



# Ontario Archaeological Society

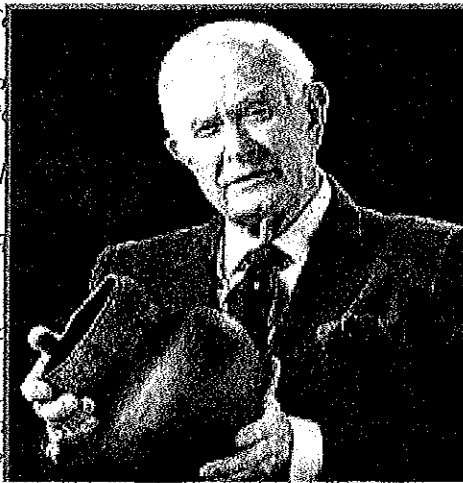
# Arch Notes

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## Editor's note ...

By the time you read this, Jo and her team of volunteers will be *in situ*. The new address is:

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I dropped in to the new location a few weeks back and all I have to say is - luxury! (and parking!).

In this issue, we remember Jim Pendergast, who sadly passed away September 4, 2000. Hugh Daechsel provides a personal memoir and Charles Garrad honours his friend by compiling Jim's remarkable bibliography. A newspaper obituary is also included (AN cover photo credit: National Post).

 Frank Dieterman, *Arch Notes* editor

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## Welcome New OAS Members

S. Baker - Point Edward	M. Grant - Guelph
L. Blyth - London	K. Noonan - Toronto
R. Dohle - Brockville	J. Remole - Waterloo
F. Dyson - Nepean	J. Sherratt - Goderich
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## ARCH NOTES ADVERTISING

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Inserts must be of interest to the archaeological/heritage community and are subject to editorial criteria.

For more information, contact Jo Holden  
at the OAS office.

## President's notes

**O**UR 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS just keep on happening. The Ontario Archaeological Society will be celebrating its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary at our official opening of the A.J. Clark Archaeological Interpretative Facility at the Elgin West Community Centre (11099 Bathurst Street, Richmond Hill) at 6:00 P.M., on December 9, 2000. Details are provided on an enclosure with this issue. The ribbon cutting ceremony will be at 6:30 P.M. followed by a sit-down dinner. Ms. Helen Devereux, a long time member of the Society and retired professor of archaeology from Laurentian University, will provide the evening's address reflecting on the history of the society with a vision for its future.

This event also marks the beginning of a partnership venture between the Society and the Town of Richmond Hill in fostering the community's understanding and appreciation of the area's archaeological legacy. This venture represents our continuing effort in the Society's mandate to promote Ontario's rich archaeological heritage.

To obtain tickets to attend the fund-raising dinner, please contact Jo Holden at 1-888-733-0042 or at 416-787-9851. We look forward to sharing this landmark year in the Society's history with you.

Another OAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary special event is the upcoming opening of "Partners in the Past: U. of T. and OAS Digs", an archaeological and photographic exhibit prepared by Pat Reed of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. Using photographs, artifacts and informative text, highlights are presented of joint excavations of the University of Toronto and the OAS from many well-known sites in Ontario.

OAS members, students and the public are invited to attend a reception at the exhibit opening on October 18, 2000 at 7:00 PM in Sidney Smith Hall, Room 561A, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, Toronto. For more information or to RSVP, please contact Jo Holden at the OAS office or Pat Reed at her e-mail address: preed@chass.utoronto.ca

**REVIEW:** *The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids.*

Within this issue please find a review of the resource book *The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids*, by Karolyn Smardz and Shelley Smith. This book takes the mystery out of teaching archaeology to the elementary and secondary panel and is a wonderful book for the junior/intermediate crowd. It's a great addition to any classroom library.

### PLACES TO GO...

The McMichael Canadian Art Collection displays the exhibition "To the Totem Forests; Emily Carr & Contemporaries Interpret Coastal Villages."

This show features artists' renderings of the totem-pole villages of Canada's Northwest Coast in the early decades of the 20th Century. The authoritative voices of the First Nations people and anthropological and photographic records which are included in the show provide a context for the art works and serve to correct some artistic misinterpretations.

Programming is available for grades 4 through OAC. The exhibit opened Sept. 23, 2000. Call McMichael at 905-839-1121 or 416-798-7621 for further information.

D e a c h e r ' s d s e

On Sunday, August 20, 2000, the London Chapter of the OAS held their annual "Artifact Identification Day" at the Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority's Longwoods Interpretive Facility. Along with chapter members Karen and Harri Mattila, and Dave Riddell, I enjoyed stimulating conversations with about two dozen individuals of all ages and

backgrounds (men, women, and children; bankers, farmers, and students) who brought pretty impressive collections of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian artifacts to be identified. In addition, Harri dazzled everyone with his flint knapping abilities and the wide array of different stone, bone and antler tools (plus some modern steel hammers) that he uses to fashion reproductions of stone artifacts that are virtually identical to originals. Congratulations to the London Chapter for partnering with the Conservation Authority and hosting such a successful public service program.

Larry Drew of the London Chapter is hosting "From Artifacts to Archaeology" - a day of discovering the past for the curious and wannabe archaeologists on Saturday, September 23, 2000 (10:00 AM to 4:00 PM) at the Chatham Cultural Centre in Chatham. Space is limited. To register, please call Larry at Headlands at (519) 823-9724. The registration fee includes a light lunch. Net proceeds will be donated to the OAS and the London Chapter.


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In a September 6, 2000 letter to the OAS, Michael Langford, Director of the Heritage and Libraries Branch states "the archaeological community has told us that the Ministry's licencing and report review processes and procedures need a fresh look. The nature and scale of archaeological work in the province has changed since 1975 when the Ontario Heritage

Act and regulations came into effect. For example, we have seen the growth of the archaeological consulting industry and increased construction throughout the province. Most recently, the Red Tape Commission has been hearing from some archaeologists about improvements that could be made to the licensing system."

In response to the archaeological community and the Red Tape Commission, the Ministry formed the Archaeological Customer Service Project in April 2000. Elsewhere in this issue, I have summarized a recent telephone interview I had with members of the Project. The level of effort and resources that the Ministry is apparently dedicating to this project clearly indicates that it is sincere in its efforts to develop options for change. The input the Project receives will help to shape its final recommendations to Ministry senior management in late 2000 or early 2001. If anyone has any questions or concerns they would like to see addressed, please contact:

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Archaeology Customer Service Project  
Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation  
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Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9  
Phone: (416) 314-6601  
E-mail: louise.barry@mczcr.gov.on.ca

 Bob Mayer, President

## From the OAS office...

**B**Y THE TIME YOU READ THIS, the Society will have move into its new home in Richmond Hill. Specifically the OAS now resides in the A. J. Clark Interpretive Centre, located within the Elgin West Community Centre in Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Enclosed in this issue is a map illustrating how to get to the new location from all points. I hope you can find an opportunity to drop by for a visit. Please take note of the Society's new address, telephone and fax numbers in the editor's note section, and on the back


page of *Arch Notes*. The toll free number and email address remain the same.

