



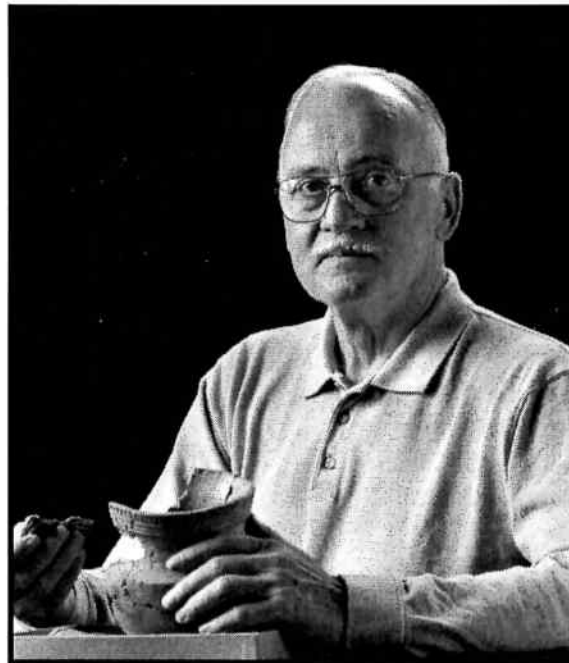
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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President's notes

Spring is upon us finally, after what seemed like a very long, cold winter. Many of you are already in the field and I guess that the rest of us just wish we were.

The Move

Well, the OAS moved offices without a hitch (for the most part) thanks to the yeoman service of Henry van Lieshout at the Richmond Hill end and Dena Doroszenko and Mima Kapches at the Toronto end. I directed traffic and generally looked busy at both locations. Now I remember why I haven't changed residences in 20 years. Hopefully, it will be a long time before we have to move again.

As I write, we are about 75% unpacked. We have a working telephone and e-mail service. We can't seem to get the bugs out of the fax link, but we are working on it. The Board opted to drop our separate fax line as a cost-saving measure and went with a high-speed computer link so that it could share the phone line with the phone service and the internet connection. This may, in fact, not be possible in the real world given the equipment we have. We are looking into it.

The E.D. Search:

The deadline for applications for the Executive Director of the OAS has just passed. We had a healthy number of submissions. The Human Resources Committee of the OAS Board will be looking at them in the next week and scheduling interviews for those short-listed. My thanks to all those who submitted an application. It is hoped that a new Executive Director can be in place by the end of June. The summer will give the successful candidate a chance to tackle the steep learning curve of the new job in time for the busy fall season of Chapter activities, the Symposium, Annual Business Meeting, and the election (assuming one will take place this year).

Something new:

The Board has decided to undertake a new public and member-oriented initiative in conjunction with the Toronto Chapter: Archaeology Day, Saturday, September 18. The day is planned as a combination office warming/chance for members to see our new location, and a day of activities and displays to allow the general public to get to know a little bit more about

the pre and post-contact history of Ontario and the practice of archaeology. All Chapters have been invited to attend and show off their stuff. An Archaeology Day committee has been struck to organize the many active and passive educational opportunities the day will provide in static displays, hands-on activities and other offerings. If you would like to volunteer on the day or have ideas, please contact the committee chair, Roberta O'Brien: obrienr@idirect.com.

So, block out some time between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm on Saturday, September 18 to come down to the historic Jesse Ashbridge estate: see our new office and stroll the gardens and have a look at our displays and activities. Children are most welcome. We have a large grassy side yard and plan on doing as much as possible outside. Pray for good weather. I will be updating you with details on events and activities as the summer progresses.

The Journal:

The chair of the Ontario Archaeology editorial committee has informed me that OA 73 will go to press this week and should be in your hands by the end of June, all things being equal. My congratulations to OA's hard-working editorial team: Andrew Stewart, Susan Jamieson, David Robertson, and all the other volunteers who lick stamps, stuff envelopes and print labels so that the journal can reach you. Thank you also to the authors whose submissions to the journal make it all possible.

If you haven't written in a while or are sitting on a manuscript that you are thinking about submitting - there's no time like the present! OA is somewhat in arrears in terms of publication date but we are catching up thanks to the hard work of many volunteers. I understand that there are manuscripts in the hopper now but more are needed. The editorial committee has also indicated that they are mulling over a few new ideas to rejuvenate the journal. Stay tuned.

