

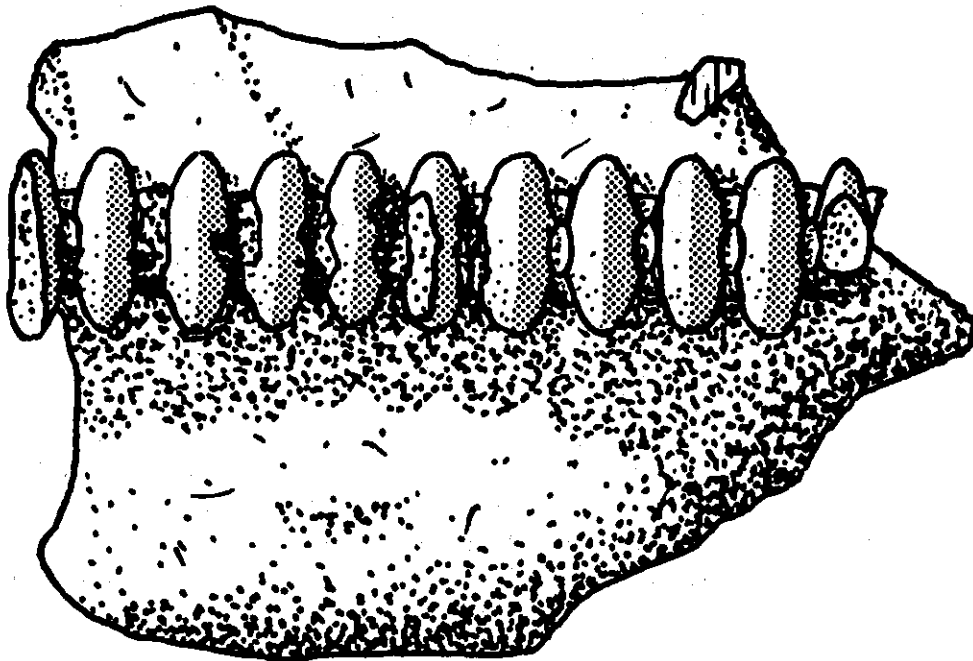


Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 1, Issue 3

May / June 1996



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Editor's note

I received some more feedback on the new format, most of it very positive. The most common complaints concern the column formatting in the Idea exchange, and the white space on the front cover. After two experiments with a different column format, I have now abandoned the column breaks altogether, allowing you to simply read from top to bottom, one column at a time. I agree that it would be nice to liven up the front cover with an illustration. For this issue I have chosen one of the excellent PMT line drawings of crinoid beads sent to me by Remi Farvaque and Brian Ross, but I could also include illustrations on the cover that are not related to the articles inside. Because I print up the hard copy myself on a 300 dpi inkjet printer, it is best if you send me PMTs or laser output that I can then paste in.

In addition to the occasional reprint, I'd like to start including notes on articles on Ontario archaeology that appear in other newsletters and journals. If any of you come across articles that you think may be of interest to other members, please send them to me or to Ellen, together with a short commentary for Arch Notes.

I'd also like to start including titles and abstracts of theses related to Ontario archaeology. Is there anyone who would be able to help me to coordinate that?

This year's OAS symposium organizing committee chair, Marian Clark, says that the planning for the symposium is going extremely well. It will include a full programme of papers and discussion sessions. The organizing committee thanks all of you who have responded to the call for papers. It is also grateful for the support and assistance received from many donors and sponsors, which will ensure a successful and relevant symposium. Included with this Arch Notes is a poster about the symposium. Marian asks that you help promote this important OAS event by posting it wherever you can.

If you have any suggestions or questions about Arch Notes, please call me between 9:00 am and 18:30 pm on weekdays.

Suzanne

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OAS news

Congratulations go to **Jim Montgomery** and the **Ottawa Chapter** for successful archaeological lobbying. The Ottawa-Carleton Regional Council had initially voted to eliminate archaeology and other aspects of cultural heritage from their official regional plan. The Ottawa Chapter, with help from the local heritage community and a few sympathetic councillors, was able to convince some of the councillors to change their vote to at least postpone their decision for two years.

The Ottawa Chapter is looking for feedback concerning the establishment of an annual certificate of recognition for anyone who has contributed substantially to public education and archaeology in Ontario. This award would be presented by the Chapter hosting the symposium. Any ideas you have can be sent either to the Ottawa Chapter, or to the OAS office, addressed to Jeff Bursey, Director of Member Services.

As you can see from the ad and the review, the **London Chapter** recently published "**Deeds/ Nations**", a compilation of facts concerning First Nations' leaders and other key figures who lived in the south-western Ontario area from 1750 to 1850. It was put together by **Greg Curnoe**, a local artist of some note, who died in 1992. My first glimpses at this work indicate to me its significance to people interested in both the area and the time period. I know how difficult some of that material is to come by. The London Chapter is to be applauded for rescuing this valuable manuscript.

On the subject of books, people tend too often to think of all archaeological works as dry, dull, and detailed. I have found a good number of archaeological writers who capture the imagination of the reader. I have just begun reading R.J.C. Atkinson's classic work on Stonehenge (my students have often referred to it as 'stone hedge', which I suppose, technically, it is), when I came across the following lines which reminded me that some of my favourite summer reading has always been about archaeology: "Yet even the archaeologist...must look at his monuments not merely with a professional eye..., but also with that wandering and

passively receptive regard, which, with practice, can penetrate beyond the surface to an inwardness which is none the less real or significant for being personal, and in part at least, incommunicable. For who is to say that for the ultimate understanding of Stonehenge, not in terms of the categories of archaeological research, but as part of our human inheritance, and to that degree as part of ourselves, the aesthetic experience must play a lesser part than the precise and academic dissection of the evidence we recover from its soil" (Atkinson 1990:20). Happy summer reading and digging! *John Steckley* ■

OAS on the World Wide Web - update The OAS now has a provisional space on a not-for profit Internet node, Internex. Ellen and I are now working on some necessary upgrades to the OAS office computer. *Mike Kirby* ■

In OAS office news: Payments to the OAS can now be made by **VISA and Mastercard**.

OAS bus trip to Eastern Ontario August 3, 4, 5 1996. The enclosed flyer has all the details for what promises to be a thoroughly stimulating long weekend.

Tell your friends - if they did not get this issue it is because they did not renew their 1996 membership yet!

Correction to "Draft minutes ABM" in January /February 1996 Arch Notes. Item 15 on page 7 incorrectly announced John Reid's retirement next year (1996). John informs us that he is not retiring. Betty postcards can still be forwarded to his UofT address!

The OAS recently entered into an agreement with **Sunwise Sun Protective Clothing** to market this company's unique product to our members, especially those who spend a great deal of time outdoors under an often relentless sun. After much consultation and perusing of Sunwise's literature as well viewing a sample of one of their unique hats, the OAS Board of Directors agreed that Sunwise products might be of interest to our members. The OAS will receive a

Welcome new OAS members (January-May 1996)

Elizabeth Alam, Mississauga ■ Stuart Baldwin, Thunder Bay ■ Carl Benn, Toronto ■ Mary Bray, Toronto ■ Alexandra Budisavljevic, Windsor ■ Robert Calvert, London ■ J. Warren Caldwell, Oakville ■ Agatha Cornacchia, Kingston ■ Kevin Fisher, Toronto ■ Jennifer Geens, Toronto ■ Michael Hambacher, Lansing MI ■ E. Vera Hamman, Nepean ■ Stephen Hooey, New Liskeard ■ David Hoyt, Hamilton ■ Thomas Krahn, Newmarket ■ Solange Loos Family, Weston ■ Amy Matthews, Windsor ■ Donald McGee, Toronto ■ Catherine Molloy, Oshawa ■ Jane Moore, Keswick ■ Christine Nelson, London ■ Bill Nesbitt, Rockton ■ Christine Nisan, Burlington ■ Audrey Oliver, Hamilton ■ Adrienne Roberts, Ancaster ■ Jane Robertson, Toronto ■ Robert Rost, Peterborough ■ Alex St. Germain, Brampton ■ David Sanders, Burlington ■ Della Saunders, Pickering ■ Mary Jane Sinclair, Ottawa ■ Derek Spencer, Toronto ■ Karen Thompson, Sterling ■ Sarah Thorpe, Toronto ■ Stephen van Vugt, Uxbridge ■ Caroline Walker, Toronto ■ Paul Zita, Mississauga ■ Our newest LIFE MEMBER is Joseph Muller of Hamilton.

commission from Sunwise on the retail price of all orders. Some background information follows below.

