



# ARCH NOTES

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## November Meeting

The November meeting of the O.A.S. will be held on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18 in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Speaker for the evening will be our Vice-President, Patsy Cook, and her subject ... "The Uxbridge Ossuary - An Interim Report".

Please note the change of day from Wednesday to Thursday for this meeting.

## Editor - Ontario Archaeology

It was with regret that the Executive received the resignation, to take effect in December this year, of Dr. Wm. Hurley as Editor of "Ontario Archaeology". The Society is deeply indebted to him for his years of devoted effort in maintaining the excellence of this nationally respected scientific journal.

The Executive is now considering applicants for this position and would like to hear from any interested archaeologists. This position does not require residence in Toronto. Please address submissions to the President, Dr. Howard Savage.

## Christmas Banquet

The Christmas Banquet this year is being held over until early in 1977. Further details later.

Newsletter of

**The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)**

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

C O N T E N T S

Much of this month's newsletter is devoted to the two important symposia held in Toronto in October -- our own and that of the Royal Society of Canada. Topics discussed in these symposia covered many aspects of Archaeology and cogent summaries of all the speakers' papers are presented here. Publication of complete papers from both symposia is expected in 1977.

Thanks are due to our new reporter, Janet Cooper, for her extensive reporting of both these conferences.

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Joseph Brant Archaeological Society

If you live around Burlington the J.B.A.S. provides a lively and general archaeological programme. On October 25, Dr. Kent Day, Director of the R.O.M.'s Peruvian Expedition, addressed the Society on the "Gold for the Gods" exhibition. On November 22, Dr. Bill Finlayson is discussing "Crawford Lake and the Pickering Archaeological Sites in Southern Ontario". An archaeological picnic was recently held at Bronte Creek Park, complete with an atlatl competition! The Society is arranging a tour, probably in January, to see the treasures of Tutankhamen in Washington, U.S.A. If you are interested, contact Cam Cullis 632-3711 or Liz Millar 634-6940.

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ARCH NOTES Facts and Figures - November 1976

Initial Mailing this month was to 453 members, as follows:

<u>Metro Toronto</u>	<u>Rest of Ontario</u>	<u>Outside Ontario</u>	<u>Outside Canada</u>	<u>Total</u>
173	180	18	20	391
10	20	12	20	62 Institutions
183	200	30	40	453

This is our largest membership to date.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION

In the absence of Dr. Norman Emerson, who was prevented at the last moment from attending, OAS President Howard Savage gave the opening remarks and welcomed well over 200 registrants to this all-day Symposium at the Four Seasons Sheraton Hotel in Toronto.

Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies - Clyde Kennedy

The morning session began with Clyde Kennedy's progress report on work undertaken during the summer of 1976; a comprehensive report on his studies to the end of the 1975 season has already appeared in Arch Notes (September 1976). Mr. Kennedy described high, previously unreported beaches of the Champlain Sea, which existed in the Ottawa Lowlands between about 13,000 and 10,000 years ago, according to radiocarbon dates on marine shells. The bones from the right forefin of a mature bowhead whale, excavated by a sand contractor in one of these beaches, confirmed the designation of the beach as marine. Palaeo-Indian artifacts have not been found along shorelines of the westerly limit of the Champlain Sea, but high Ottawa River terraces and shores of abandoned river channels have yielded Archaic artifacts, including quartzite, side-notched projectile points weighing up to 35 grams. Surveys have suggested that Laurentian, and possibly earlier, Archaic artifacts do not occur below an elevation of about 20 feet above the present Ottawa River level; this situation may be related to the flow of the Nipissing I stage of the Great Lakes into the Ottawa Valley.

Recent Developments in the Search for Early Man in Ontario - Peter Storck

Following work in the Alliston area in 1973 and a shoreline study of the area to the north in 1974, Peter Storck surveyed the site of a former lagoon near Kincardine and discovered an early Palaeo-Indian fluted point site in the 1976 season.

The lagoon, formed by an early stage of Lake Algonquin circa 11,200 BP, would have been an attractive camping spot. Specimens of fresh, water-worn flakes were found at the southern border of the barrier bar, some 85 feet above Lake Huron. There were three terraces in the area and one water-worn flake was found at about 644 ft., on the first terrace below the barrier bar. If the fossil beach on which this flake was found is one of the post-Algonquin beaches, the flake would have been formed circa 10,600-10,000 BP, and would provide evidence of a relatively early date for human occupation in Ontario.

At the Fisher site, south-east of Collingwood, a fluted-point site was discovered a short distance behind the barrier bar, beside what used to be a pond or swamp area. Two factory locations and three concentrations of channel flakes and fluted points were excavated, most of the artifacts worked from a light cream chert brought from the nearby Niagara escarpment. Examination and analysis of the artifacts uncovered still leaves it open to speculation as to whether the Fisher site is contemporaneous with Lake Algonquin. Although the camp sites show great differences in the types of tools, it is suggested that these

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differences are those of activity areas, rather than differences indicating discrete camp sites occupied at different times. Lithic material uncovered at the Park Hill site north-west of London bore close similarities to that at the Fisher site. Both sites may have been occupied by similar peoples, or even by the same band.

Archaeological Investigations of the Pickering Phase in the Rice Lake Area, Ontario - Robert Pearce

Under the direction of Dr. Richard B. Johnson of Trent University, a multi-component Iroquois village site was excavated on East Sugar Island during the 1976 season. Some 18,027 items were catalogued during the season, which saw the excavation of two longhouses, a midden and a portion of the palisade which surrounded a villa estimated to have been at least 0.6 acres in extent.