The Ontario Heritage Act:

No news on the progress of the "new and improved" Ontario Heritage Act, Bill 60, currently before the House at Queen's Park. At present it is at the First Reading stage. If it doesn't make it to 2nd and 3rd reading before the House dissolves for the summer, then it is likely to be rolled over for the next sitting of

the House, sometime this fall, we assume. Contact your MPP to register your support. A low profile bill like this one, sadly, is can easily get steam-rolled by bigger bills, like the new Budget introduced this week, or it can get bogged down if sent to committee. The more constituents who contact their MPPs to ask for their support of the bill the more likely it is to make it to law.

On the whole, it is a good bill and makes some real improvements in the protection of built heritage and underwater heritage. Fines for looting sites are slated to increase. Definitions of terms have already been tightened up to avoid the loopholes previously exploited by lawyers during the few times cases were brought before the courts under the existing Heritage Act. Together, these refinements will provide a better basis for a successful prosecution if it ever comes to that.

Have a look for yourself. Bill 60 is too long to print here. Go to your internet connection and type in the addresses below.

Go to this government website to see the complete text of Bill 60, an Act to Amend the Ontario Heritage Act: www.ontla.on.ca/documents/Bills/38_Parliament/Session1/b060.pdf

Here is a link to Hansard on the day the bill was introduced into the House. Have a look at the Opposition comments and those of the NDP. www.ontla.on.ca/hansard/house_debates/38_parl/Session1/L035.htm#P127_17548 and click on Introduction of Bills.

Here are some extracts from the Minister's press release.

TORONTO, April 21, 2004 - The McGuinty government is introducing significant changes to the Ontario Heritage Act that would ensure the preservation of Ontario's irreplaceable heritage for present and future generations, Minister of Culture Madeleine Meilleur announced today. "Each year in Ontario, unique heritage buildings and sites fall victim to the bulldozer or wrecker's ball and we pay the price in lost economic potential and the erosion of the cultural identity that defines and enriches the quality of life in our province," said Meilleur. "Without strong and expanded heritage protection laws, valuable heritage resources - and the

opportunities they represent - will continue to be lost." For the first time since the Ontario Heritage Act was introduced in 1975, the government is proposing comprehensive amendments to bring Ontario's heritage legislation in line with leading jurisdictions in Canada and around the world....

Clauses having to do with archaeological heritage include:

- Increased provincial protection for significant marine heritage sites to enable the Province to protect the most significant marine heritage sites by prescribing these sites in regulation and prohibiting access without a site-specific licence
- Enhanced provisions to conserve archaeological resources to enhance provincial powers to ensure conservation of archaeological resources by increasing fines to a maximum of \$1 million for illegal alteration of sites.
- Enable the Province to inspect archaeological fieldwork and sites and provide public access to certain archaeology information collected under the proposed legislation.

FYI:

Among the things the OAS Board and its committees will be continuing to work on through the summer are: our membership database, website, Archaeology Day planning, the travelling education kits upgrade, as well as routine correspondence and member services.

Have a great and productive summer.

Christine Caroppo, President

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

CHINA and TIBET

May 2005

The OAS is inviting interested members to join an 18 day tour of China and Tibet during the last 3 weeks of May 2005. Friends and family of members are welcome to join this tour, but are required to subscribe to membership at time of registration. A summary of the intended itinerary is as follows:

Shanghai - A full day tour of the city, including the Jade Buddha Temple, Yu Yuan Gardens and the waterfront Bund

Yichang - City tour and boarding the river cruiser

Yangtze River - A three day cruise on an impressive cruiser. Places of interest include the Xiling Gorge, the scenic Three Lesser Gorges, the Shennong Stream, the Wu and Qutang Gorges and shore visits at Fengdu (the Ghost City) and/or Wanxian.

Chongqing - An ancient city on the mountain

Xian - Visit the home of the spectacular Terra Cotta Museum, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the Ancient Wall of the city, and other places of interest

Beijing - The capital of China. We will attempt to see all 7 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the Beijing region, and other places of interest. These include the Great Wall, Summer Palace, Palace Museum, Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven, Tiananmen Square, the site of the discovery of the "Peking Man", the Chengde Temples, and the Eastern Tombs of the Ming Dynasty, and other places of interest.