The Board of Directors and I are looking forward to the first spate of activities that are planned for late this year and early into 2001. Keep watching the pages of *Arch Notes* for dates and times of these events.

I am very pleased to see a physical realization of part of the Society's Strategic Plan. The Board of Directors and stakeholders worked very hard to create a Strate-

gic Plan over 1999 that would give the Society achievable goals. With this accomplishment, it encourages the Board to keep reaching to see more of the

benchmarks attained for our memberships' and the larger community's benefit.

 Jo Holden, Executive Director

### OAS Membership Notice

The Society is consolidating all its memberships so that they commence on January 1st of a new year and expire December 31st of that year. Currently, annual memberships expire either December 31st, June 30th, or 365 days from the time that members join. This makes tracking membership figures difficult and in an effort to streamline the system, the calendar year will be adopted for the year 2001.

If you are one of those members who renews mid-year or on a date other than December 31st, you will be asked to pay a pro rata payment that will bring your membership up to the end of 2001. The following year a reminder that the normal yearly fee is required on January 1st will be forwarded to you.

*Eva MacDonald*, Director of Chapter and Membership Services

## MCzCR's archaeological customer service project: a précis

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2000, I was interviewed by Allen Tyyska (a former long-time member of the OAS and recently retired civil servant) and Louise Barrie representing the Archaeological Customer Service Project of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. The "customer" in the project is the person using the archaeological licensing system. While Mr. Tyyska is not a member of the project, he was asked, "to do the one on one informal discussions" for it. Ms. Barrie has been seconded from the Ministry of Community and Social Services for the duration of the project. She has extensive policy experience on a wide range of issues. Other individuals are asked to do work for the project as needed.

It was explained in the preamble to me that the project was developed in April of this year "in the context of the major changes that have taken place in the makeup of the archaeological community since 1975 when the Ontario Heritage Act and regulations came into effect." These changes reflect the growth of the consulting industry and increased construction activity throughout the province. The project was also es-

tablished in response to meetings and conversations the Ministry has had with the Red Tape Commission as well as to issues and concerns raised independently by members of the archaeological community suggesting improvements that could be made to the licensing system.

In so far that these issues and concerns could lead to changes in sections of the existing Ontario Heritage Act, Ms. Barrie indicated that the project "has been asked by the Ministry to review the archaeological licensing system and investigate a range of approaches to archaeological licensing, including reporting requirements that meet the following four objectives:

1. recognize provincial responsibility for the protection and preservation of Ontario's heritage, including its archaeological resources;
2. ensure transparent and fair business practices and high customer service standards;
3. encourage conditions for the consultant archaeologist and development industries to prosper by removing unnecessary regulatory barriers; and

4. to recognize that consultant archaeology is carried out by trained professionals capable of operating with an appropriate degree of autonomy."

As an initial step, the project reviewed heritage legislation, regulations, and guidelines in other Canadian and American jurisdictions. It is now in the process of interviewing on two occasions between 12 and 17 individuals and organizations representing a cross-section of the Ontario archaeological community. It will also have face-to-face meetings later this year. The interviews are being conducted in two stages. The first stage deals with licencing while the second, to be conducted this fall, will deal with review of licence reports. Although the project hopes to draft options for changes and make recommendations for consideration by senior management by the end of the year, there are no guarantees that any of its recommendations will be implemented.

The conference-call telephone interview was informal and lasted a little over two hours. I was asked to answer approximately 81 factual questions, and to provide my personal views on various possible changes to and scenarios within the system. Although not recorded, Mr. Tyyska did make notes, and will be eventually compiling them with the responses from the other interviews. It is my understanding that the responses are to be treated as "off the record" and will not be attributed to any individual or organization. The project is planning to hold informal group meetings in the fall with the major associations and a cross-section of the archaeological community around possible options for change.

It is my opinion that the questions asked during the interview constituted a "straw poll" to ensure that the project has identified all of the issues and concerns, as well as to prioritize them by listening to how strongly people respond or react. While the project will not be seeking formal presentations from anyone, individuals and organizations are free to write to it at any time with their views.

In response to the question "Should a non-government organization do self regulation", I was most emphatic in stating that the OAS is the only logical choice because its broad membership represents all levels of practice that require licences - avocational,

consulting and academic. No other provincial or federal archaeological society or association represents all levels of practice, has as many members (more than 600), or has the demonstrated experience the OAS has achieved in its 50 years of existence.

Jo Holden, our Executive Director, in a paper titled "Then and Now: Rediscovering Partnerships" presented at the 2000 Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists has stated, "the OAS is striving to change the way it works, sounds and looks. The current Board's goal is to be the Society that empowers the archaeological community to change the way it works, sounds and looks by opening dialogue, and in a spirit of partnership redefining our relationship, and developing professional criteria that the community will recognize as a continuum from the past and a prototype to guide them through the 21<sup>st</sup> century."

Hugh Daechsel, our Director of Marketing and Promotion, has eloquently summarized the OAS's past, present and future in "The Ontario Archaeological Society: Ontario's Best Kept Secret (*Arch Notes*, January/February 2000, New Series Volume 5, Issue 1:9-14). In addition to publishing bi-monthly newsletters and a bi-annual refereed scholarly journal, the OAS holds an annual symposium on thematic topics for members and non-members, provides rapid help and dissemination of information through it's on-line bulletin board OAS-L (sign up at [www.onelist.com](http://www.onelist.com)) and web page ([www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca)), presents special achievement awards to avocational and professional members as well as developers, assists students to find summer employment, provides hands-on experiences with public programs such as "Passport to the Past" and "A Day on a Dig", provides Edu-Kits for use in grade school classes, supports archaeo-tourism activities, and advocates for better heritage legislation and regulations.

The Society's eight chapters in Grand River-Waterloo, Hamilton, London, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Toronto, and Windsor perform similar functions at local and regional levels just like as the main body does at the provincial level.