This Richardson site was a typical one, located on a stream, flanked by a hill and easily defensible by virtue of a clear view to the south and west. A well-developed bone industry existed and indicated the wide variety of food resources available in the immediate area. Subsistence evidence also suggested a well-rounded diet consisting of fish, mammals, birds, corn and other wild plants. It was interesting to note that over 80% of all the bird bones recovered were those of the passenger pigeon. By contrast, the lithic industry was poorly represented, although chert was not at all scarce; adzes constitute the majority of lithics uncovered. Regional variation shows up especially well in the decorative techniques of the pottery and suggests a high degree of interaction between villages. Inland villages appear to have been occupied on a year-round basis, though 8 camp sites were identified as exploitation sites only.

The excavation of the Richardson site and the identification of other villages and camp sites in the area has added significantly to our understanding of the temporal and spatial aspects of the early Iroquoian stage in south-eastern Ontario.

Excavations at the Glen Meyer Reid Site, Long Point, Lake Erie - Milt Wright

The Reid site is a late-dating (circa 1275 AD) Glen Meyer village located one mile north of Long Point, Lake Erie. Excavations funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and McMaster University resulted in the definition of a one-acre, double-palisaded village with six longhouse structures. Reid burial patterns provide the first substantial set of data regarding this little-known aspect of Glen Meyer culture.

A high frequency of crescent stampings was notable in the 277 specimens of vessel rims recovered and all were representative of the late Glen Meyer stage. The 41 ceramic and lithic portions recovered are associated with the Glen Meyer and with the continuum into Middleport times. Among the abundant lithics at the site, some 200 specimens were projectile points and these were predominantly triangular. Most of the 68 portions in bone and antler were found

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O.A.S. Symposium - cont'd

in house pits and they included gaming pieces and beads as well as awls and needles. Floral and faunal remains were both numerous; in the latter, fish were especially prominent.

Preliminary analysis of the Reid site artifacts, in conjunction with settlement and burial patterns, offers significant insight into the composition of the late Glen Meyer culture. Most significant, however, are those insights Reid offers with regard to the Glen Meyer/Pickering amalgamation questions and the resultant formation of the Middleport horizon of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition.

Neutral Ceramics - Ian Kenyon

Neutral pottery is typically Iroquoian, its simple globular shapes concentrating most of the decoration on the collar. Seven common motifs appear: triangular units with some units left blank, a series of horizontal lines, a criss-cross, a simple oblique, a triangular design, herring bone pattern and a plain collar with some secondary decoration elsewhere. The first three methods of decoration prevail in early times and are later rare.

A progressive decrease in the incidence of incising the neck is paralleled in the Huron sequence and provides evidence of continuing interaction between closely-related groups. The Neutral sequence also shows intrusive foreign influences, notably Mississippian, marked by the use of fabric- or cord-marked pottery and by the disappearance of collar decoration with the retention of some rim decoration.

Within the Neutral villages themselves there are at least two important variations: function and mean collar height. At essentially contemporaneous sites, where no radical differences are expected, we find mean collar height differences which suggest sub-tribal units and inter-tribal variability. The capacity of Neutrals, attested by rim radii, also varies substantially and suggests that small pots were used by individuals, medium-sized pots designed for the nuclear family unit and large pots intended for feasts within communities containing several families. It is possible that small sites were seasonal camp grounds where large pots would be an unwelcome encumbrance, but there nonetheless appears to be a clear relation between site size and pot size.

The Archaeological Survey of Georgian Bay - First Season - Jim Wright

The 1976 season was the first of a five-year survey plan of the island areas between the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, with five objectives: to establish the extent to which prehistoric man was capable of exploiting a large body of water, to determine the seasonality of occupations, to assess the constancy of occupation through time and space, to attempt to correlate geological and archaeological data relevant to water fluctuations in Georgian Bay and to locate spatial contact points between cultural groups down through time.

Jim Wright showed a film of the past summer's work, amply illustrating the difficulties of terrain encountered at the Glen site on Flowerpot Island and on Fitzwilliam and Cove Islands. The problems of excavating the Glen site on limestone bedrock are many, but, judging by tree falls,

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it will prove a rich one. Evidence of earlier material relating to assemblies on the mainland indicates Algonkian contact and the site is thought to be a multi-component site.

This season's work clearly indicates that prehistoric man did indeed make good use of the offshore waters and its islands; examination of lithics and faunal analysis is in progress and will provide information on seasonality and constancy of occupation. Although there is some correlation of geological data already, early material has been encountered that poses problems yet to be resolved.

The Boyd Site - An Early Woodland Burial Site in Ontario - John Dawkins, Michael Spence and Ronald Williamson

The Boyd site is near Long Point, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Brief excavations there in 1975 revealed several burials and associated offerings that date to the Early Woodland period, perhaps about 800 BC. Punctates were the most distinguishing feature of the 118 sherds recovered; these coil-construction ceramics are crude, thick and cord-marked, much like contemporaneous material from Michigan and elsewhere in Ontario. Most of the artifacts were recovered in the cache or offering state and there was an extensive use of red ochre. Excavators discovered a rich cache of flint points and scrapers; in general, lithics were numerous. Offerings included copper beads and bracelets, polished slate gorgets and pendants, animal bones, side notched points and galena cubes. The site is evidently a burial area, with evidence of only seasonal and sequential occupation; the suggestion that offerings were those of the social group as a whole is made considering the offerings themselves, in what can only be construed as a cemetery, and the fact that the area is one containing a great concentration of red ochre.

The Interment of Infants of the Ontario Iroquois - Mima Kapches

The period of ossuary interment practice begins about 1300 AD and extends to the period of contact, that is, the Middle Prehistoric to the Historic Period as delimited by Wright (1966). This range was chosen for examination since it is theoretically the period of the development and elaboration of the ossuary interment ritual, practised for the majority of the population but often not accorded to infants and small children. Various rituals and beliefs of the Huron surrounding birth and death help us to understand the rationale for the practices on in-house and in-vessel interment of infants and small children, as revealed in the archaeological data and in written sources such as those of the Jesuits. From the latter, for example, we learn that the choosing of a location where the soul could be reborn was a belief which determined the location of the copper or pottery vessels containing infant and child remains. Data from relevant sites and their interpretation are significant, but there is, as yet, a relatively small sample available on which to establish any broad, general conclusions.