Tibet - This is an optional 4 day extension to Lhasa and surroundings in Tibet, visiting some of the most beautiful sites in the area, including the Potala Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Although exact pricing for the 2005 season is not yet available, we estimate the cost of the China part of the trip at about \$3,500, which includes airfares, land and cruise tour, nearly all meals, insurance, tips, and a \$100 donation to the OAS. The cost including the Tibet option is estimated at about \$4,700. The single supplement for the land tour will be about \$900, and an additional \$650 for those who wish their own cabin on the cruise. We will arrange for sharing opportunities to those who wish to share.

Please note that this tour is limited to 25 people, and those that express interest early will be given priority at time of registration, probably in January 2005. The deposit at time of registration will be \$600.00. To register your interest, please provide the following information: Name; Number of people in your party; Tibet option - Yes/No; Single supplement for the land tour - Yes/Share; Single supplement for the 3 day cruise - Yes/Share

You may send this to the OAS office by mail, email, or voice mail. You may also contact the Treasurer, Henry van Lieshout directly at (416) 446-7673 evenings, or email at hvanlieshout@rogers.com.

**THE OAS HAS MOVED TO:
 1444 Queen Street East, Toronto, ON M4L 1E1
 Telephone: 416-406-5959
 Email: oas@bellnet.ca**

OAS Members corner

We extend a welcome to the following new members,
 and hope that they will find membership in our Society a rewarding experience.

Kenneth Huber	Brampton
Anna Newman	Toronto
Amanda Blackburn	Lanark
Claire Freisenhausen, J. and V. Burke	Toronto
Tara Jenkins	London
Jason Radko	Midland
Michael Gillen	Oshawa
Leslie Lennox	London
Marc Kelly	Pembroke
Laura Smith	California

Returned mail: Mail for the following members was returned.

Should anyone know the correct mailing address of these members, please contact the office.

Umar Umangay (Mississauga), Kelly Murphy (Kitchener), Tony Waddell (Etobicoke),
 Rima Szabo (Warkworth), Mark Mahood (Berwick), Donald Portogese (Scarborough),
 Scott Gallimore (Toronto), David Blower, (Calgary), Marise Higgs (Toronto).

Donations

To date this year, the total amount donated to the Society is \$1,255. Of this amount, one member
 generously paid for the entire cost of the move to our new Queen Street location.
 The Board of Directors wishes to express its sincere thanks, on behalf of all members, to those who
 support the Society in this manner.

Membership

Membership statistics, as at May 7, 2004 are as follows.

Current year-to-year members			
Family	42	Individual	242
Student	47	Life members	71
Institutional members		63	
Total		465	

Of this total, 355 receive Ontario Archaeology, our peer reviewed journal.

Lapsed members

Over the last few years the Society has seen a steady decline in membership. We wish to embark on an effort to encourage lapsed members to consider re-joining, and look forward to any volunteers to assist in this effort. The following are some statistics.

Memberships expired on 12/31/2003 88

Memberships expired on 12/31/2002 94

Many of these members may not know that we have relocated back to Toronto, and that the focus of the Society is changing away from the direction of the last three years. During 2000-2003, we were heavily focussed on providing public archaeology based programming, which turned out to be financial non-viable, with risk that became non-insurable. We are therefore keen to contact past members so that they may be encouraged to join and help guide the Society on a different path.

Membership anniversaries

According to our records, we have one person who is celebrating her 25th anniversary as a member of the Society in 2004:

Marjorie Jordan Beamsville, Ont.

We also note that one person is celebrating his 50th anniversary:

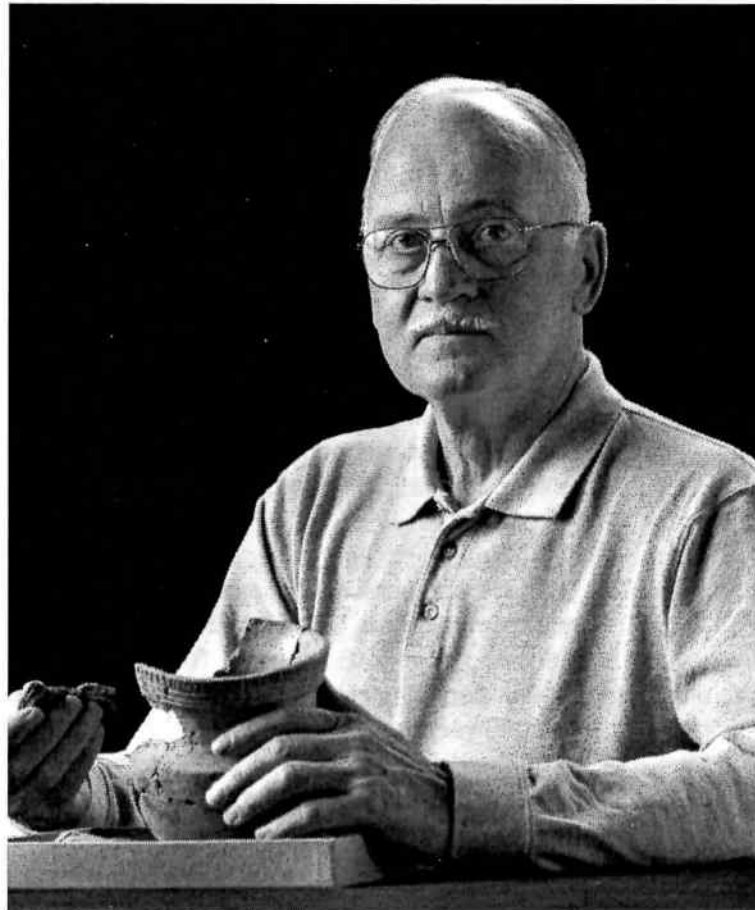
Paul Sweetman Toronto, Ont.

We thank Marjorie and Paul for her continuous support of the Society over the past 25 and 50 years.

Should anyone believe that they have reached the 25, or 50 year, milestone during 2004, or if anyone knows of a member celebrating an anniversary, please contact the office so that our records can be updated, and so that we can forward our anniversary token of appreciation.



The new OAS office - we don't have the whole building, just the office behind Christine and Mima as they stand on the verandah. Moving day was March 31, Henry and Christine managed the packing at Richmond Hill and Dena, Christine and Mima managed at Ashbridges.



James V. Wright

22 January 1932 – 2 May 2004

James Vallière Wright, one of Canada's most eminent archaeologists, died on Sunday of cancer at Kemptville, Ontario, age 72. "Big Jim" or "Gentle Jim" as he was affectionately known by close colleagues was born and raised in Toronto. He took his early education at Runnymede Collegiate Institute where he met his future wife, Dawn Downey. They were married in 1961. Jim obtained his B.A. (1956) and M.A. (1957) at the University of Toronto, and his Ph.D. (1964) at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He joined the National Museum of Canada in 1960 (now the Canadian Museum of Civilization) where he worked until his retirement in 1991. During his museum career, Wright held positions as Curator of Ontario Archaeology, Head of the Eastern Canada Section, Head of the Scientific Division, Chief of the Division, and Senior Scientist. After retirement, he was appointed curator emeritus and remained active in that capacity almost until his death.

Beginning in the 1950s, Jim's field and university experience brought him into contact with some of the leading archaeologists of the time, people such as J. Norman Emerson, Thomas Lee, David Baerreis, Chester Chard, William Ritchie, Richard "Scotty" MacNeish, and Henry Collins. These contacts gave him opportunities to expand his research interests across Ontario into the United States and even into the Canadian Arctic. During the 1960s and 1970s, his explorations continued in Ontario, with alternate years spent in northern and southern parts of the province or between Ontario and other provinces. By the 1970s, he had undertaken pioneering archaeological surveys and excavations in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, mainly in forest and tundra

regions and all related to the ancient history of Canada's native peoples.

Wright was a prolific writer who believed that archaeological discoveries should be made available not only to other archaeologists but to all interested people. He published dozens of scientific books and articles, among them such titles as: *A Regional Examination of Ojibwa Culture History* (1965), *The Ontario Iroquois Tradition* (1966), *Cree Culture History in the Southern Indian Lake Region* (1968), *The Aberdeen Site, Keewatin District, N.W.T.* (1972), *The Prehistory of Lake Athabasca* (1975), *Mapping Canada's Prehistory* (1986), and *The Prehistoric Transportation of Goods in the St. Lawrence River Basin* (1994). He also wrote many items aimed at a more general readership, such as *Ontario Prehistory / La préhistoire de l'Ontario* (1972, 1981), *Six Chapters of Canada's Prehistory / Visages de la préhistoire du Canada* (1976, 1981), and *Quebec Prehistory / La préhistoire du Québec* (1979, 1980). His largest project, the three-volume "A History of the Native People of Canada" (1995, 1999, 2004), was nearly complete by the time of his death and has been acclaimed as a masterpiece. No other archaeologist would have been capable of attempting such a monumental task, let alone carrying it so far so successfully.

