



Ontario Archaeological Society Arch Notes

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Members of the Williams Treaty First Nations and the Association of Professional Archaeologists meet for a week-long training session and learning circle regarding archaeological practice and procedure in Ontario

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello from the heat of the summer. May all your excavation units be in deep shade, and your labs and offices be air-conditioned!

I had the opportunity recently to visit Dr. Julian Richards and the folks at the Archaeology Data Service operation in York, England. The ADS, which has been in operation for around 15 years, is wholly dedicated (at a staff of close to a dozen!) to the archiving and dissemination of digital archaeological data, including academic research projects, CRM undertakings, as well as specialist studies, geophys datasets, monumental records, immersive environment data, and pretty much any other digital data format that comes their way. To them falls the task of determining what digital format is most stable for long term preservation and data migration, consistent standards for data and keyword data tags to ensure consistent and accurate search results, and the delivery of a digital database of that information to facilitate easy access and the ability of anyone to search and download compiled datasets of interest from the web. Anyone interested can learn more about their operation at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>.

I was there to pick their brains and pick up pointers for the Sustainable Archaeology program we're developing (with centres at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology and McMaster), especially around digital data management and web-based access of the informational platform we are to build. They very kindly opened their doors to us and it was an eye-opening lesson in digital archaeology – and the challenges of preserving digital data.

What I kept thinking about, though, was how their issues of digital file preservation, metadata standards and Dublin Core interoperability all seemed such futuristic concerns, compared to the day to day here in Ontario. Of course these issues are not problems for the future in Ontario, either, and we face significant challenges of data loss because that data is only preserved on old floppy disks or in extinct software formats (I still remember my first Radio Shack computer with 5 1/2 inch floppy disks, and the site catalogues that blew the memory of the floppy disks, or was printed out on a dot matrix printer that would always jam!).

Nonetheless, for a decade and a half archaeologists working in Britain have been able – for a fee – to preserve digital data rather than worry about those stacks of CDs, floppy disks or old, barely functional computers stored in a basement, while here today, as we still grapple with more

basic issues of hard data and artifact collections preservation, issues of digital data preservation seem so next generation.

I am excited over the prospect of the Sustainable Archaeology program, with its large-scale artifact repositories and object to digital data conversion labs, contributing to a major reorientation in the management of that hard data and collections in Ontario (for more information on this program see Page 18). But I came back from my trip realizing more than ever that, once we get going, the digital formats we adopt and the terminological standards and search parameters we set for the informational platform, especially if not well thought out, will really impact on the long term success and viability of what we're trying to achieve.

It also struck me that if standards of digital data and terminology are needed for Ontario, they really should be developed collectively. And since the OAS represents the broadest collectivity of people generating and using digital archaeological data, perhaps developing digital standards is something the OAS and its members could contribute to, or even lead in undertaking? What do people think? Is this something worth devoting effort and perhaps bringing people together, with the aim of defining common digital data and database standards? Would YOU be interested in being part of the planning and direction of such a project? Let me know what you think and if you'd like to start up a discussion on this topic.

On other fronts, a couple of committees have been struck to review the aims and goals of our awards programs and on the future direction of Ontario Archaeology. You can find announcements for these committees on Page 4. Feel free to convey your ideas and comments to the committee as they look at ways to improve these important parts of the OAS.

Also, on Page 20 you'll see an ad for the Royal Ontario Museum. Happily the ROM has agreed to provide OAS members with a 30% discount for general admission fees, and the ad explains how to take advantage of that! Thanks to Chris Watts for looking into this for us.

And finally, I look forward to seeing you at the OAS's conference on Sept.24-26, which has an excellent slate of papers lined up, an intimate venue, and much to discuss at our ABM!

**Neal Ferris
President**

An apology and explanation

The editors of ArchNotes apology for the lateness of the July/August issue. A major computer problem combined with the summer holidays schedule conspired to make it impossible to produce the issue any earlier. We will be back on track for the September/October issue. Thank you for your understanding.

Carole Stimmell and Sheryl Smith

OAS NEWS AND NOTES

FROM THE TREASURER: ONLINE OAS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL THROUGH PAYPAL

For the 2008 membership renewal season we introduced the option of renewing membership online in addition to the old 'mail in form and a cheque' system that has been there from the beginning. This process used Paypal to handle transmitting the money, since direct acceptance of credit card info by our web site would introduce a greatly enhanced security process.

In 2008 use of the online facility accounted for more than half of our membership income. In 2009 usage was still strong but declined by about 30% even though membership increased in 2009. So far this year the trend seems to indicate a further but smaller decline in use. Needless to say we are a little puzzled by this. Is this because of a declining trust in online payments in general or Paypal in particular? Or have there been software problems with the process?

It would be greatly appreciated if you could send an email to me at treasurer@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca with your thoughts and anecdotal accounts of problems as to why this might be the case.

Jim Keron

COMMITTEE REVIEWING THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Ontario Archaeology's current editor, Andrew Stewart, will be stepping down at the end of 2010 and assistant editor, David Robertson, has indicated he may well be stepping down, too, in the near future. A replacement editor will be announced

later on this year, but on the occasion of this transfer and Andrew and David's outstanding and consistent high service to the quality of OA, a committee has been struck to review the function and future of OA, with an eye to finding ways of revitalising the journal and to appeal to the evolving needs of the membership.

The committee consists of Neal Ferris (Chair), Carole Stimmell, Jennifer Birch, Andrew Stewart, David Robertson, Chris Ellis, Alicia Hawkins and James Conolly.

The committee will review the current OA mandate, review the strengths and weaknesses of meeting the journal mandate as experienced by Andrew and David over the last decade, look at the direction other, comparable society journals have followed recently, and consider options for revitalizing the journal.

Members with thoughts on this topic are welcome to contact committee members directly.

NEW COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE OAS AWARDS PROGRAM

Based on discussion during recent Board Meetings and comments from members, a committee has been formed to review the OAS Awards Program (review the mandate and procedures for existing awards; consider the need for additional awards and rationale for them).

The Committee consists of Alistair Jolly (chair), Holly Martelle, Nick Adams, Shari Prowse and Scott Hamilton, and will report back to the Board around the start of 2011.

Members with thoughts on this topic are welcome to contact committee members directly.

IROQUOIAN CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CORNWALL OCT. 1 TO 3

Francis Scardera reports that the organizing committee for the Conference on Iroquoian Research, being held in Cornwall from Oct. 1 to 3, 2010, is very pleased to announce that its preliminary Call for Papers & Posters has been an unprecedented success! As a result, presentation time slots are now limited! The organizers would like to remind presenters, particularly their 'regulars' accustomed to a much later registration date, to please confirm your topics without delay.

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Lisa Anselmi at anselmlm@buffalostate.edu or Denis Foley at foleyd@sunyt.edu

A THANK YOU FROM CHARLES GARRAD

Dear Editors,

May I through the columns of Arch Notes thank those many, many members, colleagues and friends who were kind enough to acknowledge my 80th birthday with a card or email, a visit and a donation to the Craigleith Heritage Depot or other gift.

A lot of generous remarks were made by the several speakers at the Craigleith Community Centre which I shall have to try to live up to. It is wonderful to have so many friends. An account of the Craigleith event may be found on www.theenterprisebulletin.com. Donors will receive receipts for income tax purposes from the Town of the Blue Mountains.

Thank you all again,

Charlie Garrad

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: 1919-1932

THE OAA – NOT THE OAS

**Mima Kapches,
Senior Curator (Ret'd),
Royal Ontario Museum**

INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Archaeological Association (OAA) was founded in 1919 by a group of like-minded individuals under the lead of Rowland B. Orr at the Ontario Provincial Museum in the Normal School, Toronto, Ontario. By 1933 this association was defunct. Since many have never heard about this organization it seems of some academic interest to review its history. Two brief notes have been published on the OAA, the first by Wm. Noble (1981) the second by Charles Garrad (1983) and there is one unpublished paper by Jamie Hunter (1982).

In his article Noble laments the lack of archival files which would shed light on the OAA; in fact, some of these files do exist in the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM). In the A.F. Hunter files of the New World Archaeology section of the Department of World Cultures at the ROM there are documents pertaining to the OAA.¹ Also, Dr. Rowland B. Orr's correspondence and scrapbooks in the Anthropology Department contain information which is pertinent. This paper is the history of an organization which was started with enthusiasm by a small group of men who were slated to participate not only in its founding but also, a few years later, in the pronouncement of its demise.

