



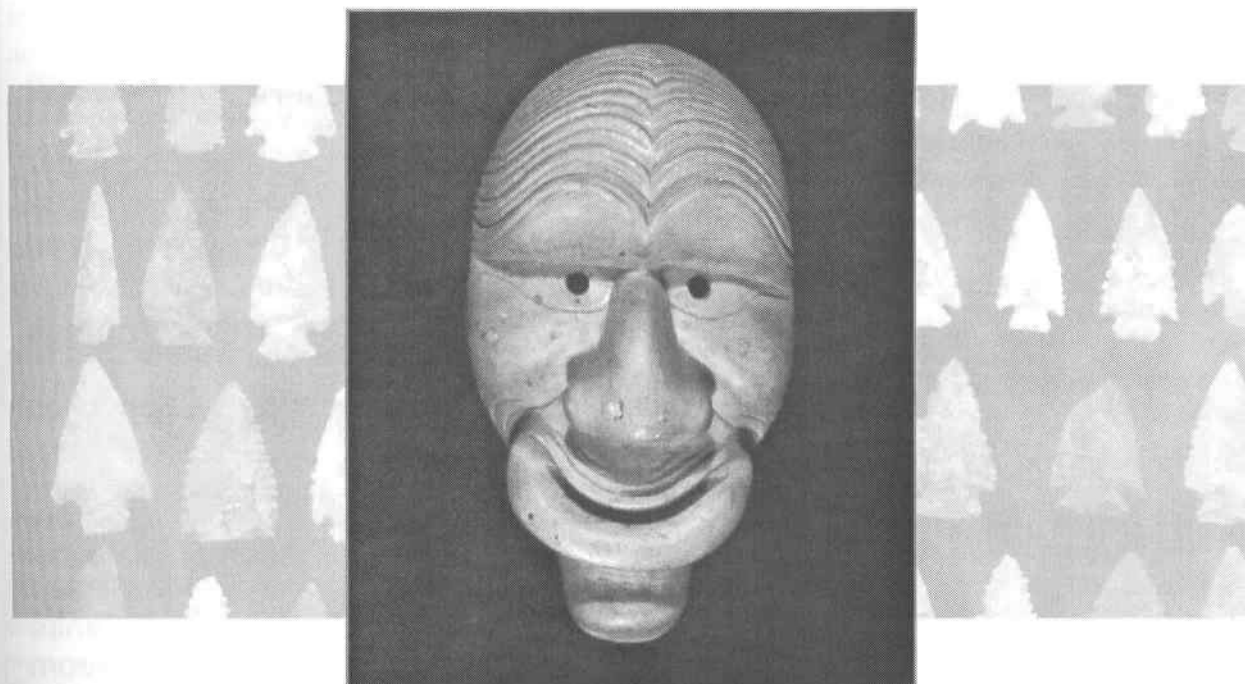
Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

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## Arch Notes Special Feature

Ruthven and the Collection of Andrew Thompson:  
A Case Study of a Nineteenth Century Antiquarian . . . . . 7

*Ronald F. Williamson, Eva M. MacDonald,  
Robert H. Pihl, Robert I. MacDonald,  
Deborah A. Steiss, and David A. Robertson*

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## Symposium

### **Peterborough 2002**

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## **... editor's note**

*The issue features an investigation of the Colonel Andrew Thompson collection at Ruthven Park, on the Grand River at Cayuga. This is a unique opportunity to look at not only a superb nineteenth century collection of aboriginal artifacts, but also into the antiquarian mind in collecting such a incredible array of artifacts. Our thanks to Ron, Eva, Rob and Rob, Deb, and David for the Ruthven article.*

*Check out the new event listings inside the back page!*

## President's notes

Well, it's been an incredibly busy quarter for me; I'd forgotten just how much stuff goes on all the time here at the OAS and in the wider archaeological and heritage communities in Ontario.

First, I would like to offer my sincere apologies to Eva MacDonald, Member of the OAS Board, Director of Publications, Chair of the Publications Committee, and all around nice person. I am so sorry that I left her name off the list of those elected to serve on the Board of Directors for 2002 printed here in my column in the Jan-Feb issue. I blame advancing age and all those brain cells I so thoughtlessly squandered in my youth catching up with me now.

I note that the intrepid OAS participants of the Egypt trip, just had their six month anniversary party. This is a timely reminder to sincerely thank Charles Garrad for his tireless efforts in seeing that the trip was successful, especially, amid the turmoil and after-effects of September 11, 2001. Thanks also to all those members who supported the Society and went along on this trip of a lifetime.

I am happy to report that Executive Director, Jo Holden, and myself attended a meeting at the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation, on Manitoulin Is. The wintery weather provided a beautiful, sunny and calm hiatus for our long drive up and back from the GTA. This face-to-face meeting was the result of several years of letter and phone communication. We were greeted warmly by Curator Mike Cywink, Executive Director Paul Nadjiwan, and esteemed elder, Raymond Armstrong and honoured with a smudging ceremony. The Ojibwe Cultural Foundation and the elders of the community are interested in forming a partnership with the OAS to assist them in developing, among other things, a repository for human remains which are in the process of repatriation. They are interested in opening a dialogue with us to explore how our two groups can be of assistance to one another. We look forward to growing a fruitful relationship with the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation.

As you may know, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation is moving through a process of

review called "Archaeology Customer Service Project." They have a four point plan of changes to the way things are done now at the Ministry which they outline in an update report in this issue of *Arch Notes*. Please take the time to read it. If you have Internet access, I encourage you to point your browser at <[www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/cudiv/heritage/arch\\_custsvc.htm](http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/cudiv/heritage/arch_custsvc.htm)>.

I am assured that documents pertaining to the stakeholder meetings being held on these matters will appear at that site where you may examine them and respond, if you wish. You might also wish to follow the lively discussions on this topic on the OAS's electronic bulletin board and discussion list: OAS-L. Anyone can join. Just go to <<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/OAS-L/>> and follow the instructions to participate.

I have attended meetings thus far on Feb 28 (Licenses) and Mar 18 (Reports) as well as a teleconference on Mar 13 (Terms and definitions).

These meetings have been well-attended by members of the consulting community as most of the proposed changes have to do with their specific concerns. However, many of the proposed changes to licensing/reporting procedures and certainly proposed new definitions attached to the Regulations in the Ontario Heritage Act ("property", "archaeological site", "marine heritage site", "heritage wreck", "archaeological fieldwork" and "artifact") are of interest to avocational archaeologists, academic archaeologists, students, and members of the Society who just plain care about what happens to the archaeological heritage of Ontario. It is these latter groups which I have foremost in mind when I am sitting at the meeting table. In particular, the OAS will strenuously object to any changes which may disenfranchise "non consultant" archaeologists as they have no other official voice at the table.

So far, I am cautiously optimistic about the entire process, especially the proposed definitions (currently under review and subject to upper management approvals at the MTCR). It was primarily the fuzziness of those definitions, where they existed at all, which caused the last attempt at prosecution under the Act to be summarily dismissed when it went to court. We need new and clear definitions badly.

I will continue to participate in this process and hope that the results of all this deliberation will bear more fruit than the last time we went through something similar. That time the result was the sad demise of the "new Ontario Heritage Act" which died an ignominious death on the floor of the House after years of hard work by all aspects of the heritage community.

Last, it is with regret that I must announce the resignation Charlton Carscadden from the Board of Directors. Charlton felt that the press of personal

affairs did not leave him with the amount of time he felt necessary to devote to his duties in the OAS. We wish him well and will miss his presence around the meeting table.

Mid-term vacancies on the Board have occurred several times in the history of the OAS. After thoughtful consideration at the March 23 Board of Directors meeting, the Board decided not to seek an interim appointment. I will serve as acting Director of Chapter Services.

Cheers, Christine

## From the OAS office...

Many of our readers have noticed the colourful inserts advertising the programming the Society is offering for all ages, abilities and interest levels now that it has a facility from which to run them.

Over the fall of 2001 the Society ran a very successful four lecture series exploring the *Human Occupation of the North Shore of Lake Ontario*. Just concluding is a series on *Egyptian Archaeology*, that shared the most recent work and thinking in this area. Programming for children, ages seven through nine, entailed a series of three "fun" afternoons. The children romped through Medieval Madness, did "Dinos" and experienced Egypt at their own level! The response to the programming for both children and adults has been encouraging. The parents are asking for more archaeologically based programming for their children and the adults are pushing the programming team to source out, discover and present more diverse and thought provoking adult leisure learning opportunities.

The Society's participation with the York Regional Board of Education is still expanding. After developing a successful, curriculum based program for the grade six unit entitled "First Nations" with their curriculum department, we've been invited back to the creative process and are now working on a new grade twelve history component that as a work in progress currently will encompass lab work, the history of the settlement of the north shore of Lake Ontario, and a

written research report that will go back to a panel of teachers pulled from the English, History, and a department of the student's choice, as one of their pre University credits. Exciting times!

As of this issue, readers will notice that the inserts have dwindled considerably. As a cost saving measure it was decided to replace the inserts with a dedicated page, within *Arch Notes*. Watch for listings of the Society's programming, special events, Chapter notices and other events from sister Societies' in which our membership may wish to participate.

The business of keeping the wheels turning at the OAS has continued apace. The first year report to the Trillium Foundation will most likely be in by the time this issue of *Arch Notes* reaches you, and other applications to fund many of our proposed efforts will be in various stages of completion.

Meetings with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation and the executive staff of the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation, located on beautiful Manitoulin Island, have filled our agendas, stimulated our creative juices and taxed our thinking processes throughout February and March (see President's Notes).

As always the office is a busy place and the staff has started preparations to get out to our own special back forty with all those smiling grade sixes!

Jo Holden, *Executive Director*

## Archaeology Customer Service Project

### Status Report No. 2 – March 2002

*Ontario Ministry of  
Tourism, Culture, and Recreation*

#### Licensing

We have completed a first draft of a new framework for licensing. On February 28, 2002, we held a full-day meeting with a cross-section of stakeholders to discuss the proposed framework. The discussion was lively and the expert input of participants was invaluable.

Our discussions focussed on three main areas:

1. Licence categories
2. Licence eligibility criteria and grand-parenting of current licensees
3. Licence expiry terms

We are in the process of revising the draft licensing framework based on the comments we received and will be sharing the changes with you.

As discussed at the meeting, the issue of field directors requires further consideration and discussion; in particular:

- what qualifications/experience should field directors have to ensure that archaeological resources are protected?
- should field directors be licensed? If not, how should we ensure that they are qualified?

We are developing some options to address these questions and will be seeking stakeholder (including Field Directors) input on them.

You can find the licensing framework paper used at the meeting on our Web site at: [http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/arch\\_custsvc.htm](http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/arch_custsvc.htm).

#### Reporting and Report Review

We met with stakeholders on March 18, 2002 to discuss our first draft of a new reporting framework for consulting archaeology. The draft framework addresses the following key areas:

- determining the right level of detail the technical guidelines should contain
- developing a stage 4 guideline and clarifying the use of interim reports
- establishing time limits for ministry report review
- separating the technical review of reports (i.e., for recommending development clearance) from the licensing review (i.e., for ensuring that regulated requirements are met)
- monitoring compliance for licensing
- formalizing a dispute resolution process where disagreements arise (e.g., how much and what kind of work is required on a particular stage 4 project)

The draft framework paper will be posted on our Web site. We are also reviewing the reporting requirements for non-consultant archaeologists and seek their comments on any proposed new approaches.

We are in the process of reviewing all outstanding archaeology reports. As files are closed, we will be notifying you by mail that your reports have been reviewed.

#### Information Technology

Upgrading our Information Technology systems is critical to achieving high customer service standards. When completed, this initiative will allow us to electronically track reports under review and generate accessible updates for archaeologists and developers about the status of their review. It will also create electronic service delivery capabilities in the future (e.g., electronic filing of reports).

We have completed an assessment of our current capacity and future needs, and have hired an IT consultant to help us standardize our business processes and integrate our main databases.

#### Proposed Changes to the Ontario Heritage Act

The Ministry has proposed a number of minor amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act as part of a government bill to improve efficiency.

The proposed changes relating to archaeology are outlined for you below. However, it is important to note that they are still at the proposal stage and will require further approval by the Legislative Assembly.

The Ministry is proposing to:

- make it explicit that archaeological property includes underwater sites, in addition to those on land
- clarify that knowingly altering an archaeological site, removing an artifact from a site, or carrying out archaeological fieldwork without a licence is not permitted
- replace the various terms used in the Act for archaeological work with the single term "archaeological fieldwork" to add clarity
- provide the Ministry with the option to issue life-time licences in the future
- clarify that only individuals can apply for licences, not businesses or institutions
- prescribe the eligibility criteria for licences in regulation
- move the licensing forms out of regulation so they can be kept up-to-date more easily
- define in regulation key words or expressions used in the Act that are not currently defined (e.g. "archaeological site", "archaeological fieldwork")

On March 13, 2002, Ministry staff held a conference call with several archaeologists who volunteered to assist us in developing these definitions. We are now fine-tuning our proposed definitions based on their advice.

While there is more work to do on the Archaeology Customer Service Project, we'd like to take this opportunity to thank all of you who participated in our stakeholder meetings, sent us written comments, or called us with your ideas on how to make our program better. Your input is helping us make changes, which will benefit everyone who is involved in the archaeological process in Ontario.

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If you have any questions or comments about the Archaeology Customer Service Project, please call or write:

Dahlia Klinger, Team Leader  
Heritage Policy & Program Development  
(416) 314-6601  
dahlia.klinger@MCZCR.gov.on.ca

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## The OAS welcomes new members

*A. Hawkins – Toronto*  
*N. Carballo-Garcia – Concord*  
*E. Chalifoux – Montreal PQ*  
*L. Clark – Richmond Hill*  
*D. Fokes – Dunrobin*  
*J. Franzen – Bark River MI*  
*J. Leader – Cambridge*  
*D. Lewis – Scarborough*  
*D. MacDonald – Toronto*  
*R. McEwan – Renfrew*

*D. Moore – Barrie*  
*S. Osadec – Toronto*  
*A. Pawlowski – Hamilton*  
*K. Pfeiffer – Toronto*  
*K. Porter-Lee – Bolton*  
*N. Smith – Toronto*  
*E. Sonneberg – Thunder Bay*  
*R. Szabo – Warkworth*  
*H. Thompson – Saginaw MI*  
*B. Wrigley – Toronto*



# Ruthven and the Collection of Andrew Thompson: A Case Study of a Nineteenth Century Antiquarian

by Ronald F. Williamson, Eva M. MacDonald,  
Robert H. Pihl, Robert I. MacDonald,  
Deborah A. Steiss, and David A. Robertson

*Archaeological Services Inc.*

## Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was involved in the development of a management plan for Ruthven Park, the mid-nineteenth century historic estate of Colonel David Thompson, one of the chief proponents of the Grand River Navigation Company. The estate is approximately 640 hectares (1,600 acres) in extent and is situated on the east side of the Grand River north of Cayuga, Ontario (Figure 1). It encompasses an exquisite Greek Revival mansion within a fine example of a nineteenth century picturesque landscape. The Park is managed by the Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. and is now a National Historic Site open to the public.

The primary purpose of the archaeological component of the project was to undertake an inventory of archaeological features on the property and to provide recommendations for their management (ASI 1997; 1998). One of the more interesting secondary tasks, however, was to undertake a preliminary assessment of the scope and quality of the remarkable Andrew Thompson aboriginal artifact collection consisting of over 3,000 museum quality specimens, collected in the late nineteenth century. This article reports on this collection, currently housed at Ruthven Park.

## Documentation of the Aboriginal Artifact Collection

### *Summary Discussion of Collections*

Andrew T. Thompson, was the eldest son of Colonel David Thompson. His aboriginal artifact collection consists of a total of 3,605 artifacts including flaked stone projectile points, bifaces, and other tools, ground stone celts and gorgets, ceramic vessel sherds and smoking pipe fragments, bone tools, and iron trade axes, as well as 21 historic ethnographic items (see Tables 2-5). A journal maintained by Andrew Thompson provides detailed information regarding some of the pieces in the collection and indicates that most of the material was collected locally.

