



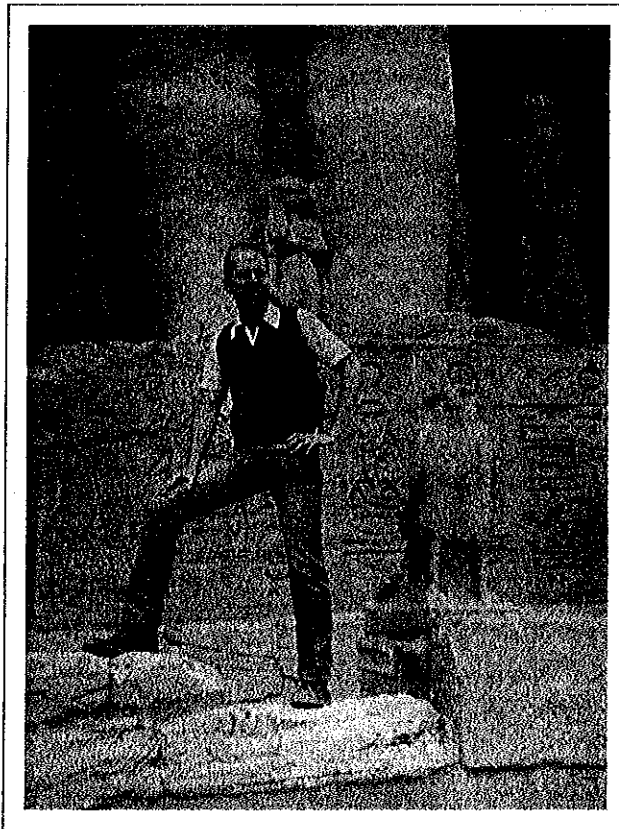
# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

New Series Volume 6, Issue 4

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### Symposium

Hamilton 2001 - Brad Bandow

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Chair in place

## ...editor's note

Foremost – an outstanding thank-you to Glenna Roberts and Stewart Leslie for their letters and reminiscences. Keep them coming, folks.

Inside we have an American viewpoint on CRM and academia by Doug Sanford, Part 2 of Bruce Welsh's Egypt (watch-out Bill Bryson!), and a press story on Kwaday Dan Sinchi

The AN cover features a younger Bruce Welsh & friends in Egypt. Bruce, if you're going to give me photos like this – they will be displayed prominently!

**If you read only one item in this issue – let it be this:  
The date of the OAS Symposium has been changed  
to November 16-18, 2001.**

## President's notes

THE OAS welcomes Amy Barron as its first Program Development Officer. Amy started her six-month contract with us on July 16, 2001. Her first order of business will be to develop the Winter and March Break programming for 2002. Once that is completed, she will move onto Spring 2002 programming. Keep in mind she will be also developing programming that will encompass the Adult Lecture Series, nine week thematic programs, workshops, family oriented programming, and Saturday programming. She will be asked to look at revamping our signature program, "Archaeology Unearthed". All of this programming will be designed to be transportable so that any OAS Chapter can call up and ask for the programme outline, template, or the list of speakers.

Amy is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Toronto in the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations. Her excavation experience has taken her to three different countries, and to five continents to view archaeological sites. She has a great deal of experience in delivering programs to the public, both children and adults, both programming levels have had archaeological, historical and cultural themes incorporated into them. Most recently she organized for the Markham Museum an adult lecture series that accompanied the ROM'S traveling exhibit "Egypt, Gift of the Nile" Our Executive Director, Jo Holden, indicates that Amy is "enthusiastic, creative, and ready to try just about every avenue I and the Town want to explore re value driven archaeological programming ...from adult programming to Sunday afternoon family programming for 7 to 15 year olds, workshops for leisure learning and tune-ups for the professionals." Sure looks like we have a winner! Let each of us give Amy a warm welcome at our earliest opportunity.

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Tony Stapells, our Society's Director of Heritage Advocacy, along with Charleton Carscallen, Director of Chapter Services, and Frank Dieterman, Director of Membership Services, formed a committee to develop ethical guidelines for OAS members. A draft of the guidelines has been sent for review to the Society's Chapters. Revised as may be appropriate by the

Chapters' comments, the draft guidelines will then be published in *Arch Notes* in order for the membership to comment further before being asked to approve them and any amendments at the Annual Business Meeting to be held during the Symposium in November.

Tony has also been working over the past year with a committee with multi-disciplinary and institutional representation that was asked to review proposed changes to the Class Environmental Assessment process. The committee's work has had great success. The Social and Environmental Assessment Bulletin (Summer 2001) by Hardy Stevenson and Associates Limited (HAS) provides a summary of the new procedures. The new Class EA document, prepared by the Municipal Engineers Association, and approved by the Ministry of the Environment, consolidates the Class EA process and the schedules for all municipal projects. To obtain a copy of the Bulletin, please contact HAS at 416-944-8444 (has@echo-on.net) or visit their web page at <http://www.echo-on.net/~has>.

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As part of the International Year of Volunteer celebrations, the Honourable Cam Jackson, Minister of Citizenship recognized Terri-Lynn Brennan and Norma Knowlton for their commitment and dedication as volunteers in Ontario. They were each presented with a special lapel pin as a 2001 Ontario Volunteer Award. Jo Holden nominated them for their exceptional volunteer efforts on behalf of the Society. Congratulations Terri-Lynn and Norma.

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Eva MacDonald, our Director of Publications, has indicated that Volume 68 of our Society's journal Ontario Archaeology will go to the printers by the beginning of August. Eva also indicates that the Howard Savage memorial volume (Volume 69), which has been guest edited by Dr. Max Friesen, is entering the final stages of production as well. If publication of the journal is to be put back on its proper schedule, however, additional manuscripts are needed for Volumes 70 and 71. So, the Editorial Board encourages the society's members to get working on those articles. Congratulations to all involved, especially the Editorial Board of Sue Jamieson, Andrew Stewart, and David Robertson.

The OAS received a letter from Maggie MacKenzie, Heritage Centre Coordinator for the Town of Richmond Hill, thanking the Society and especially Lanna Crucefix, our Director of Marketing & Promotions, and Andy Schoenhofer, volunteer flint knapper extraordinaire, for all of their hard work that went into putting together a booth displaying Dean Axelson's tools, and for organizing assistance for the Town's Heritage Village Day (June 9). The letter states, "If it was not for your efforts, Heritage Square would not have been the success it was. It is organizations such as yourself that keep heritage alive on the Hill for our residents and visitors to 'learn it, live it, and love it'." Way to go Lanna, Dean and Andy!!!

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Linda Tobidone has been hired as a summer experience student. She is helping Jo Holden and Rob Pihl on the McGaw Site. A second student will be hired soon to assist Ellen Blaubergs and Greg Purnell with their on-site programs. If you are in the neighbourhood, please drop in to see how well they are doing.

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The Oak Ridges Moraine Protection Act has passed first, second, and third readings in the Ontario Legislature. Once promulgated, the Act will impose a six-month freeze on all development activity on the Moraine. This will stop municipalities from accepting applications or adopting or approving official plans, official plan amendments, zoning bylaws or subdivision plans involving land on the Moraine. It will also stay development applications now before the Ontario Municipal Board involving lands on the Moraine and prevent the OMB from issuing orders with respect to such applications. The moratorium is designed to provide a consultation period leading to the drafting of a clear action plan for this environmentally important region. If you have any concerns about how archaeological and other heritage resources will be affected by this plan, you are encouraged to contact Audrey Bennet, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (416-585-6072) or Mark Rabbior, Ministry of the Environment (416-314-6084). Additional information is also available from the government web site [www.mah.gov.on.ca](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca). Marilyn.Miller at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (MTCR) has indicated that the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has new/revised Class Environmental Assessments for "Resource

Stewardship" and for "Provincial Parks and Park Reserves". These documents have not been sent to heritage organizations for comment. The MTCR has been reviewing the documents to try to ensure heritage resources are protected as part of MNR's many and varied activities across the province. It might be helpful for MNR to hear if heritage groups or individuals are interested in these processes that are meant to identify and mitigate impacts to the environment resulting from their activities. However, the time to comment is very short. If you are interested in commenting, please Marilyn Miller at 416-314-7128 or Winston Wong at 416-314-7147. The documents can be downloaded from the internet. For the stewardship EA go to [www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/stewardsea2001](http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/stewardsea2001) or contact, Derryk Renton MNR 705-755-1820 ([derryk.renton@mnr.gov.on.ca](mailto:derryk.renton@mnr.gov.on.ca)). For the Parks document go to [www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNRparksea2000](http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNRparksea2000) or contact Dan Paleczny 705-755-1745 ([dan.paleczny@mnr.gov.on.ca](mailto:dan.paleczny@mnr.gov.on.ca)).

