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Date of Issue: October 1986
On August 7, 1986, an application to form a local chapter was presented to the Executive of the O.A.S. by a group of avocational and professional archaeologists from the Niagara Peninsula. The Executive has heartily endorsed our application. Here is your chance to be a charter member of this exciting NEW CHAPTER.

Some of our goals are to bring together people who have been working in the Peninsula, to share knowledge and experience, to encourage members to become participants in local projects as organizers and volunteers, the education of the public through field trips and meetings and public and professional reports and lectures. We will be successful if we can

INVOLVE YOU
INFORM YOU
ENTERTAIN YOU
INTEREST YOU
STIMULATE YOU

But the key ingredient to the chapter is YOU.

When: October 16, 1986 at 7.00 pm.
Where: Room H313, Brock University, St. Catharines
Speaker: Bill Fox, former Regional Archaeologist.

"TEN YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA"
PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE - Dr. Donald Brown

Another summer has come and gone and the archaeology field season has started to wind down. Judging by the number of licences issued this year, especially to consulting archaeologists and firms, 1986 has been an incredibly active year. We hope that members will attend this year's symposium in Toronto not only to hear what the archaeology community has been doing in Ontario, but also to learn more about what the future holds for archaeology in the province. Only by long-term planning by archaeologists and others interested in our below-ground heritage resources can we protect and promote our ever decreasing archaeological evidence of Ontario's past.

The annual OAS bus trip was a tremendous success, largely due to the work of our administrator, Mr. Charles Garrad. Also this summer a number of chapters held their own field trips, excavations and parties. The enthusiasm of the chapter members, together uniting for mutual enjoyment, entertainment and education has yet again surpassed past years' activities.

Continuing on this topic we welcome the newest chapter - Niagara - and offer all our support for continual success. The desire by members of an area to share their mutual interests has led to the creation of all six existing chapters. The long lasting commitment to archaeology and the OAS by a number of people has been the success story for all chapters. As a unified body, rather than a federation of separate entities, we are able to lobby for provincial archaeological issues.

This past summer we saw the retirement of two of the society's long standing chapter newsletter editors. Bill Fox for London's KEWA, and Clyde Kennedy for Ottawa's THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST have played extremely active and diligent roles over the years. They have contributed greatly to the dissemination of archaeological information to their respective chapter members and to the society as a whole. The contributions of Bill and Clyde are numerous and for this we thank them. We also wish the incoming editors equal success.

Lastly, it is with regret that we learn of the death of Dr. Walter Kenyon. Dr. Kenyon was one of the pioneers of Ontario archaeology and was an outspoken advocate for heritage preservation. A gentleman and a scholar, a character with his own unique flare, the Ontario archaeology community will long remember this remarkable person who assisted and directed many of us. Thank you, Walter.

* * * *

OAS PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE 1987 NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now being accepted for all five Provincial Executive positions for the Ontario Archaeological Society. Members should submit the name of the candidate, the proposer and seconder and the proposed position to the:

Nominating Committee, OAS, P. O. Box 241, Postal Station P,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

or to any member of the Nominating Committee:
Dr. Donald Brown, Chairman
Mr. Tony Stapells, Toronto Chapter
Mr. Bob Mayer, London Chapter
(for addresses see back page of ARCH NOTES)

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Nominations will close at the Provincial Business Meeting at the OAS Symposium, October 25, 1986. Elections will be held in January, 1987. Postal proxy slips will be forwarded to all members in time for return before the January election. Voters, sponsors and candidates for election must be members in good standing on election day.

* * * * *

1987 CENTENNIAL PROJECT

An important centennial anniversary will occur in Ontario's archaeological history in 1987. The Ontario Archaeological Society intends to suitably mark the one hundredth year of funding of archaeology in the province by the Ontario government.

In 1887 the Ontario government first began funding the fieldwork, curation and publication activities of the Canadian Institute and David Boyle. One result was the commencement that year of the Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario series. Under the stimulus of Ontario government funding these activities flourished and evolved in ways which could not have been possible otherwise. In the same tradition, this Society today receives substantial financial and other assistance from Ontario towards its provision of services to its members.

The Society wishes to recognize this centennary with one or more suitable projects. Members are invited to define a need in Ontario archaeology that can be completed in or before 1987, to be completed by an individual member, a Chapter and/or the Society as a whole. The Society may financially assist a suitable project, or assist in obtaining financial support for it. It may also award a prize or prizes for valuable ideas, including free 1987 memberships or cash equivalents.

Members should submit their ideas in writing to the Society's 1987 Centennial Committee.

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

ARCH NOTES is published with the assistance of the Ontario Government through the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
WHOSE CHILD IS THIS? - SPECULATION CONCERNING HURON INFANT BURIAL

By John Steckley

In recent years there has been a significant discussion of infant burial in and around the longhouses of Ontario Iroquoians (Kapches 1976; Fitzgerald 1979; and Knight and Melbye 1983). In this short work I will be attempting to add a linguistic voice to this discussion. I will begin with concrete linguistic evidence concerning Huron recognition of the father's role in the conception of a child, and move toward more speculative suggestions concerning the clan affiliation of infants interred in longhouses and along pathways.

1.0 Recognition of the Father's Role in Conception

There is strong linguistic evidence demonstrating overt Huron recognition of the father's role in conception; evidence that suggests that it was considered primary.

The verb "ak8eton", given by Jesuit Father Pierre Potier as meaning, "enfanter, engendrer, produire ou avoir des enfants/to give birth to, beget, produce or have children/" (Potier 1920: 170 #59), was often used to refer to men. The following are typical examples:

1.1 "Stante hak8etonk *il n'a point d'enfans, il est sterile/He doesn't have children; he is sterile./" (ibid)
1.2 "ndak ihok8eton il a 4 enfans/he has four children/" (ibid)

This points at least to equality of recognition of the father's with the mother's role. Other evidence suggests primacy.

The term for human semen was "onnenha" (Potier 1920: 450), a word usually used to refer to 'corn'. The analogy made is to a 'seed', the original meaning of the word in Iroquoian generally (Mithun 1984: 272). The Mohawk and Oneida still use cognates (related terms) to refer to seeds (ibid). It could be considered mythological support for the notion of the male 'seed function' that it was a male spirit, "Iouskeha", who:

"...gives them the.../corn/...they eat, it is he who makes it grow and brings it to maturity. If they see their fields verdant in the spring, if they reap good and abundant harvests, and if their Cabins are crammed with ears of corn, they owe it to Iouskeha." (JR10:137-139)

Other evidence that seems to point to male primacy in reproduction comes from the verb "ondi", meaning 'to make' (Potier 1920:408 #26). With the semi-reflexive prefix -at-, which adds a sense similar to the passive in English, the literal translation is 'to be made'. However, it was typically used with the meanings or connotations of:

a) 'to be born';
b) 'to germinate and rise above the ground' (for a seed); and
c) 'to be on the paternal side of a person's family' (Potier 1920:409).

