



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC)
TWELFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAKE HURON AND
GEORGIAN BAY DRAINAGE BASINS

at the

Hampton Court Hotel
1210 Wellington Road South
LONDON, Ontario (519) 681-2020

October 26 - 27, 1985

SYMPOSIUM ACTIVITIES/EVENTS:

- **Hospitality Suite** (Friday Oct. 25)
- **3 Paper Sessions** (Saturday Oct. 26 & Sunday Oct. 27)
 - Lake Huron / Georgian Bay: speciality topics
 - Lake Huron / Georgian Bay: regional syntheses
 - Open: topics on Ontario archaeology
- **OAS Business Meeting**
- **Banquet and Ridley Lecturer** (Saturday Oct. 26)
 - Dr. Ronald J. Mason
 - Lawrence University, Wisconsin
- **Dance** with music supplied by a DJ
- **Cash Bars**, for mingling with friends and colleagues
- **Optional Field Trips and Site-Seeing Tours**

More information is supplied in the Registration Form available from:
1985 OAS Symposium Planning Committee
55 Centre Street
LONDON, Ontario N6J 1T4

REGISTRATION FEE:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Advance Registration for entire symposium- | Students \$15.00 |
| | Regular \$18.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Registration at the Door- | \$20.00 |
|---------------------------|---------|

Please Note:

\$1 of every registration fee is a donation to the OAS Awards Fund

BANQUET: Saturday, October 26 - \$20.00 each

The banquet and Dr. Mason's talk are open to all OAS members, spouses and guests, but tickets must be purchased in advance of the meetings. The Registration Form has a coupon for your convenience.

Due to enthusiastic response to the Call for Papers, no more room is available for any of the paper sessions. Thank you for participating!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSING*

by Donna McNeil

It has been 10 years this month since the first archaeological licences were issued by the Minister of Culture and Recreation, now Citizenship and Culture. Licensing was seen, and is still seen, as a way to encourage, through statutory regulation, carefully planned and conducted survey, excavation, and reporting of archaeological resources, and, at the same time, discourage indiscriminate and unproductive destruction of this non-renewable resource. The Ontario Heritage Act, 1975, states that archaeological exploration, survey or fieldwork requires a licence issued by the Minister pursuant to the Act. Since then, 846 licences have been issued. I would like to outline the licensing process, the activities that are viewed by the Ministry and the Foundation as licensable, licence requirements, the general types of licensed activities that are recognized by the Ministry and the Foundation, and some developments in the licensing program since its inception.

Licensing Process

The issuance process involves the following groups:

1. The applicant, upon whose initiative the licence is obtained
2. The Minister, who issues the licence
3. Ministry Staff, who provide comment on applications and process the licences
4. The Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, which, pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, makes recommendations to the Minister on all applications
5. Other individuals, who provide comment on applications and fieldwork results when requested by the Ministry or the Foundation (i.e. archaeologists in the private sector or other ministries, other heritage organizations)

The following steps are involved in the licensing process:

- a) The application is received by the Head Office of the Archaeology Unit, logged into the mailing register, and given to the Archaeological Data Coordinator.
- b) Data Coordinator reviews the document for completeness (i.e. signed and dated, on the appropriate form, all parts of application filled in or reference made to information already in the files), and gives the application with instructions to Administrative Secretary.
- c) Administrative Secretary opens a file, acknowledges receipt of the application or prepares correspondence requesting additional information from the applicant, enters application information on the Applicant/Licensee list, prepares comment sheets for the appropriate Regional Archaeologist, the Archaeological Coordinator, and other individuals if necessary, copies the application 10 times for the Archaeological Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation meeting, and requests a file review from the Database Clerk.

* From the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Conservation Programme, London, Ontario, May 25, 1985.

- d) Database Clerk checks to see if a report has been submitted from the last year's field season, and supplies the information to the Administrative Secretary.
- e) Before Archaeological Committee meetings, the Administrative Secretary supplies a list of all applicants with the results of the file review to the Data Coordinator, who, based on the completeness of the file, asks to have the application scheduled for the meeting or requests that the application be held until additional information has been received.
- f) The Committee reviews the application, and, if enough information is available for the purposes of making a licence recommendation, recommends the licence for approval or refusal. If additional information is required, Ministry staff is instructed to ask the applicant for clarification.
- g) In the event of a recommendation for approval, the Data Coordinator prepares the licence content as recommended by the Committee, and gives the information to the Administrative Secretary for the purpose of preparing the licence itself for Minister's final approval. In the event of a recommendation for refusal, the Committee presents their recommendation to the Full Board of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, for a motion and a vote.
- h) The prepared licence, or recommendation for refusal, is sent to the Minister's office via the Branch Office, Division Office, Legal Services, and the Deputy Minister's Office.
- i) The Minister has the right to accept or refuse a licence recommendation from the Foundation. In the event of an approval, the Minister or Deputy Minister signs the licence, the licence is copied to the file and the appropriate region, pertinent information is entered on the Licensee Master List, and the document is sent to the licensee. In the event of a refusal, Ministry staff inform the applicant of the decision.
- j) After a group of licences is issued, general information is forwarded to the Ontario Archaeological Society for publication in Arch Notes. General information concerning licensees is available from the Head Office on a year round basis (i.e. list of archaeologists who are licensed, and stated in their applications that they are prepared to conduct consulting work, requested by and sent to developers/contractors).

There are many stages of the application process that can be held up due to incomplete information from the applicant. Please review for completeness all the information that you submit to the Ministry, including reports (required for review before new licences are issued), application forms and site record forms.

The review and processing of a licence application involves quite a number of people, and takes an average 8 weeks. This may seem like a lengthy period of time, but please bear the following in mind. The fact that you hold a licence becomes known to many different groups: Head Office staff, the appropriate Regional Archaeologist, the Archaeological Committee Members, Legal Services, the Deputy Minister's Office, and the Minister's Office. All of the aforementioned groups are aware of your intent to conduct fieldwork, and are given an opportunity to participate in the review of your application. In addition, the archaeological community, those in need of an archaeologist's services, individuals and groups who are interested in becoming involved with archaeology

and the people of Ontario who fund the Ministry and Foundation projects have access to current information concerning licensed individuals and their activities in the Province.

An ongoing project of the Ministry and the Foundation is the improvement of the application process, so that the applicant and all those who participate in the programme have the up-to-date information they need to conduct fieldwork, provide support services, and review the impact of licensed activities on the archaeological resources of the province.

Licensable Activities

The activities that the Ministry and the Foundation view as licensable include:

1. Survey of, or survey for, archaeological resources

Even if an individual does not remove artifacts, or otherwise directly impact an archaeological resource, surveys reveal information concerning the presence or absence of resources. When the location of a resource becomes known, the Ministry must be informed of the particulars. A requirement of a licence is the reporting of site particulars on Site Record and Site Update Forms. As a matter of interest to the archaeological community as a whole, approximately one third of the 1500 data requests answered by the Ministry every year involve areas that are scheduled for development. When sites are not reported to the Ministry, staff are unable to bring the location of resources to the attention of developers. Survey has always been viewed as a licensable activity by the Ministry and the Foundation.

2. Surface collection

Removal of artifacts, whether above ground or below ground, is a licensable activity. When artifacts are removed from a site, a datum point should be established and used as a mapping reference so that the information collected can be included with any future fieldwork results. Surface collection has always been viewed as a licensable activity by the Ministry and the Foundation.

3. Excavation

Archaeological excavation of a resource, to whatever degree and for whatever reason, is a licensable activity.

Licence Requirements

The requirements of a licence are as follows:

1. Submission of a report on fieldwork

The Ministry now maintains over 1100 licence and OHF grant reports in the Head Office, with duplicate copies of most reports in the regional offices. The reports are used by the Ministry and the Committee in their review of licensees' past fieldwork, and by researchers from the archaeological community, consulting firms, other ministries, and universities to name a few.

2. Submission of Site Record and Site Update Forms

Approximately 10,000 archaeological sites have been reported to the Head Office of the Ministry since 1975. This information is also used for reviews, planning and research.

3. Abiding by the terms and conditions of the licence and the Ontario Heritage Act

All licences are subject to the terms and conditions of the Ontario Heritage Act. Excerpts from the Act are enclosed with your licence, but it is recommended that each licensee review the Act in its entirety. In addition, licences are also subject to specific conditions. Some conditions are standard for every licence, while other sets of licence conditions vary in content depending on the nature of the fieldwork proposal, the recommendations of the Foundation, and Ministry guidelines.

General Types of Licensed Activities

Though the Minister issues only one kind of licence, to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or fieldwork, the Ministry and the Foundation have identified general types of activities as having different impacts on the archaeological resources of the province.

1. Consulting

This type of activity involves fieldwork primarily conducted in order to

- 1) prepare statements and make recommendations concerning,
- 2) perform the salvage of, or
- 3) monitor the effects of a particular undertaking on

the archaeological resources of an area. This service is usually performed for and/or supported financially by

- 1) municipal, provincial and federal ministries and agencies
- 2) corporations or developers in the private sector

pursuant to

- 1) the Environmental Assessment Act
- 2) the Planning Act
- 3) the Ontario Heritage Act.

2. Field School/"Hands-On" Participation

This general type of activity involves fieldwork associated with

- 1) field courses offered for academic credit
- 2) fieldwork involving the orientation or training of individuals new to the field of archaeology, including "hands-on" programmes offered by school boards, Conservation Authorities, Historical and Archaeological Societies, museums and other groups.

3. Conservation

This classification is usually applied to licences that authorize an individual or group to conduct low-intensity fieldwork (i.e. monitoring, testing, limited testing) over a large geographic area for the purpose of general resource conservation. Also included within this type are site specific licences

usually issued if a particular site is to be monitored by an individual or group. Most conservation licensees are regional volunteers such as yourselves, or staff members of the Ministry and other ministries or institutions (i.e. museums).

4. Site specific excavations

This classification includes full scale excavation of a site for the purpose of research and salvage before an area is affected by development, or purely for research purposes.

5. Underwater

Any of the above activities can be conducted on underwater archaeological resources, both prehistoric and historic.

Licensing Developments

Some of the major developments since the licensing programme began are:

1. The issuance of licences that authorize survey and surface collection only

The Ministry and the Foundation assess the skill or experience of the applicant with respect to the scope of the proposal and the significance of the site or sites identified in the licence application. In order to license a wider range of applicants, the Ministry began to issue some of the 1976 archaeological licences for survey and surface collection only. This practice has continued, and is still in place in 1985.

2. Recognition of the sensitivity of burials, both native and historic European

In 1976, a condition was placed on some licences prohibiting excavation of human burials without first consulting with Ministry staff. In 1977, it became a standard condition on licences that authorized excavation. This condition is placed on all licences in 1985.

3. The issuance of licences for low intensity fieldwork (i.e. surveying, monitoring, limited testing) over a large geographic area

Most of the licences issued in 1975 were site specific, i.e. issued with a list of sites that the licensee was authorized to work on. It soon became clear that certain types of activities required more flexible terms and conditions on a licence, i.e. reaction to emergencies, survey for the purpose of consulting work or general research in large geographic areas, bidding for consulting contracts to conduct low intensity fieldwork (i.e. surveying, limited testing). In 1977, the Ministry began issuing licences that allowed the licensee to conduct low intensity fieldwork in a large geographic area, but required the licensee to keep in contact with the Ministry from project to project, and required the licensee to apply for a separate licence to conduct activities of extended duration and complexity (i.e. salvage excavation), if the Minister felt that a separate application was required.