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Come one, come all! Part of the exhibit "Partners in the Past: U of T and OAS Digs" is now on temporary display at the OAS corporate office in the Elgin West Community Centre in Richmond Hill. Prepared by Pat Reed, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto the exhibit features photographs of individuals and activities from the many excavations that the two organizations have jointly conducted.

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The Ontario Historical Society has awarded the prestigious Dorothy Duncan Award to the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation (OCF) for its outstanding service to First Nations communities of Manitoulin Island, the Province of Ontario and all its citizens. The OAS congratulates the OCF on its noteworthy achievement and wishes it continued success.

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The OAS web site has been reviewed by History Television staff and is now included in History Television Online's archive in the Ancient Civilizations section ([www.historytelevision.ca](http://www.historytelevision.ca)). Congratulations to Nick Adams, our resident web page master, for creating and maintaining such a fine site for us.

The Hon. David Young, Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Native Affairs has announced that nominations from the public for the second annual Ontario Aboriginal Partnerships Recognition Award (OAPRA) are now being accepted. The Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat established the award with the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation. The OAPRA recognizes the Aboriginal and corporate leaders who are building partnerships that remove barriers, improve access and create job opportunities for Aboriginal communities in Ontario. It is helping to build awareness of the value of partnerships between Aboriginal communities and the business sector. With all of the good working relationships that have been developed in recent years between First Nations and archaeological consultants, avocationalists, universities and organizations (including the OAS), should consider this opportunity to make a nomination.

The deadline for nominations is September 4, 2001. Brochures with the nomination criteria are available from three sources: 1.) the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation's web site at <[www.naaf.ca](http://www.naaf.ca)>, 2.) the Working Partnerships Section of the Aboriginal Business Development Online web site at [www.aboriginalbusiness.on.ca](http://www.aboriginalbusiness.on.ca); or 3.) the Building Aboriginal Economies section of the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat web site <[www.nativeaffairs.jus.gov.on.ca](http://www.nativeaffairs.jus.gov.on.ca)>.

Additional information can be obtained from Judy Tobe, Director of Public Affairs, National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation (800-329-9780) or from Merike Nurmung, Communications Branch, Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat (416-326-4079).

*Bob Mayer, President*

## From the OAS office...

BY THE TIME *Arch Notes* finds its way to your mailbox this beautiful summer season, the Society's annual report or better known as the Provincial Heritage Organizations' Operating Grant application will have been completed and well on its way for review. I pass this information on not because I believe the membership should be aware of much computer ink and time goes into its production, but because I'm

very proud of the success' our Society is able to report to the Ministry this year.

As everyone who reads this newsletter is aware, the Society has experienced an incredible year of change. One thing that the preparation of the PHO allows me to do is review all the Society's statistics and especially match them up to objectives the Board set for the Society when it produced its Strategic plan, which went into effect January of 2000. The Society is 18 months into that plan and I would like to report that of the five major areas, Marketing and Promotion, Finance, Human Resources, Membership and Partnering, and lastly Quality Assurance and Performance Measurement, the Society has hit objectives set in everyone of those sections by margins ranging between 25% and 400%. It certainly gives the membership and its Board something to be very pleased about. However it also tells us there are still areas where improvement is needed. I will be reminding our current Board members, and the new talent that comes to the table, this coming January, that starting in June of 2002 a new strategic plan must be put in place for January 2003; what a spectacular base to start from!

On another front but very much a result of what was just shared. A common request from our chapters has been for the Provincial body to provide speakers lists, I would like to announce that after a winter and spring season of testing the Society now has a list of sure shot speakers and series that the Chapters are more than welcomed to tap into.

You most likely saw them advertised on colourful inserts in Volume 1 and 2 of this year's *Arch Notes*. To date there is a set of six stand alone speakers and one 9 week series that are all transportable and proven to draw large crowds. You will also see in this issue inserts describing the programming for this Fall; consider all of these programming initiatives for your region. Providing these kind of speakers and series is a great way for your chapter to reach out to your community and provide a source of revenue generation for yourself. If you would like more information about these topics and hints about how to broadcast these activities, please call the office.

N.B. The OAS office is closed August 27 - Sept. 11.

*Jo Holden, Executive Director*

## FINAL CALL FOR PAPERS:

**THE 2001 ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
ANNUAL MEETING  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
NOVEMBER 16-18, 2001**



*The Archaeology of Space & Place  
in the Great Lakes Region*

**\*\* PLEASE NOTE THE DATE CHANGE FOR THE SYMPOSIUM \*\***

**NOVEMBER 16th-18th, 2001 at the Ramada Plaza Hotel  
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada**

The 2001 Conference, hosted by the Hamilton Chapter, requests abstracts around the theme of 'Space & Place'. Presentations are limited to a maximum of 30 minutes and speakers should indicate their audiovisual requirements when submitting their abstracts. Topics suggested so far include spatial modeling and GIS; ethnic identity and its detection in the material record; intra/inter-site modeling; archaeological site prediction; problems with archaeological master plans; and landscape archaeology.

The Conference Committee has currently received papers from both Precontact and Historical Archaeologists. Papers include the regional settlement patterns of Princess Point, symbolic identity of Iroquoian cabin sites, a reassessment of Ontario Iroquois expansion into New York State, and the spatial taxa of 19th century public buildings on the historic landscape. The conference promises to provide a diverse series of papers.

Authors still wishing to submit a paper to the conference must have their abstracts submitted by August 30, 2001 if they are to be included in the program. Note: the proceedings of this conference will be published in book format, titled "*The Archaeology of Space & Place in the Great Lakes Region*", Dr. David Smith (University of Toronto) Editor.

To submit your abstract, mail to:

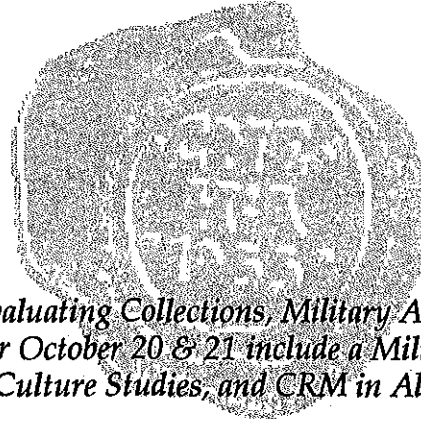
*Conference Committee  
Hamilton Chapter OAS,  
The Ontario Archaeological Society  
452 Jackson Street West  
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4*

*By email: [hamiltonOAS@hwcnc.org](mailto:hamiltonOAS@hwcnc.org) or Fax: (905) 525-4683*

# Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

## Annual Conference

October 19 - 21  
Brock Plaza Hotel  
Niagara Falls, Ontario



Workshops on Friday, October 19 will include *Evaluating Collections, Military Arms & Insignia, and Drinking as a Pastime*. Paper sessions for October 20 & 21 include a *Military session, Current Research, Public Archaeology, Material Culture Studies, and CRM in Albany N.Y.*

Friday evening's reception will be held at Fort George and a Banquet at the Brock Plaza Hotel overlooking the Falls is planned for October 20th. Come to the Niagara region to see one of the most diverse and breathtaking landscapes in the world.

For a pre-registration package and further information, please contact:

Dena Doroszenko at 416-325-5038

Or via email: [dena.doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca](mailto:dena.doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca)

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## OAS SLOGAN CONTEST

Want to grab the opportunity to win a free OAS membership for a year?  
Add to that an OAS hat, mug, and poster?

Then put on your thinking caps  
and create a new catchy slogan for the OAS

The winning slogan should be a memorable phrase  
that defines the OAS in ten words or less  
Your slogan should tell us what makes the OAS special!