Not only does this linguistically continue the identification of human birth with plant germination, but it also is used to express that the father's family or clan forms the group of a child's 'makers'.

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John Steckley
This occurred in the noun "atondicha"—made up of the form given above plus a nominalizer (noun maker) -ch- and noun suffix -a-. With the verb "aen", meaning 'to have' (Potier 1920:221), it had the meaning, "etre ne de tels ou tels, les avoir pour parens du cote de son pere/to be born or such or such, to have them as relatives on the father's side/ (Potier 1920:408 #26). Examples are the following:

1.3 "a,atondichen mes parens du cote paternal/my relatives on the paternal side; literally, I have as my makers/" (ibid)
1.4 "te sk8a, atondichen je n'ai plus de parens du cote de mon pere/I no longer have paternal relatives/." (ibid)

2.0 Clan Affiliation

Maternal relatives were referred to with the verb, ",entio" (Potier 1920:391 #13), as can be seen in the following examples:

2.1 "honditio,e ils sont parens du cote maternal/they are relatives on the maternal side/" (ibid).
2.2 "Ao iichen a,itiio,e j'ai la mes parens du cote de ma mere/I have my maternal relatives there/." (ibid)

A noun derived from this verb, ",entio8k8a", referred to clan (see Steckley 1982:30), although it was also often used with the more generalized meaning, 'group' (see Potier 1920:455). Regarding the former, we have examples like the following in Huron dictionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries:

2.3 "famille...de quelle famille as tu? ndia8eron esentio8ck8ten/Of what nature is your clan? (translated from the Huron)/andia8ich. de la tortue/turtle/, ,annion,en l'ours/bear/." (FHL74)

It is suggested here that the Huron felt that the father, in providing the 'seed', was the 'maker' of the child, while the mother nourished the seed, like the earth nourishes a corn seed, and gave the child its identity by giving it clan membership, just as a corn plant was in a field possessed or worked by a matrilineal clan or clan segment.

The clan identity would come with the naming of the child. There is, to my knowledge, no direct evidence stating when Huron children were first given names. Naming among Amerindian peoples typically did not occur immediately after birth (Driver 1970:368), but awaited the cessation of pregnancy taboos extended beyond birth, the preparation of a suitable ceremony, and the arrival of an appropriate date. Nicholas Perrot wrote of Great Lakes Algonkians around the beginning of the 18th century that a naming ceremony took place as age five or six months (as recorded in Kinietz 1965:276). Thus it seems fair to assume that the following infant burial practice reported by Father Jean de Brebeuf in the Relation of 1636 would happen to children not yet given a name:

"There are even special ceremonies for little children who die less than a month or two old; they do not put them like the others into bark tombs set up on posts, but inter them on the road,—in order that, they say, if some woman passes that way, they may secretly enter her womb, and that she may give them life again and bring them forth...This fine ceremony took place this winter in the.
person of one of our little Christians, who had been named Joseph at baptism. I learned it on this occasion from the lips of the child’s father himself.” (JR10:273)

I would argue that a child not yet named, not yet the incarnation of early members of the mother’s clan, would still be considered his/her father’s seed and that because of incest taboos this would affect the place of burial. If the child to be ‘re-born’ entered the womb of a woman of his/her father’s clan that would be considered incest.

The Huron had well-established rules against incest (JR:119 and JR10:213). Some suggestion that incest considerations were important in the birth of children who had been in the ground can be seen in the story of a short, hunch-backed shaman. He claimed:

"I am a spirit. I formerly lived under the ground in the house of the spirits, when the fancy seized me to become a man; and this is how it happened. Having heard one day, from this subterranean abode, the voices and cries of some children who were guarding the crops and chasing the animals and birds away, I resolved to go out. I was no sooner upon the earth than I encountered a woman. I craftily entered her womb and there assumed a little body. I had with me a she-spirit, who did the same thing. As soon as were about the size of an ear of corn, this woman wished to be delivered of her fruit, knowing that she had not conceived by human means and fearing that this ock/i/spirit/ might bring her some misfortune. So she found means of hastening her time. Now it seems to me that in the meantime, being ashamed to see myself followed by a girl and fearing that she might afterward be taken for my wife, I beat her so hard that I left her for dead; in fact, she came dead into the world. This woman, being delivered, took us both, wrapped us in a beaver skin, carried us into the woods, placed us in the hollow of a tree, and abandoned us." (JR13:105-107)

Of primary significance here is the shaman's incest fear that his 'sister' would be taken for his wife, and he be therefore thought of as one who would commit incest.

The 'safest' (in terms of incest) place for an infant to be buried would be where a member of the mother's clan would be the future mother. This would be either in or around a longhouse of the mother's clan, or on the paths leading to or in fields worked by females of that clan.

While it would be difficult to confirm this hypothesis with archaeological evidence, I would suggest that if the infant were buried in such a way that it could be interpreted that he/she was treated like a 'seed' this would strengthen the hypothesis.

1-The fact that no Huron name was mentioned for this child suggests that no Huron naming had taken place.

References Cited

Driver, Harold

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FHL c1697


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BRUCE TRAIL ASSOCIATION FEATURES ARCHAEOLOGIST

The Annual Meeting of the Bruce Trail Association was sponsored this year by the Blue Mountains Bruce Trail Club. The event was held in the heart of Petunia and an OAS member (and Administrator), who has done some work in the area, was the featured banquet speaker. Charles Garrad drew on his recently completed project "One Hundred Years of Archaeology in the Beaver Valley" and more than a quarter of a century experience in Petunia to provide a presentation that was often humorous and always entertaining and informative. Other OAS members in attendance were BTA members Christine & Mike Kirby.

ASSOCIATION FOR HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

The Association for Heritage Consultants is holding a Founders Meeting on Saturday, November 15, 1986, from 3:00 - 7:00 p.m. at Spadina House in Toronto.

Registration forms will be available at the O.A.S. Symposium, or can be obtained by contacting Bob Mayer at 519-668-2400, or at 134 Commissioners Road West, London, Ontario N6S 1X8.
NATIVE CANADIAN CENTRE OF TORONTO COMMENCES A LIBRARY

The Native Canadian Centre of Toronto is accumulating resource material for its library on Native Peoples. The Centre would appreciate the gift of any publications concerning native people to be added to the collection. The Centre is located at 16 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S7, tel.: 964-9087.

