

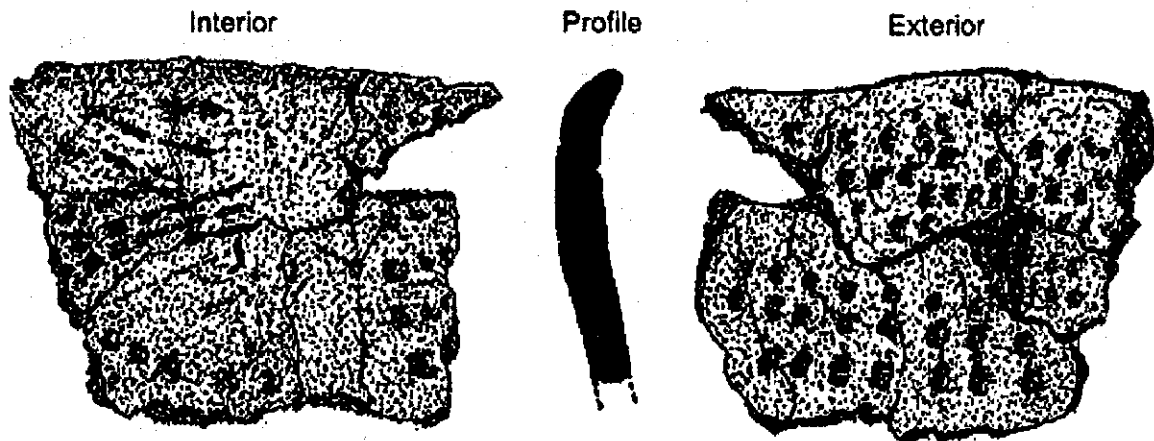


Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 4, Issue 4

July / August 1999



Rim Sherd with Linear Dentate
Decoration on Exterior and Interior

drawing by Kristy Snarey

OAS news

President's notes	3
From the OAS office	4
1998 ABM draft minutes	5
1999 AMB agenda	7
MCzCR news & licences	8
OAS Board Nominations	8
OAS chapters	24

Features

Radiocarbon dates and ongoing artifact analyses from the Blue Water Bridge South site (AfHo-7) <i>P. O'Neal & B. Mayer</i>	9
Arch shorts	
Resistance is futile, join the OAS collective... <i>V. Vaccarelli</i>	19
Review - The Great Peace	21
Obituary - André Bekerman	23

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Editor's note ...

I recently came across something that I found enlightening when, unbeknownst to me, my spouse picked up the recent issue of *Discovering Archaeology* (see review last issue of *AN!*). A by-line caught her eye - "Big brains, it seems, did not produce tools; tools led to big brains". This allowed me put into context something that had confused her for years - the reason that men are attracted to hardware stores and can spend (seemingly) hours checking out the pros and cons of 1/2 inch vs. 5/8 hose couplings (a feat I recently performed). Men can't help it - tools are our masters and we must pay homage!

On a more serious note - I would like to thank David Smith for his heartfelt memorial in honour of André Bekerman, who passed away early June. I know that David's sentiments are echoed by all who knew André; we will miss him dearly.

Shameless plug: I hope everyone is having a great summer and look forward to hearing all about it over the fall and winter months via Arch Note submissions!! Don't forget the address change for submissions.

PS - The pic on the page opposite isn't our fearless pres. - read on for more info on the newest Heritage minister...

Welcome New OAS Members

A. Brady - Nottawa
L. Lapalme - Nepean
J. Poon - Toronto
L. Rooney - Ottawa

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President's notes

The Ontario Archaeological Society extends its congratulations to the Hon. Helen Johns, MPP - Huron, our new Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. We look forward to working with her towards promulgation of a new Heritage Act as well as the challenge of restoring the funding for provincial heritage organizations that was promised years ago through the Ontario Lotteries Commission. Both of these tasks will take patience, vision and perseverance - things that the OAS Board of Directors (BoD) and members at large have demonstrated in abundance, as noted below, based upon their recent contributions to a new strategic plan.



On June 26, 1999, the OAS BoD along with Jo Holden (Executive Director), Rosemarie Denunzio and Michael Primeau (Windsor Chapter), Marion Clark (Ottawa Chapter), and Francis Duke (Thunder Bay Chapter) plus members-at-large Christine Caroppo, Nick Adams and Norma Knowlton converged from all parts of the province for a Saturday meeting. Under the able and stimulating guidance of Peter Carruthers, who moderated the all-day session, everyone made substantial contributions toward establishing the Society's priorities and realistic goals for the start of the new millennium.

A draft copy of the "Strategic Plan 1999 to 2001" (prepared by our Treasurer/Secretary, Henry van Lishout) is enclosed with this issue of *Arch Notes*. Members are strongly encouraged to review the plan and to provide their comments and any suggested improvements for consideration by the Board of Directors. Submissions can be sent directly to the Society office or presented during the annual business meeting at the Symposium on October 30th, 1999 in Waterloo. In compliance with our operating grant

from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, the plan must be implemented by November 1999.

As indicated in the promotional material mailed over the past few months to members of the Society, we qualify for special group insurance premium rates from Johnson Insurance Incorporated. If you need to get home or auto insurance, you can phone them (800-268-5764) to get a no-obligation quote and compare it with one from your existing company. One of our directors has already saved \$600 a year through signing up with Johnson! The Society receives \$20.00 for each member who requests a quote plus a small percentage of the premium if a member actually signs up with Johnson Insurance. This "partnership" arrangement provides the Society with much needed revenue to finance our general operating programs and services that are no longer supported the province.

The Princeton Museum in Oxford County has a tremendous exhibit of Aboriginal artifacts on temporary loan from the collection of OAS member Larry Messenger. On June 30th, 1999, the Museum hosted an "Archaeology Night" for local area residents. An audience of about 50 people were awe struck by the joint presentations of OAS members Paul Lennox and Gary Warrick who spoke so eloquently about their more than ten years of fieldwork for the Ontario Ministry of Transportation on Highway 403 from Burlington through to Woodstock. After the slide show and a lively question and answer period, I was invited to speak to the audience about the benefits of being a member of the Society. Many individuals expressed an interest in volunteering to do fieldwork whenever projects are conducted in their area, and wanted to read about the reports about sites that were literally excavated in their former fields. One individual even brought artifacts from his collection that Paul and Gary were more than happy to identify and to explain how they were used. It was pointed out to the audience that becoming a member of the Society is the best way of becoming involved in Ontario archaeology. One can gain much first-hand experience through the social and field opportunities we provide as well as the newsletter and journal that we publish. In addition, the Society is developing a


list of OAS members who are willing to volunteer as guest speakers to make public presentations to community organizations.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) recently held its semi-annual meetings throughout southern Ontario, and invited the Society to send a representative to a luncheon buffet in the South Galley of the Ontario Heritage Centre in Toronto. In his welcoming speech to the attendees, Richard Alway, Chairman of the HSMBC (and former Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation) summarized the wide variety of heritage sites the Board visited during their whirl-wind tour. The luncheon provided me with the opportunity to meet the Board and other members of Toronto's heritage community to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The Society is currently corresponding with a major Canadian magazine, distributed nationally and internationally, regarding their advertising policy that seems to allow advertisements for the purchase and sale of archaeological and ethnographic Aboriginal artifacts. Many heritage publications have policies prohibiting advertisements that involve the purchase or sale of artifacts (not including art works prepared specifically for the commercial market). The Society is questioning whether or not the magazine's advertising policy is consistent with Canada's obligations as a signatory to the UNESCO convention for the protection of cultural property. Under this convention Canada has an agreement with the United States and other countries not to allow import or export of certain items.

In addition, although the Ontario Heritage Act is silent about the buying and selling of cultural artifacts, the Act and its associated regulations make it quite clear that any archaeological artifact collected under licence after 1974 must be curated by the licensee until deposited into a suitable public institution. The Act and associated regulations also indicate that archaeological artifacts collected without benefit of a licence after 1974 may be seized by the Crown and deposited into a suitable public institution. It is the Society's understanding that, under this legislation, the purchase and sale of archaeological artifacts is made difficult, if not impossible. In a case where an

antique dealer is buying or selling an artifact that was collected after 1974 from a known provenance, the artifact could be seized by the Crown. The Society has suggested that the magazine check the legislation in other Canadian provinces and in the United States regarding this issue, and also to directly contact individual First Nations or the Assembly of First Nations in order to determine their concerns with the loss of ethnographic material from their communities. Readers are requested to send the Society copies of any advertisements that offer to buy or sell archaeological artifacts or ethnographical material.


 Bob Mayer, President

From the OAS office...

Many of you will recall the insert that was in the March/April issue offering a "Day on a Dig" for Saturday, July 10, a site graciously provided by Archaeological Services Incorporated. Well, I'm coming off a bit of a high from that day, and I'm sure the 25 people who participated are still talking about their day. The weather accommodated us, the site offered a shady canopy to work under, and an abundance of artifacts literally leapt out of the ground! Ellen Blaubergs and her very capable crew kept everyone informed and moving from the moment of arrival. In fact there were a few participants who were reluctant to break away for lunch or for the afternoon Savage Memorial Watermelon break. My photos are not ready yet. Perhaps a future issue will feature a couple of shots of the "Day on a Dig".