Please submit your suggestions to Lanna Crucefix  
at [lannacrucefix@hotmail.com](mailto:lannacrucefix@hotmail.com) by September 3, 2001.

The winner will be announced at the General Meeting in November.

# An American View: CRM vs. Academia

by Doug Sanford  
Mary Washington College

*The past few Arch Notes have contained a running conversation, from several positions, ruminating upon the working practices of the CRM industry. Early in January 2001 I attended the Society for Historical Archaeology's conference in Long Beach California. I was motivated to attend this conference due to its theme this year on Public Archaeology, "Touch the Mind: Touch the Spirit". I came away energized by what Public Archaeology can provide.*

*There was one session that caught my attention as it centred on the conversations that have been running publicly and privately within our own archaeological community. The following paper, reproduced here with full permission by Dr. Douglas Sanford, entitled "Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Archaeology at Mary Washington College" captures the tension between the need for academic training and the practical needs of the Cultural Resource Management field.*

*I leave you to review how one school has addressed the needs of the profession and has opened the way for others to consider. For further discussion, Dr. Douglas Sanford can be reached at <dsanford@mwc.edu>.*

*Jo Holden, Executive Director, OAS*

## Introduction

ARCHAEOLOGISTS within academia increasingly are confronted by the tense dynamic between traditional approaches to archaeological education and training, and the growing influence of cultural resource management (CRM) projects and funds on undergraduate and graduate education, and on professional careers (Bender and Smith 1998; Patterson 1999). In this paper I examine how archaeological education and training occurs within a non-traditional realm, that of an undergraduate program in historic preservation, and how this type of education compares with

those in typical anthropology programs at colleges and universities within Virginia. While unusual in some respects, the historic preservation degree at Mary Washington College (MWC) shares significant qualities with other archaeological programs at private and public institutions, and from a CRM perspective, offers some advantages.

Part of this study looks at how students at MWC can frame their archaeological education and opportunities, and at typical educational and employment paths they take after graduation. The MWC program reflects how CRM has changed the "real

world" of American archaeology and of modern historic preservation. In that respect, it offers an interdisciplinary approach for bridging the gap between what is often viewed as opposite poles, that of theory-driven, research-oriented academic archaeology and that of business-like, description-oriented CRM archaeology (Bender and Smith 1998, 2000).

## Archaeology at Mary Washington College

MARY WASHINGTON is a public, liberal arts college of 4,000 students that does not have significant graduate programs. As the College is small, so are most departments and the



Historic Preservation program is no exception, with only 4.5 faculty members. MWC is located in a small city, Fredericksburg, Virginia, but one with numerous historic resources above and below ground, and a strong network of preservation organizations. In addition, CRM denotes a constant public issue since the surrounding counties comprise one of the fastest developing regions in Virginia. The Historic Preservation program began in 1979 under the auspices of the History and Geography departments, and became a separate department in 1983. The Department purposely combines the disciplines of archaeology, architectural history and conservation, folklore, museum studies, and preservation planning and law. Besides required introductory classes, students take one lower level course in each discipline, and then have the opportunity to emphasize one or more disciplines as they select upper level courses, take a required laboratory course, engage in internships, and conduct a senior research project.

Contrary to popular stereotypes, our De-

partment does not emphasize restoration trades or only historic house museums. While required courses do lean toward architectural history and building systems, indicative of historic preservation's primary orientation, we are not the "Bob Vila's" of academia. Coursework emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of historic preservation, and incorporates the relevant intellectual, historical, cultural, and public contexts for museum exhibits, explaining building processes, and archaeological interpretations. For example, a recent trend is our Department's stress on preservation planning. Many public sector and government jobs demand a working knowledge of architecture, general preservation methods, preservation law, and cultural resource management at the same time.

For your information, while 48 (18 degree, 30 in allied fields)

master's level preservation programs exist in America, only four undergraduate degree programs (4 more at certificate level) are in operation. All these programs overwhelmingly emphasize architectural history and building systems in tandem with public preservation laws and methods. In this way, the Mary Washington program's inclusion of museum studies, and especially folklore and archaeology, is quite unusual. While well regarded, we have not been recognized as the wave of the future for American preservation education (Preserve/Net 2001).

During the last ten years our Department's majors have increased from 59 to over 120, with an average of 107. We typically graduate 33 majors per year (range of 27 to 44). Our program also has experienced the now common phenomenon of accommodating older (24 years+) students return-

ing to complete an undergraduate degree (termed a Bachelor of Liberal Studies or BLS). These students represent an average of 15% (5-27%) of our gradu-

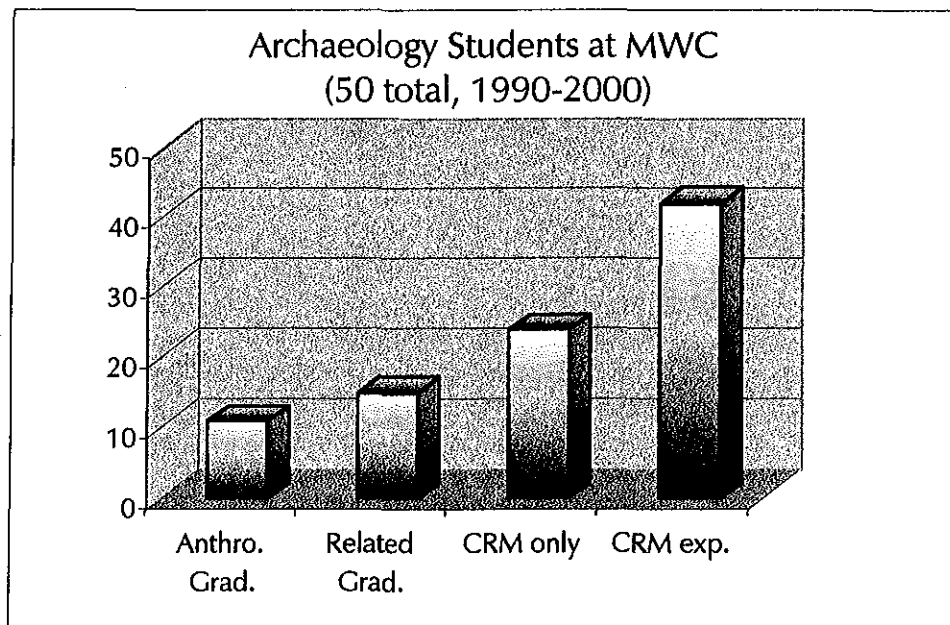


Figure 1. MWC archaeology students' career paths

ates. Our Department averages 15 internships per year, with regional preservation organizations supporting most of these learning experiences. Internships form a common and growing way for upper level students to gain significant work skills, familiarity with professional practices, and job contacts (Schuldenrein 1998; Stanton 2000)

#### The Archaeological "Track" and other Archaeological Opportunities

WITHIN a typical academic year we have 8 to 10 students who select archaeology as their academic focus. Out of our Department's total of 29 courses, archaeological offerings include an introductory course, a laboratory methods class, a field school, and a CRM class. Periodically we have taught a special topics course on preservation issues related to Native Americans. When combined with an internship and senior research project, students can accumulate the equivalent of six archaeological courses. Selected students have the opportunity to work as a student aide either in the archaeology lab or for the Center for Historic Preservation, an organization discussed below. Student aide assignments include: web page development and maintenance; conference support; exhibitions; data base generation and analysis; artifact processing and analysis; assistance with report production; and, collections management. Our Department recently established an archaeology scholarship, and an existing scholarship attached to an in-

ternship with a local house museum allows students the option of spending a semester working with that organization's archaeological staff.

The integration of theoretical perspectives, professional research objectives, and practical recording and analytical methods unites the archaeological courses at MWC. The introductory archaeology class, which also is a writing intensive and "environmental awareness" rated course, includes a review of preservation laws and the Section 106 process as well as an evaluation of a CRM report. The laboratory methods course uses in-class exercises and computer technology (SPSS) to emphasize applied research and quantitative methods, particularly the initial skills for organizing, assessing, and analyzing an artifact assemblage and its related field and background information with respect to forming social and cultural inferences. Our six-week field school has benefited from a decade-long relationship with Stratford Hall Plantation, where the research domains of landscape, plantation, and African-American archaeology are combined. We stress proper recording and excavation skills and the recognition of site formation processes, but also the initial analysis of current field information in relation to long-standing research objectives. We hire two to three students after the field school so they can obtain further training and experience the shift from a field school to a research-based, CRM approach at Stratford.