4. Institutional Licences

As early as 1980, the Ministry and the Foundation began to encourage institutional licence application by universities, consulting companies, societies,

and other groups that are responsible for direction and support of fieldwork projects. It is in the institution's best interest to do so. If a staff member holds a licence for a project sponsored by an institution and leaves before the field season is completed, the institution is left without a licence to continue. Institutional application can help protect the institution and its programmes. In addition, the foundation and the Ministry often refer grant applications from licensed archaeologists to other funding programmes. Some programmes are open only to institutions, some only to individuals. It is important that the Ministry and the Foundation clearly understand the identity of a project sponsor for the purpose of grant referrals.

5. Computerization of Licensing Process and Information

In 1980, the Ministry began to use centralized word-processing services to help decrease turn-around time with respect to licence requests. The Head Office of the Ministry now uses its own micro-computers to prepare letters and licences, comment sheets and licensee lists, guidelines and background papers. Response time with respect to licence requests has increased steadily over the last 3 years.

Some Statutory Notes

It is recommended that all individuals who are involved in archaeology in the Province of Ontario review the Ontario Heritage Act, Part VI, concerning archaeological licensing. Excerpts from the Act are included with each archaeological licence that is issued.

I would like to draw particular attention to the following subsections of the Act:

1) A licence is not transferable (Ontario Heritage Act, section 48(5))

Only the licence holder and field crew/number of volunteers identified in the licence application, or in information updates submitted by the licence holder during the field season, are covered under the licence. If you are working independently in the field, you require a licence. The licence holder is responsible for the licensed activities of all members of a field crew, including volunteers.

2. The issue of a licence...does not authorize the holder...to enter upon any property. (Ontario Heritage Act, section 61)

Landowner's permission to enter upon property must be secured before fieldwork is conducted.

Information Circulation

Release of a general information package on licensing is scheduled for September of 1985. The package will be circulated from the Head Office to all individuals and groups who have held a licence in 1984 or 1985, and to societies and other groups involved in archaeological conservation in the province. The package will also be available upon request from the regional offices. The package will include transcribed sections from this presentation, as well as background papers and guidelines for licence applications, general address lists, and recent changes in licensing process that will affect 1986 licensees.

A TALE OF TWO PEOPLES

by John Steckley

Working with the names of early Amerindian places or tribes is difficult and fraught with traps for uninitiated and experienced alike. The researcher must be familiar with not only the language(s) involved, but with the weaknesses and strengths of those who recorded the terms. Is the recorder good or bad? What are typical mistakes made? The researcher is well-advised to exercise caution.

In this study, much of this caution has been waived in order to try to develop a particular hypothesis. The purpose is to challenge others to try to prove or disprove it using other sources.

Methodology

Two series of names referring to Iroquoian-speaking peoples will be analysed. The claim will be put forward that each series refers to one group: the first will be termed the Large Field People; the second, the Easterners. More speculatively, it will be suggested that both may have been one group, or at least very closely allied peoples.

The Large Field People

a) Antouahonaron

In Champlain's Works, we find a group referred to in the following forms:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|----------------|--|
| Antouahonorons | Champlain, 1616 map (Heidenreich 1971:map 3) |
| Entouhonorons | Champlain, vol. 3:100, 111, 125 and 213 |
| Antaouaronons | Champlain, 1632 map (Heidenreich 1971:map 5) |
| Antouhonorons | Champlain, vol. 6:245 and 249-50 |

This group has been identified with the Iroquois in various different ways. H.P. Biggar, the editor of Champlain's Works, presents them as being the Onondaga. Campisi suggests that they were either the Oneida or the non-Mohawk Iroquois in general (i.e., the Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca). Trigger strongly argues for the latter hypothesis (Trigger 1976:227 and 311), based on the typical French division of the Iroquois into Lower (Mohawk) and Upper (Oneida/Onondaga/Cayuga/Seneca) and on the following statement from the index to the map of 1632:

"The Antouhonorons comprise 15 villages built in a strong position. They are enemies of all the other nations except the Neutrals. Their country is a fine one, with an excellent climate, lying near the River St. Lawrence. This they prevent all other nations from passing, which explains why that river is less frequented. They cultivate and sow their lands. The Iroquois/Mohawk/ and the Antouhonorons make war together on all other nations except the Neutral."(Champlain 1936:249-50)

The location of the name in the Champlain maps is different in each case. In the 1616 map, it is situated west of Lake Ontario (termed 'lac St. Louis") and south of Lake Erie, while in the 1632 map it is found at the west end of Lake Ontario.

This confusion is compounded by the appearance of the name again in two maps of the 1680's. In Claude Bernou's map of 1680, the term is listed as "Antouaronons" (White 1978:408) and is located north of Lake Erie. In a map of 1684 attributed to Franquelin, it is placed south of Lake Erie (White 1978:411). In identifying this group, which was termed a "nation detruite" by the map maker, White does not connect this use of the name with Champlain's earlier use, and suggests that it "probably refers to a Neutral tribe" (ibid).

b) Scahentoarrhonon

The term "Scahentoarrhonons" appears in a 1635 listing of Iroquoian-speaking tribes, coming immediately after the Neutral, the 5 Nations of the Iroquois, and the Andaste, and before the Erie and Wenro (JR8:115). The name has been identified with the Iroquois place-name for the Wyoming Plain along the north branch of the Susquehanna River, near the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania (Trigger 1976:97 and Jennings 1978:362), being expressed in Mohawk "skahetowane" and the Oneida skahetowane, meaning great or large field¹.

Hewitt identifies the people as being both:

a) the Massawomecke (cognate with the word 'Wyoming', meaning 'large field' in Algonkian), a people that Captain John Smith claimed in 1608 were the enemies of the Andaste (Hewitt 1910:657-8 and Trigger 1976:97 and 443 fn65); and

b) the Carantouanais of Champlain's 1632 map, who appear in that source (and in 1616 as "Carantouan") as being south of the Susquehanna River.

This latter group was described in the index to the 1632 map as being:

"...a nation settled to the south of the Antouhonorons in a very beautiful and excellent country where they are strong established. They are friends with all other nations except the said Antouhonorons, from whom they are distant only three days journey." (Champlain vol.6:250)

Trigger puts forward the idea that if Hewitt is correct:

"It is possible that early writers may have subsumed two different groups, the Andaste and the Scahentarronon, under the general name Susquehannock, or that the two groups federated or became allies after 1608." (Trigger 1976:97)

c) Andoouanchronon

The term Andoouanchronon is found in a list of peoples of 1640, after the Seneca and Andaste, and before the Kontareahronon², the Huron and the Petun. This name has been fundamentally ignored in the ethnohistorical literature.

d) Entioronnon

The term entioronnon is one of the clan names of the Turtle phratry of the Wyandot of the 1740's (Pot 152). It can be translated as, people of the large field or plain, using the same noun, enta meaning 'field' that is in Scahentarrhonon (Pot 455). The verb is io, meaning 'large or great' (Pot 396 #27). Like at least two other of the four clan names in that phratry it became a reference to animal, after initially being a place name³.

Analysis

It is suggested here that all four of these names may be referring to the same group. We have seen that Scahentoarrhonon and Entioronnon both mean 'people of the large field'. The following is a linguistic analysis that points to both Antouahonaron and Andoouanchronon having that meaning as well.

Regarding the former, two points should be made:

- a) that the word would have ended with '-ronnon-', that being a suffix meaning 'people of...' (Pot 66); and
- b) that the An-/En- choice should be resolved in favour of the latter. For Champlain had a tendency to write -en- as -an-⁴, and, unlike the fairly common -ent- combination, -ant- is not seen in the Jesuit orthography of the time.

Thus it is here felt that the term recorded by Champlain was probably something like 'entouarronnon', and represented the same combination of noun and verb as Scahentoarrhonon.

There is more evidence of a different nature pointing to the identity of Antouahonaron with Scahentoarrhonon. In talking about Amerindian villages, Champlain wrote that:

"They sometimes change their village site after ten, twenty or thirty years, and move it one, two or three leagues from the former spot, if they are not forced by their enemies to decamp and move to a greater distance as did the Onondagas/Antouahonaron/, some forty to fifty leagues." (Champlain 1929:124-5)

This would not seem to make any sense in reference to any of the five tribes of the Iroquois, but could it be Champlain had confused and linked together a group once living in the Wyoming Plain (to whom the term actually belonged) with the Iroquois, and used the same name to refer to both. If someone referred to the Antouahonaron, he would then assume they were talking about the non-Mohawk Iroquois. The fact that the term disappears in the literature as a term of reference to the Iroquois points to Champlain's making a mistake and it being subsequently discovered.

Further, a move of forty to fifty leagues would take a tribe out of the Wyoming Plain and into a location roughly in the area of where the name appears in the maps of 1616, 1632 and 1684. Perhaps, then, the Scahentoarrhonon/Antouahonaron were forced to move by the Iroquois or even possibly by the Andaste.

With Andoouanchronnon we are treading on shakier ground. If the form given is accurate, then the term could mean, 'people of the large arrowhead, oil or slide' (Pot 448). However, as the term is unrecorded elsewhere, and is in virtually the same position in the 1640 list as Scahentoaronnon was in the 1635 list, it is suggested that it might have been an inaccurate recording of something like 'entouanronnon', again with the meaning of 'people of the large field'.

Carantouan

Before this first section is completed, a brief discussion should be included concerning the term Carantouan. Unlike Fenton and Jennings (Fenton 1940:233

and Jennings 1978:362) I am not convinced that this term is merely a bad attempt to record the name Schahentoaronnon. It is suggested here that Champlain made the mistake of using the Iroquois term of reference for the Oneida to refer to what seems from his description to be the Andaste.

The Oneida are referred to within the Iroquois as 'they of the big tree' (Campisi 1978:490)⁵. If you change the pronominal prefix from 'they' to 'it', you would get a form that would resemble Carantouan, only changing the incorrent -ant- (see discussion above) for a more typical -ont-. In this it would appear that Champlain was making the same kind of mistaken identity error here as with Antouahonaron. Again it would seem that this is confirmed by the absence of this term in the subsequent sources.

The Easterners

a) Atrakwa,eronnon

The people that are here termed Atrakwa,eronnon are recorded in the literature under the following forms:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Akhrakuaeronon | 1640 | JR18:233-5 |
| Akhrakovaeronon | 1646 | Bourdon Map |
| Atra ^C kwae | 1651 | JR36:141 |
| Atra ^C kwae ^C ronnons | 1652 | JR37:105 |
| Atra ^C kwae,e | 1652 | JR37:111 |
| Tekoulguehronons | 1656 | JR42:197 |
| Trakwaeronnons | 1660 | JR45:207 |
| Trak ^{Bae} | 1740's | Pot 662 |

The placement of the name in three lists suggests something about where they lived. In the list of 1640 the name appears immediately after the two Neutral names of Aondironon and Ongmarahronon and immediately before Oneronon (Wenro), the Ehressaronon, Attiouendaronk (the general term for Neutral) and the Erie. In the 1656 list, we find the name after the Neutral Atiraguenrek and Atiaonrek and before Gentuetehronnons (meaning 'people who bear or carry a field', an Erie group). Finally, in the 1740's the name appears after the era,enrek (Neutral) and before the Rie (Erie). It is thus consistently found between the Neutral and the Erie, a position confirmed by the Bourdon map of 1646.

