



ARCH NOTES

JUL./AUG. 1991

91-4

ISSN 0048-1742

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newsletter published by
The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

ARCH NOTES

Published six times per annum by
 THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale
 Ontario M2N 4Y2

Second Class Mail Registration
 Number 7009
 Return Postage Guaranteed

EDITOR

Michael W. Kirby
 1225 Avenue Road
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5N 2G5
 (416) 484-9358

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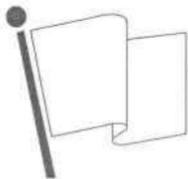
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SP8 - Archaeological Directory of Ontario 1990. 1990 31p. paper cover. \$10 + \$1 postage/handling.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

Christine Caroppo

Lots of news...Minister Rosario Marchese of Culture and Communications has formed a **Minister's Advisory Committee on Heritage Legislation**. The terms of reference for the Committee are to: i) review and provide feedback on proposals regarding the purpose and scope of the legislation, provincial and municipal roles, and the basic approaches to be used in conserving heritage of different types; ii) provide advice and recommendations on specific policy proposals for the legislation; iii) advise on approaches for procedural and technical issues in the legislation; iv) review draft legislative provisions. The OAS was invited as a member of the Ontario Heritage Alliance (OHA) (along with the Ontario Historical Society, Ont. Genealogical Soc., Architectural Conservancy of Ont., Ont. Association of Archivists & Ont. Museum Assoc.) to serve on the Committee. Also represented are a broad cross-section of groups not traditionally considered to be (cultural) heritage stakeholders: Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Ont. Federation of Labour, Natural Heritage League, Urban Development Institute. Also included are the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, Regroupement des organismes du patrimoine franco-ontarien and Community Heritage Ontario (LACACs). The First Nations declined to send a representative. This Committee will begin by looking at 62 policy recommendations contained in a Working Paper called "Towards a New Ontario Heritage Act" and will devote at least one 8-hour day per month to the job between now and the New Year. The Minister is encouraging all those interested in Ontario's heritage to speak up and provide input. You can do this by sending your general or specific comments about a new Heritage Act to Director Lise Ferguson, our representative on the Committee, or to me, the alternate. The Working Paper is 48 pp long and

is therefore too long to copy into *Arch Notes*. Each Chapter has been sent a copy. Others may be available from the Ministry, call Allen Tyyska, (416) 963-0775. The MCC plans to hold a series of focussed workshops on issues such as heritage conservation easements, enforcement, archaeological licensing, automatic protection/eligible classes of property and process, among others. How and when these will take place has not yet been determined.

Other advocacy news...MNR asked the OHA to provide someone from among their member groups to serve on a **Steering Committee** to work on a **Cultural Heritage Protection Strategy in Timber Management**. The OHA asked the OAS to choose among our membership. As the majority of the Steering Committee's work is focussed on the North, I have asked the Thunder Bay Chapter to nominate an appropriate individual. The terms of reference for this Committee consists of 5 components: timber management guidelines for the protection of cultural heritage values; cultural heritage training program for timber management planning teams and heritage planners; awareness program for the heritage community; cultural heritage resources predictive modelling project; monitoring program. The work of this committee will continue into 1992.

More advocacy news...We understand that the MCC and MCCR are currently looking at the Ontario Heritage Alliance's comments regarding revisions to the **Cemeteries Act**. The Alliance was encouraged to provide comment on what we considered to be flaws in the Act (which passed third reading in 1989 but was never proclaimed law because the necessary Regulations were not drawn up to the satisfaction of the heritage community as we had been promised by MCC-R). We expect that a series of meetings may be called to go over the suggested changes and to

try, once again, to draw up Regulations for the Act to protect unmarked and other heritage cemeteries.

Other news...A **Nominating Committee** has been selected to seek those interested in serving on the OAS Executive Committee for 1992. Former Director Bob Bugar is the Chairman ably assisted by former Director Bob Mayer and Bernice Field. If you always wanted to run the shop, here's your chance! The OAS is always in need of energetic, enthusiastic people who like team work and want to help manage a non-profit charitable organization like ours. No experience required (but it's helpful), we will train. If you're not a dyed-in-the-wool, card-carrying, dirt archaeologist but simply have an abiding interest in the archaeological heritage of this province, that's OK too. It's your talent and spirit to serve that the OAS can use. Think about it.

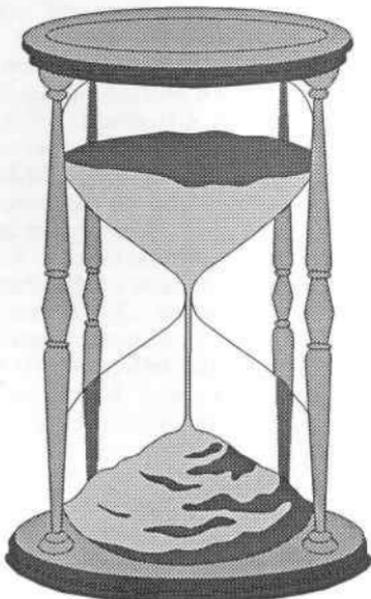
Still working on our Archaeological Stewardship Project proposal; still working on our Annual Report for 1990; no news to report on our **Endowment for OA** application; no news on our federal Access to Archaeology application for **educational kits**; no news on our SSHRC grant application in support of **OA**.

Good news...The OAS is pleased to announce that it has selected the Poole family of the Rice Lake area as the first recipients of the **OAS Heritage Conservation Award for 1991** (described previously in AN under its working title, "Developers/Landowners Award"). This award is intended to recognize outstanding contributions to the conservation of Ontario's archaeological heritage and will be presented at the Symposium in Ottawa in October. The Poole's were selected because of their generous, hands-on involvement in and cooperation with the Alderville First Nation in the excavation of an ossuary on their property.

We would also like to congratulate **Dr. James Pendergast** who has recently been awarded the Donald Crabtree Award for Distinguished Service by the Society for American Archaeology. The SAA noted his 40 years of archaeological and ethnohistorical research, 27 published papers, eight monographs and his co-authorship of the seminal work on Cartier's

Hochelaga. We offer our warmest congratulations to Jim on the occasion of receiving this most prestigious award.

The OAS Executive Committee recently adopted in principal the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (affiliated with ICOMOS and UNESCO) **Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage**. We felt that its contents fit exactly our mission and goals and expressed them eloquently. The Charter will be an item before the membership at the Annual Business Meeting. Old news...Lastly, Minister Marchese's letter outlining the split between the MCC and the OHF, which I mentioned in my last Communique, was accidentally omitted from the that issue of **Arch Notes**. Unless the gremlins have been at this issue you should be able to read the Minister's words elsewhere in these pages. ■



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O.H.F. NEWS

By Order in Council dated April 25, 1991, the Lieutenant-Governor re-appointed three members of the Archaeology Committee for a period of three years. They are:

Gary William Crawford
Mississauga, Ontario

Dean Martin Jacobs
Wallaceburg, Ontario

Joseph Eldon Molto
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Robert S. Bothwell continues as Chairman and Carol Currie as Vice-Chairman of the Archaeology Committee.

LICENCES

The following is a list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work, which have been granted by the Minister since March 1, 1991.

Consulting

#91-53 - Adams Heritage Consultants: Nicholas R. Adams, Newboro for the Province of Ontario.

#91-55 - Isobel L. Ball, Midland for Southern Ontario.

#91-45 - Gary Brewer, Calgary, Alberta - Terrestrial and Underwater for Eastern Ontario and Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron.

#91-48 - Andrew Hinshelwood, Thunder Bay for the Province of Ontario.

#91-59 - Georgine Pastershank, Kenora for Northwestern Ontario.

#91-50 - Grace Rajnovich, Sault Ste. Marie for the Province of Ontario.

#91-58 - Jacqueline Rusak, Kenora for the Province of Ontario.

#91-57 - Philip J. Woodley, Dundas for the Province of Ontario.

#91-73 - Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation: Hugh J. Daechsel, Kingston for the Province of Ontario.

#91-61 - Historical Research: Christopher Andreae, London for Province of Ontario. Industrial archaeology only.

#91-66 - Settlement Surveys Limited: Dr. John Pollock, New Liskeard for the Province of Ontario.

#91-62 - Patricia Sutherland, Woodlawn, Ontario for the Province of Ontario.

#91-64 - York North Archaeological Services: Gordon C. Dibb, Peterborough for the Province of Ontario.

#91-71 - Algonquin Associates: Ann Balmer, Toronto for the Province of Ontario.

#91-75 - Thomas Ballantine, Haliburton for Southcentral and Eastern Ontario.

#91-81 - Anthony Buchner, Winnipeg, Manitoba for the Province of Ontario.

#91-74 - John A. Pelleck, Kenora for Northwestern Ontario.

#91-85 - David Arthurs, Winnipeg, Manitoba for the Province of Ontario.

#91-89 - Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation; Rita Michael, for the Hamilton-Wentworth Region only.

#91-86 - W. Barry Gray, Cultural Resource Consultants, Midland, Ontario for the Province of Ontario.

#91-88 - Robert McNally, Minaki for Northwestern Ontario.

#91-90 - Rita Short Michael, Michael Archaeological Services, Hamilton for the Province of Ontario.

#91-72 - J. Callum Thomson, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia for the Province of Ontario.

Conservation (with surface collecting condition)

#91-52 - Arthur F. Howey, Brantford for Ancaster, Brantford, South

Dumphries & East and West Flamborough Townships.

#91-47 - Kevin Sandmoen, Kenora for Rainy River - Kenora District, Northern Ontario.

#91-67 - Janet E. Fayle, Richmond Hill for the Town of Richmond Hill only.

#91-69 - Charles Garrad, Willowdale for Townships of Collingwood, Mulmur & Nottawasaga, Counties of Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe.

#91-70 - Karen Harvey, Paris for Burford and Brantford Townships.

#91-82 - Heather Broadbent, Caledon for the Town of Caledon only.

#91-99 - George Aitkin, Cambridge for Cambridge and Waterloo regions, Brant and Wellington Counties.

#91-101 - Frank A. Dieterman, Ontario Hydro, Toronto for the Province of Ontario.

#91-103 - George W. Marshall, Brantford for Wentworth and Brant Counties.

#91-100 - John Peters, Ontario Hydro, Toronto for the Province of Ontario.

#91-68 - Andrew Noble, Sault Ste. Marie for within the limits of Sault Ste. Marie only.

Conservation (with site specific condition)

#91-51 - Toronto Historical Board: Catherine Webb for Historic Fort York, Toronto, Ontario.

#91-23 - William D. Finlayson, Museum of Indian Archaeology, London for the Province of Ontario.

#91-63 - Robert H. McNally, Minaki for Northern Ontario.

#91-20 - Robert J. Pearce, Museum of Indian Archaeology, London for the Province of Ontario.

#91-83 - Allyne H. Gliddon, Thunder Bay for Northern Ontario.

#91-77 - Mark Warrack, Mississauga for the City of Mississauga only.

#91-84 - Dr. Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto for the Province of Ontario.

#91-60 - Gordon Dibb, Peterborough for Southcentral Ontario.

#91-105 - Christen Junker-Anderson, Ajax for Chandos Township, Peterborough County

#91-102 - Toronto Board of Education: Archaeological Resource Centre: Karolyn Smardz, Toronto for the City of Toronto.

#91-106 - John Pufahl, Windsor for the Waterways of Northwestern Ontario.

Survey/Test Excavation

#91-46 - Rick Sutton, Burlington for Vespra Township in the City of Barrie.

#91-65 - Barry M. Mitchell, Deep River for the Duquette and North Peninsula sites, Graton Township, Renfrew County.

#91-76 - Thomas Ballantine, Haliburton Museum for Haliburton County and vicinity.

#91-78 - Christopher J. Ellis, London for Middlesex, Lambton, Essex, Kent, Oxford and Elgin counties in the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

#91-21 - Dr. William D. Finlayson, London for the Crawford Lake Site.

#91-91 - David Riddell, Alvinston for the Sydenham river tributaries from Alvinston to Florence.