Cultural Characteristics of Prehistoric Iroquois - Shelley Saunders

Little comprehensive attention has centred on non-ossuary interments of the middle and late prehistoric periods, but recent evidence corroborating ethnographic accounts has sparked cultural explanations for non-ossuary burials in southern Ontario. A number of techniques of data-retrieval from burials are available to provide archaeologists with essential

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O.A.S. Symposium - cont'd

information in their attempts to reconstruct unified interpretations of mortuary practices. Many may seem self-evident, but they have not always been carried out in the past.

The value of a number of varied photographs, taken in situ, cannot be over-emphasized; the question of orientation is important, and descriptive terms are too generalized for visual reconstruction. The excavator should possess a thorough knowledge of the possible range of movement of the human skeleton and special care should be taken with respect to the continuity of bones in situ. The completeness of the skeleton should be carefully checked. In this connection, we are reminded that the number of bones common (206) is not reached until middle age; before that time, there are more. Any such supernumerary bones could, in addition, consist of almost any soft tissue which has calcified, or of tumors, kidney stones and the like. It is advisable to gauge both simple ossification/fusion and tooth calcification by taking x-rays, and to note aberrations which can indicate genetic relationships of individuals. All skeletal anomalies should, in fact, be observed and recorded in situ. Even cremated material can be substantially reconstructed; careful observation in situ assists in obtaining metric and morphological facts.

Standards are now available for all long bones for infants and sub-adults, and female standards for aging the pubic symphysis offer one of the best methods for aging female adults. A new method for adult aging involves changes seen at the sacroiliac joint on the articular surface of the hip bone, one of the last bones to decay and therefore likely to be best preserved upon discovery. The pelvic bone is still the best for determining sex, but there is now some evidence that dental measurement can also be quite helpful.

Unfortunately, many techniques which should most properly be field techniques have been relegated to the laboratory. Restoration and reinforcement of interest in careful analysis and descriptions of burials in situ will reward the professional by yielding a great deal of functional information which would otherwise be lost.

Excavations at the Ball Site - 1976 - Dean Knight

Ten weeks of excavation at the Ball site, near Warminster, Ontario, have produced evidence of a large, permanently-occupied proto-historic Huron village. The majority of the work has been directed towards understanding the settlement patterns of the site and includes complete or partial excavation of nine houses from three different areas of the site. Evidence gathered from these houses indicates a homogenous, rather than heterogenous, occupation. Only one midden has been located and excavated; it also reinforces the homogenous nature of the site. Rimsherd and pipe analysis suggest circa 1600 as the date of occupation. Limited testing thus far has failed to uncover any evidence of a palisade.

The work has brought to light a number of problems, including the noticeable lack of bone material, a small number of pipe fragments, as well as the lack of deep midden deposits. Continued work is anticipated, to help answer these and other questions.

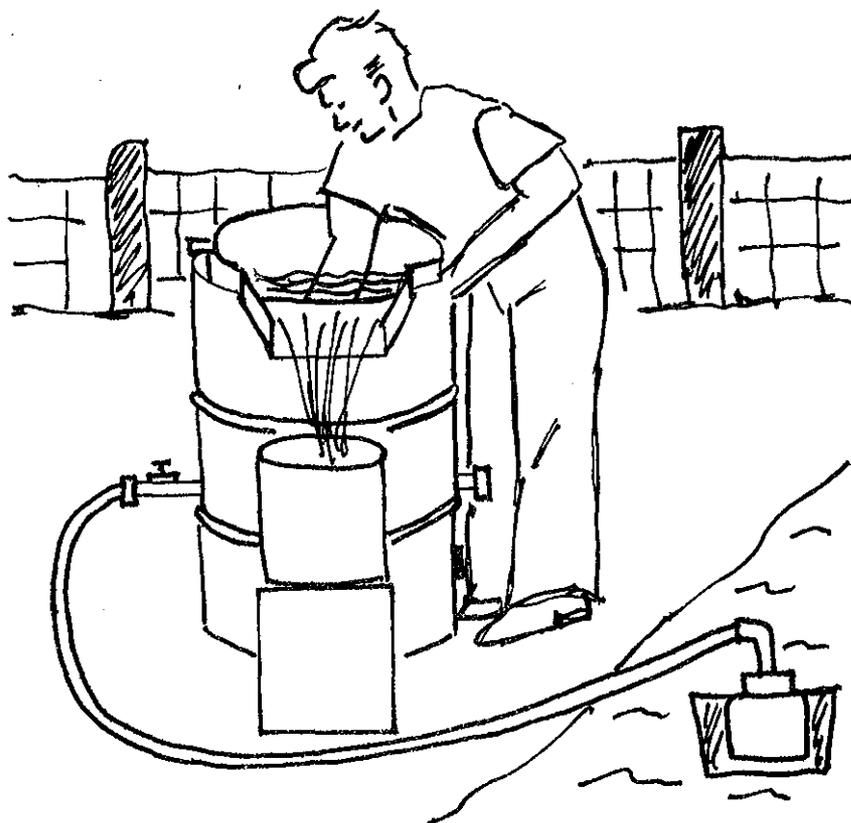
Janet Cooper

Recovery of Charred Plant Remains from a Prehistoric Site near Beeton, Ontario

R.D. Fecteau, Royal Ontario Museum

Studies of subsistence are producing a growing interest in archaeobotany in Ontario, e.g. Finlayson (1975 Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto). With a thorough examination of charred seed remains we gain an understanding of prehistoric diet and perhaps seasonality in subsistence patterns.

It is perhaps timely to comment on the recovery of charred plant remains from excavations, directed by Prof. Marti Latta of Scarborough College, at the Beeton site in Ontario. Our water separation, or flotation method, used a SMAP machine (acronym for Shell Mound Archaeological Project in Kentucky, U.S.A.). At the R.O.M. we constructed such a machine following Patty Jo Watson's design (Mid-Continental Jour. Arch. 1976) and used it to float archaeological soils in August 1976.