We now know that ultra-violet rays penetrate most of the lightweight apparel we wear while playing or working in the sun. Time spent in the sun accumulating ultraviolet rays into the skin leads to problems in later life. The rate of skin cancer in the USA has grown from 200,000 new cases in 1990 to more than 1,000,000 new cases this year and the age of onset is getting progressively younger.

Independent laboratory tests have shown that many typical cotton t-shirts can allow 50% of harmful ultraviolet B rays through to your skin when dry. If the

shirt is wet, it transmits 10% to 20% more UVB. An open-mesh baseball cap or an open-weave straw hat can be just as bad or worse. You don't need to burn to have harmful ultraviolet radiation be absorbed into your skin, and, over time, dramatically increase the risk of getting skin cancer.

The American Academy of Dermatologists suggests you wear a sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15 and reapply every 2 hours. They also warn you to avoid prolonged exposure to the sun, especially between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm (peak archaeological excavation hours!). They further recommend you wear UV blocking sunglasses and protective clothing and hats. Currently, the FDA, the FTC and the Consumer Product Safety Commission are involved in the regulation of UV/sun protective fabrics. You can be assured a product is really up to doing the job of blocking it claims, if the fabric has performed up to the new standards as prescribed by the FDA. The FDA determined that a sun protective fabric must disclose the UV performance of the fabric both new and after the equivalent of 2 years of normal wear and tear. It must also be documented that it is not irritating or sensitizing to the skin and it must not be able to be stretched. The percentage of UVB blocking abilities of the fabric should be in the 95% to 99% range even after two years of wear.

Only one fabric—Solarweave—has passed photo-spectrometer USA and UV testing for the equivalent of two years in Florida sun, humidity and temperature, and still maintain its UV blocking ability. Solarweave is lightweight, cottony soft, breathable and blocks from 95% to 99% of harmful ultraviolet B rays. Sunwise Protective Clothing, Inc are licensed manufacturers of this patent pending fabric in Canada.

Please take a moment to examine the brochure enclosed with this Arch Notes and consider ordering a Sunwise product. Not only will you be protecting your skin, you'll be making a contribution to the future of the OAS. A sample "Flap Cap" (\$24.95 ea. or 2 for \$40.00 until June 30, 1996) is on display in the OAS office. Its wide brim and fold away neck and ear guard do not distract from a very smart look. You'll be cool, comfortable and one of the "best-dressed" on your site, in your garden or on tour in Israel and Jordan! Attractive shirts, pants, jumpsuits and children's wear are also available. Make cheques payable to Sunwise

Protective Clothing and mail them to the OAS office where we can keep track of all orders for commission reimbursements. They will be forwarded to Sunwise on your behalf.

Among the more interesting calls to the Society's office in the past few months was one from the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. The June 1996 issue of National Geographic has a feature on the city of Toronto. The National Geographic Society's representative called to request a copy of

John Steckley's 92-3 Arch Notes article *Toronto: What Does It Mean?* Unfortunately, neither the article or author are cited in this current issue of National Geographic.

Watch for an article on archaeology and the law by Corbin Andrews in the June 1996 issue of Harrow-smith magazine. Corbin Andrews recently called and requested various pertinent sections from the OAS's Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists by Nick Adams. *Ellen Blaubergs* ■

Ministry news

This is the list of licences issued since the beginning of this year. For more information, contact Roshan Jussawalla at MCzCR, 416 314 7123 (unless otherwise stated, licence pertains to Province of Ontario).

January 1996

Consulting

Ken Swayze 96-008 / Robert J. Pearce London Museum of Archaeology 96-016

Consulting (including underwater)

Phillip J. Wright Mount McGovern Company Limited 96-011

Underwater

Peter Engelbert 96-010 / Jonathan David Moore 96-013 Lake Ontario from Prince Edward Bay to Wolfe Island North to Kingston

Survey & Test Excavation

Robert J. Pearce London Museum of Archaeology 96-014 City of London and Middlesex County

Excavation

Robert J. Pearce London Museum of Archaeology 96-015 Lawson Site (AgHh-1), London (Middlesex County)

Conservation

Robert J. Pearce London Museum of Archaeology 96-017

February 1996

Underwater

Vaughan Mason 96-004 Lake Simcoe - Kempenfelt Bay at Centennial Beach Parking Area

Survey & Test Excavation

Trevor Ormerod 96-006 Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk and Brant County

Excavation

Peter L. Storck Royal Ontario Museum 96-030 Red Wing Site - Grey County, Collingwood Township, Lot 9, Concession 11

Consulting

Hugh J. Daechsel Heritage Quest Inc. 96-018 / Ronald F. Williamson Archaeological Services Inc. 96-019 / Gary Warrick Ministry of Transportation 96-020 / Rita Griffin-Short 96-021 / Elizabeth Alder Alder Heritage

Assessments 96-022 Southern Ontario / Lawrence Jackson Northeastern Archaeological Associates 96-023 / Nicholas R. Adams Adams Heritage Consultants 96-025 / Peter A. Sattelberger 96-027 Southern Ontario / W. Bruce Stewart M. M. Dillon Ltd. 96-031 / W. Bruce Stewart M. M. Dillon Ltd. 96-032 New Highway 407 R.O.W. / Robert Burgar The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 96-034 Counties of Peel, York, Durham, Dufferin and Metropolitan Toronto / John Pollock Settlement Surveys Ltd. 96-038 / Allyne H. Gliddon 96-040 Northern Ontario / Philip Woodley 96-041

Conservation

Lawrence J. Jackson 96-024 / Peter L. Storck Royal Ontario Museum 96-029 / Robert Burgar The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 96-035 Lands Under The Jurisdiction Of The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Field School

Robert Burgar The Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA) 96-033 Seed-Barker Site (AkGv-1) / Dean H. Knight Department of Archaeology Wilfrid Laurier University 96-036 Ball Site (BdGv-3), Simcoe County

March 1996

Consulting

Michael B. Henry AMICK Consultants 96-028 Southern Ontario (Stages 1-3 only) / Christopher Andreae Historica Research Limited 96-037 (Industrial Site Only) / Susan M. Bazely 96-039 Stages 1 & 2; Stages 3 & 4 Historic Only / Gordon C. Dibb York North Archaeological Services 96-044 / Colleen Halverson 96-045 Northern Ontario / Scarlett Janusas 96-046 (including Underwater) / Jacqueline Rusak Underwhere? Archaeology 96-047 Northern Ontario / Brenda L. Kennett 96-049 Catherine Webb 96-050 Southern Ontario / Leslie Ann Currie 96-052 South Central Ontario (stages 1-3 only) / Andrew Hinshelwood 96-053

Conservation (surface collecting only)

Arthur F. Howey 96-043 Wentworth, Brant and Oxford Counties - East and West Flamborough Townships

April 1996

Underwater

Darryl Ertel 96-003(A) (licence has been amended) Judge Hart (DeIq-3) / Scarlett Janusas Ontario Marine Heritage Committee 96-074 Vicinity of Bad Neighbour Shoal, Yeo Island and Lucas Island - Georgian Bay / W. R. Thuma The Aerospace Heritage Foundation of Canada 96-063 Lake Ontario near Point Petrie, Prince Edward County