#### Role of the Center for Historic Preservation

THE CENTER is an organization with a separate budget and small staff, but one intimately associated with the Department. Its dual mission first entails supporting the academic program in historic preservation by sponsoring lectures, seminars, workshops, and conferences, and by providing opportunities for research and professional experience through Center-administered projects. The Center's second mission involves public outreach by supporting preservation activities at the local, regional, and national levels. Public outreach includes offering CRM services to regional clients, whether private individuals or organizations, local municipalities, or State agencies. These contracted CRM projects, which are largely, but not exclusively archaeological in nature, form a direct means for undergraduate students to gain significant experience and training in and out of the classroom.

Besides providing summer employment after field school training, the Center's CRM projects' databases comprise significant components of class exercises, assigned papers, internships, and faculty-directed research studies. A multifaceted benefit is that CRM-derived databases and research issues are given "extended life." In other words, students, faculty, former clients, and regional communities gain from student-based analyses. While not always of the highest caliber, some student projects are of sufficient quality to merit presenta-

tion at professional conferences and/or publication in regional journals. Importantly, students

get training in the entire archaeological process of research design,

database generation and analysis, and reporting.

Table 1. Comparison of Undergraduate Archaeological Courses in Virginia Colleges and Universities

School	Public/Private	Size	Department	Courses In Major	Archaeology Courses	CRM Courses
George Mason University	Public	14,547	Anthropology	47	8 (17.0%)	1
James Madison University	Public	12,000	Soc./Anthro.	32	7 (21.9%)	0
Longwood College	Private	3,300	Soc./Anthro.	24	5 (20.8%)	0
Radford University	Public	8,580	Soc./Anthro.	18	3 (16.7%)	0
University of Richmond	Private	2,900	Soc./Anthro.	14	1 (7.1%)	0
Sweet Briar College	Private	710	Anthro./Soc.	22	1 (4.5%)	0
University of Virginia	Public	12,463	Anthropology	52	10 (19.2%)	0
Virginia Commonwealth University	Public	6,108*	Soc./Anthro.	25	5 (20.0%)	0
Washington & Lee University	Private	1,729	Soc./Anthro.	15	4 (26.7%)	0
College of William & Mary	Public	5,560	Anthropology	33	8 (24.2%)	1
		6,790	Averages	28.2	5.2 (17.8%)	0.2
		710-14,547	Ranges	14-52	1-9 (4.5 - 26.7%)	0-1
Mary Washington College	Public	3,800	Hist. Pres.	29	4 (13.7%)	1

\* VCU/College of Humanities & Science only

Types of Archaeology Courses	Number	%	Cum. %
Introduction	10	17.9	17.9
Laboratory/Analytical Methods	9	16.1	34
Field School	9	16.1	50.1
Special Topics	7	12.5	62.6
Regional/Temporal Survey	6	10.7	73.3
Prehistoric/Native American	4	7.1	80.4
Historical	3	5.4	85.8
Advanced Field Methods	3	5.4	91.2
CRM/Public Archaeology	3	5.4	96.6
Conservation	1	1.8	98.4
Zooarchaeology	1	1.8	100.2
Total	56	100.20%	Based on the 11 programs listed above

Since 1994 much of the Center's activity has concentrated on CRM projects that involve Phase I, II, and small-scale Phase III studies, architectural assessments, oral history, and archaeology studies in relation to historic structures. Besides contributing to new perspectives on regional settlement systems, the contextual themes of plantations, African-American archaeology, and urban and industrial archaeology represent common directions for CRM, faculty, and student research at MWC. For students undertaking their capstone course, the senior research project, it's often information from these CRM projects and related research issues that provide a serious opportunity to hone their archaeological skills while conducting original research involving critical thinking and writing. The same projects keep the faculty and Center staff involved in research, thereby encouraging the refinement of past and future interpretations and analyses.

#### Assessing Student Outcomes and Comparison with other Undergraduate Programs

GIVEN these opportunities, students can gain real archaeological skills on a variety of fronts, including: survey methods; mapping and photography; proper use and interpretation of field forms; stratigraphic analysis; quantitative analysis for assessing artifact assemblages as to composition, chronology, activities, and regional implications; computer drafting; and, technical and professional formats for reporting. As we all know, sufficient experi-

ence and repetition is required for people to master these skills, so our undergraduates, particularly through combining in-class and CRM-based opportunities, can move beyond a passing acquaintance to initial levels of proficiency. Importantly, our students train in other preservation skills – interviews and oral history, documentary research, and architectural recording through drawing and photography. Understanding and interpreting architecture is critical to historical archaeology, whereas traditional anthropology departments often don't provide courses for its full study.

Since 1990, the Department and Center have directly influenced the careers of about 50 students who concentrated on archaeology (Figure 1). Of these, 11 students (22%) successfully entered graduate programs in anthropology to study archaeology (one in classical archaeology). Another 15 students (30%) have gone to graduate programs in related fields, including museum studies, architectural history, planning, and not surprisingly, historic preservation. The remaining 24 students (48%) have had either short (seasonal) or long-term (2-3 years) exposure to CRM endeavors. Importantly, 42 of these 50 students (84%) either have or are engaged in CRM activities. The 26 students (52%) who've entered graduate school have produced 11 MA's (42.3%) to date, and the high proportion of females, 78% (39/50), amongst all these students only confirms the increasing influence

of women within archaeology (Zeder 1997:205). Overall, the Mary Washington data underscore how CRM forms the common ground of experience, education, training, and employment during and after undergraduate school, and then again, during and after graduate school.

Table 1 compares the historic preservation program at Mary Washington with ten other programs at public and private schools in Virginia, all with either traditional anthropology or sociology/anthropology departments. Despite the range of sizes in schools, programs, and course offerings, most departments provide about five archaeological classes that, on the average, account for 17.8% of the major's curriculum. The standard array of introductory, lab/analytical methods, and field school courses comprise the majority, followed by Special Topics and Regional/Temporal survey courses. Despite Virginia being a "mecca" for historical archaeology, only three regularly offered courses are devoted to this subject, although it heavily influences special topics offerings and other courses, like field schools. Only three CRM courses exist at all 11 schools, with that at William and Mary being partly explained by the graduate program and a sizeable contract organization at that institution.

Despite its small nature and historic preservation orientation, Mary Washington's archaeological offerings fall in the middle of numbers and types of courses,

with its CRM class as an exception to the rule. Our CRM course is not purely archaeological, although students' can emphasize that field through the class assignments. We do stress professional issues concerning proposals, contracts, budgets, organizational management, and the relation between research, preservation, and public objectives. On the downside, like other small college programs, our Department doesn't have the luxury of a full complement of archaeology courses, although our students can take classical archaeology classes. We strongly encourage our students to take courses in Mary Washington's small anthropology department that does not have archaeology classes. More important is the exposure to anthropological theory and interpretive frameworks for social and cultural behavior and belief systems. Given the anthropology backgrounds of two of our Department's main faculty, and of the Center's principal investigator, our students receive sufficient, introductory doses of anthropology's main tenets and relevant literature. Our Department's required material culture course is another venue for addressing the intellectual frameworks of anthropology, social history, and other disciplines.

#### Conclusions

WHAT implications does the Mary Washington preservation program have for American historical archaeology? First, we're not saying this is the wave of the future, although our program

does reflect the changes in American archaeology and historic preservation over the past 30 years. Second, we are not calling for a divorce from anthropology, as we think that time-honored association is the appropriate one. But the interdisciplinary nature and the CRM-associated exposure of the MWC program does have real benefits, particularly as today's undergraduates face balancing the bottom-line reality of likely employment in CRM, the need for a graduate education in anthropology, and the high probability that their careers will involve a couple of directional changes. In this latter respect, the preservation program at MWC underscores how modern CRM has grown more interdisciplinary and how American archaeology has become more of a public enterprise. The mixture of professional research, on-the-job training, and familiarity with a variety of disciplines is now common to historical archaeology's broader context - namely history, architecture, folklore, house museums, preservation groups, and government-based preservation. These fields are historical archaeology's political allies and contractual partners, and students who can operate in more than one field enhance their career opportunities.