What do references to these people tell us about them? In the Jesuit Journal of September, 1651 a Huron coming from "Atra^Ck^{Bae}" tells of the capture of the Neutral village of "Teoto^Cndiaton" and of the "desolation of the Neutral Nation" (JR36:141). In 1652 we see that the Atrakwa,eronnon were to suffer a similar fate. The references are somewhat unclear, however, as to who is being talked about, Atrakwa,eronnon or Andaste. In the Jesuit Journal of April 1652, we hear that the Neutral and the Andaste had formed an alliance, and that the Mohawk had attacked the Andaste during the winter, result unknown. In the June entry we hear from two Algonkian women who had escaped from the Mohawk that:

"the Iroquois, having gone during the winter in full force against the Atra^Ckwae^Cronnons or Andasto,e^Cronnons, had the worst of it." (JR37:105)

A month later, we hear the very opposite, learning of:

"The capture of Atrac^kwa,e by the Iroquois Nations, to the number of a thousand. They have carried off 5 or 6 hundred, - chiefly men." (JR37:111)

What probably occurred here is that the priests first felt that the Andaste had been attacked, and gradually came to learn that it was the Atrac^kwa,eronnon (who may have been allies of the Andaste).

b) Kakouagoga

In her discussion of the Neutral and Wenro, White wrote that:

"Kakouagoga (Rakouagega) or Kahkwas...appears only on the seventeenth century maps...The first appearance of the name is on the Bernou map at the eastern end of Lake Erie where it is shown as nation detruite. Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's globe of 1688 shows it without the notation. The Franquelin 1684 map shows it as Rakouagega. The word Kakouagoga is probably Iroquois and perhaps Seneca rather than Huron, for the Seneca use a similar word to refer to the people who formerly lived west of them (Fenton 1940:194): Kahkwa?ke'no? 'people at the kah'kwa? place (Wallace Chafe, personal communication 1976)," (White 1978:411)

It is my belief that this is a Seneca or Cayuga equivalent of Atrakwa,e. A translation of the Huron name will help explain why. The word Atrakwa,e is probably derived from the Huron term for sun 'arak8a" (Pot 452) - which becomes atrakwa with a semireflexive prefix -, which is also an element in their term for east (see Pot 169 #15 and 325). The Cayuga term for sun is "kahkwa:?" (Foster 1974:70). This could be the "kah'kwa?" place of Chafe's translation.

This hypothesis is supported by Kakouagoga's being located in virtually the same position as Atrakwa,e in the maps in which they appear (Bernou and Bourdon respectively).

Relationship Between the Two Peoples

What, then, is the relationship between the Large Field People and the Easterners? Trigger presents them as being alternative names for the same group (Trigger 1976:97 and 792). The linguistic evidence tends to support this position.

To begin with, if the Seneca or Cayuga referred to the second group as the Easterners, even though all the Iroquois tribes lived east of them, they might have been talking about the place that group came from (i.e., the Wyoming Plain). Secondly, the names appear in what is almost completely a complementary distribution: the Large Field People occur in the sources up to 1635; and the Easterners begins in 1640 and continues on afterwards.

The exceptions do not necessarily detract significantly from this argument. Andouanchronon appearance in the 1640 list along with the Easterners' reference may well have been just a careless copying of what appeared in the Champ-lain map of 1632. Antouahonaron's appearance in the 1680 map is suspicious in its peculiar position north of Lake Erie, possibly an attempt by a not-too-knowledgeable cartographer to reconcile the existence of two references to the

same people. Entioronnon was perhaps a name the survivors who joined the Wyandot used to refer to themselves, Atrakwa,eronnon possibly being a name that other tribes used⁶.

Jennings recorded a number of references to the Andaste having tribes allied to them (Jennings 1978:303). The meaning of Andaste could confirm that. From the forms that appear in the Jesuit Relations, it is clear that the name for the group was Andasto,eronnon (JR14:9, 18:233, 30:85, 31:253, 33:63, 73, 123 and 129-37, 35:193, 37:97m 105, 38:171, 43:143 and 179, 45:205, 49:147 and 153 and 58:227). This should be literally translated as 'people of the cabin poles in water' (Pot 401 and 448). More figuratively it could have been an expression of the longhouse metaphor of the Iroquois (FHL104), saying in effect, 'people whose cabin poles (i.e., allies or confederacy) reach the water (i.e. the Atlantic Ocean). As one or two people, then, the Large Field People and the Easterners were probably allied to the Andaste.

Footnotes

- 1 - This term appears in Huron as "Askahentanne" a Huron term for the red maple, which the French termed "de la plaine". This seems to be a Huron translation for the French term.
- 2 - "kontareahronon" means 'people of the little lake'. This could be a reference to the Rock tribe of the Huron, as their 'capital' was named "Contarea" (JR20:21) or 'where the lake is small'. But, as can be seen from the Bressani map (see Heidenreich 1971:map 13), there was more than one lake that the Huron referred to by this name.
- 3 - This term came to refer to the prairie turtle. This can be seen in Barbeau "ndeyctiju'runq", the-it-field or land-big-as-a-dweller, i.e., the big-prairie dweller or the prairie turtle, also called 'the small terrapin'.

The "actieeronnon" clan, meaning 'people who live where there are bass-wood' a place name referring to Bois Blanc Island. It was an alternate name for the porcupine clan found in Barbeau "yarchiseruno people of the porcupine" (Barbeau ms 438). The noun, arenha which means 'tree tops or branches' (Pot 452) appears to occur in this name. It was often found in Huron/Wyandot place names (i.e. the village that appears as karenhaysa in the Corographie map, ekarenhatasa in the Bressani map and as karenhassa in the Du Creux map).

The "enncenstenronnon" clan name does not seem to survive, but it may relate to the place name, "annenste *pointe aux pin" (Pot 155) (which seems to be based on the word for plum "annensta...prunes" (Pot 450).

- 4 - This can be seen in the forms he used for atinniawenten or Bear tribe (see Champplain 1929:101-3, 112, 116 and 224).
- 5 - This appears as "nihatilqta?kq" in Oneida and as "ratirota?ko'wa" in Mohawk (see Campisi 1978:490). The term for tree in Huron is "aronta" (Pot 453).
- 6 - There is also the possibility, of course, that there is more than one place termed a 'large field'.

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grant for archaeological centre

GRANT ANNOUNCED FOR CANADA'S FIRST ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEARNING CENTRE

The Honorable Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, dug into Ontario's past at the grand opening of the Thornton Blackburn Archaeological Site, located at Sackville Street School in downtown Toronto.

The Minister also announced a grant of \$241,000 to establish the country's first archaeological learning centre. The grant is the first to be approved under a new Archaeology category of the Ministry's Community Facilities Improvement Program.

"The centre will be established early next year in a Toronto Board of Education facility, and will be the only educational centre of its kind to promote heritage conservation and archaeology through the public and high school system," Dr. Munro said. "As a learning centre, it will promote archaeology as a means of heritage conservation to the general public and will offer workshops and courses."

The funding will also allow for artifact display and an archaeological laboratory, so that programs may be continued throughout the year.

"As a former educator and someone who still holds education in the highest light, I am delighted that the Thornton Blackburn project will provide the public with a "hands-on" learning experience to participate in a genuine archaeological excavation," Dr. Munro said. "I am equally pleased that the students of this year's Grade 11 Archaeological Field School will be actively taking part in the work at the site while contributing to the conservation of Toronto's rich and varied past."

The Toronto Board of Education, Continuing Education Department, sponsors the Field School during the summer months at the site. It is the only full-credit course in archaeological field work offered in Toronto at a high school level.

The excavation, located at 19 Sackville Street, is open to the public throughout the summer months daily from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Telephone 368-3524.

ATTENTION O.A.S. VOLUNTEERS!

The site is located on the grounds of Sackville Street Public School at the corner of Eastern and Sackville Streets. It is within easy access by TTC and even contains a small parking lot for your convenience.

If you have an irresistible urge to dig, come to the site. For further information call: 368-3524 during working hours, or 429-2800 in the evening.

* * * * *

AEGEAN ARGOSY - JUNE 19 to JULY 7, 1986

Cruise the Cycladic Islands for 14 days on a luxurious motor yacht, enjoy secluded coves and beaches, visit selected archaeological sites on 17 islands with an archaeologist as your guide. For those experienced travellers who are eager for something exciting and unusual this 19-day first class tour will provide much to entice them.

For information write to: Dr. David W. Rupp, Antichita, 109 Village Road, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2T 3C3, Canada.

* * * * *

1985 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES

Third issue from the Minister of Citizenship & Culture, the Hon. Lily Munro

| <u>Applicant</u> | <u>Licence</u> | <u>Project</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Archaeology Unlimited Inc. | 85-78 | Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario |
| Archaeological Services Inc. (2) | 85-64 | Salvage of the Bell site (AgGt-33) |
| Armstrong, Helen | 85-65 | Field school on the Nathaniel Scharf Site (BhFx-1) |
| Balmer, Ann | 85-66 | Consultant activities in the Province of Ontario |
| Beaudry, Marie-Ange | 85-79 | Survey and test excavation on 10 islands in Clearwater Bay, Lake-of-the-Woods |
| Buchanan, Kenneth | 85-67 | Consulting activities in Northeastern Ontario |
| Buchanan, Kenneth | 85-80 | Excavation at the Spiegel Site (BlHj-1) |
| Dodd, Christine | 85-81 | Survey, Surface Collection and Testing in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth |
| Foundation for Public Archaeology | 85-68 | Public programs: (1) Coleman Site (2) Longwoods Conservation Area (3) Metropolitan Area (4) Baby House |
| Hagerty, Wayne | 85-69 | Excavation of the Metcalfe Site (AfHk-7) |
| Hamilton, Scott | 85-82 | Excavation at Red Rock House, Nipigon |
| Haywood, Norman | 85-70 | Survey of the eastern shore lines of Lake Agassiz |
| Hurley, Dr. W. | 85-83 | Survey and test excavation on the South-west campus of the University of Toronto (area bounded by Willcocks Street, Huron Street, Russell Street and Spadina Ave.) |
| Hutchinson, Albert | 85-89 | Survey and surface collection in the Lake Abitibi area |
| Jackson, Laurie | 85-71 | Conservation activities in Northumberland County |
| Janusas, Scarlett | 85-84 | Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario |
| Keron, James | 85-77 | Conservation activities in Middlesex and Oxford Counties |
| MacDonald, John | 85-74 | Excavation at the Freelton Site (AiHa-14) |
| Maitland, Ronald | 85-76 | Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario |

| <u>Applicant</u> | <u>Licence</u> | <u>Project</u> |
|--|----------------|--|
| Michael Archaeological Services (Rita Michael) | 85-58 | Consulting activities in the Province of Ontario |
| Mullings, Kenneth | 85-72 | Underwater archaeological survey of the Cedardale East shipwreck |
| Ontario Archaeological Society (Bob Mayer) | 85-85 | Survey and Test Excavations on Oneida Indian Reserve No. 41: Middlesex County |
| Parkins, William | 85-90 | Survey and test excavation, Niagara and Haldimand-Norfolk |
| Pelleck, John A. | 85-86 | Rescuing Rat Portage Prehistory, on Tunnel Island in the Town of Kenora |
| Smardz, Karolyn | 85-75 | Field school at the Thornton Blackburn House Site (AjGu-16) |
| Storck, Peter (2) | 85-73 | Conservation activities in the Province of Ontario |
| Turner, Frederick | 85-88 | Survey and Surface Collection in the Township of Dorchester, County of Middlesex |
| Walshe, Shan | 85-91 | Cataloguing of Surface Collections in Quetico Provincial Park |

* * * * *

THE BEAT OF THE DRUM

The Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, Ontario presents a rare and fascinating exhibition of Canadian Native musical instruments until September 2, 1985.

Those attending this very special exhibition will have the unusual opportunity to view instruments used and honoured by Canadian Indians of the Arctic, Sub-arctic, Woodlands, Plains, and North Pacific Coast.