Excavation

#91-12 - Museum of Indian Archaeology: Robert J. Pearce, London for the Lawson Site, Middlesex County.

#91-54 - Diana L. Gordon, Hamilton for Lake Timiskaming basins, Northeastern Ontario.

#91-43 - James Molnar, Agincourt for the Hunter's Point Site, Bruce County.

#91-104 - Christen Junker-Anderson, Ajax for Clydesdale Lake site, Chandos Township, Peterborough County.

#91-98 - Alexander von Gernet, Mississauga for the Highland Lake site, Renfrew County.

Field School

#91-56 - Susan Jamieson, Trent University, Peterborough for the Moodie Site, Douro Township, Ontario.

#91-95 - John R. Triggs, Toronto for Tay Township, Simcoe County.

Underwater

#91-49 - Charles Dowden: March Historical Society, Kanata for the former Berry's Wharf, Ottawa River.

#91-80 - Peter Engelbert, Ministry of Culture and Communications, Ottawa for Underwater survey and conservation in the Province of Ontario.

#91-03 - Jane Samson, Ottawa for The Rothesay, St. Lawrence River.

#91-87 - Cris Kohl, Chatham for the Wexford, Lake Huron.

#91-94 - Ed Burt/H.M.S. Speedy Foundation, Belleville for the HMS Speedy, Lake Ontario.

#91-97 - D. Barry Lyons, Sault Ste. Marie for the eastern shore of Lake Superior from Michipicoten Island south to Sault Ste. Marie and from there east through St. Mary's River and the North Channel of Huron to Blind River.

#91-96 - W.J. Varney, Sudbury for Manitoulin Islands and Duck Islands.

#91-92 - Chester Wisniewski, Michigan for Lake Huron (from Grand Bend, Goderich to Kincardine).

#91-27 - Ronald Beaupre, Port Elgin for Lake Huron.

GRANTS

The Board of Directors of The Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the following grants:

Student Grant

A grant up to the amount of \$4,500 to Ward Brownell for his MA research project Analysis of the Abbott Site Collection.

A grant up to the amount of \$6,000 to Katherine Gruspier for her PhD research project Weaning

Age in Southern Ontario Iroquois Skeletal Populations.

A grant up to the amount of \$16,760 to Lawrence Jackson for his PhD research on the Gainey Complex Investigation, Northumberland County.

A grant up to the amount of \$15,000 to Rick Sutton for his PhD research on The Vespra Township Archaeological Project.

A grant up to the amount of \$4,600 to Doris Zibaurer for her MA research project Hungry Hall Ceramic Analysis.

Research Grants

A grant up to the amount of \$7,294.50 to Alexander von Gernet for his project entitled Excavation and Analysis of the Highland Lake Site.

A grant up to the amount of \$3,564 to Barry Mitchell for his project entitled Excavation at Wilber Lake Sites, Renfrew County.

A grant up to the amount of \$5,000 to R.G.V. Hancock for his project entitled Copper Research: Native and European Differentiation.

A grant up to the amount of \$6,255 to David Riddell for his project entitled Sydenham River Survey 2.

Northern Initiatives

A grant up to the amount of \$5,000 each to Carl Blackhawk and Stacey Bruyere for the project entitled: Rescue in the Park: the Salvage Excavation of the Simmons Site.

A grant up to the amount of \$10,000 to D. Barry Lyons for his project entitled Shipwreck Survey: Lake Superior Provincial Park and Environs.

A grant up to \$6,650 to John K. Pufahl for his project entitled Pictograph and Occupation Site Documentation.

Aid To Publication

A grant of up to \$3,600 to Christopher J. Ellis to assist in the publication of Thetford II Publication.

Gloria M. Taylor, Archaeology Committee,
(416) 963-1131 July 8, 1991

MARCHESE ANNOUNCES MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NEW HERITAGE ACT

Rosario Marchese, Ontario Minister of Culture and Communications, has announced the membership of an advisory committee to help develop a new heritage act.

Marchese is asking the advisory committee to review the ministry's directions and recommendations for the new statute, suggest ways to deal with specific procedures and technical issues, and study draft legislation.

The Minister's Advisory Committee on New Heritage Legislation (MAC) is made up of seventeen people representing a variety of interests, including heritage activists, ethnic and cultural groups, labour, municipalities, and the development industry.

In his comments to the members at their first meeting last week, Marchese reiterated the importance his ministry places on provincial heritage.

"I see heritage conservation as a pathway to stronger communities," said Marchese.

"We want legislation that will change our way of thinking about heritage," Marchese continued. "We want it to bring about an era in which our heritage will be a priority, not an afterthought."

Committee deliberations will continue throughout the summer and fall. Members' names and affiliations are as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE MINISTER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NEW HERITAGE LEGISLATION

Association of Municipalities of Ontario -

Alderman Kay Manderville

Canadian Ethnocultural Council -

Ms. Chrysta Chudczak,

Ms. Elke Fromhold-Treu,

Mr. Marek Malicki,

Mr. Lloyd Stanford

Community Heritage Ontario -

Mr. John Harrison

Ontario Federation of Labour -

Mr. David Sobel

Ontario Heritage Alliance -

Mrs. Dorothy Duncan,

Mr. Alec Keefer,

Ms. Christine Caroppo,

Mr. Bill Barber,

Mr. Lutzen Riedstra,

Ms. Alison Lobb

Natural Heritage League -

Mrs. Lynn MacMillan,

Mr. Rick Morgan

Regroupement des organismes du patrimoine franco-ontarien -

Soeur Huguette Parent

Urban Development Institute -

Mr. Phil Goldsmith. ■

EVEN MORE ON IROQUOIAN SEMISUBTERRANEAN SWEAT LODGES: A REPLY TO FITZGERALD

by **ROB MACDONALD**

I was recently assured by Bill Fitzgerald that his rejoinder to the semisubterranean sweat lodge debate in the March/April 1991 *Arch Notes* was written in a cantankerous mood of devil's advocacy and that certain comments should be taken with a grain of salt. Knowing that Bill tends to "shoot from the hip"--a trait we share--I assured him that my reaction was more amusement than vexation. Indeed I am pleased for an opportunity to expand the discussion on this archaeological enigma.

Before tackling the substantive issues, however, and at the risk of confirming Bill's charges of pedantry, I would like to address what seems to be developing as an interesting side issue in this controversy. I refer to the question of ground rules for scholarly hypothesizing and debate in archaeology. I think the pitfalls of poorly or unclearly supported hypotheses were well stressed by Marianne Stopp and Bruce Welsh in their 1989 *Arch Notes* letters and I, for one, have taken these caveats to heart. Yet I remain convinced that, in archaeology, the line that separates indisputable truth from unbridled speculation is a continuum, not a dichotomy. Moreover, that we can construct robust interpretations of this sort, not by slathering on "layers of 'leaps-of-faith' analogical speculation," (Fitzgerald 1991:8) but by: (1) broadening the interpretive base through the examination of ethnographic and historical analogues, (2) comparing subject and analogues to establish closeness of fit and, (3) establishing the potential existence of the subject in the culture of interest (Wylie 1985:97-107). In so doing we may never achieve the nirvana of indisputable truth, in a positivistic sense, but by ratcheting our way towards it we can avoid throwing up our hands in complete frustration and defeat.

Given such an approach, at what point should one go to print? Bill seems to think there is some danger in publishing such controversial interpretations, arguing that they "muddy the waters," or worse, become entrenched as fact in the lore of Ontario archaeology, which has traditionally not excelled at objective, critical appraisal. I would call this quite a damning criticism of Ontario archaeologists and in my admitted naivete I would suggest that more, not less, discussion in an open forum like *Arch Notes* is what is needed to fend off this unenviable reputation. Here, then, is some more grist for the academic mill. I trust this mill will be able to continue refining the product until it is suitably palatable.

In my on-going study of Iroquoian semisubterranean structures, I have adopted the approach described above in an attempt to construct a more thorough analogical interpretation. Preliminary results of this investigation were recently presented, in a paper entitled "Ontario Iroquoian Semisubterranean Sweat Lodges," at the 23rd Annual Chacmool Conference, "Ancient Images, Ancient Thought: The Archaeology of Ideology," November 8-11, 1990, in Calgary. Copies of this paper are available on request, however, it is currently under review for inclusion in the proceedings of the conference and will hopefully be available in a published form in future.

Briefly, the paper began by reviewing the archaeological evidence as gleaned from 70 examples documented by Archaeological Services Inc. over the last six years. The examples came from sites ranging in date from ca. A.D. 1300 to 1550 and in location from London to Barrie. Published examples from other sites in Ontario, as well as similar features on Late Woodland (Susquehannock and Monongahela)

sites in Pennsylvania were also noted. In order to substantiate the hypothesis that these features represented semisubterranean structures, analogues ranging from Palaeolithic forms to Plains earth lodges were examined. Particular reference was made to the semisubterranean architecture of the Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian periods of the Midwest. Analogues for semisubterranean sweat lodges were then investigated. These were found to be widespread in ethnographic and ethnohistorical literature from both Europe and North America. Of particular interest were semisubterranean variants recorded for New England. Finally, it was noted that the use of sweat lodges was well documented as an important component of Iroquoian culture at the beginning of the historic period. On the basis of these various lines of evidence it was concluded that these structures primarily served as sweat lodges.

In his recent note, Bill Fitzgerald brings up several useful questions which I think can be summarized as follows. First, how supportive is the archaeological evidence for such an interpretation? Having reviewed this evidence in my Chacmool paper, I will only say here that, while the evidence is compelling, it is true that there is no Rosetta Stone to allow us to decipher their function¹. Second, are there any functional advantages to excavating a sweat lodge into the ground? This point is worthy of further investigation and I intend to pursue it. For now I can only point to sub-Arctic semisubterranean houses, the winter earth lodges of the plains, and the documented widespread existence of semisubterranean sweat lodges to suggest that the insulating properties of the ground may outweigh the effects of cool air pooling in low areas. Third, could these structures have served a function analogous to a root cellar? Again, this is a hypothesis worth pursuing through a study of subsurface temperatures, although I am frankly skeptical that their depths (46 cm \pm 15 in our sample) would have provided the necessary cold storage for perishable foodstuffs. However, while I have concluded that these structures served primarily as sweat lodges, a multipurpose interpretation should also be

entertained. At the very least they also saw use as garbage pits and occasionally as graves.

In conclusion, while in Bill Fitzgerald's opinion the evidence that Iroquoian semisubterranean structures served as sweat lodges is so far underwhelming, he does seem perfectly willing to offer his own "unscientific, for the most part atheoretical, largely untestable, non-statistical, and generally pooh-poohed operationalization of common sense" interpretation. I can only conclude that he agrees, however grudgingly, that dogged analogical hypothesis testing, rather than divine inspiration, is our only real option if we ever wish to understand this intriguing phenomenon.

References Cited:

Fitzgerald, William A.

1991 More (or Less) on Iroquoian Semi-subterranean "Sweat Lodges." *Arch Notes* 91(2): 8-11.

Stopp, Marianne P.

1989 Letter to the Editor. *Arch Notes* 89(1):9-10.

Welsh, Bruce

1989 Letter to the Editor. *Arch Notes* 89(2): 18-19.

Wylie, Alison

1985 The Reaction Against Analogy. In: *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, vol. 8, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 63-111. Academic Press, New York.

¹. Bill Fitzgerald's question about basal hearths and fire-cracked rocks seems somewhat misinformed since I am not aware of any semisubterranean structures in Ontario that exhibit these features. I maintain that hearths outside of the structures were used to heat rocks which were then transported inside. Obviously a burning hearth inside a sweat lodge would have been a threat to life and limb. While fire-cracked rocks are common components of the feature fill I am not aware of any trend towards deposition on the basal fill layer. ■

DEVELOPER'S/LANDOWNER'S AWARD

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY MANY COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS AND ALSO LANDOWNERS TO THE CONSERVATION OF OUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, THE O.A.S. WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THE CREATION OF A NEW AWARD. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO DESERVING RECIPIENTS IN THE BUSINESS AND PRIVATE SECTORS NORMALLY ONCE EACH YEAR. THE AWARD RECOGNIZES SIGNIFICANT VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROJECT WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO HEIGHTENED AWARENESS OF ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY. NOMINATIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE AWARDS COMMITTEE BY ANY O.A.S. MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING.