The Ruthven collection constitutes an extremely significant resource given its overall scope and magnitude and the superlative quality of the majority of the artifacts. Virtually every projectile point type recognized in the lower Great Lakes region is represented in the collection, yet it is apparent that the majority of the material is of local origin. This conclusion is based both on the comparatively detailed records that are provided by the journal entries for some classes of material, and the fact that over 90% of the flaked stone tools is manufactured

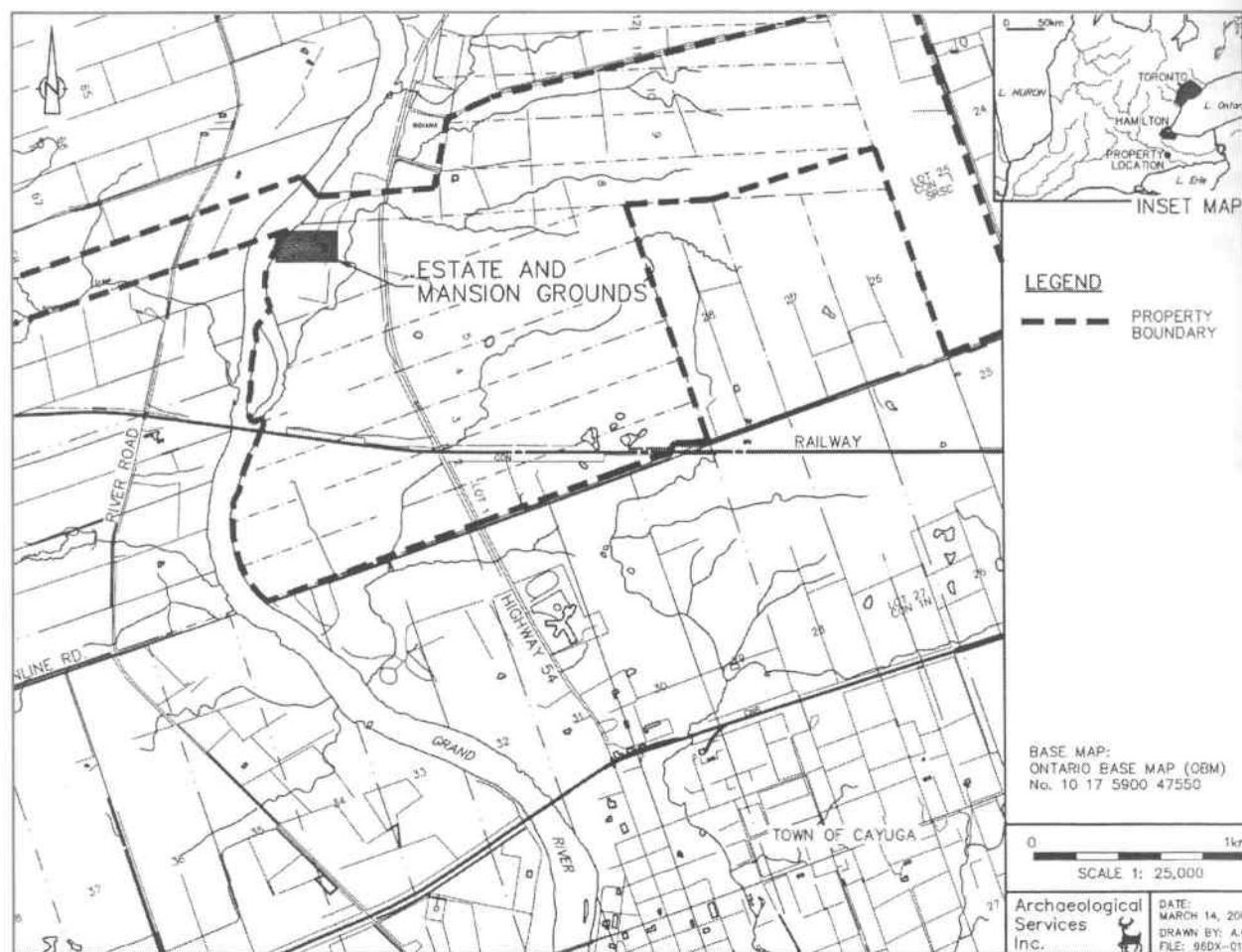


Figure 1. Location of Ruthven Estate

from local Onondaga chert. In light of the fact that the majority of the specimens in the collection are of museum quality, it exhibits considerable potential as a research, teaching and interpretive tool, and must be regarded as a resource of national significance. The collection is also an exceptional example of nineteenth century antiquarianism as practised by social elites. These general themes are given further consideration in the following sections.

#### *The Cultural-Historical Representativeness of the Collection*

As a whole, the collection is reflective of the entire pre-contact sequence of human settlement in southern Ontario, from the first colonization of the region approximately 11,000 years ago, through to

the occupations of the peoples that made up the tribal confederacy known as the Neutral in the seventeenth century AD. The eighteenth and nineteenth century aboriginal occupation of the region is also represented in the collection by numerous wooden artifacts.

Nevertheless, establishing linkages between the material in the collection and the culture history and archaeological resources of the immediate vicinity of the estate is more problematic, given the incompleteness of the provenience documentation that has survived. While over 2,400 projectile points were inventoried during the study, for example, only 400 are mentioned in A. Thompson's journal, which was maintained from September of 1887 to September of 1892. The records for the ground stone artifacts are somewhat more complete. There



are journal entries for a total of 231 celts, whereas 221 were inventoried. Of these 221, a total of 130 were matched to specific journal entries. Similarly, the journal records a total of 38 gorgets, whereas 26 were inventoried, and 23 of these were matched to journal entries.

To substantiate the theory that the majority of specimens in the Thompson collection originated on farms within the general vicinity of the Ruthven estate, a brief comparison of three data sets was undertaken.

First, a comparison was made between donor surnames in A. Thompson's journal and surnames that appeared on Township maps published in the 1877 *Historical Atlas of Haldimand County*. Names that appeared in both data sets were then highlighted on copies of the maps, as were their farms. As the journal was started only 10 years after the publication of the Haldimand County atlas, it is reasonable to expect that some direct matches could be made between peoples' names in the journal and those that appeared as landowners in North Cayuga, Seneca and Oneida Townships. Indeed, numerous matches were made between full names listed in the journal and names illustrated in the Atlas, including George Murray, Emerson Martindale, David Rogers, Mrs. J. Thompson, Alex Thompson, and Thomas Lester. Not surprisingly, many of the highlighted farms were adjacent to the Grand River between Caledonia and Dunnville.

Where no Christian name was provided in the journal, as for Mrs. Bain, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Smith, 'Chrysler,' and 'Anderson,' or where the full journal name could not be found on the maps, as for May Rogers, William Stephenson and D. Thompson (N. Cayuga), every farm where one of these eight surnames appeared was also highlighted as candidate properties where these people may have lived.

The second step was to map the locations of registered archaeological sites directly onto the 1877 maps to find out whether any sites lay within the

boundary of a farm where a match was made between map and journal entry names. The result was the mapping of 37 archaeological sites (some of which are multi-component) on 15 properties highlighted during step one of this exercise. The sites comprise two Palaeo-Indian components, seventeen Archaic, one Middle Woodland, eight Transitional Woodland (Princess Point), one Middle Ontario Iroquoian component, one Late Ontario Iroquoian village, three historic Neutral components and one 'Woodland' site. Twelve of the archaeological sites were registered as undetermined pre-contact sites. Thus, almost every period in Ontario pre-contact history is represented among the 37 registered sites, just as the Thompson collection contains specimens from the Palaeo-Indian period through to the historic Iroquoian period.

Finally, the types of specimens were noted for those journal entries where the donor's name matched an archaeological site mapped on the 1877 Atlas. Sometimes, a comparison of these three data sets was illuminating. For example, three entries in the journal indicated that 15 projectile points, one pipe bowl and one gorget were obtained from George Murray. Three archaeological sites can be mapped on the 1877 farm of George Murray: one Palaeo-Indian (AfGx-76), one undetermined pre-

**Table 1. Registered Components within 10 kilometres of Ruthven by Chronological Period (1997)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Palaeo-Indian	6	3.2
General Archaic	50	26.9
Early Archaic	7	3.8
Middle Archaic	7	3.8
Late Archaic	14	7.5
General Woodland	10	5.4
Early Woodland	4	2.2
Middle Woodland	6	3.2
Transitional Woodland	11	5.9
Late Woodland	14	7.5
Historic Neutral	5	2.7
Undetermined Pre-contact	52	28.0
	<b>186</b>	<b>100.0</b>

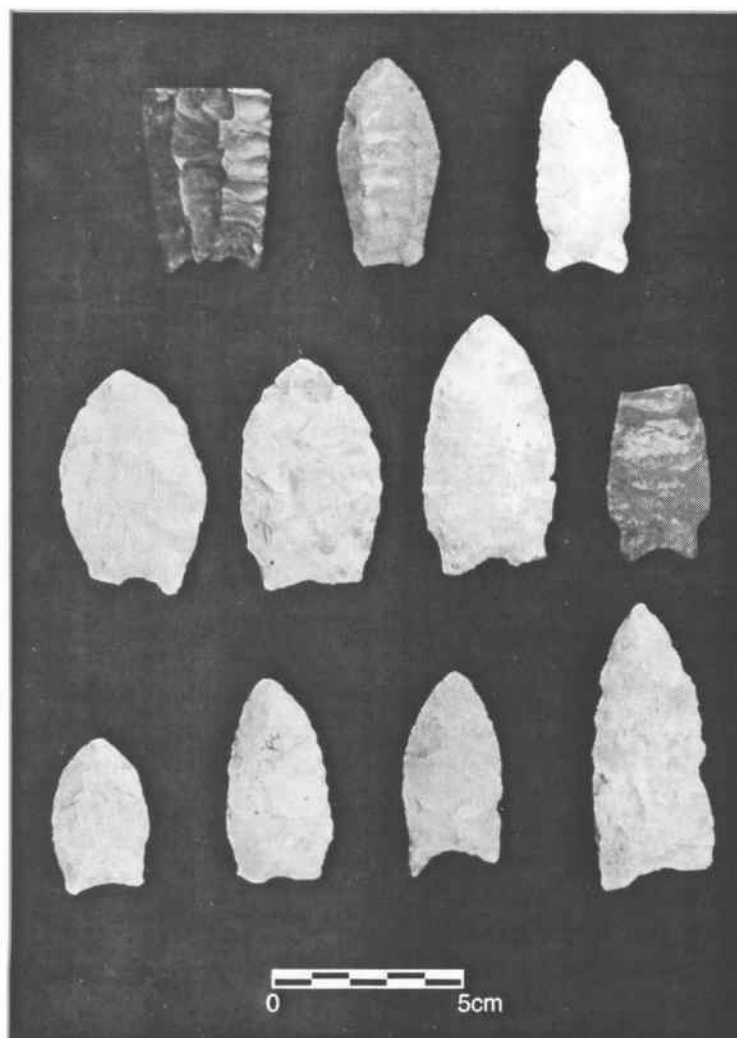


Plate 1. Palaeo-Indian points.

contact (AfGx-20), and one with both historic Neutral and Archaic components (AfGx-63). It is probable, therefore, that the projectile points and pipe bowl that Murray gave to A.T. Thompson came from his farm. It is interesting to note that although no Early Woodland components were registered among the 37 sites, gorgets were a common journal entry. Perhaps the undetermined preBcontact site (AfGx-20) on the Murray farm contains an Early Woodland component as a gorget was one item that Murray gave to Thompson.

Another good match between the three data sets is the Thomas Lester farm that contains the historic Neutral 'Indiana' (AfGx-2) site, and the Princess

Point 'Lester II' (AfGx-47) site. Four journal entries were made for Thomas Lester, including one iron trade axe, one gouge, 'crockery,' and 'pottery.' The trade axe most definitely could have come from the Indiana site, and the pottery and gouge could have come from either site.

In six cases, however, where the donor's name matched an archaeological site mapped on the 1877 Atlas, the only specimens that were donated were celts, which are often non-diagnostic artifacts. In most of these instances, only one donation was made despite the fact that many of the farms contain more than one site. It is likely, nevertheless, that these celts originated on the donors' farms.

In summary, this multi-step exercise underscored the likelihood that the majority of specimens in the Thompson collection originated on farms within the vicinity of the Ruthven Estate, as archaeological sites can be mapped onto farms owned by donors to the Thompson collection. No effort was made to verify that the names that appeared on the map also appeared on the assessment rolls as resident landowners, or to find out the names of tenants.

It is suggested that if this extra step is taken, however, more direct matches could be made for those journal names that did not appear on the maps. Based on the foregoing, it would appear that the majority of the collection is derived from local sites discovered by persons who, knowing Thompson's interest in these artifacts, subsequently sold or presented the material to him.

It was also revealing to examine the general character of the material in the collection in light of the inventory of registered archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of the estate. As of 1997, 139 pre-contact or historic aboriginal sites had been registered within a ten-kilometre radius of the estate. Fourteen of these sites have been classified as multi-

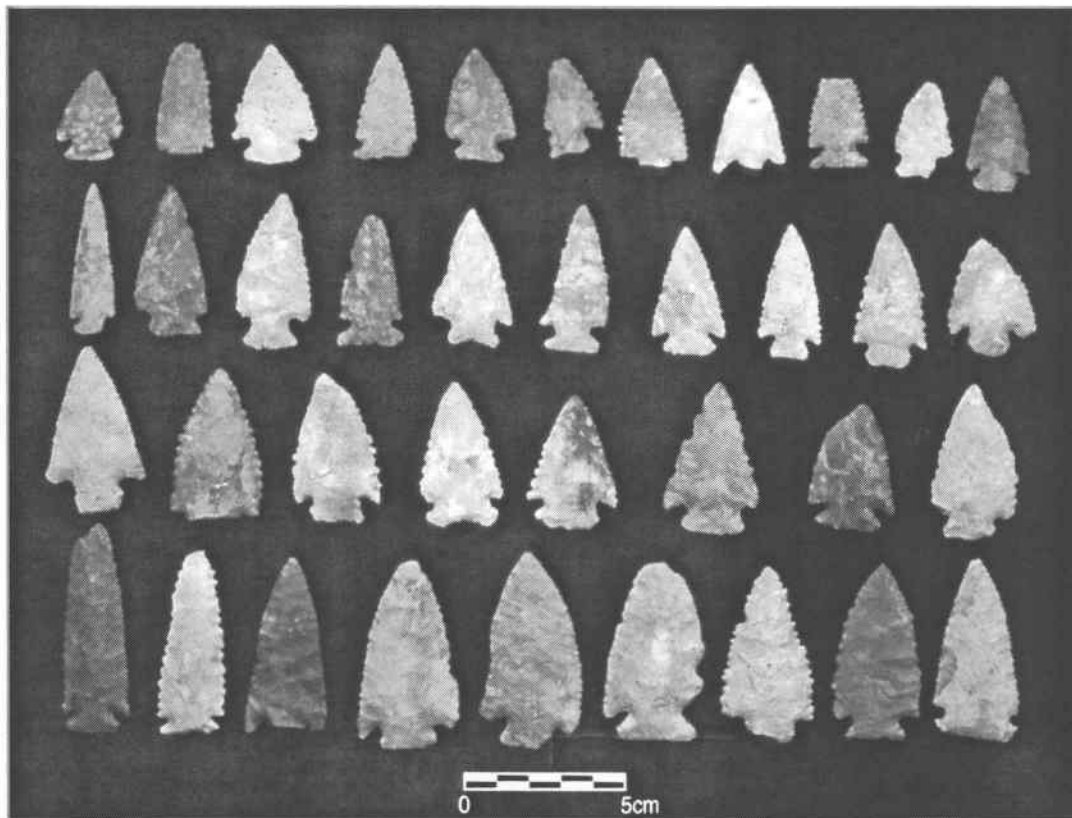


Plate 2. Early Archaic – Nettling points.

component, in that they have yielded material diagnostic of more than one chronological period. Thus, the site inventory includes a total of 186 discrete components (Table 1).

Moreover, subsequent to our examination of the collection, ASI (1998) documented an additional 26 archaeological sites within Ruthven Park itself, consisting of 34 components, including 12 Archaic sites (two Early, five Middle, four Late and one Transitional), four Woodland sites (including two Late Woodland), and five historic period sites, one of which is nineteenth century aboriginal. The remainder are of unknown affiliation. Many of these sites may also have been source locations for some of the collection.