During the course of his career, Jim Wright was an avid promoter of Canadian archaeology. He believed that "the past record of humanity has a universal appeal which overrides more parochial concerns such as whether the archaeological evidence is directly related to one's immediate ancestors" and that only the archaeological record "can extend the historical time depth of human occupation of a region many thousands of years back into the past." An early member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, he was also the Founding President of the Canadian Archaeological Association, a member of the London Museum of Archaeology Board of Trustees, a co-director of A.H.B.I. Associates, and a member of many other archaeological, anthropological, historical, scientific and consultative organizations in Canada and abroad. On various occasions he either taught at or supervised students at the universities of Montreal, Toronto and Trent. He mentored dozens of students and colleagues who came to study at the museum and he spoke regularly to reporters, archaeological associations, schools, and universities across the country.

Wright gave many years of outstanding scholarship to Canadians. He made a long list of contributions, reflecting a deep interest in local questions, but always situated within a broader context. In return, his achievements received wide recognition: the Centennial Medal (1967), fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1969), the Queen's Jubilee Medal (1967), fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada (1980), membership on the Editorial Board of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (1979-1987), fellowship of Sigma XI (1988), the Smith-Wintemberg Award (1992), honorary lifetime membership in the Canadian Archaeological Association (1992), a festschrift of essays written in his honour (1993), and the Ridley Lecture (1996 - the Ontario Archaeological Society's highest award for professional archaeologists).

Jim Wright was predeceased by his mother Joyce Marie (Vallier) Wright of Toronto, his father Milton John Wright of Fort William and Toronto, and his older brother Milton John Wright (Elizabeth) of Lakefield. He is survived by his wife Dawn, their daughter Joyce Marie, both of South Mountain, Ontario, his sister Joyce Marie of Hawkestone, Ontario, his brother Philip (Maxine) of Orlando, Florida, and two nephews, Milton John (Jean) of Sooke, British Columbia and James Brian (Elizabeth) of Guelph, Ontario.

Ian Dyck
6 May 2004

In Remembrance: J.V. Wright

A founding member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Dr. James Valliere Wright was a figure of towering importance to Ontario and Canadian archaeology. A graduate of the University of Toronto (BA 1956, MA 1957) and the University of Wisconsin (PhD 1964), he joined the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Canada (now the Canadian Museum of Civilization) in January of 1960 and retired in April of 1991, at which time he was appointed Curator Emeritus. During his tenure with the museum he held a succession of research and administrative positions, and twice served as Chief of the Archaeological Survey of Canada.

Although Jim Wright's field research took him to sites across much of the country, including the Arctic, it is for his work in the Upper St. Lawrence-Great Lakes and Canadian Shield regions for which he will probably be best remembered.

He began his field work in the early 1950s, while still a student, working at sites such as the Barker site, and later at Sheguiandah with Thomas E. Lee and the Archaeological Survey of Canada. In the 1960s and 1970s he published numerous articles and several seminal monographs on Ontario archaeology, including "The Ontario Iroquois Tradition", "The Shield Archaic", "The Laurel Tradition and the Middle Woodland Period", which together formed the basis for much of our understanding of Ontario's pre-Contact Aboriginal history. He was, in effect, the 'god-father' of Ontario archaeology for much of the last 40 years.

Over the course of his career, Jim directed much of his effort to bringing pre-Contact Canadian history down from the academic ivory tower and out to the people by publishing many articles and books aimed at a general audience, including the still popular "Ontario Prehistory: An Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline", "Six Chapters of Canadian Prehistory", and others. Author or co-author of more than 75 publications in all, his crowning achievement was the multi-volume reference work entitled "A History of the

Native People of Canada", published by the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Part I of the final third volume has just been published by the Canadian Museum of Civilization. His work on the concluding portion of the third volume had progressed well, with several sections completed, but was cut short by his passing. His colleagues at the museum are fully committed to completing the project.