We feel our students receive a solid introduction to the field of archaeology and in close relation, to the role of CRM. Although somewhat short on theory, our students are prepared for graduate school. Their practical skills

for research and data analysis are important for both a graduate education and CRM, including computerized methods for distribution analysis and the visual and spatial analyses derived from GIS and AutoCAD. Our students encounter the entire process of producing archaeological knowledge, from theory and research design to sampling, laboratory analyses, and collections management. In anthropological fashion, the preservation connection also encourages students' social and political awareness, namely that CRM research involves public contexts for diverse constituencies (Patterson 1999: 66; Schuldenrein 1998:32-33). These may be clients expecting reports as deliverable products, municipalities seeking services to fulfill government regulations and environmental laws, local interest and/or descendant groups desiring a voice in representations of the past, or the contending forces of preservation, development, and competing land uses.

Finally, we believe the Mary Washington program offers one educational and training alternative for mitigating the problem wherein contemporary private and public archaeologists "believe the academic training they received failed to provide them with either realistic expectations for their future careers or the training necessary to succeed in these careers." (Zeder 1997:2). This disjuncture is seen as possibly "the most significant challenge facing American archaeology in the new millennium."

(Zedder 1997:2). Providing significant undergraduate exposure to CRM makes sense in the light of American archaeology's conflicted identity wherein as academics, we train for careers in academia, yet our overwhelming reality for career expectations is in CRM. Undergraduate CRM courses are relatively rare, there are only a few specialized MA programs, and none centered on CRM at the doctorate level (Klein 2001:4; Smith and Krass 2000:21; Thomas 1998:569; Zeder 1997:1-2,208). This situation continues despite the fact that CRM's 20s growing influence includes: the dominant proportion of jobs at technical and professional levels; an enormous volume of professional literature; immense amounts of outside funding; and increasingly, fund-

ing upon which academic archaeologists rely to support traditional research (Zeder 1997:207). It also constitutes both the employment and training domain for undergraduate and graduate students in archaeology. MWC students use CRM as the most common stepping stone to graduate education and to entry- and mid-level employment in archaeology (Schuldenrein 1998).

We must keep in mind that CRM archaeology doesn't have to be anti-theory, anti-research, or all business. As Robert Elston (in Thomas 1998:570; 1999) has noted, good CRM requires diverse skills and ones that apply to academic life as well; 20s such as those in management, ethics, technical analyses, proposal writing, research design develop-

ment, knowledge of formation processes and applied sciences; and the ability to write for diverse audiences. We need to educate our students in these matters early on, not on an *ad hoc* basis during graduate school (Davis et al. 1999; Schuldenrein 1998). Students and those just out of undergraduate programs don't have to be relegated to "shovel bum" status, rather they need exposure to all these skills and to the entire CRM and archaeological process (cf. Klein 2001:11).

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## A Preliminary Tour of Egypt (Part 2) Up the Nile (without a paddle)

by Bruce Welsh

Staff Archaeologist, Archaeological Services Inc.

**A**S PROMISED herewith is the second installment on the attractions of Egypt which the OAS tour will be visiting, specifically in Upper Egypt. This commentary is provided in geographical order, travelling up the Nile (north to south) from *Abydos* to *Abu Simbel*.

### ABYDOS

*ABYDOS* is important as being the centre of the Cult of Osiris. Osiris was the Egyptian god of the dead, the most important god in the ancient Egyptian religious pantheon. The belief in the afterlife with Osiris as guardian was the probably the most pervasive and enduring myth in Egypt. The importance of this centre cannot be overemphasized. *Abydos* attracted the attention of the pharaohs throughout its history, especially during the first two dynasties (Old Kingdom), twelfth dynasty (Middle Kingdom) and eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties (New Kingdom).

During the first two dynasties, royal tombs were constructed here as well as *Saqqara*. This begs the obvious question: at which location were these old kingdom pharaohs actually buried? If these pharaohs were buried at *Abydos*, what was the purpose of the constructions at *Saqqara*? Such a tradition was subsequently resurrected by the twelfth dynasty pharaoh, Senwosret III, in which he had tombs (cenotaphs?) constructed at *Abydos* and *Dahshur*. One wonders why? I do not have the answer but I suggest that in order to understand completely the nature, history and logic of pyramid construction, we must also solve the enigmatic relationship that exists between *Abydos* and the pyramid constructions at *Saqqara*, *Dahshur*, *Giza*, *Meidum*, *Abusir*, *Abu Rawash*, etc. It is hoped that that the current excavations at *Abydos* by the German Archaeological Institute may provide some clues.

Unfortunately, the Old and Middle Kingdom constructions are not accessible. However, probably the most beautiful temple in Egypt is safely accessible, that of Seti I, the second and most important pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty. The temple, unusually, contains seven chapels dedicated to seven different gods, including a deified Seti. The reliefs are clear and exquisitely bold and delicate at the same time. And, with the exception of some limited tampering by his son, Ramesses II, this temple provides a good impression of what a New Kingdom temple must originally have been like. Besides the chapels and hypostyle halls, one should also visit the King's List Gallery, in which a deliberately edited version of the pharaohs of Egypt to that time appears. I consider this temple to be one of the most beautiful in Egypt and no matter how much time I tried to provide on visits, four hours in one instance, it never seemed to be enough. It is truly marvelous.

The temple of Ramesses II is also accessible just to the north. It is much less preserved but its main attraction rests with the depiction of the account of his victory over the Hittites – in reality, a stalemate at best – at the Battle of Kadesh near Tell Nebi Mend on the Orontes river in Syria. (Variations of this account also appear at his temples in *Karnak*, *Ramasseum* and *Abu Simbel*.)

## LUXOR AND THE WEST BANK

WITH the possible exception of the *Giza* pyramid complex, *Luxor* and the *West Bank* may be the most famous and visited locale in Egypt. This is partially as a result of its association with the most famous archaeological discovery in the twentieth century, Carter's discovery of Tutan-khamun's tomb. But there is far more than tombs, Tutan-khamun's or others, to see here. Let us begin with the temples on the east bank.

*Karnak* is the largest temple complex in Egypt. It is

enormous and mind-boggling. But to be honest, I never much liked it. The complex contained so many alterations and additions, especially to the chapels, by different pharaohs that I had difficulty appreciating the site as an actual temple. Constructions seemed to be too varied, unending and unconnected. I never really came to terms with the place, perhaps because there was not enough time to see it thoroughly in one visit – usually a duration of three to four hours. Nevertheless, this site must be visited, as it is mind-boggling in its enormity. And incidentally, the *Son et Lumiere* show at *Karnak* is worth the time and expense because this show makes a decent attempt at isolating and distinguishing some of the features of the complex.

*Luxor Temple*, on the other hand, is much easier to comprehend. Although not especially beautiful, it is perhaps my favourite temple of Egypt. This temple has several unusual aspects that always attracted me: lack of symmetry, Tutankhamun's Opet festival

depictions and Amenhotep III's gracefully columned open court. Moreover, the remains of the Christian basilica and Abu'l Hagag mosque provide visitors with a good sense of the extent to which this monument (and most others) had been inun-

dated by the annual floods of the Nile once they became disused. This also gives an indication of the extent of silt that has been removed from such sites on the floodplain by archaeological excavation.



View of Deir el Mindenah from above.

Unfortunately, this temple has also suffered more than others from the rise of the water table after the construction of the Aswan high dam in the 1960s. The water percolates the salt in the stone foundations and it became so bad at *Luxor Temple* that it was closed for about two months during 1987 to assess the damage. I do not know its current status of visitation, but it is a fine temple that is readily appreciated.

The *Luxor Museum* should also be visited. It is not very big nor does it have a large number of artifacts. The display, however, is very well done, distinguishing the finds by chronology and by site. (All the artifacts on display were found in the immediate vicinity of *Luxor*.)