O.A.S. HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD 1990

At the most recent Executive Meeting of the OAS, David and Barbara Poole of Cobourg, Ontario were awarded the 1990 Heritage Conservation Award for their support of the Poole-Rose site excavations. In June of 1990, the Pooles uncovered a major prehistoric ossuary site near Baltimore, Ontario while renovating an old summer kitchen on their house. They entered into a voluntary agreement with Alderville First Nation and Northeastern Archaeological Associates to have these remains removed, analyzed, and reburied. In addition to helping work on the site over the summer, the Pooles accepted financial responsibility for having the remains of more than 200 individuals archaeologically excavated. They also supported a radiocarbon date which places the ossuary about 1550 A.D.

The Poole-Rose ossuary is the first major site of this nature discovered in the Rice Lake region of eastern Ontario and will make a major contribution to our knowledge of the physical anthropology of that period. Staff of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, are currently completing the analysis with the co-operation of Alderville First Nation.

The Poole family showed keen interest and enthusiasm for the excavation project, as well as maintaining their sense of humour over the inevitable delay to their house, and are commended by the Ontario Archaeological Society for their example to the heritage conservation community. ■

ROCK AND SOUTHERN BEAR: ANOTHER FEATURE SHARED

by JOHN STECKLEY

In a recent series of articles in Arch Notes I have established that the Huron spoke three dialects that can be readily identified from the linguistic material available from the 17th century (Steckley 1990, 1991a, 1991b and 1991c): Rock, Southern Bear and Northern Bear. In one of these articles I erroneously presented in chart form that the Rock dialect alone had the -y- phoneme, it being absent from both Southern and Northern Bear (Steckley 1991b:19; see below for the source of the error). In a footnote reference I stated that the evidence for my claim for there being no -y- phoneme in the Southern Bear dialect was "more by inference than by direct proof." (Steckley 1991b:20). I have now assembled sufficient evidence to have proof, but of the opposing point that Southern Bear shares with Rock the -y- phoneme. In this article I will present this evidence and outline some of the implications of this finding.

1.0 The -y- Phoneme

The phoneme in question was represented fundamentally¹ by three orthographic characters: the *iota* or Greek letter for 'i' (depicted in this article with a (-, -), -g- and -y-). That these three characters depict a -y- like sound can be seen in the fact that Marius Barbeau recorded it with that letter in his writing of early 20th century Wyandot (a dialect of Huron). The following are examples, with earlier Huron forms for comparison:

1.1 "iyO^otO^e...they said" (Barbeau 1960:59 #35; with -O- representing a nasal -o-)

"i,on/tonk/..." (Potier 1920:38)

1.2 "duya^oresa?...the beans" (Barbeau 1960:61 #13; with -?- representing a glottal stop)

"feve. o,aresa" (FH1697:76)

1.3 "yanEnO^e ...dog" (Barbeau 1960:118 #42; with -E- representing a type of nasal -e-)

"chien ,anniennon" (FH1697:36)

The Jesuits primarily used the *iota*. The -g- was largely confined (but see the exception below) to the linguistic environment of being preceded by an -n- . That the sounds represented by these two orthographic symbols were at the very least quite close is strongly suggested in the evidence provided by several sources. In Jesuit Father Pierre Potier's grammar (a recopying of earlier versions) he stated that:

"g vulgo sonat ut *iota*, alqdo tamen ut apud nos/g commonly sounds as the *iota*, sometimes, however it is as with us/ v.g. *ochingot grue /crane/ ochingota genu /knee/*" (Potier 1920:5)

This point of similarity is reiterated in the badly-copied (and sometimes poorly translated) version of virtually the same Huron grammar published along with Potier's work in the 1918-1919 Province of Ontario Archive Report:

"G and Y /i.e., the *iota*/ are almost the same as to pronunciation; this last is sounded like the vowel *i*, and is thus written -andatarā , as if it were andatarā - bread..." (Potier 1920:725)

The closeness of the sounds represented by -g- and *iota* to the French ear can also be seen from the fact that occasionally an *iota* is used after an -n- , as in the following:

1.4 "Grue Ato^echin,ot" (HF62, French-Huron section)

1.5 ",an,8enia vel /or/ ,ang8enia...sang" (HF62:77)

Further, in one of the Huron-French dictionaries (HF59) the pronominal prefix FZA (feminine zoic agent) forms usually written as -a- (consonant stem conjugation) and -en- (-en-/-i- conjugation) were represented with a -g- replacing the initial *iota*. While the *iota* regularly was used for the -y- phoneme in other positions, there are a number of exceptions with some

commonly found words. The following illustrates both of these usages:

1.6 "gato,en etre vray...gatogendi" (HF59:159)

1.7 "gandagerandi...Atatenda,erandi imiter qlq" (HF59:87)

1.8 "ganniennon...chien" (HF59:114)

In Sagard's writing too, we get both -g- and -y- representing the -y- phoneme. The problem in analysis, however, is that there are two dialects in his work, Rock and Southern Bear, and we know that Rock has the -y- phoneme. The main task ahead of us, then, is to demonstrate that at least some of the time when this phoneme occurs it is in a Southern Bear word.²

2.0 -gu- and -y- before e (oral and nasal)

The -y- phoneme is represented in Sagard's writings as -gu- and -y- when it occurs before an oral or a nasal -e-. I believe that the -gu- is exclusively a Rock form, while, for the most part, -y- is a Southern Bear form. You can begin to see this distinction in the earliest recordings of Huron, published in Champlain's writings. The orthography and the recording of this material probably comes from Recollect Father Joseph Le Caron, who I believe was an important source for some of Sagard's Huron language material. In Champlain's works we have -gu- appearing almost exclusively before -e- and the nasal -e- represented by -ain-, -en- or -in-. The following is a listing:

2.1 "Cahigué" /a Rock village/ (Champlain 1929:49)

2.2 "Touaguainchain"/Northern Bear village/(Champlain 1929:48)

2.3 "Assistagueronons"/Mascoutens/(Heidenreich 1971:maps 3 and 4)

2.4 "Hochataiguains"/Rock headman/(Heidenreich 1971:map 2)³

2.5 "hontaguenay"/?/(Heidenreich 1971:map 1)

2.6 "Ochasteguin"/Rock headman/(see 2.4)(Champlain 1929:68)

At this time French contact with the Huron was overwhelmingly with the Rock tribe of the Huron, so we can reasonably assume that dominating linguistic forms such as -gu- would be Rock. The single exception to this form is

instructive. For the name of the chief village of the Southern Bear contains not only the -y- before an -e-, but the only example in Champlain's works of the Southern Bear feature -ky-. The village name was recorded as "Tequononquaye" (Champlain 1929:48). What this seems to be representing is 'tekyononkyia,i', meaning 'at the base of the hill' (Steckley 1987:30; Potier 1920:264 and 451).

Words with -gu- before -e- are rare relative to those with -y- in Sagard's writings (i.e., at a ratio of approximately 1:6). I feel that these -gu- words were probably taken from what Le Caron had recorded earlier. One of the terms, for example, appears exactly as it did in Champlain:

2.7 "Assistagueronon" (Sagard 1938:67; compare with 2.3)

It is no coincidence that this -gu- word is a tribal name, as such would be among the first terms the French would have learned from the Rock. Three of the twelve -gu- words in Sagard's dictionary are tribal names. The other two are as follows:

2.8 "Montagnets. Chauoironon, Chauhagueronon" (Sagard 1866:94)

2.9 "Les Yroquois. Sontouhoironon, Aguiheronon, Onontagueronon." (ibid)

We know that at least some of the -y- feature words were Southern Bear as such words contain a good variety of Bear features, something that does not occur with -gu- feature words. A number of entries contain, for example, the -ndh- Bear feature (see Steckley 1991c) with the noun root -ennh- meaning 'summer, year' (see Steckley 1991c:19):

2.10 "Il y a dix ans. Assan soeindaye/asen (?)i8endha,e/" (Sagard 1866:19; see Potier 1920:242 for the verb involved)

There are also examples of -y- occurring with the Bear dialect feature -gy- (see Steckley 1984:19 and 1991c:17), a number of them like the following, being derived from a verb meaning 'to marry':

2.11 "Es-tu marié? aff. Sangyaye?sangya,i/" (Sagard 1866:82; see Potier 1920:288 for the verb)

It should be pointed out here that -e- is representing, as with Tequenonquiaye and a majority of the instances of -ye- in Sagard, an -i- (see 2.10 for an example in another position).

By far the greatest number of examples of -y- before -e- with a word or phrase with Bear features is with the Bear feature -ky- (see Steckley 1991b:19). The following is an example:

2.12 "As-tu tout use cela? tu as tout consommé, usé, mangé, employé? Onne scahieaye haquiey. /onne sachia,iakie/" (Sagard 1866:21; and see Potier 1920:212 for the verb)

3.0 -g- and -y- before -a- and -o-

The picture appears to be quite different with -g- and -y- before -a- and -o-. To begin with, there are many more examples of -g- than -y-. Secondly, there appears to have been some position specialization of the orthography.⁴ A strong majority of -g- forms represent the -y- in the FZA (feminine-zoic agent) pronominal prefix (i.e., 34/44) -,a-. There are no -y- forms for that pronominal prefix. Could it be that in this position or linguistic environment the -y- phoneme is more -g- like? We have the evidence cited earlier of HF59 to suggest that that is at least a possibility. There is still a chance, however, that this was a writing convention that had developed at this time.

There is no direct evidence that these -ga- FZA forms are either exclusively Rock, or even sometimes Rock, as they do not appear with words or phrases that have any Rock features. They do, however, appear in two phrases containing words with Bear Features (i.e., -gy- and -ky-) as can be seen in the following:

3.1 "Le chien, un chien abbaye. Gagnenon hihangya./,anniennon ihangya(k)/(Sagard 1866:13; see 1.3 for other versions of this word)

3.2 "Nous menons, nous auons embarque une Capitaine. Garihoua ouatitaquiey. /,arih8a /?/atitakie/(Sagard 1866:55; see Potier 1920:453 and 398 #34)

Significantly, sometimes when this FZA form (consonant stem conjugation) it appears just as -a-, that is, without the -y- phoneme. This happens with both words containing Bear features and Rock features. It was seeing examples of the former, without knowing of examples of

the latter that caused me to think, mistakenly, that Southern Bear had no -y- phoneme. There are two examples of -a- FZA forms appearing with the Rock feature -dy-:

3.3 "Trapes a prendres des bestes. Andyaronte arenati/,andiaront /?/(Sagard 1866:35; see Potier 1920:422 and FH1697:77)

3.4 "Mortier a bat/t/re. Andiatia. /,andiatia/" (Sagard 1866:91; see Potier 1920:449)

The Southern Bear features -m-, -gy- and -ky- are found in entries with the -a- consonant stem FZA pronominal prefix, as can be seen in the following example:

3.5 "Baille, l'alesne. Assimenta." (Sagard 1866:47; see Steckley 1991b:17)

3.6 "Tortues. Angyahouiche. /,angyah8ich/" (Sagard 1866:116; see Potier 1920:449)

3.7 "On coupera, on a coupé la teste de N. au village. Onontskskiaye N. andata /onnontsiskia,i N. ,andata." (Sagard 1866:41; see Potier 1920:263 #28 and 448)

With -ya- we have no examples with Rock features, but a few with Bear features. The following with -ky- are illustrative:

3.8 "Dis-ie bien? Ongyande yatakia. /onniandi ,atakya/" (Sagard 1866:99; see Potier 1920:306 and 183 #34)

3.9 "Me serray-ie là? Totoyakiein. /tho tho ,akien/" (Sagard 1866:128; see Potier 1920:220)

The picture is similar with -g- and -y- before -o- (oral and nasal). While neither has an example with any Rock features, both -g- and -y- do occur before -o- within words or in phrases containing Bear features, one example of each, presented here:

3.10 "Nous ne reuiendrons pas. Atagontakie." (Sagard 1866:125)

3.11 "Ie l'ay ouy dire dans la forest. Chaharha-yon atakia." (Sagard 1866:97)

Conclusions

We have proof, then, that the -y- phoneme existed with Southern Bear, as it did with Rock. The supporting evidence comes primarily from a good number of words containing the -y-

phoneme also having Southern Bear features, or at least appearing in phrases with words that do in the Sagard dictionary.