Days of Rattles and Drums: August 1-5, 1985

In support of the Royal Canadian Big Band Festival, the Museum of Indian Archaeology will present "Days of Rattles and Drums", a five-day celebration of the music, song, and dance of the Canadian Indian. This celebration will include multi-media demonstrations of Indian music, song, and dance. Visitors are encouraged to attend on the "Museum-Mobile", a special bus which will be attending all of London's museums and galleries.

Admission to the Museum of Indian Archaeology is \$2.00 for adults, \$1.25 for seniors and students, 50¢ for children under 12 years. Sponsors and pre-schoolers free. Pre-booked group tours are available. Museum hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The address is Lawson-Jury Building, 1600 Attawandron Road, London, Ontario. Telephone 519-473-1360.

* * * * *

FORT FRONTENAC: THE 1984 FIELD SEASON

by W. Bruce Stewart

Since the fall of 1982, the site of Fort Frontenac (BbGc-8) in Kingston, Ontario has been the scene of an intensive program of archaeological and historical research. As the earliest European military establishment in Ontario, Fort Frontenac (1673-c.1820) played a pivotal role in the exploration, exploitation and settlement of the province and the American Mid-West. During the British period, the fort site continued to serve as a focal point for military and commercial activities. Due to the length and intensity of European occupation, archaeological and historical investigations of the Fort Frontenac site have provided vital insight into the processes of growth and development which carried Kingston from a seventeenth century frontier post through to a modern urban centre. As a project in urban archaeology, research has not been focussed on any single period of occupation, but rather it deals with the complex relationships which integrate all periods of site utilization into a unique manifestation of the urbanization process.

The positive results gained from a four-week test excavation conducted in September 1982, brought about the development of a four-year proposal for archaeological and historical research on the fort and the formation of the Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Under the sponsorship of the Foundation and funding provided by a number of federal, provincial and municipal agencies, corporate sponsors and private memberships/donations, research has continued through two of the four years of research proposed for the site.

The site of Fort Frontenac is located in downtown Kingston at the confluence of the Catarauqui River and Lake Ontario. The site is dominated by the intersection of Ontario and Place d'Armes Streets and the present Fort Frontenac-Department of National Defence complex (Figure 1). Excavations carried out since 1982 have been restricted to properties owned by the Corporation of the City of Kingston. Due to the limited access available to the Foundation, only a small portion of the site is under investigation. During the 1982 testing and the full 1983 field season, excavations were restricted to areas located north and south of Place d'Armes Street. However, in order to facilitate the 1984 field season, the City of Kingston undertook the redesign of the Place d'Armes--Ontario Streets intersection thus providing permanent access to the full northwest bastion for the purposes of excavation and reconstruction (Figure 2).

Structural and artifactual data recovered during previous excavation seasons had provided important details relevant to the development and utilization of the site. Naturally, various additional questions were posed by the data recovered. In an attempt to answer these and other questions, the 1984 field season was designed to investigate the relationship between those areas previously excavated to the north and south of Place d'Armes Street by focussing on the area previously overlain by Place d'Armes.

Field work for the 1984 season was initiated with the re-excavation of the west curtain wall and trade store area for the purpose of public viewing. In addition to the actual excavations, a small display and interpretive centre was established on site to keep the public updated on the progress of the research. The combination of field activities and displays of maps, plans and artifacts encouraged more than 4,500 people to visit the site over the summer months.

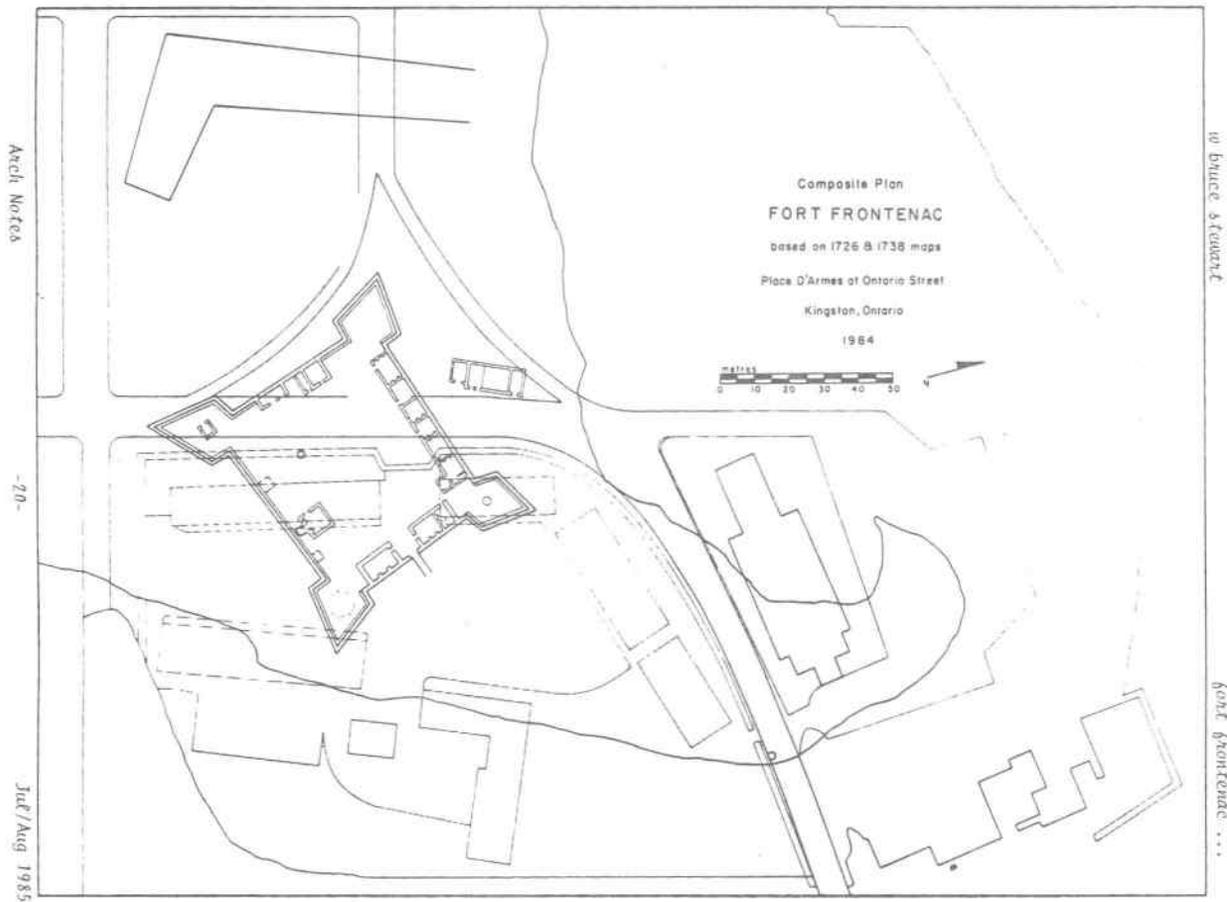


Figure 1. Composite plan of Fort Frontenac based on 1726 and 1738 maps.

The Barracks

Excavation began with a continuation of work along the western edge of Ontario Street. The primary structural remains encountered were associated with a barrack building erected by the French in c.1755-56 and re-utilized by the British between 1783 and c.1816. The foundation walls of the barrack structure had been severely damaged as a result of construction activities in the early 1800's and the placement of utility lines throughout the twentieth century. These activities left no area of the interior of the structure undisturbed.

Of particular importance to the interpretation of the barrack structure was the excavation in unit 15Y of a rectangular masonry feature appended to the exterior of the barrack wall. The feature, approximately 2.10 metres long by 1.90 metres in width, consisted of three walls of roughly laid limestone fragments bonded with a lime mortar. During construction of the feature, a hole had been excavated through the natural soils in order to lay the foundation directly on bedrock. While the natural soils were evident on the exterior of the feature, they had been totally removed on the interior and replaced with fill deposits. The clay loam fills contained limestone, mortar and charcoal inclusions and a wide variety of artifacts including creamware, pearlware, porcelain and whiteware ceramics, glass tumblers and stemware, structural hardware, blade and spall type gunflints, bird shot and various personal items. A single coin, minted in the United States in 1785, was also recovered from the feature. As the material recovered from within the structure is primarily of British origin and dates to the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it is suggested that the structure is of British construction and use. Based on the location of this feature, it is tentatively identified as a porch structure appended to barracks by the British as part of their construction of temporary facilities on the fort site between 1783 and 1800.

With the removal of the asphalt and gravel bedding from the east end of the Place d'Armes Street alignment, investigations shifted to the bastion and the north curtain wall. Evidence uncovered during the 1982 and 1983 excavations indicated the approximate locations of the two features. Map evidence provided further background information but due to a lack of compatibility evident among the various French and early British maps depicting the fort, these documentary sources were recognized as not being totally reliable.

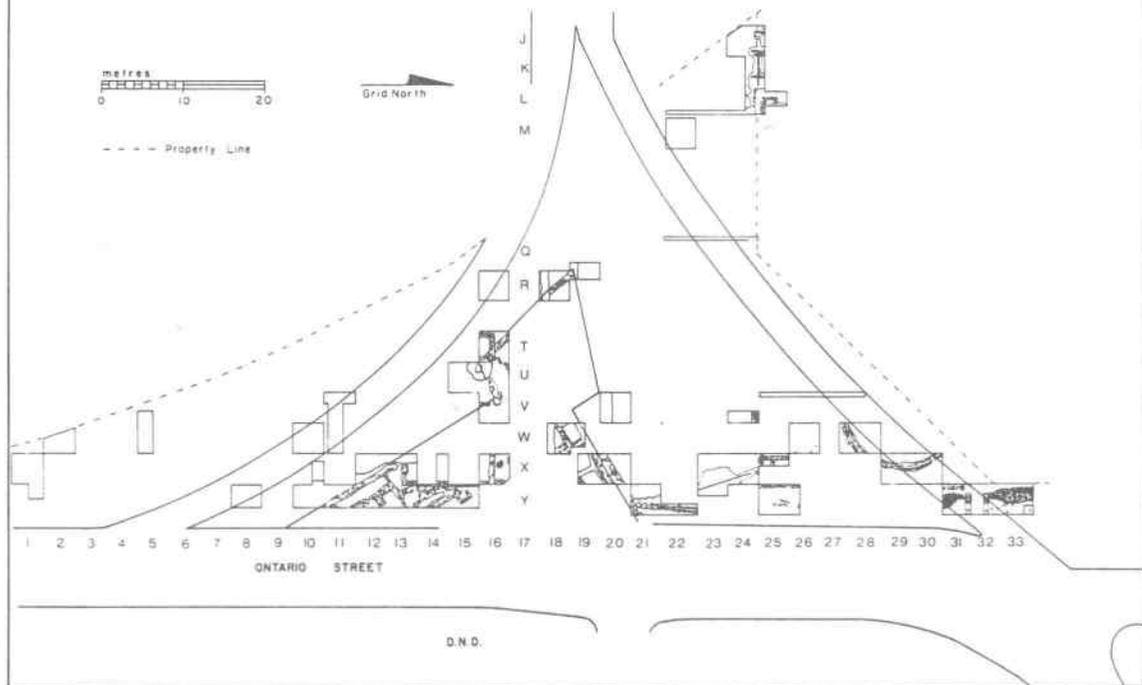
The Northwest Bastion

The west face of the bastion had been partially exposed in unit 16T during the 1983 season. Based on the alignment of this section of the bastion, it was anticipated that the point of the bastion would lie within grid unit 18R. However, it was quickly discovered that the length of the bastion face had been underestimated as excavation within unit 18R exposed the face of the bastion but not the point. A 2.0 metre by 4.0 metre section designated as unit 19Q/R was appended to the northwest corner of unit 18R in order to extend excavation along the alignment of the bastion. Once the point was exposed it was found to form an acute angle of approximately 65°. Exposure of the point not only provided the alignment for the bastion's north face. With this information we are better able to relate the structural remains recovered through excavation to the various plans of the fort in order to check their accuracy. This structural detail is of vital importance to the development of our plans for reconstruction.