The *West Bank* or Theban Necropolis is probably the most fascinating place on earth. Despite more than 40 visits, with groups, with colleagues or on my own, I am not sure that I managed to see all





One of the paths from Deir el Medineh  
over a ridge to the Valley of Kings.

that is there. There were times when I was up on the mountain looking down into the *Valley of the Kings*, across to the *Ramasseum* or over to the workmen's village at *Deir el Medineh*, that I simply did not want to leave the place. Indeed, I suspect images of the *West Bank* will be my most enduring memories of Egypt, or even of my life! Where to begin?

A visit to the *West Bank* really requires two days minimum so I hope the OAS tour provides a free

day in *Luxor*. The most important site is the workmen's village at *Deir el Medineh*. It provides a good impression of how the Egyptian workmen lived. In addition, the tombs they had the audacity to build for themselves reveal what the belief in the afterlife and the myth of Osiris meant to them. The tombs of Sennudjem, Ipuy, and Inherkhau are small, intimate and positively stunning.

For those who are up to it, may I then suggest a walk from the workmen's village up over the ridge and down into the *Valley of the Kings*. It is about 5 miles long and well marked. Once there, I recommend visits to the tombs of Thutmose III, Ramesses VI, Ramesses III and Amenhotep II. Although nothing special, Tutankhamun's tomb is worth visiting simply to appreciate Carter's discovery.

I should next advocate a visit to the *Valley of the Nobles*. I believe that some of the tombs here have the best illustrations and depictions of any tombs in Egypt. Some of the more exquisite tombs are of Nakht, Menna, Rekhmire and Sennefer. But the most important tomb is that of Ramose, vizier of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. This tomb displays the two distinctive artistic styles. Having them shown side by side provides a good inkling of the precise differences in the two styles.

May I also suggest visits to the *Ramasseum*, *Medinet Habu* temple and Hatshepsut's mortuary temple. Each has its own unique beauty and grandeur. There is much more to visit. But rather than overwhelm you with so many places that one can not visit in just one trip, I shall stop here. Suffice it to say that whatever you people have a chance to visit in the *West Bank*, you will never ever forget it.

## ASWAN

*ASWAN* is yet another truly unforgettable place for totally different reasons than the *West Bank*. Aswan is largely a Nubian city and as a result has a somewhat different character than other Egyptian

cities, and, despite its size, is rather cosmopolitan. Of course, it also has countless archaeological sites surrounding it. Many of these sites have been saved (and moved!) thanks to the construction of the As-

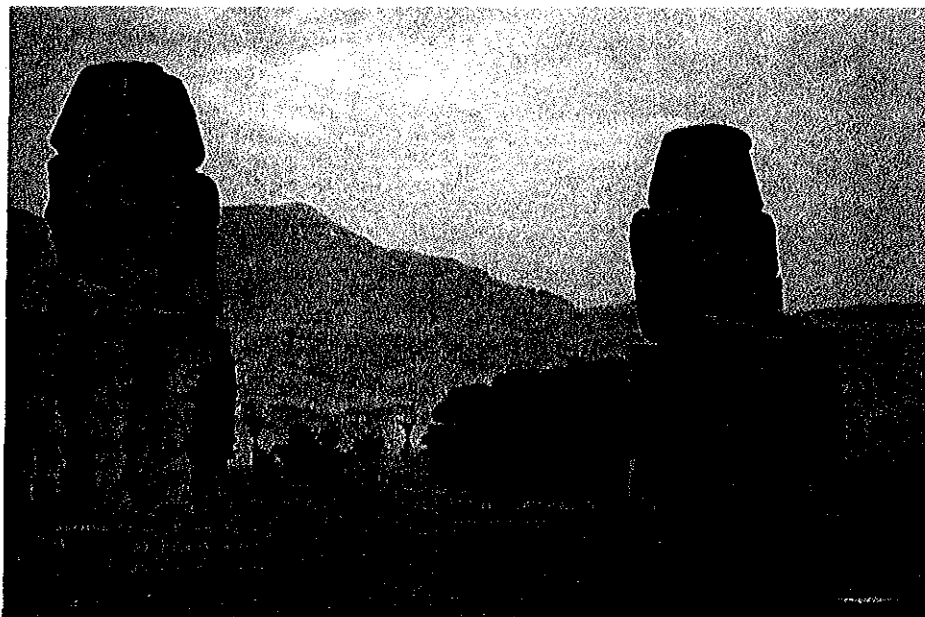
wan high dam and the incredible archaeological work conducted – survey, excavation and reconstruction – to salvage these sites.

The gorgeous temple at *Philae* is one of them. In 1977, it was moved from its original location on *Philae*, about 100 metres north to its present locale on Agilkai island. Built during the Greek and Roman occupations of Egypt, it retains the same character as earlier Egyptian temples. The temple is dedicated to the goddess, Isis, wife of Osiris, and as with its original location is only accessible by boat.

A visit to the granite quarries is also a must. The one most frequently visited has the remains of a fractured obelisk and numerous stones and quarry marks that provide us with a good indication of how the ancient Egyptians quarried the granite.

A visit to Elephantine Island is also necessary. The island is awash with a huge variety of lovely, exotic vegetation. My favourites were the bougainvilleas and date palms but there were enough plant varieties to attract anyone's attention. And whilst on Elephantine, a visit to the small, nondescript museum is in order. Although the collection is small, it is different by being primarily pre-dynastic or Byzantine. I strongly recommend a visit.

Finally, no visit to *Aswan* would be complete without spending some time at the *Old Cataract Hotel*.



*Colossi of Memnon (Amenhotep III) with West Bank in background.*

The rooms are spectacular, especially the marble laden bathrooms, and the hotel as a whole is like something out of the early twentieth century – which in fact it is. Have a beer or a meal on the patio in the back and absorb the hotel's atmosphere. If you go at dusk, you will also spend hours observing the different types of birds on Elephantine, the river, across the river to the desert, and in and around the hotel. A pair of Great Horned Owls considered the hotel as home for the four years I visited the place. And I simply cannot recall all the other bird life I encountered, but it did include bee-eaters, wheatears, stonechat, chiffchaff, sunbird, swallows, martins, hoopoe, kingfishers, plovers, kestrel, hawks, vultures, herons, egrets, cormorants and storks. If you are into birdwatching, the Nile is a bird heaven, so take your binoculars.

## ABU SIMBEL

THE two temples at *Abu Simbel* are essential visits for two reasons. The first is their construction and beauty. Surprisingly, they date to the time of Ram-

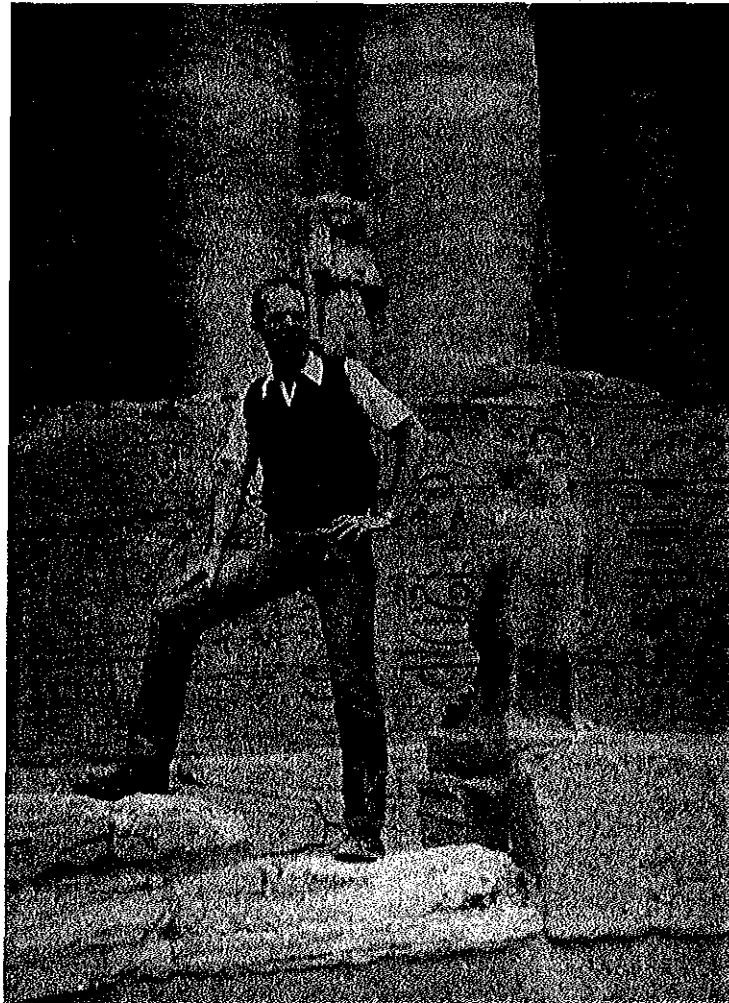
ses II, a pharaoh whose vanity and megalomania usually left us with grand monstrosities promulgating his self-importance. These temples are out of