Consulting

Leslie Amundson 96-048 Northern Ontario Heather Henderson Historic Horizon Inc. 96-054A Historic - Prehistoric - Southern Ontario / Thomas Ballantine 96-058 Southern Ontario (Including Regions of Parry Sound and Nipissing) / D. M. Gibbs D. M. Gibbs Consulting 96-059 (stages 1-3 only) / Jacqueline Fisher Material Culture Management Inc. (MCMI) 96-060 / Paul Lennox Environmental Unit, Ministry of Transportation 96-061 Isobel Ball 96-064 / J. K. Jouprien Heritage Resource Consultant 96-065 / Dana R. Poulton D. R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 96-066 / Patrick J. Julig Archaeological Survey of Laurentian University Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology 96-067 / Colin Varley Cultural Management Associates 96-071 / Georgine M. Pastershank 96-072 Northcentral and Northwestern Ontario / Ann L. Balmer Algonquin Associates 96-075

Conservation

Heather Broadbent 96-055 Town of Caledon / Thomas Ballantine c/o Haliburton Highlands Museum 96-056 South Central and Eastern Ontario

Conservation (surface collecting only)

Candie Smith 96-062 Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk, Hamilton-Wentworth, Oxford and Waterloo Counties / Mark C. Warrack Heritage Section, Community Services City of Mississauga 96-076 City of Mississauga

Excavation

Thomas Ballantine c/o Haliburton Highlands Museum 96-057 Curtin Site (BfGp-4) Haliburton County

May 1996

Field School

Patrick J. Julig Department of Sociology and Anthropology Laurentian University 96-069 Champlain Park, lower reaches of the La Vase river, North Bay / Susan Mary Jamieson Dept. of Anthropology, Trent University 96-079 Northumberland, Peterborough and Hastings Counties

Conservation (surface collecting only)

Jean-Francois Beaulieu 96-070 Lot 15-18, concession 1, Clarence Township / Larry J. Brinker 96-009 Township of Blandford/Blenheim in Oxford County and Township of Burford in Brant County (under supervision of Southwest Regional Archaeologist)

Excavation

William R. Fitzgerald Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University 96-077 Good (AiHd-105) site, 157 Albert Street, Waterloo Conservation / Neal Ferris, Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation 96-078 / Charles Garrad 96-081 Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe Counties

Underwater

James A. Murphy 96-042 Eastern Basin of Lake Erie / Scott Alexander McWilliam 96-026 McGarvy Shoal, Lake Superior - Gunilda site / Randy Sullivan 96-082 Whitefish Bay and the East Side of Lake Superior to Wawa

Survey & Test Excavation

Charles Garrad 96-080 McQueen-McConnell (BcHb-31) site ■

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DEEDS / NATIONS

Greg Curnoe

Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS #4 1996

Foreword by Frank Davey

Preface by Neal Ferris

238 + xxii pp., 100+ figures and totems, references



A compilation and biography of close to 1000 First Nations individuals who helped shape the 18th and 19th century history of southwestern Ontario

DEEDS/NATIONS represents a massive compilation undertaken by the late Canadian artist, Greg Curnoe, of the First Nations' leaders and individuals who negotiated and signed the various land surrenders for southwestern Ontario, and shaped the 18th and 19th century history of this region. Curnoe's exhaustive research of the primary documents, local histories and Native oral traditions has led to the creation of a manuscript which takes these individuals and the communities they represented from the obscurity they had been relegated to by traditional Canadian history, and sheds light on their very key and central role in the shaping of Ontario's past. The end result is a book that introduces the reader to these individuals, offers insight into how their communities were structured socially and politically, and provides a greater understanding of how they interacted with the British, French and Americans. DEEDS / NATIONS is a must for anyone at all interested in the historic Native communities of southwestern Ontario, Native-European relations, the whole process of land surrenders, and the early shaping of Ontario's history. And, thanks to the inclusion of Curnoe's artwork, the covers are stunning, the volume is impressively designed, and generally is a very attractive addition to the family of London Chapter publications.



Yes, I would like to order copies of *Deeds/Nations* x \$22.00 per volume: \$
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Please also provide me with information on: Ontario Archaeological Society London Chapter London Chapter Publications

Lanceolate points from Expansion Lake – Is there Palaeo east of Nipigon?

David Arthurs

Though many Palaeo-Indian sites have been found west of Lake Superior, the region to the north has produced only scanty evidence of a human presence before Archaic times. This research note discusses the archaeological evidence for early occupation in the area, and addresses the question "Is there Palaeo east of Nipigon?"

Early points east of Nipigon

Compared to the dense concentration of Palaeo-Indian sites at the west end of Lake Superior (Fox 1975; Newton and Engelbert 1977), the apparent paucity of early sites east of the Nipigon River is striking. Until fairly recently, only three possible Palaeo-Indian artifacts had been recognized in the area east of Lake Nipigon and north of Lake Superior (Figure 1).

The first was a roughly shaped lanceolate tool found in a gravel pit at "Mile 58" on Highway 11 north of the town of Nipigon. This specimen, recovered in about 1972 and now in the collections of the Nipigon Historical Museum, was assigned an early age by geologist George Stanley on the basis of its context. For many years this stood as the sole documented example of a possible Palaeo-Indian presence east of the Nipigon River.

During their survey east of Nipigon in 1980, Gordon Hill and Kelli Carmean recovered a probable Palaeo point from Site Djlo-11 on McKay Lake, at the headwaters of the Pic River (Hill 1982:87-88). Though heavily battered and water rolled, this specimen exhibits parallel flaking, and is made of jasper taconite, the material of choice on Palaeo-Indian components at the Lakehead, but relatively rare on sites farther east along the north shore.

The third specimen was a parallel flaked lanceolate point fragment, recorded by Nick and Chris Adams during their survey north and east of Lake Nipigon in 1982. This specimen, in the Vaughan Fayle collection, was from Site Edlu-1 on Ara Lake (Adams 1983:103,

111). Lying just beyond the rim of the Lake Superior drainage basin, Ara is a headwaters lake in the Little Current - Kenogami River system, which flows into the Albany and down to James Bay.

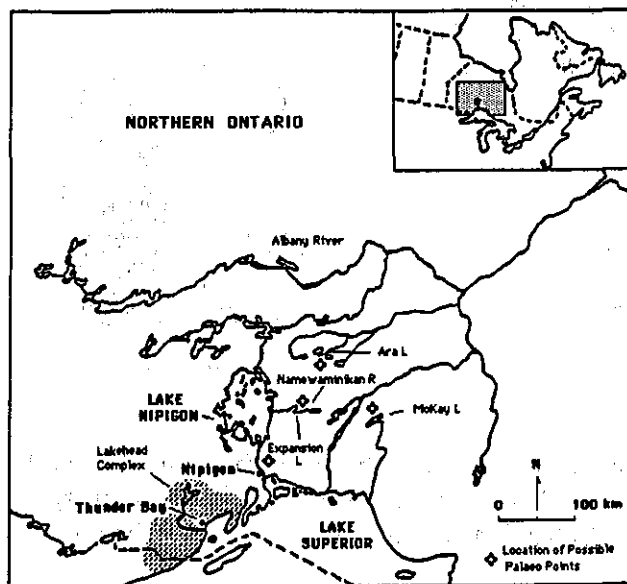


Figure 1. Possible Palaeo-Indian projectile point finds east of Lake Nipigon.