FORMATIVE MEETING OF PROPOSED NIAGARA CHAPTER OF THE O.A.S. ANNOUNCED

Brock University, Room H313, will be the setting for the first meeting of the proposed Niagara Chapter on the third Thursday of October (16th) at 7:00 p.m. All Society Members and everyone interested in the archaeology of the Niagara Peninsula are invited to attend to wish the proposed Chapter well and get it off to a good start. The speaker will be Bill Fox.

Subsequent monthly meetings are planned for each third Thursday at 7:00 p.m. and tentative Chapter dues have been established - $6 Individual, $8 Family. Application for formal Chapter status and a Charter from the Society will follow in due course.

Congratulations go to Margaret Kalogeropoulos, James & Suzanne Pengelly for undertaking the formation of the proposed Chapter, and thanks to Brock University for providing support.

CHAPTERS OFF AND RUNNING

The arrival of September saw the Chapters embark on programs of public meetings for the 1986-87 winter season. Meetings will be held monthly in seven Ontario centres from September to May. The addresses where Chapters can be contacted for program details not given in Arch Notes are found inside the back cover of this issue. The Thunder Bay Chapter also offers an Inwats line 1-800-465-6967.

DONATIONS TO OAS LIBRARY

The Society is pleased to acknowledge donations to the OAS Library by James W. & Suzanne D. Pengelly, and Laurie J. Jackson.

AWARDS FUND DONATION

The Society is pleased to record donations received from Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Glynn and Andrew M. Stewart.

LOST MEMBERS

Mail for the following members has been returned to the Society office marked "moved". Can anyone put the Society and the following in touch with each other?

Mark D. Borland, was at London.
Morris Brizinski, was at Red Earth, Sask.
Catherine Janes, was at Waterloo.
Glenn Smeeton, was at Scarborough.
Lillian Young, was at Toronto.

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Since 1984, renewed investigations of the Rush Bay Road sites (Hlady & Kucera 1971) have revealed a much earlier and more technologically unique culture than that described by the original researchers. The conclusions reached initially were that the sites belonged to the Shield Archaic Tradition, dated to about 3,000 B.C., and were characterized by large bifaces and many platform flakes suggestive of a "Levallois-like" industry. One of the bifaces was described as a "projectile point". A total inventory of about 300 pieces formed the basis for these conclusions. The excavations were undertaken by Manitoba Archaeological Society members, usually on weekend trips. According to Hlady & Kucera (1971:204, and personal communications 1985), the sites under investigation had all been destroyed by gravel operations prior to publication of their report.

The rediscovery of several of the original loci, and one major new one, have led to significant revision of the findings. The sites are all located in, or very near, active Ontario Government gravel pits. These loci are situated on the sloping flanks of alluvial outwash fans associated with an extension of the Rainy River moraine (Zoltai 1961, Davies 1965, Nielson et al 1982). The moraine itself appears to date to about 11,000 years ago. How soon human occupation occurred after deposition of the fans is as yet unknown. At present, a radiocarbon date of 8,450 ±550 (BGS 1103) on charcoal from a shallow pit containing lithic debris is available for Level 12 (36 cm.) and two samples from levels 22 and 24 have been submitted for assay. Excavations have yielded evidence of human occupation through Level 33 (99 cm.). The outwash sand containing the artifacts ranges from tan (top) to light gray (bottom of culture bearing zone). The fan itself exhibits a complex pattern of cross-bedding, so the profiles can be quite different from unit to unit, or sector to sector. Essentially, the earliest evidences appear to occur in the transitional zone between the upper tan sand member, and the lower gray sand. This is best expressed at the largest and most productive of the sites (Dkkr-15).

The environment which attracted this early group appears to have been periglacial. If an estimated age of 10,000 years B.P. is assigned to it, the Hartman Moraine near Lac Seul (Teller and Clayton 1983: accompanying map) had not yet formed (the glacier had not yet receded to that point), and Glacial Lake Agassiz stood in a narrow channel immediately below the outwash fan. This channel very probably functioned as a game corridor, and may well have seen the movement of Pleistocene megafauna, like mastodons or mammoths. Bone, however, is not preserved in the extremely acidic soils of the site. Since the glacier had not yet fully receded, it would appear that the early peoples were adapted to arctic-like conditions, and the long cold period annually may have permitted the exploitation of numerous high elevations across the ice. One of these may have been a quarry yielding a fine-grained rhyolite porphyry, the exclusive resource for their lithic technology. With over 6,000 artifacts assembled, none is made from a different material, and it does not outcrop at or near the sites.

The industry is unique. It is a variation of an Unmodified Flake Tool Industry, with much of the production based upon the removal of flakes from a biaheled core. The biaheled core superficially resembles a very large bifacial

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Figure 1  DkKr-15. Looking Southwest. Gravel pit cut exposing culture-bearing zone on left. Abandoned river valley in background. High elevations to South and Southwest completely isolate site from Glacial Lake Agassiz during time of occupation. Photo by author.

Figure 2  DkKr-15. Excavations - 1986. On glacial outwash fan overlooking abandoned water course. Photo by author.
Figure 3. Gravel pit exposure of occupation zone at DkKr-15. Rythmites from proglacial flows in upper centre of view, just beneath outwash sands containing artifacts. Photo by author.

Figure 4. Closer view of #3. Artifacts fall from top bank cut during gravel operations. Numerous specimens observed "in situ" at transition between tan and gray (lower) sand members. Photo by author.
Figure 5. Massive flake tool from Level 7, Dkkr-15. Platform at top. Full scale. Drawing by Fred Steinbring.
blade and thus the flakes are also mistakenly judged to be "biface thinning flakes". Close observation of the exhausted cores shows that they have a heavily scoured or abraded edge, with alternate detachments of flakes, each of which retains a facet of the prepared edge. They are technically referred to as platform flakes, but are derivative from a biconical core. Great skill is evident in the detachment of these flake tools, making it possible to produce flakes for the performance of any necessary task without modification. Among the more recognizable tools are flakes with roughly parallel sides closely resembling "classical blades", well known among early North American technologies.