A picture is developing of the Jesuits' overlooking Southern Bear in their writing, in favour of Northern Bear initially, then Rock. Although the Jesuits shifted their main base of operations from Northern Bear country to the Southern Bear village of Ossossane in 1637 (Steckley 1990:30), they did not begin using some representation of the -y- phoneme until 1646 (Steckley 1991b:18), when they would have experienced the feature extensively with both the Southern Bear and the Rock. That was the same year the other Southern Bear/Rock shared feature, -tr-, replaced the Northern Bear feature -kr- in Jesuit writing (Steckley 1991a:15). Southern Bear -m-, a feature shared by neither the Northern Bear or the Rock, was totally ignored.

The implications of this are unclear at this point. Does this mean that the Huron spoke to the French exclusively in Northern Bear as that was the dialect the French first learned and knew best? Were the Southern Bear less important (at least in their contact with the French) than has previously been thought? More research and analysis is necessary.

FOOTNOTES

¹-This is excluding when a -t- (such as in the cislocative prefix -et-) precedes the -y-, forming in combination a -k-, as in the word 'edkandataen', 'where there is a village'. This word has the cislocative -et- preceding the -, of the FZA consonant stem pronominal prefix.

²-In the following phrase we appear to have the Rock feature -ty- with a -y- representation of the -y- phoneme:

"Veux-tu iouer? Taetiaye." (Sagard 1866:72:18; see Potier 1920:265)

³-see Steckley 1987:30-31.

⁴-Other potential examples of position specialization are the use of -g- in representing the indefinite patient prefix -a,o- and of -y- in forms using the imperative.

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PLANS FOR RETIREMENT

by J. V. WRIGHT

Upon receiving news of my retirement from the Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Charles Garrad suggested that the membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society might be interested in learning about my future archaeological plans. It was suggested that I write a note for Arch Notes. I informed Charlie at the time that his request was a bit premature since certain developments were in the works.

At the end of May I was invited by the Director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Dr. George F. MacDonald, to become Curator Emeritus in the Archaeological Survey of Canada. This appointment will provide me with the logistical support necessary to complete the three volumes on the "History of the Native People of Canada" which I have been working on over the last five years and which the Museum intends to publish. Understandably I am going to be fully involved with this project for the foreseeable future.

The membership of the Ontario Archaeological Society may be interested in the general content and organization of the aforementioned volumes. The volumes are being written for as wide an audience as possible and are organized to accommodate a perceived need for a general reference work on the 12,000 years of history of the native people of Canada prior to European contact. Line drawings and photographic illustrations include six paintings commissioned from Videanthrop in Montreal. These colour paintings depict selected reconstructions of pre-European life in Canada and are intended to impose a degree of humanity upon the essentially materialistic archaeological data base. Volume I covers the period from 10,000 to 1,000 B.C. Beringia is treated as an extension of Asia rather than the Western Hemisphere proper and the early archaeological evidence from the region is considered in the Introduction to

Volume I. Volume II addressed the time period from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 500 while Volume III considers the period from A.D. 500 to European contact. This last volume ends with a brief comment upon the disastrous consequences of the introduction of infectious diseases upon all the native peoples of the Western Hemisphere. It does not treat the early written records dealing with European relations with native peoples. In short, the volumes are specifically a history of the native people of Canada prior to the appearance of Europeans as revealed by archaeological evidence and complementary evidence from other disciplines such as physical anthropology and palaeobiology. And while the proxy nature of the data base is essentially different from the written records normally relied upon in the writing of history there is no semantic or methodological reason for not using archaeological evidence to write history. While the archaeological data base is largely incapable of casting light upon the great individuals and events which undoubtedly existed within the 12,000 years of history in Canada prior to the arrival of the Europeans it can outline much of the rich and diverse fabric of the country.

The following five time periods are involved: Period I (10,000 to 8,000 B.C.); Period II (8,000 to 4,000 B.C.); Period III (4,000 to 1,000 B.C.); Period IV (1,000 B. C. to A.D. 500); Period V (A.D. 500 to European Contact). These time periods best accommodate the archaeological record from Canada and follow the organization used in the Historical Atlas of Canada. Within each time period the cultural constructs recognizable by archaeological means are considered in geographic sequence advancing from east to west to north. Each cultural construct, such as Fluted Point culture, is described under the following captions:

continued on page 24

CHARTER FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

DRAFTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS) AND ADOPTED BY ICOMOS IN OCTOBER, 1990.

It is widely recognized that a knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of human societies is of fundamental importance to humanity in identifying its cultural and social roots.

The archaeological heritage constitutes the basic record of past human activities. Its protection and proper management is therefore essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations.

The protection of this heritage cannot be based upon the application of archaeological techniques alone. It requires a wider basis of professional and scientific knowledge and skills. Some elements of the archaeological heritage are components of architectural structures and in such cases must be protected in accordance with the criteria for the protection of such structures laid down in the 1966 Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites. Other elements of the archaeological heritage constitute part of the living traditions of indigenous peoples, and for such sites and monuments the participation of local cultural groups is essential for their protection and preservation.

For these and other reasons the protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon effective collaboration between professionals from many disciplines. It also requires the cooperation of government authorities, academic researchers, private or public enterprise, and the general public. This Charter therefore lays down principles relating to the different aspects of archaeological heritage management. These include the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators, principles relating to the professional performance of the

processes of inventarization, survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, presentation, public access and use of the heritage, and the qualification of professionals involved in the protection of the archaeological heritage.

The charter has been inspired by the success of the Venice Charter as guidelines and source of ideas for policies and practice of governments as well as scholars and professionals.

The charter has to reflect very basic principles and guidelines with global validity. For this reason it cannot take into account the specific problems and possibilities of regions or countries. The charter should therefore be supplemented on regional and national level by further principles and guidelines for these needs.

Article 1 - Definition and Introduction

The 'archaeological heritage' is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.

Article 2 - Integrated Protection Policies

The archaeological heritage is a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource. Land use must therefore be controlled and developed in order to minimize the destruction of the archaeological heritage.

Policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should constitute an integral component

of policies relating to land use, development, and planning as well as of cultural environmental and educational policies. The policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should be kept under continual review, so that they stay up to date. The creation of archaeological reserves should form part of such policies.

The protection of the archaeological heritage should be integrated into planning policies at international, national, regional and local level.

Active participation by the general public must form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is essential where the heritage of indigenous peoples is involved. Participation must be based upon access to the knowledge necessary for decision-making. The provision of information to the general public is therefore an important element in integrated protection.

Article 3 - Legislation and Economy

The protection of the archaeological heritage should be considered as a moral obligation upon all human beings; it is also a collective public responsibility. This obligation must be acknowledged through relevant legislation and the provision of adequate funds for the supporting programmes necessary for effective heritage management.

The archaeological heritage is common to all human society and it should therefore be the duty of every country to ensure that adequate funds are available for its protection.

Legislation should afford protection to the archaeological heritage that is appropriate to the needs, history, and traditions of each country and region, providing for in situ protection and research needs.

Legislation should be based on the concept of the archaeological heritage as the heritage of all humanity and of groups of peoples, and not restricted to any individual person or nation.

Legislation should forbid the destruction, degradation or alteration through changes of any archaeological site or monument or to their surroundings without the consent of the relevant archaeological authority.

Legislation should in principle require full archaeological investigation and documentation in cases where the destruction of the archaeological heritage is authorized.

Legislation should require, and make provision for, the proper maintenance, management and conservation of the archaeological heritage.

Adequate legal sanctions should be prescribed in respect of violations of archaeological heritage legislation.

If legislation affords protection only to those elements of the archaeological heritage which are registered in a selective statutory inventory, provision should be made for the temporary protection of unprotected or newly discovered sites and monuments until an archaeological evaluation can be carried out.

Development projects constitute one of the greatest physical threats to the archaeological heritage. A duty for developers to ensure that archaeological heritage impact studies are carried out before development schemes are implemented, should therefore be embodied in appropriate legislation, with a stipulation that the costs of such studies are to be included in project costs. The principle should also be established in legislation that development schemes should be designed in such a way as to minimize their impact upon the archaeological heritage.

Article 4 - Survey

The protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon the fullest possible knowledge of its extent and nature. General survey of archaeological resource is therefore an essential working tool in developing strategies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. Consequently archaeological survey should be a basic obligation in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.

At the same time, inventories constitute primary resource data bases for scientific study and research. The compilation of inventories should therefore be regarded as a continuous, dynamic process. It follows that inventories should comprise information at various levels of significance and reliability, since even

superficial knowledge can form the starting point for protectional measures.

Article 5 - Investigation

Archaeological knowledge is based principally on the scientific investigation of the archaeological heritage. Such investigation embraces the whole range of methods from non-destructive techniques through sampling to total excavation.

It must be an over-riding principle that the gathering of information about the archaeological heritage should not destroy any more archaeological evidence than is necessary for the protectional or scientific objectives of the investigation. Non-destructive techniques, aerial and ground survey, and sampling should therefore be encouraged wherever possible, in preference to total excavation.

As excavation always implies the necessity of making a selection of evidence to be documented and preserved at the cost of losing other information and possibly even the total destruction of the monument, a decision to excavate should only be taken after thorough consideration.

Excavation should be carried out on sites and monuments threatened by development, land-use change, looting, or natural deterioration.

In exceptional cases, unthreatened sites may be excavated to elucidate research problems or to interpret them more effectively for the purpose of presenting them to the public. In such cases excavation must be preceded by thorough scientific evaluation of the significance of the site. Excavation should be partial, leaving a portion undisturbed for future research.

A report conforming to an agreed standard should be made available to the scientific community and should be incorporated in the relevant inventory within a reasonable period after the conclusion of the excavation.

Excavations should be conducted in accordance with the principles embodied in the 1956 Unesco Recommendations on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations and with agreed international and national professional standards.

Article 6 - Maintenance and Conservation

The overall objective of archaeological heritage management should be the preservation of monuments and sites in situ including proper long term conservation and curation of all related records and collections etc. Any transfer of elements of the heritage to new locations represents a violation of the principle of preserving the heritage in its original context. This principle stresses the need for proper maintenance, conservation and management. It also asserts the principle that the archaeological heritage should not be exposed by excavation or left exposed after excavation if provision for its proper maintenance and management after excavation cannot be guaranteed.

Local commitment and participation should be actively sought and encouraged as a means of promoting the maintenance of the archaeological heritage. This principle is especially important when dealing with the heritage of indigenous peoples or local cultural groups. In some cases it may be appropriate to entrust responsibility for the protection and management of sites and monuments to indigenous peoples.

Owing to the inevitable limitations of available resources, active maintenance will have to be carried out on a selective basis. It should therefore be applied to a sample of the diversity of sites and monuments, based upon a scientific assessment of their significance and representative character, and not confined to the more notable and visually attractive monuments.

The relevant principles of the 1956 Unesco Recommendations should be applied in respect of the maintenance and conservation of the archaeological heritage.

Article 7 - Presentation, Information, Reconstruction

The presentation of the archaeological heritage to the general public is an essential method of promoting an understanding of the origins and development of modern societies. At the same time it is the most important means of promoting an understanding of the need for its protection.

Presentation and information should be conceived as a popular interpretation of the current state of knowledge, and it must therefore be revised frequently. It should take account of the multi-faceted approaches to an understanding of the past.