Included in this *Arch Notes* is the minutes from the 1998 Annual Business Meeting. If you are planning on attending this meeting, at the annual Symposium, please keep this *Arch Notes* issue, and bring it with you, as copies will not be available at the meeting.

It's delightfully quiet in the office, which means I have the opportunity to sort through the piles that have collected over the past while. By September the office will be organized again and ready for the next few challenges coming our way.

 Jo Holden, Executive Director

~ 2nd Notice ~

Annual Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting will proceed after the last Symposium paper on Saturday, October 30, 1999, 4:30-5:30 pm. Bring this copy of the 1998 ABM minutes, and the agenda, as none will be available at the meeting. The meeting will be held in room 1350 of the William G. Davis Computer Research Centre. All paid up members are encouraged to attend.

President's Meeting

The President's Meeting will be held Friday, October 29, 1999 in room 1331 of the William G. Davis Computer Research Centre, from 6:00 to 7:30 pm. Invitations were sent June 30, 1999.

DRAFT MINUTES of the 1998 Annual Business Meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

*Held at 4:30 pm Saturday October 17, 1998, in the Orientation Room
of the Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford, Ontario.*

The meeting was called to order at 4:40 p.m. by Society President John Steckley. Sixteen members were present. OAS Board of Directors in Attendance: President: John Steckley; Director of Finance/Treasurer: Henry van Lieshout; Director of Professional Services: Lise Ferguson; Director of Chapter Services: Caroline Thériault; Director of Publications: Michael Kirby; Director of Member Services: Bob Mayer; Director of Public Services: Vito Vaccarelli; Executive Director and Recording Secretary: Jo Holden.

1.0 Minutes of the Previous Meeting.

- 1.1 Minutes of the 1997 Annual Business Meeting held in North York, Ontario accepted as presented. C. Thériault /E. G. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

2.0 Business Arising - None.

3.0 Changes to the Constitution.

- 3.1 Article 5.2 was reviewed against article 6.4 and it was decided to keep 5.2 but to delete 6.4. The OAS will reword this portion of the constitution. It was also suggested that the wording in article 10 be cleaned up and that article 17 be deleted. H. van Lieshout clarified that the constitution had been amended by reworking phrasing into gender neutral, and converting text from legal jargon to the vernacular.

It was recommended that the Annual Business Meeting be defined as the forum for:

1. Approving changes to the constitution
2. Conferring honors
3. Presenting the annual, mandatory audits.

The Duties of the Board were brought forward.

We propose to make this change; Chapters are not to issue tax receipts. Hugh Daechsel asked why the Chapters could not issue tax receipts. H. van Lieshout responded by informing the group that the Chapters are not registered as charitable institutions whereas the Provincial body is.

MOTION (98-1) That the alterations to the constitution be approved. T. Stapells/I. Tamerinski - CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. T. Stapells asked if these changes could be sent out on a separate sheet and not within the covers of an *Arch Notes* newsletter.

4.0 Director's Reports.

- 4.1 President: J. Steckley noted that this was his farewell address. He also commented that membership was down, however there was plan within the Executive to correct this. Currently he is working on a project for consideration by the Millennium Project Grant. It would entail the creation of a series of videos on the types of Archaeology occurring across Ontario. He will take the final months of his Presidency to get this project moved ahead as far as possible and to wrap up his commitments to the OAS.
- 4.2 Finance: H. van Lieshout used overheads for his report. H. van Lieshout reported that our Balanced Funds had lost 6.8% . Our Mutual Fund had grown. As the mix is balanced, the Society tends to see a even return. We apparently do a bit better because our company, MacKenzie, has waived the registration fee. We are working with the issues surrounding our publication, Ontario Archaeology and the funding for it. After being informed by SSHRC that they were tightening up their criteria we believed we may not receive a grant this year. We were surprised us when we received another unexpected windfall from them. Life Memberships increased this year creating another unexpected windfall, however donations are down.

4.3 Chapter Reports

Ottawa, Marion Clark referred to her report included in the President's Meeting.
Toronto, Norma Knowlton referred to her report included in the President's Meeting.
Windsor, Ilinka Tamerinski referred to report included in the President's Meeting.

5.0 Nominations

- 5.1 From the floor. Charles Garrad, acting as Nominating Committee, reported that six members of the current Board of Directors were staying for 1999. They are, H. van Lieshout, B. Mayer, M. Kirby, L. Ferguson, C. Thériault and V. Vaccarelli. Hugh Daechsel was nominated as a new Board Member after three reviews from the floor.

6.0 Discussion from the Floor

- 6.1 Special Events - Jane Sacchetti reported on the success of the '98 version of Archaeology Unearthed and its anticipated return in February '99. She also described the upcoming Book Launch evening to be held at the Columbus Centre on Nov. 26, 1998. Jane asked that people consider promoting events such as these outside of the Toronto area.
- 6.2 Rob MacDonald brought forward concerns regarding the New Ontario Curriculum and how it is requesting lower elementary panel teachers to instruct programming regarding Native Studies to grade three students. He asked if we were prepared to help. J. Holden responded by saying yes, we had several layers elementary programming covered however where we were lacking was at the secondary panel. We have the information just not at the language and skill levels these students need. It was recommended that a committee be struck to devise these programs and advertise them. Perhaps we should put our response and programming to the new curriculum on our web site.
- 6.3 Symposium Concern - It was generally felt that the load should be shared. As we are an electronic society the symposium committee should be able to meet electronically. It was expressed that the Symposium should occur yearly as we need to meet annually.

MOTION (98-2) Move that the O.A.S. Establish a Conference Committee for the 1999 Symposium. M.Clark/ A. Howey CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

- 6.4 C. Garrad rose to thank J. Steckley for his work on the executive during his tenure as President.

MOTION (98-3) The assembled membership expressed thanks to J. Steckley for a job well done .C. Garrad/ H. v. Lieshout CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

6.5 Life Membership - The OAS Board of Directors would like to raise the life membership fee from \$400.00 to \$750.00 effective Jan. 1, 1999. E. Garrad said it was too much of a jump too quickly. H. Daechsel expressed concern. N. Knowlton notes that fee raises must be announced in *Arch Notes* before it comes to the ABM. A vote was taken six were for the raise, four against.

MOTION (98-4) Move that the Life Membership fee, be changed from \$400.00 to \$750.00 effective January 1, 1999. M. Kirby/B. Mayer CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

7.0 Adjournment 5:50 p.m.



The Ontario Archaeological Society
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Saturday, October 30, 1999, 4:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- 1.1 Call to order, introductions, announcements.
- 1.2 Minutes of the 1998 Annual Business Meeting (available in *Arch Notes* 99-4): corrections, amendments, additions, motions to accept, business arising from the minutes.
- 1.3 Directors' Reports
 - President
 - Finance
 - Member Services
 - Chapter Services
 - Professional Services
 - Publications
- 1.4 Executive Director's Report (Including Passport to the Past, Awards, etc.)
- 1.5 Committee Reports
 - Nominating: Dena Doroszenko
 - Public Events: Jane Sacchetti
 - Other
- 1.6 Chapter Reports
 - Introduction of Chapter Representatives
 - Report on Chapter President's Meeting
- 1.7 Appointment of Auditor
- 1.8 New Business
- 1.9 Adjournment

MCzCR news & licences

The MCzCR's new address is:

Ministry of Citizenship, Culture & Recreation
Archaeology Licence Office
Heritage & Libraries Branch
4th Floor, 400 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

Our telephone numbers, fax numbers and internet addresses remain the same.

Correction: Due to an oversight, the MCzCR's postal code was incorrectly stated in the previous Arch Notes - please note that the postal code remains the same as before.

IMPORTANT NOTE

All consultants must state both their Licence numbers as well as their CIF numbers on the report cover.

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 Archaeology Licence Office, Heritage and Libraries Branch at (416) 314-7123; fax: (416) 314-7175.

Licences issued during the month of May 1999:

Conservation - Surface Collecting Only:

Brian McHugh, 1999-083, Lambton, Middlesex and Kent County (under supervision of MCZCR's SW Regional Archaeologist) • Brian David Cross, 1999-082, Delaware and London Twp. (under supervision of MCZCR's SW Regional Archaeologist)

Consulting:

Andrew Hinshelwood, 1999-089 • Ann Balmer, Algonquin Associates, 1999-090 • Mark Douglas Borland, Homefarm Archaeology, 1999-098, Southern Ontario

Consulting - Underwater Only (Stages 1 & 2; Stages 3 & 4 Historical Only):

Jonathan Moore, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 1999-088

Excavation:

Gordon D. Watson, 1999-095, Green Site (BdGb-2), Leeds County

Field School:

Martha Latta, University of Toronto, Scarborough College, Social Sciences Division, 1999-086, East Half of Lot 9, Concession 1, York, Ontario

Underwater:

Peter Engelbert, Ministry Staff, MCzCR, Marine Heritage Conservation, 1999-085 • Scott Williamson, 1999-091, Lake Simcoe • Scarlett E. Janusas, 1999-092, Georgian Bay & Lake Huron (including Fathom Five National Marine Park), on either side of & North of the Bruce Peninsula, South of Manitoulin Island • Jonathan Moore, 1999-096, Lake Ontario - BbGc-45; BbGc-46 and BbGd-6

The OAS is looking for a few good men and women...