character. Both the larger temple, dedicated to himself and Amun-Ra, and the smaller one, dedicated to his wife, Nefertari, and the goddess, Hathor, are rock-cut temples, hewn out of the rock. The statues, temples and reliefs are neat and precise. As a whole, both temples are mesmerizing. Hours can be spent there without realizing it. The second reason is that they are there at all. From 1966-1972, these temples were moved above the

height of Lake Nasser by a consortium of engineering firms. The operation to move them is as spectacular as their creation and one may view how they are now supported by twentieth century technology. On every tour I conducted, a trip to *Abu Simbel* was optional. Believe me, whether you travel there by bus or by plane, take this optional trip. It is worth every penny!

*So there you have it. I could babble on and on about these sites and others I have not even mentioned. I hope, however, that for those of you intending to go I have enlightened you enough to know what sites to watch out for during your tour. Have fun!*

*P.S. As a final thought, I advise that people only drink and use bottled water. That means no ice in your gin & tonic and brush your teeth with bottled water. You should also be careful with fresh salads and unpeeled fruit, especially lettuce, parsley, tomatoes and strawberries.*



*The author at the Temple of Amun-ré (Romessus II)  
Abu Simbel.*



# Letter to Arch Notes

## In Praise of Egypt (and Bruce!)

I THOROUGHLY enjoyed the description of Egypt and its wonders by Bruce Welsh. He certainly knows the country and it's history. My memories of the OAS trips in 1981 and 1991 were refreshed by Bruce's observations. I am pleased that he, as a professional, does not believe the pyramids were built with slave labour. Did anyone ever wonder what the Egyptian farmers did while their land was underwater during the annual flood? I was pleased that Bruce mentioned Djoser's Pyramid. It should be seen before going to Giza as it is an earlier step (no pun intended) in the evolution of the pyramid. Saqqara is also a favourite of mine. The Serapeum was a special destination in 1991. Charlie Garrad had organized a side trip while the main OAS group went to Alexandria. Charlie, unfortunately incurred the wrath of the Pharaoh and was too ill to travel. The group included Ella (Kruse) Garrad, Dorothy Hunt, Anne LaFontaine (with a newly sprained ankle) and Norma Knowlton. The Serapeum was magnificent with its many massive sarcophagi large enough to accommodate a standing (sacred) bull. The temple is entirely underground, carved from the living rock. There will be hawkers of camel rides at the Serapeum. Look for a driver named Hamdi. His white kissing camel is the gentlest and the cleanest in all of Egypt! Also, within walking distance, or a camel or donkey ride away, is the Tomb of Ti, a high-ranking court official in the 5<sup>th</sup> dynasty, c.2750 BC. It is very interesting with many beautiful and finely carved scenes of everyday life in ancient Egypt. The OAS travelers will certainly wish they had more time to explore this fascinating country. I just wish I were with you.

Sincerely,  
Stewart Leslie

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## O A S A d v o c a c y

The OAS would like to reach out to any member  
that has Archaeological Advocacy problems.

Chapters or individuals residing or working in far-flung areas can call the OAS for backup.

The provincial body with its 575 membership has clout.  
It also has experts in many fields to call on, including good friends and colleagues  
in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation.

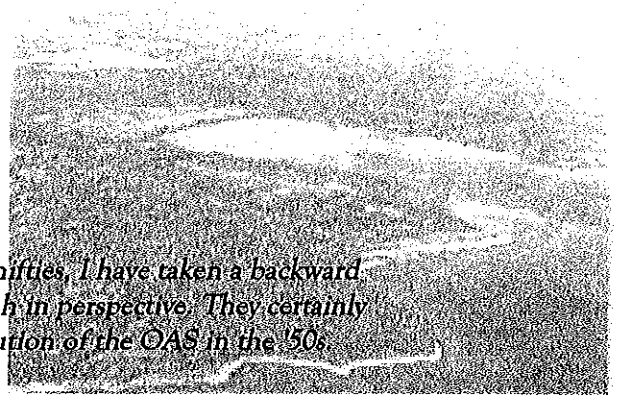
If you have concerns that need to be straightened out contact:  
Tony Stapells, Director of Heritage Advocacy, phone or fax 416-461-6834

He'll get the ball rolling!

## ... more of the '50s

*As Pat Reed suggested in the intro to Phieldwork in the Phifties, I have taken a backward glance and have tried to put my experiences at Sheguiandah in perspective. They certainly had a life long effect on me, and I believe also on the evolution of the OAS in the '50s.*

*Glenna (Woolley, then Reid, now Roberts)  
OAS member since 1952*

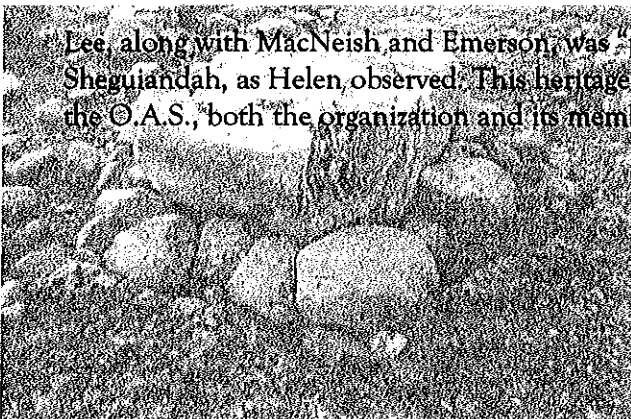


In "The '50s Phenomenon" (*Arch Notes*, November/December 2000), Helen Devereux outlined the relationship between the OAS and the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. In "Phieldwork in the Phifties" (*Arch Notes*, March/April 2001) she spoke in greater detail of the period of blossoming of archaeology, 1946-1957. Of the 39 sites mentioned, I believe particular note should be made of the National Museum of Canada's excavation at Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island 1952-56, directed by Thomas E. Lee.

At some time in those four two-month seasons, almost every member of our young society spent at least some time there. Many went annually for their summer "vacation" - I spent three summers there, the first after taking Prof. Emerson's course at the ROM and the others while an Anthropology student at the University of Toronto. Our experience at Sheguiandah complemented the Iroquoian bias of the student digs and the Chicago Method that Helen describes. It gave us all a broader outlook on archaeology and pre-history, and on Ontario's place in that world.

Sheguiandah is an ancient pre-ceramic site. There we learned to appreciate blanks, bulbs of percussion and secondary flaking. Dating related to lithic typology rather than ceramic. It also depended on geological assessments of glacial till and ancient beaches; on palaeobotanical analyses of pollen from peat deposits; on Carbon 14. Methodology varied from nightly collecting of sacks of surface material in the quarry to meticulous excavation by quarter inch levels in 10 foot squares, plotting every chip and soil change in what was called the "village area". Working near the Wikwemikong Reserve, we learned to be good neighbours with the local First Nations people. We entertained many journalists and gave tours to thousands of tourists, who were drawn to visit after reading the many articles published locally and in the national press. Above all, the threat to this unique site became for us as individuals and for the OAS as an organization a major incentive to press for protective legislation for all archaeological resources.

Lee, along with MacNeish and Emerson, was "passionate to obsessed" about archaeology and Sheguiandah, as Helen observed. This heritage played a significant role in the development of the O.A.S., both the organization and its members. Thank you, Helen, for reminding me.