The Expansion Lake artifacts

Further evidence for a Palaeo-Indian presence east of Nipigon comes from Expansion Lake, in the middle reaches of the Namewaminikan or Sturgeon River (Borden zone DkIv). In 1986, while analyzing material in the Nipigon Historical Museum collections, the author made note of a slender lanceolate projectile point (catalogue no. N974-957-3) that had been found several years before by museum founder L. "Buzz"

Lein near "Camp 58" on Expansion Lake. Fashioned from jasper taconite, it has a biconvex, slightly diamond-shaped cross section, and displays roughly parallel flake scars across both faces (Figure 2a).

The tip was missing; the original length of the specimen is estimated to have been about 8 cm. It is 2.26 cm wide, 0.90 cm thick, and weighs 13.90 grams. The base has been ground, and the grinding extends up the lateral edges of the point for 2.47 and 2.09 cm. The specimen appears to have been water rolled, suggesting it was exposed on an active beach for some time. The dimensions and form of the point, the material of manufacture, and the flaking pattern suggest a late Palaeo-Indian or perhaps early Archaic affiliation.

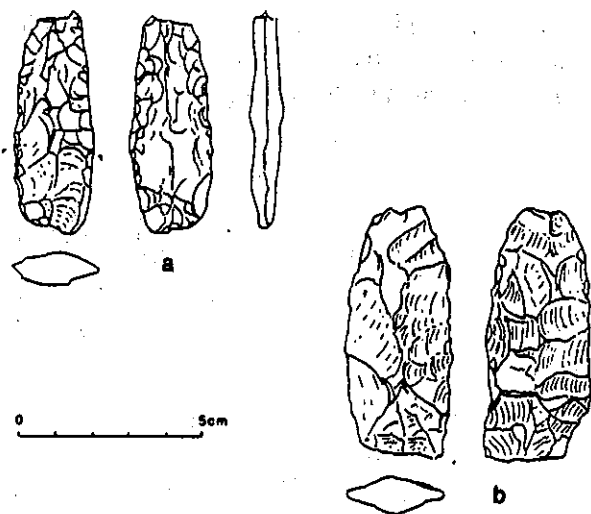


Figure 2. Lanceolate points from Expansion Lake (a) Nipigon Museum specimen (sketch by D. Arthurs); (b) Laird Collection specimen (sketch by N. Adams).

A second artifact of probable Palaeo-Indian affiliation was recovered from a sandy bay at the east side of Expansion Lake by James Laird of Nipigon. This specimen was examined by Nick Adams in the fall of 1987 (Adams 1987).

Made from a mineral stained Hudson Bay Lowland chert, it displays strong parallel flaking and has a pronounced diamond-shaped cross section. Because the artifact is water rolled it is not possible to determine whether it had been ground on the base or lateral edges. It is about 7 cm long, 2.8 cm wide, and 1 cm thick. As with the Nipigon Museum specimen the tip

of this artifact has broken away (Figure 2b).

Is there Palaeo east of Nipigon?

The two artifacts from Expansion Lake add further support to the hypothesis of a Palaeo-Indian presence east of Lake Nipigon, though at what time these early people first entered the area has yet to be determined. Expansion Lake lies in the uplands that would have fallen between an embayment of Lake Kelvin, an early post-glacial phase of Lake Nipigon, and Lake Nakina, a meltwater lake that lay along the southwest edge of the Nakina Moraines (Zoltai 1967:522). A spillway from small post-glacial lakes farther inland entered Lake Kelvin a few kilometres to the southwest.

While much of the area might technically have been available for occupation soon after the withdrawal of glacial ice between about 9500 and 9000 BP, geomorphological work shows that the major rivers throughout the Nipigon basin served as a series of spillway channels for Glacial Lake Agassiz until shortly after 8500 BP (Teller and Thorleifson 1983:261). At least in their early stages, flow through these channels appears to have been catastrophic, and it is likely that throughout their history they served as an effective barrier to movement into the area from the west end of Lake Superior.

Only when the ice margin had retreated north of the Nakina moraines did Lake Agassiz abandon the Nipigon spillways and overflow into Glacial Lake Ojibway, farther to the north and east (Teller and Thorleifson 1983:262). It may not have been until the Lake Nipigon phase of Glacial Lake Agassiz ended that the area east of Nipigon became accessible for settlement.

Some support for this comes from the situation of the point from Ara Lake, which could only have been deposited after the withdrawal of ice north of the Nakina moraines, some time after 8500 BP (Teller and Thorleifson 1983:287). Though no detailed geomorphological work has been done, it is possible that the site on which the Ara Lake point was found was associated with post-glacial Lake Ojibway (cf. Zoltai 1967:522).

McKay Lake is located at the end of a deep embayment of one of the post-Minong lakes that filled the Superior basin (Zoltai 1967:522). The site from which

the lanceolate point was recovered lies on what may at one time have been an island in the channel between Lake Nakina and the post-Minong embayment (Hill 1982:112; Zoltai 1967:522). Given that access to the area north of Superior was probably blocked by the Nipigon spillways, it is more likely that the point was deposited after the demise of Lake Nakina, about 8500 BP.

Several of the artifacts that have been found are water rolled, perhaps suggesting that they were deposited on active beaches, or that water levels have risen and then fallen again in the time since they were lost. Some may have been associated with the now abandoned shorelines of post-glacial lakes, though this has yet to be confirmed.

That two of the five known specimens are made from jasper taconite suggests links with the Lakehead Complex sites at the head of Lake Superior, as this lithic material is not readily available east of the Nipigon River.

Summary

A small but growing body of evidence exists to suggest that a late Palaeo-Indian presence extended east of Lake Nipigon across the north shore of Lake Superior. Much more work is necessary before the pattern of Palaeo-Indian utilization and settlement of the area can be elucidated. Coupled with geo morphological identification and dating of post-glacial landscape features east of Lake Nipigon, the analysis of Palaeo site distributions in the interior west of the Lakehead should provide insights into potential site locations north of Superior, to guide future archaeological explorations.

Acknowledgements

The writer would like to thank Roland Choiselat, Curator of the Nipigon Historical Museum, for allowing access to the collections, and Nick Adams and Gordon Laird for providing information on the Laird point from Expansion Lake. The sketch of the Laird point is reproduced from Adams (1987), with his permission.

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Stories behind the artifacts (III)

Nick Adams

This is the third part of a series of stories that put archaeological artifacts in a people context. The last story will appear in the July/August issue.

For archaeologists, the introduction and use of pottery was a significant event in prehistory. It is a time marker, a culture signature – something we can identify more securely than subtle and perhaps illusory changes in the shapes of stone tools. Since each vessel was the creation of an individual, it bears within it some of the mind and heart of its maker. This next story, set in the Middle Woodland Laurel culture sometime after 200 BC, traces the timeless transfer of knowledge from one generation to the next.

“ Her fingers were aching and swollen as the old woman pulled a handful of cold clay from the large pot and started to knead it. The little girl by her side watched as she worked the clay until it was soft and pliable, rolling it carefully between her hands into long, thin flexible strips which she carefully laid on a piece of birch bark. The little girl dipped her hand into the large pot and pulled off a fist-sized chunk of clay. Working intently, she kneaded the clay as she had seen her grandmother do. Within a few minutes another group of clay strips were lying on the birchbark.

The old woman had built up the sides of the vessel and was now working on the neck. By changing the diameter of the coils she lay, one on top of the next, she first constricted the neck, then widened it to flare out at the lip. She smeared each strip into the next with a deer rib so that the clay melded to form a cohesive whole. Once the basic shape was completed, she smoothed its inner and outer surfaces with a damp piece of leather until it was almost impossible to tell where the coils of clay had been laid. The cold clay felt soothing to her hands. It seemed to ease away some of the pain and inflammation.

She looked over at her granddaughter and vividly remembered sitting at her own grandmother's side learning how to mold the clay. How long ago had that been? So many seasons had come and gone. So many people she had known and loved had died. Yet as she

watched the little girl moulding the clay strips in her inexperienced hands she recalled the loving patience her own grandmother had shown when, as a little girl, she had pulled some clay from the pot and tried to copy her.