The OAS Nominating Committee is asking OAS members to recommend individuals for membership on the OAS Board.

Please contact Dena Doroszenko at (416) 325-5038 with your nomination.

Arch Features

Radiocarbon dates and ongoing artifact analyses from the Blue Water Bridge South site (AfHo-7), Point Edward, Lambton County, Ontario

Paul J.C. O'Neal (Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario) & Robert G. Mayer (Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Introduction

As part of the environmental assessment approval process for construction of the new second span of the Blue Water Bridge in the Village of Point Edward, Lambton County, Ontario, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI) conducted a Stage 2 general survey and a Stage 3 investigation in 1993 plus a Stage 4 mitigative excavation in 1994 (Figure 1). The new span parallels the original bridge built in 1938, and allows for the heavier traffic volume brought about by the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA). It is a vital part of what is now called the NAFTA superhighway system, which extends from Canada across the USA to Mexico.

The excavation focused on the pier locations constructed within an area containing a series of overlapping Aboriginal campsites from the Middle Woodland period (Figure 2). Collectively named the Blue Water Bridge South site (AfHo-7), these campsites, plus other sites known to be nearby, are short-term occupations probably related to fish resources in the adjacent St. Clair River and former Sarnia Bay. Based upon the available information, the sites range in age from 1,000 to 2,000 years old, and represent spring or autumn occupations when seasonal conditions were at their optimum for fishing and hunting. Except for the Oak Beach Site (AfHo-9) found along Highway 402 by the Ministry of Transportation (Lennox and Morrison 1996), four of the five known sites in the vicinity contain multiple burials (MHCI 1993, 1995, 1998a and 1998b; Spence 1998).

The uniqueness of this stratified site provided a rare opportunity where it was hoped to radiocarbon and relatively date some of the changes over time of Middle Woodland artifacts and activities through detailed study of the stone tools as well as the decorations and

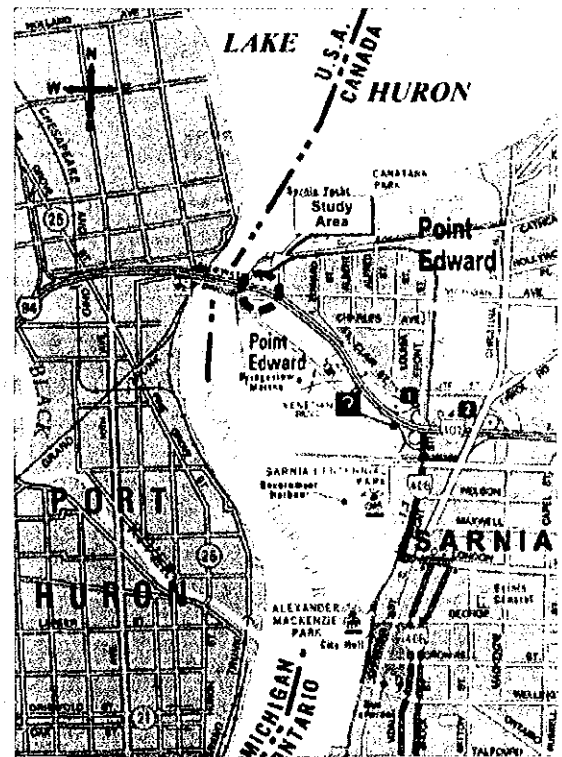


Fig 1. Location of study area

motifs on the ceramic vessels. As a means of reducing the financial burden on the Blue Water Bridge Authority for artifact analysis, the Ontario Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (OMCzCR) agreed to allow the collection to be placed on temporary loan with the Anthropology Department of the University of Western Ontario (UWO) where graduate students are able to access the material for research papers and theses. In 1995 it was estimated that it might take up to four to six years to conduct complete analyses on all of the data recovered. Subject to approval from the OMCzCR and the Blue

Water Bridge Authority, it has been recommended that the entire artifact collection be repatriated to the Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation upon completion of the analyses for their use in displays and interpretation programs.

The First Nation Band Council, through the efforts of its Burial Sites and Repatriation Committee, has recently determined to its own satisfaction that the archaeological resources are so important that it has recently applied to the Historical Sites Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) to have the site declared to be of national heritage significance. Sheryl Smith, Aboriginal Affairs Advisor with Parks Canada, has been assigned to prepare an Agenda Paper that will summarize the available archaeological and oral historical information for consideration by the HSMBC during its semi-annual meeting this fall.

"The role of the HSMBC is to bring forward, for the Minister of Canadian Heritage, possible persons, places, and events in Canadian history which represent the range of history in our country. In recent years, Parks Canada has sought to improve the representation of Aboriginal peoples' history across the country to redress an imbalance in the number of sites respecting this theme. Once a recommendation has been approved by the Minister, it can be acted upon in a number of ways. The most common form of commemoration is a bilingual or trilingual bronze plaque, noting the significance of what is being commemorated. Occasionally the Minister may direct that another form of commemoration be undertaken, such as a monument, or that an agreement be entered into to provide information on a site in another form.

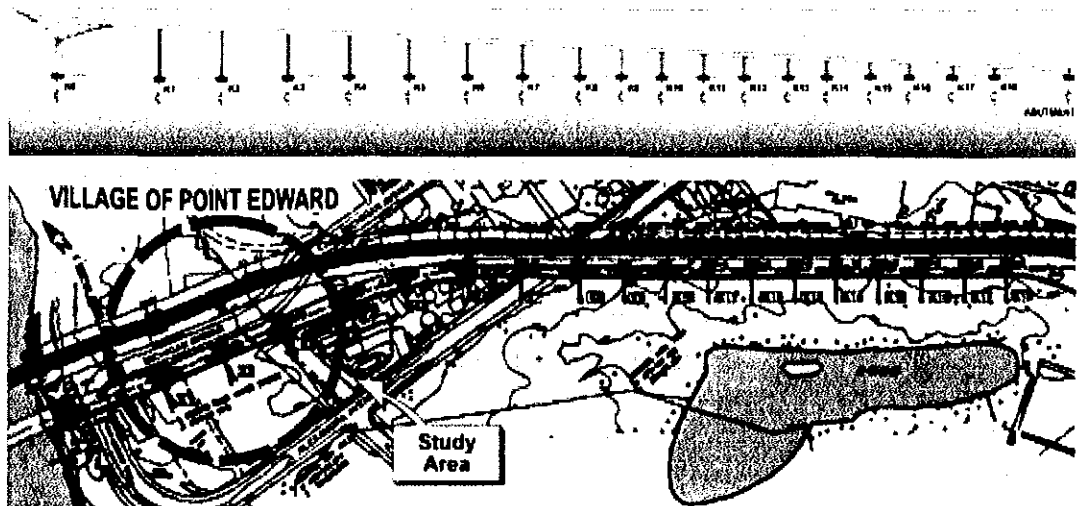


Fig. 2. Profile and planview of the second span

When places are "designated", the designation does not carry with it any restriction on use by its owner, except in the case of properties owned by Parks Canada itself - as an Agency of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada must adhere to strict policies and regulations to manage its newly designated places of national significance. In sending an Agenda paper respecting a site outside our jurisdiction to the HSMBC, we seek concurrence of the owner, so that the owner is aware and supportive of the wish to see the site recognized. National significance carries with it only an ethical, historical and moral recognition that a place is so important that the Board, on behalf of all Canadians, would like it to be recognized. Parks Canada encourages owners to act in the best interests of each designated site" (Smith 1999).

Fieldwork

Prior to implementation of the fieldwork, it was decided in consultation with the OMCzCR that construction impacts to the archaeological resources would be best mitigated by the hand excavation of one-metre square units to subsoil at two pier locations plus surrounding two-metre wide buffer zones. Each excavation area was 12 by 13 metres in size or 156 square metres (Figure 3). Because over 50% of the K2 pier location had been previously impacted by construction during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the K3 pier location provides most of the data presented below.

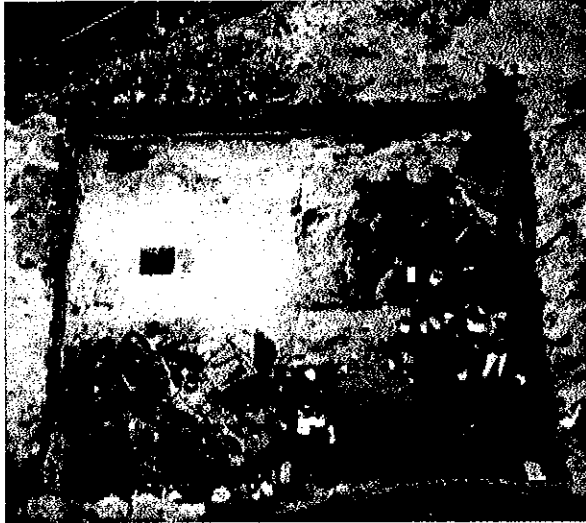


Fig. 3. Ariel view of excavation at K3 pier location.

