need to be more assertive with clients about OUR minimum standards.*

Comment 5. Although a majority of archaeologists (77%) agree that test units are appropriate for sites identified as requiring Stage 3 investigation, we are deeply concerned about the 23% who do not and by the quoted comment that test excavation is only warranted where CSP does not answer questions of significance. We would respond that a CSP can NEVER answer questions of significance because it is such a limited tool. A CSP can produce diagnostics or show tool and debitage distributions. However, it does not reveal the presence or absence of features on any consistent basis and can be quite deceptive depending on what portion of the site may be brought to the surface at any one time. There are too many known examples of consultants testing just off-site or on the edges of lithic scatters to obtain a quick clearance. Once Stage 3 testing has been approved for clearance there will

NEVER be a chance to prove this decision wrong.

Example: A CSP in 1994 of the Pickering age Five Acre Field site in Burlington produced no recognizable scatter pattern which would indicate a village. Nevertheless, fence row excavations confirmed the presence of village settlement pattern which had been totally destroyed by ploughing and wind erosion in the cultivated field area. Stage 3 and Stage 4 excavation of a fence row is an unusual decision and the potential here was recognized by the senior archaeologist of MTO central region. By the reasoning of the 23% of respondents who did not agree with Stage 3 testing for such limited samples, this site would have been missed (although earlier researchers had, in fact, noted its potential).

Recommendations:

1. *Any site which produces surface material indicating the presence of an activity area, of any size, should be subject to Stage 3 testing.*
2. *MCzCR plans review officers should NOT permit the writing off of ANY activity area based solely on a CSP.*
3. *More care should be exercised in checking reports, not for format, but for the accuracy of the archaeological methodology - i.e., did the consultant actually test the MAIN site area.*

Comment 6. We are deeply concerned, as an organization, that 80% of responding archaeologists do not see intensified test pitting as a valid strategy equivalent to a CSP. How is an unploughed site to be defined if NOT by intensified test pitting. We suspect that the problem here is that the SIZE of test pits is INADEQUATE to the sampling task. The problem is convincing archaeologists to excavate larger tests and the economic implications of such a decision. There is no monitoring of how well shovel tests are excavated, even at their present modest size.

Example: Since archaeology and archaeological consulting are practices based on SAMPLING to produce cultural inferences, inferior sampling practices will produce inferior data. We believe that this is the case with shovel tests in Ontario. What is the VOLUME of a shovel test versus the VOLUME OF SOIL in an area to be tested? With a 5.0 metre test interval, we can calculate, based on an average 30 cm soil depth, a volume of 7,500,000 cubic centimetres to be tested. A standard shovel test is no more than 30 cm in diameter and samples about 90 CUBIC CENTIMETRES. This means that the SAMPLING PROPORTION is actually .0012%. Little wonder that we find so little with shovel tests!!

Recommendations:

1. Increase the size of a standard shovel test to at least 35 cm diameter.
2. Recommend an arbitrary requirement for supplemental 50 cm test units when shovel tests are positive (even single flakes can denote sites).
3. Strongly recommend excavation of test units around ANY positive shovel test.

Comment 7. Again, we are deeply concerned by the perception of some of our colleagues that test units are not a necessary part of Stage 3 investigations. What is a Stage 3 if it does not involve testing? Intensified shovel testing? This is clearly inadequate to the needs of almost any site. We most strongly agree with the one respondent who recommended a minimum of one metre test unit ANYTIME an artifact is found in a test pit. What self-respecting archaeologist needs to have 10 positive test pits to warrant test unit excavation? This approach clearly will abandon MOST small sites to destruction and will miss an uncomfortable number of large sites.

Example: Stage 3 excavations of a strong Early Archaic surface scatter in Peel Region in 1994 completed only 5 one metre squares. All five

were entirely outside of the central surface recovery area. Despite the predominance of Haldimand chert in the chipping debris and recovery of a Netling point on the surface, the site was written off. With it went a significant opportunity to learn more about Early Archaic southern Ontario. Interestingly, there were no photos of field conditions and no photos or drawings of artifacts in the approved report.