THE ROLE OF ROWLAND B. ORR

David Boyle died in February of 1911. After his death, Rowland B. Orr (M.D.) was appointed Director of the Ontario Provincial Museum (OPM). It fell to Orr to revitalize the OPM. Located in the Normal School in St. James Square, downtown Toronto, the OPM had fallen on hard times. The general decline of financial support from the Department of Education of the Provincial government, and the lack of staff and resources had taken its toll on the galleries and displays. At the same time the province was expending money to support the construction of the ROM which opened in 1914. Orr's decline in health led to a further reduction of museum

activities.

In 1933, following Orr's death, the collections of the OPM were legally transferred to the Royal Ontario Museum. Included in this transfer were files and scrapbooks of the OPM and Normal School correspondence. A.F. Hunter's personal files were not part of this transfer; some were donated to the ROM after his death by his sister Martha Hunter in 1947, the remainder are in the Simcoe County Archives, Minesing, Ontario.

Orr continued the programmes started by Boyle, such as the Annual Archaeological Report for Ontario (AARO). He lobbied for funding for the OPM and generally, to the best of his ability, tried to revitalize the OPM. Orr's main initiative was the founding of the Ontario Archaeological Association, an organization which was in many ways doomed from the start.

THE CONCEPTION OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

At the turn of the last century in Ontario and the Northeastern United States there were very few practising avocational or professional archaeologists and these enthusiasts used the AAROs and the OPM as a means of keeping in touch with the discipline. Orr had been an archaeological colleague of Boyle's, visiting and collecting sites in the Greater Toronto Area for many years. When he was appointed Superintendent and then Director of the OPM he was well aware of Boyle's international and national archaeological legacy. Many of Boyle's correspondents and fellow enthusiasts and archaeologists had also been working in the field for many years. Orr knew many of Boyle's correspondents when he was first appointed.

Orr's first letters to Boyle's friends are formal and stiff, as befits a man introducing himself into Boyle's intimate circle. For example on May 2, 1911 he wrote George Laidlaw:

Your name figuring so prominently in the Archaeological Collection of the Provincial Museum, I would esteem it a great favour of you would call and see me some time when you are in the City (RBO:ROM).

1. A.F. Hunter archives, ROM, Anthropology, hereafter referred to as AFH:ROM.

Then as early as Aug. 11, that same year, Orr wrote Laidlaw:

As one who has been greatly interested in the Archaeological remains of this Province, I would like your opinion with reference to the propriety and wisdom of starting an Archaeological Society. If you think that we could accomplish good by the same I would like to hear from you (RBO:ROM).

The correspondence files related to George Laidlaw are extraordinarily complete, however only Orr's letters exist from the following exchange. On Aug. 17, 1911, Orr wrote Laidlaw:

I was pleased to receive your letter this morning, and glad to know you are in thorough accord with the establishing of an Archaeological Society for this Province. We may lay the foundation of same if we can get some of our friends together during Exhibition weeks (RBO:ROM).

The seeds for the formation of a provincial archaeological organization had been sowed early by Orr, but it took several years to see the seeds to fruition. In the United States the American Anthropological Association was founded in 1903 (Boyle was a founding member) and this served as the American national organization for dissemination of anthropological research, including archaeology. At that time there were no anthropological organizations of national interest, nor of provincial focus in Canada (Avrith, 1986).

The formation of an archaeological society or association was a means of affiliating with like-minded individuals for the sharing of information through publications and meetings. To that end in 1916 the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association was founded in Rochester, New York. Today at 93 years this is the oldest chapter of NYSAA but is not the oldest archaeological organization in the Northeast, being predated by Ohio and Wisconsin (RBOsb:ROM, Rochester Post Express, Mar. 8, 1916.) The history of the Morgan Chapter of the NYSAA bears directly on the founding of the OAA.

The founding meeting for Morgan was held in the Rochester home of Alvin H. Dewey, the general manager of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company. Arthur C. Parker, the State archaeologist from Albany was present. As the account in the paper states:

Just why such a society has not been formed here years ago is perhaps, hard to explain. However, the time seems opportune for launching it. (Rochester Post Express, March 8, 1916. RBOsb:ROM)

The clippings in Orr's scrapbook document the formation of the NYSAA and the beginnings of the OAA can be found in the interest of Rowland B. Orr in forming a similar organization to that in New York. After a visit to Toronto, Alvin Dewey, President of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter wrote Orr on May 5, 1916:

I arrived home safely and not the least of my pleasant recollections of my visit was your courtesy in giving me the pleasure of your company at luncheon.... You will find enclosed the Constitution of the Morgan Chapter which I promised to send you. I trust this may be of service to you in your plans. If you feel at any time that the experience I have had in organizing this Chapter will be of any service to you in your problem, you have only to ask. (AFH:ROM)

Orr was a speaker at the Morgan Chapter in March of 1917 where he lauded the NYSAA "in the successful foundation of this chapter" and then talked about "The Prehistoric Races of Canada'. After that presentation, he and Dewey made their way to Albany to meet with Arthur Parker (Rochester Herald, Mar 17, 1917, RBOsb:ROM). It is apparent that the founding of NYSAA stimulated Orr to pursue the founding of the OAA.

THE GESTATION PERIOD

Orr had initially proposed the idea of an archaeological society in 1911. However, the weight of the world intervened and this idea was shelved for several more years. Orr's letters to Laidlaw, which become informal over the years, relay the stress of the World War I:

I suppose if things continue in the Eastern world as they have for the past week or ten days, we will hear of you, as well as many more Canadians going to the front (Sept. 4, 1914 RBO:ROM).

On Oct. 20, 1914, Orr wrote Laidlaw to tell him he had organized his collection in new cases in a room which was called the 'Laidlaw Room' and he added:

From war indications I think the allies are doing remarkably well and probably you and I might be accepted in the fourth or fifth contingent if necessary (RBO:ROM).

By Sept. 12, 1917 Orr is distressed to write Laidlaw that his "room" has been dismantled and the archaeological and ethnological collections had been stored away because the 'Workmen's Compensation Board' at the direction of the Provincial government has taken the space. Needless to say the work of running the museum, editing, printing and distributing the AARO's meant that Orr did not have a lot of time to plan the provincial archaeological organization. It is a credit to Orr that he did manage to continue to publish Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario until 1928 (36th Annual Report).

By April 18, 1918 Orr was once again able to write Laidlaw to ask about the advisability of forming an archaeological society. He enclosed a copy of the proposed Constitution, a proposed list of officers, including Laidlaw as 1st Vice-President. (RBO:ROM). On May 7, 1918 Laidlaw responded to Orr's letter:

I think the Ont Arch Soc is a good move and a worthy object and wish it all success. I shall join it. I thank you for the honor of being proposed 1st Vice-President, but I

can hardly name a date
when I could go to town,
there is so much to do here....
I have no criticisms or
corrections to suggest re the
constitution of Ont Arc Soc.
(RBO:ROM).

THE FOUNDING

The OAA organizational meeting was held at the OPM in January 1919, present were the Very Rev. Dean Harris, C.W. Nash, Wm. J. Thomson, Geo. A. Graham, Chas. Clarke, Dr. A.F. Hunter (sic) and Frank Eames (AFH:ROM). Although not listed, Rowland Orr was also present as he is mentioned in the notes of the meeting.

Who were these men? William Harris (1846-1923) was Dean of the Roman Catholic Church of Niagara and also a well respected historian of the Catholic Church (Harris 1895). Charles William Nash was the biologist at the OPM, where he specialized in ornithology. Andrew F. Hunter is well known to Ontario archaeologists as a student of Sir Daniel Wilson and a strong supporter of the Canadian Institute and the OPM. Although he and David Boyle had their contretemps, Hunter continued to support the Ontario Historical Society and the OPM after Boyle's death. Wm. J. Thomson was a well known Canadian engraver, etcher and painter. His paintings and sketches graced many of Orr's AAROs (numbers 26-33, 1914-1922), and his engraved titles for articles are brilliant. But it is Thomson's 1916 frontispiece fold-out engraving of the "Trail of the Ottawas- Lake Nipissing to the Ottawa River" in the 28th AARO that is truly stunning (Kapches, nd). Frank Eames was a well-known collector and donor to the OPM.