Jim Wright was one of the earliest members of the Ontario Archaeological Society and twice served as its president (1954 and 1971), and he was the founding president of the Society's Ottawa Chapter (1971). He was also the founding president of the Canadian Archaeological Association (1968-9), a past chair of the Council for Canadian Archaeology, and a member of the Ontario Council for Archaeology. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Anthropological Association, and a Conjoint Professor at Trent University. In 1992 the Canadian Archaeological Association presented him with its prestigious Smith-Wintemberg Medal and made him an honorary life member in recognition of his substantial lifetime contributions to Canadian archaeology. In 1996, the Ontario Archaeological Society named Jim Wright a Ridley Lecturer, its highest honour for a professional archaeologist, Jim was also awarded both the Canadian Centennial Medal (1967) and the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal (1977). A festschrift of essays written in his honour was published in 1993 and a memorial volume is being planned.

The importance of Jim's many contributions to the popular and scientific understanding of Ontario's and Canada's ancient peoples cannot be overstated. Jim's passion for the past was infectious and rubbed off not only on the many students who benefited from his advice, guidance, and friendship but also on the members of his own family. Through their own contributions, Jim's wife, Dawn, their daughter, Joyce, and nephew, Milt, continue the Wright tradition of contributing to our understanding of Canada's archaeological heritage. Jim Wright will be greatly missed by his family and by all who knew him.

Chris J. Andersen

James Vallière Wright (1932-2004):
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James V. Wright, 1932-2004
(credit: Dawu Wright)



James V. Wright, 1932-2004
(credit: Canadian Museum of Civilization)

VILLAGE FAIRS *FOIRES DE VILLAGES*

Mima Kapches
Senior Curator, Royal Ontario Museum

Recently I was searching through the Jesuit Relations (JR) at <http://puffin.creighton.edu/jesuit/relations/> to refresh my memory concerning the Feast of the Dead for an article on Ossossané I was writing (Kapches in press). The fact that the JRs are now on the web and are searchable is a great research tool, one that should be bookmarked by all Ontario archaeologists.

Using Elisabeth Tooker (1964) as a starting point I was able to focus in on the descriptions in JR 10 of the "Feast" and once on the net it was possible to read the account of Jean de Brébeuf at Ossossané. Describing the arrival of people bringing their bundles of dead to the open pit Brébeuf made the following comment: The whole Company arrived with their corpses about an hour after Midday, and divided themselves into different cantons, according to their families and Villages, and laid on the ground their parcels of souls, almost as they do earthen pots at the Village Fairs. (JR 10:295)

I was interested in the comment: "laid on the ground their parcels of souls, almost as they do earthen pots at the Village Fairs." The English translation is true to the French version: "...déchargerant à terre leurs paquets d'ames à prés comme on fait les pots de terre à ces Foires de Villages." (JR10:294)

We know that the Feast of the Dead involved transporting the dead in bundles to the pit wrapped in beaver pelts. And once at the edge of the pit they laid down these bundles. But to

describe this act of laying down the bundles of bones to be similar to the laying of pots on the ground at fairs is an important comment. What is Brébeuf referring to? The term "earthen" and "earthenware" are commonly used in the JR to describe the pottery made by the Ontario Iroquoians and the Iroquois. So he is describing native made pottery when he says "earthen pots" and "les pots de terre." What then is meant by "Village Fairs?" We know he is talking about Huron villages, but what is the meaning of the word "Fairs" used in this context? The French word is foires which translates to a bazaar, a fair or a market. Could he be describing an event held in villages where potters displayed their wares for commercial exchange?

Generally it is thought that Huron women produced the pottery vessels for their household consumption. Warrick (1984) and Allen (1992) argued for individual household production. I argued for this in my article on the production of pottery vessels (Kapches 1995). But Holly Martelle in her PhD dissertation (2002) argued persuasively for craft specialization among Huron potters – she concluded that there were "a small number of women practising the craft" (249). Trigger had postulated this in 1981 (28-29).

If a few women produced pots for exchange then how, where and when would this economic transaction have occurred? Feasts were events where goods were exchanged and acquired and certainly pots could have passed hands at these times (Martelle 2002:240). However the key feature of

feasts is pots that were filled with food for ritual consumption. The pots at the village fair are described as being lain down on the earth, which suggests that they were not full of food. Of course they could have had food in them but the sense of the phrase used by Brébeuf is that they were not full of food. This suggests that they were inspected for exchange. Furthermore, Brébeuf's comment implies a great number of vessels. We know that along the way to the burial at Ossossané villagers joined in with their beaver pelt bundles holding remains. By the time Brébeuf arrived at the pit there were many Huron carrying bundles. So that when they arrived at the pit they had a great number to lay down. The image used by Brébeuf is meant to convey the great number of bundles, just like the great number of pots at the village fair.