Reconstructions serve two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, and they should take account of evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such.

Article 8 - Professional Qualifications

High academic standards in many different disciplines are essential in the management of the archaeological heritage.

The training of an adequate number of qualified professionals in the relevant fields of expertise should therefore be an important objective for the educational policies in every country. The need to develop expertise in certain highly specialized fields calls for international cooperation. Standards of professional training and professional conduct should be established and maintained.

The objective of academic archaeological training should take account of the shift in conservation policies from excavation to in situ preservation. It should also take into account the fact that the study of the history of indigenous peoples is as important in preserving

and understanding the archaeological heritage as the study of outstanding monuments and sites.

The protection of the archaeological heritage is a process of continuous dynamic development. Time should therefore be made available to professionals working in this field to enable them to update their knowledge. Postgraduate training programmes should be developed with special emphasis on the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.

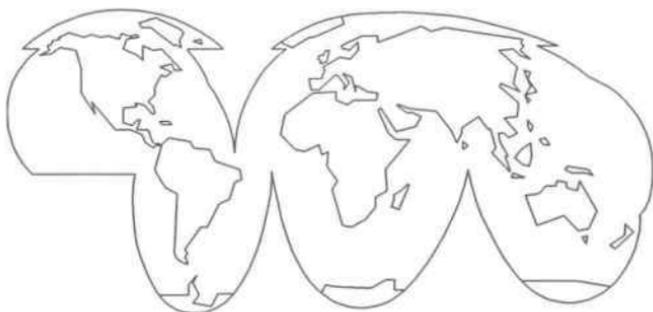
Article 9 - International Cooperation

The archaeological heritage is the common heritage of all humanity. International cooperation is therefore essential in developing and maintaining standards in its management.

There is an urgent need to create international mechanisms for the exchange of information and experience among professionals dealing with archaeological heritage management. This requires the organization of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. at global as well as regional level, and the establishment of regional centres for postgraduate studies. ICOMOS, through its specialized groups, should promote this aspect in its medium- and long-term planning.

International exchanges of professional staff should also be developed as a means of raising standards of archaeological heritage management.

Technical assistance programmes in the field of archaeological heritage management should be developed under the auspices of ICOMOS. ■



O.A.S. EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

April 19, 1991

Ms. Christine Caroppo

President

Ontario Archaeological Society

126 Willowdale Avenue

Willowdale, Ontario

M2N 4Y2

Dear Ms. Caroppo:

Over the past months, many organizations have contacted me about the proposed administrative separation of the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Ministry of Culture and Communications. Since my appointment as Minister, I have been reviewing studies related to past and potential roles of both organizations, talking to staff, clients and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union about the issues and how they fit with the government's priorities. I am pleased to share my decision and plans with you now.

Effective May 1991 the Foundation and the Ministry will be pursuing distinctive roles. Both will need to undertake strategic and organizational planning to develop strong and focused organizations capable of delivering on their mandated responsibilities. Let me summarize those areas that I am asking each to undertake.

As you know, the reports resulting from the Ontario Heritage Policy Review identify an extensive policy and program development agenda. If these issues are to be moved forward, we must put considerable effort into developing creative and imaginative solutions. The Heritage Policy Branch will be taking the lead in this regard, as well as undertaking other related activities and education. The following summarizes the key roles of the Branch:

- policy development including the development of a new Heritage Act
- program development and evaluation
- regulatory activities - including archaeology licensing and Development Plans Review
- operating and project funding for provincial heritage organizations

- Heritage week co-ordination

- program funding and accountability for the Conservation Review Board and the Ontario Historical Studies Series

- provincial registries for architecture and archaeology

- intergovernmental liaison on heritage matters

A key priority of my government is to improve service to community-based organizations and municipalities. I have therefore asked the Ministry's Field Services Branch to undertake a variety of activities in the heritage field that will contribute to this priority. Specifically, Field Services Branch will be assuming responsibility for the following activities:

- operating grants to community museums and local historical societies

- community projects grants to heritage clients

- all heritage capital grants including Community Facilities Improvement Program, Preserving Ontario's Architecture and OHF Architectural Conservation Capital grants

- education and technical advisory services

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has been assigned roles that are consistent with those of a government agency. Many of the roles are unique to the Foundation, while others are designed to support the activities of the many heritage partners across the Province. All responsibilities are consistent with the need for broad citizen participation and review by an independent body. In summary, the roles will be:

- management of the Ontario Heritage Foundation real property portfolio including buildings, natural heritage sites, artifacts and easements

- lead responsibility for natural heritage activities specifically for the Niagara Escarpment Program, Carolinian Canada Program, the Natural Heritage Challenge Fund, partnership with the National Heritage League, as well as for related research, promotion and publication initiatives. This will include:

-the development and delivery of initiatives aimed at increasing public awareness of heritage conservation

-training programs for heritage specialists

-heritage education materials

-research and publication programs

-plaquing programs (both provincial and local)

-promotion, public relations, marketing, fundraising and corporate sponsorship programs

Heritage staff administering each program will be transferred with their respective programs. Staff transition teams will be established immediately to ensure a smooth transfer and minimum disruption to clients over the coming year.

I believe that these roles will strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Culture and Communications' to play a strong role in Heritage conservation within the provincial government, and at the community level, as well as provide leadership and support to the many heritage patrons in Ontario. I look forward to working with you to forge a bright future for Ontario's diverse and rich heritage.

Yours sincerely,

Rosario Marchese, Minister ■

May 29, 1991

Ms. Christine Caroppo

Ontario Archaeological Society

126 Willowdale Street

Willowdale, Ontario

M2N 4Y2

Dear Ms. Caroppo:

I am writing in response to our April conversation when you requested an update on the strategy for the protection of cultural heritage resources within timber management for your Society's newsletter. The following is a brief synopsis of action to date, and current status.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Culture and Communications, with the support and advice of a Steering Committee, began in September 1988 to prepare Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of

Cultural Heritage Resources. The Steering Committee includes representatives from the heritage community, MCC, MNR and the forest industry. Through a series of three workshops in 1988 and Steering Committee meetings, the consultation draft was prepared for review with comments due by February 15, 1990. Because some comments were late in coming, the consultant waited until May 31, 1990 before proceeding to revise the consultation draft. A final draft was prepared by the consultant and delivered to MNR in late June.

Upon internal MNR review, it became evident that the document could be improved and the recommended improvements were sent to the Steering Committee in January, 1991. These proposals, along with other final suggestions from the Steering Committee, were discussed by the Steering Committee in early April. MCC and MNR are working on the final changes to the document. MCC and MNR corporate approval will then be sought and the document subsequently prepared for release this summer. We will ensure that your organization and other workshop participants receive a copy.

As you will recall, besides the guidelines, four other components comprise the protection strategy. They are as follows:

(1) Cultural Heritage Resources Prediction Modelling Project

(2) Awareness Training for the Cultural Heritage Community

(3) Training Programs for timber management planning teams and heritage planners

(4) Monitoring Program

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to the development of these other four components. The Steering Committee has agreed to remain constituted to provide direction and advise on their development.

MNR and MCC have also commenced discussions to develop a Memorandum of Understanding which will deal with the development and delivery of these other four components and the application of the guidelines.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

David Gordon

Environmental Monitoring Coordinator

Corporate Policy and Planning Secretariat
 Ministry of Natural Resources
 Tel: (416) 324-7230 ■

January 3, 1991
 Right Hon. Bob Rae
 Premier of Ontario
 Office of the Premier
 Legislative Building, room 281
 Queen's Park
 Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1

Dear Premier,

Last month The Ontario Archaeological Society received a December 17 letter from the Hon. Peter Kormos, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, in response to our letter of November 13, (copies attached) concerning a compensation request from Mrs. Barbara Poole. The Poole family, in compliance with the wishes of the local First Nations Alderville Band, hired an archaeological firm to remove a prehistoric Native mass grave which had been uncovered accidentally during foundation renovations to their home.

We understand that the old Cemeteries Act which is still in effect does not enable the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (MCCR) to provide financial assistance to the private sector for costs arising from the accidental discovery of unmarked graves on their property. This is indeed unfortunate for the Poole family which acted in good faith.

What concerns us is the suggestion in the Minister's letter that the archaeological response to the situation "exceeds the requirements" of the current MCCR procedures or guidelines for responding to unmarked grave discoveries, and that "investigations of this nature go beyond our mandate".

Your Minister of Northern Development and Mines, the Hon. Shelley Martel, spoke most eloquently to the unsatisfactory consideration of heritage matters in the new Cemeteries Act in her former capacity as NDP critic for culture. We have been led to believe that archaeological techniques are to be used routinely in the investigation and response to accidental

unmarked grave discoveries subject to the as yet unproclaimed new Cemeteries Act.

Can you assure us, Ontario's heritage community and the First Nations, that appropriate archaeological techniques will be required in future for the investigation and, if necessary and acceptable, the exhumation of unmarked graves? Your assistance and reassurance in this matter would be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
 Christine L. Caroppo, President,
 The Ontario Archaeological Society
 copies to:

Hon. Peter Kormos, Minister of Consumer & Commercial Relations
 Hon. Rosario Marchese, Minister of Culture & Communications
 Hon. C. J. Bud Wildman, Minister Responsible for Native Affairs
 Chief Nora Bothwell, Chairperson, First Nations Cemeteries Committee, Chiefs of Ontario ■

February 20, 1991
 Right Hon. Bob Rae
 Premier of Ontario
 Office of the Premier
 Legislative Building, room 281
 Queen's Park
 Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1

Dear Premier,

re: Excavation standards for unmarked human burials.

On January 3rd this Society on the resolution of its Executive Committee forwarded to you information that the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations had ruled that the archaeological excavation of accidentally discovered human burials "exceeds the requirements".

This Society asked your reassurance that the government of Ontario will require that the exhumation of unmarked human graves be conducted with appropriate archaeological techniques endorsed by First Nations and the heritage community, and that this must be the

basic level of any "requirements" of the existing or future Cemeteries Act in this province.

As more than six weeks have now passed without any response and we are concerned that this matter receive attention before the approaching field season, we assure you that we await your reply with considerable anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
Christine L. Caroppo, President,
The Ontario Archaeological Society

copies to:

Hon. Peter Kormos, Minister of Consumer & Commercial Relations
Hon. Rosario Marchese, Minister of Culture & Communications
Hon. C. J. Bud Wildman, Minister Responsible for Native Affairs
Chief Nora Bothwell, Chairperson, First Nations Cemeteries Committee, Chiefs of Ontario ■

April 19, 1991
Ms. Christine Caroppo
President
The Ontario Archaeological Society
126 Willowdale Avenue
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 4Y2

Dear Ms. Caroppo:

Thank you for your letters about the Cemeteries Act.

While it is regrettable for the Poole family, the existing Cemeteries Act does not provide a mechanism to cover the costs incurred by the family, as the Minister of CCR indicated. However, the overall issue of unmarked burial sites is one of the many areas of the Cemeteries Act now being reviewed by Ms. Churley's staff in the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

I am told that research techniques that provide information above and beyond those stipulated in the guidelines are strictly between the landowner and the representatives of the deceased.

Although I cannot be of further help to you, I appreciate your letting me know about Mrs. Poole's situation.

Yours sincerely,
Bob Rae

cc: Honorable Marilyn Churley, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Honorable Rosario Marchese, Minister of Culture and Communications
Honourable Bud Wildman, Minister Responsible for Native Affairs ■

continued from page 16
PLANS FOR RETIREMENT

precis; cultural origins and descendants; technology; subsistence; settlement pattern; cosmology; external relationships; human biology; inference on society; and limitations in the evidence. Exclusive of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene timeframe most of the pre-European archaeology of Canada correlates with major environmental - physiographic zones and the cultural construct names have been selected, as much as possible, to reflect this fact. Thus, Period III (4,000 to 1,000 B.C.) at the end of Volume I consists of the following cultural constructs: Middle Maritime culture; Middle Great Lakes - St. Lawrence culture; Middle Shield culture; Middle Plains culture; Middle Plateau culture; Early West Coast culture; Middle Northwest Interior culture; and Early Palaeoeskimo culture.