Back in those days the sun had been warmer, it seemed, and her father had always managed to bring back something for them to eat. She could not remember ever being cold. Nowadays her old body only felt comfortable on the warmest days and she constantly fretted that the hunting would be bad or that the fish run would be late. Back in those days life had been one long summer of games and joy, of chasing dogs and splashing along the lake shore, of hunting frogs in marshes and of picking berries. She hardly remembered the winters at all. Now summer was a fleeting time, punctuating the long cold darkness of winter.

Her granddaughter began to add the strips of clay to her tiny misshapen base. Her clay kept changing shape in her hands as she held it too tightly, and she had to keep pressing it back so that it still resembled a pot. Her tongue was pressed tight into the corner of her mouth in concentration. 'Look Grandma' she said, 'mine's so small and ugly, we should throw it away!'

The old woman looked at her, remembering when she had felt the same way, all those years ago. She petted

the girl on the head and picking up her pot, told her that it was much better than she had managed when she was a girl.

'We could throw it away, but if we do that you won't need the tool I made for you to decorate it with. And I think your mother is looking forward to that present you promised her.'

The little girl's face lit up as the woman passed her the small, serrated stone tool. She had carefully notched both of its edges so that if you used it one way it left a series of notches in the clay, and if you used the other side, it left a sinuous mark like the side of a clam shell.

'Let's see how beautiful your pot looks after we have decorated it. I bet it will be the nicest your mother has ever seen.'

During the next hour the old woman slowly guided her granddaughter as they applied their pottery tools to the soft clay. She showed her how to arrange rows and lines of decoration to give a pleasing pattern of zones, and showed her how to use the end of a twig to push the clay from the inside to form bosses around the pots neck. By the time they had finished, both were highly satisfied with their work. The process of decorating the little pot had helped to push it back into shape, so that when the old woman laid it gently down it looked like a miniature of her own.

A few days later the old woman left her seat by the lake shore and collected the pots from where she had left them to dry in safety. The little girl was playing with her friends down at the water, but when she called her the girl lost all thoughts of play.

The old woman started to prepare a fire. She chose twigs and branches carefully and placed them on the dry sand in a special order so that when the pots were laid in the fire the temperature would be just right to fire the clay without cracking it. There will be time

enough to teach her this another day, she thought.

After all the pots were safely positioned in the fire they covered them over with a matt of small twigs. The grandmother explained that the wood she had used would smoulder for a long time so that the pots would not crack or split, as they would in a racing hot fire.

'Now, you go and get some embers from the cooking fire and we will light it.' The little girl scampered over to the fire, pulled out a burning branch and hurried back to her grandmother. 'Now, light it low down on the sides so that it burns from the bottom up.' The girl did as she was told, and soon a plume of smoke was curling up through the heap of twigs, crackling in the drier branches. 'Well, my little one, lets get something to eat while the fire does its work. There's nothing more for us to do until the embers are cool.'

The fire burned long into the night and continued to smoulder long after the people had gone to sleep. Like many older people, the woman did not linger long in sleep, and was raking the ashes away from the pots before the little girl had awoken. Despite her efforts to control the heat, two of her pots had cracked. Never mind, she thought, we can use them for storage until they break.

The little girl's pot, being the smallest had sunk into the ashes and was nearly concealed. Gently the old woman pulled it free and inspected it. Parts of its surface had turned a fine reddish brown. She blew the remaining ashes out of the shallow depressions of the decoration and turned the vessel appraisingly in her hands. One day soon, she thought, this little girl will be crafting perfect pots for her own family.

Back in the lodge the little girl was just waking as her grandmother entered. 'Did it work Grandma?' she asked excitedly. The old woman didn't answer, but she smiled as she held out the still warm pot for her to inspect. ■

Archaeology in modern advertising

Mark Fillery

Mark was a high school co-op student in the OAS office from February - May 1996. This brief article was part of a school assignment.

On occasion, while skimming through a magazine or "channel surfing", we come across advertisements with a very distinct archaeological flavour or with a subtle overtone of the archaeological theme. During the past nine months, these kinds of ads really began to catch the eye of this author, perhaps as a side effect of a recent immersion into archaeology as a high school cooperative education (co-op) student with the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Although advertising with archaeology does not seem to be a common phenomena, when it does occur, the ads are often humorous, clever and/or visually striking. Ten advertisements are described and discussed below.

1) **Indiana Jones Lives On** - Fifteen years after the first Indiana Jones movie, advertisers continue to find his character and adventures worthy of mimicry. A recent television commercial for Energizer batteries has a Jones-like archaeologist in a tomb with a genie. Similar to the "real" Jones, this archaeologist's dream of great wealth and longevity does not pan out. The "real" Jones ended back lecturing undergrads, while the Energizer Jones is transformed into the Energizer bunny after asking the genie to give him long life. Longevity indeed!

2) **Indiana Jones Lives On II** - In 1994, Sports Illustrated magazine advertisements as well as regular television commercials featured the popular sports personality Charles Barkley flogging Rightguard deodorant. Barkley, a forward for the National Basketball Association's (NBA) Phoenix Suns is

garbed in stereotypical 19th century Egyptologist wear. He stands prominently in a tomb against hieroglyph-filled walls to make his pitch in an affected "academic accent". A hot and stuffy tomb seems quite an appropriate setting for a deodorant commercial. Not only would Barkley find the tomb's temperature uncomfortable, his rather imposing height would not be an advantage in some of the smaller tomb chambers.

3) **Ancient and Modern Material Culture** - A common advertising slant seen in several ads employs the juxtaposition of ancient and modern objects. For example, an ad for Compaq computers reads: "'Taking on Bigger Competitors. Then and Now". In this ad, there are two photographs, one of a "Rock, circa 1025 B.C. (slingshot not included)" and the other promoting a "Compaq Server, circa 1996". The accompanying text reads: "In King David's day, a slingshot equalled technological superiority. Today, that same advantage is yours with Compaq PC server technology". This ad in Business Week (November 21, 1994) is quite crafty in its use of the biblical and historical story of David and Goliath.

4) **More Ancient and Modern Material Culture** - Although the older artifact in a Motorola advertisement (Toronto Life, Nov 1995) is hardly ancient, we see an interesting pairing of the SCR 536, which is "the world's first hand-held wireless radio" and a "Motorola Micro TAC Ultra Lite" with the slogan, "Like father, like son". This rather comedic juxtaposition quite effectively conveys the company's history of reliability.

5) Modern Material Cultural based on extinct fauna - Although not strictly "archaeological" a recent ad in Discover magazine (May 1996) for "The Extinction Collection" focuses on "meticulously hand-crafted in fine pewter" small figurine sculptures of extinct mega-fauna including mastodons and dinosaurs. If you "order now", you will receive a "free belt buckle" with the image of "your choice!"

6) Archaeological Tourism - How does a country's tourism agency entice travellers to visit? Glossy photographs of gloriously situated ruins certainly do the trick in this next ad in the March/April 1996 issue of National Geographic Traveller. The country featured here is Turkey. A map of Turkey is overlain with photos of Izmir and Cappadocia, Ankara and Istanbul. Detailed descriptions of more precise spots to see on a round trip follow, for example "you'll discover Troy, Pergamon, Aphrodisias and the ruins of Ephesus..." and "at the famous Anatolian Civilization Museum you'll find artifacts chronologically ordered from Paleolithic to Classical Age and Roman times". Culture, archaeology and history are well used to sell this trip: "This Journey Spans 3,650,000 Days. But You Can Do It In Ten."