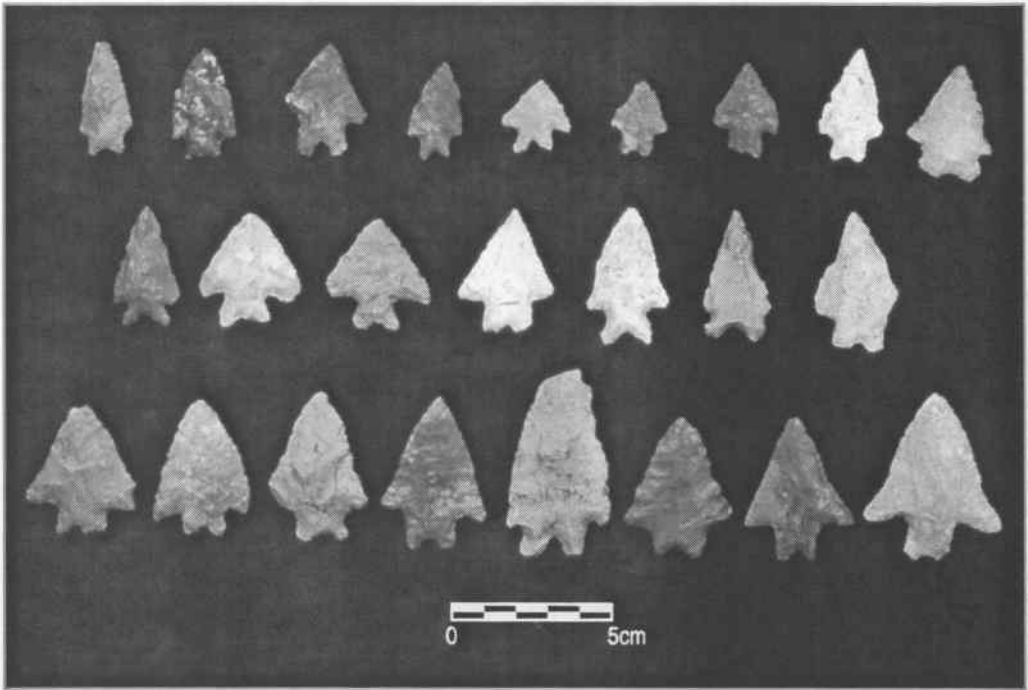
#### *Palaeo-Indian Period*

The Ruthven collection contains two diagnostic Early Palaeo-Indian projectile points (circa 11,000

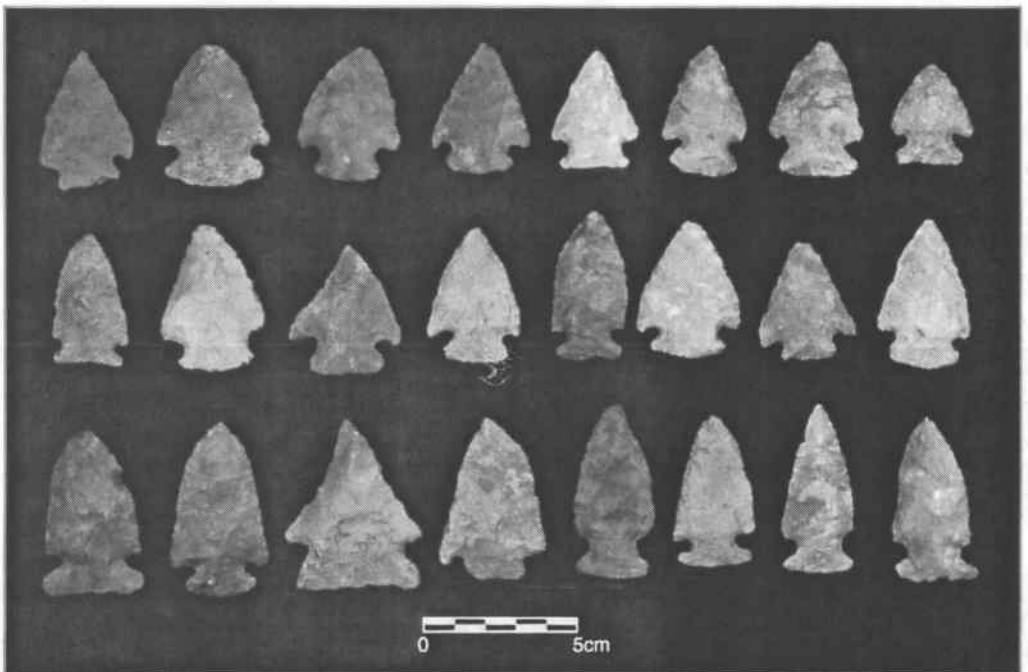
–10,500 B.P.) and 10 Late Palaeo-Indian (circa 10,500–10,000 B.P.) points (Plate 1). Together, these items account for less than 0.4% of the formal flaked lithic tool collection. A total of six Palaeo-Indian components (3.23% of the site inventory) have been identified within a ten-kilometre radius of the estate. All of these points are manufactured from locally available Onondaga and Bois Blanc formation cherts.

#### *Archaic Period*

The Archaic period is commonly divided into three sub-periods: Early Archaic (circa 10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (circa 8000–4500 B.P.), and Late Archaic (circa 4500–2800 B.P.). Few Early or Middle Archaic period sites have been investigated and they, like Palaeo-Indian sites, are often identified on the basis of the recovery of isolated projectile points.



*Plate 3. Early Archaic – Bifurcate points.*



*Plate 4. Middle Archaic – Brewerton corner-notched points.*

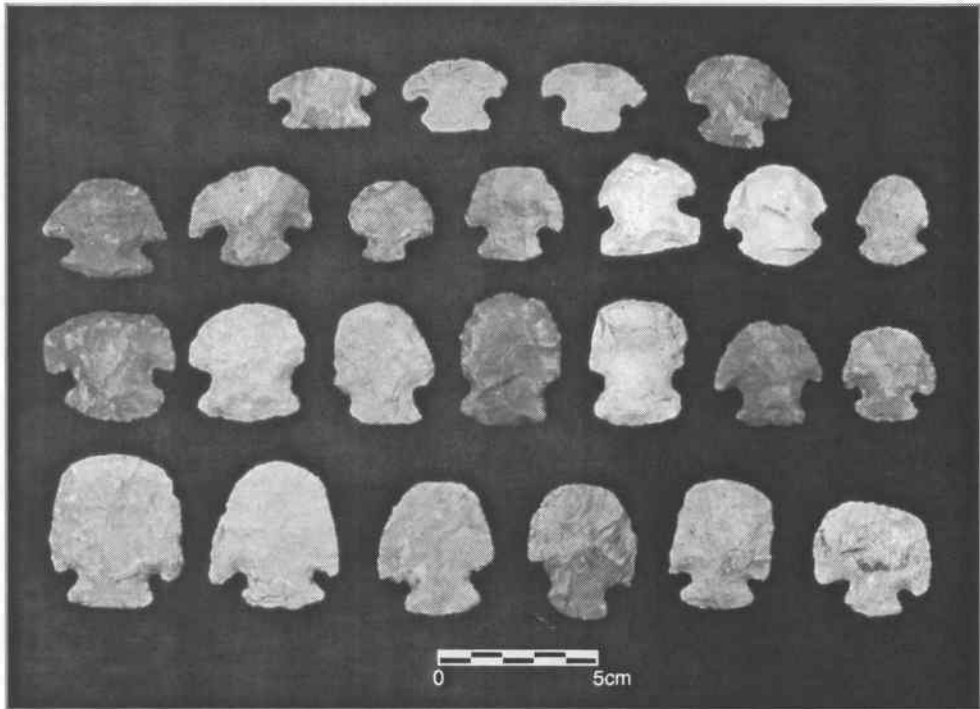
Diagnostic Archaic period projectile points, manufactured from locally available cherts, comprise over 50% of the Ruthven flaked lithic tool collection (Early Archaic — 8.71% (Plates 2 and 3); Middle Archaic — 21.16% (Plates 4–7); and Late Archaic — 26.89% (Plates 8–15). Approximately 40% of the registered components within ten kilometres of the estate have been identified as Archaic. A significant proportion of the sites designated as undetermined pre-contact (27.96% of the registered

components) are also likely to be Archaic period occupations.

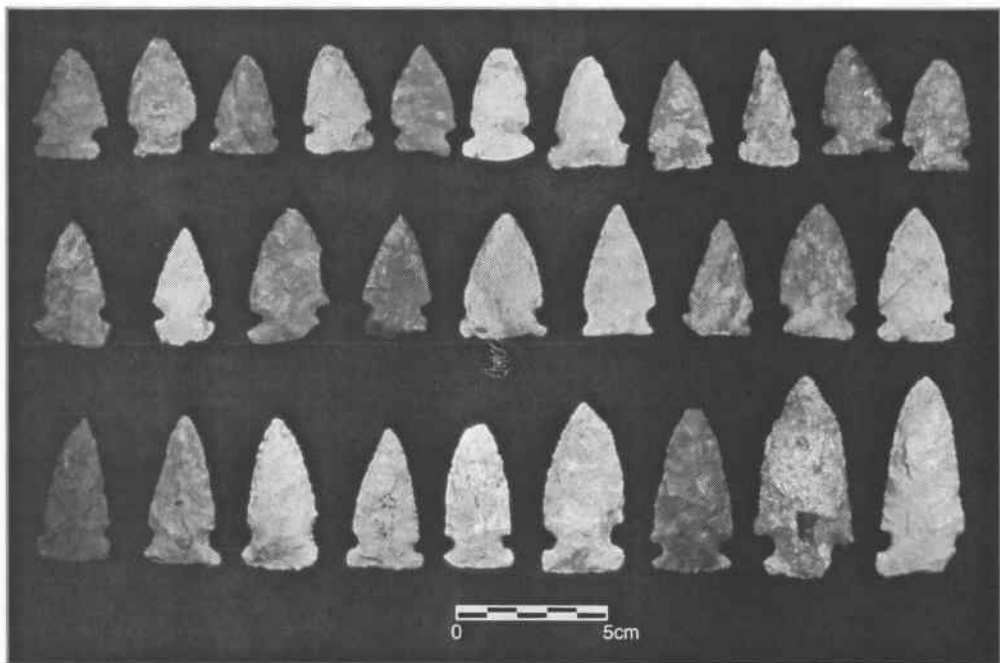
Several aspects of the Ruthven Archaic projectile point sample deserve brief comment. The large quantity of Early Archaic period Nettling points (229), for example, is unusually high, particularly when compared to the representation of the preceding Palaeo-Indian period. It is also unusual in light of the fact that only seven Early Archaic components have been identified within ten kilometres of

**Table 2. Ruthven Collection – Flaked Lithics**

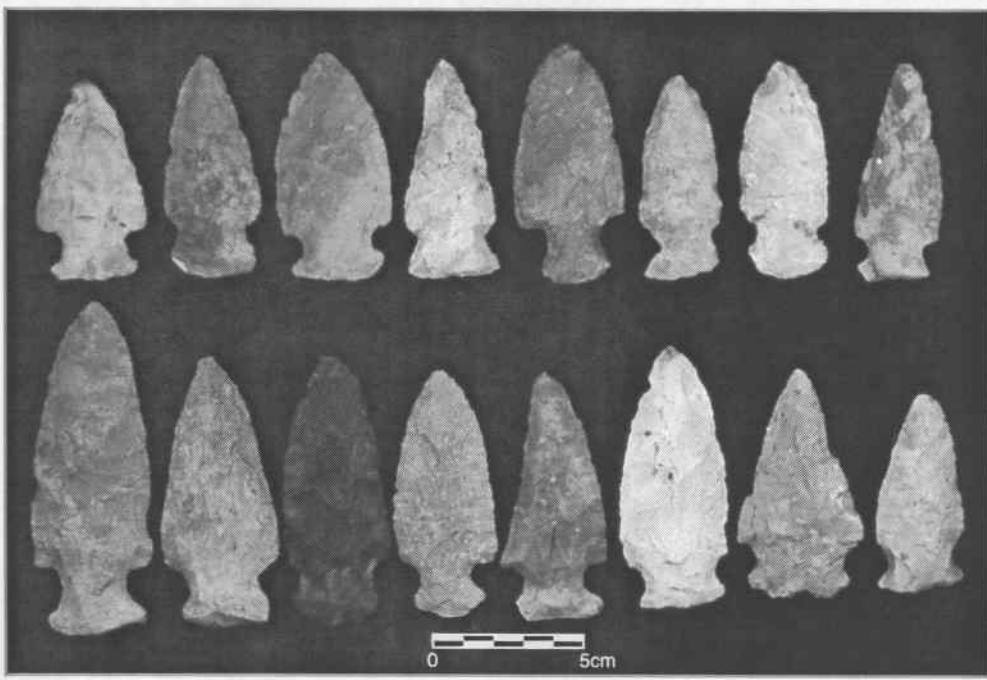
Age (BP)	Period	Point Type	Collection Location & Quantity				Totals	
			Cabinet	Metal Box	Wooden Bozes	Attic	n	%
11,000	Palaeo-Indian	Gainey			1		1	0.0
		Barnes					0	0.0
10,500		Crowfield	1				1	0.0
10,000		Hi-Lo	9			1	10	0.3
9,800	Early Archaic	Nettling	180	37	12		229	7.3
8,900		Bifurcate Base	41	4			45	1.4
8,000	Middle Archaic	Stemmed					0	0.0
6,500		Side Notched	122	2			124	3.9
5,000		Brewerton	449	21	34	4	508	16.1
		Large Side Notched	21				21	0.7
		Ear Notched	13				13	0.4
4,500	Late Archaic	Lamoka	127	5	7	1	140	4.4
3,800		Genesee	155	1	22	1	179	5.7
		Middle Broad Point	35				35	1.1
3,500		Adder Orchard	34	2	2		38	1.2
3,300		Crawford Knoll	186	13	3		202	6.4
		Innes	73	5			78	2.5
		Ace of Spades	116	10	4		130	4.1
		Orient	8				8	0.3
2,800		Hind	28	6	1		35	1.1
2,700	Early Woodland	Meadowood Bifaces/Points	178	15	19		212	6.7
2,200		Adena	48	2	2		52	1.7
2,100	Middle Woodland	Snyder	19	3	2		24	0.8
		Vanport	39	2			41	1.3
1,500		Exotic Bifaces/Points	22				22	0.7
1,450-300	Late Woodland	Points	193	10	5		208	6.6
		Non-Diagnostic	79		1		80	2.5
		Bifaces	439	69	61	5	574	18.2
		Scrapers	36		9	1	46	1.5
		Drills, Gravers	48	3	10		61	1.9
		Miscellaneous	13	10	7		30	1.0
		<b>Totals</b>		<b>2,712</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,147</b>



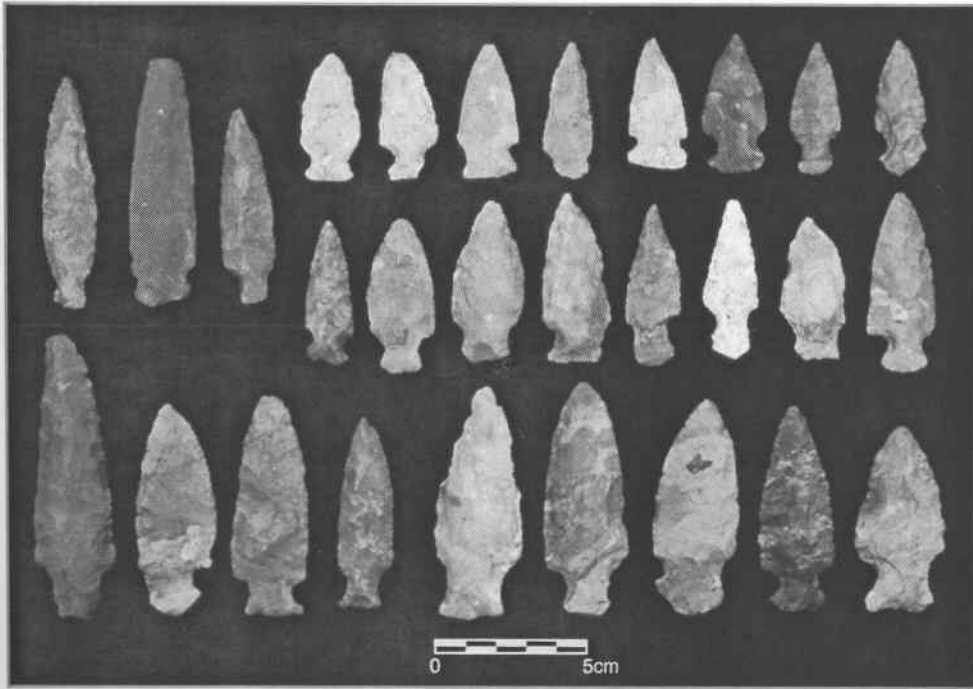
*Plate 5. Middle Archaic – Brewerton scrapers.*