With an inventory of our 6,000 pieces, the complete absence of bifaces, along with the large assemblage of used flakes, and the biconical cores, strongly suggest that the main component of Dkk-15 is a flake tool complex representing an industry often called the Pre-projectile Point Stage. This does not mean that it is by itself necessarily earlier than early bifacial industries elsewhere in North America. The Precambrian Shield, in which these sites occur, is a classical refugium and could sustain cultures well beyond technological developments outside it. In fact, no explanation of early Dkk-15 occupation is possible without placing these peoples to the north prior to their descent to the 362 – 384 m level of the outwash fan. Glacial Lake Agassiz prevented any entry from the south. At present, one explanation occurs in the presence of an unglaciated and non-inundated peri-glacial embayment stretching east west for 200 miles, just north and east of the site. It would seem, from this theory, that early groups passed inadvertently from a larger periglacial embayment in northeastern Minnesota, over soil and vegetation-covered stagnant ice, to enter it north of Thunder Bay. Studies of "living" continental glaciers in Iceland and Greenland show this to be entirely feasible. If this did happen, the isolation these early groups experienced (from as early as 12,200 years ago) could account for the perpetuation of such a basic lithic industry.

Exciting theoretical issues about the origin and development of both unifacial and bifacial lithic industries can arise from a broadened knowledge of this culture and its immediate descendants. Did the biconical cores form the basis for true bifaces? Did the bold flake tools experience elaboration in time to become unifaces? At least one later component lies at a lower elevation in the valley below the outwash fan and regional sites (like Dkk-4, Canada's earliest prehistoric rock art site) have long continua of occupation. They contain appropriate forms for comparison, as do more distant complexes like the Lakehead Complex near Thunder Bay, Ontario (Fox 1977) which yielded a few bifaces with curiously abraded edges, or the "Reservoir Lakes Phase" (Steinbring 1974) near Duluth, Minnesota, which yields many large bifaces, along with some crude variations of Plano (10,000-9,000 years ago) projectile points.

The Rush Bay Road sites appear to be forming a body of data critical to some basic questions in early man studies in the Americas. Perhaps because such a situation was unexpected in the North, some quarters, especially government archaeology, have not been entirely sympathetic with the need to protect these sites from the onslaught of gravel operations, and to fully research them. It is already clear that at least one major locus of Dkk-15 lies among the glacial gravels which form the base of the Trans Canada Highway.
Very close' to Cheops, drillers say

Two French architects looking for the missing mummy of Cheops said, after drilling three holes in Giza's Great Pyramid, that they were close to secret chambers undetected for more than 4,000 years.

"We are very close now. We see a wall and something like a door and a crack in the wall, too. The curve of the gravimeter shows something very close, no farther than three metres," Jean-Patrice Goïdin told reporters at Giza.

He and Gilles Dormion said they will return to France to assess their findings before a decision is made on whether to resume drilling into the pyramid.

They had hoped to drill as many as eight holes, but the Egyptian Antiquities Department permitted only three. The department's Fattah Sabbahi said Egypt wants to avoid damage to the pyramid. "We have to analyze the best way to get into the cavities."

From The Globe & Mail, September 9, 1986

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Speaker: The Hon. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

A two-day symposium

In the course of rapid development within the Province, the destruction of archaeological resources continues at an ever-increasing pace. As a result, the necessity for co-ordinated archaeological mitigation projects on subdivisions, utility corridors, transportation routes and other large tracts of land has reached the critical level. Therefore, this year’s Annual Symposium will provide an occasion to examine how Ontario archaeologists, developers, government agencies, municipalities, consultants, the public and heritage groups interact. This multi-level interaction of concerned agencies and bodies may well indicate the future direction of archaeology in the Province.

On Saturday, in two sessions, fourteen speakers will address aspects of archaeological planning in Ontario on provincial and regional scales. The Society’s Annual Business Meeting will follow the sessions. In the evening, the Ontario Heritage Foundation will host a reception before the Annual Banquet. The banquet speaker will be the Hon. Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture. Disco-dancing will be available in the later hours.

On Sunday morning, six speakers will report on current archaeological and related research. In the afternoon, the Ontario Heritage Foundation in conjunction with the Ontario Archaeological Society will offer a Workshop on Archaeological Field-Schools.
Saturday, October 25, 1986.

Session 1 (9:00 to 12:00) Provincial Planning

S. JISE

W. WRIGHT

B. PARKER, F.

The Role of the Ontario Heritage Foundation

Turning Wreck Writers Into Researchers

T. ERSCHFELDER, J.

S. PENGELLY

Modern Quarrries and their Impact on Archaeological Resources in Southwestern Ontario

Transmission Line Planning and Construction by Ontario Hydro, an Archaeological Perspective

Archaeological Mitigation by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation & Communications

Archaeological Consulting in Ontario

Volunteer, Subdivision Review and the Planning Act

The Ontario Archaeological Society's Role in Protecting, Promoting and Recovering Ontario's Heritage Resources

Regional Planning

Urban Archaeology - The Kingston Experience

Caledon Municipal Heritage Resource Management: Archaeological Concerns

Archaeology Master Plans for Markham and Vaughan

MCCLELLAND

Archaeology Policy in the City of Toronto

An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo

P. ANTOINE, R. MAYER

I. TYSKA

W. FOX

D. BROWN

Session 2 (1:15 to 4:00)

B. STEWART

H. BROADBENT

D. POULTON

M. KAPCHES, M.

S. JANUSAS

O. A. S. Business Meeting (4:00 to 5:30)

O. H. F. Hosted Bar (6:00 to 7:00)

O. A. S. Banquet (7:00 to 9:30)

Dance (9:30 to 12:00)

Sunday, October 26, 1986.

Session 3 (9:00 to 12:15) Current Ontario Archaeology Research

D. KNIGHT

Settlement Patterns at the Ball Site

J. MOLNAR

Iroquoian Habitations and the Molson Site

J. STECKLEY

A Linguistic Reconstruction of the Huron Longhouse

L. JACKSON, H. McKILLOP, S. WURTZBURG

Folsom and Yuma Artifacts, 1934; Canadian Archaeology at a Cross-Roads

I. KENYON, N. FERRIS

Hard Times in Cashmere: Community Structure in an Ontario “Ghost Town”

R. MAYER

Under The Dome: Deep Site Safety Regulations Affecting Archaeological Mitigation at Toronto's Domed Stadium

O. A. S. Workshop (1:30 to 4:30)

Archaeological Field Schools: Archaeological and Educational Planning Issues
On October 4, 1986, the Region of Peel will open the doors of its new facility in the renovated former Peel County Jail, 9 Wellington Street East, Brampton. One of the major exhibit themes deals with the development of native cultures from Palaeo times to the cessation of the Credit Mission in 1847.