In the Hunter archives there exists the constitution of the Morgan Chapter which has been altered with pencil notation to become the OAA constitution (dated May 1917). Whereas Morgan was a chapter of the New York Association, the changes make the Ontario association a stand alone body, with no chapters. This draft constitution was further revised before being adopted, but the articles and clauses are basically the same (Anon 1981). One change for example was under Article IX, Rulings, where the authority for operations

**TABLE 1: INAUGURAL MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR THE ONTARIO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ²**

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF JOINING	
MEMBERSHIP			
Duff, Louis Blake	Welland	August 21, 1919	Life
Case, C.A.	St. Catherines	August 22, 1919	Life
James, David	Thornhill	September 30, 1919	Life
McCall, Clayton W.	Simcoe	September 30, 1919	Life
Sonley, John	London	October 18, 1919	Life
McPherson, James	Dundalk	December 3, 1919	Life
Fraser, Jno. B	Toronto	January 23, 1920	Life
Eames, Frank	Toronto	February 1920	Life
Carstairs, Capt. J.S.		March 17, 1920	Life
Heath, J.S.	Toronto	October 19, 1920	Life
Laidlaw, Col.	Victoria Rd.		Yearly
Ross, J.G.	Manitoulin	August 26, 1919	Yearly
Gaviller, Maurice	Collingwood	September 30, 1919	Yearly
Woolverton, Solom	London	October 2, 1919	Yearly
Wintemberg, W.J.	Ottawa	November 25, 1919	Yearly
Harris, Very Rev.	Toronto	March 1, 1920	Yearly

Parliamentary procedures replaced the American Cushings' manual.

At the Jan. 6, 1919 meeting, Rev. Dean Harris was elected President, Laidlaw 1st Vice-President, J.S. Heath 2nd Vice-President, Dr. A.F. Hunter (sic) Treasurer, Dr. R. B. Orr Secretary and Frank Eames, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Typed notes of the discussion at the meeting exist (AFH:ROM). It was decided to generate a list of names of potential members and send them a copy of the Constitution. Dean Harris commented:

I want to thank you for the (blank space) you have afforded me as a member of this society. I regret that I am not fifteen or twenty years younger but will do all I possibly can to make the Association a success...

The meeting then discussed the constitution clause by clause recommending changes.

Dr. Orr spoke:

This association has been on the move of more than a year and the gentlemen who suggested to me to start one for the Province of Ontario was the head of the Archaeological Society for the state of N.Y. Mr. Parker. Mr. Dewey, head of the (blank space) Rochester, N.Y. has been in communication with me for sometime, but something unforeseen prevented him from being here today.

The honorary appointments were: Dr. Cody, the Minister of Education as Honorary President and the Lt. Governor as Hon. Patron. Dr. Orr asked: "What emblem will be on the stationery? A pair of snowshoes?" one of

2. Where no information is shown none was given.

**TABLE 2: MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR OAA,
UNDATED³**

NAME	ADDRESS	MEMBERSHIP
Duff, Louis Blake	Welland	Life
Case, C.A.	St. Catherines	Life
James, David	Thornhill	Life
McCall, Clayton W.	Simcoe	Life
Sonley, John	London	Life
McPherson, James	Dundalk	Life
Fraser, Jno. B	Toronto	Life
Pierce, Robt.	Toronto	Life
W.J. Thomson	Toronto	Life
Orr, R.B.	Toronto	Life
Laidlaw, Col.	Victoria Rd.	Yearly
Ross, J.G.	Manitoulin	Yearly
Gaviller, Maurice	Collingwood	Yearly
Woolverton, Solom	London	Yearly
Wintemberg, W.J.	Ottawa	Yearly
Harris, Very Rev.	Toronto	Yearly
Hunter, A.F.	Toronto	Yearly
Belcher, Lt.-Col.	Toronto	
Carstairs, Capt. J.S.	Ottawa	
Cody, H.J.	Toronto	
Heath, J.S.		
Lt.Col. Sir John Hendrie		
Nash, C.W.		
Clarke, Chas.		
Eames, Frank		

the members present commented "It doesn't snow here all the time Doctor!" Eames commented that "The Most unique specimen in the Provincial Museum be engraved and placed upon the stationery." The one existing piece of stationery shows a pop-eyed birdstone with a stemless stone panther effigy pipe at the top. Dean Harris concluded by saying "I move that we call Dr. Hunter "Professor" and Dr. Orr, the "Doctor." This comment is quite bizarre since neither was Hunter a doctor or a professor.

The OAA was now an organization and at the first meeting apparently "considerable business was transacted" but there was no mention made of what exactly this entailed. Additionally, the objectives of the OAA were adopted:

The object of this Association will be to promote historical study and intelligent research, covering the artifacts, rites, customs, beliefs and other phases of the aboriginal occupants of the Province of Ontario up to and including contact with the Whites; to preserve the

mounds, ruins and other evidences of these people and co-operate with the Ontario Provincial Museum in effecting a wider knowledge of Ontario Archaeology and also help secure legislation for needed ends.

From its inception the aims and objectives of the OAA were tied with the future success of the Ontario Provincial Museum. Letters then went out to individuals interested in archaeology in Ontario to invite them to become members of the association. The first membership list is presented in Table 1. Seven signed original membership cards are in the file, including one from Wintemberg. One of the letters of response was from John Sonley of London, Ontario who commented "wishing you every success as I think it will be a great help to the rising generations...(AFH:ROM)".

There was another meeting March 11, 1920, which was also called the Annual Meeting. An R.S.V.P. for attendance at this meeting was expected and to that end postcards were sent to members which they returned stating whether they would or would not attend. Arthur Parker sent his regrets as the invitation only reached him on the 10th of March. Laidlaw and Wintemberg, as well as seven other members, could not attend. Two responded yes they would attend, one said he would try, and a fourth member, Mr. D. James added "if ill health does not intervene." James Heath wrote Orr and apologized for not attending, "I fully intended to be present but the combination of the bad weather & the state of my health prevented me from having that pleasure" (AFH:ROM).

Another undated membership list appears in the files (Table 2).

THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF ITS PASSING

There are no other documents in the OAA file which relate to meetings. Over the next few years the advanced age of the members took its toll. The Very Rev. Dean Harris passed away (1923), as did Nash (1848-1926) and Thomson (1858-1927). Although Harris' obituary in the AARO describes him as President of the Ontario Archaeological Society, this is incorrect, as the frontispiece properly acknowledges his title as 'Late President of the Ontario Archaeological Association' (Kelly 1923).

In 1932 after an Ontario Historical Society meeting, a letter was sent by J. Murray the Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society to Rowland B. Orr, Louis Blake Duff and A.F. Hunter.⁴ The OHS had a fund called the 'Suspended Societies Fund' which accepted funds from organizations to hold in trust until "the suspended

3. Handwritten in pencil at the bottom of the typewritten list under yearly are the following names: C.W. James, Dr. Grant, W.J. Thompson, E.C. Drury.

4. OHS Finance Committee meeting, July 7, 1932, Archives Ontario FOND 249, Vol. 2, 1931-1939.

society revives or is replaced by another society of the same kind in the same place.” It is fitting to quote from the letter:

On 1st June, 1925, the following credit entry was made in this account: Bank Balance from Ontario Archaeological Association \$45.85 and as this association was not an affiliated society in the sense intended by the Act our title to hold money is defective. I understand that you three gentlemen are the only remaining members of the association and I have been requested by my Council to enquire whether you would be willing to waive your rights in the balance (which with interest accretions now amounts to about \$65) and permit us to transfer it to a fund which has been opened in our books under the name “General Cruikshank Fund”.... (AFH:ROM)

From this it is apparent that the association had ceased functioning by the middle of 1925.

Letters then went out from the Ontario Provincial Museum to the surviving Life members of the OAA, four letters and their responses are in the file. Miss Hazel Borthwick, the secretary of the OPM, drafted and sent the letters at the request of Orr. Details from each allow the last few years of the OAA to be reconstructed:

Dr. Orr has asked me to write you in reference to the Ontario Archaeological Association, formed in 1919 and of which you are a Life Member. Probably you are not aware that Mr. Hunter has had a severe illness and has been confined to his home now for nearly two years. As treasurer of the Association he invested the balance of the money received from the fees in a small Government bond, which with interest accretions now amounts to about \$65.00. As you know Mr. Hunter was the Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society for a great many years, and at the present time this bond is held in trust by that Society. As the Archaeological Association was not affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society they would like to come to a decision as to what to do with this money.

Unfortunately, one by one the officers have passed on and as the health of both Mr. Hunter and Dr. Orr is very uncertain we think it best that something be done at the present time. As the Association was formed with the purpose of furthering Archaeological interest it has been suggested that this money be applied towards the purchasing of archaeological specimens for the Ontario Provincial Museum.

I would appreciate hearing your views on this matter and if satisfactory to you a settlement could be arranged with the other surviving members. (Letter to Clayton McCall, Sept. 30, 1932, AFH:ROM).

Doctor Orr and family ...just returned from the Georgian Bay, but I am sorry to have to say the Doctor is not as well as we would like to see him. (Letter to Frank Eames, Oct. 3, 1932, AFH:ROM).

As you know at a meeting of the Council of the Ontario Historical Society it was recommended that the moneys held in trust by the Society be transferred to the “General Cruikshank Fund.” As the Association was formed for the purpose of furthering archaeological interests the Doctor does not see why this money should be placed in a fund of this kind. I understand that Mr. Hunter also disapproves, and as you know the Doctor and Mr. Hunter are the only surviving officers. (Letter to Louis Duff, Oct. 15, 1932, AFH:ROM).