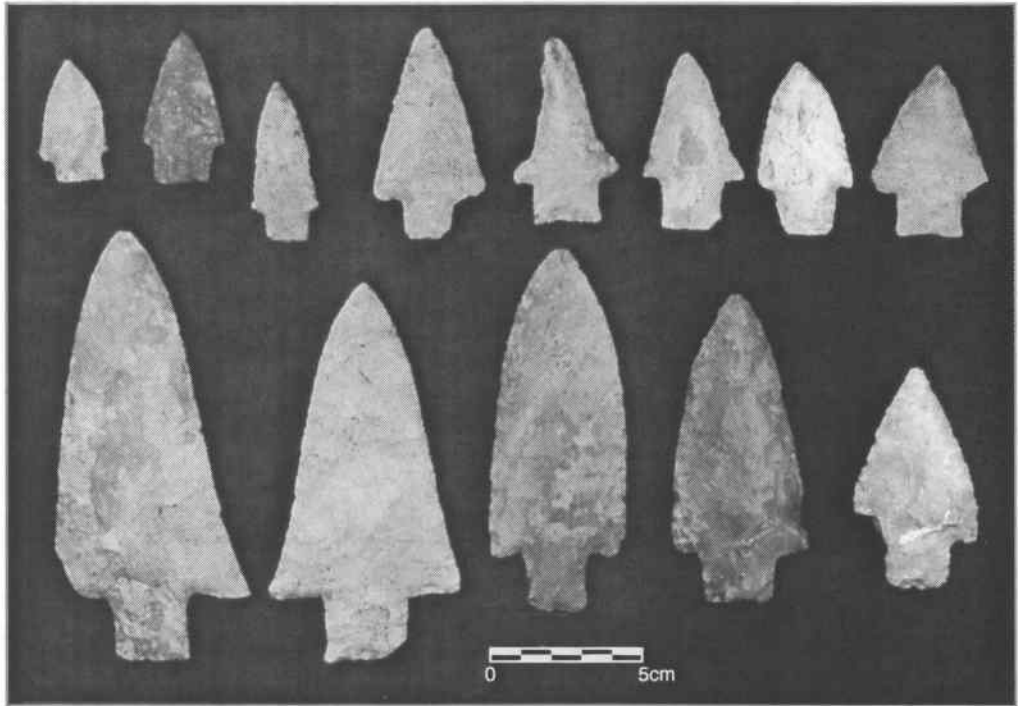
*Plate 6. Middle Archaic – Brewerton side-notched points.*



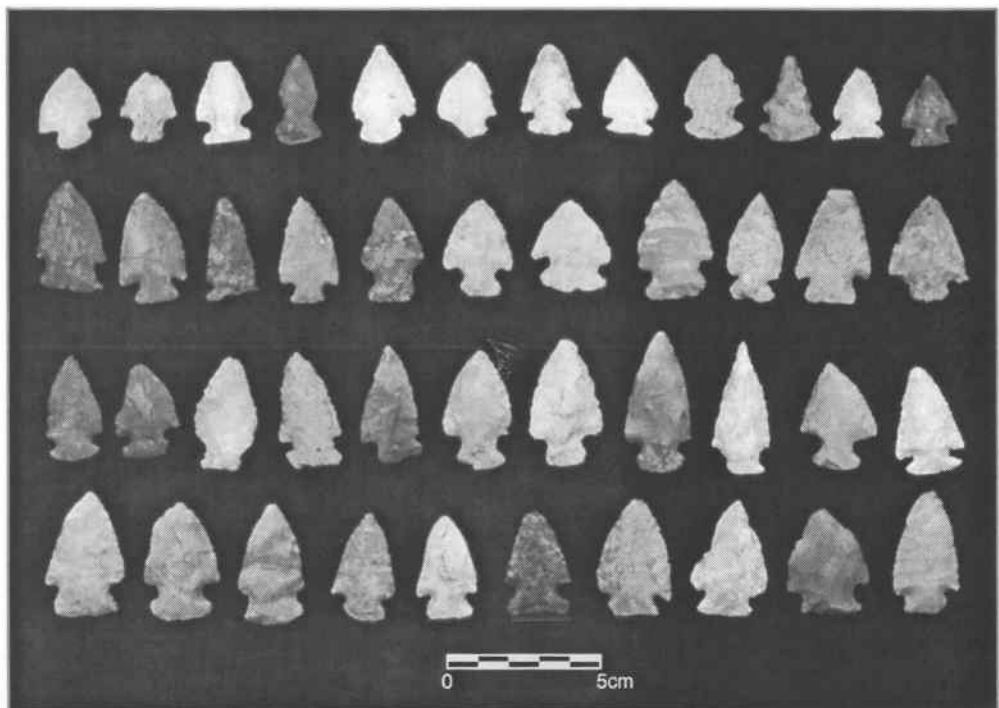
*Plate 7. Middle Archaic – Brewerton large side-notched points.*



*Plate 8. Late Archaic – Lamoka points.*

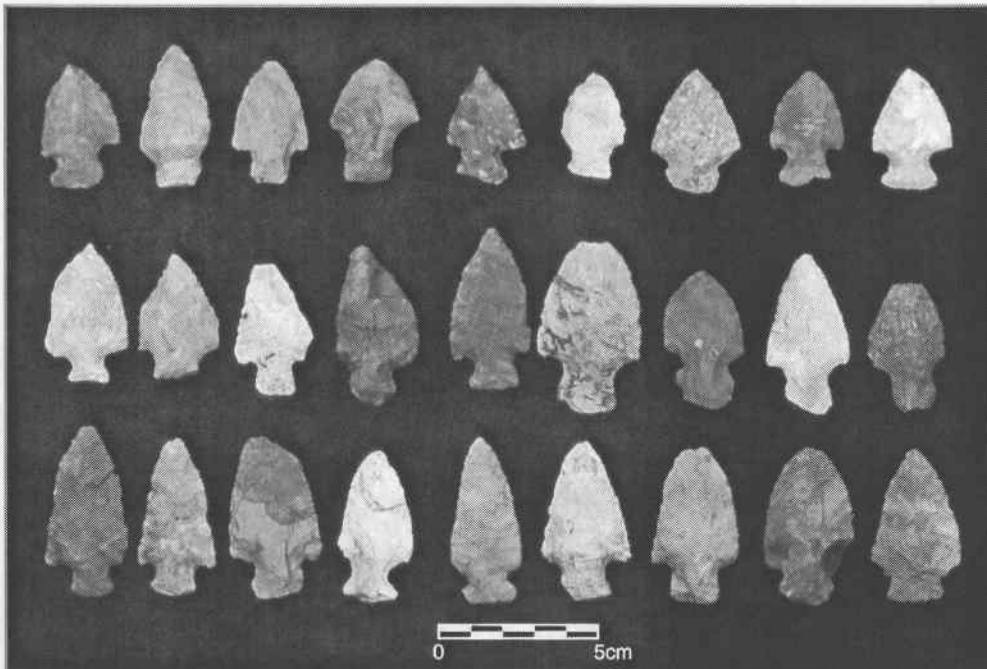


*Plate 9. Late Archaic - Genesee points.*

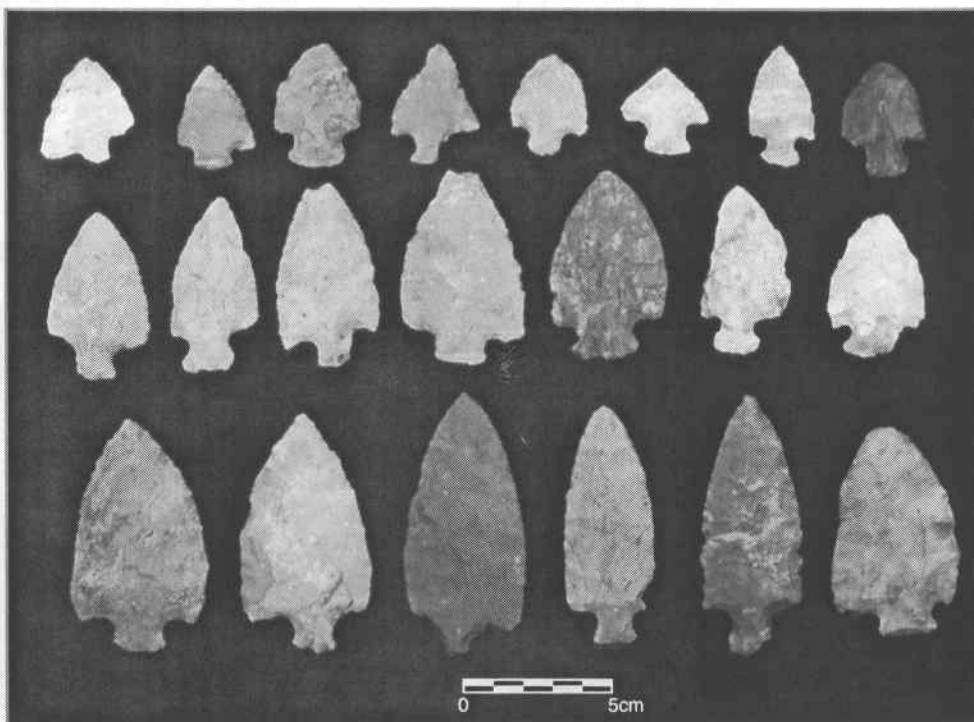


*Plate 10. Late Archaic - Crawford Knoll points.*

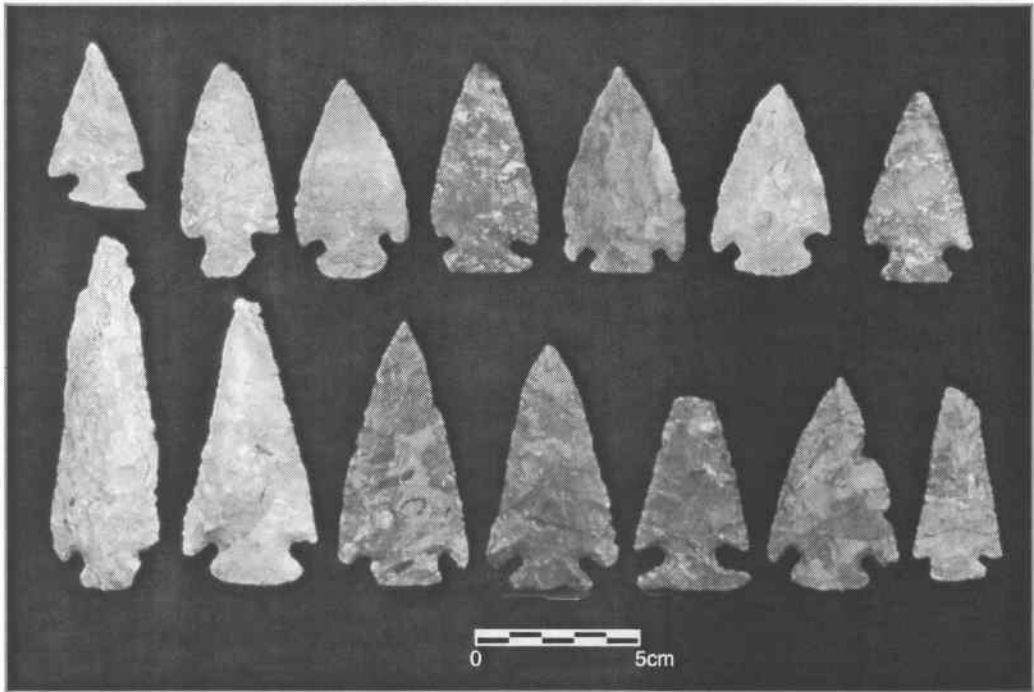




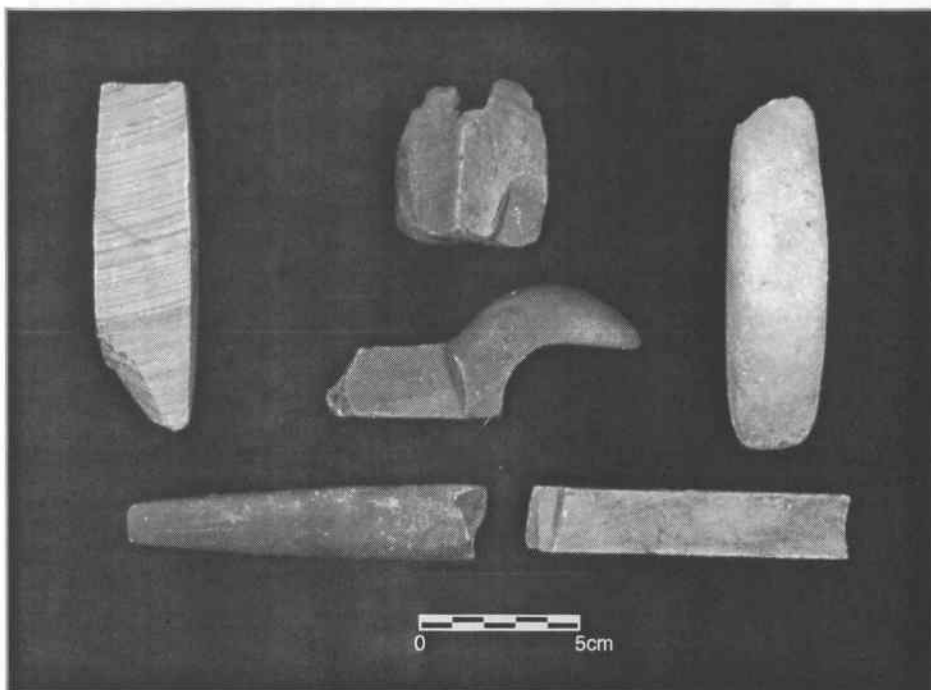
*Plate 11. Late Archaic – Innis points.*



*Plate 12. Late Archaic – Ace of Spades points.*



*Plate 13. Late Archaic - Hind points.*



*Plate 14. Late Archaic - Polished stone artifacts.*

the estate. Although population levels are assumed to have increased throughout the Archaic period, this fact alone cannot account for the unprecedented number of these points in the collection. It is therefore possible that some of this material was recovered from one or more multi-component, quarry sites located at Onondaga and Bois Blanc Formation chert outcrops that are present in the region. Interestingly, a basally notched, Nettling point was recently found on the bedrock at the Peace Bridge site in Fort Erie, having survived the scouring of the shoreline during the Nipissing Transgression between about 5500 and 4000 years ago. This suggests that the Peace Bridge quarry may indeed have been used during early Archaic times, although most evidence of that use has been destroyed. The tools made during that time, however, may have been distributed to nearby inland sites.

The Nettling points display considerable variation in overall size, blade width and coarseness of serration (Plate 2). Many have been reworked, even notched while others are basally thinned, some to the extent that they presage bifurcation of point bases (see also Ellis et al 1991; Wright 1978:60–61 and Plate 1; Stewart 2002). It is also possible that such points had been discarded but reworked by someone in the later time period. It is also interesting to note that several had Brewerton forms but

were well made, finely flaked and serrated. The Bifurcate based specimens include the earlier deeply notched forms and the later broad-bladed, shallow notched forms (Plate 3).

The 508 Middle Archaic Brewerton points also make up a disproportionately large part of the collection (16%), both in terms of the frequencies of the other Archaic point types and the inventory of registered sites (a total of seven identified components). The predominance of Brewerton points may, however, be partially attributable to limitations of the existing typologies and the fact that the Middle Archaic, as currently defined, spans a period of 3,000 years. Plate 4 illustrates a selection of classic, corner-notched Brewerton points. These are crude and thick with ground bases. Many have been reworked in the haft as evidenced by intact shoulders and bases but substantially altered blades. This is perhaps most often evident in the classic end-scraper form (Plate 5). While Brewerton ear-notched and Otter Creek forms are present in the collection, side-notched (Plate 6) and large, thick, side-notched, but narrow-bladed forms (Plate 7) are present in greater numbers. While some of these are stemmed and resemble Late Archaic forms, they were included in the earlier categories because of their overall size and crudity.