The SMAP Machine

How does this SMAP machine operate and how does it compare with other techniques? Briefly, water is pumped through a hose into the drum and emerges from a spray head directed up at the screened bottom of the wash tub. The soil sample (in a 10 litre bucket) is poured into the wash tub where it is dispersed both by water from the spray head and gentle stirring by the operator. The charred plant fragments (light fraction) float over the sluiceway and are caught in two geological sieves, a 2 mm sieve for a coarse fraction and 0.6 mm sieve for a fine fraction. A heavy fraction (stones, bone, flint, sherds and the like) accumulates on the screened bottom of the wash tub. The light fractions are emptied onto labelled newspaper by carefully tapping the bottom edge of the sieve. A foil wrapped label is enclosed with each sample and the newspaper is folded over and sealed with masking tape. The heavy fraction is collected by

Recovery of Charred Plant Remains - cont'd

loosening the clamp holding the screening to the wash tub and removing the screen and emptying the contents onto the labelled newspaper to be packaged.

How does this flotation method compare with other methods? In the hand-flotation technique two people handle one sample: one person partially immerses a screen-bottomed tub containing the soil sample in water and agitates the sample by rotating the tub in a back and forth motion while a second person skims off the light fraction material. With the SMAP machine, one person can handle the entire flotation operation, albeit two people are better. If a number of hand-flotation systems are employed much useful manpower is taken from the archaeological excavations.

Most archaeological sites in Southern Ontario are located near small creeks, ponds or house water: at the Beeton site we used the pond at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McCague, our campsite hosts. With soil in bags, water at hand, pump in water and great lengths of extension cord (200') to connect the pump to the electric supply, we proceeded to float what we later found out to be 690 litres of soil. With the able assistance of Vicky Marchant, a student at Scarborough College, we managed to float and label all the archaeological soils in six working days.

Subsequent laboratory processing has led to preliminary identifications of charred plant remains from the Beeton site. Sieving, sorting and identification is continuing on the remainder of the Beeton site material. The one cultigen identified is Zea mays (corn), and the three wild food plants identified are Rubus (blackberry), Sambucus (elderberry) and Chenopodium. The charcoal collected, which represents 90% of the identifiable charred plant remains, has yet to be identified. When the charcoal is identified we can determine what wood was used for fuel in prehistoric domestic cooking and heating. The charcoal also provides a fossil sample of the vegetation.

In the light of the flotation field work this past summer at the Beeton site and subsequent laboratory processing, one should be well aware of equipment cost (\$200 for the construction of the SMAP machine), and of the amount of manpower hours invested in flotation. The SMAP flotation technique as we practiced it is twice as efficient as a hand-flotation technique in that it requires one operator only (in good weather conditions) whereas the hand-flotation technique requires two to four people to float the same amount of material. Considering the short summer season in Southern Ontario, this is a matter of concern to archaeologists.

Laboratory procedure is extremely time consuming. The initial sorting techniques are quick and efficient, but identifying the material is a slow process if precise results are to be obtained.

Finally, the most important step is that of interpreting the significance of archaeobotanical remains and their relevance in understanding the overall subsistence patterns of a prehistoric people.

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA SYMPOSIUM

OCTOBER 22 and 23

The Ontario Archaeological Society was well-represented at the recent state-of-the-art symposium "New Perspectives in Canadian Archaeology" held at the Royal Ontario Museum.

The roster of speakers contained many eminent figures in the profession and provided valuable contributions from representatives of the Native Peoples, the Inuit Tapirisat, federal and provincial government agencies, universities and both public and private institutions. Papers presented touched on all parts of the world, since the nature of the symposium was to define the commitment of Canada to archaeology both at home and abroad.

Proceedings of the symposium will be printed and available to the general public early in the new year, at a cost of \$5.00; copies may be ordered through Miss Lucille Hoskins of the Office of the Chief Archaeologist at the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C3.

Janet Cooper

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Carl-Axel Moberg of the Archaeological Institute at the University of Goetborg, Sweden, warned that the deeply-held belief in the evolutionist tradition, while it has provided a common factor uniting east and west, tends to isolate archaeologists from anthropologists, linguists, natural scientists and non-evolutionary archaeologists. In his view, there was a definite connection between the relationship of archaeologists to those in the natural sciences and the extent of interest (or disinterest) in the ecological aspect of the tasks to hand.

Pointing out that, in most other countries, there is one word to include both the arts and the sciences, Dr. Moberg asked us "Do you have a semantic problem or a domestic problem?"

Michael Coe, a new-world archaeologist who is well known for his publications on Central America and is a Professor of Anthropology at Yale University, reviewed recent trends in method and theory and explained the significance of new dating and search techniques. Dr. Coe saw the future concerns of Canadian archaeologists as twofold: to attempt to answer the question "to what extent do material assemblages reflect the total culture of a people" by going beyond these remains into the lives of the people themselves and by taking the lead in proving, disproving or explaining the premises used by prehistorians. In both these endeavours, Dr. Coe predicted the important role of the historical archaeologist.

Philip Smith, an anthropologist at the University of Montreal, provided a bird's-eye view that put the recent burst of interest in Canadian archaeology in perspective. He documented the explosive entry of Canadians into archaeology, especially into old-world archaeology, and noted that, until about 1960, Canadian archaeologists had only been interested in Canada--with the notable exception of long-standing activity in Classical and Egyptian areas.

Developments in the field have definitely not been uniform, as indicated by statistics which show a heavy concentration in the eastern Mediterranean basin, south-west Asia and the Aegean, along with a lack of interest in sub-Saharan Africa which is surprising in view of its historical importance and the pronounced concentration of geographical and economic effort being expended there. Dr. Smith also pointed out an evident lack of emphasis on pre-Neolithic archaeology and a positive disinterest in prehistoric art. In conclusion, the question was asked "Are we overspecialized?", with the inference that it might, perhaps, be better not to spread ourselves too thin.