7) More Archaeological Tourism - An ad very similar in style to the one for Turkey promotes a 14-day cruise to "Singapore, or Bali, Thailand or China" aboard Royal Caribbean's *Sun Viking* (National Geographic Traveller, March/April 1996). Its slogan reads: "It can take several lifetimes to reach a state of inner peace and tranquility. Or, it can take a couple of weeks". The imagery used in this article is a Buddha-like statue. Once again, the past sells for the future. The ad is also a wry attempt at humour that catches the eye by using reincarnation as bait.

8) Architectural Features - The March 1996 edition of Scientific American featured an ad which incorporates a bit of a pun to promote the "Columbia Business School". The pun is accompanied by a photograph of a

classical Corinthian column and states "Being part of Columbia Business School is no reason to put us on a pedestal".

9) Modern communications and Egyptology - The ancient world sells modern communications in a visually stunning ad for the professional technologies of ISIS Concepts and Communications. It depicts the eye of Horus through which we see a statue of the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis. The royal colours purple and gold greatly enhance the image. This ad definitely draws the eye of the reader with an ancient symbol of power and the slogan: "In business, vision is only the beginning" (The Media, Spring/Summer 1996).

10) Modern communications and Archaeological Humour - Bell telephone ads are often humorous and the one tacked up on a bulletin board in the O.A.S. office is no exception. It is actually a cartoon with two stereotypical-dressed archaeologists (one has a whip!) entering a Lascaux-like cave. Underneath some animal images a modern ceramic sink has a phone receiver serving as the faucet while two circular phone dials serve as hot and cold adjusters, in this case they are marked "cold" and "colder". The witty slogan reads: "Archaeologists unearth what is believed to be the first phone tap".

Archaeology has proven rewarding not only to society, but also to advertising agencies. Magazines and television occasionally employ factual and humorous ads such as those described above. At the very least, the graphics and accompanying slogans can help promote a general interest in archaeology.

Acknowledgements I would like to thank Ellen Blaubergs, my co-op supervisor at the Ontario Archaeological Society for assisting me with editing and finding some of the magazine advertisements. My placements at the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the OAS have really opened my eyes to a career I definitely now want to pursue! ■

Idea exchange

John Steckley received the following letter from W.G. Bill Bigelow, OC, MD, Professor of Surgery Emeritus at the University of Toronto. It is dated March 21, 1996.

"Because of illness at home I was unable to join you and members of the OAS and guests for the dinner in honour of Charles Garrad. I was looking forward to this and I had spoken to Charles on the phone about the dinner a week or so prior to the date.

I have enjoyed a long association with Charles and he has given unstintingly of his time and vast knowledge, showing and stimulating my family and interested guests in many aspects of the archaeological and historical story of our district of Collingwood... I can't recall how we first met but I have followed his activities when he was busy doing field work, and he made Indian villages, mill sites and battle scenes come alive with his dramatic stories, great imagination and perception and personal asides, in dramatic style.

Many of those who were impressed with Charles Garrad are of an earlier generation and you may not be familiar with their names: Gregory Clark, Bruce West, Gil Purcell, Alan Secord, Doctors Donald McKay, Bruce Charles and Bill Greenwood. Among those who benefitted from Charles' knowledge and wisdom was my grandson, Mathew Bigelow of Collingwood, who at an early age visited the diggings of the shaman's cabin just outside the Indian village stockade on the mountainside below the scenic caves.

Along with his intense interest, Charles has a great selfless dedication. He is a great teacher and his intense interest is displayed by his writing and the time and expense studying the migration of the Huron Indians in the United States.

All in all, he has been a good and interesting friend and, of course, you will know best the many contributions he has made to archaeological science.

I hope he has many years to continue his work. Best wishes for the future of the OAS and kind regards" ■

"Deeds/Nations" by Greg Curnoe / Occasional Publication no. 4 of the London Chapter, The Ontario Archaeological Society. A review by Charles Garrad.

One can only wholly agree with Dean Jacobs' comment that "Greg Curnoe's *Deeds/Nations* is a remarkable compilation that is certain to contribute significantly to a wider appreciation of Aboriginal individuals and their communities in what is now known as southwestern Ontario... [it] will be valued by researchers for years to come".

The principal part of this monumental work is an alphabetical compilation of references to about eight hundred people of the First Nations of the period 1750 to 1850 approximately, whose names appear in various identified historical documents. As co-editor Neal Ferris points out in his preface, the "seemingly simple task of cross-referencing historical documents to piece together the biographical history of an individual had never seriously been undertaken", at least not on such a scale. One of the six appendices most usefully records and cross-references known variants in the renderings and spellings of the names.

The work is also a biographical dictionary to the extent that, in the presence of contradictory source information, a preferred interpretation is usually implied. However, no claim is made on authority. Greg Curnoe's impressive achievement is in accessing as many references as he did before the work was interrupted by his premature death. The Preface acknowledges that this is not an exhaustive and complete piece of work because other sources "lie waiting in the massive pile of historical records that Greg never had the opportunity to consult".

The acknowledged omission of unconsulted primary sources, and the sometimes uncritical inclusion of some improbable secondary source statements, affects the work but little. It is, after all, a directory to

those sources which were consulted and makes no claim to be all-inclusive. It is to be regretted that, having reached the point at which he was seeking more primary sources to clarify the contradictions and confusions of the secondary ones, Greg Curnoe was interrupted in his master-work. Perhaps this will motivate someone to continue what was so well begun. This reviewer would point out that the cited Michigan Pioneer Historical Collections do not include all the Colonel Henry Bouquet Papers; that not all the texts of councils at Detroit with Lt.-Colonel Arent Schuyler de Peyster, are given in Appendix V, derived from PAC RG10; that Lajeunesse is not a sufficient source for Potier and the Jesuits at Detroit; that within two decades of the close of the book's time period, Wisconsin historian Lyman C. Draper actively solicited prominent native people for biographies and reminiscences of the period, including personal information. Peter Dooyentate Clarke, for example, gave his birth year as 1819, not c.1810 as cited on page 27.

It is satisfying that Greg Curnoe's impressive and valuable work has been produced in a most readable volume, admirably compiled and proof-read, well edited and handsomely produced. One sympathises with the problem of completing an unfinished manuscript in the circumstances imposed on the editors. Frank Davey and Neal Ferris have earned our thanks. Presumably it was intended to reproduce the text of Surrender #6 on page 165, #25 on page 168, and add a last line to page 205, but such omissions merely demonstrate that perfection is not possible for humanity. Of humanity's struggle, not for perfection, but simply for survival and a just place in the sun, close to home and in the not-too-distant past, this excellent volume is testimony. As a reference source it belongs in every researcher's library. See accompanying ad for order form. ■

A "pile of bricks"... Pierre Beaudet, Chairman of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology would like your thoughts and comments for the next CNEHA Newsletter, concerning artifact collections, their value for research and interpretation versus the ever growing needs for their storage and care. Should we be more selective in the field, in the lab, or are all artifacts so valuable that they should be kept without any form of discrimination beyond size and an arbitrary minimal age. A "pile of

bricks" can serve to open up this kind of discussion:

Thousands of loose bricks and other building materials found in the process of excavation—the actual building blocks of structures and streetscapes — have for years been discarded following their proper recording and sampling. Their discard did not result from a lack of cultural significance, but from other factors relating to their size, weight and numbers and their seemingly small potential for future research. Thus, our landfills and dumps are littered with bits and pieces of discarded cultural resources whose full significance is forever lost. Should these heavy-weights be joined by the bits and pieces of glass, ceramics and metal whose diagnostic value has been tapped and whose intrinsic qualities are too ordinary to warrant exhibiting, or should they be kept as elements of cultural resources whose value is greater as a whole than each of its parts? Send your comments and thoughts to David Starbuck, Editor, CNEHA Newsletter, PO Box 147, Fort Edward NY 12828-0147, USA ■

Crinoid beads in archaeological contexts: where are they? Recently, Parks Canada identified a possible late Archaic-Middle Woodland crinoid bead collecting/ workshop site along the Trent-Severn waterway in south-central Ontario. While crinoid beads have been recorded in association with other prehistoric contexts along the waterway, their archaeological distribution outside of the Trent-Severn drainage is unknown. The intent of this note, therefore, is to find out whether crinoid beads have been identified from prehistoric cultural contexts elsewhere in Ontario.