The Late Archaic period is also well represented

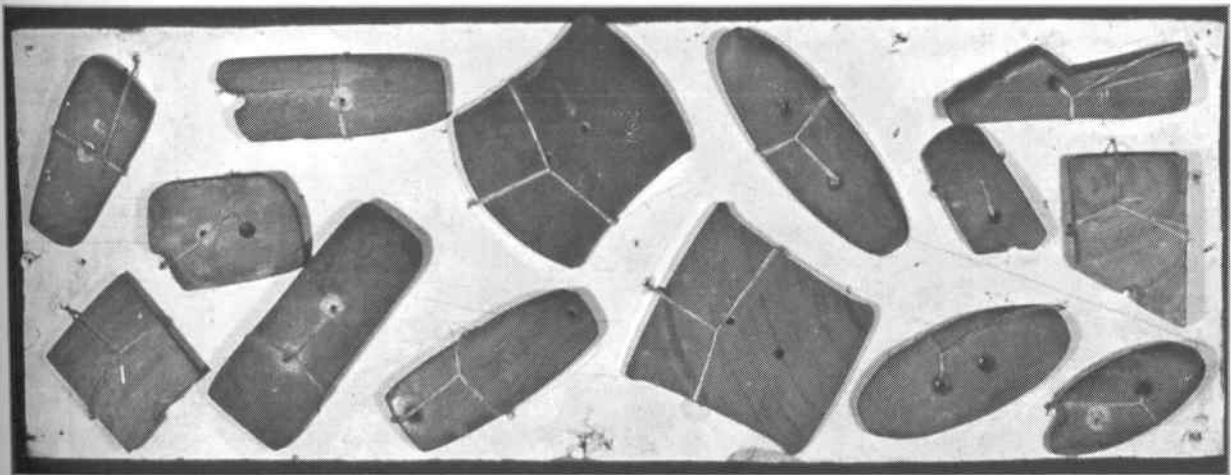


Plate 15. Late Archaic/Early Woodland – Banded slate gorgets.

among the flaked stone tools ( $n=845:26.89\%$ ) (Plates 8–13). While the most common types are Lamoka (140), Genesee (179), Crawford Knoll (202) and Ace of Spades (130), other Broad point and Small point varieties are also represented. Comparable quantities of points have only been found at quarry sites such as the Peace Bridge site (Williamson and MacDonald 1997, 1998). Many of

the Lamoka specimens (Plate 8) are characterised by the presence of cortex on their bases and are of an expanding stem form perhaps foreshadowing the stemmed forms of the subsequent periods. Some of the Genesee points (Plate 9) were reworked in the haft although intentional manufacturing of scrapers and other tools from the pentagonal preform has been noted at the Peace Bridge site. The large size of

**Table 3. Ruthven Collection - Ground Stone and Bone**

Artifact Type	Collection Location & Quantity				Totals	
	<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>Metal Box</i>	<i>Wooden Bozes</i>	<i>Attic</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Celts						
Axes				112	112	32.6
Grooved axes				9	9	2.6
Adzes				55	55	15.9
Chisels				27	27	7.8
Gorget				3	3	0.9
Preforms				2	2	0.6
Unidentified		2	6	5	13	3.7
Whetstones/Abraders			1	2	3	0.9
Pestles				11	11	3.2
Anvilstones				1	1	0.3
Hammerstones				1	1	0.3
Manoes				2	2	0.6
Beads	1			3	4	1.2
Birdstones				1	1	0.3
Bannerstones		1		4	5	1.4
Bannerstone preforms				1	1	0.3
Boatstones				1	1	0.3
Gorget						
Trapezoidal		1			2	0.6
Other forms			1	21	22	6.3
Pendants				2	2	0.6
Stone pipe bowls				3	3	0.9
Stone tube pipes				1	1	0.3
Miscellaneous				5	5	0.
Non-cultural				23	23	6.6
Iron trade axes				6	6	1.7
Brass kettle fragments				1	1	0.3
Bone tools						
Awls				7	61	2.0
Beads				12	30	3.5
Modified deer phalanges				5	5	1.4
Miscellaneous		2		5	7	2.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

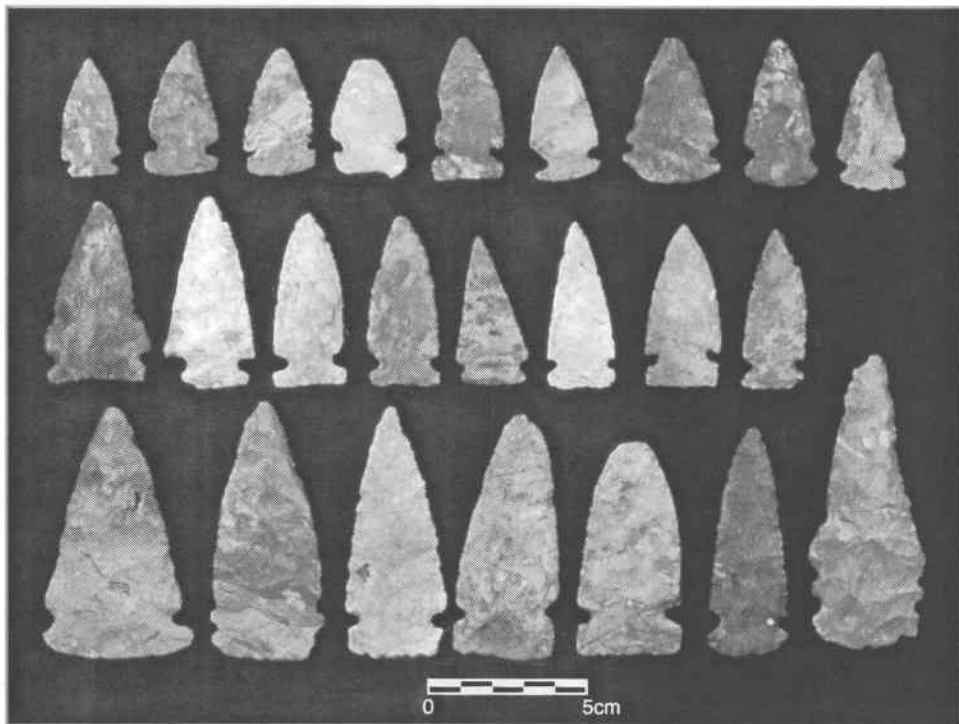


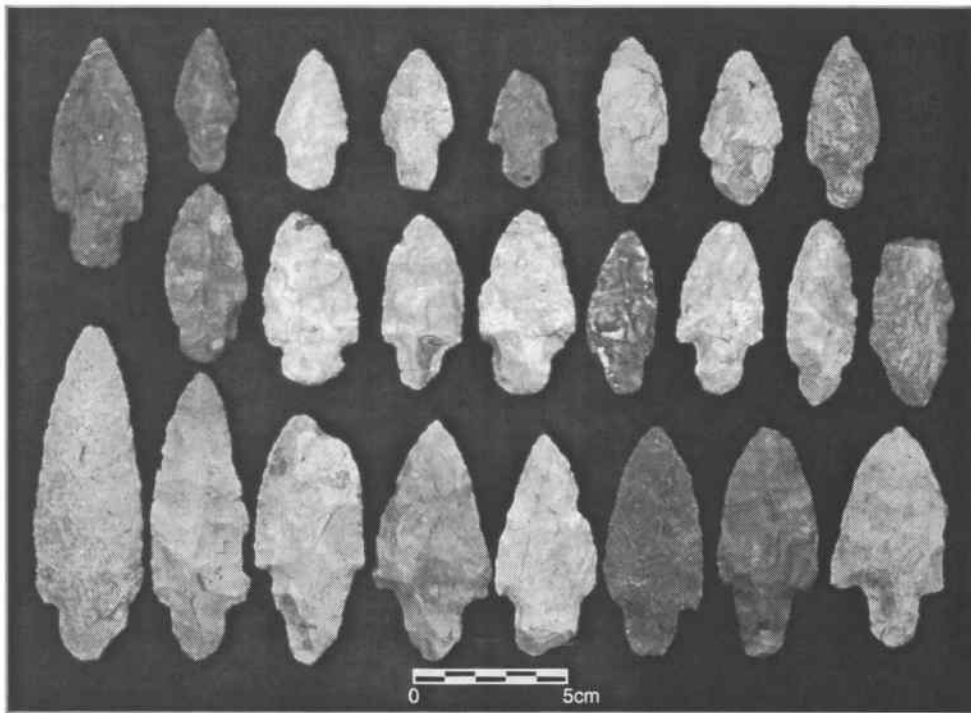
Plate 16. Early Woodland – Meadowood points.

some of the Ruthven Genesee specimens suggests their use as heavy-purpose tools (e.g. butchering knives) and their significant variation in size and morphology is consistent with other assemblages (see Fisher 1987; McEachen et al. 1997:333–334; Robertson et al. 1997:496–498). There is also significant variation in morphology, particularly in blade form, among those categorized as Crawford Knoll points (Plate 10) although only smaller, finely made specimens with some collateral flaking and refined bases were included. It is acknowledged, however, that some may be finely reworked Middle Archaic points or especially small variants of other Small point varieties. There was some obvious overlap among the Innes and Ace of Spades categories (Plates 11 and 12). Those specimens assigned to the Hind category were all very finely made (Plate 13). Numerous artifacts among the ground stone tools (Table 3), including the grooved axes, the birdstones, bannerstones, slate gorgets, and the boatstone, also date to the Archaic/Early Woodland periods (Plates 14 and 15).

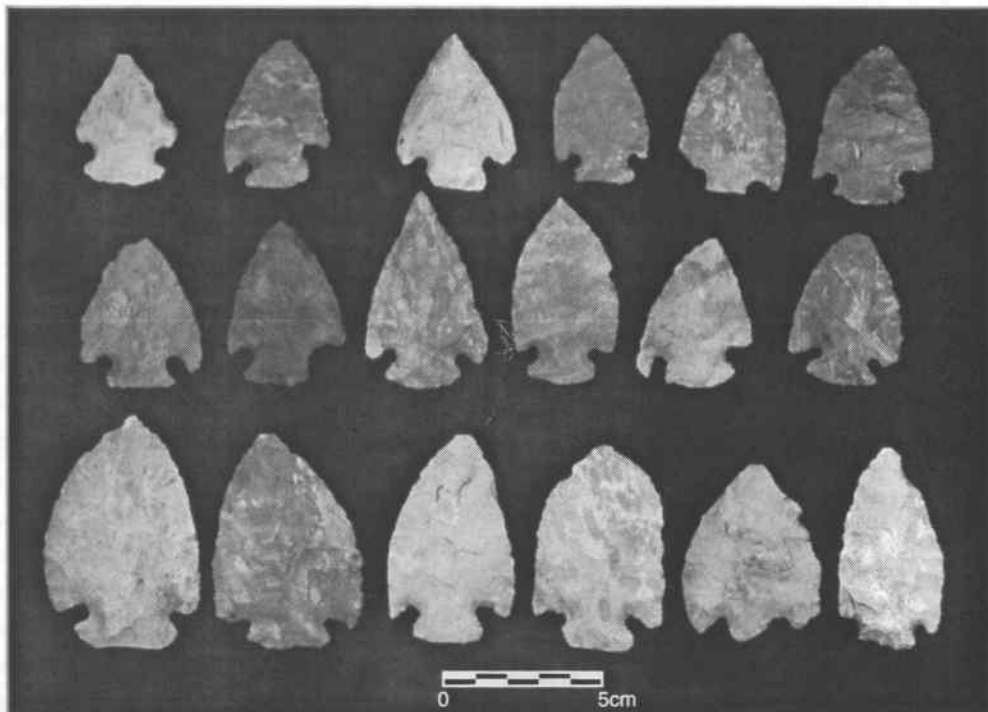
#### Woodland Period

The Woodland period has been divided into three sub-periods: Early (2800 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle (2300 B.P.–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1450 B.P.–300 B.P.). Moreover, the latter sub-period, which witnessed the florescence of Iroquoian society in the Northeast, is divided in Ontario into the Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian stages.

Approximately 8.4% of the flaked stone tools in the collection are diagnostic of the Early Woodland period, whereas four Early Woodland components (2.15% of the total site inventory) have been identified within ten kilometres of the estate. Meadowood bifaces and points made from Onondaga chert comprise over 80% of the Early Woodland flaked stone tool sample (Plate 16), while the remaining items have affinities with Adena material, some of which is made on cherts originating in the Ohio valley (Plate 17). Among the ground stone (Table 3), the trapezoidal gorgets and the tube pipe also date to the Early Woodland period (Plates 14 and 15). These



*Plate 17. Early Woodland – Adena points.*



*Plate 18. Middle Woodland – Snyders points.*

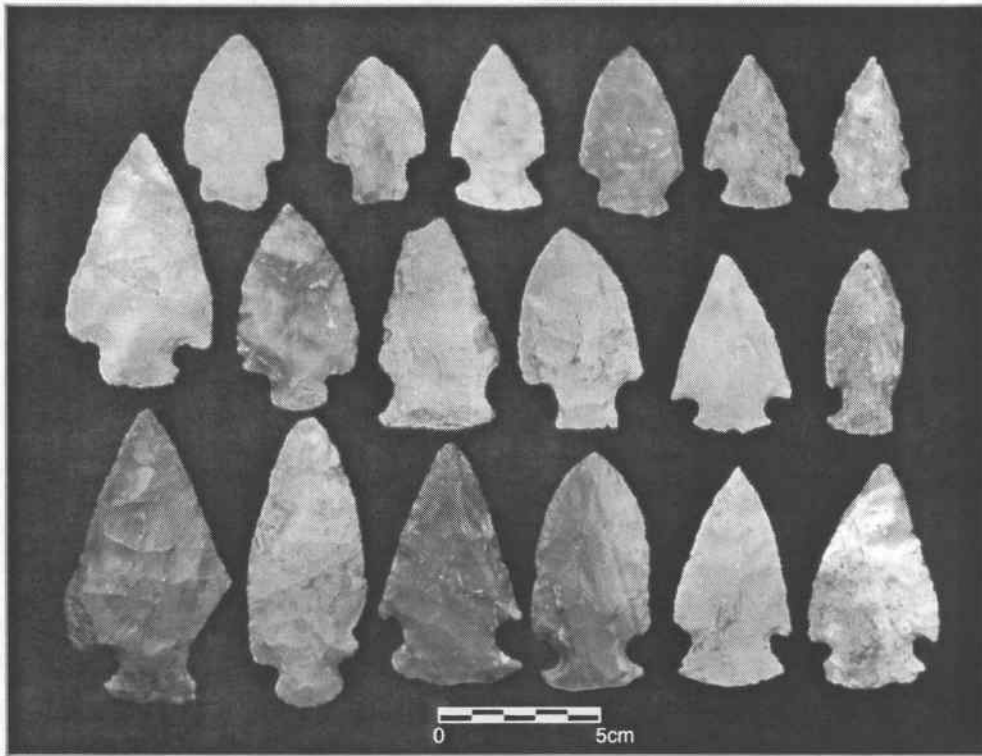


Plate 19. Middle Woodland – Vanport-like points; exotic cherts.

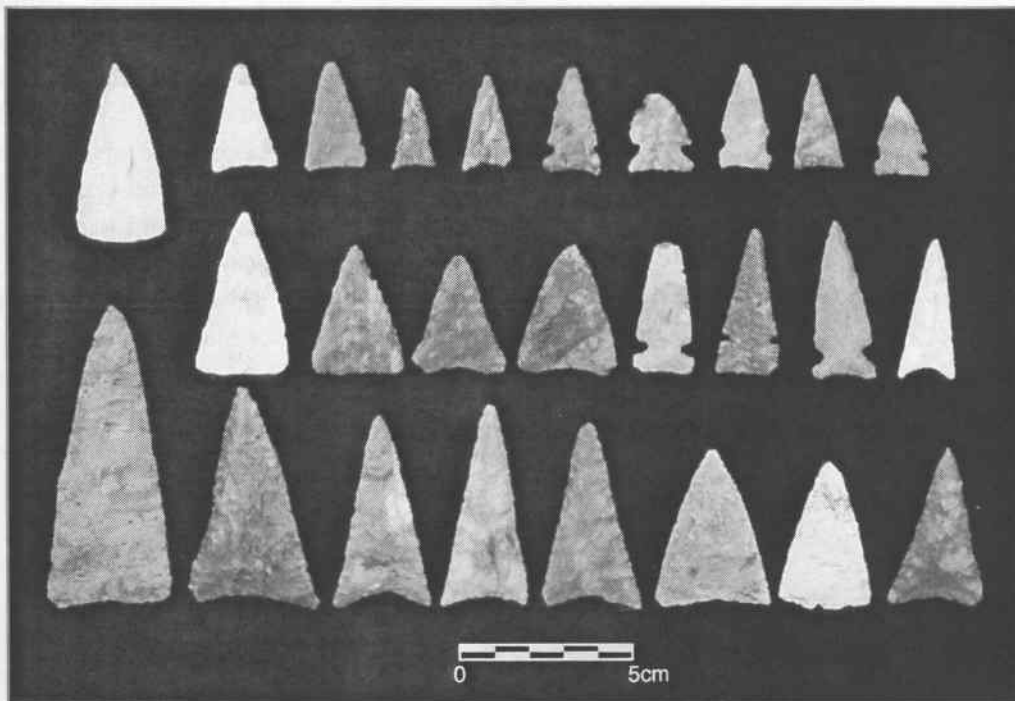


Plate 20. Late Woodland – Triangular and notched points.

traits suggest that the occupants of the region participated in the Early Woodland trade networks that extended throughout much of the Northeast.

Middle Woodland material comprises about 3% of the overall flaked stone sample (Plates 18 and 19). Six Middle Woodland components have been registered within ten kilometres of the estate. Slightly over 25% of the Middle Woodland assemblage consists of items made from exotic cherts, such as Flint Ridge chalcedony from Ohio (Plate 19). The occurrence of such exotic cherts is common on Middle Woodland sites throughout southern Ontario, again suggesting that the local Middle Woodland populations participated within the widespread, Hopewellian interaction systems that flourished throughout the Northeast circa 2000–1700 B.P.