David Pendergast of the Royal Ontario Museum and an archaeologist whose sphere is Central America, defined one problem that Canadian archaeologists have yet to face up to: public acceptance of the validity of the work they are undertaking now and planning for the future. In his opinion, financial support has been generous and he concludes that the problem is one of identity, rather than funding. He made some practical suggestions for improving the archaeologist's image: imaginative alternation and augmentation of museum displays, the supplementation of technical reports with public writing that gives the layman an understanding and appreciation of the value of the work undertaken, enhancement of the undergraduate program and more extensive media coverage for significant discoveries.

Statistically, of the 34 grants given in the last decade, those for Latin America have been few. Although there are significant data contained in almost all Canadian work over the past 15 years and publication has proceeded well, it was suggested that perhaps now was the time to pause and assess our contribution and to decide on where we should be headed in the future.

Richard Pearson of the Department of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia, spoke on Far Eastern archaeology. Although he was able to assure us that a generation of scholars is now emerging to work on East Asian problems and that a body of East Asian students is here to gain the technological skills to take back home with them, Dr. Pearson made the point that language is one of the major obstacles to training in this area: many languages are still not available to students in Canada. In considering what our role should be, we should remember that there are an increasing number of people from South-East Asia living here, and their culture is becoming part of our heritage. In addition, it is our duty to inform Canadians about large parts of the globe in order that they may understand patterns of human behaviour; our work must, therefore, embrace the archaeology of the world.

In relation to these peoples' cultural properties, we should place more emphasis on subsistence culture and should interpret the basic data from a perspective different from the Canadian one. Additionally, we should endeavour, whenever possible, to avoid duplicating the work being done by archaeologists in their respective countries; perhaps it would be better for us to work with counterparts on projects of mutual interest, rather than setting up schools. Finally, Dr. Pearson urged us to take a strong stand against the scandal of stolen art treasures.

George MacDonald of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa defined four basic responsibilities of institutions: research, resource management, public education and repository control. Research is never the primary function, because analysis and dating facilities are not funded well enough to be sustained; staffing and funding by government are inadequate to provide effective resource management, though some order might be brought to this task by definition of the resource base and of priorities; more feedback from researchers is required to make their work publicly acceptable; a first step has been taken in the maintenance of archives, inventories and conservation by the establishment of the Canadian Conservation Institute.

Mr. MacDonald deplored the fact that in Canada, unlike many other countries, few archaeological societies have chapters at the local level, and that regional themes are stronger than national ones. One important disadvantage of these phenomena is that there is no broadening of the public base. The dearth of information available to the Canadian public has limited its co-operation and resulted in a stunning apathy towards archaeology in general. There is much the archaeologist can do to change this situation and improve the public image of the profession. One positive way to instil enthusiasm for archaeology, particularly prehistoric archaeology, would be to emphasize the continuous theme of our national history--something that has not yet been seriously attempted.

Pierre Nadon, Staff Archaeologist with the National Historic Sites and Parks Branch of Parks Canada, spoke on historic archaeology in Canada, stressing the importance of contact sites in this country. Viking, frontier and trading post sites are of real interest to both Europeans and Canadians; they constitute what may be termed EuroCanadian archaeology. It is an unfortunate fact that "Sunday amateurs" are usually considered suitable for excavation of such sites, where multidisciplinary arrangements are so essential for proper research. Perhaps, suggested M. Nadon, our "quantity rather than quality" of archaeological work undertaken on historical sites is due to the fact that, archaeologically speaking, we have yet to reach intellectual puberty. In his opinion, Canada has yet to provide a piece of original research of any real interest in this field, beyond the small portion of the discipline pertinent.

Mme. M. Badour of the Canada Council outlined the philosophy of Canada Council funding. She admitted that the Canada Council has been markedly producer-oriented, and a commitment to university scholars -- who were thought to be the best judges of worthwhile undertakings -- has lately been challenged as socially irrelevant. With the establishment of the Consultative Committee, a body of archaeologists, the Council has moved from its passive, or directive, role to a more active, or indicative, one. From the Council's viewpoint, two key problems exist: that of the extended time plan of most archaeological research work today (for which the Extended Grant is a solution) and that of salvage or rescue archaeology (where the policy has been to exclude such projects).

Mme. Badour felt that the Council had accomplished a great deal towards strengthening the research infrastructure during the past seven years, and she offered some suggestions that might facilitate funding: utilization of the Negotiated Grant for large long-term projects, imaginative collaboration in setting research objectives, and the pooling of the resources of a number of universities.

R. B. Willis, secretary of the Richard Ivey Foundation, commented on observations he had made over a long period of time, and particularly in Ontario. The old view of archaeologists as fusty individuals, working in isolation, taking their own time to complete their work and exhibiting no interest in other sciences which might have helped them, has changed rapidly with the new interest in preservation of historic monuments. Many new provincial bodies sprang up to organize the work being undertaken, corporations began to support such work, heritage statutes were enacted, and deadlines for completion assumed a new importance.

But, noted Mr. Willis, the government did all the funding; except for conservation aspects, the private sector took little interest in archaeology. Now, with economic constraints in effect, Canadian archaeologists must find ways and means to make their work better known to everyone, and especially to the general public. Archaeologists are well-advised to give thought to the most effective structure by which their work can be achieved, without sacrificing academic integrity and quality.

Walter Hlady of the Department of the Secretary of State in Manitoba, and a member of the Manitoba Archaeological Society, spoke to us on the role of the amateur in archaeology, a role which is being increasingly limited by legislation.

Depending on their leadership and the involvement of their membership, archaeological societies have had a varying degree of success. They have often been influential in developing the interest of the layman or of students in archaeology and have sometimes been responsible for project funding by government and other groups. They have surveyed many sites and are active in analyzing and synthesizing archaeological information, and in getting archaeological material into reports. Their role as watchdogs to preserve our archaeological heritage should not be overlooked. In addition, many amateurs are skilled technicians in the field and in the laboratory.