We would like to thank a number of O.A.S. members who have helped to establish the exhibit and its supplementary education programmes. Bill Fox provided a fine fluted point and gave advice on the storyline. Mima Kapches and the Department of New World Archaeology, R.O.M., loaned artifacts from the Peel-centred Abner Norfolk Collection. In addition, the New World Archaeology Department is preparing casts from representative specimens in its other collections. Ken Lister of the Ethnology Department, R.O.M. has arranged a loan of late nineteenth century Iroquois and Ojibwa artifacts.

Other individuals have also been of great assistance. Ilse Kramer loaned several hundred items ranging in time span from Early Archaic to Historic Neutral. George Connoy donated a number of Archaic items. Charlie Nixon provided a reproduction atlatl. Dr. Marti Latta, University of Toronto, and Dave Smith, University of Western Ontario/Museum of Indian Archaeology, gave invaluable advice on artifact sources and education programmes.

The Museum's early interest in native archaeology was spurred by John and Brent Robertson, Aileen Coles, and Derek Spencer who excavated part of the Logan site, Bolton, in 1974. These artifacts formed the basis of the Peel Museum Collection. The enthusiasm of Heather Broadbent, Lydia Ross Alexander, and Gino Ferri also provided an archaeological thrust to museum programming.

Finally, the new exhibit could not have occurred without the help of Jeff Bursey over the past two years. Jeff analyzed the Logan materials, aided with the identification and arrangement of artifacts, lent materials from his library, gave advice on contacts, and provided constructive criticism both for the exhibit and for the education programmes.

The result of these people's efforts is an exhibit with a strong storyline and a good range of artifacts. We invite all O.A.S. members to visit the museum and to offer comments and criticisms.

Yours sincerely,
William Barber, Curator
Region of Peel Museum
9 Wellington Street East
Brampton, Ontario
L6W 1Y5
I am writing with a comment on the paper by Janet Christie and Gary Warrick in the July/August 1986 issue of Arch Notes (Analysis of Human Bone from the Lougheed Site). With all due respect to the authors and their fine paper, I would like to comment on their statement on page 27 that excavations beyond the limits of the palisade are rarely undertaken on Iroquoian sites because of lack of funds or “the idea that nothing of importance will be found outside the village proper.”

While I may be misreading this, it seems to me that the implication here is that failure to excavate outside the village is either a regrettable necessity or a result of ignorance or lack of imagination. In the hazy recesses of my mind, I seem to recall that for several years now we have been reiterating the Binford dictum that one’s field strategy and tactics must be determined by sound research objectives. Surely there are many sound research objectives that can be pursued on an Iroquoian site that do not require a knowledge of what layouts side the village.

The point is a trivial one, and quite incidental to Christie and Warrick’s paper. But I think there is a tendency among archaeologists to be critical of others’ field strategies (usually criticizing others for failing to do something the author has just started doing) without recognizing the existence of legitimately different research goals and legitimately different tactics for achieving them. This does not, of course, excuse genuine ignorance or unimaginativeness, but in my experience these are just as likely to take the form of carrying out a procedure simply because something might turn up, or because it is then the new thing to do.

No doubt I have overreacted to a simple, harmless statement, but I think the point can stand to be made in any case.

Peter G. Ramsden
Department of Anthropology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L9

The Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Amateur Archaeologists (NLA3) was founded in January 1983. It arose out of a series of lectures given by Jane Sproull Thomson and Callum Thomson in the fall of 1982 at the YW-YMCA. The association was founded by a small group of people with a keen interest in...
archaeology, all of whom wanted to increase the knowledge of and exposure to the discipline.

The aims of NLA3 are to develop good relations with professional archaeologists, to promote the study of archaeology through lectures, publications and tours, to establish a link with other associations across the country and to develop a 'sitewatch' program in the province (Constitution, 1983).

The objectives of NLA3 are: a) to protect, insofar as is possible, archaeological sites in the province, b) to collaborate with other organizations and agencies that serve the same purpose as those of this association, c) to work for the proper conservation and exploration of archaeological sites and materials, d) to promote public interest and understanding of archaeology and anthropology, and e) to promote the study of archaeology and anthropology (Constitution, 1983).

Lectures by local and visiting archaeologists, movies series, seminars and field trips make up our annual program. The Association became incorporated in 1986. Membership currently stands at 26, and includes both amateur and professional archaeologists.

1986 also saw the establishment of the Site Watch Program. This program is intended to provide volunteers to help the Provincial Archaeologist conserve archaeological sites around the province. The program was approved by the Government in 1985 and in the summer of 1986 five sitewatchers were appointed. The project has been well received and has had positive results. It's hoped that in 1987 the number of sitewatchers and sites watched will double.

NLA3 would be happy to hear from other associations who may have initiated similar projects. Our address is NLA3, Box 8214, Station A, St. John’s, NF A1B 3N4.

P.S.: Our executive is currently planning our fall program which will include a movies series about "The Vikings" and one or two lectures. NLA3's next newsletter should be published at the end of September.

August 15, 1986

Dear Colleagues:

The Ontario Heritage Foundation
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture is beginning the process of reviewing its heritage programs and the Ontario Heritage Act. On July 10, 1986, the Honourable Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture announced in the Ontario Legislature that the public process for reviewing the Act would begin with an evaluation of the Ontario Heritage Foundation (O HF), which is mandated through Part II of the Act. As a result, the OHF has initiated a review of its programs and activities which is intended to provide an objective assessment of its past performance, and to establish a sound base from which to plan the
We want to review the OHF to take into account the views and opinions of individuals and groups interested in heritage conservation in Ontario. I am therefore inviting your participation in the review process. I hope you can take a few minutes to express, in writing, your views on the OHF, including any recommendations you may have regarding the policies, directions, and activities of the Foundation.

Your letter could address any issues you feel are important. Some examples of topics you may wish to address include:

- your overall level of satisfaction with the work and operations of the OHF;
- major benefits and positive results you have witnessed from the work of the OHF;
- any concerns, problems, limitations you see in the work of the OHF, with regard to its mandate, activities, and projects;
- your degree of satisfaction with mechanisms used by the OHF in the performance of its functions, in particular for planning, selecting, and coordinating projects in which it becomes involved.

We have retained the independent consulting firm of J. Phillip Nicholson Policy and Management Consultants Inc. of Ottawa to assist us with the evaluation project. If you wish to participate, please write directly to them at the address below. This program review is focused specifically on the Foundation; there will be subsequent opportunities for you to comment on other sections and provisions in the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Foundation will participate directly with the consultants in reviewing your observations and suggestions. However, if you wish to have your views treated in confidence (i.e., not divulged, by name, to the OHF), please indicate as such on your submission to the consultants.