Recommendations:

1. MCzCR staff pay closer attention to Stage 3 recommendations in reports and focus less on format. A nicely formatted report is OF NO USE when the important archaeology is severely compromised by incompetent methodology or inappropriate recommendations. MCzCR staff and consultants as well need to consistently examine their methodological practices if the pace of site loss is to be slowed.
2. For Stage 2 shovel tests, we recommend that a minimum of one 1m test unit be excavated on ANY site with two or more positive shovel tests. An intensified shovel test pattern must also be excavated around EVERY positive shovel test.
3. MCzCR staff should carefully review current practices as they allow for a great deal of inadequate sampling. Use of untested POTENTIAL models and ZONES OF POTENTIAL should be discouraged until such time as at least ONE such model is field tested.

Comment 8. We are greatly encouraged by the apparent consensus among our colleagues that we should be moving away from use of heavy machinery in Stage 3 site evaluations. We suggest that the single logical exception would be using such machinery to locate grave shafts in suspected cemetery areas. We do not regard use of heavy machinery as an acceptable strategy to define site limits (other than for cemeteries) since it is inherently destructive. Again, once a site is destroyed, we seldom know what has been de-



stroyed and no data can be brought to our attention to question the decision.

Example: Jackson and Morrison (1997) report on Stage 3 and 4 excavation decisions at Archaic sites in Ancaster, Ontario and note that use of heavy machinery exposed the only decent feature found in over 1200 metres of small site excavations. However, all or any associated artifacts were forever lost in exposing the feature. Other archaeologists could provide similar examples. Plough zone excavations elsewhere on these sites discovered rare and highly significant Narrow Point occupations.

Recommendations:

1. *Any use of heavy machinery be discussed with MCzCR staff prior to use.*
2. *Test units be substituted for heavy machinery in defining site limits or, at a minimum be used in conjunction with heavy machinery to SAMPLE what is being lost.*
3. *Screens of larger mesh size can be used effectively and economically to clear peripheral site areas instead of machine stripping or at least to augment machine stripping.*
4. *APA members will gladly INVITE MCzCR staff to visit their sites in progress to learn what methodologies are being used.*

Comment 9. We do not question the need for minimum standards of excavation but these are already in-place with archaeological licensing. We believe that the REAL problem is not the qualifications of field staff but the nature of management decisions. DIRECTORIAL DECISIONS which are often spurred by economic considerations. So many of the problems which we see in Ontario archaeological consulting can be tied to MANAGEMENT rather than field staff. It does not take a genius to recognize an artifact or to carry out a testing program as per instructions. If staff are put in the field WITHOUT any instruc-

tions, of course, and with minimal experience, problems could occur. However, we see the largest and most significant problems being those of sites written off at the Management or even MCzCR staff levels. THERE IS NO CONSERVATION ETHIC TO SPEAK OF IN ONTARIO CONSULTING AND NO INCENTIVES TO INVESTIGATE SMALLER SITES OR TO SET ASIDE SITE AREAS FOR FUTURE WORK.

Example: The Ontario Archaeological Society has recently drawn attention to the case of the Old Mill site, near the Humber River, in Toronto. Although apparently assessed by an archaeological consultant and cleared by MCzCR staff, there are significant heritage concerns with this property. Not just with standing architecture but with archaeological deposits as well. There are no mechanisms in place for addressing poor decisions which clear properties.

Recommendations:

1. *MCzCR immediately review policies regarding site conservation and acceptance of Stage 2 or Stage 3 decisions to write off sites. Decisions to break off Stage 3 or 4 excavations at arbitrary cut-offs, as seen in published articles on sites with artifact counts approaching 100 in single test units, emphasize the need to review practices.*
2. *Archaeologists ensure that their staff are adequately briefed and in communication with management on Stage 3 and 4 decisions. A phone call is not that difficult these days and can avert small disasters. Regular updates are normally a part of any management-staff interaction. It is not necessary to LICENCE Stage 3 staff as this will NOT SOLVE the problem of poor management decisions and will contribute to the proliferation of licences in an industry which is already over-served.*
3. *We would like to suggest that the APA could work in tandem with MCzCR to provide vol-*