A close co-operation between the professional and the amateur is important, but the degree of this relationship has fluctuated greatly. Misunderstandings, differing goals, manipulation of the amateur, cases of intellectual snobbery or even merely a clash of personalities, have all been causes of negative experiences which result in the under-utilization of an important archaeological resource. In Mr. Hlady's opinion, there is a role for everyone, and he urged co-operation between these two groups to meet the important challenges of today and tomorrow.

Christopher Turnbull, Provincial Archaeologist of New Brunswick, outlined the role of government in archaeology, pointing out that, although there is much variety in legislation across Canada, the government has, since 1970, been accepting public responsibility for the national heritage and for resource management.

There is an established structure in government for the preservation of our cultural heritage, but a good working relationship must be established between the program, its legislation and the public. As archaeologists, we must encourage the right kind of research and effectively coordinate various research programs--and we must succeed at the popular level. Grass roots support is essential and, in this respect, government archaeologists may have the best opportunities to utilize those methods available for achieving wide public acceptance. Our greatest challenge is to create an organization that will be able to exert pressure, respond effectively and look out for its own interests. At the same time, we must always remember that archaeology belongs to the people and is being administered by their elected representatives.

William Byrne, of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, spoke to us on archaeological resource management and pointed out the danger that, if the archaeological community does not soon provide its own conservation regulations, these will be provided for us.

There has been a gradual but steady shift in philosophy at both the public and ministerial levels to an almost militant insistence on archaeological preservation; archaeological concerns are now an integral part of all planning and archaeological resources are considered inherent to the value of a community. The usual first step of justifying implementation has been eliminated and the initial stimulus is now a planning need and a resources management concern.

Although it will place a heavy burden on an archaeological community short of qualified people to use the funds available in the most effective way, taking advantage of these new opportunities is essential. Clear guidelines must be established for archaeological resource management programs and we must decide, very quickly, what we want to emerge. We must agree on our terms of reference, and we cannot presume to ignore the wide range, and often conflicting interests, of such archaeological users as the general public, professionals, students, institutions, government and industry.

W. E. Taylor, Jr., Director of the National Museum of Man, speaking on archaeology's motivations and attitudes since 1945, noted a persisting weakness to copy the United States and asked if this is self-inflicted dependence. He suggested that we use the experience most relevant for us; this could be that of the United States, but it could also be that of many other parts of the world. Mr. Taylor expressed regret at the isolation between Canada's domestic and export archaeologists and at our neglect of attention to our native peoples. We were asked if there was an over-commitment to research in our universities, with the implication that those in these institutions and in others, such as museums, should also engage in teaching.

In Mr. Taylor's opinion, the relationship between fieldwork and subsequent publication left much to be desired, and he urged more public relations activity in this respect. He also predicted that archaeology will become more "business-like"; although multi-funding can lessen our dependence on government, we must, of necessity, learn to deal effectively with increasingly complex legislation and bureaucracy.

Laurent Girouard, of the Department of the Secretary of State in Montreal and formerly Secretary-General of the Consultative Council of the Indian Association of Quebec, is also a freelance archaeologist.

He asked us to realize that the Canadian native peoples generally view anthropologists, archaeologists and the like as agents of colonizations; they therefore react to archaeology with aloofness, scorn and even open aggression. James Bay is a good example of a situation which occurs everywhere: the developers make a secret arrangement with government, a corporation or other agency, the "Amerindian" reacts against the aggressor, there is a legal battle and then the archaeologists are called in to carry out their work to "save the cultural heritage". In this as in other contexts, the archaeologist does have the opportunity to change his identity: he can bring his discipline much more into focus with the native peoples' daily life and he can encourage their active participation by initiating training programs. The resolution of current problems will not, however, be easily achieved; we must always remember that native peoples' demands will often run counter to those of Canadians in general.

George Swinden, a research associate in partnership with the Inuit Tapirisat, provided planning and policy guidelines for mutually fruitful association between ourselves and the Inuit Tapirisat who wish to participate, but are isolated by archaeologists' lack of communication and organization in areas of their particular concern.

We are reminded that the Inuit see archaeology as a means, not an end, and that they reject scholarly indifference and professional aloofness. In recent years, there has happily been something of an attitudinal breakthrough: a native person is now recognized as an expert, but a different kind of expert.

Documents, newly-published or in preparation by Inuit, represent their point of view and confirm that their consent will only emerge through consultation and that they expect to have a "partnership" relationship with those who would excavate their history and document their way of living and

knowing. The results of any such research must be presented to them in an accessible form; their expertise must be recognized and utilized; the development of new skills should be encouraged; cross-cultural workshops can be established. Finally, the Inuit Cultural Institute should be formally acknowledged as the broker for the Inuit, and their regional associations and councils consulted before and during excavations.

Basil Johnston, a lecturer in the Royal Ontario Museum's Department of Ethnology, offered us an inspired analogy designed to deactivate intellectualization of the Indian point of view. Departing from his written paper, he spoke to each one of us personally in a remarkably candid and thoughtful address. Wisely, no attempt is being made here to create an effective reconstruction of all he communicated.

Jerome S. Cybulski of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa provided us with a physical anthropologist's view of the scientific aspects of archaeology. In his opinion, it was unfortunate that physical anthropology has often been looked to for answers that should more properly have been provided by cultural anthropologists.

The discipline has been incorrectly regarded as merely a tool by many who do not take into account that, for example, physical anthropology uses demographic structure for vital statistics, such as genetic change influence, when studying early cultural groups. Health patterns and social and trade distributions are also defined through physical anthropology. Nor is it merely a discipline of the laboratory; on-site research is often necessary, especially with respect to excavations involving native peoples, where cultural recovery programs have been initiated by the peoples themselves. Speaking generally, Mr. Cybulski made it clear that he felt we ought to become much more committed to the native peoples of our country.