The OAS has a stable infrastructure with a proven track record of capable administration by an Execu-

tive Director and also by a Board of Directors that is elected annually by the society's membership at large. It has a physical presence par excellence in its new corporate offices in Richmond Hill and partnership programs with that municipality. It has a three-year strategic plan for 2000 to 2002 that involves providing up-grading courses and workshops for its avocational and professional members. Through its constitution, ethics, and corporate mandate, the OAS has already formed the basis for self-regulation of archaeology in Ontario through a certification and/or accreditation process. If the Ministry would be willing to partner with the OAS in finalizing the criteria for self-regulation, then I'm sure the OAS would be willing to develop and present a well-founded supportable proposal to implement it that "can be sold upstairs".

If other individuals or organizations are interested in cooperation or partnership on this matter, they are encouraged to contact the OAS. Change in the current licencing and report review system is inevitably coming in one form or another, and whether one supports change or not. It is better to be a co-pilot and have some control over the direction of possible changes that may affect one's professional livelihood and avocational activities rather than ignore the evolution of self-regulation until it is perhaps too late to become involved and to have meaningful in-put.

*Robert G. Mayer*

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## *Arch features*

### *Obituary*

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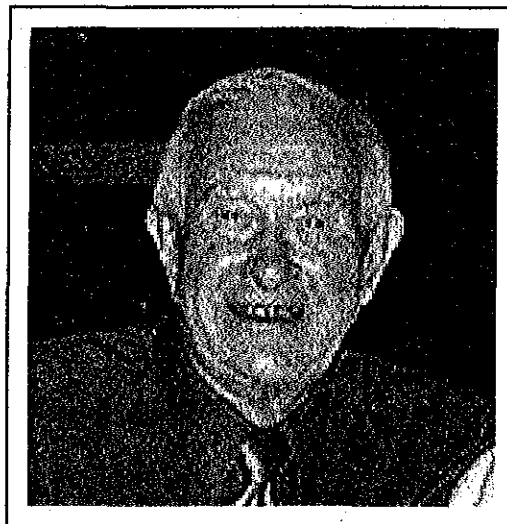
James Pendergast Lt. Col. (Ret'd), U.E., C.C., D.sc.  
(1921 – 2000)

#### *A personal remembrance*

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ON SEPTEMBER 4, JAMES F. PENDERGAST passed away, leaving a significant void in Ontario Archaeology. Born in Cornwall, Ontario, Jim enlisted in Canadian Army Active Service Force in 1940. Commissioned in 1943, he had a distinguished military career that included postings in Kingston, Lebanon and Europe before retiring in 1972. Through his working career he actively pursued his keen interest in archaeology with particular focus in eastern Ontario on Iroquoian populations. His work included investigations at a number of Late Woodland sites including Payne, Wampoons and Lite in the Prince Edward Hastings area, Kingston Outer Station and Brophey Point in the Kingston area and a plethora of sites in the Prescott to Lake St. Francis area such as Beckstead, Salem Creek, Crystal Rock and the Maynard Ferguson site.

I first met Jim 28 years ago, at the Steward Site, a St. Lawrence Iroquoian fishing village located at Morrisburg, Ontario. He directed the Ottawa Chapter's first archaeological site excavation that included a crew made of a number of staff from the Archaeological Survey of Canada. Ironically, at that time he lived just two blocks from my parents home in Ottawa. Jim's knowledge and enthusiasm for St. Lawrence Iroquoian archaeology were immediately obvious as well as the respect he had engendered among this professional colleagues.



In the intervening years, Jim's role with the Canadian Museum of Civilization, then the Museum of Man, included the generation of the Mercury Series, a monograph publication series that offered an important venue for graduate students and professionals alike to disseminate research in Canadian archaeology. In 1977, Jim coordinated the salvage excavation of the Beckstead Site, a St. Lawrence Iroquoian village threatened by changes to Highway 31 between Morrisburg and Ottawa, which, safe for the work along the St. Lawrence Seaway in the mid 1950's, was among the earliest archaeological mitigations in eastern Ontario.

The work also sparked controversy with the recovery of human burials and the participation of First Nation Peoples in discussions revolving around the interments. This investigation, along with Walter Kenyon's excavation of an ossuary at Grimsby in the same year, represent important landmarks in the evolving relationship between archaeologists in Ontario and First Nation Peoples.

It was in 1980, while undertaking background research on the South Nation River, which drains much of eastern Ontario east of Ottawa, that I again benefited from Jim's knowledge and experience. He had, through his archaeological career, thoroughly researched the work of those who had undertaken archaeological research in eastern Ontario, a list that included Henri Ami, David Boyle and William J. Wintemberg. In addition to these individuals, Jim had collaborated closely with those avocational archaeologists who had specific knowledge of the areas including George Gogo in the Lake St. Francis area near Jim's home town of Cornwall and Guy Blomley in the Kingston area where military duties had seen Jim posted in the early 1950's. His work and ever present enthusiasm further instilled in me a sense for the archaeology of eastern Ontario that could never be generated by text.

Participating with the Kingston archaeological master plan study in the late 1980's, I had the opportunity to assess the Kingston Outer Station, a site investigated by Jim in 1952. Again, Jim, without hesitation, shared with me his memory of the investigations. Initially defined as a Pickering fishing village, the site offers evidence of occupation spanning much of the Late Woodland Period. Another site that Jim had investigated in the Kingston area in the early 1960's was Brophey's Point on Wolfe Island. This multi component site offers everything from Middle Archaic stone tools to Late Woodland ceramics in depths rarely greater than 30 cm. This highlighted one of the challenges that



characterizes the archaeology in eastern Ontario, trying to sort out multicomponent sites situated in shallow soil deposits.

Probably the greatest memories I have of Jim are his lively presentations. He effectively conveyed both his enthusiasm and the results of meticulous research on discussions ranging from the St. Lawrence Iroquois to a reconstruction of Algonquin populations in eastern Ontario. Unlike many of his colleagues, he rarely relied on slides offering instead an often more spirited as well as informative representation of his ideas and research.

Recognition of Jim's work included an Honourary Doctorate from McGill University, the Emerson Medal from the OAS in 1994, and most recently, the Smith Wintemberg award from the Canadian Archaeological Association, this past spring in Hull. With his passing he will be greatly missed but forever remembered for the knowledge and passion he brought to Canadian archaeology, and especially to the archaeology of eastern Ontario.