Excavation of the K3 pier location was not a straightforward affair. Previous landscape grading had impacted the upper cultural layer(s) and removed all but a few traces of the occupations that one would expect to have been present from the Late Woodland period (as originally defined by Wright 1968; and later refined in Ellis and Ferris 1990; and Ferris and Spence 1995). Five layers of fill were subsequently added during the 1960s as part of the Sarnia Bay land reclamation project. This fill has subsequently served to protect the underlying layers containing in situ cultural material and settlement pattern above and into the subsoil (Figure 4). To some extent, these layers have caused some difficulties during the on-going analyses. Although each cultural layer was excavated in arbi-

trary 10-cm levels, the proveniences were recorded only as depth below surface. Many of the artifacts cannot be consistently associated at present with a particular cultural layer. In addition, at least 95% of the diagnostic artifacts originate from the lowest cultural layer immediately above the subsoil, which makes comparisons of change through time difficult to demonstrate.

Human Skeletal Remains

In compliance with the regulations of the Cemeteries Act R.S.O. 1990, human skeletal material was recovered from a disturbed context in a layer of fill that was 65 to 70 cm below surface at one of the K2 pier location. Fifteen fragments of human bone representing a minimum of two individuals were previously recovered at this location during the 1993 testing, and an additional 2,262 human bone fragments were recovered during the 1994 mitigation. Because the bone fragments were found widely scattered throughout a relatively thin layer of fill soil (possibly imported from elsewhere as part of the 1960s land reclamation of the former Sarnia Bay), it is uncertain if the fragments originate from the occupants of the Blue Water Bridge South site or from another Aboriginal site in the area. The Cemeteries Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations recently declared these remains to be an irregular burial site. Subject to the terms and conditions of a pending site disposition agreement with the Blue Water Bridge Authority, the remains are to be repatriated to the Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation for reinterment in the near future.

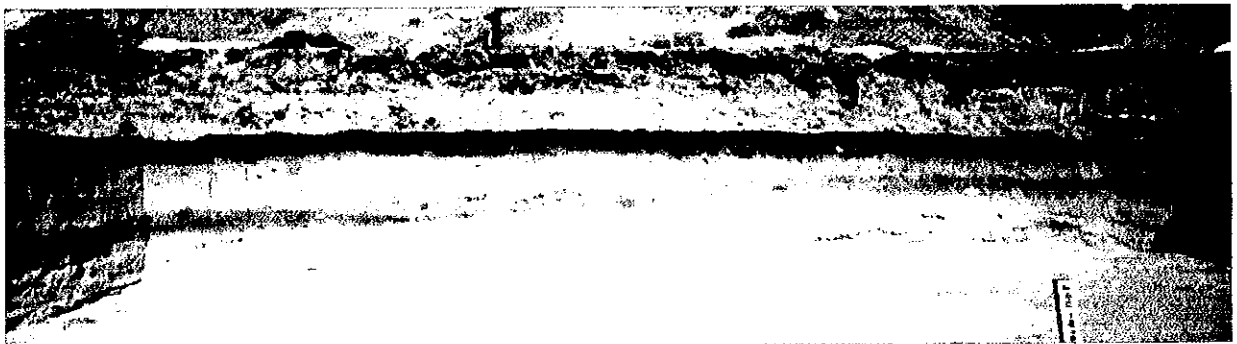


Fig. 4. Panoramic view of the 10 stratigraphic layers, north wall K3 pier location

Megan Cook prepared a report on the osteology of the skeletal remains (Cook 1995). Standard non-destructive analyses provided a substantial amount of information. A minimum of five individuals was identified; both children (<5 years old and 5.5-8 years old respectively) had bowed radii—possibly indicating rickets. Dental attrition indicated that the two adult males and one adult female were probably over 25 years old. All three adults had osteoarthritis in their hands and feet, and there were indications of bone infection and trauma. Based upon the archaeological and biological evidence, it was concluded that these remains are of Aboriginal origin.

Soil Stratigraphy Analysis

Steve Guillemette and Roger King of the Department of Geography at the University of Western Ontario prepared a report on their analysis of the soil stratigraphy (Guillemette and King 1996). They used particle size analysis and magnetic susceptibility measurements on the stratified cultural layers in order to produce an indication of the depositional environment(s). The provenance of the samples is most likely associated with a river channel environment. More precisely, a centre channel depositional environment for the subsoil level and the cultural levels. Evidence



Fig. 5. Cross section of a deep pit feature (facing north)

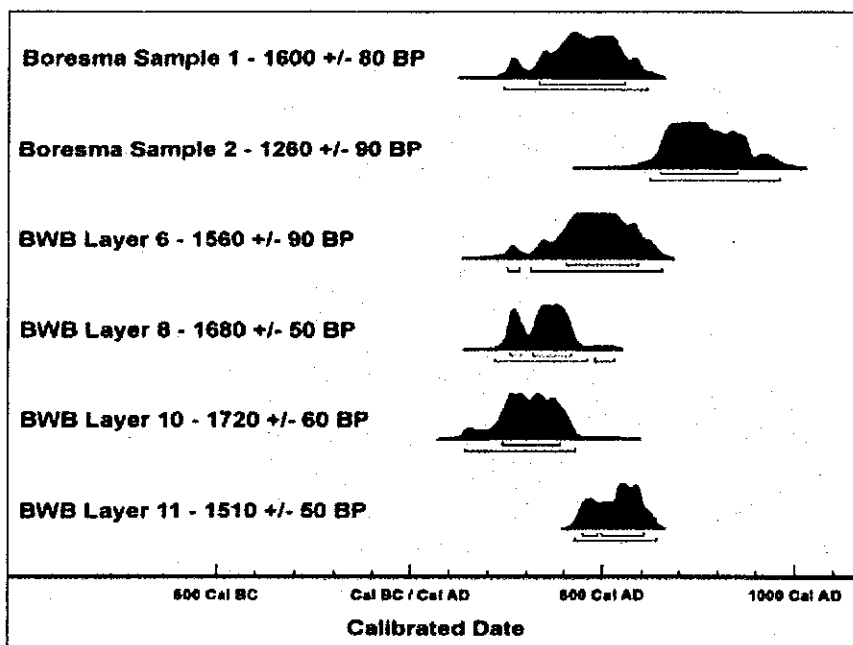


Fig. 6. Calibrated RC dates (OxCal software V.3)

from the colour, sorting and magnetic susceptibility values indicates that the fluvial sediments likely have been disturbed and enriched by subsequent anthropogenic activities. The analysis of the soil stratigraphy indicates that the build-up of each layer was rapid and could have even occurred virtually overnight by a single storm blowing in from Lake Huron.

Radiocarbon Dates (C14)

Charcoal samples were obtained from hearths and pit features in Layers 6, 8, 10, and 11 (Figure 5). One of these, from Layer 10, was large enough to be analyzed using standard Carbon 14 testing techniques at the Environmental Isotope Lab at the University of Waterloo (file # 980148). Accelerator technology had to be employed by Isotracer at the University of Toronto to obtain the other three dates (file #s TO-7295, TO-7296, and TO-7297). Using the OxCal shareware software v.3 (Ramsey 1998), the senior author obtained calibrated dates of A.D. 430 to 640 for Layer 11; A.D. 140 to 430 for Layer 10; A.D. 220 to 460 for Layer 8; and A.D. 370 to 660 for Layer 6 (Figure 6). The stratigraphic placement of these dates is shown in Figure 7. While the date for Layer 11 seem to be somewhat younger than the one immediately above it, the charcoal sample was obtained from a