Your comments regarding the OHF will be given full consideration. Since we will be seeking input from several hundred individuals and organizations across Ontario, I hope that you understand that it will not be possible to provide individual responses to the submissions received.

Thank you for taking this opportunity to assist us in learning from the past to plan for a better future. We look forward to hearing from you.

G.H. U. Bayly, Chairman

Please reply to: J. Phillip Nicholson
Policy and Management Consultants Inc.
234 Argyle Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1B9
At 9:30 Saturday morning, August 2nd, nearly 30 people embarked on a PMCL bus with our veteran driver, Mamie Wagg, who has become a permanent fixture on our summer bus tours. It was a beautiful morning as we set off toward Peterborough.

Our first stop was at the Serpent Mounds where we met by Richard B. (Dick) Johnston, the Editor of Ontario Archaeology. At this time, his claim to fame was as the archaeologist who excavated the Serpent Mounds site in the 1950’s. As we stood on the largest mound, he told us of the background of their construction of early excavation endeavors and of the one which he conducted. Often when a question was asked regarding some aspect of the findings, he would point to a spot under someone’s feet, denote a burial number and describe the burial pertaining to the question. It would have been nice to stay the whole day and have a swim at the beach area just below the mound, but there were other places to be visited. We ate our lunches at picnic tables at the park and then climbed on the bus. By this time, the sky had clouded over somewhat and there was a chill in the air.

We were greeted at Petroglyph Park, our next stop, with a downpour and a furious thunderstorm which presented an unusual atmosphere to walk through the woods to the petroglyphs themselves. The building in which they are housed with its glass walls and soaring roof allows one to view the carvings in natural light while protecting them from the elements and vandalism. The sight of so many and varied forms is certainly impressive. Several of us also explored some of the immediate surroundings, looking for evidence of more petroglyphs and may have found a few. The petroglyph site is on the southern edge of the Canadian Shield and the terrain is much different than that at Serpent Mounds. We were given an interesting resume of the history of the petroglyphs by Lisa Roach, a member of the O.A.S. The park itself is a conservation area and we saw more than one deer.

Our excursion continued on to Kingston where we ensconced ourselves in Victoria Hall at Queen’s University. As soon as we’d washed our faces and changed clothes, we met downstairs at the bus and were transported to a Greek restaurant—the Minos, which was recommended by Stew Leslie. It was reputed to be three or four blocks from Victoria College but this turned out to be more like ten or twelve. Fortunately, we discovered this on the way into town and Max offered to drive us and of course joined our party. After stuffing ourselves with all sorts of goodies, some of this intrepid crew even walked back to the residence through a beautiful part of the city.

Bright and early Sunday morning, we ate heartily at the cafeteria; Max loaded our box lunches on the bus and we set off again—this time to Prescott. Fort Wellington was complete with earthworks, restored buildings, and staff in period costumes playing the part of soldiers and their wives. Archaeological testing is also being done of the palisade. By this time the sun was again shining brightly for us. The French had never seen a battle but our next very brief stop was at the Battle of the Windmill historic site—the scene of an attempted American invasion in 1838.

At Upper Canada Village, we were free to see whatever we wanted to on our own. This was a little difficult at first as we were again deluged with the Ontario Rainy Season of 1986. Four pilgrims to the Crysler Farm Battlefield Monument had to eat their lunch in the shelter of the eaves of the (closed) museum there.
Shortly the sun shone again and we went our separate ways, winding our way through a village whose buildings were built a century or more ago. There was nothing of interest as many activities were in operation in the buildings; e.g., the woolen mill, the flour mill, and the sawmill. Several houses with their authentic period furnishings were of especial interest to those of us who still remember equipment and furniture styles from our grandparents' homes. The canal boat drawn by horses was very popular. Finally, exhausted, we met at the exit in the Harvest Barn for a quick supper.

But that was not the end of our day. At the Roebuck we met Col. James (Jim) Pendergast who regaled us in his usual graphic way with assessments as to how the area looked when it was occupied by people of the St. Lawrence Iroquois somewhere around 1500 AD. Close to sunset we wound our way through a very damp cornfield where the corn was taller than any of us to view the site of a projected excavation which did not materialize due mostly to politics—the McKeown site. Maybe next year: A very tired group rode the bus back to Kingston in the dark. A very small group met briefly to wish Dorothy Hunt a belated happy birthday.

Monday morning we started the day with a short bustour of the area around the university conducted by Lynn Moir who had apparently received some of her education there. Then we met Bruce Stewart at the site of Fort Frontenac. There had been some changes since our last bustour there: the southern end of Place d'Armes St. had been rerouted around a pie-shaped island in which is revealed the foundations of one of the bastions of the fort. Only enough reconstruction has been done to stabilize the stone wall and protect the surface. We were also allowed to see another bastion foundation inside the grounds of the National Defence College. Following the on-site explanations we visited the new home of the Cataraqui Research Foundation of which Bruce is a member. As it is in process of renovation, we had to visualize the various work areas. The building is on the waterfront with a very extensive view of the river.

A goodly number of the group then elected to take a boat tour of Kingston Harbour. We entered the bay at the mouth of the Cataraqui River, moved past Old Fort Henry, along the length of a large island, then past the penal institutions and central part of the city back to the dock. Although the weather was cool and windy, the tour was enjoyed by all, especially when a group of Sea Cadets sailed by in a large sailing vessel. At 4:30 we set off for Toronto, all thoroughly out.

On this, our official O.A. Summer Bus Trip, a goodly number of the participants came from the Toronto area. However, the other areas of southern Ontario were represented as well. At least six people came from the Hamilton area (Stew and Mary Leslie, George and Ida Gee, Ken Rouff, Estelle Bouteiller). The Grand River Chapter was represented by Lois McCulloch, Lynn Moir and Maureen Dunn. Phyllis Lenet, then and son and Marion Clark of the Ottawa Chapter met us at Upper Canada Village. Dorothy Hunt of the Windsor Chapter probably traveled the farthest. Of course many thanks to the generous contribution of time and knowledge of our guides Dick Johnston, Jim Pendergast and Bruce Stewart. The meeting of old and new friends to share our archaeological interest produced a rewarding and enjoyable three days.
The CAA announces its 20th Annual Conference at the Westin Hotel, Gary, April 22-26, 1987.

Deadline for receipt of abstracts for symposia and poster sessions: October 1, 1986.