*untary monitoring of on-going excavations. A simple announced site visit would do wonders to improve performance and management skills.*

### **Summary**

If we had to summarize by a single statement what is wrong with Ontario archaeological consulting, we would say that a lack of understanding of what constitutes scientific sampling is endemic. There are far too many self-fulfilling methodologies in evidence at management and report writing levels for us to believe that field staff create the bulk of problems. It is far easier to address staff qualifications than it is to address poor sampling practices. One example of a major impact caused by poor understanding of sampling is the use of various site potential models to eliminate areas for consideration. As far as we are

aware, there has not been a single comprehensive test program for any such model - it is simply assumed to be correct from extant knowledge which makes use of that model. This is VERY POOR SCIENCE. Future generations will take us to task for the simple minded way in which we have allowed untested models to dictate decisions on searching for sites, saving sites, and destroying sites. The APA would like to recommend that MCzCR work with the community developing scientifically acceptable sampling techniques rather than modifying policy to suit practices. We are aware that economic concerns drive the industry. However, that does not prevent us from attempting to sample, as one noted statistician once said, in the best possible way that we can.

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## **Arch shorts**

### **The deteriorating climate of consulting archaeology in southern Ontario**

*Rick Sutton (Archaeological Assessments Ltd.)*

Three years ago, Bud Parker sent an open letter to *Arch Notes* (1996(3):18-19) explaining why he had decided to leave the consulting industry. When I first read his letter, I was tempted to write a similar one which concurred with many of his points. However, I was busy with fieldwork at the time and so I never got around to sending something in. Until now.

I recently started my own consulting business, and my recent experiences combined with what I have witnessed in the industry over the last couple of years, have compelled me to finally provide some commentary. A recent project which I was invited to submit a proposal for serves as a good example of what I think is wrong with the consulting industry today.

This project involved the complete Stage 4 mitigation of a one hectare prehistoric Iroquoian village site in Simcoe County. What shocked me about this project was that the winning bid was \$35,000. Yes, \$35,000 for the complete excavation, analysis and detailed reporting of a one hectare village. I have had the good fortune of being involved in the excavation of several Iroquoian village sites in this region, and I can not imagine how this type of excavation can be completed by a private consulting firm for that amount.

Just a few years ago, similar projects were being awarded for twice that amount. This trend towards much lower, and in my opinion, unsustainable consulting fees, started several years ago. It appears that in order to be successful in today's C.R.M. environment, you must choose between conducting high quality fieldwork and providing yourself with a decent source of income. Try to do both, and your business will probably fail.

One of the primary causes of this problem is the presence of a small but active group of consultants who consistently underbid on projects. Some, though not all of these consultants, are relatively new to the field. I think that their approach to CRM work is the result of several different factors including their inexperience, lack of respect for the resource, and financial desperation. Bud Parker (*Arch Notes* 1996(3):19) commented in his letter that he thought part of the CRM problem was "greedy, ignorant developers". I would argue that a much bigger problem is the small group of consulting archaeologists to which similar adjectives can be applied.

This problem is related to the large number of people who have entered the consulting industry over the last decade. A quick review of the current consulting list suggests that all that is required in order to obtain a consulting licence is a B.A. and a couple of field seasons under your belt. The lack of more rigid guidelines has resulted in an over supply of licenced (although I believe, unqualified) consultants.

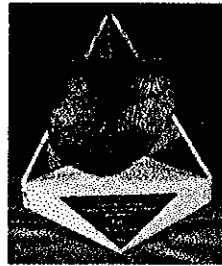
We operate in an industry where our client base only asks for our services because they are required to do so by legislation. Archaeology is often seen by those in the development industry as an waste of time and money. Consequently, nine times out of ten the winning bid for a project will be the cheapest bid. Those individuals who have entered the consulting industry in the last several years have quickly learned this lesson, as reflected by the mitigation project in Simcoe County.