Apparently Louis Blake Duff, a Welland author and historian (1878-1959) who also attended OHS Council meetings did consent to the transfer of the OAA funds to the OHS.⁵

Except for Duff, the other respondents concurred that the OAA money should be used to purchase specimens for the OPM. Other news about the members of the organization also appears. Apparently the last time Frank Eames of Gananoque saw everyone in Toronto was in December of 1929. Whether or not this was an OAA meeting is unknown. James McPherson wrote from Dundalk that the money could go to acquiring artifacts for the OPM and added that at 82 years of age he wouldn't be able to find many more artifacts. Mrs. Jno. Fraser wrote for her husband who had suffered a stroke hoping that a “satisfactory settlement” would be reached. These letters reflect an aging membership.

Based on the responses received Orr wrote Murray at the OHS and informed him that the surviving officers and Life members wished the monies to be used to purchase specimens for the OPM (Nov. 16, 1932, AFH:ROM). Murray replied that the OHS Council would contact him concerning the request, he added “I doubt whether they will be ready to undertake the responsibility of making a purchase for the museum” (Nov. 22, 1932 AFH:ROM).

Following an OHS Council meeting (March 13, 1933)⁶ it was resolved that the OAA monies should be “paid over to the surviving officers of the Association against the proper discharge of this Society's liability.” Therefore, on March 30, 1933 Murray wrote Orr stating that the OHS could not accept the responsibility for making a purchase for the OPM. As well, the OAA money should be

5. OHS Council Meeting, September 8, 1932. Ontario Archives, FOND 249, Vol. 2, 1931-1939.

6. OHS Council Meeting, March 13, 1932. Ontario Archives, FOND 249, Vol. 2, 1931-1939.

7. Hazel Borthwick to Clayton McCall, June 27, 1933. Charles Garrad files.

8. Ontario Archives, RG 75-57 OC 202/15.

transferred to a representative of the OAA so that he could discharge the money in whatever way directed by the surviving officers and members. This is the last letter in the file. Orr passed away May 28 (1852-1933)⁷. At the June 21, 1933 meeting of the OHS the report of the passing of Orr, a Past President of the OHS, was announced. There is no further discussion of this matter in the OHS minutes.

THE END OF THE OAA AND LESSONS FOR THE OAS

The OPM was officially closed by a Provincial Order in Council May 12, 1933, and the collections transferred to the ROM in June of 1933⁸. With the OPM closed, was there no one who could carry on the OAA tradition? Sadly, there was not. Laidlaw had passed away on Jan. 15, 1927 (Hunter 1928:84). A.F. Hunter suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in 1931 and passed away in 1940 (Elphick 1999). W.J. Wintemberg was ill after 1932 and died nine years later in 1941 (Noble 1981:10). Effectively the OAA (1919-1933) became defunct at the same time that the OPM did, although effectively it had ceased to exist as early as 1920.

At the Royal Ontario Museum, the archaeological, ethnological and natural science collections of the OPM were important additions. However, there was no one on staff to pursue an interest in Ontario archaeology. Thomas Mellwraith was primarily a west coast ethnologist, and Ken Kidd (who was hired in 1935 to help organize the OPM collections) did not start field work until 1939 under the direction of Dr. Phileo Nash at the University of Toronto.

Noble argued that the first and second generation of archaeologists, starting with Boyle and ending with Wintemberg, did not leave any intellectual heirs because they had no students (1981:26). I agree with this. The lack of new members led to the decline of the OAA and its slide into historical oblivion. Noble argued that by the time the Ontario Archaeological Society was founded in 1950 none of its enthusiastic new members, including its founder J. Norman Emerson, knew anything about the OAA.

Although the OAS was founded based on talks given at the ROM, it initially became affiliated with Emerson at the University of Toronto. Unlike the OAA and the OPM there was never a long term close relationship between the ROM and the OAS. The third generation of Ontario archaeologists, including Emerson, actively supported the OAS and this support led to its growth and development into the large and active organization it is today.

However, if there is a cautionary tale in the history of the OAA that the OAS should take to heart it is that the growth of membership, especially young members, is

essential to the well being of the society. As a past member of the Board of Directors of the OAS, I can assure you that growth in membership was, and is, recognized as an important strategic priority for the OAS. It is very unlikely that the OAS will suffer the same fate at the OAA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Charles Garrad provided information which allowed this paper to be written when he found the Clayton McCall correspondence. Thanks also to Jamie Hunter for sending me a copy of his paper on Rowland B. Orr and the OAA.

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WITH TRUE SPIRIT AND INTENT: WILLIAMS TREATY FIRST NATIONS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS BREAK NEW GROUND

By Julie Kapyrka

We can go a long way together, hand-in-hand.

– Elder Noah Cardinal (Hanna 1997:69).

Thirteen years ago, Elder Noah Cardinal dreamed of the potential of developing trusting relationships between archaeologists and First Nations peoples. During the early weeks of Ziisbaakdoke-giizis, the Sugaring Moon 2010, nestled on the waters of Chemong Lake, this vision came into being as a momentous gathering took place. For the first time ever, First Nations representatives from seven

communities, also known collectively as the Williams Treaty First Nations met together with several archaeologists from the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA) for a week-long training session and learning circle regarding archaeological practice and procedure in

Ontario. Spurred on by the initiative of the APA and several members of Curve Lake First Nation a mutual long-held vision was put into motion: Archaeologists and First Nations peoples working together in mutual trust and respect.

Hosted by Curve Lake First Nation, with financial support of the Ontario government through the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, this significant gathering

included member representatives from Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Curve Lake First Nation. Although there were no trainees from Mnjikaning/Rama First Nation present, member Ned Benson actively participated in several days of the training program, thereby enhancing its delivery. The APA provided several archaeologists from its organization who volunteered to aid in the delivery and facilitation of the program. Elders and Traditional Teachers were invited and were also in attendance. The group was privileged to be well fed by the Co-ordinator and Staff at the Curve Lake First

Nation Senior Citizen Centre. These tireless women worked hard to warm our hearts, strengthen our minds, and swell our bellies. Miigwech for that wonderful food!

Facilitated by Laurie Jackson, Vice-President of the APA and Cathy Crinnion, APA Executive, with members of Curve Lake First Nation Anne Taylor, Cultural Archivist, Krista Coppaway

and Melissa Dokis both Lands Consultant Trainees, and Tracy Taylor, Cultural Centre Outreach Officer, a comprehensive archaeological training program was developed, organized and delivered. The program was held over the course of a five day period and included classroom type delivery as well as experiential activities. Learning was facilitated through both Indigenous and Western methodologies including



Williams Treaty First Nations representatives, Elders, and members of the Association of Professional Archaeologists meet at a round table for a week long training program.

prayer, song, oral history, lectures and workshops.

Elders Doug Williams, Mark Phillips, Arthur Otskinau Horn, and Ned Benson facilitated and delivered the cultural and spiritual Teachings for this program while volunteer archaeologists from the APA including Laurie Jackson, Cathy Crinnion, Nick Gromoff, James Conolly, Mike Henry, and Alistair Jolly presented the archaeological components. The training program itself was composed of diverse and intensive learning sessions. These sessions covered topics such as: the cultural and spiritual significance of archaeological materials (artifacts) and burials, repatriation, the importance of relationships and representation, archaeological theory, time periods and horizons, culture history of Ontario, archaeological landscapes, soil types, GPS technology, field methods, artifact identification, and current legislation and policy affecting archaeological practice in Ontario.

The program was opened with ceremony by Curve Lake Elder Doug Williams on the first day. In the moving words that followed his prayers, Doug urged the liaison trainees as well as the archaeologists to approach what they do with open hearts. He reminded the group that the Anishinaabek people are a “feeling” people and to think with one’s heart is valued and practiced in his culture. Debwewin, the Anishinaabe word for truth has as its root the word ode(h) – meaning ‘heart’. Therefore, the truth is to be found in the heart. If you approach archaeology with an open heart, you will know ethically what to do and how to do it. Doug also encouraged the liaisons to learn how to pray and encouraged them to lead the opening prayers for the duration of the week.

Every day of the training sessions began with a smudge and a prayer offered by one of the archaeological liaisons to open the learning and sharing process. With good hearts and minds, First Nations representatives, Elders, as well as several archaeologists engaged on a week long journey together.