Crinoids are fossil marine echinoderms, a type of hard-shelled invertebrate. Complete, their fossilized remains look like flower buds with finely-ribbed stems. More often though, only the stem, which is composed of many disk-like segments (columnals), is found (Figure 1A,B, in carbonate matrix). Crinoid fossil sources are widely distributed, occurring in the Paleozoic carbonate bedrock of southern Ontario and the Hudson Bay lowlands. However, erosion of this bedrock by glaciers and rivers has resulted in crinoid remains being incorporated into soils as well.

At the source, it is relatively difficult to extract crinoid stems from their encasing carbonate matrix. Once eroded out of this matrix though, stems tend to break

apart, and individual segments are freed. Initially, the centre of each segment is filled in with carbonate rock, but with further erosion, the cavity where the crinoid's soft tissues once lay is exposed. The resultant fossil fragment is small (<7-8 mm diameter, <2 mm long), perforated, and somewhat bead-like. Many segments bear symmetrical textures on their surfaces (Figure 1C,D, in cross section), while others may be smooth on one (Figure 1F, note dissimilar surface decoration) or both sides. Fossil segments of Nautiloids – another type of hard-shelled invertebrate found in the same bedrock as crinoids – may be confused with those of crinoids

(see Figure 1E). In general, nautiloid segments are longer and more tube like.

At this time, it would appear that individual crinoid segments were occasionally collected, rather than manufactured, for use as beads prehistorically. Because bead-like crinoid segments can occur naturally in soils though, a clear association with cultural contexts is needed before their presence can be interpreted as the result of loss, purposeful collection, or disposal by people. Should you have encountered crinoid beads on an archaeological site, however, or know of some from a prehistoric context,

we would like to hear from you. Please contact Remi N.R. Farvacque and Brian D. Ross at Parks Canada (Ontario), 111 Water St E, Cornwall ON K6H 6S3 / 613 938 6911 / 613 938 5897 ■

Bud Parker sent us this open letter to explain why he is leaving CRM archaeology. Perhaps other members could give us their views on this issue as well: **Is there still a living to be made in contract archaeology?**

“As the long winter of 1995-96 finally comes to an end, most of us are eyeing those muddy fields with anticipation. The field season is about to begin, and most of us in Southern Ontario have not been on the land since last November. This year I'm not joining the crowd of rain-drenched, bug-bitten archaeologists, because I've decided to get a real job.

“Why?”, you may ask. There's no money in contract archaeology for one thing, unless you are on salary with one of the soon-to-be-redun-

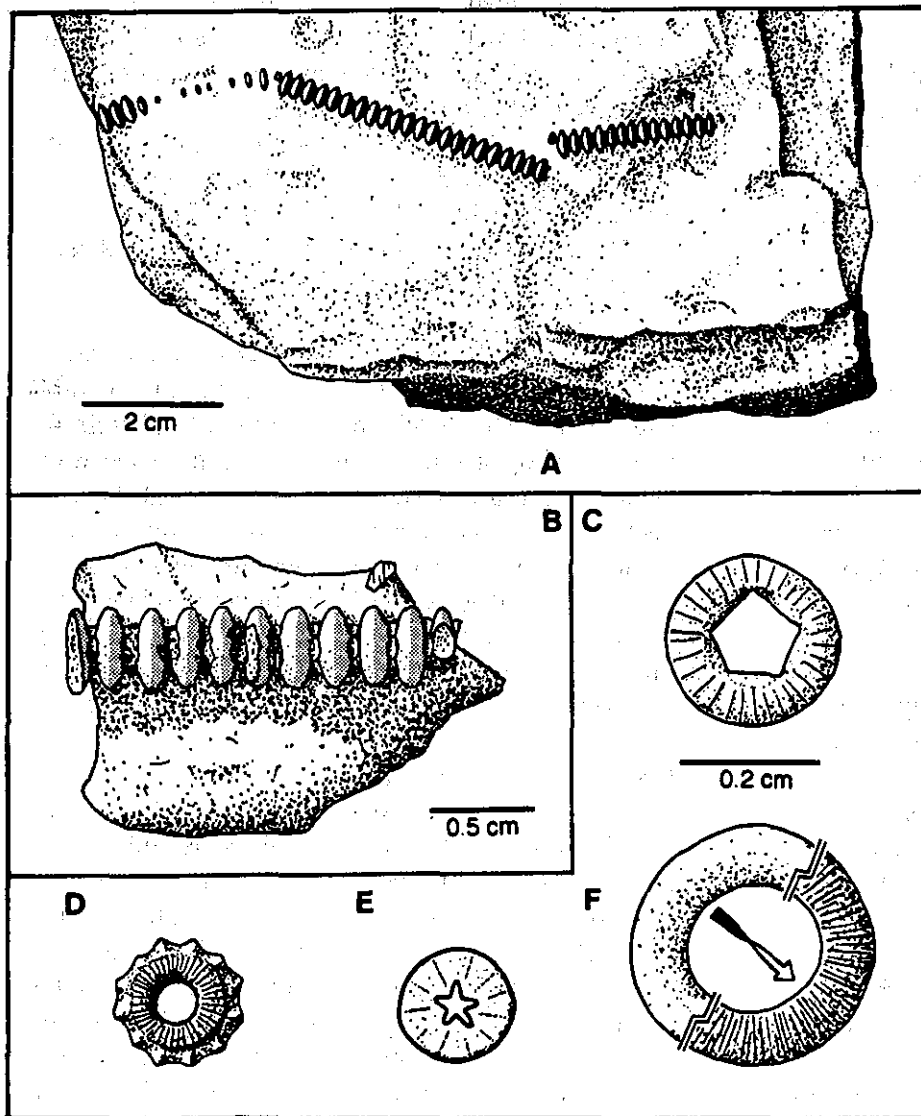


Figure 1 A, B - Crinoid segments in carbonate matrix.
 C, D - Crinoid segments (cross-sectional view).
 E - Nautiloid segment (cross-sectional view).
 F - Crinoid segment; note dissimilar surface decorations.

dant government agencies. There's no job security of any sort in the world of contract work, where even regular pay cheques can be rare. Contract archaeologists, including principals, supervisors and field technicians, are underpaid to such a degree that most who are married have to rely on their spouse's more substantial income to make a decent living. Some are rich already and don't need the income, while others charge so little that clients actually laugh at the bids when they are tendered.

I've spent five years in CRM and I've met a lot of interesting people, made many new friends and found many intriguing artifacts. With this experience I've been able to present conference papers and publish some small articles, and occasionally I have been able to save some cultural data from the path of development. After five years I'm leaving the field to address my mounting debt, be closer to my home and family, and get away from the negative aspects of the business (such as greedy, ignorant developers, the blistering sun, poison ivy, biting insects, thorny vegetation and clay soil). I also won't have to worry as much about government cutbacks, policy changes, or reorganizations (ie. [certain ministries]). And I don't have to destroy another vehicle for the sake of archaeology (four in five years). Did I mention I won't have to dig in clay anymore?

I've got two jobs now, neither of which require university education. I get paid on a regular basis in consistent amounts, I have benefits, and I can begin to stop worrying about debtor's prison for my children. I've had lots of fun in contract archaeology, and at times (sporadically) I've been handsomely paid. I've had the thrill of finding Palaeo points and Iroquoian ceramics, but I've also put in thousands of negative test pits. I think I'll write a paper or two and worry about matters which are more under my control.