Kingston Harbourfront Archaeological Project -- Phase II

FORT FRONTENAC

COMPOSITE SITE PLAN 1982-1984



Arch. Notes

-22-

Jul/Aug 1985

to Bruce Stewart

fort frontenac ...

Figure 2.

Excavation in the area of the point exposed extensive deposits of mortar and limestone fragments relating to the demolition of the wall in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. The rubble was thickest to the exterior of the bastion where the level of the bedrock had been altered to create a dry moat or ditch surrounding this section of the fort. A piece of grape shot was recovered from the mortar deposit but few other artifacts were contained within the rubble layer.

Located within the area of the bastion under examination were the remains of an unidentified pit feature. As the pit was located in the northeast corner of unit 18R the full dimensions are not known. It was, however, larger than 1.08 metres east-west by 1.90 metres north-south. The pit was excavated through natural soil deposits and into the bedrock by between 0.50 and 0.60 metres. The pit was filled with a deposit of clay loam with numerous charcoal, wood, mortar, brick and limestone inclusions. Artifacts recovered from the fill deposited within the pit include trade beads, nails, bone fragments, bottle glass fragments, a scissor fragment and a trade axe, all of which fit comfortably within an eighteenth century French context. The feature's association with the French period of occupation is further indicated by the presence of a 0.15 to 0.40 metre thick deposit of fill rich with French coarse earthenwares, tin-glazed earthenwares, trade beads and spall type gun flints which overlay and sealed the pit. As yet the function or purpose of the pit has not been determined. It is hoped that further excavation in the summer of 1985 will provide further clues as to its function.

The North Curtain Wall

An approximate alignment for the north curtain wall had been determined prior to the 1984 field season through a combination of historical and archaeological data. Excavation of test trench 21/22Y in 1982 failed to expose the north curtain but the close proximity of the wall was clearly indicated. Historical maps and plans provided a range of alignments within which we expected to expose the wall. On the basis of these data, it was expected that excavation of unit 20X and the remainder of 21Y would fully expose a cross-section of the north curtain. What had not been anticipated was the high degree of disturbance caused by the placement of various utilities through the area.

As unit 21Y was excavated it was evident that construction of a nineteenth century limestone sewer first exposed in 1982 had destroyed much of the north curtain wall within that particular unit. Further disturbance to the curtain wall had been caused by the placement of high and medium pressure gas pipe lines and a water pipe during the twentieth century. Due to these disturbances, the remains of the wall were very fragmentary.

The remains of the north curtain wall were much more substantial in units 20X, 19X and 18/19W. As exposed in our excavations the wall had survived at an average height of 0.45 metres above bedrock. The 0.60 metre thick wall was laid directly on bedrock as were the other defensive walls of the fortification. Unlike the other walls examined to date the north curtain was constructed of a softer, yellowish limestone also found in the local area. The use of different sources of limestone for the construction of the fortifications indicates the various phases of construction recorded in the documentary history of the site. The north curtain was erected in c.1686 approximately six years after construction of the west curtain and the two adjoining bastions. The phasing of construction may also be reflected in the quality of the stone work.

This is a consideration which will be pursued in subsequent investigations at Fort Frontenac.

Lying parallel and adjacent to the exterior of the north curtain wall was a second limestone wall. While the two walls survived to the same absolute elevation, the second wall was built in what had served as a dry moat or ditch adjacent to the curtain wall. Thus the remains of the outer wall were approximately twice the height (0.90 metres) of the curtain. The width of the outer wall was also approximately twice that of the curtain wall. Evidence provided by early British plans of the fort suggests that the outer wall was part of a temporary barrack structure erected by the British in the late eighteenth century. The recovery of further elements of this structure will be restricted due to the extent of the adjacent disturbances.

The dry moat or ditch located on the exterior of the north curtain was represented by an excavation into the bedrock of about 0.70 metres. The removal of the bedrock was clearly an intentional act rather than a natural occurrence. It is possible that some of the limestone quarried from the ditch was actually utilized in the construction of the adjacent masonry walls. However, the immediate availability of limestone from a number of sources makes it impossible to positively identify the masonry as coming from the ditch. The feature, first depicted on the 1685 plan of the fort, extended from the midsection of the west curtain wall around the northwest bastion and along the full length of the north palisade. Although mentioned in subsequent written references, the ditch was not depicted on subsequent plans of the fortifications. The mixture of eighteenth and early-nineteenth century cultural material found within the fills removed from the trench indicates that the trench remained open until sometime after the arrival and resettlement of the British in 1783. On the interior of the north curtain wall several features were exposed which provided evidence of structural development prior to and subsequent to construction of the masonry wall.

Immediately adjacent to the curtain was evidence of an earlier log palisade. Due to the shallow depth of soil cover, a trench had been excavated 0.20 to 0.30 metres into the surface strata of bedrock in order to provide extra support for the pales. Located within the trench were the remains of approximately ten pales of undetermined diameter. While the pales were indeed very fragmentary, it was possible to obtain samples of the wood for species identification. Determining the date of construction for the log palisade has not as yet been possible. The initial fortification built in 1673 was replaced by a second log palisade in 1675. With further exposure of the palisade alignment it may be possible to determine which of the two fortifications is represented by the trench and pales.

Also located along the interior face of the north curtain were a series of structures which fulfilled a variety of functions related to the military, commercial and religious activities carried out at the fort. These structures are evidenced by a complex mix of masonry walls, trenches and pits. The bulk of the cultural material recovered from within these structures reflects the early British period of occupation (1783 - c.1816) rather than the pre-1758 French occupation. A more extensive examination of this area of the site is scheduled for the 1985 field season. The opportunity to expose a more substantial portion of the buildings located along the interior of the north curtain will enable us to unravel the sequence of utilization which spans a century and a half of occupation.

Summary

The site of Fort Frontenac has been the focal point of intensive investigations since the fall of 1982. The sixteen-week field season conducted in 1984 has served to consolidate data previously recovered through excavation on the site, as well as touch upon areas of the fortifications previously inaccessible for excavation. While the date recovered during the 1984 season have dealt primarily with seventeenth through the early-eighteenth century developments relating to the fortifications, the overall thrust of the project is one of total site focus. The opportunity to investigate a site with such a broad scope of European settlement is rare in Ontario. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation has accepted the responsibility to investigate this unique site and provide the public with a comprehensive view of its evolution from Frontier to Urban centre.

Acknowledgements

The 1984 season of excavations at Fort Frontenac was funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Summer Canada Works Program and the Canada Works Program of Employment and Immigration Canada, the Corporation of the City of Kingston, the Secretary of State and members of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Field and lab assistance was provided by members of the Katimavik Program. The support received from these agencies was greatly appreciated. The 1984 crew, consisting of twenty-one full-time members plus up to twelve volunteers, are all to be thanked for their dedication and commitment.

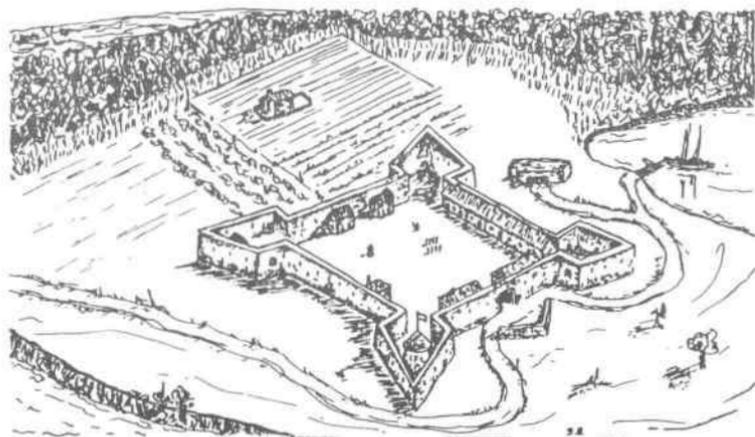


Figure 3. Artistic reconstruction of Fort Frontenac in the mid-eighteenth century.

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

Indian Books

The Longhouse Book Shop Ltd., located at 630 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1Z8 (telephone 416-921-9995) was reported to the Society as an exceptional place to obtain a wide range of Canadiana and Native titles. Intrigued by the implication of Indian association embodied in the store's name, the report was checked out and confirmed. This shop carries an impressive range of in-print Canadian and U.S. books about the Indian and Inuit peoples and related subjects.

Wanted: a Copy of OA38

OA38 is now out of print but a member seeks a copy. If you are willing to return your copy to benefit another member it will be most appreciated. Please mail it to our Post Office box.

Arch Notes Deadline

For the next issue of ARCH NOTES (September/October), the deadline for receipt of articles, information, etc. is September 18.

R.O.M. OPENS ONTARIO PREHISTORY GALLERY

On Thursday, June 20, 1985 the ROM's new ONTARIO PREHISTORY gallery was the centre of attraction of a gathering addressed by retiring Museum Director Dr. James Cruise, and New World Curator Dr. Peter Storck. Dr. Storck presented Dr. Cruise with a Marshalltown trowel in commemoration.

The Ontario Prehistory gallery features modern state-of-the-art combinations of photos, drawings, sketches of hands making artifacts, and the artifacts themselves. Rock paintings and petroglyphs are well featured.

The overall exhibit is well balanced and our past and present—Presidents, Drs. Peter Storck and Mima Kapches can take full credit for their work (Mima even included one of her "rattle-pipes"!).

A neat touch is a plaque at the entrance to the gallery commemorating Ontario's native peoples. This is painted on a slab of Fossil Hill (Collingwood) chert taken from the bedrock quarry in the Beaver Valley discovered as the result of ROM research.

GREECE TRIP

At the time of printing the Society has space for two people, together or separately, on the September trip to Greece and Crete. For more information contact the O.A.S. Administrator.

MINISTRY STAFF CHANGES

Robert Bowes and Donna McNeil of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture have both been good friends of the O.A.S. We are sad at their leaving and wish them both well. Bob is going to Heritage Canada in Ottawa and Donna, who will remain a member of the O.A.S., to the Ministry of Education.

ONTARIO PREHISTORY: THE DISCOVERY OF THE PAST

by Dr. Peter Storck*

Remember that poem about Columbus sailing the ocean blue in 1492? Instead of finding Asia, he accidentally discovered the New World where you and I and several hundred million other people now make our homes. In recent years we have learned that Columbus was not the first European to make that discovery. He was preceded several hundred years earlier by Vikings from Greenland who beached their longboats on the shores of Newfoundland.

But what of the Native Peoples who must be truly credited with this discovery and who, in fact, greeted Columbus and probably the Vikings before him? When did they "discover" the New World and where did they come from? When did people first occupy our own province of Ontario? What happened to their children and to their children's children? What did they think about their world, the forces of nature, and their fate?

All these and other questions are the subject of a new gallery at the Royal Ontario Museum, "Ontario Prehistory: The Discovery of the Past", which opened June 21st after five years of planning and perhaps as much as 150,000 years after the New World first echoed to the sound of human footsteps.

The gallery begins with a display about a very controversial topic, one that archaeologists have debated for over 100 years. The controversy has heated up in the last decade, with new excavations in the Yukon and elsewhere which have produced much talked about discoveries.