Excavating the Kwaday Dan Sinchi remains from the glacier.  
 (Photo: A.P. Mackie, B.C. Archaeology Branch)  
[www.cafn.yk.net/F08.htm](http://www.cafn.yk.net/F08.htm)

# Iceman Cremated

Monday, 23 July 2001 20:06 (ET)

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 23 (UPI) -- The remains of a 550-year-old Aboriginal man, discovered two years ago, have been cremated and the ashes buried on a mountain in northern British Columbia. Lawrence Joe, as spokesman for the Champagne-Aisihik First Nation, said Monday the cremation of Kwaday Dan

Sinchi, or Long Ago Person Found, took place under tribal supervision at a cremation center in Victoria, British Columbia, last week, and the ashes were then taken by helicopter and vehicle to the Indian community center in the northern region of the province.

Some 300 people, including representatives from tribes in Yukon and Alaska, attended the funeral ceremonies at the community center. They sang a goodbye hymn before the ashes were flown 30 miles by helicopter to a mountain site near which the body was found in the Tatshenshini glacier in August 1999. Nine people were present at the final burial ceremony, including the three Canadian high school teachers who discovered the body two years ago. No special tomb has been built at the burial site.

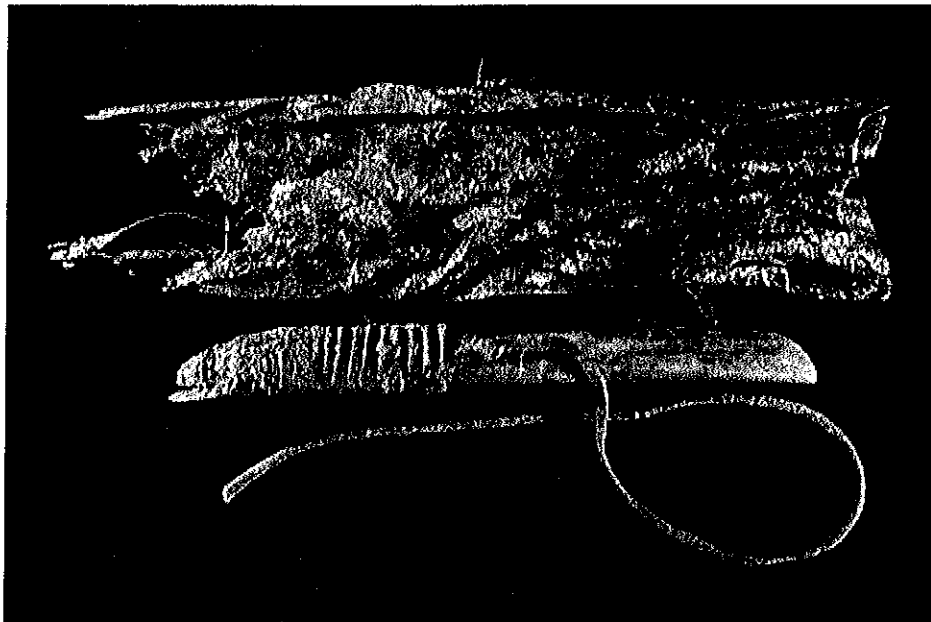
The Champagne-Aisihik First Nation laid claim to Kwaday Dan Sinchi shortly after his remains were discovered, but DNA tests have not yet determined whether he in fact belonged to the Champagne-Aisihik or some other tribal group. Representatives from ten neighboring tribal groups, including some from Yukon and Alaska, were invited to a council meeting in May to decide what should be done to the remains after they were handed over.

Some U.S. and Canadian scientists have expressed dismay about the cremation, but Joe quoted Canadian scientists as saying they had taken DNA and other samples from the body before it was cremated. In fact the original deadline of December 2000 was extended to enable the scientific testing to be completed, he said. Results from the tests were still coming in, and scientists also have taken blood samples from tribal groups in British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska to determine Kwaday Dan Sinchi's family links.

The First Nations believe it would have been a sacrilege to put the body on display in a museum, but several of the garments, weapons and other artifacts found with Kwaday Dan Sinich are being preserved at the Royal British Columbia Museum and in another center in White Horse, Northwest Territories. The ice man was discovered when three high school teachers were hunting wild sheep in northern British Columbia and sighted parts of the remains on the surface of the melting glacier, with artifacts lying nearby. Carbon dating from the hat and hunting weapons indicated that he had died sometime between 1415 and 1445.

The manner of his death has not been determined, but scientists believe he probably perished after falling into a crevasse, or dropped from exhaustion after being caught in a storm and simply froze to death while lying unconscious on the glacier. Found with him was a woven hat similar to other such apparel linked to tribes in Canada and Washington state, along with weapons, clothes, a robe made of fur pelts, and a pouch with preserved pieces of salmon.

Scientists, who had agreed to carry out tests without desecrating the body, said he was between 18 and 22 years old when he died. His head was not found, but tufts of hair discovered near the body showed he had straight black hair cut at shoulder length. His body tissue was found to be in excellent condition, as were pollen samples found in the hat and food extracted in minute quantities from his stomach.



*Hand tool of unknown use with the pouch in which it was found  
(Credit: Yukon Government Heritage Branch)  
[www.tbc.gov.bc.ca/news/2000nov/kwaday/pages/hand\\_tool.htm](http://www.tbc.gov.bc.ca/news/2000nov/kwaday/pages/hand_tool.htm)*



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Secretary - (vacant)  
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Wilfred Laurier University, Archaeology  
75 University Avenue West,  
Waterloo ON N2T 3C5

## Hamilton chapter

President - Jacqueline Fisher  
Vice-President - Brad Bandow  
Secretary/Treasurer - Helen Sluis  
Newsletter - The Heights; Editor - Bill Fitzgerald  
Mailing address - 452 Jackson Street W.,  
Hamilton ON L8P 1N4 Membership - \$10  
Meetings - usually at 7:00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month,  
except June-August, at Dundum Castle  
Email - hamilton.oas@hwcn.org / Internet - www.hwcn.org/link/hcoas

## London chapter

President - Christine Nelson  
Vice-president - Paul O'Neal  
Secretary - Karen Mattila  
Treasurer - Chris Ellis  
Directors - Kristen Snarey, Susan Lancashire  
Newsletter - KEWA; Editors - Christine Dodd & Chris Ellis  
Mailing address - 55 Centre Street London ON N6J 1T4  
Tel. (519) 675-7742, Fax (519) 675-7777  
Internet - http://yoda.socl.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/lonoas.html  
Membership - individual and family \$18, institutional \$21  
Meetings - usually at 8:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month  
except May-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology

## Niagara-on- the-Lake chapter

President - Laura Dodson  
Vice-President - Paul Catling  
Secretary/Treasurer - Clara Tarnoy  
Mailing address - Box 1016  
Niagara-on-the-Lake ON L0S 1J0  
Tel. (905) 468-5202  
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm  
on the 1st Wednesday of the month, except July-August  
in the Navy Hall, Ricardo Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake

## Ottawa chapter

President - Lois King  
Vice-President - (vacant)  
Secretary - Heather Stronach  
Treasurer - Bill MacLennan  
Public Archaeology - Irene-Anne Spanne  
Director-at-large - Ian Dyck  
Newsletter - Ottawa Archaeologist; Editor - Jean-François Beaulieu  
Mailing address - Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1  
Internet - www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawa\_oas/otcch.htm  
Membership - individual \$17, family \$20, student \$10  
Meetings - 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 chapter

President - Frances Duke  
Secretary/Treasurer - Andrew Hinshelwood  
Mailing address - 331 Hallam Street,  
Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9  
Meetings - 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 chapter

President - Pat Reed  
Vice-President - Marjorie Clarkson  
Secretary - Annie Gould  
Treasurer - Roberta O'Brien  
Newsletter - Profile; Editor - Andy Schoenhofer  
Mailing address - Toronto's First Post Office,  
260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1  
Membership - individual \$10, family \$12  
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in  
the Sidney Smith Hall basement, room 560a, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street

## Windsor chapter

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 \$17, family \$30  
Meetings - usually held at 7:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month except June-August,  
at the Windsor Family Credit Union, 2800 Tecumseh Road East (back door)