The preceding organization involving absolute time periods and associated cultural constructs locked geographically into environmental-physiographic zones accommodates the chronic archaeological classificatory problem of avoiding the mixing of the dimensions of time and cultural content while, at the same time, structuring space in a coherent fashion. It also provides simple and consistent reference points for both archaeologists and non-archaeologists. In terms of schedule Volume I should be submitted for publication sometime in the fall (**warning:** I am a hopeless optimist). A first draft is basically complete for Volume II. And, much of the background research has been completed for the final volume. ■



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am a college student presently working with the Jordan Collection. An archaeological collection of artifacts found at Lake Abitibi which is on display at the Iroquois Falls Public Library. Dr. John Pollock is the archaeologist in charge of the collection.

This is my second summer working with the collection and I have made up a travelling display which has been shown in Iroquois Falls, Matheson and Cochrane. It is being brought down to New Liskeard and Englehart on Monday for a two week visit.

I have gone to the public schools with it and talked to the children about the artifacts, archaeology and the laws governing them. There has been a great interest shown among the young and young at heart.

I have just recently read some of the articles in the newsletter and journal that you put out. I really enjoyed them. I would appreciate it if you would send me the next issues so I can start a subscription.

It would also be appreciated if you could put in your issues that Northeastern Ontario is becoming more aware of the importance of our past and heritage.

Yours truly,

Holli Glembus

Box 682, Iroquois Falls, ON

P0K 1E0 ■

Dear Editor:

I should like to take the opportunity to thank John Steckley for his contribution towards the origin and translation of the place name of the town of Penetanguishene, (ARCH NOTES March/April 1991). Unfortunately I had no feedback on the Champlain/Toanche request for any information. As a member of the Tiny Township Historical and Heritage Society we are gathering historical information on the township and it would be appreciated if any member of the O.A.S. having any such information would send it to me or the Tiny Township Historical & Heritage Society, Perkinsfield, Ontario. Anything will help and if there is a fee let us know.

Yours truly,

Art Brasseur

P.O. Box 1016

Penetanguishene, ON

L0K 1P0

EX-MILITARY MAN MINES THE FIELDS FOR VALLEY PAST

Cannonballs, clay pots and sea shells buried barely 45 centimetres under the lush St. Lawrence Valley farmland tell tales of raiders and farmers who lived there more than 400 years ago.

Fascinated with the pillages and plunders of the past, James Pendergast, a 70-year-old retired army officer, has spent most of his spare time since 1946, piecing together the puzzle of North America's past.

His work now lies in ruins - archaeological ruins - and he has several awards to show for it.

This year, he became the first Canadian to win the Crabtree Award from the Society for American Archeology - the highest award professionals give to amateur archeologists.

He's never made a living from it and never studied it in school. But citation, on the mantel in Pendergast's living room, honors more than 40 years of "outstanding research and scholarly publication on Iroquois archeology."

He stumbled into archeology while in the throes of passion for the army.

"I was a member of the army reserves at 16, and I joined the army as soon as I left Cornwall Collegiate Institute in 1940," says the affable lieutenant-colonel who now lives in Merrickville.

"By the end of the war I was a captain so I made the army my career."

Pendergast says he loved military history but didn't care much about the wars he had to study - the First World War and the American Civil War for example.

"I became a little fed up with those wars because they had so little to do with me," Pendergast says. "But I was very interested in the War of 1812-14, because the Battle of Crysler's Farm was fought on Nov. 11, 1813, on a farm near Cornwall, my home town."

Pendergast realized that the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway would flood Crysler's

Farm, so he borrowed a mine detector from the Canadian War Museum and spent the summer of 1946 exploring the battlefield. He beat everyone to the punch.

"I was the first to examine the area archeologically," Pendergast says. "The National Museum of Canada did an archeological survey of the area in the early 1950s before the St. Lawrence Seaway was under construction in 1958."

Parts of the barn were still standing in 1946. Cannonballs were still stuck where they had blasted into the boards. Rare guns lay buried all over.

Pendergast gave the military memorabilia to the War Museum, but a few odd pieces of clay pottery captured his curiosity.

"Experts at the National Museum told me it was Iroquois pottery," Pendergast says. Participating in National Museum expeditions, Pendergast mastered archeological techniques.

His 35-year military career earned him the Canadian Army Efficiency Medal in 1950, the Canadian Forces Decoration in 1957, and took him to Lebanon and Europe. He retired in 1972 to become an assistant director of the National Museum.

His accomplishments in archeology are the envy of professionals everywhere.

Bruce Trigger, a McGill University professor who co-authored a book titled *Cartier's Hochelaga and the Dawson Site* in 1972 with Pendergast, says he "brought his military discipline to archeology and was especially successful at organizing people and time."

McGill University gave Pendergast an honorary doctorate in 1976 for the quality of his work.

Professional archeologists often call amateurs "pot hunters" because they don't keep records of their work, Trigger explains. Pendergast is an exception.

Pendergast has published more than 40 papers and books since 1962. "He commands tremendous respect for reinterpreting old findings in a broader way. His work is remarkable," Trigger says.

Bruce Jamieson, a doctoral student at McGill, is

Pendergast spearheaded the Merrickville Historical Society's campaign to convert the abandoned 1862 Town Hall into the Iroquois museum. He received Ontario's Volunteer Service Award for his hard-won success.

This year, Pendergast published a paper

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

THE DONALD CRABTREE AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

The Donald Crabtree Award is given for distinguished service by an avocational archaeologist. This year the Society has selected James F. Pendergast of Merrickville, Ontario, Canada.

Jim Pendergast joined the Canadian army in 1940, directly from high school, as an infantry private. He retired 35 years later as Lieutenant Colonel after service in Britain, Europe, Canada, Lebanon, and even Washington, D.C., which his colonial Canadian ancestors once burned down.

During those 35 years as a soldier, he was hospitalized four times, three of those for skiing. His skiing companion, Bill Taylor, suggests this echoes more guts than control.

As an archaeologist, Colonel Pendergast has served learned societies, institutions, students, colleagues, and heritage organizations. His many awards include the Ontario Volunteer Service Award and the Queen's Jubilee Medal. Perhaps most indicative of his achievements, Colonel Pendergast was presented for his McGill University doctorate, *honoris cause*, by Dr. Bruce Trigger.

In his forty years of archaeological and ethnohistorical research, Dr. Pendergast has published 27 papers, eight monographs, and a major co-authored work on Cartier's Hochelaga. A pre-eminent contribution has been his effort to return the vanished St. Lawrence Iroquois to the literature.

And this enthusiastic autodidact continues. He has just published a major paper, has two in press and five in preparation. James Pendergast, unfailingly supported by his wife Margaret, has by the diversity, abundance, and excellence of his work, fully met all our best criteria of scholarship. He is, to borrow a graceful old phrase, the pure amateur - and so we proudly claim and acclaim him.

now studying clay pots, seeds, bones and tools Pendergast found in 1987 when he excavated a 400-year-old Iroquois village in Prescott for the provincial government.

"We can reconstruct the diet of the Iroquois by looking at the bones of their animals and floating samples of earth in water to extract the seeds of their plants," Jamieson says.

At Prescott, Pendergast found evidence that the Iroquois lived there for 11,000 years before Jacques Cartier met them in 1536 at Hochelaga (now Montreal) and Stadacona (now Quebec City).

They disappeared before Champlain came in 1603. Scholars are asking where they went, and why.

"North America has a fascinating history that started long before Europeans came here," says Pendergast, pointing to pottery, tools and Iroquois folk tales at the Heritage Merrickville Foundation Archeological Museum, a short walk from his home.

exploding the decades-old myth that the St. Lawrence River was the only way European goods entered the region. He found Busycon sea shells in Hamilton and St. Catharines that could only have come from the American east coast.

Pendergast explains how Indian raiders and traders brought the shells, as well as English, French and Spanish influence to the region from the east coast.

He's now writing a book about first encounters between Europeans and natives from Newfoundland to the Mississippi River.

"History tends to belong to those who write the books," he says wryly. "That's why we work so hard to show that there was a viable civilization here before Europeans came, to set the record straight."

from The Ottawa Citizen, June 6, 1991



PRESS CUTTINGS

American divers charged with boarding wreck

Two Americans police said were illegally diving for treasure off a sunken steamship in Lake Erie were charged Thursday by the Ontario Provincial Police.

The divers, who are part-owners of the Los Angeles-based salvage firm Mar Dive Corp., were charged with illegally boarding the wreck of the Atlantic, which has been at the bottom of Lake Erie for 139 years.

Steve Borse, 36, of Sebastian, Fla., and Mark Cramer, 41, of Sheboygan, Wisc., have been notified of the charges and asked to turn themselves over to provincial police in Canada.

Steve Morgan, Mar Dive's president, said Thursday he will likely return to Canada with the divers early next week following meetings with lawyers in the U.S.

Morgan, 44, said the lawyers will escalate efforts to assert the company's rights to the sunken ship now that charges have been laid. He said he cannot guarantee divers from his company will halt salvage efforts in the meantime.

"Being the Fourth of July, I have to quote John Paul Jones and say 'I have not yet begun to fight,'" Morgan said from his office in Los Angeles.

Jones was an American naval hero who in one of the most memorable battles of naval history captured the British ship *Serapis* in 1779, during the American Revolution.

Morgan said his company has been making dives to the Atlantic for the past two years. He claims rights to the ship under a treaty between the U.S. and Canada.

"If we were the pirates (Ontario police) say we are, we would never have gone public with what we're doing," he said.

Mar Dive claims gold coins worth \$60 million on today's collector's market are still aboard. But others say nothing of value remains.

The Atlantic sank after colliding with a freighter in 1852 in about 55 metres of water off Long Point, a conservation area stretching off Lake Erie's north shore.

Police dispatched boats last week to keep an eye on the wreck and urged local boaters to help prevent more salvaging.

Government and police officials question the ship's ownership and say it's against the law to take anything from an abandoned shipwreck that has been declared an Ontario Heritage Site.

Borse and Cramer each face up to two years in prison if convicted of the charges.

Meanwhile, RCMP in nearby Simcoe, Ont. are investigating whether Mar Dive has violated the Customs and Immigration Act, a provincial spokesman said.

from The Sun Times, Owen Sound, July 5/91

Historic Battle

Two members of a city of London history committee have resigned, questioning chairperson Nancy Poole's commitment to London's history.

The resignations followed accusations that a thorough search for artifacts on the front lawn of the London Regional Art and Historical Museums (LRAHM) was not done. Human bones and some artifacts were uncovered during excavations.

Poole is director of the museums.

Daniel Brock and Guy St-Denis, president and vice-president of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, walked out of Thursday's inaugural meeting of the history committee of London 200, a group responsible for the city's 1993 bicentenary celebrations.

"I don't want to be associated with a committee that is chaired by somebody who has such a complete and blatant disregard for artifacts that she is supposed to be preserving," St-Denis said Friday.

Brock said he and St-Denis feel "betrayed" by the way LRAHM administration has handled the excavation, which uncovered two human leg bones, foundations of early 19th century buildings and numerous artifacts.

The construction schedule did not allow for complete archaeological excavation of the area, archeologist Dana Poulton said, although he pointed out the find was "significant." Poulton was hired by the museum to observe the excavation.

No urban archeology has ever been done on the city, he said. A find such as the one made on the museums' lawn could have been useful in revealing construction techniques and materials of the period. Plotting on a grid where artifacts are found in an around the site would give indications of the use and activity around the buildings, he added.

"This was the birthplace of the city," said Kim Pratt of the London Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. "This was a very significant find. There's so much that could have been answered (through archeological excavation.)"

"I don't think I need to point out the irony of this situation," he said. (The museums are digging to build a \$2.5-million underground storage facility for the 25,000 historical artifacts in the permanent collection.)