Traditional Teacher Mark Phillips, alongside Doug Williams, facilitated a cultural and spiritual training session which lasted most of the first day. These Elders also provided rich lectures on the history and culture of Anishinaabeg peoples. Mark spoke to the dawn of the creation of human beings and Doug spoke to the history and movement of peoples in Ontario. A synopsis of how

peoples in the past dealt with death and performed burial ceremonies was also shared. Topics such as Medicine Lodges, Feasts of the Dead, Ghost Lodges, cremation, graveyards, and medicine people and



Archaeologist Mike Henry lectures about Ontario culture history and artifact identification at early Contact sites.

medicine bundles were discussed. The Elders highlighted the significance of the spiritual nature of the material culture of archaeology and how to address such items in a culturally and spiritually appropriate way. Regarding situations in which burials may be uncovered, Doug reminded the liaisons that they are not to feel responsible for their disturbance but rather they are there to explain what is happening and to honour those ancestors. The importance of carrying

tobacco and sage to archaeological sites was highlighted as a measure to enable that cultural and spiritual protocol is respected in such occurrences.

Various aspects of the repatriation process were also discussed. The Elders pointed out the importance of reburying the ancestors in as much the same way as possible as they were originally interred – referring to the position of the body and of any sacred items associated with the burial. The group was urged to make note of how people and their burial goods were positioned in the earth for future repatriation and the reburial process itself. Spiritual protocols were identified and explained and again prayer was encouraged as practice. Finally, Arthur Horn Otskinau wrapped up the day with a presentation about the history of Kinooaagewapkong, the Teaching/Talking Rock, Peterborough Petroglyphs.

The second day of the training program saw a thorough academic exercise that covered the material of the archaeological record of Ontario from the ice age to historic times. APA member, Nick Gromoff, launched the day with an in depth hands-on lab and lecture on Historic Period Settlement. Nick shared an intensive session detailing the artifact types most characteristic of the early settlement period in Ontario and provided an abundant array of archaeological examples for the group to view and handle.

Laurie Jackson provided a slide show and lab/lecture depicting the Paleo-Indian Period in the Americas. Laurie also spent time highlighting two ancient sites not too far from Hiawatha First Nation. This session was also

hands-on in that examples and casts of Paleo-Indian artifacts were viewed and handled.

Archaeologist Alistair Jolly, then offered a comprehensive lecture/lab detailing the Archaic Period complete with colourful slide show. Alistair covered the multitude of phases and horizons that characterize this period and provided many projectile points and ground lithic examples of the stone tools most commonly found from this time. Cathy Crinnion rounded out the day with a comprehensive examination of the Woodland Period in Ontario.

The third day of the training program was run primarily by archaeologists James Conolly and Mike Henry. James delivered several sessions that covered the basics of landscape archaeology, particularly focusing on the geomorphology of Southern Ontario – soils and landforms. He also focused upon the criteria used by the Ministry for determining site potential and discussed place and space from a more epiphenomenal perspective. Mike provided a presentation detailing Ontario culture history and early contact with a focus on the historical context of the Georgian Bay First Nations. Mike also delivered a session in which he discussed the legislative context that affects archaeological practice in this province.

Day four of the program was informed again by the efforts of Mike Henry with an overview of the Ministry of Tourism & Culture's latest Standards and Guidelines



Current faunal remains provided examples.

for archaeological practice in Ontario. The four stages of an archaeological site assessment and the process that operates at each stage was examined in detail. The next session included an examination and explanation of the field equipment used by archaeologists as well as a health and safety protocol review. Laurie Jackson provided examples of the field equipment typically used in archaeological work and spoke to the dangers and safety requirements when heavy machinery may be in use on site.



Liaisons Tracey Taylor and Lenora Charles look for artifacts in their screens while Laurie Jackson, Cathy Crinnion, Mike Henry, August Swinson and Melissa Dokis observe.

The group was then instructed to gather outside on the deck overlooking Chemong Lake and to participate in an exercise of screening dirt and uncovering artifacts. A bin of earth was shared between the various screens that the liaisons attended to. Everyone had a turn screening dirt and excitedly uncovered some interesting artifacts. This was a wonderful hands-on experience allowing for

trainees to become familiar with the equipment and the processes encountered in fieldwork. Their hands-on training will continue starting with practical experience with Stage 2 survey techniques once the ground thaws.

Laurie also provided a session outlining archaeological ethics in Ontario and the need to develop more education in this regard. Codes of ethics in many archaeological related organizations and societies are now undergoing revision and change. He spoke to the impact that the liaisons may have in this regard and to the opportunity to “set the stage” in terms of ethics and archaeological practice and process in this province. Cathy Crinnion rounded out this day with a comprehensive lecture on faunal remains and what they can tell us about past peoples as well as how to identify bone in an archaeological context. A plethora of animal bones were provided as examples of the diverse range of skeletal types found on archaeological sites and the trainees were able to handle and compare various specimens. The day was concluded with an overview of the Ministry's proposed Technical Bulletin regarding “Aboriginal Engagement,” led also by Cathy Crinnion. The discussion focused around the need to create more comprehensive guidelines that are inclusive of First Nations peoples in terms of participating and contributing to the actual creation of such documents.

The program culminated on the final day with a visit



Archaeological Liaisons with Certificates: Bottom row: Krista Coppaway, Crystal Whetung, John Johnson, Tracey Taylor, and August Swinson. Back Row: Dana Sliwa, Nelson Jacobs, Anne Taylor, Robert Gray, Ellie Big Canoe, Cassie Charles-Assance, Lenora Charles, Elizabeth Brass Elson, Lori Ritter and Melissa Dokis. Absent: Caleb Musgrave.

and moving address from the Chief of Curve Lake, Keith Knott. Chief Knott spoke to the significance and importance of meetings such as these and extended his support and confidence in the assembled liaisons and archaeologists for their strength of vision. Invigorated by Chief Knott's words, the group was then introduced to the Williams Treaty First Nations representative lawyer to begin the process of creating a working protocol agreement for archaeological matters and contexts. Notification, inclusion, and respect seem to surround such discussion. The group was then privileged to delight in a full turkey feast with all the fixins' while relaxing in a beautiful dining room overlooking the water. Beautiful.

The training program concluded with the presentation of archaeological training certificates to each First Nation representative. The exchange of words and gifts followed. Full of emotion and gratitude, the group shared their closing thoughts, stirring several individuals to tears. It was moving...it was tear inducing...history was made, and it is a joyous occasion.

The Aboriginal Archaeological Liaison Training Program, hosted by Curve Lake First Nation in partnership with the APA was an unequivocal success, as all participants went home filled with new insight, new relationships, and new motivation. This day closed

the program with an invitation to visit Kinoomaagewapkong - the Teaching Rock, Peterborough Petroglyphs.

EMERGING THEMES

Several themes consistently emerged throughout the duration of the training program. These are listed and explained below:

1. Giminadan Gagiginonshiwan – "It was nice talking to you."

All participants in the training program commented on the positive collaboration of the experience in general. Both archaeologists and First Nations representatives came together as strangers and left each other as friends. Both groups learned that it is indeed possible for archaeologists and First Nations peoples to meet together in a good and positive way. Archaeologists want to create relationships with First Nations peoples and communities and First Nations peoples want to work with archaeologists. The vision of creating more trusting, respectful and mutually beneficial relationships between First Nations and archaeologists was upheld by all participants in this training program.

2. Importance of Early Consultation

Consistently mentioned throughout the duration of the training program, from a First Nations perspective was not only the concern for but the desire to be included and consulted prior to Stage 3 of an archaeological excavation. In fact, the representatives indicated the desire to be consulted at or before Stage 1, perhaps even in the planning phase. They also indicated a strong desire to participate in decision making, particularly with regards to traditional territories and First Nation communities. The representative members that participated in this training program wish for nothing less than to be connected to, consulted about, and participate in issues that may affect their lands and their ancestors.

3. Concern for Heritage

Our Ancestors are a very important part of our past culture, heritage and language, and so they should be honoured and preserved as such, just like our culture, heritage and language of today.

– Ellie Big Canoe, Archaeology Trainee, Georgina Island First Nation (2010).

Another consistent theme throughout the training program was the deep and emotional concern that First Nations peoples hold with regard to their ancestors, their heritage, and the material culture of archaeology. For many, archaeology is understood not only as a cultural and physical activity but also has a spiritual aspect connected to it. It is in regard to the spiritual aspect of archaeology that there exist grave concerns with the current system. First Nations peoples are deeply troubled about certain processes of archaeology and of development and wish to protect and preserve their cultural heritage for future generations. In the same respect, archaeologists too are concerned about the proper care and sensitivity required when dealing with First Nations' burial sites and human remains and wish to become more informed in this area.

4. Mutual Education – More Learning – More Gatherings

The Williams Treaty First Nations and the APA are interested in and devoted to further building this relationship, both maintaining and strengthening it. It was proposed to “do this again!” The group expressed great enthusiasm regarding the prospect of repeat meetings and gatherings in the future.