The subject of the debate centres on one of the oldest questions in New World archaeology. When, exactly, did people first come to this hemisphere? The interest in this question is so intense that at one time or another most archaeologists have probably written at least one article on the subject, producing, in total, a huge library of thousands of scholarly articles and probably hundreds of books. Entire careers have been devoted to the search for the beginnings of human life in this hemisphere and the cost has been enormous, both in dollars and, for some, in personal health.

Archaeologists generally agree that the New World was first occupied by bands of hunters and gatherers from northeast Asia. No other points-of-entry or oceanic crossings are considered seriously with respect to the initial peopling of this hemisphere. It is also generally agreed that these migrations occurred during the latter part of the Ice Age, or Pleistocene, when at various times lowered sea levels linked the Old and New Worlds together at the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska.

When it comes to assigning a date to these migrations archaeologists are divided into two camps. The smaller group sees evidence for very early migration occurring between 20,000 and perhaps 50,000 or 70,000 years ago. Still others believe that these dates are too conservative and would push them back still further to 150,000 or more years ago. This would have profound

* Dr. Peter Storck is curator and head of the Department of New World Archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum and a past-president of the O.A.S.

implications for students of human evolution since it raises the possibility that the New World may have been first populated by an extinct form of humans. Eurasia during this period of time was occupied by Homo sapiens neanderthalensis, more commonly known as Neanderthal man, and it is stunning to think that populations of this race may have reached the New World.

The debate over the antiquity of human occupation in the New World centres around two problems: differentiating between "artifacts" made by the forces of nature (sometimes called geofacts) and those made by humans, and, secondly, determining the age of those artifacts.

Discoveries made in the Yukon over the past several years suggest that the first humans in the hemisphere may have made extensive use of bone for their tools. Many supposedly very old artifacts made of mammoth bone fragments, for example, are thought to have been broken by humans because no one knows of any other way in which this could have been done. The question is, can we be sure? Is it possible that something has been overlooked? In looking for answers, archaeologists are probing more deeply than ever before into the ways in which bone can be broken and dispersed by natural forces. But until these answers are forthcoming, their more conservative colleagues will regard the evidence for very early human occupation in the New World with skepticism.

The young woolly mammoth which lies at the entrance to the gallery represents the ongoing search for the earliest occupants of the New World. Because of the controversy about this, however, the display has some of the qualities of a mirage and some archaeologists might not have built it at all! We felt, however, that the search deserves telling and have designed some of the displays so that they can be changed as our knowledge improves.

The majority of archaeologists believe that humans migrated to the New World between 12,000 and perhaps 15,000 or 20,000 years ago just prior to the sudden appearance of the so-called Clovis culture. This culture was first identified in 1927 when spear points were found in association with the bones of extinct bison in the American southwest. This discovery provided the first convincing evidence that human prehistory had considerable antiquity in the New World. Since this discovery 58 years ago, the Clovis culture and related cultures have been traced from Alaska to central America and from California to Nova Scotia. The display in the new gallery illustrates that this dramatic colonization of the continent was accompanied by perhaps one of the first major technological innovations to come out of the New World. This was the invention of a highly sophisticated stone tipped spear which, in western North America, was used to hunt, and perhaps contributed to the extinction of, some of the largest and most distinctive animals of the Ice Age including several species of mammoth, bison, horse, camel and peccary.

Within the last decade, our knowledge of Clovis-related cultures in Ontario has virtually exploded. As recently as 1971, all that we had from these earliest peoples was a handful of isolated spear points found in ploughed fields. Today, after intensive work by archaeologists and students at the University of Waterloo and the R.O.M., we have information from a large number of campsites in the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and Lake Simcoe regions. One of these is among the largest in North America covering almost 55 acres. The site, located in sprawling corn fields near Collingwood, is highlighted in one of the displays to show how it may have appeared 11,000 years ago when it was covered by a spruce parkland and next to the shores of a huge glacial lake.

What of the later prehistory of Ontario? After the glacier receded, what happened to the grandchildren of these earliest peoples and to all the generations that lived out their lives over the 12,000 years before their history intertwined with that of the Europeans?

There is much to tell. It is a story about the Archaic peoples and their long history, their fine achievements in making artifacts of ground and polished stone, and their remarkable experiments with copper tools. The story continues with the later Woodland peoples who adopted pottery and became involved in widespread trade to serve both the living and the dead. And still later, the story concerns their descendants, the Ontario Iroquois, who adopted such domesticated plants as corn, beans, and squash and developed a complex, populous society organized into confederacies and chiefdoms.

The archaeological evidence for this is often very tenuous. The passage of time has left us mainly with bits and pieces of stone and clay and sometimes nothing more than stains in the earth. Because of this, the gallery makes extensive use of maps, drawings, and paintings and even a 1:36 scale model of an Iroquoian longhouse which fits into a space the size of a shoe box.

To bring even more life to the prehistoric record, we have built a 12 metre long diorama containing an archaeological excavation and a series of related life scenes showing prehistoric people at work. This illustrates the kinds of things that survive in the archaeological record and how they can be used to interpret the past.

The gallery ends with a dramatic granite wall, over five metres long, showing red ochre rock paintings from northwestern Ontario. This part of the gallery considers how prehistoric peoples viewed their world and the forces within it. It is in this aspect of their lives particularly that we can see how all peoples, regardless of their origins, are linked timelessly together by their hopes and fears in the passage through life. It is for this reason that we have dedicated the gallery to

"... the memory of the prehistoric peoples of the New World, to the discovery of their as yet untold story, and to the greater appreciation of our common humanity".

* * * * *

ROMAN TEMPLE DIG TO START

Archaeologists and students from Manchester University are to start unearthing a Roman temple in the Forest of Dean, Gloucester, this week in what could be one of the most important archaeological digs of the century.

The temple was discovered by chance when Mr. Maurice Fitchett, a retired archaeologist, visited Dean Hall at Littledean, near Cinderford, and went into the cellar. He noticed that the masonry was all Roman & realised it was a 1,500 year-old temple.

...from The Daily Telegraph, July 22, 1985

1985 Archaeological Survey of Oneida Indian Reserve

The London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society is pleased to announce that it has recently obtained a \$6,500.00 grant from Employment and Immigration Canada under its Challenge '85 Ontario/Canada Student Employment/Experience Development (SEED) program. Three students are employed on an eleven week archaeological survey of the Oneida Indian Reserve. The Oneida Band Council has given its guarded permission for this survey to be conducted under certain stipulated conditions and has also provided access to their planning department's archival maps, historic surveys and other valuable documents.

The project is organized into three main activities with each member of the project - Paul Antone, James Quigley and Scott Cornelius - respectively in charge of fieldwork, historic research and public relations. Thanks to the qualified services of William Fox and Ian Kenyon, both of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's office of the Regional Archaeologist, Southwest Region, the students receive expert guidance and support.

Given the Oneida Reserve's upcoming 150th Anniversary in 1990, the survey is focusing its attention on the historic occupation sites related to its initial settlement. All artifacts recovered will be turned over to the Oneida Band Council along with a copy of the London Chapter's licence report. It is anticipated that the archaeological resource data base determined by the survey will be incorporated into future projects that will celebrate the special occasion.

Weather permitting, fieldwork will largely be conducted on weekends until the end of August so as to encourage active participation by London Chapter and OAS members. Anyone wishing to participate on a volunteer basis is encouraged to contact a member of the London Chapter Executive Committee or to call (519) / 433-8401 for additional information.

Robert Mayer
Project Director

The views expressed in items in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of the Ontario Archaeological Society

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THE FREELTON/MISNER SITE LOOTING AND PROSECUTION*

by William A. Fox

The sequence of events leading up to the looting of the Freelton Village and Misner cemetery began in 1982. In response to a rumour communicated to our office by Archaeological Conservation Program member Mr. George Gee, the writer requested that Messrs. Paul Lennox and William Fitzgerald investigate the Freelton area for an undisturbed cemetery site. George had heard of this site's existence from Dr. William Noble of the McMaster University. It was reasoned that if such a site existed, steps should be taken to protect it.

Lennox and Fitzgerald surveyed the vicinity during the month of October 1982 and discovered artifacts in a bushlot. Consequently, the writer visited the landowner on April 20, 1983 in order to obtain permission for a more detailed survey of the property. Permission was granted and a crew consisting of Messrs. Paul Lennox, Ian Kenyon, Neal Ferris and the writer spent the day of April 21 delineating the village extent. The site was found to be of moderate size (roughly 1.1 hectares) and to be virtually undisturbed. There were none of the pot holes in midden (refuse) deposits typical of looting activities. In fact, many circular depressions in the forest floor appeared to be the result of former Native excavation of food storage pits. The Freelton village appeared to be beautifully preserved and the most intact site of its kind known to the archaeological community.

A telephone report on the discovery was made to both the Ministry's Chief of Archaeology, Mr. Allen Tyyska and Archaeological Survey of Ontario Data Base Co-ordinator, Ms. Donna McNeil on April 22.

Two days were spent on the Freelton Village (May 11 and 12, 1983) in survey to produce a contour map of the site. Mapping was accomplished by Messrs. Ian Kenyon, Neal Ferris and the writer. Middens and storage pits, as well as present property lines were also mapped. Fifteen centimeter square units were excavated in five of the eleven mapped middens in order to obtain a diagnostic artifact sample with as little disturbance to the site as possible. The writer was assisted in this work by Mr. William Fitzgerald. All unit soil was bagged and removed for flotation (water screening) in London. The artifact recovery rate per unit area was excellent (the middens were rich in artifacts) and the diagnostics suggested a date of c.1640 A.D. for the village occupation.

Telephone calls on May 16, 1983 led to an onsite meeting between senior ministry staff from Toronto and the property owners. A tour of inspection was made on May 27 with Mr. Allen Tyyska and Mr. Peter Carruthers. The options available for protecting this important site were discussed at that time.

The matter was considered at the June 1983 Archaeological Committee Meeting of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Considerable interest was expressed by the committee in actively participating in conserving the Freelton Village, possibly through the establishment of a heritage conservation easement. The village was Borden registered on August 5 and restricted distribution of the data was requested due to the site's importance and vulnerability. Following telephone communications between the landowner, the Ministry's London archaeological office and the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture Toronto Head office,

*Reprinted from KEWA May 1985, Newsletter of the London Chapter, O.A.S.

a draft agreement was produced by the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, Legal Services Branch, by November of 1983. Bureaucratic delays resulted in delivery of review copies of the draft agreement to the owners on January 12, 1984.

The solicitor for the property owner reviewed the draft agreements and advised the London archaeological office in writing on March 13 that the outright purchase of the site property was the only satisfactory course of action to the owners. No easement agreement would be suitable. The landowners subsequently contacted our office by telephone to indicate that they were still interested in negotiating an easement agreement and consequently, a meeting was held at their home on March 26. Additional funds were requested by the property owners.

Numerous telephone communications resulted in the production of revised draft agreements during April of 1984. Further bureaucratic delays resulted in an early June receipt of the revised agreements. The site owners were not pleased with certain conditions, and thus a second meeting was held at their home on June 21. This was again attended by the writer and also by Mr. Dan Schneider of the Ministry Toronto office. A suitable agreement appeared to have been reached by the end of the meeting. Funds being available, the Ontario Heritage Foundation was prepared to move on closing the easement agreement.

No final easement agreement had been signed by September 13, when the writer was notified by the family that the Freelon village appeared to have been looted. Their son had noticed evidence of extensive digging during a recent visit to the site. A September 14 tour of the village by the writer confirmed the unfortunate truth of the report. The writer then visited four adjacent farms to ask about the event. Only one individual appeared to know anything concerning the village and looter activity. Mr. Allen Tyyska was notified in Toronto and the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police were contacted.