The buildings were built in the early 1800s and destroyed by fire in 1850. Artifacts would have fallen into the foundation and been buried with the rubble. Fires and other catastrophic events leave much more abundant remains from an archeological point of view than do demolitions, Poulton said.

Museums staff excavated a small area around one foundation with trowels, said Michael Baker, curator of regional history, but the rest of the area was scooped out with power shovels. Baker and his crew uncovered pottery shards, jugs and glasses.

The two human leg bones were uncovered among the rubble of the former Richardson Real Estate building demolished in the 1970s. Poulton said the bones were not in a grave but may have been left behind from two bodies found in 1925 when work was done on the Richardson building. The sex or age of the bones cannot be determined, he said.

Poulton left the construction site Tuesday afternoon where he had been monitoring the stripping of topsoil. He refused to comment on his reason for leaving. Poole said Poulton "withdrew" because he was "no longer needed."

Poulton was there, Poole said, to monitor the stripping of topsoil in case human remains from London's first cemetery, at the north end of the lawn, were uncovered. Once below the depth of potential graves, there was no need for an archeological observer, she said.

"My people can do the excavation of artifacts," she said. "We don't need an archeologist for that."

"So far they (artifacts) have not been of any great interest," she said.

On Tuesday, May 7, Poole admitted to finding a few jugs and glasses in an old cistern, but said "no bodies" had been found even though the bones were uncovered Friday, May 3.

It was because of concern for the human and historical remains on the site expressed by the historical society and the architectural advisory committee that the museums hired Poulton to monitor topsoil stripping.

The historical society contributed a small amount to help defray those costs.

Digging in an area where Pratt said bodies are most likely to be found is still to be done following removal of the museums' cooling tower.

from The London Free Press, May 11, 1991

Jawbone could be 'missing link', professor says

The jawbone of an animal that could prove to be a "missing link" between apes and humans has been found in Namibia in southern Africa, one of its discoverers said yesterday.

"It really is quite unexpected and quite startling," said U.S. scientist Glenn Conroy, leader of a four-member team that found the fossil in the northern Otavi hills on June 4.

"It may be that this single specimen will fill in one of two last gaps in the story of human evolution," the team of French, British and U.S. scientists said in a statement.

Mr. Conroy said the team, sponsored partly by the National Geographic Society of the United States, had been very lucky.

"You could go there for the next 20 years and never find another thing," he said in an interview.

Mr. Conroy, professor of anatomy at Washington University in St. Louis, said preliminary evidence from surrounding rock showed the fossil was 10 to 15 million years old, "one of the crucial periods (in anthropology) we know least about."

"Most anthropologists now believe the great lines or radiations leading to humanity on one side and the living African apes on the other side probably diverged somewhere in that time," he said. "We have this enormous gap everywhere in the world between 15 and five [million years ago]."

The yellowed lower jaw, with grey teeth and gum cavity of a tusk-like fang, had intriguing features of both humans and apes and belonged to an adult animal smaller than a human. He said he did not know whether the animal walked or crawled.

The two main gaps were the evolutionary split between orangutans and other pre-humans about 15 million years ago and the split about 10 million years ago between African great apes and the line leading on to humans.

from The Globe and Mail, June 22, 1991

Young Neanderthal spurs speculation

Scientists are reporting new evidence that Neanderthals and modern humans may have lived side by side in Europe for several thousand years.

The proof emerges from the dating of burnt flints found in a cave in southwestern France along with a Neanderthal skeleton. Using a dating technique known as thermoluminescence, French scientists were able to determine that the flints are approximately 36,000 years old.

This would mean the skeleton constituted the youngest Neanderthal remains ever discovered, a report in the British journal *Nature* says. It also suggests to the French that Neanderthals were alive about the same time as early humans living in nearby parts of France, and thousands of years after humans began living in caves in Spain.

The report follows an analysis of the ages of skeletons found in a cave in Israel, which suggested that Neanderthals and early humans lived side by side for approximately 50,000 years, beginning more than 90,000 years ago. When that was announced, some anthropologist suggested the Neanderthals might even have colonized the cave after the humans.

In a companion piece to the article in *Nature*, Christopher Stringer of the Natural History Museum in London and Rainer Grun of the University of Cambridge say the new findings raise a number of challenging questions about the relationship of humans and Neanderthals:

-How long did the co-existence phase last?

-Is there any evidence in bone structures suggesting that the last Neanderthals and the first humans interbred?

-Is there archeological evidence of technology exchanges between them?

They go on to suggest that the hypothesis of "paleolithic genocide" - a massacre of Neanderthals by invading humans - must be

continued on page 35

AN INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The contributions of Ontario archaeologists to the development of historical archaeology started with the inception of this specialized branch of the discipline. The field work, research and publications of Kenneth Kidd, Iain Walker, Walter Kenyon and their contemporaries set standards which have been internationally recognized. In the 1960's and early 1970's Parks Canada's Research and Field Division headquarters located in Ottawa became a hub of progressive research in the fields of historic archaeology and material culture. From that beginning, here in Ontario, Regional offices were established throughout Canada which drew on that same pool of expertise at headquarters. Also at that time field work on historic sites was begun by the Royal Ontario Museum, the Provincial Ministry followed by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and several Universities in the Province. In the current era of contract and consulting archaeology research in Ontario continues on historic period sites.

This is an invitation and a challenge for Ontario archaeologists to share their work with the world and in so doing maintain the strong presence already established by Ontario in Historic Archaeology. The Newsletter of the Society for Historical Archaeology includes a current research section with space dedicated to Ontario archaeology of the historic period. It is published quarterly from the College of William

and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Newsletter includes current research reports on historic archaeology from throughout the Americas, with occasional reports from Australia, Africa, the West Indies, Asia and other locations. Reports should be abstract format and limited to no more than one typed page. Send your submissions to:

Jon K. Jouppien, Current Research Editor,
S.H.A., R. R. #1, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R
6P7

Deadlines for submission are as follows:

March Issue - January 14th

June Issue - March 1st

October Issue - June 21st

December Issue - September 21st

This year the Society is undertaking a membership drive. In addition to the Newsletter membership includes subscription to the quarterly journal, *Historical Archaeology* and the occasional special publication. The Society for Historic Archaeology Conference on Historic and Underwater Archaeology meets every January for the delivery of papers and symposia. The 1992 meeting will be in Kingston, Jamaica. For membership applications and additional information write:

Society for Historic Archaeology

P. O. Box 30446

Tucson, Arizona 85751-0446

U.S.A. ■



TOOLS
for
TOMORROW

Archaeological Methods in the 21st Century

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - 18TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
OCTOBER 25, 26 AND 27, 1991 - SKYLINE HOTEL, OTTAWA

THEME: This year's symposium will explore recent advances in technology and their potential application to the solution of archaeological problems. Papers will cover such areas as field work, remote sensing, data processing and information sharing, analytical techniques, conservation and imaging systems. They will be presented by both archaeologists and specialists from other fields. A panel discussion on access to technology will represent the perspectives of both users and suppliers of technology from the academic, commercial, professional and avocational communities. Papers not directly relating to the theme but addressing recent research in Ontario will be presented on Sunday.

ACCOMMODATION: A block of rooms have been reserved at the Skyline Hotel. Rates have been confirmed at \$85.00 single and \$95.00 double per room per night and are in effect until September 25th, so please reserve early using the enclosed card, or contact the hotel at 613-237-3600 and mention that the reservation is for the OAS Symposium. The OAS receives certain advantages for these bookings and your use of the hotel is appreciated.

EARLY BIRD DRAW: Pre-register for the conference and reserve your accommodations before September 25th under the OAS block reservation, and you will be eligible for the early bird draw for one night free single accommodation (\$85.00) at the Skyline.

STUDENT BILLETING: Members of the Ottawa Chapter have offered free student accommodation during the Symposium. Please indicate your interest on the pre-registration form.

PUBLICATIONS AND DISPLAYS: Space will be available for any Society that wishes to set up a display or sell publications. Please advise the Symposium Committee of your interest well in advance.

BANQUET: This year, we are offering a choice - a ticket to the banquet/soiree (Saturday, at 7:30 p.m.), or a ticket for coffee/bar and the soiree (at 8:30 p.m.). Both tickets will include after-dinner dancing and cash bar.

HOSPITALITY SUITE: On Friday night, the Ottawa Chapter will be celebrating its 20th Anniversary. Join us at 8 p.m. on the top floor of the Skyline Hotel and kick off this extra special weekend.

MCC NEWS

FROM: BERNICE FIELD, ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA COORDINATOR

This note is to introduce myself to you as your newest contact in the Archaeology Unit at the Ministry of Culture and Communications. Having only been in the discipline for a short time (8/9 years) compared to many of you 'old timers' (don't take this personally - Fox) there are still many of you with whom I have yet to come in contact. You can remedy this situation any time by a phone call to 965-4490 and I will be happy to answer any (archaeologically related) questions.

Now on to a little business.

Due to the sluggish and convoluted procedure to get the archaeological site record forms changed

I ask all users to make the following modification under the site investigation section. Please fill in No. 19 (Researcher) with the name of the person who actually did the work (this is as explained in the instructions) AND ADD, in brackets, the name of the licenced individual or company for whom this work was carried out. The latter to correspond to the licence number indicated in No. 20. This clarifies the situation when the researcher has his/her own licence number and also does work for another licence.

I will keep you informed of further revisions and welcome your comments in this process. ■

PEDOLOGY IS NOT MAGIC (but it's close !)

HURON CONSULTING SERVICES

66 EVELYN AVE.,
TORONTO ONTARIO
M6P 2Y9
1-416-769-0634

Why is your soil red?

Contact **HURON CONSULTING SERVICES** for the answer.

It takes a trained eye to recognize the difference between stratigraphic layers and soil horizons or between soil horizons and layers of material deposited by past settlements. Save yourself hours of guessing - call in the soil experts - **HURON CONSULTING SERVICES**.

Field consultations, report preparation, clarification and translation of your soil chemical and physical lab analyses, and training/teaching of both young and old.

** By the way--that red soil--it could be a natural iron deposit, decomposition of an artifact, fire-reddened earth from a fire pit or clay from Queenston shale.

For a free paper on "The Use of Soil Analysis in Archaeological Research" contact **HURON CONSULTING SERVICES -- 769-0634**

OAS BUS TRIP - "THE TWO STE. MARIES" SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1991

by VALERIE SØNSTENES

Had Ra the Egyptian Sun God himself been consulted and tantalized with sacrificial offerings, no day could have been more perfect than the day the OAS made the annual bus trip, this time to visit the archaeological sites of Sainte Marie I near Midland and Sainte Marie II on Christian Island.

OAS bus trips are great fun and a great opportunity to see some of the archaeological and historical sites around Ontario, and the only ones I've missed since joining the Society have been because I was away on holiday. As well, the trips offer an excellent opportunity to meet other members of the OAS. This trip was to be no exception as the bus was filled to capacity and, with Max Wagg at the wheel, we set out.

Sainte Marie Among the Hurons (Sainte Marie I), as most Ontarians know, is a working reconstruction of the 17th century Jesuit mission that was located on the banks of the Wye River near the shores of Georgian Bay. The Jesuit fathers hoped to convert the local Ojibwa (Huron) to Christianity and spread their beliefs throughout the New World's native peoples. Sainte Marie was intended to be their headquarters in the wilderness.

Its present buildings include, but are not limited to, a chapel, hospital, carpenter's and shoemaker's shops, the stockade, and a native longhouse and village. Staff in period dress re-enact the roles of the missionaries, French and native craftsmen, and local native people.

The first buildings were erected in 1639 and in 10 years of existence there was much misery and death. Finally, after the violent deaths in 1649 of Fathers Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemont and hundreds of Huron followers at the hands of the Iroquois, the remaining Jesuits took what they could carry and burned the

mission to the ground. They and their Huron allies moved to a site on Christian Island in Georgian Bay and there built Sainte Marie II. Further problems with the Iroquois and inadequate food supplies for the winter forced the survivors to seek refuge in Quebec the next year. Sainte Marie I and II were forgotten about until earlier this century.