So, to all you contract archaeologists, enjoy the rush of the first few contracts this Spring, then hope you find a big enough mitigation to carry you through the Summer, pray that your clients pay you on time (if at all), and when the cold weather begins in the late Fall make sure you've saved enough money to get you through the Winter. When contract archaeologists get the same respect and financial reward as other professionals (ie. biologists, engineers, surveyors, truck drivers) I might return to the CRM world. Until then I'll continue to love the discipline of archaeology, but in these times, with my educations and experience, I can't make a living at it.

L.R. Bud Parker / 279 Sandowne Drive Apt 28 /
Waterloo ON N2K 2C1 ■

Miscellanea

■ The **Ontario Heritage Foundation** is pleased to announce the release of Volume 6 of the **Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario (AARO) for 1994**. To order your copy, please use the yellow order form included with this Arch Notes, or contact Dena Doroszenko, OHF, 10 Adelaide St East, Toronto ON M5C 1J3 / 416 325 5038.

■ **Heritage Mississauga** has announced the publication of the sixth **self-guided tour brochure**, "Meadowvale". For your free copy, call 905 272 1432.

■ The **Council for British Archaeology** has just published "**The Experimental Earthwork Project 1960-1992**", edited by M. Bell, P. J. Fowler and S. J. Hillson. It reviews a pioneering archaeological experiment, set up to investigate the way in which the archaeological record is formed and how buried materials change and decay. Two earthworks were built, one on chalk downland, the other on sandy, acidic heathland soil. These were excavated at regular intervals to monitor changes in soil micromorphology and chemistry, as well as in buried wood, textiles and bone. Flyer available from Suzanne.

■ **Peter Timmins'** article on the **Wimmer site** (Puslinch township) in the April issue of the London Chapter's newsletter, **Kewa**, will be of interest to many Arch Notes readers. The lithics recovered from the site do not fit into the current chronological framework, prompting us to think hard about current lithic typologies.

■ The April 1996 issue of the **Ottawa Archaeologist** contains an article by **Jim Pendergast** on a small but significant collection of archaeological material from **St. Regis**, Quebec, donated to the McCord Museum. The collection is one of the few from the region between Lake St. Francis and the Lake Champlain basin, an area in which St. Lawrence Iroquoian site sequences and settlement patterns remain uncertain.

■ The Winter 1996 issue of **Profile** contains two interesting **articles on sanitation**. The first, by **Rachel Sheer** is concerned with the introduction of sewers and sanitation to the residents of the area around **Garrison Creek**, in Toronto. Several observations are made in relation to the excavations at Gore Vale between 1990 and 1993. In the same issue is a review of the **Pipe Dreams exhibit**, currently on show at the Metro archives, by **Richard Stromberg**.

■ The **Association for Environmental Archaeology** is soliciting manuscripts for its journal, *Circaea*. More information from the editor.

■ The **Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology** seeks **new members** interested in the historical archaeology of the Northeast region. Annual membership benefits include three Newsletters and two journals (*Northeast Historical Archaeology*). The individual rates for Canadian members are very reasonable at \$23.00 for a year. Student rates are even better at \$13.00. Send name and address to Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St, Richmond VA 23219, USA.

■ The **Culinary Historians of Ontario** is an information network for foodways research in the province. It is an organization for anyone interested in Ontario's historic foods and beverages, from those of the First Nations to recent immigrants. They research, interpret, preserve and celebrate Ontario's culinary heritage. For information on subscribing to their excellent newsletter (\$12.00 annual subscription) write to The Culinary Historians of Ontario c/o C. Lupton, 60 Church St E, Apt E, Kitchener ON N2G 2S2.

■ **The London Museum of Archaeology's 4th Annual Fundraising Event - The Garden Party 1996** - presents guest lecturer **Dr. John Coles**, University Professor of Archaeology - Exeter & Cambridge, England "**Rituals of Death: The Bog Bodies of Northern Europe**", Thursday, June 20, 1996 at 6:30 pm at Woodholme Estate 1384 Wonderland Road North. Tickets \$60.00 (members); \$75.00 (non-members - includes membership). For tickets/information call 519 473 1360 / fax 519 473 1363. Cocktail Reception 6:30 p.m., Silent Auction **SUSPENDED IN TIME**, Lecture 8:00 pm. Your support is greatly appreciated.

■ **Canoe Ski Discovery Company**, in cooperation with the University of Saskatchewan Extension Division, is conducting a four day archaeological tour by canoe on the **Churchill River**. This northern tour will involve participants in a two day dig at a pre-selected and recorded provincial archaeological site in Lac La Ronge Provincial Park. Side excursions to pictograph sites will add the finishing touch to this scientific adventure expedition. Butch Amundson and Peter Goode of Sentar Consultants will be directing the archaeological program. Tour Date: June 28-July 2; Cost \$475. Includes meals, canoe-camping gear, instruction and guiding. To register contact the University of Saskatchewan Extension Division 306 966 5539.

■ **Canoe Ski Discovery Company** is also conducting an archaeological **exploratory tour in Lac La Ronge Provincial Park** to identify new archaeological sites. This activity will occur in conjunction with the program "**Legends of the Shield**", a study of the geology and boreal forest ecology of the Canadian Shield. For more information on this and other programs contact Cliff Speer at 306 653 5693.

■ **The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting**, Albany, New York, October 18-20, 1996. Albany's distinctive Dutch heritage will be a central theme of the conference. Papers, workshops, tours, Friday evening reception and a Saturday evening banquet aboard a cruise ship on the Hudson River will no doubt make this 30th Anniversary meeting a memorable one. More further information, contact David Starbuck / 518 747 2962.

■ **Graduate in archaeology seeks full- or part-time work**. Experience in surveying, excavation and lab routine. Prefers London area but would accept opportunities elsewhere. If seeking an assistant, contact J. Grainger, 761 Woodcrest Blvd, London N6K 1P8 / 519 472 7916.

■ **CHIN online**. The Canadian Heritage Information Network now has a home page on the Internet: <http://www.chin.gc.ca/> It includes the Guide to Canadian Museums, and Canada's National Inventories, representing 25 million objects and 80,000 archaeological sites. It also provides links to heritage sites and resources around the world through the World Wide Web. For information, contact service@chin.gc.ca, fax 613 952 2318, phone 613 992 3333, toll-free 1 800 520 CHIN, or go into the web page.

■ **Toronto's First Post Office**, which is run by the Town of York Historical Society asks that you or your organization purchase their stamps from this post office. **Revenue from stamp sales helps run this unique historic site** in the old Town of York, at 260 Adelaide Street E, Toronto M5A 1N1. Contact the Business Manager, Hugh Carver, to place your order 416 865 1833. When visiting Toronto, why not drop in to view special exhibits, browse in the gift shop or write a letter in an authentic 19th century post office environment (quills and sealing wax provided!).

The OAS has several active local chapters. Please contact the respective secretaries or the OAS office for more information.

GRAND RIVER-WATERLOO President: Dean Knight / Secretary: Julie Karlison 519 725 9030. Mailing address: c/o Dr Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2L 3C5.

HAMILTON President: Jacqueline Fisher / Vice-President: Stewart Leslie / Treasurer: James Badow / Newsletter: The Heights / Editor: Bill Fitzgerald / Mailing address: Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton ON L8P 4X1. Meetings are usually at 7.00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at Dundurn Castle. Send news to hamilton.oas @mcmi.com or dial in to 905 526 1657.

LONDON President: Beverley Morrison / Vice-President: Chris Ellis / Treasurer: Harri Mattila / Newsletter: Kewa / Editors: Christine Dodd & Peter Timmins / Secretary: Lorelyn Giese / Mailing address: 55 Centre St, London ON N6J 1T4 / 519 675 7742 / fax 519 675 7777. Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology.

OTTAWA President: James Montgomery / Treasurer: Bill MacLennan / Newsletter: The Ottawa Archaeologist /

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