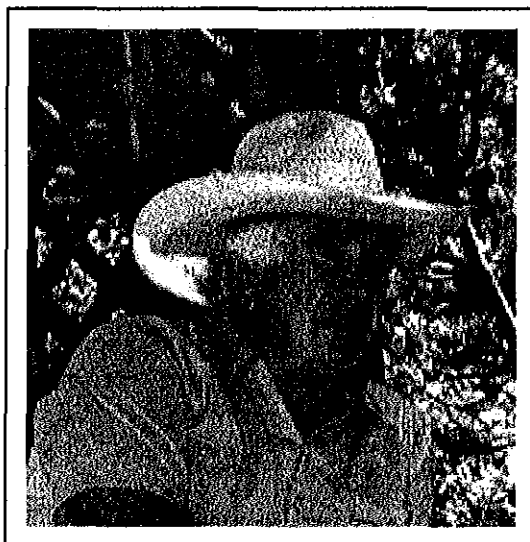
*Hugh J. Daechsel  
Kingston, Ontario*

## Contributions toward a bibliography of James F. Pendergast

*Compiled by Charles Garrad, as a tribute to a friend  
(with apologies for any omissions)*

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## Army officer switched to archeology career Wrote more than 60 papers on native artifacts

September 25, 2000 (*National Post*)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Pendergast, who has died aged 79, was a career army officer who used to say he had served in two wars and a revolution but had never fired a shot in anger. After leaving the army he began a second career as an archeologist, turning a lifelong interest in native artifacts into a work that earned him an international reputation.

During the Second World War Jim Pendergast served in England as a trainer, then moved into intelligence. After the war he stayed in the army, serving in a number of posts, first in Washington then in Europe. His family knew he was involved in intelligence work, but Jim Pendergast never spoke about it, abiding by the rules of official secrets.

James Francis Pendergast was born in Cornwall, Ont., on May 26, 1921. His father and uncles owned a number of tugboats. Decades before the St. Lawrence Seaway was built, his father's tugboats maneuvered and towed ships through the locks from Cornwall to Prescott.

Young Jim attended elementary school in Cornwall and went on to Cornwall Collegiate Institute. One of his relatives manufactured lacrosse sticks at a small plant in Cornwall. While he was growing up he learned to play lacrosse with native players at the St. Regis reserve. On trips to the reserve he would forage for arrowheads and pieces of pottery, the start of a life-

long fascination with archeology before he even knew how to spell the word.

As a boy he read about skiing, which was then considered to be an exotic sport. But the land surrounding Cornwall was flat, so he and friends would hike 30 kilometres to a small hill where they could practise. Jim Pendergast remained an enthusiastic skier all his life and later was a founding member of the Canadian Ski Museum.

After high school he went to work in the chemistry lab at Howard Smith Paper, in Cornwall. About the same time, in 1937, he joined the Stormont Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. He volunteered for the regular army in 1940 and was sent overseas as a drill sergeant, training men in England. Though he never fired at an enemy soldier, he trained Canadian soldiers as snipers. He was commissioned as an officer in 1943 and transferred to military intelligence in Washington, where he worked on such projects as deciphering the Japanese naval code. By coincidence, a number of his colleagues in intelligence had been archeologists in civilian life, and his interest in the subject was rekindled.

After the war, he stayed in the army, and in 1958 was posted to Lebanon on one of the first UN peacekeeping missions. He was aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan in 1955-56, moving with his family to Re-

gina. Later, he was posted to NATO headquarters in Europe and finished his career in Ottawa.

Jim Pendergast left the army on a Friday and started work at 8 o'clock on Monday morning as an administrator at the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, now part of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Although he was hired for his administrative skills, he quickly got involved in the archeological exhibits. Of particular interest to him were native artifacts from eastern North America, and he wrote more than 60 papers on the subject, most of them dealing with the Iroquois.

He had already published his first paper in 1962, while still in the army. He and his wife and children would spend summers on digs in places such as Wolfe Island, near Kingston. During the fall and winter, he would work at night, cataloging the artifacts that would be the subject of his next paper. His last paper went to press five days before his death.

While at the museum he was frustrated by how long it took for archeologists to get their work into print, and so he came up with a publishing system to expedite the process. The system is still in use. In May, 2000, he received the Smith-Wintemberg Award by the Canadian Archaeological Association for his contributions to the museum.

Just before his retirement from the army Jim Pendergast and his wife moved into a stone house at Merrickville, near Smiths Falls. There he raised sheep and spent what spare time he had restoring log barns. He hated to see them in ruins, so he would ask farmers if he could take the logs away. He converted them into five log cabins on his property.

He also helped establish the Merrickville Historical Society and worked to restore many of the old stone buildings in the village. In 1991, he received the Crabtree Award, given to non-professional archeologists—those without a degree—in North and South America. In 1976, he was awarded an honorary doctorate by McGill University for his work on the Iroquois.

He was also a Fellow of the New York Archeological Society and travelled extensively, making his work available to other archeologists.

Jim Pendergast was married to Margaret Denton. They had two daughters and two sons.

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## Budgeting time for archaeological surveys

*Tom Arnold and Mark D. Borland*

CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO uses two main site location field methods derived from academic research, shovel test pit and pedestrian ploughed field walking. To our knowledge no attempt has ever been made by the consulting industry to repay the methodological debt owed to academia for these borrowed methods. The following article is an attempt to do so, based on experience from consulting archaeology. It is hoped that this exercise will be helpful to all archaeologists by allowing them to more accurately budget their time in conducting shovel test pit surveys and pedestrian transect surveys of ploughed fields. It also timely considering the recent inclusion in *Arch Notes* of a survey by the Association of Professional Archaeologists that queried respondents on the length of time to conduct field work.

This article is based on more than 40 years of combined archaeological field experience by the authors, the vast majority of which involved consulting archaeology in Ontario, and little of which was spent behind a desk. Informal discussions with other experienced field workers have tended to confirm these results.

### Shovel Test Pit Survey

In describing the nature of archaeological test pit surveying, MCzCR Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, state that:

All test pits shall be excavated to subsoil, and pit fill must be screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm in size. Unless specific circumstances prohibit it all test pits shall be back filled.

Test pit transects and intervals between test pits shall be spaced at a maximum of 10 metres. This transect and interval spacing must be reduced to 5 metre or less in areas exhibiting a high potential for containing archaeological remains. Random sampling of test pits is inadequate for areas of moderate or high potential (MCzCR 1993:5).