Conference Coordinator:
Lesley Nicholls
Department of Archaeology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

The Manufacture of Beads from Shell. Peter Francis, Center for Bead Research.
Microdrills and Mississippian Beads. Melody Pope, SUNY-Binghamton.
Chemical Sourcing of Archaeological Shell. Cheryl Claassen, Appalachian State University.
Fluctuations Through Time in the Use of Shell in Seneca Sites. Martha L. Semkowski, RMSC.
The Conservation of Shell. Nancy Davis, RMSC.
Introduction to the RMSC Shell and Shell Bead Collection. Charles F. Hayes, III, RMSC.
Shell Ornaments Among the Five Nations Iroquois. Peter Pratt, SUNY-Oswego.
Shell Bead Production and Exchange in Prehistoric Mississippian Populations. Richard W. Yerkes, Ohio State University.
Middle Woodland Marine Shell Beads from the Donnaha Site, North Carolina. Kelly L. Collis, Wake Forest University.
Reading of Wampum Belts. Chief Jacob Thomas, Cayuga, Six Nations Iroquois.
Life's Immortal Shell: Wampum Among the Iroquois. George Hamell, New York State Museum.
Nulliack Pendants. William Fitzhugh, Smithsonian Institution.
A Pearl Bead Workshop of the Late Integration Period. Ann Mester, University of Illinois-Urbana.
Beads and Other Artifacts of Spondylus Shell from Tikal, Guatemala. Hattula Moholy-Nagy.
Just as a language changes and adapts itself to social, cultural, and economic reality, so too do museums that strive to be an integral part of the community they serve. As such, the Canadian Museum of Civilization has evolved continually over the course of its history.

Created by Queen Victoria in 1841, the "Geological and Natural History Survey of the Province of Canada" began collecting geological and archaeological materials. In 1877, collections were expanded to include botanical, zoological, and ethnographic specimens and artifacts. The entire collection was moved from Montreal to Ottawa in 1881.

In 1907, the Survey was amalgamated into the newly created Department of Mines, and in 1910, moved into the Victoria Memorial Museum Building.

By an Act of Parliament in 1927, the Museum Branch of the Department of Mines became the National Museum of Canada. The Human History Branch, comprising the study of archaeology and ethnology, was created in 1956, and the History and the Folklore divisions were added in 1964 and 1966, respectively. The establishment of the National Museums Corporation in 1968 saw the creation of four separate national museums, one of which was called the National Museum of Man.

In 1969, the Victoria Memorial Museum Building closed for five years for renovations so that new, adequate exhibition space could be created to display the collections of both the National Museum of Man and the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Despite the renovations, by 1982, new space and environmental control problems dictated the planning of a new building to house the National Museum of Man's collections.
Consider a change of name. However, the main reason was the fact that the institution had moved beyond its original mandate, which was to be an anthropological museum. Over the years it has become more of a museum of history reflecting the contributions of native peoples, settlers, and ethnic groups to Canada's culture and development.

A great many Canadians participated in a contest to suggest a new name for the museum. John Wiebe of Ottawa won an airline ticket to Vancouver, a weekend at an Ottawa hotel, and a dinner for two at a Hull restaurant. The museum extends its thanks to Air Canada, the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Cafe Henry Burger, and Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau for their generous support and sponsorship of the contest.

The new Canadian Museum of Civilization looks forward to serving as a museum for all Canadians from its new home (currently under construction in Parc Laurier, Hull, facing the Parliament Buildings).

It has been proposed to hold a microcomputer workshop in conjunction with the 1987 CAA meetings in Calgary, Alberta. It is anticipated that the proposed workshop would be held the day before the opening of the CAA meetings at the hosting hotel (Westin) or the University of Calgary. We would hope that there would be sufficient response from the archaeological community to schedule a whole day for sessions and workshops. At the present time, the workshop organizers are soliciting ideas, comments, and information.

At present, it is intended to hold a series of morningsessions devoted to introductory talks, presentations of papers dealing with issues and problems, and the presentation of case studies. The afternoonsession would be devoted to a series of workshops focusing on single issues or applications.

Consideration has also been given to hosting a postersession and/or demonstrations of currently available applications. In this regard, your comments would be greatly appreciated. For further information, please contact: Stanley VanDyke, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.

Deadline for submissions for the next ARCHNOTES is November 12, 1986. The issue will be mailed (second class) on December 2, 1986. Please note the Editor's new address (on the backpage) for your mailing.
WALTER KENYON
1917-1986

Walter Andrew Kenyon, a former curator at the Royal Ontario Museum who compiled most of its collection on the early history of Ontario, died of cancer late Wednesday in Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital. He was 69.

Dr. Kenyon once described himself as a "sophisticated garbage collector," but it was an over-modest self-assessment from a man who probably knew more about Ontario Indians and their first contact with Europeans than anyone else in Canada.

As a curator at the ROM, Dr. Kenyon was one of the museum's best advertisements. With his rich and full beard, his sleeves rolled up and a cigar jutting out of his mouth, he symbolized for many what an archaeologist should look like. He was a digger who got his hands dirty and uncovered facts that had been buried in Ontario's soil for centuries.

In 1976, he gained notoriety by being fined $100 for contravening the Ontario Cemetaries Act after disturbing some bones near Grimsby, Ontario. The discovery was significant since the bones were an intact burial ground of the Neutral Indian Band, but the find was overshadowed by his conviction. He was asked afterward if he would change his practices. "Not at all," he replied. "I am totally unrepentant."

Of greater significance was his work around James Bay, where he investigated the history of Fort Albany. It was first built by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1670s, but it changed hands and locations several times when the French and the British apparently ignored peace treaties between them.

In the early sixties, he and a team of archaeologists made several expeditions to the area where they found iron building materials, cannon balls, parts of muskets and other evidence of a fort and its battles. The archaeological findings were later supported by written records.

Dr. Kenyon also played a major role in uncovering the Millersite in Pickering, which revealed an early stage in the development of the Iroquois. Another find in Scarborough shot down the myth of the Iroquois as a mighty warrior. Dr. Kenyon found that, in the thirteenth century, the Iroquois was short, tilled cornfields and suffered from malnutrition, arthritis, bad teeth and tuberculosis of the spine. Nearly half the men in the tribe died before the age of 21 - many of them victims of disastrous hunting expeditions.

Dr. Kenyon also researched the history of the fur trade in Ontario and supervised underwater explorations along the rapids of the French River where canoes were likely to tip. He found what he was looking for - good scars carried by the traders and that survived the centuries.