Walter Currie, Professor of Native Studies at Trent University, asked us a number of questions pertinent to archaeologists vis-a-vis the native peoples and stressed the need for a partnership between the two.

With respect to sites on, adjacent to or even some distance from native lands, whose permission is necessary for excavation? What are the rules governing the digging up and display of bodies from burial grounds? With whom is any knowledge gained shared? With respect to the last question, Dr. Currie urged heritage teaching in the schools which would incorporate the information archaeologists have gathered through their work. Such knowledge can be profitably used to alter misconceptions held and to remove such anachronisms as "primitive" from our language.

Bruce Trigger, a well-known and widely-read archaeologist with the Department of Anthropology at McGill University, gave us an important paper concerning the archaeological base in Canada and made a number of cogent points with respect to training and facilities.

Although there was considerable university expansion during the 1960s, archaeologists have not done as well as one might have expected from this. In addition, no anthropological department of any museum has more archaeologists than anthropologists, which fact indicates that the former continues

to be regarded as a lesser part of the latter. We can only conclude that archaeologists have paid a heavy price for their association with the discipline of anthropology.

However, whether archaeology is a discipline or not, it cannot flourish in isolation. It can flourish where sufficient resources are already to hand, but will only achieve excellence if there is careful planning on as broad a base as possible. Our work at home must be complemented by work abroad and by interaction with archaeologists in other countries; in this connection, it is imperative that we avoid falsely-conceived patriotic ends and attempt a sane balance between research work done in Canada and that done abroad. Research itself can engender isolation, but this is effectively counteracted by developing a broad teaching base. Teaching, because it requires broad knowledge and necessitates "keeping up to date", promotes intellectual renewal; it can also help to answer the need for improvement and diversification of archaeological education in this country. Long-term planning for appointments in a program of archaeology has seldom been done in universities; not only should such planning be done, but it should be done at no less than the national level.

By setting up institutions for professional archaeologists right across Canada and making participation by the staff of universities and museums an integral part of their professorial duties, advanced undergraduate and graduate training would be enriched, duplication of courses would be eliminated, joint programs of research could more easily be sponsored and the disadvantages of divided loyalties might be substantially overcome.. Each institution should be encouraged to specialize in a specific branch of archaeology based on the focus of its members and should, at the same time, specialize in the archaeology of its own particular region; such a move would assuredly provide more stimulating centres for graduate teaching.

In conclusion, Dr. Trigger reiterated that careful planning on a national level is essential if archaeology is to realize its full potential and emphasized that this planning should be done by those who are most sensitive to its needs, namely the archaeologists themselves.

Richard Matson of the Department of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia summarized archaeology's relationship with the social sciences, indicating that many developments in the social sciences have combined to create an intellectual climate for further developments in archaeology.

Although archaeology has, in contrast to the social sciences, been descriptively and materially oriented, we are reminded that evidence of past behaviour does not get into the archaeological records without material remains; again in contrast to the social sciences, archaeology does not separate man from animals. The social sciences have established the material prerequisites for social development, but their models have been geared to stability; archaeology can make an important contribution in the study of change, especially long-term change.

William N. Irving of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto described the relationship of archaeology to the other sciences, indicating that archaeology will likely influence these much more than we have hitherto thought it would. Today's students know that our scientific knowledge is finite and they are realizing that these finite scientific resources must be applied to ourselves. Science in general is becoming more humane. Scientists can use all the information archaeologists can provide and archaeologists will be providing them with all the information they are likely to get.

The most pervasive influence now is our insistence that we must know man's place in nature if we are to know man at all; it is in this field that some of the most significant advances have been made. But effective scientific thought requires good classification and organization. We should not overlook the contribution of hard archaeology to hard science: archaeology can produce results that, whether liked or not, are useful to others. Because the archaeologist is preoccupied with time, man's place in nature and material culture, he can make a valuable contribution, not to defining the universe but to finding man's place therein.

David Spurgeon, Director of the Publications Division of the International Development Research Centre and editor of Science Forum, assured us that the public are extremely interested in hearing what archaeologists have to say. Those who take on the task of popularization must, however, be conscientious because this interest can be exploited as well as satisfied.

Nonetheless, we need to excite the imagination of the public, giving them a sense of man's place in history and evolution, enriching their lives and providing a counter-balance to the de-humanizing effects of mechanization. The problem has been one of communication: scientists do not speak the same language as the public. Although there are notable exceptions, most scientists assume that they know how to write a sensible paragraph. From this, and from their awareness of possessing expertise in their field, they conclude that they can communicate well. Even when they do write intelligibly, the results are usually dull and stilted in style and, in their attempts to be completely objective, they may simply confuse the reader.

"Where are our imaginative thinkers?", asked Mr. Spurgeon, adding that we need synthesizers -- perhaps people who are not even archaeologists -- who will take a collaborative approach. Profitable results can be achieved and some intensely interesting books can be written on the basis of even incomplete evidence, but this will call for the combined skills and experience of professional writers, editors and scientists -- and it will take time to accomplish.

Ronald Bloore of the Faculty of Arts at York University illustrated, with a selection of slides, the uses that artists have made of archaeological finds and described what the recovery of ancient art has meant to present attitudes to art.