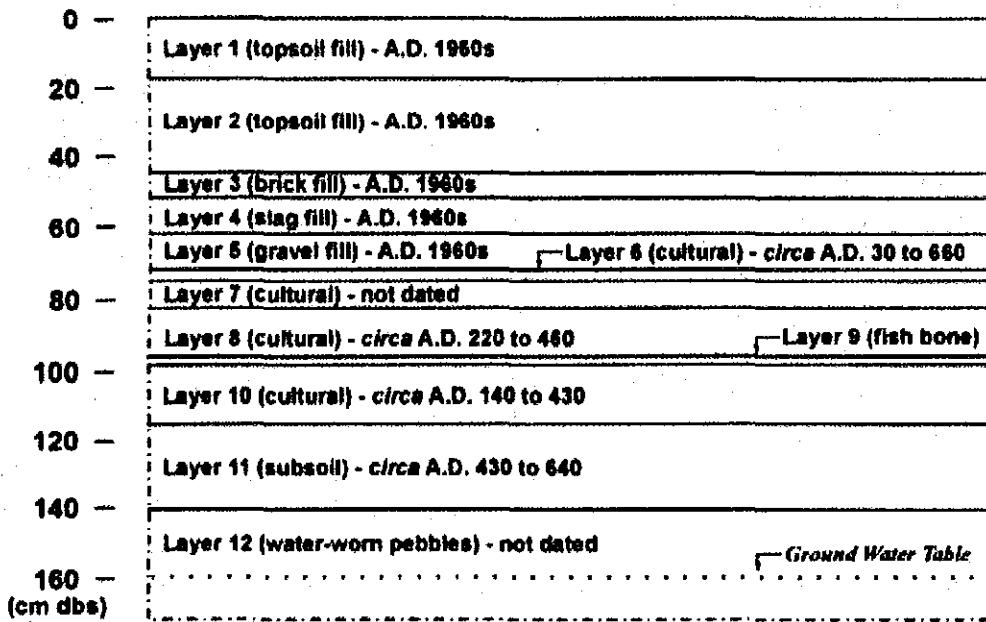


Fig. 7. Stylized drawing of stratigraphy at K3 showing recent and calibrated radiocarbon date ranges

feature that probably originated during the subsequent occupation of Layer 10. As originally suggested by Guillemette and King (1996), the development of the natural stratigraphy must have been rapid because these dates are within one standard deviation of each other.

Summary of the Artifact Collection and Settlement Pattern Data

The senior author was hired as a field worker by MHCI in October of 1994 and worked on the excavation for parts of four weeks. When he was accepted in the graduate program at the University of Western

Ontario, his thesis proposal was on the Blue Water Bridge Site. For over a year he has worked under the supervision of Dr. Chris Ellis measuring, recording and analysing the lithic and ceramic artifacts.

The undisturbed stratigraphic layers of fluvial (i.e., water-deposited) sand contain

museum display quality artifacts and other cultural material to a depth of about 1.5 metres. Over 1,500 subsurface cultural features such as storage pits, hearths and post moulds from structures and subsistence activities were found within the K3 pier location (Figure 8). In addition, over 410,000 artifacts have been recovered including projectile points, net sinkers, ceramic vessels, awls,

animal and fish bones, plus chipping detritus from stone tool manufacture of Kettle Point and exotic cherts.

Artifact recovery rates exceed 3,000 items from many of the one-metre square excavation units. Zooarchaeologists will be particularly interested in the discovery of a solid layer of fish bone (ranging from 1 to 7 cm thick with an approximate 50 square metre portion

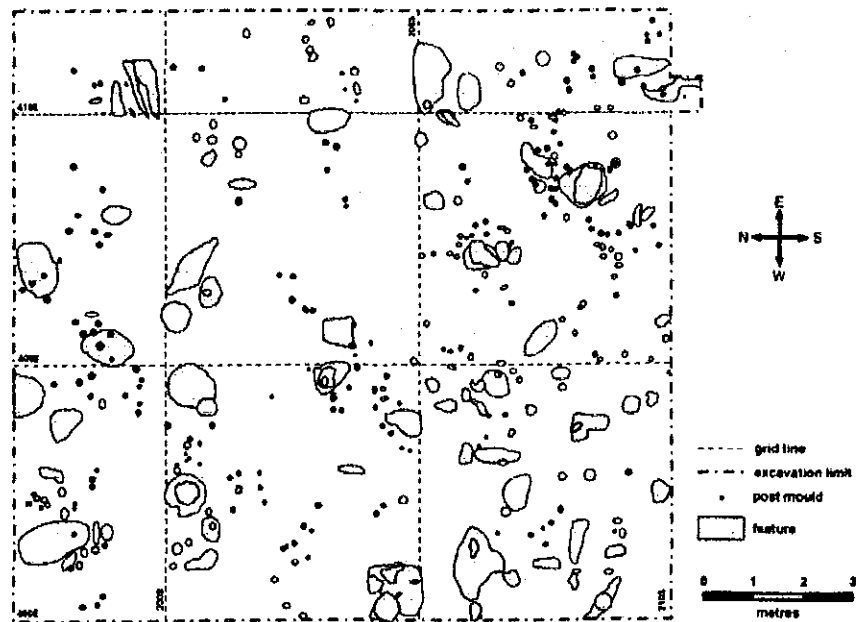


Fig. 8. Planview of aboriginal pits & post moulds in layer 7

.extending into the pier location) containing approximately 295,000 specimens. Based upon the large number of fish bones and the fishing related artifacts present, fishing was a major activity on the site (Figure 9). Ellis (1999) has indicated that Shari Prowse, a graduate student in the M.A. program at the UWO, is analysing about 20,000 of these specimens in order to determine how the site was used, and if that use changed through time. Her main focus of study is the identification of fish bones that can be used to indicate the kinds of fishing techniques employed, the size and species of fish being caught, and the specific times of the year when fishing was conducted.

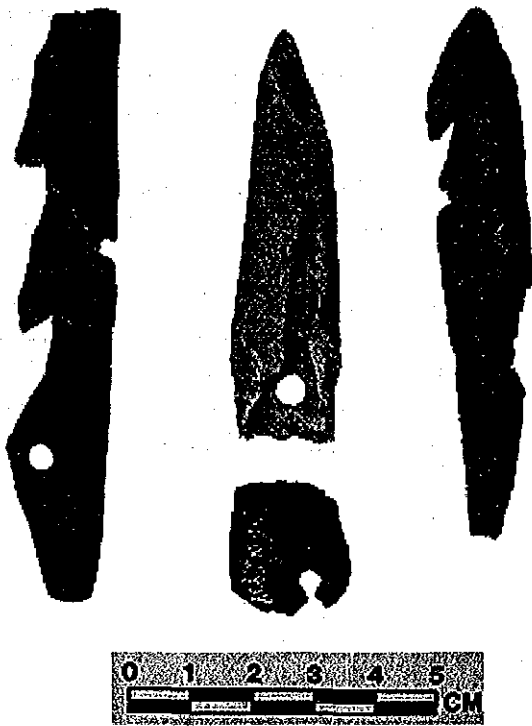


Fig. 9. Bone harpoons for fishing (photo: C. Ellis)

Ellis (1999) has also indicated that he has contracted Carl Murphy to analyse the plant and charcoal remains recovered from the site. These analyses will provide complimentary documentation as to what time(s) of the year the site was occupied as well as the plant foods used, and woods selected for burning in hearths.

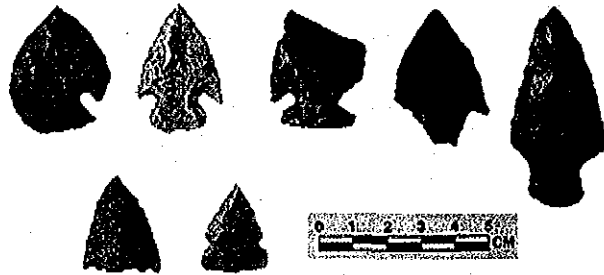


Fig. 10. Jack's Reef and Port Maitland projectile points (photo: C. Ellis)

The second largest artifact groups include 85,000 pieces of chipping detritus with 12,000 ceramic sherds comprising the third largest group.

In analysing the projectile points and ceramics, the research to date has attempted to answer two questions: was there change through time demonstrated through the cultural layers; and could the information obtained from the diagnostic artifacts and the radiocarbon dates be compared to other similar Middle Woodland sites?

Diagnostic Lithic Tools

Of the 145 projectile points recovered, 99 are fragments and only 46 could be fully analysed. These are all side-notched specimens except for a single Jack's Reef and some Port Maitland types (Figure 10). This stratigraphic placement agrees with the Jack's Reef type from other sites being typically associated with the Late Woodland period. It should be noted that other Jack's Reef points were recovered along with a few other Late Woodland period artifacts from the disturbed portion of the K2 pier location. The side-notched points are typically Middle Woodland and are almost exclusively made on Kettle Point chert (Figure 11). All of the points were measured and described in detail for current analytical purposes as well as for use by future researchers. Once this information was collected, it was entered into the SPSS statistical program along with the data collected by Jim Wilson (1990) for the Middle Woodland period Boresma site - a large Middle Woodland period occupation on the Thames River floodplain near Delaware, Middlesex County, Ontario (Figure 12). It is

clear that the Boresma site is typologically most like the lowest cultural layer at the Blue Water Bridge

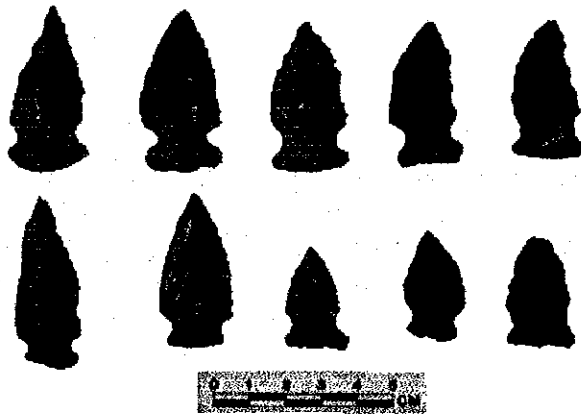


Fig. 11. Side-notched projectile points (photo C. Ellis)

South site. The Boresma site radiocarbon dates also correspond nicely with those from the Blue Water Bridge South site.