More than 200 projectile points (6.61%) in the collection are triangular — including notched forms — that date to throughout the Late Woodland peri-

od (Plate 20). The collection also includes a comparatively small selection of ceramic vessel sherds and smoking pipe fragments (Table 4). A total of 11 Transitional Woodland and 14 Late Woodland (Iroquoian) components have been identified within the general study area. The latter include special purpose sites, villages and cemeteries. Six iron trade axes and a fragment from a brass kettle were probably recovered from historic period Neutral sites, five of which have been registered within ten kilometres of the estate.

#### *Historic Aboriginal Period*

Twenty-one ethnographic specimens were also found in the collection (Table 5). While most of these appear to relate to the aboriginal cultures of the Great Lakes region, six are of exotic or unknown provenience. All of these items were reviewed by Dr. Trudy Nicks, Curator of Ethnology, Department of

**Table 4. Ruthven Collection - Ceramic Artifacts**

Artifact Type	Collection Location & Quantity				Totals	
	Cabinet	Metal Box	Wooden Bozes	Attic	n	%
Rim sherds						
Transitional Woodland			2		2	1.8
Early Iroquoian			3	4	7	6.3
Middle Iroquoian			1		1	0.9
Late Iroquoian			3	5	8	7.2
Unidentified*				30	30	27.0
Neck/Shoulder sherds				6	6	5.4
Body sherds						
Corded			17	4	21	18.9
Smoothed-over-cord			14		14	12.6
Plain				1	6	5.4
Fragmentary			2		2	1.8
Pipe bowls						
Ring barrel			1	3	4	3.6
Trumpet			1	3	4	3.6
Other				1	1	0.9
Pipe stems						
Round				2	2	1.8
Faceted				3	3	2.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* to be identified from photographic records



Anthropology, Royal Ontario Museum (ROM). In certain cases, similar items were examined in the ROM collections in order to identify their spatial and temporal affiliations.

Included in the collection are three false face masks (Plates 21–23) and one turtle shell rattle (Plate 24). The original manufacture and function of these items almost certainly rests with practitioners of the False Face Society, a ritual curative society which was established among Iroquoian populations by the mid-nineteenth century. According to William Fenton (1940:421), the Society is a complex, partially secret, organization, consisting of the False Face Company (those that wear the masks and perform rituals) and the Society of Faces (those that have been cured by the Company). The curers in the society usually own a bundle consisting of a turtle rattle and one or more masks decorated with bundles of tobacco. The power of masks is not simply a reflection of style alone, reflective of mythic figures in Iroquoian cosmology, but also of the prestige and grade achieved by the wearer of the mask in the Society. They were originally carved from live trees, painted red or black, trimmed with horse hair and had metal placed around the eyes to indicate the brightness of the eyes of the False Faces. Not only are there clear ritual prescriptions for the use of these masks in curative performances but there are also instructions for how masks must be stored when not in use. While it is acknowledged in the ethnography of the nineteenth century that these objects were often sold to non-aboriginals, they are now considered by both Aboriginal and North American museum communities to be extremely sensitive artifacts and are generally no longer displayed for the public.

Most False Face masks have large distended lips, large noses, deep-set eyes, and forehead wrinkles, as do the Ruthven collection examples. Scholars initially had difficulty identifying diagnostic elements of masks although Fenton's study classified them on the basis of the shapes of their mouths (1940;

1972). The mask illustrated on Plate 21 is rather crude in form, almost unfinished, and consists of an oval distended mouth with a few deeply carved forehead wrinkles. It would appear to have been painted red and black at one time. The mask illustrated on Plate 22, on the other hand, is characterized by a smiling mouth with distended lips, deep-set eyes and numerous crested forehead wrinkles. The labial protrusion, exaggerated facial features, heavy wrinkles and prominent chin were all identified by Fenton (1956) as characteristics of masks produced by Grand River carvers. The mask illustrated on Plate 23 has a slightly crooked mouth, a small nose, deep-set eyes with metal plates, and prominent forehead wrinkles, also a common type at Grand River.

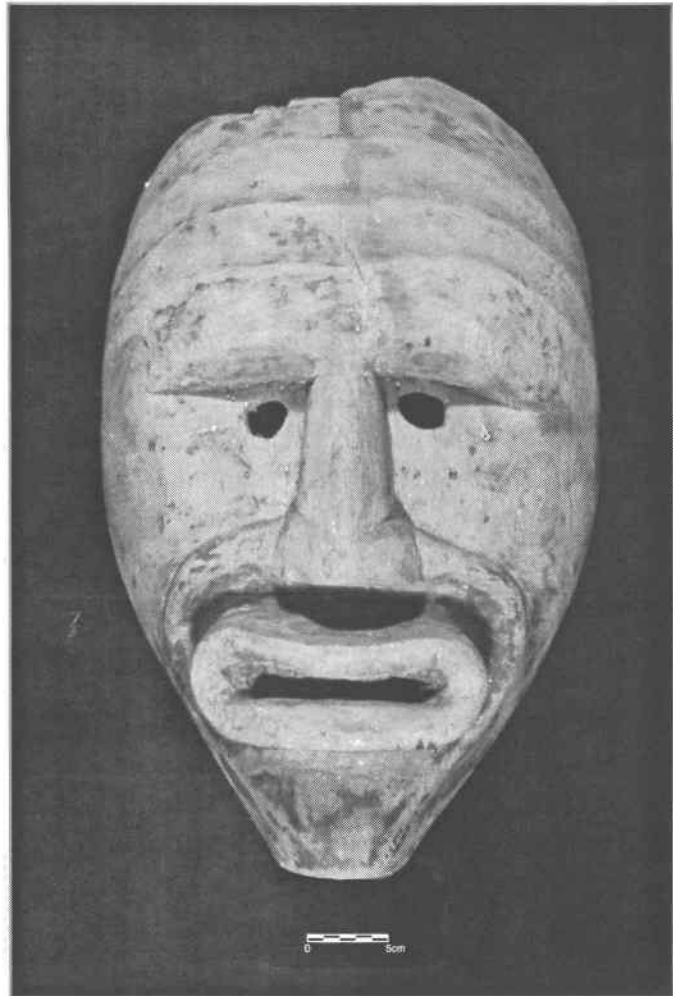
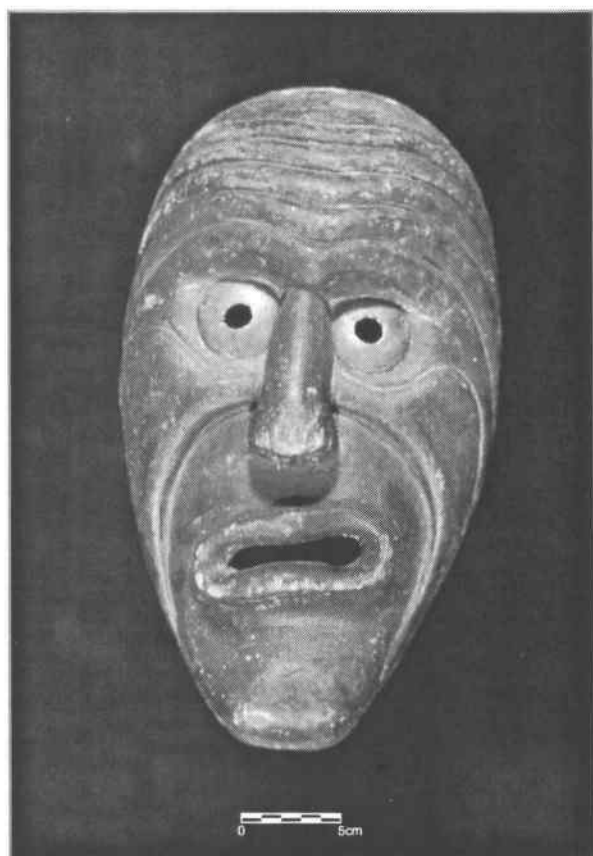
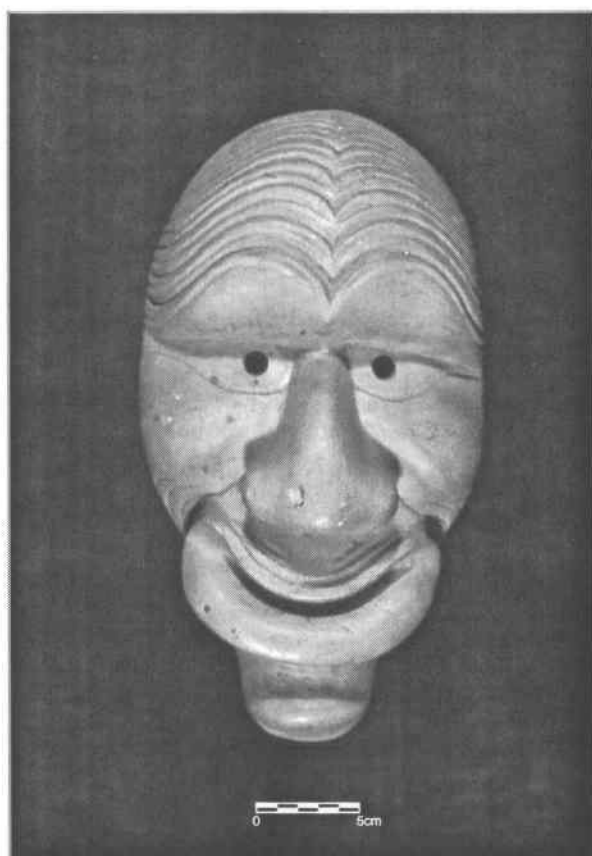


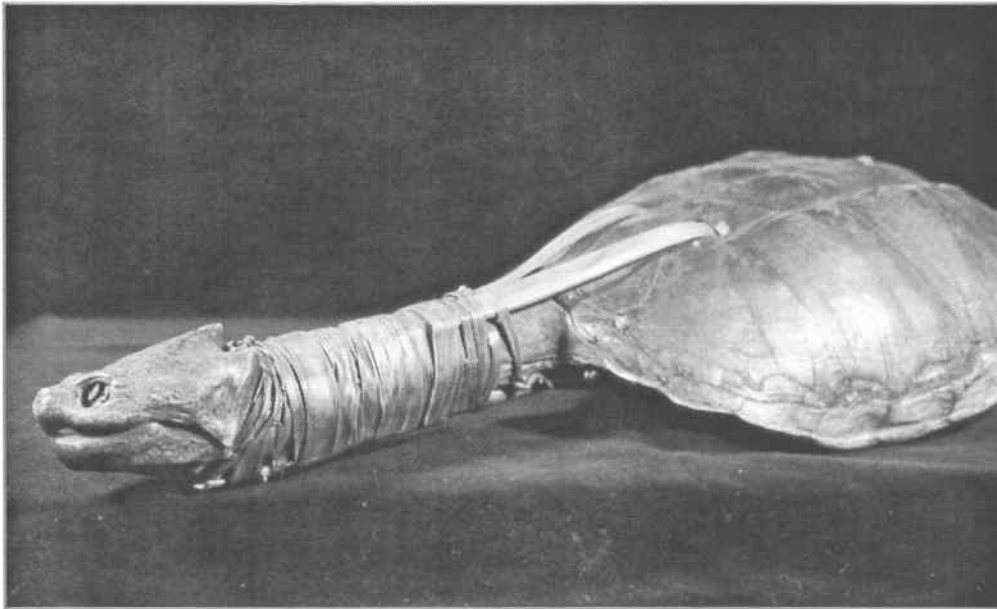
Plate 21. Historic Aboriginal – False face mask.



Plates 22 and 23. Historic Aboriginal – False face masks.

Unfortunately, the masks in the collection were not numbered and therefore can not be provenienced definitively with the collection journal, although there are only three entries in the journal for wooden masks. Journal entry 125, undated, reads "Indian idol, made to represent an enlarged human face. Obtained from the Six Nation Indians by Walter Thompson, many years ago and has been in our family ever since." Journal entry 160 records a "God, like a human face, horse hair whiskers," purchased by Pap Young of York and presented by Mrs. Thompson of Deans, Christmas 1887. It was presented along with the Turtle Rattle (Plate 24). A turtle rattle and a False Face mask, among many other items, were similarly identified in the late nineteenth century Oronhyatekha Historical Collection (Cumberland 1904), currently housed and curated by the Department of Anthropology at

the Royal Ontario Museum. The final journal entry, 184, reads "Indian idol, red, wooden, horse-hair trimmings, bought of the Indian Jamison, Onondaga, Brant County, June 1888." The latter entry may refer to the mask illustrated in Plate 21 given its description as red. In summary, the masks all date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century and probably originate with Six Nations Reserve carvers. Two Iroquoian war clubs were also identified in the collection, one of which (Plates 25 and 26) was presented to Thompson with the Turtle Rattle and Mask at Christmas in 1887 (#158). It is a relatively common Iroquoian war club with exquisitely incised zoomorphological motifs including a small snake/eel, deer/elk, horse, owl, alligator, serpent with drawn bow, canis, weasel, and corn plant. A second Iroquoian war club (Plate 27; Journal Entry 123) was identified in the journal as having former-



*Plate 24. Historic Aboriginal – Turtle rattle.*

ly belonged to a Six Nation chief. The specimen is wooden and is painted red with incised decoration inlaid with black paint.

A pair of snowshoes is also in the collection. A photograph was shown to Dr. Ken Lister of the Department of Anthropology, ROM, who identified the pair as historic aboriginal on the basis of its style and materials. There is no reference to snowshoes in the journal.

There are two wooden aboriginal pipe stems in the collection. The first (Plate 28) is described in the journal (#107) as an Indian Calumet pipe with a red stone bowl and an almost three foot wooden stem. The red stone bowl is now missing. The stem is carved to resemble the skin of a rattlesnake with a one-foot-long twisted end, and the mouthpiece and bowl attachment areas are inlaid with lead. The piece was apparently presented to Thompson (in the 1880s) by a Charles Brooks of York, who claimed to have had it in his possession for 30 years having acquired it while hunting with people in Minnesota which he identifies as the "Shewanas." Pipes similar in style are indeed present in the midwest ethnographic collection of ROM. A second aboriginal wooden pipe was also identified in the collection

(Plate 29). It is described in the journal (#122) as a wooden pipe, two feet in length, and purchased from a Sioux Indian and presented by an Alex MacDuff. The piece has incised geometric designs inlaid with green paint.

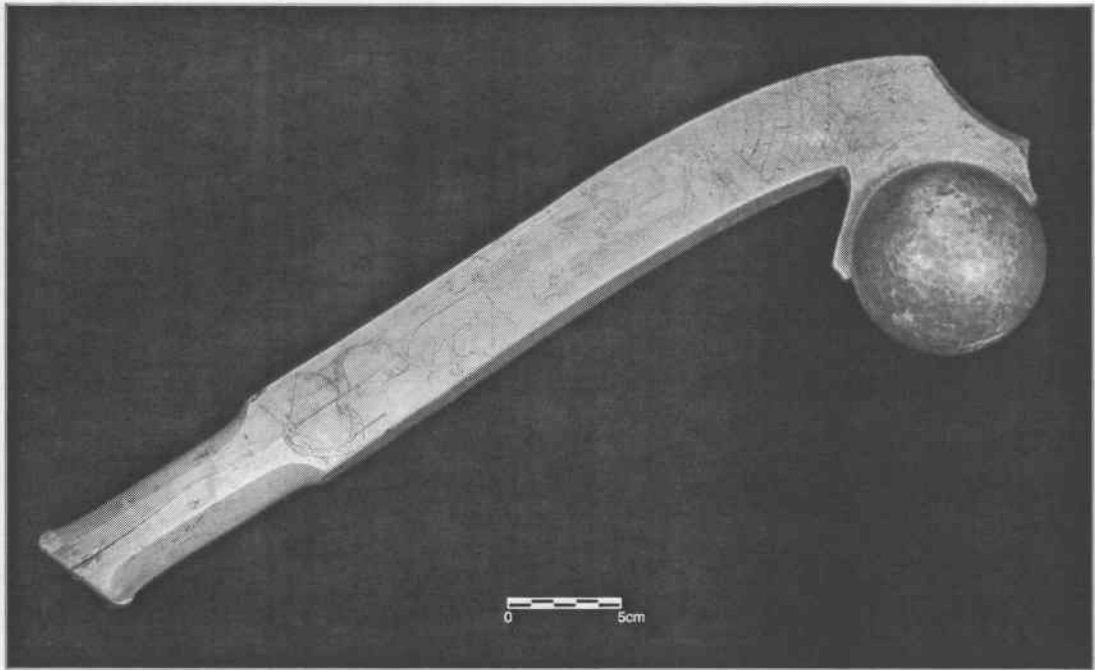
A wampum bracelet of unknown origin and a string of wampum were also identified. While the bracelet consists of white and purple discoidal shell beads sewn on to a woven fabric band, the string simply consists of 24 white discoidal shell beads. The latter may be recorded in the journal under entries 262–281, all of which were presented by a Dr. McGregor of Waterdown. The discoidal shell beads and a number of pottery sherds were found together at an old camp ground near Lake Magog suggesting it may have been an historic Neutral site.