On September 17, the writer returned with Mr. Ian Kenyon to map the extent of looting disturbance. Constable William Gent of the Dundas detachment responded to our telephone report but did not visit the village. Mr. William Fitzgerald was telephoned and requested to call Mr. George Parkin in an effort to learn who had looted the Freelon village. The destruction recorded was as follows:

| <u>Midden</u> | <u>Percent of Area Dug Over</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 100% |
| 2 | 75% |
| 3 | 10% |
| 4 | 50% |
| 5 | 100% |
| 6 | 100% |
| 7 | 100% |
| 8 | 60% |
| 9 | 40% |
| 10 | 100% |
| 11 | 30% |

In addition, several other previously undocumented midden deposits had been looted and small shovel holes were abundantly evident throughout the village area (presumably related to metal detector activity).

During a September 20 telephone conversation with Constable Gent of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, the writer mentioned Mr. Fitzgerald's efforts and explained the potential difficulties associated with interrogating the knowledgeable adjacent landowner. There was a possibility that he would notify the looters, who had used his farm for access to the Freelton village, should the police become involved. Mr. Fitzgerald was unsuccessful in obtaining information by the end of September and so the writer attempted an onsite meeting with the police on October 1. Detective Sergeant Don Crath met the writer in Dundas and discussed the case. He was hesitant to pursue the matter due to the untested nature of the Ontario Heritage Act. Nevertheless, Don Crath initiated the investigation shortly thereafter.

Telephone communication between the writer, Sgt. Don Crath and Mr. Allen Tyyska continued throughout the first week of October. The site owners contacted the writer by telephone on the evening of October 8, reporting that a Mr. Allen Tweedle of Strabane had witnessed the looters using metal detectors on the site. Sgt. Crath was notified of this fact on October 9. On October 10, Don Crath contacted the writer by telephone suggesting a warrant search of the Richer and Parkin homes the following week. Information received later in the day from an associate of Gary Richer led to a proposal by Don for a stake-out on the Freelton village during Saturday, October 13.

Following several calls to the Dundas detachment and Mr. Allen Tyyska, the writer joined Sgt. Don Soloman and a team of four constables in a stake-out of the village from 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. No looters visited the site. A telephone discussion with Don Crath during October 15 led to a meeting at the central station of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police on the morning of October 16. Warrants were obtained for entry to the residences of Messrs. Gary Richer, Gordon Jackson and George Parkin and lawful seizure of artifacts and metal detectors. In an attempt to locate the suspected site of Historic Neutral cemetery looting by Mr. Richer, visits were made to several known Hamilton area cemetery sites. Thankfully, none of these had been visited by Mr. Richer.

We returned to Hamilton and the residence of Mr. Richer. Mr. Gary Richer was informed of his rights and subsequently confessed to illegal excavations on the Freelton village. He accompanied Sgt. Crath and the writer to the site and pointed out areas of former looting. He also admitted to looting a previously unknown and undisturbed cemetery associated with the Historic Neutral Misner village. A field check confirmed the truth of this confession, as Mr. Richer directed us to an area of recent disturbance containing fractured human bone in Mr. Misner's field.

Subsequent visits to the Jackson and Parkin residences led to similar confessions and the recovery of a large number of artifacts from the Freelton village and Misner cemetery. Mr. Tyyska was briefed on the searches that evening.

On the morning of October 17, Sgt. Crath and the writer returned to the Richer residence to obtain his Freelton village and Misner cemetery artifacts. Two hours of questioning were required to obtain all the material. During this time, Mr. Richer indicated that Mr. Jackson had called him following our visit the previous evening, contrary to instructions from Sgt. Crath. Mr. Richer had called Mr. Parkin, contrary to Sgt. Crath's instructions, prior to our visit to Mr. Parkin the previous day, allowing time to dispose of his Misner cemetery artifacts and metal detector.

Following the meeting with Mr. Richer, we drove with two Identification Officers to the Misner cemetery to photo-document the looting. The tenant farmer agreed to call Sgt. Crath if anyone was seen on site. We returned to central station and photo-documented the seized goods. The artifacts were then turned over to the writer and transported to the London Archaeological Office of the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture.

Site catalogues seized from Richer and Jackson were most enlightening concerning their former field activities and led to the documentation of several previously unregistered sites. Upon completion of confiscated artifact cataloguing, the writer was astounded by the totals. Only a few days had been spent by the looters on the Misner cemetery and yet they had acquired over 8,800 artifacts--over 8,700 of which were glass, stone and shell beads! From the Freelton village they had taken over 700 artifacts, including 89 complete iron axes! The evidence of their destruction was both staggering and horrifying.

In order to assess looting damage to the Misner cemetery and prevent future agricultural destruction of the exhumed human remains, a salvage excavation project was initiated on October 30, 1984. Twenty-two days were spent on the site uncovering 176 square meters. As ever, the work could not have been accomplished without a tremendous amount of volunteer assistance--768 hours! Archaeological Conservation Program members, O.A.S. members, M.T.C. staff from London, M.C.C. staff from Toronto and faculty and students from the Universities of Western Ontario, Toronto and McMaster all contributed much time and effort to the successful completion of the project by November 25. We will never forget Rosemary Prevec's homemade cookies and unorthodox ground thawing techniques!

The sad picture that emerged was that over a few short days the looters had destroyed approximately one quarter of the cemetery, exhuming 65 individuals! There was little way of determining the exact form of the looted graves. The crew exposed, but did not exhume, three adjacent grave pits, all of which contained the remains of a single individual. Other undisturbed grave pit sizes and looted skeletal information strongly suggest that Richer, Jackson and Parkin dug through a large communal grave, in addition to several individual interments.

Washing, cataloguing and analysis of the artifacts recovered from the looters' backdirt continues. Much human bone, a formerly complete clay effigy rattle pipe, several brass kettles and turtle shell rattles fell prey to their shovels, while they also missed over 700 glass beads, thousands of shell beads and a complete vasiform stone pipe! Ian's article which follows describes the total glass bead assemblage. Rosemary Prevec has completed the faunal analysis, while numerous studies concerning the human skeletal remains have been accomplished at the University of Toronto under the direction of Drs. Molto and Melbye.

The evidence against Richer, Parkin and Jackson was overwhelming; including witnessed confessions and even ceramic cross-mends between material acquired through Ministry excavations on the Freelton and Misner sites and that confiscated from the defendants! Consequently, following considerable negotiation between the Crown and defence, pleas of guilty were entered in court on April 15, 1985. What followed that day was several hours of testimony and cross-examination, for the purposes of sentencing, concerning the severity of the offences. The Province was most ably represented by Michael Bader of the Crown Law Office, Ministry of the Attorney General. Mr. Bader had kindly

agreed to take on the case at the request of M.C.C.'s Legal Services Branch.

Being the first prosecution under Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, there was no precedent on which to base sentencing. The offenses were obviously extremely severe, which made the case all the more difficult. With no great hope of success, the Crown requested that sentencing include \$5,000.00 fines to Jackson and Parkin, and a \$500.00 fine to Richer who was on welfare, as well as forfeiture of the looted artifacts and metal detectors recovered by the warrant. What ultimately transpired is presented below as abstracted from the transcript of sentencing pronounced on May 1 by R. Robins, Justice of the Peace.

SENTENCING

HIS WORSHIP: This is a sentencing with regard to The Ontario Heritage Act, Section 69(1). I might point out that the maximum penalty is \$10,000.00 or one year, or both.

The charge before the court against George Parkin, Gary Richer and Gordon Jackson, on which a plea of guilty was entered is as follows (as amended) by consent:

That in and between the 14th April, 1984 to and including the 14th day of October, 1984 at Lot 8 Concession 2, Ancaster Township, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, did carry out archaeological exploration, an archaeological survey or field work, without a licence as required by S. 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1980 C.377 and did thereby commit an offence contrary to S.69(1) of the said Act.

The objects of this Act are set out in Part II relative to the Ontario Heritage Foundation (sec. 7) and in particular, to this type of charge in general, subsection (d) to preserve, maintain, reconstruct, restore and manage property of historical, architectural, archaeological, recreational, aesthetic and scenic interest.

I must point out at this time that the "authority" has, in response to native peoples concerns in respect to native burial sites, and prior to commencement of the period in question in these charges, placed a moratorium on the disturbance of grave sites except under extreme conditions such is the concern for not only our historical past but also the sanctity of these locations in respect to native culture and religion.

Evidence submitted by Exhibit 26 (a licence to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work) #83-77 issued to George Parkin would have seemed to cover the activity of the three defendants to a large degree prior to the period in question; however, evidence before the court indicates the requirements of the licence as set out on the reverse side were not met. Also the requirement of continuance of said licence was not met as application for renewal was not made prior to expiry date of December 31st, 1983. See Section 50(2) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Application for a licence was made for the year 1984; however, licence was not issued. Therefore, no licence was in effect for the period in question.

In general over a period of time, and covering the period as set out in the information, the defendants at various times, either separately or together, visited the sites in question for an activity that under the most lenient interpretation of "archaeology" would not be accepted by this court as such, but rather as "looting" in that no care or consideration of the historical importance of the sites or the spiritual value of the burial ground was taken or in fact, in the opinion of the court, even considered. Evidence of non-compliance with the conditions of the licence prior to the charge before the court indicates an atmosphere of complete indifference to the law as such and verifies the thoughts of the court that no archaeological purposes were pursued rather the sole purpose is "looting" and in this it is suggested that the result goes well beyond private collections.

Counsel for the defence made reference by way of comparison between historical buildings and their value and the digging, and suggested that the digging was of lesser importance. I totally disagree. The disruption of history dating back to 1640 A.D. in what has been described as a Neutral Indian Village site, combined with the desecration of a burial site which has to be considered as of great importance spiritually to a great Indian Nation, one which generally has the protection of the Province of Ontario through the process of moratorium and likened to the extermination of a species.

This prosecution, as pointed out by Mr. William Fox, is the first for Ontario and its application, in the court's opinion, must reflect a concern not only of the Government through the Ontario Heritage Act, but also the people of Ontario and in particular the native people, their historical and spiritual past and beliefs. I might point out at this time I have seriously considered gaol in conjunction with a fine; however in light of Crown representation regards penalty, I find as follows:

With regard to Mr. Gordon Jackson, described as being a former member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, age 59, retired, married, three children, with interests in artifacts since childhood, he has no record, and it would appear to the court that he was in a position to know that what he was doing was totally wrong and in direct opposition to the Ontario Heritage Act and the standards of Archaeology. Under all the circumstances outlined, I impose a fine of \$7,000.00.

George Parkin, age 37, described as a second generation looter, married, one child, interest in artifacts goes back several years, a prior possessor of a licence. The court has no doubts with regard to his knowledge of the requirements and he was aware that his actions were totally wrong and in direct opposition to the Ontario Heritage Act and the standards of Archaeology. Under all the circumstances outlined, I impose a penalty of \$7,000.00.

Gary Richer, born in 1942, single, unemployed, is the subject of a disability pension which has caused the Crown to suggest a much lighter penalty. The court agrees in some respect with regard to the application of a monetary penalty; however this person has shown an ability to perform in a function (albeit illegal manner) in this offence; therefore it suggests that his talents even if limited can be put to the test in community endeavour.