Analysis of the projectile points sheds light on the relative placement in time of the expanding stem projectile point. Some of the points would certainly be classified as expanding stem; however, they exist alongside typical side-notched points. While this does not rule out suggestions that the expanding stem is later than the side-notched point, at the same time that theory is not supported by the data obtained to date from the Blue Water Bridge South site. The difference between side-notched points and expanding stem points may not be typological but merely an individual technique variation (Chris Ellis, personal communication).

If one mentions the Middle Woodland period to many archaeologists in the Great Lakes region, Hopewell culture immediately springs to mind. Hopewell is centred in the area of the Ohio River valley and is known for its elaborate earthworks and extensive trade networks. These trade networks peaked between 2,000 and 1,700 years

B.P. (circa A.D. 0 to 300). One example of a specialized Hopewellian artifact is the small linear microblade. One such blade, found at the Blue Water Bridge South site, is made from the distinctive Flint Ridge Chalcedony chert whose only known source is in Central Ohio. According to Chris Ellis (pers. com.), this is the first example of a blade being excavated from an Ontario site. Interestingly enough, the senior author found a second blade in 1998 at the nearby Baines site (AfHo-4). This blade is made from Pipe Creek chert, an exotic material whose only known source is also in Ohio. The presence of these blades supports the radiocarbon dates that have been obtained because long distance trade networks were flourishing at those times.

Ceramic Vessels

Over 12,000 ceramic sherds were recovered. Analysis was limited to those from the K3 pier location. While this reduced considerably the overall number, there were still thousands of sherds with which to deal. The first priority to try to determine the minimum number of individual vessels represented. This was a monumental task as more than 100 vessels have been identified so far.

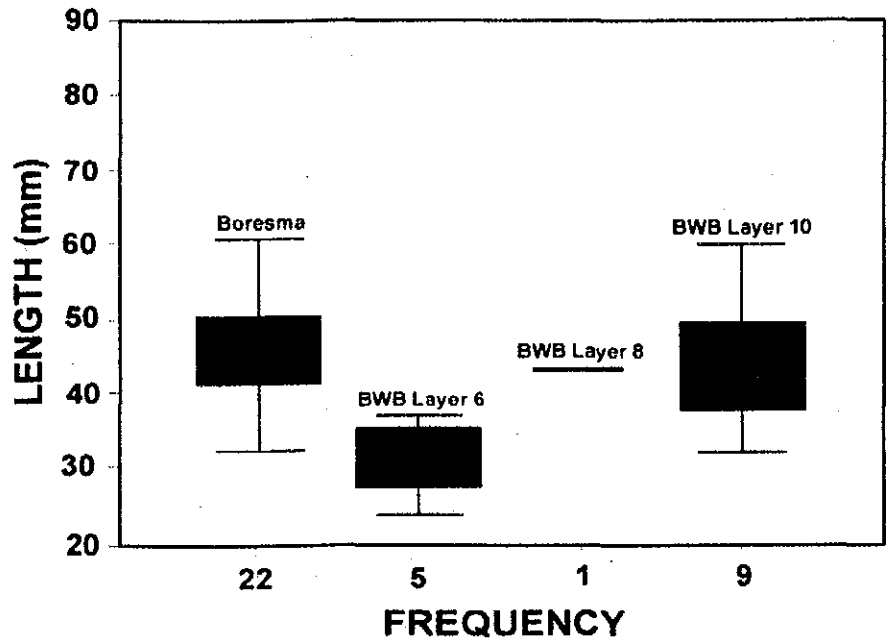


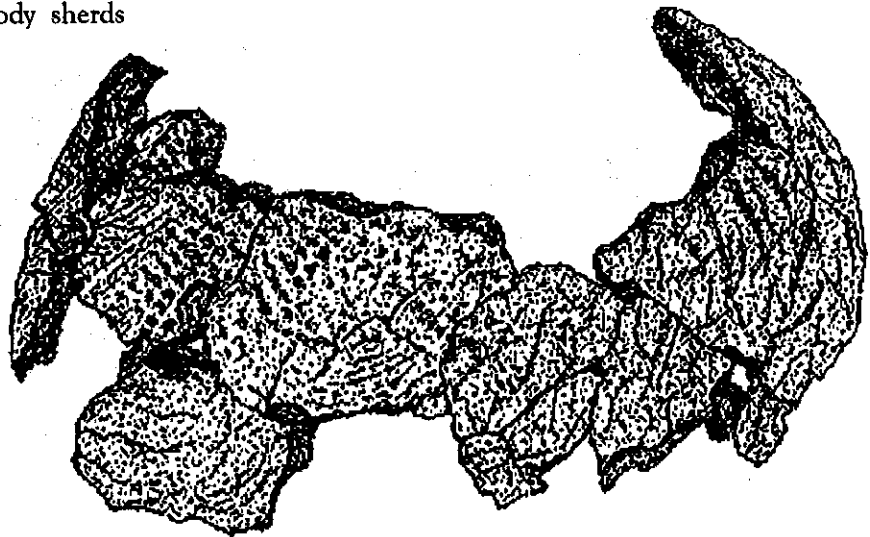
Fig. 12 Comparison of projectile point lengths from the Boresma and Blue Water Bridge South sites

Several thousand rim sherds and body sherds were analysed. Attempts were made to reconstruct some of the collapsed vessels found in pit features. In some cases, the results were somewhat successful (Figure 13). However, in most cases there were simply too few pieces to reconstruct the vessel. One of the questions raised by this site is why there are so many different vessels with so few pieces present. There was also a conservation problem with de-lamination of the sherds when they dried out after contact with the air. While the sherds appeared to be somewhat stable in the damp subsurface environment, some could have disintegrated over time into indistinct clay and sand through ground frost and changes in the ground water table.

Many types of vessels were found (Figure 14 and cover). Some are typically Middle Woodland while others, because of decoration and quality of construction, appear to be of both earlier and later origin. Sherds found at the same level, in the same one-metre subsquare, have average temper sizes of 2.5 mm in one case and 8 mm in the next. Vessel wall thickness ranges from seven mm to 16 mm. Most of the typical Woodland decoration techniques are present, from plain undecorated to simple cord-wrapped paddle to circular punctate, to cord-wrapped stick, to linear dentate and more. Decorations are usually on both the interior and exterior of the rim and neck sherds.

Conclusions

The Blue Water Bridge South Site is remarkable for the large number of artifacts recovered from such a small portion of the site, as well as the stratigraphic and temporal control. It is also notable for the variety of artifact styles represented. In the past, these stylistic variations have most often been treated as temporally influenced because they appeared in isolation from each other. At this site they appear together spatially and temporally because most of the radiocarbon dates are virtually identical and overlap at one standard deviation. In certain cases, it is known that decorative techniques occur at different times in different places.



0 5
centimetres

drawing by Kristy Snarey

Fig. 13. Partially reconstructed ceramic vessel – the vessel is entirely scarified with linear dentate stamping on the interior and exterior of the shoulder.

For example, it is understood that cord-wrapped stick impressed rims are generally datable to between 1,500 and 1,100 B.P. in Ontario while in Michigan these can occur 500 years earlier around 2,000 to 1,500 years B.P. However, if these differences are spatial as much as they are temporal, why are they co-existing here?

One possible answer is that Lake Huron and the St. Clair River were highways that provided water transportation networks for pre-contact Aboriginal people to travel from distant locations. The Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation relate in their oral traditions that people came from many places to meet one another at this site and to trade for exotic goods and materials. Other attractions are that the site was the shortest distance at which to cross the St. Clair River, and had superb fishing nearby. There also were seasonally available resources around the former Sarnia Bay, as well as an easy access to local sources of Kettle Point chert—an excellent material from which to make stone tools. Some of the artifacts that people brought to or made on the site were either discarded after breaking during use or simply lost during the myriad of activities conducted on the site. Over the hundreds

of years of overlapping occupations, there has been a substantial accumulation of artifact deposits and subsurface cultural features (storage pits, hearths, post moulds, middens, fish bone layer, et cetera) that fully support the oral traditions. Similar circumstances for large multi-component site development occur at the Peace Bridge site (AfGr-9) in Fort Erie (Williamson and MacDonald 1997), and the Atherley Narrows Fish Weir site (BdGv-6) in Orillia (Janusas and Mayer 1998).

In researching other Middle Woodland sites, there is a distinct correlation between the year the site was excavated and the amount of usable information. Older reports on excavated sites use terminology such as "rare" and "frequent" to describe the attributes

This article is a revised version of a paper presented at the Ontario Archaeological Society's 1998 symposium held at the Woodland Cultural Centre in Brantford (O'Neal and Mayer 1998). Based upon the authors' personal experience in working with the Burial Sites and Repatriation Committee of the Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation, it is hoped that that native and non-native people will continue to maximize opportunities that increase our understanding of each other as well as to fulfill the theme of the symposium "Archaeologists and First Nations: Bridges from the Past to a Better Tomorrow."