Although 'random' is not defined (does it mean statistically random and is judgmental placement considered random), these guidelines have been routinely interpreted by the consulting community as indicating that blanket coverage of areas requiring test pitting be conducted. Exceptions to this coverage must be adequately documented and usually involve not test pitting low wet marshy areas or the steep sides of knolls

or hills. In conducting such surveys two approaches have been employed: the use of individual screens (commonly known as back breakers to anyone who has spent days at a time using them), where each crew member carries their own screen and shovel and both digs the test pit and screens the dirt and the two legged shaker screens (also known as shake and bakes) that usually involve a two-person team, a shoveler and a screener.

Over the last 20 years we have had ample opportunity, and need, to time crew members (unbeknownst to them) in order to determine how long it takes to test pit a certain area. Our accumulated data has involved the use of both test pitting approaches, different crews with different levels of experience, different soils and environmental conditions and different times of year (ranging from early spring to late fall). Discussing this data with other field crew chiefs, suggests the results are valid, at least to a first order of magnitude. Despite all the above mentioned variables the average time for test pitting is roughly 5 person minutes per test pit for both approaches.

The use of individual screens covers twice the area with the same size crew and *prima facie* that would suggest that it is the quicker approach. The total amount of work however remains the same. The pair (when not otherwise engaged) divide the work, the single worker does it all. It is inevitable, with a pair that some time is lost as one waits for the other to complete their part of the task. Again, this seems to favour the individual approach. However, the use of individual screens, from personal experience, are more fatiguing than the two team rocker screen approach. As the collected data shows that there is no difference in time between the two approaches, it is assumed that over the course of a regular test pit survey fatigue will quickly negate any advantage that individual screens have in terms of area covered. Thus, only on the smallest of test pits surveys would individual screens be advantageous.

Table 1 provides the time required to test a given area based on 5 person minutes per test pit with a crew of four at 5 metre intervals (assuming all test pits are dug, and no additional test pits are required in the event of positive test pits) in an 8 hour work day.

Table 1: Time To Test Pit Specific Areas				
Area Acres	Area Ha.	# Test Pits	Crew	Time days
2.47	1	400	4	1.04
4.94	2	800	4	2.08
7.41	3	1200	4	3.13
9.88	4	1600	4	4.17
12.36	5	2000	4	5.21
14.83	6	2400	4	6.25
17.30	7	2800	4	7.29
19.77	8	3200	4	8.33
22.24	9	3600	4	9.38
24.71	10	4000	4	10.42

By comparison, Table 2 lists the person time per test pit it would require to survey the same areas in one 8 hour day (60 minutes x 8 hours = 480 minutes) with a crew of four (2 crews of 2 with shakers or four crews with individual screens, assuming there is no difference in which method is used). The results suggests

that except for the smallest area it is physically impossible to excavate and screen all the required test pits in a single day. Only for areas of approximately 1 ha (2.47 acres) would it be possible to complete the area in a single day.

Area Acres	Area Ha.	# Test Pits	1 Day (minutes)	Time per Test Pit (mm:ss)
2.47	1	400	480	4:48
4.94	2	800	480	2:24
7.41	3	1200	480	1:36
9.88	4	1600	480	1:12
12.36	5	2000	480	0:58
14.83	6	2400	480	0:48
17.30	7	2800	480	0:41
19.77	8	3200	480	0:36
22.24	9	3600	480	0:32
24.71	10	4000	480	0:29

### Pedestrian Transect Survey

The MCzCR Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines state that for pedestrian survey:

All previously cultivated land shall be ploughed for pedestrian survey, rather than being subject to a shovel test pit survey. Where vegetation cover (eg. crop stubble, weed growth, etc.) limits visibility over the majority of the ground surface, the survey area will need to be recultivated. Depth of ploughing should not exceed the depth of previous ploughing but should be deep enough to ensure total topsoil exposure. Disking also can be employed to improve visibility, as determined by the consulting archaeologist. However, strip ploughing is not an acceptable alternative to full field ploughing, unless under exceptional circumstances (eg. very rocky terrain. All recently ploughed fields must be weathered by one heavy rain or several light rains prior to final assessment survey.

Surface survey transects on ploughed fields or other open terrain shall be spaced at a minimum of 10 metre intervals. This interval must be replaced to 5 metres or less in areas exhibiting a high potential for containing archaeological remains (MCzCR 1993:5).

Each hectare to be surveyed at 5 metre intervals has 2 kilometres of walking in it. The average human

walking speed on a firm surface (ie. pavement) is said to be about 5.6 km/ hr (3.5 m.p.h.). Our timings have determined that, on average, a crew person can cover about 1.5 hectares per hour (3.7 acres per hour). This has proved to be a rather robust calculation in that it remains accurate despite the recovery of moderate amounts of culture material. This would work out to a walking speed of approximately 3 km/hr (1.86 m.p.h.). Table 3 lists the estimated time to complete specific areas with a crew of 4 in an 8 hour day at 5 metre intervals. As this table indicates a large area of land can be surveyed in only a couple of days. By comparison Table 4 lists the walking speed needed to walk an area in one day with a crew of four.

### Conclusions

These impromptu time use studies were of necessity of short duration, as that is the nature of consulting projects. However, constant field experience suggests that our estimates are quite accurate (ideally these informal studies should be confirmed with formal time use studies). We would find it difficult to accept statements of surveys completed at significantly greater speeds. Non-consulting archaeologists should probably see these times as a lower limit and may wish to use slightly slower times in projects where time is not of the utmost as in consulting.

Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Time to Survey (hours)	Time to Survey (days)
24.71	10	1.67	0.21
49.42	20	3.33	0.42
74.13	30	5.00	0.63
98.84	40	6.67	0.83
123.55	50	8.33	1.04
148.26	60	10.00	1.25
172.97	70	11.67	1.46
197.68	80	13.33	1.67
222.39	90	15.00	1.88
247.11	100	16.67	2.08

Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Velocity of Survey (km/hour)	Velocity of Survey (miles/hour)
24.71	10	0.63	0.39
49.42	20	1.25	0.78
74.13	30	1.88	1.17
98.84	40	2.50	1.55
123.55	50	3.13	1.94
148.26	60	3.75	2.33
172.97	70	4.38	2.72
197.68	80	5.00	3.11
222.39	90	5.63	3.50
247.11	100	6.25	3.88

Reference

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 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines. Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology & Heritage Planning.

...endnotes...

A free version of the latest release of OxCal (V3.4) for calibrating radiocarbon dates can be downloaded from "www.rlaha.ox.ac.uk".

The main changes in this latest version are the ability to mix calibration curves, input and output 'wizards' to help infrequent users with simple operations, improved access to the manual for on-line help, and various bug fixes.