It is so important for us to be thinking about traditional perspectives on history, culture, importance of tradition, respect for the ancient ones and the teachings they have left behind for us in the soil.

– Cathy Crinnion, APA Executive (2010).

First Nations representatives and the archaeologists who participated in this training program all wished to learn more about each other and about the developing

relationships that were created and where they may lead. All participants are interested in ethics, protocols and respect for culture and heritage. The archaeological trainees and their communities as well as the archaeologists uphold and support ideas related to further educational gatherings and programs; everyone wishes to learn more and to stay connected.

To this end, additional funding from the government of Ontario through the Ministry of Tourism and Culture has been secured to support on-going relationship-building. Plans are being put into place for a Fall 2010 workshop on Cultural Awareness led by Anishinaabe Elders for archaeologists, municipal heritage planners, and other related sectors. The continuing dialogue between the Williams Treaty communities and Elders and the APA will be vital to the production of an educational/information kit that can be shared with archaeologists, municipalities, schools, etc. to further mainstream society's understanding of cultural practices as they relate to modern First Nations communities and to the understanding of past material culture.

THE GIFTS RECEIVED

Perhaps the most valuable gift that resulted from the development and delivery of this training program were the relationships of trust and honesty that were created between First Nations liaisons, Elders, and the gathered APA archaeologists. It is from within these relationships that the APA and the Williams Treaty First Nations have created a network of contact for archaeological information sharing. The APA and the Williams Treaty First Nations are working together to provide trained archaeological liaisons, to represent communities, to keep people connected and informed, and to participate in and work on archaeological projects in Ontario.

Another gift resulting from the creation of relationships is the connection to Elders and Traditional Teachers. The participants in the training program, both First Nations liaisons and archaeologists now have a link to Indigenous Elders who can offer guidance in terms of cultural and spiritual protocol. The formation of this relationship is integral to the cultural and spiritual element that is attached to ethical archaeology. Elders and Knowledge Keepers are required not only to perform repatriation ceremonies, but also for consultation regarding proper and respectful handling and care of certain types of material culture (i.e. bundles, pipes) and particularly human remains. Relationships with Elders and Traditional Teachers can also facilitate and fulfill the potential ceremonial requirements in terms of the repatriation process.

Finally, the gift of vision was put in to motion: First Nations and archaeologists working together towards a more enlightened archaeological practice. The Archaeological Liaison Training Program, hosted by Curve Lake First Nation and the APA in March of 2010 embodied a beautiful mixture of Indigenous Knowledge and Archaeological Knowledge coming together with a new and enlightened vision for the future. The hope is to maintain, strengthen, and build new relationships between archaeologists and First Nations peoples and to work together to develop a more ethical and informed archaeological practice and procedure in Ontario.

Nauknigewin – We have work to do for the sake of our children.

– Curve Lake Elder Doug Williams (2010).

FUTURE INITIATIVES

The APA has already initiated further training sessions for the First Nations liaisons focused upon the field component of archaeology and is seeking funding from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism to provide stipends to the liaisons-in-training. Cathy Crinnion has organized several archaeology days at the Gitigaan Mashkiki ('Medicine Garden' site) at the Heart Lake Conservation Area in northern Brampton and Laurie Jackson and James Conolly are doing the same on a site near Rice Lake. Both of these programs will provide the Liaison Trainees a two to three day hands-on training session in field techniques and will be offered in May 2010. Again the APA demonstrates its strong commitment to the creation of opportunities for First Nations peoples to be involved in and to learn about the process of archaeological practice in Ontario. In this respect, the APA is leading the way.

CLOSING REMARKS – FROM THE HEART

Back in 2005, I accused Ontario archaeologists of being complacent in terms of their ethical responsibilities to First Nations peoples (Kapyrka 2005). In 2010 I must rescind this notion somewhat. With great admiration and pride do I uphold the archaeologists in Ontario who do have a conscience, who do question the self-appointed nature of their discipline and profession, who do understand the importance of living breathing people, who do understand that First Nations peoples have much to say and to contribute to the knowledge about Ontario's past, and who do actively work towards creating relationships with Indigenous peoples based in truth and honesty. These archaeologists are not complacent but rather conscious, active and ethical – using their hearts to direct their profession.

The APA and many First Nations communities across

Ontario are actively building relationships, traveling together on a path of respect, understanding and mutual benefit. Member representatives from seven communities, known collectively as the Williams Treaty First Nations and several archaeologists from the Association of Professional Archaeologists made history this Spring as they came together to learn from each other and move forward with the vision of building new relationships based in trust, respect and mutual understanding. Strong connections were made and a new and developing relationship, although in its infancy, was created.

Like a small child, this relationship's development and success will depend on us – it will be moulded and structured by what we put into it, it will be a mirror of our combined efforts, and it will be a reflection of who and what we are. It is up to us...together.

The Williams Treaty First Nations and APA archaeologists now sit in a beautiful space, a space filled with mutual understanding and respect; a space filled with love, honesty and integrity; ultimately, a space that is overflowing with an unending potential for further growth. We sure can "go a long way together hand-in-hand."

Baamaapii.

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VALERIE ANNE SONSTENES: APRIL 19, 1959 – APRIL 9, 2010

OAS Life Member (1985) - 25-year Member (2009)

The Toronto Star, Apr 24/10

SONSTENES, Valerie Anne - It is with sadness that we say goodbye to our sister, who passed away on April 9, 2010 near her home on Gabriola Island in British Columbia at the age of 50. Valerie traversed many countries as she pursued her calling in the field of Anthropology. Having met her loving partner Bruce she moved to British Columbia where her affection for animals and nature could be indulged. Her home was always open to help a feline in distress. She is predeceased by her parents and leaves her siblings Leif, Debbie, Sandy, Dane and Erik to remember her. Family and friends say goodbye to their friend and sister as she sets forth on her next adventure...Donations to the Heart & Stroke Foundation would be appreciated.

by **Christine Caroppo, Brian & Garnet Clarence**

I can't remember exactly when I first met Valerie. It seems like I've known her forever. If I had to guess, I'd say that we met and became friends in 1988 on the OAS trip to Belize and Guatemala, ably organized by then Executive Director, Charles Garrad.

Valerie was an inveterate traveller. She would go anywhere at the drop of a hat, job and finances permitting. She put up with a sometimes intellectually boring work life in order to sock away cash to indulge in her passion for travel. Val put her wanderlust down to her Viking heritage. She certainly had that pioneering spirit.

Valerie grew up in a big, active family in Don Mills, ON, the fourth of six siblings: three boys and three girls. She always complained that the boys got the cool Scandinavian names while the girls got the 'typical' girl names of the day. She often told us about wandering around in the semi-wild Don River valley and of playing in the snow in bare feet, just because she could. Val loved

to walk and didn't seem to feel the cold. She would often walk from her condo at Queen and McCaul in downtown

Toronto to our house, many kilometres away, in the middle of winter in just a thin raincoat.

Valerie worked as a legal assistant in several government agencies, both in Ontario and in BC where she moved, rather precipitously, in 2003. Her twin passions were archaeology/genealogy and travel, with a side order of cat adoration. Valerie loved cats, plain and simple.

Val travelled to many foreign and distant lands, often alone, cribbage board always at hand. These included: Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Egypt, Jordan, Norway, China, Tibet, Turkey, Greece, Peru, Bolivia, Antarctica, Iceland, the USA –

including Alaska, as well as Canada. Val joyfully participated in whatever the OAS had to offer: bus trips, overseas trips, digs, symposia, and monthly Chapter meetings. She even pinch-hit on occasion as recording secretary for Executive Meetings.

Valerie had a wicked, sly sense of humour, a keen wit and intelligence and a strong sense of loyalty and duty. If she made a promise, she would stick to it, no matter



Valerie on a trip to Jordan in 1991.

what. She was a dedicated scholar, an excellent digger, and an organized professional at work. On her own time, she was somewhat disorganized. She had a habit of stuffing banknotes randomly into her pockets and of leaving her always-overstuffed purse unzipped, leading, inevitably, to a hunt on hands and knees for lost objects.

For many years Val spent Christmas and New Year's with us. We sometimes took her with us on holidays if we were doing something she found interesting like snow-shoeing over Mazinaw Lake to see the pictographs at Bon Echo Provincial Park or going on a camping trip to the Yukon and Alaska in our VW Westfalia.

Valerie was an annual participant in the Toronto Chapter's Winter Weekend. Once, in the days before cell phones, she had taken her rental car and gone exploring up a remote bush road by herself. When she hadn't returned by nightfall, we were about to send out search parties when, suddenly, she appeared at the door with a retired OPP officer who happened to be passing and found her stuck in a snowbank.