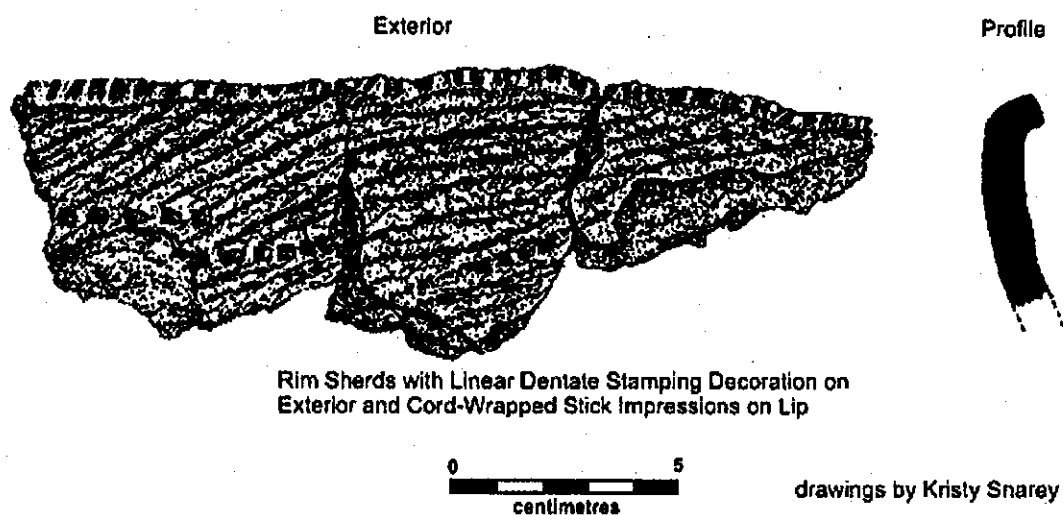


Fig. 14. Sample of ceramic decoration techniques

and materials of the recovered ceramic vessels and lithic tools. Newer reports include more information, but often only as much as necessary to demonstrate their theory or to produce statistics in which the researchers were interested. It can be said that archaeologists destroy the sites they study simply through the process of excavation. Because this is all so true, everyone doing research must be diligent in recording every aspect and detail of the sites that are excavated and the artifacts that are recovered. It is therefore incumbent on us to document as much as possible what we have done and to widely distribute the information so that others can build upon our current understanding of past lifeways whenever more information becomes available.

Acknowledgements

The following individuals and agencies are gratefully acknowledged for facilitating the background research and various stages of fieldwork, artifact processing/analysis, obtaining radiocarbon dates and preparation of the original paper and this article.

Logistical support and financial resources during the original mitigative excavation and subsequent assessments were provided through the offices of Ken Jarvela, Dan Elash, Jane Graham, and Ed Teft of the Blue Water Bridge Authority, Paul MacLeod of Giffels Associates Limited, and Bernie Martin of Klohn-Crippen Consultants Ltd.

Brent Mitchell (field director), Mike Little and Sean Gouglas (computer draughting); Megan Cook (human osteology); plus Elizabeth Alder; Thomas Alway; Nick Antone;

Michelle Arsenaault; John Betts; Matthew Christian; John Critchley; Lorelyn Giese; Garth Grimes; Garry Jessop; Steve Kogon; Lisa Lansink; Chris LeBlanc; Mike Little; Owen Lonsdale; Rhonda Mayer, Ken Oldridge; Matthew Oldridge; Paul O'Neal; Lynne Richard-Onn; Mike Orcutt; David Parry; Nancy Plumridge; Carey Plank; Robert Rost; Ernie Salva; Wess Thompson; Rhonda White; Jim Wilson; and Adam Wisniewski (field/office assistants and volunteers) put in long hours conducting either the fieldwork under a hot sun or processing the tremendous number of artifacts that had to be washed and catalogued.

Student volunteers at the University of Western Ontario contributed greatly to the analysis of the artifacts. Brandi Walker measured the lithic tools. Kristy Snarey reconstructed some of the ceramic vessels, and made line drawings of the motifs.

Christopher J. Ellis and Peter Timmins of the Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Ontario, David G. Smith of the Department of Anthropology, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Paul Lennox of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, and Neal Ferris of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation provided much intellectual stimulation throughout the fieldwork and ongoing artifact analyses.

John and Mary Moroz of Moroz Associates conducted the built heritage assessment of the original bridge while Trevor Hawkins, Sean Gouglas and Rosemarie Denunzio conducted archival and historical research of 19th and 20th century military, government, industrial, railway and marine occupations within the study area.

Upon review of the numerous reports and summaries submitted over a period of time for her review, Cora dela Cruz, Registrar of the Cemeteries Branch, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, was able to make appropriate declarations regarding the irregular Aboriginal burial site found on the Blue Water Bridge South Site as well as the unapproved Aboriginal peoples' cemeteries found on overlapping sites nearby.

The efforts of Stephanie Rogers and the Burial Sites and Repatriation Committee of the Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation are much appreciated for their co-operation in negotiating the pre-requisite site disposition agreements. In addition, their enthusiasm in researching the significance of the archaeological resources from their own community's perspective is inspiring.

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Arch shorts

Resistance is futile, join the OAS collective ~ introducing the new OAS on-line mailing list

Vito Vaccarelli (OAS Board of Directors, Public Services)

As it was reported in *Arch Notes* by the Committee on the Practices of Ontario Archaeology there are many challenges facing the archaeological community. One of these challenges is the lack of communication among various members of the archaeological community. At the first informal committee meeting held on February 24, 1999 a variety of topics were discussed, however, the focus once again was on the methods of improving the dialogue among archaeologists in the province. Out of this discussion came the idea of creating a computerized mailing list to serve the archaeology community.

On May 25th, with the help of Joe Muller and Andy Schoenhofer, the OAS finished setting up a mailing list called OAS-L with a free mailing list provider called onelist.com. OAS-L is designed to be an open forum in which people in the Ontario archaeological community can discuss issues, post questions, and communicate ideas. The OAS Board sees this list as perhaps the first step in developing a more dynamic community of archaeological practitioners, one that actually communicates with each other.

Within days of being launched, and without any advertising whatsoever, the list attracted several subscribers (interesting enough some were out of province). However, to make this list a real success we need to significantly increase the subscribers who participate in the exchange of ideas. This will ensure that the dialogue is vibrant, representative and ultimately beneficial to the archaeological community. Only with the strong support of the archaeological community will this list have the lasting power to make the entire exercise worthwhile. As the list moderator I have set up the list structure so that anyone can join and post their ideas or questions. However, the list will be monitored to ensure that it is not used in such a way that is contrary to the general goals of the committee and mandate of the OAS. Below I have provided the location of the registration page, a description of the list as it appears on the site, and basic instructions for subscribing to the list. This information will also be posted on the OAS web page (www.adamsheritage.on.ca/oas/) together with a direct link to the onelist.com web site. Please consider subscribing to OAS-L using either method. Once you register and engage in the communication process, you will quickly realize how empty your cyber-life was without OAS-L.

DESCRIPTION OF LIST: OAS-L

The OAS-L mailing list was created to act as a broad forum on topics relating to Ontario archaeology. It is open to anyone interested in Ontario archaeology particularly academics, government employees, professional consultants, avocationalists and others with amateur interests in Ontario archaeology. The list was set up and is maintained by the Ontario Archaeological Society in order to help facilitate communication among the various participants in Ontario archaeology. The information posted for discussion can include such things as research and excavation news, announcements, news about the consulting community (including government, business, and employer/employee information), and general news and questions about archaeology in Ontario, Canada.

SUBSCRIBING INSTRUCTIONS

Subscribing to the OAS mailing list is easy, and you can unsubscribe at any time. To subscribe to onelist.com and eventually the OAS mailing list called OAS-L, follow the instructions below.

1. Click on the link on the OAS web page or go to www.onelist.com/isregistered.cgi - this will take you to the registration page for onelist.com.
2. At the bottom of the "First Time?" paragraph select click here to register.
3. This will take you to the registration prompt.
4. Fill in the sections with your full email address and a password.
5. Then click Register at the bottom.
6. This will bring you to an optional survey form. Fill it in if you wish and then click on Complete Registration at the bottom of the page.
7. You will receive a confirmation email. This is to verify that the email address you entered is correct. Please reply to the confirmation email. Once your reply to the confirmation email is received, your registration will be complete.
8. To register for the OAS-L list return back to the onelist.com home page and use the "Find a list" section on the left side of the screen. Type in OAS-L in the search box. Once the list is found you can register to this list by following the instructions provided.
9. Good Luck.