# Arch shorts

## Book reviews

### The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids

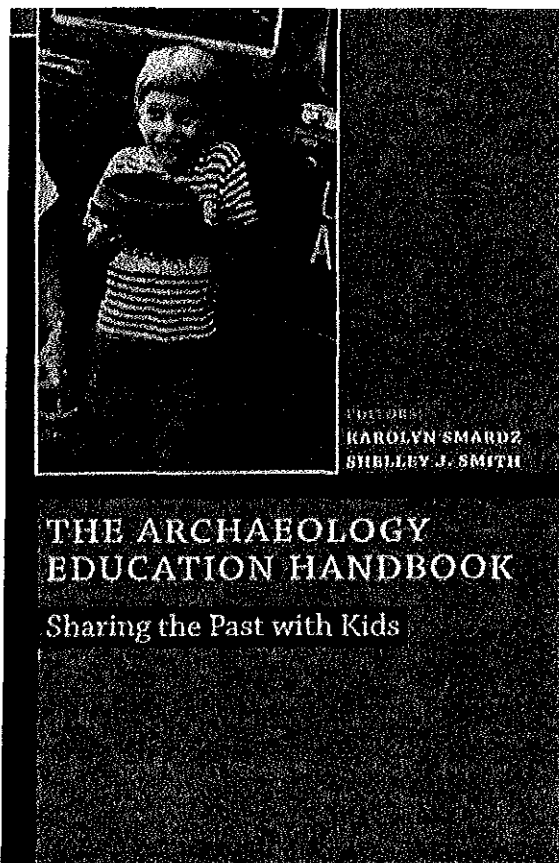
KAROLYN SMARDZ and SHELLEY J. SMITH, editors

Altamira Press, New York, 2000. 447 pp., 7 figures, 26 photos, 7 tables  
Hardcover CAN \$112.00 (US \$75.00), and paperback CAN \$52.95 (US \$34.95)

Reviewed by Vito Vaccarelli

**D**URING LUNCH AT the 1996 Society for American Archaeology symposium, Brian Fagan presented a challenge to Karolyn Smardz, write a book that would give needed guidance to archaeologists providing educational services to the public. From this challenge was born *The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids*.

This volume assembles twenty-eight papers that describe the method and theory behind creating and maintaining a successful archaeology education program. The volume accomplishes this by establishing a clear theme; archaeologists need to embrace public education primarily because it is with the public that the successful stewardship of our archaeological heritage ultimately lies. All the Canadian and American authors rightfully suggest that the most effective way to educate the public with this preservation message is by educating teachers. By reaching the teachers



of Kindergarten to Grade 12 (K-12) classrooms, archaeologists can potentially pass on the archaeological message to the thousands of students that a teacher may have over his/her career. This is the primary reason why archaeologists should embrace public education especially at the pre-collegiate level.

The book is primarily geared towards archaeologists preparing to engage in a public archaeology program as well as archaeologists who want to broaden and refine the public education services they currently provide. This is accomplished by introducing them to the pedagogical and practical needs of teachers through a review of the theoretical underpinnings, experiences, experiments, or outcomes of integrating archaeology with education.

The book is also useful to museum educators and historic sites administrators who want to align their current programs with archaeological education; land managers in charge of conserving and interpreting cultural remains; post secondary educators who

must instill in their students the importance of public outreach and education as an important professional responsibility; and teaches who wish to integrate archaeology into their curriculum.

The volume begins with a forward by Francis McMahon and an introductory essay by the editors Karolyn Smardz and Shelley Smith, that clearly lay out the main goals and theme of the book. The remaining pages are systematically organized into five parts each beginning with an introductory review of the papers in the section.

Part I consists of six papers dealing with a variety of education systems and theories. Cathy Macdonald and Paula Burtress review how public education is organized, funded and administered in both Canada and the United States. The second chapter by Elaine Davis clarifies how the politics of institutional curriculum change, government standards effect teaching archaeology. Her chapter concludes with an appendix that provides an interesting review of the direct correlation between science and math curriculum standards with the content and skills inherent in archaeology (67-71). Emily Johnson's chapter very thoroughly describes the theory behind the cognitive and moral development of children and the implications these have for the archaeology educator. This chapter is complemented by Victor Geraci's review of learning and teaching styles and how they affect the learner; Renata Wolynec's description of how to work with a variety of learners from physically challenged to gifted students; and Patricia Wheat,s discussion regarding the production of teacher and classroom friendly lesson plans and resource material. What makes Wheat,s chapter relevant and interesting is that it is presented within a narrative describing the busy day of a teacher and stresses the importance of creating realistic and teacher friendly lessons and materials. She concluded the chapter with a description of a very simple lesson plan entitled "Artifacts Reveal Their Secrets" complete with a photocopy ready activity sheets for classroom use (124-127).

Part II focuses on archaeologists working in partnership with educators to create accurate, high quality resources to meet all the needs of educational programs and classroom materials. Chapter 7, by Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass, reviews where teachers get ar-

chaeological information and how they learn about archaeology. She points out that most teachers get their information from the media and not professionals. This is a scary yet accurate conclusion that by itself is a good enough wake-up call for the archeological community to get involved in education. She also provides a very useful bibliography on archaeology topics published in Education periodicals. Robert Brunswig discusses how to recruit teachers to become involved in archaeology in the hopes that they will take this knowledge into the classroom. His realistic observations regarding the challenges facing teachers in integrating archaeology into the curriculum is especially true in Ontario where teachers are currently faced with teaching a more comprehensive and challenging curriculum, to larger classes with limited resources and time. In chapter nine Ruth Selig provides a short but very useful appendix at the end of the chapter that lists major educational resources and publications produced by the educational and archeological community. Unfortunately, this list fails to mention the Ontario History and Social Science Teachers Association (OHASSTA), an association whose publications have proven to be a valuable resource to both educators and archaeologists.

Following the same theme KC Smith reviews and describes the growth of archaeological teaching materials and provides a short review of some of the more useful books, teaching manuals, and web sites; while Joelle Clark looks at educational technology, primarily computer resources. Carol Ellick's chapter does an excellent job at describing in detail how an archeologist can conduct a very simple, efficient and effective presentation to a classroom with limited time and resources. She does this by walking the reader through a very realist example complete with activities and classroom questions. Nan McNutt concludes the section with a discussion on classroom assessment strategies.