I contacted Holly Martelle (3/3/2004) to see if she had any knowledge of this statement, she did, and reminded me of Glenn Kearsley's unpublished MA Thesis (1997). In this Kearsley has a detailed discussion of this quote and concluded "'low-level incipient' specialization was practised in seventeenth century Iroquoian society" (1997:108). The only other reference Kearsley found which indicates craft specialization was a comment made by an Iroquois elder "I sold my superstitious robe that I had had painted... (JR 24:135. Kearsley 1997:106). Although Kearsley's thesis was focused on the specialist production of the highly stylized pinched-face smoking pipes, these references suggest that other goods, such as pots and painted robes were produced by specialists. Kearsley added that the "'open' or 'plaza' area between longhouses clusters... (provided) an adequate amount of village space ... for such 'Fairs' to take place."(1997:106.)

It has been argued that a reliance on the JR has shackled the development of complex theoretical approaches to Ontario Iroquoian archaeology (Ramsden 1996). I do agree that there has been a lot of emphasis on these accounts. However, there has been a backlash by researchers, who do

not study the JRs or rely on secondary accounts of the JR rather than going directly to the original. These documents still have a lot of information in them. The village fair seems to have been an economic event; food was not served from these pots on the ground, so it was not a feast in the ceremonial sense. I would argue that with this phrase Brébeuf has expanded the social and economic complexity of Iroquoian communities. He refers to village fairs where goods made by specialists were traded. Apart from pottery what else could have been displayed? The possibilities are limitless and the ramifications for Huron society are significant.

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments in the Petun Area

Enquiries under the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Guideline require-
 ment that the assessment include contacting local persons with knowledge of
 the subject property. When the subject property is within the Petun
 Archaeological Zone, enquiries should be addressed to Charles Garrad, Petun
 Research Institute (416)223-2752, <charles.sympatico.ca>.

The Petun Archaeological Zone includes part of the Township of Mulmur
 (County of Dufferin), all of the Township of Clearview-Nottawasaga and the
 Town of Collingwood (County of Simcoe), and Town of The Blue Mountains
 (County of Grey) in the Province of Ontario.

The Petun Research Institute maintains a master record of archaeological
 remains in the Petun Archaeological Zone, which is often more detailed and
 current than available from the Ontario Site database. Representatives of the
 Wyandot descendants of the Petun in Kansas and Oklahoma who have
 accompanied the writer when monitoring archaeological activity in their
 ancestral Ontario homeland expressed no concern about activities which the
 writer advised fully conformed with Ministry guidelines.

Charles Garrad

The Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award

In 1996, the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society celebrated its 25th Anniversary by launching a new Public Archaeology award, showing its commitment to a greater public awareness of archaeology. The award was named the "Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award" in remembrance of Peggi Armstrong (1957 - 1997).

As a long-standing member of the OAS and the Ottawa Chapter, Peggi was a driving force behind the development of a public archaeology component of the Chapter's activities. The commitment and creative enthusiasm introduced by Peggi, led to a broadening of programme mandate and a continuing public interface with the regional communities of Eastern Ontario.

Over the past ten years, the Ottawa Chapter has developed an active public archaeology programme in Eastern Ontario, working with provincial parks, municipal agencies and the school system. The Ottawa Chapter is aware that many OAS members, institutions and organizations work diligently towards the preservation and advancement of archaeology through activities, programmes and formal educational studies.

The recognition of these contributions through the official award process of the OAS is now possible with the "Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award".

The Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award

Definition of "Public Archaeology"

- Stimulates public interest in the study of archaeology through the use of displays, demonstrations, workshops, training in excavation techniques, site tours, or the development of educational programmes and materials;
- Promotes awareness of cultural resources and heritage preservation;
- Fosters individual or collective efforts to advance the ethical practice of archaeology.

Eligibility

- Nominations must be presented by an OAS member;
- Individuals, groups or institutions can be nominated;

Patricia Margaret (Peggi) Armstrong (1957-1997)

Peggi Armstrong was born May 21st, 1957, in Arnprior, Ontario. She was trained as a graphic designer and professional photographer, taking post-secondary studies at the Sheridan School of Design in Mississauga. In 1979, these skills led to a career in graphic arts starting with a contract at the Ontario Ministry office responsible for archaeology. This was also Peggi's introduction to archaeology.