Review

The Great Peace - the gathering of good minds

An interactive educational CD by Working World Training Centre Inc. PC or Mac, \$100.00

Review by Nick Adams

The authors of this ambitious CD on the history and culture of the Haudenosaunee the Iroquois Nations, describe it as: a comprehensive educational resource that reflects the Iroquoian perspective about the Great Peace, an historical event of international significance, that brought together five warring nations into one confederation. With more than 2600 individual 'screens', numerous video clips (17), animations (7), narration, photographs (231), illustrations (89) and comprehensive bibliographies, it is a huge, lavish and graphically engaging production, which will be of interest and value to students of Iroquois culture everywhere. As the CD starts, you are greeted by an attractive animation of a bald eagle flying around the screen before finally settling in a lone pine tree. Thereafter you are moved to the Main Menu screen where a narrator introduces you to the five menu choices of: Creation, Dark and Troubled Times, Birth of the Great Law, Great Peace Interactive Journey, Peace.

The first section, Creation, is a narrated journey through the Iroquois creation story, consisting of thirteen separate backgrounds with animation. Although the graphics and animations in this section are simple, the warm voice of the narrator, and the perfect integration of the story-telling with the pictures create an effect which is charming.

The second section, Dark and Troubled Times, describes the state of war which existed between the Five Nations prior to the period of the Great Peace. The CD cycles through a series of hand drawn sketches as the narrator describes the tensions and troubles that existed between Iroquois peoples at this time.

The Birth of the Great Law uses nine text screens to tell the story of the Peacemaker's birth, his journey to the lands of the people living to the south of Lake Ontario and the formation of the laws of the Great

Peace. The viewer has the option to listen to the narrator read the screen text, or you can click through from screen to screen at your own speed.

The previous three sections provide the context within which to explore the masses of material contained within the Great Peace Interactive Journey, which really forms the core of this CD. There is a huge amount of information in this section. The main screen uses an animated version of Raymond Skye's triptych "The Great Peace...The Gathering of Good Minds" for navigation. When you click on one of the three diorama style landscape panels, it expands to fill the most of the screen and at this point, things really start to come to life. The main characters in the selected picture turn to face you in turn, introduce themselves, then offer you ways to find out more about their people - one of the more successful uses of animation that I have seen. It is simple, yet very effective. From the left panel you then have access to information on: the Cayuga Nation, Environment, Seneca, Tadoda:ho Belt, Tuscarora Nation, General Facts about Wampum, Wampum Strings Nominating Belt. To put things in perspective, there are 128 separate screens of General Wampum Facts, and almost 100 screens of information on each of the three Nations accessible through this panel. In order to keep the screen text visible and avoid scrolling text panels, the amount of text on each screen is limited to a paragraph or two. Nonetheless, there is a lot of information here - and all but those looking for the most esoteric levels of research will be satisfied. The resources and information available through the central and right panels are equally substantial.

Each of the detailed sections has information designed to serve three levels of readership. In each case, the first few screens provide a summary or overview geared to elementary school students but useful to all. Level 2 is designed for secondary school level

readers and is generally composed of an eclectic mix of facts and explanations relating to the topic. For example, the Level 2 section on the Cayuga Nation contains (among other things), biographical sketches of Chief Jacob E. Thomas and General Alexander (Deskahe) and reading lists of their works, as well as a short article entitled "The DNA of a Cayuga Verb" by Amos Keye. The third level of information in each section is designed to cater to the interests of post-secondary school level students. It usually contains full text, unedited versions of relevant published articles. The section on the Condolence Cane, accessible from the centre panel, is one of the most impressive on the CD. The first twenty-two screens are devoted to providing an explanation of the Condolence Cane and the meaning and use of the Condolence Council Ceremony. A brief personal and photographic essay by Greg Staats is then followed by an eight page reading list. However, if you click on the picture of the Condolence Cane, you are taken to a new section where the meanings of the pictographic images carved in to the cane are explained. When your mouse hovers over any one of the images, a fly-out tells you the Nation, Clan, Haudenosaunee name and translated English name of the commemorated chief. This is a very effective way to explain and display complex information, and a good use of computer technology.

The last section accessible from the Main Menu screen is Peace. This is really a segue to the Values section where the concepts of Caring, Citizenship, Co-existence, Fairness, Integrity, Reasoning and Respect are examined from the stand-point of Haudenosaunee tradition and culture. As with other sections on this CD, the Values are explored at three levels of depth and understanding. Three games are also accessible from the 'More Info' button. These consist of: Gahsdo:wa or Headdress Challenge, a simple drag-and-drop game to match Nations with their geographical homelands, and headdresses with Nations; Grand Council Challenge, where you place the correct number of representatives from each Nation on their proper bench; and Iroquois Extreme Canoe Challenge, a vertical scrolling canoe navigation game (avoid the obstacles to get downriver!). These games are clearly oriented towards the elementary level in order to reinforce some of the basic knowledge and concepts covered in the rest of the CD, and provide a bit of fun. How many of you can accurately place the

Five Nations in their traditional territories first time around?

Running *The Great Peace* CD does not add any files to your computer or change any configuration settings - the whole thing runs from the CD - a feature I appreciated, even if it did exact a performance penalty. Don't expect to be able to run it on your old 486 Dxx33 though - a Pentium processor is recommended - and it needs it! On my computer the sound files conflicted with another video/audio code, resulting in jerky delivery. When I tried it on another less burdened computers it performed flawlessly. I found the use of sound to be appropriate and enjoyable throughout - and I was particularly impressed with the clarity, timing and delivery of the narration. Although the process of navigation through the CD worked flawlessly, it could have been a bit more 'user friendly'. I would have liked the ability to move from section to section without having to back out through all the menu levels and gaining access to the text search and print functions is laborious. In order to print a section you are viewing you have to go all the way back to the Main Menu screen, click the More Info button, click the Index/Print button, click the go to print button, scroll to the section you were just at, then print - whew! Similarly, using the full text search capability involves lots of backtracking and unnecessary mouse clicks, rather reducing the utility of this potentially valuable device. The '?' button (a question mark) brings an animated help character on to the screen, but her capacity to help is limited to describing the functions of the main navigation buttons - and I think most users will view her once then relegate her to the sidelines once again.

I was impressed with *The Great Peace*, the gathering of good minds CD-Rom. It would be a valuable addition to any school or public library and many students of Haudenosaunee culture and history will find it useful, although the steep price may discourage many who would otherwise find it interesting. In the long run, the value of this CD lies not only in the wealth of material it contains, but that the information is presented from a First Nations perspective in such a powerful and enlightening way. The coming of the Peacemaker and the Birth of the Great Law clearly had a profound impact on Haudenosaunee culture; an impact which is clearly and thoughtfully presented in this engaging and enjoyable CD. Unfor-

tunately the steep price is likely to mean that only the more affluent public institutions will be able to purchase this offering.

Addendum: Since completing this review, I have learned that the process of navigation between various sections has been revised. These improvements are now incorporated on all CD's shipped.

Obituary: André Bekerman – in memory

André Bekerman, OAS member and former OAS Board director, passed away on June 7, 1999, after a two-year battle with cancer. André spent much of his adult life as a highly influential labour organizer, and served as a senior negotiator for OPSEU until a year before his death. In the early 1990s, he began to devote more of his time to the other passion in his life: archaeology. His goal was to complete his Ph.D. and become a professional archaeologist.

André's remarkable energy enabled him to make significant contributions to archaeology in many ways. He received both his B.A. and M.Sc. in anthropology from the University of Toronto, and was a Ph.D. candidate at the time of his death. He was a volunteer excavator at the sites of Pylos and Thera in Greece, a connection he maintained throughout the 1990s. In Ontario, he was a member of the Princess Point Project at the University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, from 1994 to 1998, and wrote his M.Sc. thesis on Princess Point pottery. As an educator, André was an effective and respected teaching assistant for the Erindale College archaeological field school at Cootes Paradise for 1995, 1996 and 1998. André was also a team member on the Royal Ontario Museum's Cuba Archaeological Project from its inception in 1994. He helped initiate this project during his term as a board member at the ROM and served as a field manager on the project's annual research expeditions. He intended to focus his Ph.D. research on the pottery from the Los Buchillones site in Cuba. In addition to his academic endeavours, André made a contribution to public archaeology through the OAS as a Board Director in 1993, and as co-editor with Gary Warrick of *Origins of the People of the Longhouse: Proceedings of the 21st Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society* in 1995. He also made a brief foray into CRM fieldwork with Andrew Murray in 1998.

André was my student, colleague and friend. I greatly appreciated his good sense and organizing ability, as well as his boundless enthusiasm and wry sense of humour. Ontario's archaeological community will remember him for his tireless devotion to the cause of understanding the human past through archaeology. He was an inspiration to those of us whose lives he touched, and he will be greatly missed.

André requested that donations in his memory be made to:

Cuba Archaeological Research Fund,
The Royal Ontario Museum,
100 Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6
Attention Alana Silverman,

Send a cheque made payable to "The Royal Ontario Museum" with a note saying that the donation is in memory of André Bekerman.

David Smith

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 N2L 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 May-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: 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).

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