One of her boldest adventures involved her desire to move to the Gulf Islands in BC. I'm not sure why she fixed on this idea, but she began to search the, then relatively new, internet home listings for a suitable house. She found one, got an internet friend (more on this later) to check it out, and bought it, sight unseen. A very brave, some might say foolhardy, move. She packed up the cats, and pulled up stakes to move to Gabriola Island. No job, no friends, no family nearby. There was however, Bruce.

Val met Bruce Bracewell, her life partner, also over the internet – another nerve-wracking episode for her friends. Who was this guy, a cyber-stalker? No, he turned out to be her soul mate. Bruce finally met many of Valerie's OAS pals on the trip to China and Tibet in 2005 (organized by Henry van Lieshout).

I miss being able to just have her curl up in my living room, a beer or glass of cold water [with ice cubes] in hand – no tea (it tastes like wet leaves, she'd say), while we just talked or watched TV. Whenever I make devilled eggs, I think of Val. They were her food-of-choice for potluck dinners. Whenever I see my son's stuffed toy leopard, Kitty, I think of Val. She gave it to him (a cat, of course) the Christmas he was 2. Kitty's personality, according to Garnet (when he was a lad), is rather like Val's: brave, adventurous, loyal, fearless, intelligent, and resourceful.

There are dozens more tales I could tell, if space and time permitted. Suffice to say, if you knew her, you have your own fond memories and tales. If you didn't, you have missed the chance to know a rare and beautiful person. Val's life ended suddenly and too soon, just shy of her 51st birthday, when she was struck down at work on Gabriola Is. by an aortic aneurysm. She didn't suffer, thankfully. Our love and deepest sympathy to Val's brothers and sisters, and to Bruce. We miss her dreadfully.

If you so choose, Bruce has requested that donations in her memory be made to the Gabriola Health Care Foundation, www.ghcs.ca, or to the charity of your choice.

NEWLY LAUNCHED ARTIFACT REPOSITORY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO/MUSEUM OF ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY & McMASTER UNIVERSITY

In 2009 Dr. Neal Ferris of the University of Western Ontario, and Dr. Aubrey Cannon of McMaster University, were awarded funding from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation and the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation to support the establishment of a Sustainable Archaeology program. The Sustainable Archaeology centre at Western is to be a building constructed onto the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, while at McMaster the facility will be housed in their Innovation Park.

Together the two parts of this

facility will have the capacity to: house over 80,000 storage boxes of artifacts and related documentation, as well as all the tools and labs needed to process and analyse artifacts and remains; provide value-added analyses of materials, remains and soils through thin sectioning, XRF, microCT, digital x-ray and microscopic documentation; convert artifacts and contextual data into digital information and mapping, housing it on a fully accessible and online informational platform combining intuitive and relational data research with geo-spatial mapping; 3D scans of diagnostic

objects into virtual, fully analysable images accessible to researchers and First Nation communities; and create immersive archaeological and ancient environments through the use of a full range of field scanning, panoramic photography and geophysical technologies including dual array gradiometer, resistivity meter and ground penetrating radar.

As well, the Sustainable Archaeology centres will facilitate an ongoing dialogue and full participation between practitioners, researchers, commercial consultant firms, Indigenous scholars, First

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WANTED: NEWS OF MUSKET BALLS IN HURONIA – PART ONE

by Charles Garrad

Well established in Canadian history is the belief that the Iroquois were easily able to disperse the Hurons because they were overwhelmingly armed with firearms provided by the Dutch.

The heading “Firearms, Iroquois use” in the Index to the Thwaites edition of the Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents provides no fewer than 43 references; under ‘Dutch, supply firearms to them (Iroquois)’ are 19, and under ‘muskets’, 10. Since every historian of the 17th century will consult these references there must be thousands of published assurances that this belief is fact.

The report of the attacks on the villages of St. Ignace and St. Louis in March 1649 supports this belief. “The Iroquois .. to the number of about a thousand men, (more than a thousand per JR 39:247) well furnished with weapons, – and mostly with firearms,” “had mostly firearms, of which our Hurons had very few” (JR 34:123).

Presuming ‘mostly’ means more than 50% and that having carried these heavy firearms all the way from Iroquoia, the Iroquois did actually fire them, perhaps even twice, then the sites of St. Ignace and St. Louis should each contain some 1,000 musket balls or more. There should also be musket balls at St. Joseph (Teanaustaye), if only the one that killed Father Antoine Daniel, and at St. Jean (Etharita), if only the two (JR 35:113) or three (JR 40:17) that struck Father Charles Garnier.

Colleagues to whom I have queried the apparent lack of Iroquois musket balls in Huronia have suggested:

(1) Due to the weight of lead musket balls the Iroquois did not carry and use them. Their weapons could fire gravel and pebbles.

The Iroquois attacked the two villages in winter. It seems doubtful to me that after so much effort to arrive at the gates of these Huron villages undetected, the Iroquois would then go scavenging under the snow in the hope of finding gravel and pebbles in the frozen ground. The use of musket balls is specified in the cases of Daniel and Garnier, and elsewhere in the literature.

(2) Musket balls are too small to be found.

Enough musket balls have been found to demonstrate that they can be found if they are there to be found. At Sainte-Marie, Kenneth Kidd (1949:131) identified “seven

pieces of shot” among the lead items, which may be musket balls. At the nearby Heron site, three musket balls were found (Tummon & Gray 1995:54). Wilfrid Jury found a lead musket ball six feet within the palisade of the Newton/Wilson site, which he identified as St. Ignace (Jury & Jury 1955:36). A musket ball picked up at Ossossané is in the owner’s collection. These are all French or Huron, and are unfired. Items smaller than musket balls have been recovered at many sites as well.

(3) Musket balls cannot be found because they disintegrate when fired.

Musket balls are of lead, a soft metal. They flatten a bit on impact but remain intact, distorted, even enlarged. Indeed the characteristic that would distinguish Iroquois from Huron/French musket balls is that the Iroquois balls have been fired.

(4) The sites of the villages of St. Ignace and St. Louis have not been found.

I understand that Wilfrid Jury’s identification of St. Ignace on the Hamilton farm (Fox 1949) is now discredited. The proposal that even after more than a century of archaeology in Huronia neither of these principal sites has yet been confidently identified is frightening. Surely sites with a thousand or more musket balls are easy to identify?

However the issue here is how many undoubted Iroquois musket balls have been found in the whole of Huronia. If you know of any, please advise me by email at charles.garrad@sympatico.ca, or leave a message at 416-223-2752. I propose to report the results back to the community as Part Two of this article in due course.

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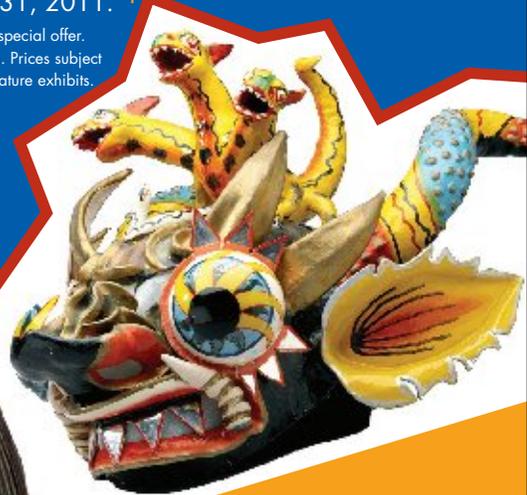
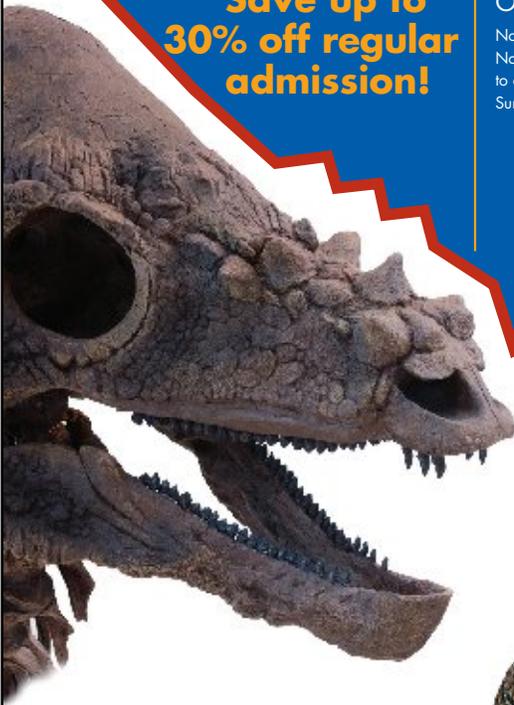
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PHILLIP WRIGHT (1946 – 2010): A REMEMBRANCE

by **Hugh Daechsel**

Phill Wight was born in Sudbury having spent most of his youth in Deep River, just north of Pembroke.