With the exception of two unidentified bows, the remainder of the collection consists of model canoes and loose figurines, the latter of which were probably made for models. The first example (Plate 30) is a cedar model with bow and stern plates made of birch bark and decorated with coloured yarn. There are stamped designs on the side of the canoe as well as pencil drawings of warriors in headdress. It is two feet, six inches in length and resembles some-

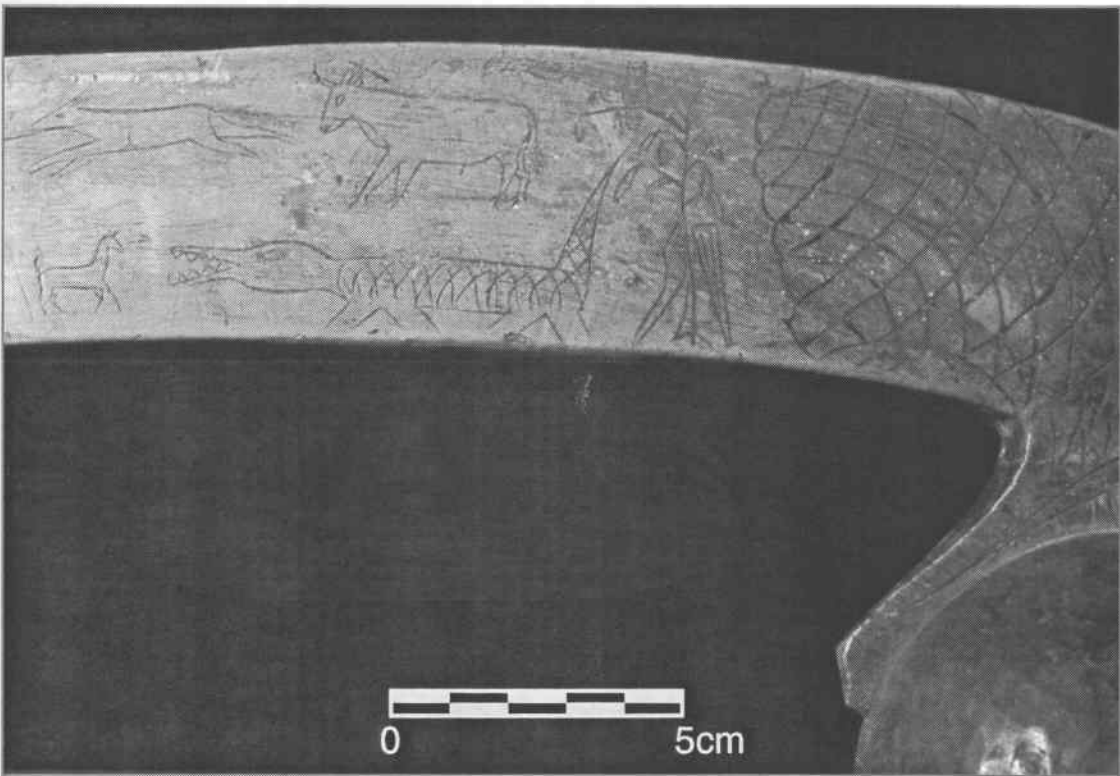
**Table 5. Ruthven Collection - Historic Ethnographic Aboriginal Artifacts**

**Artifact & Description**

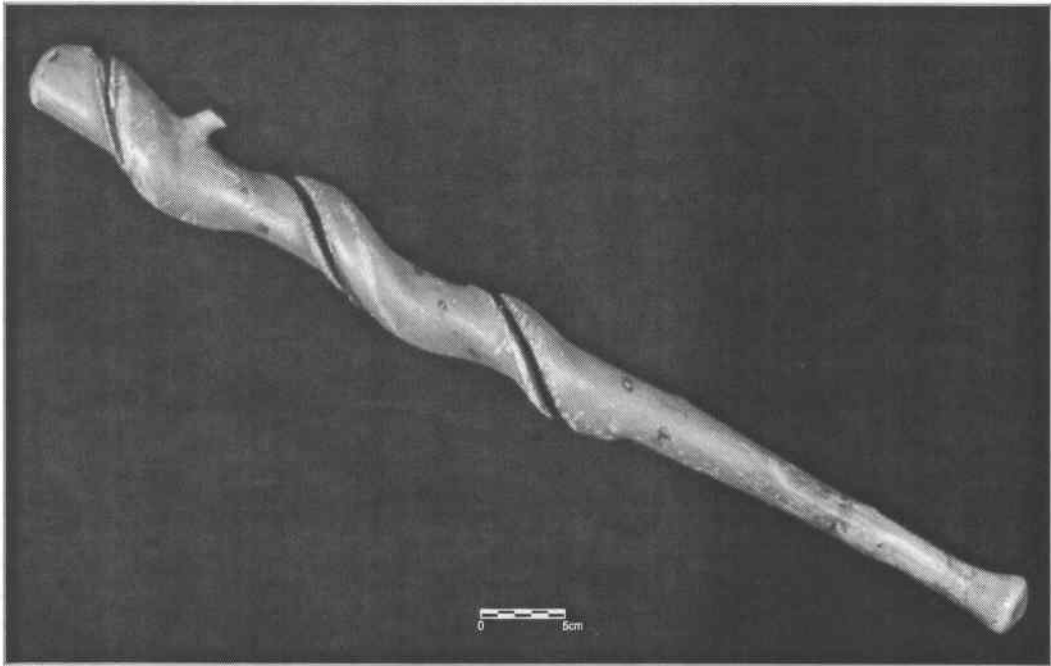
- #122 *Carved Wooden Pipe, Sioux* — length=195mm; height=95mm; width=28mm; incised geometric designs inlaid with green paint
- #158 *Iroquois (Mohawk?) War Club* — ball club carved from single piece of wood; overall length=500mm; shaft width=45mm; ball diam=90mm; incised decoration: ball held in open mouth of serpent/raptor; scale-like renderings along back (spine) of shaft; variety of zoomorphs incised into shaft including, small snake/eel, deer/elk, horse, owl, corn plant (?), alligator, serpent with drawn bow, cow(?), dog/wolf/fox, weasel
- #159 *Turtle Rattle, Iroquoian* — large rattle with skull/neck handle reinforced with wood and wrapped with reed; probably snapping turtle; length=520mm; max length of shell=285mm; max. width of shell=250mm; max. height of shell=95mm; gut stitching on underside
- Large Wooden Canoe with Three Figures* — soft wood (cedar?) construction; bow and stern plates made of birch bark and decorated with coloured yarn; length=740mm; beam width=75mm; height=45mm; stamped and punctate designs on sides of canoe; pencil drawings of warriors with feather headdress and tomahawk on starboard side stern and on port side bow; pencil drawings of flying birds on port side stern and starboard side bow; middle figure in canoe is painted and carrying a bow (string broken)
- "*Dugout*" *Wooden Canoe* — soft wood (cedar) construction; no interior seats; possibly broken (missing bowsprit?); length=335mm; beam width=45mm; height=30mm; incised and punctate floral designs on both sides; red, blue and green painted circles and diamonds on bow
- "*Venetian*" *Style Boat with Paddler* — soft wood construction, figure kneeling and holding long one-ended paddle; length=185mm; beam width=40mm; bow height=135mm; gunwale height=25mm; relief carving of floral motif with tooled background on both sides; incised geometric motifs on bow and stern plates
- Three Loose Figurines* — a) seated male wearing undecorated collared shirt and painted blue trousers; b) seated male wearing shirt with red and blue painted collar, edging and tomahawks on back; leggings; c) seated female with long hair down back; collared decorated shirt and red skirt figures 85-100mm long
- Wampum Bracelet* — white and purple discoidal shell beads sewn on end to woven band measuring 30mm in width and approximately 75mm in diameter
- #262-281 *String of White Wampum Beads* — 24 white shell discoidal beads
- Large Hand Fan* — white painted paper maché (?) handle with painted floral motif in green, purple and black on both sides; woven grass fan; hand-hold wrapped with purple ribbon or fabric; length=500mm; height=350mm; handle thickness=25mm; possibly not of Ontario provenience
- Snowshoe* — wood, sinew, leather
- Iroquois False Face Mask* — carved wooden mask with remnants of red and black paint
- Mask (Exotic?)* — carved wooden mask with incised and painted decoration, lacquered
- Iroquois False Face Mask* — carved wooden mask
- Iroquois False Face Mask* — carved wooden mask with brass inlaid eyes and black paint
- Wooden Bow* — long wood bow with fabric grip, snake scale etching
- Wooden Bow* — short wood bow
- #123 *War Club, Iroquoian* — wooden war club; painted red with incised decoration inlaid with black paint
- #107 *Smoking Pipe, Minnesota* — wooden smoking pipe; partial "twisted ribbon" form; metal insert in receptacle; dense incised decoration overall (primarily hatching), incised chevrons at mouth, incised arrow facing smoker; open work lozenges and circles at approximate mid-point



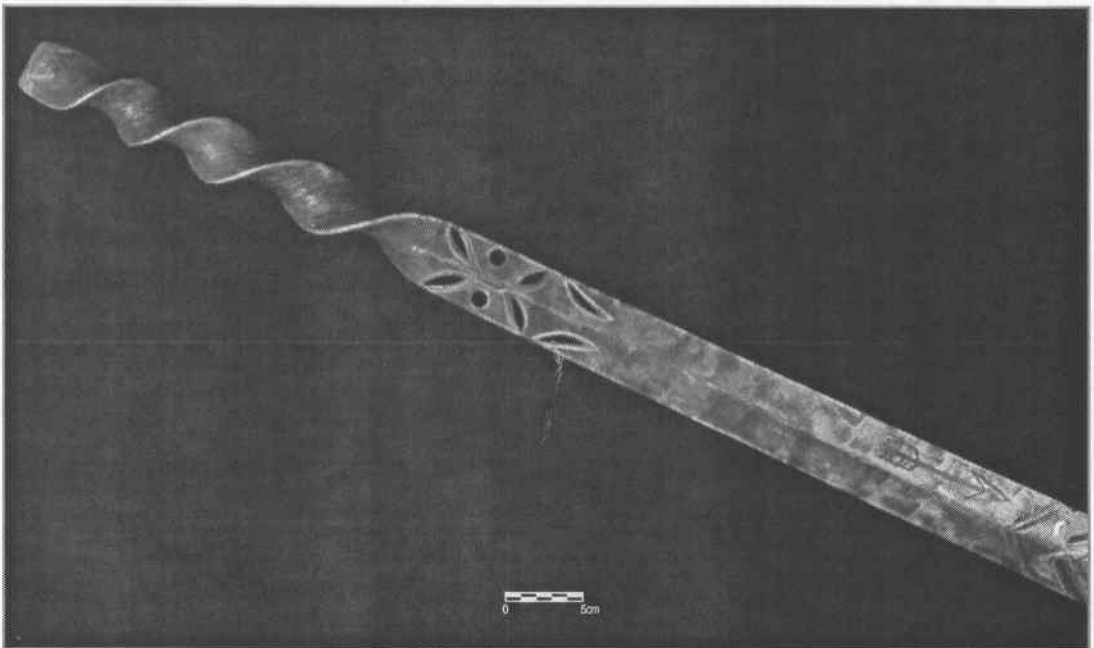
*Plate 25. Historic Aboriginal – War club.*



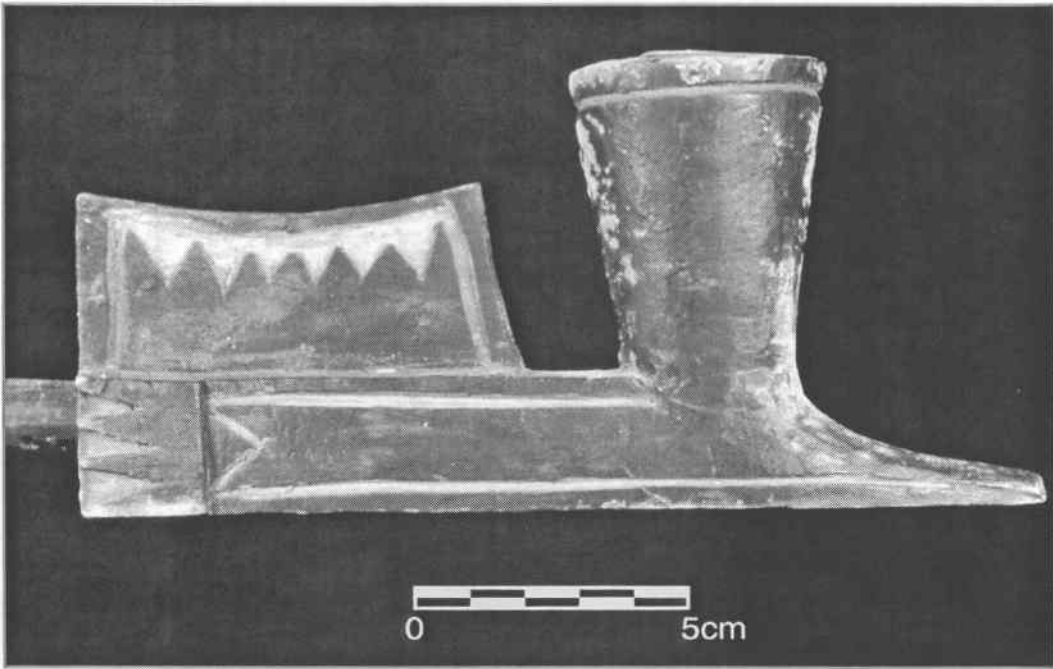
*Plate 26. Historic Aboriginal – War club; close-up of zoomorphological motifs.*



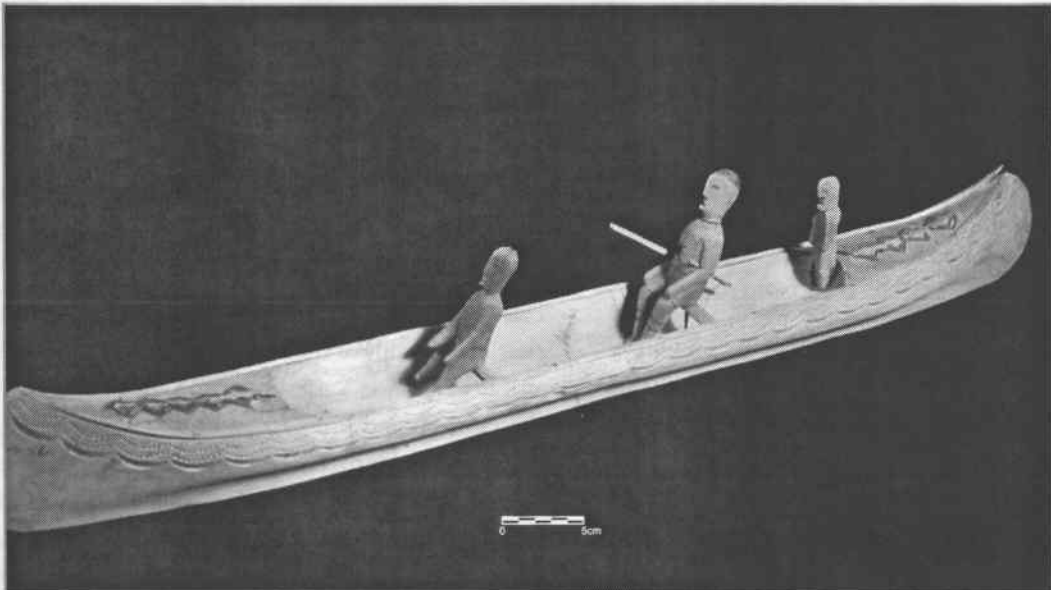
*Plate 27. Historic Aboriginal – War club.*



*Plate 28. Historic Aboriginal – Three-foot pipe stem.*



*Plate 29. Historic Aboriginal – Siouxan pipe.*



*Plate 30. Historic Aboriginal – Cedar canoe model.*



*Plate 31. Andrew Thompson with Aboriginals.*

what a canoe carved sometime between 1814 and 1827 by Assigniac, an Odawa leader, to provide a visual traditional history (McClurken 1991). Canoes such as these were also produced throughout the nineteenth century as tourist art, especially by southern Ojibwa. Another empty model canoe as well as three loose figurines may also relate to this trade. None of these items is referred to in the collection journal.