He added to the saga of Martin Frobisher, the explorer dispatched by Queen Elizabeth I to find gold and silver in the Canadian North and to locate a north-west passage.
Frobisher failed at both. Yielded nothing but rock. Of this century. Dr. Kenyon discovered a mine he had worked that. The passage eluded explorers until the early part.

Dr. Kenyon was born near Brantford, Ont., and was something of a drifter until he was about 30 when he went back to high school and later the University of British Columbia where he got his Bachelor of Arts, honoring in anthropology. He joined the staff of the ROM in 1956, then attended the University of Toronto where he received his masters degree and doctorate. When he retired from the museum in 1982, he was curator of New World archaeology.

He was a panelist of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. television series What on Earth and was the author of several books, written mostly for general sales. Among his titles were: Tokens of Possession: The Northern Voyages of Martin Frobisher; Mounds of Sacred Earth: The Burial Mounds of Ontario, and The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James. His history of James Bay is expected to be published about Christmas.

Dr. Kenyon had seen many old graves and had no desire to have his remains rest there. In a television interview on CBLT in 1980 he said he would like to be cremated with his ashes scattered over the French River or James Bay. He did not want to spend an eternity lying with others "in nicest straight lines."

He leaves his wife, Eva; two daughters, Diane and Christine, and one grandchild.

Walter Kenyon: An Appreciation

Jock McAndrews

Walter, my valued colleague and dear friend is gone. I first met Walter on a visit to the ROM in January, 1967. After chatting I mentioned that I needed to rent a car and he generously volunteered his assistant, Claus Breede, to drive me to Budget to get the car. Upon my joining the Museum he shared with me his interest on the prehistoric Indian use of wild rice, a subject stemming from his excavation of the Swan Lakes site in northwestern Ontario. He then provided money and the use of his cranky Land Rover (he called it his island lord) for field work on the history of wild rice. Pollen analysis subsequently showed wild rice to have been available to the several prehistoric cultures he excavated.

Four years ago he retired from the Department of New World Archaeology. Thereafter, on three or four mornings a week, Eva dropped him off at the Canadiana Building. Upon climbing three floors to the Botany Department, loud greetings were exchanged and coffee and cigar-break declared. His transparent flattery cheered us all, including Herb his cockatiel. After break he settled to work on his various projects, including a guest curatorship for an exhibition in B.C.
museum, advising James Bay Cree on reconstructing trade forts as tourist attractions, but most of all—writing. He wrote several popular articles and book reviews, but mostly he worked on his books. He was pleased with his “Mounds of Sacred Earth: Burial Mounds of Ontario” when it was released a few weeks ago. His “History of James Bay” will be published in December. Last January, to keep abreast of the modern trend in writing, he bought a computer and began to learn word processing. When he first started, he allowed that he had a great fear that he would “push the wrong button and cause the machine to split down the middle where up until dangling participles and misplaced modifiers would ‘come spilling out all over the floor.’ Once he got past this fear he speeded up to the point where he nearly finished his last manuscript, “Arctic Argonauts: A History of Arctic Exploration.” Plans are being made to have it completed. His bibliography is on file with the OAS Librarian.

Walter was more than an archaeologist and scholar. He took an interest in our day-to-day problems; no manuscript was too convoluted or unfamiliar for his gentle corrections and the more personal counsel he offered. We were all touched by this wonderful individual.

By Norma Knowlton

On September 17, 1986, there occurred the official re-opening of the Zion Schoolhouse on Finch Avenue East. This is a one-room red brick school, built in 1869 and used continually for education of local children as well as a community center until 1955. After that date it underwent a slow but definite decomposition until about fourteen years ago when it was noticed by Betty Suetherland while she was canvassing the area during a political campaign. The North York Historical Board has now restored it to the period of 1910. It is to be used to show schoolchildren what it was like to go to school back then by having a class spend a whole day at the school. Both public and separate schoolswill be using it extensively.

The ceremony were held outside on the lawn; fortunately it was a beautiful fall day. The breeze was cool but the sun warm. Representatives of municipal and provincial governments gave short but appropriate speeches. The band of the Zion Junior High School as well as the choir of Sts. Cosmas and Damian Catholic School performed very professionally. The thing I found most impressive however, was the sense of living history. Many of those present were former students of the school. One group from 1922 or 1923 had virtually a reunion as they recognized each other, evidently after many years apart. One man reminisced as he explained that the finish was worn off the floor because that was where the pupils came to the front of the class to cite.
Meetings:

OTTAWA

O.A.S. CHAPTERS
Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112
Dean Knight
Marilyn Cornies-Milne
Lynn Moir, 7 Laurelwood Ct.,
Guelph, Onto N1G3V2

Newsletter THEBIRDSTONE- Editor: Lois McCulloch
Chapter Fees Individual $6
Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding
and August. Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King St.S., Waterloo.

President Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401
Vice-President Linda Gibbs
Treasurer George Connoy
Secretary Margaret Flanagan, 159
Bruce St., Apt.1I3,
London, Ont. N6C IH2

Newsletter KEWA- Editor:
Chapter Fees Individual $12, Family $14, Institutional $16
Usually at 8 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month, excluding
and August. Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

President Stephen L. Cumbaa (613) 235-8696
Vice-President Phyllis Lenethen
Treasurer Marion Clark, 400 Second Ave.,
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 2J4

Newsletter THEOTTAWAARCHAEOLOGIST- Editor:
Chapter Fees Individual $15, Family $17, Student $10
Meetings: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, excluding
June, July and August. Victoria Memorial Bldg., Metcalfe
& Laidlaw Streets.

THUNDERBAY

President Frances Duke (807) 683-5375
Vice-President George Holborn
Secretary/Treasurer

GRAND RIVER

Meetings:

LONDON

Meetings:

TORONTO

Newsletter WANIKAN- Editor: Ruth Hamilton
Chapter Fees Individual $4
Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, excluding
and August. The National Exhibition Centre, Balmoral Avenue.

President Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732
Vice-President Tony Stapells
Treasurer Marjorie Clarkson
Secretary Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd.,
Etobicoke, Ont. M9C3C6

Newsletter PROFILE- Editor: Jane Sacchetti
Chapter Fees Individual $8
Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of each month, excluding
and August. Room 561a Sidney Smith Hall, St. George St., Toronto.

President Laurie Leclair (519) 727-5769
Vice-President Rosemary Denunzio
Treasurer Peter Reid
Secretary Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R. 1,
Tecumseh, Ont. N6G 2L9

Newsletter SQUIRREL COUNTRYGAZETTE- Editor: Peter Reid
Chapter Fees Individual $3
Usually at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, excluding
and August. Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Ave., Windsor.

Meetings:

WINDSOR