As I have already mentioned, in order to be the cheapest, you either have to sacrifice your archaeological standards or your income. MCzCR staff do their best to police the activities of those consultants who choose to sacrifice the former. However, the Ministry has very few resources and limited options for disciplinary action. While the implementation of Stage 4 guidelines and more stringent licence requirements will make a difference, I do not see the current climate changing in the near future.

That is one of the reasons why I decided last fall to only continue in Ontario Archaeology on a part-time basis. If you can not combine doing excellent fieldwork with providing your family with a decent source of income, what's the point ?

# REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS

## 1999 PEGGI ARMSTRONG PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AWARD



This award was created to recognize efforts and outstanding contributions of individuals, groups or institutions in the dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of archaeology for a public audience in or about Ontario.

### ELIGIBILITY

- ✓ Nominations must be presented by an OAS member
- ✓ Individuals, groups or institutions can be nominated
- ✓ Nominees shall have contributed significantly to promoting archaeology of and in Ontario as defined below.

### DEFINITION OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

- ① Encourages and assists both individual and collective efforts to foster, elevate and advance the ethical practice of archaeology
- ② Stimulates interest of the general public in the study of archaeology through the use of displays, demonstrations, workshops, volunteer training in excavation techniques, site tours and the development of educational programmes and materials
- ③ Encourages the exchange of information and ideas and fosters co-operative partnerships for promoting awareness of cultural resources and heritage presentation

### AWARD CRITERIA

- ✓ The reach in audience the nominee has achieved
- ✓ Innovation in the design, delivery, materials and volunteer involvement
- ✓ Development of enduring Public Archaeology resource materials
- ✓ Scope of events, partnerships and sponsorships brought together to promote Public Archaeology
- ✓ Number of years of service in Public Archaeology



Please send your nomination, by August 15, 1999 to:  
Selection Committee  
Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award  
The Ottawa Chapter - OAS  
P.O. Box 4939, Station E  
Ottawa ON K1S 5J1



## Reviews

### The prospects and pitfalls of preservation

David Lowenthal, *"The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed."* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1998; 338 pp., plus an excellent index ISBN 0 684 827980, \$26.95

Review by Martin Ahermaa

At one time or another we all identify, even grieve, the loss of a cherished touchstone with our shared past. It is an all too common and distressing media scenario: outraged citizens pitted against politicians/developers/unidentified private interests about the loss/destruction/demolition/willful neglect of an historic building (or archaeological site, wetlands, document collection, etc.) Unfortunately, this seems to be happening everywhere, all over the world, not just in our own communities in Ontario. David Lowenthal not only documents these confrontational situations in a tremendous variety of contexts (Canadian too), and shares his hard-won experience and insights to an intended audience frazzled by the vastly accelerated tensions of relentless progress and the prospect of a sudden disappearance of identity and context in personal life.

In ten carefully structured chapters (along with superb endnotes and bibliography), Lowenthal surveys the uses and abuses of heritage. In his view, heritage's essential roles include "husbanding community, identity, continuity, indeed history itself." On the other hand, dogmas founded on blood and belonging have promoted ignorance and bigotry.

In short, this is a challenging, invigorating, and, at times, infuriating book. To wit: "History is still mostly written by the winners. But heritage increasingly belongs to the losers. Even victors now aspire to a legacy of defeat. Like wild wolves, recast from fiendish prey to furry victim and restocked in the American West, ex-tyrants co-opt victimhood, begging sympathy as endangered species. To justify keeping out women, the Virginia Military Institute in 1991 claimed to be an imperiled remnant of male sadism deserving 'the same protection as the spotted owl and six-legged salamander.'"

What I found particularly useful was his examination of how the aims of heritage have diverged from history and historiography. One of Lowenthal's chief goals was to show how "...heritage is not history at all; while it borrows from and enlivens historical study, heritage is not an inquiry into the past but a celebration of it, not an effort to know what actually happened but a profession of faith in a past tailored to present-day purposes."