The site of Sainte Marie I was taken over by the Ontario government in 1963 and a reconstruction based on archaeological findings and the Jesuit Relations, a "diary" of life at Sainte Marie, produced the Sainte Marie we saw that day.

Upon arrival the OAS group was whisked into the theatre to see an audio-visual presentation that included reference to the effects, good and bad, that the collision of the two cultures had on the Huron. Afterwards, having previously been divided into two groups, we then went on quick tours of the buildings themselves, seeing the inhabitants hard at work.

Next we were led outside the palisade to the Research Centre, a permanent field school for students using a painstakingly recreated archaeological site. Utilising data taken from the nearby Ball site, each post mould was faithfully duplicated in the sand as were hearths. Pottery fragments and other relevant material was included throughout. It was quite impressive. As well, students had the opportunity to catalogue and analyze artifacts in the on-site lab.

A quick walk through the museum was next, but there wasn't enough time to see even a fraction of the material, all of which looked worthy of attention. We then visited the Resource Centre which is impressive and anyone doing relevant research would be wise to write or phone Sainte Marie to see what sort of material is available that might be helpful. Naturally, there were



copies of the Jesuit Relations, as well as many books, magazines and vertical files filled with information.

After a break for lunch we climbed back into the bus and headed for the ferry to Christian Island. Thanks to Max's prowess at the wheel, our too-wide bus was squeezed onto the car ferry while the rest of us rode the passenger ferry. It was very odd to see a bus out in the middle of the water (even a Penetang Midland Coach Lines bus that advertised "Boat Tours" across the back window).

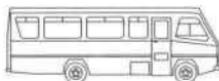
As the bus took a little longer to arrive than the people, a few of us decided to walk along the shore to Sainte Marie II not knowing that Joanne Sandy and Jennifer Norton of the Beausoleil First Nation had planned to direct the bus first to a ca. 1640s Huron village site being excavated elsewhere on the island. We were all reunited at Ste. Marie II., where excavation of a village was in progress.

Sainte Marie II is marked by a plaque in a grassy spot along the shoreline, where half a dozen ice-cold springs drain into Georgian Bay. It is a beautiful setting.

It was touch and go for awhile on whether the ferry could get back to the mainland with Max, Charlie and the bus, but slowly it made its way across.

After the requisite stop at McDonald's along Highway 400 and some scenic backroads tours to avoid the Sunday evening traffic jam, Max deposited us safely at the OAS office.

It was a long and worthwhile trip and we accomplished a lot. Saint Marie I is something you would want to go back to see just on its own. Max's mirror was a little worse for wear and tear, but no one got lost, no one fell out of the boat. It was a good day. ■



CONGRATULATIONS

The K. B. Jenkes Prize for the most outstanding graduate receiving a Ph.D. at McGill University in any discipline of Social Science and Humanities for the 1990-1 academic year has been awarded to Dr. Gary Warwick. Gary was awarded his Ph.D. at the 1990 Spring Convocation at McGill. His thesis is titled "A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A.D. 900-1650". Publication is expected. His professor, Dr. Bruce G. Trigger, has written "As you can imagine all of us here are very proud of his accomplishment." Congratulations to you, Gary, from all at the OAS. ■

continued from page 30

PRESS CUTTINGS

replaced by a model that shows humans gradually replacing their precursors. "Neanderthals probably went out with a whimper, not a bang," Dr. Stringer and Dr. Grun say.

The evidence does not convince some other anthropologists, however, in an increasingly heated debate.

"I am not saying that Neanderthals went out with either a whimper or a bang, but I am saying that we are a very long way from knowing one way or the other," commented Alan Mann, a professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

David Frayer of the University of Kansas notes that the evidence for modern human habitation in the European caves comes not from bones but from hand tools that anthropologists have associated with early human tribes.

"There is nothing in the tools that say they weren't made by Neanderthals," he said. And he noted that the earliest positively dated human remains in Europe are from around 30,000 years ago.

from The Globe and Mail, July 2, 1991 ■



FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

1991 ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM "TOOLS FOR TOMORROW"

Tucked into this issue of ARCH NOTES you will find a flyer about our Symposium with a Pre-registration Form and possibly a hotel registration card. At the time of writing we have not received enough cards to enclose for everyone so if yours is missing please contact the office for one or contact the hotel directly as provided on the flyer.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 1991 Annual Business Meeting of The Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at the Skyline Hotel, 101 Lyon Street, Ottawa, Ontario, on Saturday, October 26, 1991, commencing at 4.00 p.m. All Society members in good standing should attend. The room number will be included in the Symposium program and will be announced. An Agenda, financial and activity reports will be circulated at the Meeting.

This notice is intended to comply with the requirements of Article V(2) of the Society's Constitution.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee of three members has been appointed to prepare a slate of seven or more candidates for office as Directors and Executive Officers of The Ontario Archaeological Society during the business year 1992. The Committee members are: Bob Burgar (Chair), Bernice Field and Bob Mayer. The Nominating Committee now solicits nominations of consenting candidates from

members. Written nominations may be forwarded to the Nominating Committee in confidence care of the OAS Office, the envelope being clearly marked "Attention - Nominating Committee". The Chairman of the Committee can be reached at home (519)853-4483. The Nominating Committee will present its slate and report to the Executive Committee and general membership at the Annual Business Meeting, at which time nominations may be made from the floor before closure. An election, if necessary, will be held by mailed ballot accompanying the November-December issue of ARCH NOTES.

This notice is intended to comply with the requirements of Article VI of the Society's Constitution.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF PROPOSED MOTION TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

A motion to amend the Constitution will be proposed at the Annual Business Meeting affecting Articles XV CHAPTER ORGANIZATION and XX GENERAL as follows:

- XV.1 replace "an affiliate" by "a Chapter"
- XV.7 replace "to affiliate with" by "to join"
replace "affiliate with other Chapter" by "join another Chapter"
replace "Chapter for dual membership." by "Chapter."
- XX.2 replace "word 'his'" by "words 'his' and 'he'"
replace "'her'" by "'her' and 'she' respectively"

In accordance with Article XI of the Society's Constitution a formal notification of change will

be distributed to the membership accompanying a request for ratification in due course.

NOTICE TO TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEMBERS

Three members identified as having held continuous membership in the Society since 1966 will be presented with a Twenty-Five Year lapel pin and accompanying certificate at the Symposium Banquet October 26, 1991. These are Charles Garrad, Conrad E. Heidenreich and Stanley Wortner.

The special recognition of twenty-five year members was introduced by the Society in 1987. To date sixteen members have been recognized.

Any other member who believes him/herself eligible but who has not been contacted by the OAS office, please contact the office and identify yourself.

PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST PROGRAM UPDATE

Twenty volunteers are registered to work at the Hunter's Point Site during the last week of July. The Simmon's Site Excavation in Thunder Bay has already commenced and will operate possibly until October, providing an opportunity to visit both the north and the Late Palaeo-Indian period. Information has been sent to all volunteers registered under the program.

EGYPT TRIP UPDATE

Reservations for existing applicants for the Society's November trip to Egypt and Jordan have been made. A unique itinerary for Jordan was devised from our combined brains and experience and as enough people are taking this extension we will have our own exclusive bus and guides. Tilley Endurables catalogues and discount coupons are available to all participants. Contact the office. Some space is available and enquiries continue to be accepted.

THAT FINGERPRINT

Modern laser technology notwithstanding, at the time of writing the OPP fingerprint detection unit has not yet completed its analysis of a possible human fingerprint in ca.35,000 year clay (see ARCH NOTES 91-3:34-35) because crime-related detection is given higher priority. This is understandable of course. Perhaps the

OAS can arrange some sort of truce with the crime world to free up OPP facilities ?

MEDIAEVAL SIEGE ENGINE EXPERIMENT

The University of Toronto's Annual Historic Scientific Experiment for 1991 was the construction and successful experimental use of a replica mediaeval siege engine by W. Ted Szejewski. The last issue of ARCH NOTES (AN91-3:11+) carried Ted's account of the experiment. ARCH NOTES could not include the coloured photos recording the use of the machine but these may be seen in the office.

FOLLOW-UP ON ROSIE

(adapted from University of Toronto's THE BULLETIN June 10, 1991)

It was no ordinary wake despite the background of a tinkling piano, the looks of sympathy on the faces of the well-wishers and the carefully laid trays of chocolate-covered marshmallow cookies. It was a wake with a difference - and that difference was primarily the remains of the deceased, Rosie the hippo. Dr. Howard Savage of the Department of Anthropology arranged the wake held May 24 deep in the Bowels of the Borden building. It was not a sad affair and, in fact, a number of people happily posed for pictures beside Rosie's bones. A eulogy and speeches were duly recited followed by a rousing rendition of "The Hippopotamus" song. Rose actually died in January 1990 of a broken heart it seems. Savage and his students carefully cleaned and prepared her remains; she now serves as a reference skeleton alongside other specimens such as a yak and bison.

Society Fees 1992

At its July meeting, the Executive Committee considered the problems of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as it applies to Society operations. When Canada introduced the GST in 1991 the Society claimed exemption under the "Small Suppliers Exemption" provision and did not collect the tax in 1991.

Experience to date indicates that the Society may not be eligible to claim this exemption in 1992 and may therefore be compelled to collect the tax added to subscriptions and membership fees. The

following rounded fee schedule is therefore proposed for 1992, to include the possible GST, subject to ratification by the membership at the 1991 Annual Business Meeting.

Life Membership	\$ 425
Institutional	\$ 55 p.a.
Family	\$ 36 p.a.
Individual	\$ 30 p.a.

The 1992 fee schedule will apply immediately on ratification on October 26, 1991. Please note that any fees paid in 1991 for 1992 may have to have GST added for the 1992 portion.

Returned Mail

What has happened to these good people ?. If any one knows please advise the office. We have ARCH NOTES for them returned by the Post Office.

Kevin ATHRON family, Coldwater

Lise DAOUST, Ottawa

Anthony FARRELL, Barrie

Lorelyn GIESE, London

Kevin SANDMOEN, Kenora

Enhanced Computer Capability

We can now accept text on both sizes of diskette currently popular and in any WordPerfect or similar program, so don't hesitate to forward mss. for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY and ARCH NOTES on diskette. ■

ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1991:

January/February issue - Jan. 9

March/April issue - March 13

May/June issue - May 8

July/August issue - July 10

September/October issue - Sep. 11

November/December issue - Nov. 13

This issue of ARCH NOTES was produced on an XT type computer using Wordperfect 5.1 and an HP LaserJet III printer.

ARCH NOTES

is published with the assistance of the Ontario Government through the Ministry of Culture and Communications

ARCH NOTES

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

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO President: Henry Ford (519) 821-1572
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 of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185
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The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2
 Phone, Fax or Modem - (416) 730-0797

EXECUTIVE 1991

Treasurer

Mr. Michael W. Kirby
 1225 Avenue Road
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5N 2G5
 (416) 484-9358

PRESIDENT

Ms CHRISTINE CAROPPO
 142 GLEBEHOLME BLVD.
 TORONTO, ONTARIO
 M4J 1S6
 FAX OR PHONE:
 (416) 466-0460

Secretary

Ms Ellen Blaugers
 77 Quebec Ave. #1233
 Toronto, Ontario
 M6P 2T4
 (416) 767-2393

Director

Mr. Lawrie J. Jackson
 P.O. Box 493
 Port Hope, Ontario
 L1A 3Z4
 (416) 342-3250

Director

Mr. Arthur F. Howey
 R.R. #1
 Brantford, Ontario
 N3T 5L4
 (519) 752-9069

Director

Dr. Bruce Welsh
 33 Harbour Sq. #2037
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5J 2G2
 (416) 868-6313

Director

Ms Lise A. Ferguson
 653 Indian Road
 Toronto, Ontario
 M6P 2C8
 (416) 699-9670

ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Charles Garrad
 103 Anndale Drive
 Willowdale, Ontario
 M2N 2X3
 (416) 223-2752

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FEES

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