Phill obtained Bachelor of Arts (Anthropology Hons. 1971) and Master of Arts (Anthropology 1974) degrees from McMaster University in Hamilton. He was one of a handful of then recent graduates including Bill Fox, Bill Ross, Roberta O'Brien, Paddy Reid and Ian Kenyon hired by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (now Ministry of Tourism and Culture) to establish regional archaeology offices across the province. Phil and Peter Engelbert were chosen to staff an office in Ottawa in 1976, Phill becoming Regional Archaeologist for Eastern Ontario.

Phill played a critical role in the development of archaeological activity in the Eastern Ontario. Among his accomplishments were an archaeological resource inventory survey of the Mississippi River from

Lake Mazinaw in Bon Echo Provincial Park to its mouth at the Ottawa River, and support for the investigation of the site of the present OHIP building in Kingston in 1980, spawning almost continuous archaeological activity in Kingston over the past 30 years. Phill's work with the Ministry fostered the growth of a number of archaeologists a list that in addition to me included Bruce Stewart, Sheryl Smith, Dena Doroszenko and Chris Anderson.

Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of Phill's tenure as Regional Archaeologist with the Ministry was

the establishment of the marine program. Stimulated by the finding of several largely intact Late Middle Woodland and Early Late Woodland vessels at the Red Horse Lake Portage Site in Charleston Lake in the late 1970s, the program developed into a province-wide effort to work with existing dive organizations such as Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) to encourage the recording and preserving of this rich component of Ontario's heritage. The training program expanded to Bermuda in 1989 and

1990 where three trips were sponsored by the Bermuda Maritime Museum to train volunteers.

Until his retirement from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in 1991 Phill tirelessly facilitated public participation in archaeology. In addition to his work with dive organizations such as SOS and Preserve Our Wrecks (POW), he provided resources and opportunities to the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society such as

leading land and underwater investigations at South Lake, north of Gananoque. He also supported the development of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in Kingston, developed public displays at the regional office and produced a small handbook on the archaeology of Charleston Lake Provincial Park.

After leaving the Ministry Phill continued to work as a consultant through his own company (Mount McGovern Ltd.) on both underwater and land-based projects. He had by this time established a relationship with Michigan State University, where he served as a Research Associate and



Phill Wright on the Old Supreme Court Building site, summer 2003.

Director for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management. Although still based in Eastern Ontario, Phill's sphere of work expanded through the early to mid-1990s. This included projects with Margaret Rule on the wrecks Hamilton and Scourge in Lake Ontario and later off of Rota in the South Pacific. Through other associations Phill participated on a number of underwater projects in the Caribbean, both in Cuba and Jamaica among other locations.

Through a joint venture formed with Heritage Quest Inc. in 2003 Phill worked on a number of land-based projects in the Ottawa area, such as excavations on LeBreton Flats and at the site of the original Supreme Court Building on Parliament Hill. Phill continued to pursue a number of project leads in the later years of his life, most involving underwater work in the Caribbean where he met his second wife Yani and eventually led to his resettling in Cuba.

I had the privilege of knowing Phill for 35 years, beginning in the mid-1970s when I undertook my first cultural resource management project, a background assessment of the South Nation River Drainage Basin, through the Eastern Ontario regional office. We collaborated in the late 1980s in developing the Sandbanks Complex, an Eastern Ontario expression of the transition that was occurring throughout much of Ontario between the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. More recently

between 2000 and 2005 we worked together on a number of land-based projects in the Ottawa area. Phill played an instrumental role in my early development as an archaeologist, providing ready access to the Ministry's Ottawa office and whatever support he could offer.

He was a 'non-traditional' thinker who had a broad vision of archaeology, from its practice to academic based analysis and interpretations of archaeological data. This sometimes found him in areas that conflicted with more 'conventional' approaches to the management of archaeological resources, in particular with underwater sites. Throughout his life he held a deep passion for archaeology with a commitment to technical excellence and ethical practice. He made a significant contribution to the transformation of archaeological practice in Ontario, which at the outset of his career was academic/avocational-based but by the end had become the cultural resource management dominated profession of today, without wavering from his appreciation and support for public archaeology. The inception of the province's marine archaeology program is truly a significant part of Phill's legacy to the understanding and preservation of Ontario's archaeological resources.

Phill died July 30th, 2010, in Cuba. He leaves his wife Yani and son Jean Christian in Cuba, and son Simon and daughter Erin from his first marriage with Mary, in Canada.

NEW PROJECT SEEKS INFORMATION ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICES

Cont'd. from Page 18

Nation communities, government regulators and the public over the decision-making, management, ethical and sustainable use of this information for research and understanding of Ontario's archaeological heritage.

Construction of the two facilities will be ongoing through the remainder of this year, while research into database platforms, protocols, policies, standards and procedures begins.

Critical to developing these standards and protocols will be consulting with Indigenous communities and archaeological practitioners. Initial contacts and informal discussion with area First Nation communities, and with the

archaeological community, has begun, and we also plan to host focussed workshops later in the Fall to help inform and define the policies, practices, data standards, etc., of the facility.

In 2011 a formal Management Committee will be formed of both archaeologists and First Nation community representatives to help provide oversight of operations at the centres.

An important component to shaping the informational platform, informational standards and access protocols will be familiarity with the general range of practices for collections management currently followed by archaeologists in Ontario, and especially by CRM firms. We are looking for examples of catalogue practices, database structures, storage

procedures, as well as tracking, loan and collections transfer strategies followed, especially for large, multiple site holdings.

If you are interested in sharing or talking about these practices, we would like to hear from you. We would also like to hear from you if you are interested in this project, and would like to participate in providing input for the standards and procedures to be followed at the Sustainable Archaeology centres.

Please contact either Dr. Rhonda Bathurst, the Sustainable Archaeology Project Manager (rbathurst@uwo.ca), or Dr. Neal Ferris (nferris@uwo.ca).

For more information on the project and our progress, by August our webpage will be up and running at: www.sustainablearchaeology.org



2010 OAS Symposium



Shibaonaning – the place of the clear passage

The 37th annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held Sept. 24-26, 2010 in Killarney Ontario

REGISTRATION:

The deadline for early registration is Sept. 3. Registration information may be found on the OAS web page: <http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/OASSymposium/2010symposium.php> Alternatively, the registration form was included with your May/June issue of ArchNotes.

After Sept. 17 you will not be able to register using PayPal, instead you will have to send a cheque to the organizing committee or pay at the door. For those who wish to pay at the door, be aware that Visa and Mastercard will NOT be available for registration. There is an ATM in Killarney, but it is at the General Store and not at the hotel.

ACCOMMODATION:

Before registering, please ensure that you have accommodation. Options are listed on the OAS symposium web page.

POSTERS AND PAPERS:

The conference program is almost full and will be posted on the web page soon. We can accommodate a few more papers in the contributed papers session and any number of posters. If you wish to present a paper or poster, please contact us at symposium@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca

TOURS:

Most of you are probably aware that the boat tour to Sheguiandah is full. We were able to accommodate those people who registered by the deadline in July. Our concern is to provide a safe and affordable trip. We understand that there may be some disappointment because we were unable to accommodate all those who were interested. We have several suggestions for those who did not manage to register in time.

A. It is possible to drive from Killarney to Sheguiandah. People who drive can arrange to meet the boat tour participants at the government dock and do a tour of the site. For those people coming from southern and particularly southwestern Ontario, we would suggest you consider continuing to South Baymouth and where you may take the ferry to Tobermory. See http://www.ontarioferries.com/chi/english/schedule_fares.html#sept for schedules and fares. Those people who provide their own transportation to the site will not be charged for the tour. If you are interested in joining the trip by car, you must contact the organizing committee because space is limited and it is essential that you arrive on time.

B. There will be a tour of archaeological sites in the Killarney area. Depending on the interest of participants, we will visit the Killarney Bay 1/Spiegel site, the Killarney Pukaskwa Pit site and/or the George Lake 1 site. This last site is also a late Palaeoindian/early Archaic site.

POMMOLOGICAL MATTERS:

Finally, but by no means of least importance, we would like to invite you to participate in an apple pie contest! September is the month during which the Pommoological Society has traditionally held its apple pie contest. Born during excavations at the Cummins site when crew members despaired of ever again finding a decent slice of apple pie, this nearly annual tradition celebrates apple pie in all its variations. There is no registration for this event. Bring a pie if you feel inclined to do so. The more, the merrier. We will supply ice cream. The 'contest' will take place during the Friday reception and poster session.

Further questions? Please feel free to contact us at (once again) symposium@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca

We look forward to seeing you in September.

Alicia Hawkins,
On behalf of the organizing committee

To register or for more information, please go to:

symposium@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca



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