There is no question that a number of artists have been profoundly influenced by ancient art and it appears clear that non-Western influences are now the focus of their interest. Such artists are not concerned whether the evidence of human thought and imagination derive from archaeology, ethnography, religion or elsewhere; they freely adapt traditional or ancient motifs in an attempt to reconstitute the original essence, often helping the archaeologist to see and evaluate his discoveries.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the collection and display of remains were of inestimable value. Questioning artists had much to examine, although few others were at that time stimulated to a reconsideration of such remains as art. In our time, the tremendous impact of Black African sculpture on many artists (Matisse and Picasso, to name but two) gave both cubism and German impressionism their impetus. These sculptures had been recognized as major works of art; artists who fell under their spell had grasped the fact that these objects were the product of sophisticated patterns of thought. As a result, museum personnel, archaeologists and ethnographers were forced to re-evaluate and reconsider such objects and to learn to see them anew; artists had, in fact, created an aesthetic revolution. Importantly, what had not been art was transmuted into art without loss to other disciplines. Great monuments continue to be significant sources for artists. Sculptors like Epstein, Giacometti and Moore have made serious investigations into the "nature of sculpture". The work of Henry Moore, who has said that the British Museum was his art school, reflects a wide range of absorbed sources.

The real importance of modern art may lie in the fact that it is able to broaden our concept of significance in art form. It provides us with confirmation: we have little difficulty in recognizing historical and traditional art forms in much of modern art. Museum objects observed allow artists to use the part to express the whole, a "reconstruction" of which we are the beneficiaries. We can be profoundly moved by an artist like Jack Shadbolt who does not merely imitate an Indian, but creates a personal mythology as powerful as that which he has observed. And there are artists, too, who attempt to actually enter into the world of the shaman and create visual metaphors. When we survey the field, we note that a curious thing has happened along the way to the art gallery: it is essential to take a detour to the museum of archaeology.

Alexander G. McKay of the Department of Classics at McMaster University in Hamilton reviewed the impact of antiquity in the 18th century and suggested its implications for the 20th century.

The current genuine concern with reconstruction of the total environment is an attitude which also existed in the 18th century, when ancient finds were considered a "part of life itself". In a time of accumulation and dilettantism, the iconography of ancient coins was important in the evolution of 18th century critical theory. Numismatics excited writers such as Pope, Boswell, Pepys and Addison and provided them, and many others, with a focal point that effectively relieved the darkness of the history which confronted them.

Today, archaeological finds make increasing demands on us to use our creative or reconstructional skills to the utmost. The noticeable increase in communication between Classical archaeologists and the inquisitive public, through books and journals, provides good evidence of our ability to deduce from finds what has gone before and what is yet to come, and to explain the present. Grey areas are beginning to clear, but we need to reconstruct the narrative of the past in a more comprehensive and comprehensible way. Our Canadian writers might well find inspiration in a study of Herodotus as stylist and recorder. Archaeology is a versatile discipline; surely, we should be able to achieve a comparable versatility in archaeological writing for popular audiences. Greater courage and energy of understanding -- not greater knowledge -- is what is needed now. Let us remember the 18th century writers who were ready, at the drop of a coin, to reflect historically on the past.

Graham Clarke, of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and formerly Disney Professor of Archaeology, Cambridge University, was the guest speaker at the dinner marking the closing of the symposium.

He summarized the matters raised by various earlier speakers. He believes that archaeology has a great need of science to extract the maximum data from what are often only vestigial remains, but that even with such scientific methods, there will always be certain information that cannot be recovered. The aim of archaeology should be understanding rather than knowledge, since archaeology is basically the study of human nature. Man is fashioned by culture (and is therefore an artifact) and cannot be understood properly if approached only by scientific disciplines .

Canadian archaeology came of age at a time when European cultural supremacy was suffering from post-imperial deflation. Canada's legacy of pre- and post-settlement sites enables our archaeologists to be productive also in the context of world archaeology. In addition, we have a special role to play in post-glacial and arctic archaeology, and we should not hesitate to gather information from Native peoples living in these harsh environments.

Amateurs, he believes, have a very important role in archaeology. Amateurs represent a link with local communities whose support is essential, and when encouraged to take an active role, they will set in motion a flow of finds and information to the professionals that would otherwise be virtually impossible to discover without such co-operation. Amateurs have other assets: their lack of formal archaeological education leaves their intuition unimpaired; they are professionals in other fields - and archaeology is the search for people doing things which left traces in the earth; they may have hobbies (such as hunting, fishing, crafts, etc.) which can contribute unusual expertise to the team.

Dr. Clarke did not think that financial restraints currently being experienced over most of the world was necessarily a bad thing. Lack of funds leads to the need to discriminate between projects, to eliminate loose work, and to a general improvement in thought, practices and planning.

He wondered if there really is a difference between rescue and research archaeology. In Britain, most of the excavation funding goes to rescue projects. Every salvage project has the potential of solving current problems - "if it does not, it should not be undertaken".

(more)

Dr. Clarke stated that the plight of the Native peoples of Canada and other parts of the world is also our own, if we only knew it. We must respond to their desires and needs, and in so doing we can gain insight and understanding of and from them. It is only by diversity that mankind, in its long prehistory, achieved humanity. The modern drive for uniformity through industrialization is eroding these hard-won human values at an alarming rate. "If we can see how we have become what we are, we may be able to see where we are going and do something about it - otherwise we shall end up sub-human".

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O.A.S. 1977 Executive - Nominating Committee

A nominating committee has been appointed to accept nominations for the 1977 Executive of the Ontario Archaeological Society. Members wishing to submit names to the committee for next year's officers must:

- a) Obtain the nominee's permission (nominee must be a member of the O.A.S.);
- b) Have the submission signed by a member, and seconded by another member;
- c) Send the submission (not forgetting the nominee's name and position for which he/she is nominated) to:

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

The committee expects to have an initial slate to present to the members at the November meeting.

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Members who wish to be considered by the 1977 Executive for appointed positions within the Society (e.g. committee chairman, representative, etc.) are reminded that existing positions automatically become vacant each year and that re-appointments or new appointments, are made by the new Executive.

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O.A.S. members are reminded that subscriptions become due at the end of December - Active \$6, Family \$8 and Institutional \$10. Life Membership is still available at \$100. All dues should be remitted in Canadian funds.

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ARCH NOTES is published 7-10 times a year by the Ontario Archaeological Society. All enquiries and contributions should be addressed to: Mike Kirby, Chairman, Arch Notes Committee, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1.

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