By discussing just what these purposes of heritage are and the impulses that drive the issues, Lowenthal helps the reader become a better advocate for heritage. Yet he stresses that advocates must recognize that their own assumptions about the significance or value of, for example, buildings or artifacts may not be equally shared by all. Lowenthal quotes an Australian Aborigine: "white people don't know what to remember and what to forget, what to let go of and what to preserve." Hence disputes arise and can be overcome, "only by understanding what heritage means to myriad claimants, whose desires differ with culture, time, and circumstance."

If you are concerned, about heritage and preservation , please read Lowenthal first and absorb his thought-provoking lessons. Think through your options (especially human and financial resources), then saddle up and join your crusade.

## Discovering Archaeology: a magazine review

*Discovering Archaeology*, bi-monthly magazine (ISSN 1521-9469), US \$29.95  
PO Box 190, Jenks, OK 74037-9906, USA or on-line at [www.discoveringarchaeology.com](http://www.discoveringarchaeology.com)

Review by Suzanne Needs-Howarth, (Groningen Institute for Archaeology)

This is a new popular archaeology magazine that I think many *Arch Notes* readers will enjoy. The premier issue came out in January. The cover has a photo of the "ice man", and titles relating to Amelia Earhart and the first Americans to grab our attention. But don't be put off by the slightly sensationalist cover; this magazine is serious about archaeology. It contains a variety of well-researched articles covering all time-periods and continents, some by (well-known) archaeologists and/or educators, others by science journalists.

One article discusses Darwin's contributions to archaeology; he wrote extensively about earth worm bioturbation. Another profiles Donald Johanson's (of Lucy fame) approaches to education of the next generation of palaeoanthropologists. A short research article, co-authored by archaeologists, physiologists, histologists and accupuncturists, discusses the possibility that "ice man's" tatoos mark traditional accupuncture sites. Another article by archaeological consultants broaches engineering aspects of a Medieval bridge over the river Shannon in Ireland, written. Archaeological science is also covered, with an article on ground-penetrating radar surveys of sites in Italy and Utah.

The second issue is equally impressive starting with a captivating cover photo of "Cleopatra's sunken palace". An Austrian human biologist provides very stimulating article suggesting that

the cooperative and sharing behaviour of dogs may have played a co-evolutionary role in their relationship with early Holocene humans. Another example of the diversity of subject matter in this magazine is an article by Robert Park of University of Waterloo, in which he discusses childhood in the Arctic based on ethnographic research and archaeological finds of miniature implements that functioned as child's toys.

In addition to both short and long feature articles, the magazine contains an opinion column; book and CD reviews; classifieds; a column on the practice of archaeology by Brian Fagan (first issue: the "ancient astronaut" cult and Erich von Daniken, second issue: 50 years of work at Star Carr); a commentary column by William Rathje (first issue: the possible significance of Princess Diana and Mother Teresa memorabilia to future archaeologists, second issue: a spin-off on the dog article, talking about their role in prehistory and in contemporary culture); and a column about archaeological discoveries of the previous century.

I really enjoyed my first two issues, and so did the various people to whom I lent them. As archaeology journalist Heather Pringle stressed during a lecture at a recent APA workshop, there is a real market for this kind of writing. The advent of this magazine confirms this.

# OAS

## Membership Contest!

**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**  
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1. Between the Symposium and  
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 will be three membership enrollment  
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 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  
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 to contestbank or  
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Nominated  
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\*\* OAS members and their families can participate but are not eligible to win.

## Benefits of OAS Membership to You



- Membership in Ontario's archaeological community
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- Participation in excavations in Ontario through our Passport-to-the-Past Program
- Tours of archaeological interest in Ontario and beyond
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- 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 database
- Participation in working committees at provincial and chapter levels
- Eligibility to qualify for awards or other forms of recognition (and the opportunity to endorse and/or create such awards)

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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 Telephone: (day) \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (fax) \_\_\_\_\_

I am applying for annual membership and agree to abide by the Society's Constitution.  
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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: James Washington, Secretary: Lori Fatin, 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 \$15, family \$30. 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

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