Part III deals some of the more potentially controversial issues in teaching archaeology to the public. The most interesting issue explored is the dig or not to dig, debate. In Chapter 14 Nancy Hawkins discusses the pros and cons of an excavation activity with children as well as alternatives to actual excavation. These are further explored in Chapters 15, where Beverly Chiarulli, et. al., review a successful simulation exca-

vation conducted at an American elementary school. Carolyn Smardz then goes on to provide the reader with a convincing discussion illustrating how under certain, very special cases, it is possible to conduct an excavation with children, teach archaeological techniques and ethics, and still have scientifically sound research as an end product. Her chapter is packed with useful advice gained over many years of personal experiences in running a pre-collegiate educational excavation (i.e. the Archaeological Resource Centre, Toronto). This section is concluded by Jeanne Moe's discussion on how to instill respect and responsibility for our heritage in schools through "value" education; Marjorie Connolly's review of teaching archaeology in a multicultural classroom with alternative interpretations of the past; and Anne Pyburn's brief review of key goals for teaching archaeology in public schools.

Part IV discusses the variety of locations outside the traditional classroom setting where archaeological education is taking place. The theoretical basis for the need for clear goals in public archaeology programs is discussed by Peter Stone in chapter 20 and then supported through examples provided by Elizabeth Comer's review of a successful public archeology program in Baltimore; Stuart Struever's description of the nonprofit Crow Canyon Archaeological Center; and Joanne Lea's interesting review of the role of museums and archeological "objects" in educating the public. Her chapter not only provides many interesting points regarding the role of museums, but it also provides the reader with a concise review of different forms, and components of educational programming including a sample program outline that is easily adaptable to any museum situation. Nancy White takes this section into a different direction by successfully arguing the need to train archaeology students in not only archaeological method and theory, but public education as well. Chapter 25 examines how to run successful educational programs at archaeological parks such as those run at Cahokia in Illinois or Louisbourg in Nova Scotia (Mary Kwas). The last chapter, by Bonnie Christensen, provides an excellent list of tips on how to form and maintain a successful

regional archaeology program with long term emphasis.

The last section, Part V, reaffirms the main conclusions and perspectives presented in the book; how to entice teachers into embracing archeology and archaeologists into embracing education. This goal is clearly discussed in Norman Frost's chapter that describes how environmental education can be used as a case study in which archaeologists can model their own archaeological educational programming. This chapter is very interesting in that it clearly establishes a link between environmental and archaeological education goals. He then provides ample examples as to how archaeology can benefit from advancements made, and lessons learned, by environmental educators. The final chapter by Martha Williams provides the reader with personal thoughts and experiences gained from 27 years of teaching as well as her involvement with the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), Public Education Committee. After discussing the evolution of archaeological education, Williams rightfully argues that the selling point of archaeology is in the belief that "archaeology, in all its various forms, is one of the most exciting vehicles by which a pre-collegiate teacher can challenge, inspire, and immerse all students in the excitement of learning" (398).

*The Archaeology Education Handbook, Sharing the Past with Kids* is the only significant contribution to the archaeology education literature. The book is packed full of realistic advice and tips, lesson plan ideas, and a substantial resource and recommended reading lists to further guide both teachers and archaeologist into the world of archaeological education. With the exception of a few minor editing gaffs, this reviewer cannot direct any criticisms towards this solidly researched, organized, and written book. Regardless of what your interest or career role may be in archaeology or education, this book is recommended with enthusiasm because it acts as a primary resource that systematically organizes a vast array of useful information and resources. This alone makes this volume a very important addition to any archaeology or education professional's library.

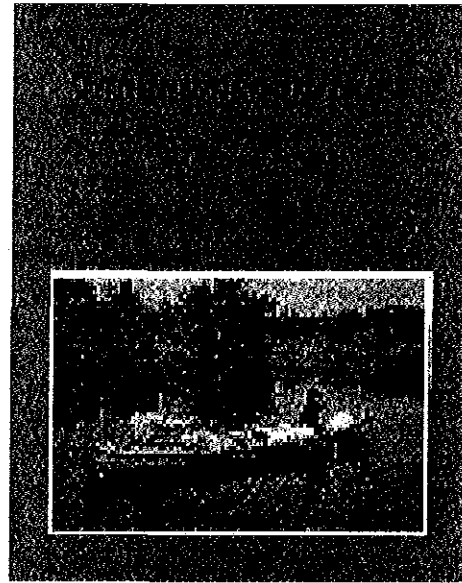
# Tahquamenon Tales

## *Experiences of an Early French Trader and His Family*

Timothy J. Kent

Ossineke, Michigan  
Silver Fox Enterprises, 1998  
ISBN: 0-9657230-1-1

*Reviewed by Greg Purmal*



**I**N HIS INTRODUCTION, Timothy J. Kent laments the lack of a time machine that would enable him to break the bonds of the present world and send him back to the past. In the absence of this most valuable wonder of mechanization, he attempts to do the next best thing. He fully immerses himself and his family in an artificial past by experimenting with authentic and replicated artifacts and by incorporating a variety of associated folkways. For over eight years Kent and his family spent one week every summer paddling, camping, and living their lives in a role-play scenario. Taking on the persona of a 17<sup>th</sup> Century French fur trader, Silver Fox, Kent provides the reader with a relatively authentic and often humorous depiction of life in the Upper Great Lakes during the Early Contact Period.

Kent has written the book in the third person and has based each chapter on actual events and adventures that his family experi-

enced during their annual forays into the woods of northern Michigan. As a reader, the third person perspective is awkward at first. I found it difficult to disassociate the real-life Kent family from the fictitious family in the book. The narrative would have been more convincing had he written it in the first person.

Many reference books typically highlight only the physical description and use of artifacts. Kent expands upon this format by incorporating detailed first-hand explanations of their production, differences between Native and European stylistics and technology, as well as the social and technological impact that European contact had on Native culture. The author assists the reader by listing relevant topics under each chapter at the end of the book. The wide range of subjects covered include: shelters, trapping, fire starting, spirituality, woodworking, modes of transportation, hide tanning,

food gathering and cooking, and the list goes on.

The book essentially provides a good source of information, especially for teachers trying to cover the new Social Studies curriculum at various junior and senior grade levels. While I would not generally recommend the book as a reference guide for students below the sixth grade, it does have the potential to inspire some students to take a closer interest in our country's past.

There are a couple of aspects that did trouble me. One omission, although probably unintentional, was the fact that during the author's research he used only paper documentation and failed to seek out any Native informants who could supply critical information regarding the rich oral tradition of the First Nations peoples. The other concern involved the use of authentic artifacts in his living history experiments. Unable to produce his own lithics (and

apparently unable to find anyone else to produce them for him) Kent resorted to using a variety of authentic tools including a stone axe, adzes, knives, scrapers, drills, and a graver. He also used two authentic pieces of native pottery and procured three original 18th century French firearms. With the availability of accurately crafted

reproduction artifacts, it does not make sense that Kent would risk damaging or destroying these valuable links to the past purely for the sake of experience. The fact that these artifacts were not used in a controlled environment contravenes the ethical and proper handling of fragile objects.