Peggi joined the Canadian International Development Agency in 1986, working in the Communications Branch as Art Director, co-ordinating design and artwork for its publications programme. In 1996 she moved to the Canadian Museum of Civilization as Head of the Design Section.

Peggi's design and photographic capabilities played central roles in her volunteer projects from 1980 to 1997. In addition to extensive volunteer work with the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS, she volunteered her expertise for archaeology projects across Ontario for Parks Canada, Ontario Parks, the then Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (now Ministry of Culture), the Archaeological Survey of Canada, Save Ontario Shipwrecks, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and individual researchers. She also participated as site photographer for the University of Ottawa, Classical Studies research project in France.

Peggi's commitment to the preservation of our archaeological heritage has been an inspiration and will continue its legacy with the presentation of the Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award to worthy recipients.

Nominees shall have contributed significantly to promoting archaeology of and in Ontario, by means of Public Archaeology as defined above.

Award Criteria

Scope of the audience which the nominee has reached;
 Innovation in the design and delivery of activities and nature of volunteer involvement;
 Development of enduring Public Archaeology resource materials;
 Scope of events, partnerships or sponsorships brought together to promote public archaeology.

Award Process

Selection Committee:

The Ottawa Chapter Executive will appoint a Selection Committee Chair (who shall be an Ottawa Chapter member) at the first executive meeting of each New Year.

The Selection Committee Chair will organize a Selection Committee consisting of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of five (5) people, including at least two (2) Ottawa Chapter members and one (1) member from the OAS Board of Directors, plus such other members as the Chair sees fit to add.

Call for Nominations:

The Selection Committee will issue a call for Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award nominations in the MAY/JUNE issue of ArchNotes in each year.

Nominations are to be forwarded in writing to the Selection Committee Chair, care of the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS, by August 15th of that same year.

The Selection Committee Chair will forward all nominations to the Selection Committee, after the closing date for nominations.

Selection of Award Winner(s):

The Selection Committee will assess submitted nominations against the Award Criteria and advise the Selection Committee Chair, the Ottawa Chapter Executive and the OAS Board of Directors about its selection(s), if any, for the Award by September 15th of that same year. The OAS Board of Directors will have the right of final approval.

Awards will be conferred on an occasional basis at the discretion of the Selection Committee and the OAS Board of Directors.

More than one Award may be presented in one year.

Nominations should be forwarded to:

Selection Committee Chair - Peggi Armstrong
 Public Archaeology Award
 c/o Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society
 P.O. Box 4939, Station E
 Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5J1

The deadline for submissions is August 15th, 2004



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Due to a miscommunication the following abstract was inadvertently omitted from the program guide for the OAS 30th annual Symposium, Common Ground: Exploring Connections between Disciplines - Archaeology, Forensics, First Nations, Policing, Museology, October 24-26, 2003. The poster session presented by Charles Turton, on behalf of his co-authors, should have read:

**New dates and fossils for Crawford Lake:
the Iroquoian villages are in 14th and 15th centuries.**

C. L. Turton, Department of Botany, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3B2, J.L. Teranes, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla CA 90293-0224, Tom Guilderson, Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, Lawrence Livermore National Labs. P.O. Box 808, Livermore, CA 94551-0808, and J.H. McAndrews Department of Botany, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3B2

Fossil-laden varved (annual layered) sediments of Crawford Lake date two episodes of local Iroquoian village settlement. To verify the chronology on a new 75-cm long core, we made 29 calibrated AMS carbon-14 dates. These dates show that the published varve chronology is up to 100 years too short: at least five turbidites mark episodes of eroded varves. Palynological analysis was done at 138 levels; pollen of maize (corn), squash, sunflower, purslane and grass and spores of corn smut signal Iroquoian farming. Pollen-climate transfer functions show that the farming flourished during the Medieval Warm Period and ended with the Little Ice Age. Maize pollen spans 1266 to 1460 with peaks around 1330 and 1460 indicating two local village occupations. Human-supplied nutrients stimulated both blooms of both diatoms and rotifers and deposition of varves.

From the authors: Our paper, "A prehistoric record of cultural eutrophication from Crawford Lake, Canada", will be published in Geology in the fall"



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