Now, gentlemen, that is as far as I am going right at this time with regard to Mr. Richer. I have sought out the Elizabeth Fry Society, who in this community, looks after community involvement work, and I want to give her an opportunity to talk to Mr. Richer with regard to certain propositions of

community service together with a fine, albeit a smaller fine. I have suggested to her, and she needs some time for this counsel, of course, and I have suggested that Mr. Richer be present in court at 1:30 this afternoon for final sentence. Now, counsel, is that in agreement with you?

MR. DeRUBEIS: Your Worship, I will make someone available at 1:30 this afternoon.

HIS WORSHIP: Now I understand, and of course the law states that Mr. Richer does not have to abide by this suggestion of community service in lieu of fine. This is something that he has to consider and which will be explained to him. He will then face my decision on a strictly monetary level if he does not.

MR. DeRUBEIS: Understood, Your Worship.

HIS WORSHIP: And further to all three, the court further orders that the artifacts as listed in Exhibit number 25 (that is the cataloguing of exhibits) be forfeited and deposited with The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture under the authority of Section 66(2) of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1974 as amended to be held in trust for the people of Ontario. And further, the court orders confiscation of the metal detectors which were confiscated in relation to this investigation. Thank you, gentlemen.

Now, Mr. Richer, the representative from the Elizabeth Fry is Karen Siddall, She is here before the court. And the opportunity is now up to Mr. Richer to enter upon conversation with her, and a report will be forthcoming at 1:30.

MR. DeRUBEIS: Your Worship, with regard to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Parkin, pursuant to Section 67 of the Provincial Offences Act, Your Worship can extend the time for payment of the substantial file.

HIS WORSHIP: Thank you. Yes.

MR. DeRUBEIS: And my suggestion or submission to Your Worship will be something in the order of 90 or 120 days.

HIS WORSHIP: Are each of these gentlemen in the same position? Is this a general asking or have they got individual needs?

MR. DeRUBEIS: I think that would be...

HIS WORSHIP: Maybe we should ask. First, Mr. Jackson.

MR. DeRUBEIS: With respect to Mr. Jackson, Your Worship, if the fine could be extended to 120 days; as I say it is substantial.

HIS WORSHIP: 120 days, thank you, to pay. Mr. Parkin.

MR. DeRUBEIS: And similarly for Mr. Parkin.

HIS WORSHIP: 120 days for Mr. Parkin.

MR. DeRUBEIS: I take it, Your Worship, they need not come back.

HIS WORSHIP: They need not come back. They will receive notice from the court with regards to the conviction and the time to pay. The 120 days starts as of today.

MR. DeRUBEIS: Thank you, Your Worship.

HIS WORSHIP: The only one that needs to come back is Mr. Richer at 1:30. Thank you, gentlemen.

--WHEREAS THE COURT RECESSED AT 10:30 A.M. TO 1:30 P.M.

--COURT RESUMES AT 1:38 P.M.

HIS WORSHIP: Some of this may well be repetition then, but Gary Richer, born in 1942, you are single and unemployed, subject of a disability pension, and the Crown has suggested a much lighter penalty. The court, as I said before, agrees with some regard, aspect of this matter, the application of a monetary penalty; however, this person has shown an ability to perform in a functional (albeit illegal) manner in this offence. Therefore it suggests his talents even if limited can be put to the test in community endeavour, and this is what we are talking about. I thereby impose a fine in the amount of \$700.00, and place you on probation for a period of two years in which time, subject to your agreement and subject to the supervision by the Elizabeth Fry Society through Karen Siddall or her co-workers, you shall perform 800 hours of community service rated at 200 hours completion each 6 months.

The court also orders and I would ask that Karen Siddall, would you undertake this, please, that a copy of Section 75 of the Provincial Offences Act R.S.O. 1980 as amended, be given to the defendant, Richer.

I will further order that the \$700.00 fine be paid within the period of probation. That gives you two years to pay that \$700.00.

Now as I stated before, gentlemen, the court further orders that the artifacts as listed in Exhibit 25, in relation to your charge, be forfeited and deposited within the Ministry, or with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture under authority of Section 66(2) of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1974 as amended, to be held in trust for the people of Ontario.

And further, the court orders confiscation of the metal detectors which were taken in relation to this investigation. Do you understand that, sir?

MR. RICHER: Yes.

HIS WORSHIP: And with regard to the community service, are you agreed, sir?

MR. RICHER: Yes, sir.

HIS WORSHIP: Thank you. I leave it then in the capable hands of Karen Siddall to see that you carry out these provisions. Counsel, anything further?

MR. DeRUBEIS: Nothing further, Your Worship, thank you.

HIS WORSHIP: Thank you.

The results were extremely gratifying and reassuring to all who are concerned with archaeological resource conservation in Ontario and Canada. Without the determination and detective skills of Sergeant Don Crath; the support and cooperation of the former Minister of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Susan Fish; the legal expertise of Michael Bader, both in and out of court; and the sensitivity of R. Robins, Justice of the Peace, this tremendous precedent could not have been established. Sincere thanks to all!

The epilogue to our narrative is the ongoing archaeological assessment of damage on the Freelon village site being directed by Mr. John MacDonald of McMaster University. Despite a severely constrained budget, the Ontario Heritage Foundation has generously provided funding for this important project. Only time will tell what has been irrevocably lost and what we have ultimately gained...

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O.A.S. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE 1986 - NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee has been appointed to produce a slate for the 1986 Executive of the Society.

Members wishing to submit names to the Committee must first obtain approval of their nominee and then submit the name, along with names of proposer and seconder, in writing, to any member of the Nominating Committee. Don't forget to include the position for which the nominee is standing.

Nominations will close at the Business Meeting to be held on October 26th, 1985. Election of the Executive will take place in January 1986.

Postal proxy slips will be forwarded to all members in time for return before the January election. Voters, sponsors and candidates for election must be members in good standing on election day.

Nominating Committee: Michael Kirby, Chairman
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1
(416) 223-7296

Mima Kapches
(416) 465-9744

Gayle Winship
(416) 923-5308

1986 Executive Positions: President
Treasurer
Secretary
2 Directors

Members who wish to be considered by the 1986 Executive for appointed positions within the Society are reminded that existing positions automatically become vacant on election of a new Executive and that re-appointment or new appointments are made by the new Executive.

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THE ONTARIO MUSEUM ASSOCIATION (OMA)
in conjunction with the
TORONTO AREA ARCHIVISTS GROUP (TAAG)

is pleased to announce the publication of the

MUSEUM AND ARCHIVAL SUPPLIES HANDBOOK

The publication is a comprehensive source directory and practical handbook for over 1600 specialized products and materials relevant to museums, art galleries, archives, libraries, and related institutions. Listing over 600 North American suppliers, the Handbook is indexed by brand name, supplier, and product type. The book includes advice on the use of materials and supplies as well as ordering information (price quotations, shipping and minimum order requirements). There is also an extensive bibliography which surveys current literature on museum and archival practices.

The Handbook includes supply listings for:

- conservation of many types of collections including paper, photographic materials, ceramics and glass, metals, textiles and wood
- environmental testing and control
- exhibit and display
- the lab and workshop
- matting and framing
- microfilm equipment
- storage

An indispensable reference tool for:

- Architects
- Archivists
- Artists
- Collectors
- Conservators
- Curators
- Designers
- Framers
- Librarians
- Preparators
- Technicians
- Registrars
and many more

The publication, an updated and expanded version of the highly acclaimed 1978 first edition, has been produced with input and endorsement from the following institutions:

Canadian Conservation Institute
Getty Conservation Institute
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Public Archives of Canada
Queen's University Art Conservation Program
Royal Ontario Museum

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THE HUMBER RIVER: ITS HISTORY AND ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONTARIO

A Seminar Hosted by the City of York Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, to be held on September 28th and 29th, 1985 in the City of York

Preliminary Program (subject to change)

Saturday, September 28th, 1985

- 8:00-9:00 a.m. Registration: Foyer, Centennial Building
- 9:00 a.m. Civic Greeting: Mayor Alan Tonks, City of York
- 9:15 a.m. The Canadian Heritage Rivers System Program (CHRS). This session will introduce and describe the CHRS Program and procedures.
Parks Canada - speaker to be confirmed
- 9:45 a.m. The French River: A Case Study on the Designation of an Ontario River under the CHRS Program.
Ministry of Natural Resources - speaker to be confirmed
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee break
- 10:45 a.m. Hurricane Hazel Remembered.
Peter Atfield, Water Theme Co-ordinator, Kortright Centre for Conservation, Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, will discuss Hurricane Hazel and its impact upon the Humber River. Could it happen again?
- 11:30 a.m. Exhibits on Display.
Numerous exhibits have been arranged for display dealing with natural, historic and geographically significant aspects of the Humber River. Exhibits on Parks Canada and Ministry of Natural Resources parks and programs will also be on display.
- 12:00 Lunch.
- 1:00 p.m. Fish Stories from the Humber River: Past, Present and Future.
Deborah Martin, Biologist, Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Ms. Martin's presentation will look at how changes to the Humber River have had an impact upon the river's fish life and the overall natural environment of the river system.
- 1:30 p.m. Archaeological Aspects of the Humber River.
Dr. Donald Brown, Ontario Archaeological Society
- 2:15 p.m. Slide Show on Mills and Industries along the Humber River.
Presented by York's L.A.C.A.C., Mrs. M.L. Ashbourne, Mr. W.G. Thomas
- 2:45 p.m. Jean Baptiste Rousseau: A Sketch of Pioneer Life on the Humber River.
David Welch, Societe historique de Toronto
- 3:30 p.m. Is there a role for L.A.C.A.C.'s in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Program?
Mrs. Florence McDowell, Chairman, City of York L.A.C.A.C., followed by a general discussion
- 4:15 p.m. Exhibits on display.

7:00 p.m. Dinner: Location to be announced.
A special dinner program, including a slide presentation on the Humber River, a dinner speaker, and local entertainment is planned for the evening

Sunday, September 29th, 1985

9:00 a.m. Coffee

9:15 a.m. Conservation of The Black Creek.
John Maher, Black Creek Project. Mr. Maher will be presenting a series of slides and a brief discussion on the efforts of The Black Creek Project to make environmental improvements to the creek and its banks.

10:00 a.m. Bus Trips

Two field trips have been arranged to provide delegates with an opportunity to experience The Historic Humber River.

Black Creek Pioneer Village 'Apple Harvest Weekend'. Experience the sounds, sights and smells of a living community as costumed villagers relive life as it was 100 years ago in more than 30 restored buildings.

Humber Valley Heritage Hike: Kortright Centre for Conservation.

Learn the story of the Humber River from the Ice Age to Hurricane Hazel. Follow a naturalist through areas normally not open to the public. Travel the route of Indian Traders, French Explorers, Governor Simcoe, The Vaughan Plank Road, and a proposed Toronto-to-Georgian Bay ship canal along the Carrying Place trail. Walk across old Indian cornfields by the site of an ancient Huron Village. See the remnants of the great pine forests. Explore the ruins of an early homestead. See wildlife, beaver dams, wildflowers, and the fall colours.

This six-kilometre walk is at a moderate pace, but is strenuous at times because the trail is not cleared and there are three steep hills to climb. There will be several stops, including one for a picnic lunch. Wear sturdy shoes.

Buses will return to the Municipal Office at 2700 Eglinton Avenue West at approximately 4:00 p.m.

Registration for the Seminar

Send your registration fee of \$50.00 (includes two lunches and one dinner) to the conference organizer, Mrs. Florence McDowell, at the York Municipal Office, 2700 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario M6M 1V1 or call for more information: 416-653-2700, extension 241.

Please make your cheque or money order payable to TREASURER, CITY OF YORK.

All delegates must pre-register. Pre-registrations will be accepted by mail and telephone until September 25th, 1985.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society

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