Overall, Kent's attempt at bringing the past to life through living history is to be commended. The insightful information that he provides about the merging of two diverse cultures is ultimately helpful because the story encourages us to examine our place in time.

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## Letters to Arch Notes

6 September 2000

WHILE DRIVING ON Highway 9 this summer past the Zander site, a Palaeo-Indian site I partially excavated, under license, in 1982 (published in OA 41), I noticed earth-moving equipment and fill on an adjacent field to the west - a field with high potential for Palaeo-Indian settlement based on its elevation above Holland Marsh and its proximity to Zander and other Palaeo-Indian sites in the area. When, out of curiosity to see what was going on, I pursued this with MTO, it turned out that the apparent ongoing dumping of fill was part of an unofficial staging area. Dumping had actually been occurring here for years, a result of the land-owner contracting privately with any number of operators working on different projects in the area and needing a place to dump fill from their projects.

The land next to the Zander site now has several metres of fill spread over a large area, including fields and part of a mature hardwood forest. The fill is also encroaching on a stream that runs through the forest, thus constituting serious environmental damage as well as a threat to cultural heritage. The archaeological resources of this property have never been investigated - these fields were not ploughed in the 70s or 80s when archaeological research was being done in the area. Located only metres from the Zander site on a 10,000-year-old glacial lake shoreline, the potential heritage value is very high. It is now deeply buried under fill and this potential is lost.

There is a need for people who are concerned about archaeological heritage to monitor the parts of the province they know best - during the course of daily road travel, for example - and to follow up their observations with questions to the provincial authorities, MCzCR or MTO. The work required by law usually gets done, thanks to the vigilance of the over-worked staff of these provincial ministries. But there may be a great deal of collateral damage to adjacent properties associated with urban and road development projects which is not even being noticed.

*Andrew Stewart*  
Toronto

15 September 2000

Re: a licence is not transferable

IN THE JULY-AUGUST ISSUE of *Arch Notes*, Tom Arnold provided two comments on my letter regarding archaeological licencing. The first comment was that he was not sure whether the OAS is the appropriate body to administer the accreditation or certification of consulting archaeologists. Based upon his experience in British Columbia with various organizations there, he does not believe that the OAS can or should have a role. The second comment was whether or not anyone has looked at what is legally required to make consulting archaeology self-governing.

In reply to his first comment, what the British Columbia Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of British Columbia have or have not done more than 5,000 km away is not particularly relevant to the Ontario situation. The OAS has been the senior archaeological organization in Ontario for 50 years now. It conducted large-scale archaeological projects and set the standards even before the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (MCzCR) and its other governmental precursors were created to administer the 1975 Ontario Heritage Act and associated regulations and guidelines. In consultation with the MCzCR, the OAS is currently in the process of developing a number of upgrading programs for its licenced avocational members and will soon be in a position to do the same for professionals. This will not "radically alter the nature of the organization" as Mr. Arnold thinks but be a natural extension of the programming it currently offers on a fee for service basis. As described in a critique of Brian Fagan's "An Academic Time Warp" in the previous issue of *Arch Notes* (Hawkins and Mayer 2000), it is not up to universities or community colleges to provide the necessary training. It is up to the "industry" itself. The OAS is the leader in this regard. It has the experience, the infrastructure and the facilities. Why try to reinvent the wheel at additional cost and time with yet another organization.

In reply to Mr. Arnold's second comment, I refer him to the summary of the on-going "Archaeology Customer Service Project" in this issue. At the request

of the archaeological community and the Red Tape Commission, the MCzCR is looking for options in the context of the major changes that have taken place in the makeup of the archaeological community since 1975 when the Ontario Heritage Act and regulations came into effect. It is well recognized that the practice of archaeology in Ontario will become self-governing. It is just a matter of how and when. In my opinion, the OAS is the only organization that has the demonstrated ability, commitment and broad representation necessary to do so. It isn't so much that I disagree with Mr. Arnold, but I have benefited from knowing a little bit about what is happening behind the scenes and have had perhaps more of an opportunity to think it through to a further degree than he has.

Perhaps we should co-author a position paper together detailing what the OAS should do. The "order of battle" might include the following steps:

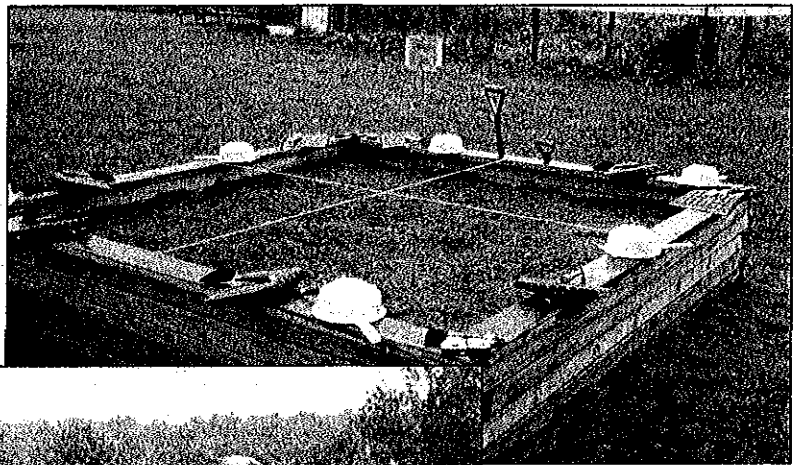
1. declaring to the MCzCR an interest in developing self-regulation;
2. determining the appropriate method of passing an Act to establish self-regulation;
3. set the accreditation/certification standards (with a grandfather clause);
4. develop courses/examinations to meet the standards;
5. award accreditation/certification under the Act to successful candidates;
6. maintain and refine standards and procedures;
7. establish a Board of Examiners in Archaeology or a College of Ontario Archaeologists when the standards and procedures have been perfected; and
8. under contract to the Board/College, have the OAS manage the administration and provide educational/upgrade courses (with examinations) required to receive accreditation/certification.

Thanks Tom sharing your thoughts and for providing an opportunity to continue the discussion of this important matter in a public forum.

Sincerely,  
Bob Mayer

BRONTE CREEK  
ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

The Toronto Chapter and Bronte Provincial Park  
Sunday July 30, 2000





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