#### **The Collection as a Reflection of the Nineteenth Century Antiquarian Tradition**

The Ruthven collection is clearly an exceptional

example of nineteenth century antiquarianism, in that it is a result of the dedicated and selective acquisition of a wide variety of 'antiquities.' As befitted the cultural and intellectual milieu of the latter half of the nineteenth century, many people of wealth were active 'men of letters' and natural historians who were eclectic in their interests. The inception of Canadian professional archaeology can be traced to the activities of such people, who established organizations devoted to the general advancement of the physical sciences and the arts. Professional archaeology was most certainly stimulated by the journals, museums, and research initiated by these groups.

That Thompson was in contact with others who



shared his antiquarian interests may be inferred from journal entry #120, which noted that a wooden club was purchased from a Mr. Boyle of Toronto. In all probability, the vendor was David Boyle who, as an employee of the Canadian Institute, was Canada's first full-time professional archaeologist. Boyle also worked diligently at maintaining contacts with numerous museum and university-based American archaeologists at the Smithsonian Institution and the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. It can be argued that his Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario laid the foundations upon which Canadian scientific archaeology was based. From 1896 to 1911, Boyle filled the position of curator at the Ontario Provincial Museum, the collections of which later became part of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Thompson's early interest in aboriginal culture appears to have persisted into later life (for example, Plate 31). This is perhaps best evidenced by the influential and perhaps dark role he came to have in the life of local aboriginal society in the 1920s. He was appointed by the federal government in 1923, as a special commissioner to investigate the social and political state of the Six Nations Reserve and to address, in particular, the growing movement to replace inherited Confederacy chieftainship with an elected system of local government. His 1924 report recommended the establishment of an elected council, which was enacted by a federal Order of Council on September 17, 1924. The termination of confederacy rule remains a significant frustration for many Six Nations People today, especially among traditionalists (Weaver 1978:528-536).

### Conclusions

The collection of artifacts housed at Ruthven Estate, which were probably recovered from archaeological sites within the general region, is a significant research and educational resource. As the initial objective of the project was to determine the general nature and extent of the assemblage, the classes reported herein should be considered as provisional in nature until such time that further detailed research is undertaken. Such research should prepare

a permanent, detailed record of the artifact type, temporal or cultural affiliation, and metric and non-metric attributes for each specimen. Given the existence of the accompanying journal(s) and other archival sources, the analysis of the collection has the potential to make a considerable contribution to our current understanding of southern Ontario pre-contact history.

Recommendations were also made for the curation of the collection including the establishment of on-site curatorial facilities and practices designed to meet current professional standards (i.e. collections and research policies, climate control and security procedures). Moreover, since the Iroquois False Face Society masks and the Turtle Rattle are considered sacred items among certain constituencies of First Nation communities today, yet have long been vulnerable to private trade and disposition, it was recommended that the masks and the rattle be transferred to an appropriate curatorial facility. Since the Woodland Cultural Centre and Museum in Brantford, specializes in the preservation and promotion of the culture and heritage of the aboriginal peoples of the Eastern Woodlands area, it was approached to seek their direction regarding the appropriate disposition of these items. These objects were transferred to the Woodland Cultural Centre in 1999.

Finally, there is significant potential for the balance of the collection to form the core of an effective interpretive programme. Indeed, using the collection and knowledge of local sites, consideration might be given to the development and implementation of a public educational programme in archaeology in order to increase popular knowledge and consequently increase public support for the protection of valuable regional archaeological resources.

### Acknowledgements

*Archaeological Services Inc. wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ms. Karen Richardson, Ruthven Park; Dr. Trudy Nicks, Department of Anthropology, Royal Ontario Museum; and Ken Lister, Department of Anthropology, Royal Ontario Museum.*

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## O A S A W A R D S C R I T E R I A

## H E R I T A G E C O N S E R V A T I O N A W A R D

Eligibility shall consist, as in the Award description, of a significant voluntary contribution to heritage preservation within the Province of Ontario, above the requirements of Canadian law, within the year prior to announcement of the award  
 The Award shall be in the form of an Honourary Certificate presented by the President of the OAS or his/her representative at the annual symposium  
 Closing date for written nomination is July 1st, 2002

The OAS Board of Directors shall consider the nominations and rank them on the following scale. In the event of a tie, a Board vote shall be held to determine the winner

- i Significance of site(s) impacted
- ii Active participation of nominee
- iii Field contributions by nominee
- iv Financial contribution of nominee above that required by law
- v Setting an example of conservation awareness in the community.
- vi Long-term conservation planning

## T H E J . N O R M A N E M E R S O N S I L V E R M E D A L

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has been consistently of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario Archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is the highest honour the Society can bestow. Closing date for nominations, July 1st, 2002.

## T H E K E N Y O N C I T A T I O N O F M E R I T A W A R D

The Ian and Tim Kenyon Memorial Award is intended to be awarded to Ontario non professional archaeologists who have made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology, and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. Next to the J. Norman Emerson Award for Lifetime achievement, it is the highest recognition that the Society can bestow. Closing date for written nominations is July 1st, 2002.

*Criteria for both the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal and the Kenyon Citation of Merit Award:*

- 1/ The nominee must have been a member in good standing of the OAS throughout the period under consideration.
- 2/ The nominee must have made a significant contribution to archaeology in Ontario as suggested in the following guidelines: i) The nominee will have published work, preferably, but not restricted to, Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes and/or chapter newsletters; and/or ii) The nominee will have been active in chapter and/or Society executive or committee work; and/or iii) The nominee will have made substantial contributions to the advancement of the goals of the OAS through Public Education and/or community outreach programs; and/or iv) the nominee will have made outstanding contributions to the understanding of Ontario's archaeological record through active fieldwork, conservation and/or research of the highest caliber.
- 3/ While it is intended that this award recognize the contributions of private scholars, professionals will be considered if it can be demonstrated that their contributions are clearly independent of professional requirements and capacities.

O T T A W A C H A P T E R - O A S  
T H E P E G G Y A R M S T R O N G P U B L I C A R C H A E O L O G Y A W A R D

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

*Eligibility:*

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

*Award Criteria*

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

*Definition of Public Archaeology*

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

Closing date for written nominations is August 15, 2002: Send to Selection Committee, Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award, The Ottawa Chapter - OAS, P.O. Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1

# OAS - 2002 Symposium

## Peterborough, November 1st – 3rd

The 2002 Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held in Peterborough from November 1 through 3, 2002 at the Holiday Inn Peterborough Waterfront. Preliminary information regarding deadlines, sessions, registration, etc. is included here, and will be updated in future issues of Arch Notes. We also invite you to visit the OAS website for this information as it becomes available <[www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca)>.

All members planning to organize a session and/or present a paper or poster should contact Cath Oberholtzer, Programme Coordinator, as soon as possible by e-mail <[cober@eagle.ca](mailto:cober@eagle.ca)> or by regular mail at OAS Symposium, P.O. Box 911, Cobourg, Ontario K9A 4W4.

Please assist the organizing committee by booking rooms in the Holiday Inn as soon as possible. We have a special guest room rate of \$99.99 per room per night (maximum, 4 per room) if you book before October 1, 2002. Both PST and GST will be added to this rate. After this date the quoted room rate may no longer apply. You can make reservations by calling either 1-800-HOLIDAY or 416-674-4340. Be sure to mention that you are with the Ontario Archaeological Society. All rooms must be guaranteed with a credit card number. The hotel's check-in time is after 2:00 p.m. Check-out time is 11:00 a.m. (individual requests for later check-out can be made when you register). The hotel has a pool. Individual cancellations must be made by 6 p.m. on the day of the scheduled arrival to avoid being billed for first night's room and tax.

### Symposium Fee Schedule - Pre-registration fees:

- \$60 for members, Friday - Sunday
- \$45 for members, one day only
- \$80 for non-members, Friday - Sunday
- \$65 for non-members, one day only
- \$50 for students, Friday - Sunday
- \$35 for students, one day only

Symposium Fee Schedule – Registration at the Symposium – \$15 added to the above fees.

Tickets for the Saturday night banquet are estimated to cost around \$50 each, price subject to revision as more information becomes available.

### Book Display:

There will be a book room open on Saturday only. If you wish to reserve a table, please contact Susan Jamieson by e-mail <[sjamieson@trentu.ca](mailto:sjamieson@trentu.ca)> or by regular mail at Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8.

# OAS - 2002 Symposium

## Call for Papers

*The proposed theme for the symposium:*

### THE WOODLANDS REVISITED

*You are hereby invited to submit titles for sessions, papers, and posters.*

*While we encourage you to consider the symposium theme in your submission, alternative proposals are welcome.*

*Students in particular are encouraged to submit proposals for session papers.*

#### Proposed sessions

Building Bridges  
General Session  
Poster Session

Archaeology and Rock Art  
Interpreting the Middle Woodland

*Proposals are to include an abstract of 100 to 150 words, the title of your session, whether paper or poster, your name, affiliation, e-mail address, and postal code. Please indicate any audio-visual requirements.*

*Papers are to be 20 minutes in length.*

***Deadline for proposals is September 15, 2002.***

#### General Information about Posters:

A poster session is a presentation of the results of recent field work or research project which can be described graphically. Presentations should include such visually appealing items as clearly identified maps, photographs, graphs, charts or tables along with textual summaries of the work. Ideally, a well-constructed poster will have good coverage and clarity, will be self-explanatory, and require only supplementary points and discussion from you.

#### Coverage and Clarity:

Continually ask yourself questions about the material: have you answered all the what? who? where? when? why? how? of your topic? Have you provided all the obvious information? Usually this will include a title, author, abstract, introduction, method, subjects, procedure, results, and conclusions or summary. Will a casual observer walk away understanding your major findings? Will a more careful reader learn enough to ask informed questions? Is the sequence of information evident? Indicate the ordering of your material with numbers, letters, or arrows. Keep it simple. Your final conclusions or summary should be a concise statement of your most important findings.

#### Space:

The poster display area for graphics and textual summary can be up to 40 X 60 inches (101 X 152 cm). Foamboard, available through Woolfitt's (Toronto) or local Office Depot stores, should be used as backing for the display area. We recommend it be 3/16 inches (4.5 mm) thick. Text should be limited to 2 or 3 pages of double-spaced 16-20 point text (large enough to be read from a distance). Mounting supplies are not provided by the OAS. Electricity is not available.

#### Title:

Each poster display should include a lettered sign giving the title and the name(s) of the presenter(s). Lettering should be bold and at least 3 inches (7.5 cm) high. It should be mounted at the top of the board.

#### Author's Presence:

How much time presenters spend with their posters is up to them. Since one of the clear advantages of poster presentations is sustained interaction with the audience, the OAS urges presenters to spend as much time as possible with their material.

#### **Questions:**

**Contact Cath Oberholtzer at [cober@eagle.ca](mailto:cober@eagle.ca)**

## LIME BURNING WORKSHOP

SPONSORED BY THE SCHOOL OF RESTORATION ARTS AT WILLOWBANK.

This workshop will examine the traditional method of lime burning as conducted prior to the last century.

Students will observe (in situ) the by-products of lime burning including:  
19<sup>th</sup> century mortar, plaster and calcine washes; site visits to two 19<sup>th</sup> century lime kilns  
and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century quarry located on the Niagara Escarpment.

Participants will construct a traditional stacked kiln and will actually conduct a lime burn on the grounds of the historic Willowbank Estate, home of the School of Restoration Arts. From this experience, students will learn the traditional method of manufacturing quick and reactive limes for masonry mortar, plaster, and calcine washes. Students will mix traditional mortar and will learn first hand the differences between traditional (slow burned) lime/sand mortar, and modern cement mortars.

The workshop will compare these with the mortars recommended by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the modern substitutes used by The National Historic Sites and Monuments Board and Parks Canada.

Students are encouraged to bring with them traditional masonry tools and images for discussion.

Focus Group: This workshop will be ideal for historians, restoration enthusiasts, students of the traditional arts and trades, restoration practitioners, museum curators or anyone working with built heritage.

Instructors: Jon K. Jouppien, Heritage Resource Consultant.  
David Mowbray, Restoration Mason.

Students are encouraged to stay in the tent camp provided at Willowbank Estates for the duration of this three-day workshop but if participants prefer alternative accommodation will be suggested.

Tuition: \$250.00 includes all necessary materials (limited to 20 students)

Date: May 24-26th 2002

Contact: willowbankschool@sympatico.ca or 905-684-7986



**May 15, 2002**

Dr. Holly Martelle

University of Toronto and Archaeologix Inc.

### **Pots, Potters and Potting Traditions at the Ball Site, a 17th Century Huron Village**

The Ball site is a late sixteenth to early seventeenth century Huron village located near Warminster, Ontario. This site has produced one of the largest collections of reconstructed vessels for this time period. Vessel forms and the organization of ceramic production at the site will be discussed. Also, village manufacturing traditions will be compared to other nearby sites.

Meetings begin at 7:30pm and are held in Room 560a, Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St., Toronto.

Everyone is welcome!

# OAS CURRENTS EVENTS

All programs will take place at the OAS Suite, 11099 Bathurst Street  
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 0N2 — unless otherwise specified.

## OAS Adult Programs

### *Lecture Series: Beyond the Pale: Society at the Edge of Empires*

This series explores the imagined threats and complex cultural differences between the "civilized world" and the surrounding "fringe" civilizations. A closer look at these people often shows they had fascinating and complex cultures.

April 10 Germanic Tribes on the Edge of Rome code 36318

May 1 Mongols on the Edge of China code 36319

May 29 Spanish on the Edge of South American Cultures code 36320

Time: 7 - 9 pm Fee: \$7.00 per lecture or \$18.00 if registering for all three.

### **Workshop: The Dawn of Writing: From Hieroglyphics to the Alphabet** code 36365

How and why did human beings first develop a written language? What were these early languages like? Learn about the development of early writing and try your hand at cuneiform and hieroglyphics. Study the gradual evolution from these complex languages to the alphabet we now use. Date: April 21 Age: 17yrs +

Fee: \$55.00 / 1 day workshop 9 am to 4 pm - Bring a lunch!

## **FIRST ALERT!!!**

### *Summer Day on Dig Dates at the McGaw Site, Richmond Hill, Ontario.*

Saturday July 6, Saturday July 27 & Saturday Aug 17 — All are day-long activities.

Fees to participate are \$45.00 per adult (must be 16 years+ to participate).

Children over 12 may participate as long as they are accompanied by a participating adult.

Check the OAS web site for further details.

Registration will begin in May. Make sure you call the OAS at 905-787-9851.

### *Adult Learning Vacations 2002*

The session dates for these week long excavation opportunities are:

July 8-12, July 15-19 and August 19-23.

Location: the McGaw Site in Richmond Hill (must be 18 years+ to participate).

Fees: \$635.00 per person includes a daily lunch, OAS field manual, optional reading package, entrance, transportation costs to an off-site venue. Call the office for more information regarding accommodation, directions and any other concerns. Registration begins in May.

## Youth and Children's Programming

### *Archaeology around the World* code 36364

Unlock the secrets of ancient worlds. Discover how archaeologists have uncovered the past histories of China, Greece, and Northern Europe. Many of these ancient wonders are in danger of from modern civilization.

Dates: Saturday April 6, 20 and May 11 Time: 1:00 to 4:00 pm

Age: 13-15 years Fee: \$30.00 / participant

### *Passport to Adventure*

World Explorers wanted! Travel the world without ever having to leave home. Join us as we journey across seven continents in nine sessions exploring their cultures, through stories, crafts, food and games.

Dates: Saturday April 6 through to Saturday June 1 Time: 9:00 am - 12:00 noon.

Age: 7-9 years Fee: \$70.00 / participant for 9 weeks.

The OAS IS OFFERING SUMMER PROGRAMMING FOR CHILDREN 6 THROUGH 8 AND 9 THROUGH 12. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A SUMMER ACTIVITY FOR YOUR CHILD, GIVE THE OFFICE A CALL; DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE!

For Registration details and instructions, please call the OAS office at (905) 787 9851



# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.  
11099 Bathurst Street  
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Email: [oas@globalserve.net](mailto:oas@globalserve.net)  
Internet: [www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca)

## Membership

(second figure includes subscription to Ontario Archaeology)

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

## Partners



## Arch Notes Submissions

Contributer deadlines:

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

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## Grand River-Waterloo chapter

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Internet - <http://yoda.ssc.l.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/lonoas.htm>  
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Meetings - usually at 8:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month except May-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology

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Mailing address - Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J6  
Internet - [www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawa/oas/otchl.htm](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawa/oas/otchl.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 Guigues Street, 3rd floor

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Newsletter - Profile; Editor - Andy Schoenhof  
Mailing address - Toronto's First Post Office  
260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1  
Internet: [www.chass.utoronto.ca/anthropology/OAS/torchapt.htm](http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/anthropology/OAS/torchapt.htm)  
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 Fattori  
Treasurer - Michael Primeau  
Newsletter - Squirrel County Gazette; Editor - Peter Reardon  
Mailing address - 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V9  
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)